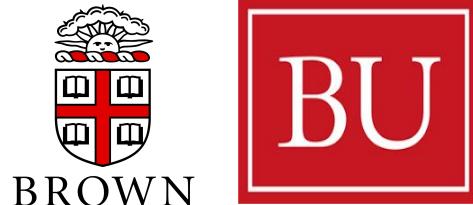


Microscale 3-D Capacitance Tomography with a CMOS Sensor Array

Manar Abdelatty¹, Joseph Incandela², Kangping Hu¹, Joseph W. Larkin², Sherief Reda¹, and Jacob K. Rosenstein¹

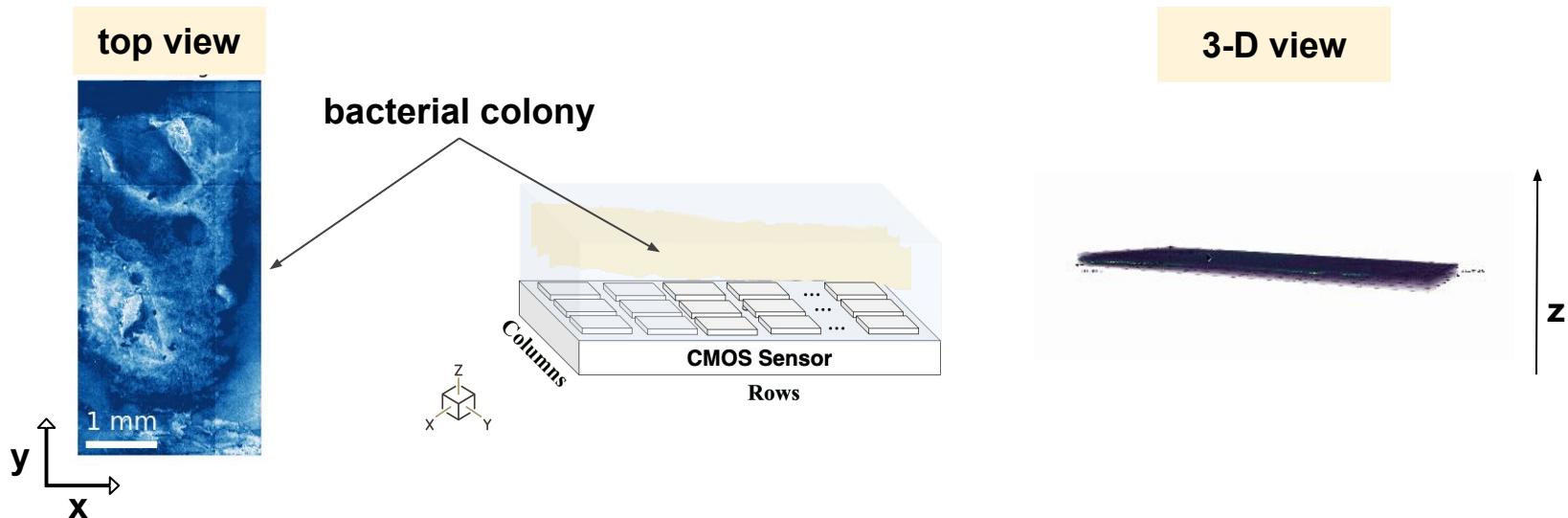
¹Brown University, Providence, RI, USA

²Boston University, Boston, MA, USA



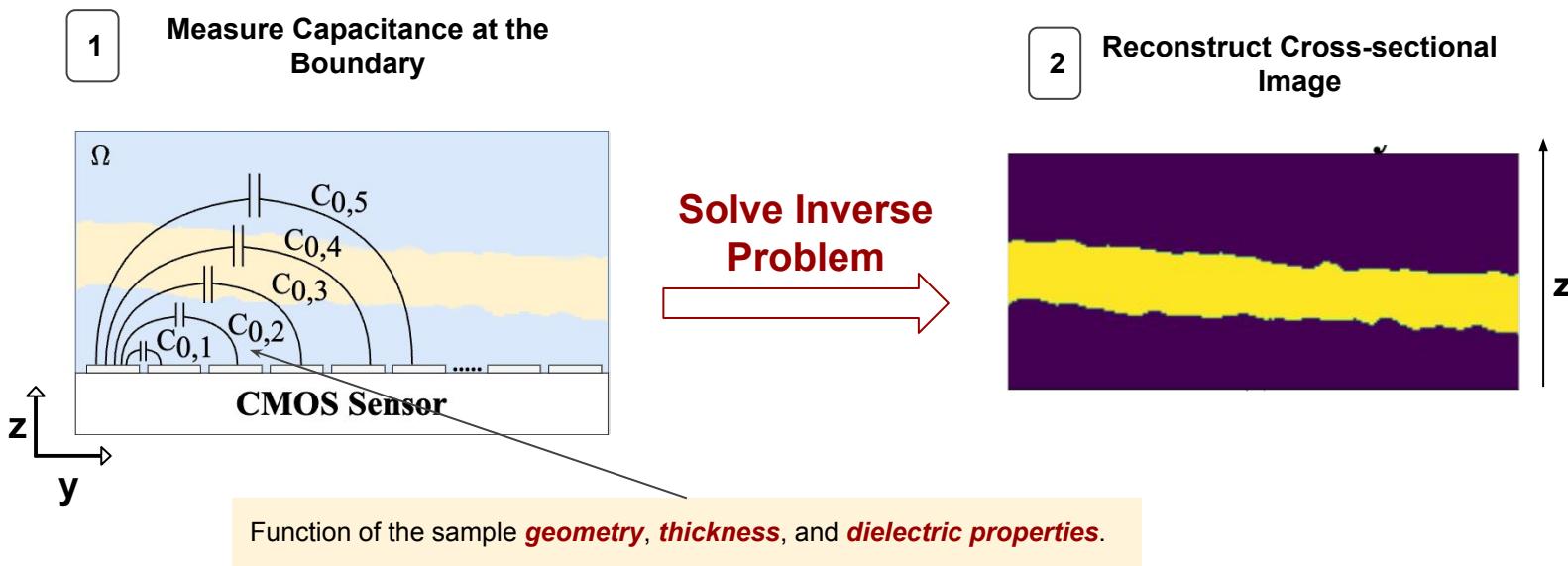
Microscale 3-D Capacitance Tomography

- ***Non-optical*** imaging technique for visualizing the 3-D structure of micron scale-objects like bacterial colonies using CMOS sensor arrays.



Electrical Capacitance Tomography (ECT)

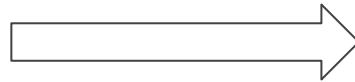
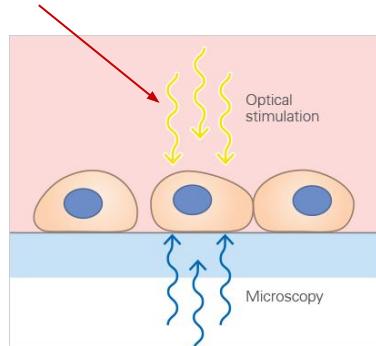
- Uses capacitance measurements to reconstruct a cross-sectional image of the area above the sensor.



Why Microscale ECT ?

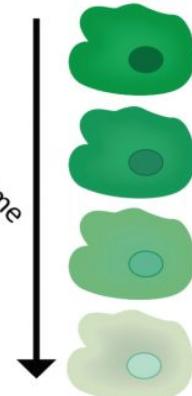
- Challenges with *optical* confocal microscopy

Intense light source



Photobleaching

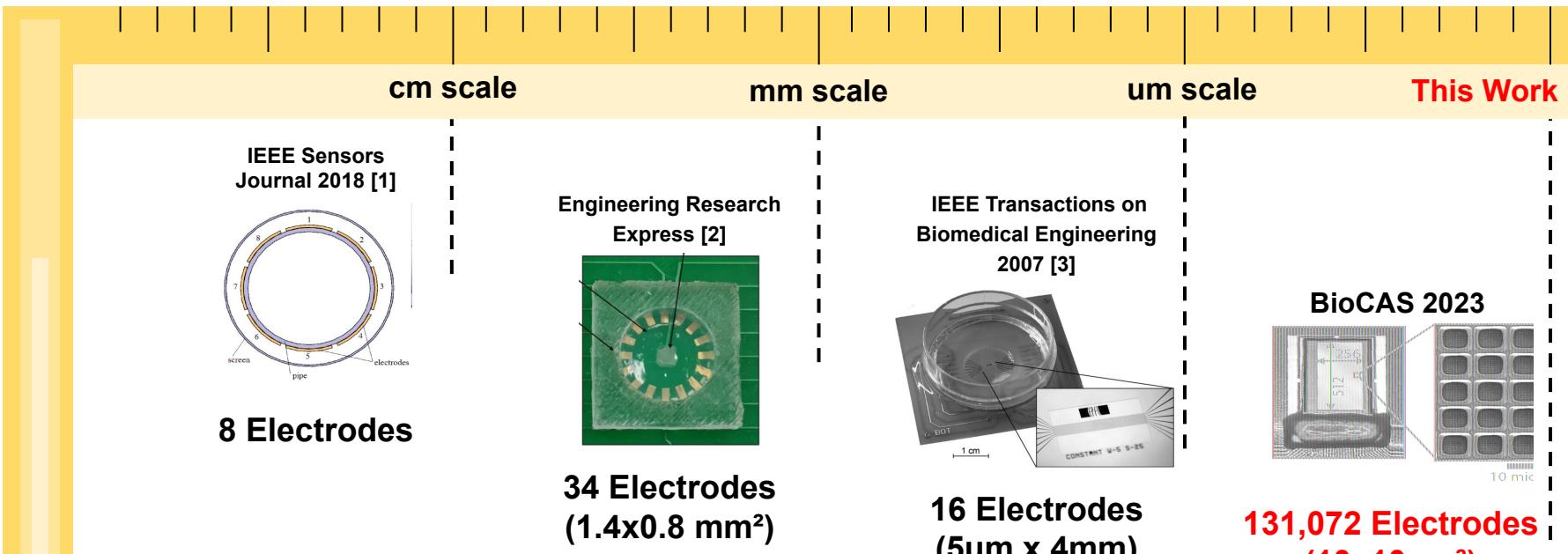
Time



Phototoxicity



Capacitance Tomography Sensors

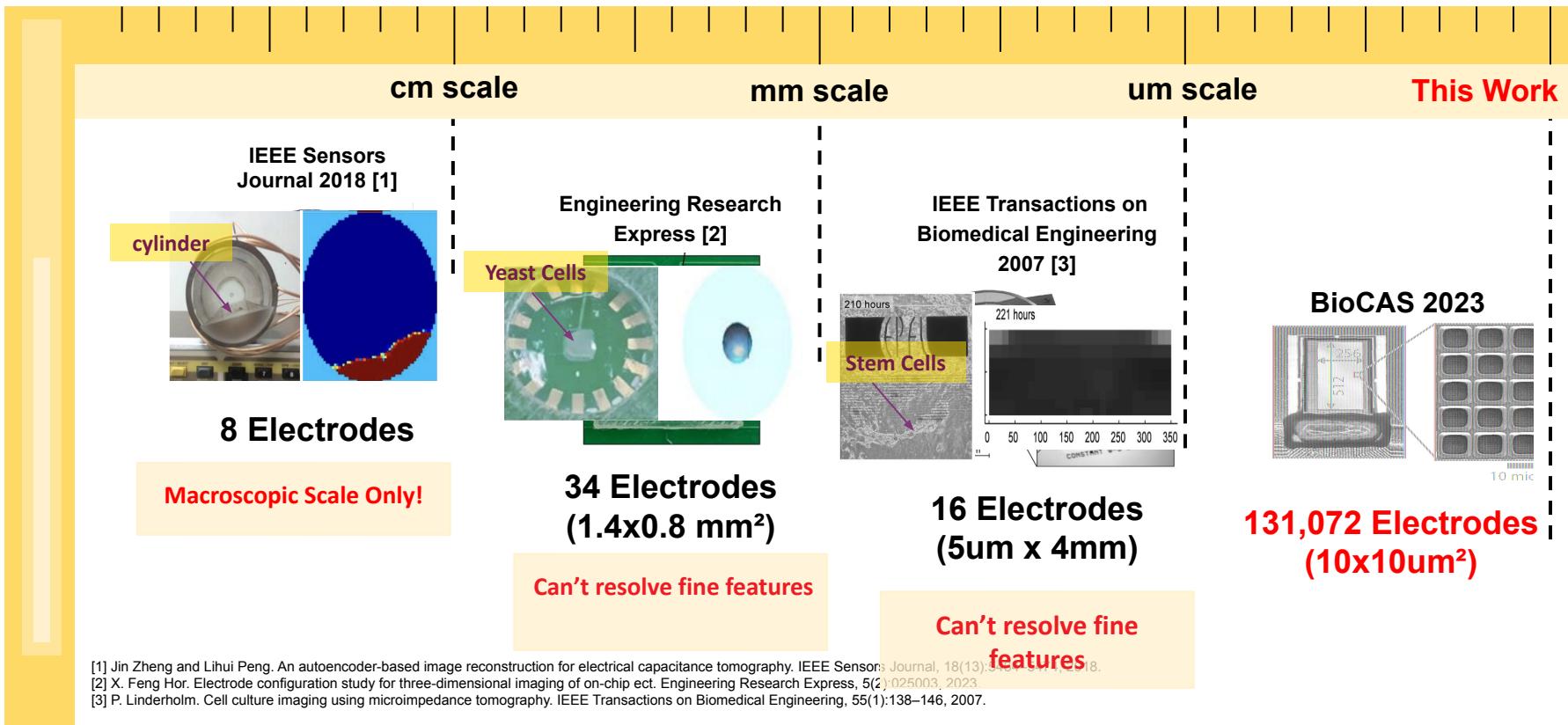


[1] Jin Zheng and Lihui Peng. An autoencoder-based image reconstruction for electrical capacitance tomography. *IEEE Sensors Journal*, 18(13):5464–5474, 2018.

[2] X. Feng Hor. Electrode configuration study for three-dimensional imaging of on-chip ect. *Engineering Research Express*, 5(2):025003, 2023.

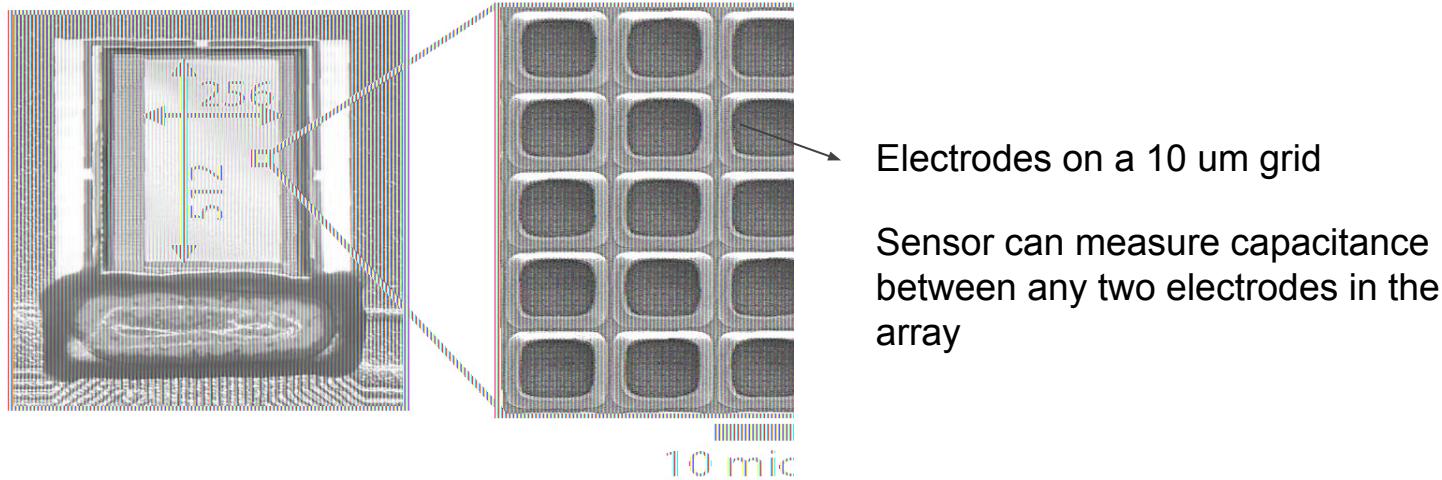
[3] P. Linderholm. Cell culture imaging using microimpedance tomography. *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, 55(1):138–146, 2007.

Capacitance Tomography Sensors



Capacitance Tomography Hardware

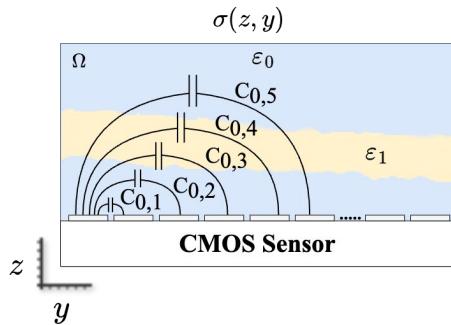
- **512x256 CMOS Sensor (131,072 sensing electrodes)**



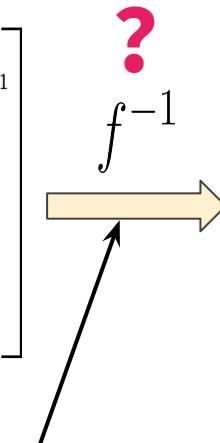
K. Hu, J. Ho and J. K. Rosenstein, "Super-Resolution Electrochemical Impedance Imaging With a 512×256 CMOS Sensor Array," in *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Circuits and Systems*, vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 502-510, Aug. 2022, doi: 10.1109/TBCAS.2022.3183856.

* We thank P. Joshi for assistance with electron microscopy

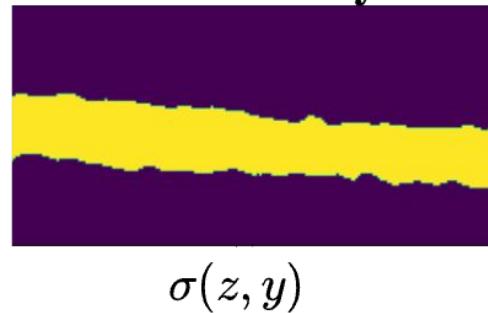
Capacitance Measurement → Cross-sectional Image



Boundary Capacitance Measurement

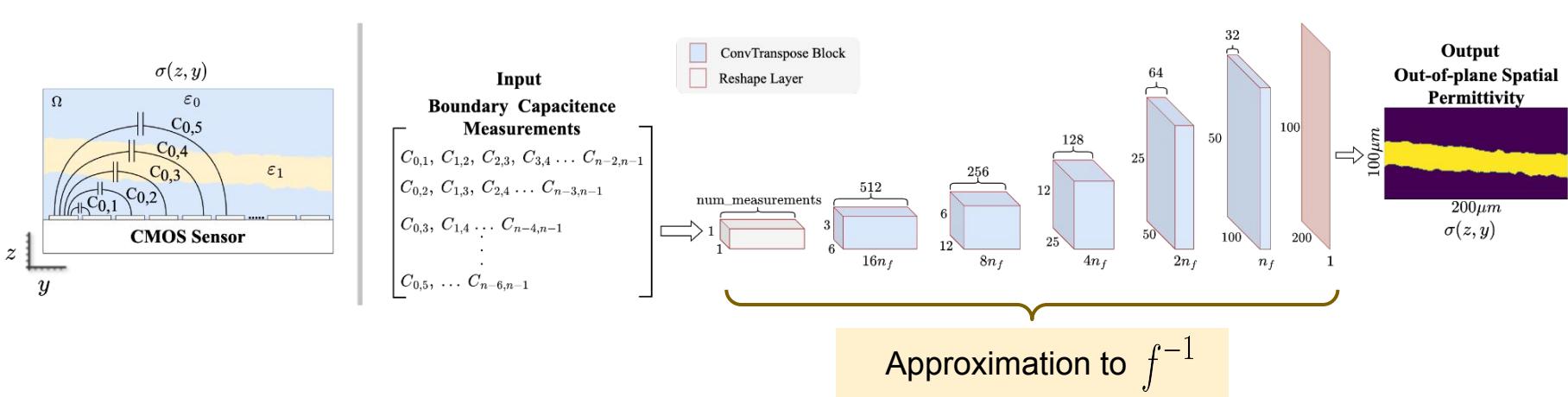
$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{0,1}, C_{1,2}, C_{2,3}, C_{3,4} \dots C_{n-2,n-1} \\ C_{0,2}, C_{1,3}, C_{2,4} \dots C_{n-3,n-1} \\ C_{0,3}, C_{1,4} \dots C_{n-4,n-1} \\ \vdots \\ C_{0,5}, \dots C_{n-6,n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$


Out-of-plane Spatial Permittivity



Approximate the inverse function f^{-1} using deep learning

Image Reconstruction Using Deep Learning

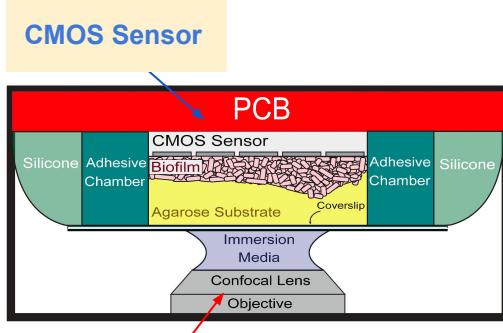


Training Data

1

Experimental Dataset

- Imaging the same sample using CMOS sensor and a confocal microscope:
 - CMOS Sensor → Boundary capacitance measurements
 - Confocal Microscope → 3-D Shape of the sample



Biofilm Dataset



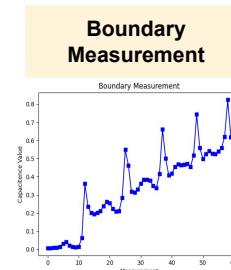
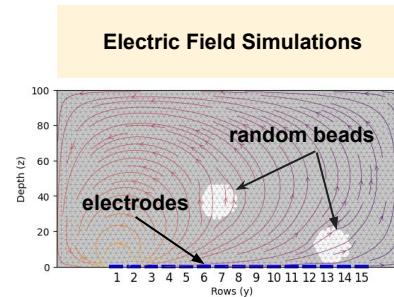
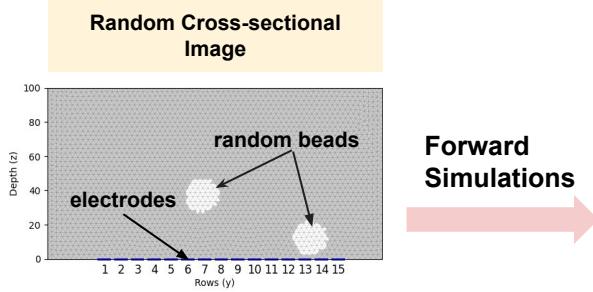
Microsphere Dataset

Training Data

2

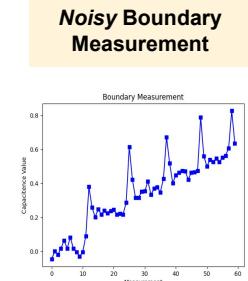
Synthetic Dataset

- Randomized permittivity distributions using `pyEIT*`



Add Robustness to Experimental Noise

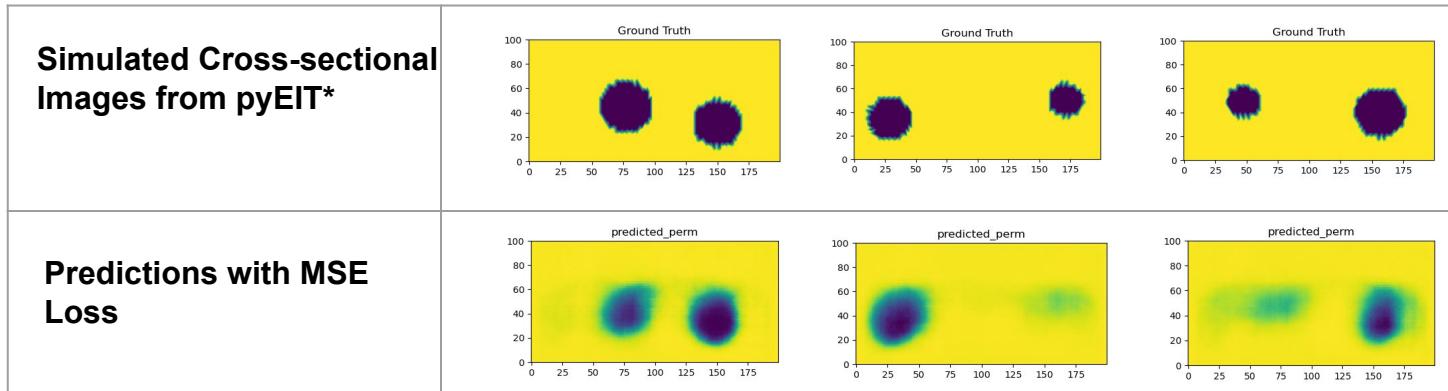
$$+N(\mu = 0, \sigma = 0.003)$$



*Benyuan Liu, et al. pyeit: A python based framework for electrical impedance tomography. SoftwareX, 7:304–308, 2018.

Loss Function

- **Class Imbalance:** foreground pixels occupy a smaller region compared to background pixels.
- MSE Loss produces **blurred/smeared** predictions due to the class imbalance issue.



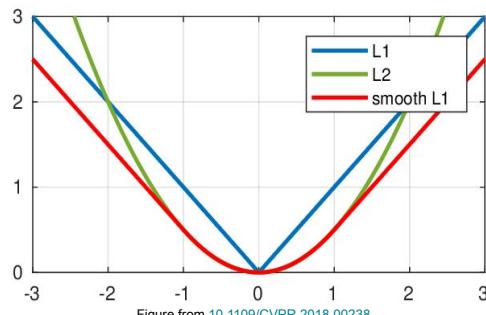
*Benyuan Liu, et al. pyeit: A python based framework for electrical impedance tomography. SoftwareX, 7:304–308, 2018.

Loss Function

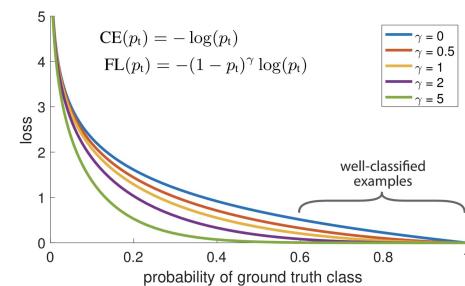
- Use compound loss function to address the class-imbalance issue

$$L(y, \hat{y}) = \lambda_1 L_{\text{SmoothL1}}(y, \hat{y}) + \lambda_2 L_{\text{FL}}(y, \hat{y}) + \lambda_3 L_{\text{Dice}}(y, \hat{y})$$

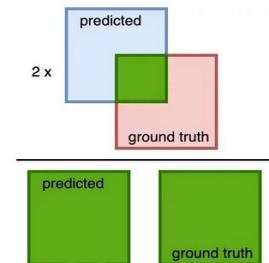
Per-pixel Loss

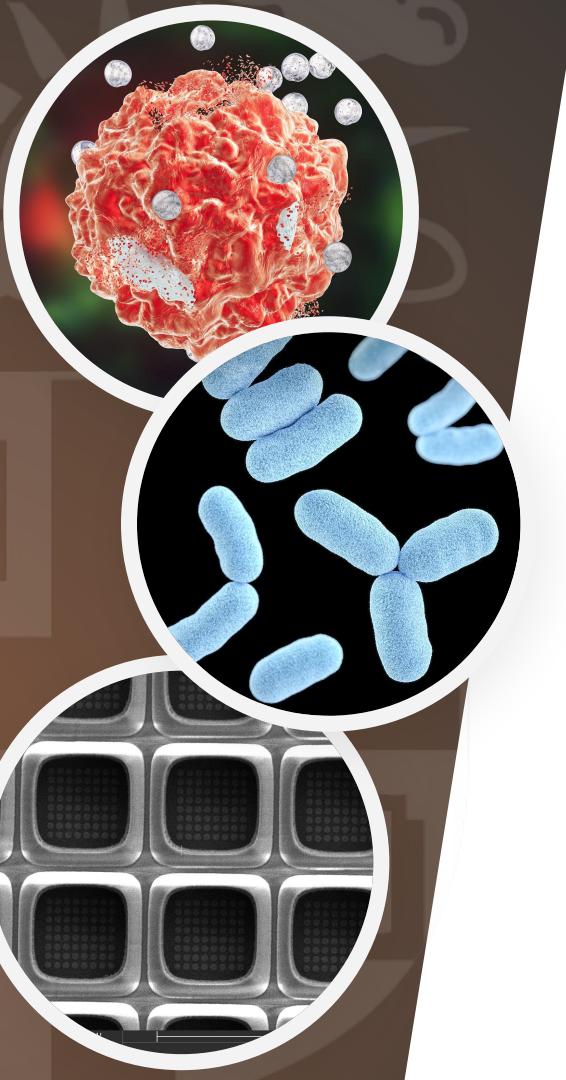


Focal Loss
Distribution-based Loss



Region-based Loss





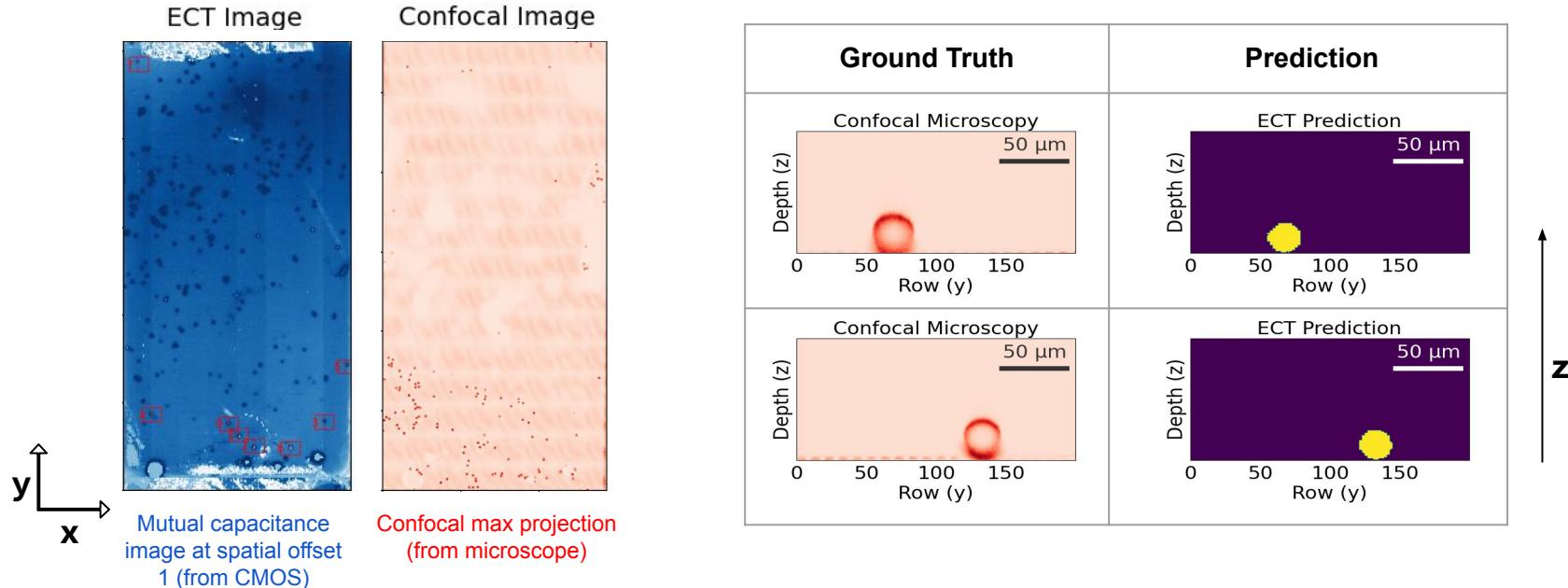
Experimental Results on Testing Datasets

ECT Imaging of:

- Polystyrene Microspheres ($20\mu\text{m}$ diameter)
- Bacterial Biofilm (*B. subtilis*)

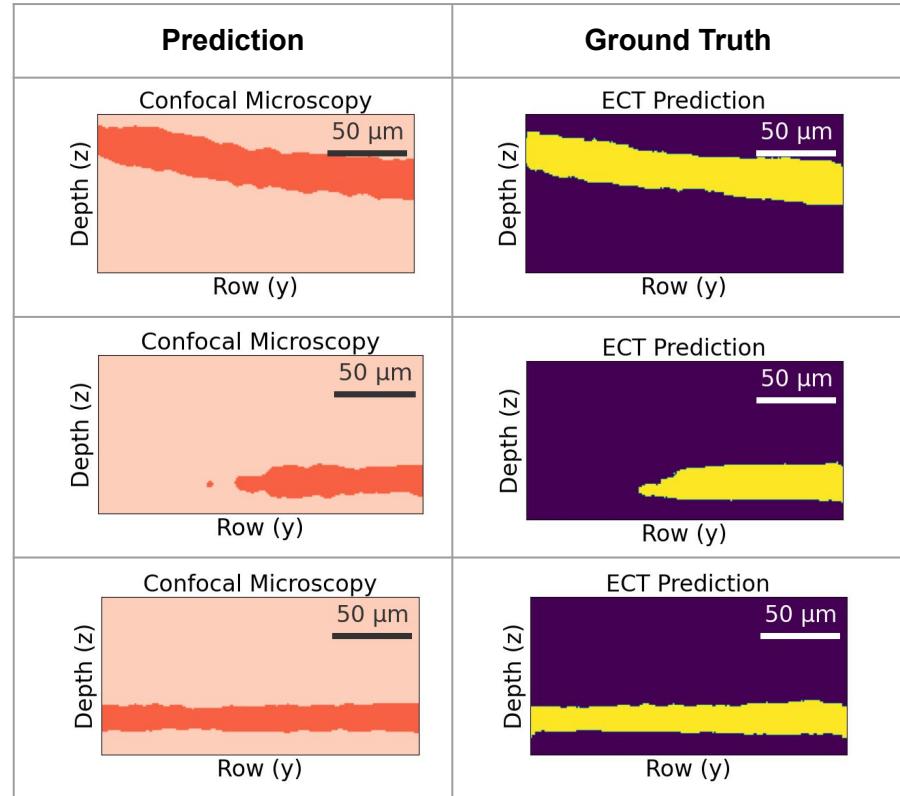
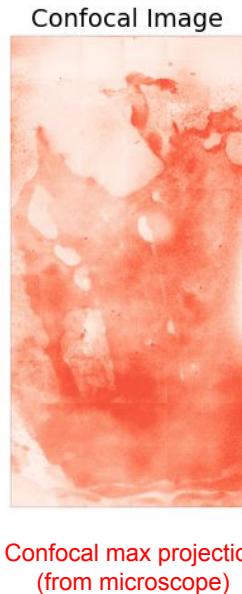
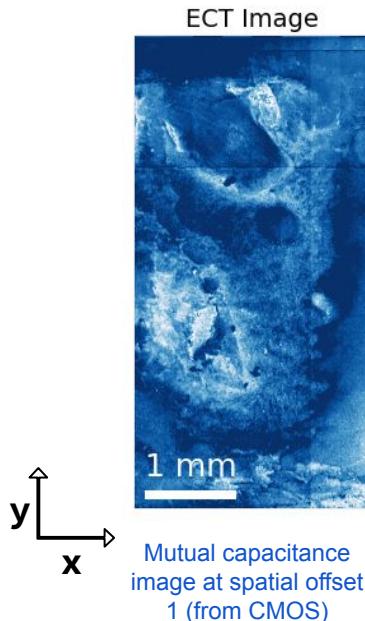
Experimental Results: Polymer Microspheres

— — —

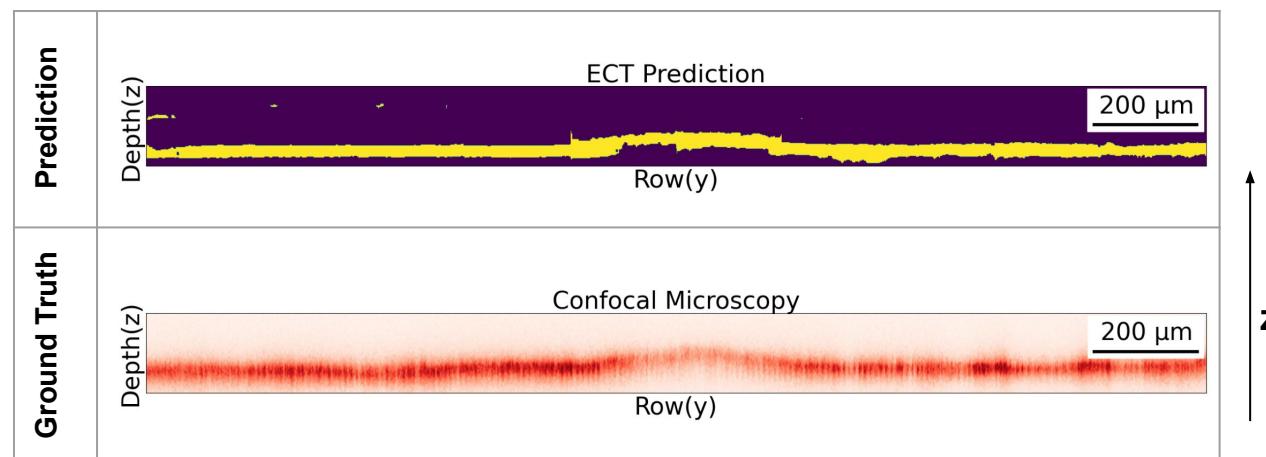
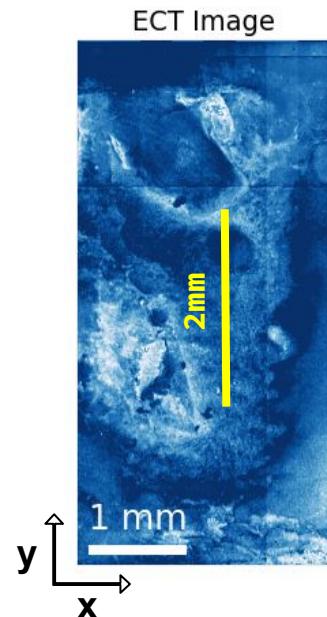


Experimental Results: Polymer Microspheres

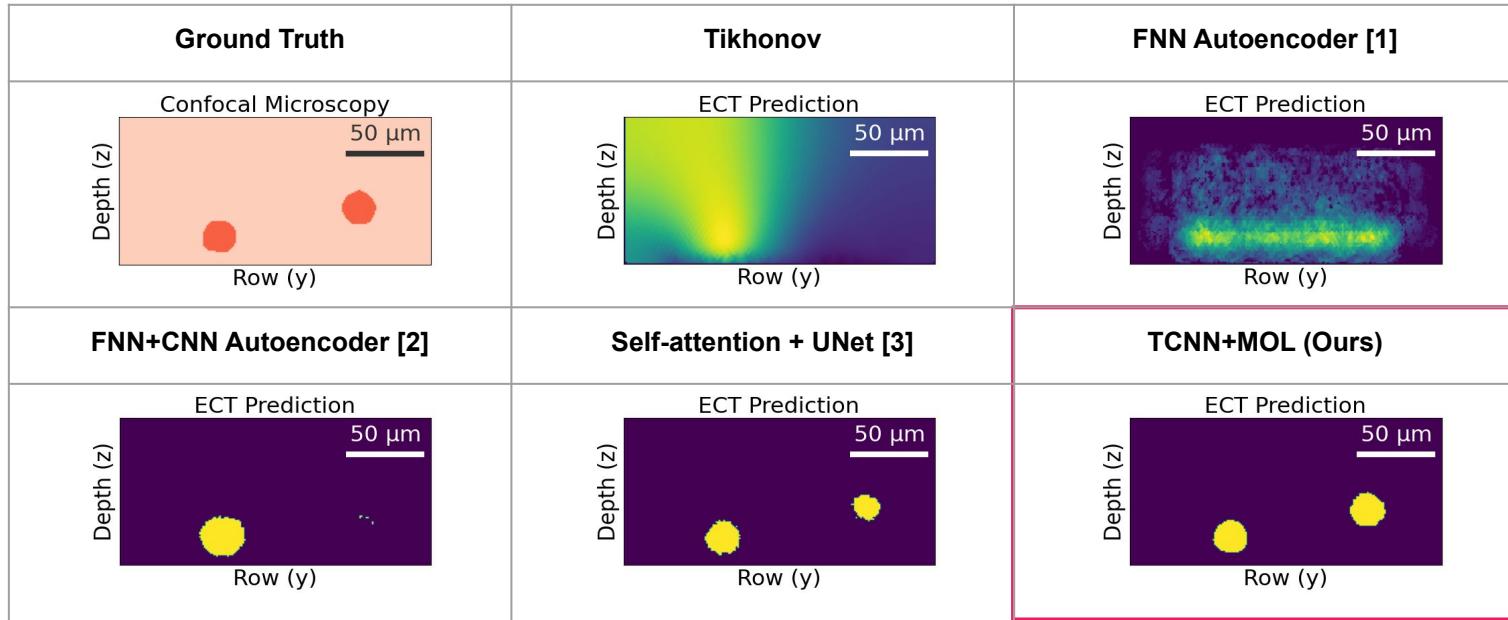
— — —



Experimental Results: Large Scale Cross-Section



Experimental Results: Reconstruction Quality



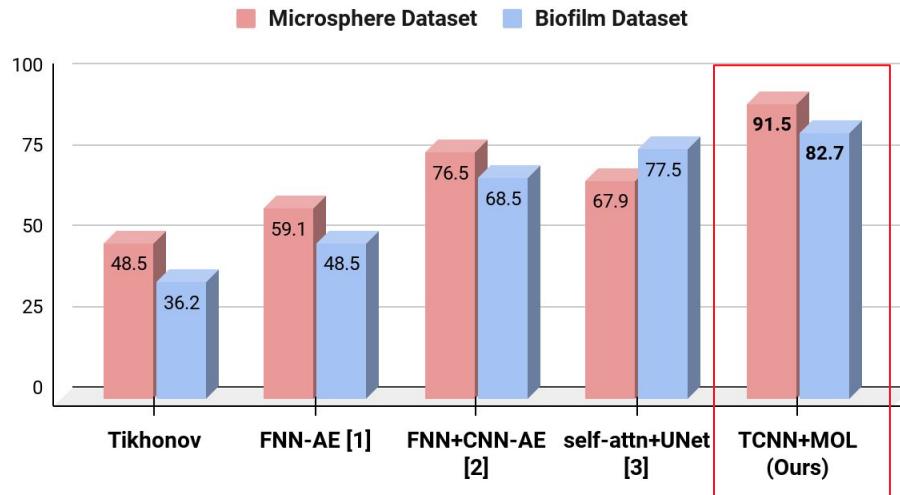
[1] Jin Zheng and Lihui Peng. An autoencoder-based image reconstruction for electrical capacitance tomography. *IEEE Sensors Journal*, 18(13):5464–5474, 2018.

[2] Hai Zhu, Jiangtao Sun, Lijun Xu, Wenbin Tian, and Shijie Sun. Permittivity reconstruction in electrical capacitance tomography based on visual representation of deep neural network. *IEEE Sensors Journal*, 20(9):4803–4815, 2020.

[3] Gao Xinxin, Tian Zenan, Qiu Limin, and Zhang Xiaobin. A hybrid deep learning model for ect image reconstruction of cryogenic fluids. *Flow Measurement and Instrumentation*, 87:102228, 2022.

Experimental Results: Reconstruction Quality

IoU Accuracy



- Microsphere Dataset (Ω_1): 91.5%
- Biofilm Dataset (Ω_2): 82.7%

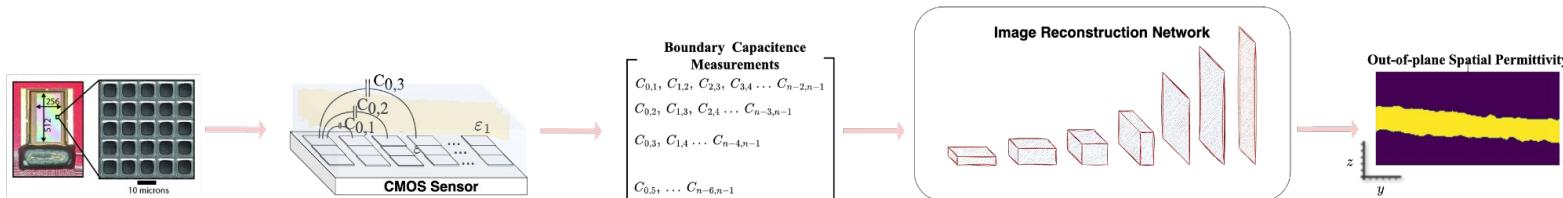
[1] Jin Zheng and Lihui Peng. An autoencoder-based image reconstruction for electrical capacitance tomography. IEEE Sensors Journal, 18(13):5464–5474, 2018.

[2] Hai Zhu, Jiangtao Sun, Lijun Xu, Wenbin Tian, and Shijie Sun. Permittivity reconstruction in electrical capacitance tomography based on visual representation of deep neural network. IEEE Sensors Journal, 20(9):4803–4815, 2020.

[3] Gao Xinxin, Tian Zenan, Qiu Limin, and Zhang Xiaobin. A hybrid deep learning model for ect image reconstruction of cryogenic fluids. Flow Measurement and Instrumentation, 87:102228, 2022.

Conclusion

- Microscale ECT has the potential to provide **low cost non-optical** 3-D monitoring of cell cultures.
 - ◆ Highest ECT resolution 10μ & largest field of view (131,072 sensing electrodes) reported to date.
- Deep Learning algorithms can provide accurate image reconstructions. This has been demonstrated on two experimental datasets: polymer microspheres and bacterial biofilms.



Acknowledgments - HyBISCIS Team

**Joseph Incandela, Kangping Hu, Pushkaraj Joshi, Xiaoyu Lian, Yutong Wu,
Gabriel Monteiro Da Silva**

**Joseph W. Larkin, Sherief Reda, Christopher Rose, Brenda Rubenstein,
Jacob Rosenstein**



Thank You!



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