

# X-ray microtomography

**David Haberthür**

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# Grüessech mitenang!

- David Haberthür
  - Physicist by trade
  - PhD in high resolution imaging of the lung, Institute of Anatomy, University of Bern, Switzerland
  - Post-Doc I: TOMCAT, Swiss Light Source, Paul Scherrer Institute, Switzerland
  - Post-Doc II: µCT group, Institute of Anatomy, University of Bern, Switzerland.

# Grüessech from the µCT-group



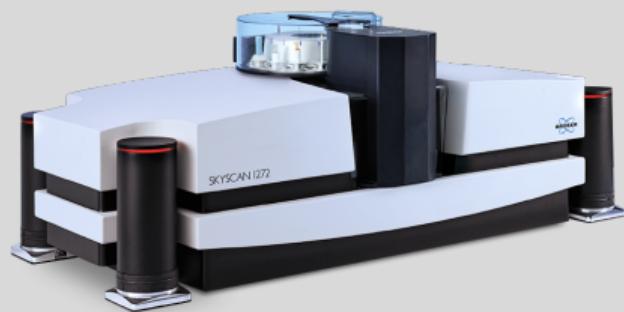
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[Oleksiy.Khoma@unibe.ch](mailto:Oleksiy.Khoma@unibe.ch)

# $\mu$ CT-group

- microangioCT [1]
  - Angiogenesis: heart, musculature [2] and bones
  - Vasculature: (mouse) brain [3], (human) nerve scaffolds [4], (human) skin flaps [5] and tumors
- Zebrafish musculature and gills [6]
- (Lung) tumor detection and metastasis classification [7]
- Collaborations with museums [8] and scientist at UniBe [9, 10] to scan a wide range of specimens, from human hearing bones to meteorites
- Automate *all* the things! [11, 12]



[bruker.com/skyscan1272](http://bruker.com/skyscan1272)

# Contents

## Overview

Imaging methods

## Tomography

History

Interaction of x-rays with matter

Tomography today

## A scan, from *getting started* to *nice image*

## Example: A study about teeth

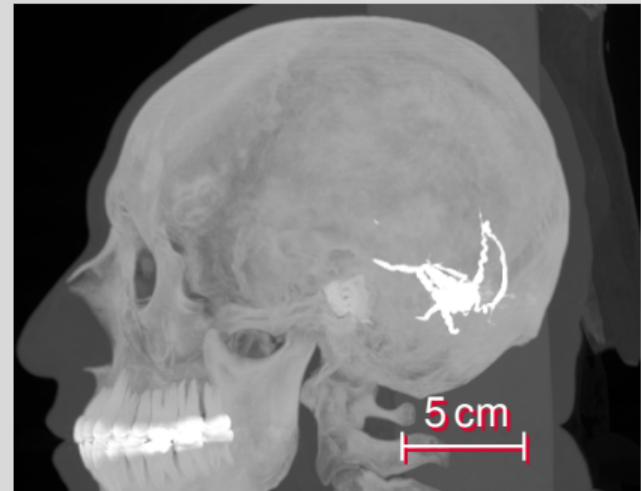
Overview

Materials & Methods

Results

# micro-Computed tomography

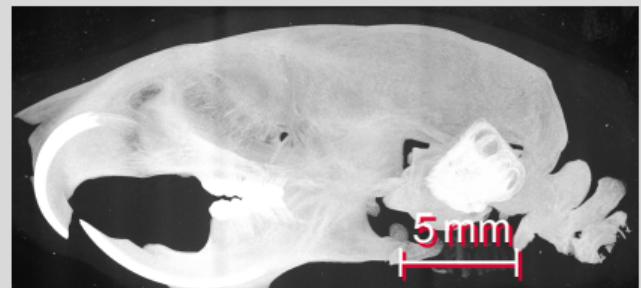
- Allows for imaging dense and non-transparent samples
- Non-destructive imaging
- Results in three-dimensional images
- Covers a very large range of sample sizes



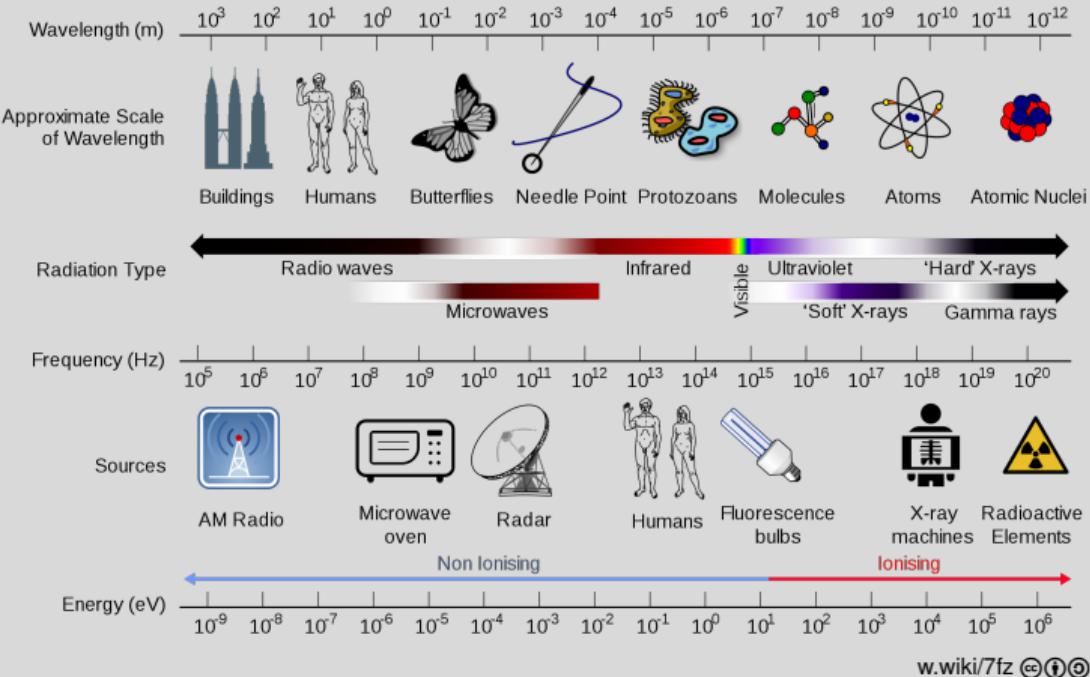
From [13], Subject C3L-02465

# micro-Computed tomography

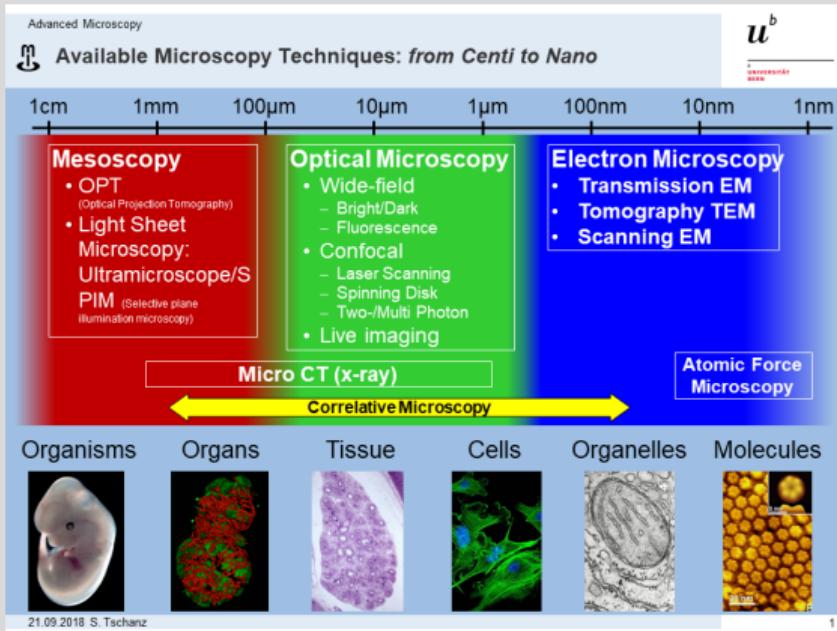
- Allows for imaging dense and non-transparent samples
- Non-destructive imaging, thus compatible with routine sample preparation
- Results in three-dimensional images with  $\mu\text{m}$  resolution
- Covers a very large range of sample sizes
- (Small) biological samples
- Enables correlative imaging pipelines, scanning of precious biological samples, as well as museum & collection material



# Wavelength & Scale



# Wavelength & Scale



Stefan Tschanz, with permission

# Imaging methods

- Light Sheet Microscopy: see lecture of Nadia Mercader Huber
- X-ray imaging
- Electron microscopy
  - *Transmission Electron Microscopy* by Dimitri
  - *Scanning Electron Microscopy* by Sabine Kässmeyer and Ivana Jaric
  - *Cryoelectron Microscopy & Serial Block Face SEM* by Iloan

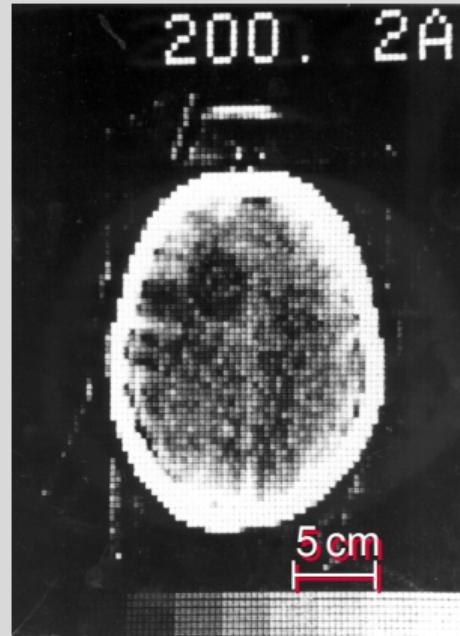
# CT-Scanner



[youtu.be/2CWpZKuy-NE](https://youtu.be/2CWpZKuy-NE)

# CT History

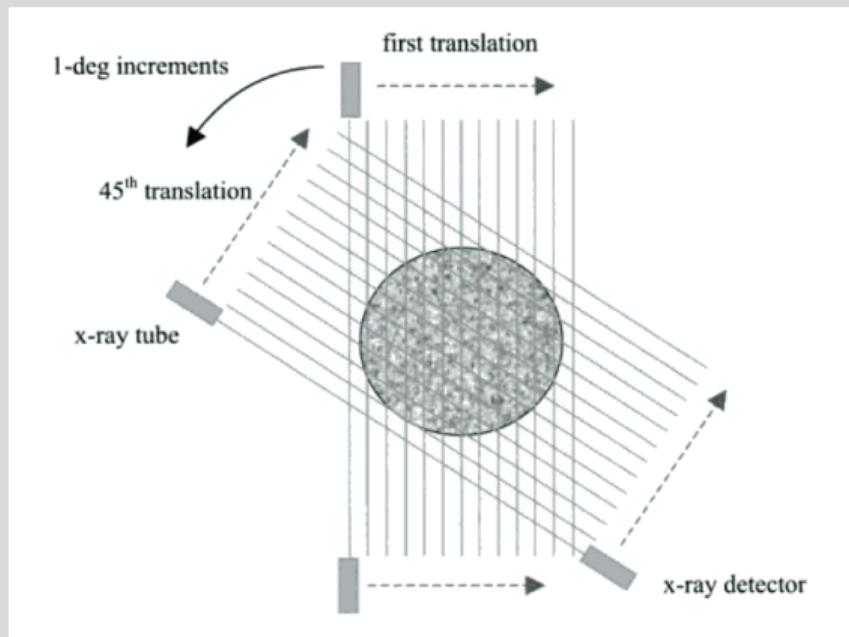
- 1963: Cormack used a collimated  $^{60}\text{Co}$  source and a Geiger counter as a detector [14]
- 1976: Hounsfield worked on first clinical scanner [15]



From [16], Figure 5

# CT History

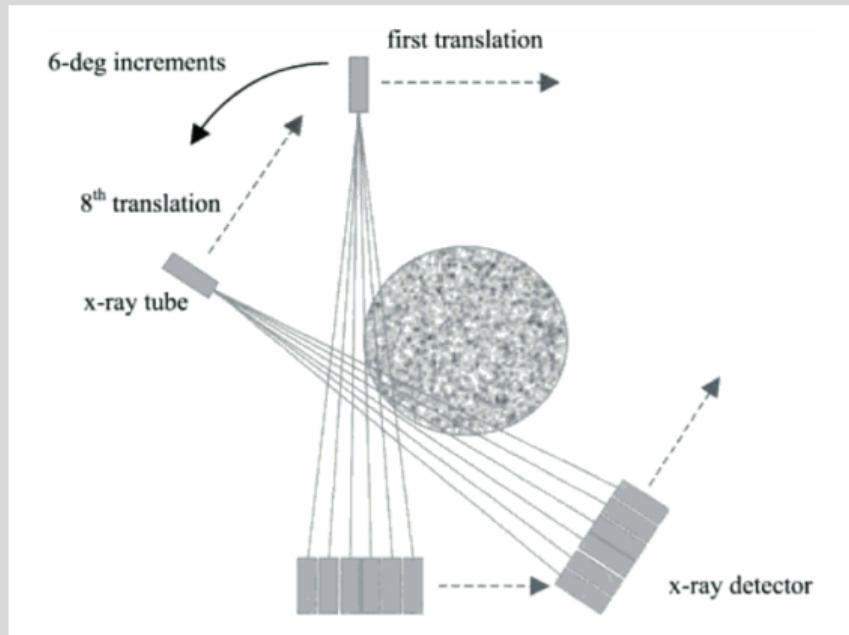
- 1963: Cormack used a collimated  $^{60}\text{Co}$  source and a Geiger counter as a detector [14]
- 1976: Hounsfield worked on first clinical scanner [15]
- CT scanner generations
  - First generation



From [17], Figure 1.12

# CT History

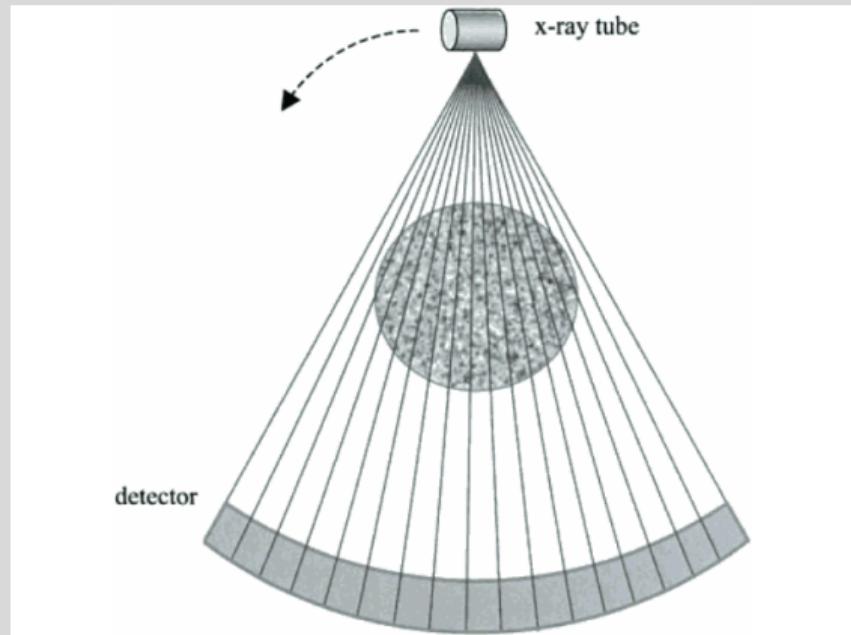
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  - First generation
  - Second generation



From [17], Figure 1.13

# CT History

- 1963: Cormack used a collimated  $^{60}\text{Co}$  source and a Geiger counter as a detector [14]
- 1976: Hounsfield worked on first clinical scanner [15]
- CT scanner generations
  - First generation
  - Second generation
  - Third generation



From [17], Figure 1.14

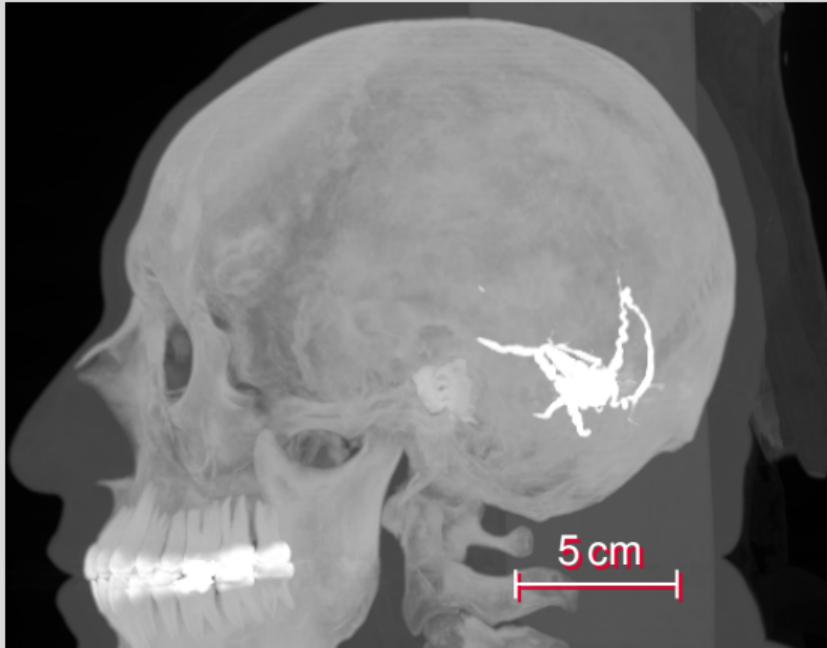
# $\mu$ CT History I

- X-ray computed tomography began to replace analog focal plane tomography in the early 1970s [18]
- Non-medical use in the late 1970s, for detection of internal defects in fabricated parts and equipment
- $\mu$ CT was first reported in the 1980s, for scanning gemstones
- Lee Feldkamp [19] developed one of the early laboratory microCT systems by assembling a micro-focus cone beam x-ray source, specimen holder and stages, and an image intensifier at Ford Motor Company's Scientific Research Laboratory to nondestructively detect damage in ceramic manufactured automobile parts

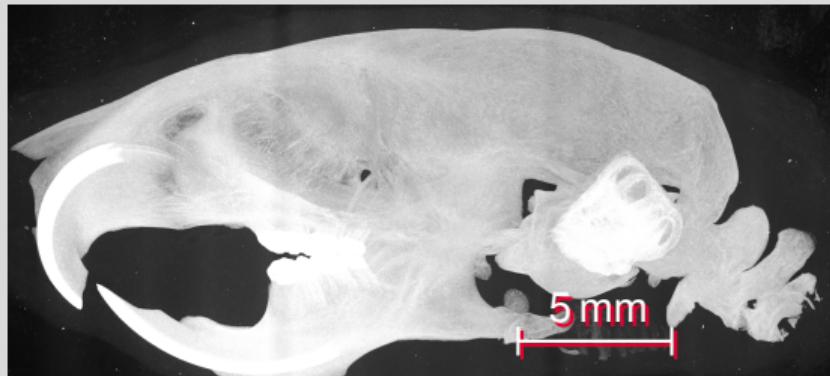
## $\mu$ CT History II

- Feldkamp met with scientists at Henry Ford Hospital and University of Michigan interested in understanding the relationship between the microstructure and biomechanical function of trabecular bone to study osteoporotic fractures [20]
- Today: Nondestructive imaging for quantifying the (micro)structure of organic materials
  - Mineralized bone tissue and the relationships between the mechanical behavior of bone to its structural and compositional properties
  - Teeth and their internal details
  - Soft tissues and vasculature using radio-opaque contrast agents
  - Characterization of anatomical details in high resolution
- $\approx$ 2500  $\mu$ CT systems are in use worldwide with over 1000 publications annually

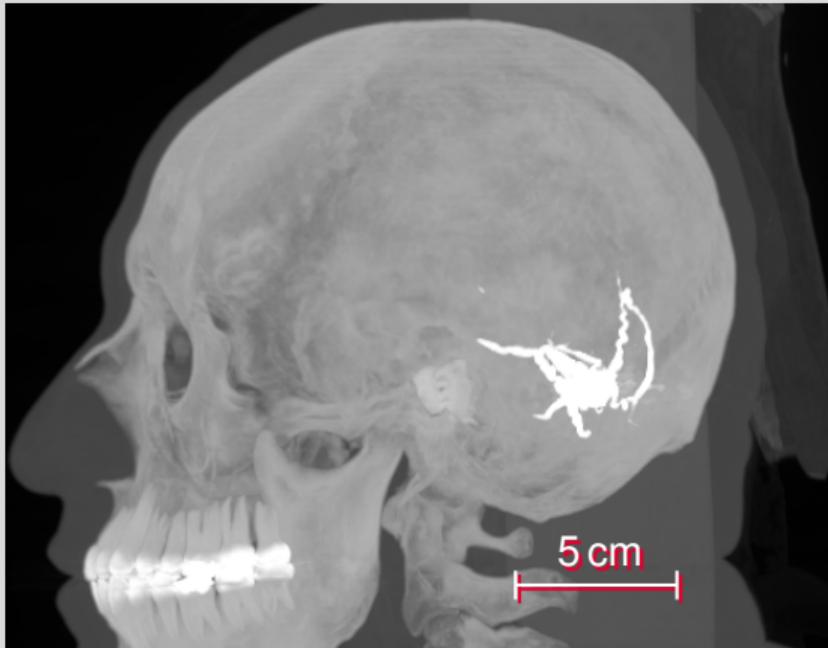
# Why $\mu$ CT?



From [13], Subject C3L-02465



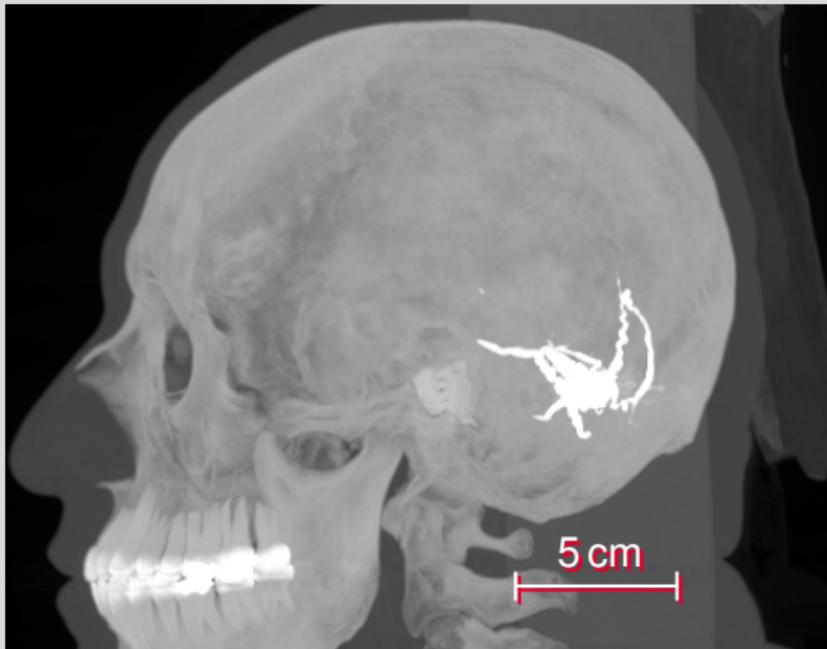
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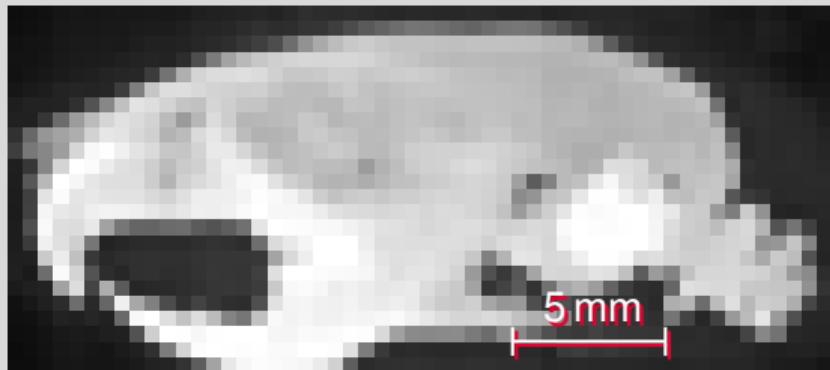
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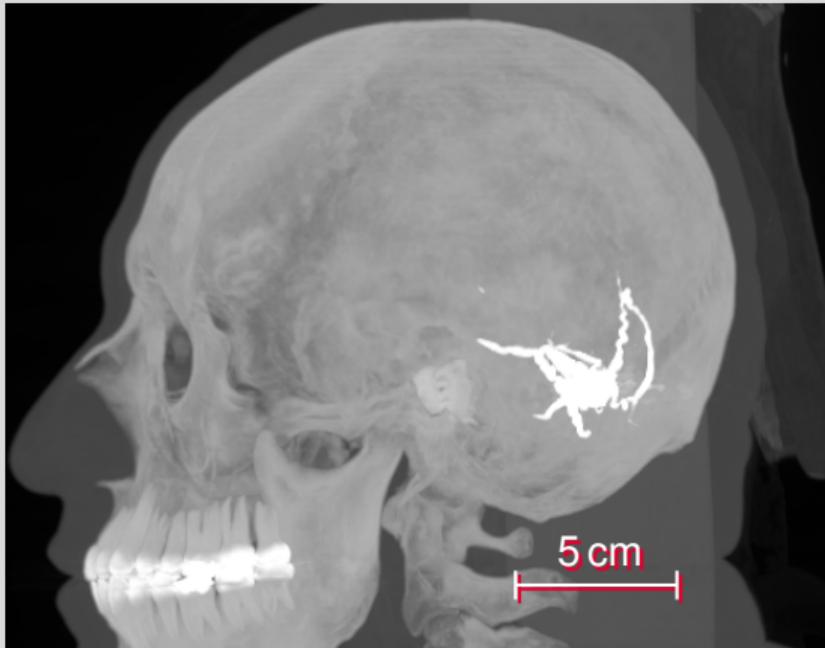
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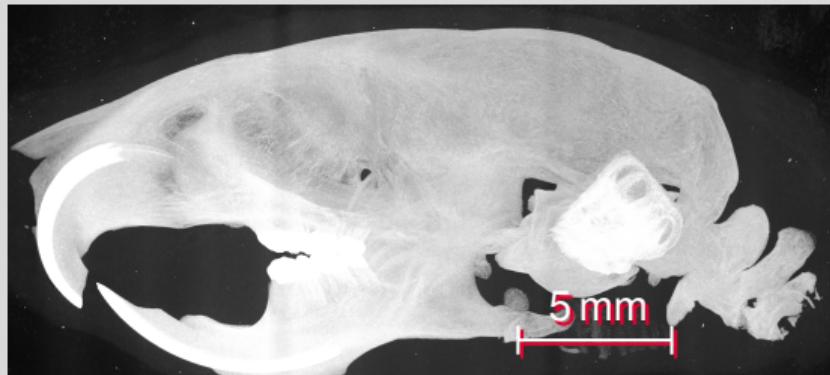
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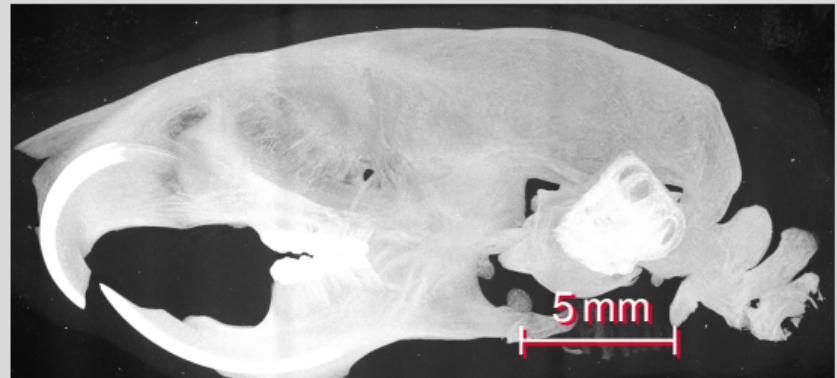
From [13], Subject C3L-02465



# Why $\mu$ CT?



From [13], Subject C3L-02465



# Maximum intensity projection

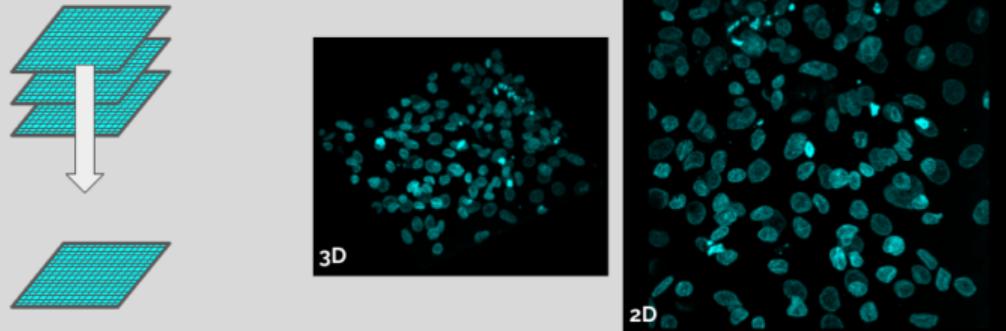
## Projections

$u^b$   

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BERN

Reducing the dimensions of a dataset. For example projecting a volume (3D) to a surface by taking the maximum value across planes for each pixel.



# X-ray interaction

- “X-rays interact with tissue in 2 main ways: photoelectric effect and Compton scatter. To a first approximation, the photoelectric effect contributes to contrast while the Compton effect contributes to noise. Both contribute to dose.” ([21])
  - Photoelectric absorption ( $\tau$ ) is strongly dependent on the atomic number  $Z$  of the absorbing material:  $\tau \propto \frac{Z^4}{E^{3.5}}$
  - Compton scattering is one of the principle forms of photon interaction and is directly proportional to the (electron & physical) density of the material. It does *not* depend on the atomic number:  $\lambda' - \lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta)$
- Lowering x-ray energy increases contrast
- X-ray penetration decreases exponentially with sample thickness [22, i. e. Beer-Lamberts law]:  $I(t) = I_0 e^{-\alpha z}$

# Composition of biological tissues

Tissue: content by mass percentage

Element	H	C	N	O	Na	P	S	Cl	K	Ca
Atomic number	1	6	7	8	11	15	16	17	19	20
Fat	11.4	59.8	0.7	27.8	0.1		0.1	0.1		
Water	11.2			88.8						
Blood	10.2	11	3.3	74.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	
Liver	10.2	13.9	3	71.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	
Brain	10.7	14.5	2.2	71.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Bone	3.4	15.5	4.2	43.5	0.1	10.3	0.3			22.5

# Machinery

- Hospital CT
  - Voxel size around 0.5 mm
- Lab/Desktop CT
  - Voxel size around 7  $\mu\text{m}$  (*in vivo*)
  - Voxel size around 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (*ex vivo*)
- Synchrotron CT
  - Voxel size down to 160 nm



flic.kr/p/D4rbom

# Machinery

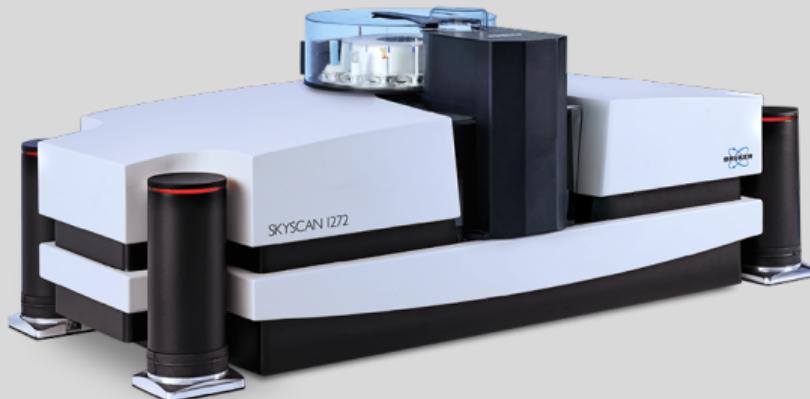
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flic.kr/p/fpTrGu

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[bruker.com/skyscan1272](http://bruker.com/skyscan1272)

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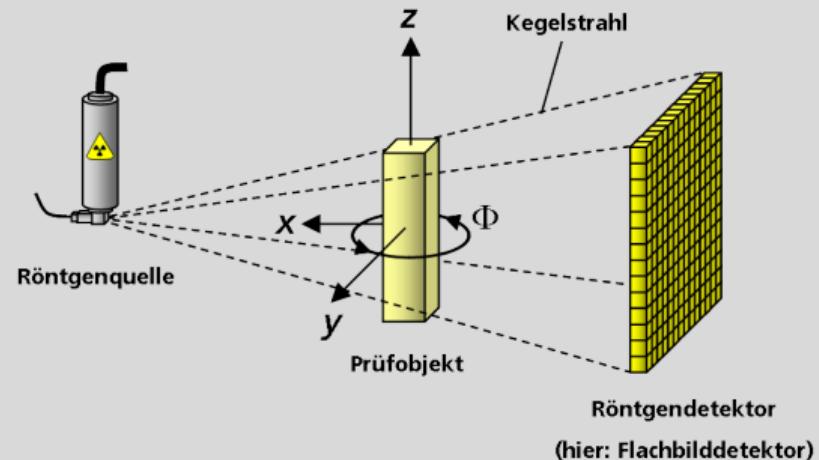


[flic.kr/p/7Xhk2Y](https://flic.kr/p/7Xhk2Y)

# What is happening?

No matter what kind of machine, the basic principle is always the same

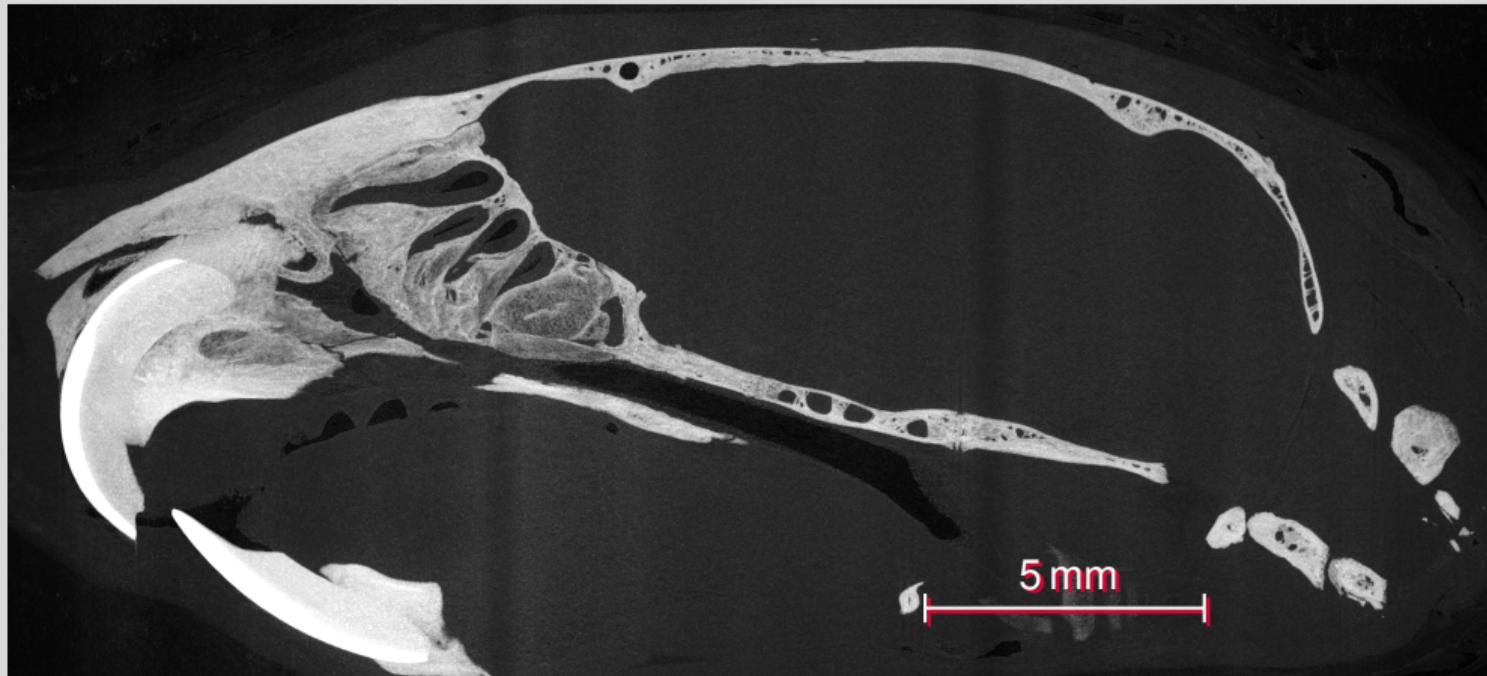
- an x-ray source
- a sample
- a detector



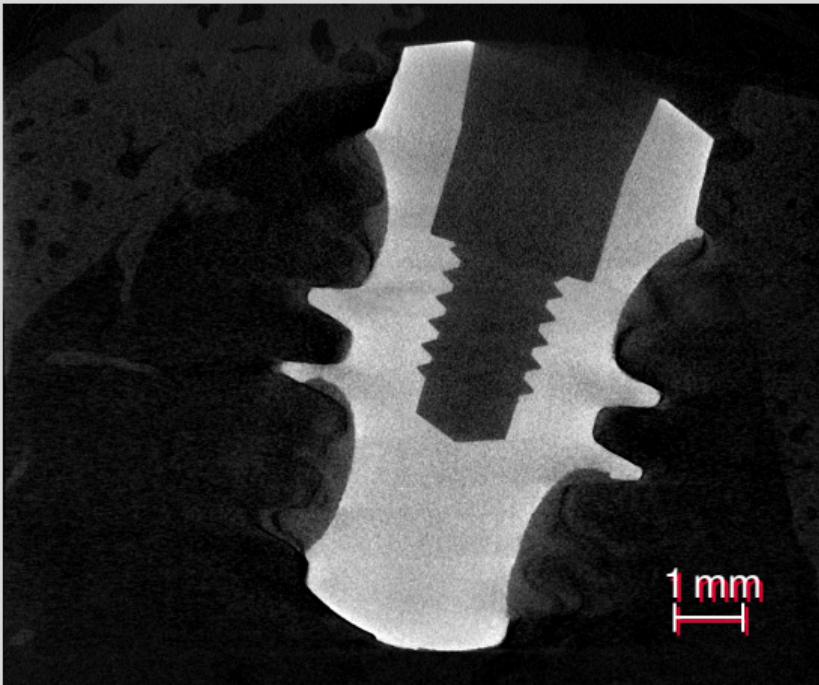
w.wiki/7g3

# Machinery

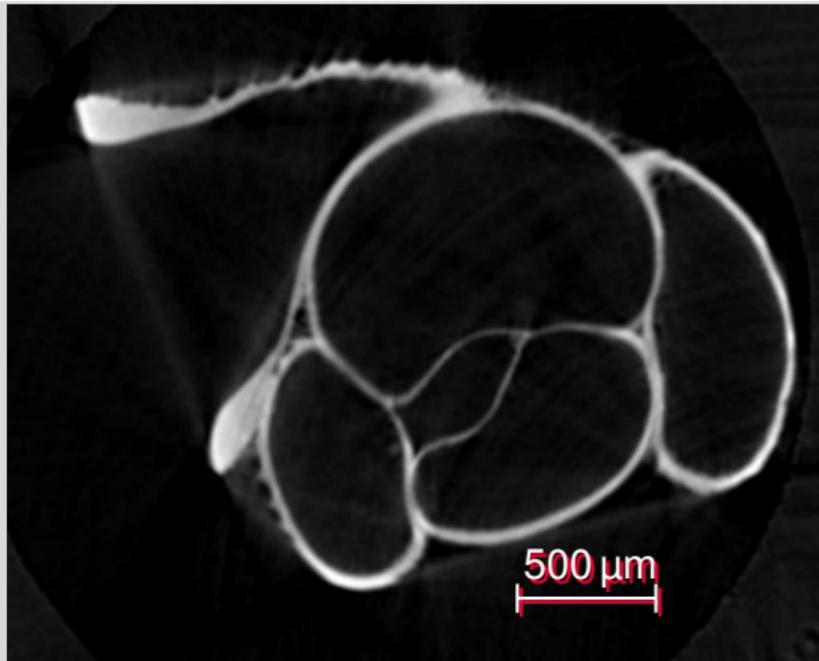
## Examples



# Examples

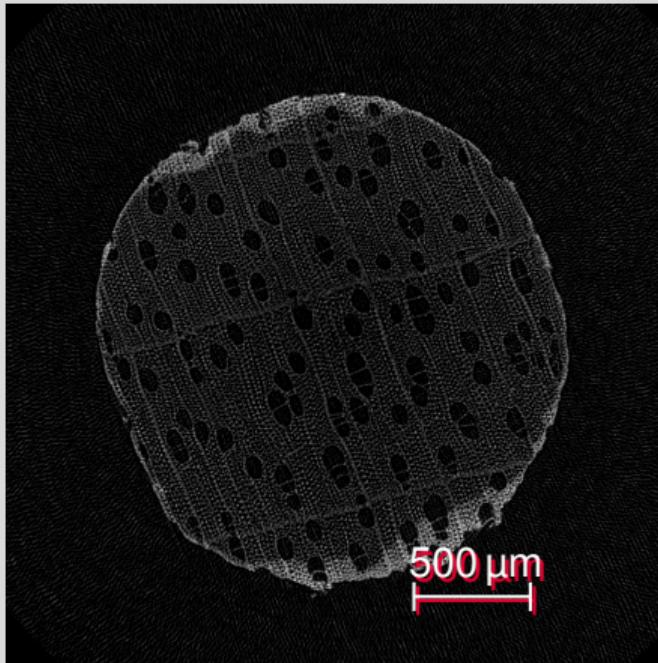


## Examples



From [8], *Diancta phoenix*

# Examples



# Examples



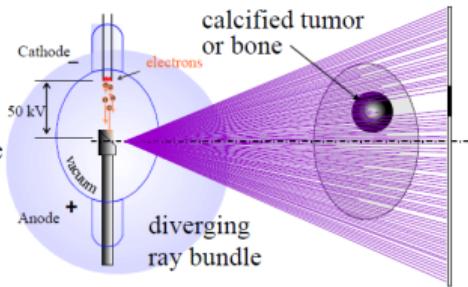
# Preparation

- Study design
- Sample preparation

# Projections

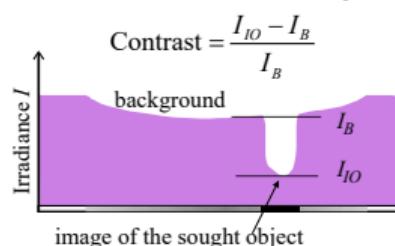
## X-ray generation and contrast

X-ray tube:  
nearly point like  
photon source

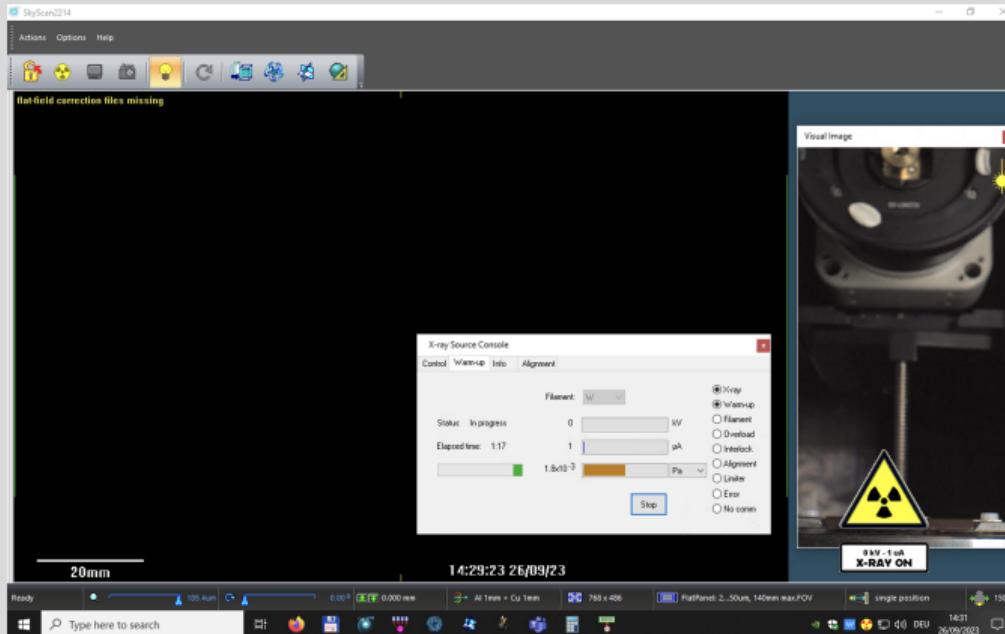


Contrast is given by  
absorption of intensity I

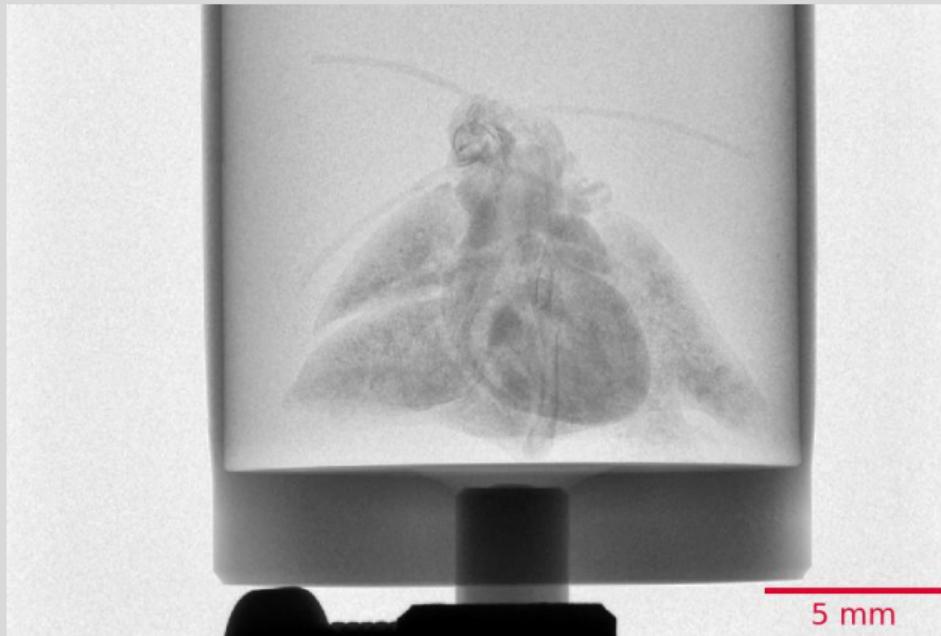
Note that contrast is negative  
X-ray shadowgraphy  
is a bright field technique



# Projection acquisition



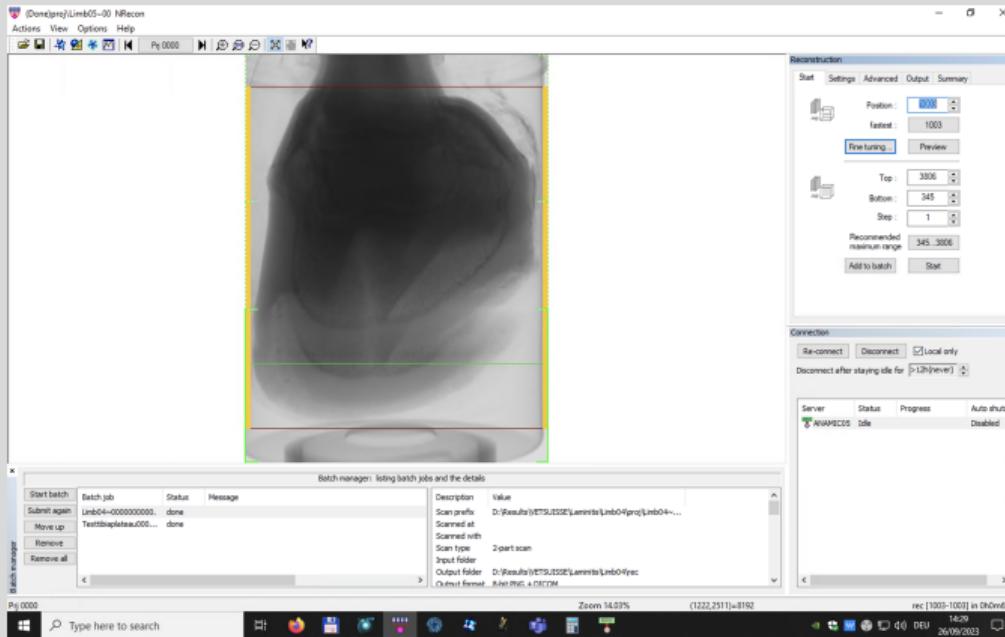
# Projections



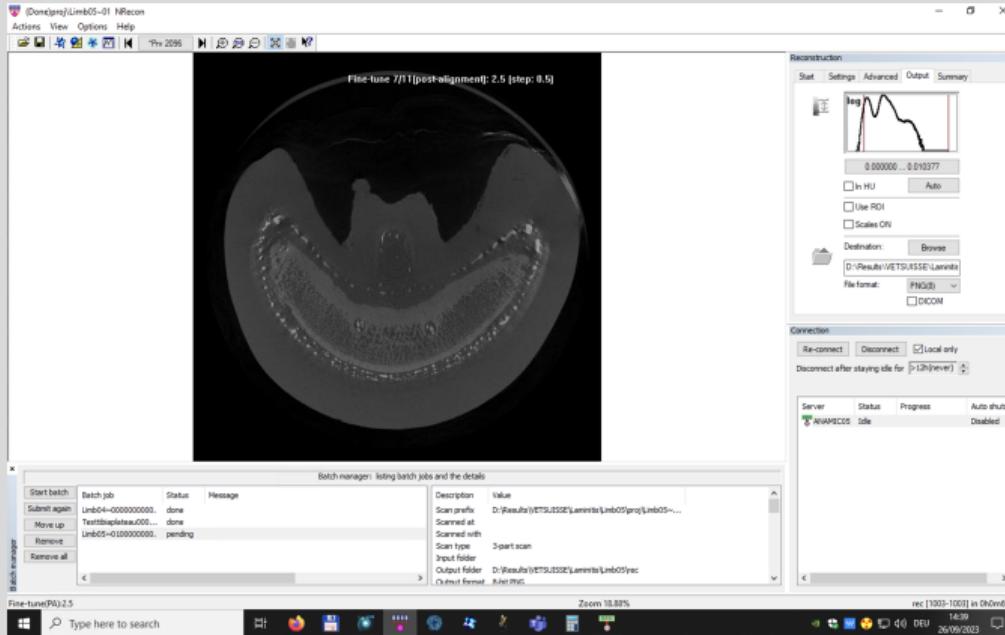
# Projections

- A (micro-focus) x-ray source illuminates the object
- The x-rays penetrate the sample and are attenuated
- A scintillator converts the x-rays to visible light
- A (planar) x-ray detector collects (magnified) projection images.
- The projections are recorded on disk

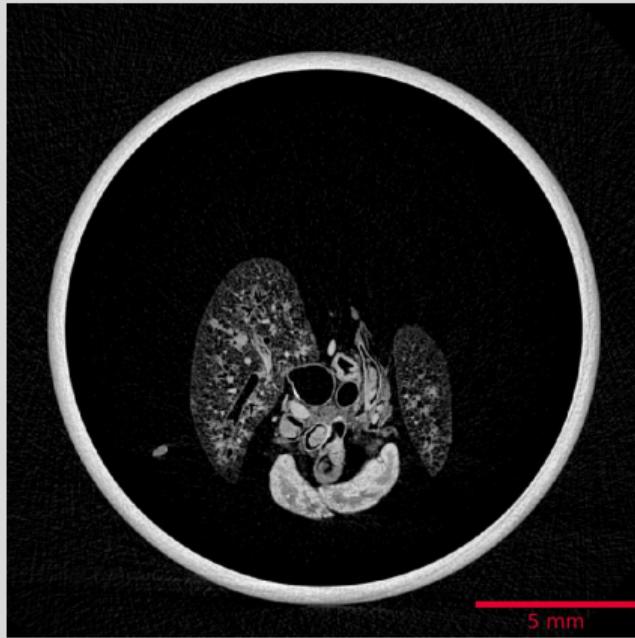
# Reconstructions



# Reconstructions



# Reconstructions



# Reconstructions

- Based on hundreds of angular views acquired while the object rotates, a computer synthesizes a stack of virtual cross section slices through the object.
- Radon Transformation
- Filtered back projection
- Cone beam reconstruction [19]
- Corrections (beam hardening, etc.)
- Writing to stack

# Visualization



# Visualization

- Based on reconstructions, a computer synthesizes a three-dimensional view of the scanned sample

# What to use?

- ImageJ/Fiji [23]
- Also see *Fundamentals of Digital Image Processing* by Guillaume Witz
- Reproducible research
  -  in Jupyter [24]
  - git
  - Script all your things!
  - Data repositories; i. e. sharing is caring!

# Quantitative data

- Pretty images are nice, but we need quantitative numbers
- Segmentation
- Characterization

# Internal morphology of human teeth

Collaboration with zmk bern – Zahnmedizinische Kliniken

- Numbers
- Segments
- Cervical
- [25], done



# Internal morphology of human teeth

Collaboration with zmk bern – Zahnmedizinische Kliniken

- Numbers instead of just pretty images
- Segmentation of teeth and root canal
- (Unbiased) Characterization
- Reproducible and automated image analysis ( in Jupyter [24])
- Two publications:
  - [11], BMC Oral Health, doi.org/gjpw2d
  - [25], Scientific Reports, doi.org/g7r8

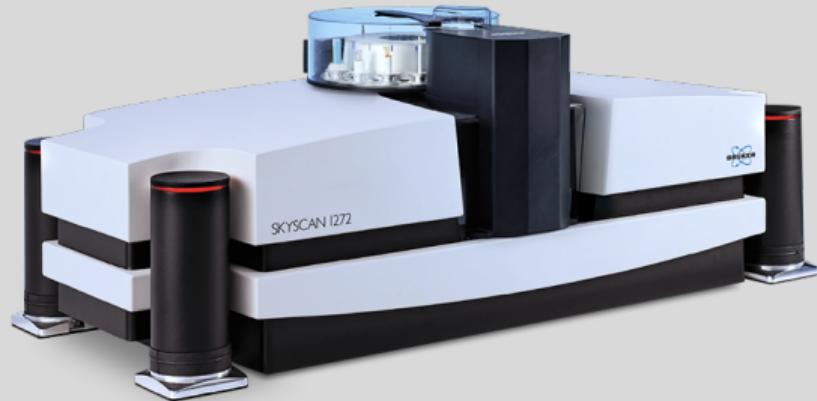
# How?

- 104 extracted human permanent mandibular canines
- $\mu$ CT imaging
- Root canal configuration, according to Briseño-Marroquín et al. [26]
- *Reproducible* analysis [27], e. g. you can click a button to double-check or recalculate the results yourself!



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[bruker.com/skyscan1272](http://bruker.com/skyscan1272)

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```
Scanner=SkyScan1272
Instrument S/N=15G09089-B
Software Version=1.1.19
Filename Prefix=Tooth045~00
Number Of Files= 482
Number Of Rows= 1092
Number Of Columns= 1632
Source Voltage (kV)= 80
Source Current (uA)= 125
Image Pixel Size (um)=9.999986
Exposure (ms)=950
Rotation Step (deg)=0.400
Frame Averaging=ON (3)
Filter=Al 1mm
Study Date and Time=02 Jul 2020 08h:23m:34s
Scan duration=0h:39m:51s
```

# How?

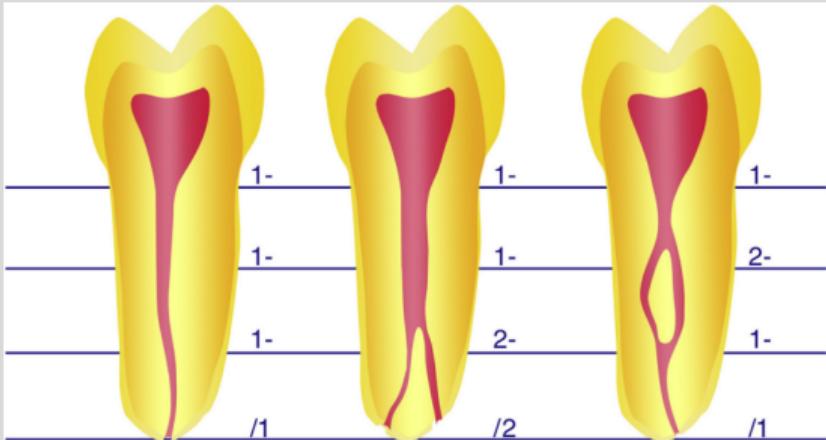
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*Sample changer* on the SkyScan 1272  
In total:

- 13 days of *continuous*  $\mu$ CT scanning
- 819 GB of raw data  
230 648 TIFF projections
- 326 GB data as input for analysis  
282 062 PNG reconstructions

# How?

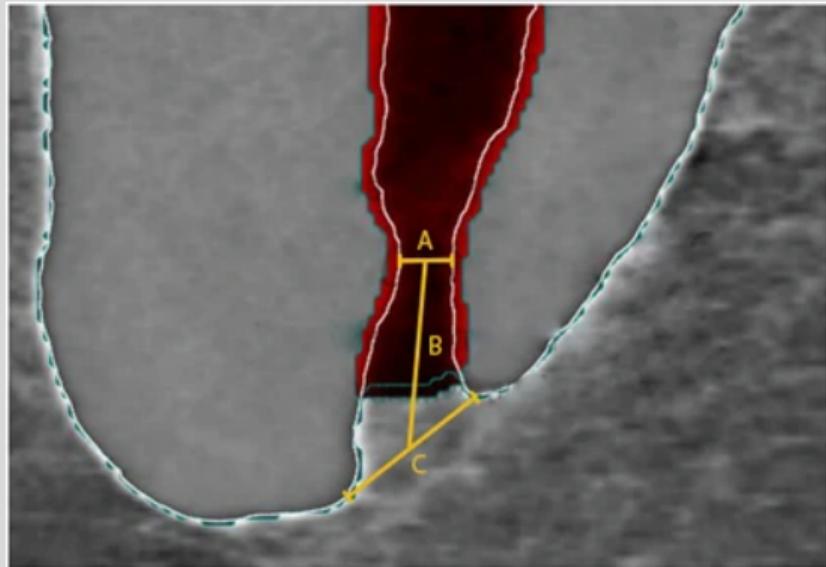
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From [26], Fig. 2

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From [28], Fig. 1

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[gph.is/2nqkple](https://gph.is/2nqkple)

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The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for a project named 'habi'. The repository has 87 commits. The commits are listed in reverse chronological order, with the most recent commit by 'd459125' 20 days ago. The commits include updates to actions files, ignore files, and various Jupyter notebooks (ipynb) for tasks like updating actions, cleaning runs, and displaying tooth data. A 'README.md' file is also present. At the bottom, there is a 'Launch Binder' button and a note about a failing treebeard.yml test.

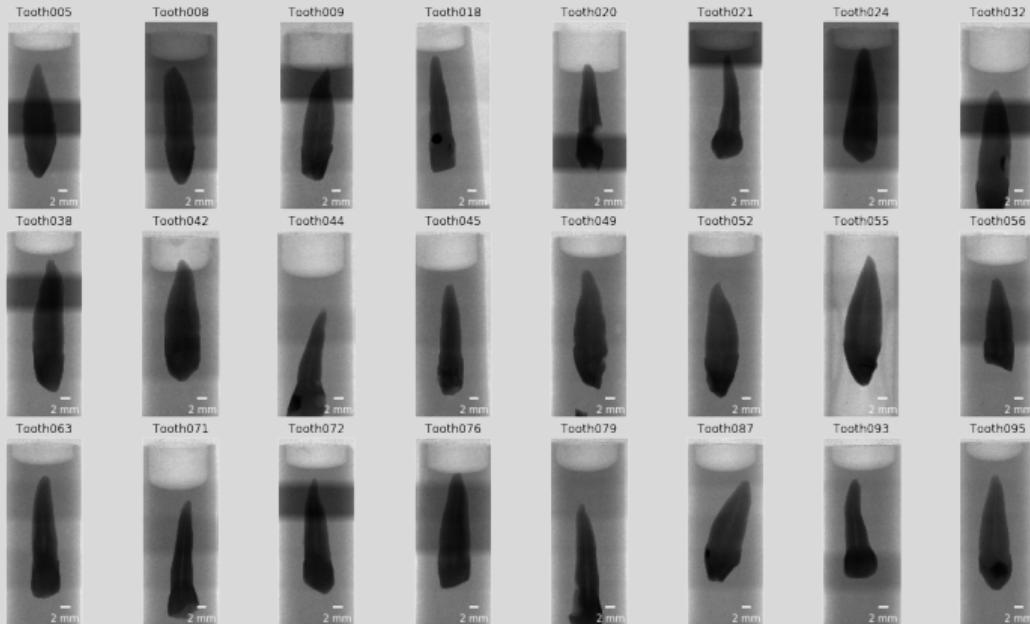
File / Commit	Description	Date
.github/actions	Update actions file	20 days ago
.gitignore	Only 'mode' changes	2 months ago
DownloadFromOSF.ipynb	Clean run of download script	22 days ago
README.md	Typo in Binder badge & link to full repo on Binder	22 days ago
Tooth.Border.ipynb	Only 'mode' changes	2 months ago
Tooth.Characterization.ipynb	Only 'mode' changes	2 months ago
ToothAnalysis.ipynb	Only select a subset if we actually have data:wq	22 days ago
ToothAxisSize.ipynb	Clean run of notebook	22 days ago
ToothDisplay.ipynb	Display Tooth045 for manuscript	22 days ago
requirements.txt	We also need this	2 months ago
treebeard.yaml	Add treebeard configuration	20 days ago

**A big tooth cohort**

We scanned a big bunch of teeth for a team of the dental clinic of the University of Bern.

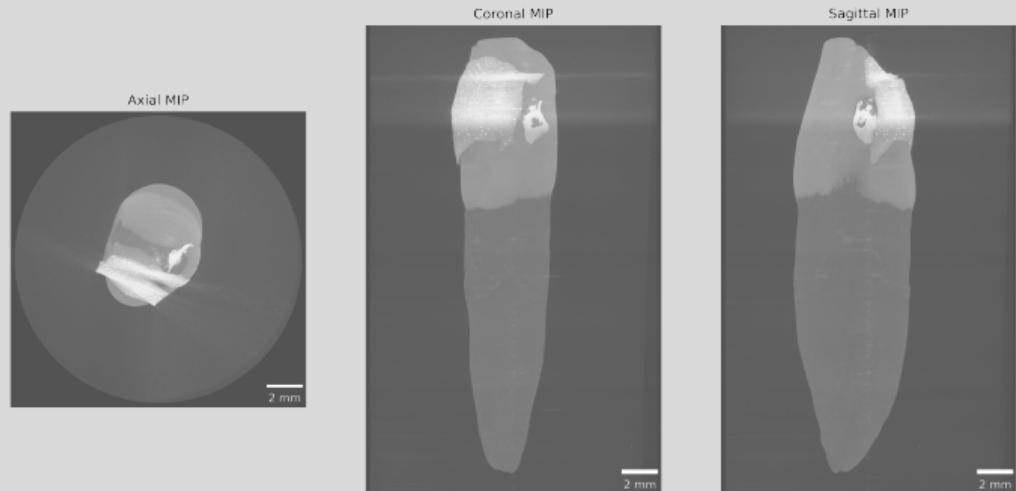
To get an overview of the samples while we scanned the whole tooth cohort we generated a [preview](#) and [analysis notebook](#). The analysis notebook (with download possibility for two of the +100 teeth) can be started in your browser by clicking on the 'Binder' badge above, without installation of any software. If you'd like to start a Binder instance with the full repository, you can click [here](#).

# $\mu$ CT imaging



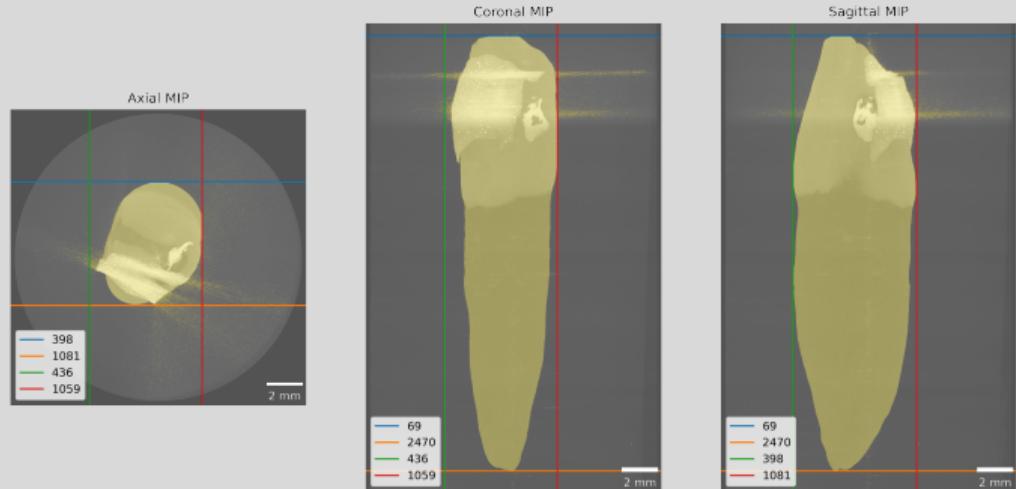
# Dataset cropping

- Full datasets: 326 GB
- Cropped datasets: 115 GB



# Dataset cropping

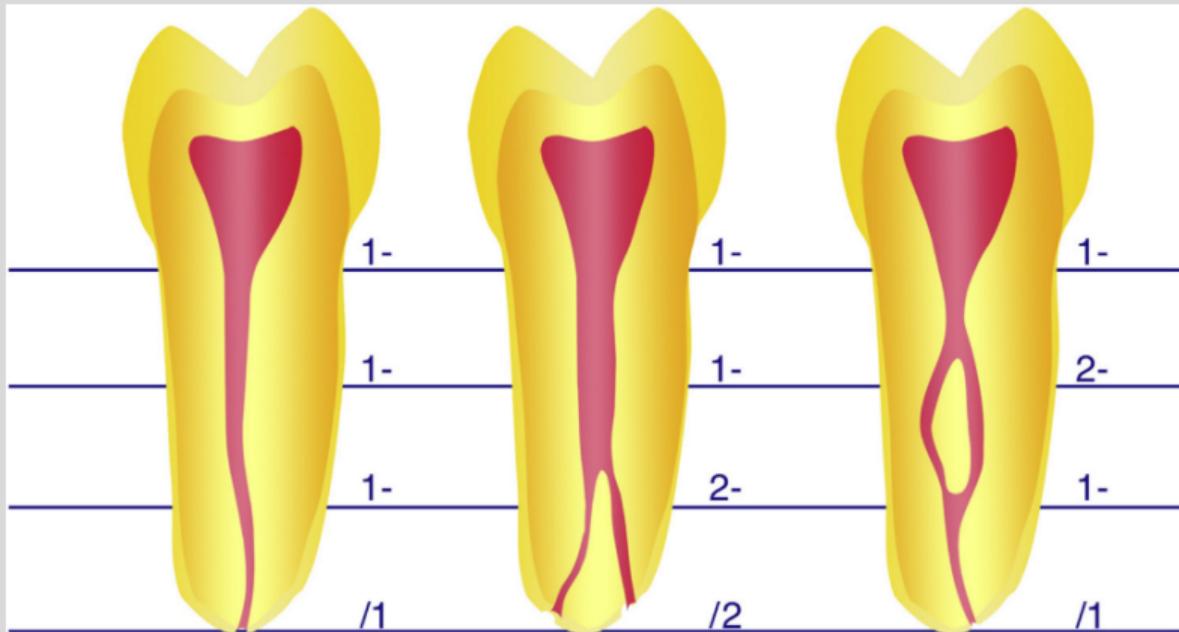
- Full datasets: 326 GB
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# Tooth morphology

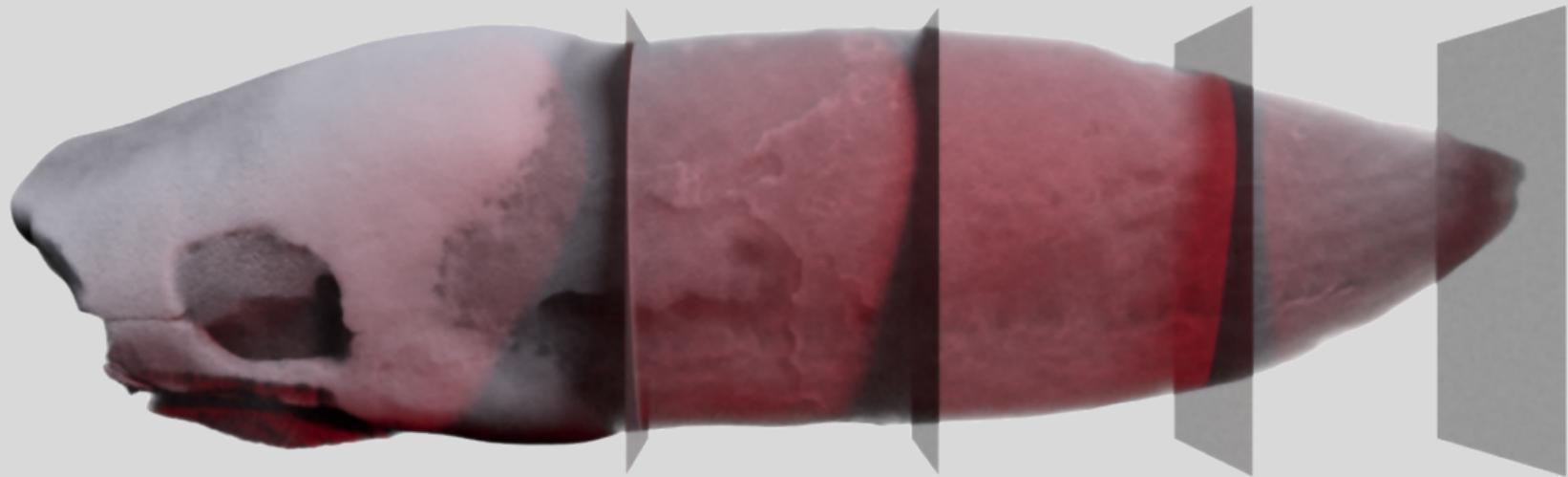


# Tooth morphology

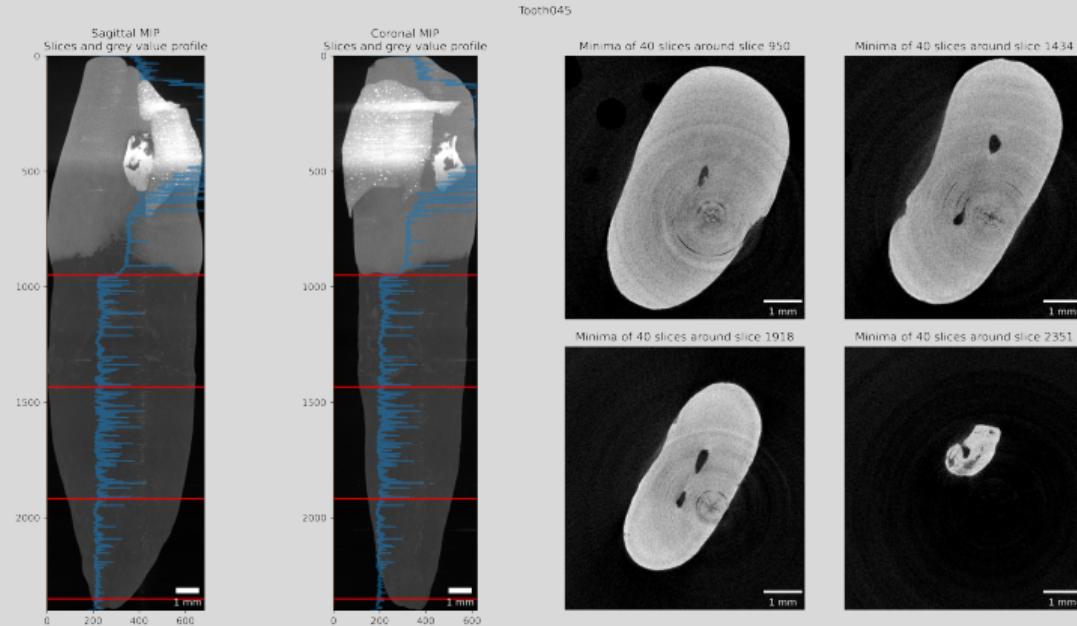


From [26], Fig. 2

# Tooth morphology

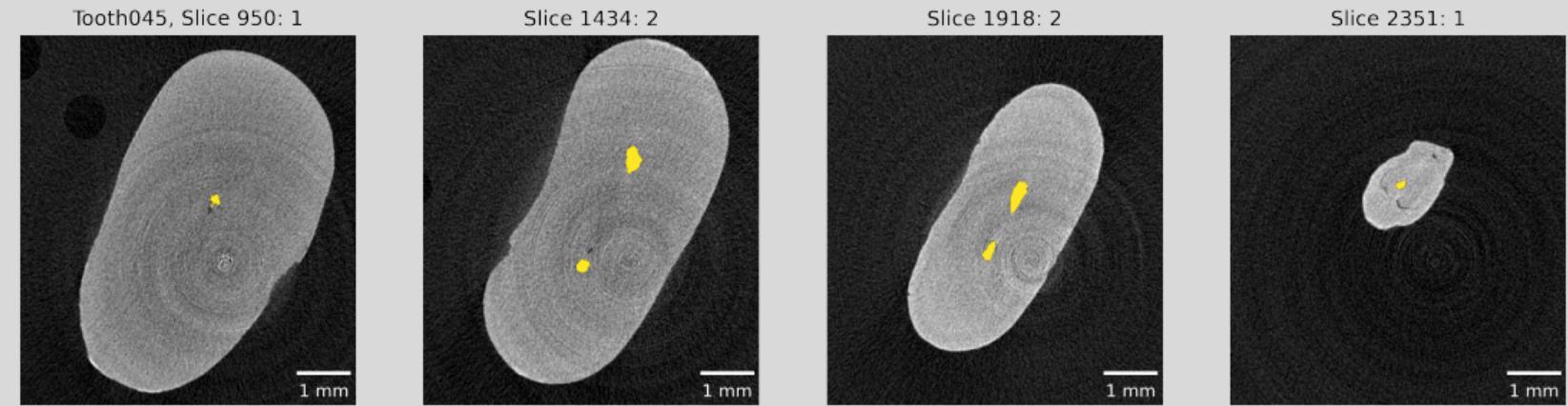


# Detection of enamel-dentin border



# Detection of enamel-dentin border

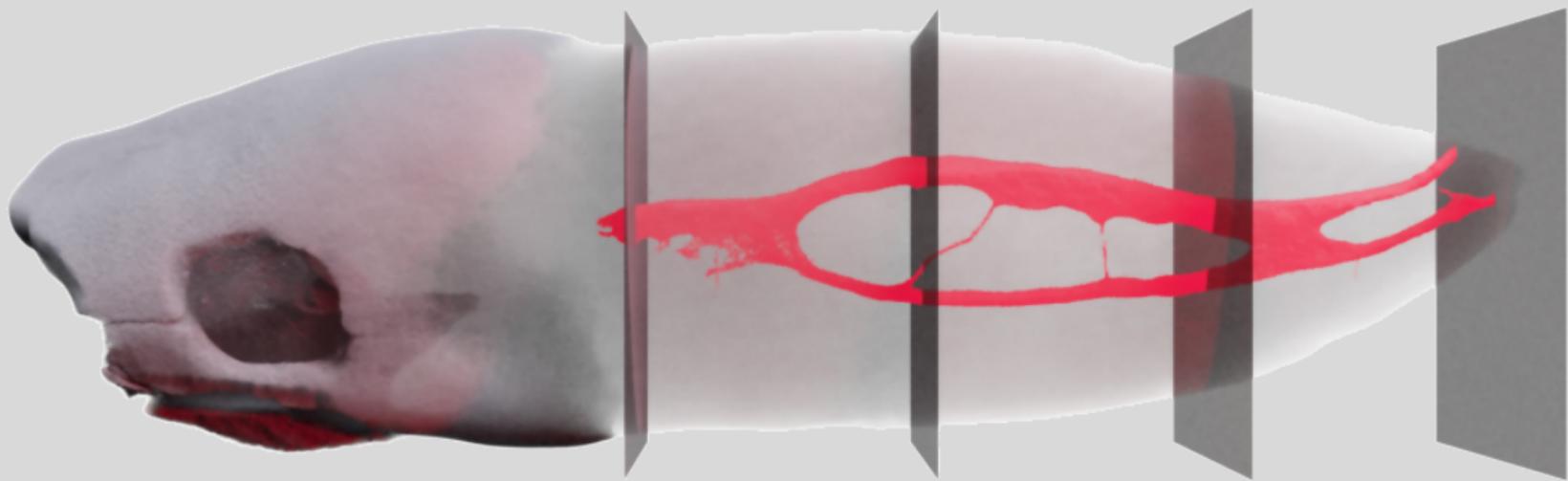
Tooth045



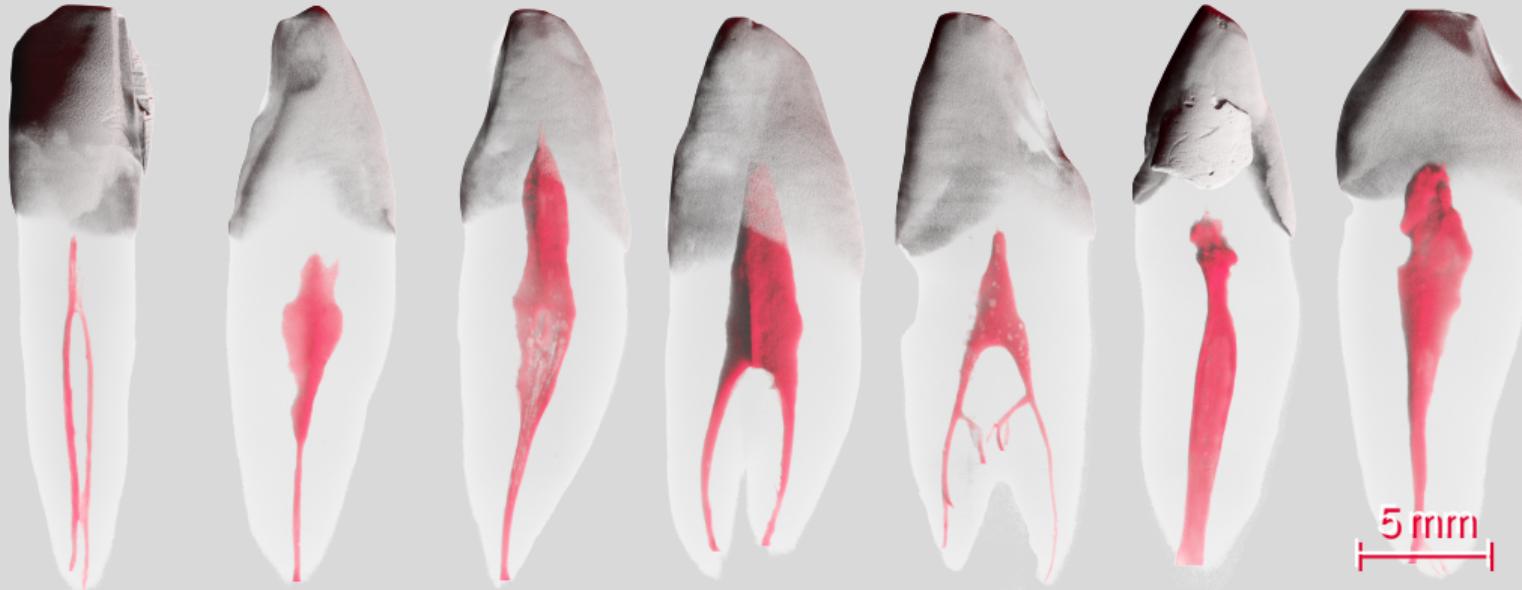
# Outcome root canal configuration classification

Roots	RCC	#	%	
Single (N=98)	1–1–1/1	73	74.5	
	1–1–1/2	14	14.3	
	1–1–1/3	1	1.0	
	1–1–1/4	2	2.1	
	1–1–2/1	1	1.0	
	1–2–1/1	4	4.1	
	1–2–1/2	1	1.0	
	1–2–2/2	1	1.0	
	2–3–1/1	1	1.0	
Double (N=3)	Buccal	1–1–1/1	2	66.6
		1–2–1/1	1	33.3
	Lingual	1–1–1/1	2	66.6
		1–1–1/2	1	33.3

# Extraction of root canal space



# Results of root canal space extraction



# Conclusion ZMK

- Efficient use of time, e. g. more teeth does not mean more (human) work
- Reproducible analysis with *free and open-source* software, usable by *anyone*
- Objective analysis, e. g. no operator bias

# Thanks!

- Thanks for listening to me!
- What questions do you have for me?

# Colophon

- This BEAMER presentation was crafted in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  with the (slightly adapted) template from *Corporate Design und Vorlagen* of the University of Bern.
  - Complete source code: [git.io/fjpP7](https://git.io/fjpP7)
  - The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  code is automatically compiled with a GitHub action [1] to a (handout) PDF which you can access here: [git.io/JeQxO](https://git.io/JeQxO)
- Did you spot an error?
  - File an issue: [git.io/fjpPb](https://git.io/fjpPb)
  - Submit a pull request: [git.io/fjpPN](https://git.io/fjpPN)
  - Send me an email: [david.haberthuer@unibe.ch](mailto:david.haberthuer@unibe.ch)

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[1] Details on how this works are specified in a small test repository here: [git.io/JeOOj](https://git.io/JeOOj)

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