

Spinning Registration Reconstruction Quantization

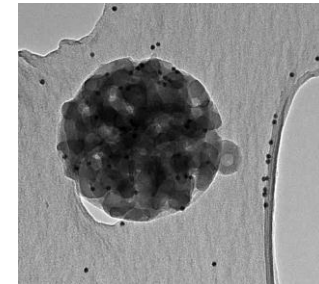
a new reconstruction method for
electron tomography

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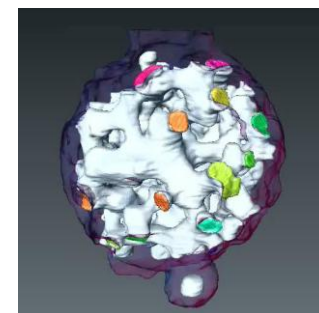


Electron tomography

- What is ?
 - Tomography using projections from TEM (Transmission Electron Microscopy)
- For what?
 - 3D reconstruction at nanometric scale
- For ?
 - These data help developing new catalysts improving understanding of the porous network



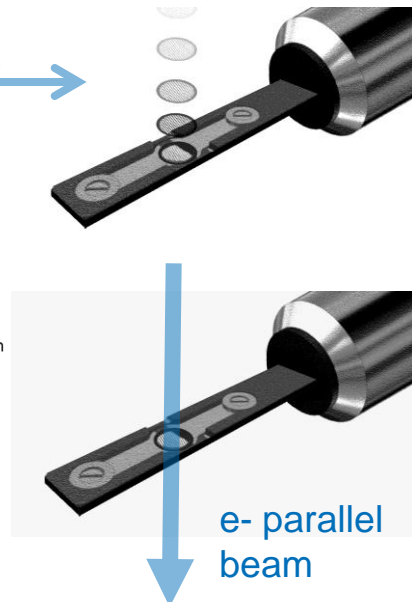
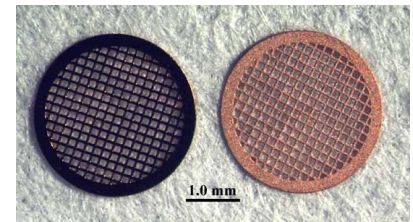
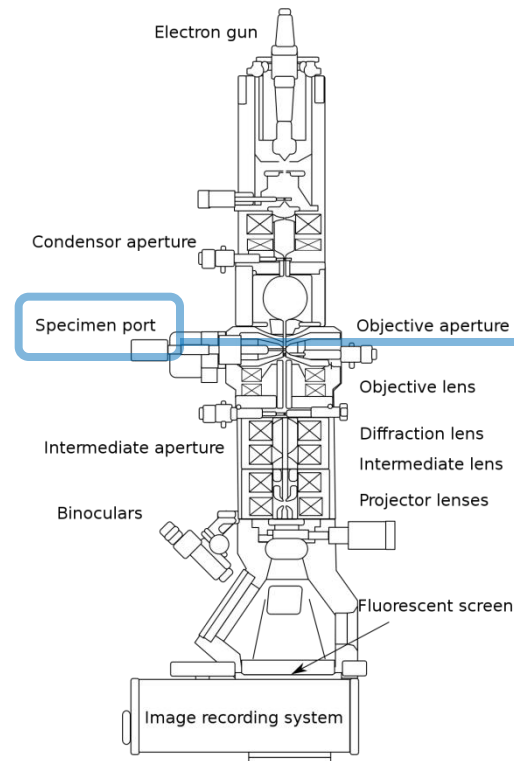
300nm



Electron tomography : how ?

- Put object on a grid in specimen port
- e- pass through the object (parallel geometry)
- Tilt specimen port and acquisitions
- Do tomographic reconstruction

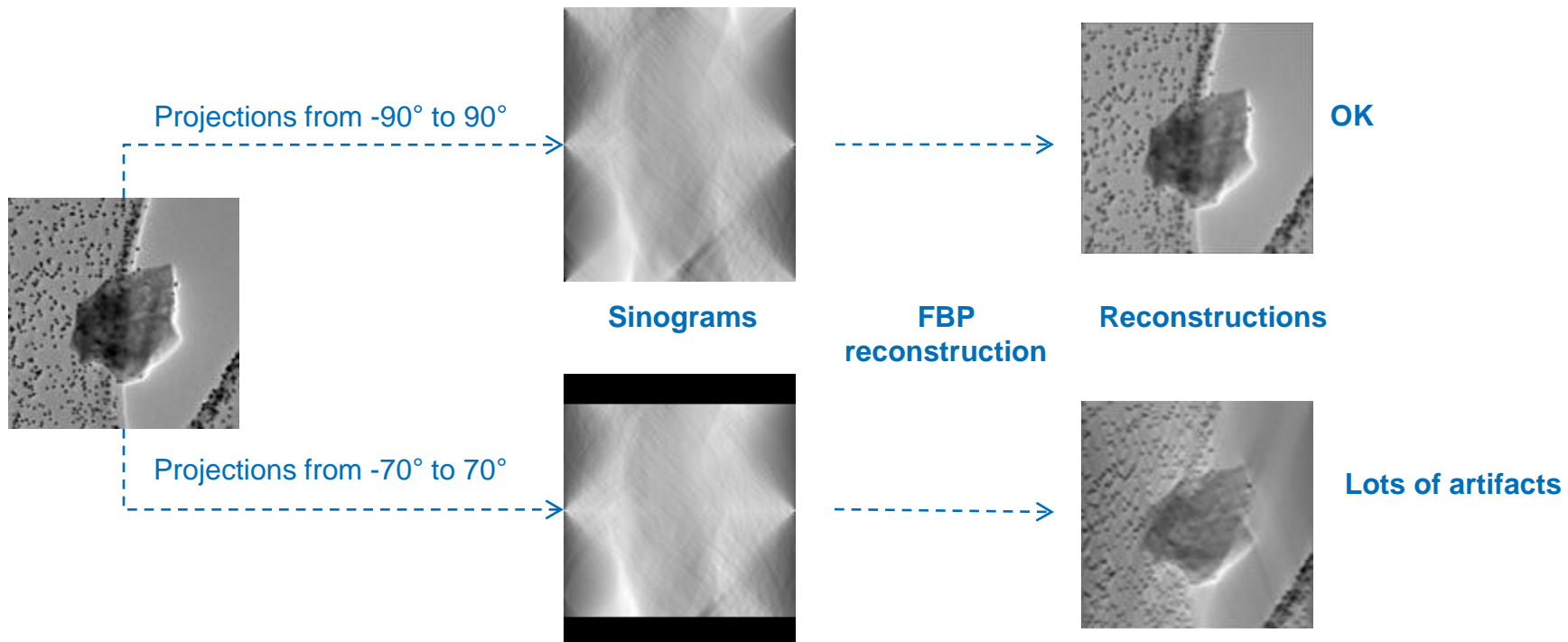
It sounds easy ! But...



Electron tomography : issue 1

- Tilt of specimen port is limited to $\pm 70^\circ$

Reconstruction with incomplete data (limited range of projections)

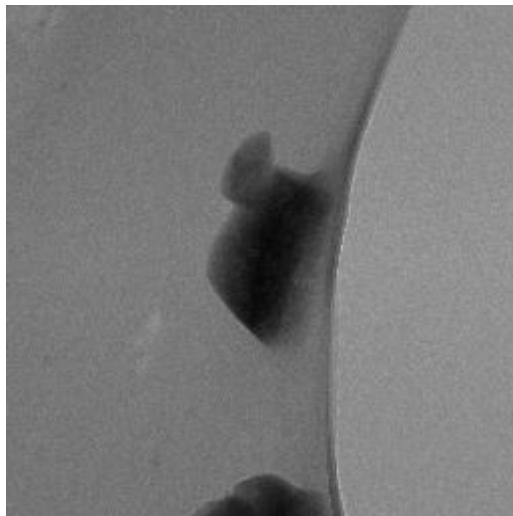




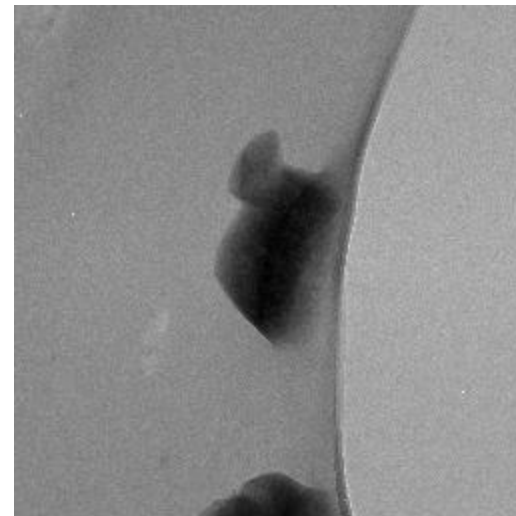
Electron tomography : issue 2

- Mechanical displacement of the specimen port

Projections not properly aligned with respect to a parallel geometric model of acquisition



What we have



What we need *

* from VD Tran et al., Optimization Methods for Robust Registration of Image Series in Electron Tomography, submitted to 21st International Conference on Pattern Recognition, November 11-15, 2012, Tsukuba Science City, JAPAN



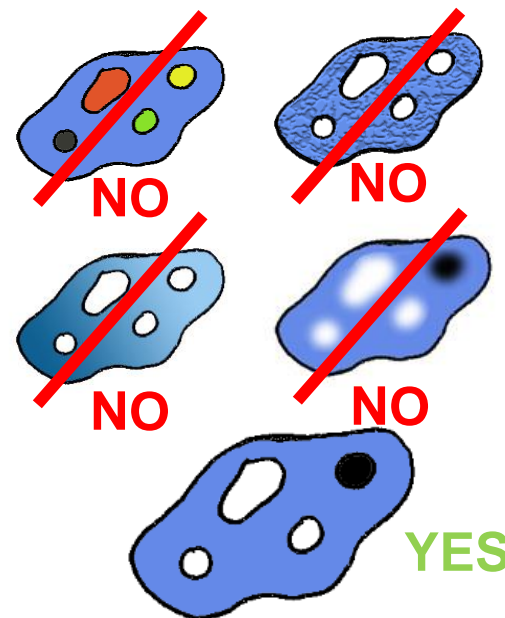
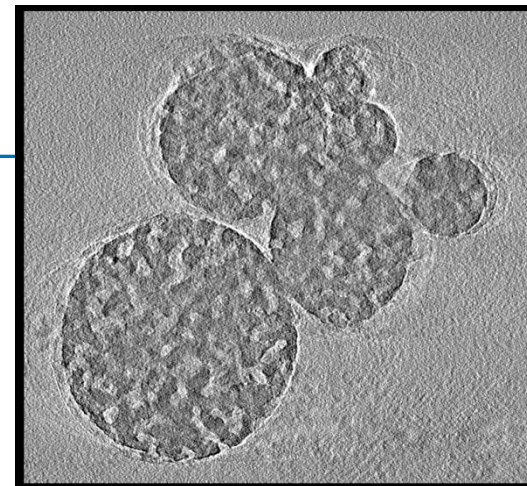
Outline

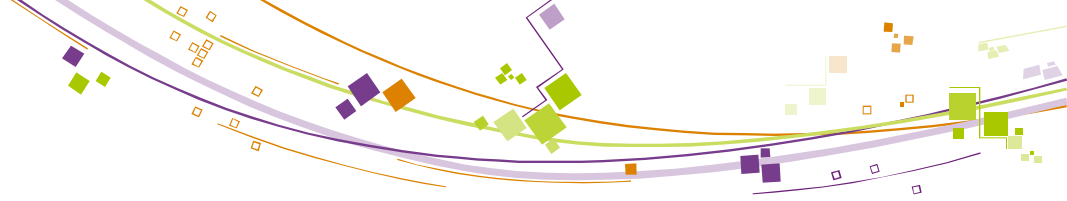
Spinning Registration Reconstruction Quantization

- Context, electron tomography
- Catalysts supports : specific constraints
- SRRQ method
- Results
- Perspectives

Catalysts support for refining

- We want to reconstruct an object with :
 - Limited numbers of known phases (two or three)
 - Constant phase, no texture
 - Sharp transitions between phases
- We don't want information about chemical or density of the phases
- We want information about morphology

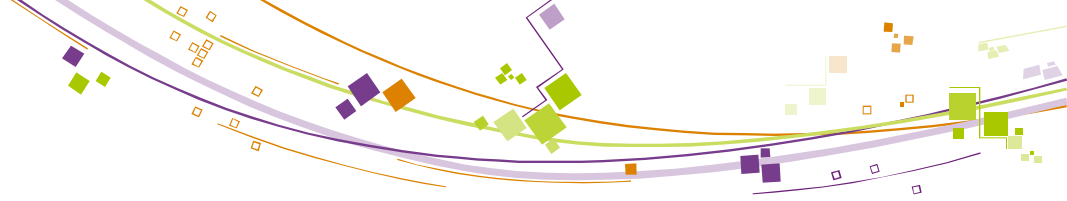




To summarize ...

- We need a reconstruction method complying with :
 - Limited range of projection
 - Misaligned projection
 - Reconstruction of objects with two or three constant phases, and sharp transitions between phases
- } *experimental data constraints*
- } *a priori constraints*

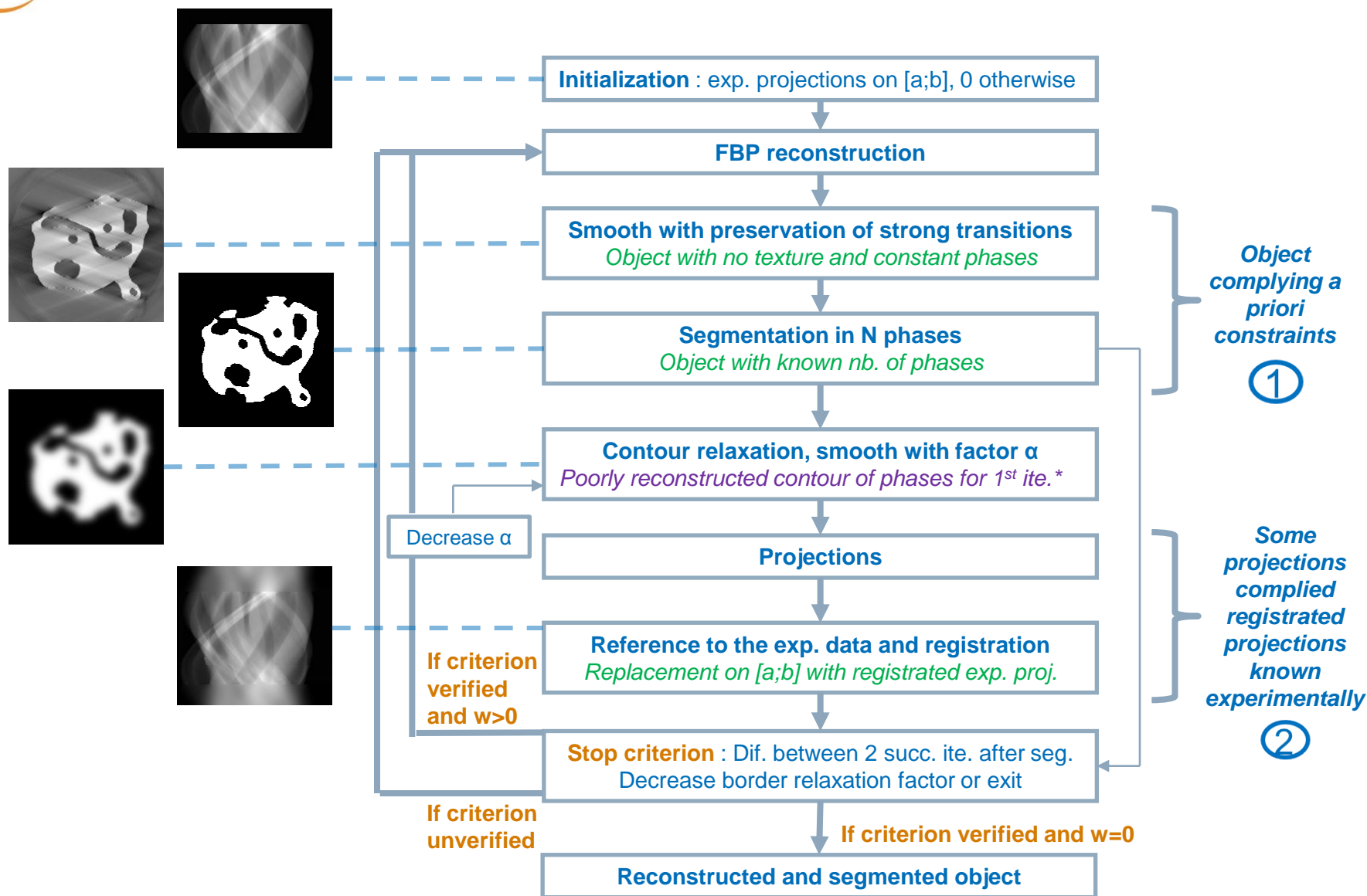
➔ **Spinning Registration Reconstruction Quantization**



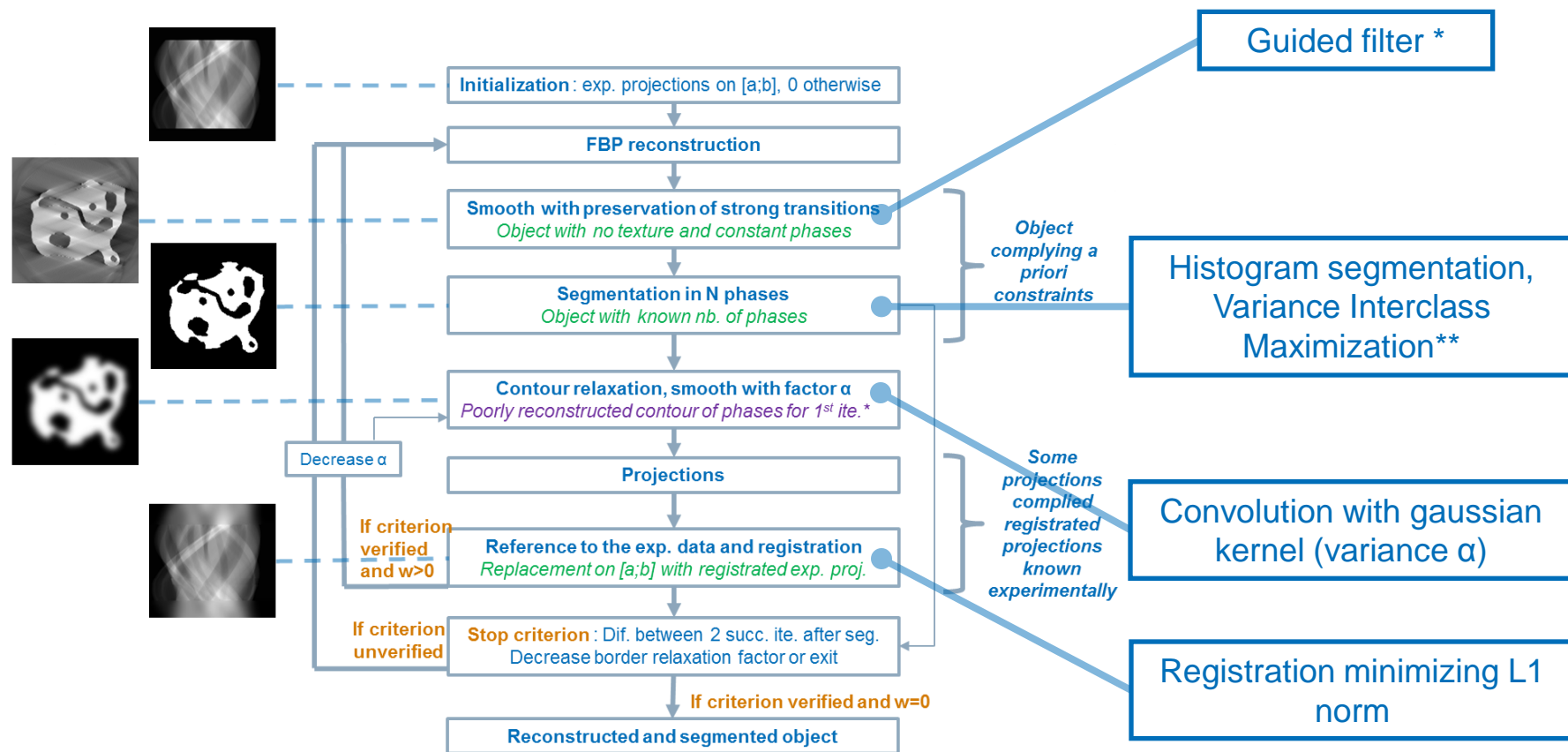
SRRQ method

Spinning Registration Reconstruction Quantization

- Alternately and iteratively reconstruction of an object
 - Complying a priori constraints ①
 - Which some projections complied registered projections known experimentally ②



* KJ. Batenburg and J. Sijbers. DART: a fast heuristic algebraic reconstruction algorithm for discrete tomography. Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP), San Antonio, Texas, USA, September, 2007.



* K. He et al., Guided image filtering, Proceedings of the 11th European conference on Computer vision: Part I, Springer-Verlag, Heraklion, Crete, Greece, 2010.

** N. Otsu, Threshold selection method from gray-level histogram, IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics 9 1 (1979) 62–66.

Some results with binary 2D simulations

■ Two binary datasets (256x256)

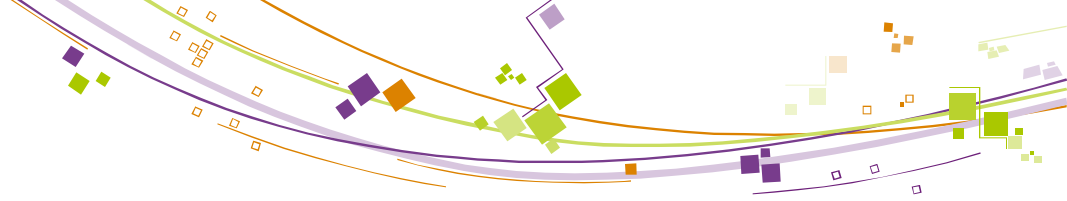
Obj.1



Obj. 2

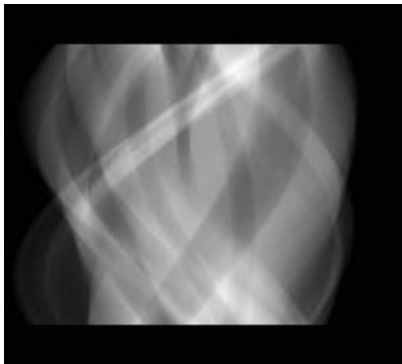


- Limited range of simulated projections on $\pm 70^\circ$ (141 proj.)
- White noise added on projections ($\pm 10\%$)
- Random misalignment of projections ($\pm 10\%$)



Some results with binary 2D simulations

- Limited range $\pm 70^\circ$ of simulated projections (141 proj.)



Init.



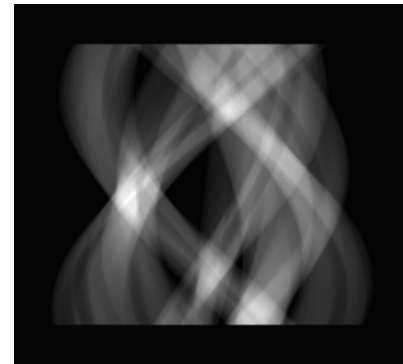
FBP (ite. 1)



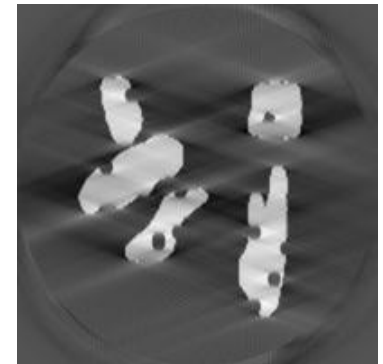
real



Ite. 6



Init.



FBP (ite. 1)



real

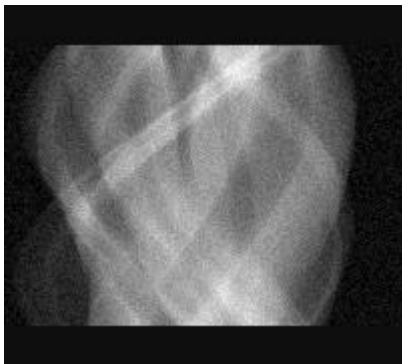


Ite. 5

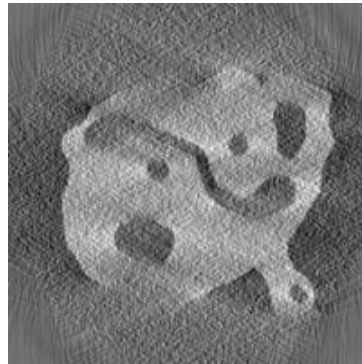


Some results with binary 2D simulations

- Limited range $\pm 70^\circ$ of simulated projections (141 proj.)
- White noise added on projections ($\pm 10\%$)



Init.



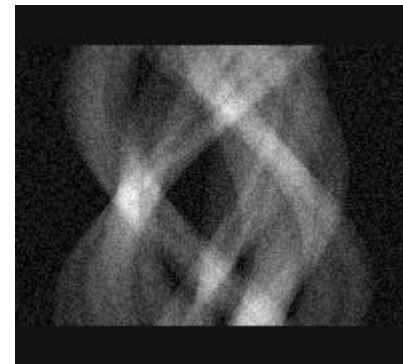
FBP (ite. 1)



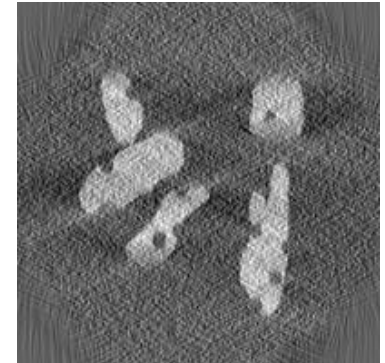
real



Ite. 9



Init.



FBP (ite. 1)



real

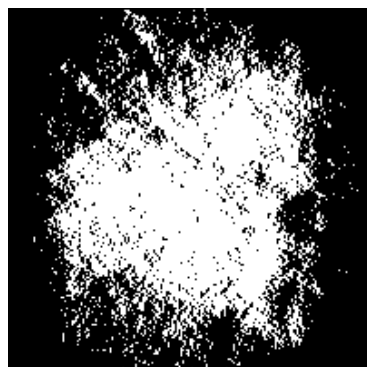
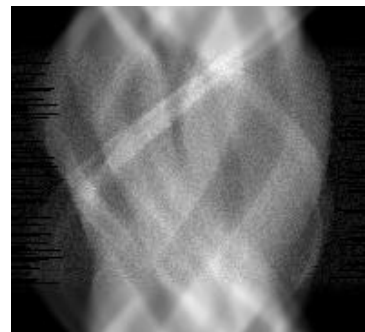
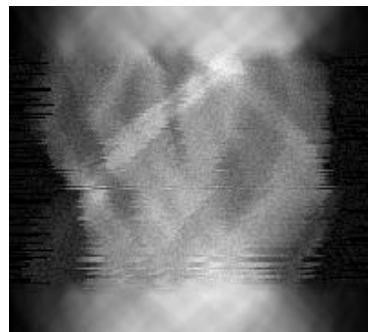
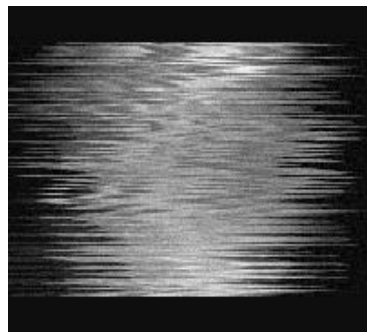


Ite. 6



Some results with binary 2D simulations

- Limited range $\pm 70^\circ$ of simulated projections (141 proj.)
- White noise added on projections ($\pm 10\%$)
- Random misalignment of projections ($\pm 10\%$)



ite.1

ite. 2

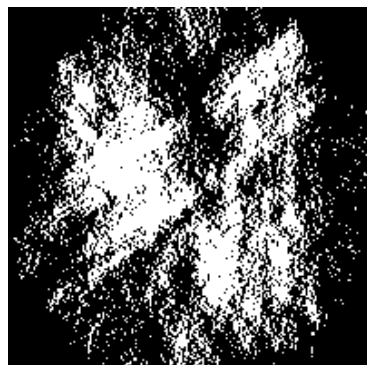
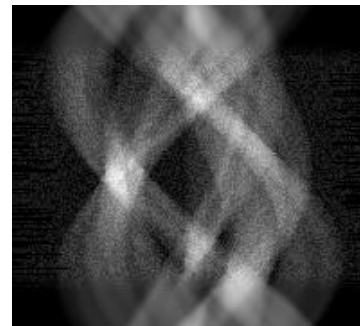
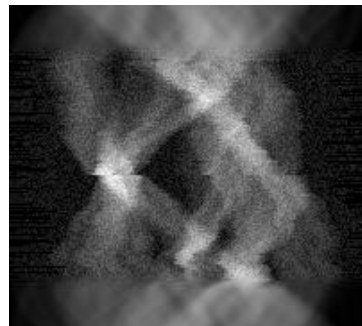
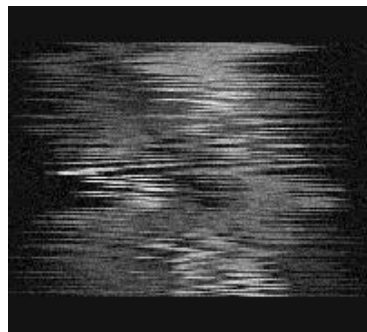
ite. 5

ite. 14



Some results with binary 2D simulations

- Limited range $\pm 70^\circ$ of simulated projections (141 proj.)
- White noise added on projections ($\pm 10\%$)
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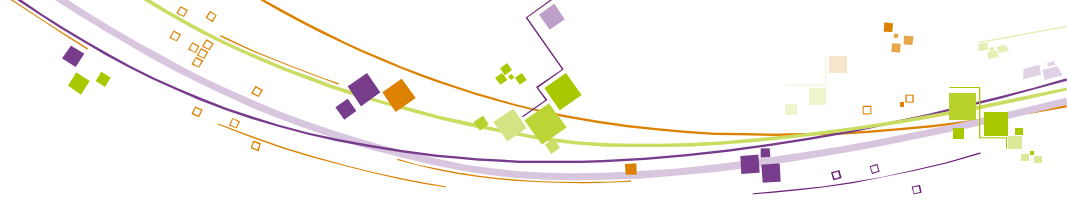


ite.1

ite. 2

ite. 5

ite. 12

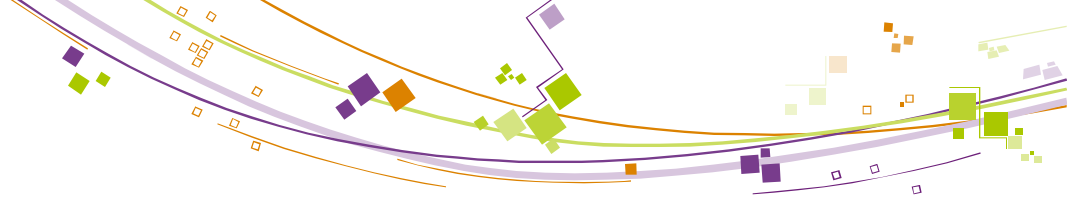


Perspectives

- Tests on 3D simulations (parallel geometry)
- Tests on real 2D TEM projections (3D reconstruction)
- For segmentation step, test method minimizing projection distance*
- Integrate and use SRRQ with registration procedure from **

* KJ Batenburg and J Sidjers, Optimization threshold selection for tomogram segmentation by projection distance minimization, IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging (2009), Volume: 28, Issue: 5, Pages: 676-686

** VD Tran et al., Optimization Methods for Robust Registration of Image Series in Electron Tomography, submitted to 21st International Conference on Pattern Recognition, November 11-15, 2012, Tsukuba Science City, JAPAN



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Spinning Registration Reconstruction Quantization

a new reconstruction method for electron tomography

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Thank you for your attention

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