



Microtomography for small-animal bone imaging

Seung Ho Kim, Hanbean Youn, Daecheon Kim,
Ho Kyung Kim

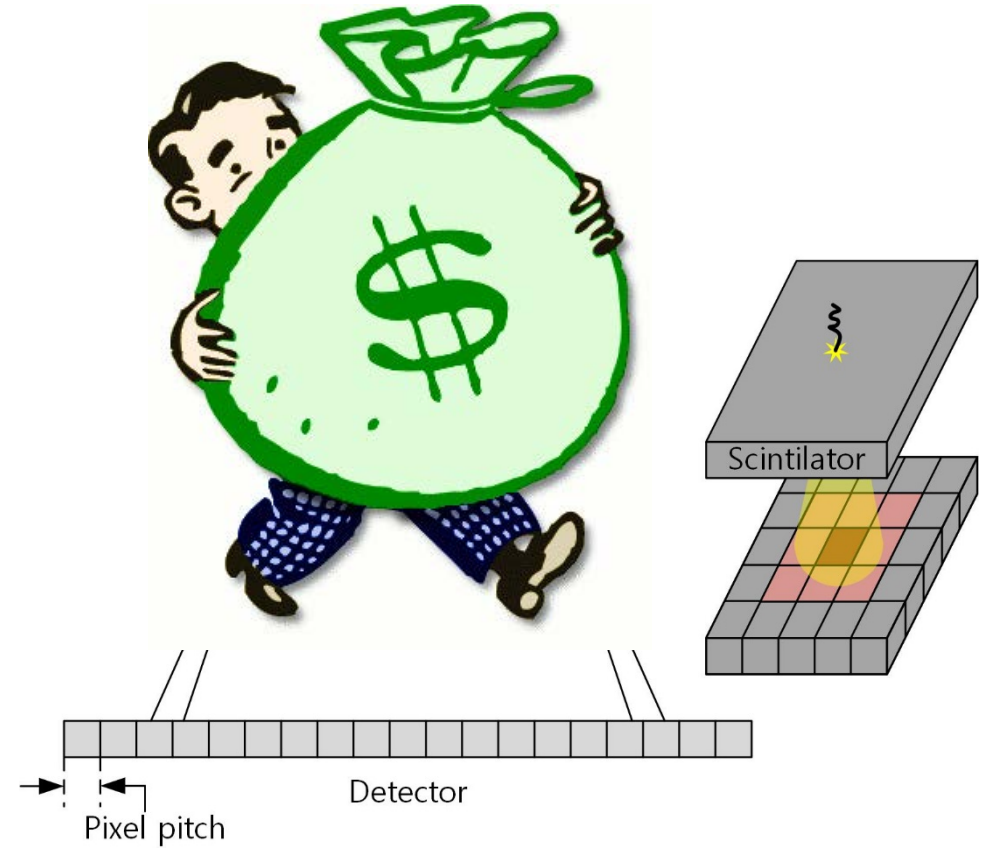
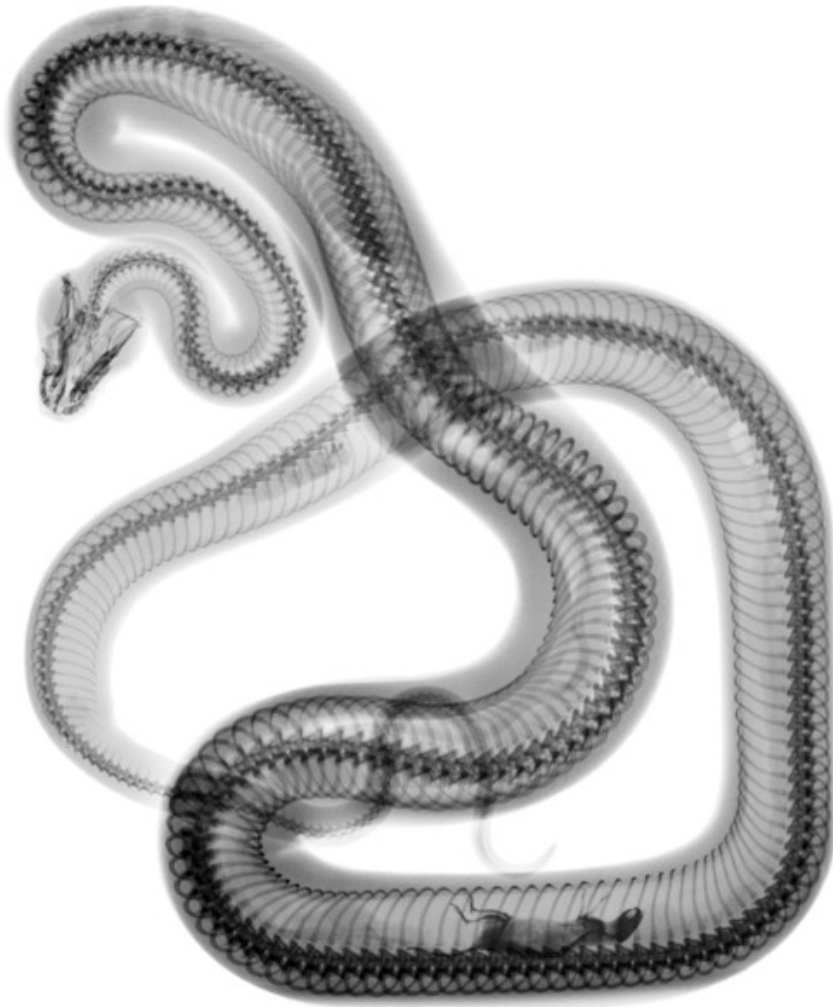
Radiation Imaging Laboratory
School of Mechanical Engineering
Pusan National University



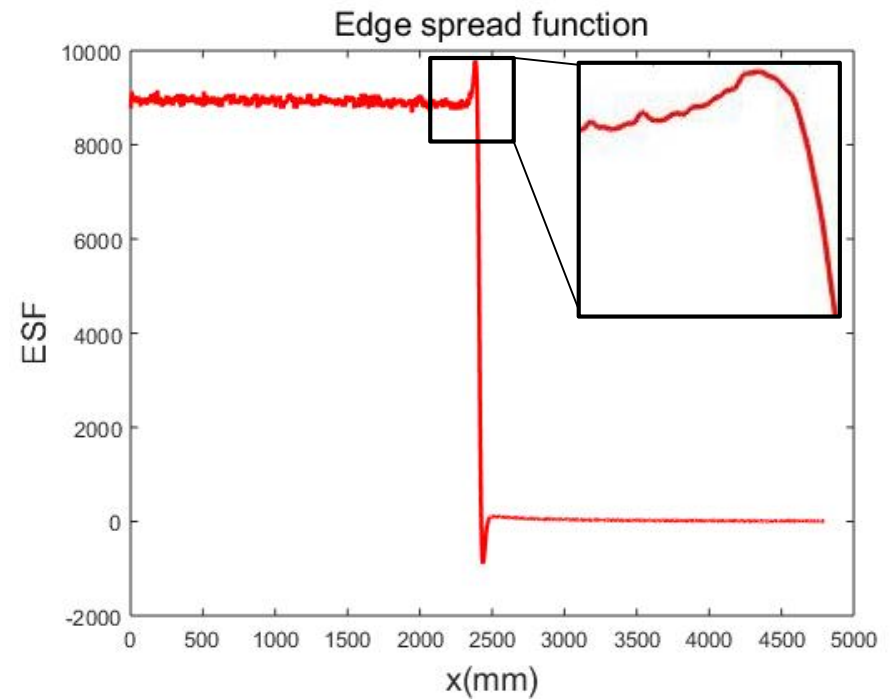
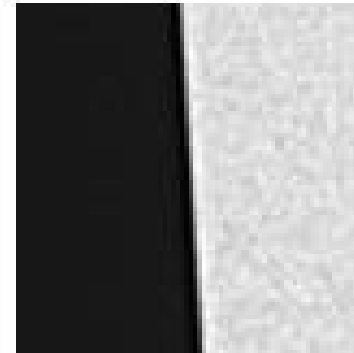
Outline

- **Motivation**
 - Microtomography
 - Unsharp masking
- **Materials & methods**
 - Multilayer detector & dual-energy imaging
 - Experimental layout
 - FOM
- **Results**
- **Conclusion**
- **Further study**

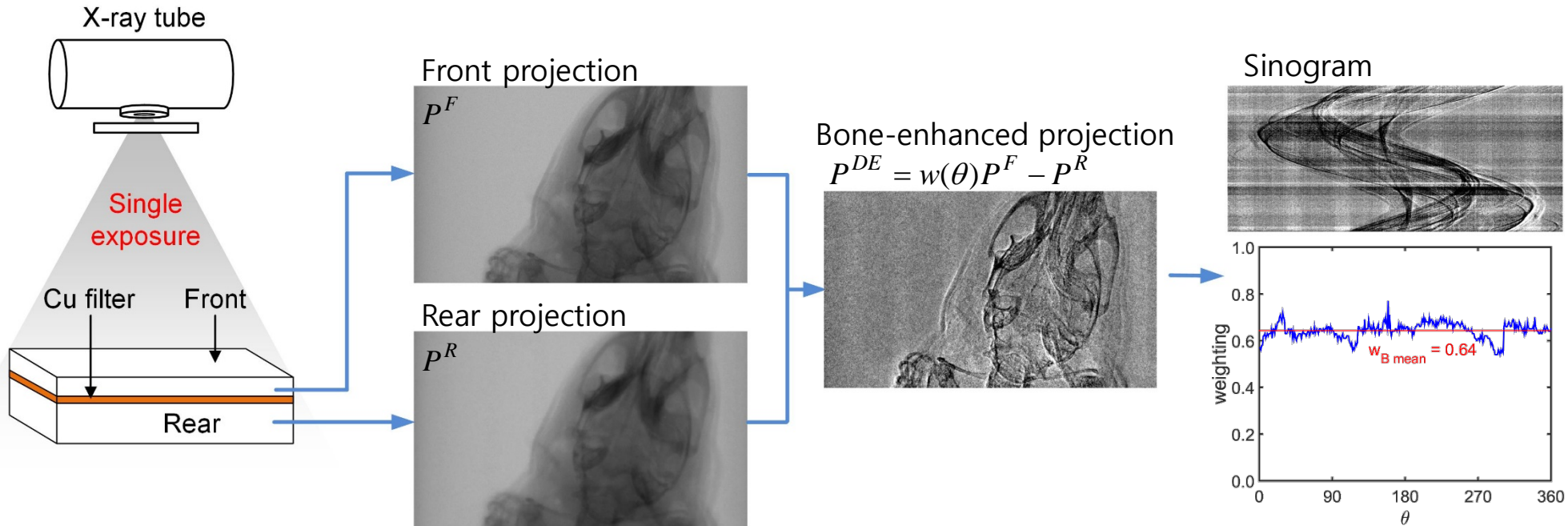
Microtomography



Unsharp masking

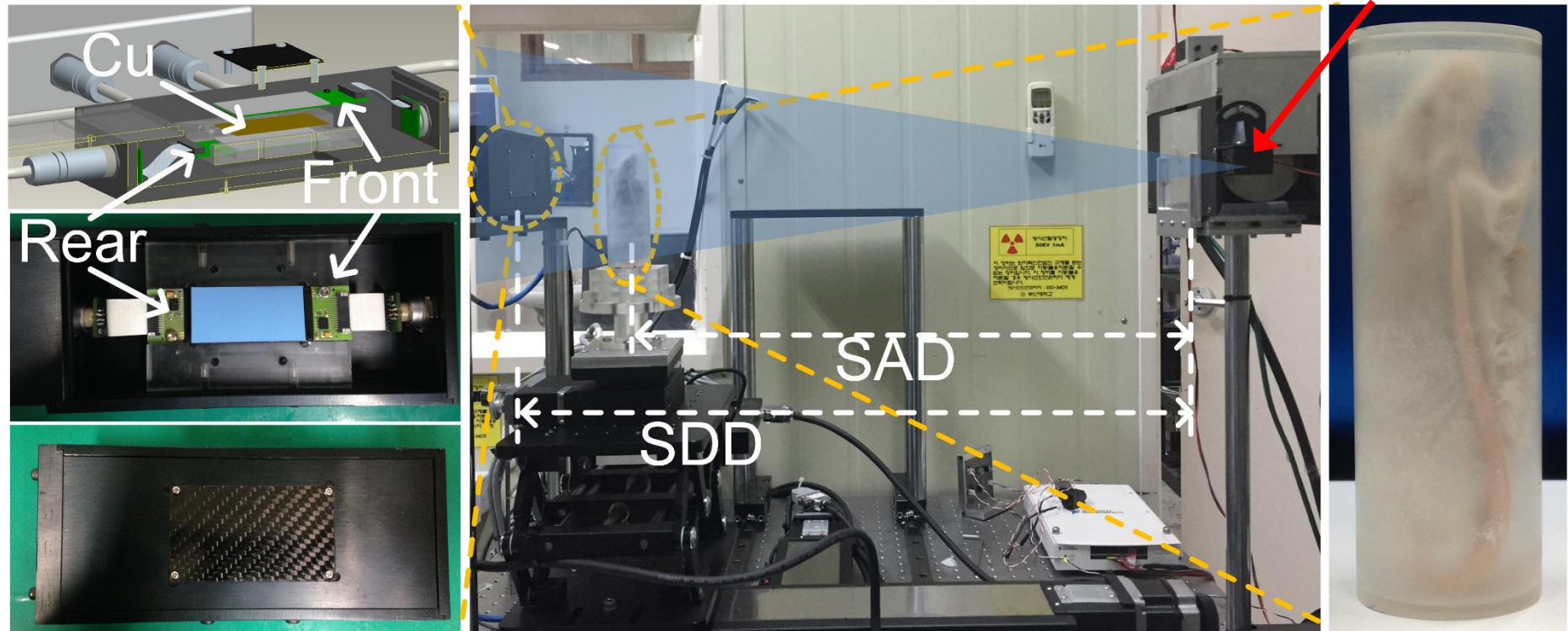


Multilayer detector



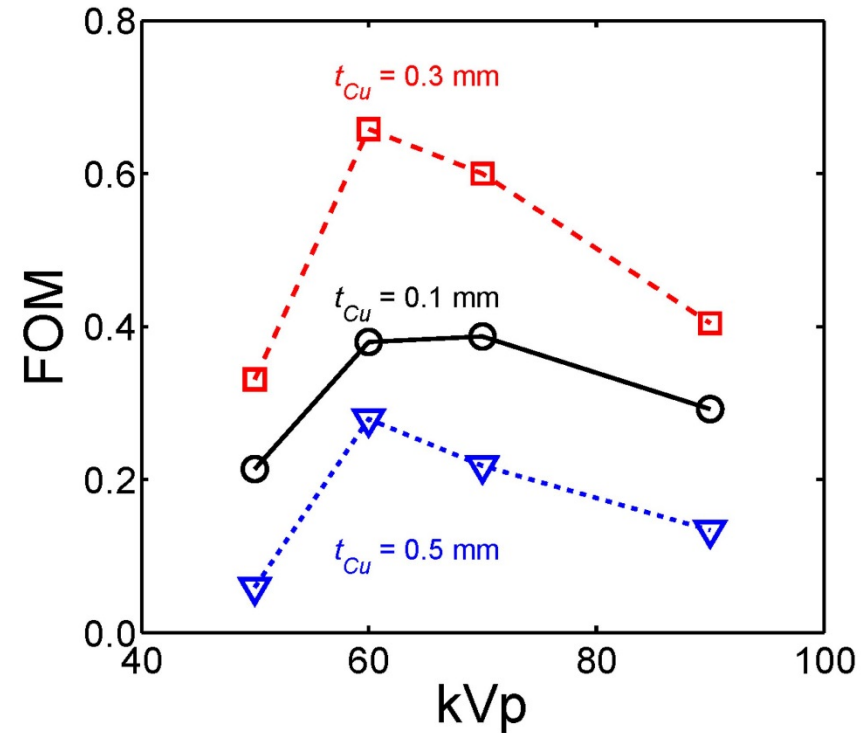
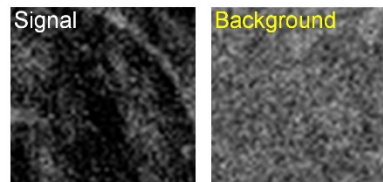
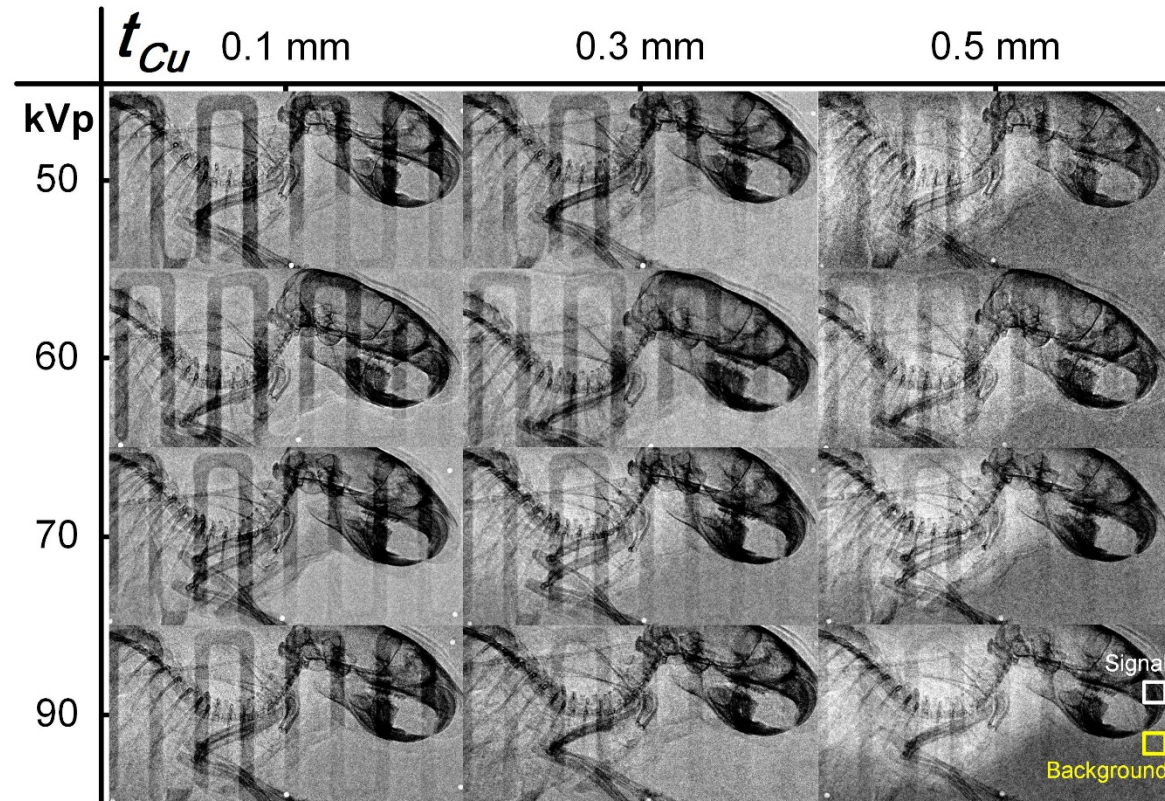
- Place a lower-resolution flat-panel detector (FPD) behind the main high-resolution FPD and thus configure a sandwich-style detector.
- Obtain subtraction projections using two images obtained from the front (high-resolution) and rear (low-resolution) FPDs so as to produce bone enhanced projections.
- Reconstruct tomographic images using bone-enhanced sonogram.

Experimental layout



Detector Specification	Phosphor	W/Al tube voltage/current	Detector integration time	SDD/SAD	Intermediate filter
Gd ₂ O ₂ S:Tb phosphor 0.048-mm pixel pitch 512 × 1024 pixels	(F) 34 mg/cm ² (0.084 mm) (R) 67 mg/cm ² (0.18 mm)	50 kVp / 0.9 mA	3000 ms	600/550 mm	0.0 mmCu 0.3 mmCu

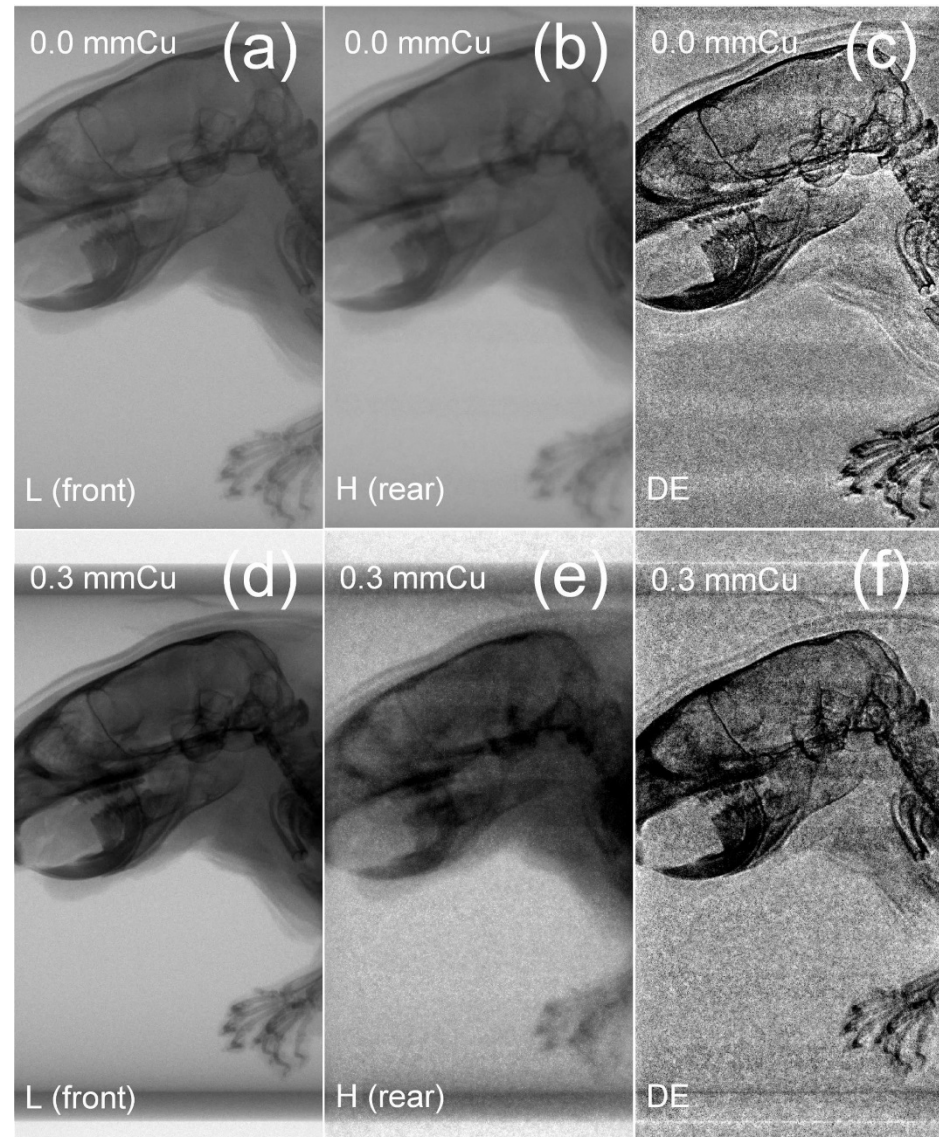
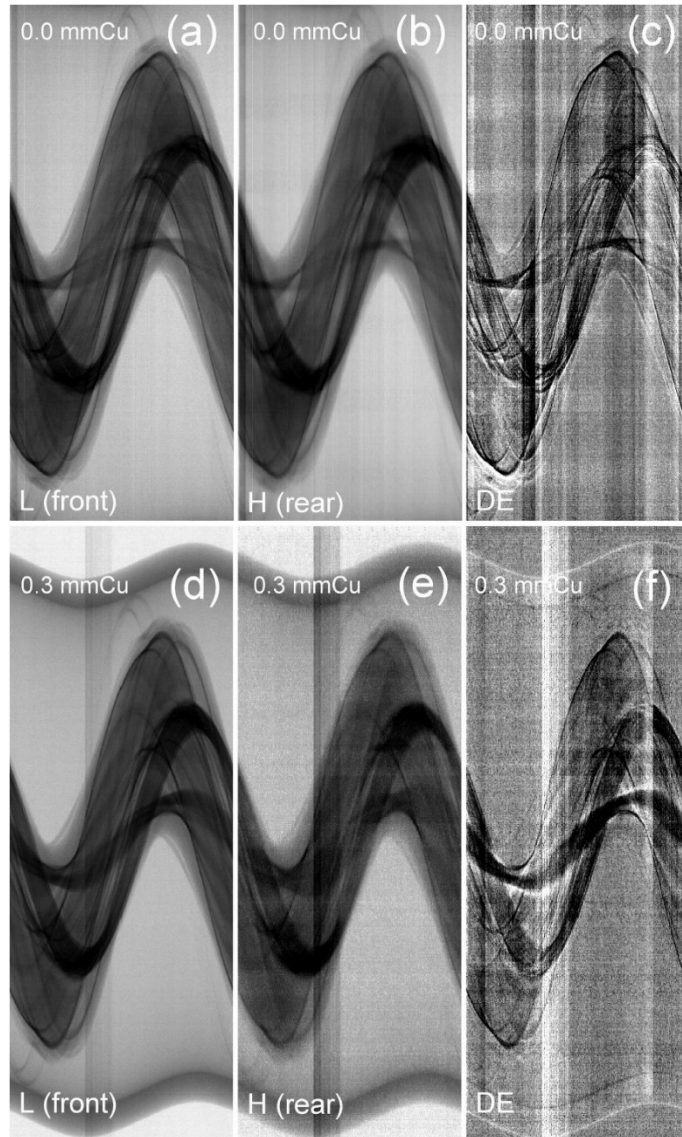
Dual-energy FOM



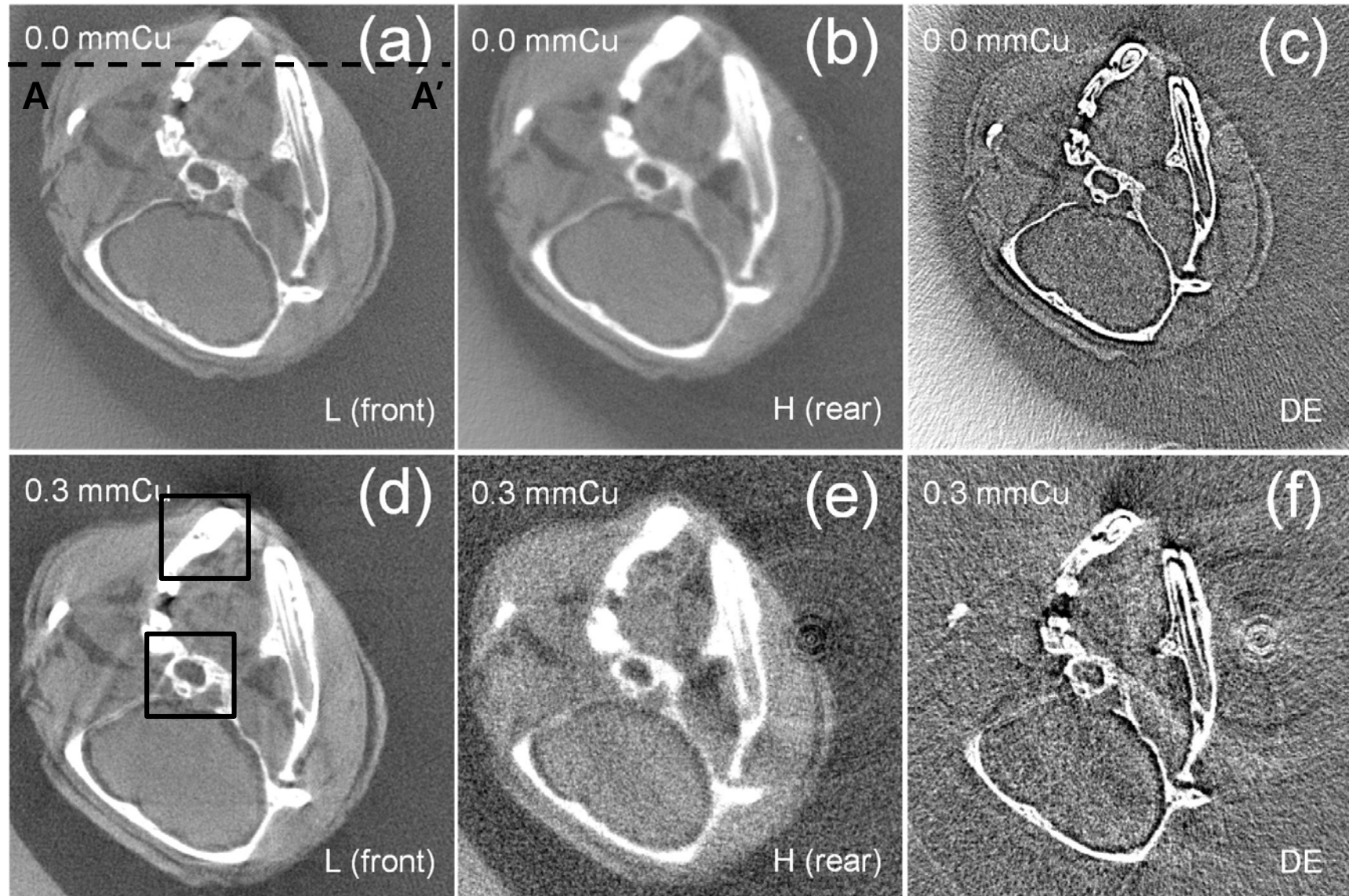
$$\text{FOM} = \frac{\text{CNR}^2}{X_F} = \frac{|\bar{d}_{\text{bone}} - \bar{d}_{\text{bgn}}|^2}{X_F(\sigma_{\text{bone}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{bgn}}^2)}$$

[J. Kim et al. J. Instrum. Volume (11), (2016) C02065]

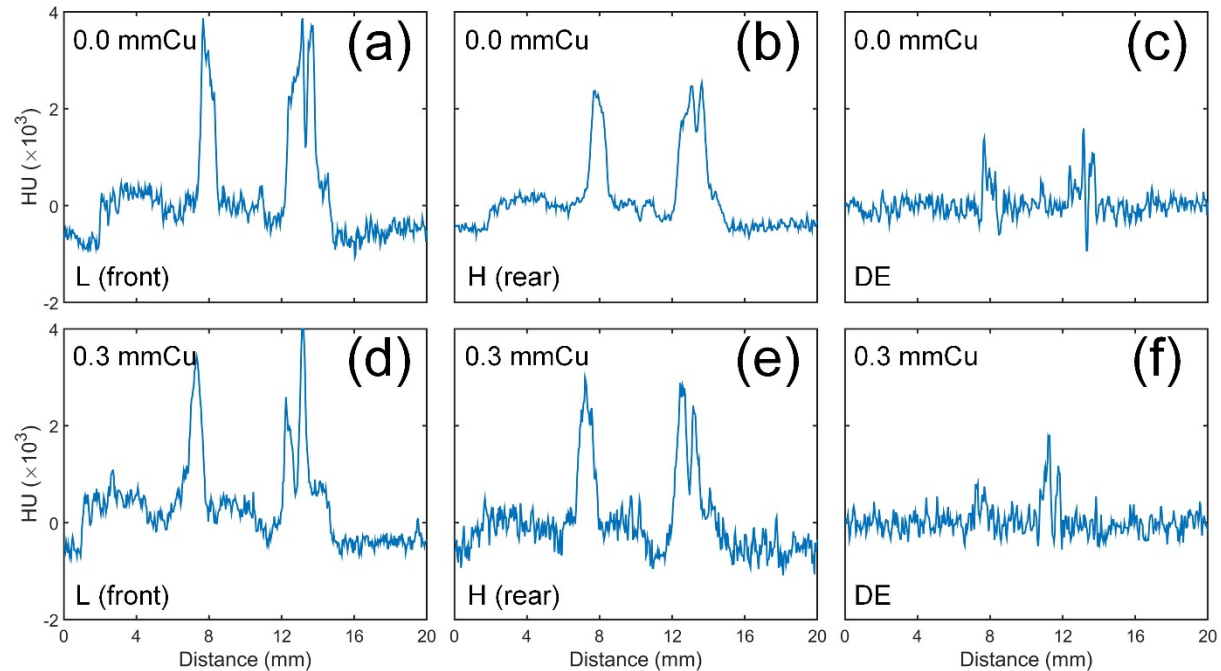
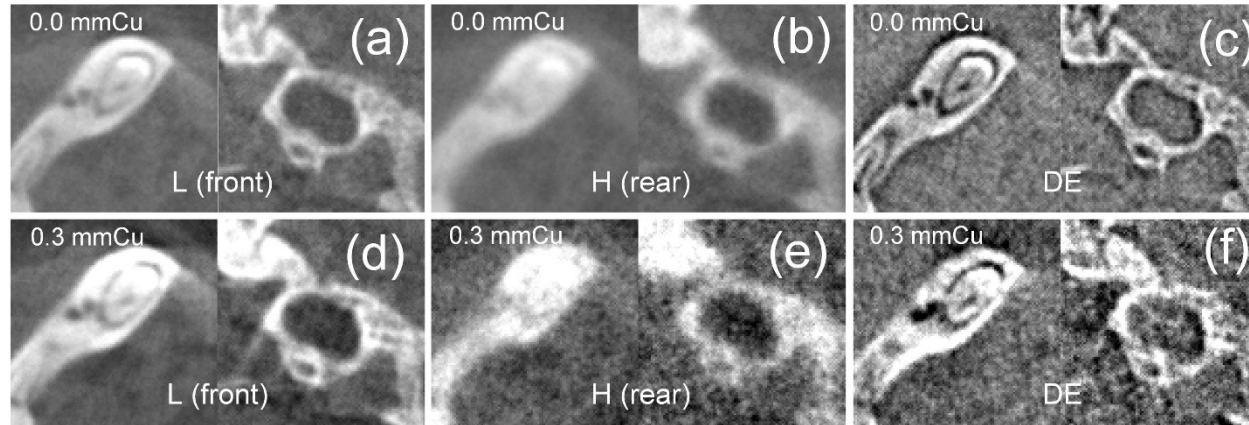
Results



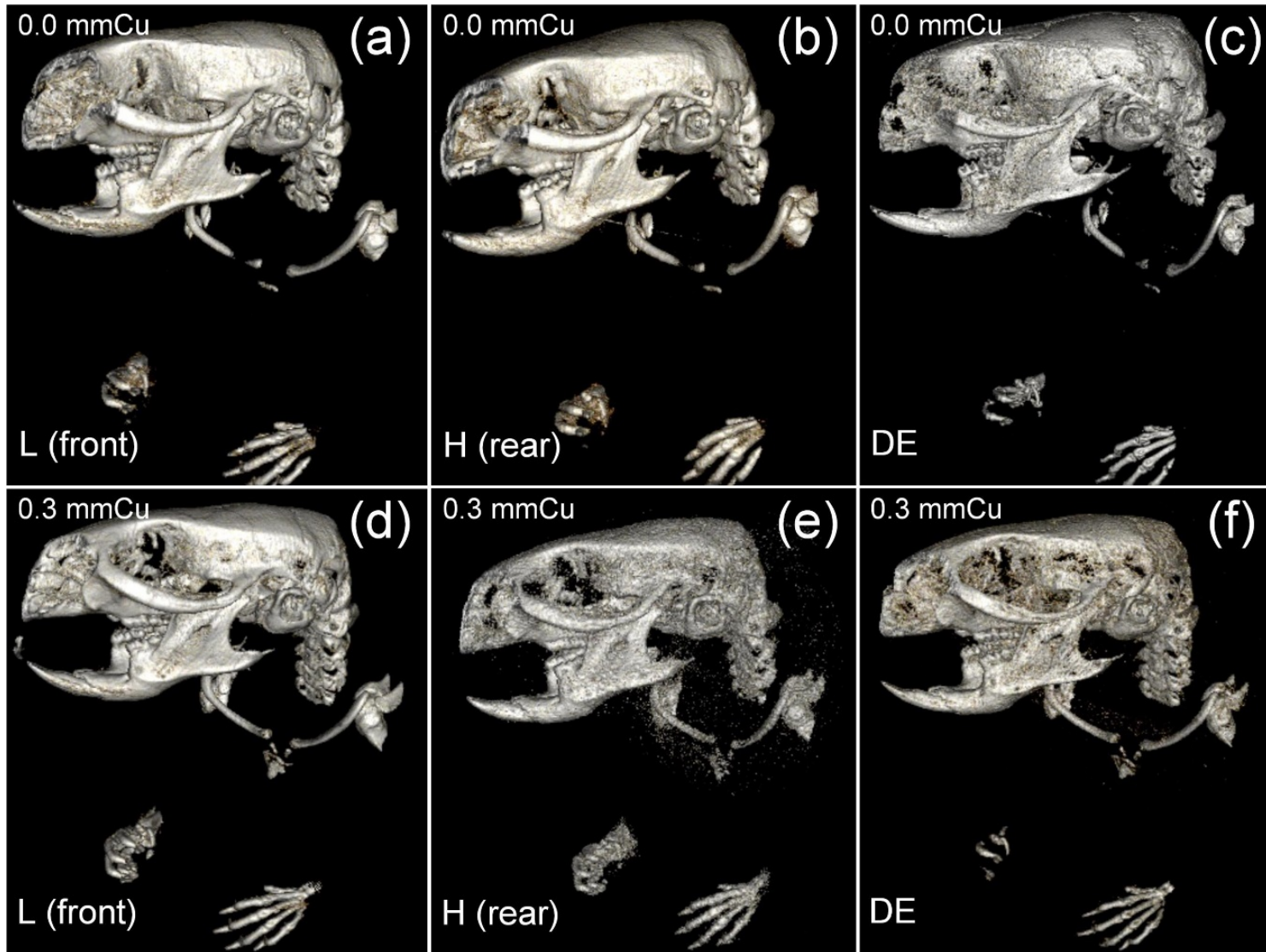
Results



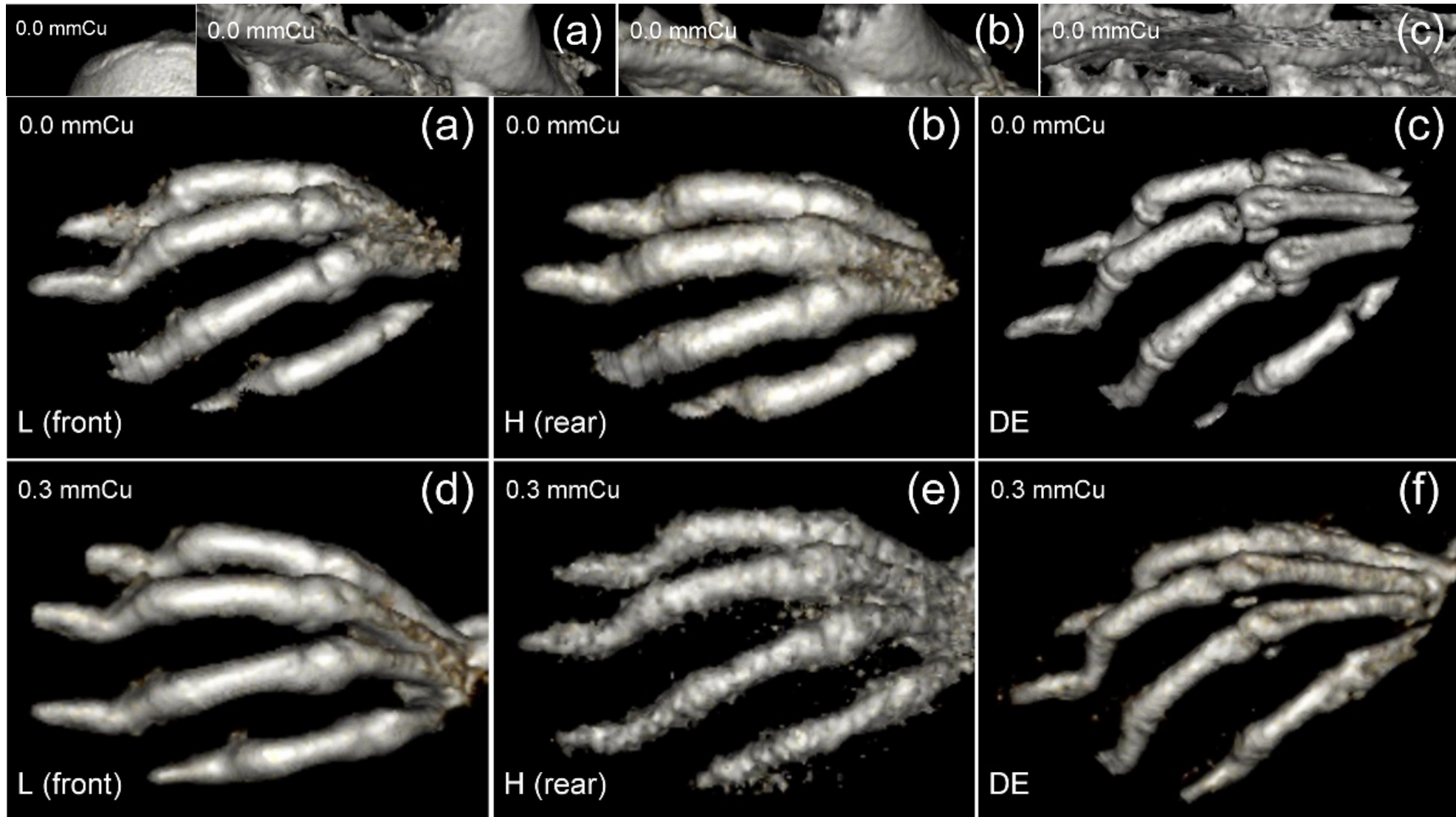
Results



Results



Results



Conclusion

- We have successfully demonstrated a high-resolution microtomography using a multilayer detector.
- The subtraction between two images with different spatial resolution properties provides a sharpened image due to the unsharp-masking-like effect, hence the image sharpness in the reconstructed images is much improved.
- Although use of an intermediate filter, which is placed between the front and rear flat-panel detectors, results in less residual soft tissues in the reconstructed bone-enhanced images, it degrades the visual image quality of bone details because of increased noise.

Further study

- Optimal filter design in terms of material and thickness is required for a more tissue separability and less noise performance in images.
- It is needed that quantification of the image quality compares the bone-enhanced image with conventional image.
 - (MTF, NPS, NEQ)
- We will analyze the differences between bone-enhanced images obtained from the projection- and recon-based approaches.

Thanks for your attention