



Experiment title:

X-Ray Microtomography of Biological Tissues using Phase and Absorption Contrast

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Report:

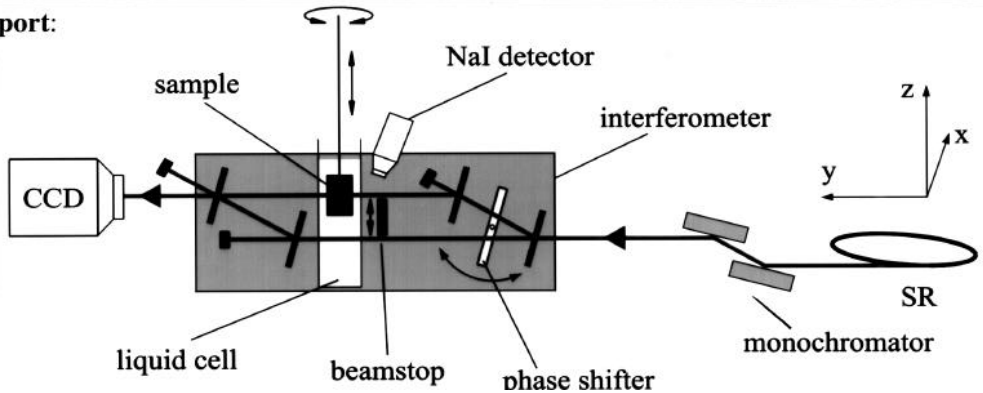


Figure 1: Experimental setup for Phase-Contrast Microtomography (PμCT)

The new method of microtomography using Phase Contrast (PμCT) recently became a valuable tool for the investigation of biological samples consisting mainly of light elements [4][5]. In comparison with microtomography using Absorption Contrast (μCT) [3] by measuring the attenuation of X-rays, PμCT is based on the phase shift introduced by the sample.

Using a skew-symmetric Laue-interferometer in the experimental setup shown in fig. 1 a single phase projection is obtained by measuring interference patterns at superimposed overall phase shift with and without the sample [6]. The tomographic reconstruction based on a set of phase projections of the specimen under different angles determines the 3D volume data set of the sample representing the phase-density $\phi(x,y,z)$ which is direct proportional to the electron density $\sigma(x,y,z)$

$$\phi(x,y,z) \propto \sigma(x,y,z) E^{-1}$$

$$\sigma(x,y,z) = \text{electron density}$$

$$E = \text{photon energy}$$

P μ CT measurements: Rat Trigeminal Nerve

In cooperation with Prof. M. F. Rajewsky Institute of Cell Biology (Cancer Research), University of Essen Medical School, rat trigeminal nerves were investigated to determine the 3D-formation of chemical induced tumors [1][2].

In fig. 2 the 3D-dataset of a tomographical scan is visualized. The trigeminal nerve is embedded in wax which is presented translucent. Fig. 3 shows reconstructed slices investigated at different photon energies (12 and 24 keV). This proves the feasibility of the method of P μ CT to investigate samples at high energies and therefore determining the 3D structure of weak and strong absorbing elements at the same time.

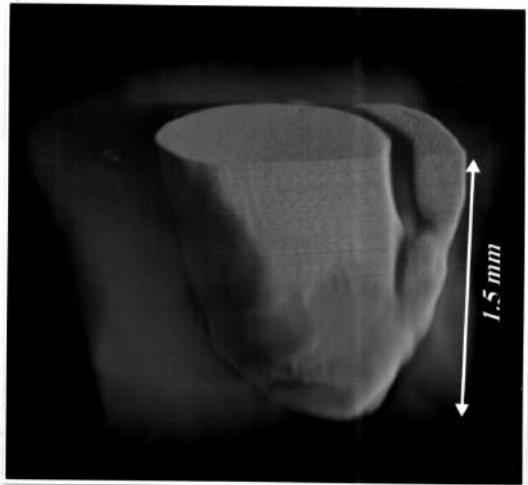


Fig. 2: 3D View of Rat Trigeminal Nerve

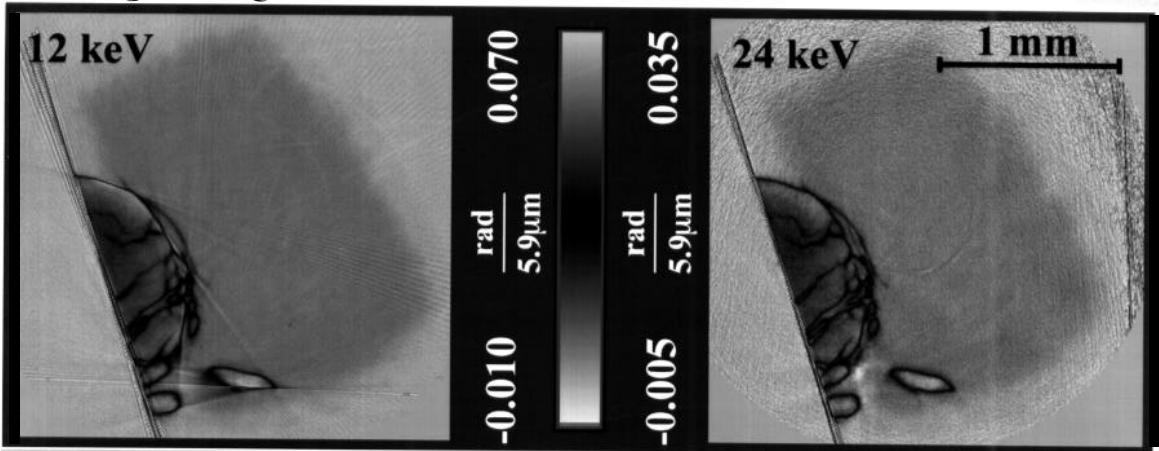


Fig. 3 Reconstructed Slices of Rat Trigeminal Nerve at different Energies

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