

## ST 2: Biomedical Imaging I

Zeit: Dienstag 13:45–16:15

Raum: VMP6 HS C

ST 2.1 Di 13:45 VMP6 HS C

**Introduction to grating-based phase-contrast x-ray imaging**

— ●GISELA ANTON — Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erwin-Rommel-Straße 1, 91058 Erlangen

In grating-based phase contrast x-ray imaging with a Talbot-Lau interferometer, a standard x-ray tube in combination with a micro-structured source grating, a phase-grating and an analyzer grating are used to obtain images of the object's attenuation strength, its gradients in the real part of the refractive index (differential phase) and its ultra-small angle scattering strength (dark-field). The dark-field signal is sensitive to the micro-structure of the object on a scale defined by the grating periods which are much smaller than the pixel size of a standard flat-panel x-ray detector. In this contribution, the principles of grating-based x-ray phase-contrast and dark-field imaging will be presented.

ST 2.2 Di 14:00 VMP6 HS C

**Advanced signal extraction schemes for X-ray grating-based phase-contrast CT**— ●MATHIAS MARSCHNER<sup>1</sup>, LORENZ BIRNBACHER<sup>1</sup>, MARIAN WILLNER<sup>1</sup>, MICHAEL CHABIOR<sup>1</sup>, JULIA HERZEN<sup>1,2</sup>, PETER NOËL<sup>1,2</sup>, and FRANZ PFEIFFER<sup>1,2</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Lehrstuhl für Biomedizinische Physik, Physik-Department & Institut für Medizintechnik, Technische Universität München, 85748 Garching Germany — <sup>2</sup>Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Technische Universität München, 81675 München

Grating-based phase-contrast computed tomography (gbPCCT) has gained significant attention in recent years for its ability to provide enhanced soft-tissue contrast compared to conventional, attenuation-based CT. Additionally, this technique has been shown to work with conventional laboratory X-ray sources when using three X-ray gratings. Recently, first in-vivo gbPCCT measurements of mice were successfully demonstrated. However, meaningful phase-retrieval and extraction of the dark-field signal fails in low dose scans, which are necessary for a potential clinical application of gbPCCT. We demonstrate that an advanced acquisition and processing approach that uses prior knowledge enables signal extraction even for scans with very low photon counts, where the conventional method based on Fourier analysis fails. We show superior image quality and quantitative accuracy in CT scans when using this novel approach. While it enables low-dose gbPCCT scans under certain preconditions, there are some drawbacks that need to be addressed in further research to make it more universally applicable.

ST 2.3 Di 14:15 VMP6 HS C

**Untersuchungen zu einer iterativen CT-Rekonstruktion mittels Likelihood-Maximierung in der Röntgen-Talbot-Lau-Tomographie**

— ●ANDREAS WOLF, FLORIAN HORN, SEBASTIAN LACHNER, VERONIKA LUDWIG, GEORG PELZER, JENS RIEGER, ANDRÉ RITTER, MAX SCHUSTER, MARIA SEIFERT, JOHANNES WANDNER, THOMAS WEBER, THILO MICHEL und GISELA ANTON — ECAP - Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erwin-Rommel-Straße 1, 91058 Erlangen

In diesem Beitrag stellen wir eine iterative Rekonstruktionsmethode für die Talbot-Lau-Tomographie vor. Das Verfahren operiert auf der Ebene der Phasesteppingkurven und vermeidet dadurch eine zwischenzeitliche Phasenrekonstruktion. Die Maximum-Likelihood-Methode liefert simultan Schätzwerte für die Verteilungen des Absorptionskoeffizienten, des Brechungsindex und des Dunkelfeldstreuoeffizienten. Sie stellt schwache Anforderungen an die Phasenabstastung, sodass eine Rekonstruktion der Schnittbilder unter Umständen mit einem Abtastpunkt pro Winkelschritt möglich ist, und bietet ferner einen Rahmen, Korrelationen zwischen den drei Bildmodalitäten zu berücksichtigen. Erste Evaluationen erfolgten anhand von simulierten und gemessenen Daten sowie mit Hilfe eines numerischen Phantoms.

ST 2.4 Di 14:30 VMP6 HS C

**Design und Charakterisierung eines Talbot-Interferometers mit einer Mikrofokus-Röntgenröhre**— ●MAX SCHUSTER<sup>1</sup>, FLORIAN HORN<sup>1</sup>, SEBASTIAN LACHNER<sup>1</sup>, VERONIKA LUDWIG<sup>1</sup>, GEORG PELZER<sup>1</sup>, JENS RIEGER<sup>1</sup>, MARIA SEIFERT<sup>1</sup>, JOHANNES WANDNER<sup>1</sup>, ANDREAS WOLF<sup>1</sup>, SHIYANG HU<sup>2</sup>, SEBASTIAN KÄPPLER<sup>2</sup>, CHRISTIAN RIESS<sup>2</sup>, ANDREAS MAIER<sup>2</sup>, THILO MICHEL<sup>1</sup> und GISELA ANTON<sup>1</sup>— <sup>1</sup>ECAP - Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erwin-Rommel-Straße 1, 91058 Erlangen — <sup>2</sup>Lehrstuhl für Mustererkennung, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Martensstraße 3, 91058 Erlangen

In diesem Beitrag werden die Anforderungen an ein Röntgensystem für ein lediglich auf dem Talboteffekt beruhendes Phasenkontrastinterferometer erörtert und Messungen an einem Interferometer mit Phasen- und Analysatorgitter in Kombination mit einer Mikrofokus-Röntgenröhre präsentiert. Ergebnisse der Charakterisierung des Aufbaus bei verschiedenen kVp, Strömen und Einstellungen des Mikrofokus werden vorgestellt. Die Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen zur zeitlichen Stabilität werden dargelegt.

ST 2.5 Di 14:45 VMP6 HS C

**X-Ray Dark-Field Imaging in a continuous Line Scanning Setup with Application in Foreign-Body Detection**

— ●KONSTANTIN WILLER, KAI SCHERER, JULIA HERZEN, and FRANZ PFEIFFER — Department of Physics, Technische Universität München

X-Ray Phase-Contrast and Dark-Field imaging have proven to provide additional information to conventional X-ray attenuation-contrast and have already found its way from synchrotron facilities to laboratories (Pfeiffer et al. [1],[2]). However, the subsequent step, which would lead into medical and industrial applications, is obstructed by limitations in the field of view and long scanning times. To overcome these issues, a continuous line scanning procedure was integrated in a three grating interferometer to retrieve transmission, phase and dark-field information of a sample. It is based on the method presented by Kottler et al. [3] and extended by a continuous sample movement. As a possible industrial application wood and package foam pieces where measured in the background of minced meat to demonstrate the successful image reconstruction of the data obtained from the line scanning procedure and the superiority of the dark-field signal in this particular case.

[1] F. Pfeiffer et al., Hard-X-ray dark-field imaging using a grating interferometer. Nature Materials, February 2008.

[2] F. Pfeiffer et al., Phase retrieval and differential phase-contrast imaging with low-brilliance X-ray sources. Nature Physics, March 2006.

[3] C. Kottler et al., Grating interferometer based scanning setup for hard X-ray phase contrast imaging. The Review of Scientific Instruments, April 2007.

ST 2.6 Di 15:00 VMP6 HS C

**Richtungsabhängige Dunkelfeldbildung mit einem Talbot-Interferometer mit Mikrofokus-Röntgenröhre**— ●VERONIKA LUDWIG<sup>1</sup>, FLORIAN HORN<sup>1</sup>, SEBASTIAN LACHNER<sup>1</sup>, MAX SCHUSTER<sup>1</sup>, GEORG PELZER<sup>1</sup>, JENS RIEGER<sup>1</sup>, MARIA SEIFERT<sup>1</sup>, JOHANNES WANDNER<sup>1</sup>, ANDREAS WOLF<sup>1</sup>, SHIYANG HU<sup>2</sup>, SEBASTIAN KÄPPLER<sup>2</sup>, CHRISTIAN RIESS<sup>2</sup>, ANDREAS MAIER<sup>2</sup>, THILO MICHEL<sup>1</sup> und GISELA ANTON<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>ECAP - Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erwin-Rommel-Straße 1, 91058 Erlangen — <sup>2</sup>Lehrstuhl für Mustererkennung, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Martensstraße 3, 91058 Erlangen

Die interferometrische Röntgenbildgebung bietet neben der medizinischen Anwendung auch die Möglichkeit der zerstörungsfreien Materialprüfung. Mithilfe von Phasenkontrastbildung kann zusätzliche Information über die Orientierung von faserigen Substrukturen in Materialien gewonnen werden. Ein z.B. aus Holzfasern bestehendes Objekt ermöglicht so die Untersuchung der richtungsabhängigen Dunkelfeldbildung. Unter Verwendung eines zur CT fähigen Aufbaus mit Mikrofokus-Röntgenröhre, Phasen- und Analysatorgitter werden projektive Dunkelfeld-Aufnahmen für verschiedenen Ausrichtungen von Faserstrukturen relativ zur Ausrichtung der Gitterstege des Interferometers untersucht. Weiterhin werden mithilfe der Ergebnisse zwei Phasestepping-Verfahren (herkömmlich und interlaced) zur Erzeugung der projektiven Aufnahmen verglichen.

ST 2.7 Di 15:15 VMP6 HS C

**High-Resolution Imaging of Small Soft-Tissue Samples in Micro-CT**— ●EVA-MARIA BRAIG<sup>1</sup>, KAI SCHERER<sup>1</sup>, CHRISTIAN ENDERS<sup>2</sup>, JENS WERNER<sup>2</sup>, GERHARD LANG<sup>2</sup>, GABRIELE LANG<sup>2</sup>, JULIA HERZEN<sup>1</sup>, and FRANZ PFEIFFER<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Technische Universität München, Garching — <sup>2</sup>Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Ulm

X-ray imaging became a powerful and indispensable tool in medical

diagnostics. While in-vivo applicability of a new imaging modality is always of high priority to maximize the medical benefit from new research results, ex-vivo or in vitro studies can offer an enlightening insight to basic biological processes. Without the restrictions of radiation dose and bio-compatibility new staining protocols in combination with micro-CT X-ray setups are capable of non-destructive three-dimensional high-resolution soft-tissue imaging. Here, we show the high-resolution image results of functional anatomical structures of a porcine eye. Additionally, it is presented, how a non-destructive technique, without any sample preparation can be included into clinical histology of a human eye. Comparison with the conventional histological image shows a high correlation with all histological findings and reveals even further diagnostic information. The reconstructed CT-data provides high-resolution detail-information in any arbitrarily directed volume slice, without geometrical distortion and without material loss. Subsequent histological investigations are not compromised by a preceding micro-CT measurement and the method is easily implementable into a clinical workflow.

ST 2.8 Di 15:30 VMP6 HS C

**Quantitative analysis of staining protocols for X-ray micro tomography** — ●RONJA BERG<sup>1</sup>, MADLEEN BUSSE<sup>1</sup>, MARIAN WILLNER<sup>1</sup>, MANUEL VIERMETZ<sup>1</sup>, MELANIE KIMM<sup>2</sup>, ALEXANDER FINGERLE<sup>2</sup>, ERNST J. RUMMENY<sup>2</sup>, FRANZ PFEIFFER<sup>1</sup>, and JULIA HERZEN<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Physics Department & Institute for Medical Engineering, Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany — <sup>2</sup>Radiology Department, Klinikum Rechts der Isar, Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany

The limited soft-tissue contrast of the conventional micro computed tomography (microCT) can be overcome by staining protocols, which are increasing the atomic number and thus the contrast in the specimen. While various staining protocols exist, their exact influence on different types of tissue is still unclear. This fact makes it difficult to choose the best staining for different soft tissues, as the contrast gain can hardly be predicted. In this work we aim at studying two different staining protocols for soft tissue - one based on iodine and one on eosin. The stained soft-tissue was imaged using commercial microCT and phase-contrast tomography, which provides complementary and quantitative information. The imaging results were analyzed quantitatively in terms of Hounsfield Units in both modalities and compared to histopathology.

ST 2.9 Di 15:45 VMP6 HS C

**Erste Ergebnisse einer Meningeom-Studie in der MR-Rheologie** — ●SEBASTIAN THEILENBERG<sup>1</sup>, ANNA-LISA KOFAHL<sup>1</sup>, JAKOB BINDL<sup>1</sup>, SYLVIA NAPILETZKI<sup>1</sup>, JÜRGEN FINSTERBUSCH<sup>2</sup>, ELKE

HATTINGEN<sup>3</sup>, CARSTEN URBACH<sup>1</sup> und KARL MAIER<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>HISKP, Universität Bonn, Deutschland — <sup>2</sup>Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Deutschland — <sup>3</sup>Neuroradiologie, Universitätsklinikum Bonn, Bonn

Mechanische Eigenschaften von Gehirngewebe werden durch viele Faktoren beeinflusst. Insbesondere ändern neurodegenerative Erkrankungen wie Alzheimer oder Multiple Sklerose diese Eigenschaften auf einer globalen Basis, wogegen lokale Defekte wie Hirntumore lokale Änderungen verursachen.

Die MR-Rheologie versucht, diese Eigenschaften orts aufgelöst darzustellen. Dazu wird der Kopf in einem MRT einem kurzen Fall ausgesetzt, wodurch das Gewebe breitbandig angeregt wird. Die dadurch hervorgerufenen Gewebe-Deformationen erzeugen einen Kontrast in bewegungssensitiven MR-Phasenbildern.

In diesem Beitrag werden die ersten Messungen an Patienten mit Meningeomen (gutartige Tumore der äußeren Hirnhaut) gezeigt. Die lokale Änderung der elastischen Eigenschaften zeigte eine Signatur in den erhaltenen Phasenbildern. Zudem ließ sich das veränderte zeitliche Verhalten der Tumorregionen nach der Anregung messen. Diese Ergebnisse liefern den Nachweis, dass die Methode in vivo sensitiv auf lokale Änderungen der mechanischen Eigenschaften ist.

ST 2.10 Di 16:00 VMP6 HS C

**Highly-resolved structural analysis of arterial blood vessel walls in different stages of arteriosclerosis by magnetic resonance microscopy** — ●MARVIN HEIL<sup>1</sup>, DANIEL EDELHOFF<sup>1</sup>, INGE SCHMITZ<sup>2</sup>, and DIETER SUTER<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>TU Dortmund Deutschland — <sup>2</sup>Ruhr-Universität Bochum Deutschland

During the progress of cardiovascular diseases, the structural properties of blood vessel walls change, e.g. due to deposits of fat, cholesterol and other substances in and on the wall. For an improved understanding of the detailed processes leading to these changes, we examine pig and rat vessels at different stages of arteriosclerosis.

Using Magnetic Resonance Microscopy, we obtain highly resolved images of the structures present in the vessel walls and characterize their changes. We use a 14.1 MHz spectrometer and a homebuilt probe that provides a resolution of up to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Different contrasts based on relaxation times are used to distinguish the vessel wall components and measure their anisotropic properties. We use 2D- and 3D imaging based on FLASH and Spin Echo sequences to visualize the hardening process of the vessel wall with special attention to the microstructural variations on the inner side of the vessel wall. The orientation of these microstructures depends on the blood flow and can thus help to detect pathological alterations.

In the future we plan to complement our MRI measurements with X-ray tomography to verify and compare our results.