

Joint Reconstruction in Multi-Spectral Electron Tomography

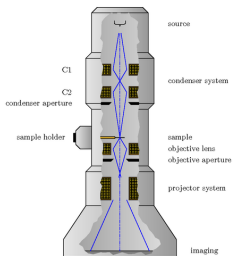
Richard Huber[†], Kristian Bredies[†], Georg Haberehner^{*},
Martin Holler[†], Gerald Kothleitner^{*}

[†]Institute for Mathematics and Scientific Computing, University of Graz, Austria

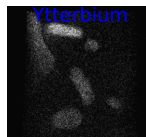
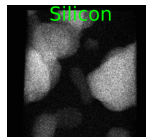
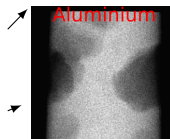
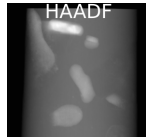
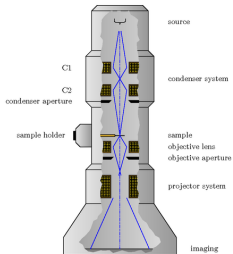
^{*}Institute of Electron Microscopy and Nanoanalysis (FELMI) and Graz Centre for Electron
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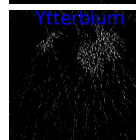
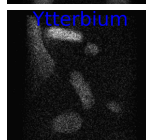
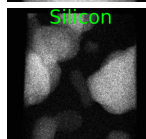
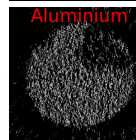
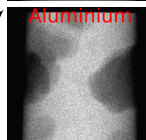
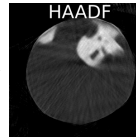
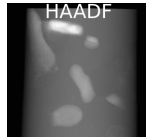
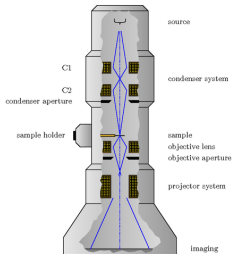
In a nutshell



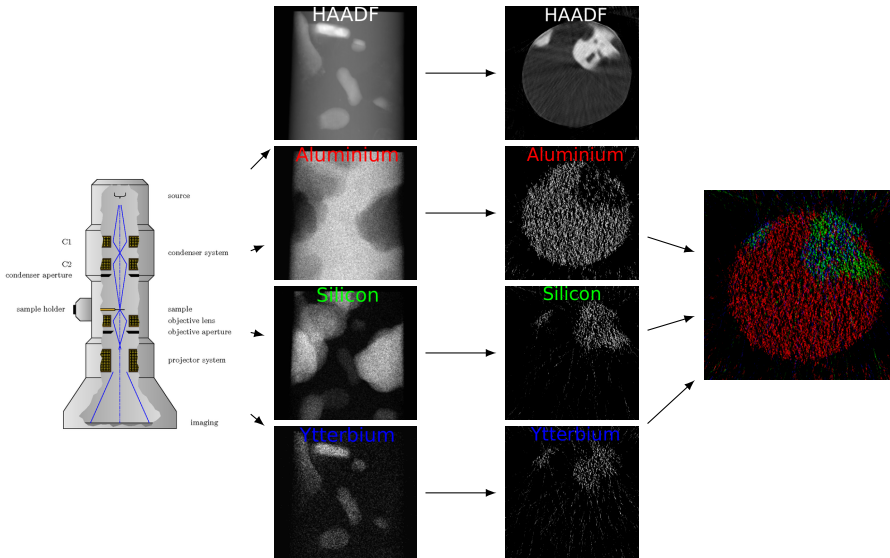
In a nutshell



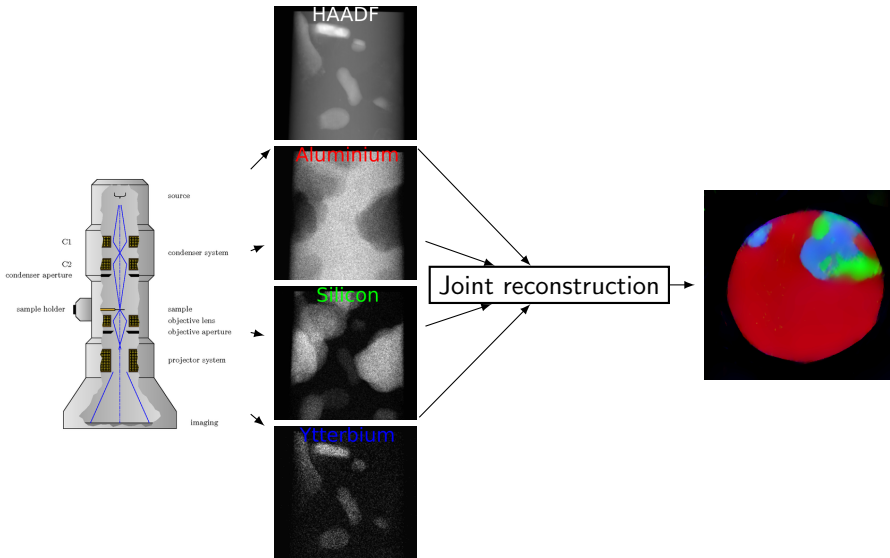
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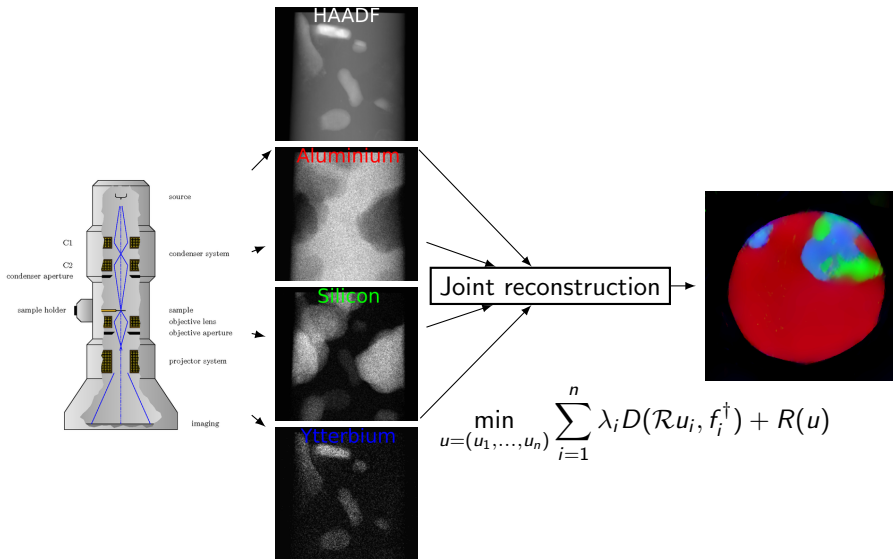
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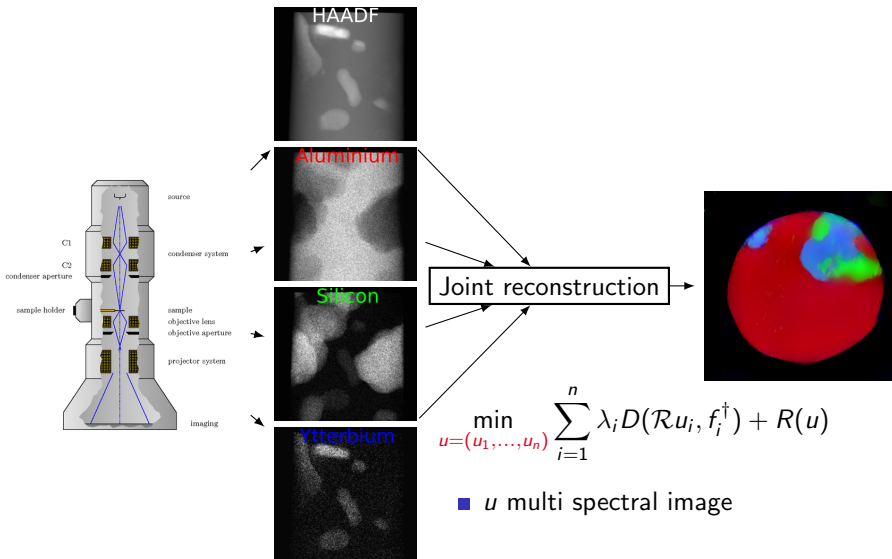
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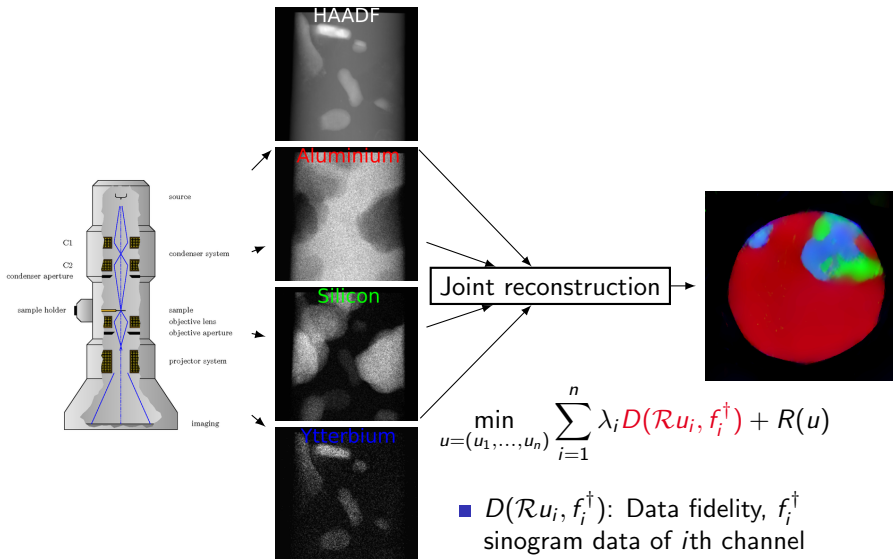
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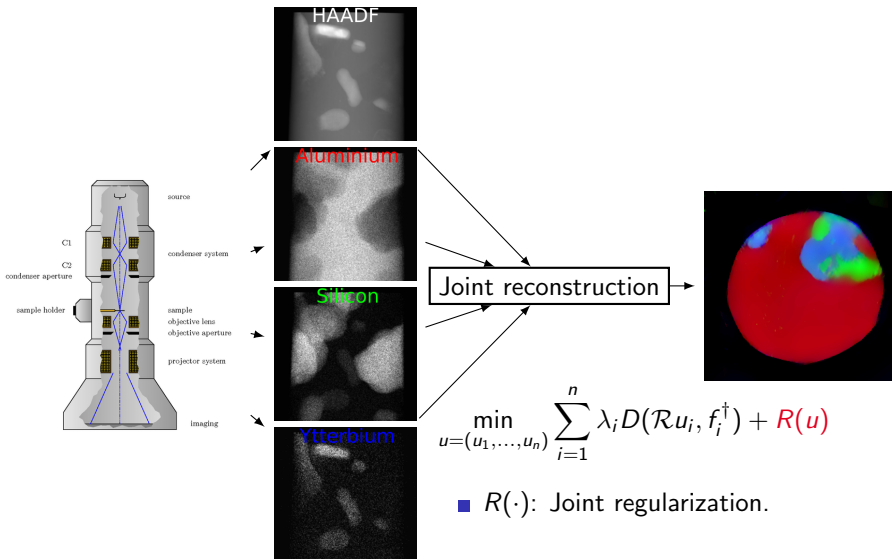
In a nutshell



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Outline

1 Electron Tomography

2 Reconstruction Approach

3 Implementation and Numerical Results

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 - Creates 2D projections of thin samples.
 - Depicts density distribution.
 - Atomic resolution, magnification to resolution of 0.1 nm.
 - Analyse small samples in various fields.



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 - Technical limitations.



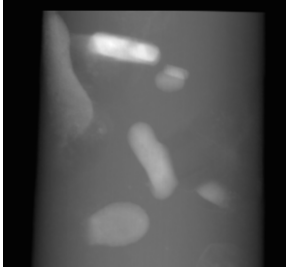
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- Tomography reconstruction
 - 3D distributions allows more insight.
 - Projections from various angles.
 - Tomography reconstruction required.

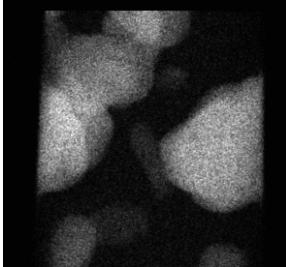


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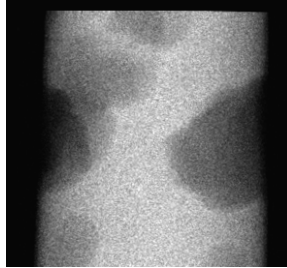
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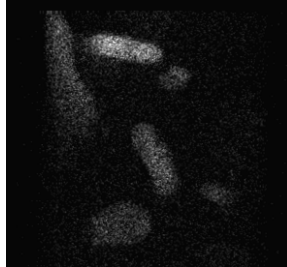
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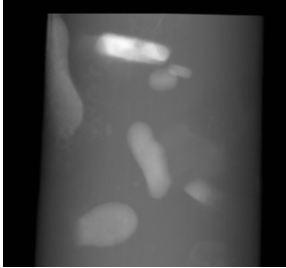


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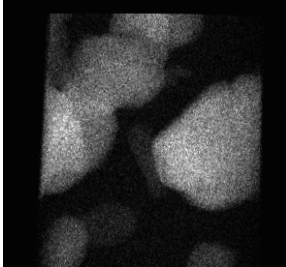


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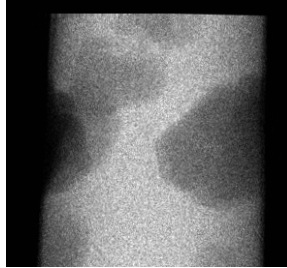
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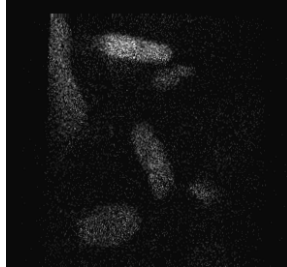
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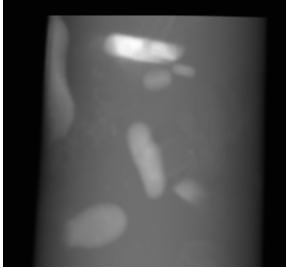


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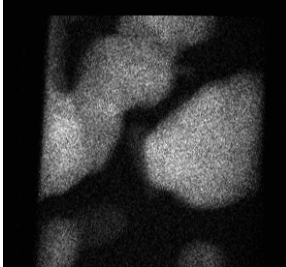


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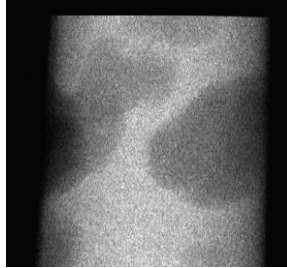
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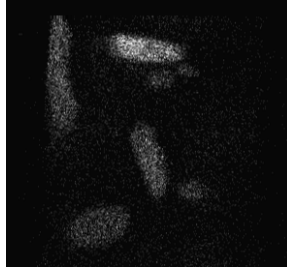
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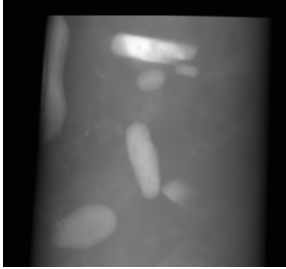


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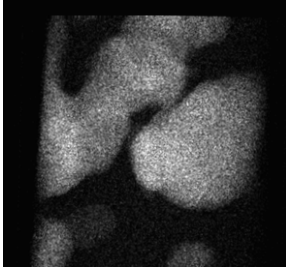


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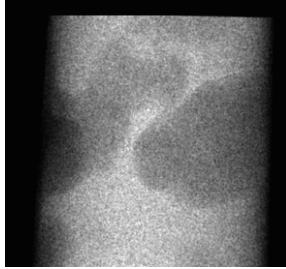
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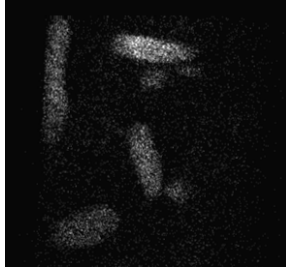
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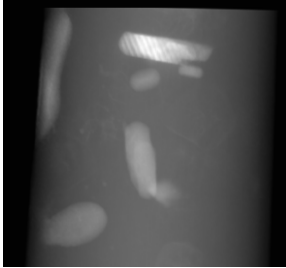


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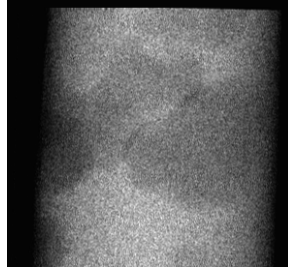
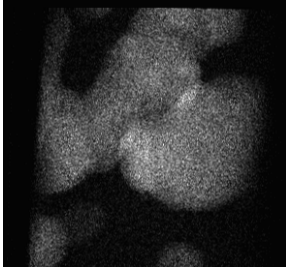


Sinogram of EDS-Data

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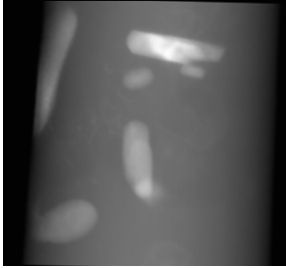
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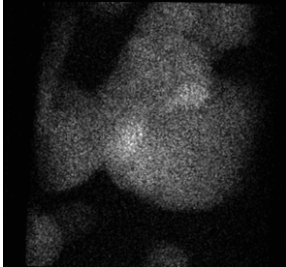
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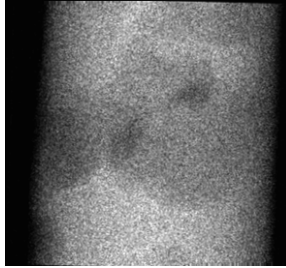
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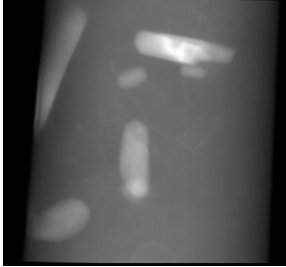


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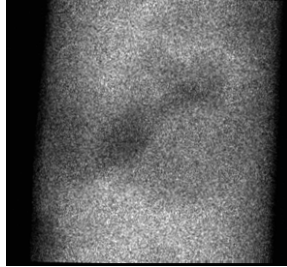
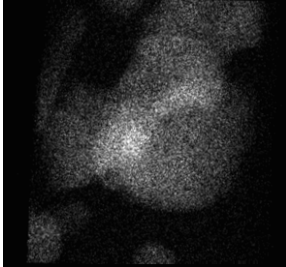


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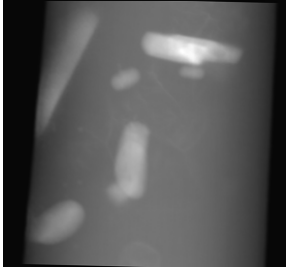
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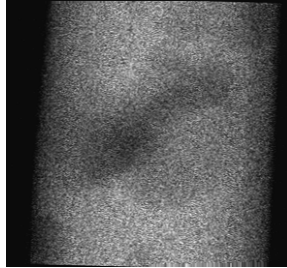
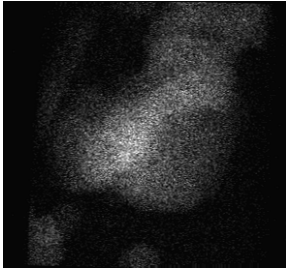
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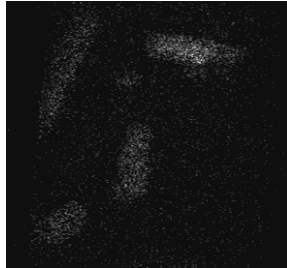
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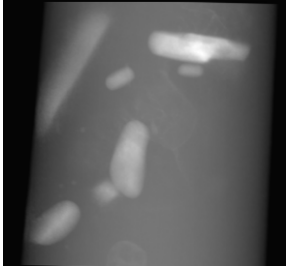
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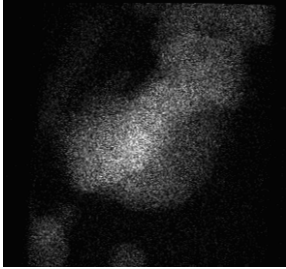
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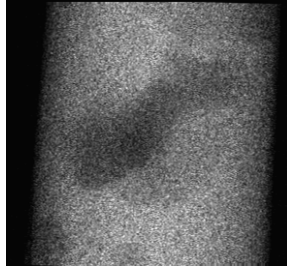
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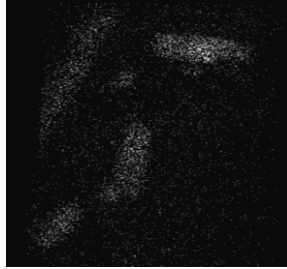
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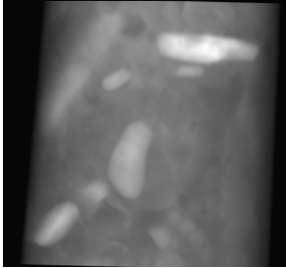


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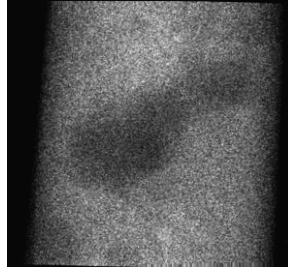
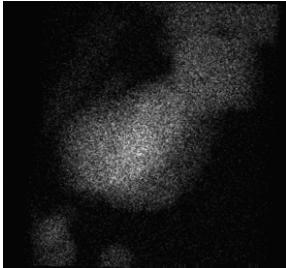


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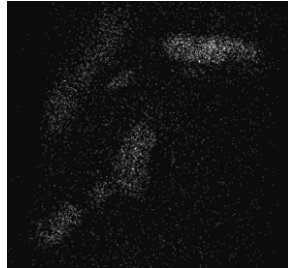
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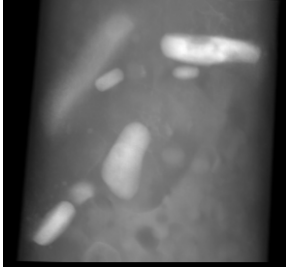
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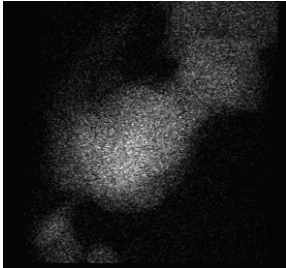
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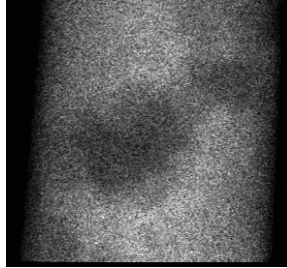
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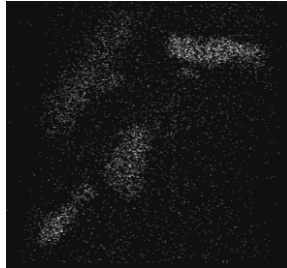
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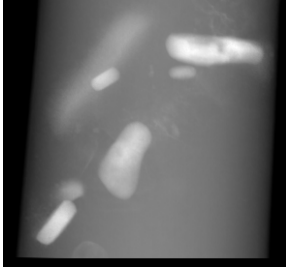


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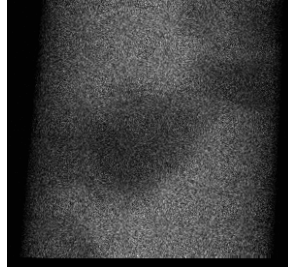
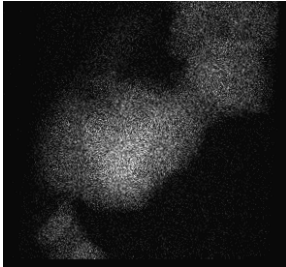


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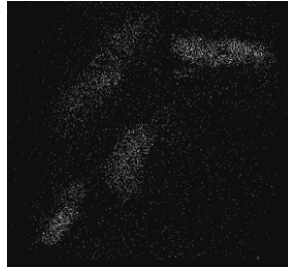
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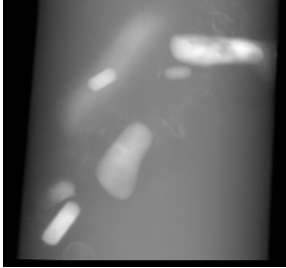
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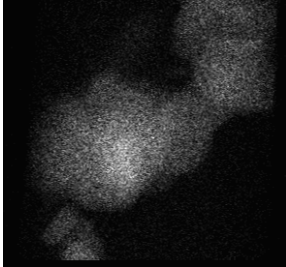
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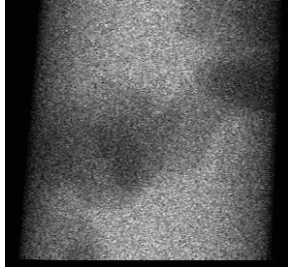
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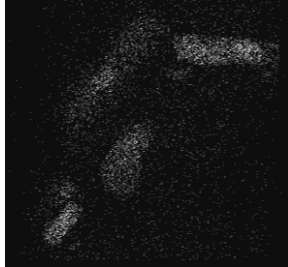
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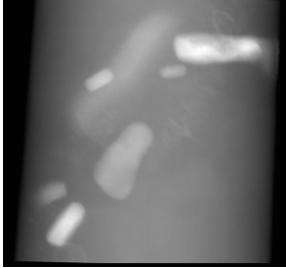


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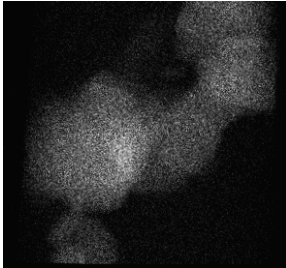


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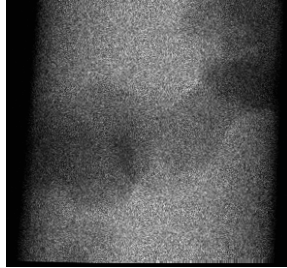
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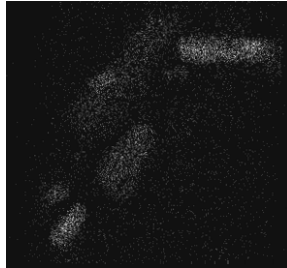
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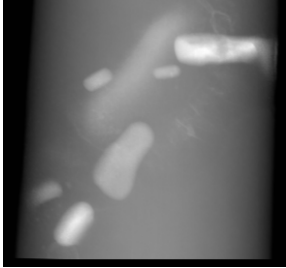


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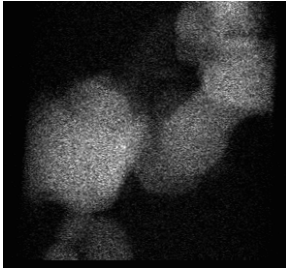


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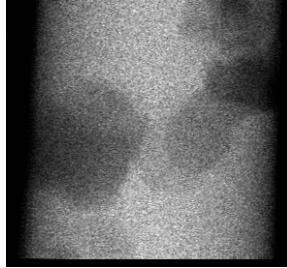
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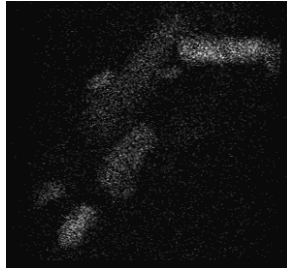
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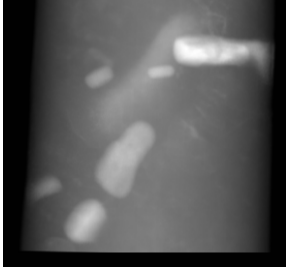


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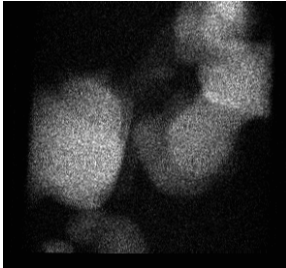


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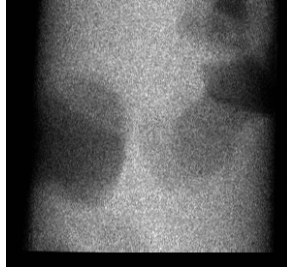
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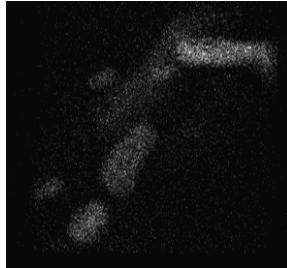
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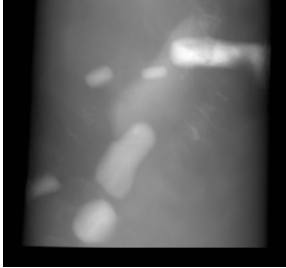


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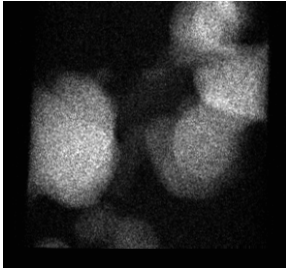


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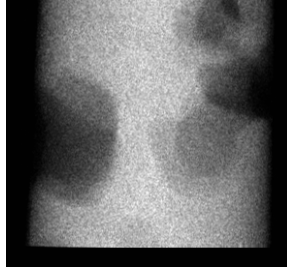
HAADF



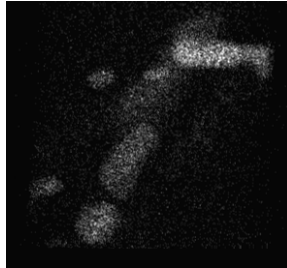
Silicon



Aluminium

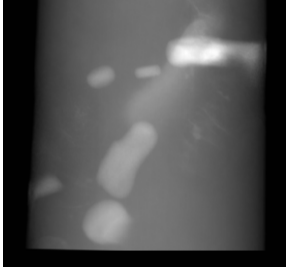


Ytterbium

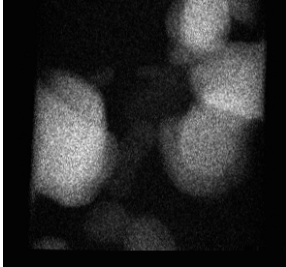


Sinogram of EDS-Data

HAADF



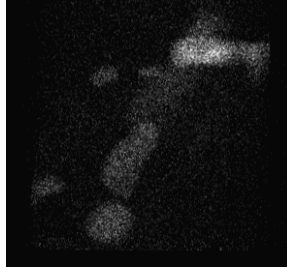
Silicon



Aluminium

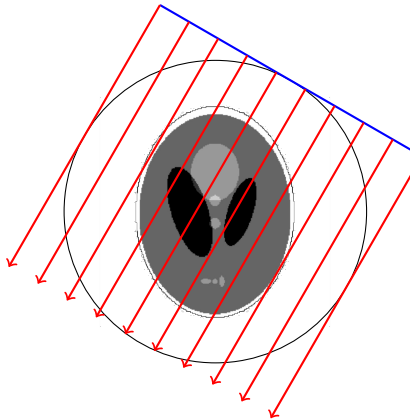


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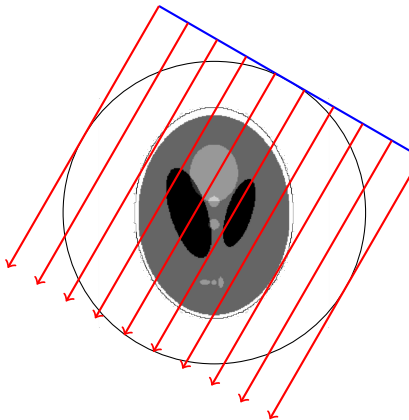
Forward model

- All possible line integrals.



Forward model

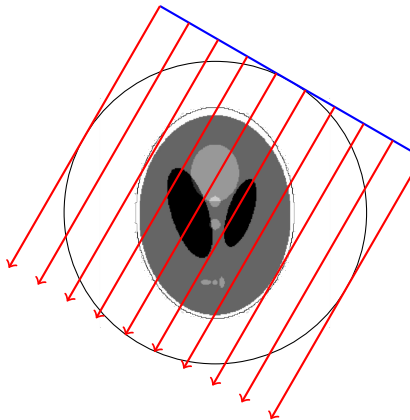
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 $\mathcal{R}: L^1(\Omega_R) \rightarrow L^1(\Omega_S)$.



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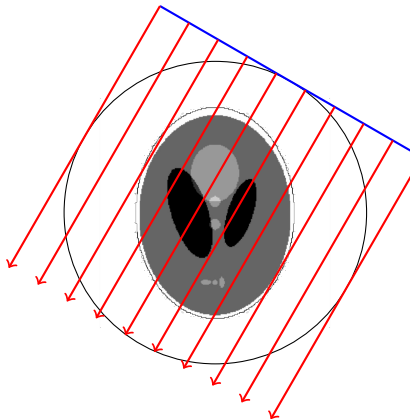


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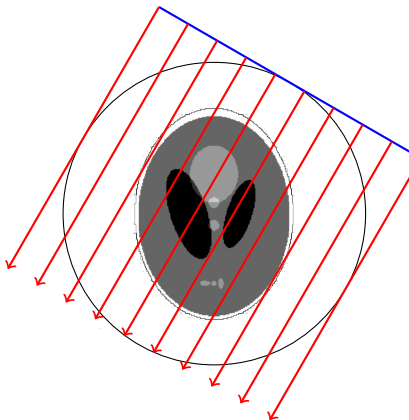


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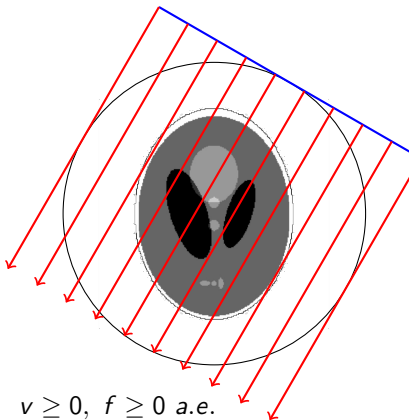
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- Kullback-Leibler divergence
 $D_{KL}: L^1(\Omega_S) \times L^1(\Omega_S) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$:

$$D_{KL}(v, f) = \begin{cases} \int_{\Omega_S} v - f - f \ln\left(\frac{v}{f}\right) dx & v \geq 0, f \geq 0 \text{ a.e.} \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Outline

- 1 Electron Tomography
- 2 Reconstruction Approach
- 3 Implementation and Numerical Results

Regularization

$$\min_{u=(u_1, \dots, u_n)} R(u) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_{KL}(\mathcal{R}u_i, f_i^\dagger)$$

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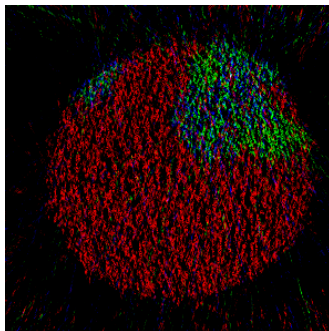
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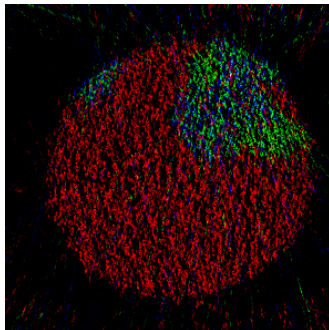


Sirt reconstruction of a slice

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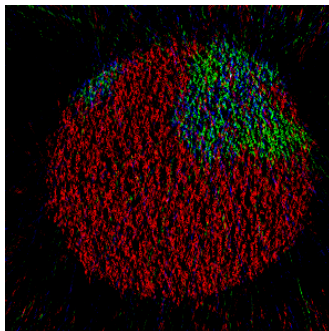


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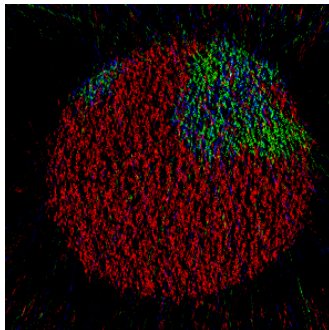


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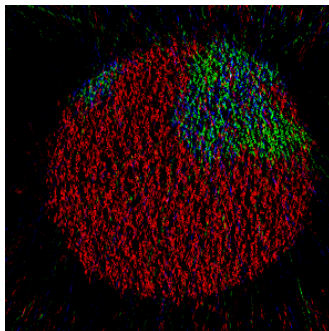


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Sirt reconstruction of a slice

TGV for scalar valued images

For $u \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$,

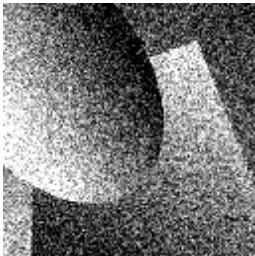
$$\text{TV}(u) = \sup \left\{ \int_{\Omega} u \operatorname{div} \phi \mid \phi \in C_c^{\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^d), \|\phi\|_2 \leq 1 \right\}.$$

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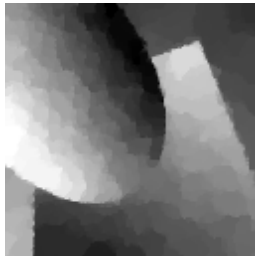
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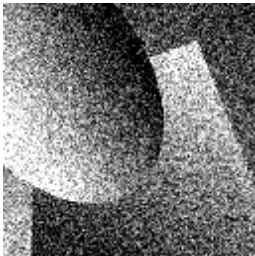


TV

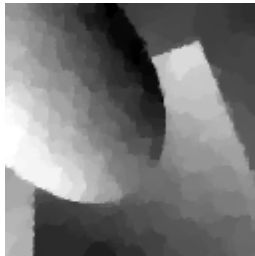
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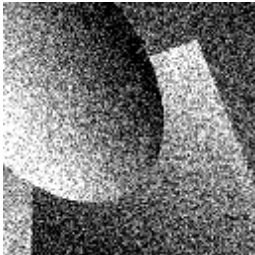


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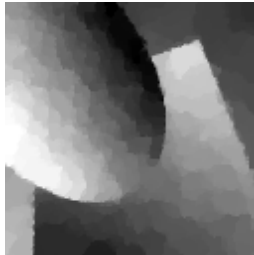
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Reconstruct $u = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ from data $f^\dagger = (f_1^\dagger, \dots, f_n^\dagger)$:

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M. Holler, R. Huber, F. Knoll: "Coupled regularization with multiple data discrepancies", Inverse Problems

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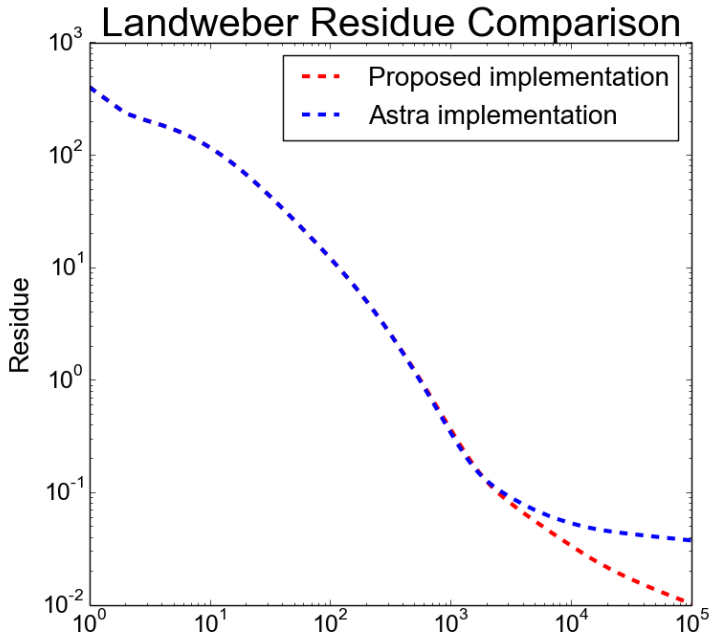
¹GrapTOR (**G**raz **A**pplication for **T**omographic **R**econstruction) software tool

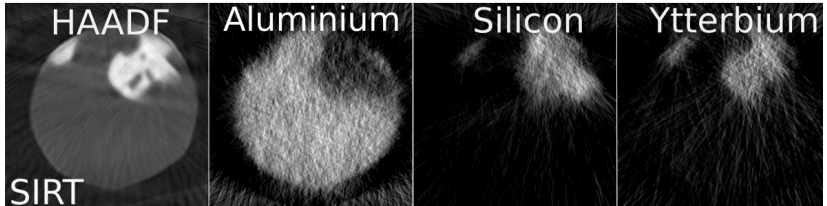
Implementation

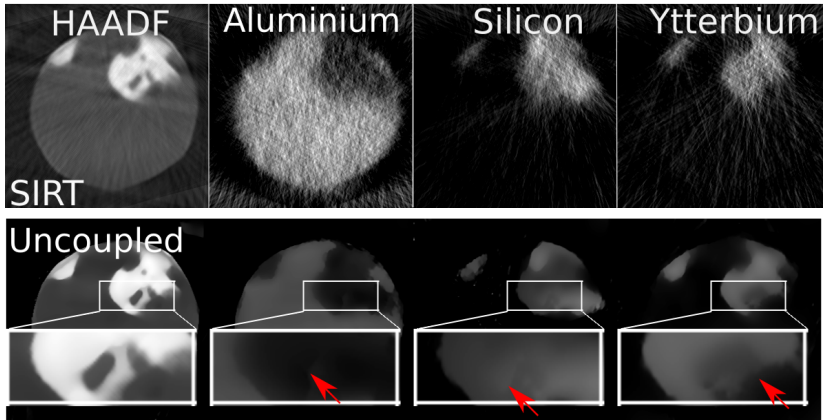
$$\text{(Tikh)} \quad u^\dagger \in \operatorname{argmin}_{u \in L^1(\Omega_R)^n} \operatorname{TGV}_\alpha^2(u) + \mathcal{I}_{\{\tilde{u} \geq 0\}}(u) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i D_{\text{KL}}(\mathcal{R}u_i, f_i^\dagger)$$

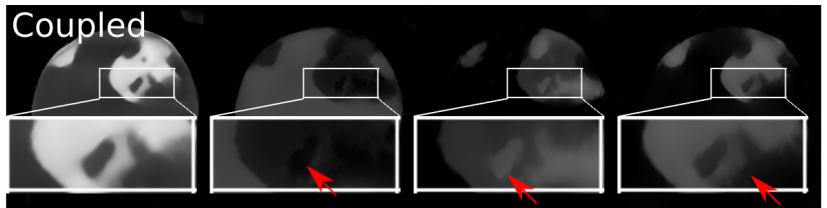
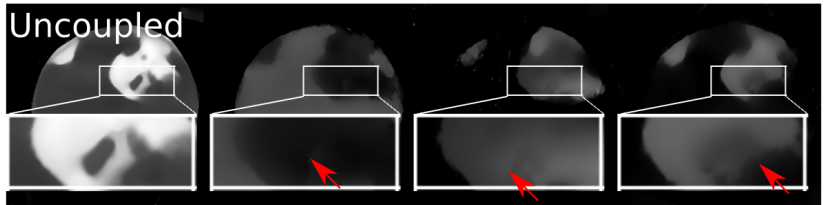
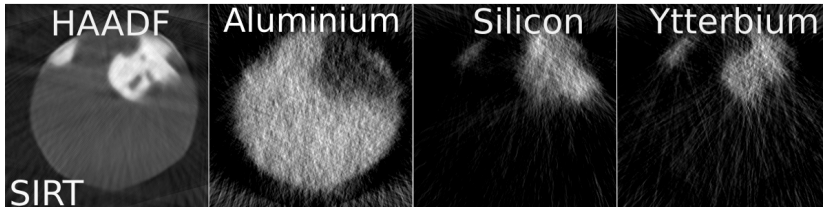
- Primal-dual algorithm to find saddle point.
- Evaluation of Radon transform and backprojection at high computational cost.
- Custom Radon transform implementation with exact adjoint.
- Highly parallel implementation possible¹.
- Time consumption: in average 5 seconds per slice.
(300 × 300 with 4 channels)

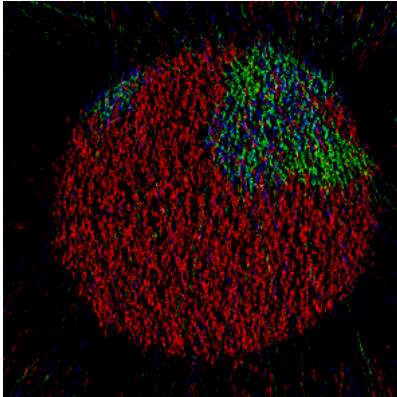
¹GrapTOR (**G**raz **A**pplication for **T**omographic **R**econstruction) software tool



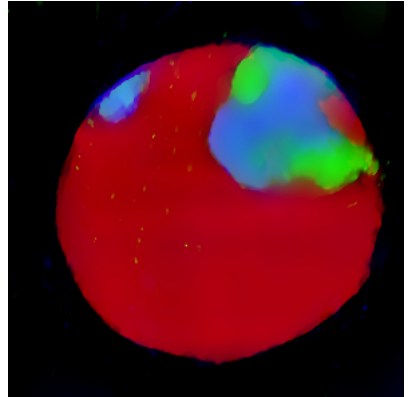




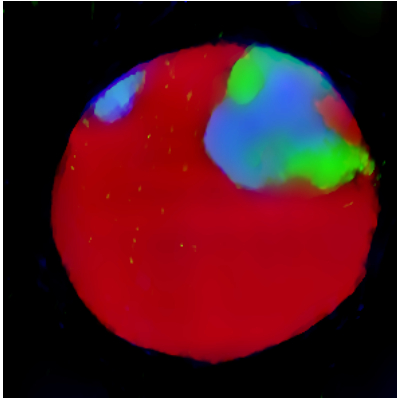




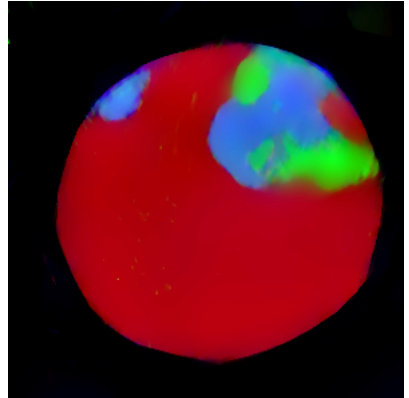
Sirt reconstruction



Decoupled TGV reconstruction



Decoupled TGV reconstruction



Coupled TGV reconstruction

Conclusion

- Tikhonov approach for reconstruction in electron tomography:

Conclusion

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 - Joint penalty via Total Generalised Variations.

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 - Solutions exist and are stable.
 - Recover TGV-minimal solutions for vanishing noise.
- Reconstruction quality:
 - Joint reconstruction of all channels.
 - Remove noise substantially.
 - Maintains features and details.
 - Superior reconstructions.

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IGDK 1754: Optimization and Numerical Analysis for Partial
Differential Equations with Nonsmooth Structures



Kristian Bredies



Martin Holler



Georg Haberehner

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²Graptor (**G**raz **A**pplication for **T**omographic **R**econstruction)