



Engineering and Physical Sciences  
Research Council



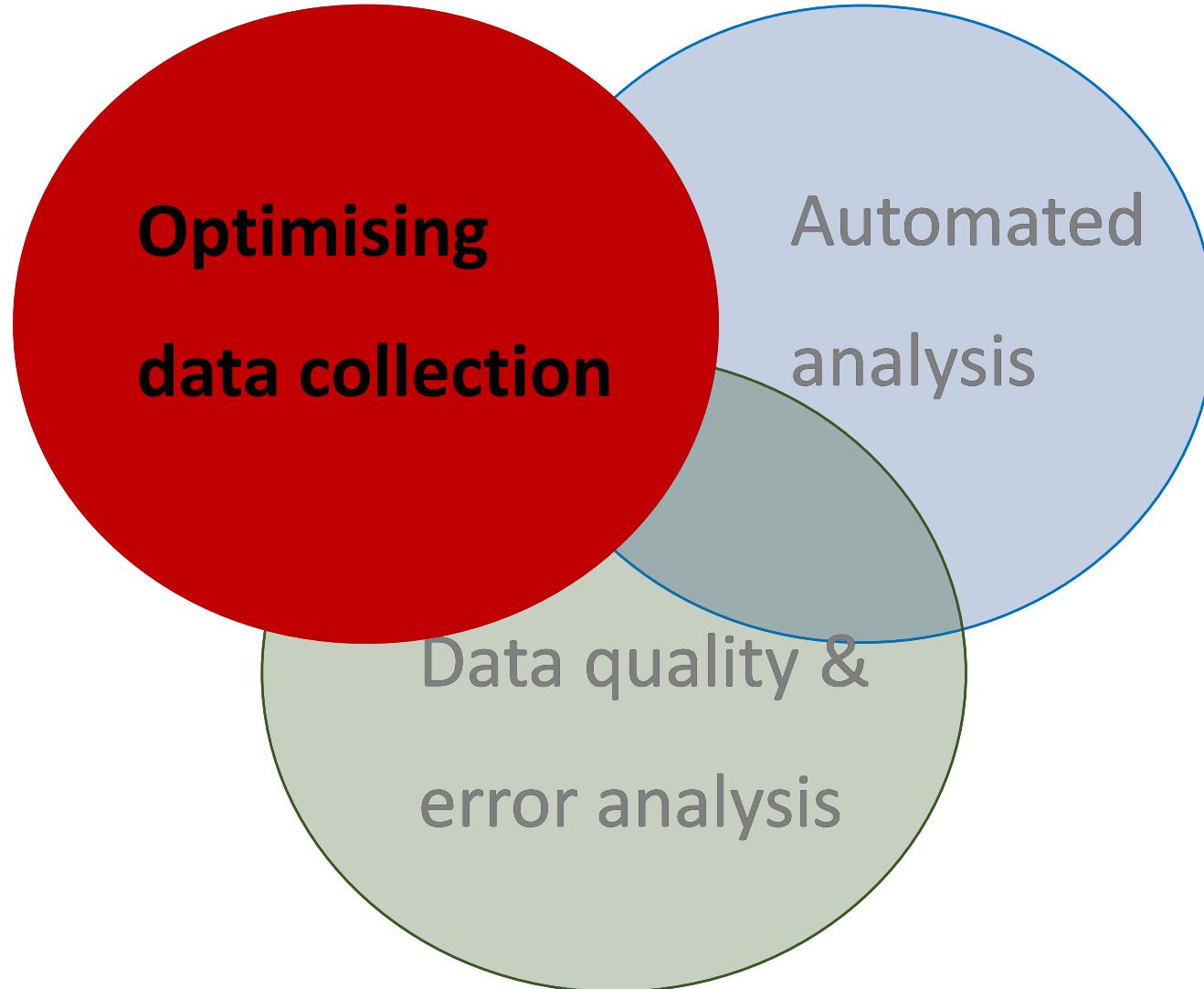
The University of Manchester

H E N R Y . . .  
R O Y C E . . .  
I N S T I T U T E

# Optimisation of X-ray CT data collection and automated analysis

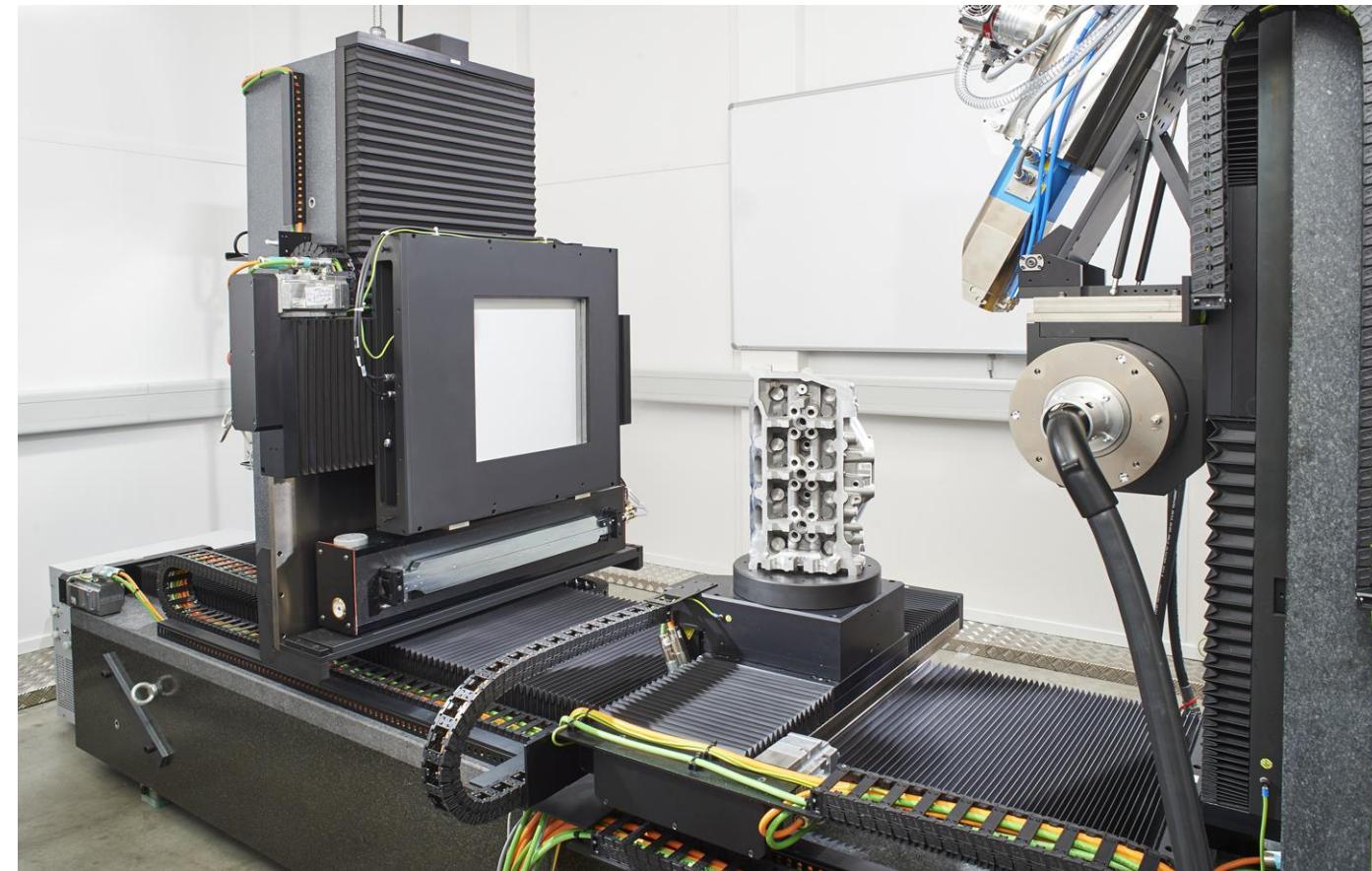
Tristan Lowe, Peter Westenberger, Sam Johnson, Ryan Warr, Andrew Ramsey, Nico Wagner, Mark Dickinson & Philip J. Withers

# Overview

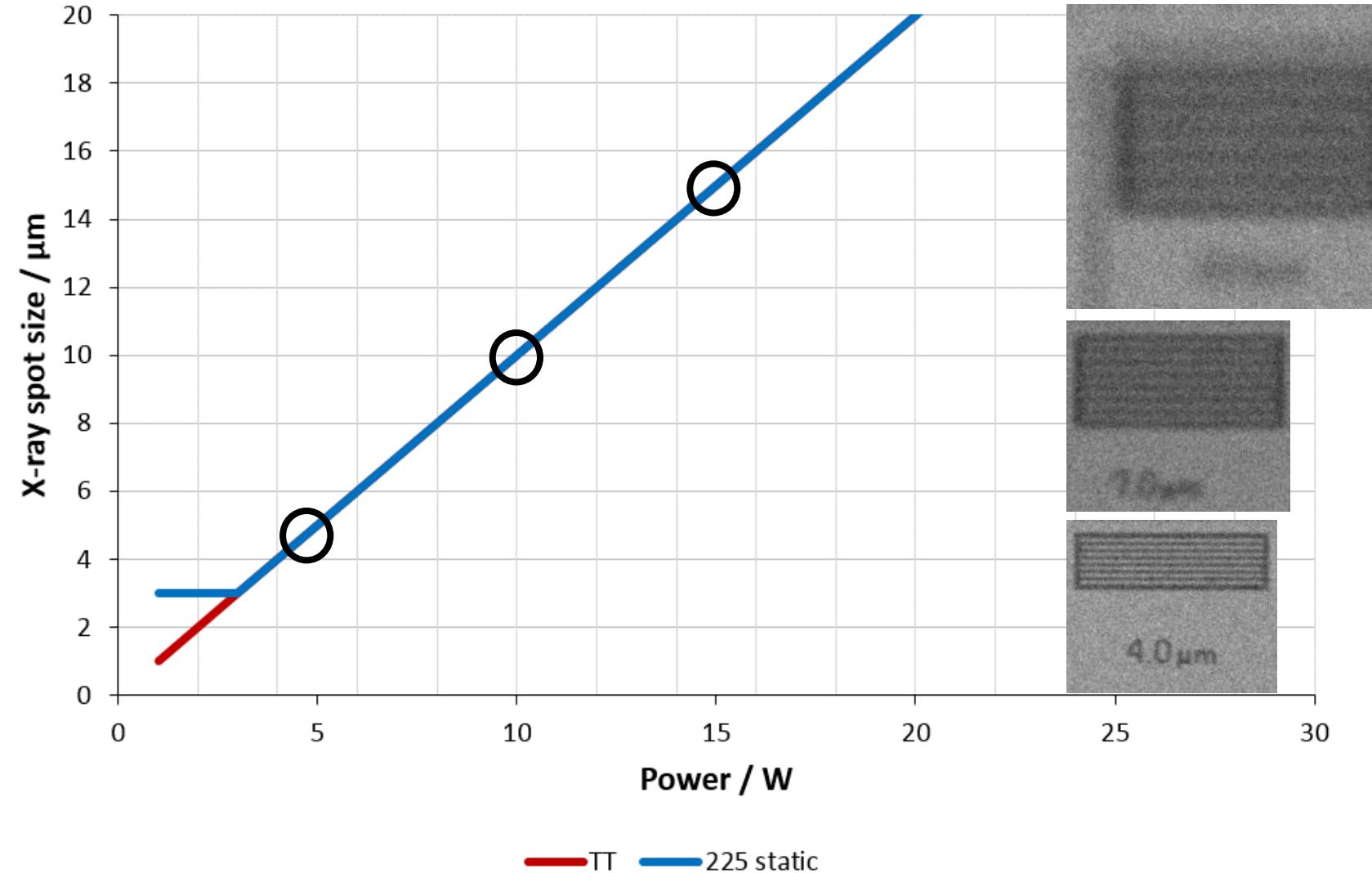


# Optimising data collection

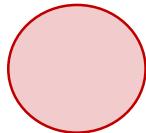
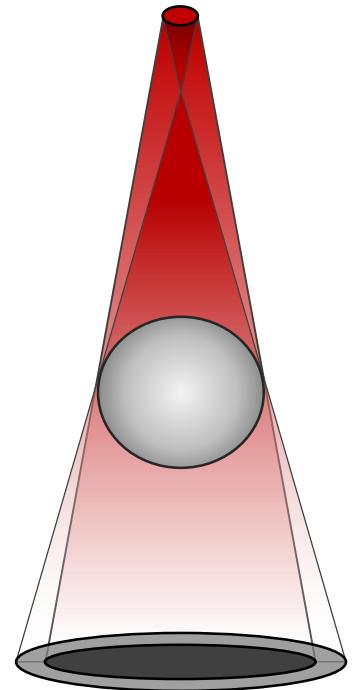
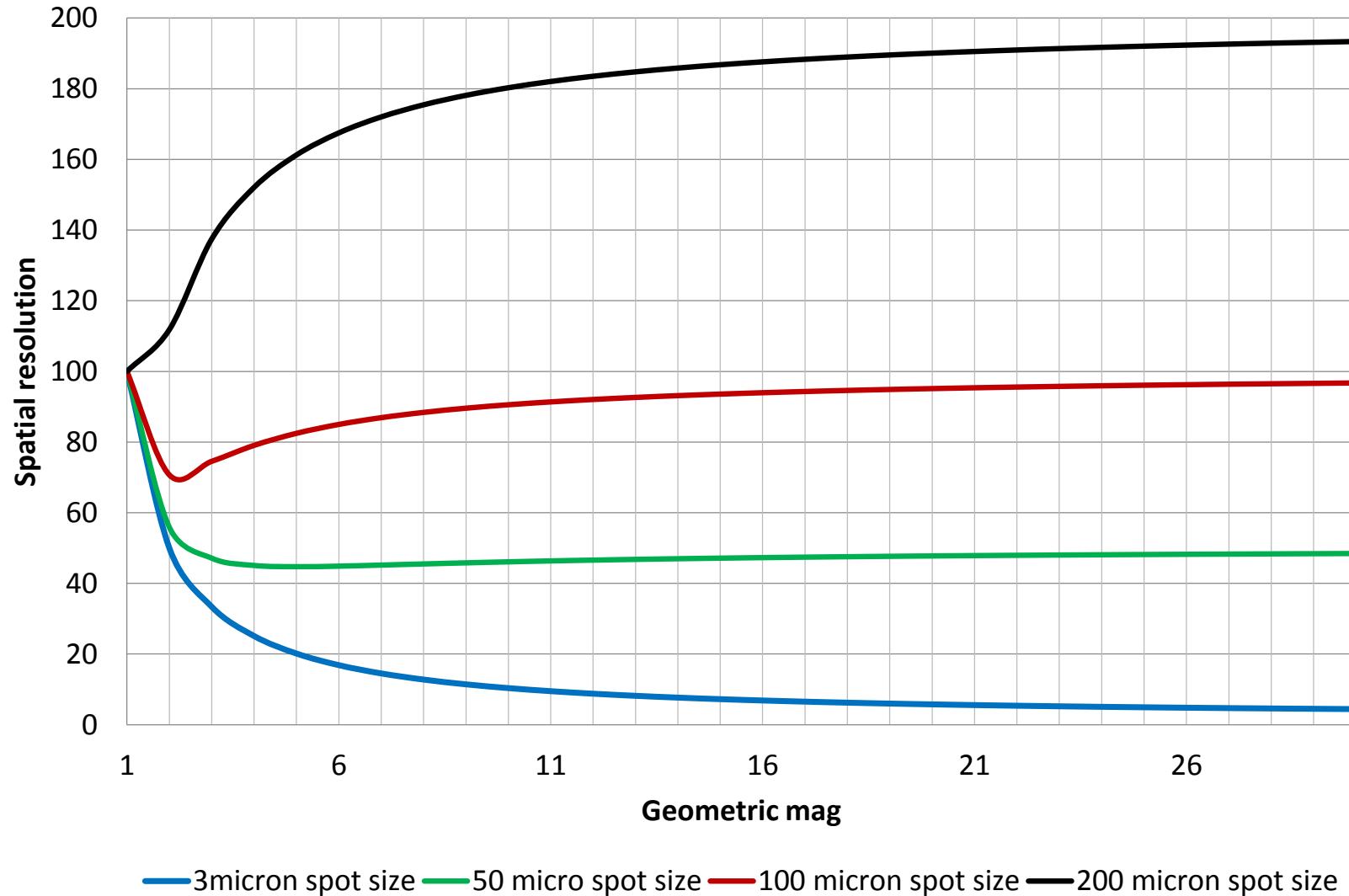
- The detector sensitivity & response
- Spot size, shape, focus & X-ray flux
- Image noise is minimal
- Spatial resolution is 3X the pixel size



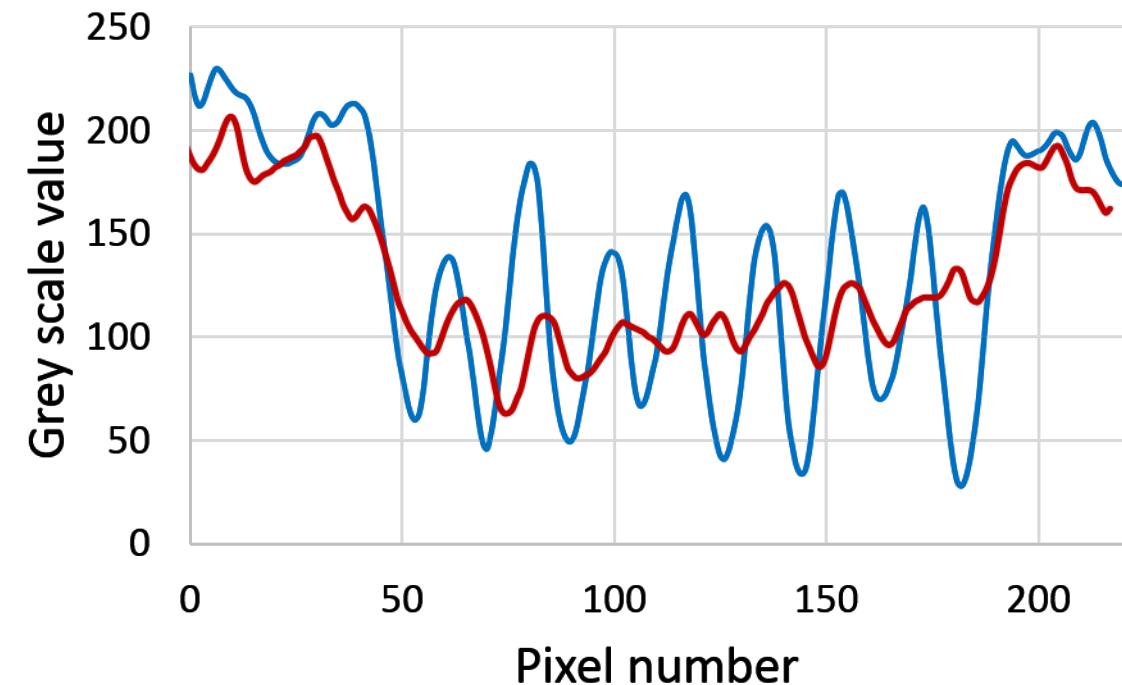
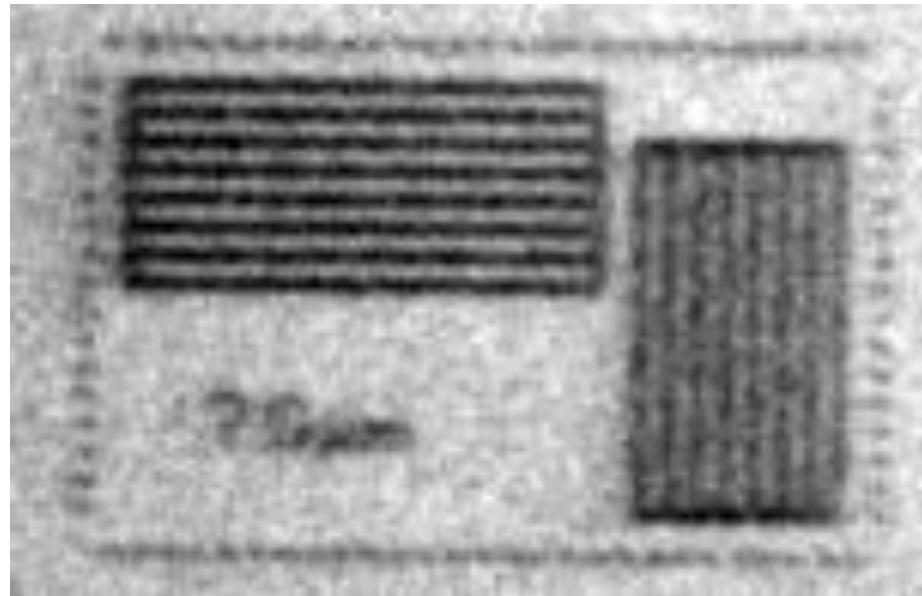
# Spot size effect



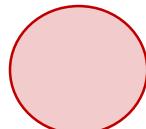
# Optimising imaging positions



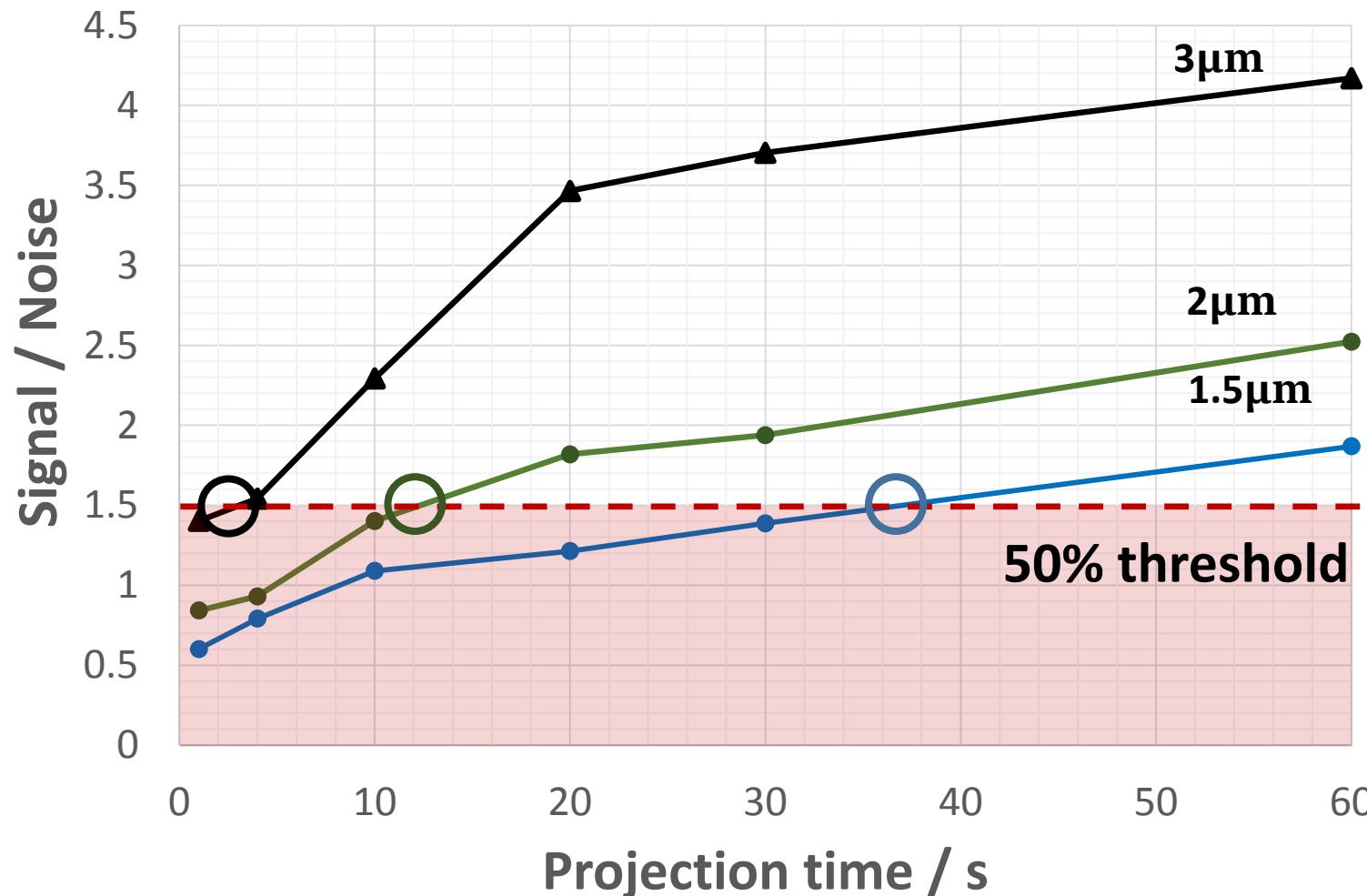
# Radiograph resolution

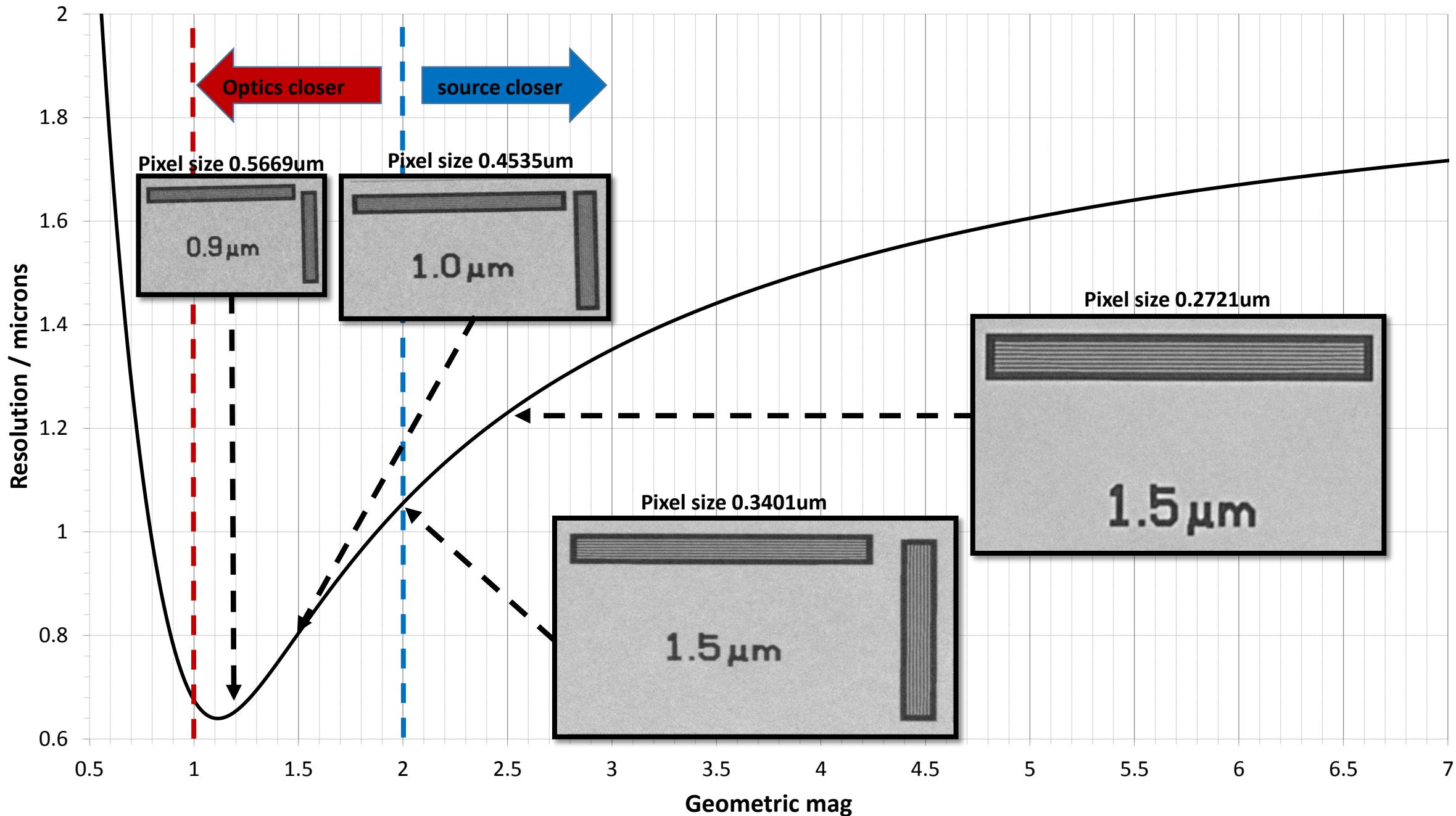


- Radiograph quality is essential for good spatial resolution
- Significantly affects post processing time, repeatability & errors
- Numerical characterisation is essential

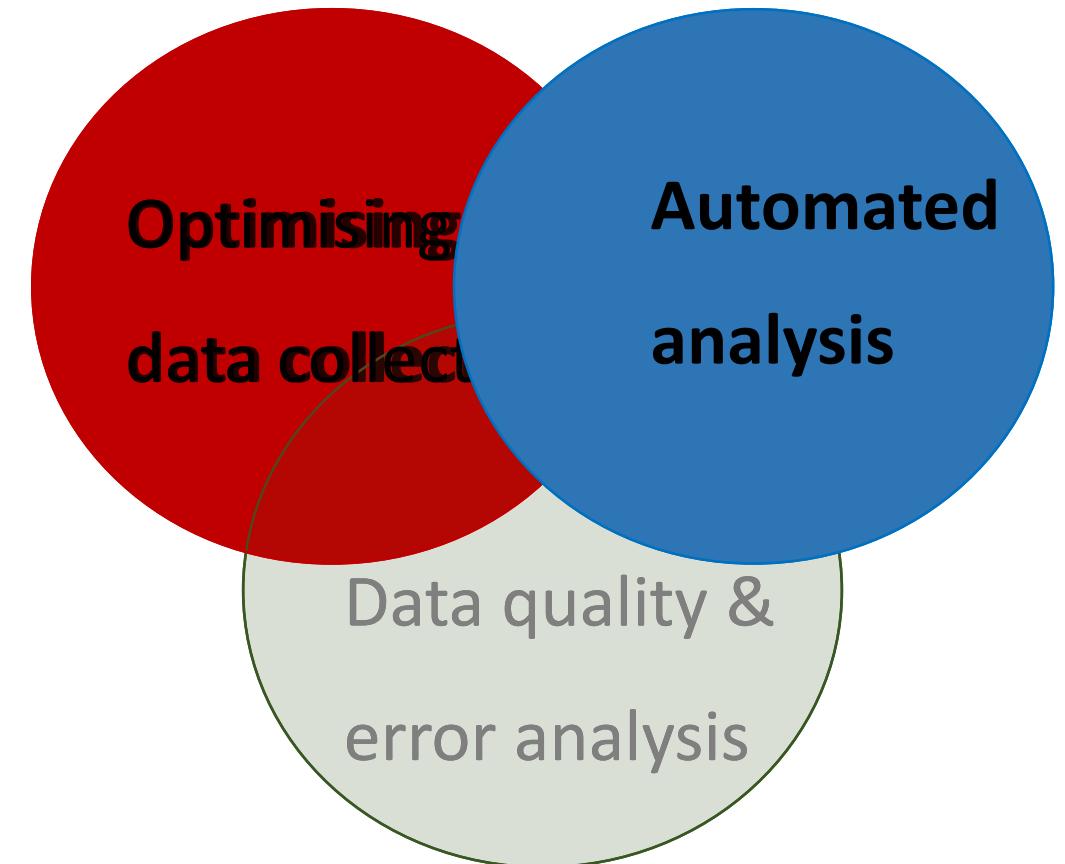


# Optimising scan times

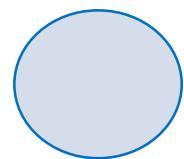




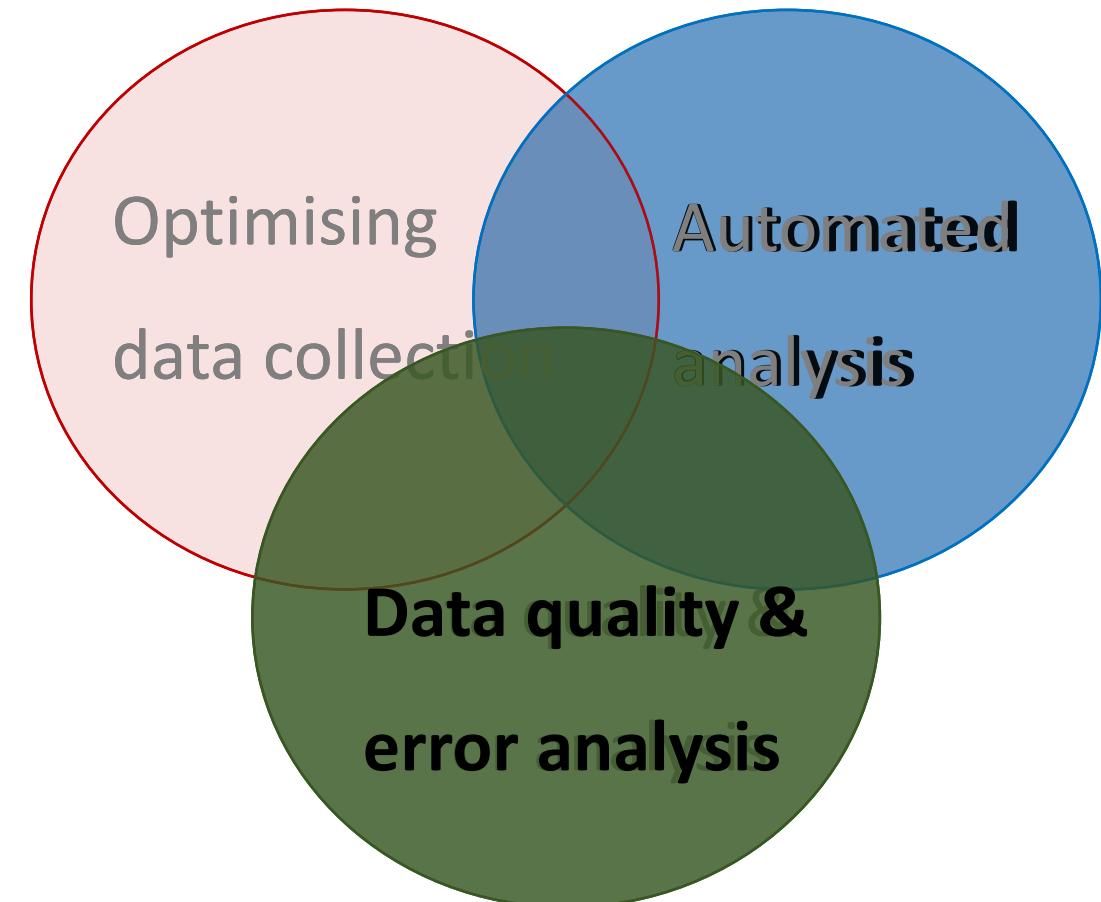
- Understanding the X-ray source and detector to optimize scanning positions
- Use of resolution target to optimise scan times
- Clean data minimises analysis time



# Automated analysis

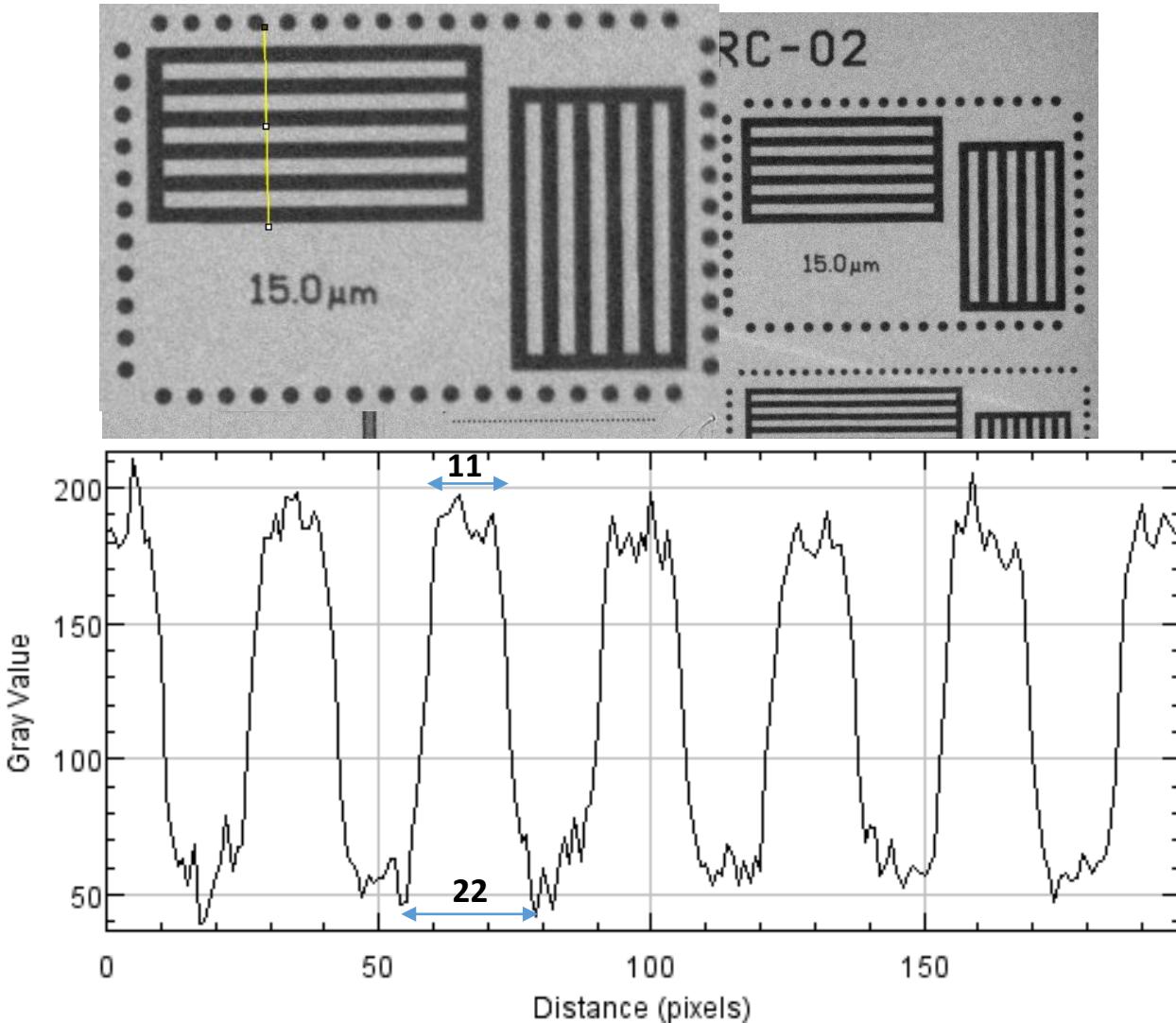


- Optimised data allows automated inspection workflows
- Advanced workflows allow reliable automatic flaw detection
- Automated error analysis



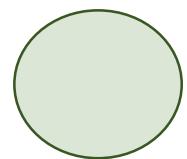
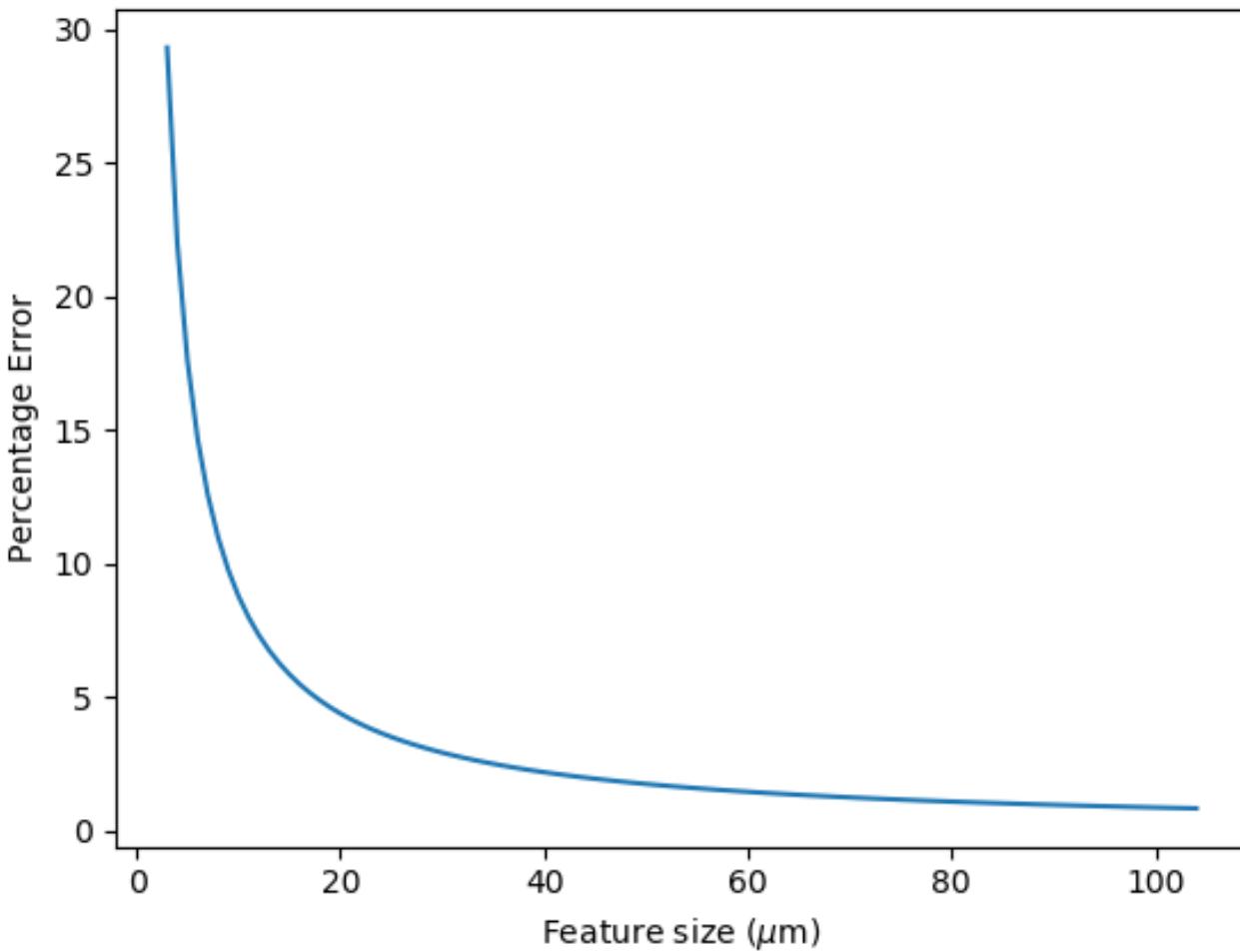
# Direct 2D data analysis

- Spatial Resolution targets provide a measurement of the degree of blurring
- Errors can be extracted on these measurements
- Allows the definition of limits in which we can detect features

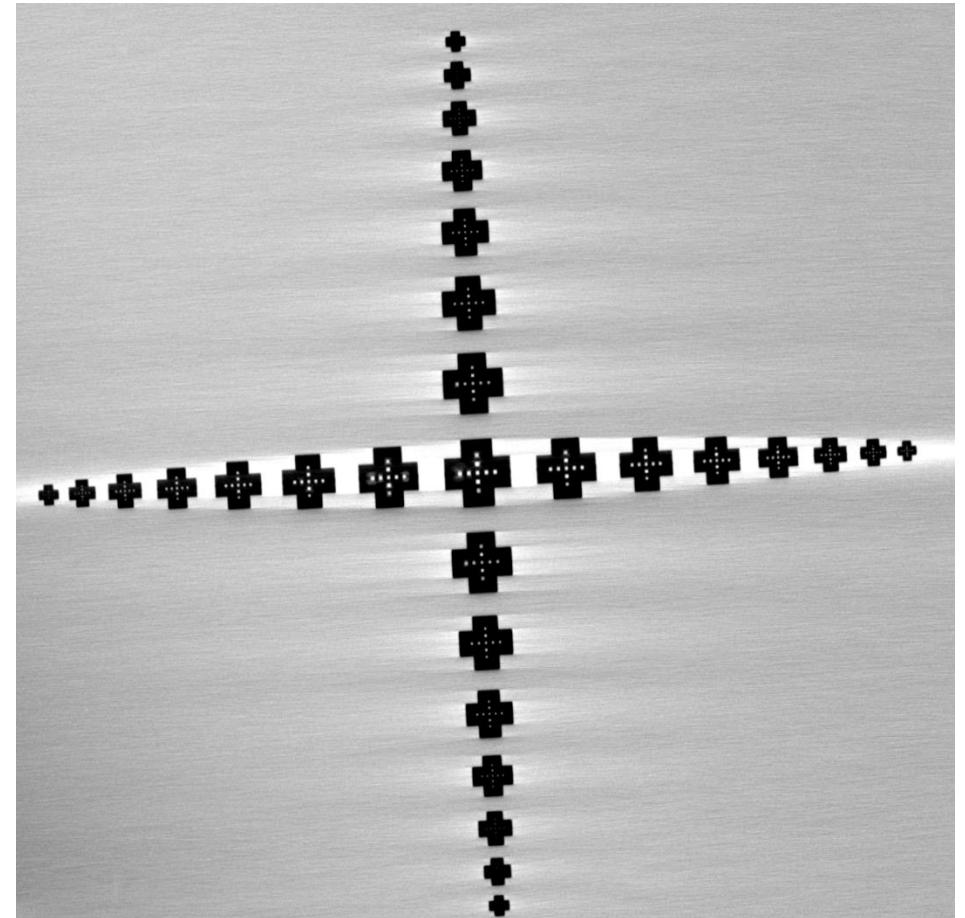
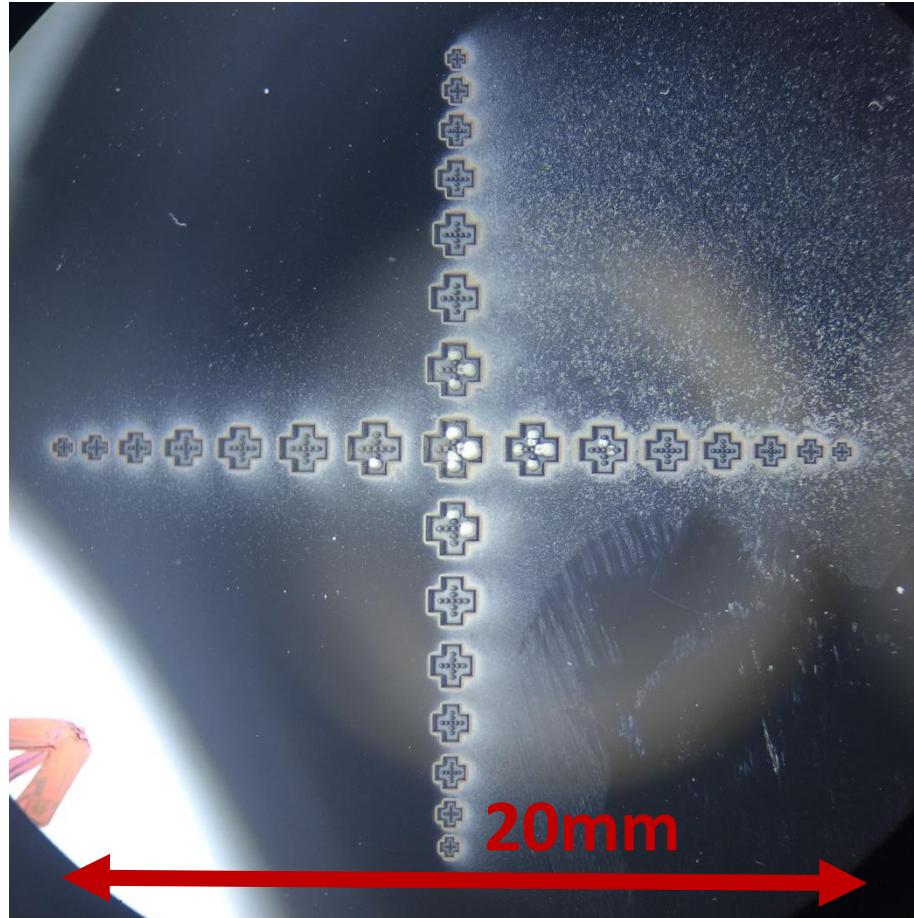


# Case Example

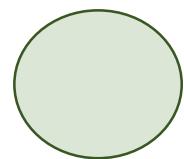
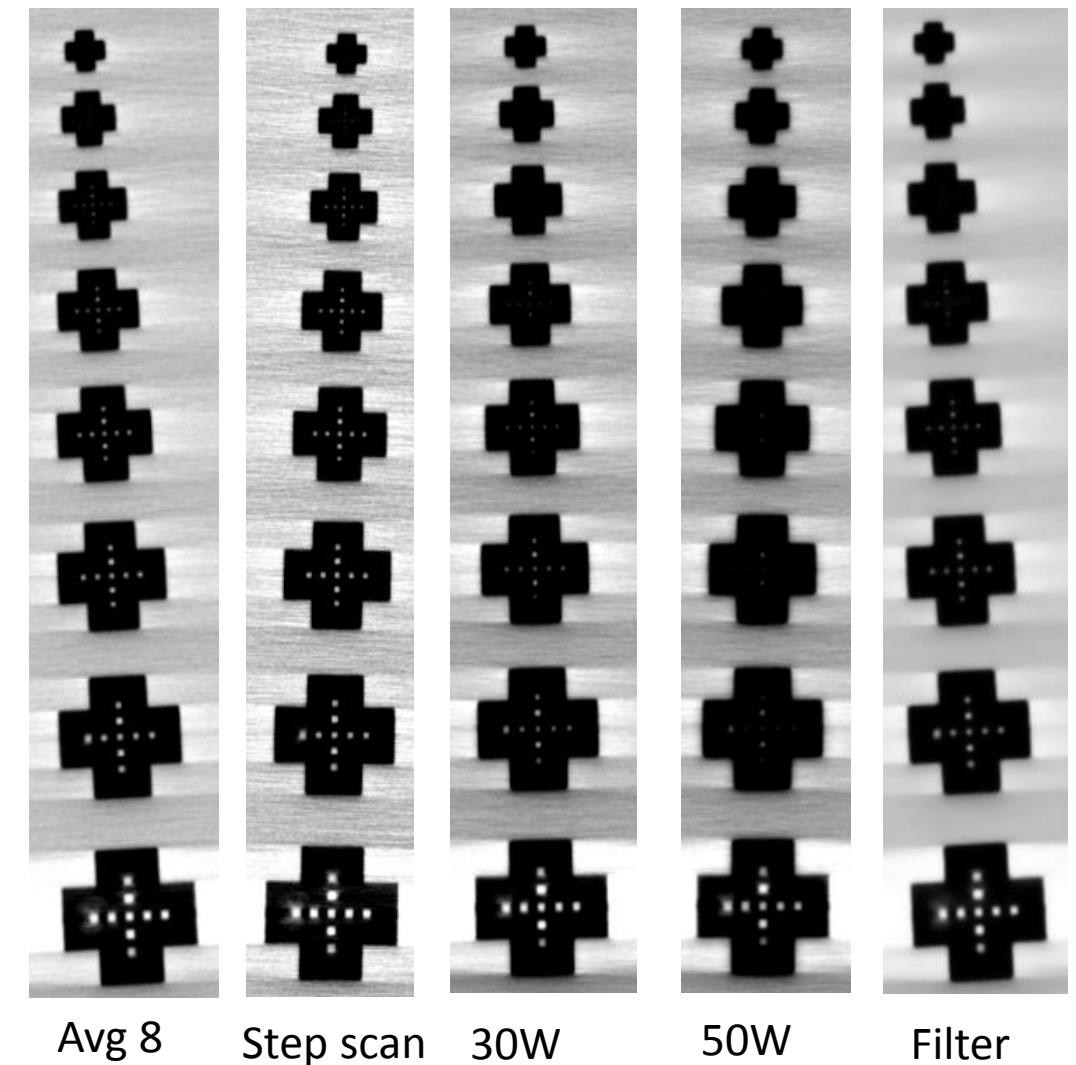
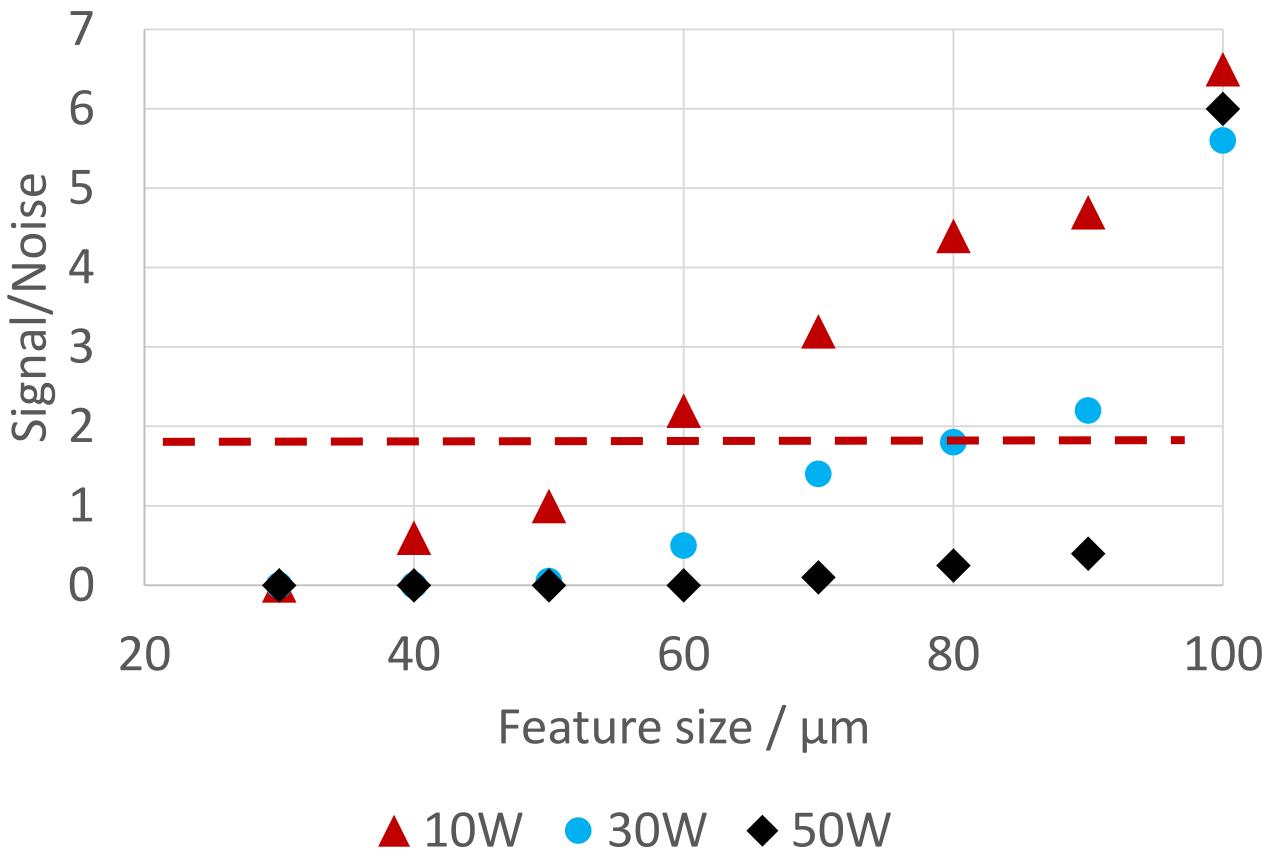
- Pixel size = 1.30  $\mu\text{m}$
- Spatial Resolution =  $4.57 \pm 0.88 \mu\text{m}$
- Measurability limit improves with feature size



# Preliminary use of 3D targets



# Extracting information



# Summary

- Understanding of raw data quality is essential to optimising parameters
- Automated analysis is an essential step in industrial applications
- Understanding of data quality and resolution
  - Detectability and measurability limits
  - Errors associated with analysis

