

Microscale 3-D Capacitance Tomography with a CMOS Sensor Array

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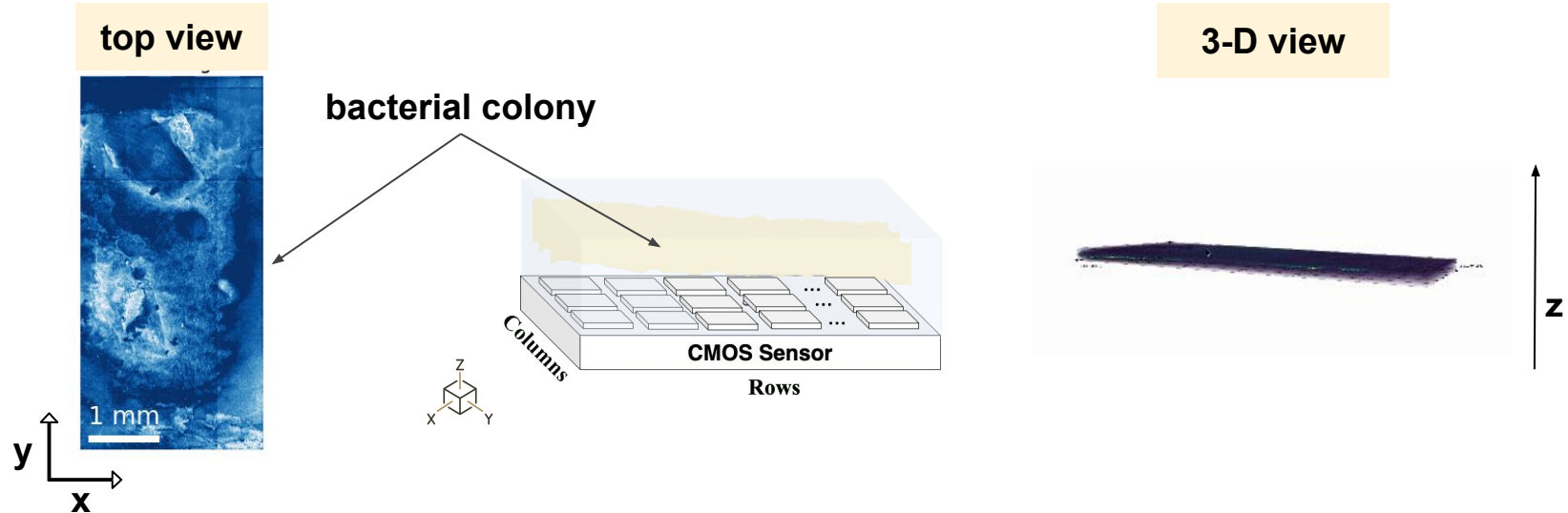
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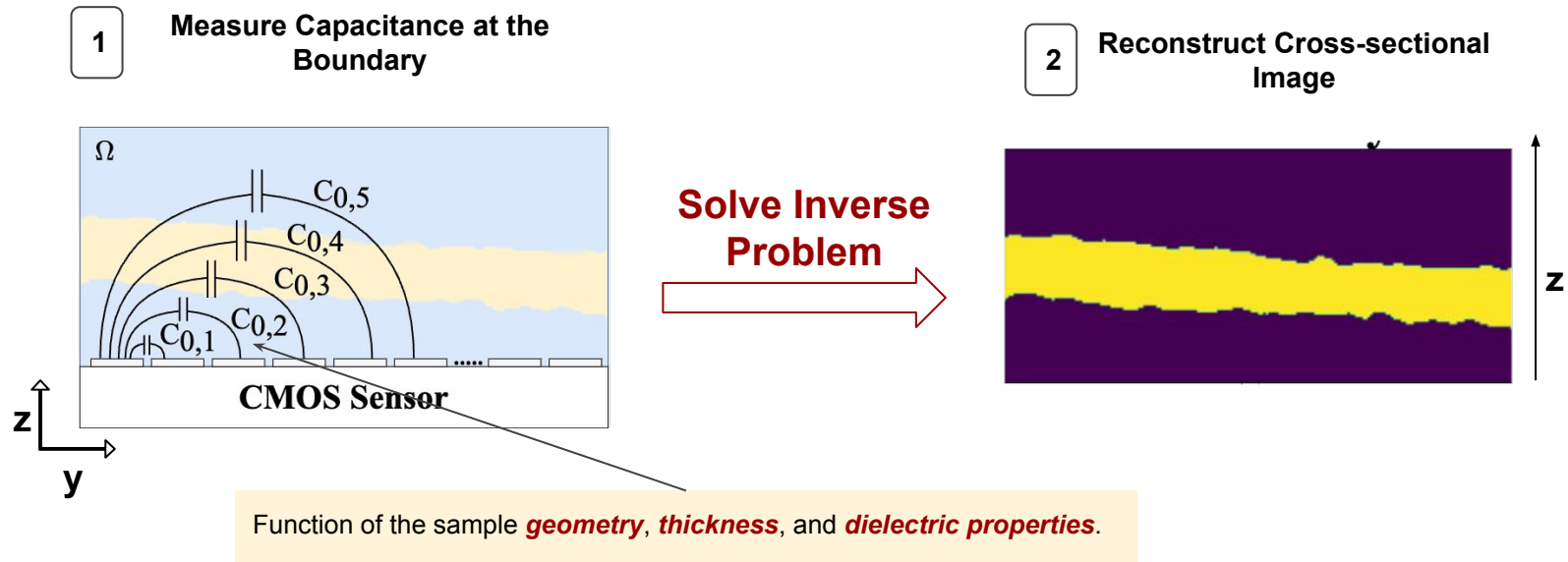
Microscale 3-D Capacitance Tomography

- **Non-optical** imaging technique for visualizing the 3-D structure of micron scale-objects like bacterial colonies using CMOS sensor arrays.



Electrical Capacitance Tomography (ECT)

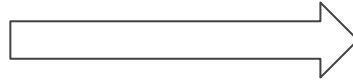
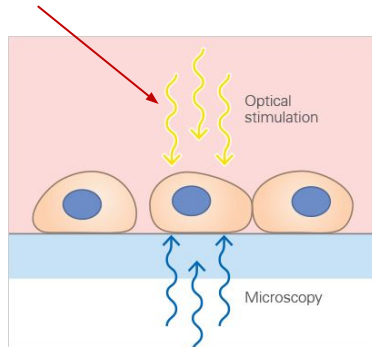
- Uses capacitance measurements to reconstruct a cross-sectional image of the area above the sensor.



Why Microscale ECT ?

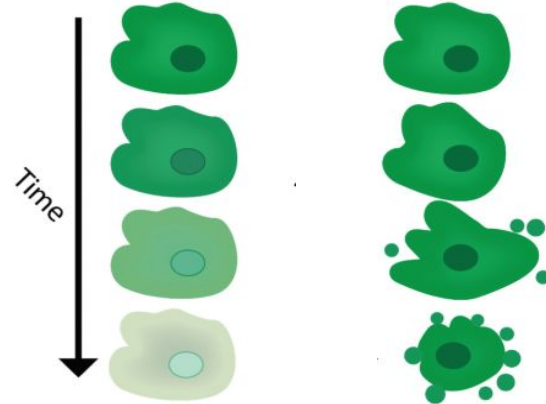
- Challenges with *optical* confocal microscopy

Intense light source



Photobleaching

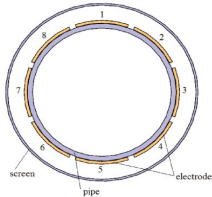
Phototoxicity



Capacitance Tomography Sensors

cm scale

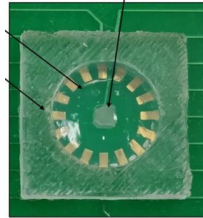
IEEE Sensors
Journal 2018 [1]



8 Electrodes

mm scale

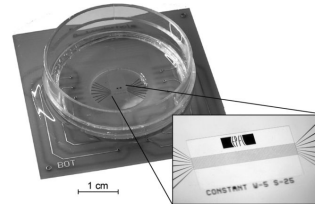
Engineering Research
Express [2]



34 Electrodes
(1.4x0.8 mm²)

um scale

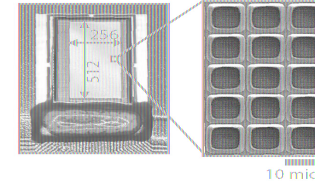
IEEE Transactions on
Biomedical Engineering
2007 [3]



16 Electrodes
(5um x 4mm)

This Work

BioCAS 2023



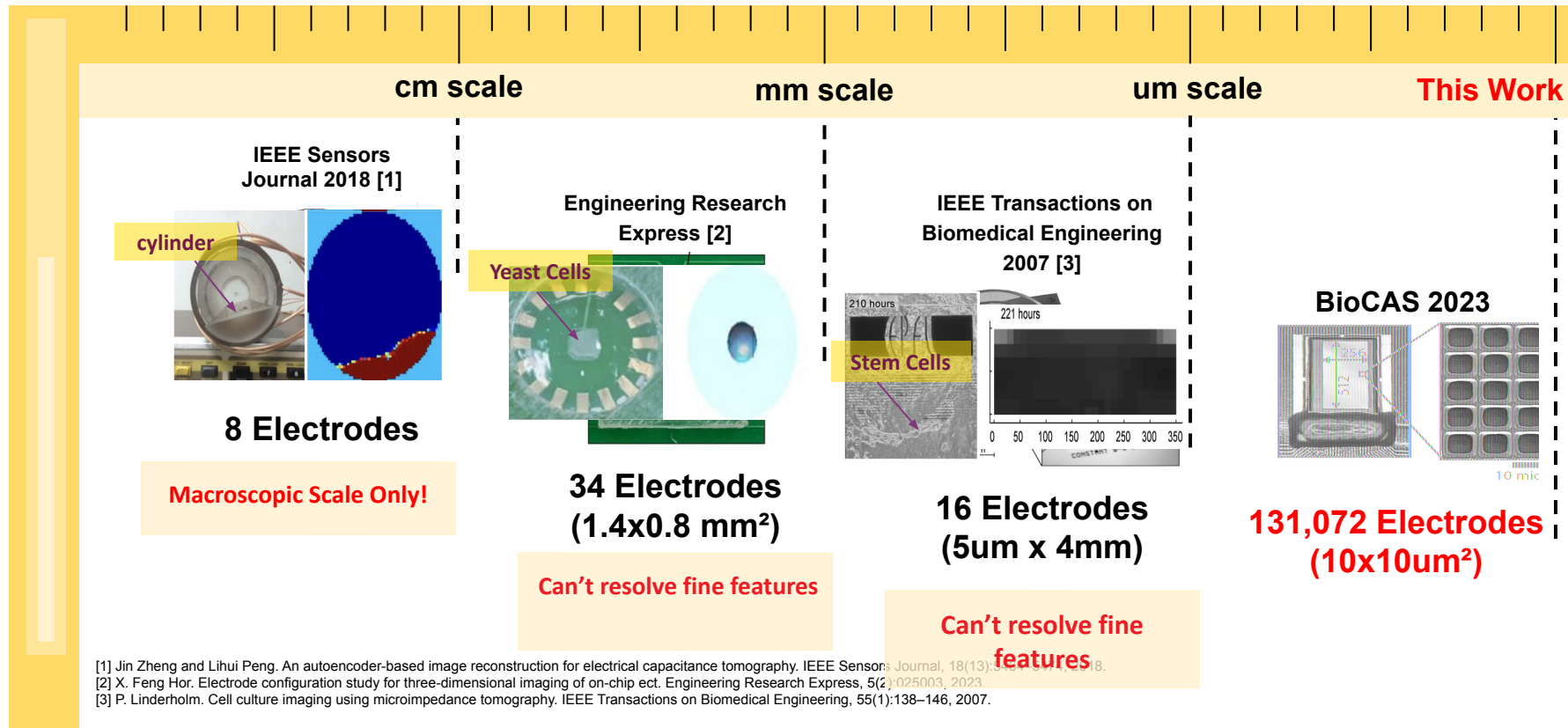
131,072 Electrodes
(10x10um²)

[1] Jin Zheng and Lihui Peng. An autoencoder-based image reconstruction for electrical capacitance tomography. IEEE Sensors Journal, 18(13):5464–5474, 2018.

[2] X. Feng Hor. Electrode configuration study for three-dimensional imaging of on-chip ect. Engineering Research Express, 5(2):025003, 2023.

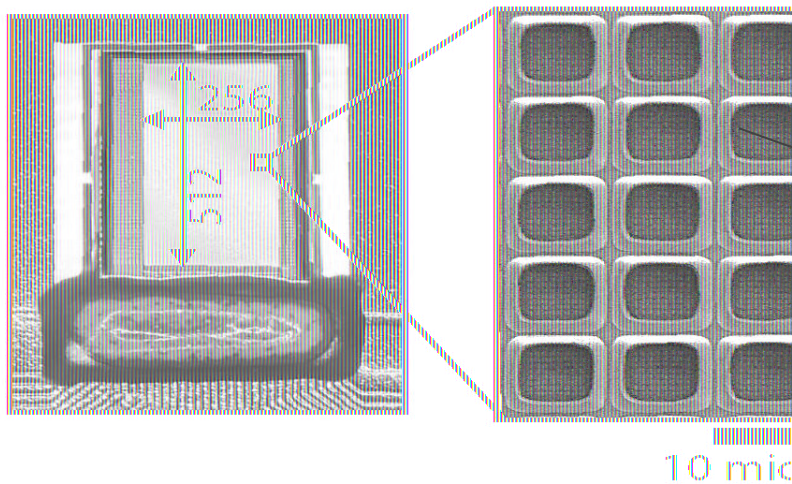
[3] P. Linderholm. Cell culture imaging using microimpedance tomography. IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 55(1):138–146, 2007.

Capacitance Tomography Sensors



Capacitance Tomography Hardware

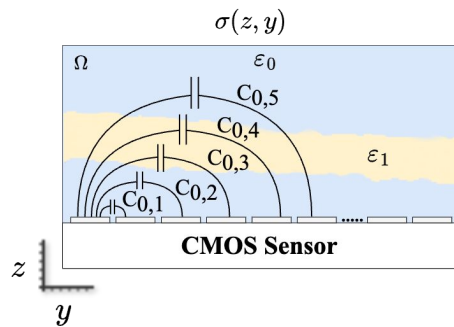
- **512x256 CMOS Sensor (131,072 sensing electrodes)**



Electrodes on a 10 μm grid

Sensor can measure capacitance between any two electrodes in the array

Capacitance Measurement \rightarrow Cross-sectional Image



Boundary Capacitance Measurement

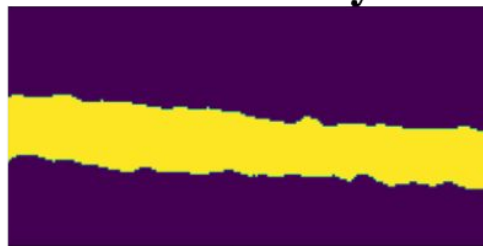
$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{0,1}, C_{1,2}, C_{2,3}, C_{3,4} \dots C_{n-2,n-1} \\ C_{0,2}, C_{1,3}, C_{2,4} \dots C_{n-3,n-1} \\ C_{0,3}, C_{1,4} \dots C_{n-4,n-1} \\ \vdots \\ C_{0,5}, \dots C_{n-6,n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

?

f^{-1}



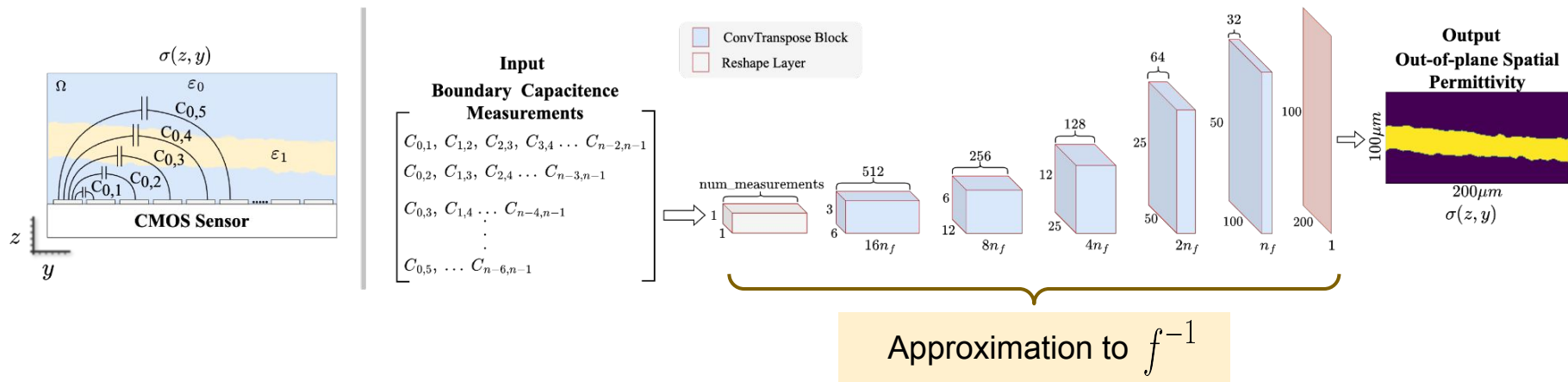
Out-of-plane Spatial Permittivity



$\sigma(z, y)$

Approximate the inverse function f^{-1} using deep learning

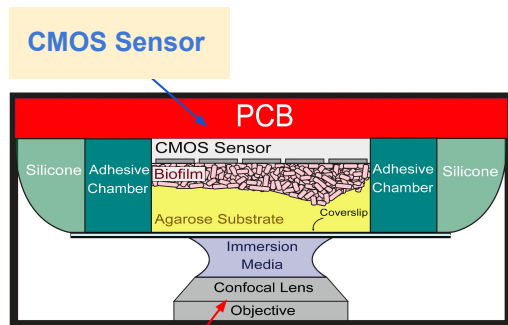
Image Reconstruction Using Deep Learning



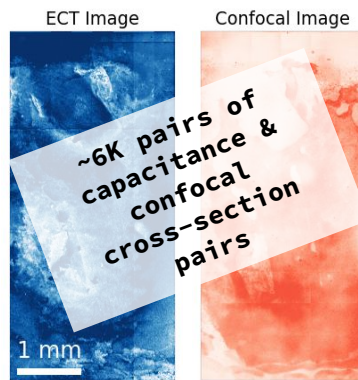
Training Data

1 Experimental Dataset

- Imaging the same sample using CMOS sensor and a confocal microscope:
 - CMOS Sensor → Boundary capacitance measurements
 - Confocal Microscope → 3-D Shape of the sample



Confocal Microscope



Biofilm Dataset

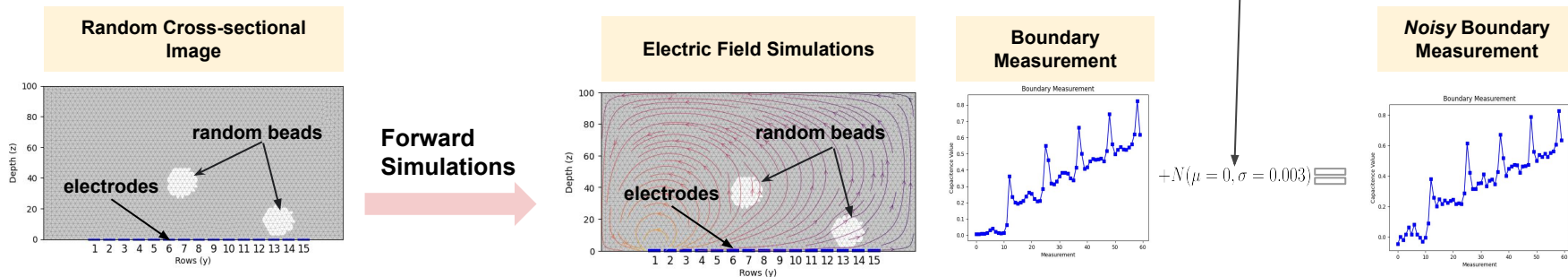


Microsphere Dataset

Training Data

2 Synthetic Dataset

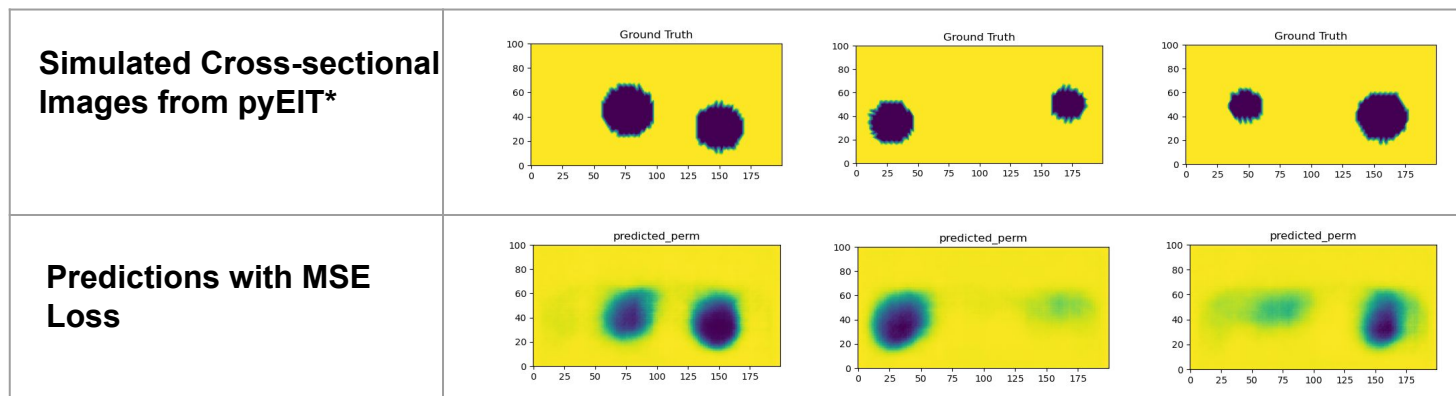
- Randomized permittivity distributions using **pyEIT***



*Benyuan Liu, et al. pyeit: A python based framework for electrical impedance tomography. SoftwareX, 7:304-308, 2018.

Loss Function

- **Class Imbalance:** foreground pixels occupy a smaller region compared to background pixels.
- MSE Loss produces **blurred/smeared** predictions due to the class imbalance issue.



*Benyuan Liu, et al. pyeit: A python based framework for electrical impedance tomography. SoftwareX, 7:304–308, 2018.

Loss Function

- Use compound loss function to address the class-imbalance issue

$$L(y, \hat{y}) = \lambda_1 L_{\text{SmoothL1}}(y, \hat{y}) + \lambda_2 L_{\text{FL}}(y, \hat{y}) + \lambda_3 L_{\text{Dice}}(y, \hat{y})$$

Per-pixel Loss

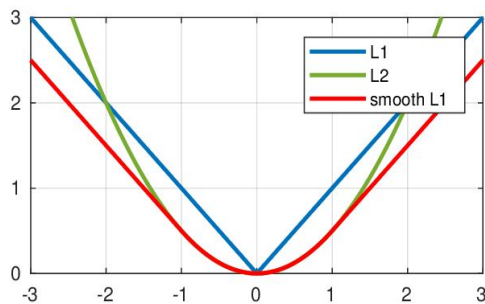


Figure from [10.1109/CVPR.2018.00238](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1109/CVPR.2018.00238)

Focal Loss
Distribution-based Loss

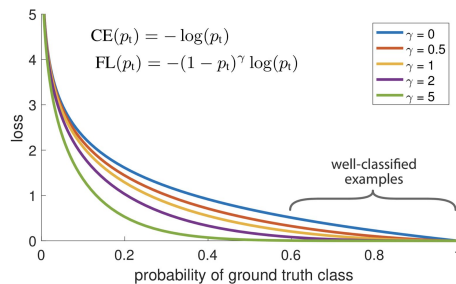


Figure from [10.1109/CVPR.2018.00238](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1109/CVPR.2018.00238)

Region-based Loss

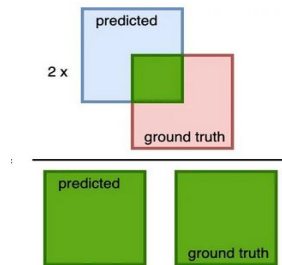


Figure from <https://i.stack.imgur.com/OsH4y.png>

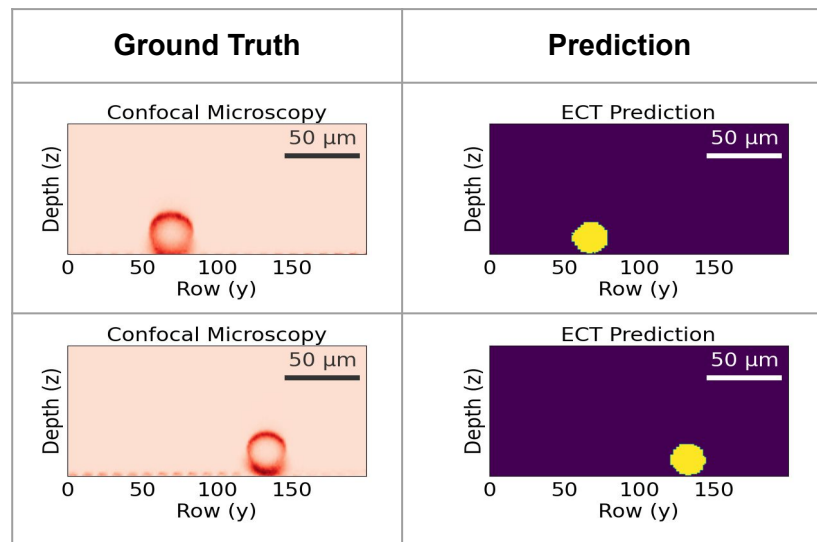
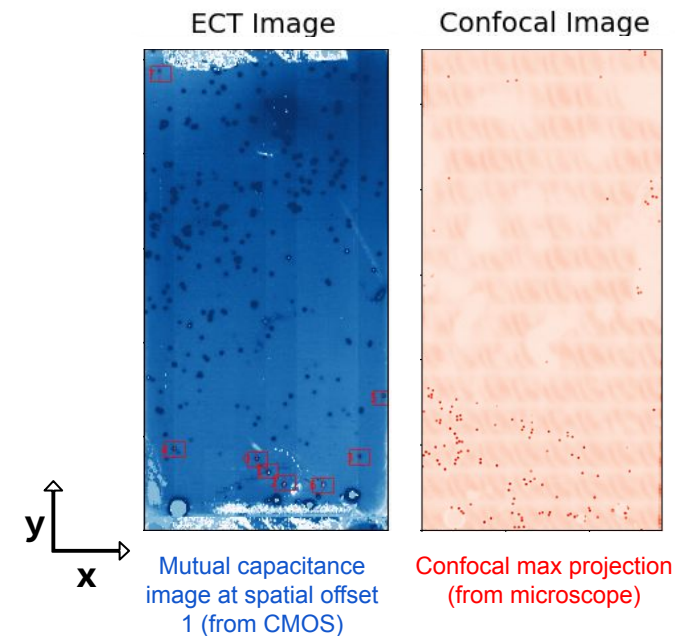


Experimental Results on Testing Datasets

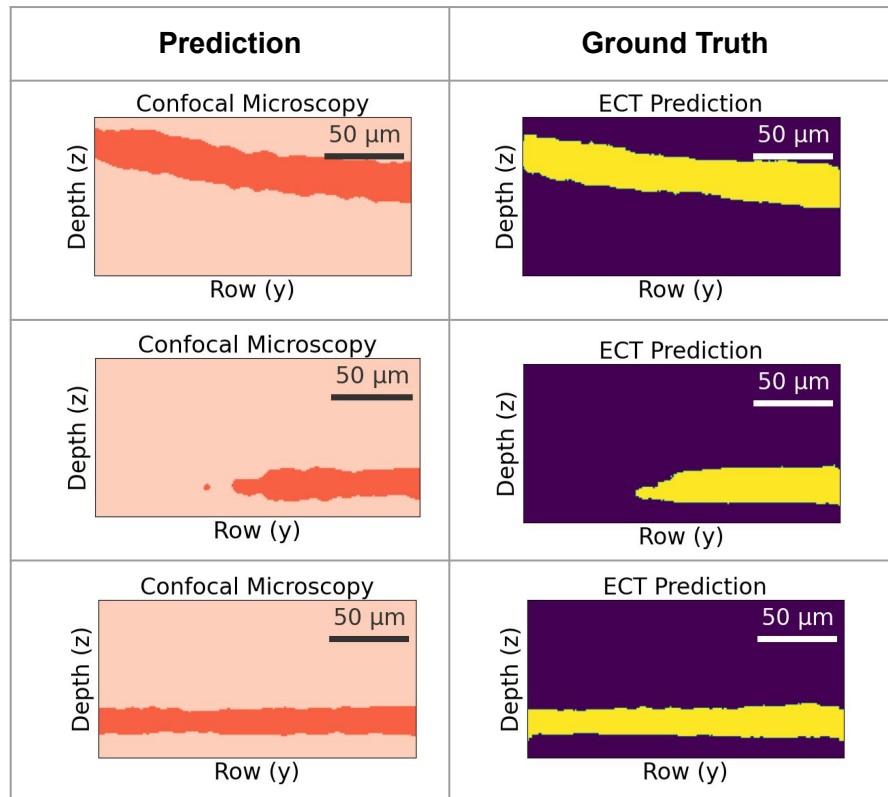
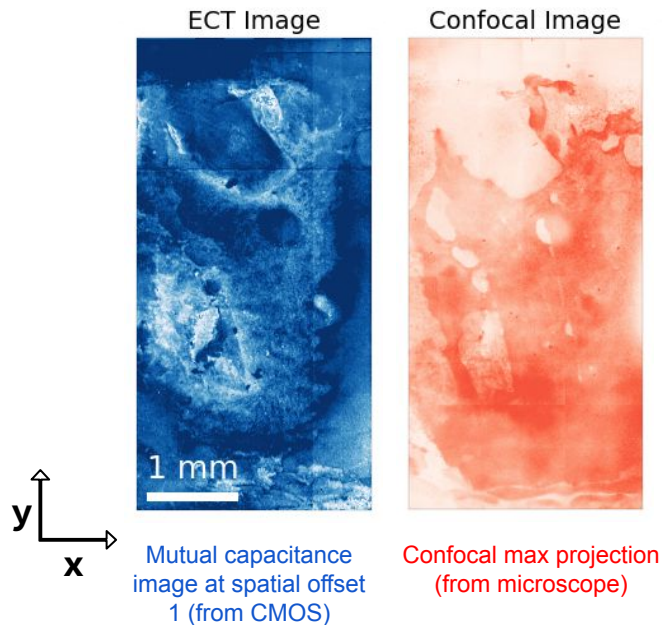
ECT Imaging of:

- Polystyrene Microspheres ($20\mu\text{m}$ diameter)
- Bacterial Biofilm (*B. subtilis*)

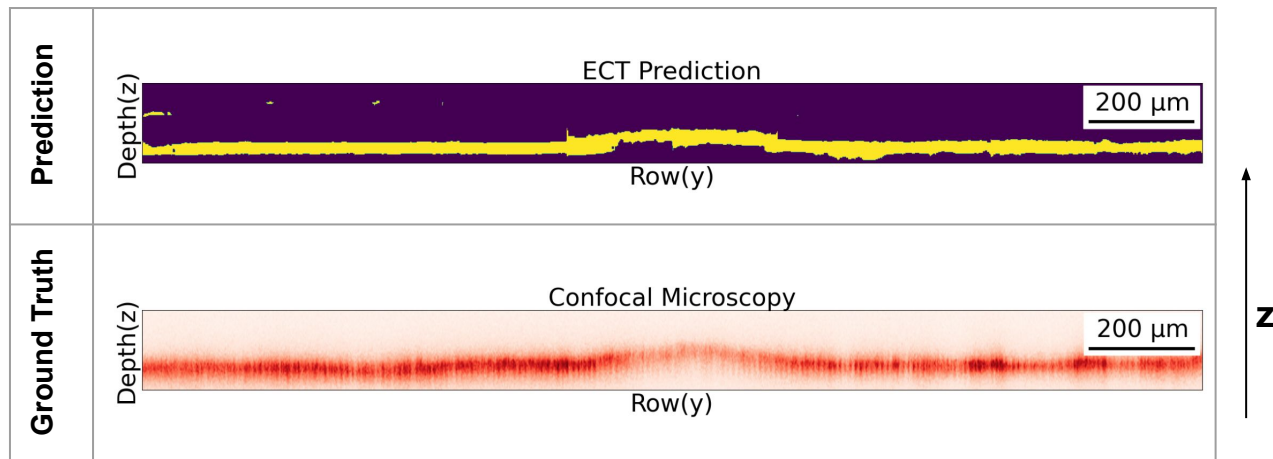
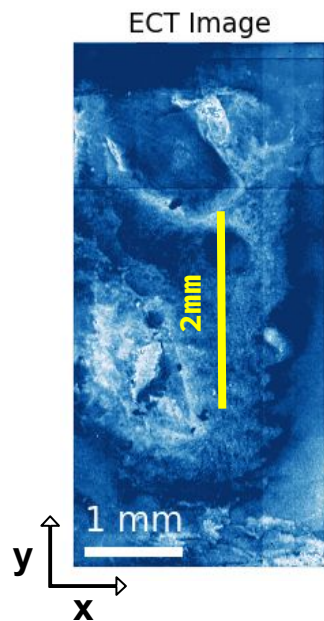
Experimental Results: Polymer Microspheres



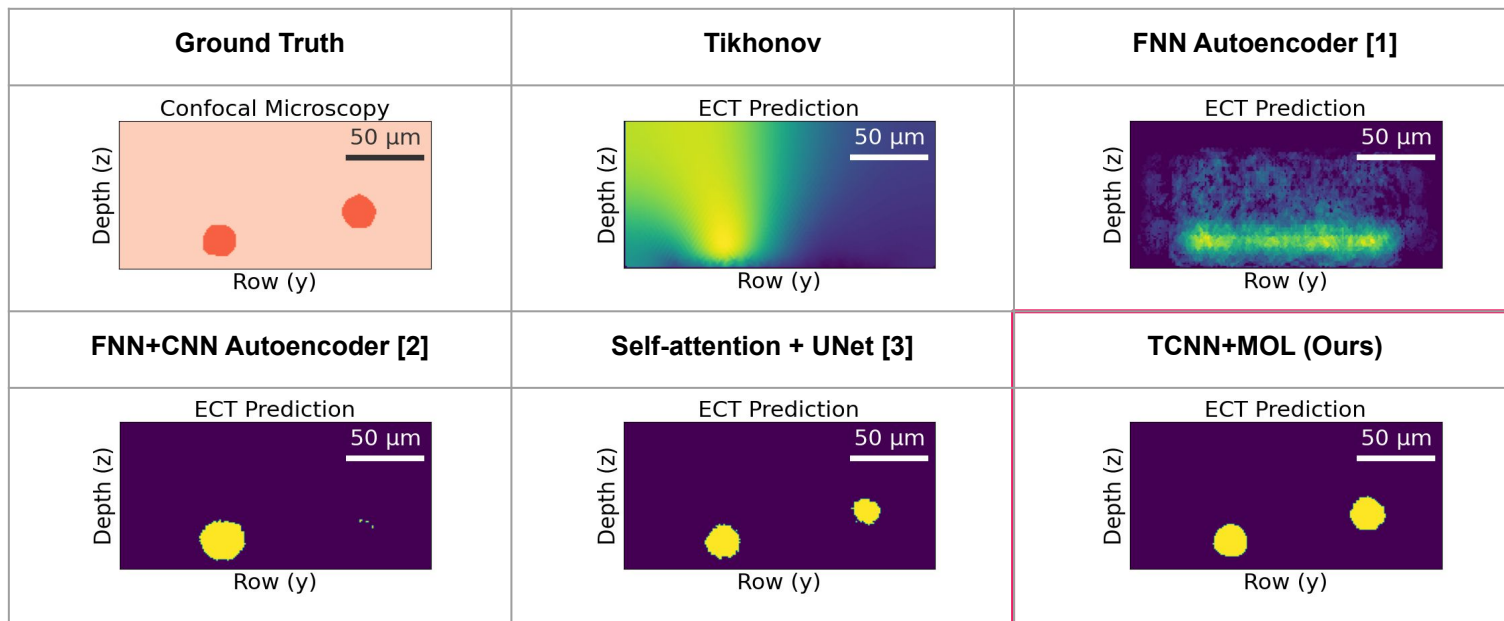
Experimental Results: Polymer Microspheres



Experimental Results: Large Scale Cross-Section



Experimental Results: Reconstruction Quality



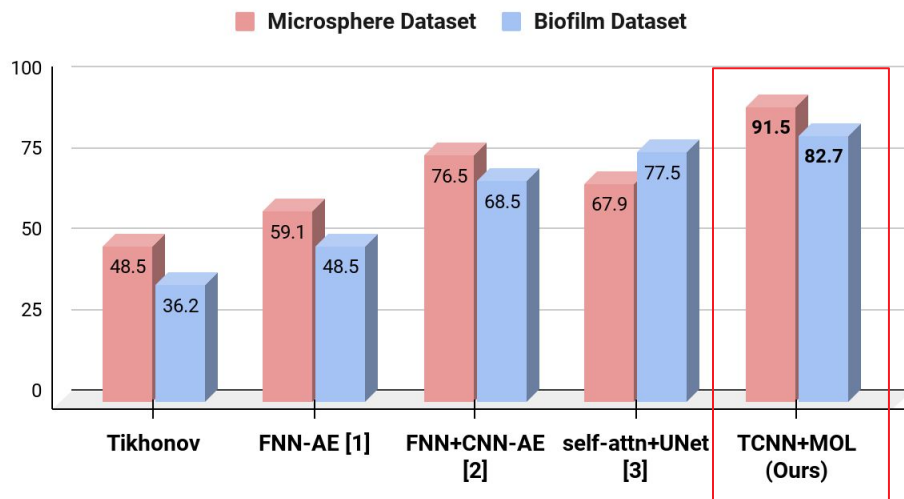
[1] Jin Zheng and Lihui Peng. An autoencoder-based image reconstruction for electrical capacitance tomography. IEEE Sensors Journal, 18(13):5464–5474, 2018.

[2] Hai Zhu, Jiangtao Sun, Lijun Xu, Wenbin Tian, and Shijie Sun. Permittivity reconstruction in electrical capacitance tomography based on visual representation of deep neural network. IEEE Sensors Journal, 20(9):4803–4815, 2020.

[3] Gao Xinxin, Tian Zenan, Qiu Limin, and Zhang Xiaobin. A hybrid deep learning model for ect image reconstruction of cryogenic fluids. Flow Measurement and Instrumentation, 87:102228, 2022.

Experimental Results: Reconstruction Quality

IoU Accuracy



→ Microsphere Dataset (Ω_1): **91.5%**

→ Biofilm Dataset (Ω_2): **82.7%**

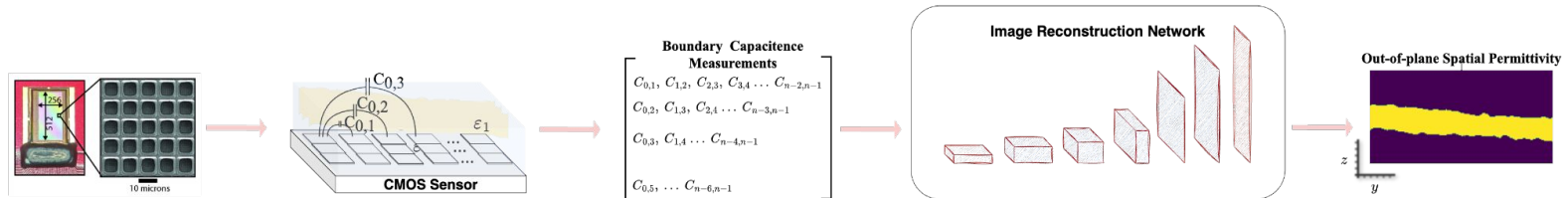
[1] Jin Zheng and Lihui Peng. An autoencoder-based image reconstruction for electrical capacitance tomography. IEEE Sensors Journal, 18(13):5464–5474, 2018.

[2] Hai Zhu, Jiangtao Sun, Lijun Xu, Wenbin Tian, and Shijie Sun. Permittivity reconstruction in electrical capacitance tomography based on visual representation of deep neural network. IEEE Sensors Journal, 20(9):4803–4815, 2020.

[3] Gao Xinxin, Tian Zenan, Qiu Limin, and Zhang Xiaobin. A hybrid deep learning model for ect image reconstruction of cryogenic fluids. Flow Measurement and Instrumentation, 87:102228, 2022.

Conclusion

- Microscale ECT has the potential to provide **low cost non-optical** 3-D monitoring of cell cultures.
 - ◆ Highest ECT resolution 10μ & largest field of view (131,072 sensing electrodes) reported to date.
- Deep Learning algorithms can provide accurate image reconstructions. This has been demonstrated on two experimental datasets: polymer microspheres and bacterial biofilms.



Acknowledgments - HyBISCIS Team

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**Joseph W. Larkin, Sherief Reda, Christopher Rose, Brenda Rubenstein,
Jacob Rosenstein**

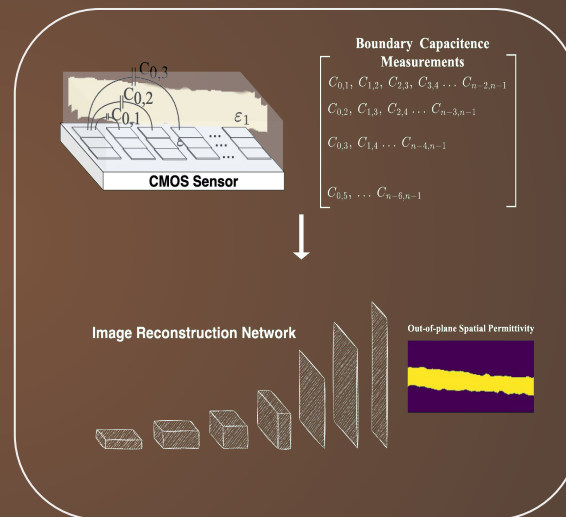


Thank You!



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