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David
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Ghost imaging using x rays and neutrons

Margie
Olbinado

Imants
Svalbe

David
Paganin

Alexander
Rack

Timur
Gureyev

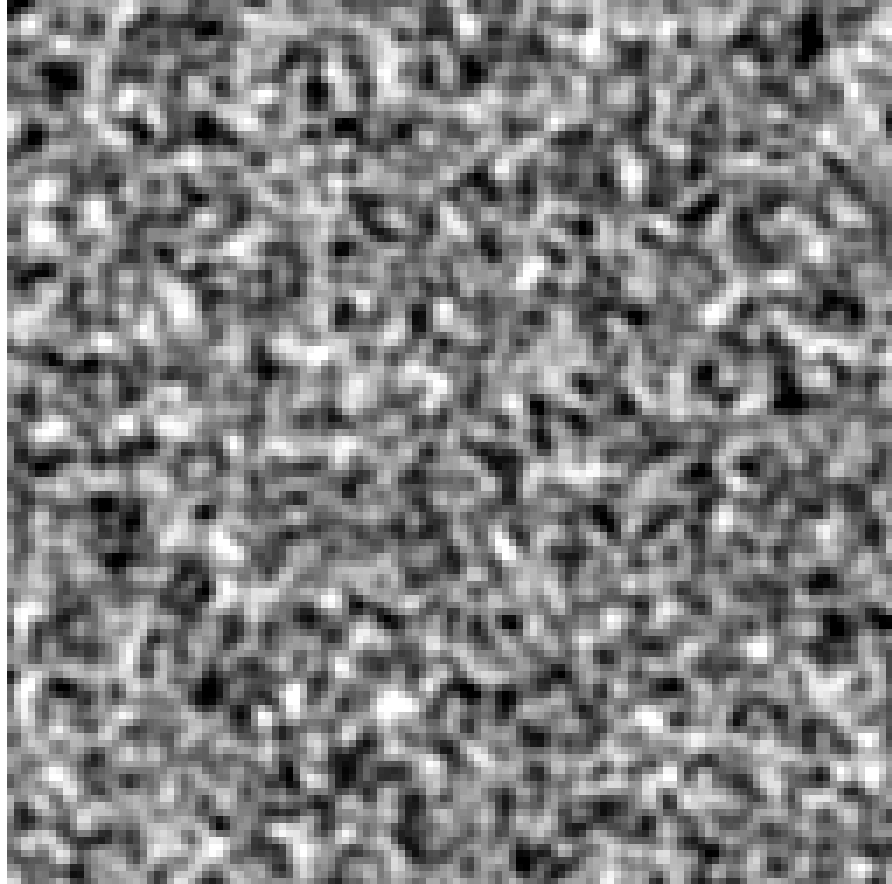
Valentina
Cantelli

Mario
Scheel

Alex
Kozlov

Harry
Quiney

Speckles



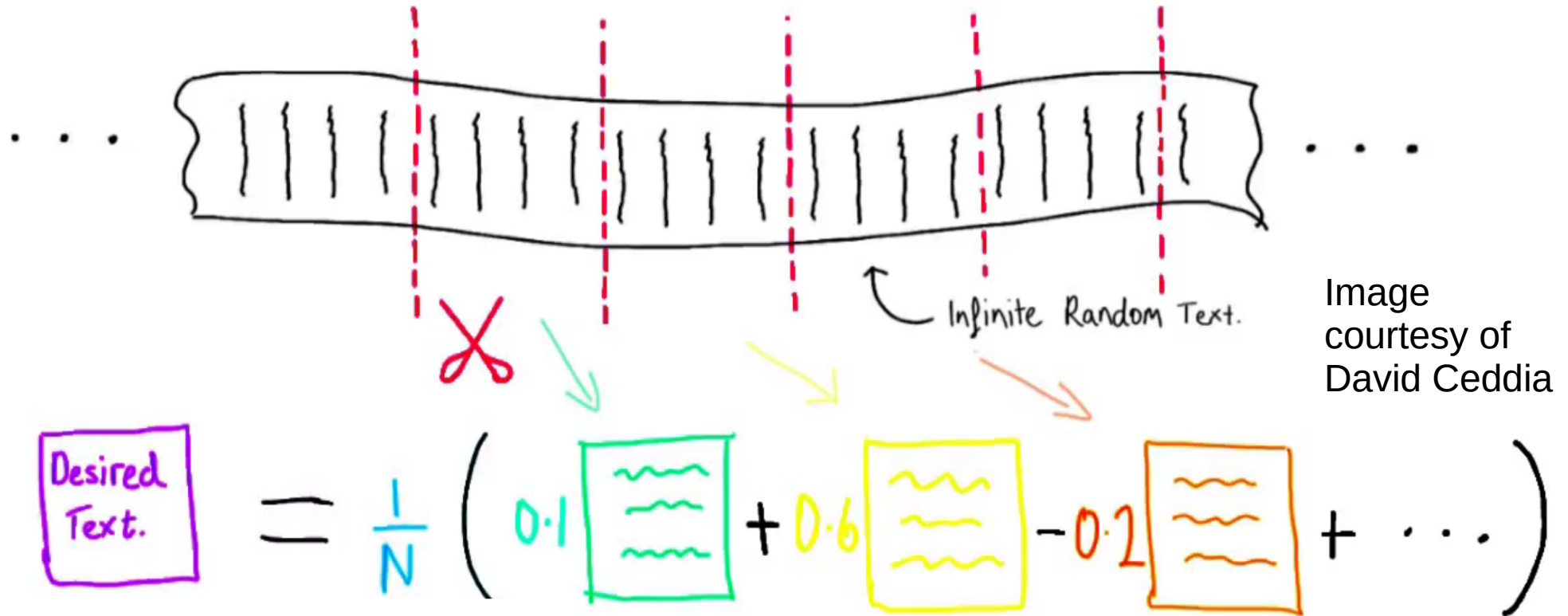


Ceddia & Paganin, Phys. Rev. A. **97**, 062119 (2018).

Gureyev, Paganin, Kozlov, Nesterets, Quiney, Phys. Rev. A **97**, 053819 (2018).

“Building signals out of noise”

4



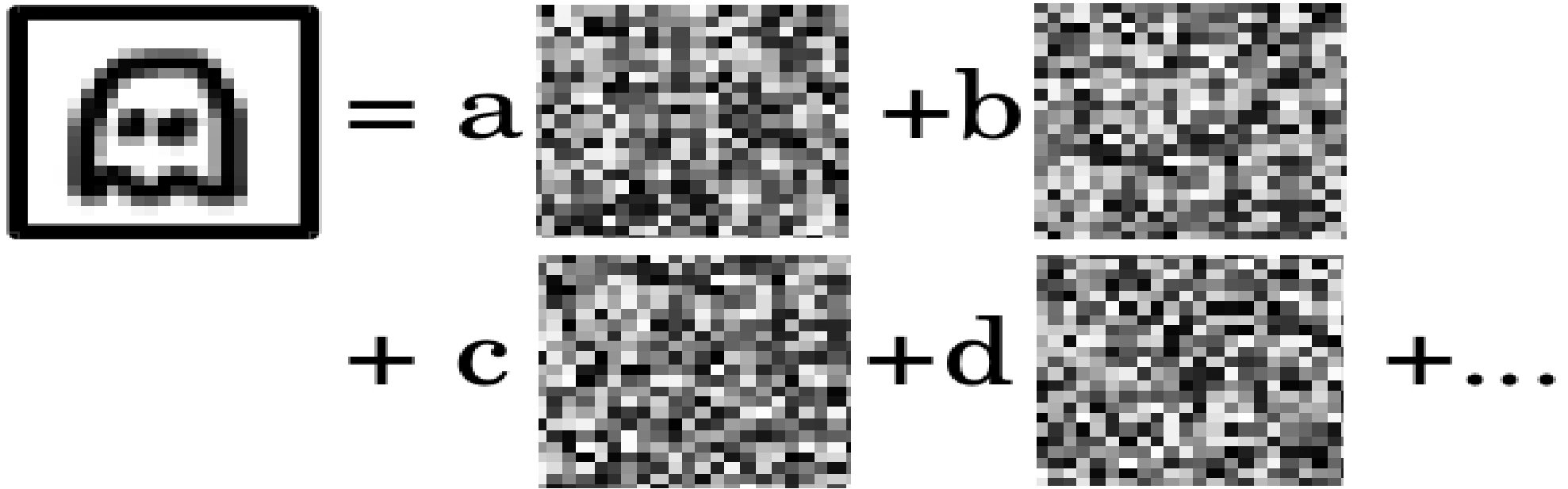
Ceddia & Paganin, Phys. Rev. A. **97**, 062119 (2018).

Gureyev, Paganin, Kozlov, Nesterets, Quiney, Phys. Rev. A **97**, 053819 (2018).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Digit '0'} &= a \text{ (vertical stripes)} + b \text{ (diagonal stripes)} \\ &+ c \text{ (horizontal stripes)} + d \text{ (fine vertical stripes)} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

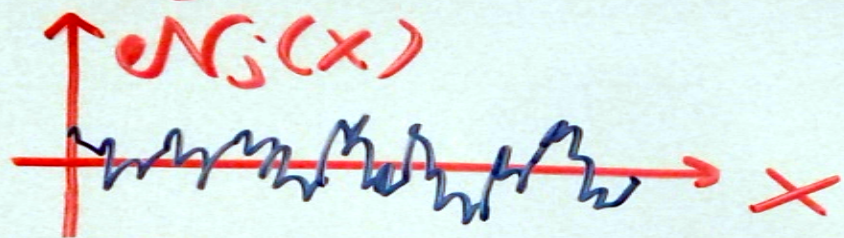
“Building signals out of noise”

6



Pelliccia, Olbinado, Rack, Kingston, Myers & Paganin, IUCrJ **5**, 428 (2018)
Ceddia & Paganin, Phys. Rev. A. **97** 062119 (2018)

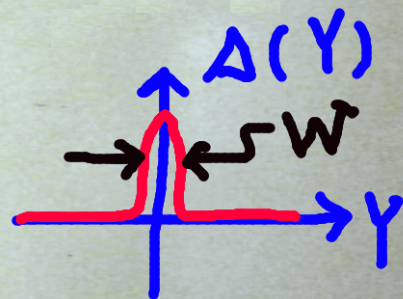
$$\{e_{N_j}(x)\} \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$



$$e_{N_j}(x) \equiv I_j(x) - \bar{I}$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m e_{N_j}(x) e_{N_j}(x') = \Delta(x-x')$$

cf. $\delta(x)$



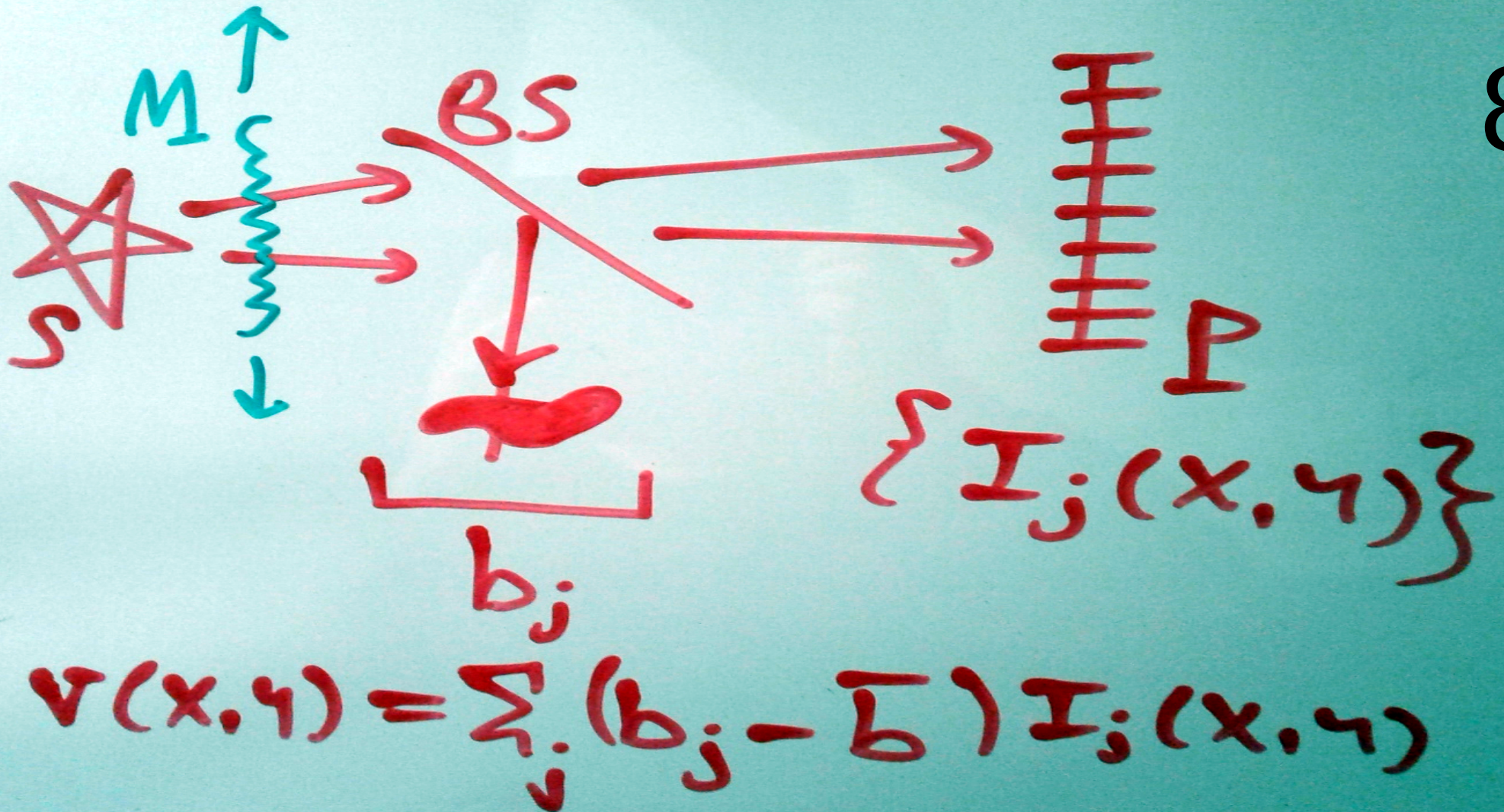
$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m e_{N_j}(x) \int_x e_{N_j}(x') v(x') dx' = \int \Delta(x-x') v(x') dx'$$

$$\langle e_{N_j}(x), v(x) \rangle = v_j$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m e_{N_j}(x) v_j = v(x) \otimes \Delta(x)$$

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Fourier-Transform Ghost Imaging with Hard X Rays

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Experimental X-Ray Ghost Imaging

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²*Australian Synchrotron, Victoria 3168, Australia*

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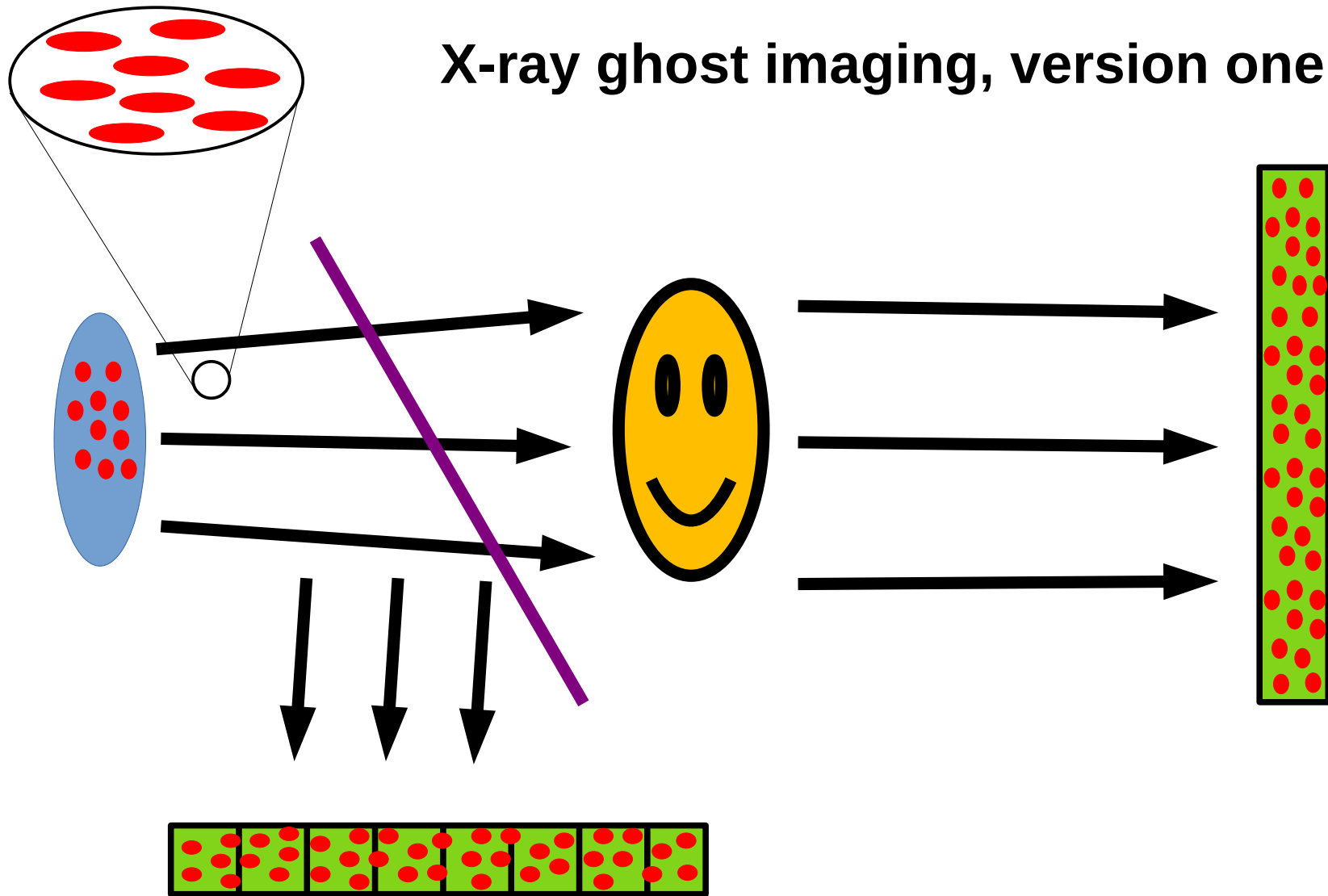
⁴*European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, 38043 Grenoble, France*

⁵*Synchrotron Soleil, 91192 Gif-sur-Yvette, France*

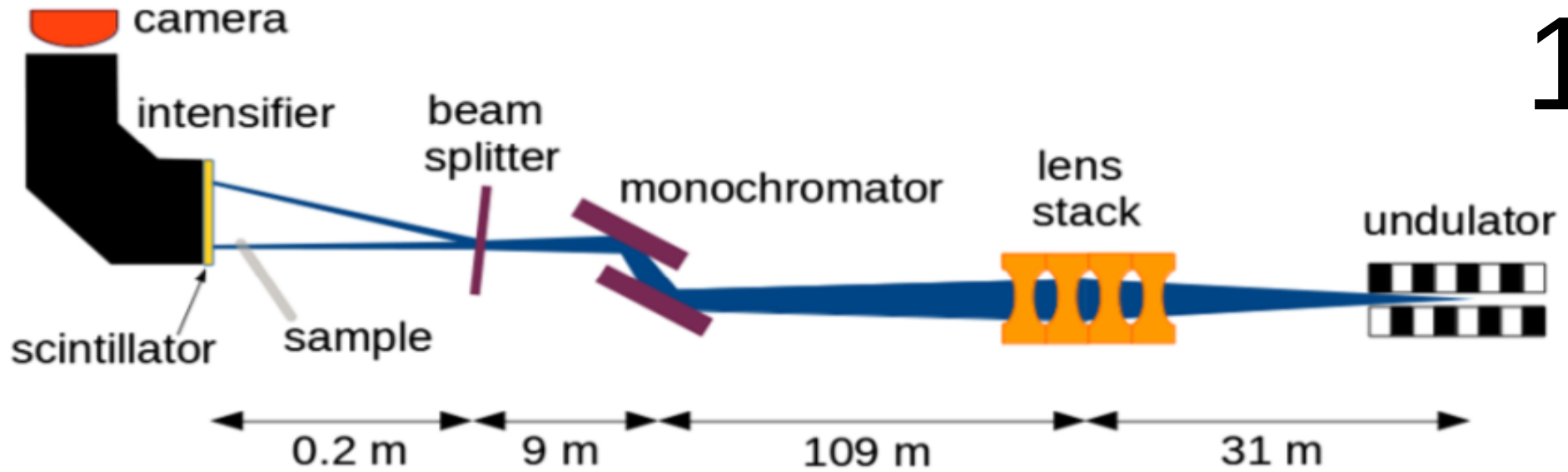
⁶*Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf, 01328 Dresden, Germany*

(Received 16 May 2016; published 7 September 2016)

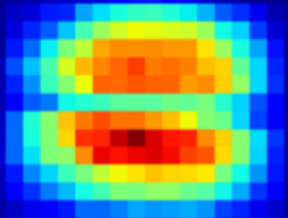
X-ray ghost imaging, version one of two



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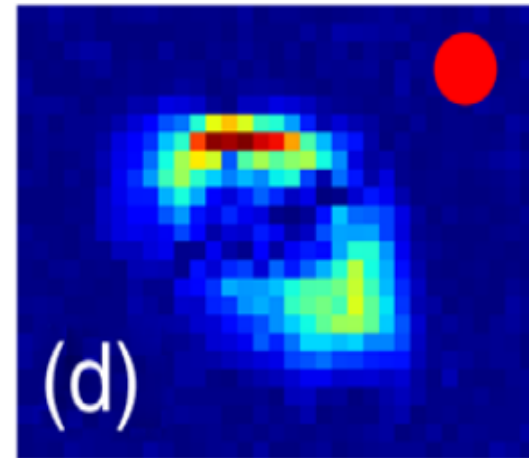
(c)



1 mm

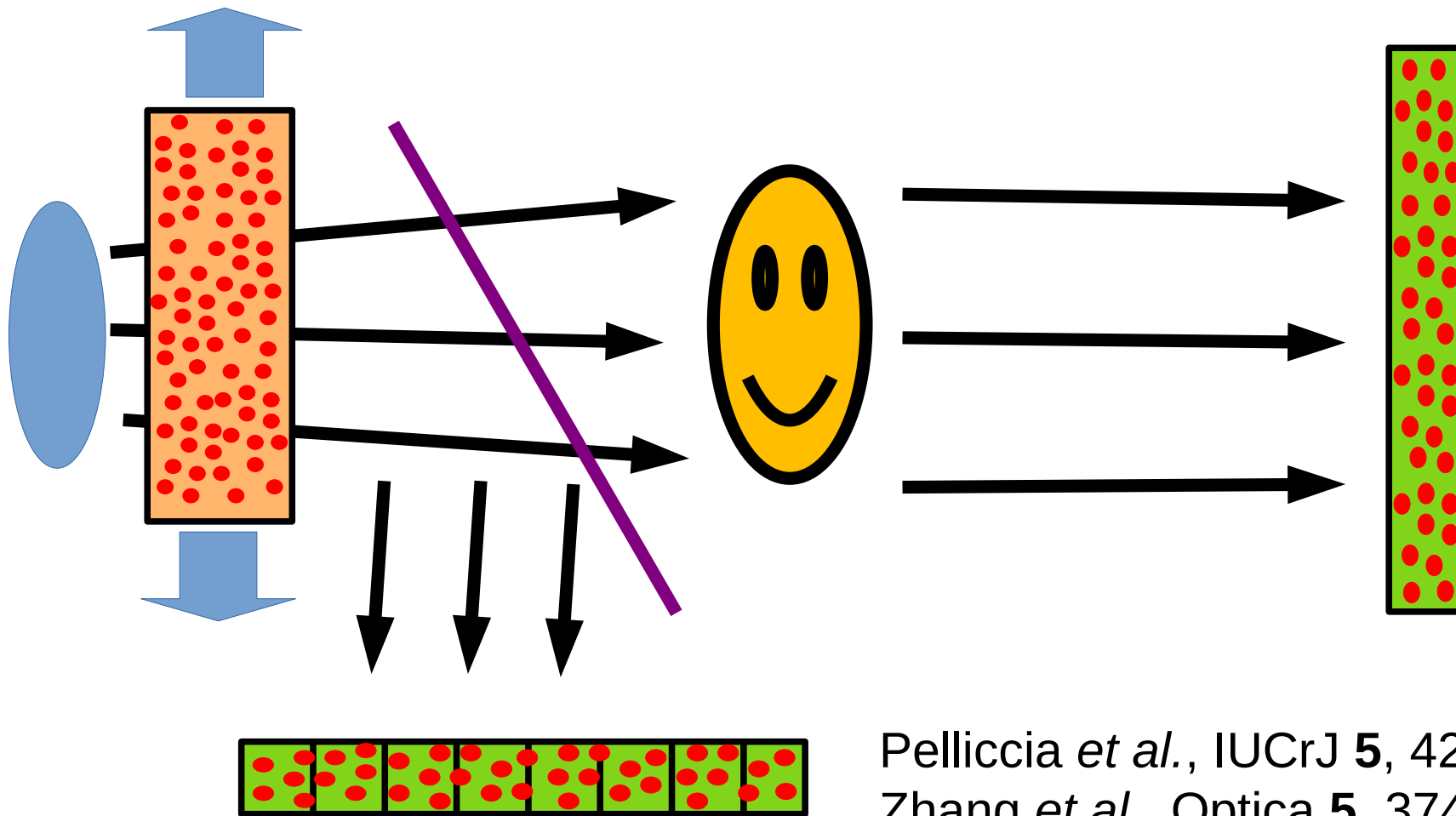
Pelliccia, Rack, Scheel,
Cantelli & Paganin, Phys.
Rev. Lett. **117**, 113902 (2016).

(d)



X-ray ghost imaging, version two of two

12

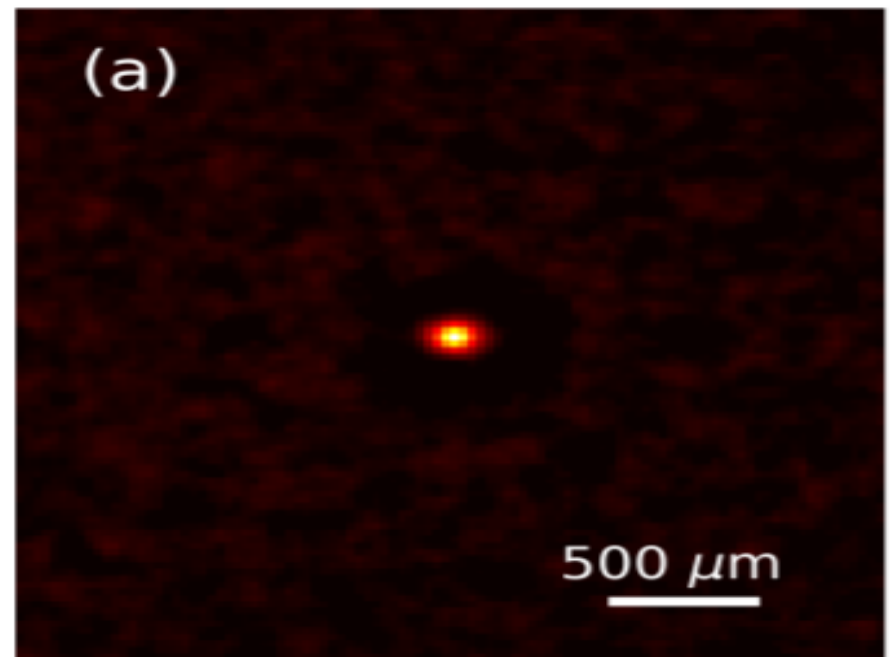
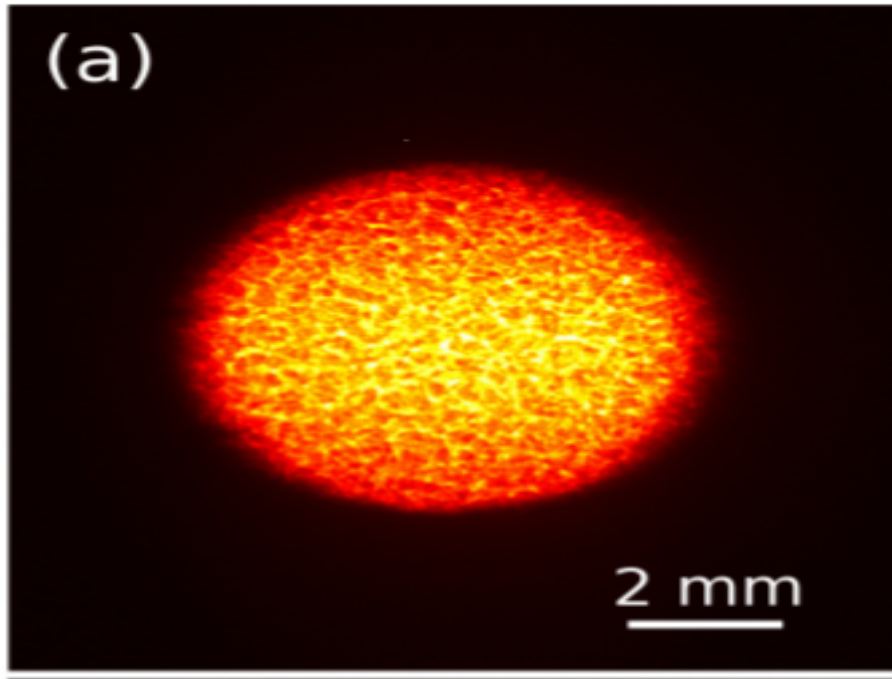


Pelliccia *et al.*, IUCrJ **5**, 428 (2018)
Zhang *et al.*, Optica **5**, 374-377 (2018)

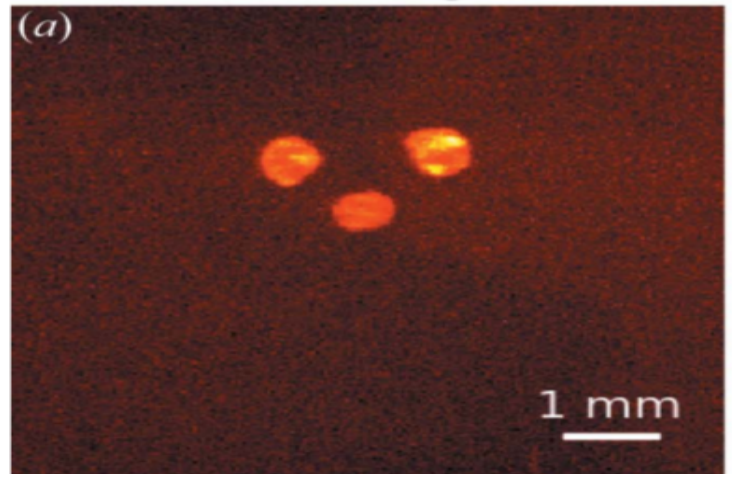
$$\text{PSF}(x - x', y - y') = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m [I_j(x', y') - \bar{I}] [I_j(x, y) - \bar{I}]. \quad 13$$

$$v(x, y) * \text{PSF}(x, y) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m (b_j - \bar{b}) I_j(x, y)$$

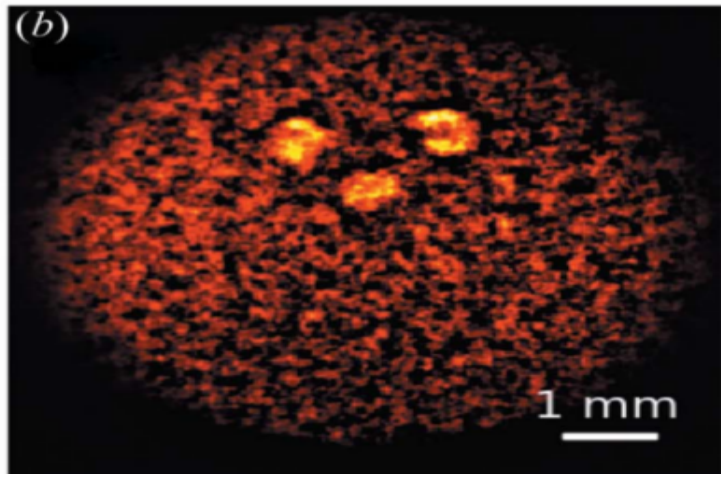
cf. Bromberg *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. A*, 79, 053840 (2009).



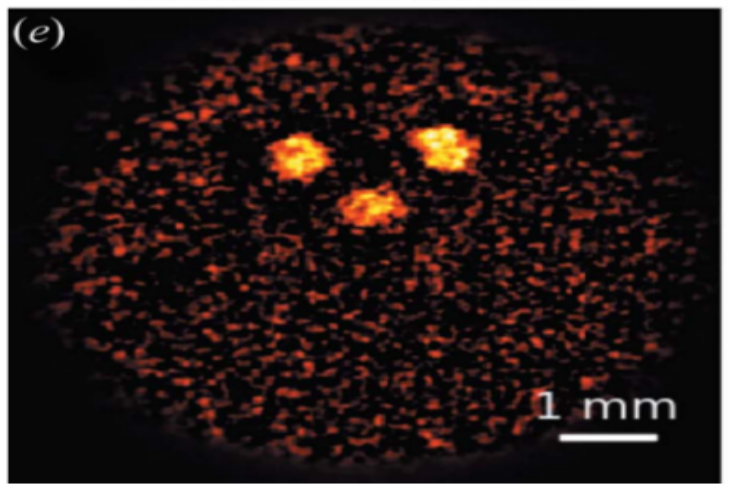
Direct image



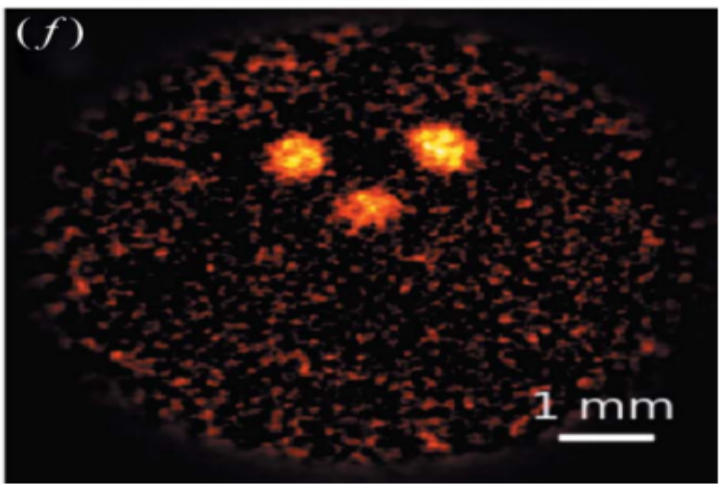
Conventional GI



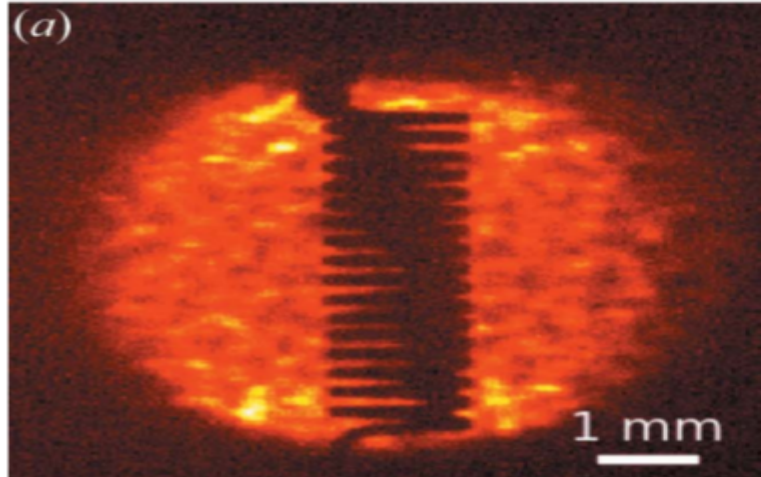
50 Landweber iterations



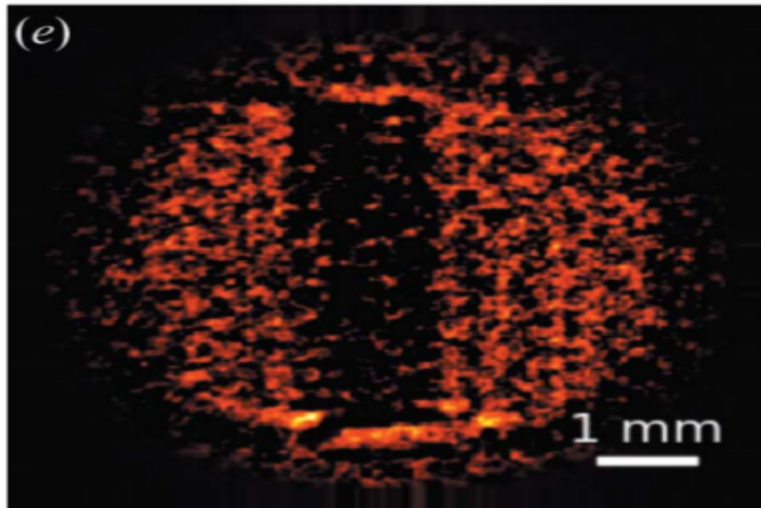
150 Landweber iterations



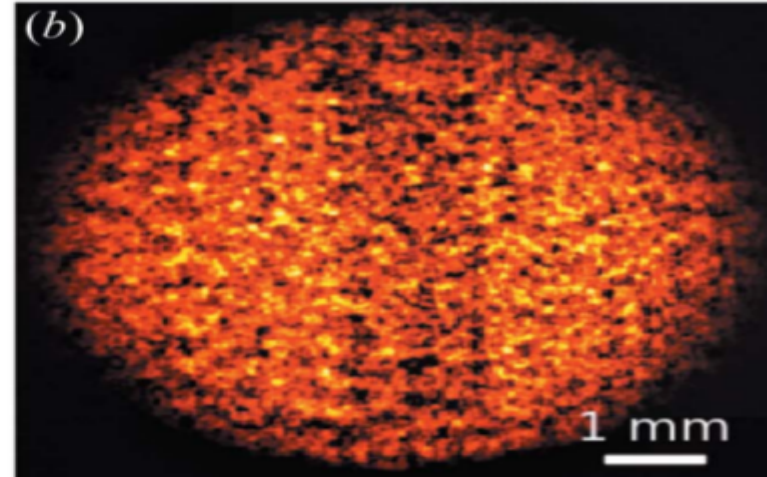
Direct image



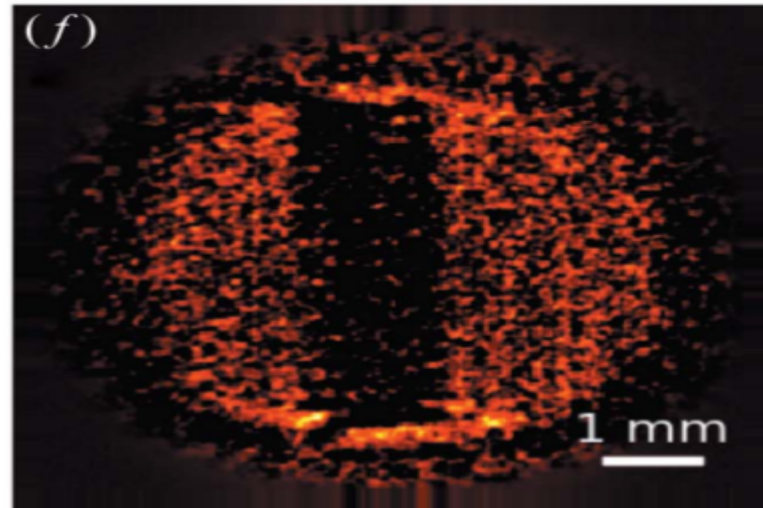
100 Landweber iterations



Conventional GI



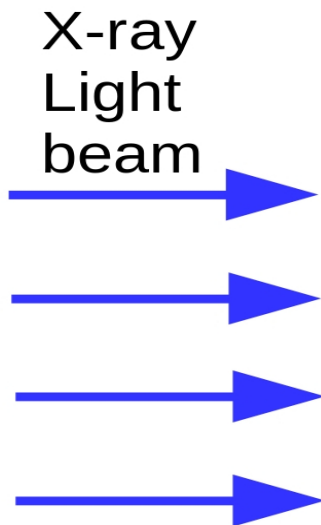
250 Landweber iterations



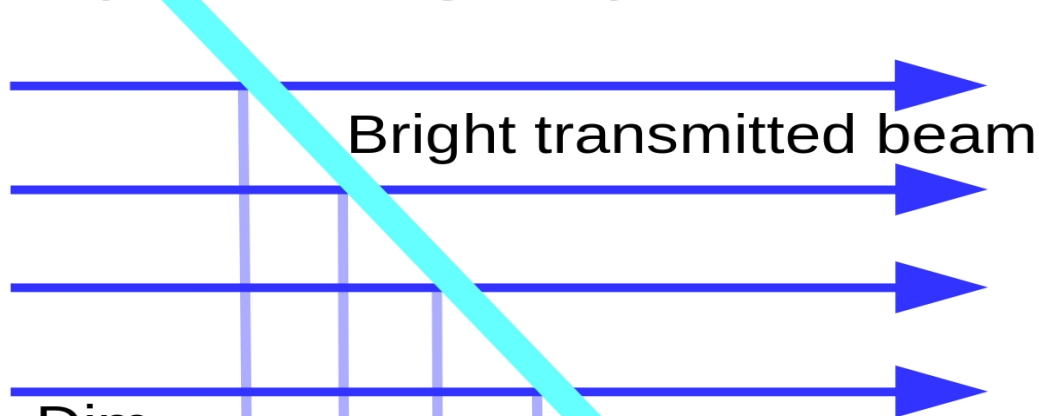
16



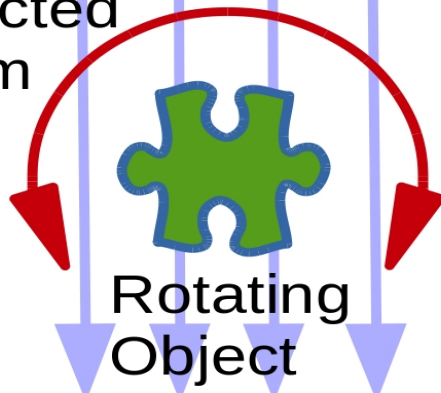
X-ray source



Window that transmits most x-rays, reflecting a tiny fraction



Dim reflected beam

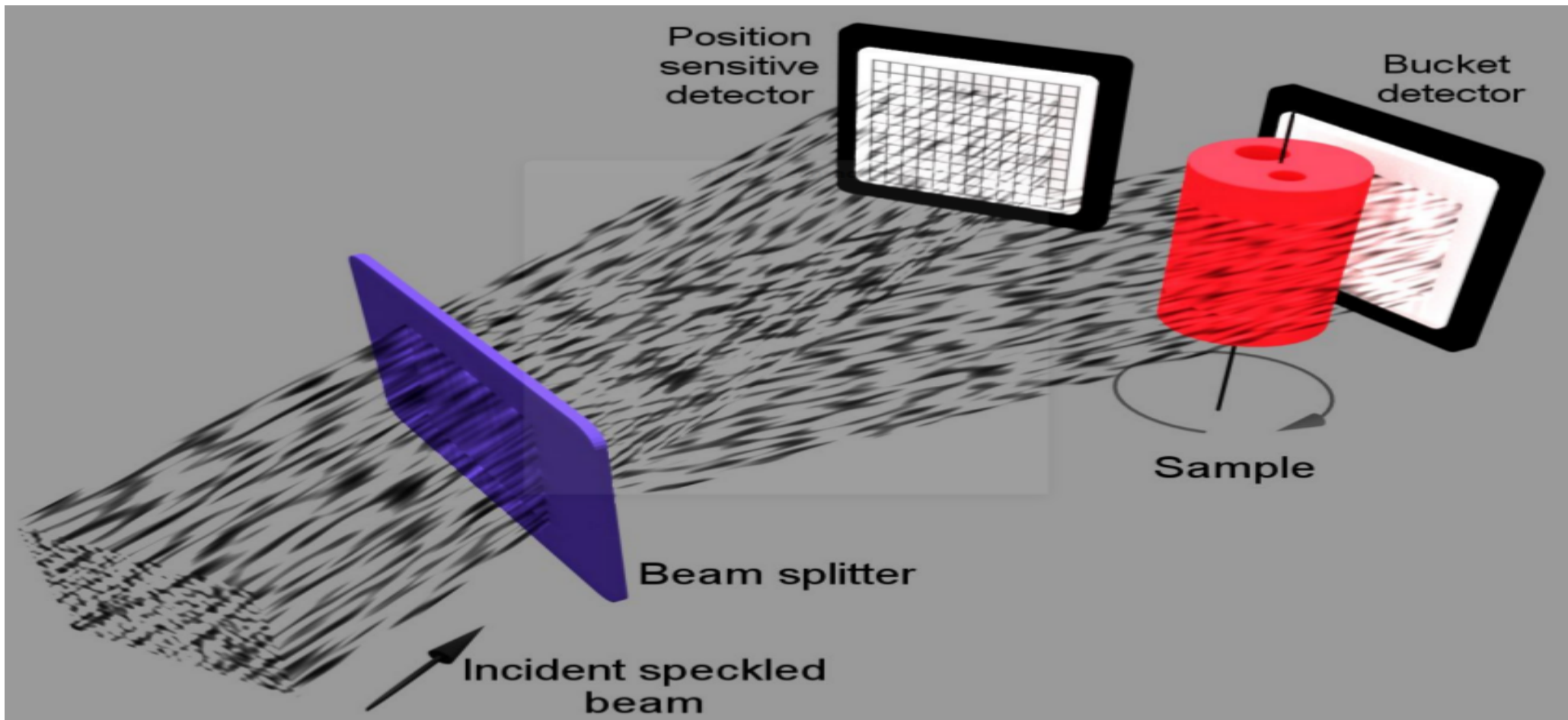


Bucket camera with one big pixel

Diagram showing a blue trapezoidal bucket camera with one large pixel, positioned below the rotating object.

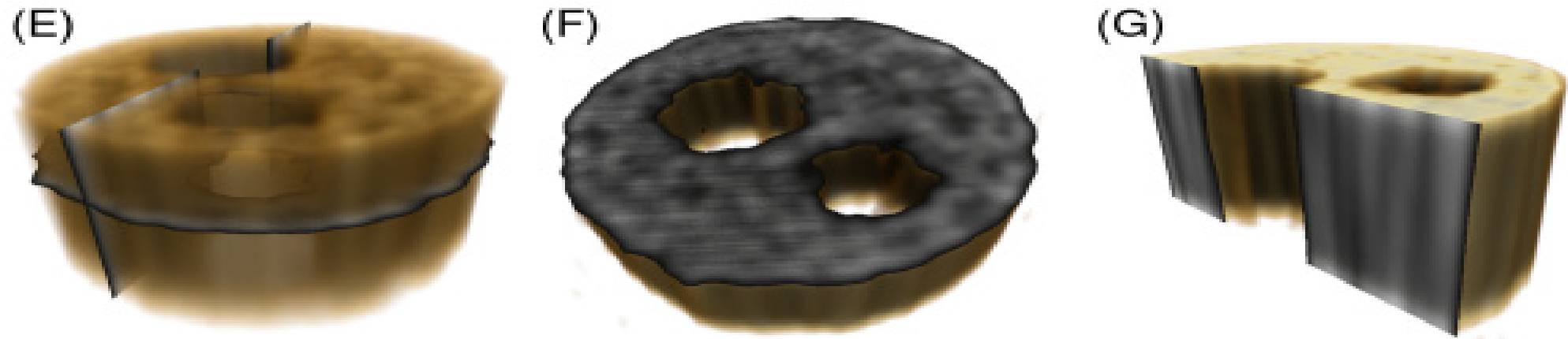
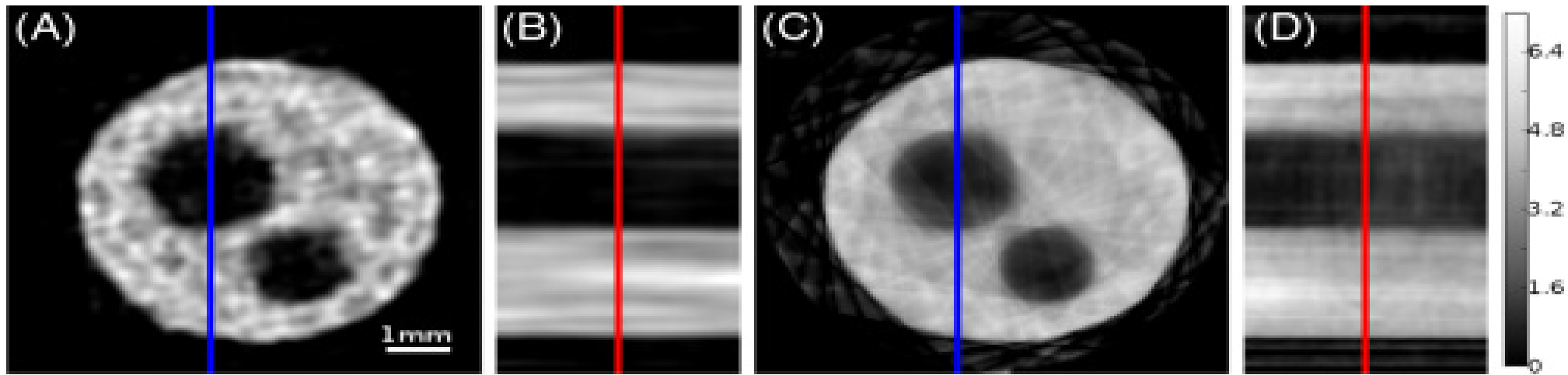


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Kingston, Myers, Pelliccia, Svalbe & Paganin, IEEE Trans. Comp. Imaging **5**, 136 (2019).

Kingston, Pelliccia, Rack, Olbinado, Cheng, Myers, Paganin, Optica **5**, 1516 (2018).



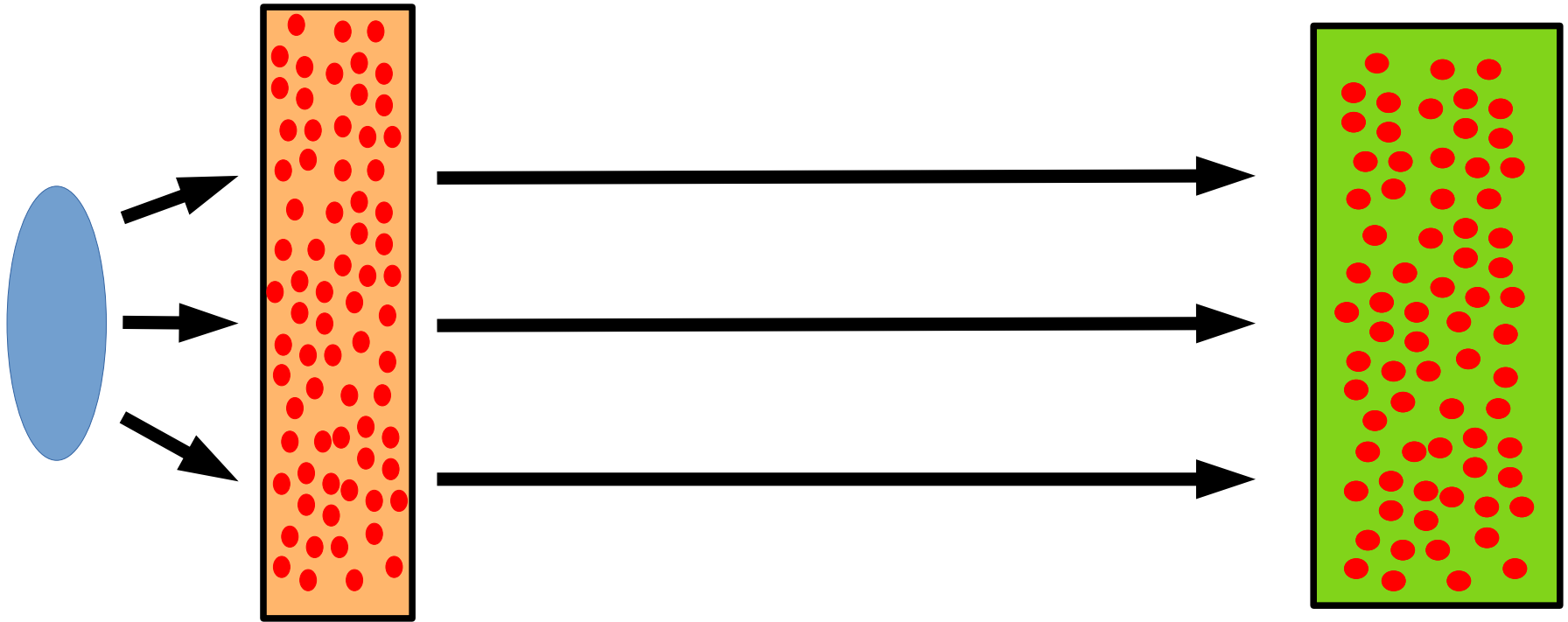
Kingston, Pelliccia, Rack, Olbinado, Cheng,
Myers & Paganin, *Optica* **5**, 1516 (2018).

**“Bucket detectors
are bad because...”** 19

**“Bucket detectors
are good because...”**

Hybrid virtual-actual optics ... computer as an intrinsic part of imaging system ... tomographers doing this for long time ... replace hardware with software ... computing power cheap, throw away more and more hardware ... including the position-sensitive detector .. spectroscopy ... fluorescence.

Ghost projection

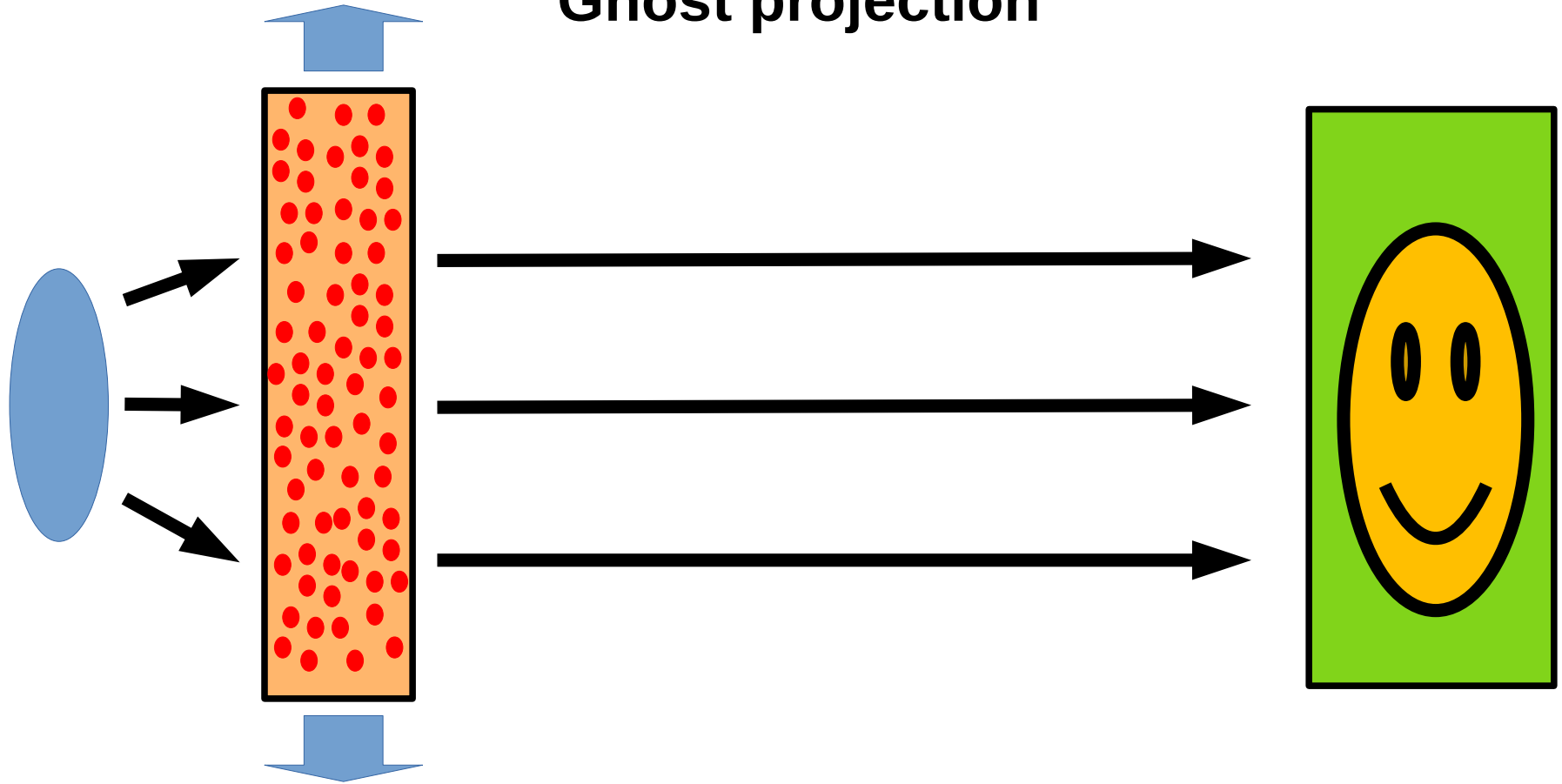


Paganin, Physical Review A **100**, 063823 (2019)

Ceddia & Paganin, Physical Review A **105**, 013512 (2022)

Ceddia, Kingston, Pelliccia, Rack & Paganin, arXiv:2202.10572 (2022)

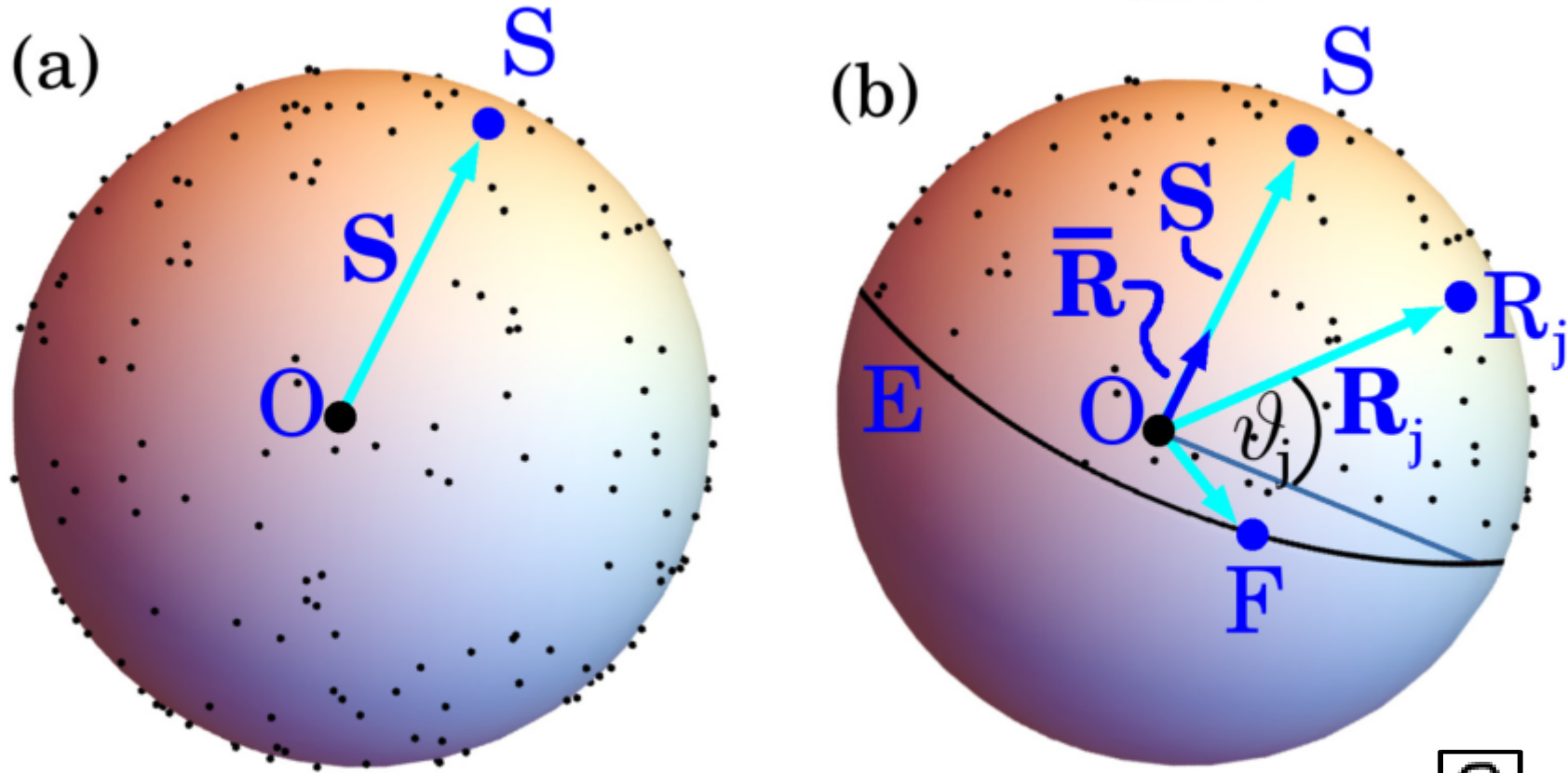
Ghost projection



Paganin, Physical Review A **100**, 063823 (2019)

Ceddia & Paganin, Physical Review A **105**, 013512 (2022)

Ceddia, Kingston, Pelliccia, Rack & Paganin, arXiv:2202.10572 (2022)

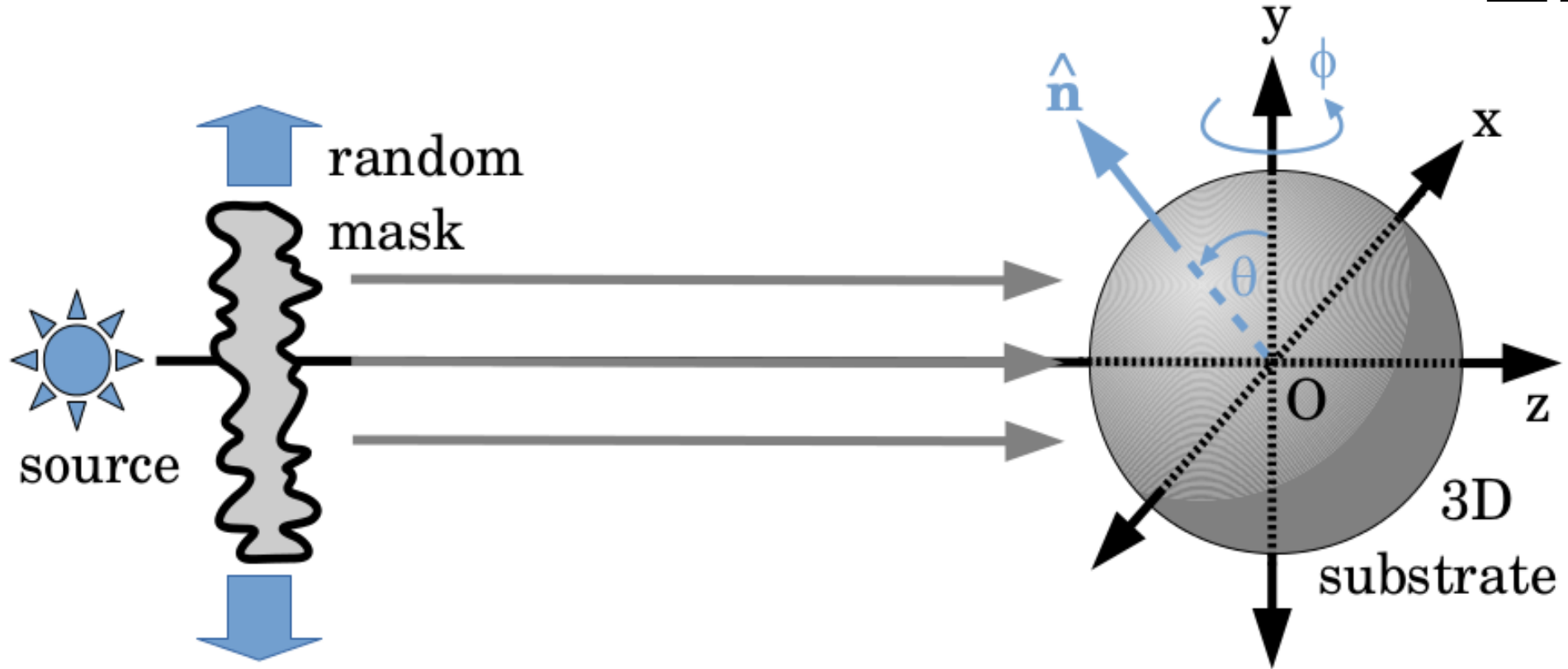


$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{\text{smiley face}} = a \begin{array}{c} \text{grayscale} \\ \text{grayscale} \end{array} + b \begin{array}{c} \text{grayscale} \\ \text{grayscale} \end{array} \\
 + c \begin{array}{c} \text{grayscale} \\ \text{grayscale} \end{array} + d \begin{array}{c} \text{grayscale} \\ \text{grayscale} \end{array} + \dots
 \end{array}$$

D. M. Paganin, “Writing arbitrary distributions of radiant exposure by scanning a single illuminated spatially-random screen”, Phys. Rev. A 100, 063823 (2019).

GHOST TOMOGRAPHY IN REVERSE

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D. M. Paganin, "Writing arbitrary distributions of radiant exposure by scanning a single illuminated spatially-random screen", Phys. Rev. A 100, 063823 (2019).

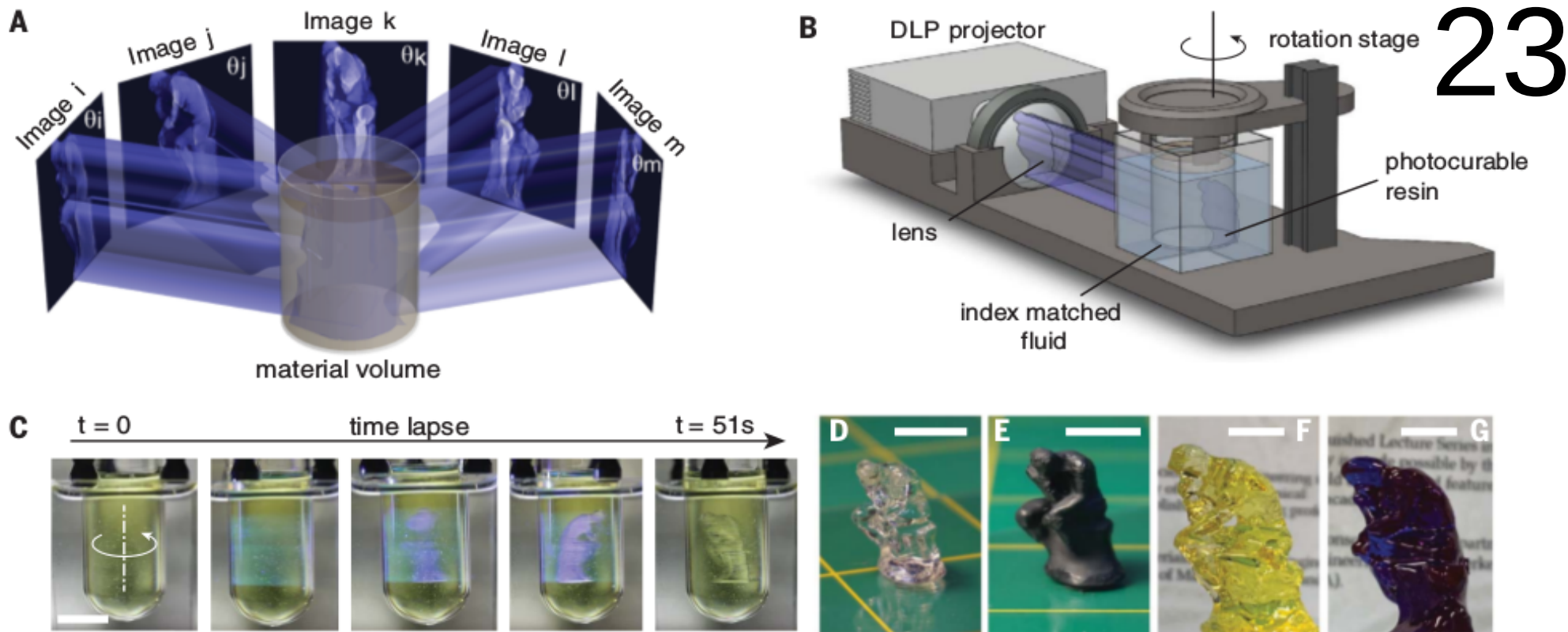
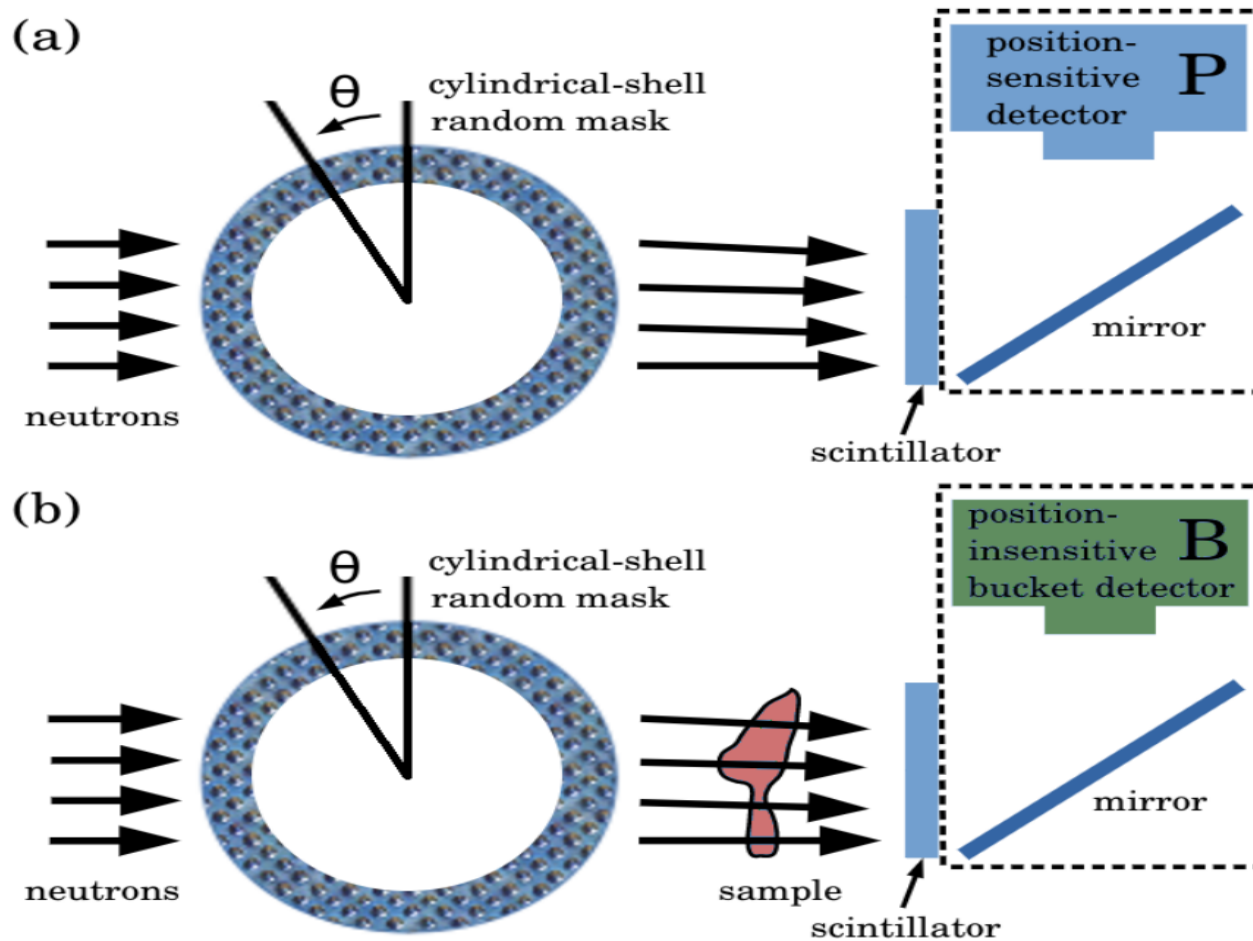
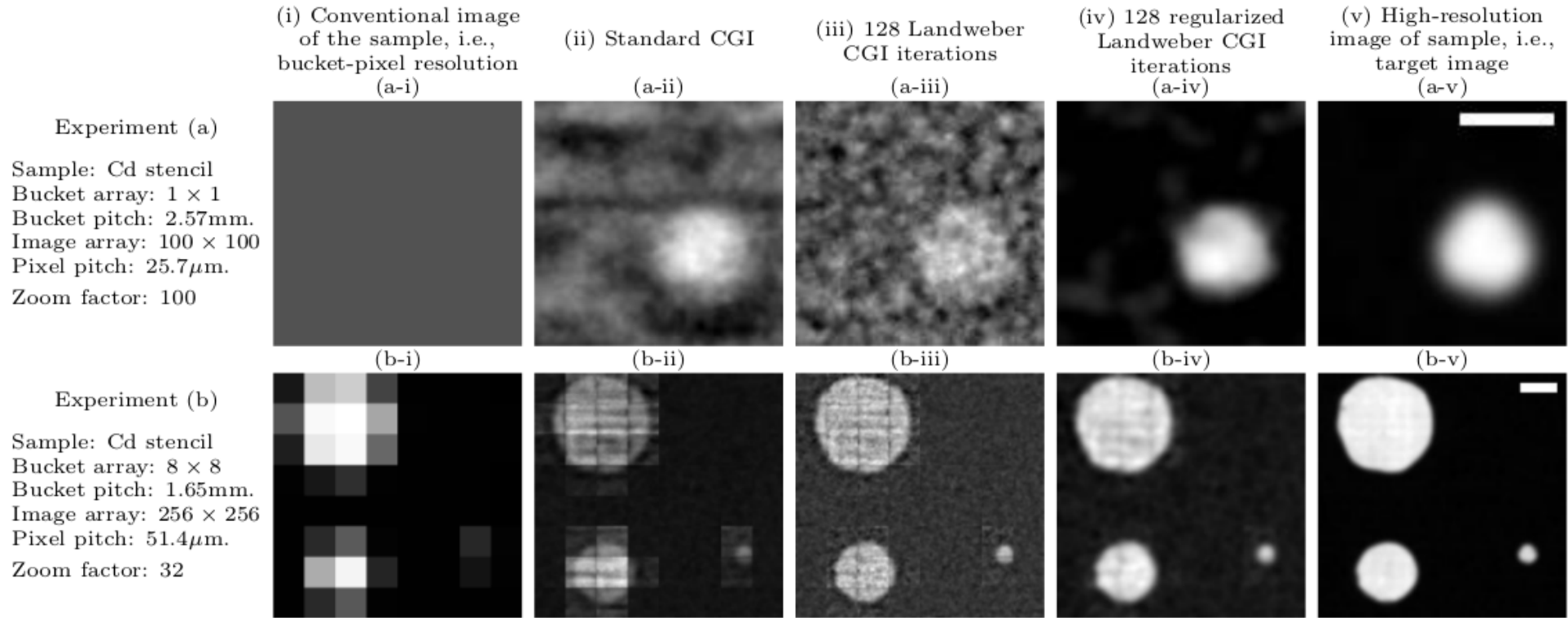


Fig. 1 CAL volumetric fabrication. (A) Underlying concept: Patterned illumination from many directions delivers a computed 3D exposure dose to a photoresponsive material. (B) Schematic of the CAL system used in this work. DLP projector, digital light processor–based projector. (C) Sequential view of the build volume during a CAL print. A 3D geometry is formed in the material in less than 1 min. (D) The 3D part shown in (C) after rinsing away uncured material. (E) The part from (D), painted for clarity. (F) A larger (40-mm-tall) version of the same geometry. (G) Opaque version of the geometry in (F), using crystal violet dye in the resin. Scale bars: 10 mm.

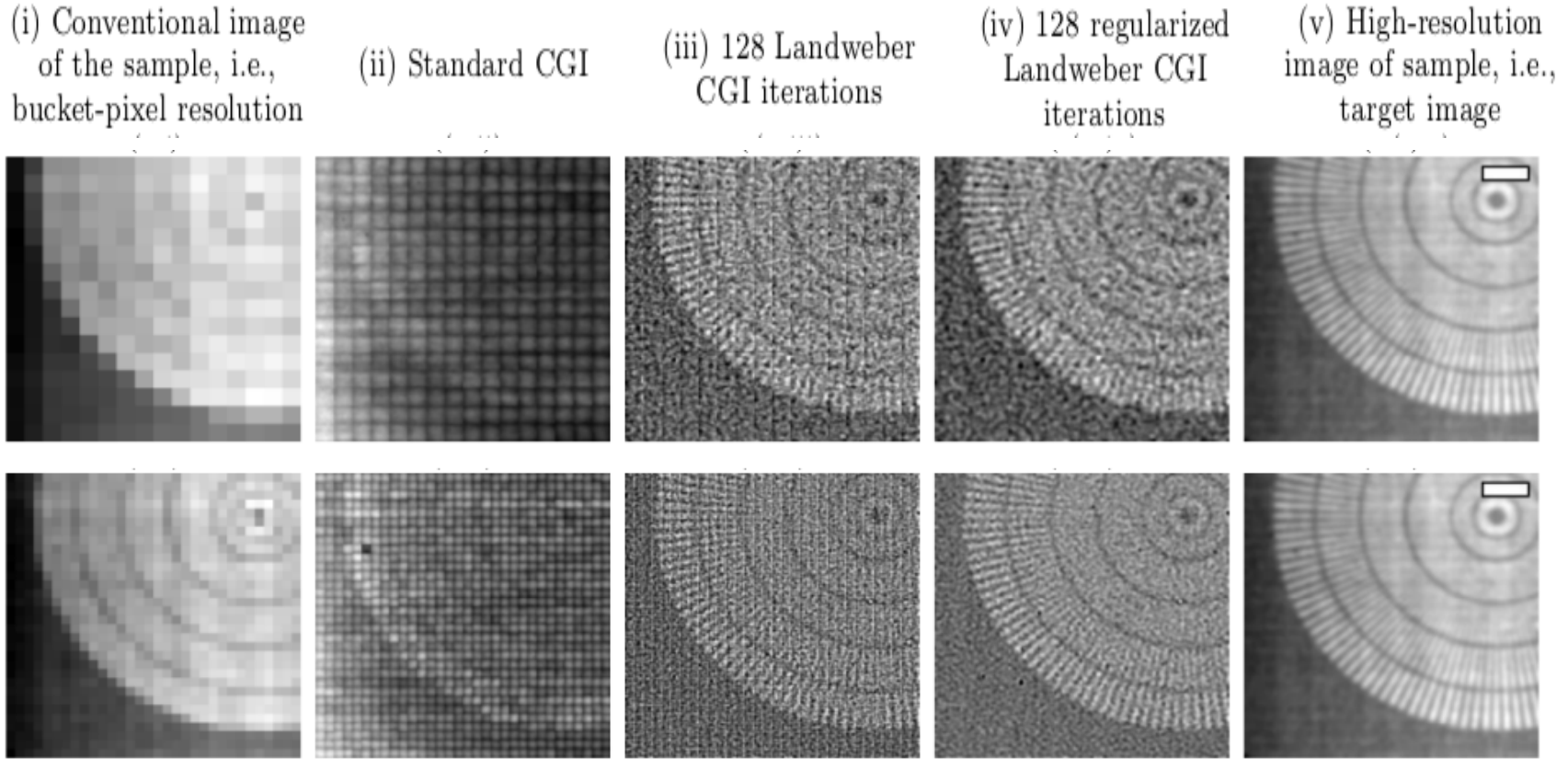
Kelly, Bhattacharya, Heidari, Shusteff, Spadaccini & Taylor, *Science* **363**, 375 (2019).



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Physical Review A **101**, 053844 (2020)



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 Physical Review A **101**, 053844 (2020)



Kingston, Myers, Pelliccia, Salvemini, Bevitt, Garbe & Paganin,
 Physical Review A **101**, 053844 (2020)

