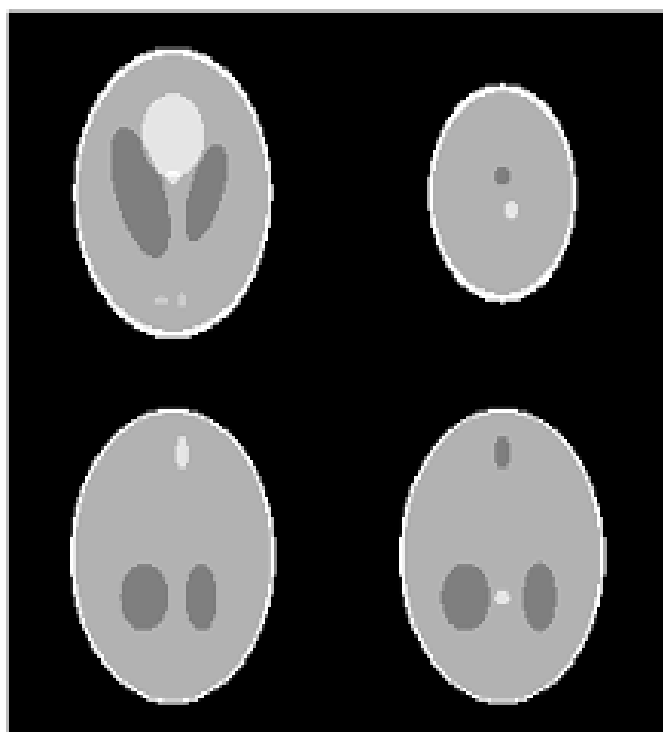
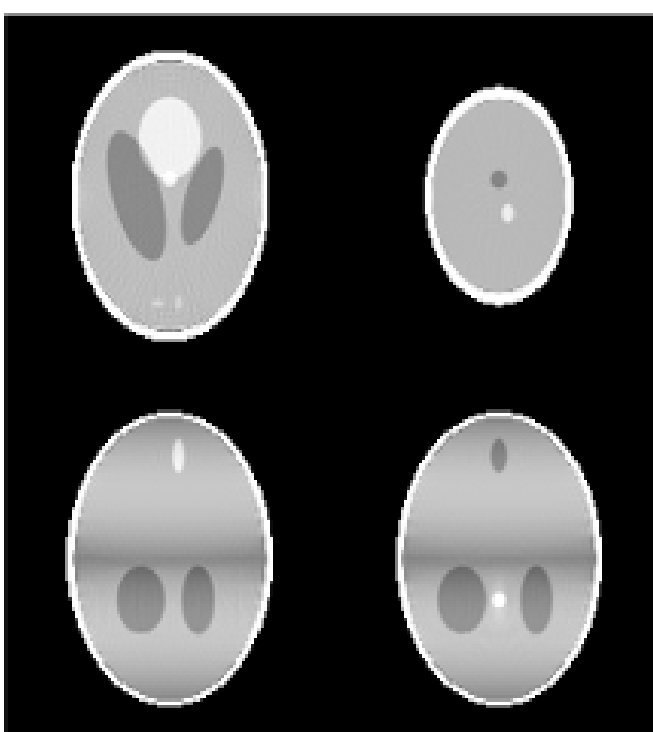
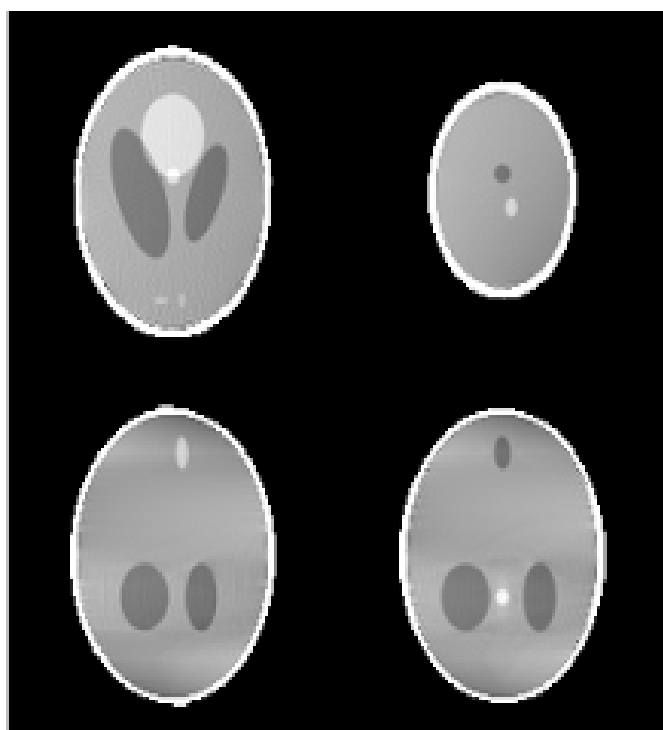




(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 1-10. Slices of the 3D Shepp and Logan phantom (a) and corresponding cone-beam reconstruction using the Feldkamp algorithm (b), the generalized Feldkamp algorithm (c) and the linogram algorithm (d), respectively.

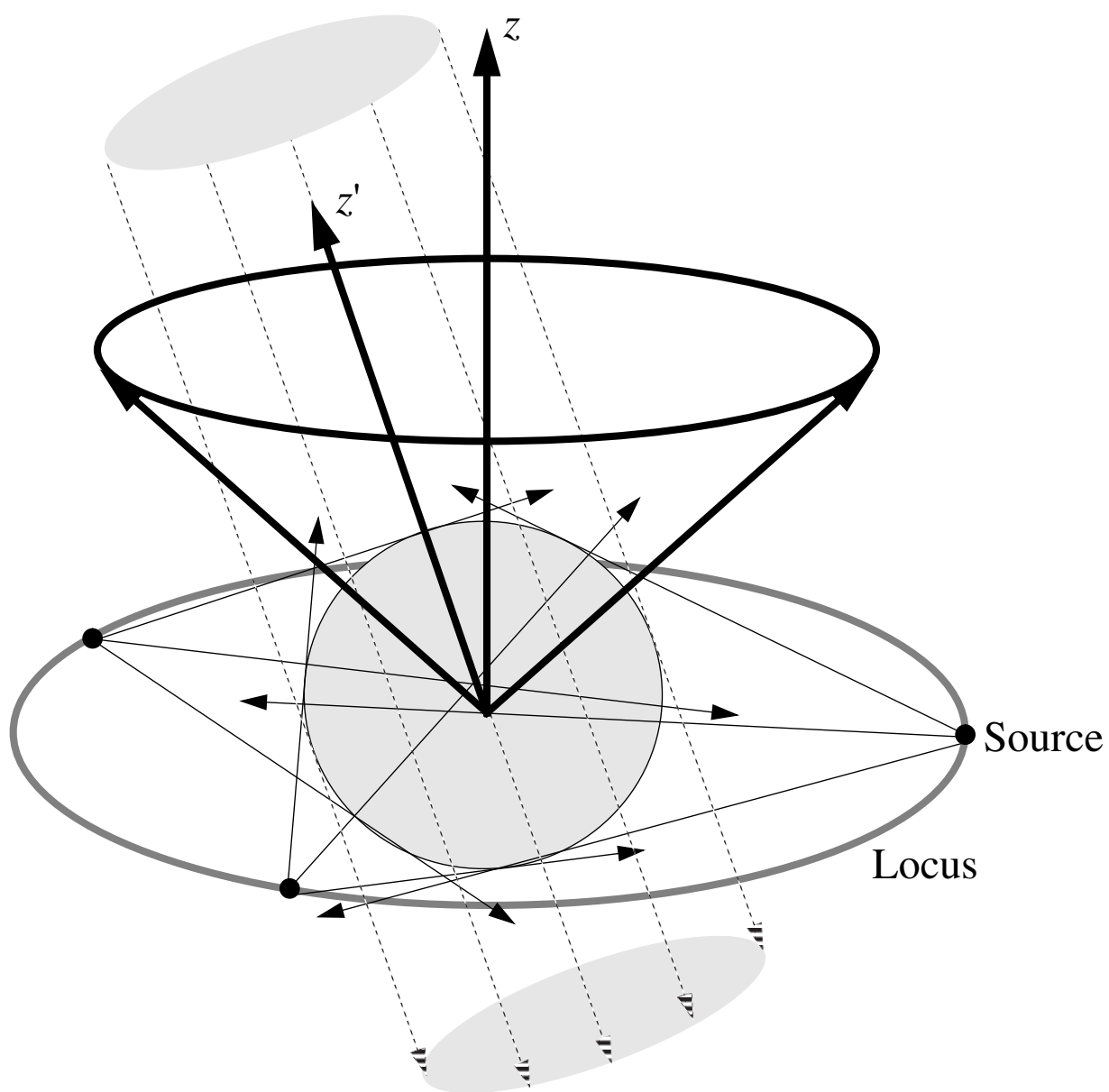


Figure 1-9. Exact stereo-imaging from cone-beam data.

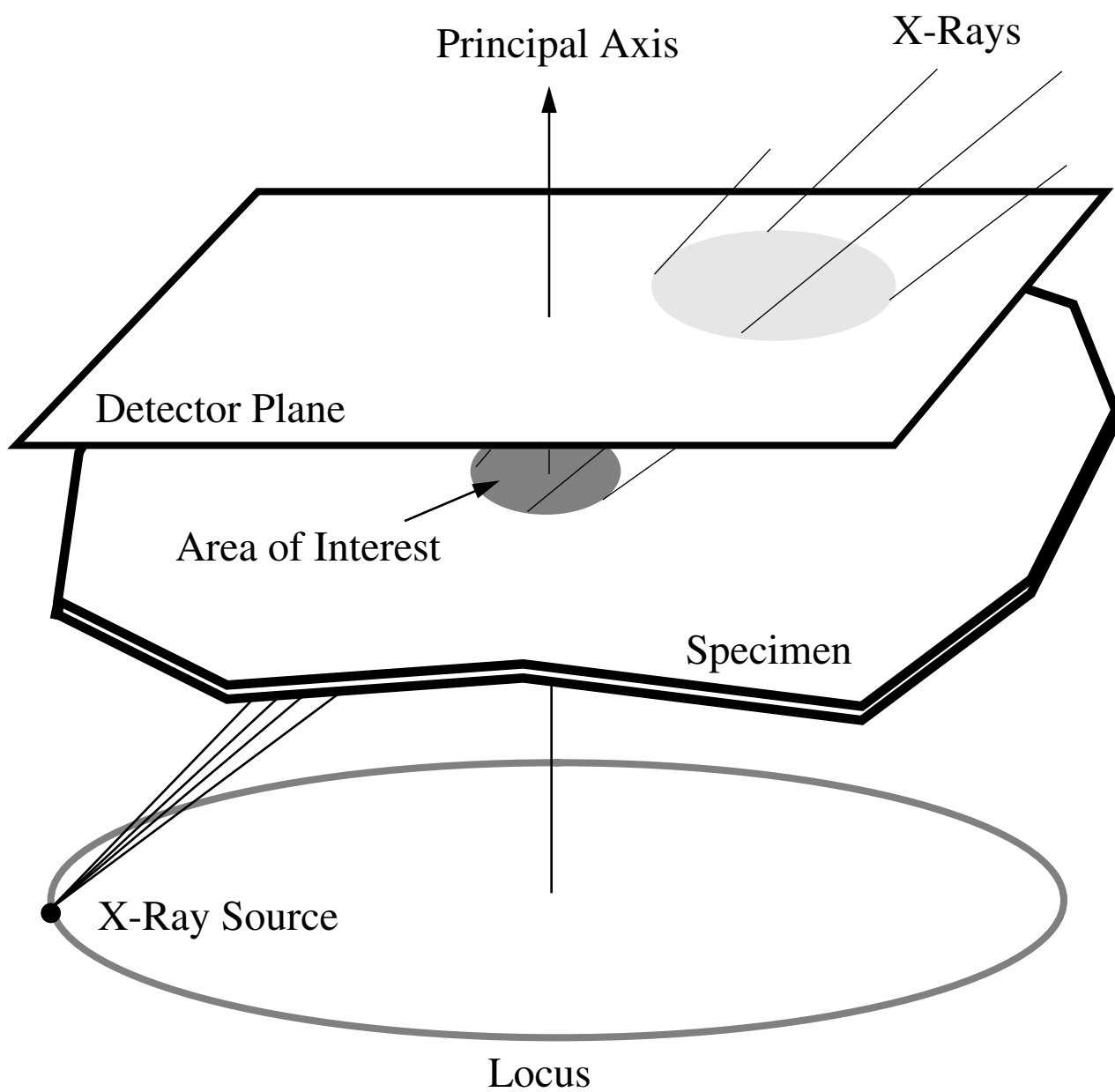


Figure 1-8. Cone-beam reconstruction of a plate-like specimen.

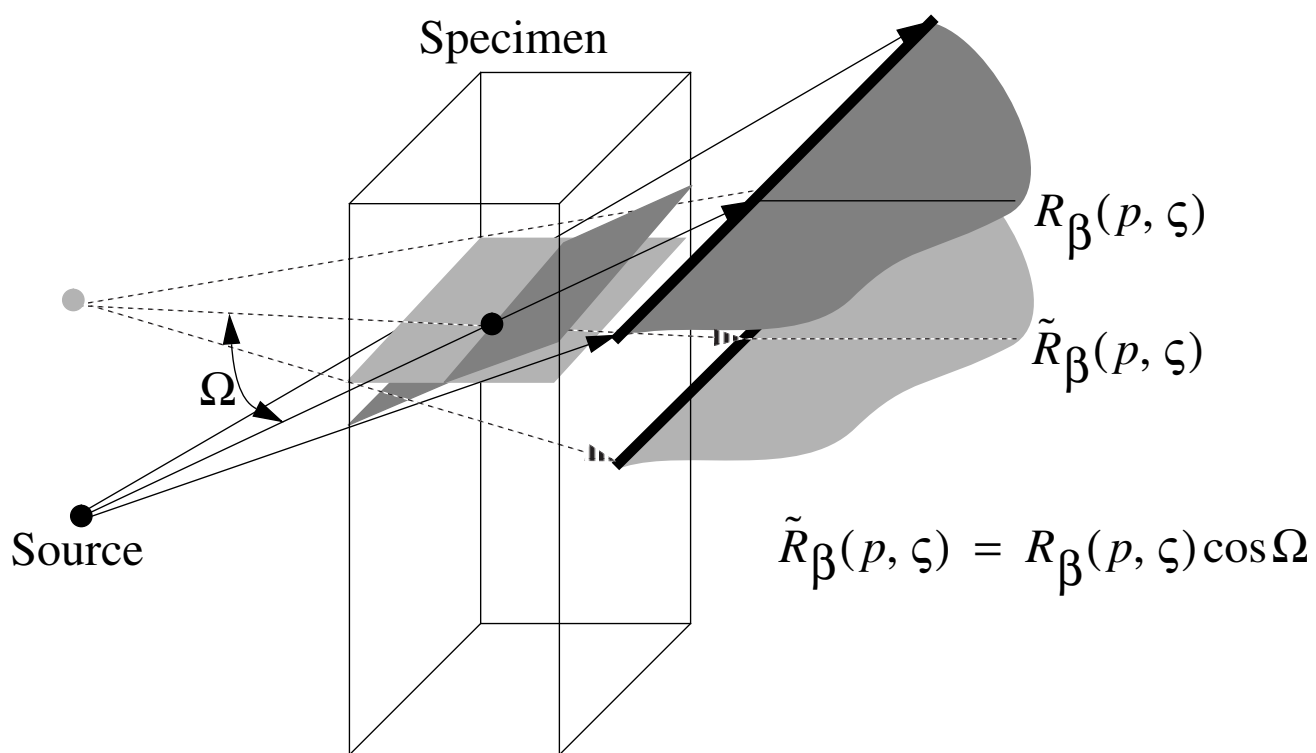


Figure 1-7. Cosine correction of cone-beam data.

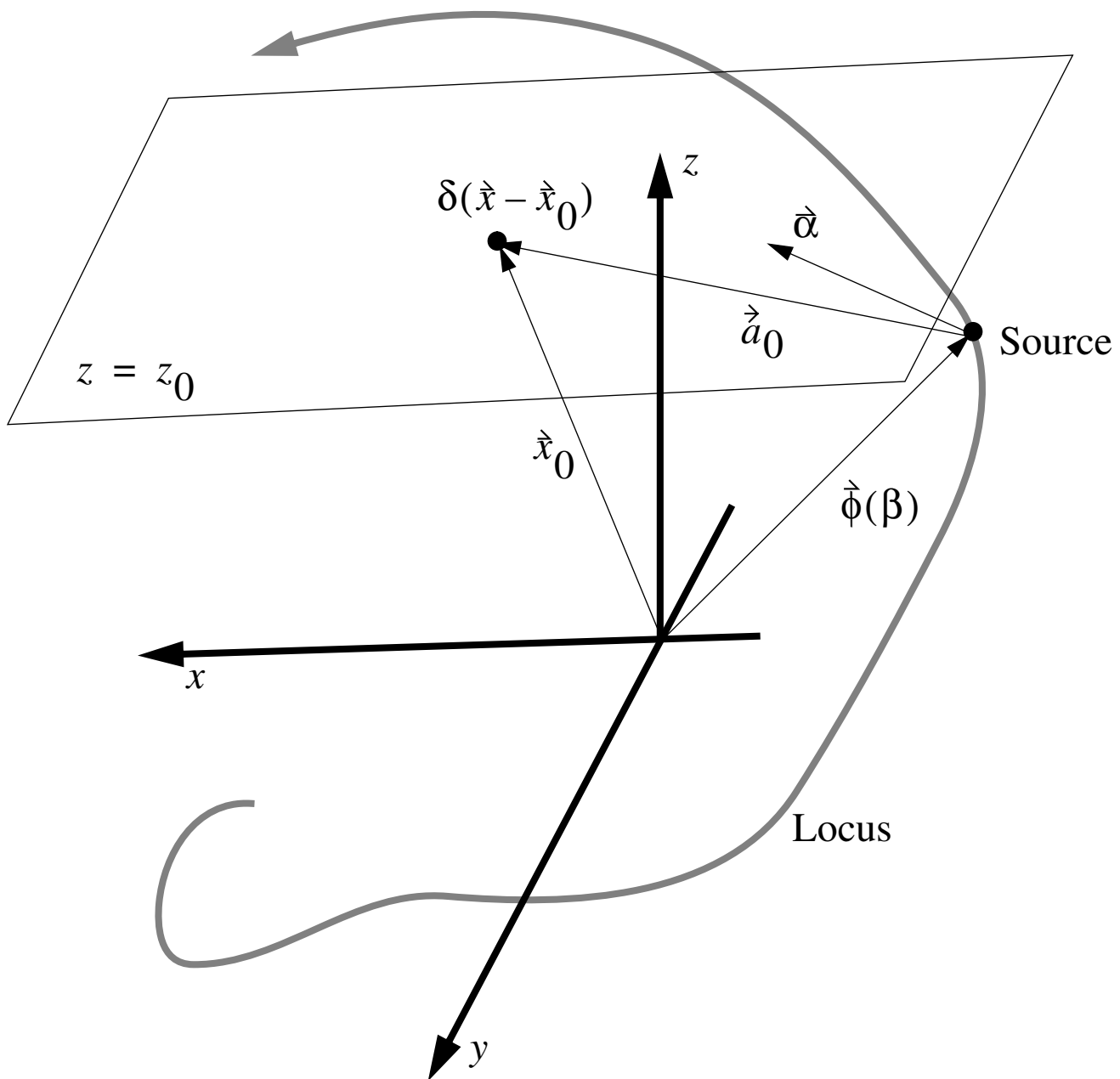


Figure 1-6. Cone-beam reconstruction of a point object.

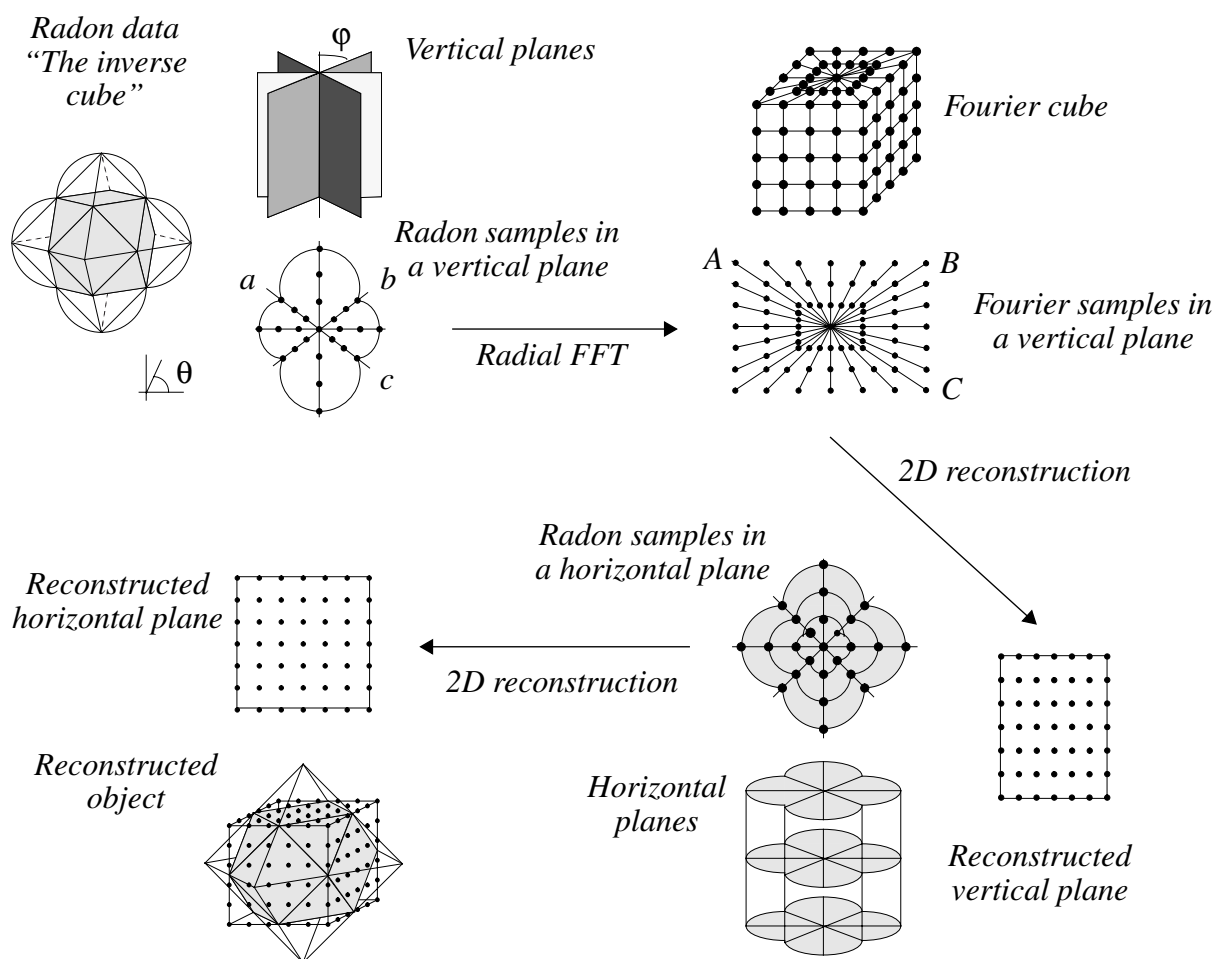


Figure 1-5. Two stage reconstruction with linograms
 (Reprinted with permission, [Axelsson and Danielsson, 1994]).

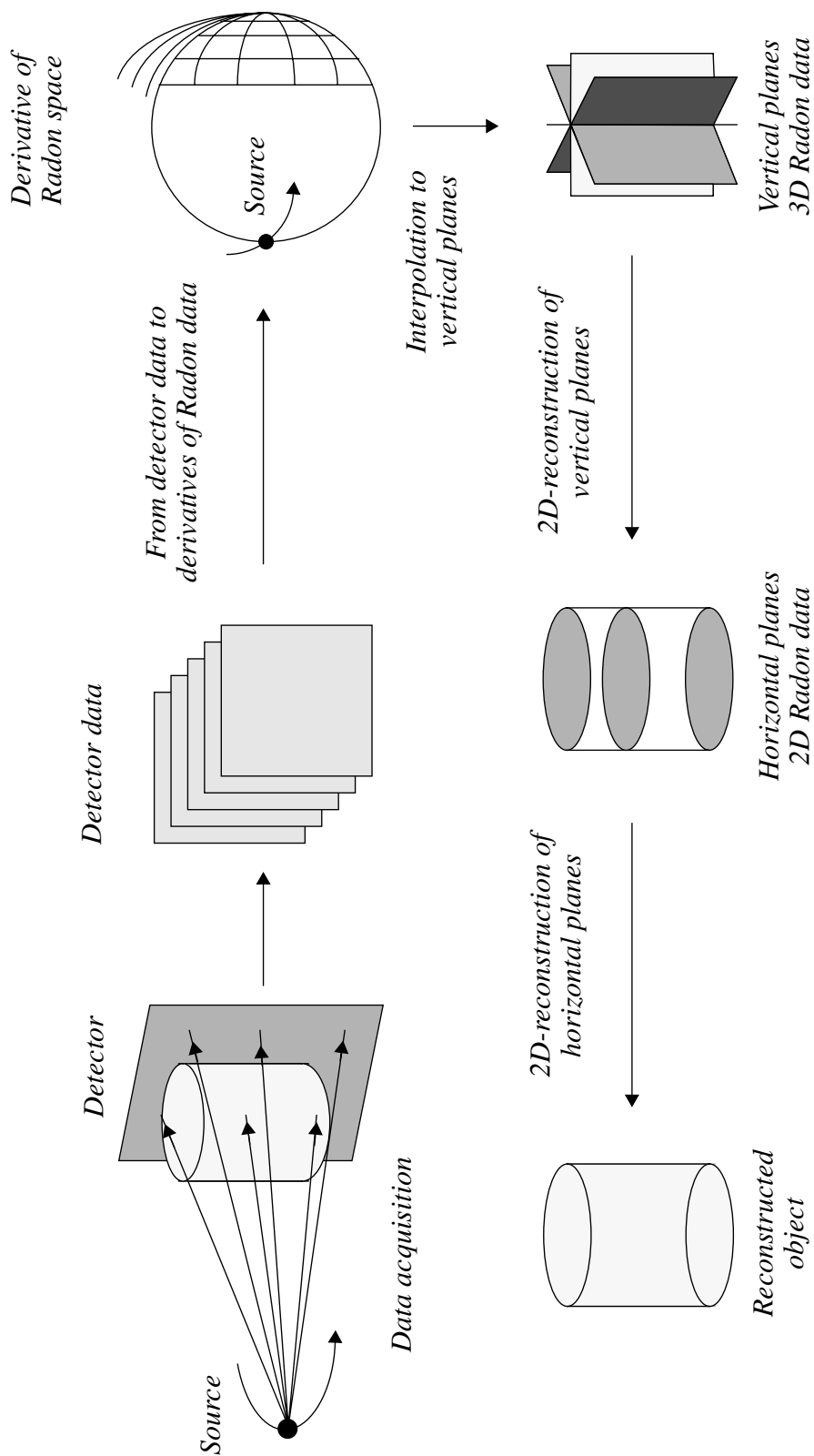


Figure 1-4. 3D reconstruction from cone-beam projections (Reprinted with permission, [Axelsson and Danielsson, 1994]).

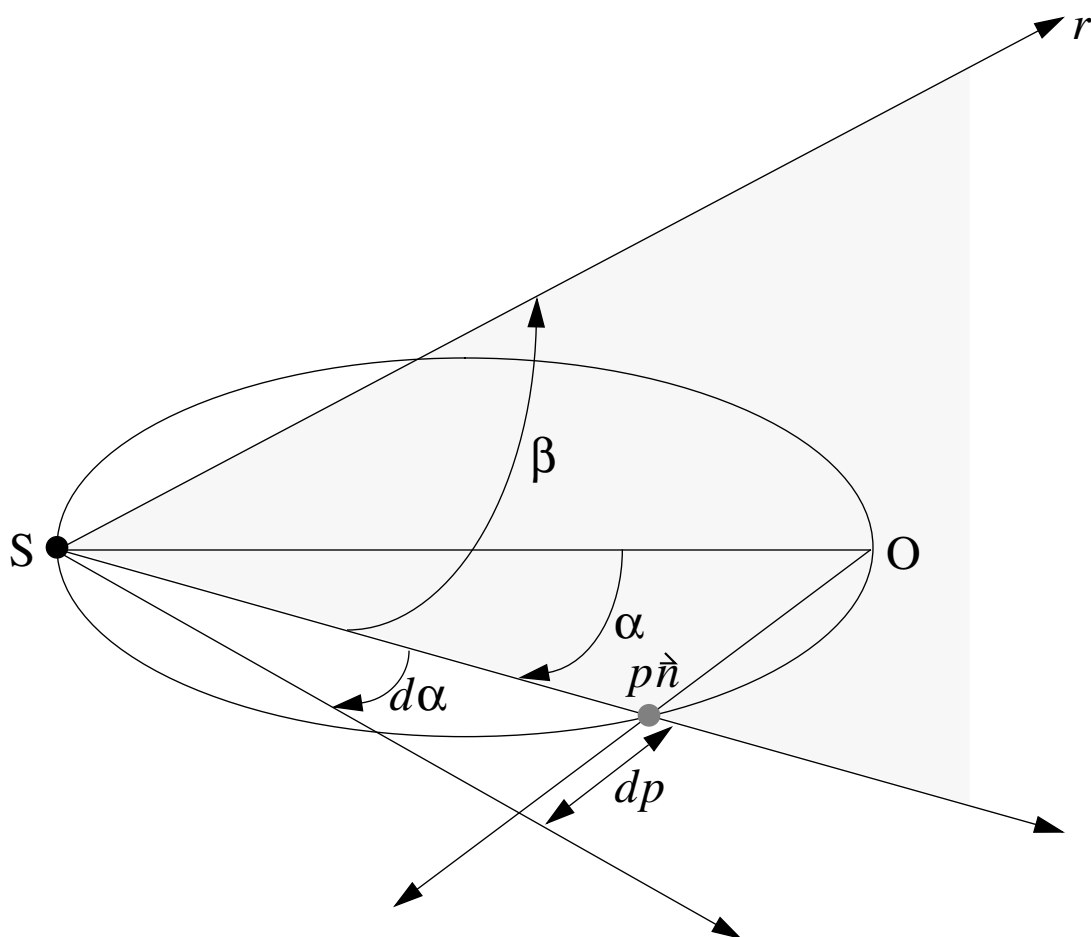


Figure 1-3. Relationship between cone-beam data and Radon data.

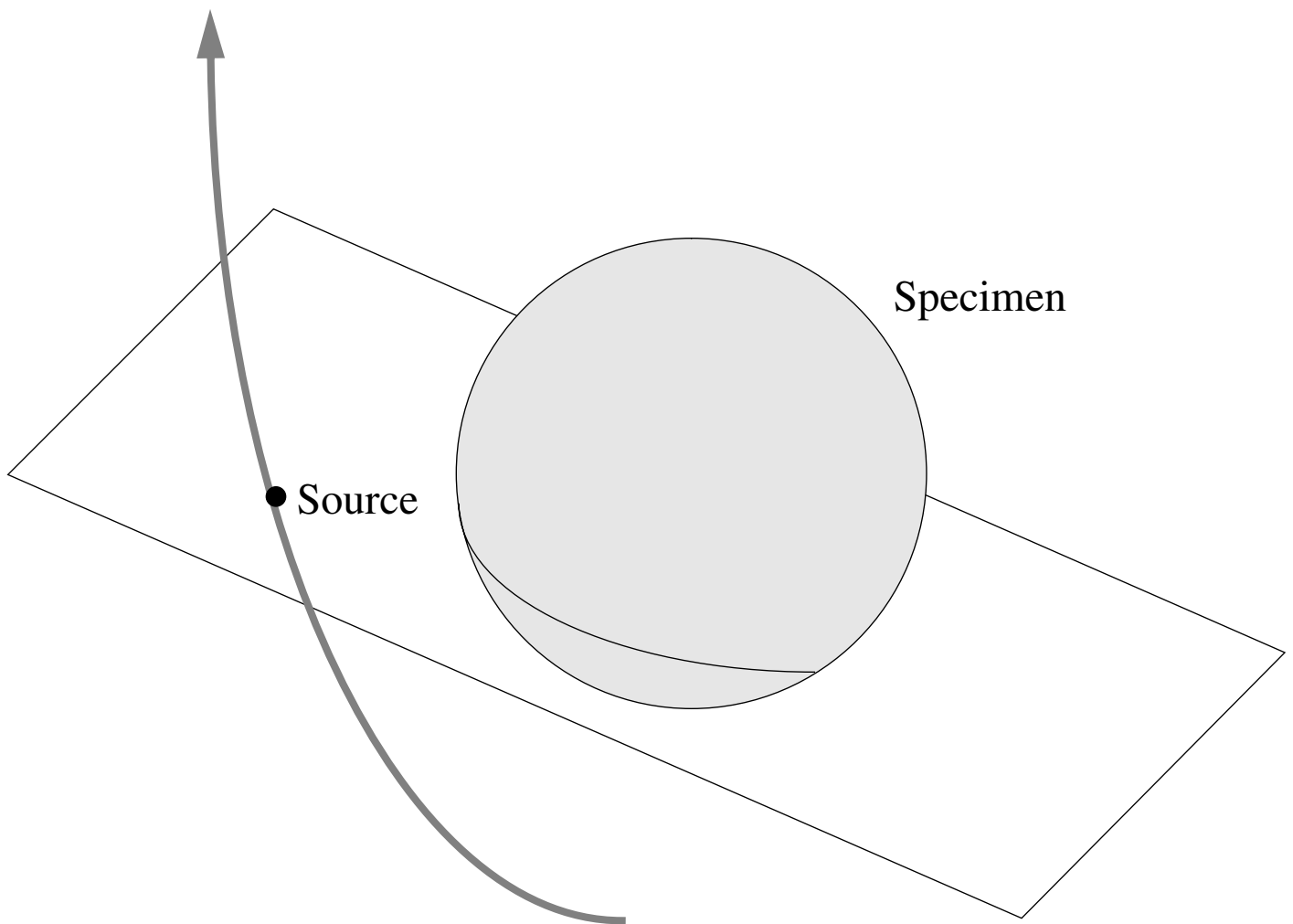


Figure 1-2. Sufficient condition for exact cone-beam reconstruction: Every plane through a specimen contains a source.

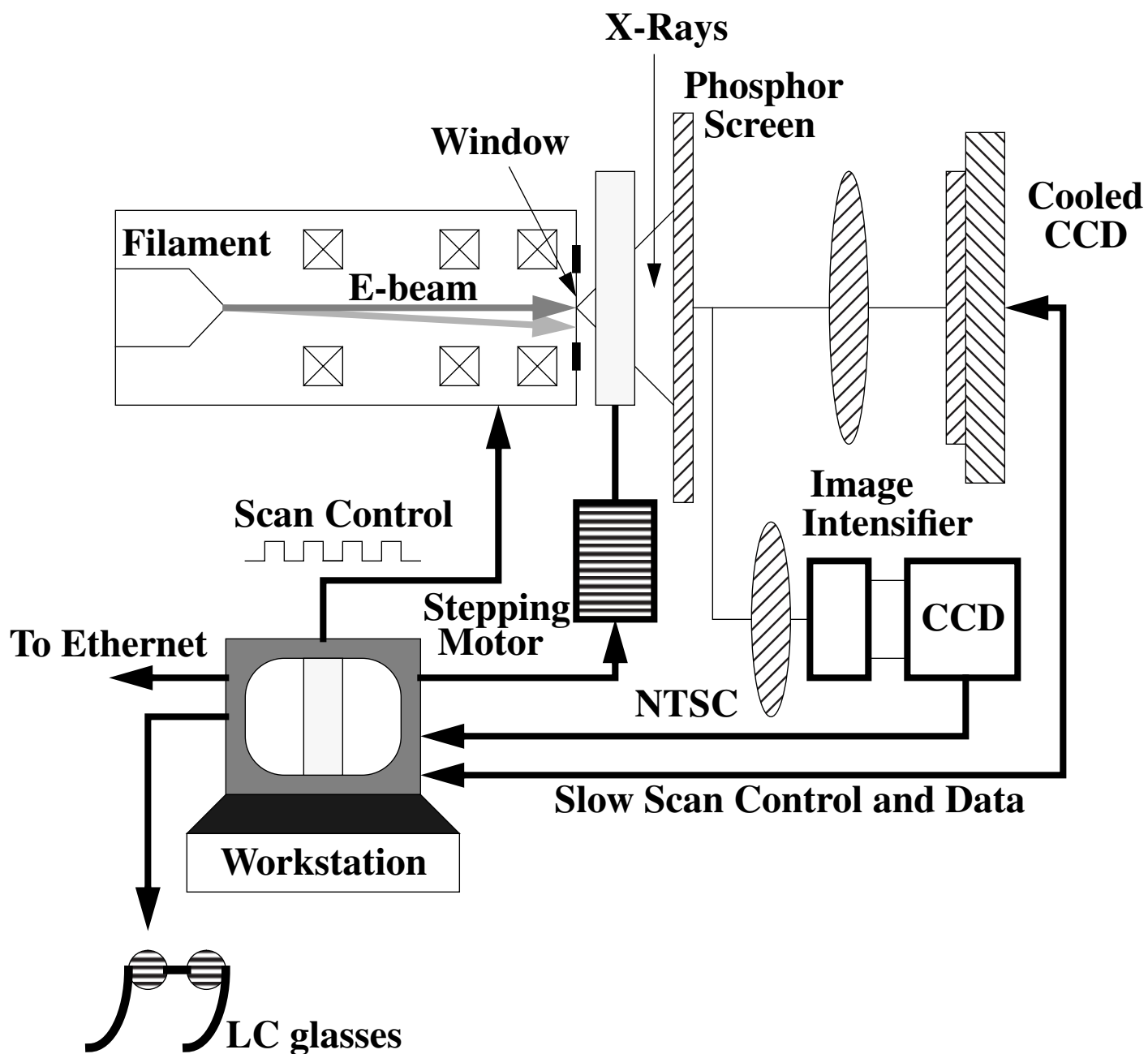


Figure 1-1. Cone-beam X-ray microtomographic system at SUNY/Buffalo.