

Generating 3-dimensional images of pollen grains from their scattering patterns using deep learning

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Abstract

Pollen grains can be found in a variety of shapes (e.g., spheroidal), and range in geometrical size from a few microns to ~100 microns¹. Healthwise, pollen can lead to hay fever, with individuals being susceptible to different types of pollen. Additionally, pollen can be an indicator of the state of the environment², with a pollen's hydration level, for example, affecting its morphology³. Therefore, being able to 3D image individual pollen grains throughout the country in real-time would be invaluable for both hay fever mitigation and for environmental scientists. For this, a small footprint, low-cost sensor would likely need to be developed. Here, we use lensless sensing⁴ to produce scattering patterns of pollen grains, and then use a deep learning neural network⁵ to transform these 2D scattering patterns into 3D reconstructed images of pollen grains. We illuminated pollen with a laser to obtain scattering patterns from different pollen grains within a laser beam focus. For each pollen grain, we also obtained 3D Z-stack images using a microscope. Since only one scattering pattern was obtained for each pollen grain, but 2D image slices vary within the 3D Z-stack, for a neural network to transform the same 2D scattering pattern into different 2D images, additional information is needed. Thus, the position in the Z-axis information was encoded into the scattering pattern image via values in the green and blue channels. 3D images of pollen were then constructed using a stack of 2D images that were generated by the neural network.

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