

An Anatomically Realistic Simulation Framework for 3D Ultrasound Localization Microscopy

Hatim Belgharbi^a, Jonathan Porée^a, Rafat Damseh^{a,b}, Vincent Perrot^a, Léo Milecki^{a,c}, Patrick Delafontaine-Martel^a, Frédéric Lesage^{a,d}, Jean Provost^{d,e,1}

^a Institute of Biomedical Engineering, Polytechnique Montreal, Montreal, QC, Canada

^b College of Information Technology, United Arab Emirates University, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

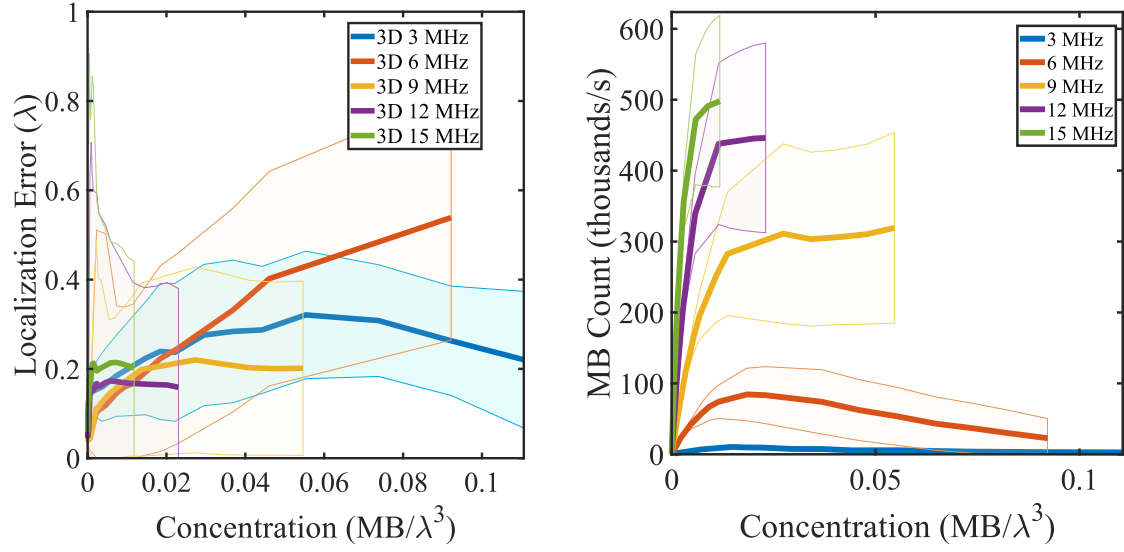
^c Department of Mathematics and Software for Systems Complexity, CentraleSupélec, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

^d Montreal Heart Institute, Montreal, QC, Canada

^e Department of Engineering Physics, Polytechnique Montreal, Montreal, QC, Canada

¹ Correspondance: jean.provost@polymtl.ca, Polytechnique Montreal, Pavillon Lassonde, L-5606, (514) 340-4711 Ext. 4186

VII. SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



Supplementary Fig. 1: (Left) 3D localization error is depicted as a function of microbubble concentration for matrix arrays at various transmit frequencies. The bold curve represents the average localization error between a localized MB and the closest reference MB. The shaded area covers the average $\pm$ standard deviation (Right) MB count resulting from localization as a function of concentration is depicted for different transmit frequencies using matrix arrays. Again, the shaded area covers the average $\pm$ standard deviation of the 6 vascular networks. MB concentration is represented in terms of MB per wavelength cubed, where lambda is in millimeters.