Paleontology

MicroCT's non-destructive nature makes it first choice for studying irreplaceable paleontological specimens and to access embedded fossils. High-resolution 3D images allow detailed analysis of tiny structures inaccessible using other techniques.

**Palaeontology (µCT 50)**

- Diatom (voxelsize 1 µm)
- Diatom, 3D rendered (voxelsize 1 µm)
- Microfossil (voxelsize 600 nm)
- Microfossil, detail (voxelsize 600 nm)

**Palaeontology (µCT 100)**

- Neusticosaurus pussilus fossil embedded in butiminous black shale. Courtesy of T. Scheyer, University of Zürich

**Palaeontology (XtremeCT II)**

- Falcon mummy, courtesy of
- Falcon mummy, courtesy of
Paleontology (µCT 80)

Pars Petrosa of Pliopithecus, (courtesy of Anthropological Institute, University of Zürich)

Paleontology (µCT 40)

Front view of fossil

Side view of fossil