

Accurate 3D microstructure characterisation of porous materials by X-ray microtomography

A need for advanced and specialised image processing tools

The Department of Applied Chemistry

■ Applied Sciences Faculty

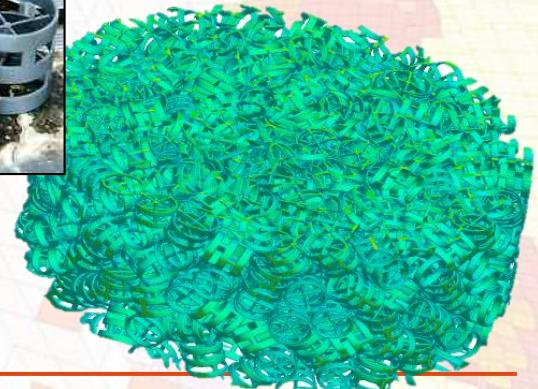
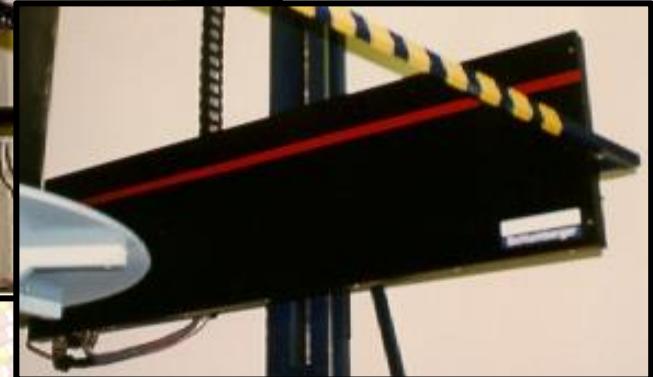


3 groups in the department (~55 people)

- Analysis and Synthesis of Chemical Systems –
Cryotechnology laboratory
- Nanomaterials, Catalysis, Electrochemistry
- LGC – Environment, Energy, Reactors, separations

<http://www.chimapp.ulg.ac.be/>

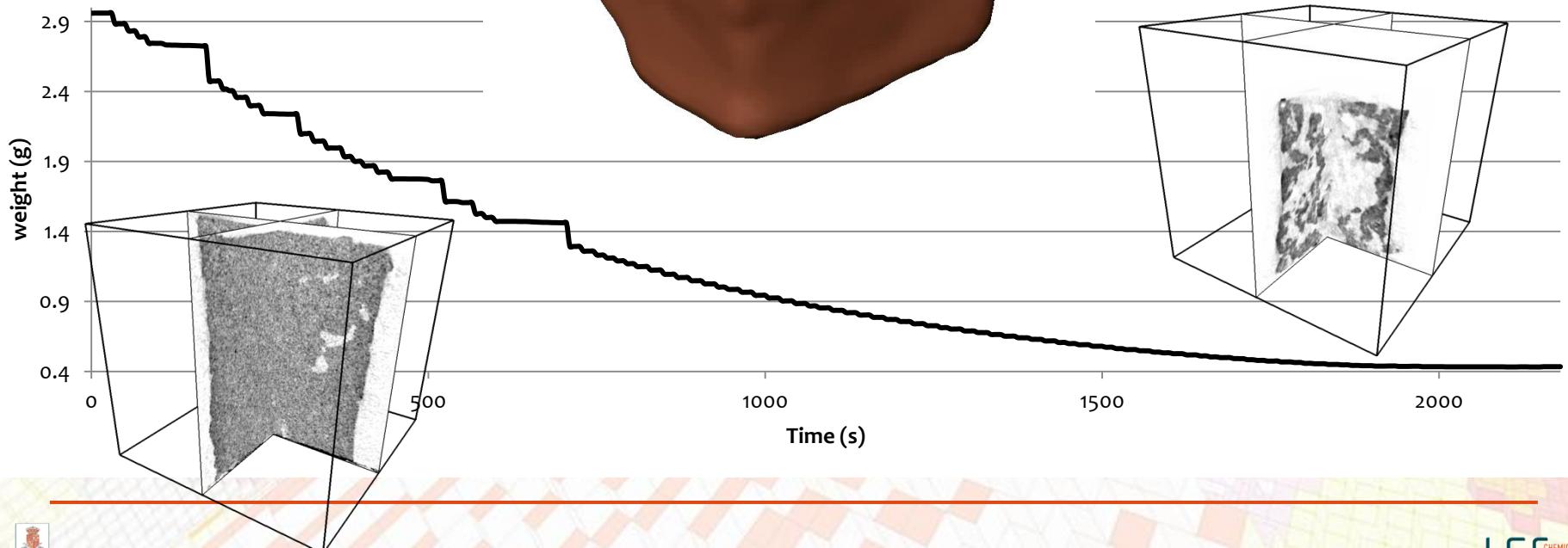
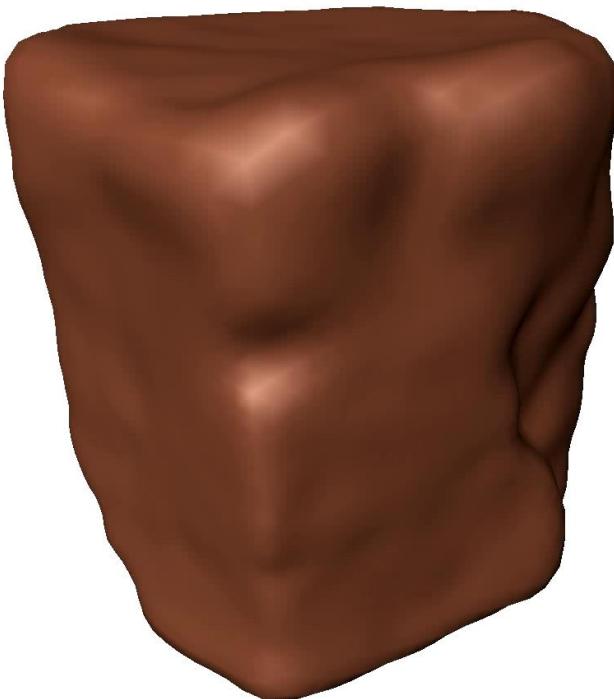
Tomography, a long history at the LGC



Tomography, a long history at the LGC



Skyscan-1074 portable μ CT



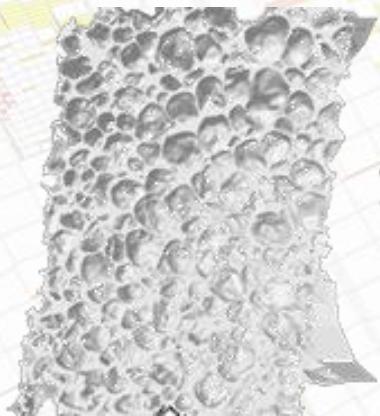
Micro and macro-tomography



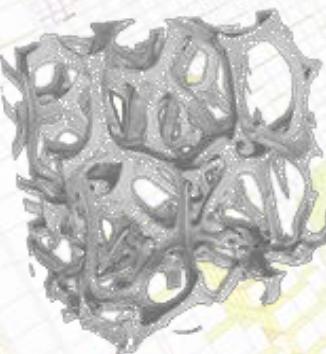
Skyscan-1074 portable μ CT



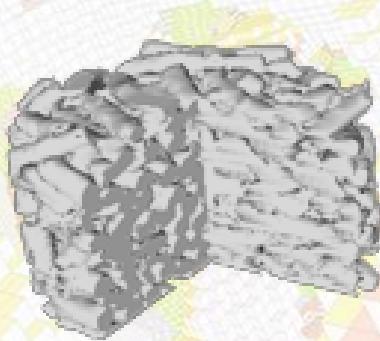
Skyscan-1172 desktop μ CT



PVC foam



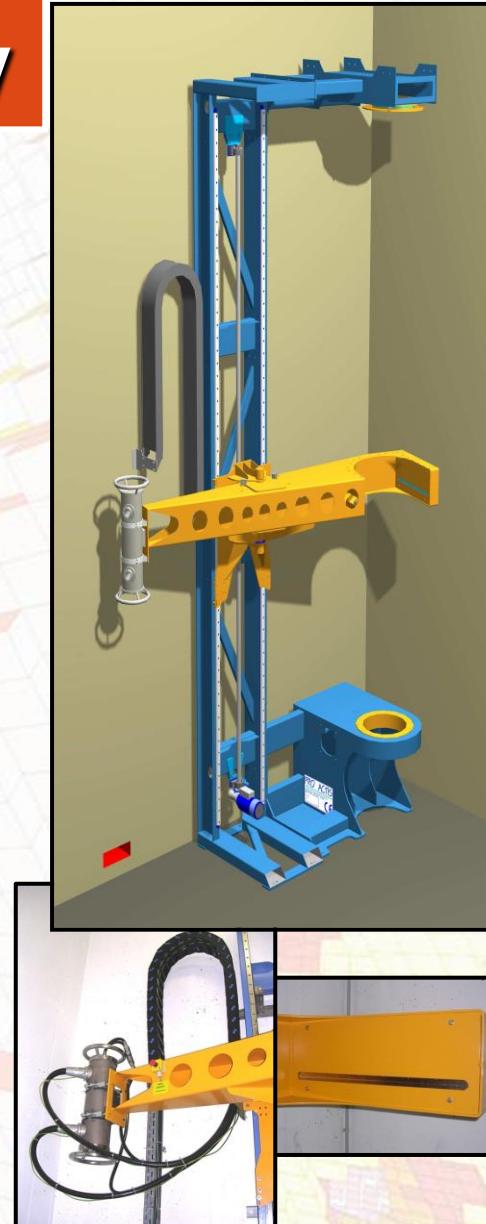
Metallic foam



Extrudates bed



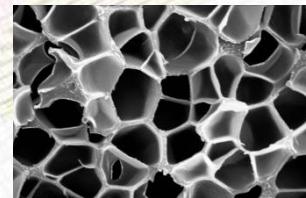
Human bone



Examples of analysis

- Nanocomposite polymer foams

(FNRS – ARC project)



fnrs

- Macadamia nuts

(Collaboration with UNSW)



UNSW
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

- Sintered soda-lime powder

(Phd funded by Corning)



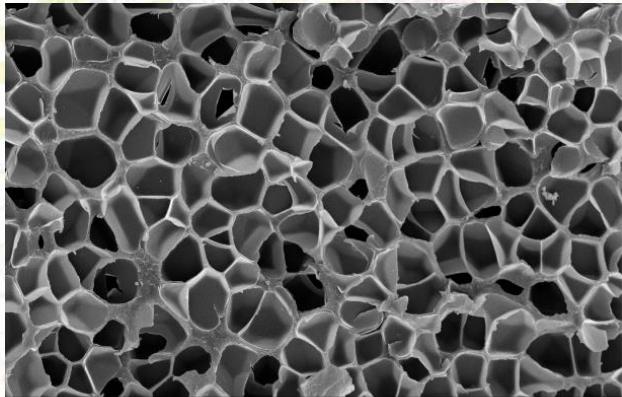
CORNING

Nanocomposite polymer foams

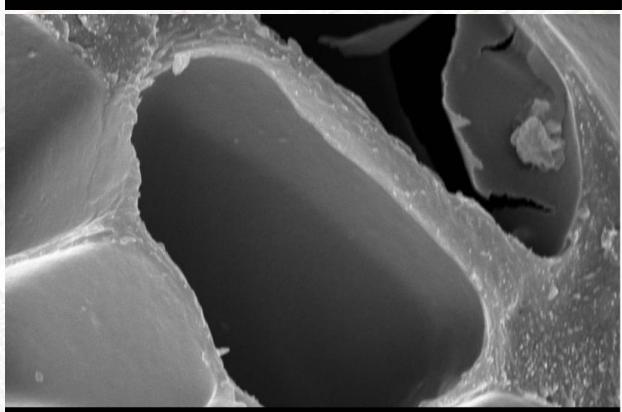
Or what to do with poor quality 3D images ?



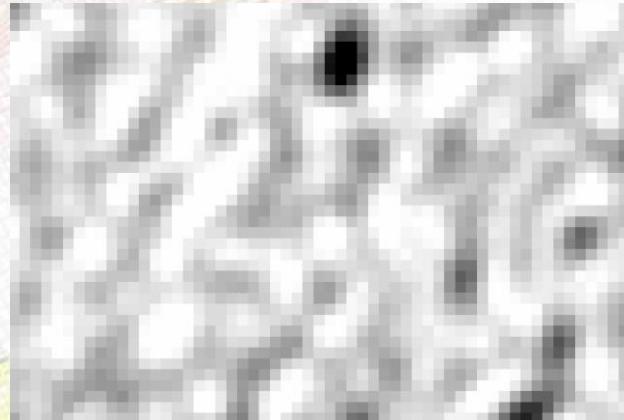
Polymer foams



7072 19KV X300 100μm WD37



7073 19KV X3,000 10μm WD37

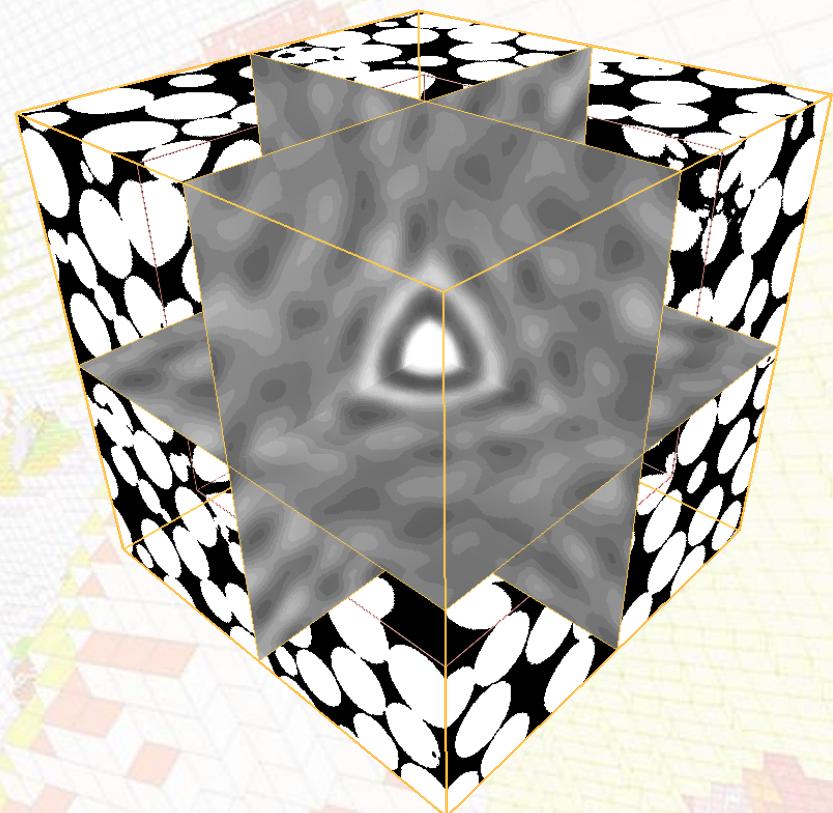
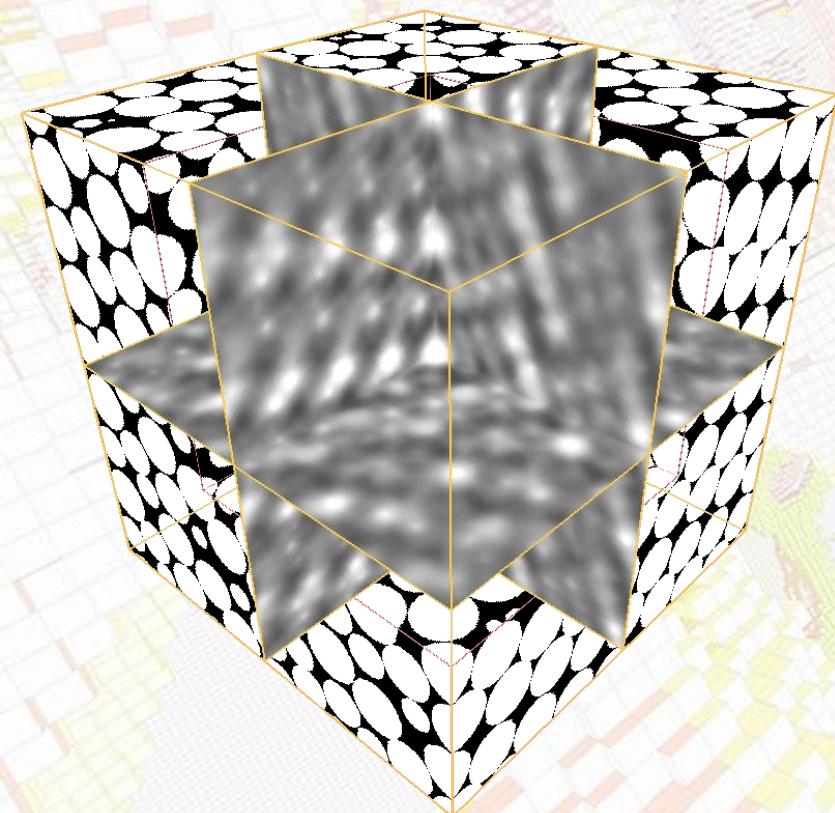


Polymer foams – characteristic length

- Statistical method
 - 3D autocorrelation

$$R(\tau) = \frac{E[(X_t - \mu)(X_{t+\tau} - \mu)]}{\sigma^2}$$

$$R(\tau_x, \tau_y, \tau_z)$$

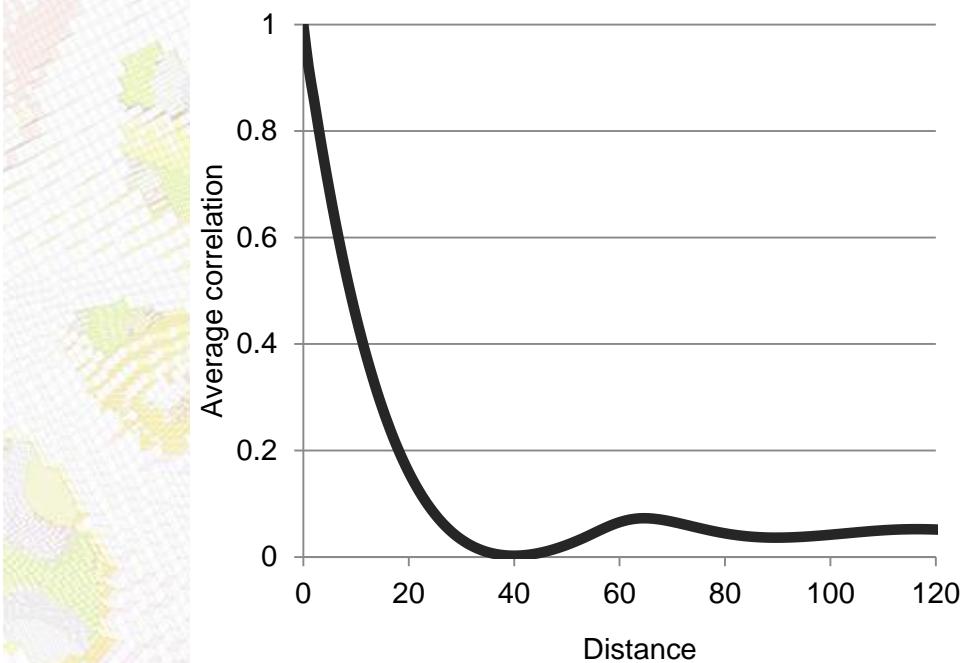
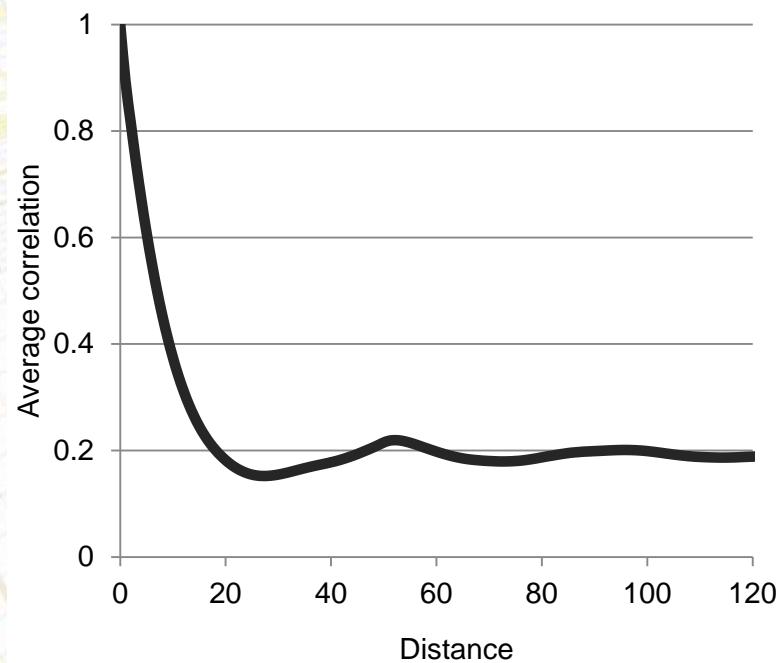


Polymer foams – characteristic length

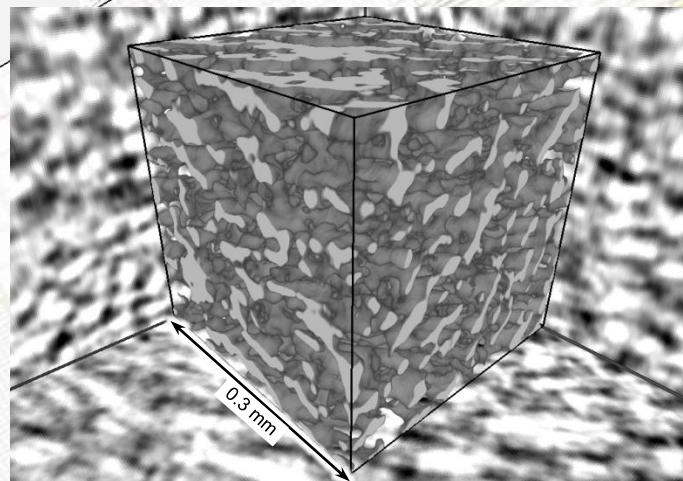
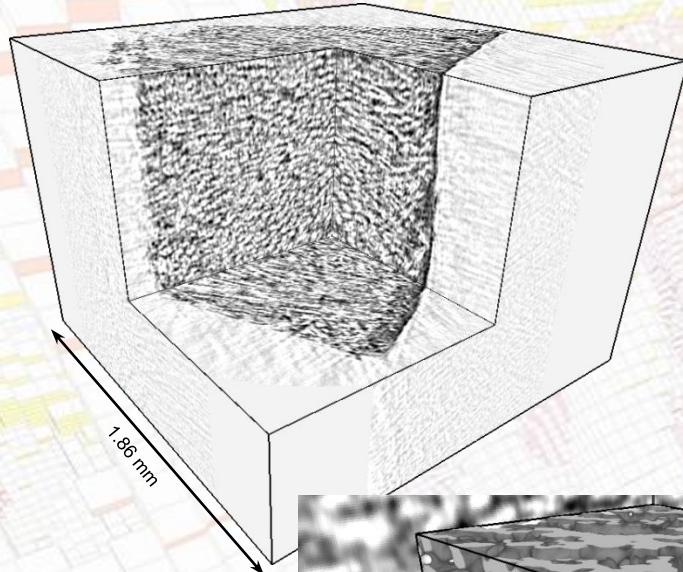
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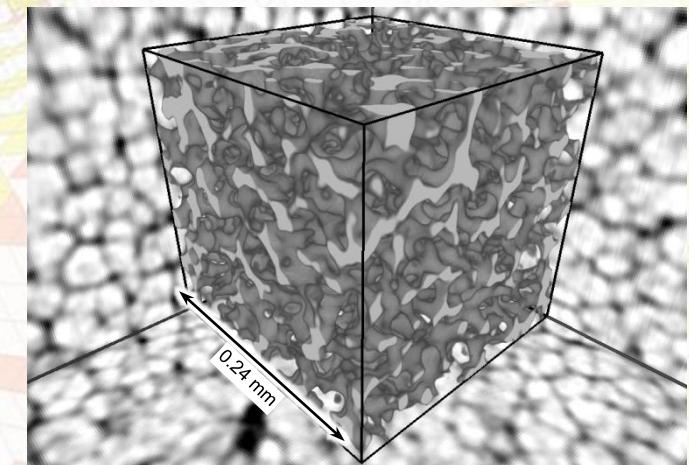
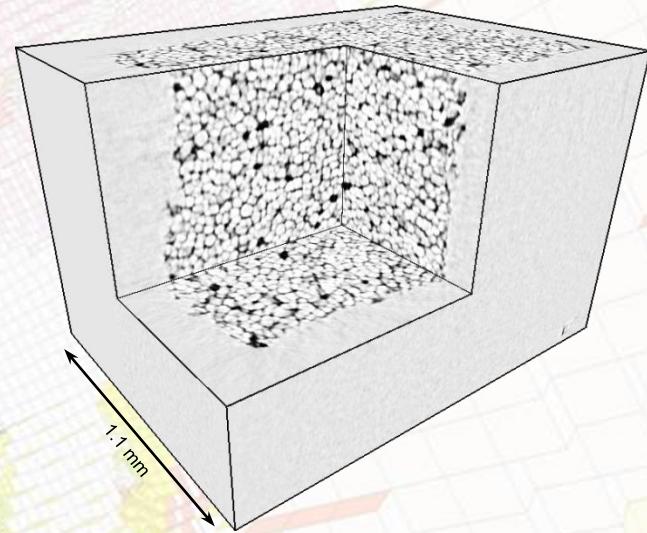
$$R(\tau_x, \tau_y, \tau_z)$$



Polymer foams

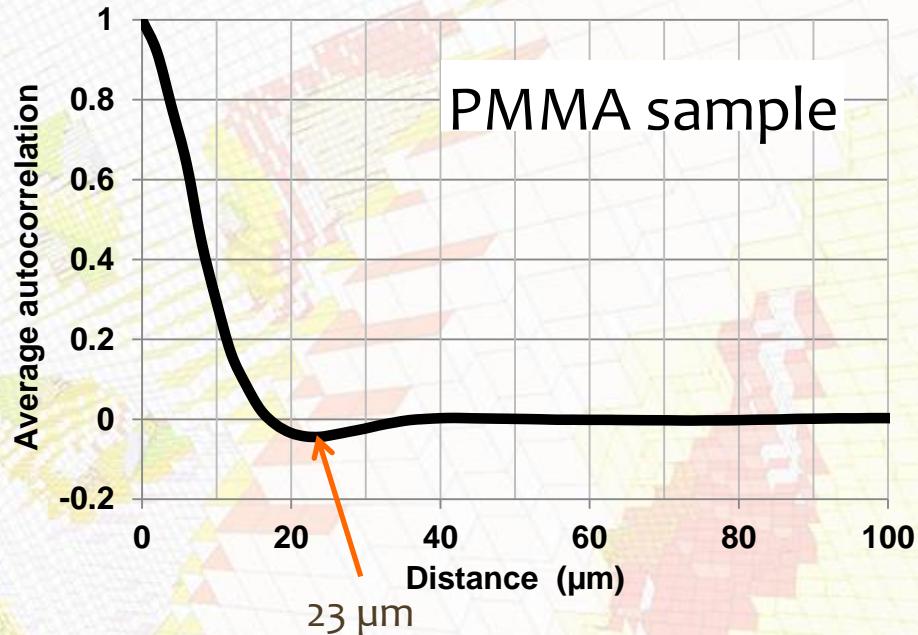
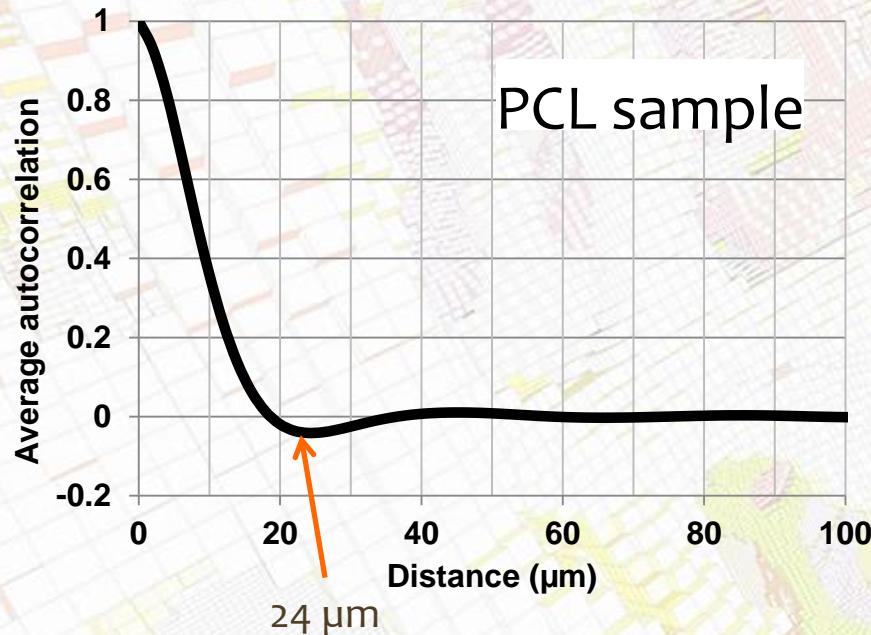


PCL sample

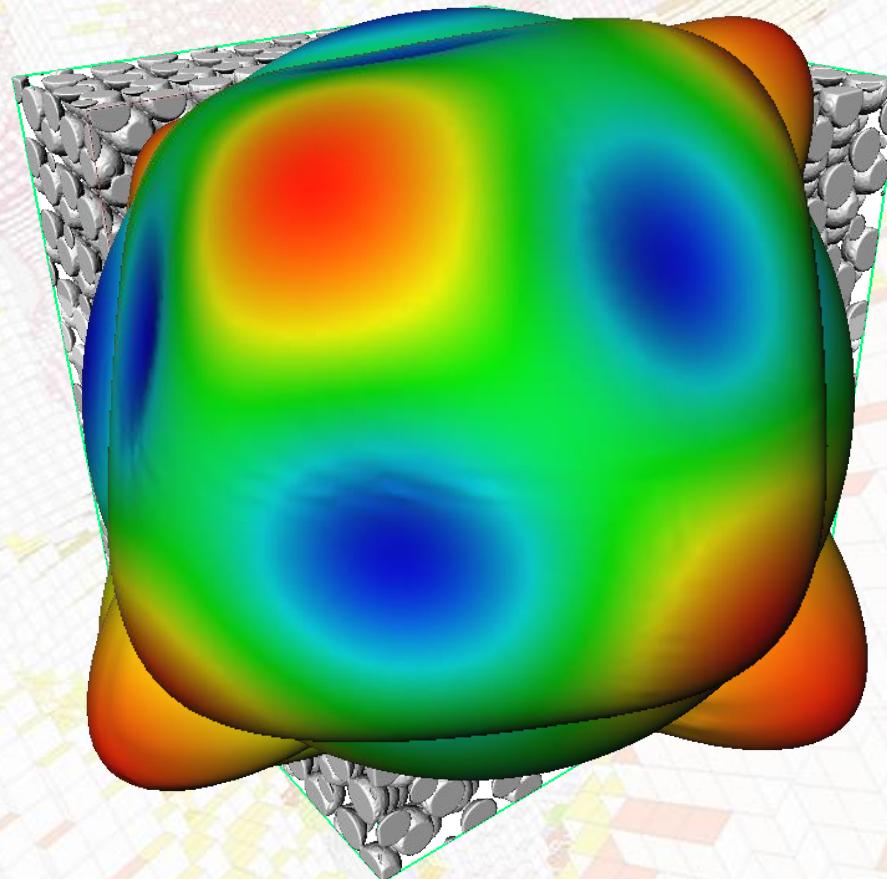


PMMA sample

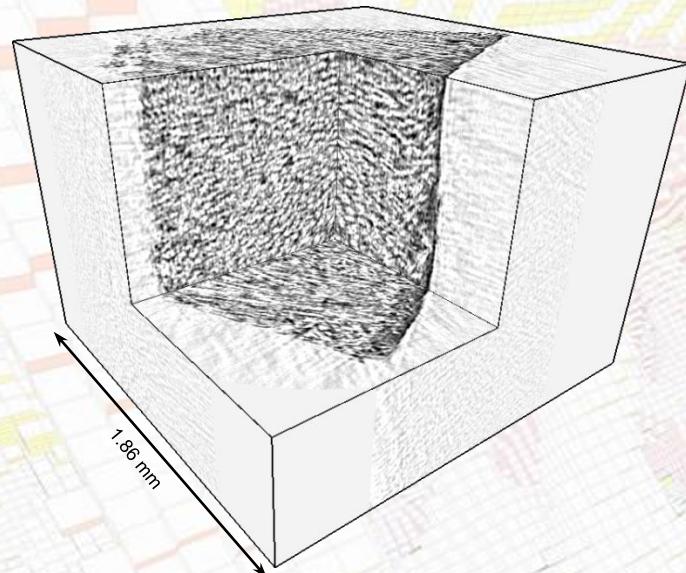
Polymer foams – characteristic length



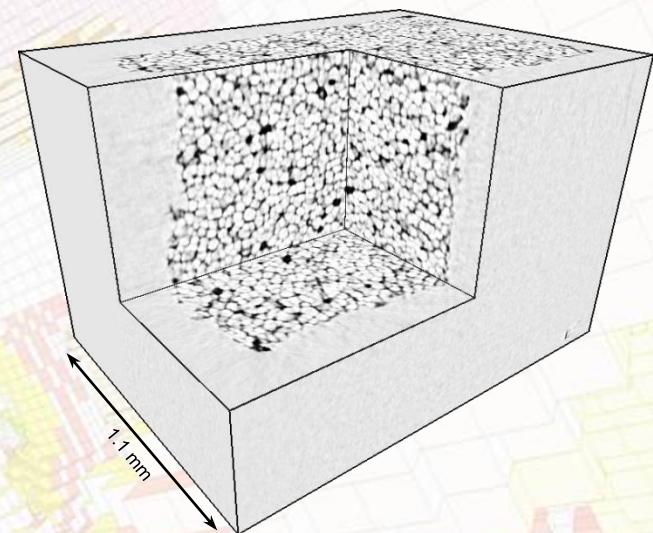
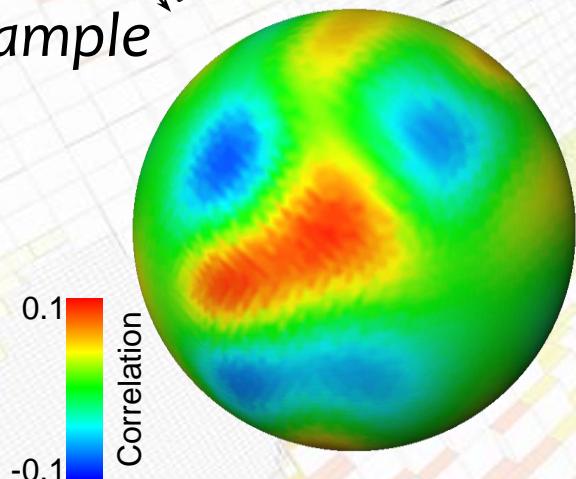
Rose diagram



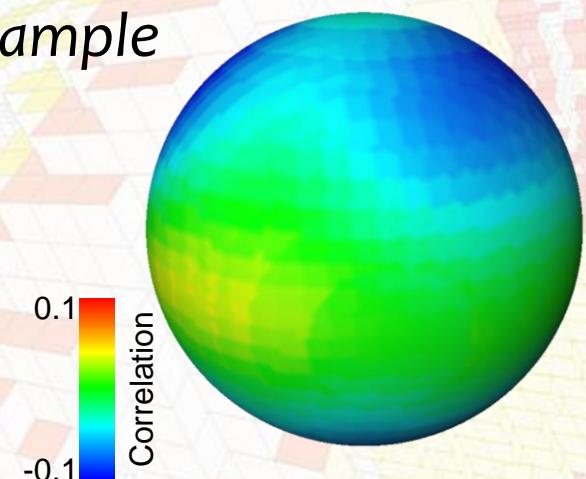
Polymer foams – anisotropy



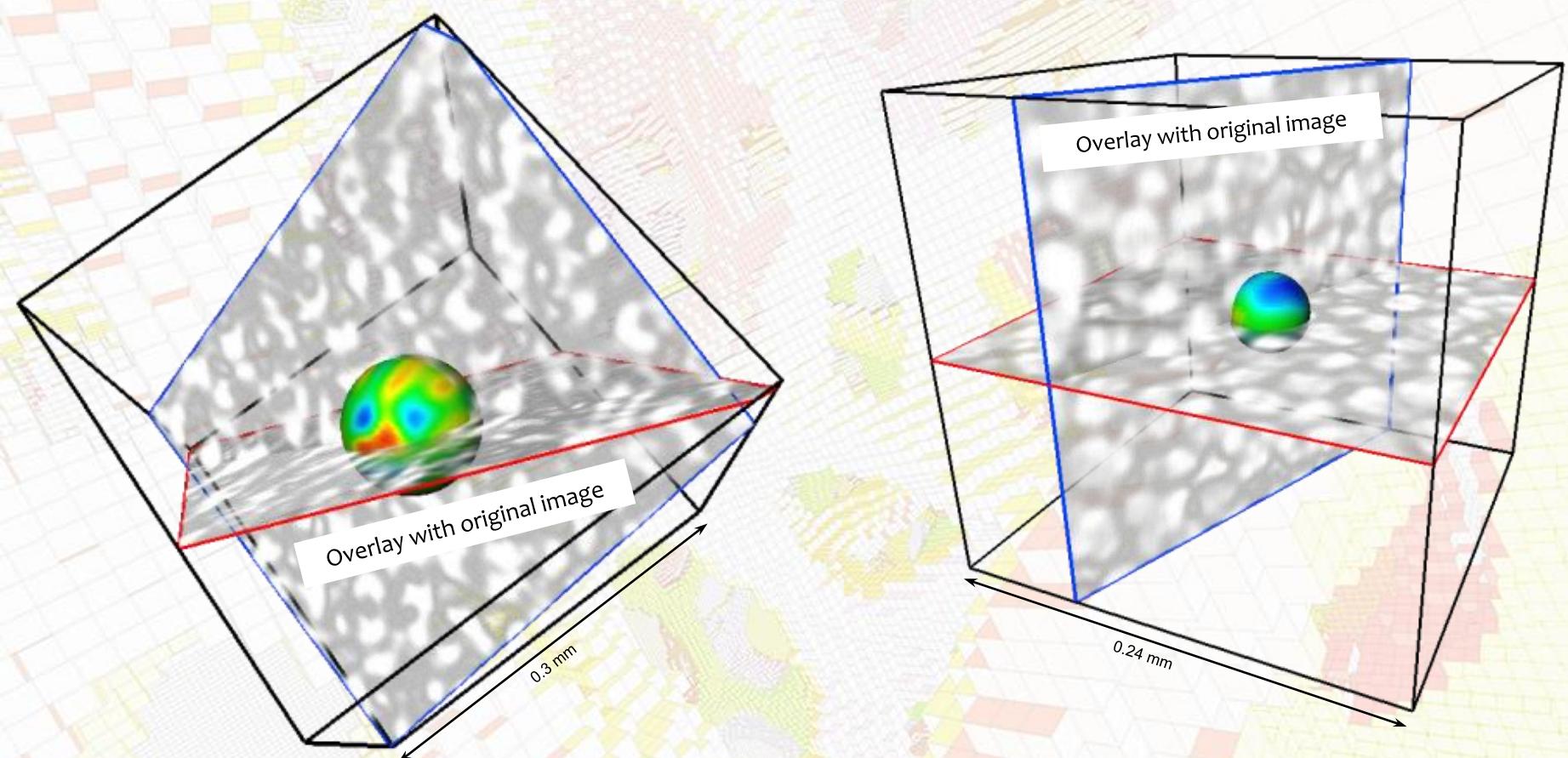
PCL sample



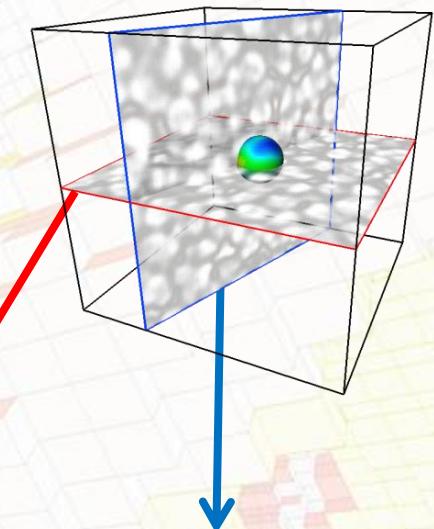
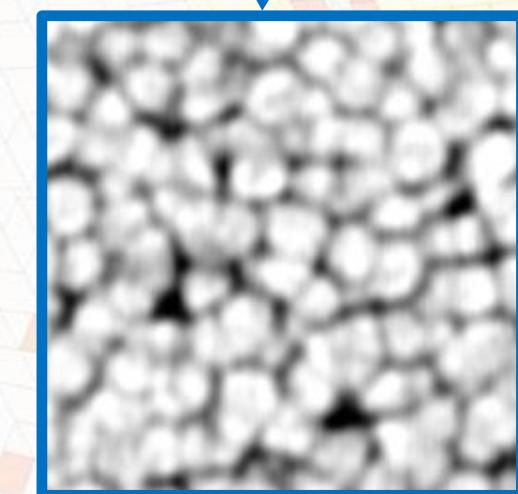
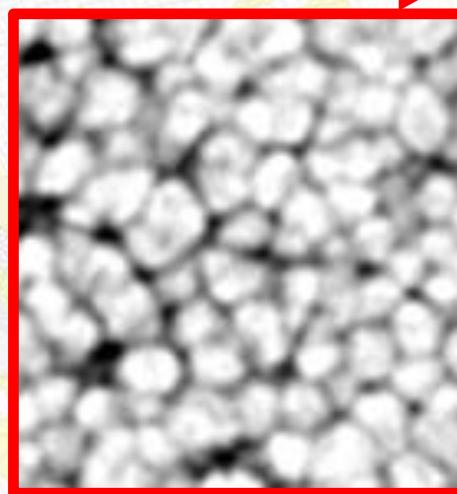
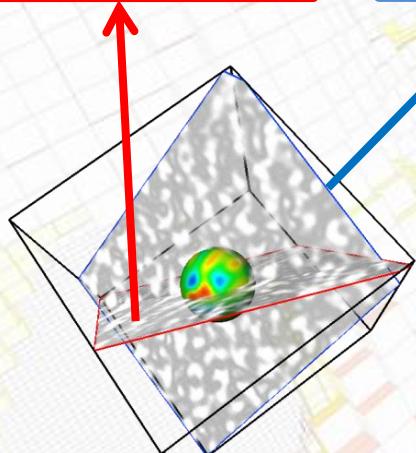
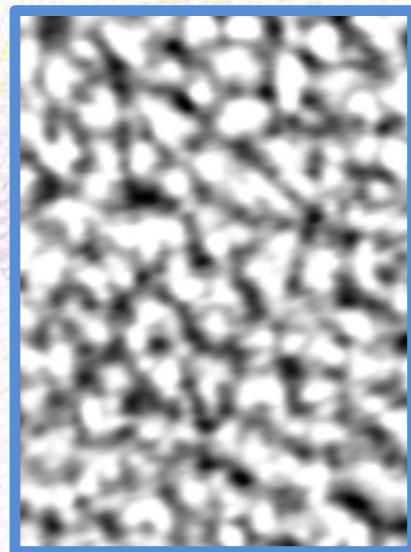
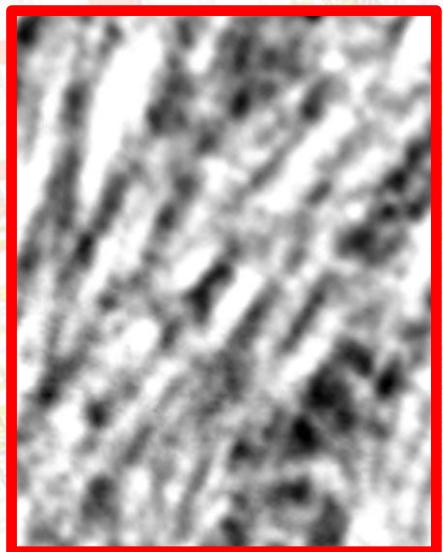
PMMA sample



Polymer foams – anisotropy



Polymer foams – anisotropy

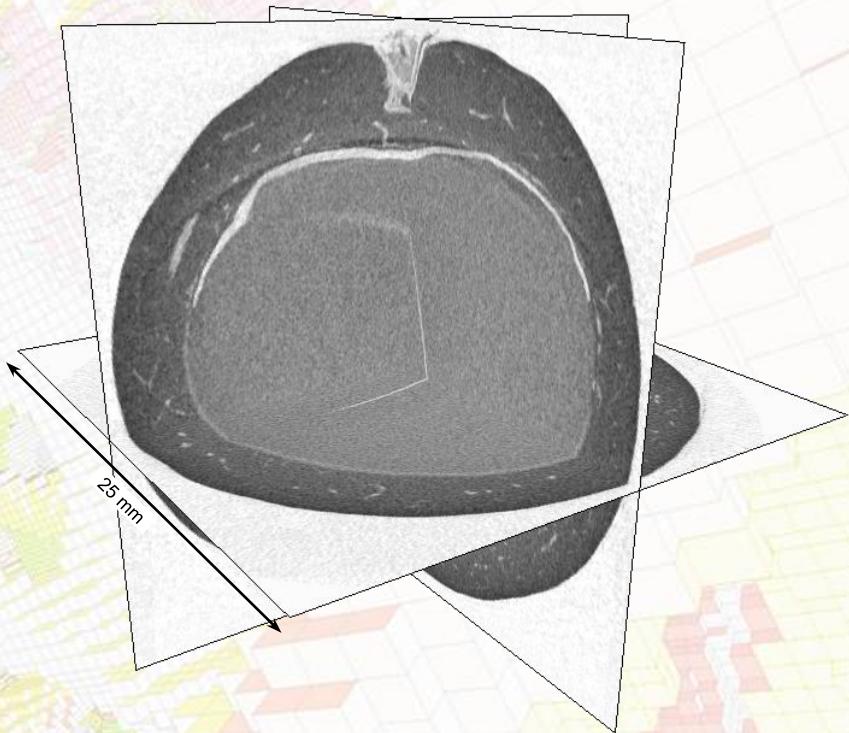
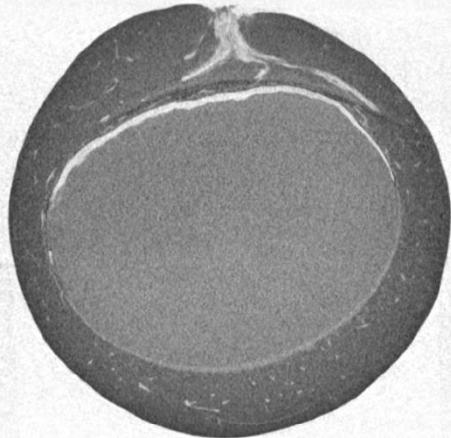
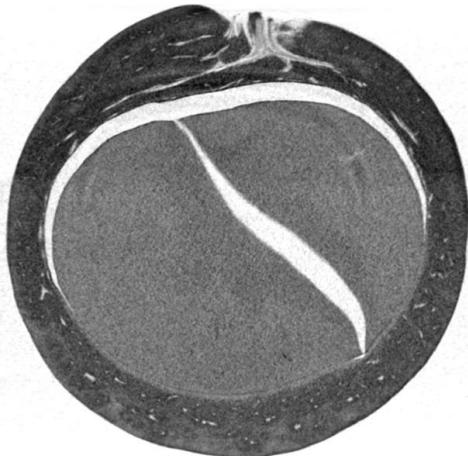


Macadamia nuts

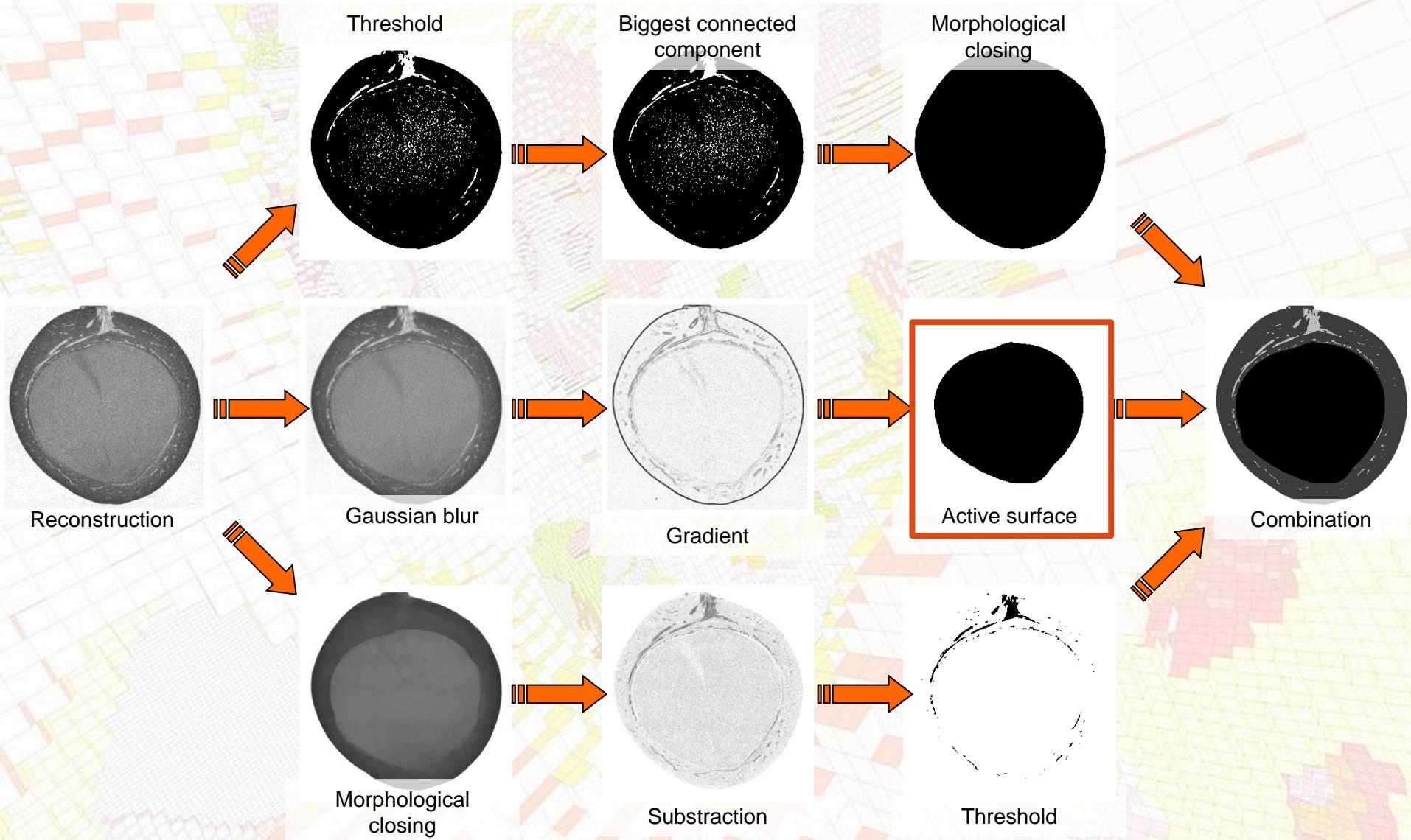
Image analysis AND taste test



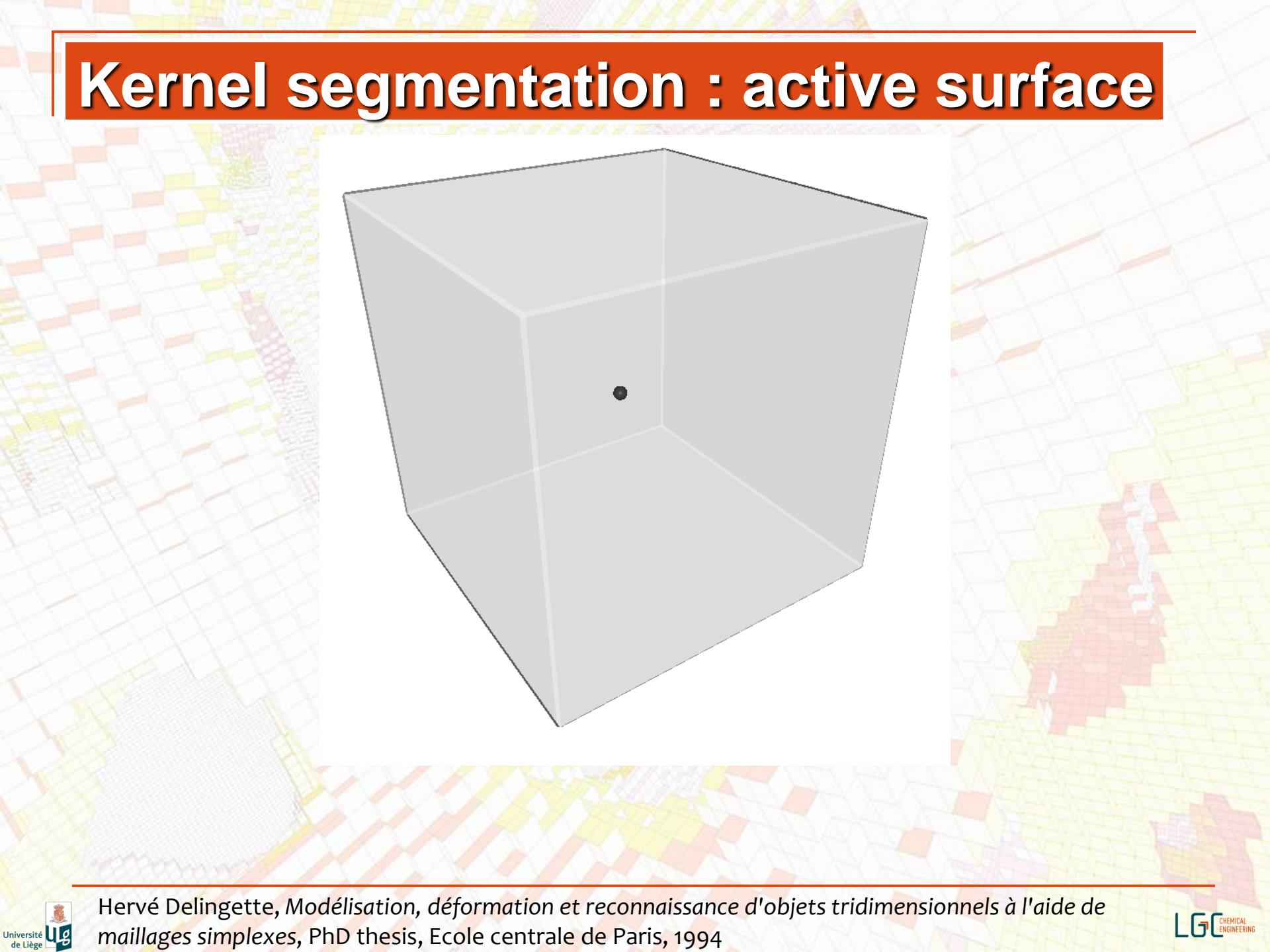
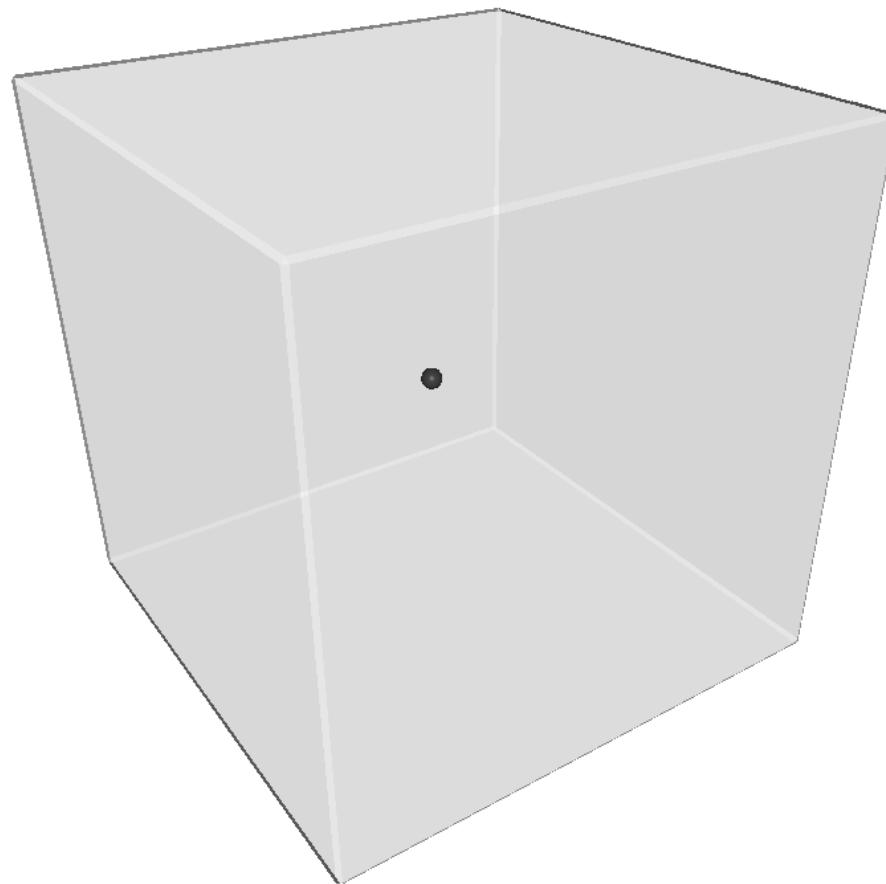
Macadamia nuts



Macadamia nuts - Segmentation

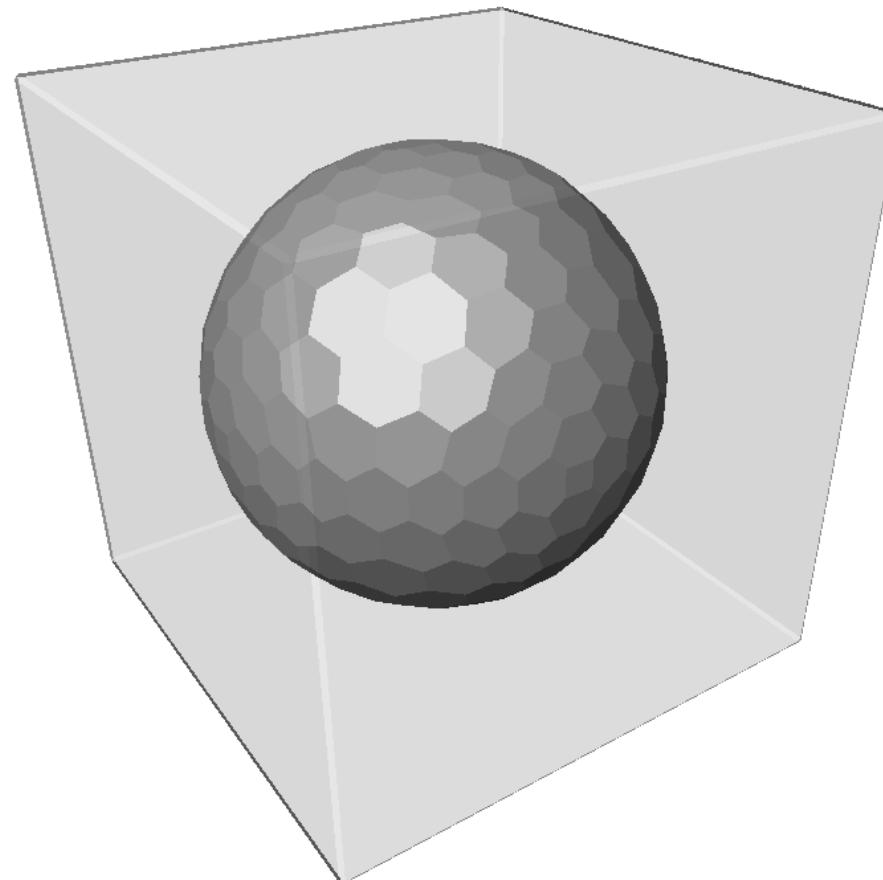


Kernel segmentation : active surface



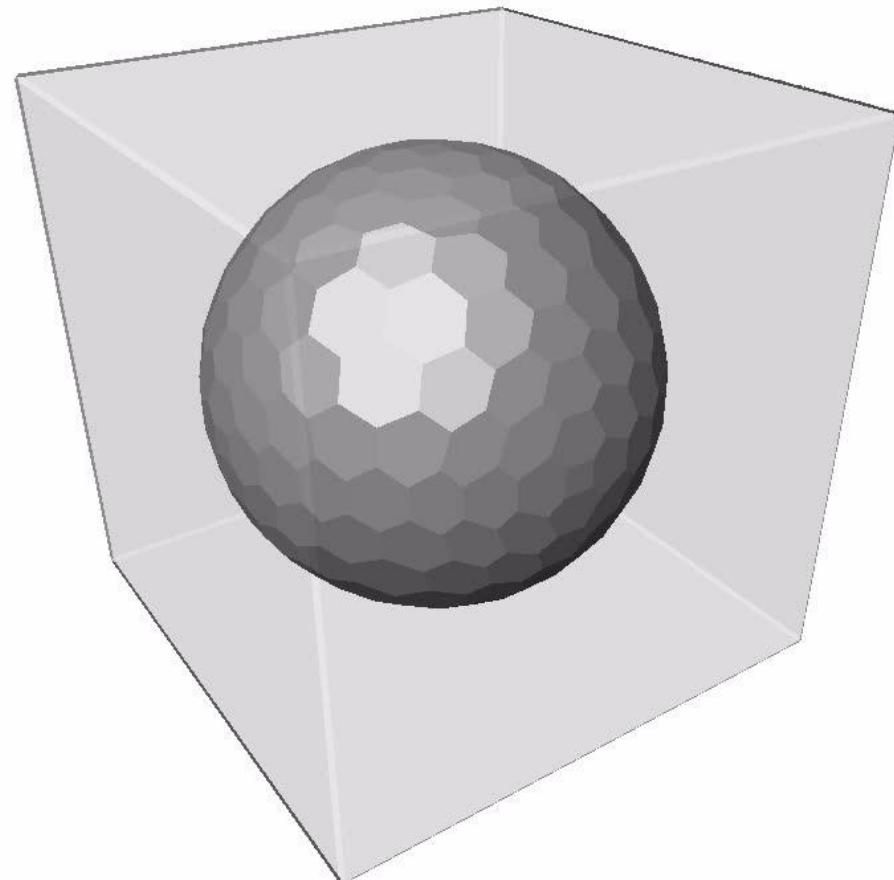
Hervé Delingette, *Modélisation, déformation et reconnaissance d'objets tridimensionnels à l'aide de maillages simplexes*, PhD thesis, Ecole centrale de Paris, 1994

Active surface



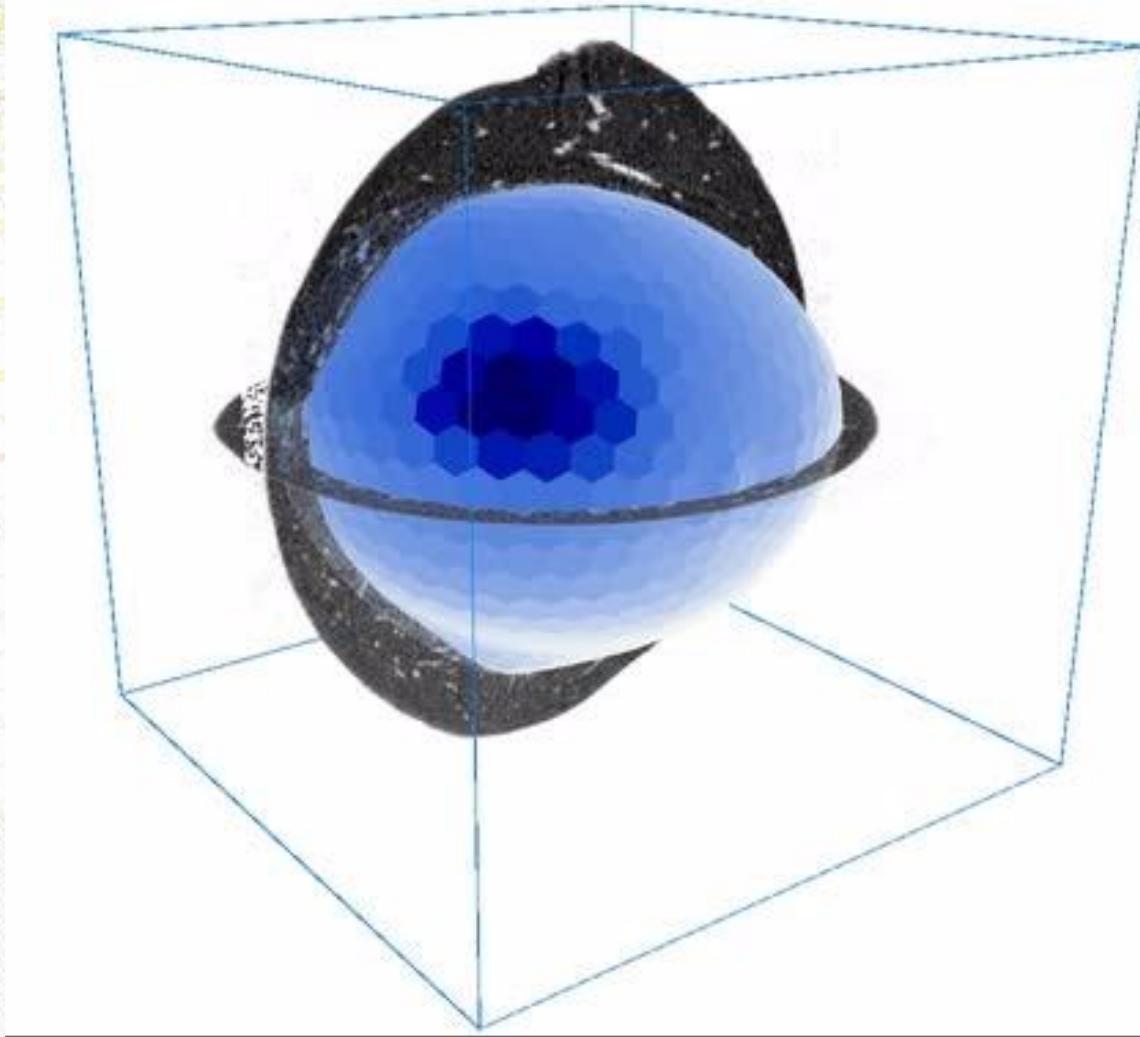
Hervé Delingette, *Modélisation, déformation et reconnaissance d'objets tridimensionnels à l'aide de maillages simples*, PhD thesis, Ecole centrale de Paris, 1994

Active surface



Hervé Delingette, *Modélisation, déformation et reconnaissance d'objets tridimensionnels à l'aide de maillages simples*, PhD thesis, Ecole centrale de Paris, 1994

Active surface



Segmentation result



Additional component ?

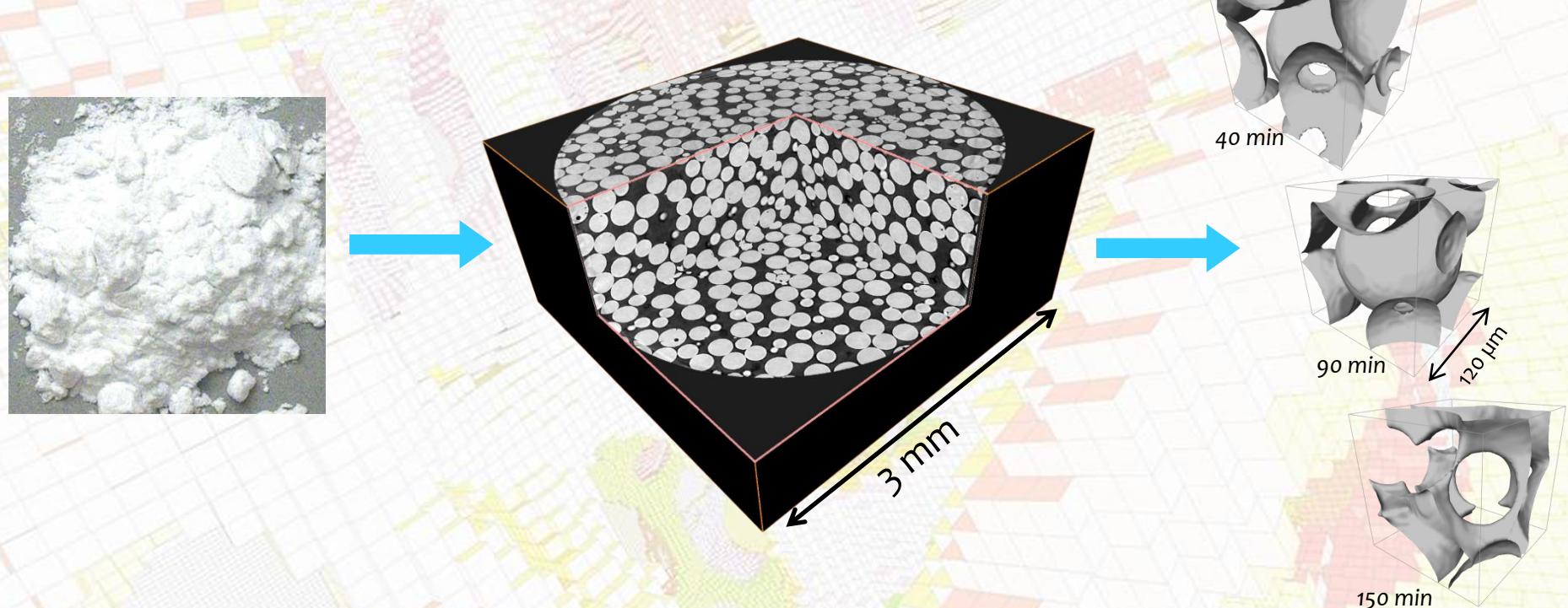


Sintering of soda-lime glass

Or what is a pore ?

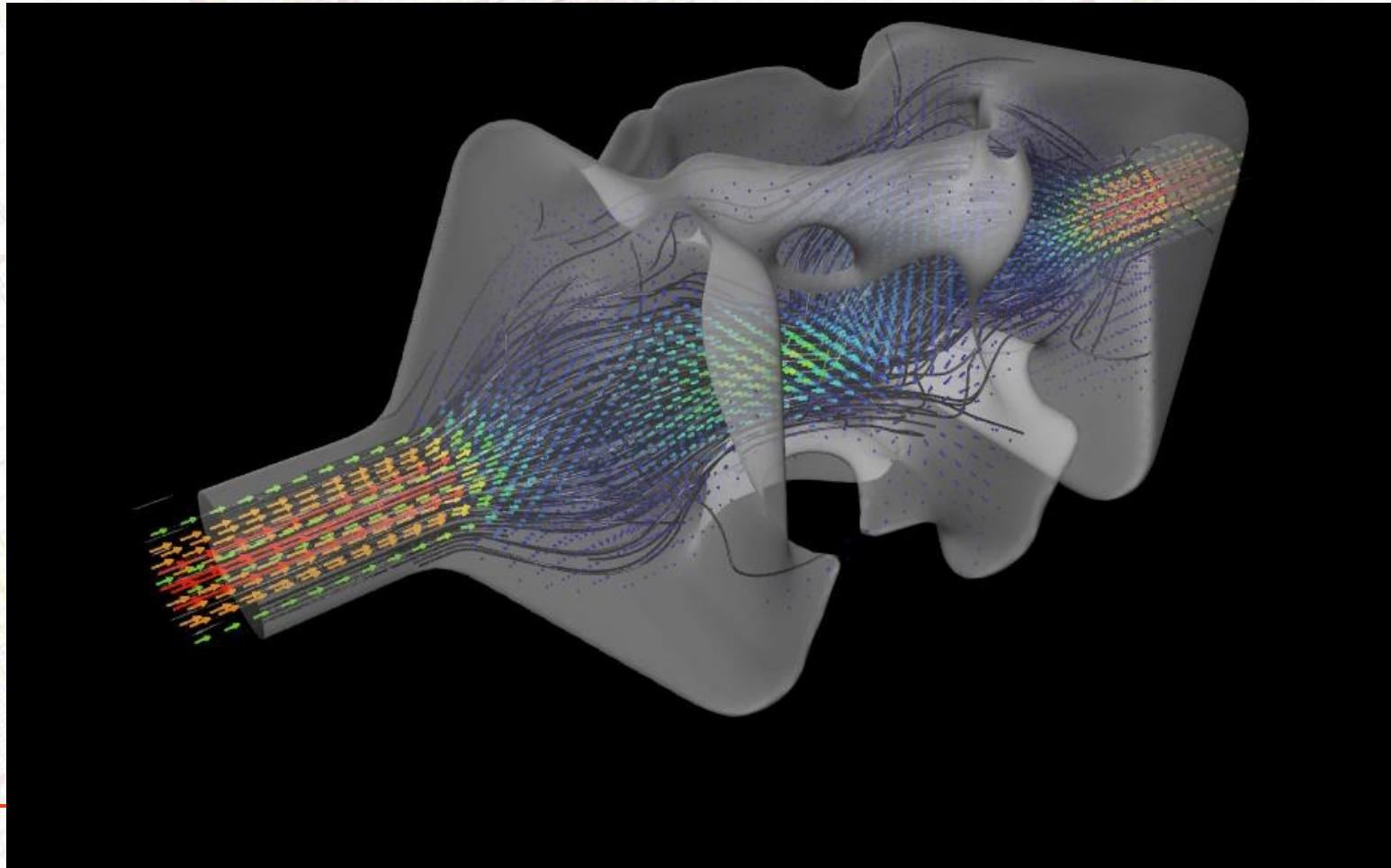


Sintering and transfer properties



Pore network models

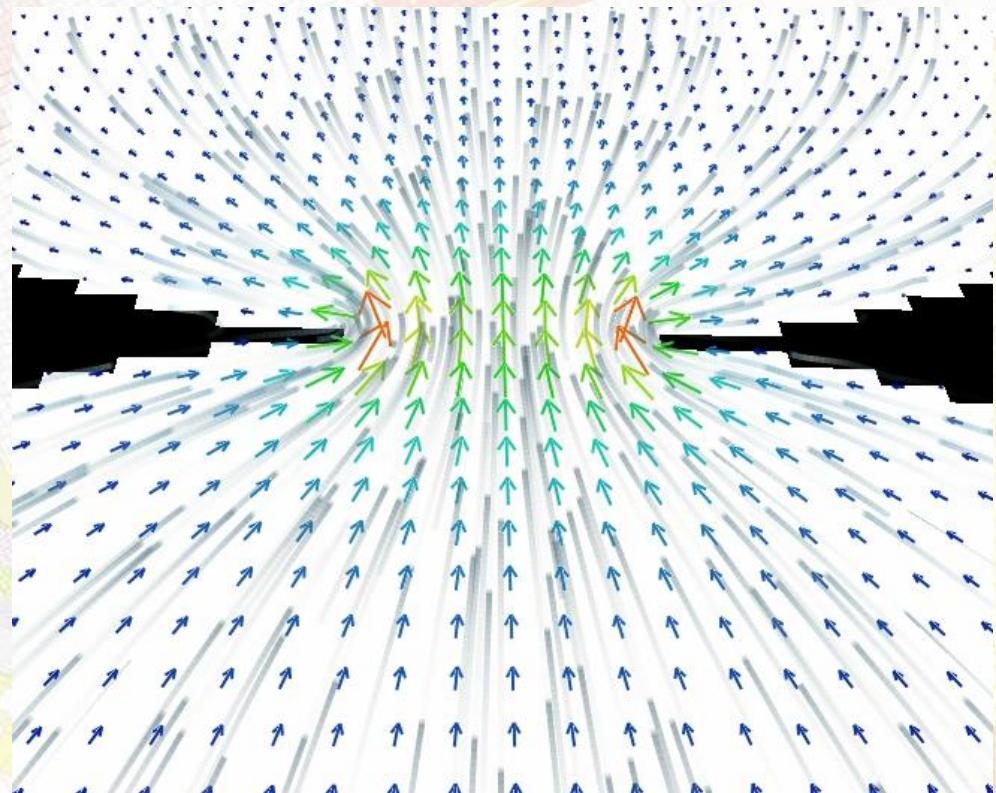
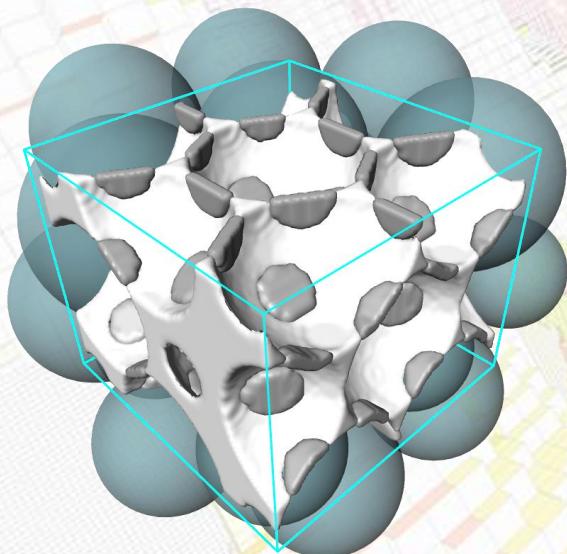
$$\begin{cases} \mu \vec{\nabla} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} - \vec{\nabla} P = 0 \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0 \end{cases}$$



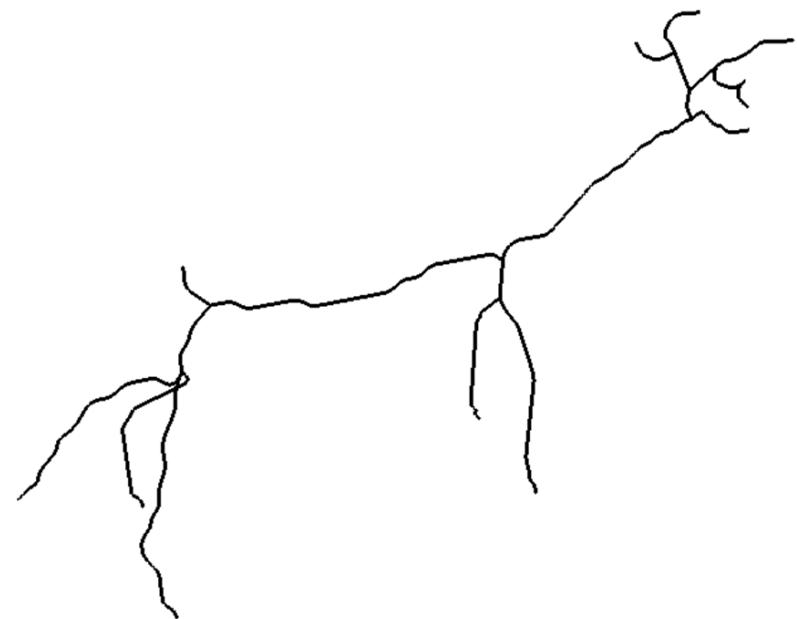
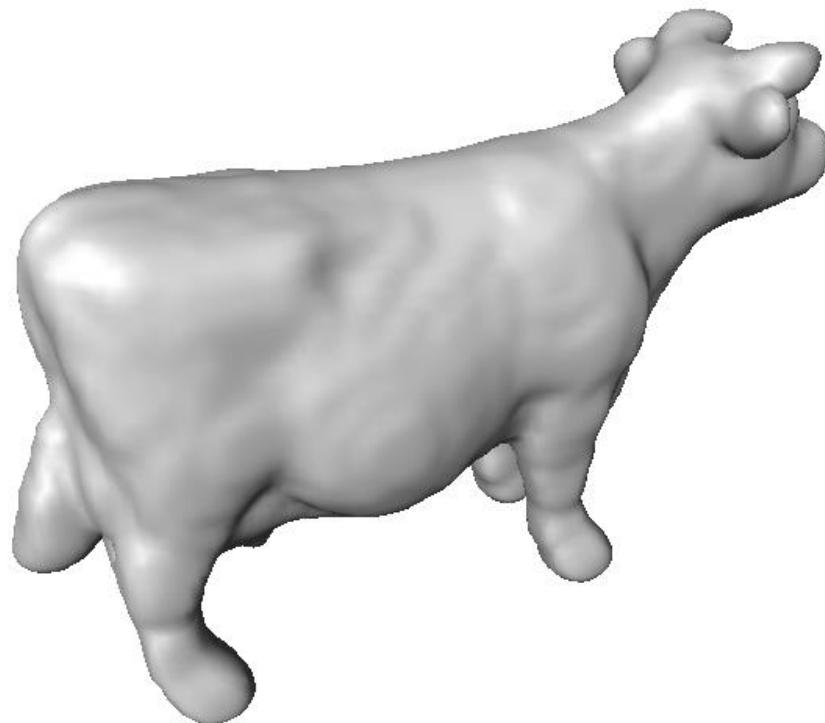
Pore network models

Classical definition: "part of the pore space bounded by the solid and planes erected where the hydraulic radius is minimal"

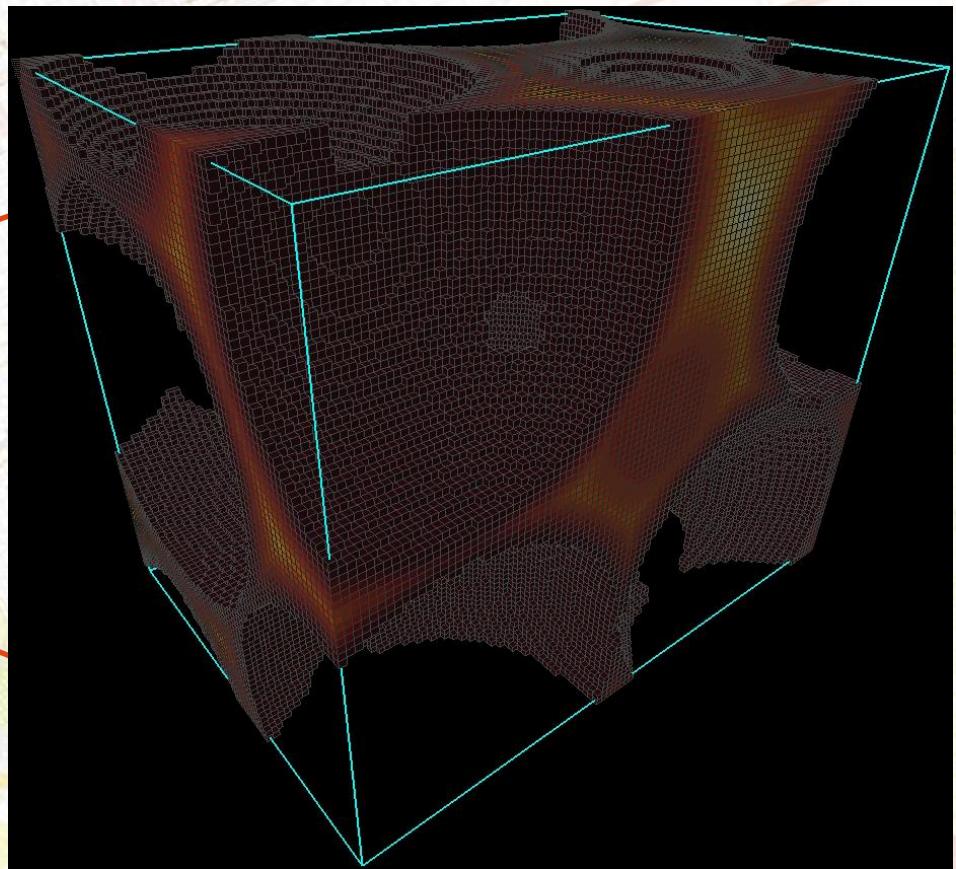
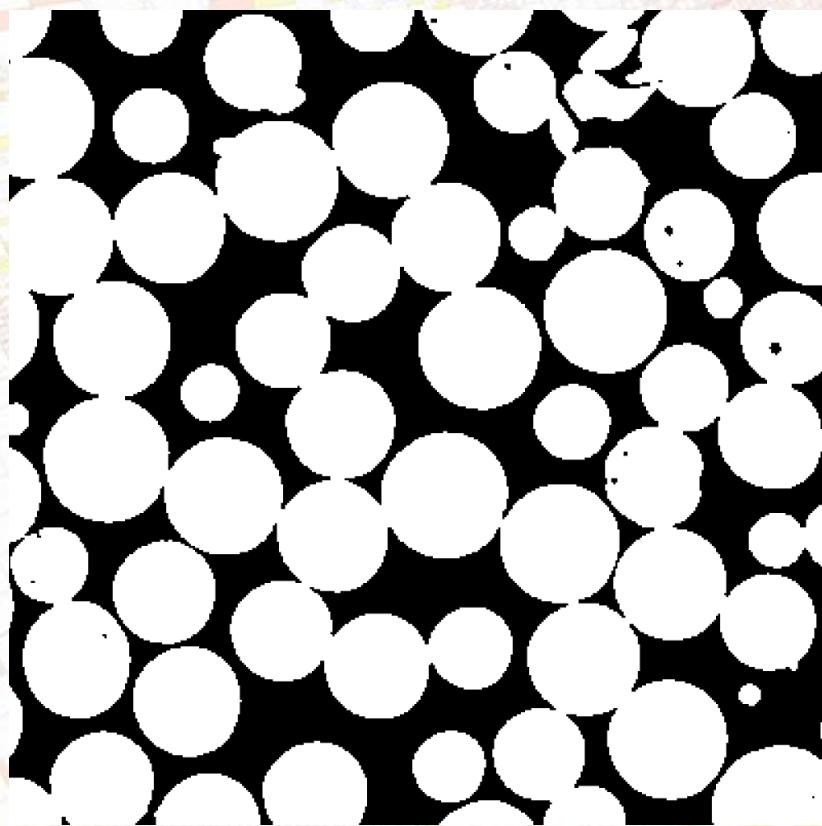
F.A. Dullien, *Porous Media: Fluid Transport and Pore Structure*, 1991



Pore decomposition - skeletonisation

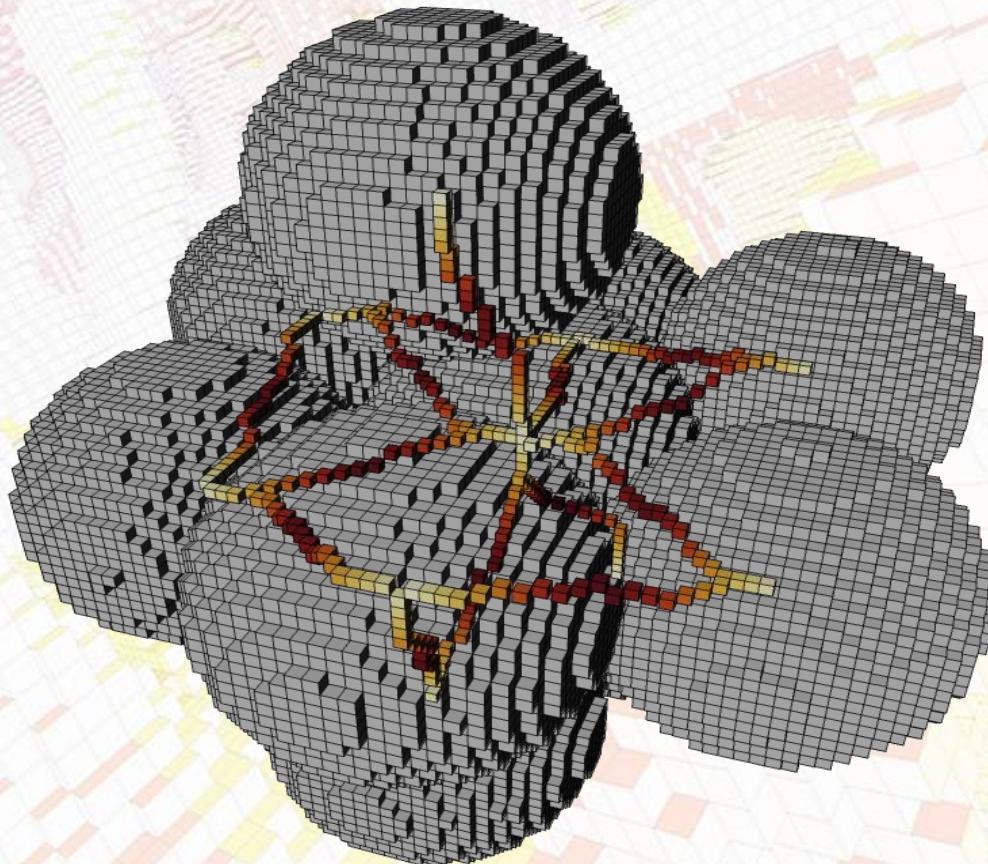


Distance-ordered homotopic thinning

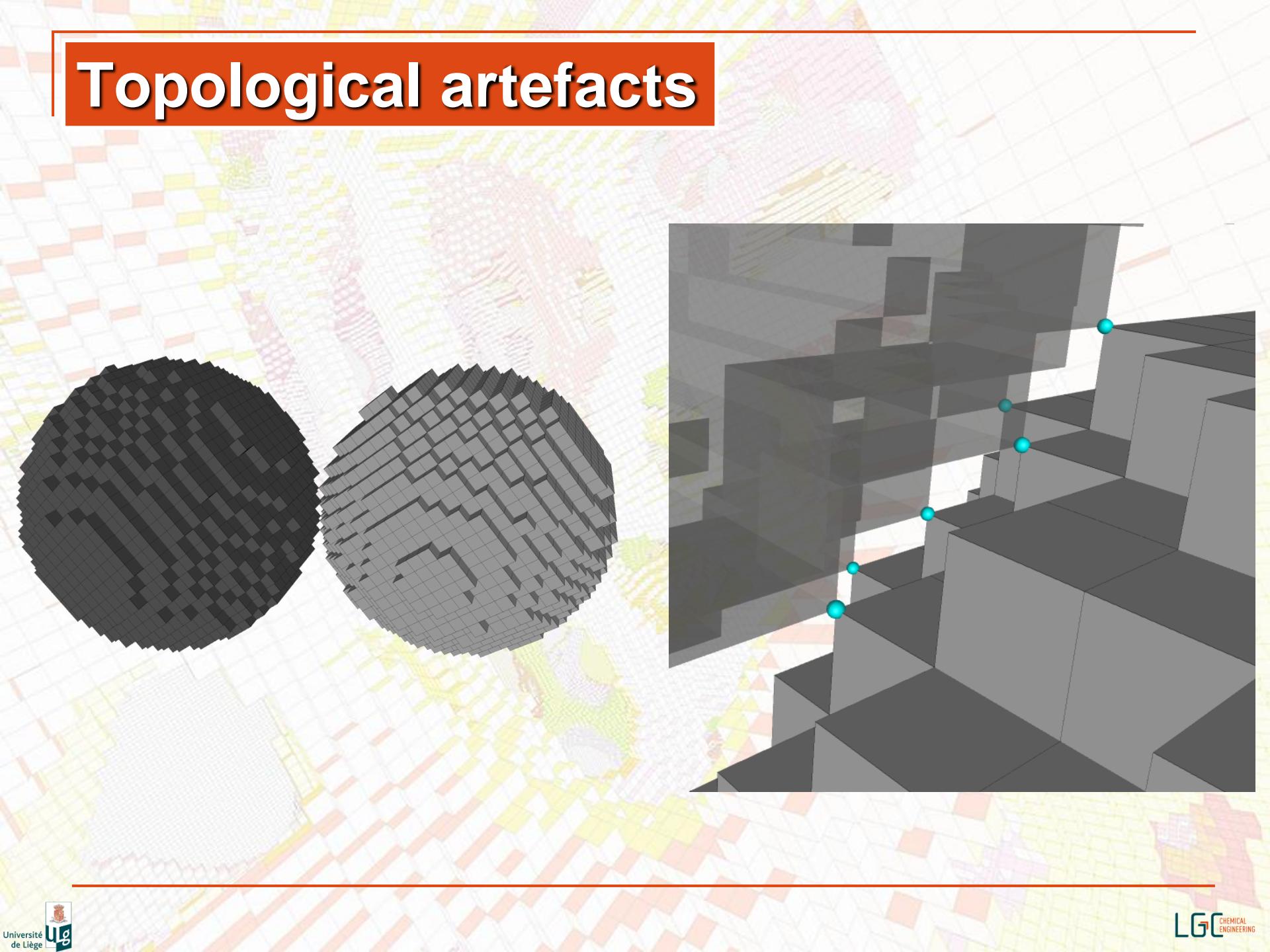


Before skeletonisation

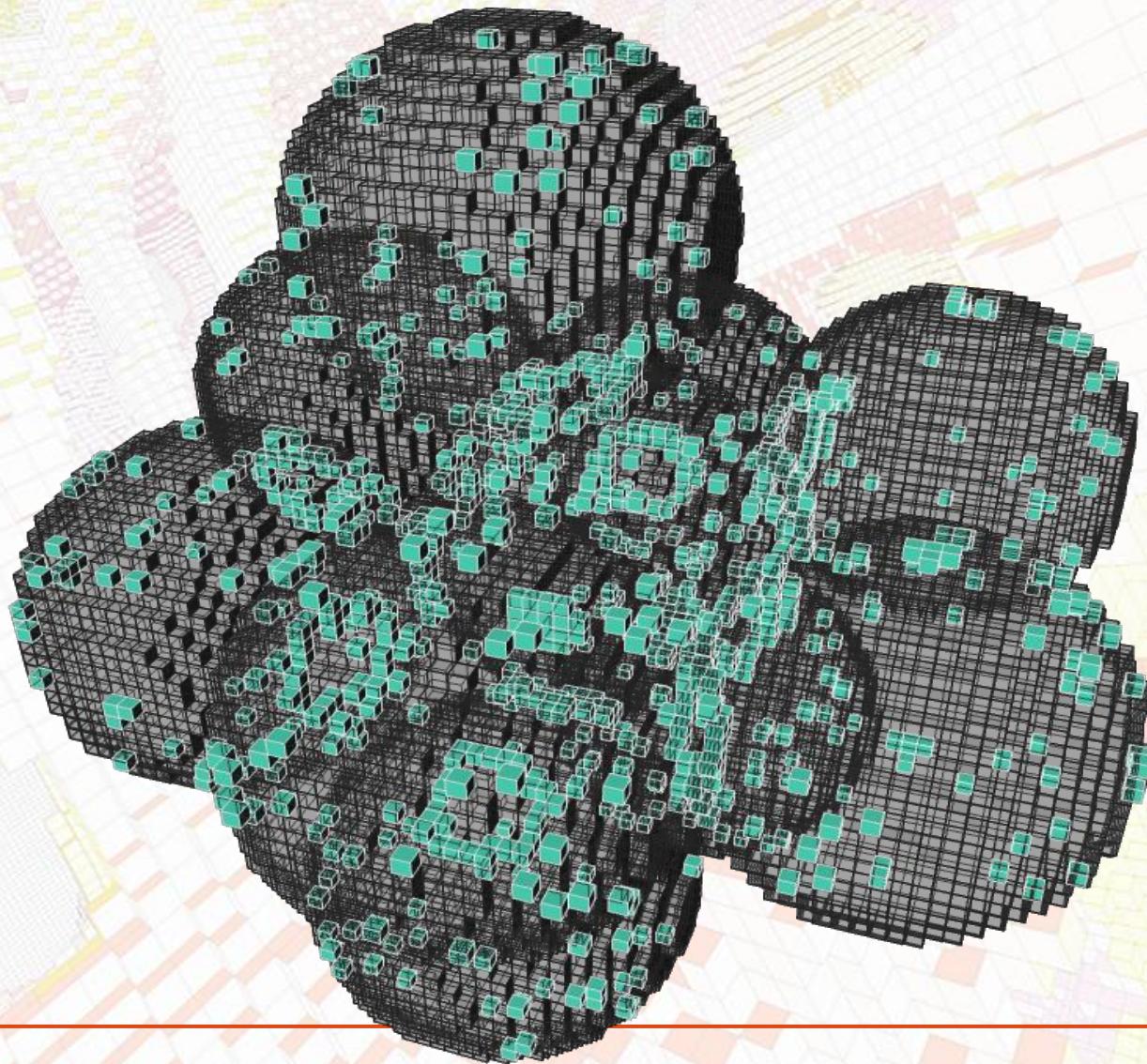
Inconvenience : sensitivity to small features (noise, misclassified pixels, digitisation, etc.)



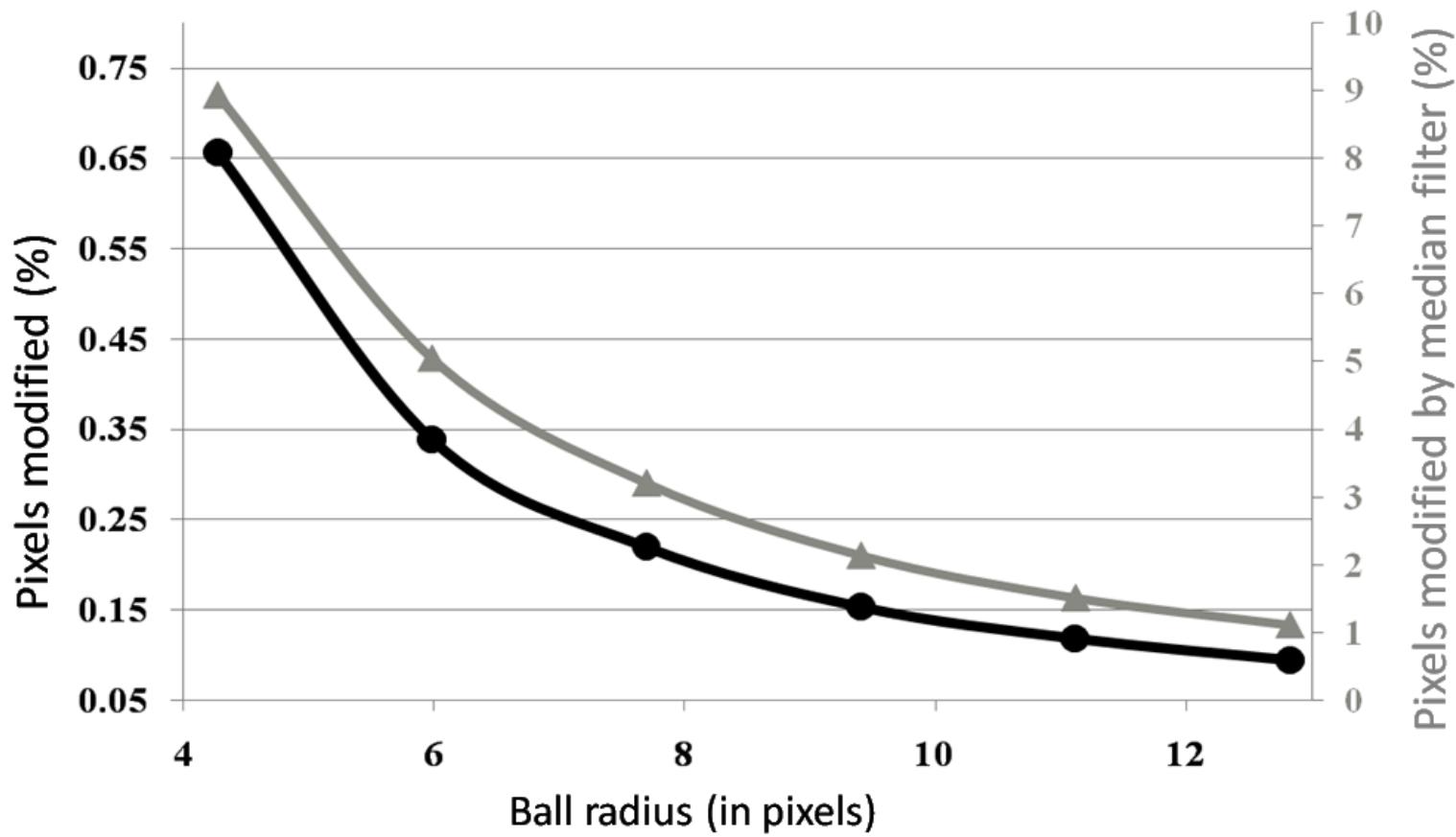
Topological artefacts



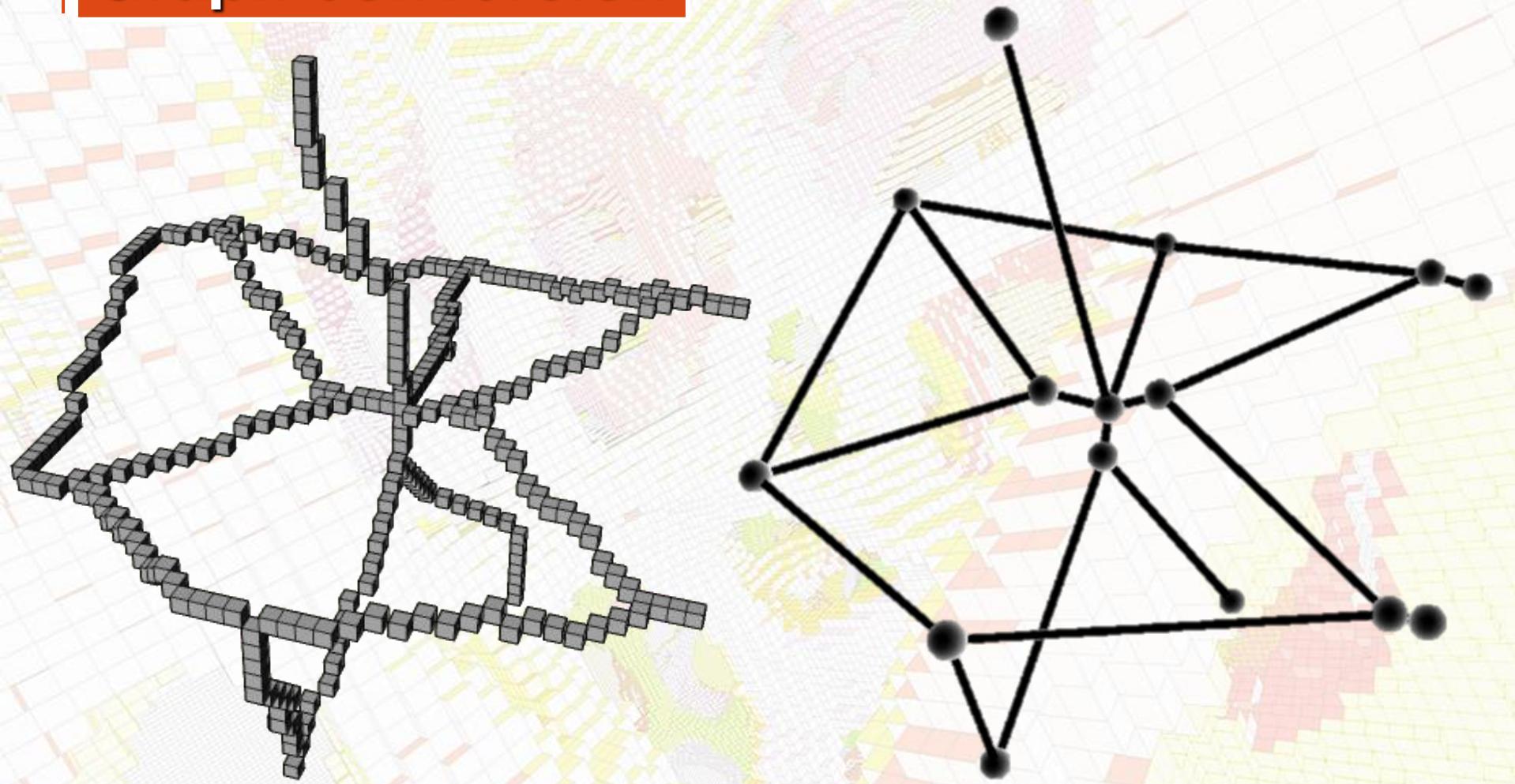
Filtering



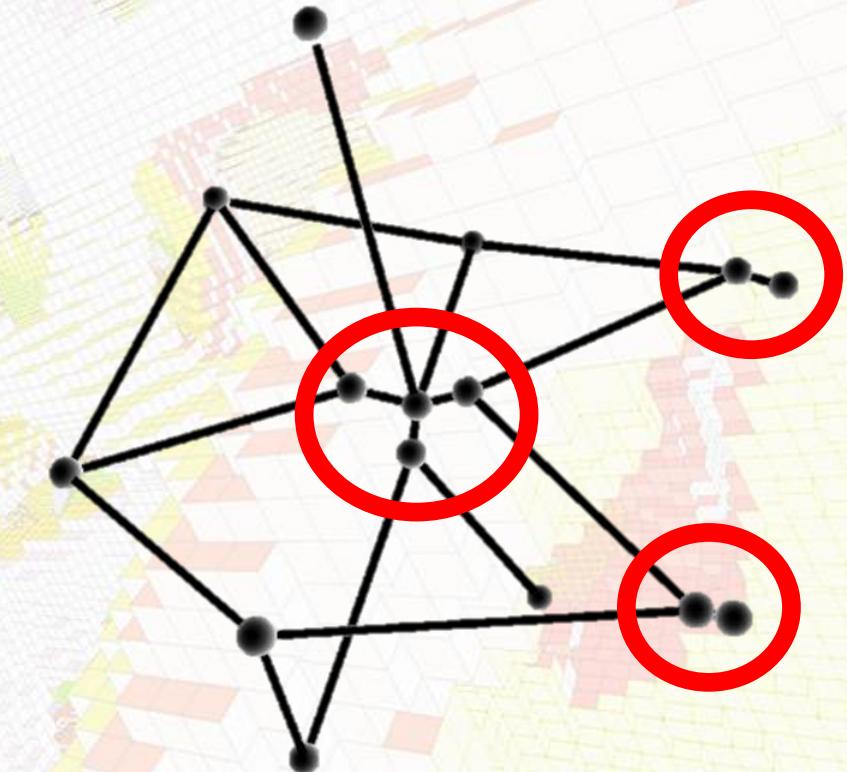
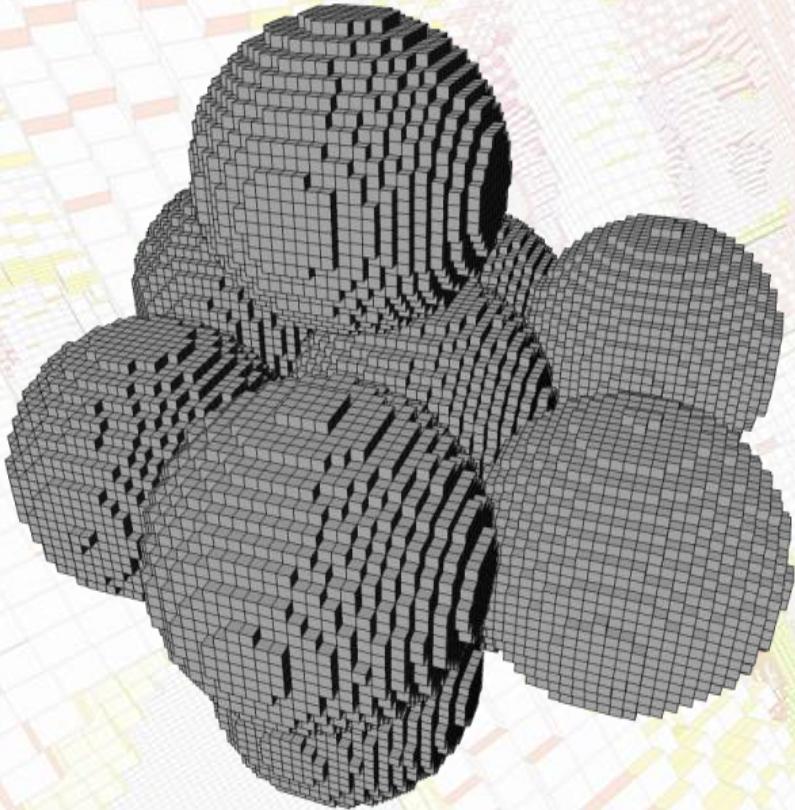
Filtering



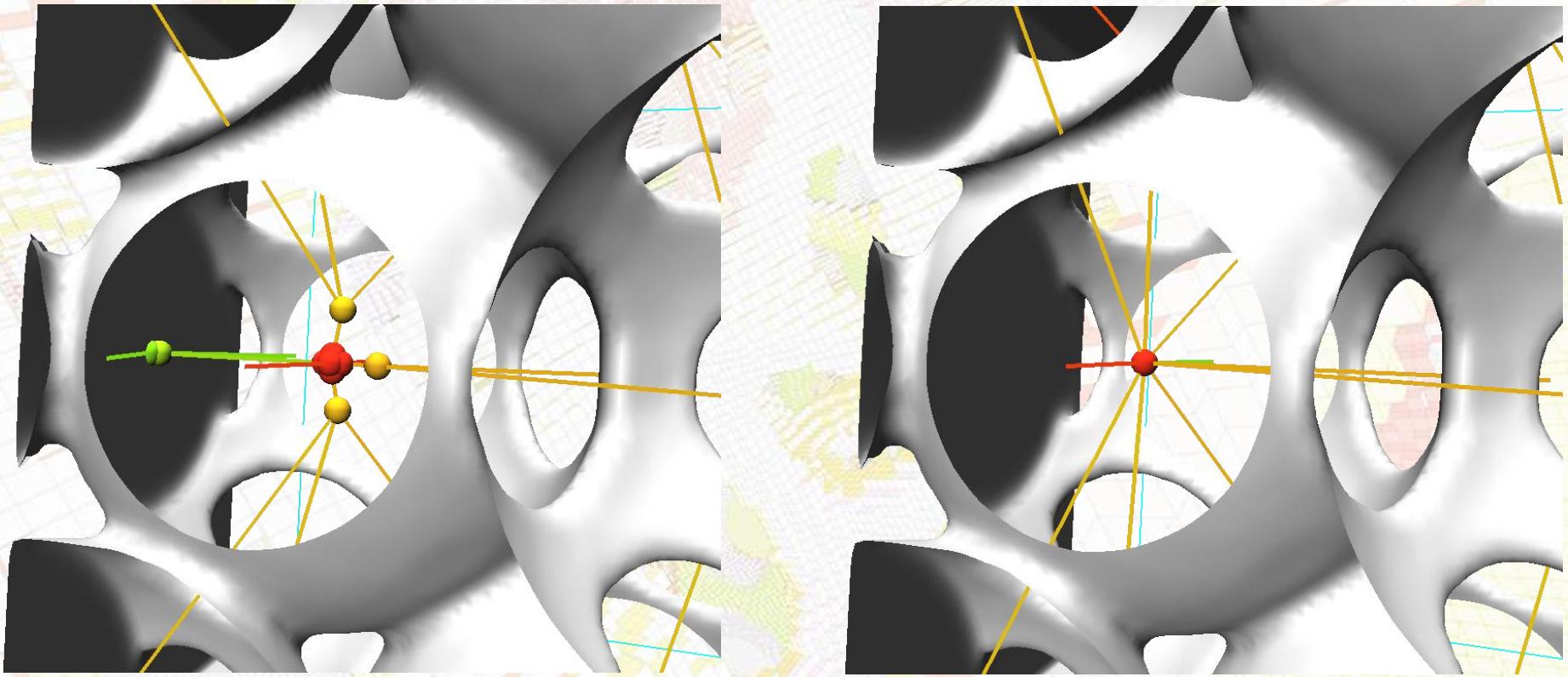
Graph conversion



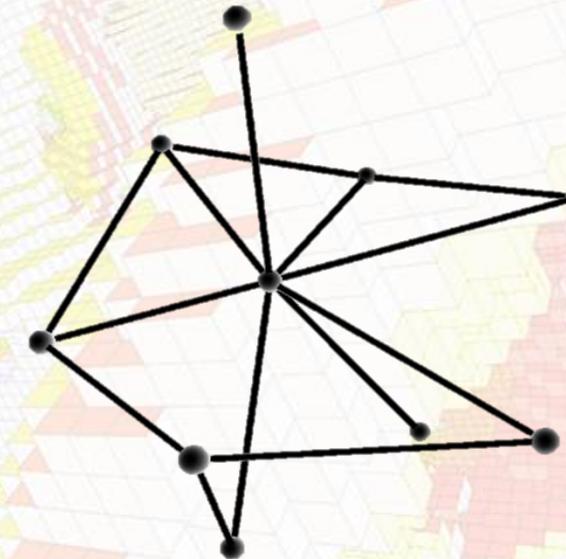
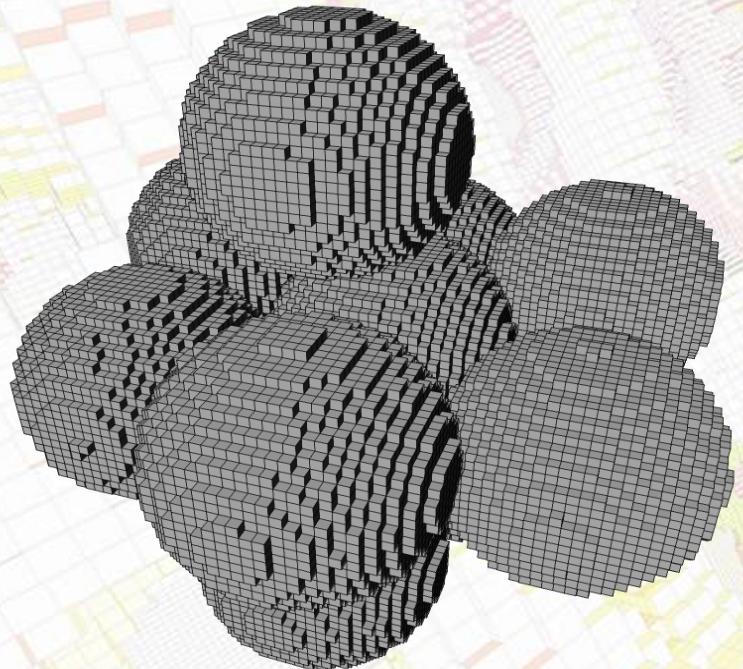
Graph post-processing



Graph post-processing

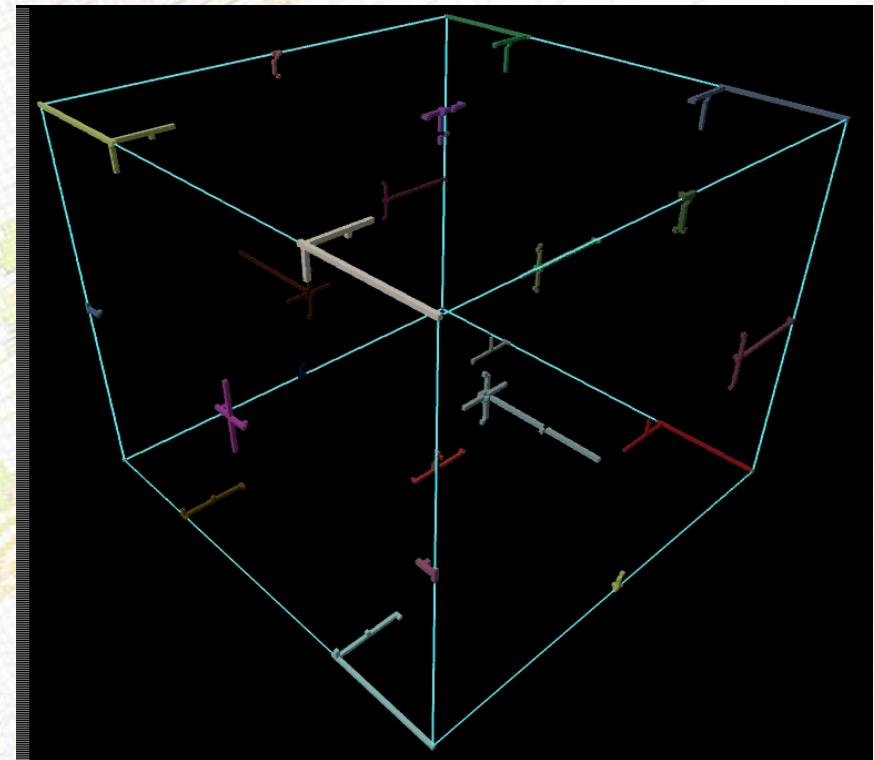
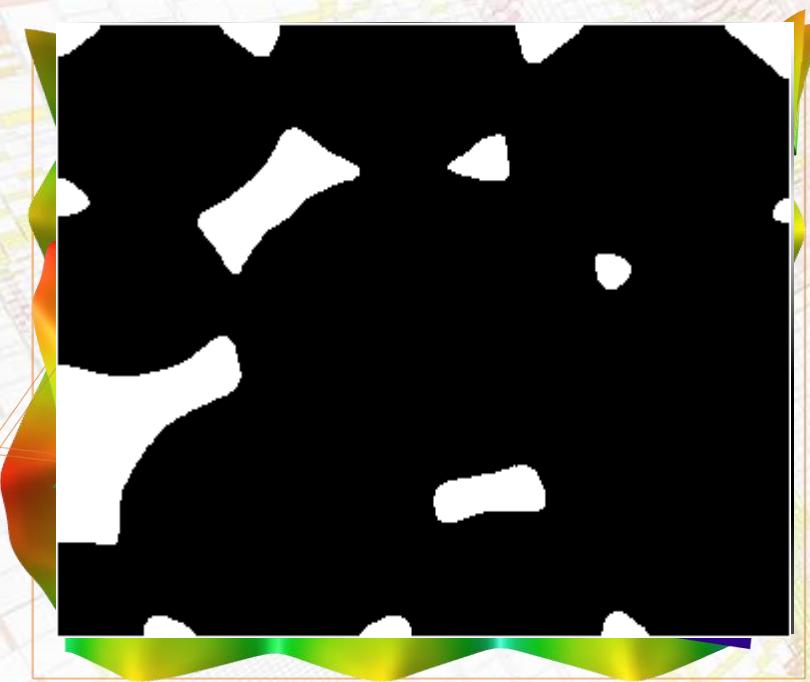


Graph post-processing

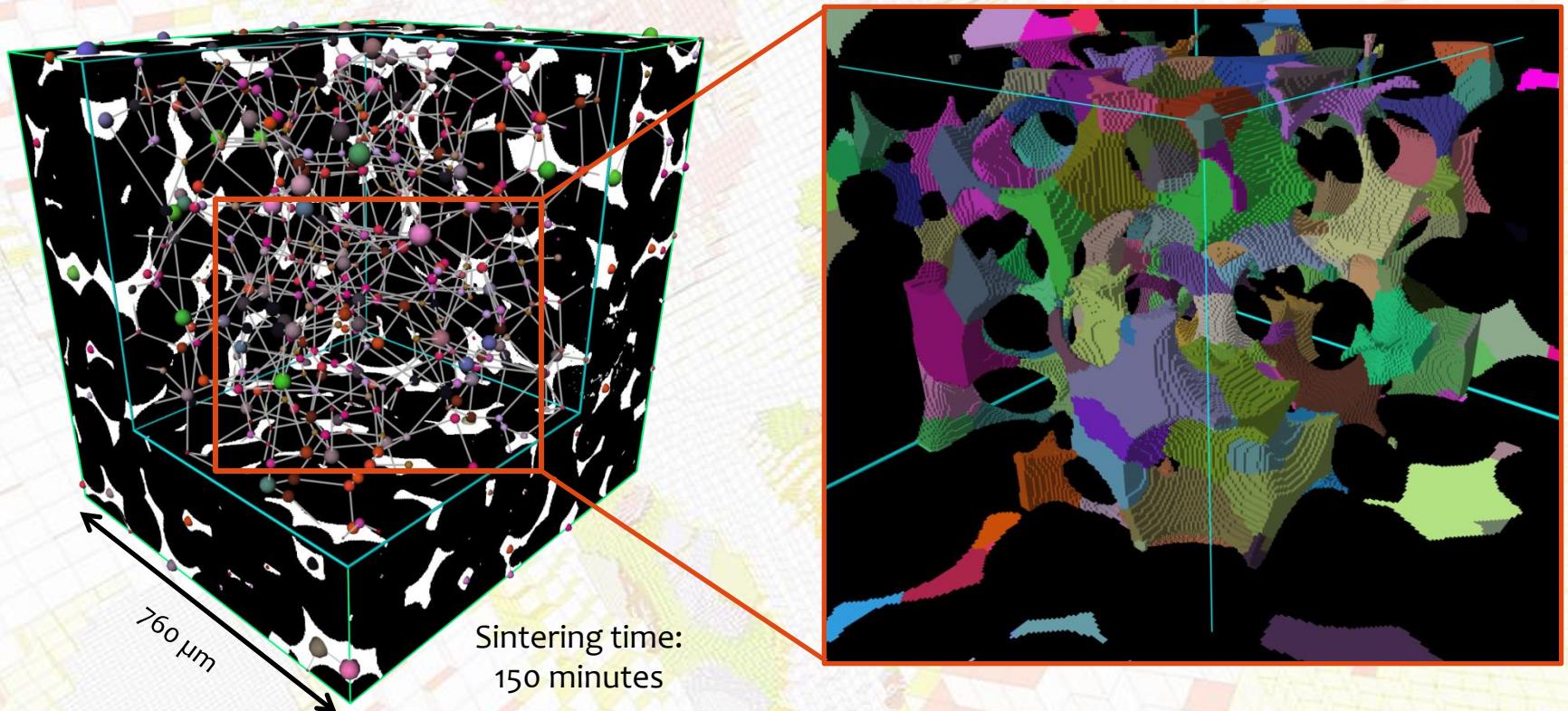


Pore delimitation

Region growth approach : the watershed



Resulting pore decomposition



Pore network model

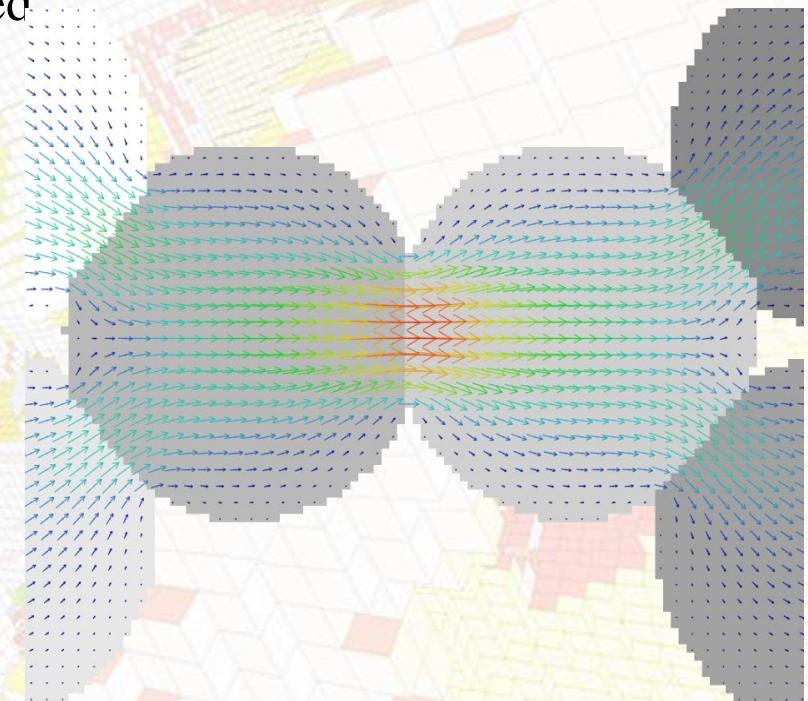
Pore-network model



Pore positioning graph

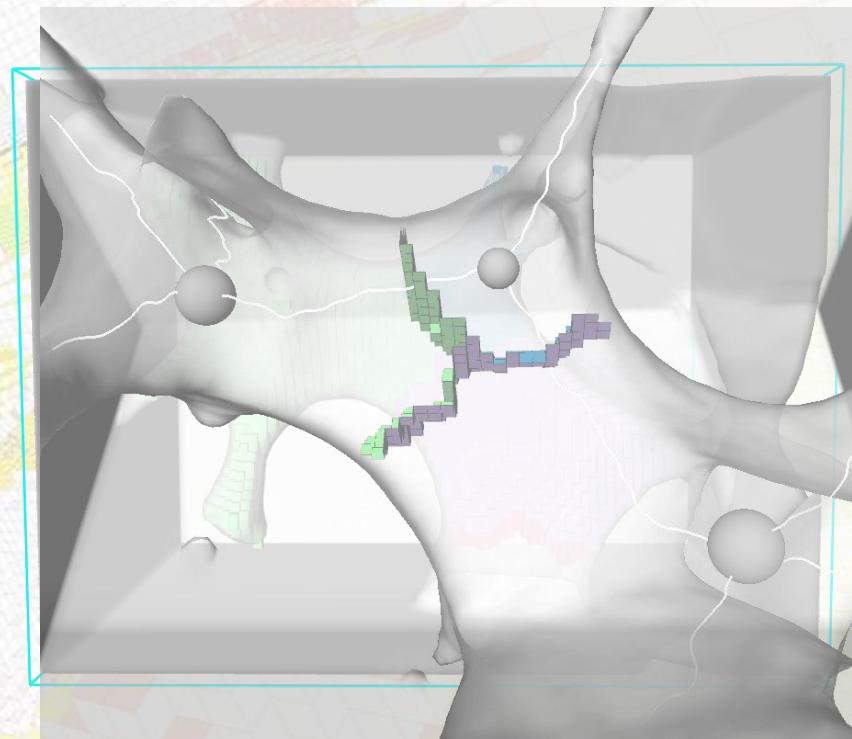
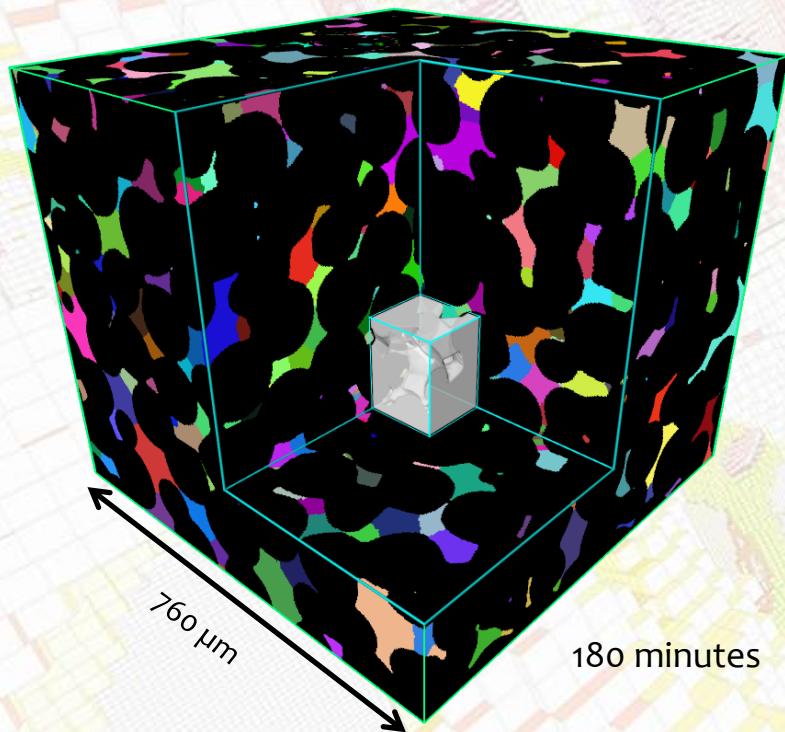
Assumption: Flow between two pores controlled
only by their separation

- ⇒ Pairwise pore connexions
- ⇒ Branch ↔ Throat

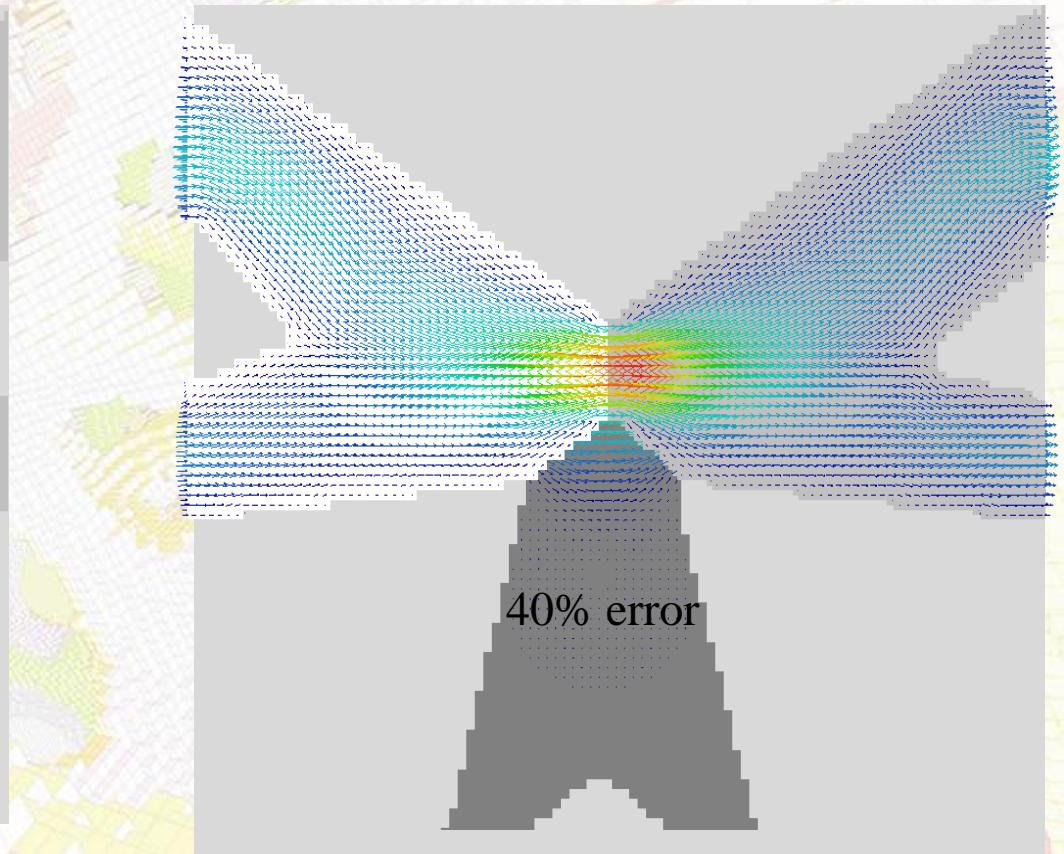


Pore network models

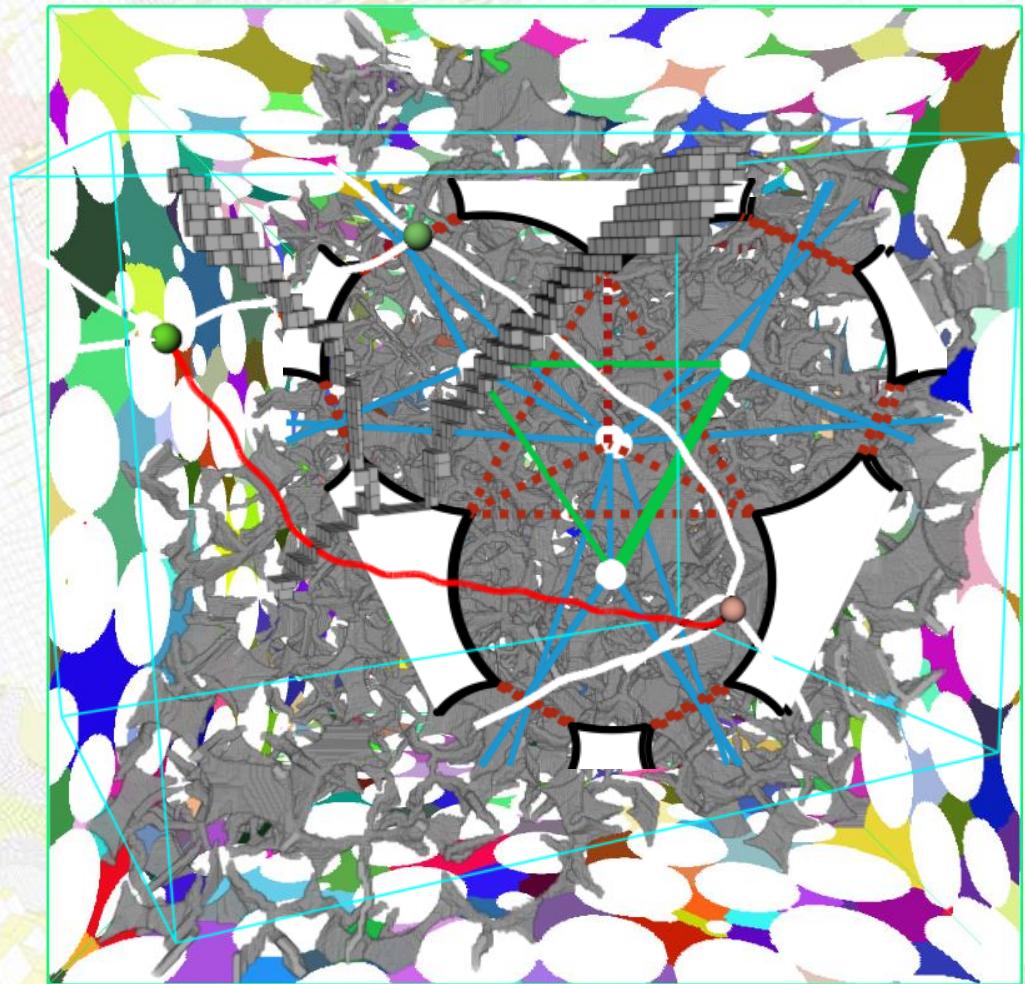
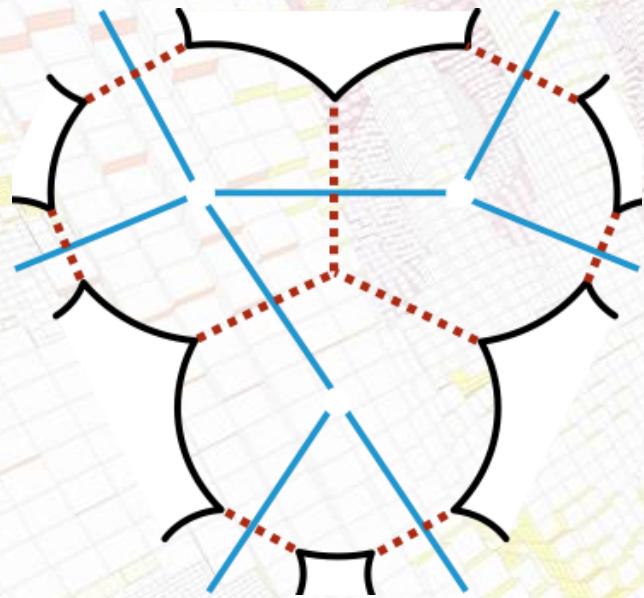
Existence of non-pairwise connexions



Multiple connexions

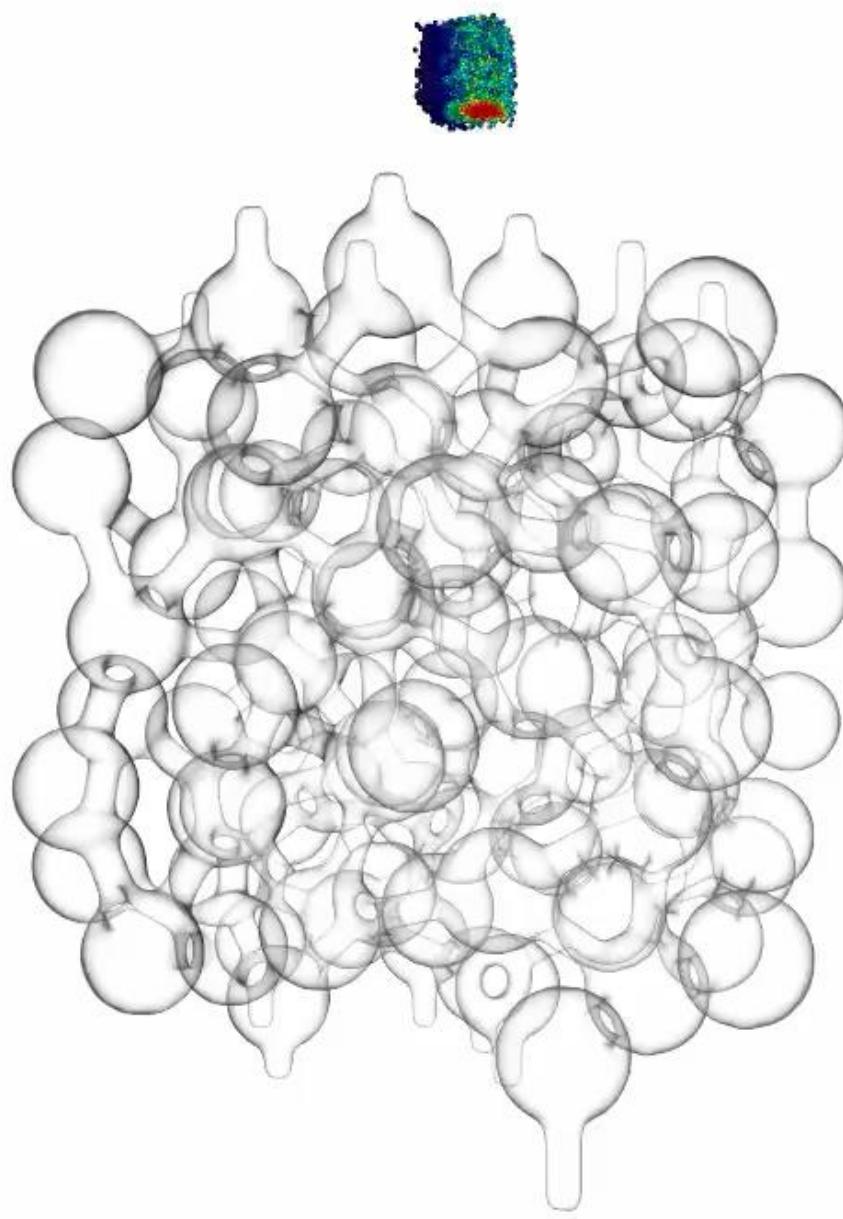


Multiple connexions



Conclusions

- Always the same basic problems (at first): segmentation, separation, labelling
- No method is universal
- Different material / acquisition / application → different methodology
- More work needed for fast and robust analysis tools





Kernel segmentation : why not a watershed ?

