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Micro-CT Scanning + 3D Image Analysis for Porosity Studies of Historic Bricks and Archaeological Ceramics

Chandra L. Reedy

Center for Historic Architecture and Design



**Joseph R. Biden, Jr. School of
Public Policy & Administration**

- **Why study porosity in these materials?**
- **Issues in micro-CT scanning of historic bricks and archaeological ceramics**
- **Choices made for the image analysis protocols**
- **Additional issues with ceramic sherds and other remaining problems**



Why study porosity in historic bricks and archaeological ceramics?





Why study porosity in historic bricks and archaeological ceramics?



Why study porosity in historic bricks and archaeological ceramics?



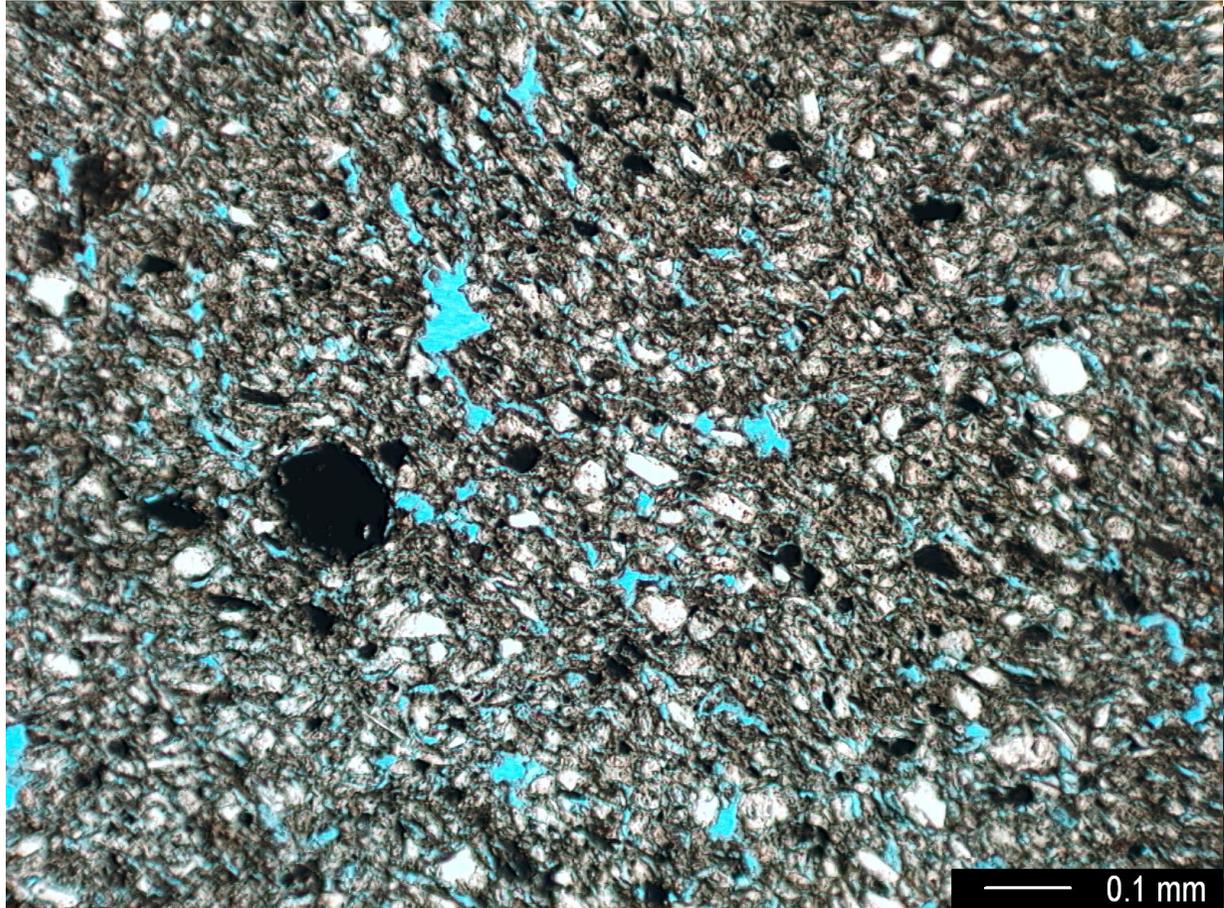
Why study porosity in historic bricks and archaeological ceramics?



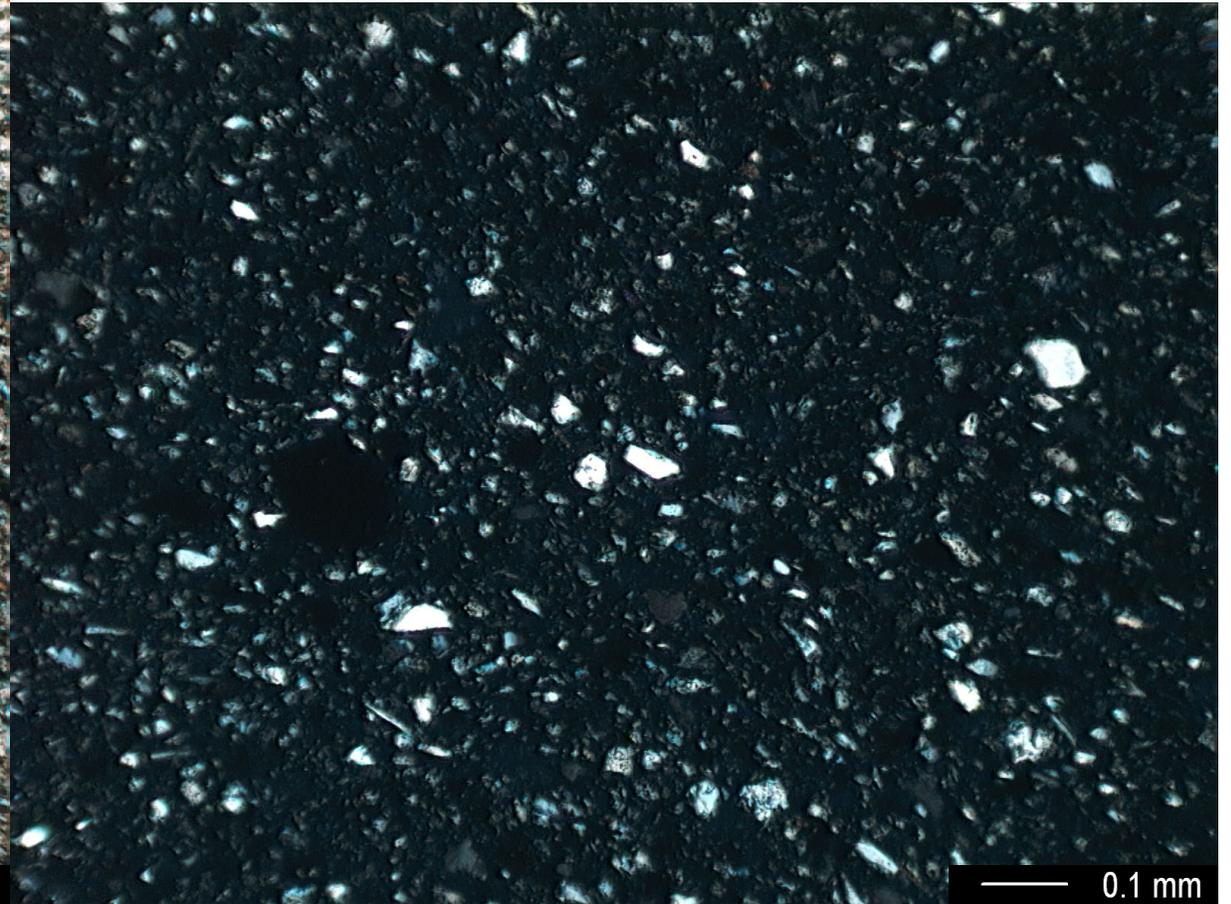
Why study porosity in historic bricks and archaeological ceramics?



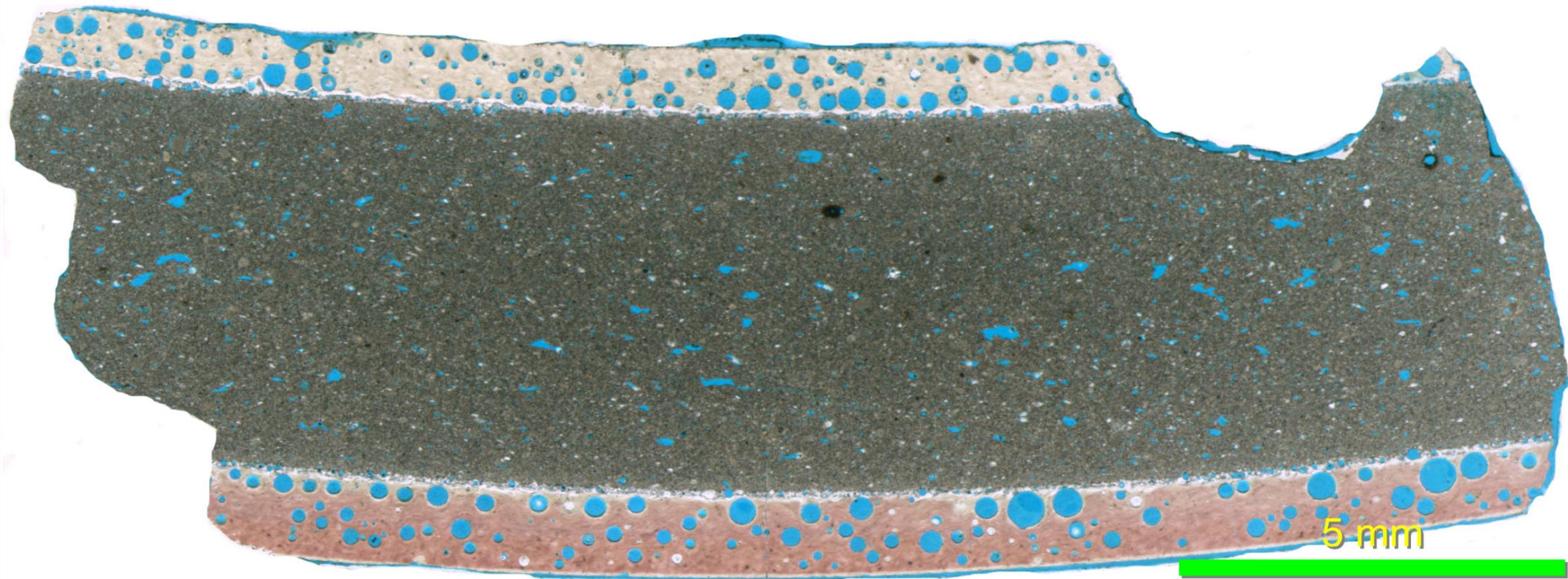
Thin-section Petrography (Chinese black tile)



Plane polarized light

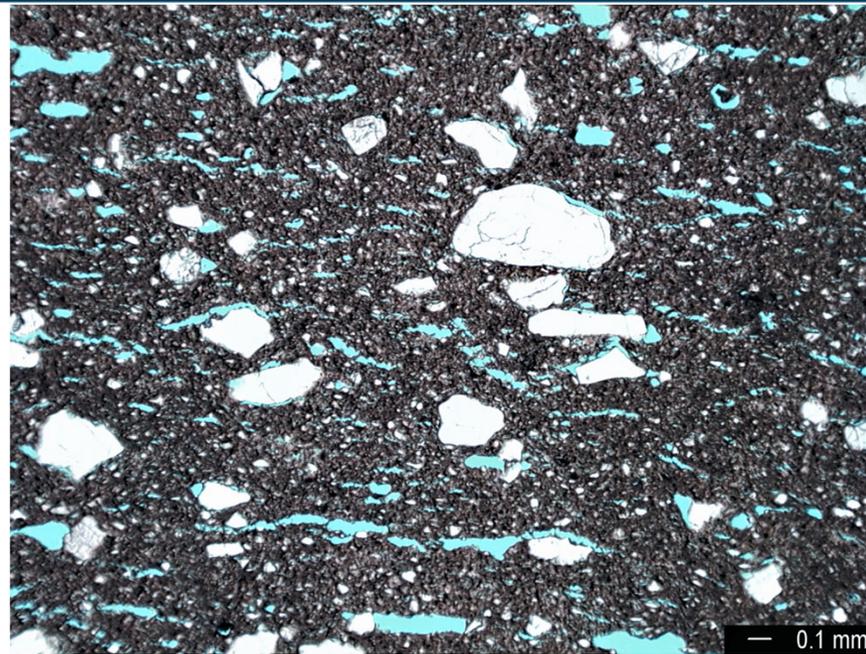


Crossed polarized light

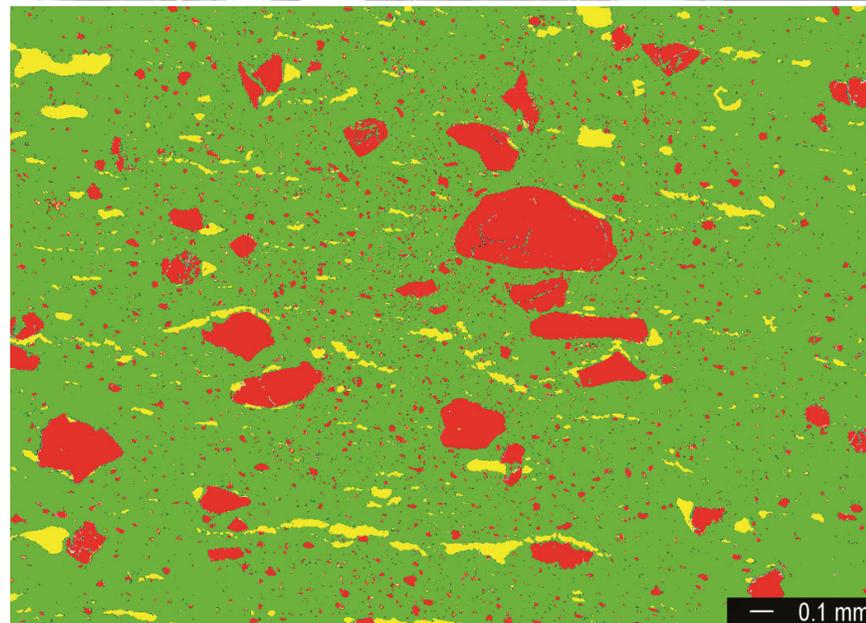


5 mm

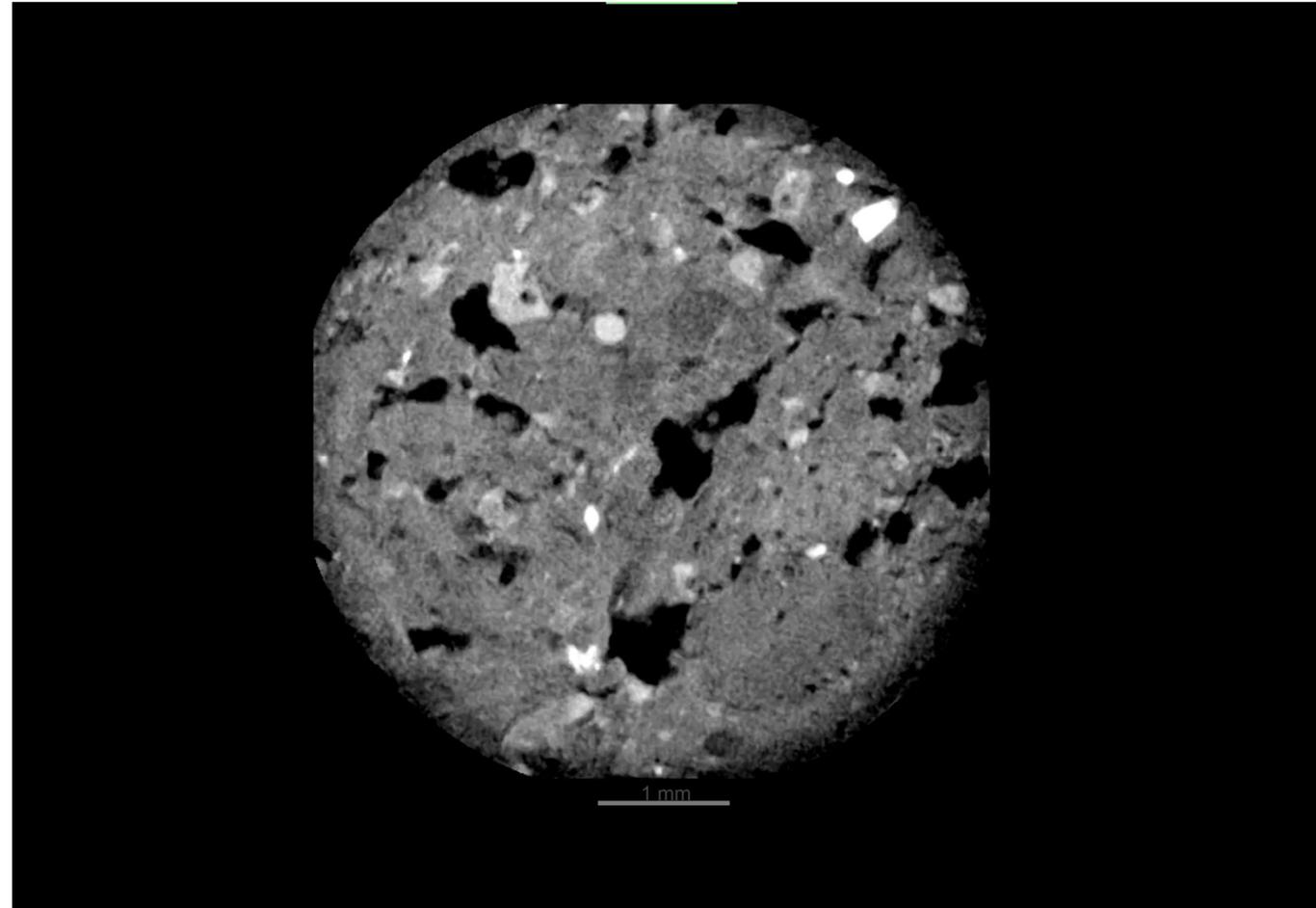
**German stoneware
ceramic,
thin section with 2D
image analysis**



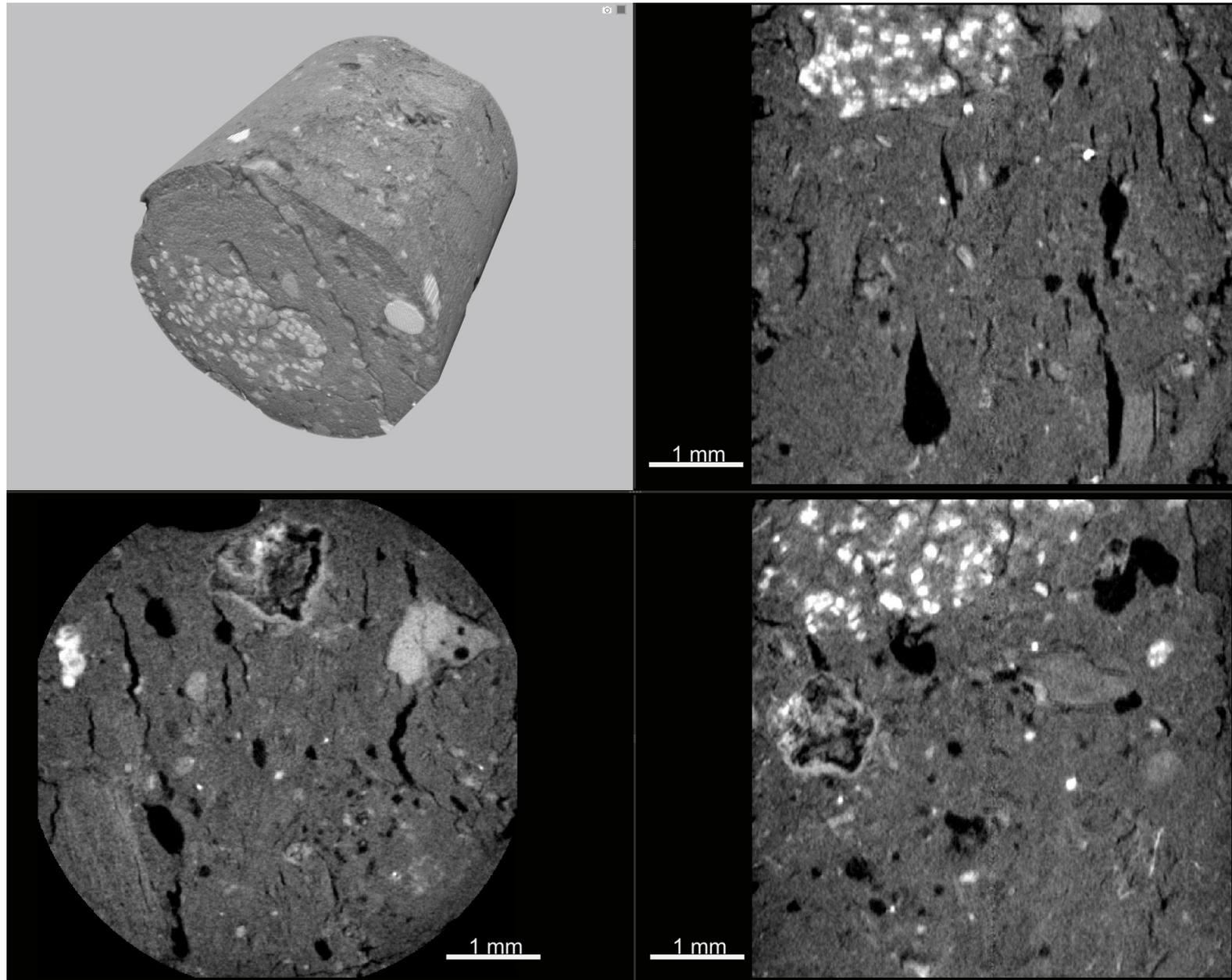
Sand 13% (red)
Pores 4% (yellow)
Clay 83% (green)

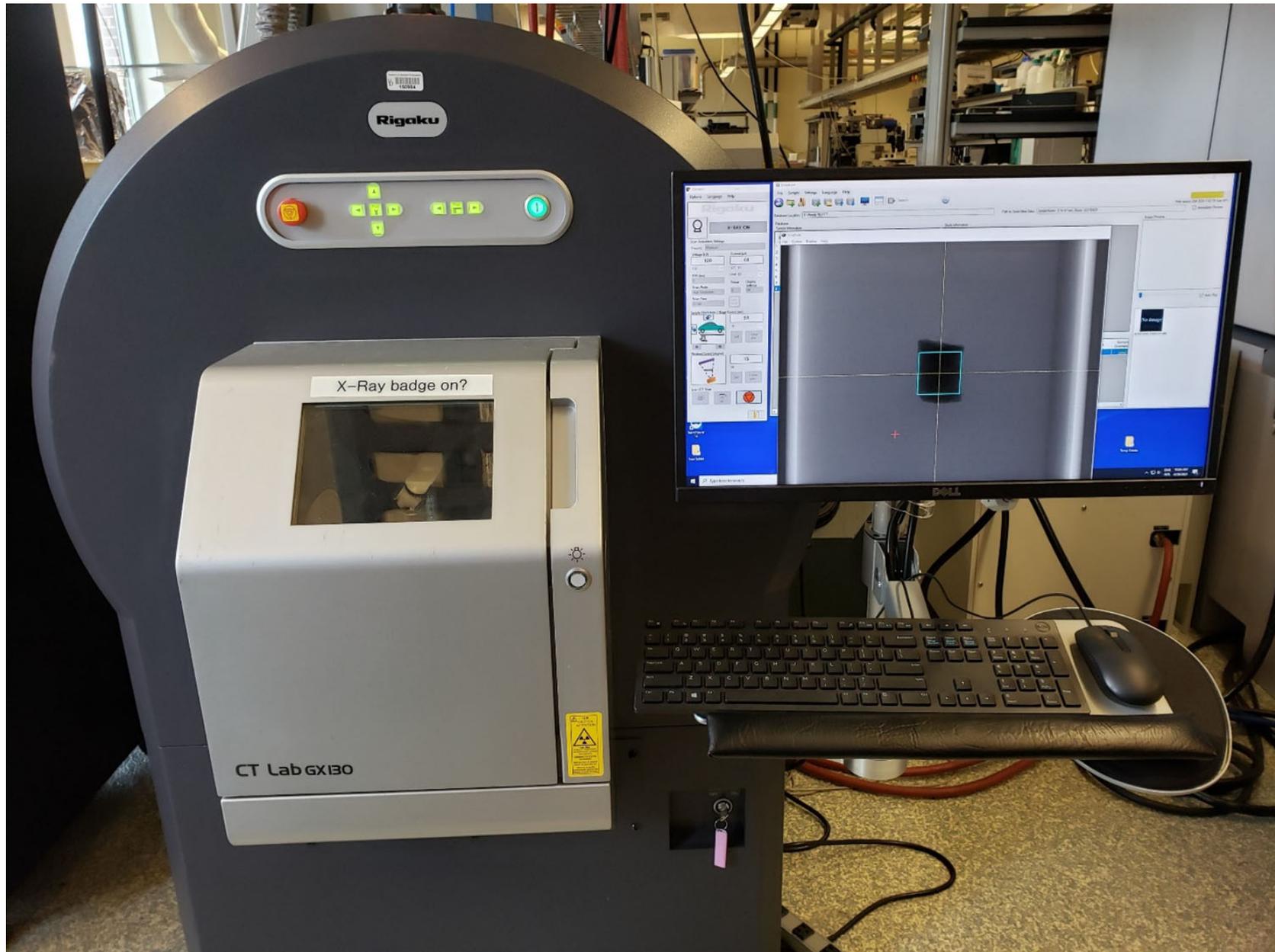


**Micro-CT scan
with 512 slices
through a brick**

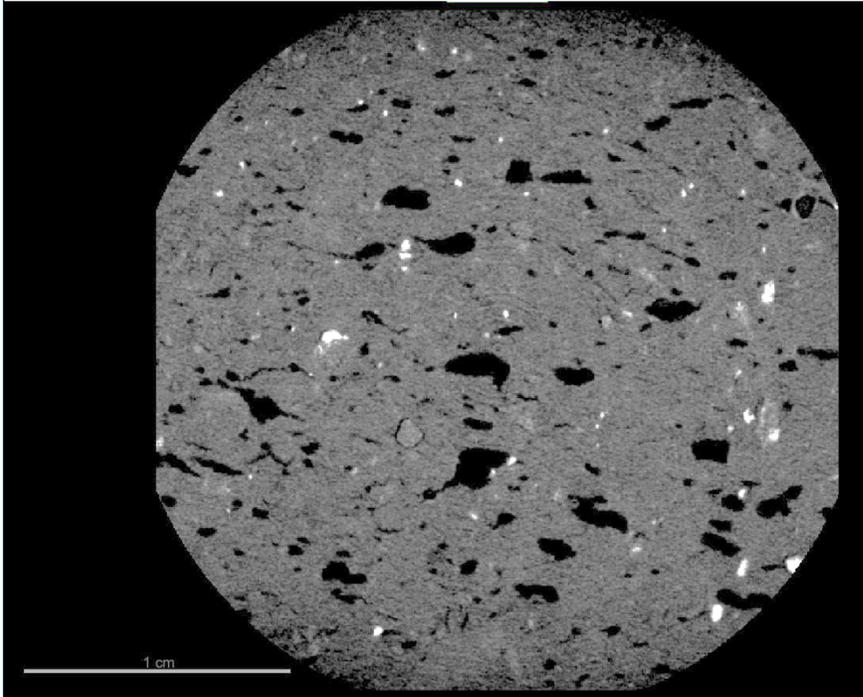


Micro-CT scan of
a brick sample,
5x5 mm FOV



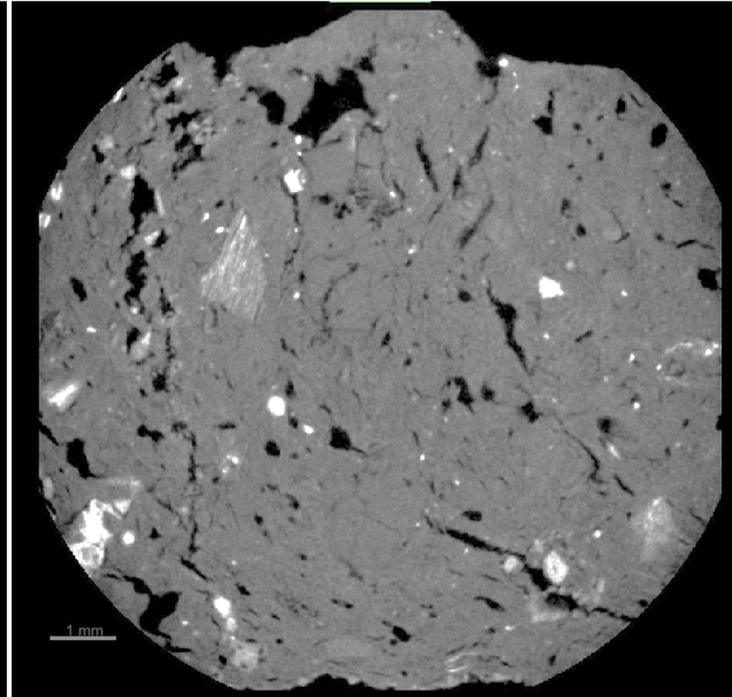


25 x 25 mm FOV
57-minute scan



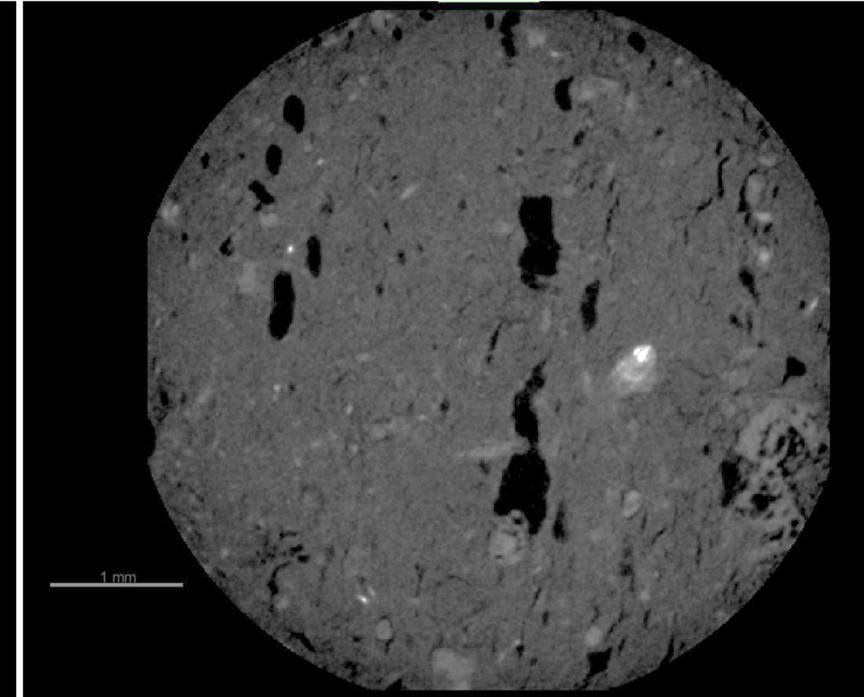
Spatial resolution = 50 μm

10 x 10 mm FOV
57-minute scan



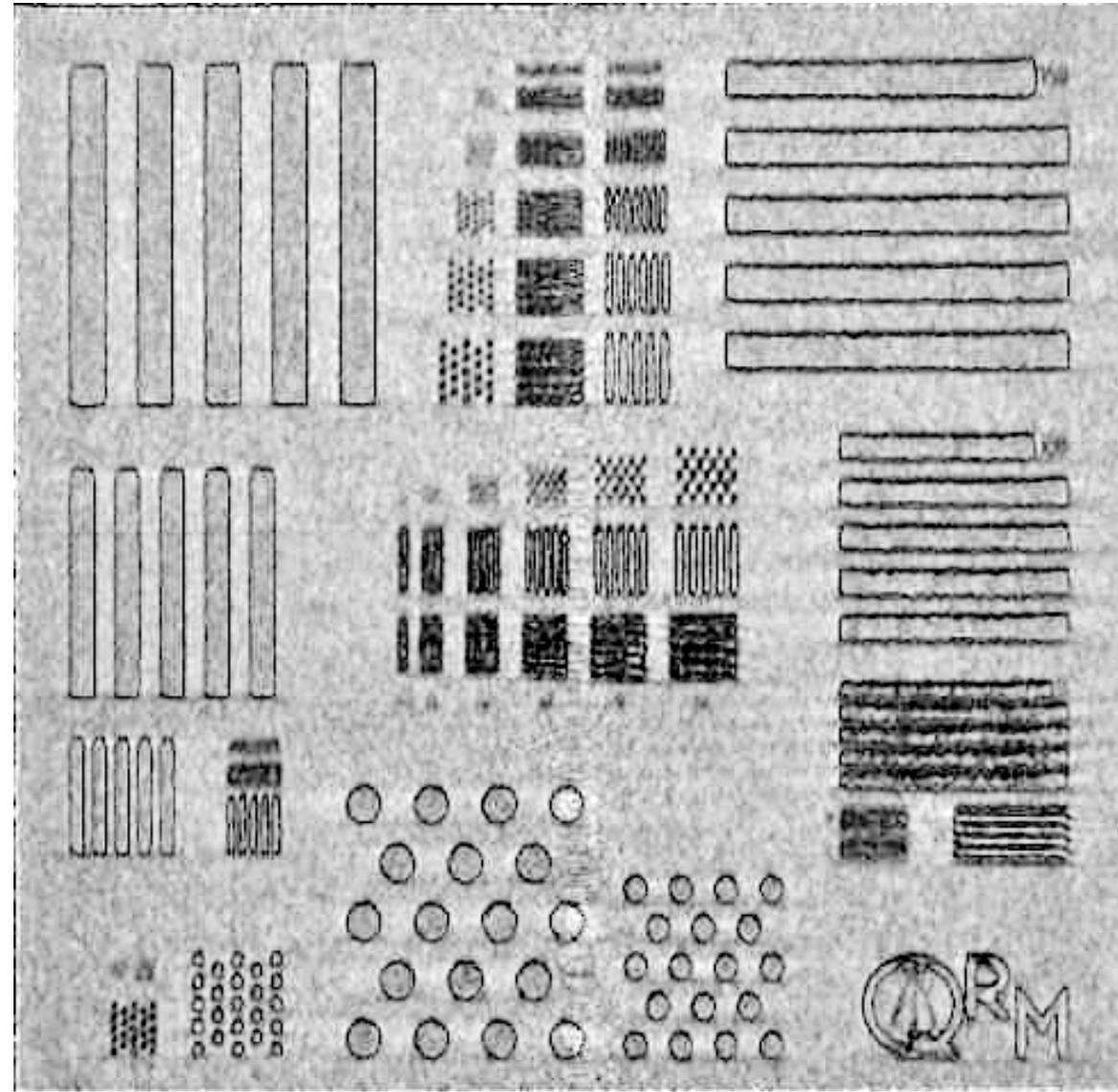
Spatial resolution = 20 μm

5 x 5 mm FOV
57-minute scan

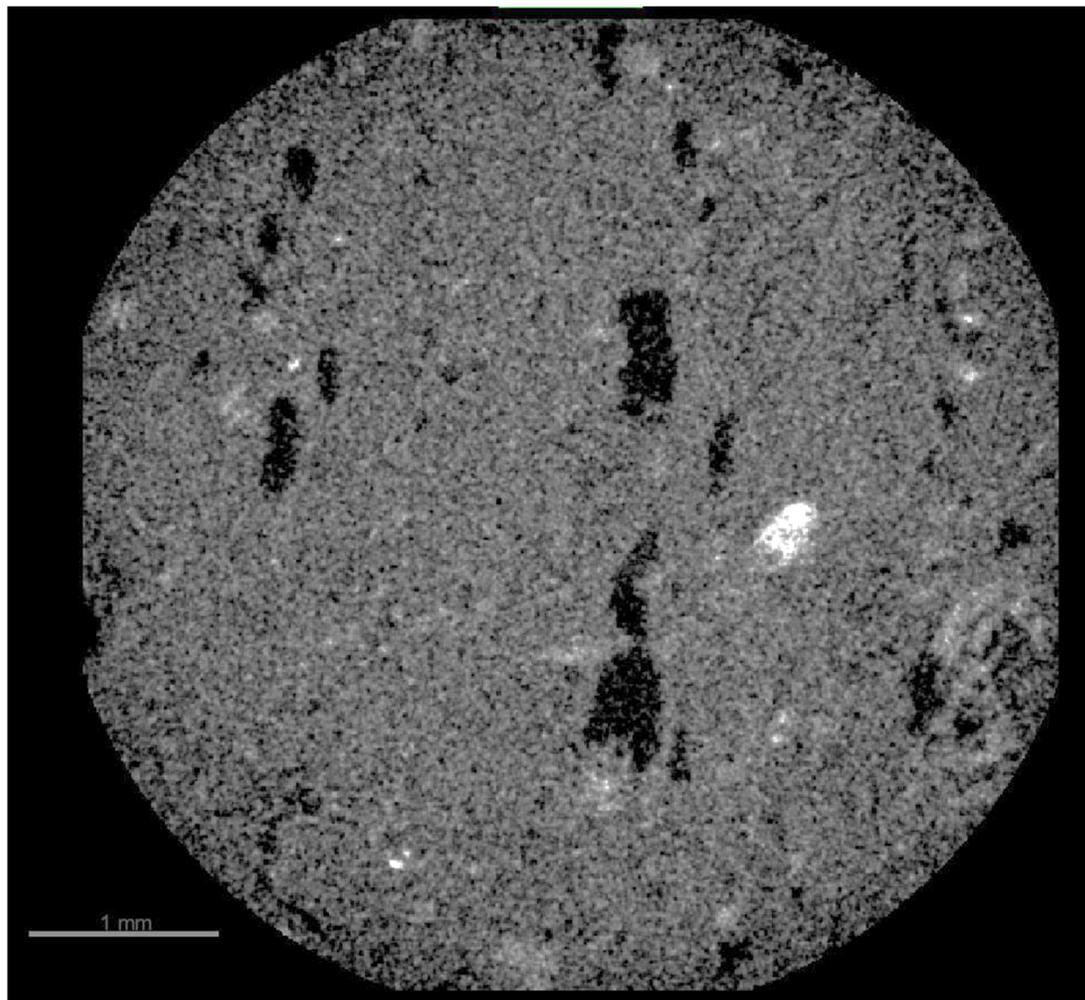


Spatial resolution = 10 μm

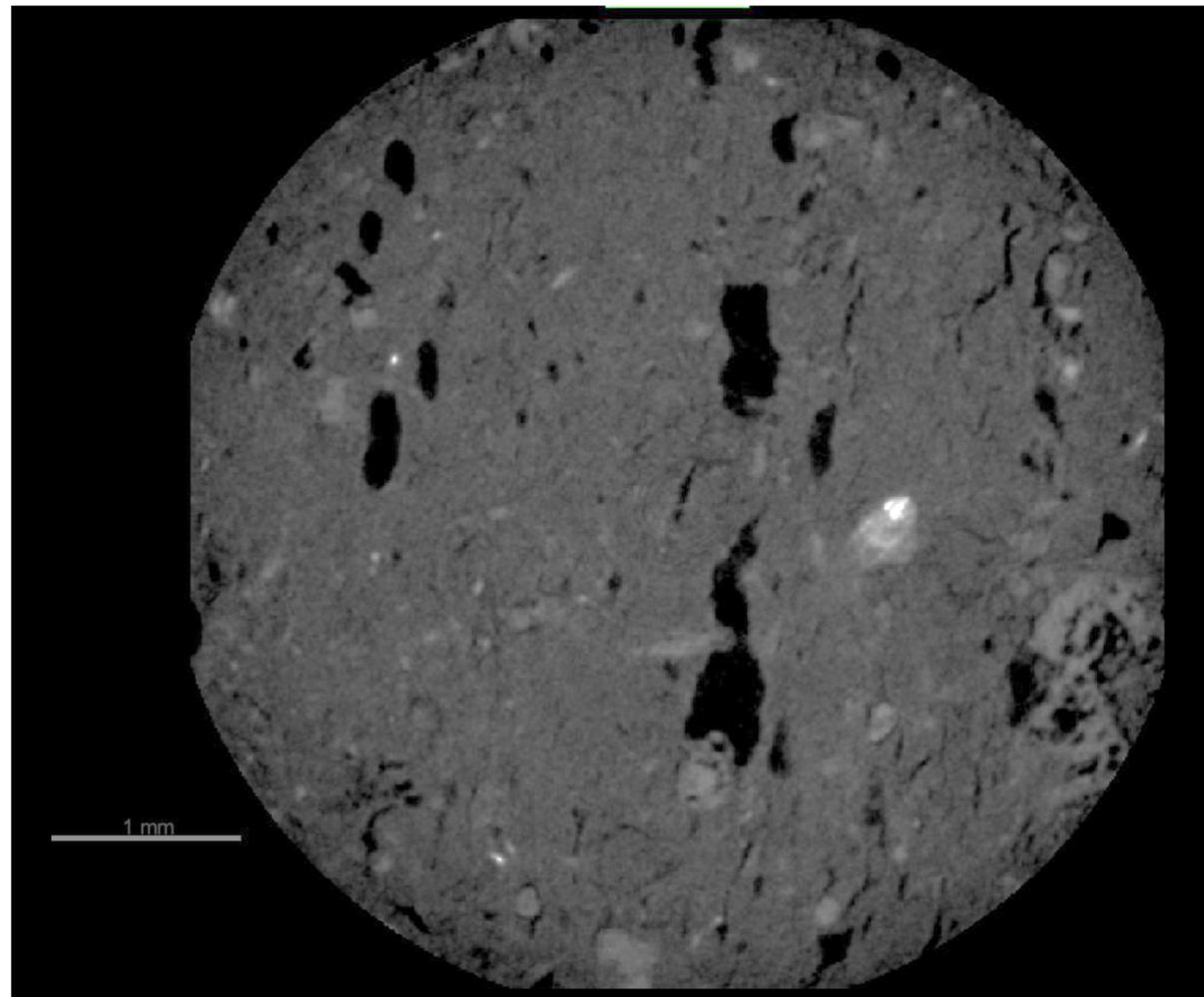
QRM micro-CT
bar pattern chip
phantom, scanned
under same
conditions as
samples



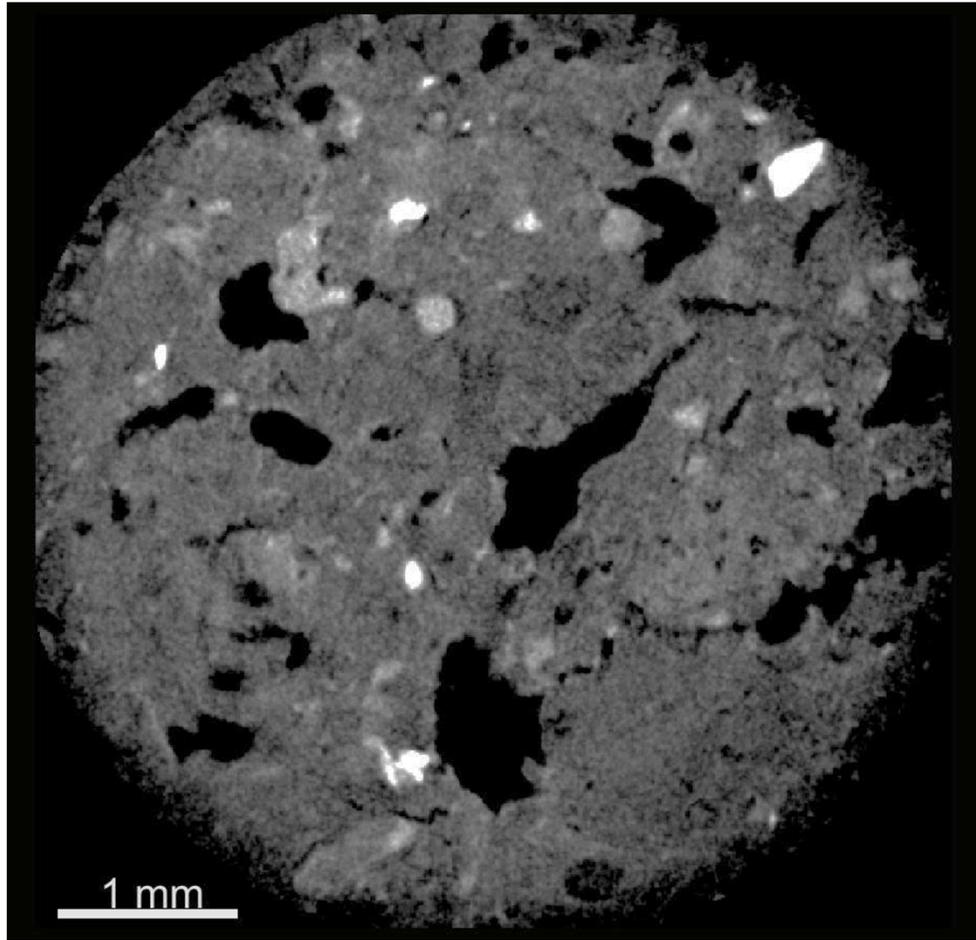
5 x 5 mm FOV, 4-minute scan



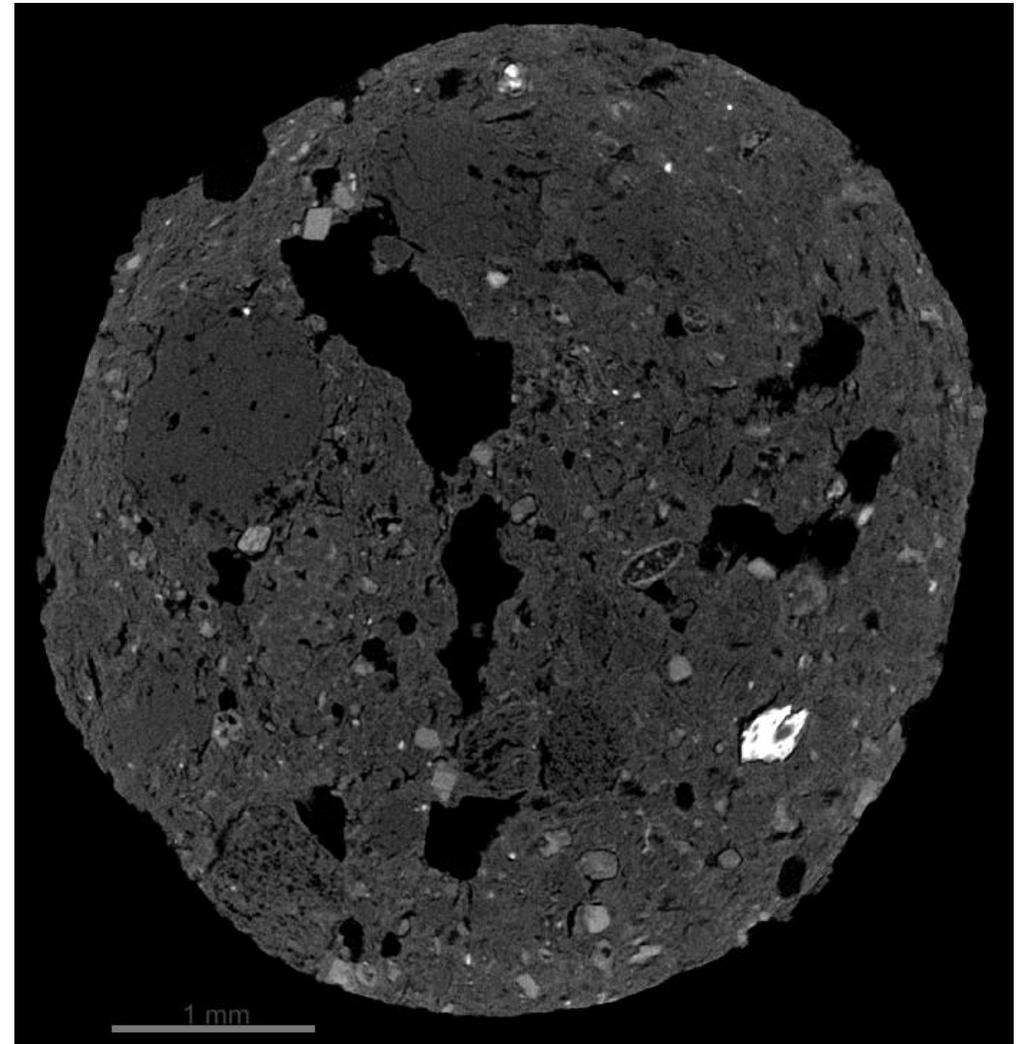
5 x 5 mm FOV, 57-minute scan

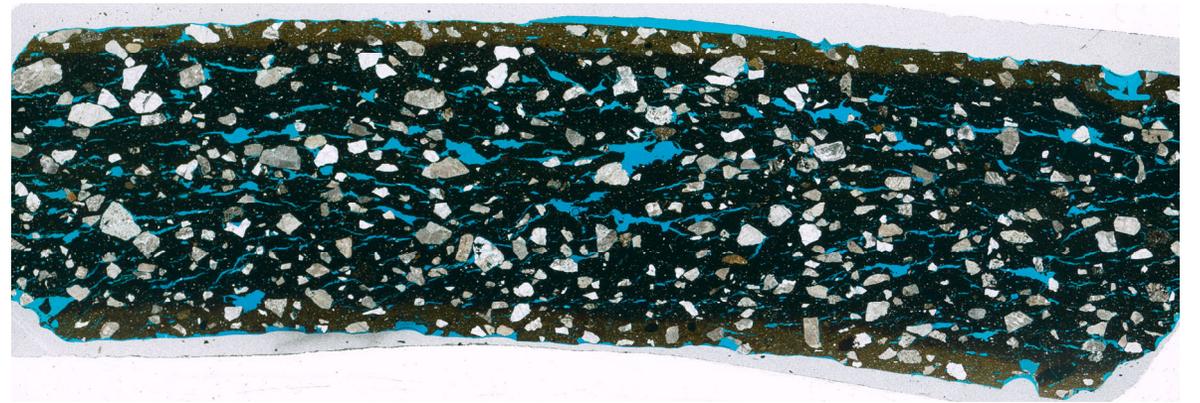
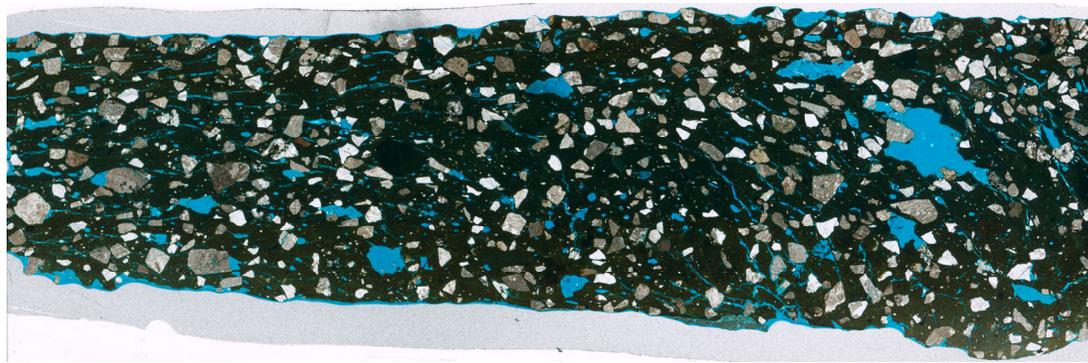
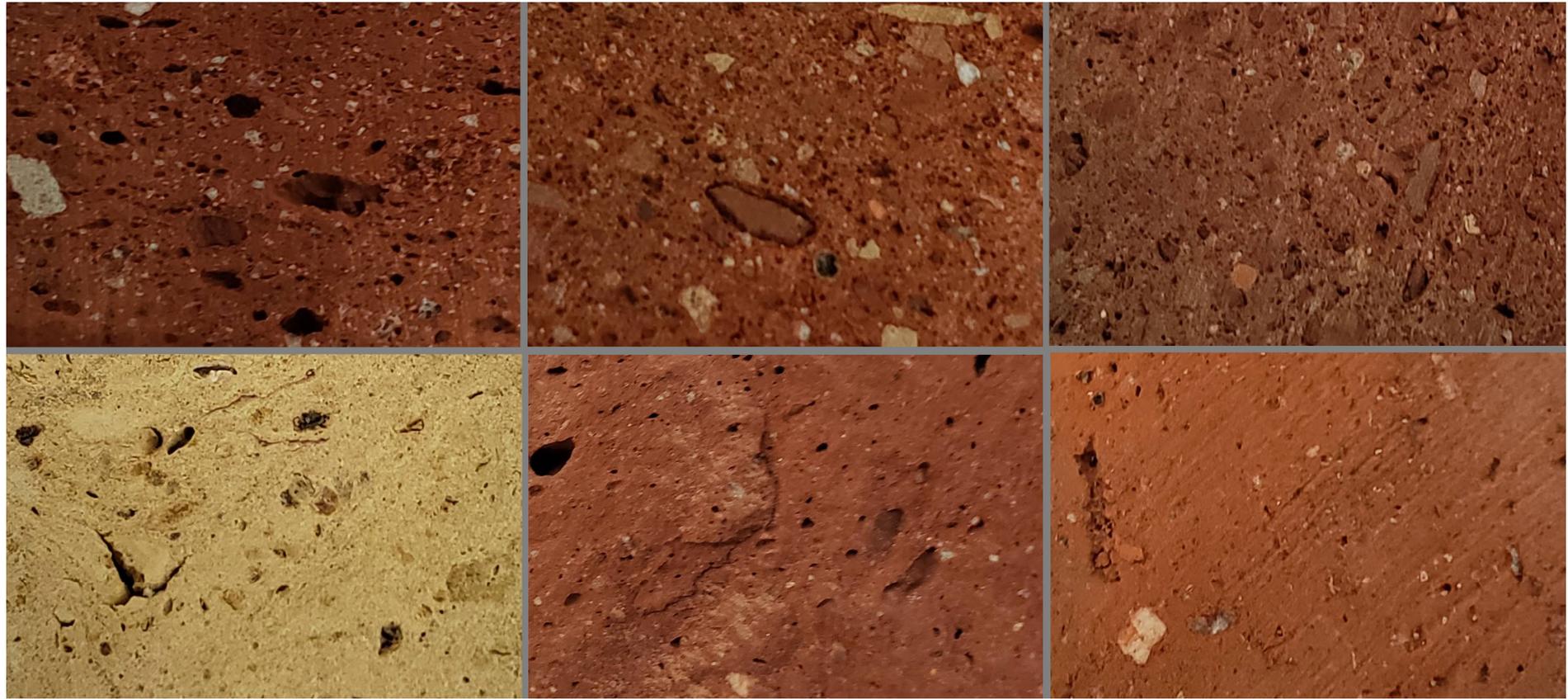


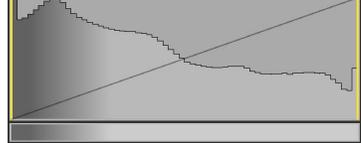
5 x 5 mm FOV, 10 μm



5 x 5 mm FOV, 2.13 μm







Selected control point
Position (normalized):
Position (physical) (Bricks):
Value:

Lookup table (LUT)
bitone2 More

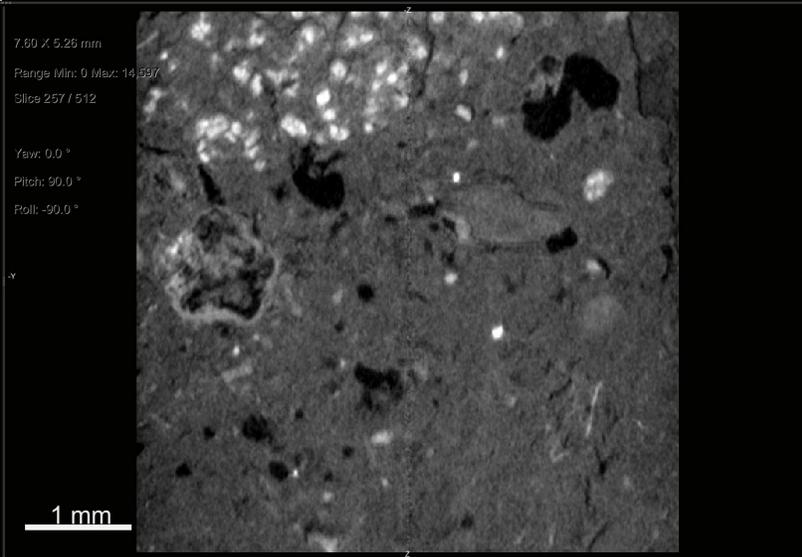
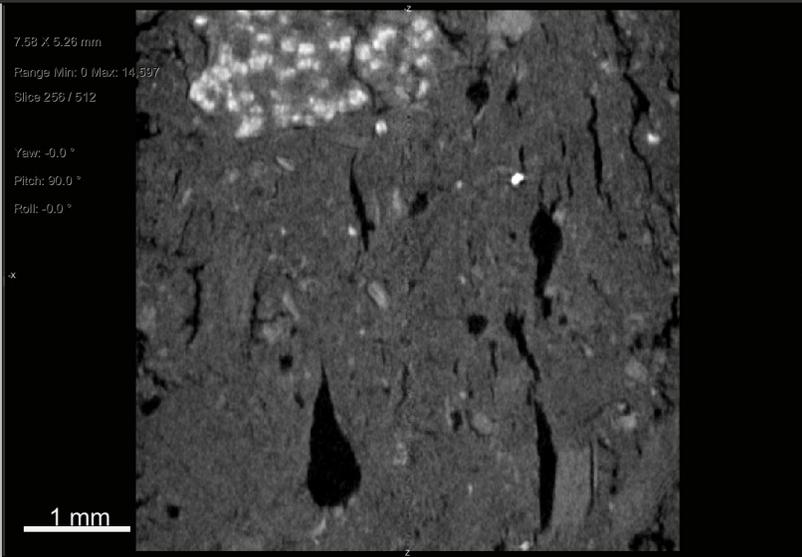
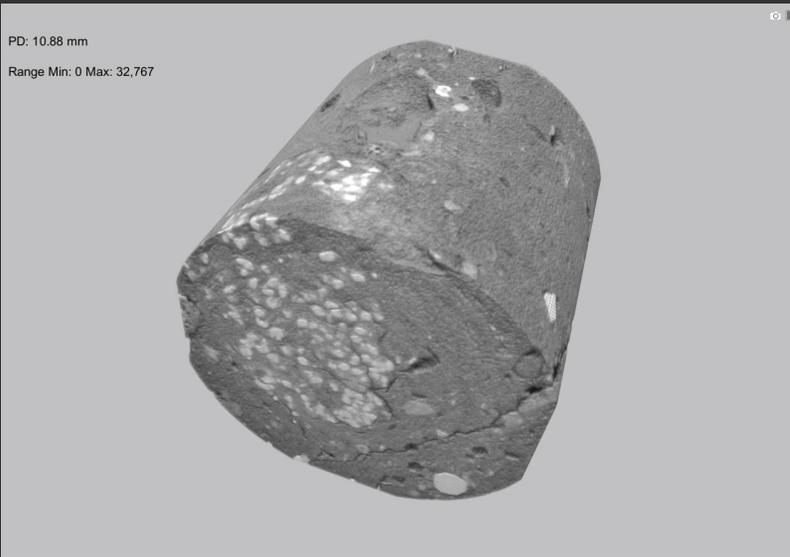
Selected range (Bricks)
0 32,767

Plotted range/Data range (Bricks)
-83.06 32,851.06
0 32,767

Color mapping

Opacity mapping
Gamma: 1.00

Virtual floor
Reflective surface
Color:
Distance:
Position: +Y
Tilt: XY, XZ, YZ



Properties
Data Properties and Settings
A1a_60 3D
Basic properties
Width: 512 px (5.12 mm)
Height: 512 px (5.12 mm)
Depth: 512 px (5.12 mm)
Time steps: 1
Voxels: 134,217,728
Size: 256 Mb Data type: USHORT
Tools
Histogram
2D settings
Interpolation: Nearest
3D presets
Save As... Save Delete Rename...
Presets: bitone3
3D settings
Solidity: Diffuse: Specular: Shininess:
Cubic interpolation High quality
Flip ROI lighting Edge contrast
Unsharp Median
Tone mapping Specular boost
Filtered gradient
Clip
Grid size: 0.50 mm
Keep box when object is hidden
Grid lines Borders Axes Captions
Label: None Lock text
Visual effects

Main Segment

ROI Tools

Basic

New... Clear Invert Undo

Import

From File... Templates

Range

Define range Lower Otsu Upper Otsu

Image: F1b 57 min_72

Opacity: [Slider]

Show histogram

Selected range

[Slider] Reset

Invert

Interpolation: Nearest Linear Cubic

Add Add to New Remove

Morphological operations

Dilate Dimensionality: 3D

Erode Shape: Cube

Open Range: Range

Close

Smooth Kernel size: 3

Operations

Fill inner areas: 3D Apply

Clipped region: Add Remove

Interpolate: Z Apply

Image operations

Image: F1b 57 min_72

Overwrite... Split at Otsu Export

Export

To a Mesh To a Thickness Mesh

ROI Painter

Brush size

Pixels μm

Diameter: 8 95.6594

2D view tools

Single slice Multi-slice

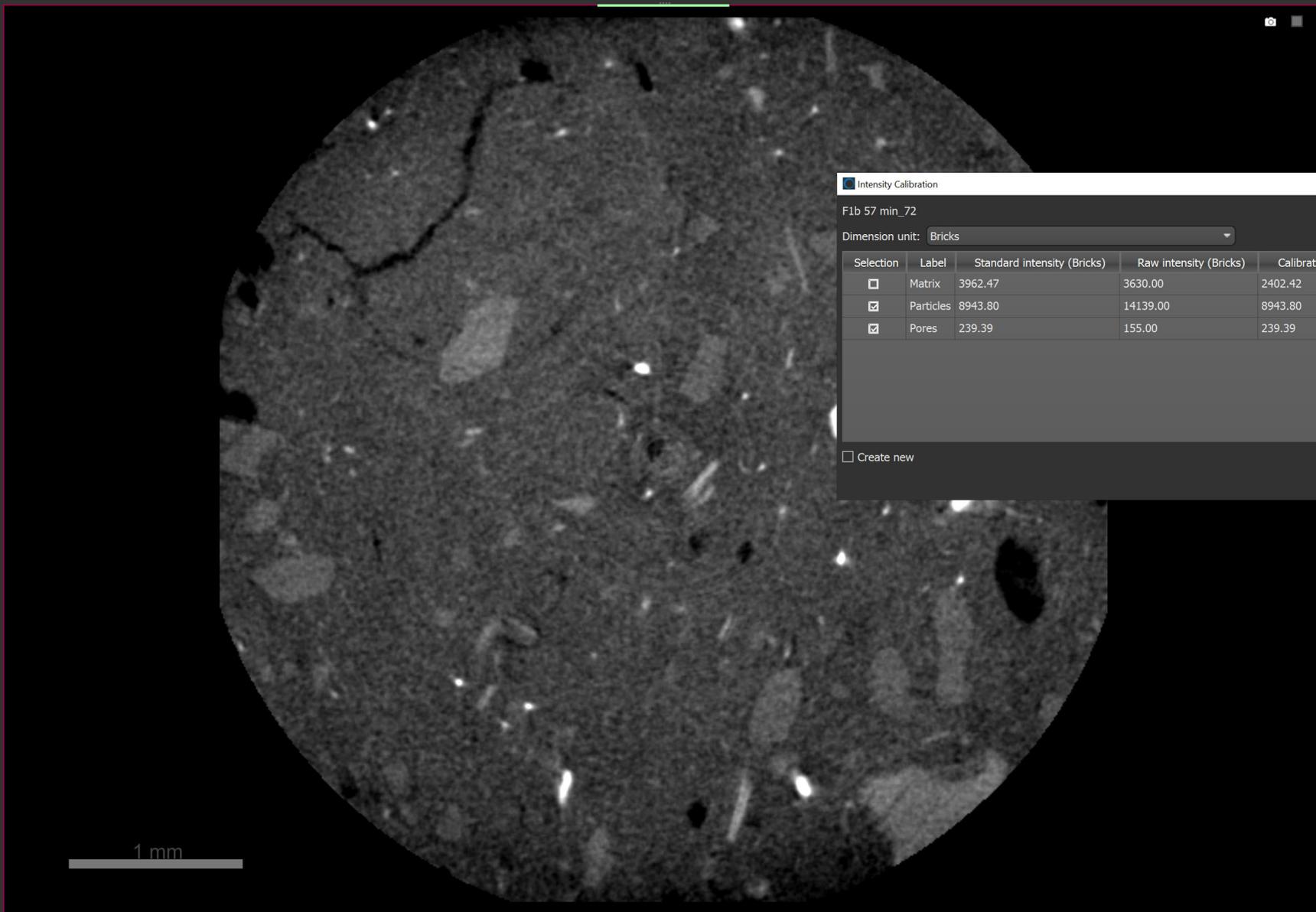
[Icons] Full

F1b 57 min_72

Manipulate Flip/Rotate Translate/Rotate Shapes

[Icons]

Dynamic refresh 4 quadrants



Intensity Calibration

F1b 57 min_72

Dimension unit: Bricks

Selection	Label	Standard intensity (Bricks)	Raw intensity (Bricks)	Calibrated intensity (Bricks)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Matrix	3962.47	3630.00	2402.42
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Particles	8943.80	14139.00	8943.80
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pores	239.39	155.00	239.39

Create new

Calibrate Close

Properties

Data Properties and Settings

[Icons]

- Matrix ROI
- Particles ROI
- Pores ROI
- F1b 57 min_72

3D settings

Solidity: [Slider]

Diffuse: [Slider]

Specular: [Slider]

Shininess: [Slider]

Cubic interpolation High quality

Flip ROI lighting Edge contrast

Unsharp Median

Tone mapping Specular boost

Filtered gradient

Clip

[Icons] Grid size: 500 μm

Keep box when object is hidden

Grid lines Borders Axes Captions

Label: None Lock text

Visual effects

File Help

Main

Manipulate

Window Leveling

ROI Tools

Basic

Undo

Range

Define range Lower Otsu Upper Otsu

Image: Frame 1

Opacity:

Show histogram Log Y

Empty or non-valid data

Selected range

Reset

Plotted range/Data range

Reset

Invert

Interpolation: Nearest Linear Cubic

Add Remove

Morphological operations

Dilate

Erode

Open Shape: Square

Close Kernel size: 3

Smooth

Operations

Fill inner areas: Apply

ROI Painter

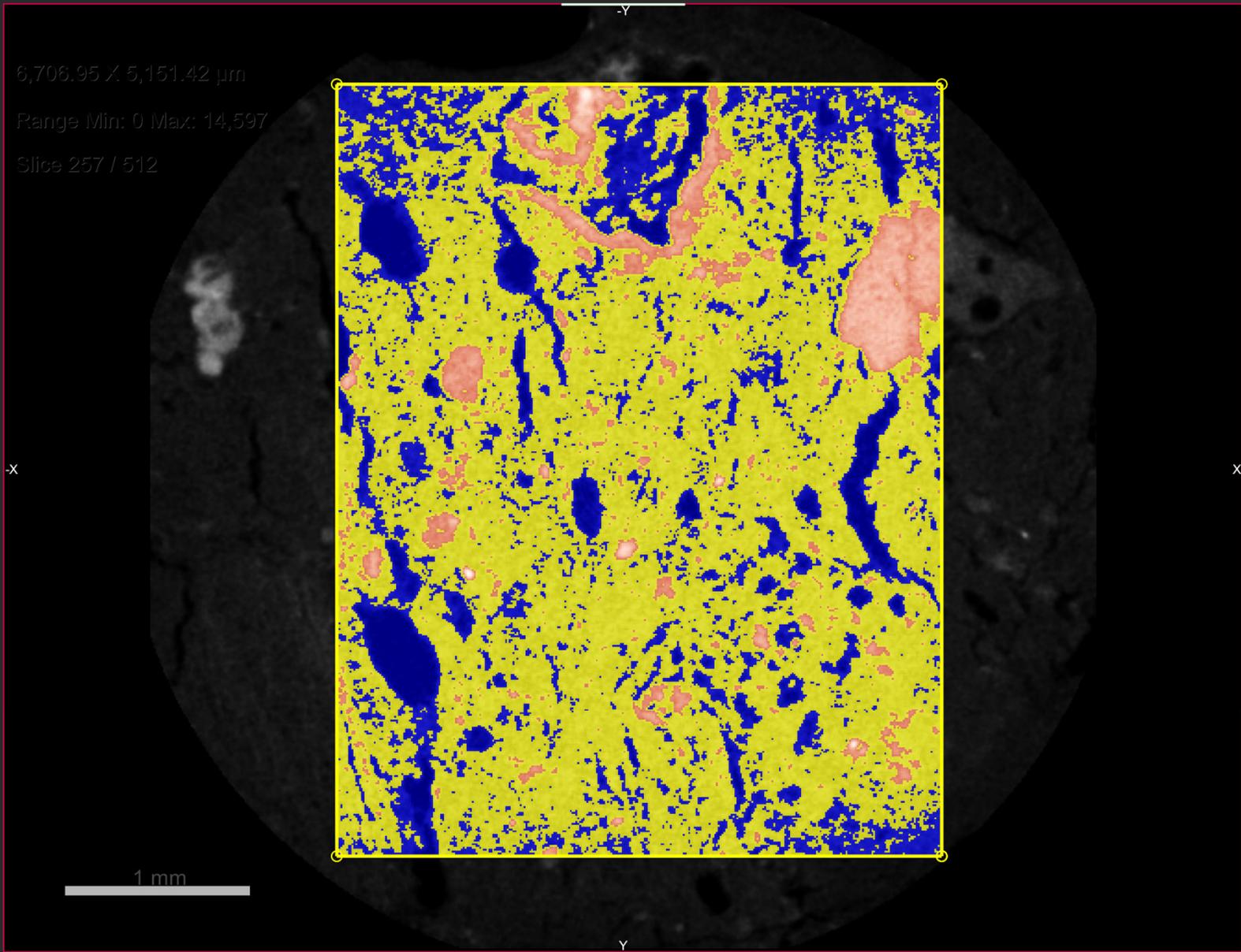
Brush size

Diameter: 20 200

2D view tools

Full

4-connected



Segmentation Wizard

Input Models Settings

Frames

Frame 1

Classes and labels

	Name	Count	Label
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Matrix	92,540	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pores	33,078	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sand	11,395	3

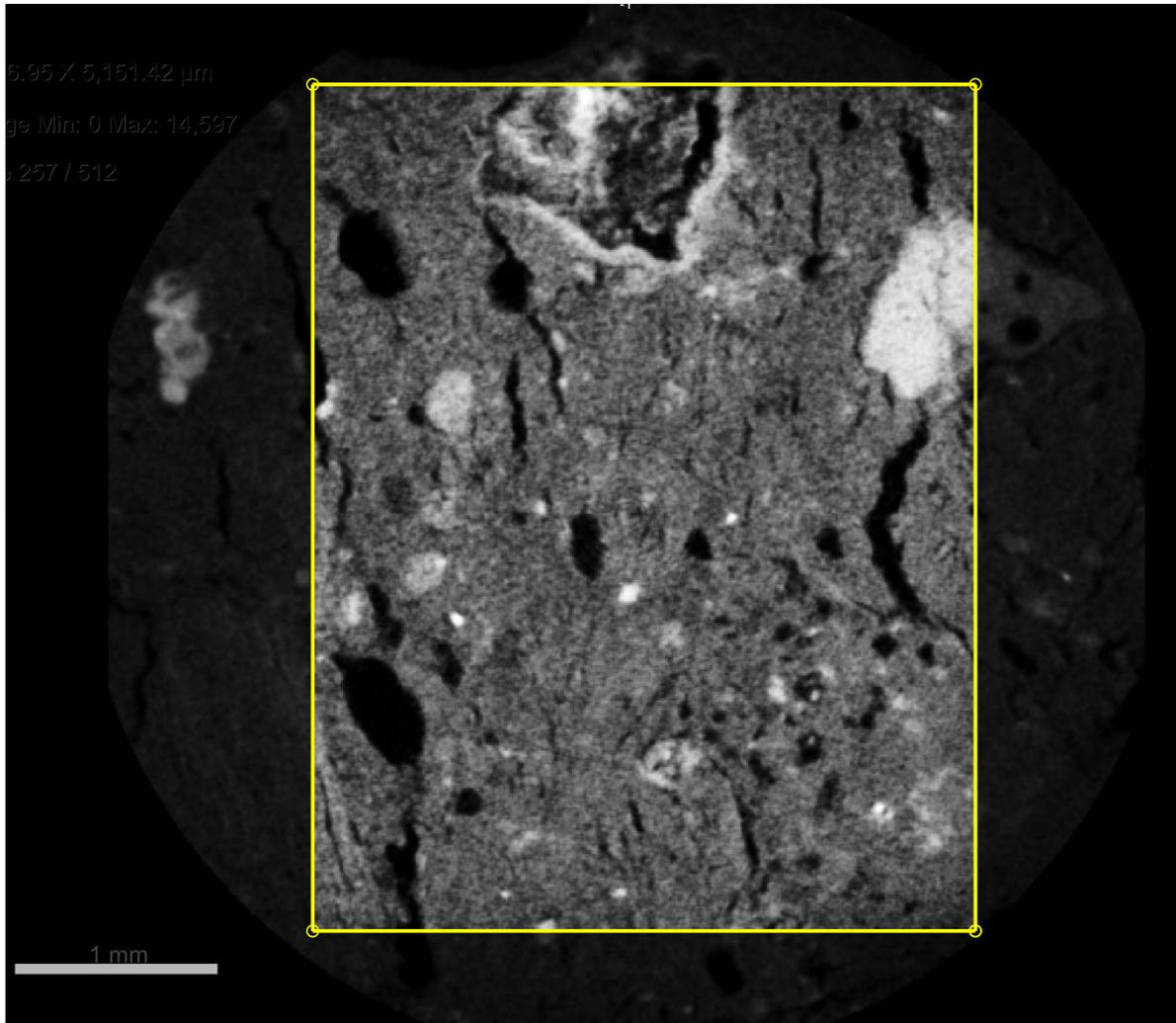
Add Remove Merge

Background class: Drag class here None

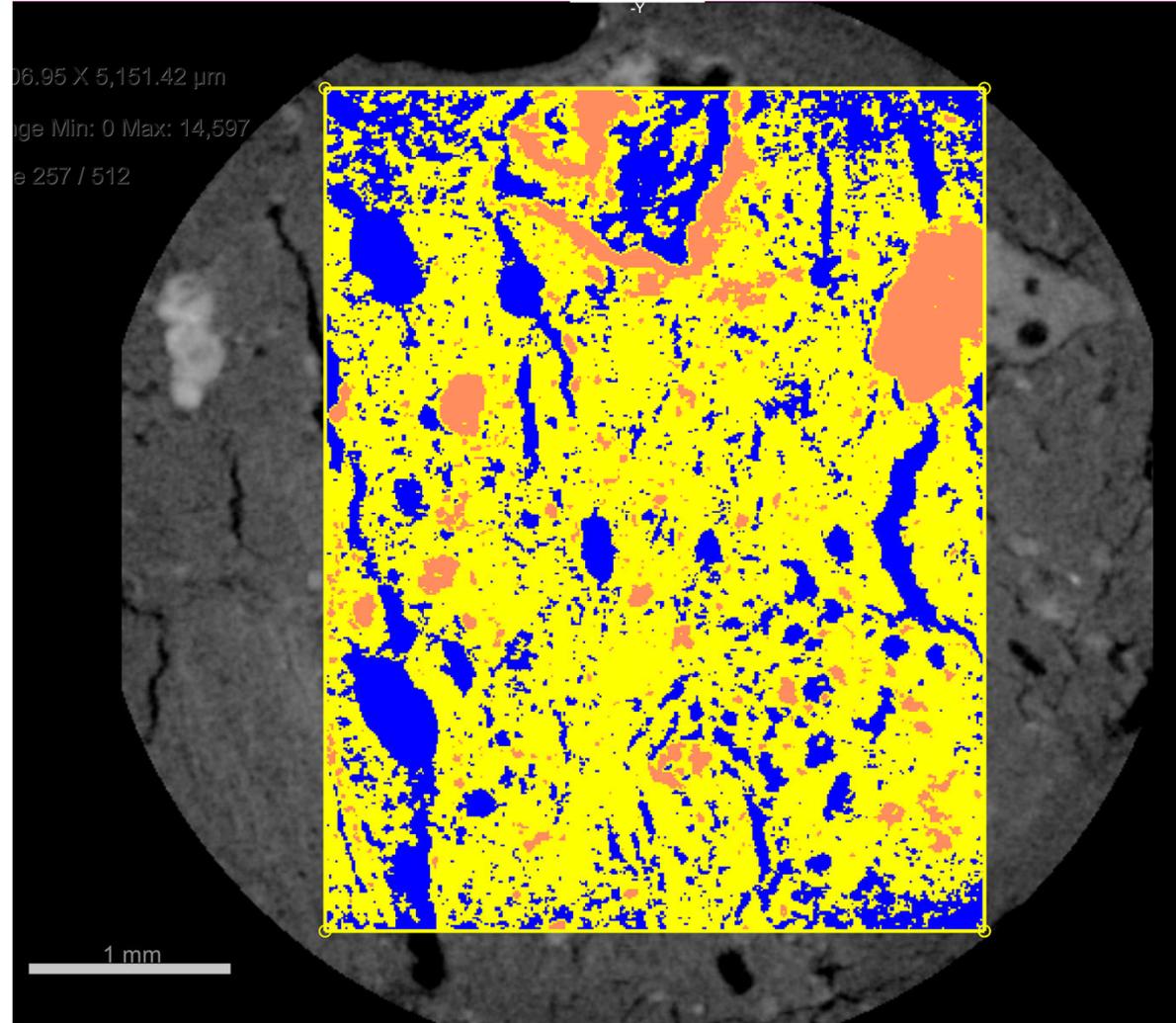
Labels opacity:

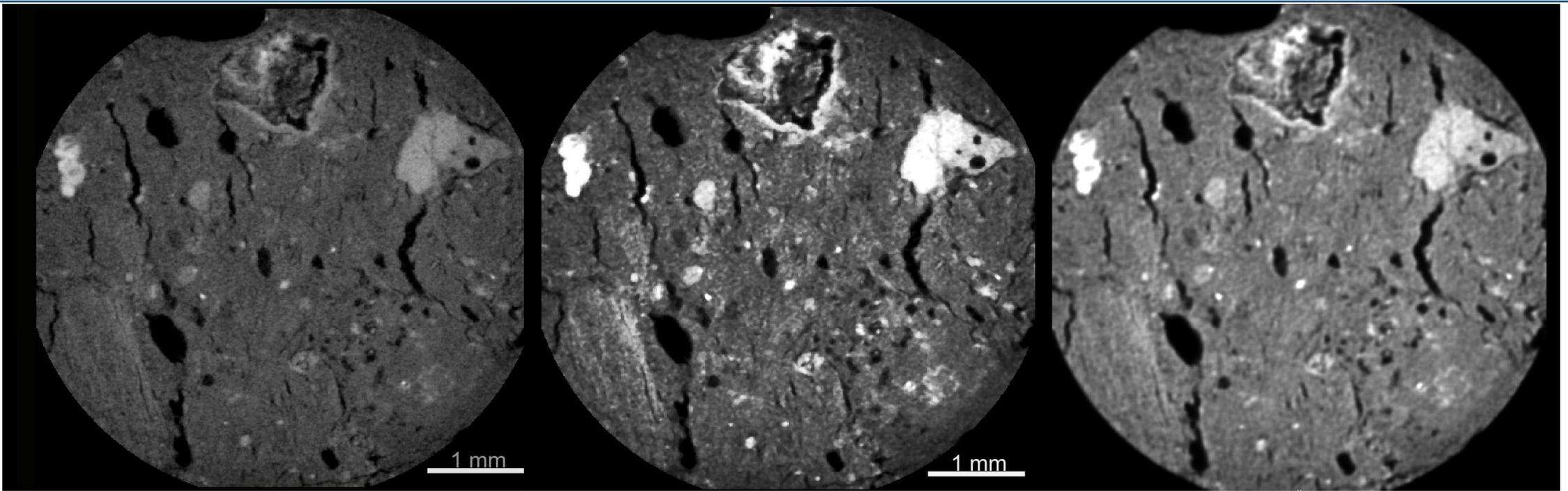
Predict Train Export Exit

6.95 X 5,151.42 μm
ge Min: 0 Max: 14,597
e 257 / 512



06.95 X 5,151.42 μm
ge Min: 0 Max: 14,597
e 257 / 512

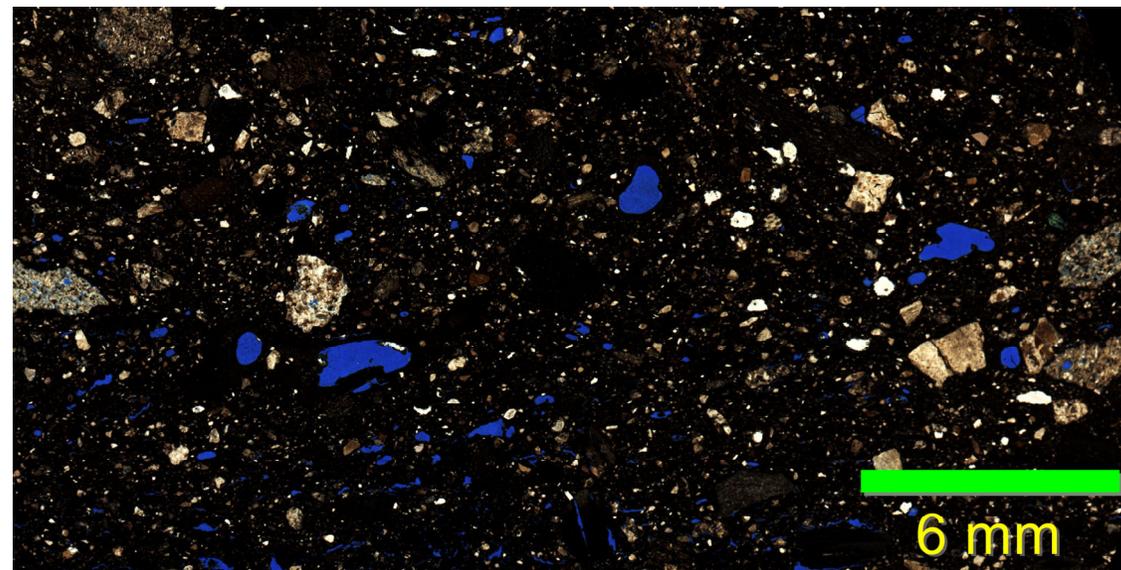




Top left, original scan;

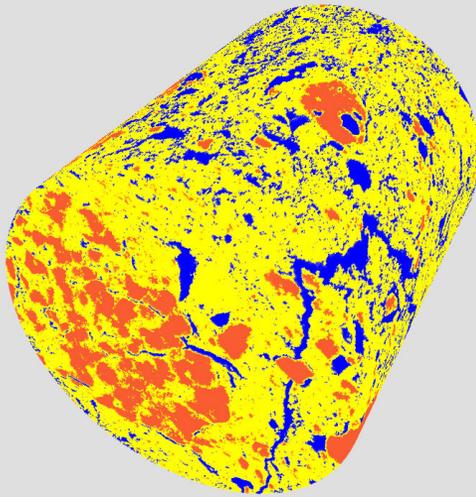
Top center, filtered image;

Top right, cleaned with
Noise2Noise deep learning

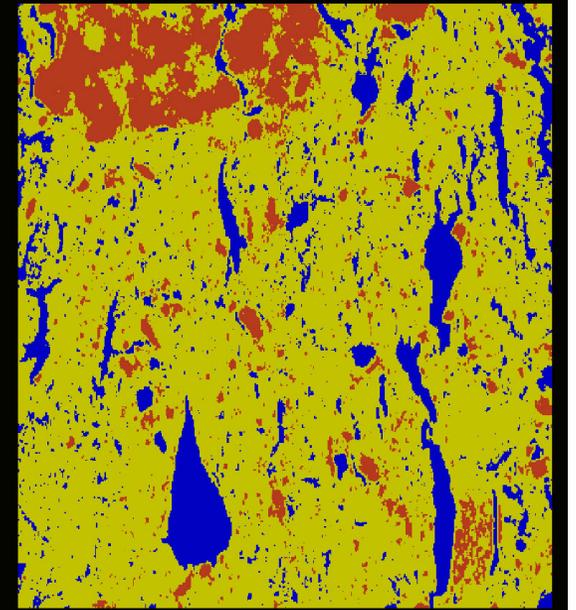


1 slice, thin section (entire thin
section scanned with geological
slide scanner)

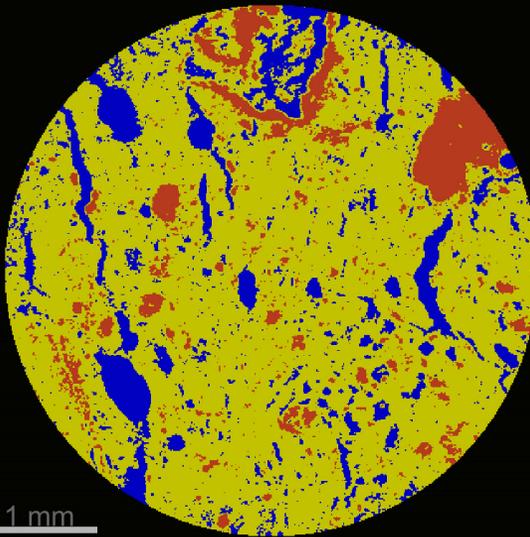
Pores = blue, 14 vol. %
Quartz = red, 13 vol. %
Clay matrix = yellow, 73 vol. %



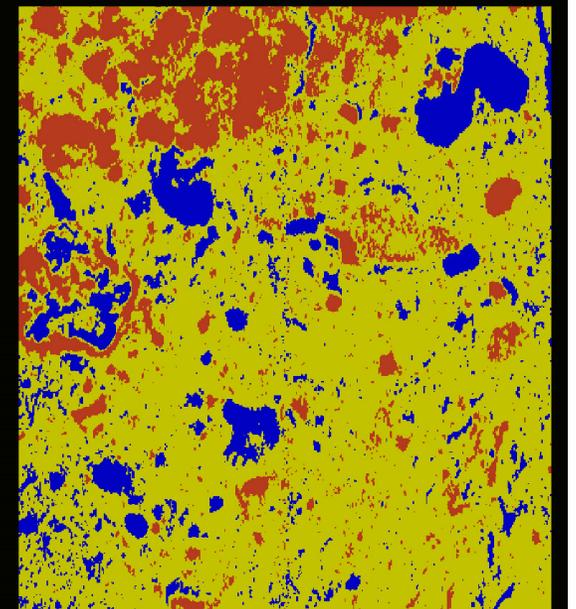
1 mm

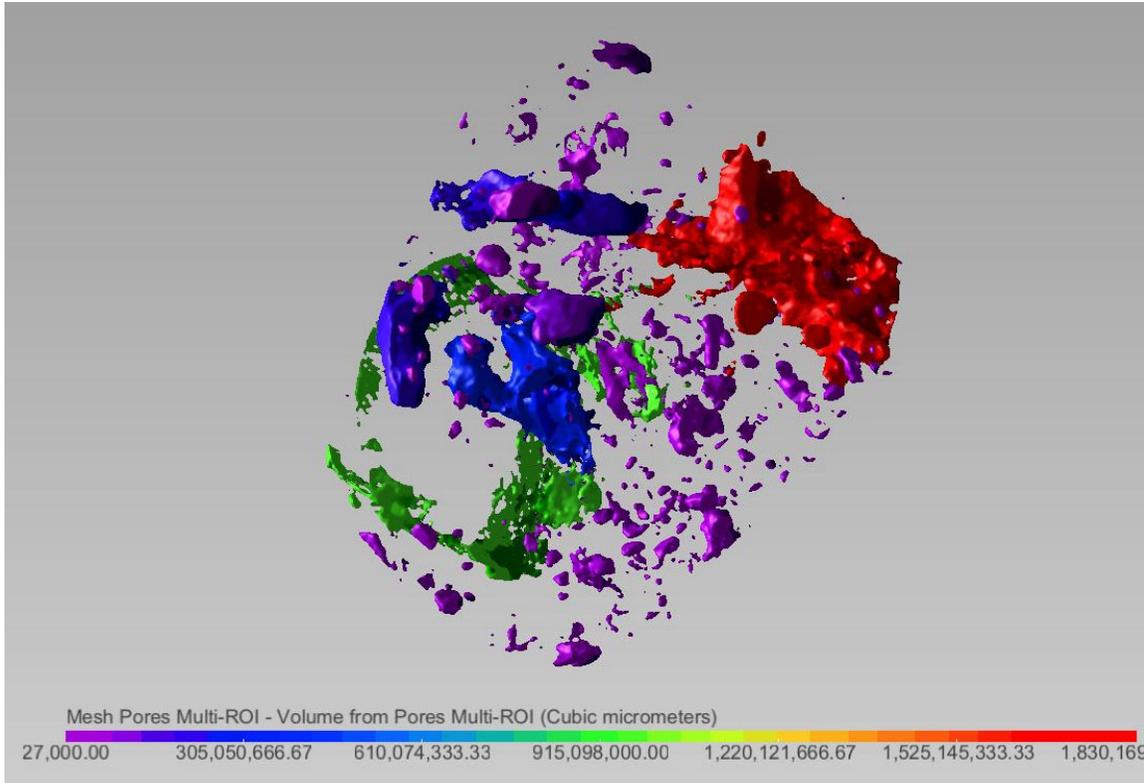


1 mm

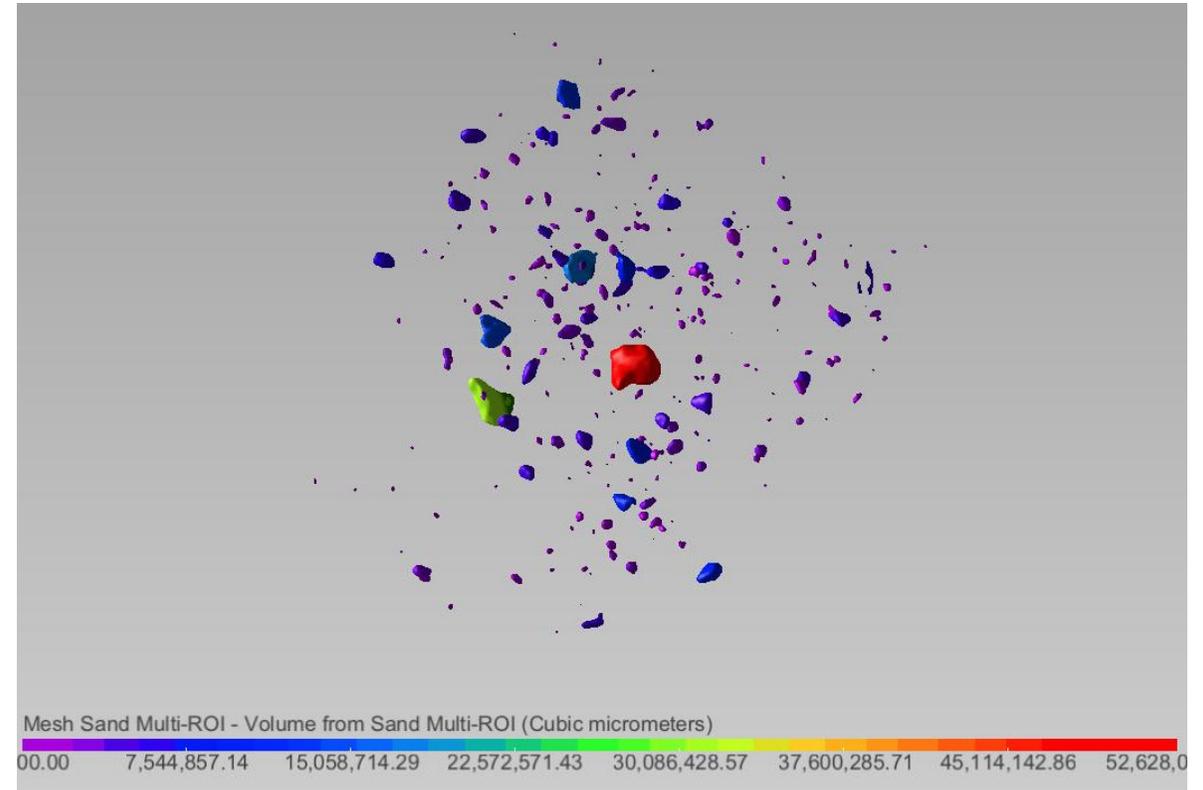


1 mm



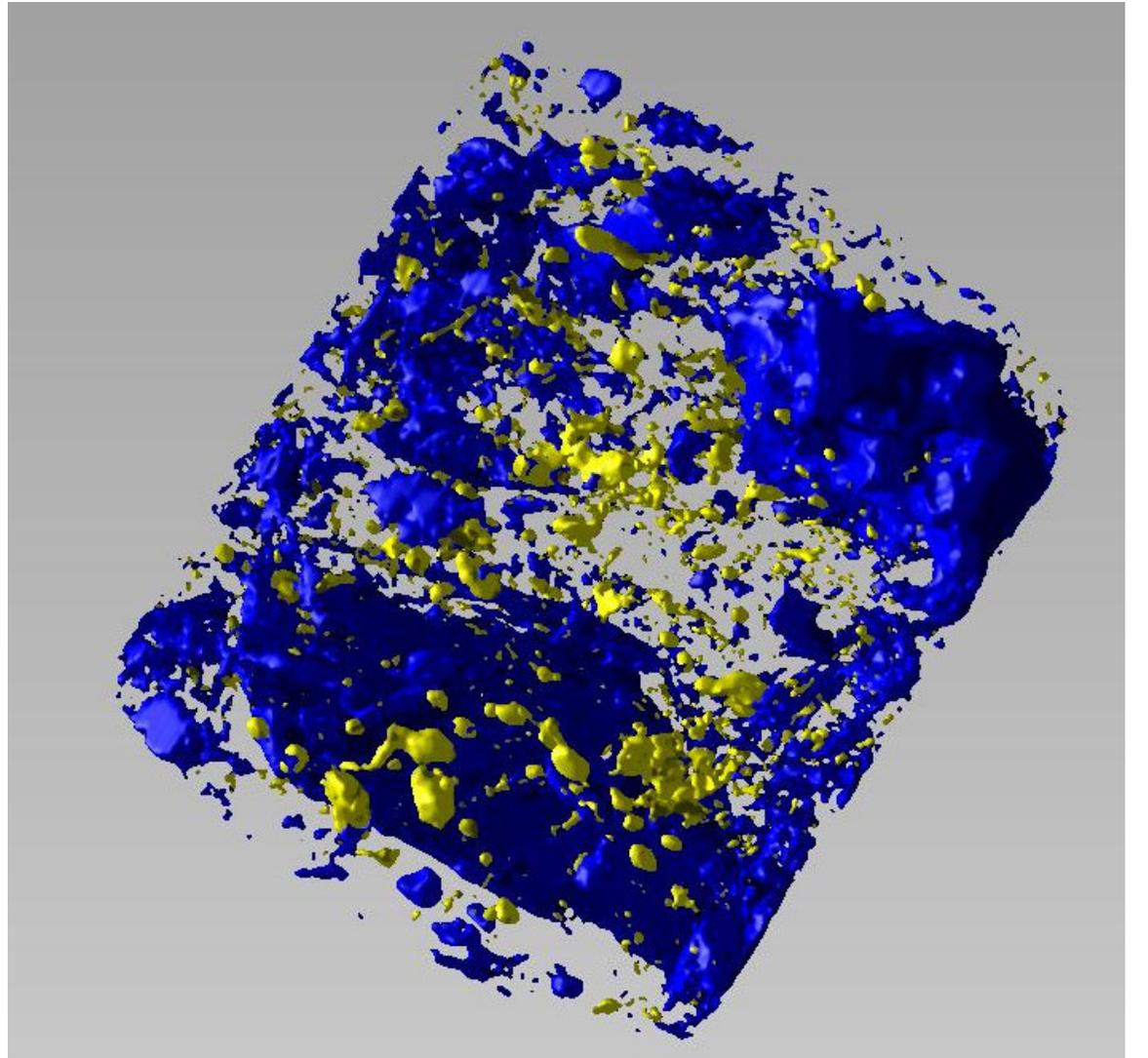
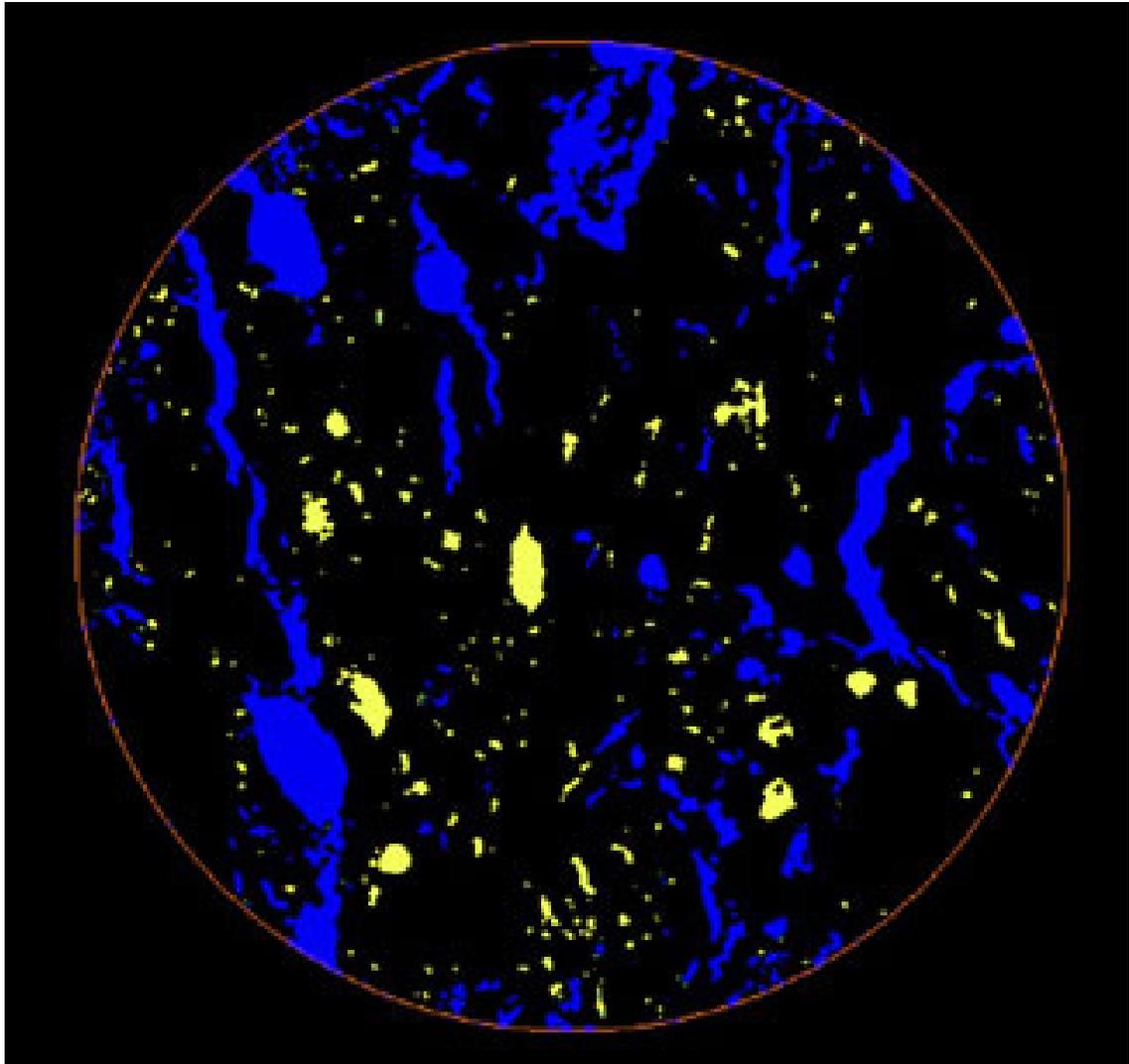


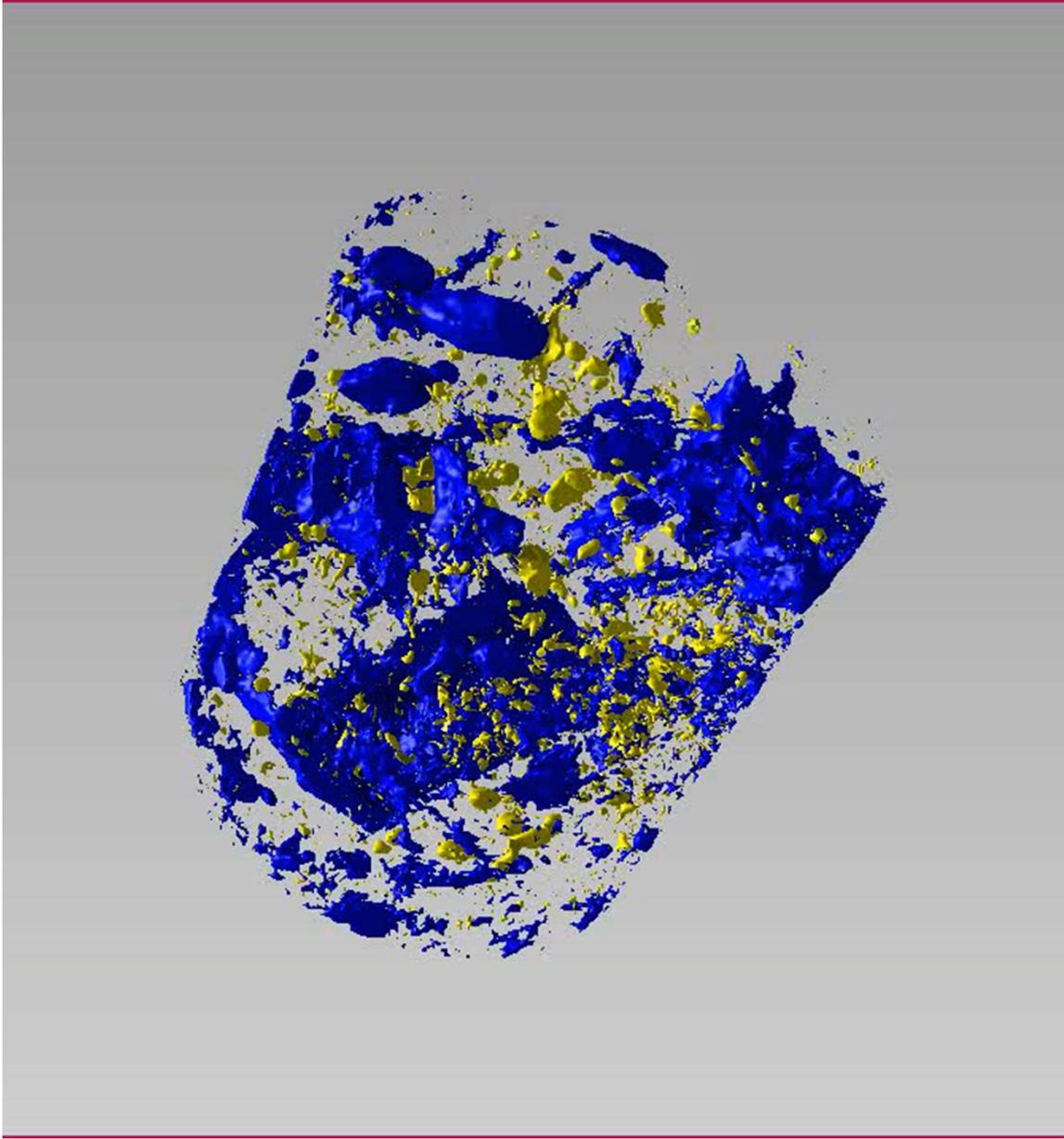
Pores, color coded by volume



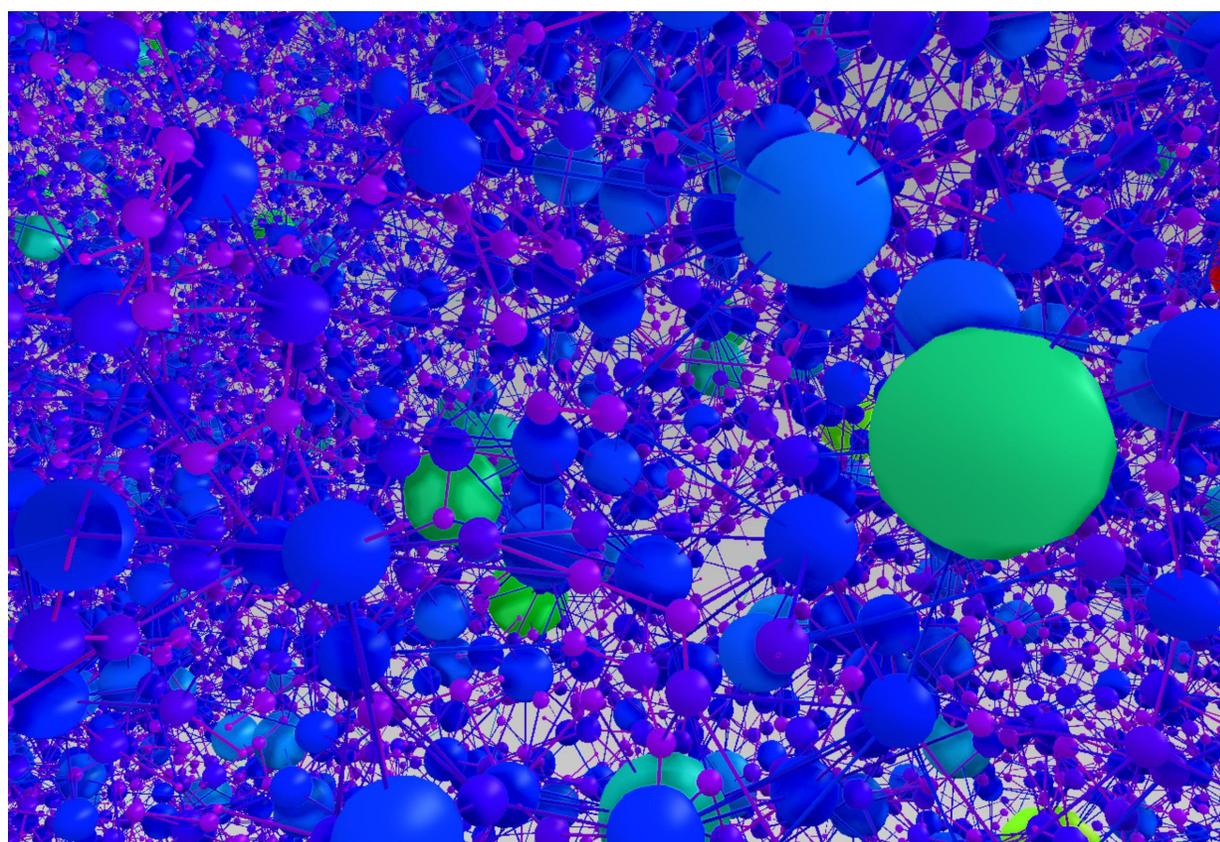
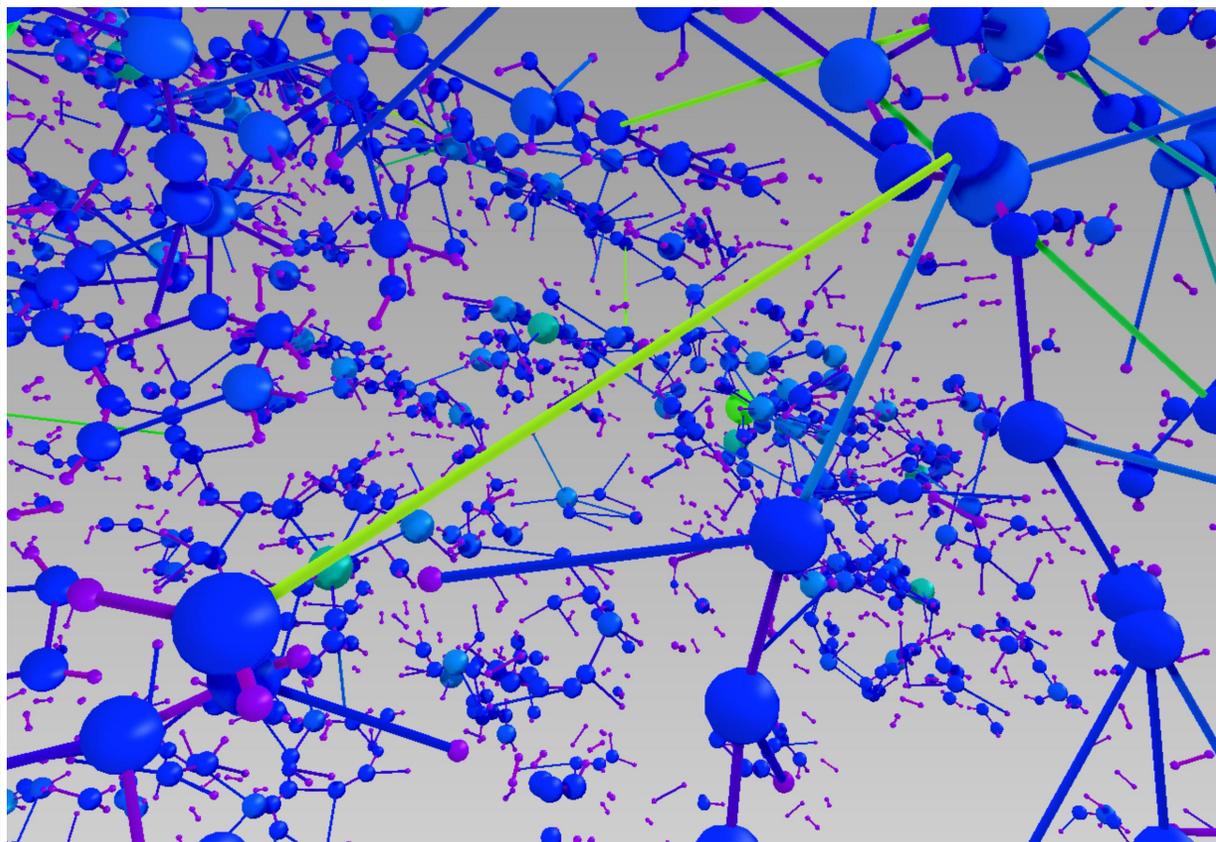
Silica-rich particles, color coded by volume

Smallest to largest: Purple, blue, green, red

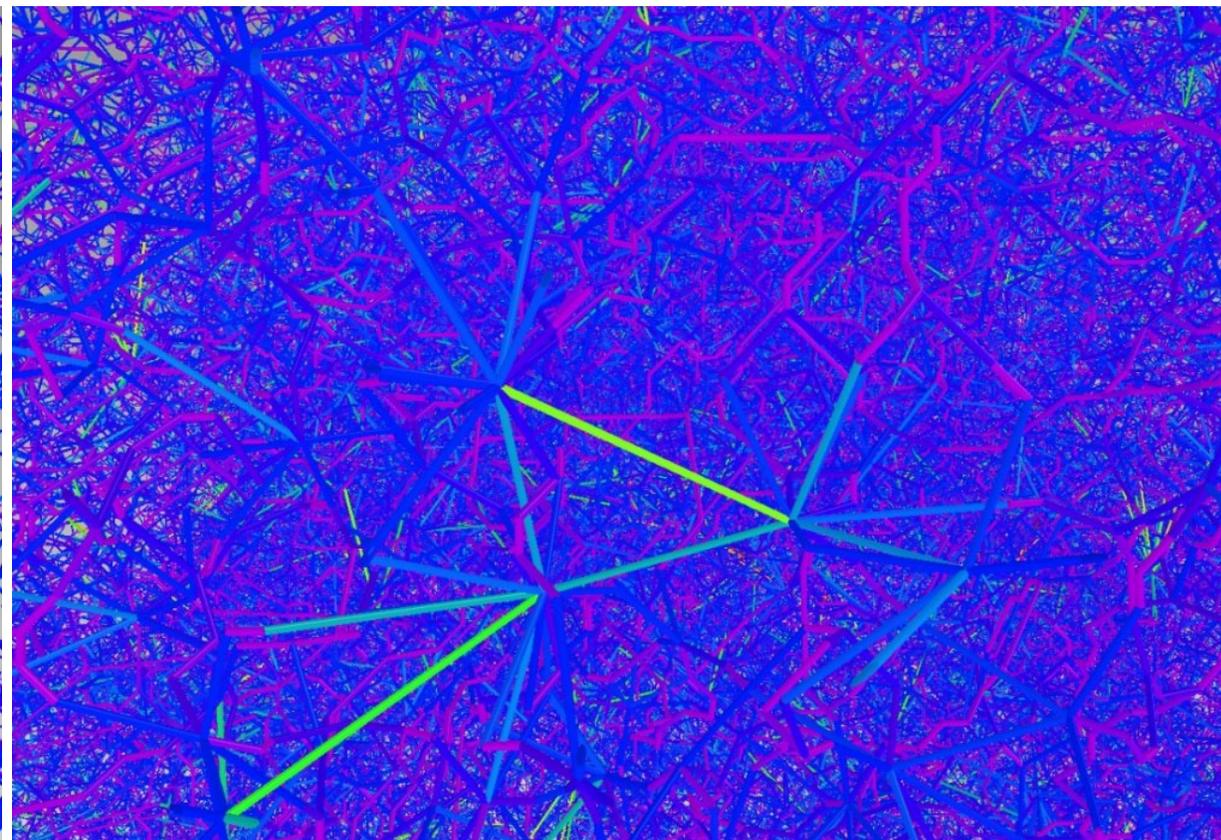
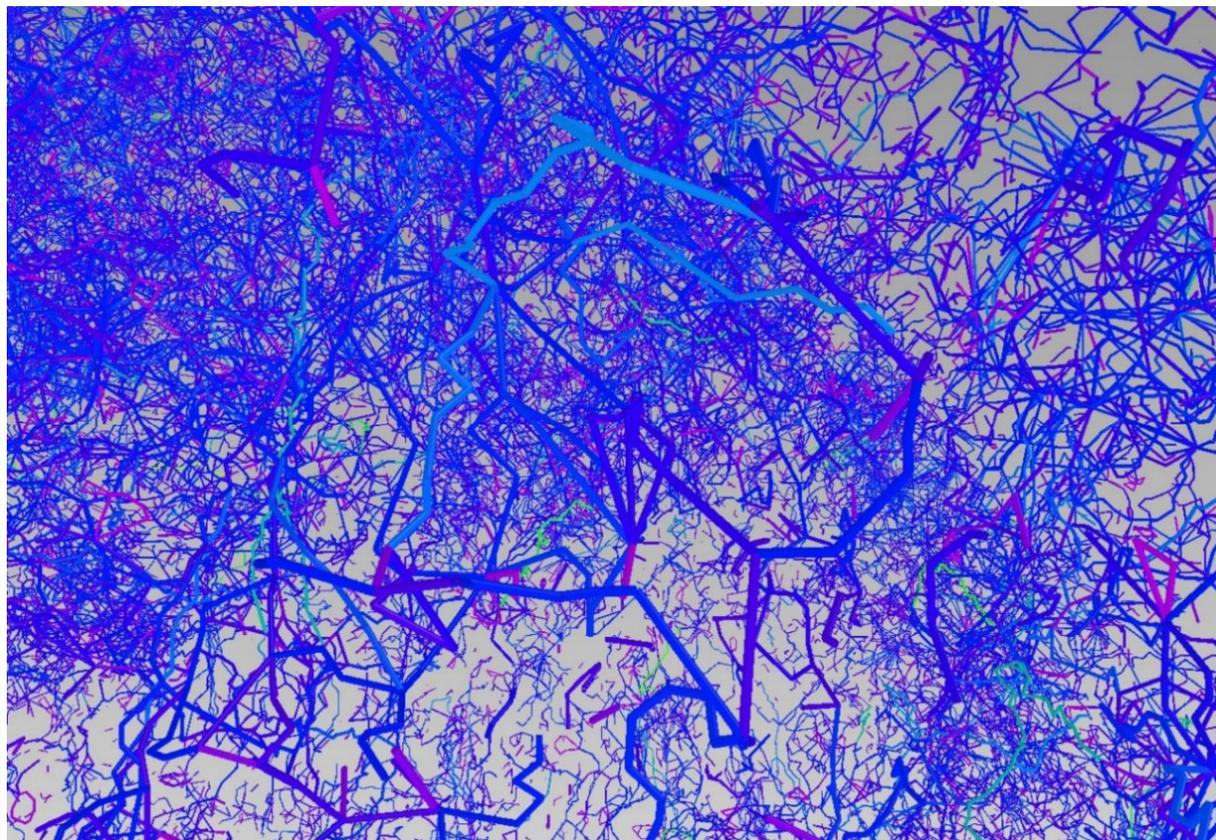




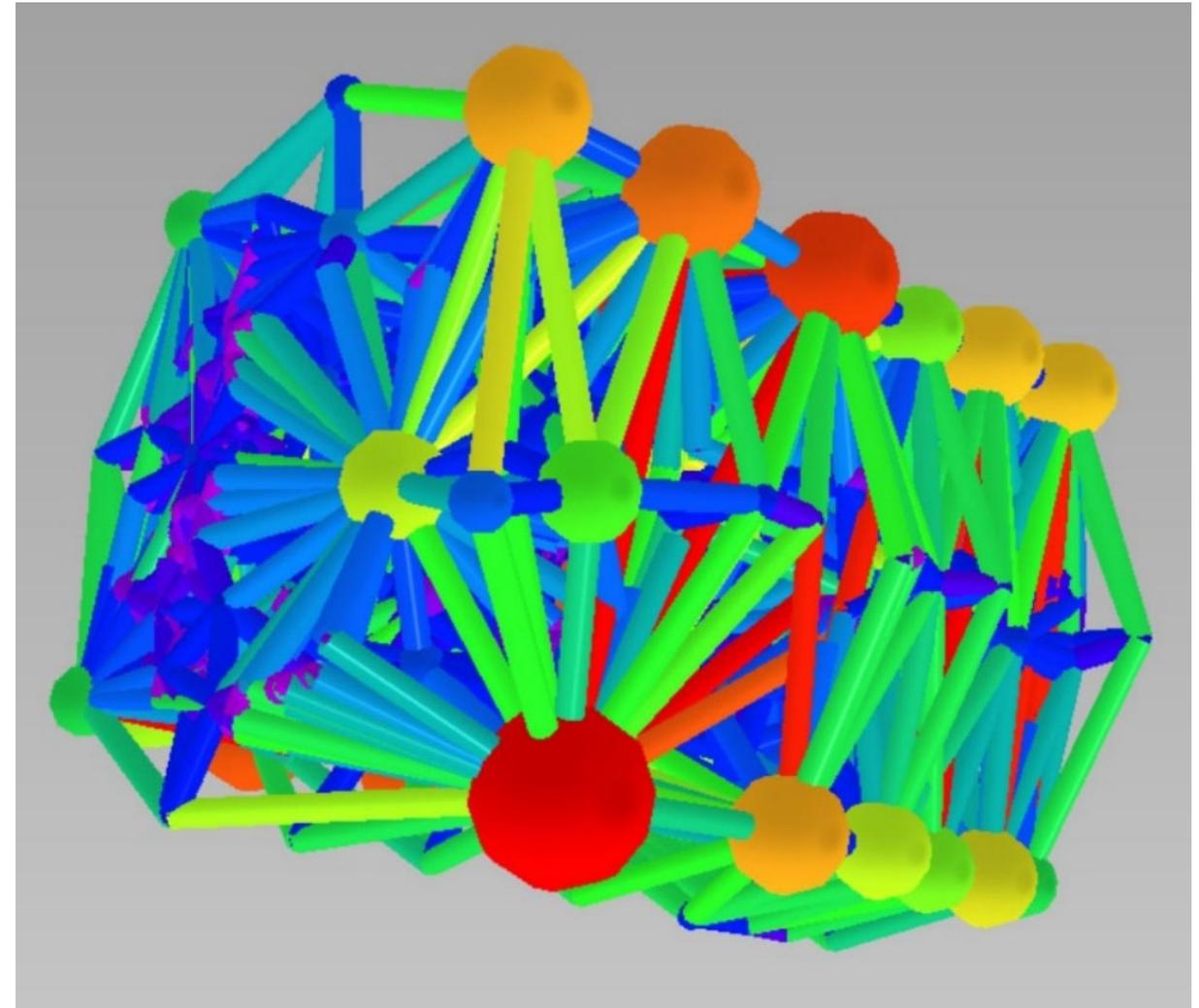
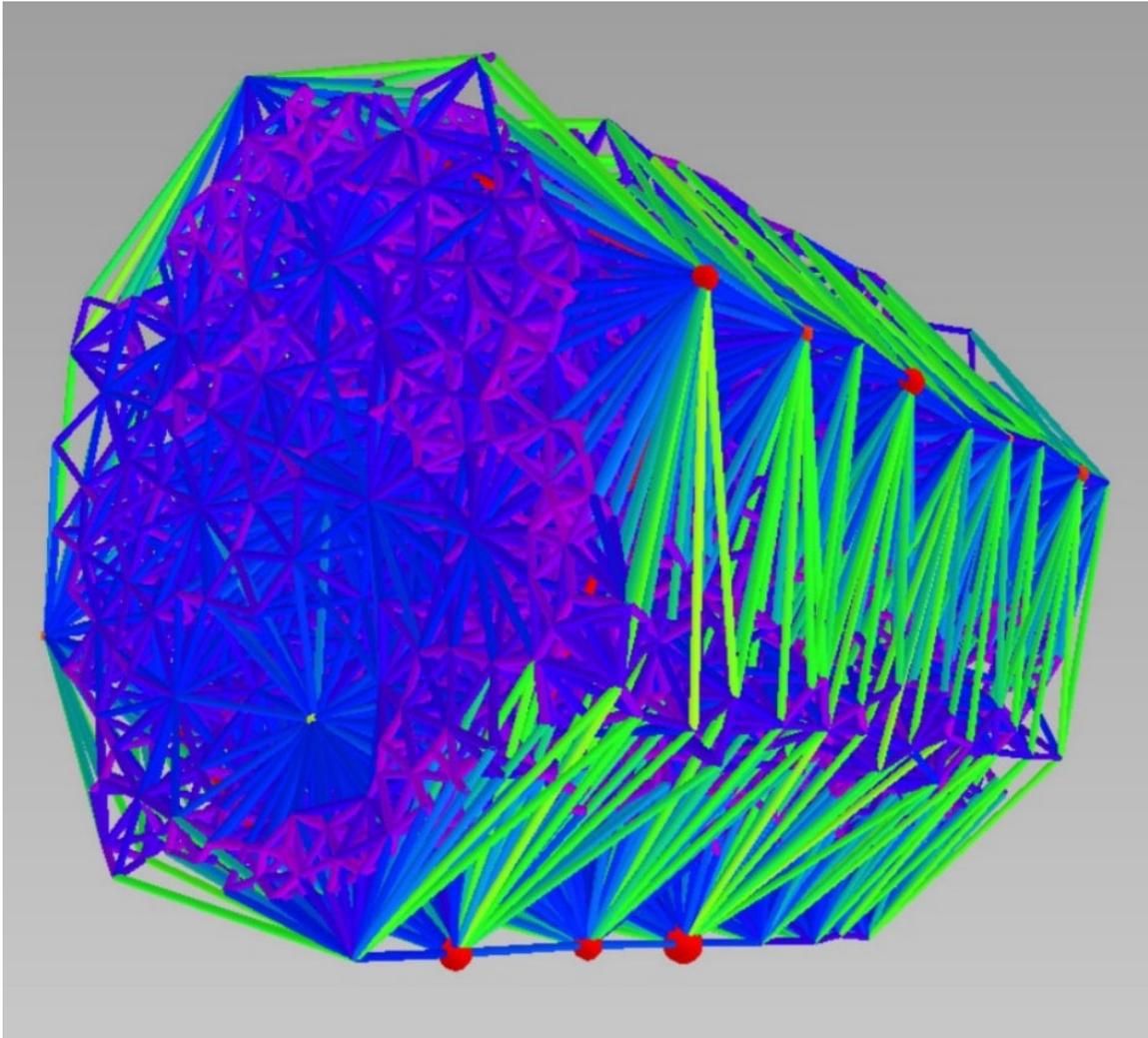
Sparse Graphs of Pores



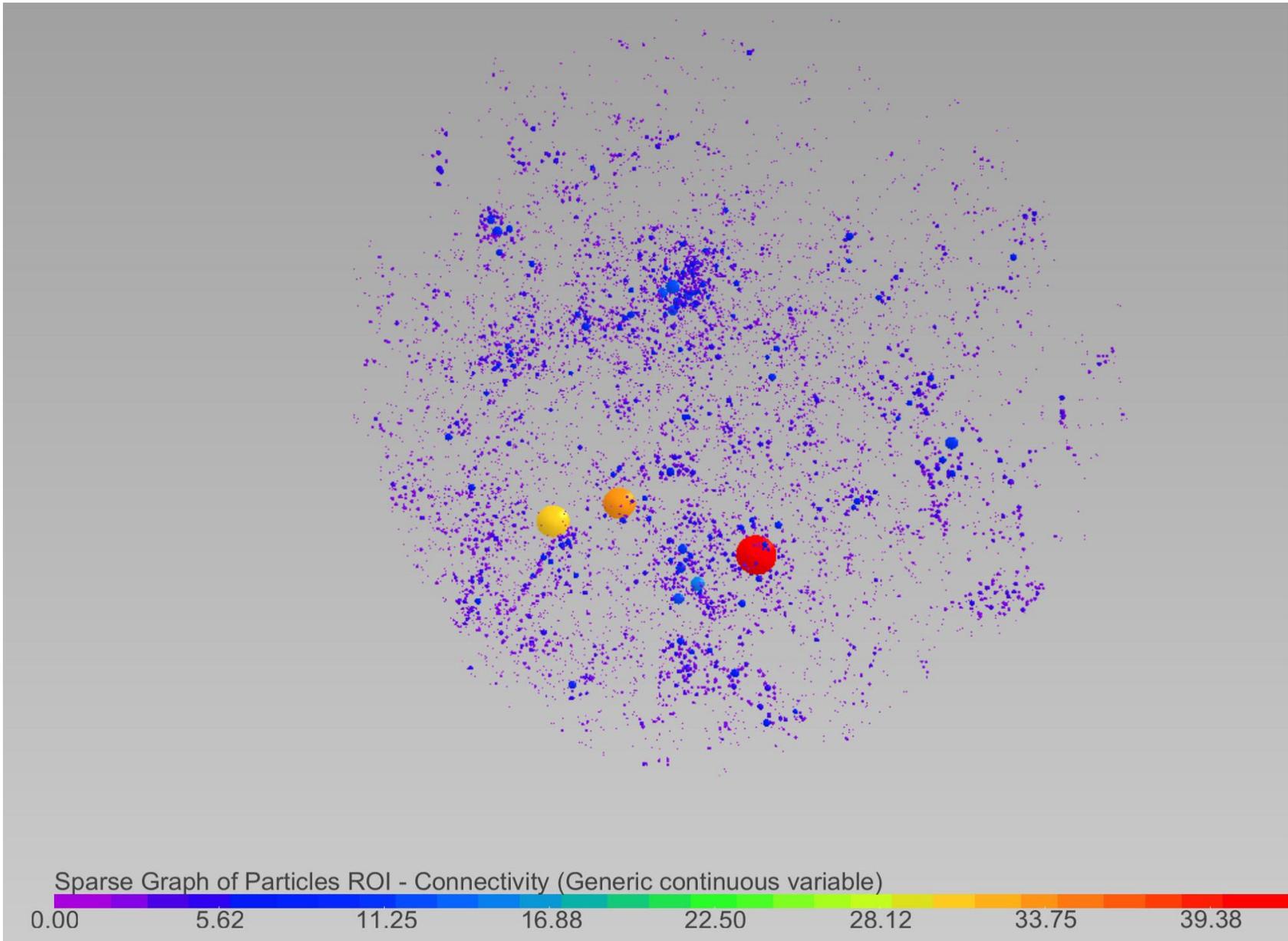
Dense Graphs of Pores

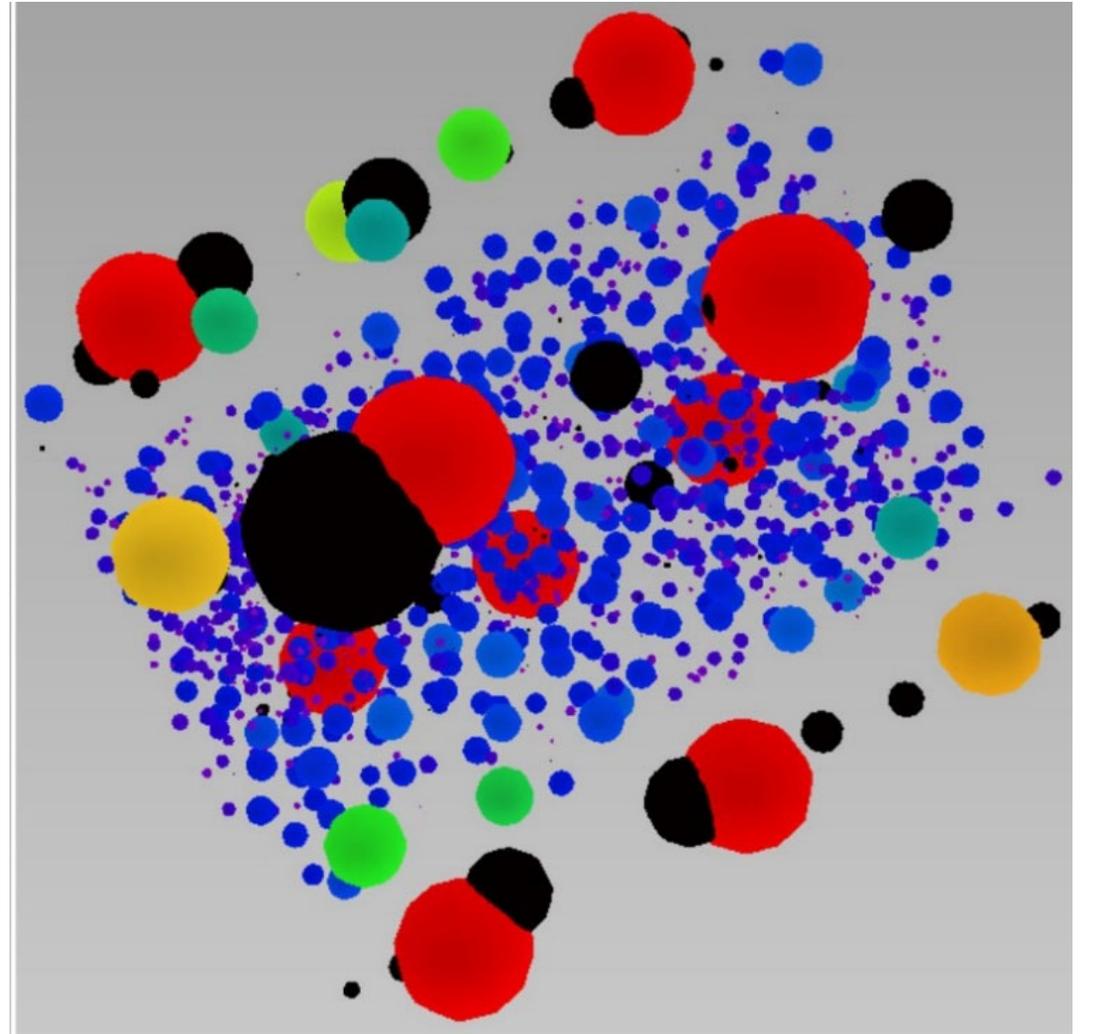
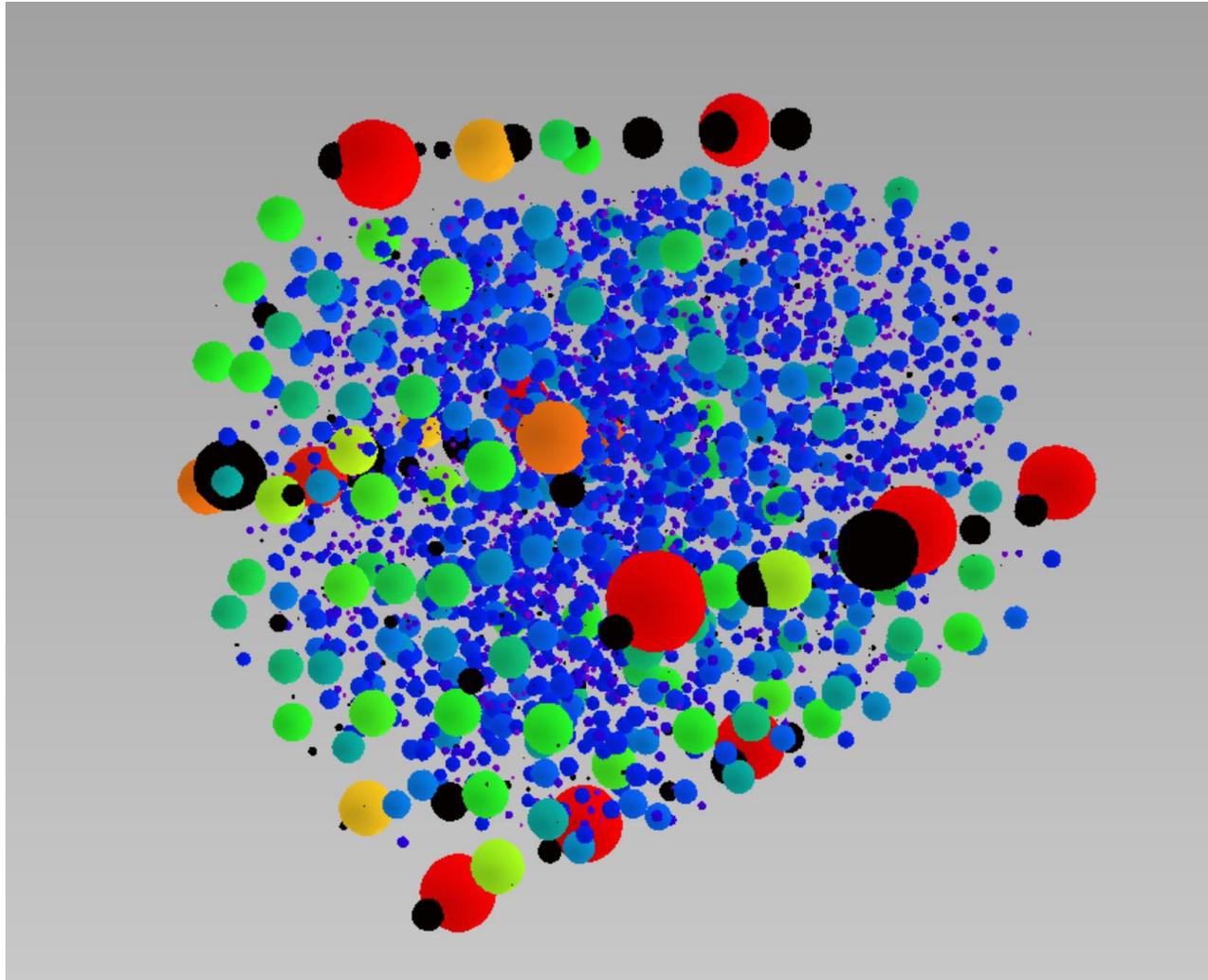


Pore Network Models (with OpenPNM)

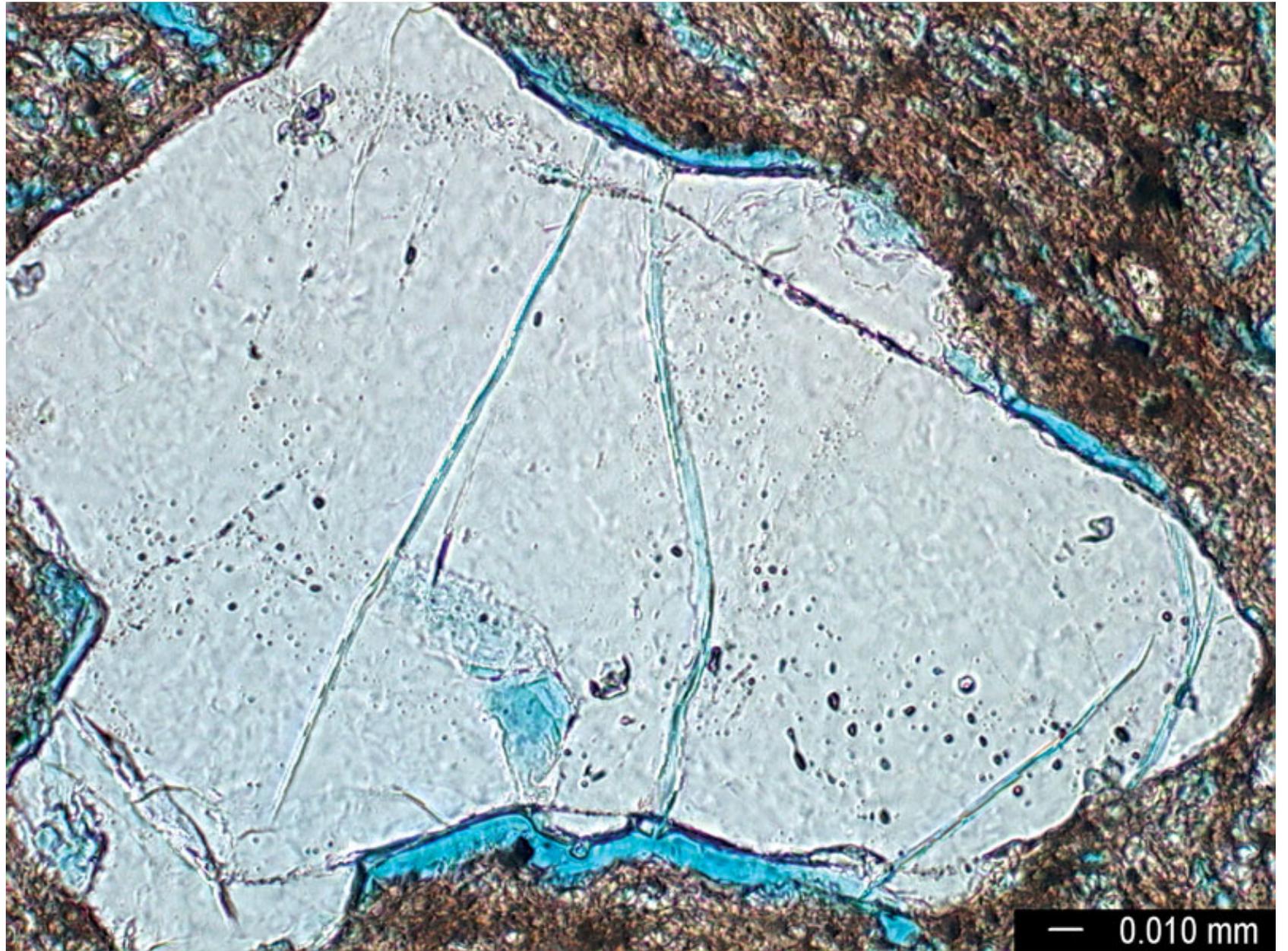


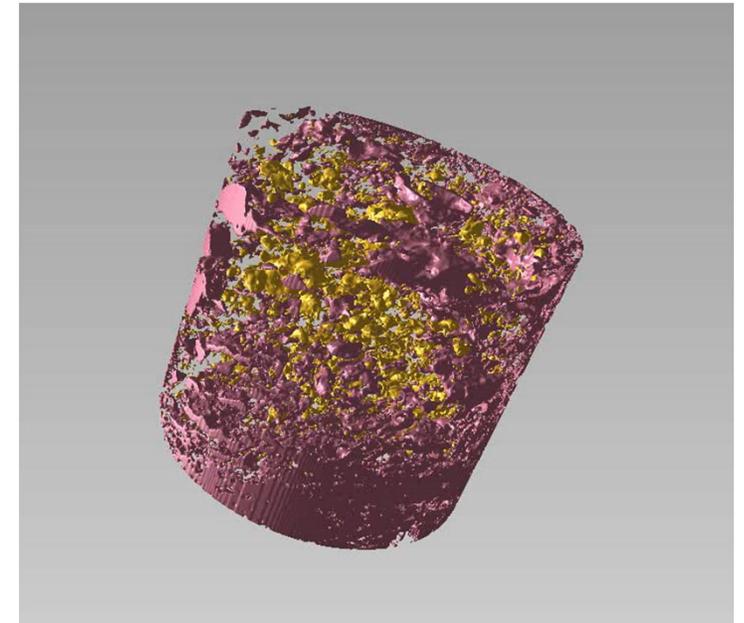
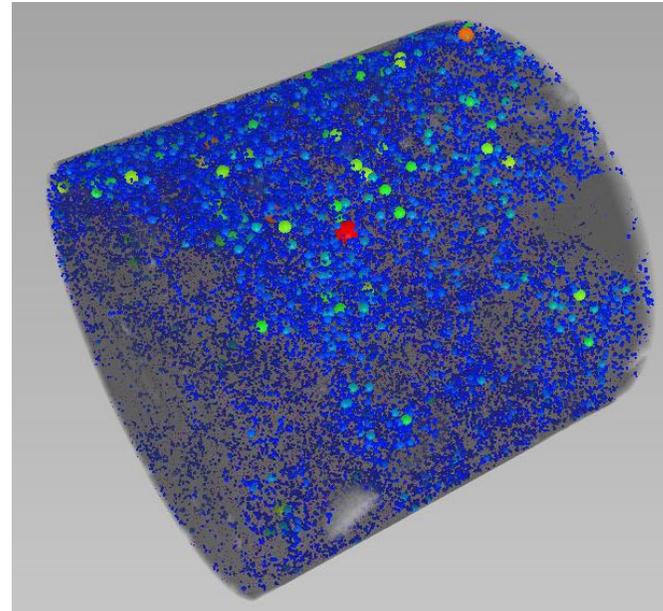
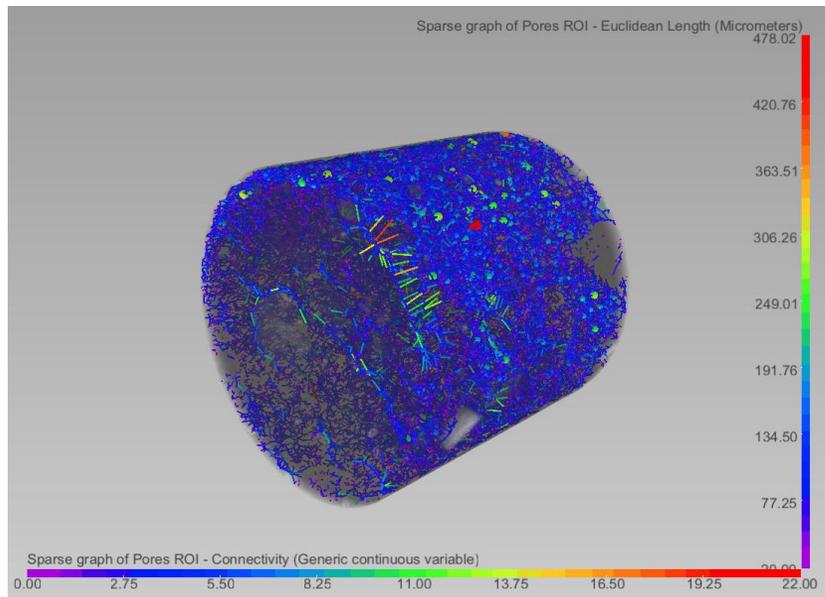
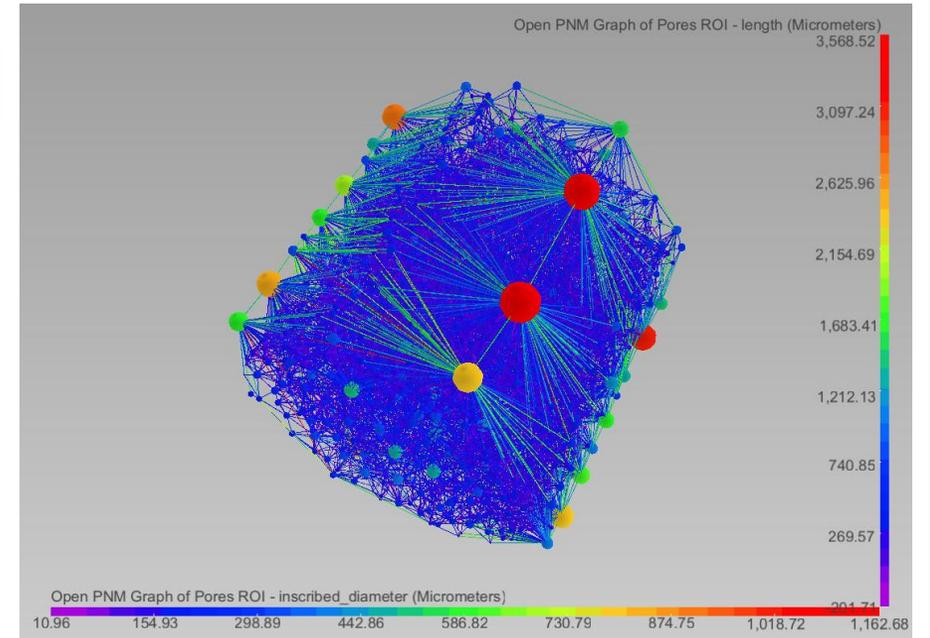
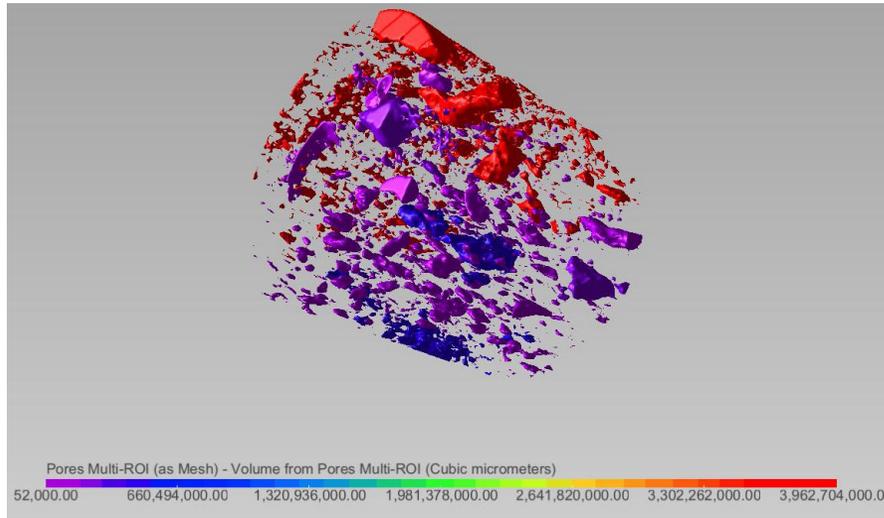
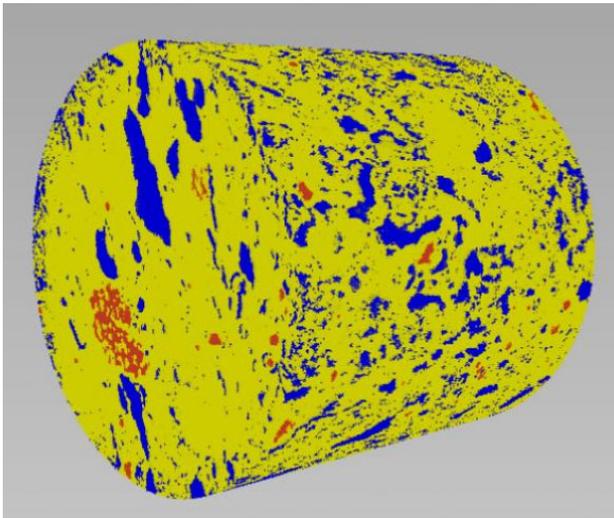
Small to large: purple, blue, green, yellow, orange, to red





Thin section
Plane polarized light

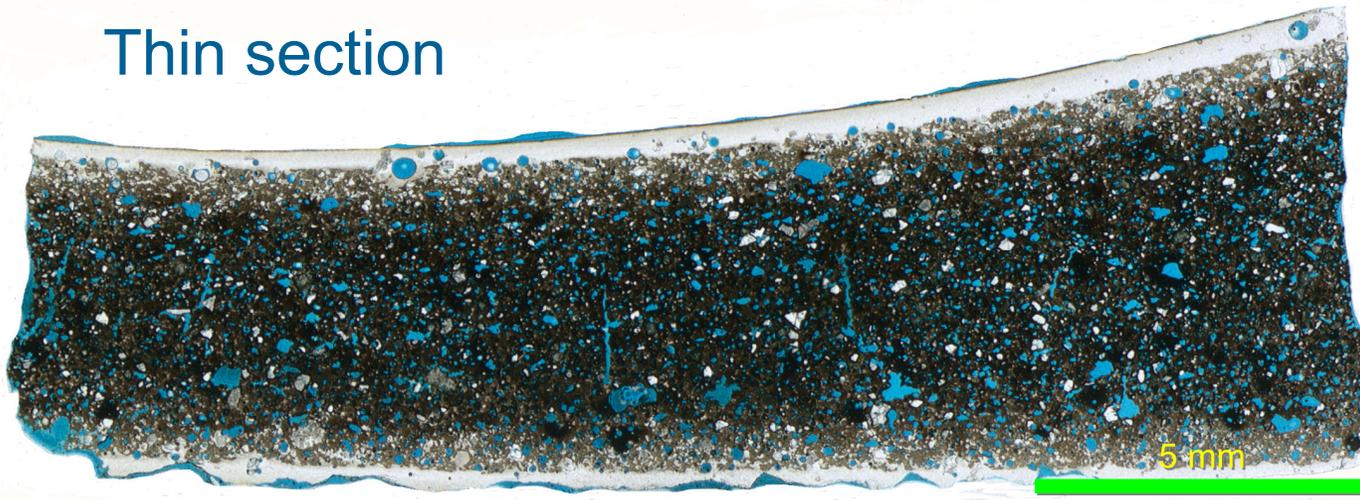




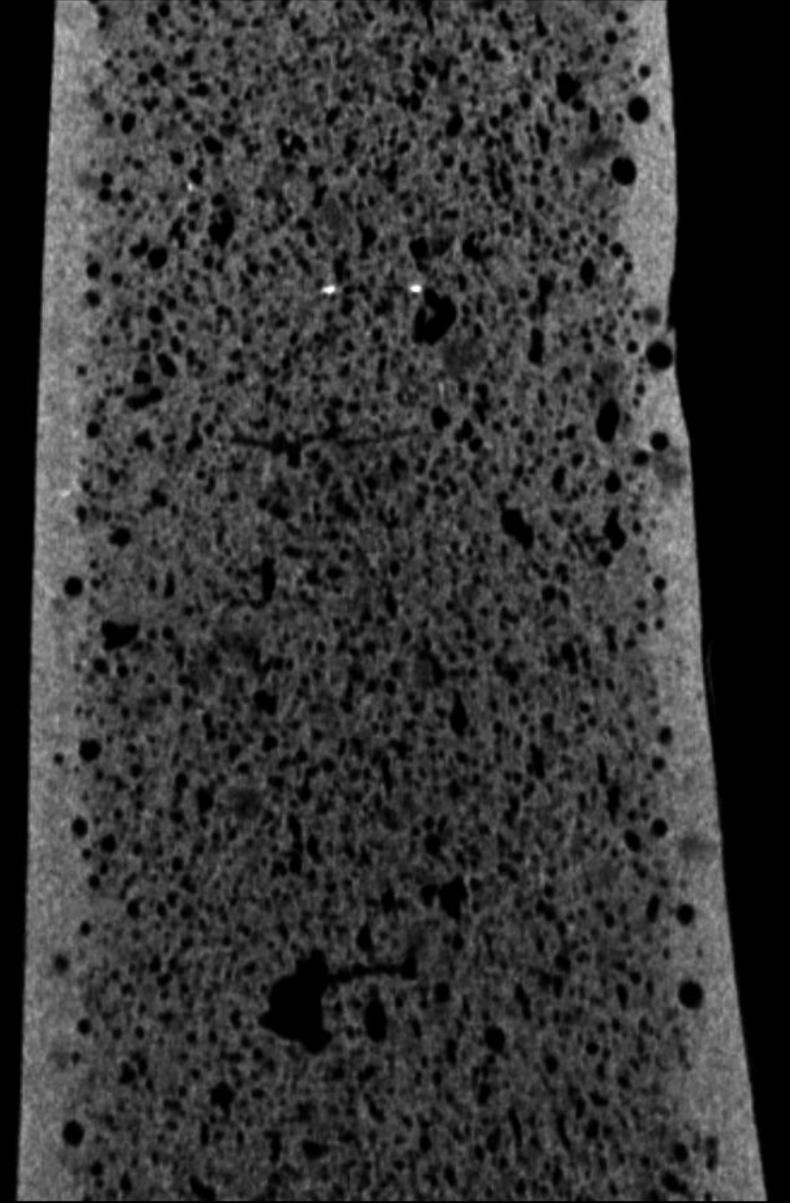


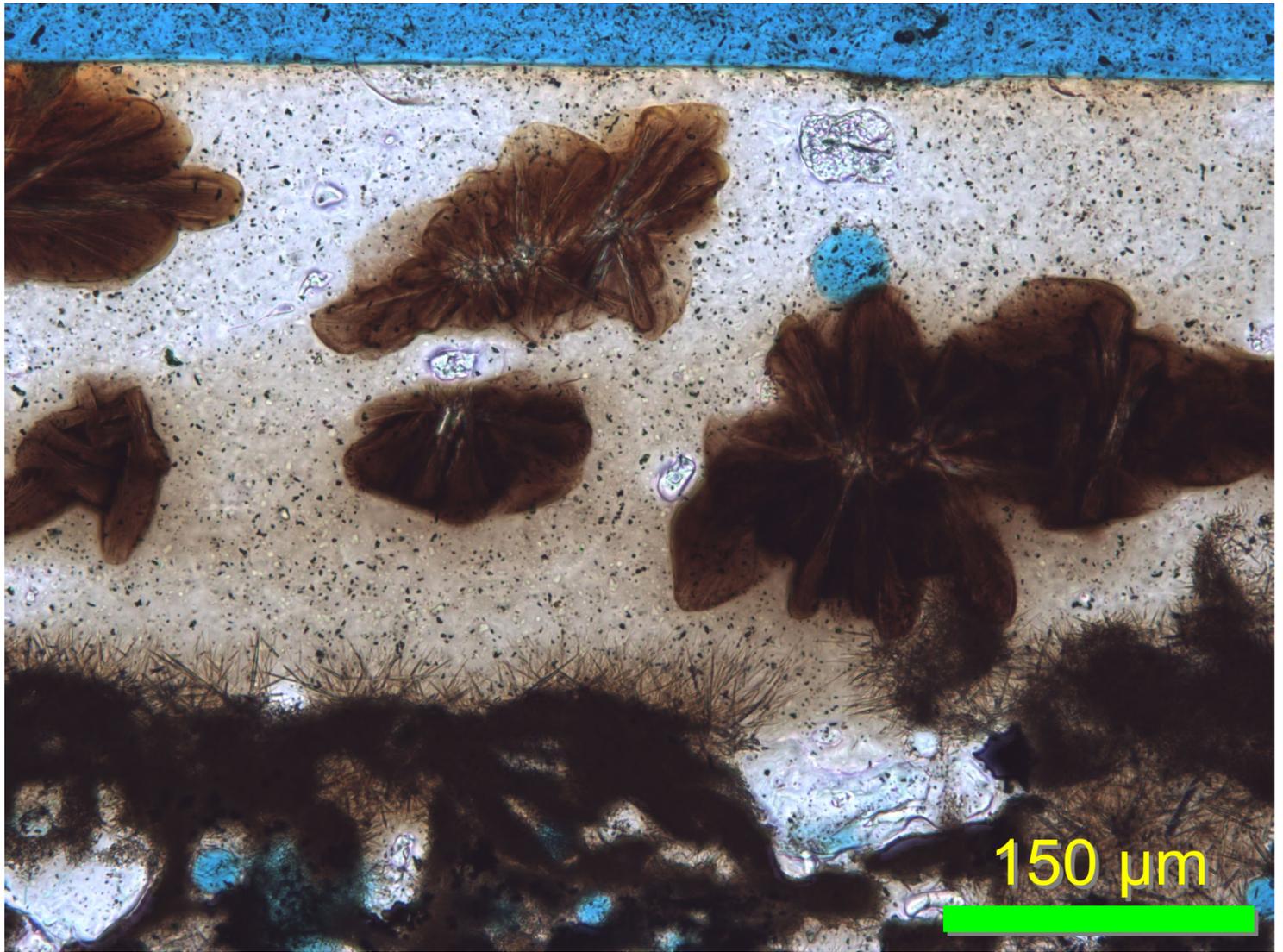
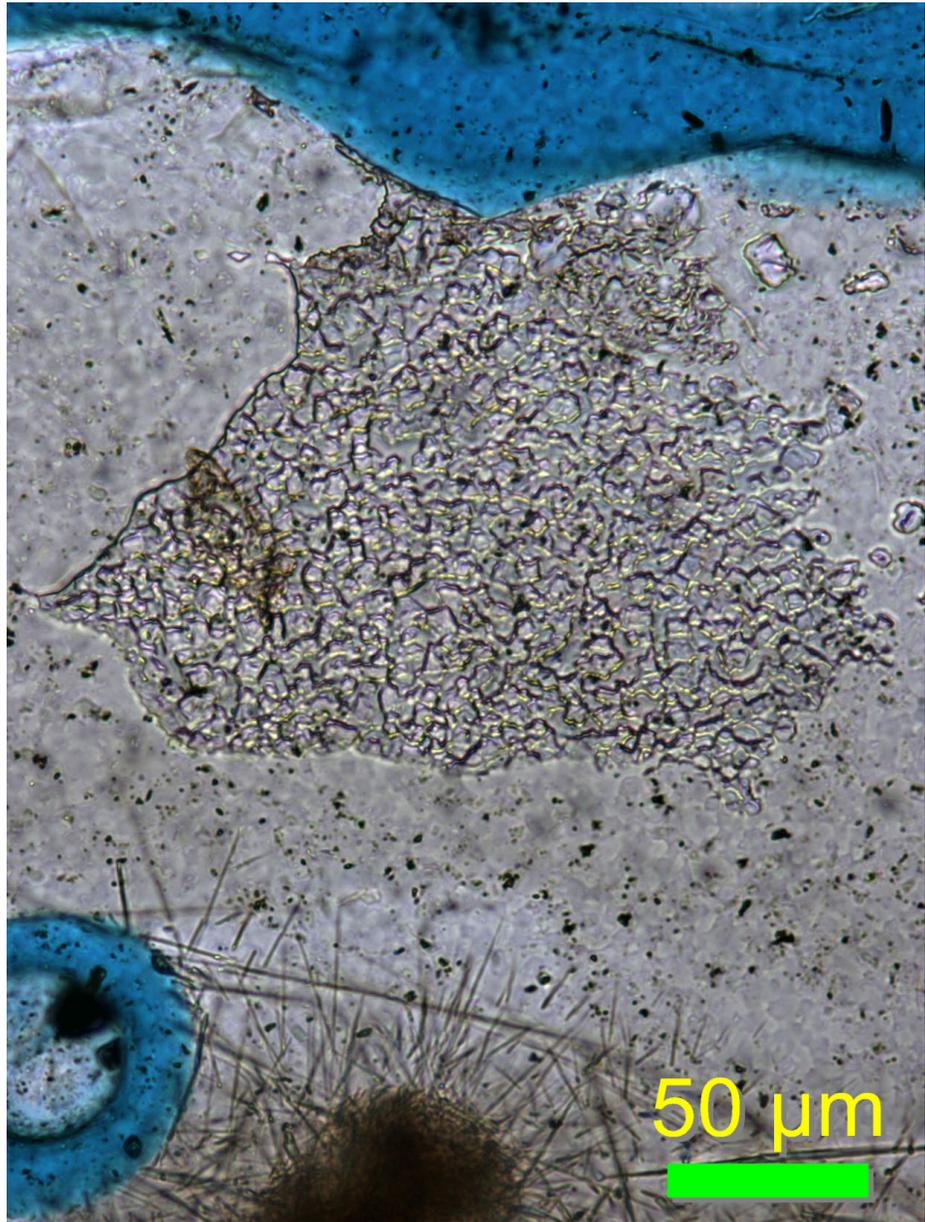
**Micro-CT
scan**

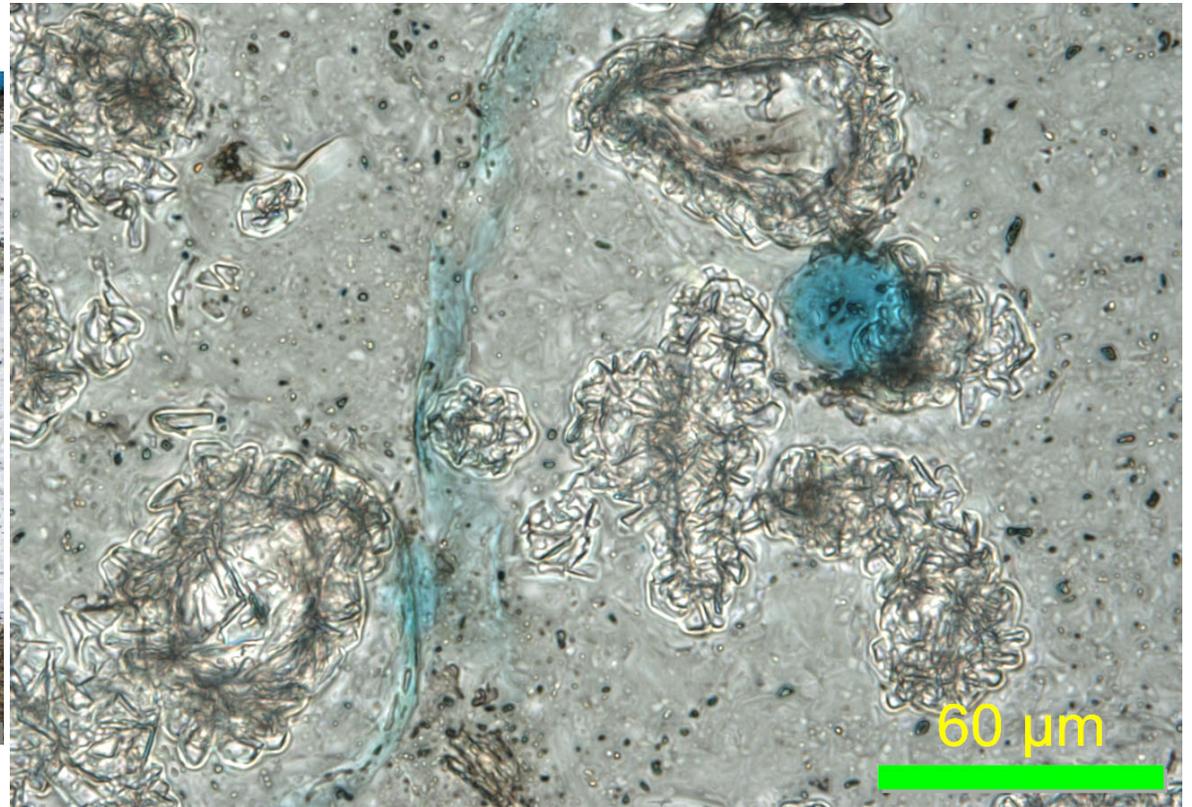
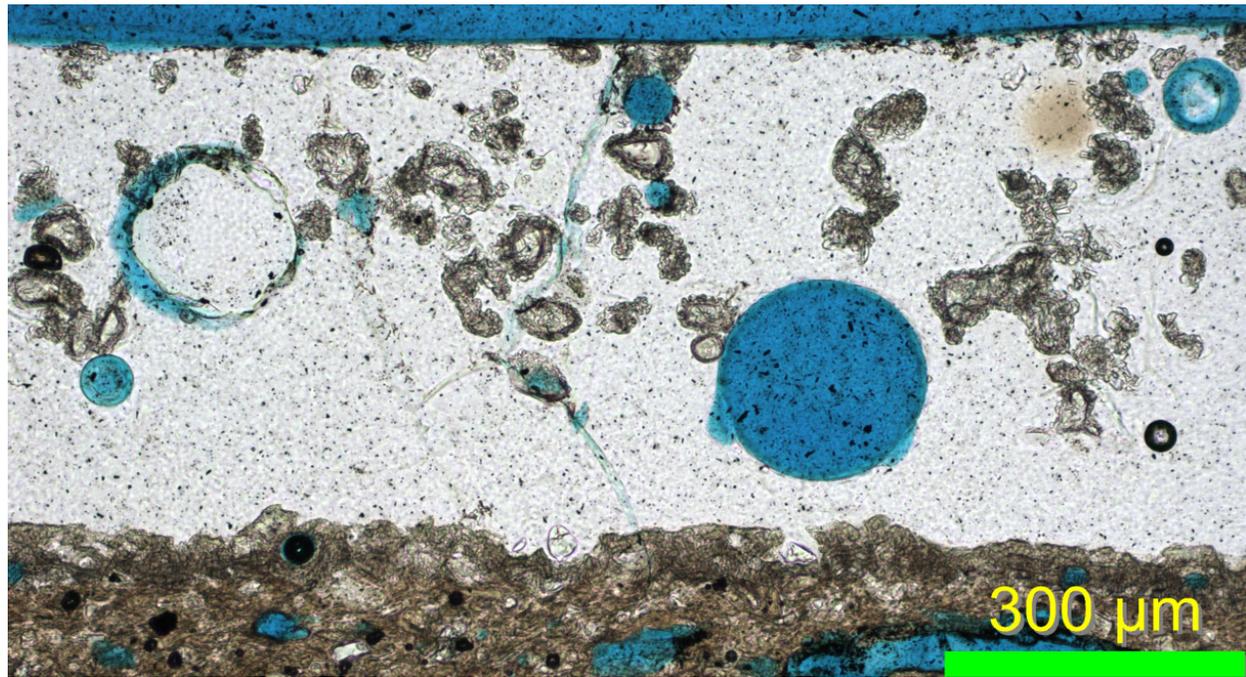
Thin section

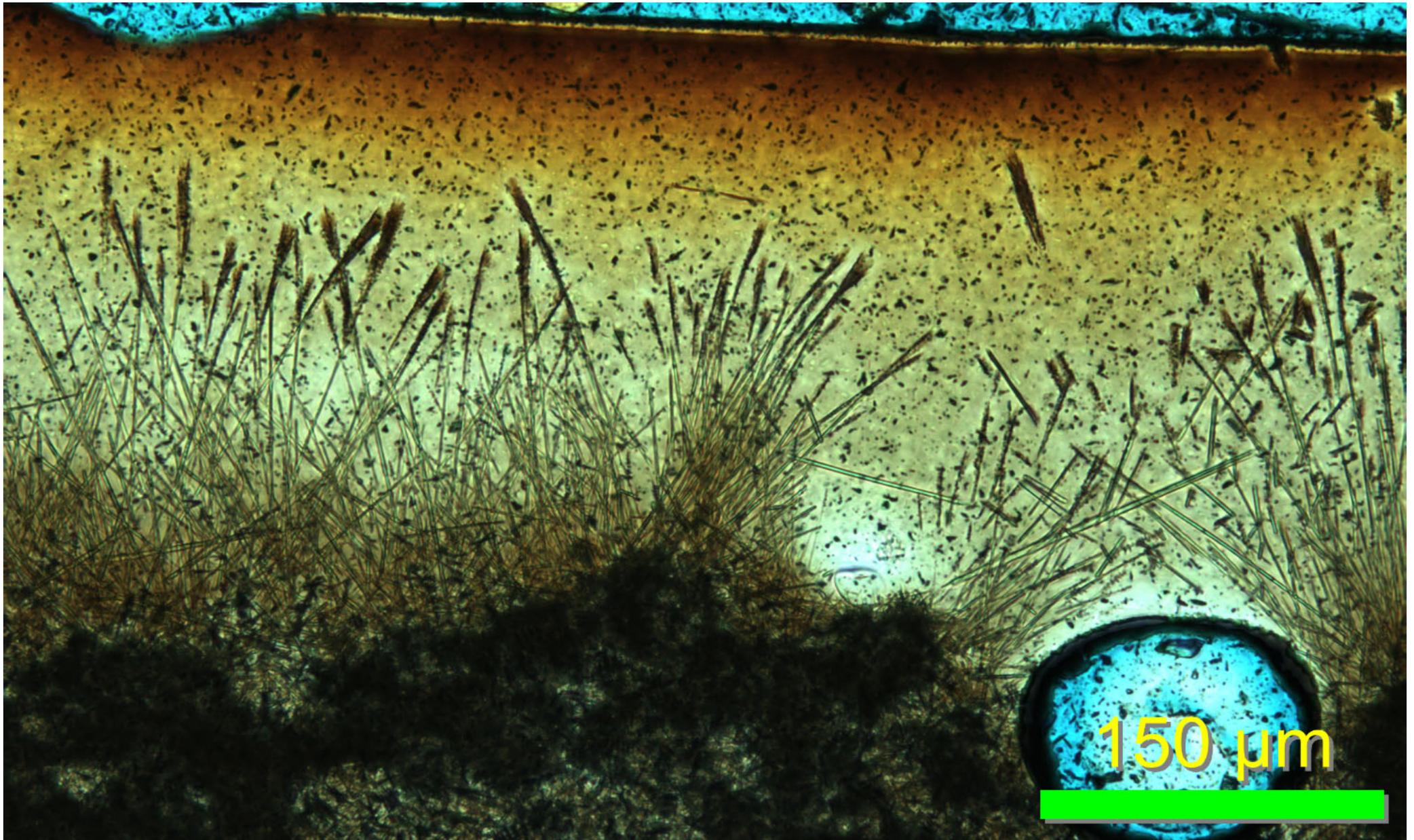


1 mm

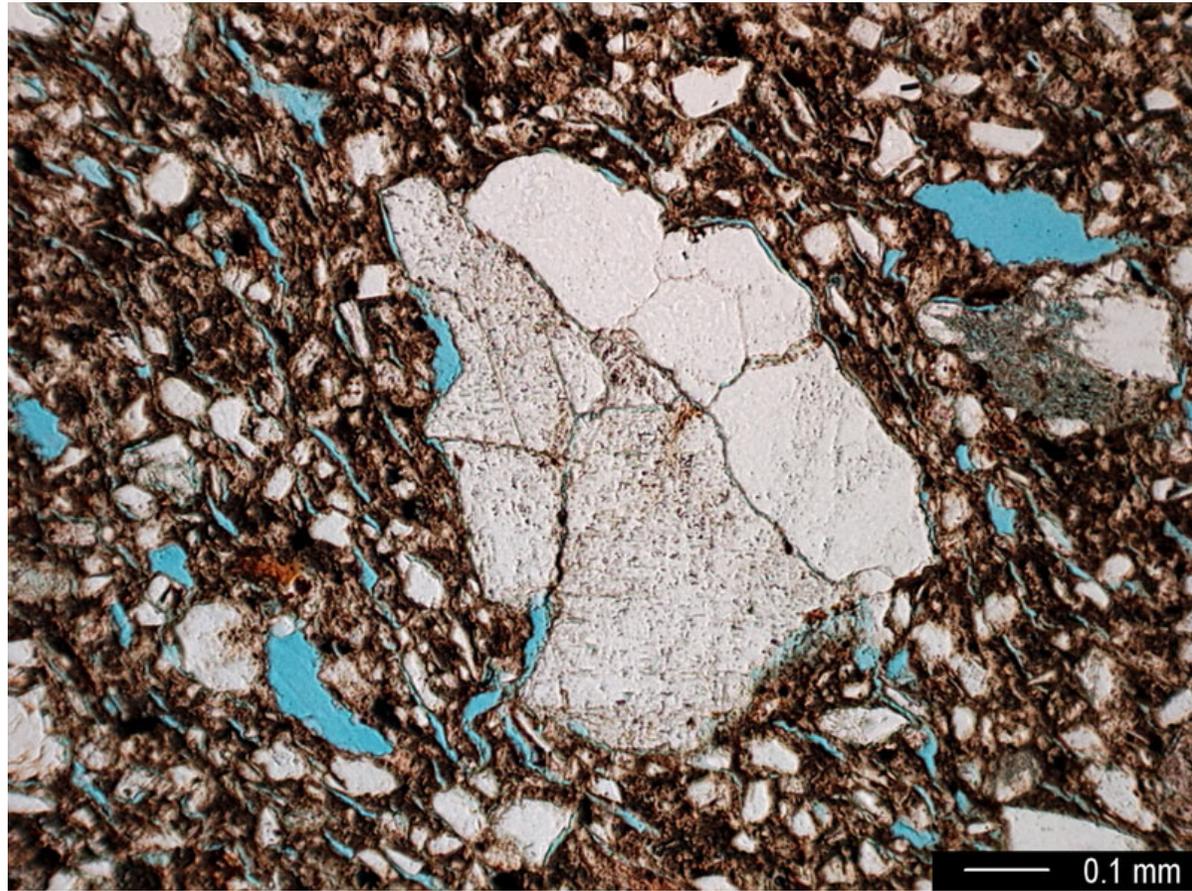




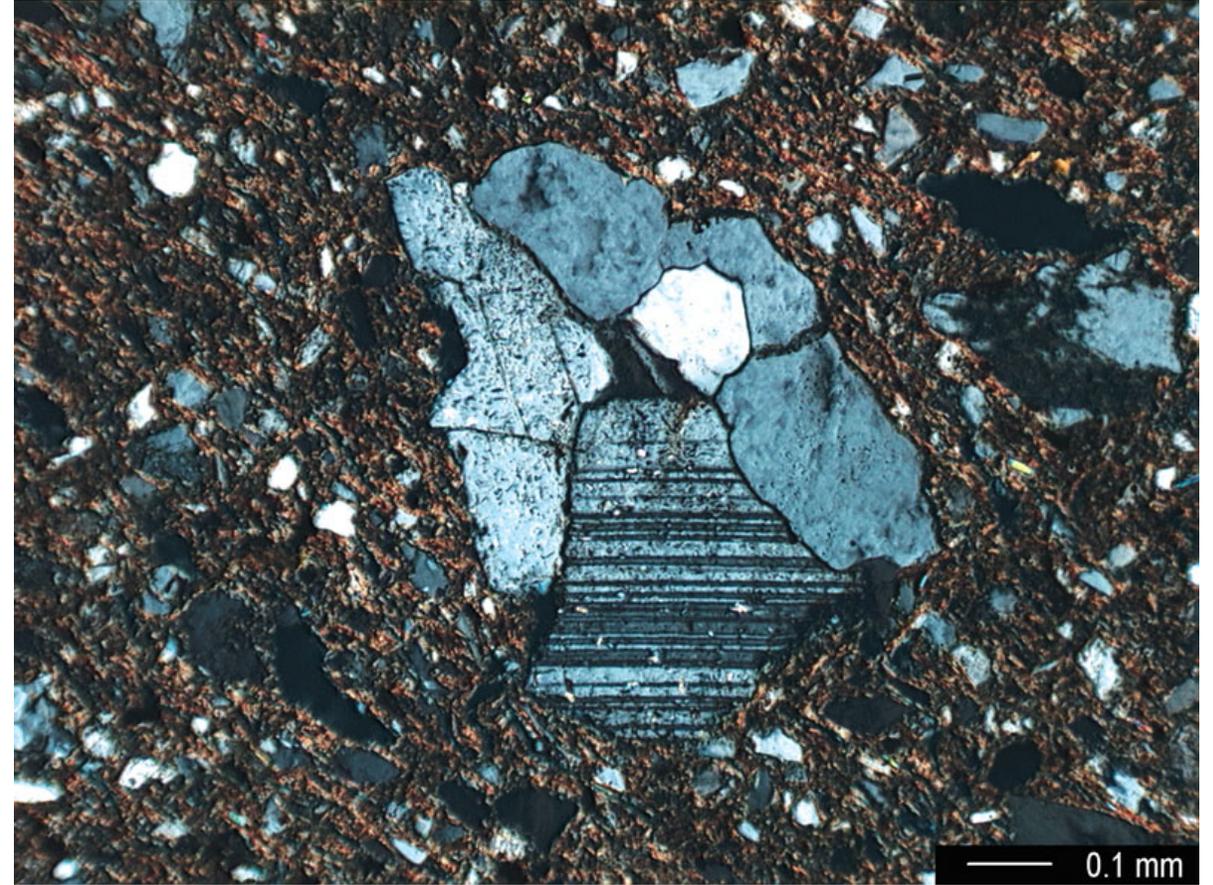




150 μm



Plane polarized light



Crossed polarized light

Yellow clay



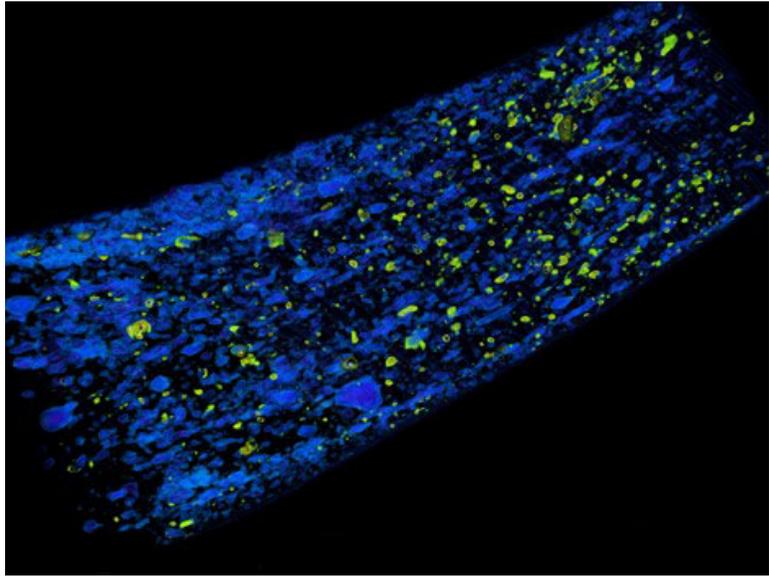
Yingjing



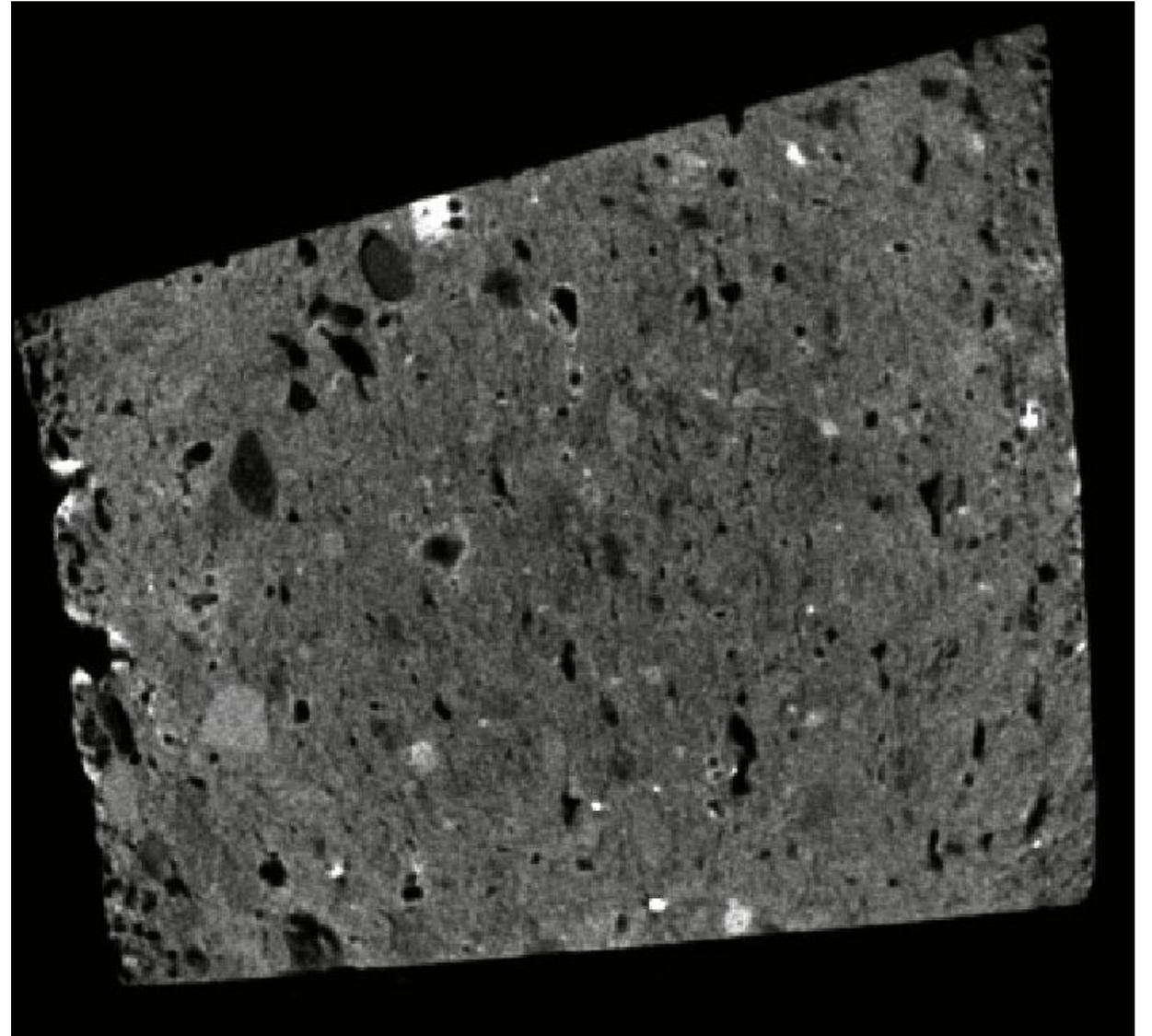
Burnt coal



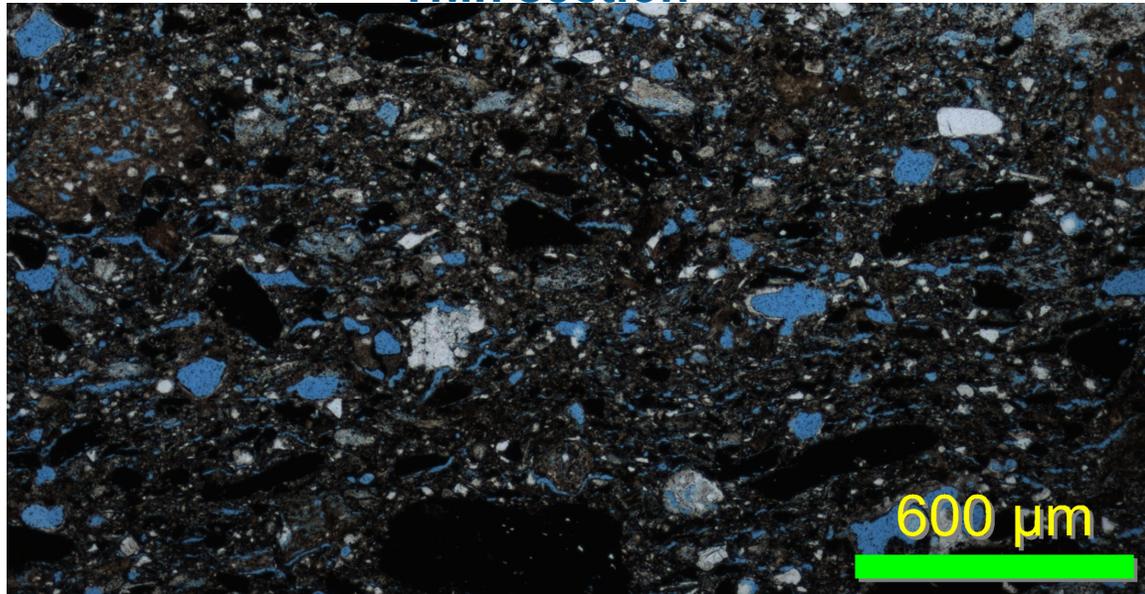




Micro-CT
scan

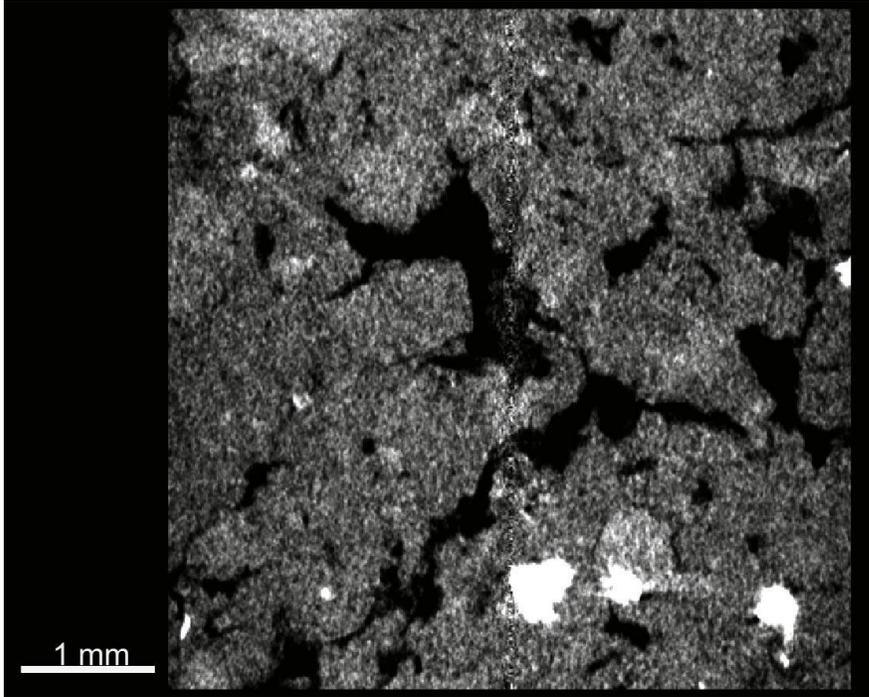


Thin section

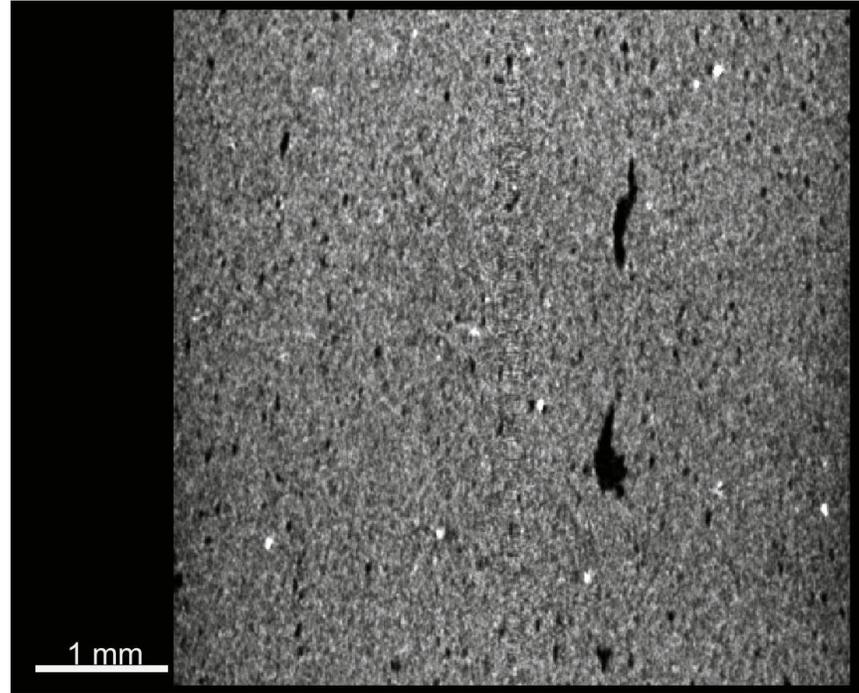


600 μm

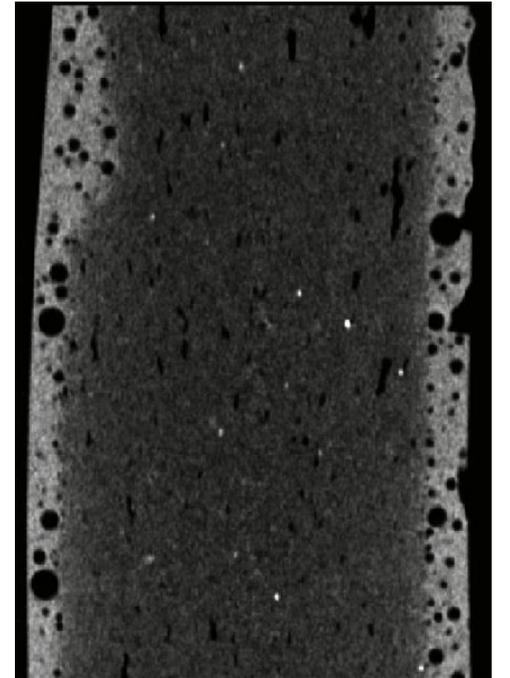
Micro-CT Scans



Low-fired ceramic

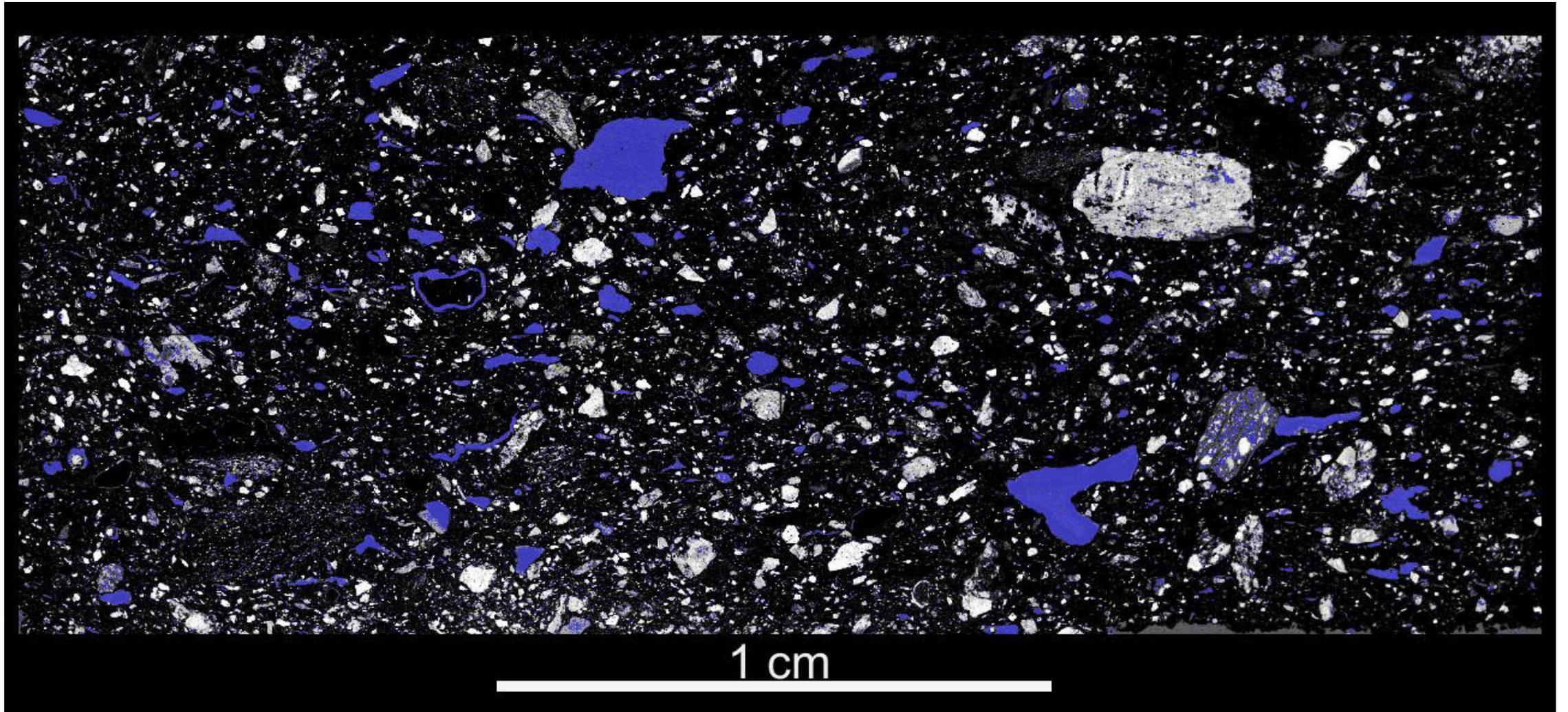


High-fired ceramic



Glazed ceramic

Using Dragonfly for image analysis of 2D thin sections



Acknowledgements:

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HR micro-CT equipment made available by the Advanced Materials Characterization Laboratory at University of Delaware; special thanks to Gerald Poirier, facility manager; also thanks to Aya Takase at Rigaku

Thanks are due to Mike Marsh at Object Research Systems for his “Daily Dragonfly Webinars” that helped me develop image analysis protocols; and to Zixiong Cao, Object Research Systems for additional Dragonfly pointers

