

# Classification of Wood Pulp Fibre Cross-sectional Shapes

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# Outline

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# Introduction

- ✓ Wood pulp fibres are in the spotlight within several industrial sectors, e.g. paper products, fibre-reinforced composite and as a source of raw materials for bio-energy and biochemicals production.
- ✓ Proper characterization of fibres is thus necessary.
  - ➔ Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) is suitable for assessment of cross-sectional dimensions of wood pulp fibres.
  - ➔ The quantification is time-consuming.
- ✓ Computerized image analysis is a powerful tool for the automatic quantification of wood pulp fibre dimensions.
  - ➔ The main challenge is not the automatic editing but the identification of a given fibre that may need a specific editing.
  - ➔ Two discriminant analyses are applied for the fibre classifications.



# Image Acquisition

## Market thermo-mechanical pulp (TMP) fibres

- ✓The fibres were aligned and freeze-dried.
- ✓They were embedded in epoxy resin and cure for 24hrs.
- ✓The blocks were hand-held ground and automatically polished.

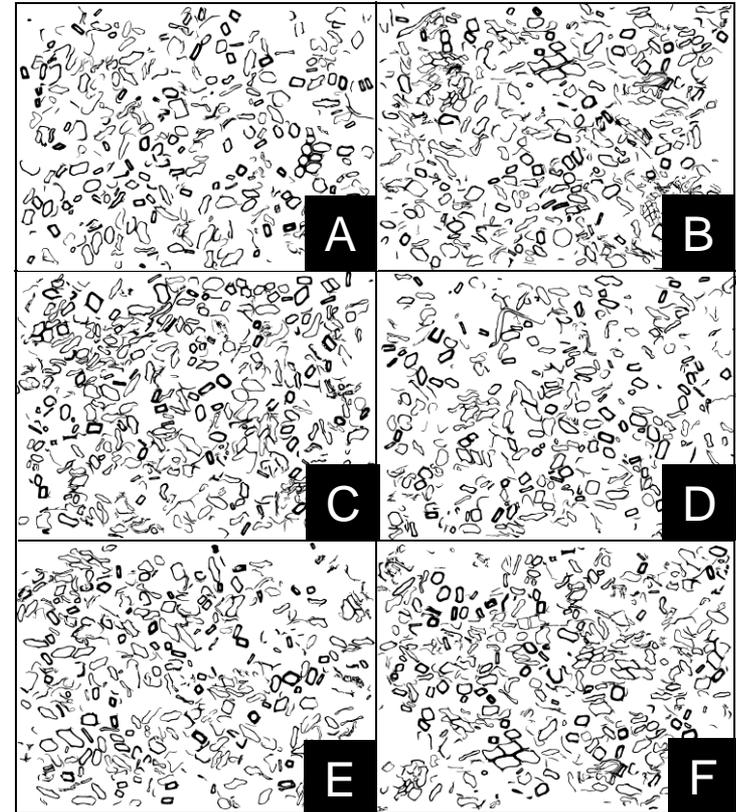
Magnification : 150x

Size of the image : 2560 x 1920 pixels

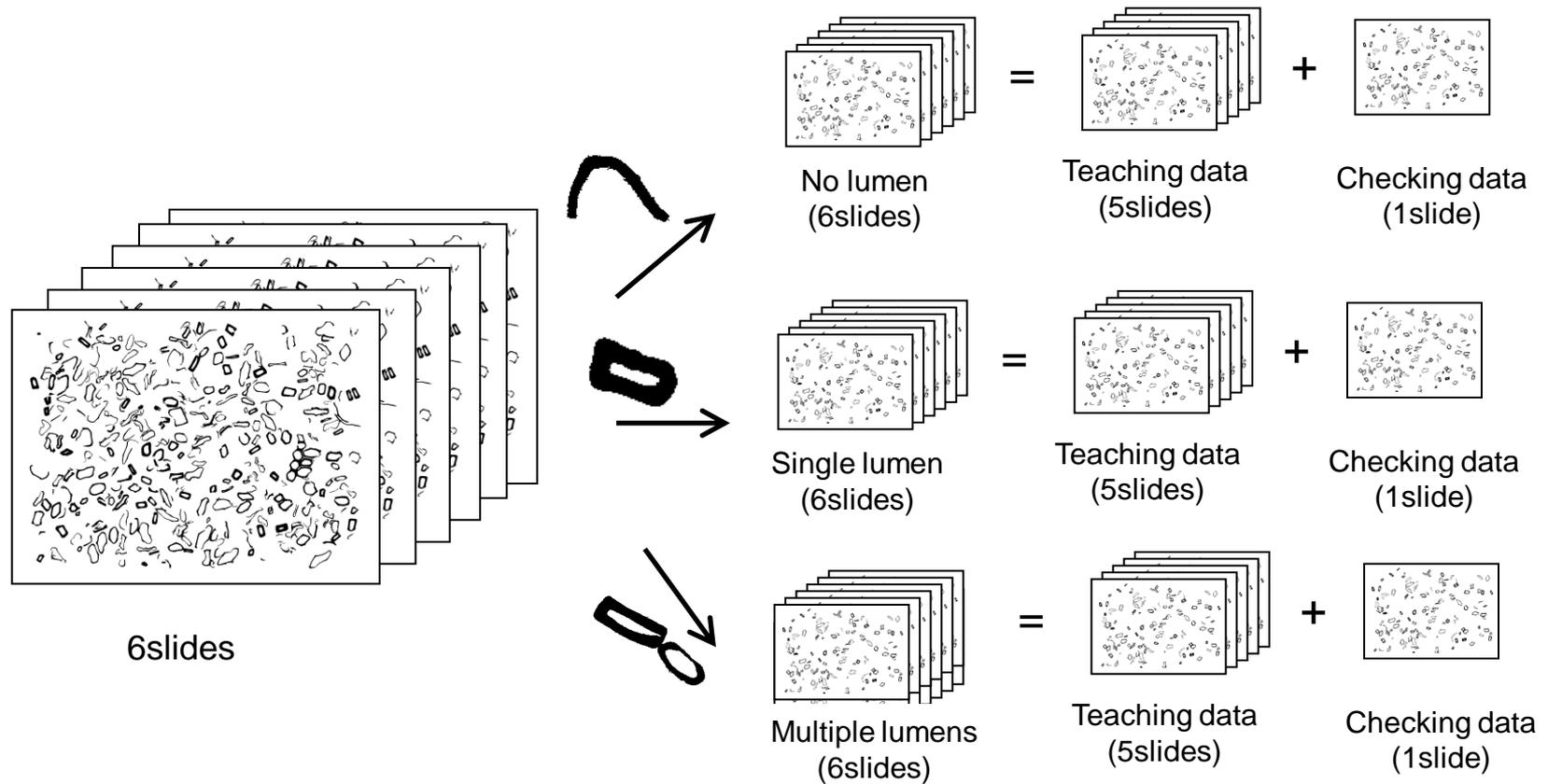
Resolution : 0.31  $\mu\text{m}$

Working distance : 8 - 10mm

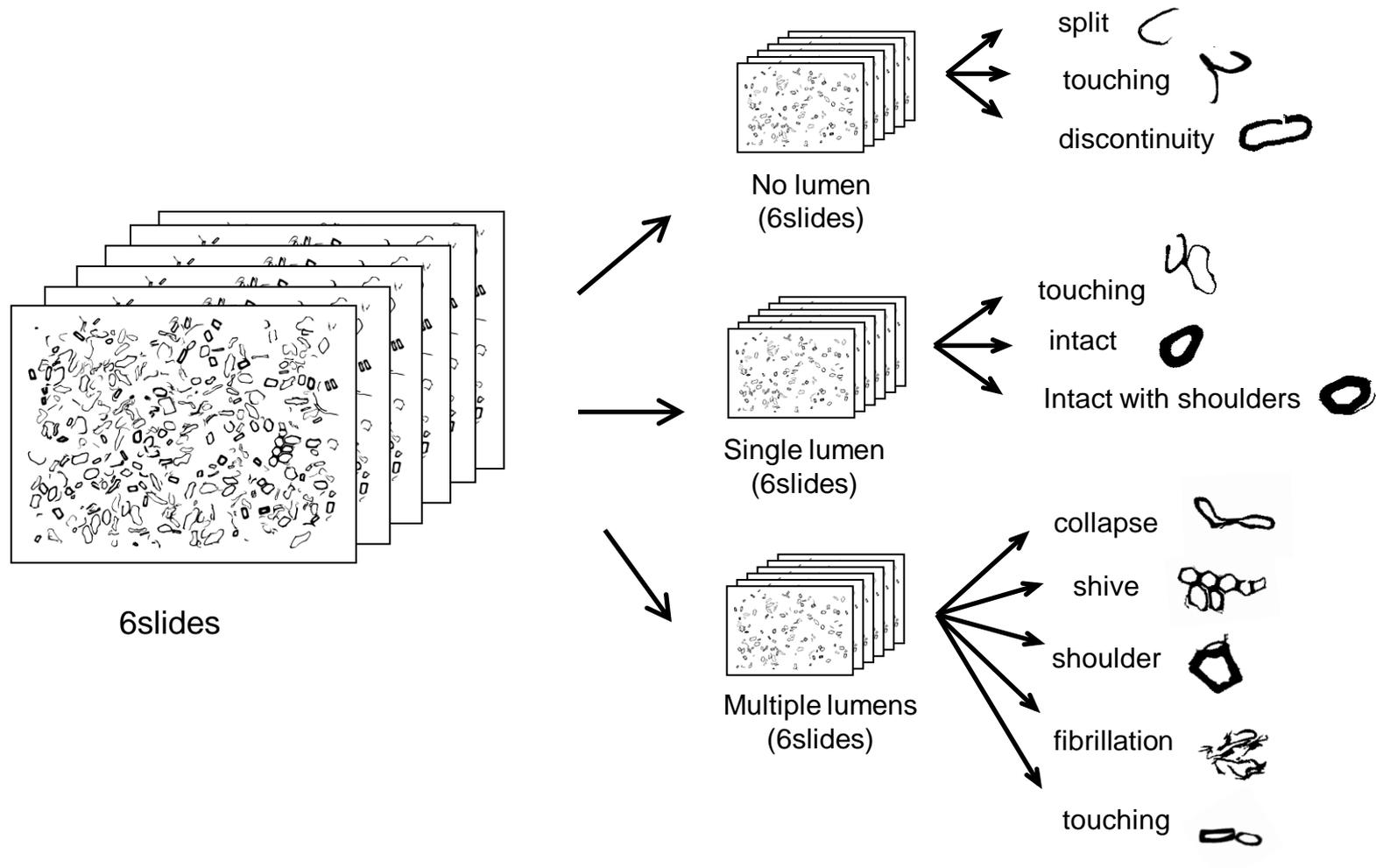
# of objects : about 2000



# Classification procedure

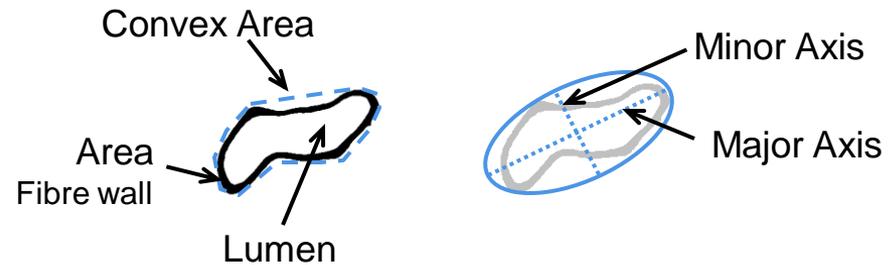


# Classification procedure



# Shape Descriptors

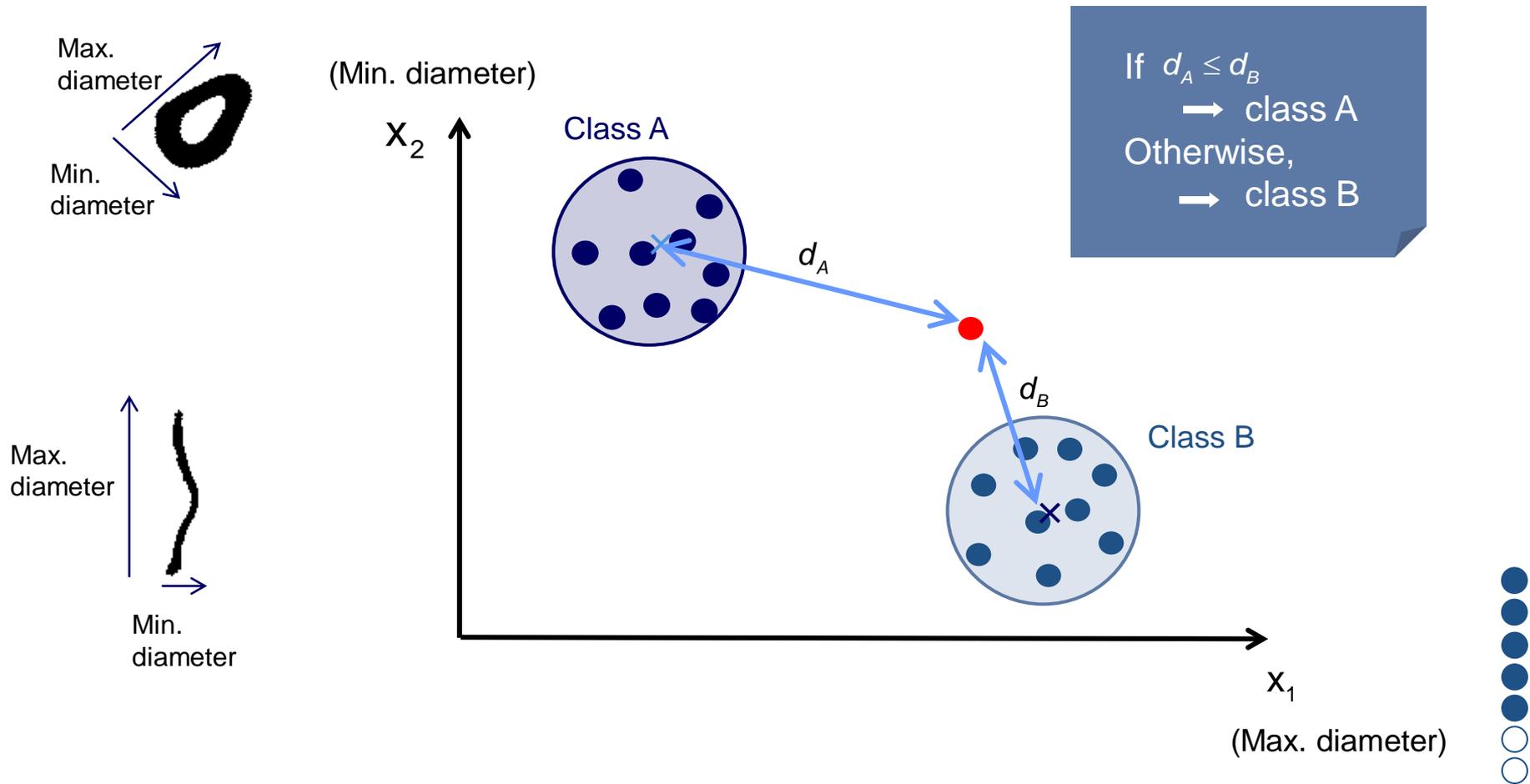
Shape Descriptor	Formula
Area ratio	$\frac{\text{Area(exc.lumen)}}{\text{Area(inc.lumen)}}$
Form factor	$\frac{4\pi \cdot \text{Area(inc.lumen)}}{\text{Perimeter}^2}$
Circularity	$\frac{4\pi \cdot \text{Area(exc.lumen)}}{\text{Perimeter}^2}$
Aspect ratio	$\frac{\text{Major axis}}{\text{Minor axis}}$
Solidity	$\frac{\text{Area(exc.lumen)}}{\text{Convex area}}$
Convexity	$\frac{\text{Convex perimeter}}{\text{Perimeter}}$
Roundness	$\frac{4 \cdot \text{Area(inc.lumen)}}{\pi \cdot \text{Major axis}}$



No lumen object	
Shape Descriptor	Formula
EPD (Two end points distance)	
	$\frac{\text{EPD}}{\text{Perimeter}}$
	$\frac{\text{EPD}}{\text{Major axis}}$

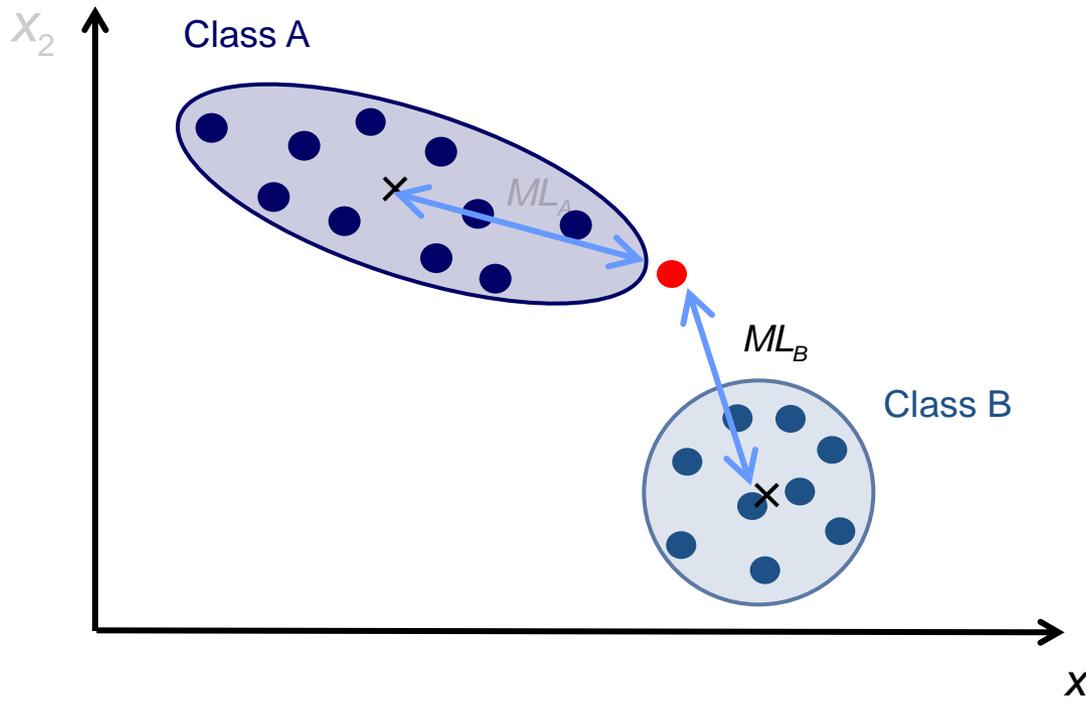


# Discriminant Analysis



# Mahalanobis Discriminant Analysis (MLDA)

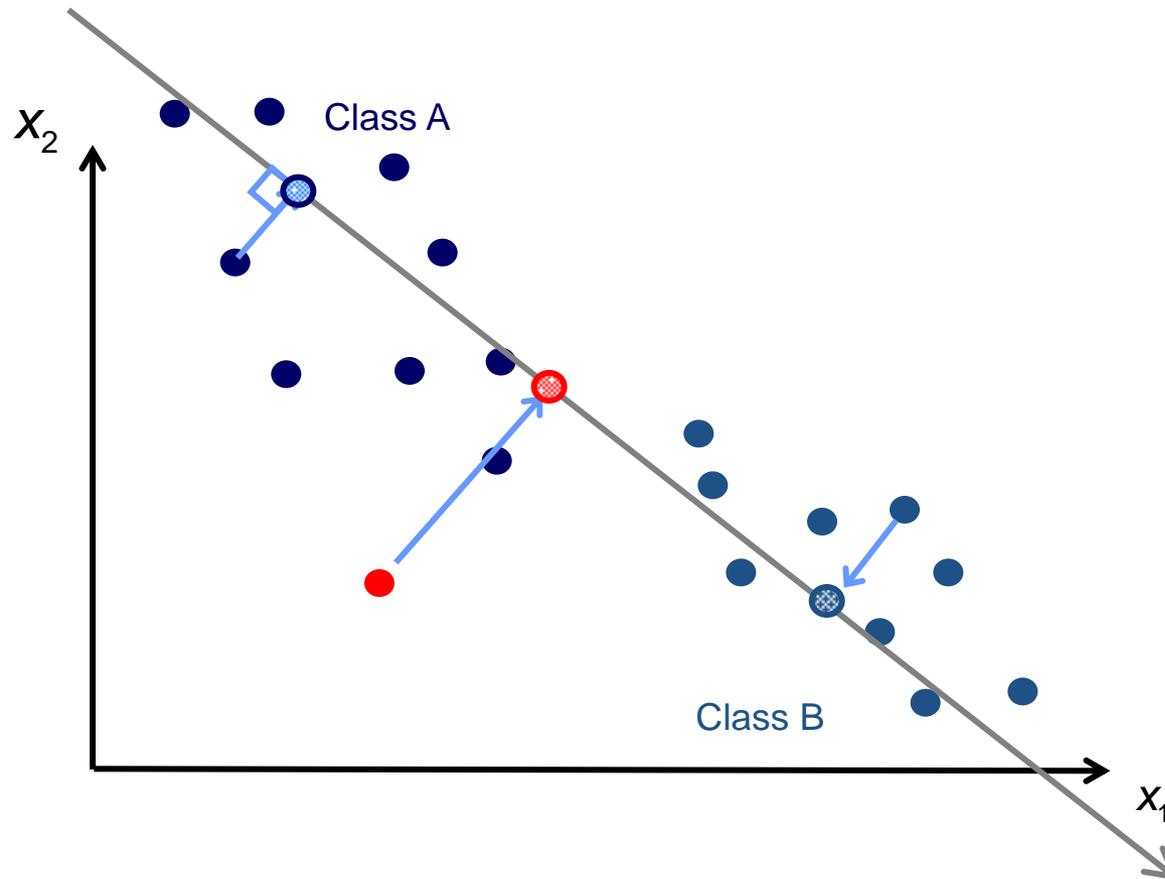
Mahalanobis distance:  
distance based on correlations between variables by  
which different patterns can be identified and analyzed.



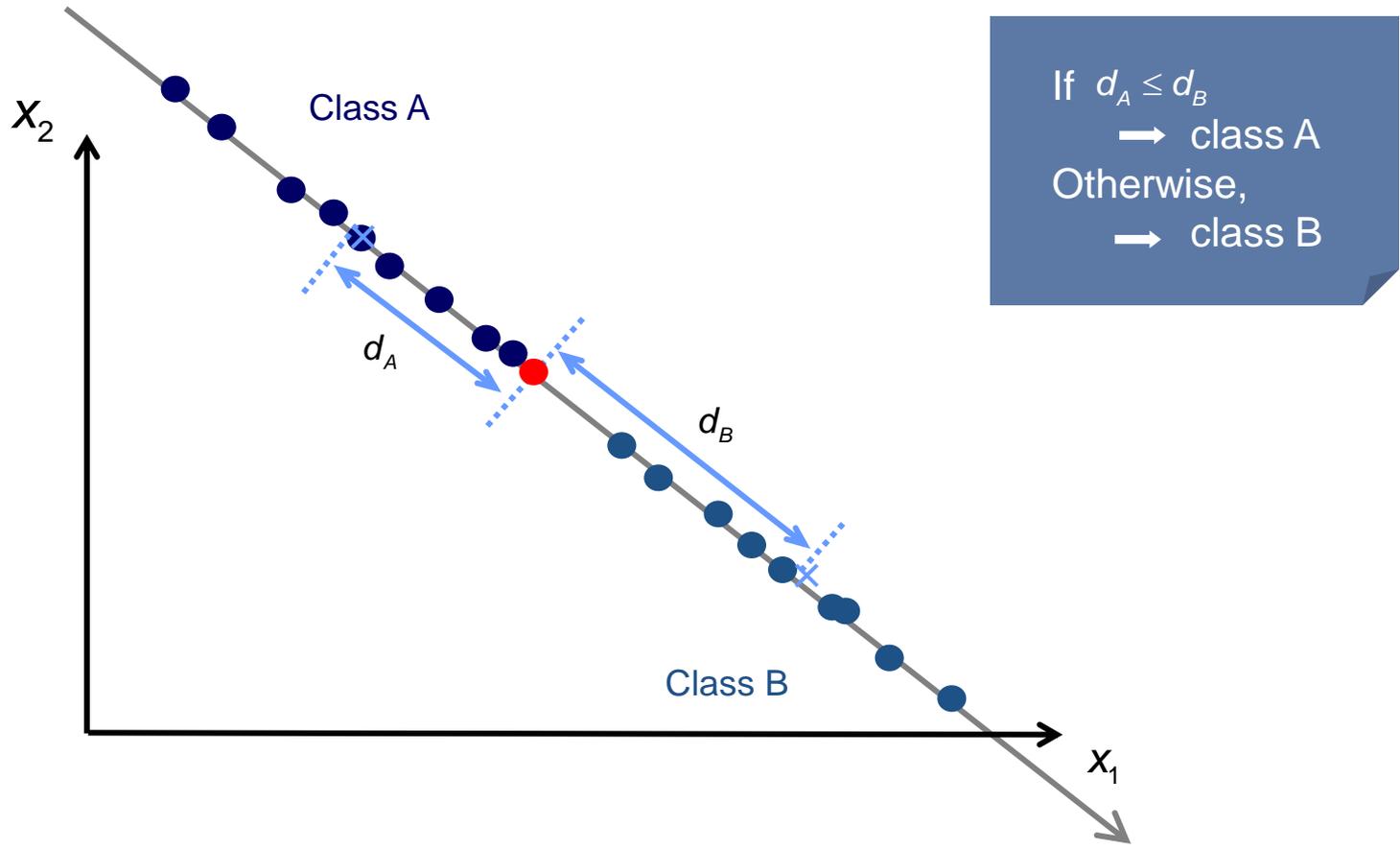
If  $ML_A \leq ML_B$   
→ class A  
Otherwise  
→ class B



# Canonical Discriminant Analysis (CDA)



# Canonical Discriminant Analysis (CDA)



# Error Ratios

	# of training data	MLDA		CDA	
		Training	Checking	Training	Checking
No lumen	608	21.8%	25.5%	23.2%	26.4%
Single lumen	895	17.3%	15.9%	20.1%	25.8%
Multiple lumen	150	16.0%	31.8%	50.7%	50.0%



# Future work



# Conclusions

- ✓ We have applied MLDA and CDA, to two dimensional image data to classify them by their shapes and compared the results.
- ✓ We adopt MLDA for our future works.
- ✓ The approach presented in this study will form the basis for developing automatic procedures for quantifying wood fibre cross-sectional dimensions and shapes, as influenced by industrial processes in the pulp and paper industry.

# Acknowledgement

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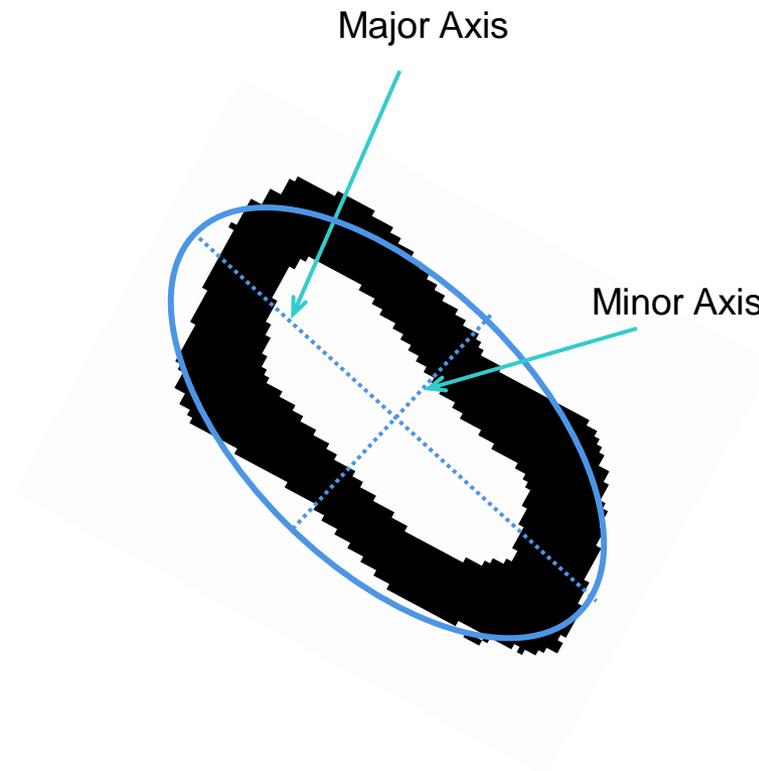
Thank you for your attention !!



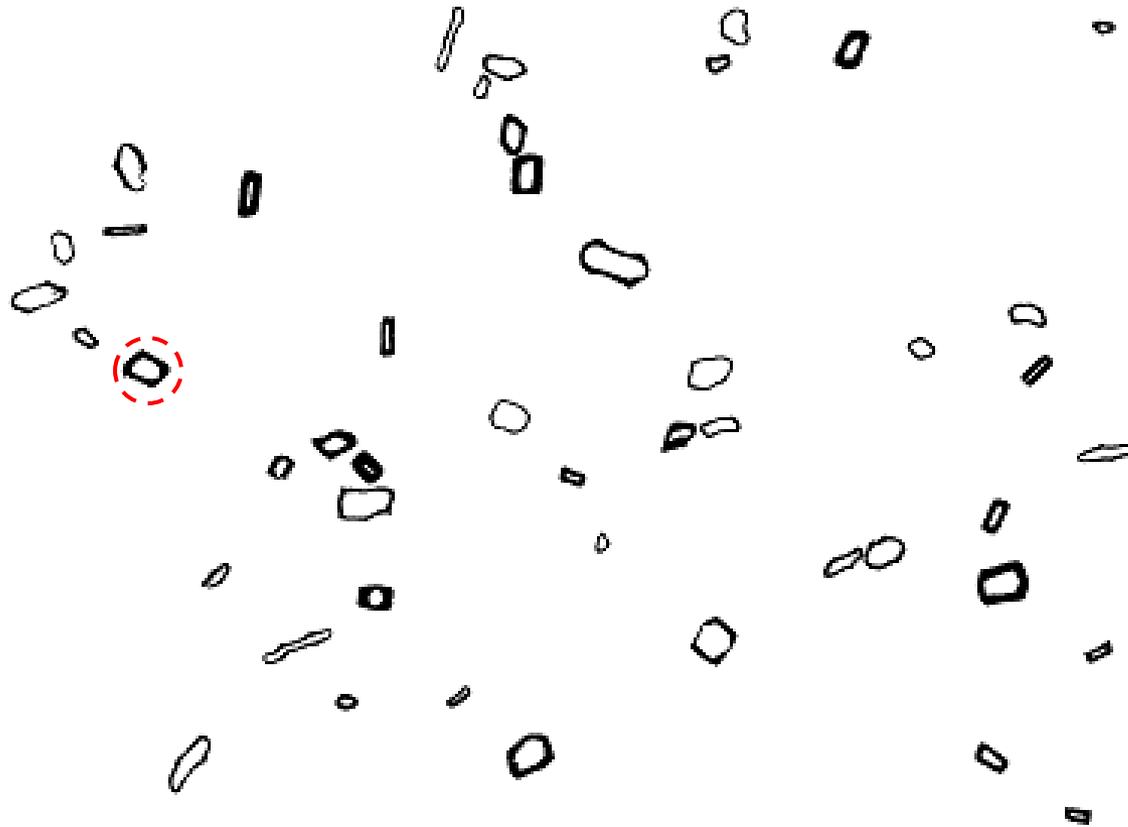
# Classification

	No lumen			Single lumen			Multiple lumen				
	Discontinuity	Split	Touching	Intact	Shoulder	Touching	Touching	Collapsed	Shive	Shoulder	Fibrillated
Correct											
Misclassification by MLDA											
Misclassification by CDA											

# Ellipse



# MLDA results (intact fibre)



# CDA results (intact fibre)

