

# Near-Infrared (NIR) hyperspectral imaging at high resolution and the difficulty to calibrate for the three main wood components

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## Mapping properties on stem disks

Poplar disks with induced tension wood



Flatbed scan

→ Tension wood visible with naked eye on not sanded disks

## NIR scanning hardware specifications

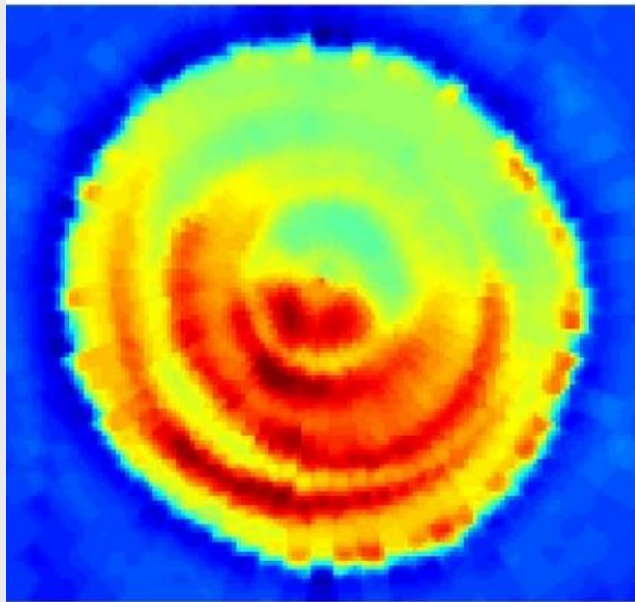
- Detector
  - Line camera
  - Range 800-2500 nm
  - 320 spatial pixels & 256 spectral pixels
- Light source
  - quartz tungsten halogen lamps
- Scan
  - Spectral resolution 0.5 nm
  - Sample step size 5 or 10 degrees (rotational) or 0.5 mm (translational)
  - Exposure time 6 ms, 50 frames averaged for a single line scan
- Software
  - Camera control and sample movement implemented in Labview

## NIR scanning software specifications

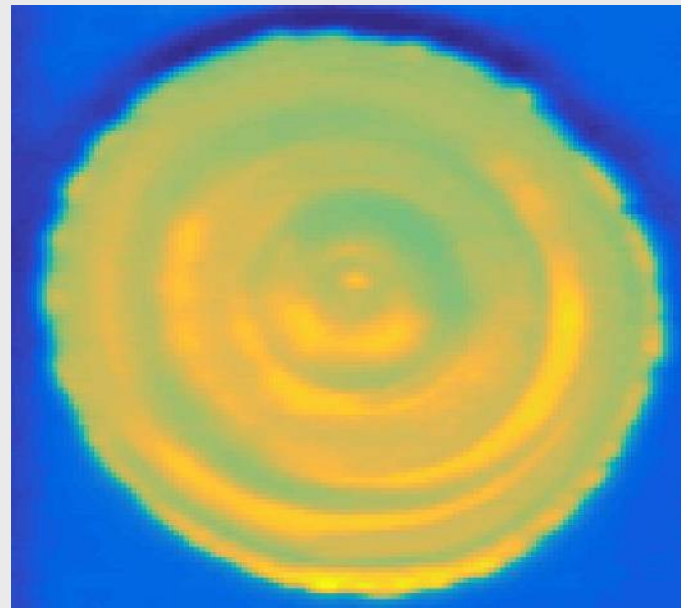
- Corrections
  - Lens distortions
  - Light intensity correction (reference material in each scan)
  - Non-linear lens effects avoided by clipping the outer detector pixels
- Pre-processing to correct for detector noise
  - Normalization (reference material?)
  - Transformation to absorbance values
  - Noise filtering
- Pre-processing to correct for non-chemical bias
  - Detrending
  - Mean centering
  - Savitsky-Golay derivation or second derivative
- Model building by partial least squares

## Slice from hyperspectral NIR image

Rotational scan

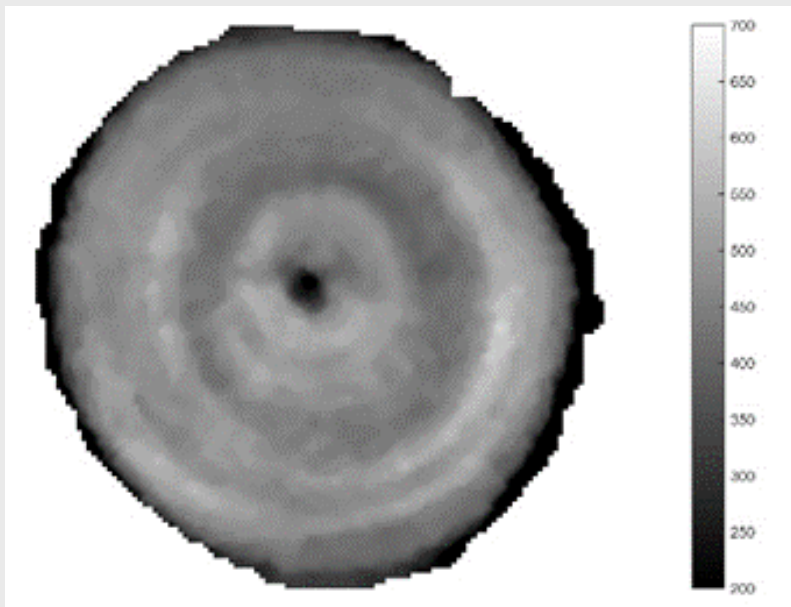


Translational scan

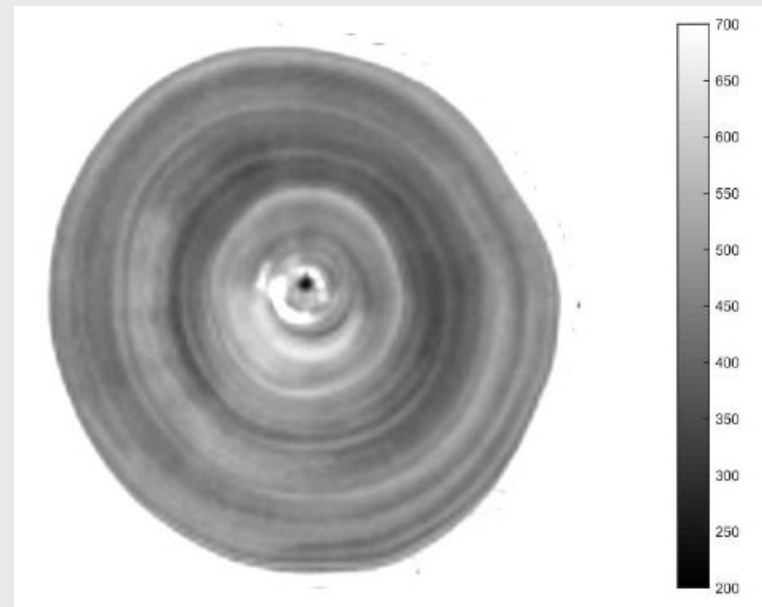


## Mapping via modelling: density

NIR derived density



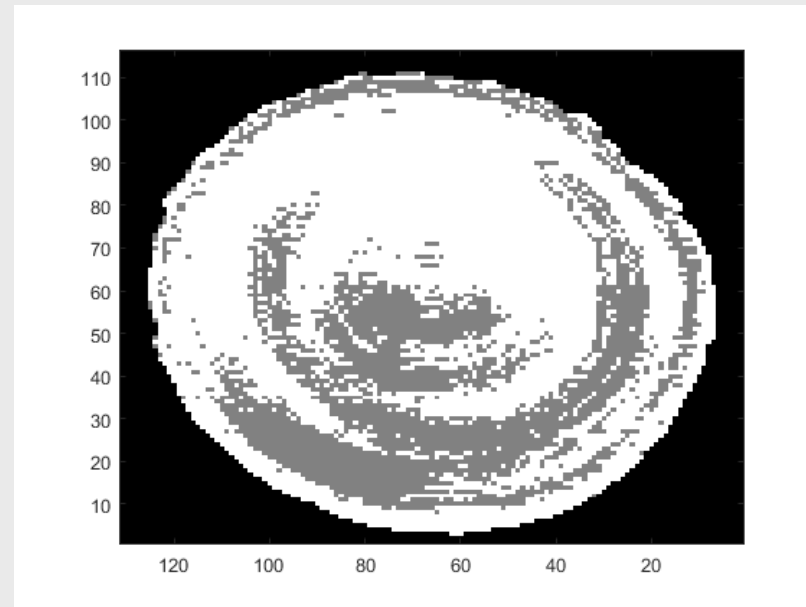
X-ray derived density



## Mapping via modelling: tension wood



Binary

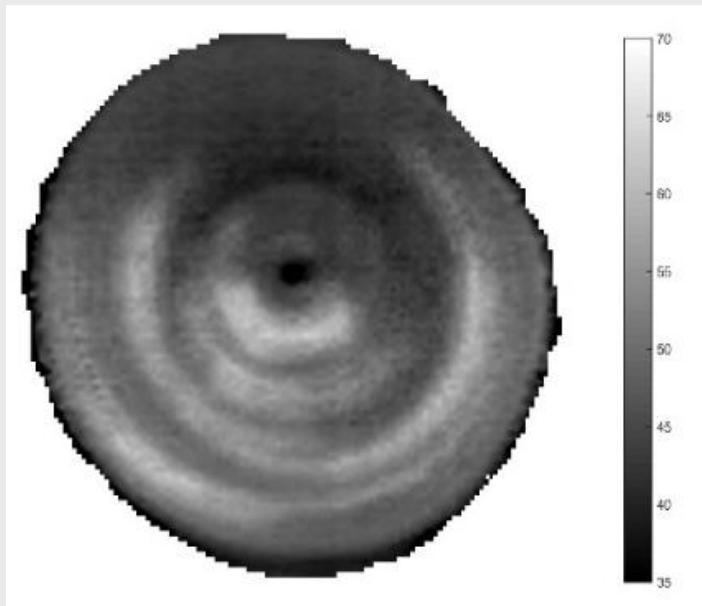




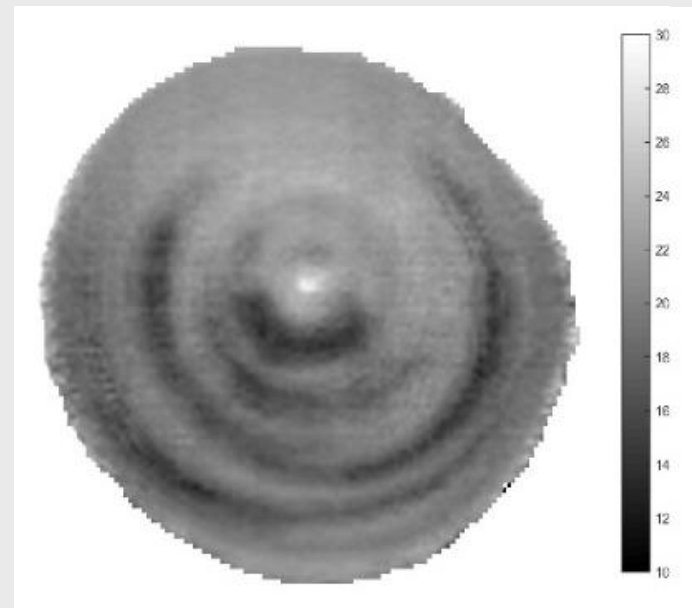
## Mapping via modelling: chemistry



NIR derived  $\alpha$ -cellulose content



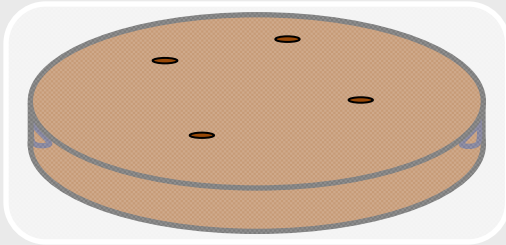
NIR derived lignin content





# Calibration

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→ X-ray tomography → Density local spot

→ NIR camera → Hyperspectral image local spot



Model NIR vs. DENSITY

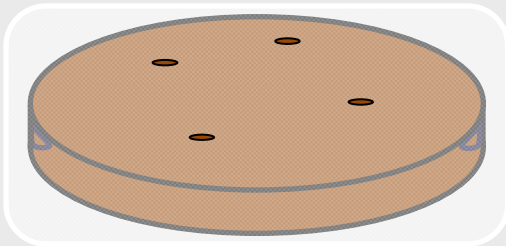
NIR camera  
→ hyperspectral image  
disk

Reconstruction disk with  
density values

Average density of specific  
region or entire disk

# Calibration

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→ Tension wood colouring or visual inspection  
→ binary: tension wood or not

→ NIR camera → Hyperspectral image local spot



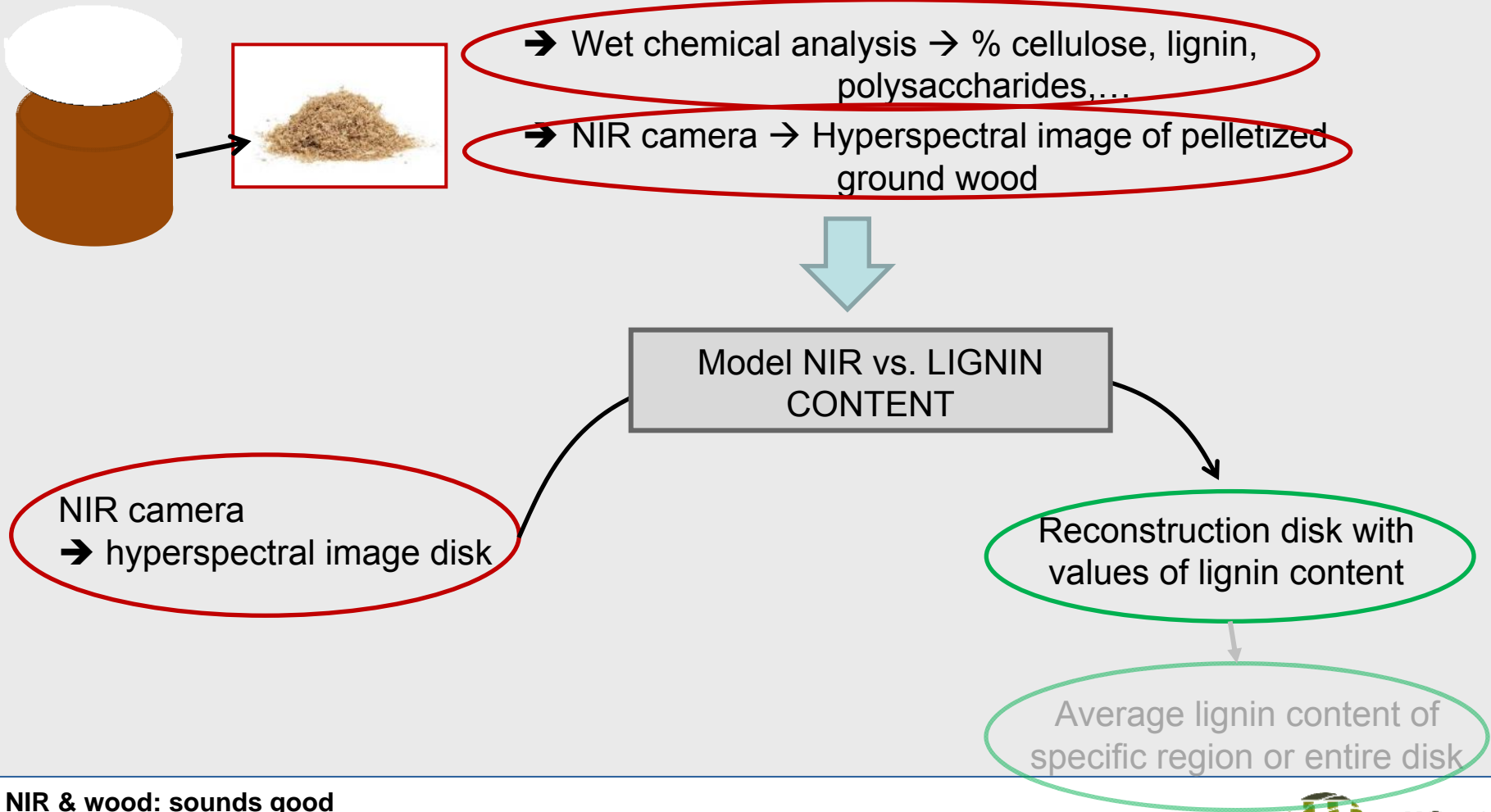
Model NIR vs. TENSION  
WOOD

NIR camera  
→ hyperspectral image  
disk

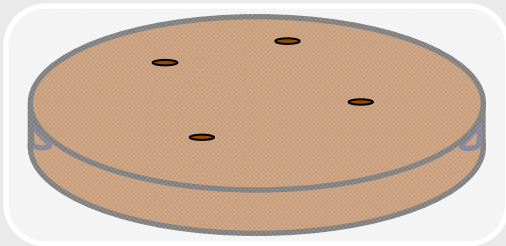
Reconstruction disk with  
probability to be tension wood

Binary reconstruction with  
tension wood zones

# Calibration



# Calibration



- ???????????????? → % cellulose, lignin, polysaccharides, ... of local spots
- NIR camera → Hyperspectral image of local spots



Model NIR vs. LIGNIN  
CONTENT

NIR camera  
→ hyperspectral image disk

Reconstruction disk with  
values of lignin content

Average lignin content of  
specific region or entire disk

# Calibration

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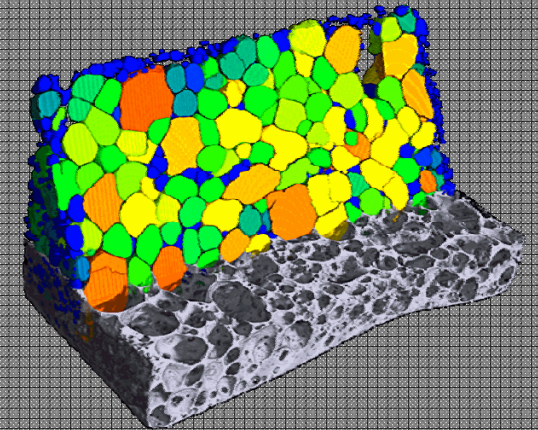
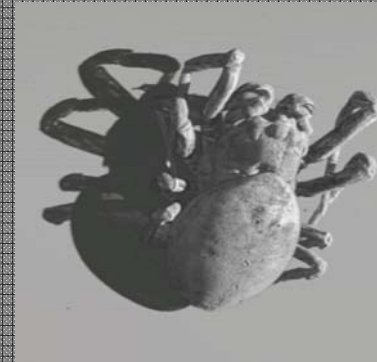
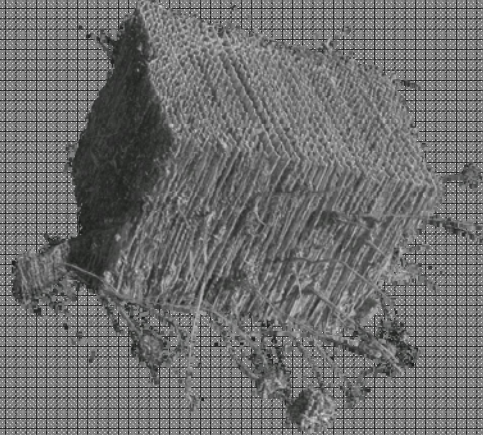
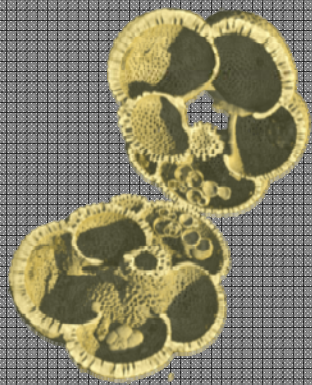
- One-to-one relation between NIR-signal and properties to model
- The smaller the spot of the one-to-one relation the more pure the signals and the relation
- The more spots covering the potential variation of the NIR-signal and the wood properties, the better the model

# Determining chemical composition of small amounts of wood

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- Analytical pyrolysis...
  - Calibrated against wet chemical analysis
  - Accuracy of wet chemical analysis
  - Calibration is just as accurate as the data it is based on...
- Other options?





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[www.woodlab.be](http://www.woodlab.be)  
[www.ugct.ugent.be](http://www.ugct.ugent.be)  
[www.inCT.be](http://www.inCT.be) (spin-off)  
[www.xre.be](http://www.xre.be) (spin-off)



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