

EVALUATION OF MOULD GROWTH ON COATED WOOD USING DIGITAL IMAGE ANALYSIS (IMAGEJ)

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Background

Visual assessment of discoloring fungi:

- ASTMD 5590-00
- ASTMD 3274-95
- EN 927-3 (2006)
- EN 152 (2011)
- EN 15457 (2007)

Background

Visual assessment of mould growth is dependent on:

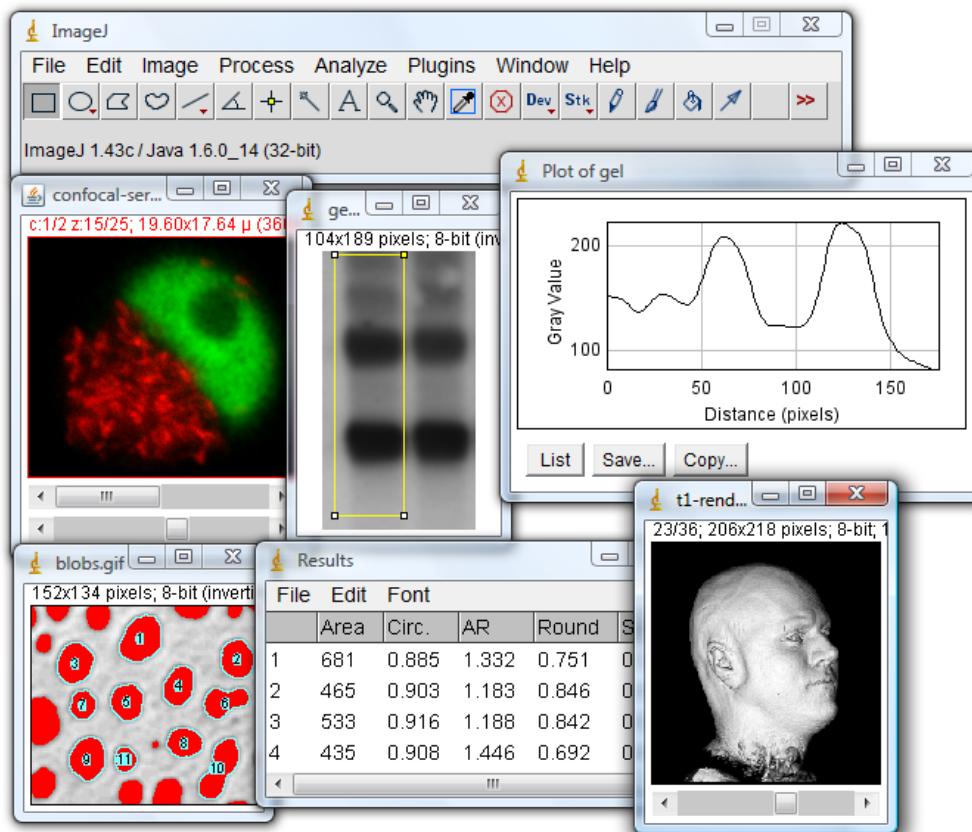
- evaluator
- type of rating scale
 - ⇒ limited comparability of visually evaluated samples
 - ⇒ more objective assessment is desirable
 - ⇒ digital image analysis

Demands on digital analysis

- Accurate results
- Better reproducibility of results than by visual evaluation
- Easy to use
- Easy to adjust
- Freeware

Objective of the study

Development of a user-friendly and rapid image processing procedure using the software ImageJ



Why ImageJ?

- Public domain software
=> no ownership (copyright, trademark og patent)
- Open architecture
=> provides exensibility via Java plugins and recordable macros
- Runs on many systems
=> Windows, Mac OS, Mac OS X and Linux
- It supports "stacks", a series of images
=> time saving

Material and methods

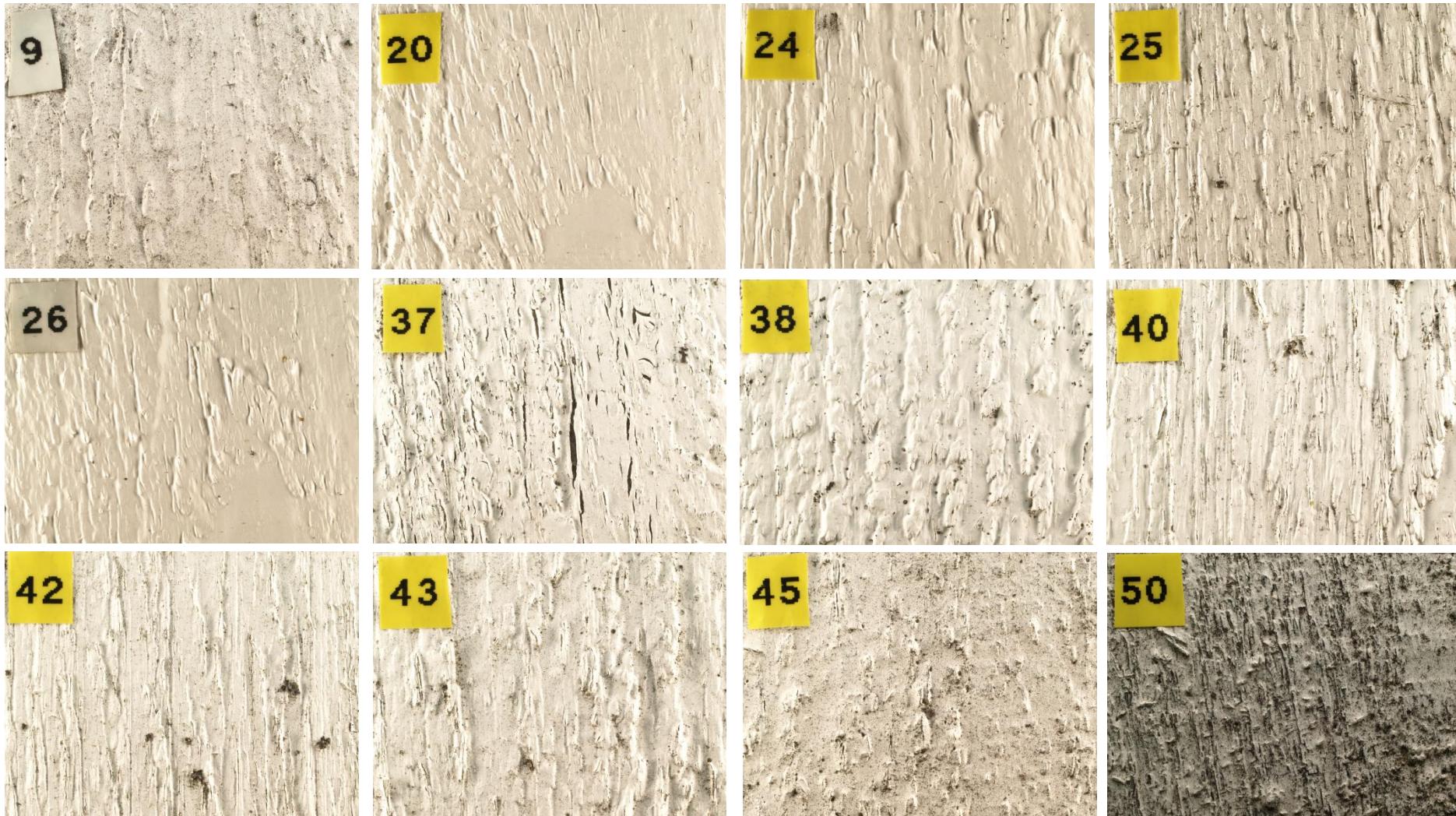


- Material of Gobakken (2009)
- 19 x 145 x 800 mm³
- Test fields in Birkenes and Sørkedalen/Norway
- Aug. 2005 – Jun. 2008
(4 evaluations pr. year)
- Evaluation acc. to 927-3 (2000)
- Images:
 - constant virtual distance
 - varying light conditions

Material and methods

- 40 white coated-samples where rated again acc. to 927-3 (2000)
- Calibration: 15 images
=> of samples after 36 months outdoor exposure
- Verification: 105 images
=> 40 images of samples after 12 months exposure
=> 40 images of samples after 28 months exposure
=> 25 images of samples after 36 months exposure

Calibration (examples)



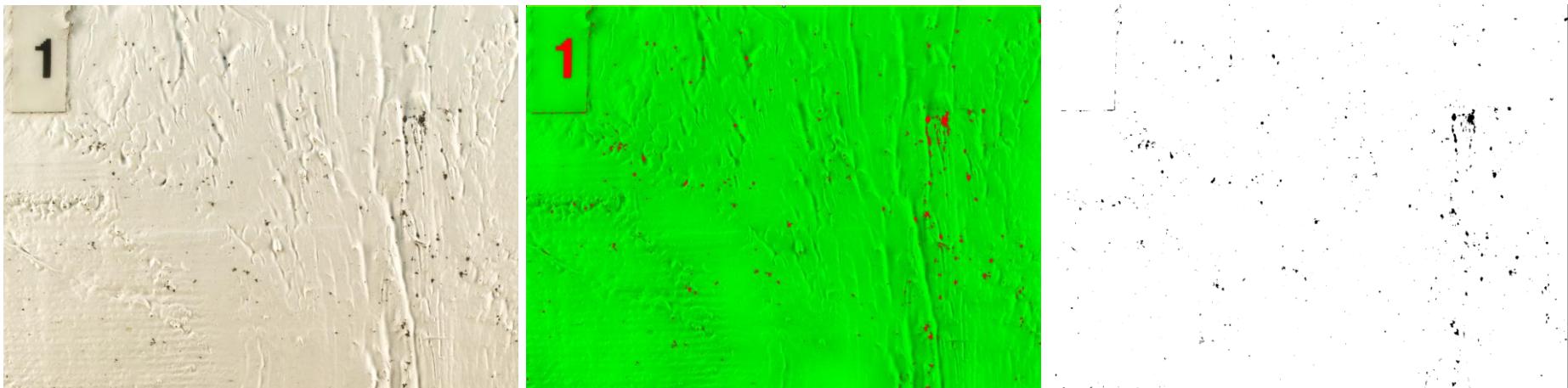
Calibration

Average of mould coverage [%]	0-3	4-8	9-15	16-29	30-64	65-100
Rating class (EN 927-3)	0	1	2	3	4	5

Results (Macro)

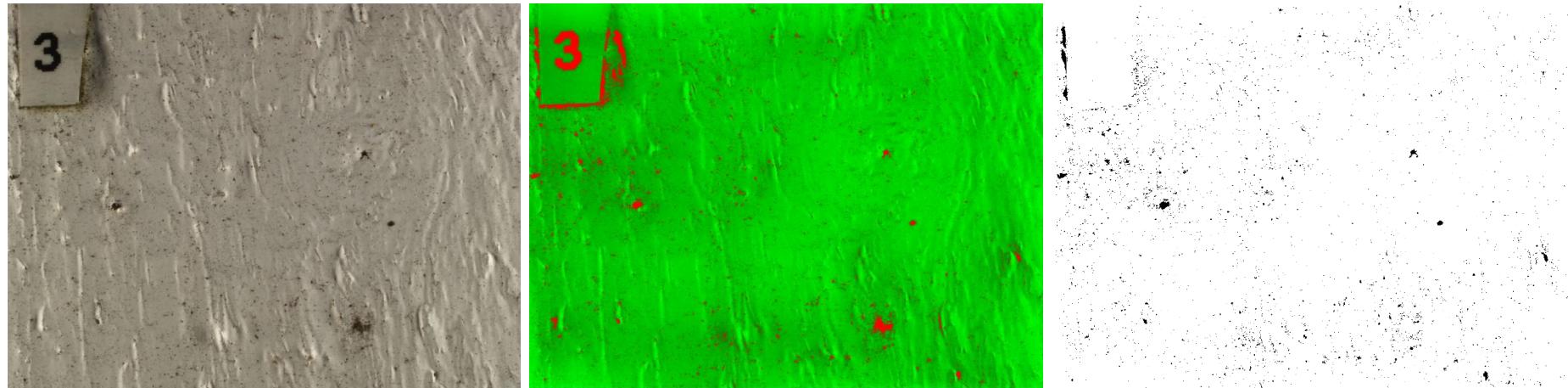
1. **Scaling**
=> pixel to mm → run("Set Scale...", "distance=1290 known=10 pixel=1 unit=mm");
2. **Conversion to 8-bit grey scale**
=> 256 possible grey values per bit → run("8-bit");
3. **Adjustment of illumination**
=> using a "rolling ball" algorythm
due to varying light conditions → run("Subtract Background...", "rolling=2000 light sliding");
4. **Sharpening**
=> clearer distinction between mould
and background → run("Sharpen");
5. **Definition of grey threshold**
=> first criterion for mould → run("Green");
setThreshold(0, 137);
6. **Definition of maximum size**
=> second criterion for mould → run("Analyze Particles...", "size=0-8100 pixel circularity=0.17-1.00 show=Masks include display summarize");
7. **Definition of circularity**
=> third criterion for mould → run("Analyze Particles...", "size=0-8100 pixel circularity=0.17-1.00 show=Masks include display summarize");

Results (Example 1)



Summary						
File	Edit	Font				
Slice	Count	Total Area	Average Size	%Area	Mean	
S 1.JPG	1173	3.195	0.003	0.533	122.876	

Results (Example 1)



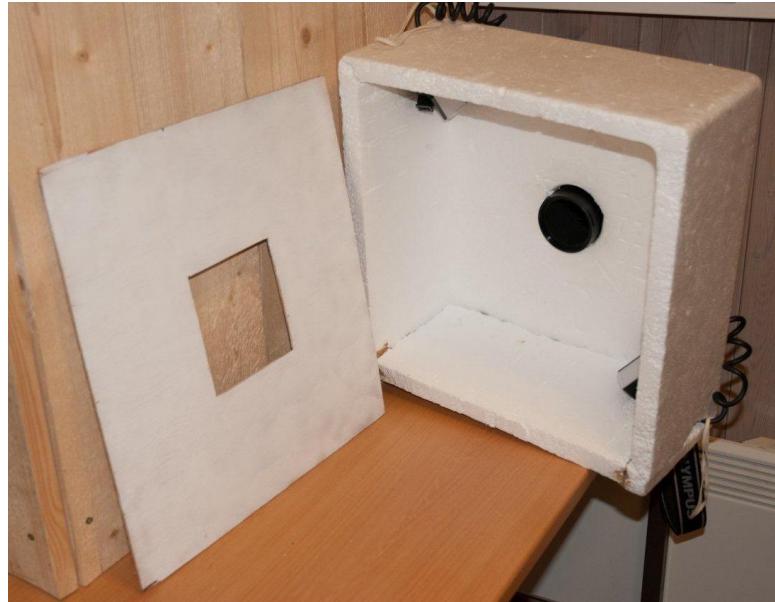
Summary						
File	Edit	Font				
Slice	Count	Total Area	Average Size	%Area	Mean	
S 3.JPG	6131	3.468	5.657E-4	1.174	128.779	

Results (difference between visual and digital evaluation)

Difference [grading classes]	No. of samples [%]
0	29
1	43
2	21
3	5
4	2

Conclusions

- Good overall agreement between visual and digital assessment
- Strongly varying values of brightness and contrasts of the images
=> can be improved, e.g., by using a camera box with flashlights



Conclusions

- **Each user has certainly to adjust the macro
=> minimum particle size, grey threshold**
- **Easy to adjust, very intuitive software**
- **Procedure must be verified using different evaluators,
study material, and picture quality**



**Thank you
for your attention**