

# Characterization of biomaterials – surface and bulk

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*COST Action FP1407 Training School:  
Service life of modified wood - Understanding Test Methodologies*

# outline

- few definitions
- aesthetics of wood surface
- sensors for :
  - color
  - color maps
  - gloss
  - roughness
  - topography maps
  - wettability
- characterization of bulk
- inter-relations
- concussions



# why to study this?

- importance of the surface (quality, performance)
- relationships between surface properties and:
  - manufacturing process conditions (tool wear, machine, coating technology)
  - functional properties of wood/bio products
  - performance of the biomaterials during service life
  - ...
- several unsolved problems (technical/scientific) related to wood surface
- an interest of the industry and scientific community to develop suitable methodologies dedicated to assessment of biomaterials surfaces

Evaluation of the surface properties in general has got two main reasons:

- to predict a **prospect surface performance**
- to **monitor** the manufacturing **process**

but, the surface of wood is as much more related to the **esthetics than by functional reasons** what influences environmental impact and LCA

The objective of this presentation it to survey various aspects related to the wood **surface/bulk characterization**, with a special interest in development of **dedicated sensors**

# wood & surface are...

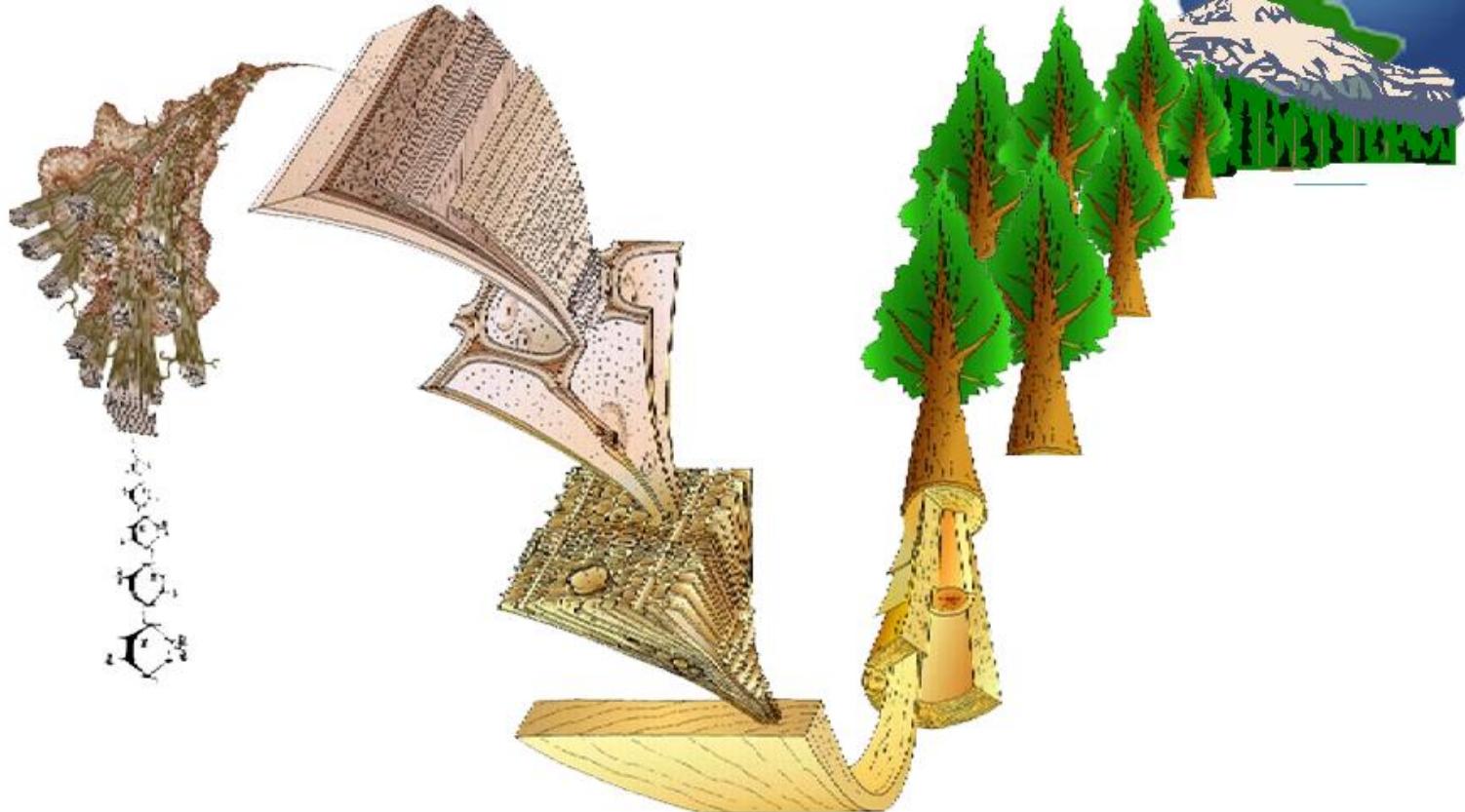
## **wood:**

- the **hard fibrous material** that forms the main substance of the trunk or branches of a tree or shrub (*Oxford dictionary*)
- a **complex matrix of several polymers** (lignin, cellulose, hemicelluloses + extractives and minerals) [+ *resins + additives*]
- heterogeneous & anisotropic
- a highly hygroscopic material, responding to the humidity changes of surrounding air

## **surface:**

- the **outer or the topmost boundary** of an object
- the outward **appearance** of someone or something

# wood at different scales...

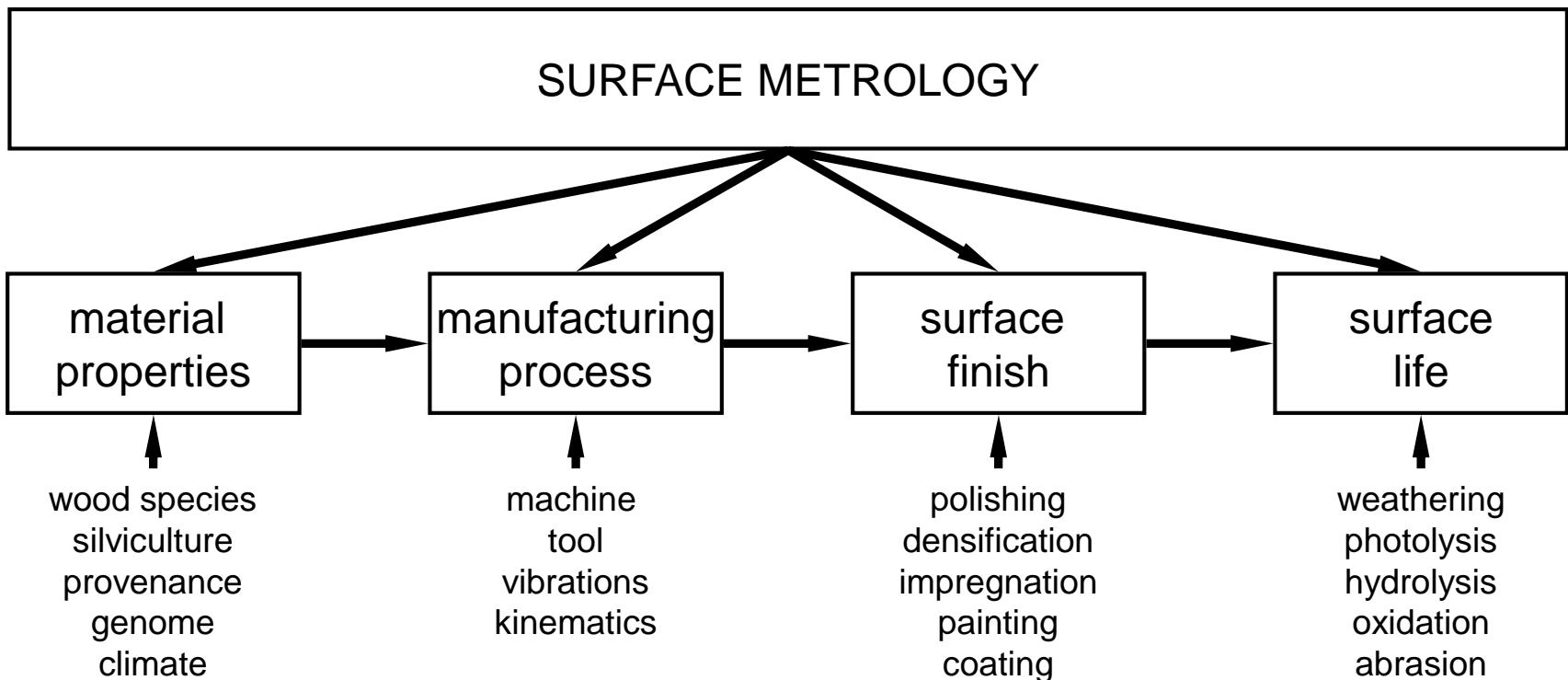


*Inspired by artwork by Mark Harrington (<http://www.nzwood.co.nz>)*

**the variability** of wood properties is very high in the level of one wood species, same forest, single tree, or even within one piece of wood

# complexity of the wood surface

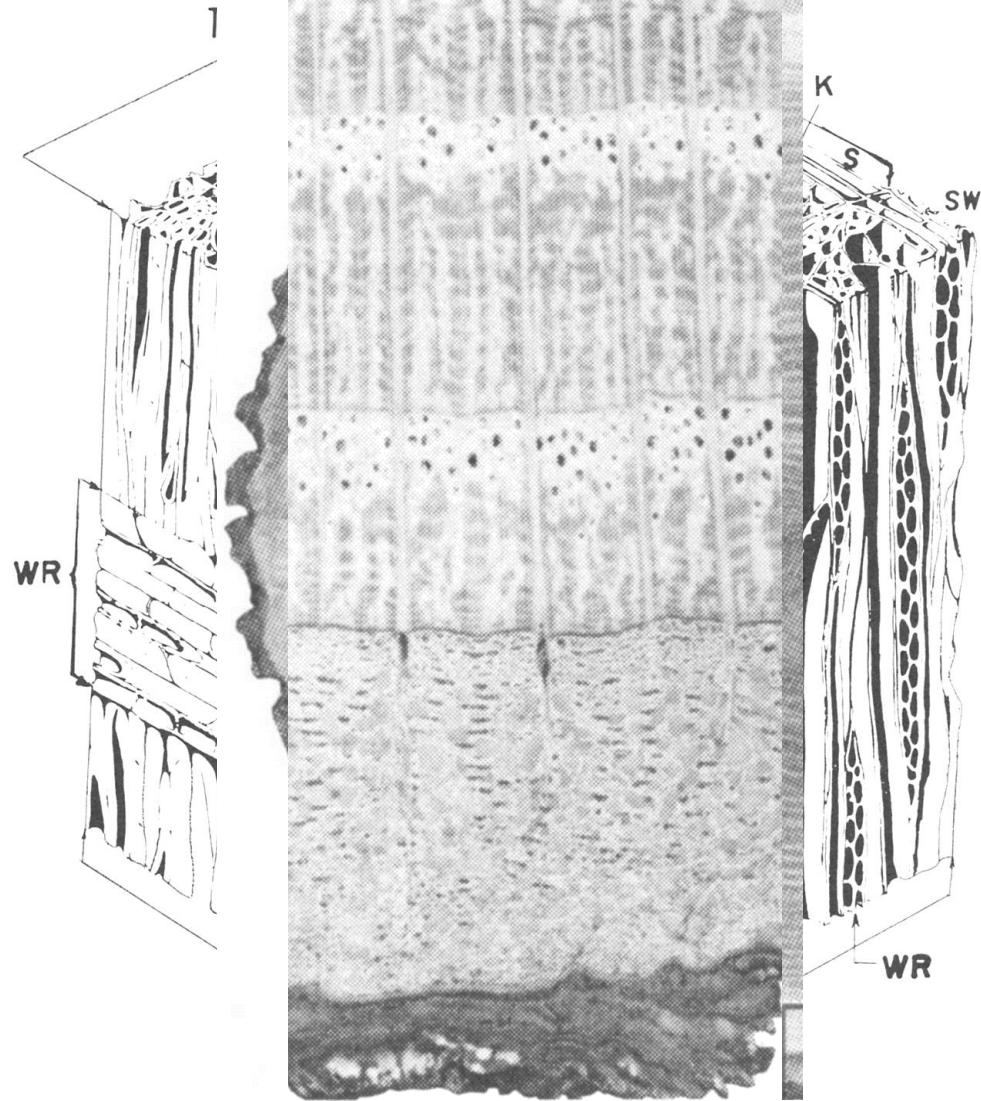
- differing anatomical elements
  - *cut by the tool during machining*
- anisotropy of wood
- wood density
- moisture
- kinematics of the cutting process
- machine conditions
- ... and other variables



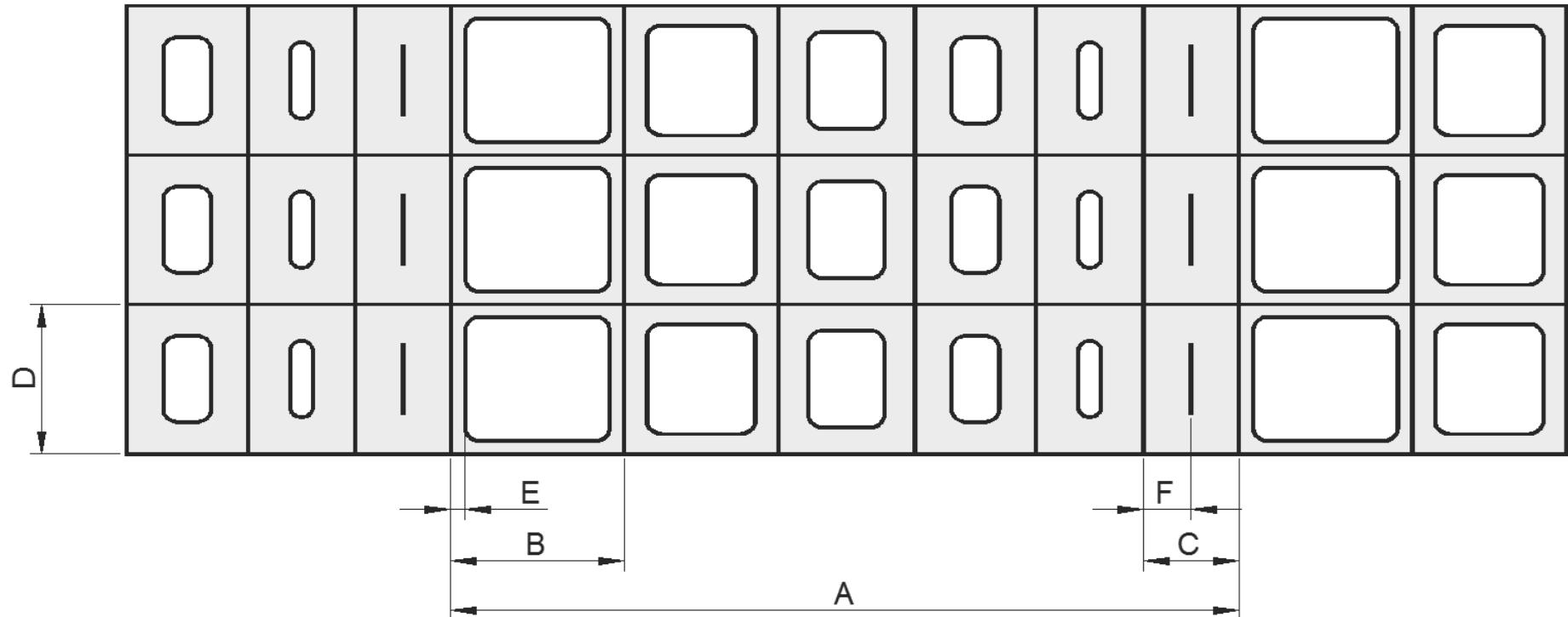
# wood anatomy

## microstructure:

- ~~pith~~
- ~~resin canals~~
- ~~sapwood~~
- ~~fibrils~~ wood
- ~~paths~~
- knots
- cracks
- earlywood
- latewood

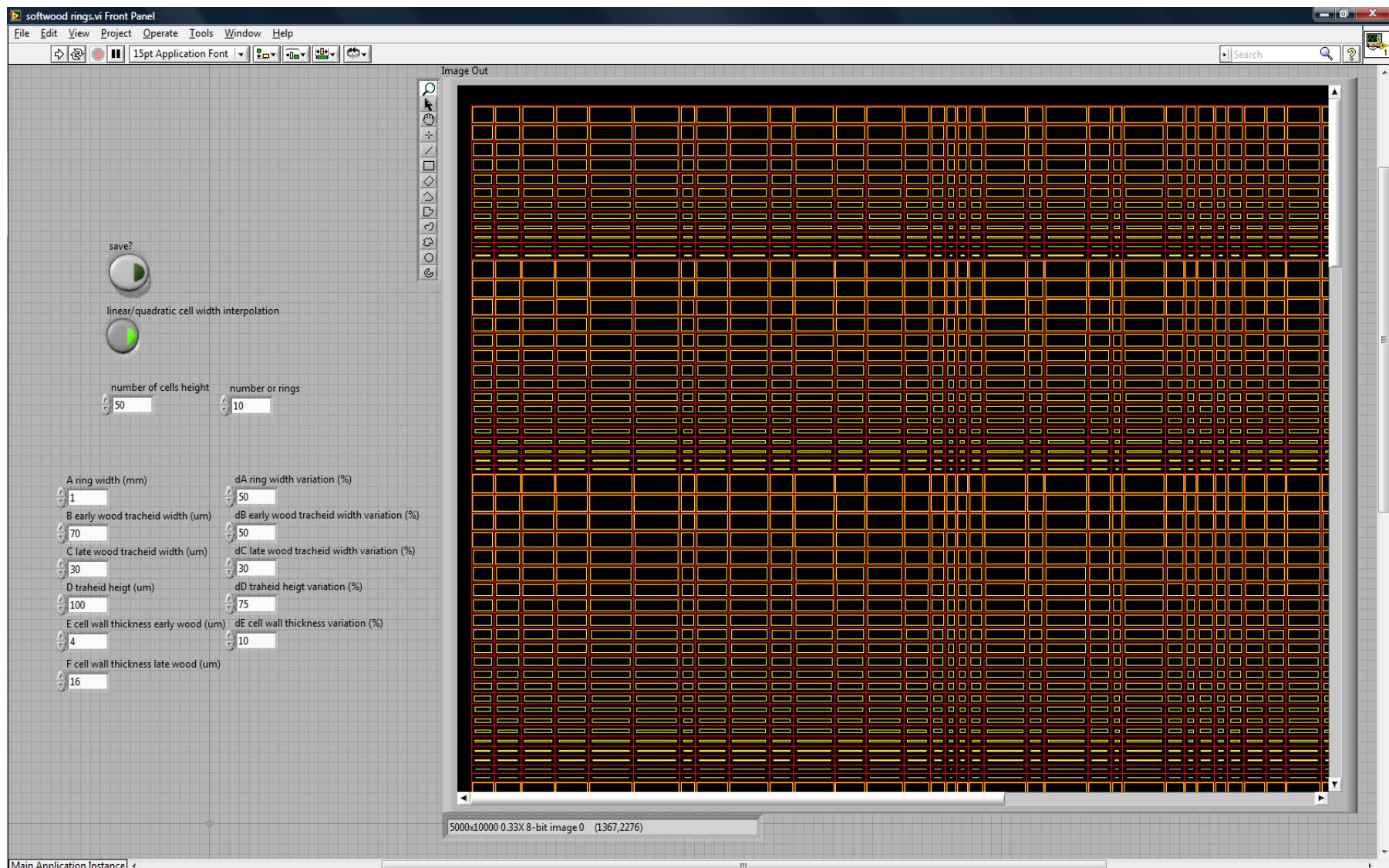


# parameters characterizing anatomical structure of softwood



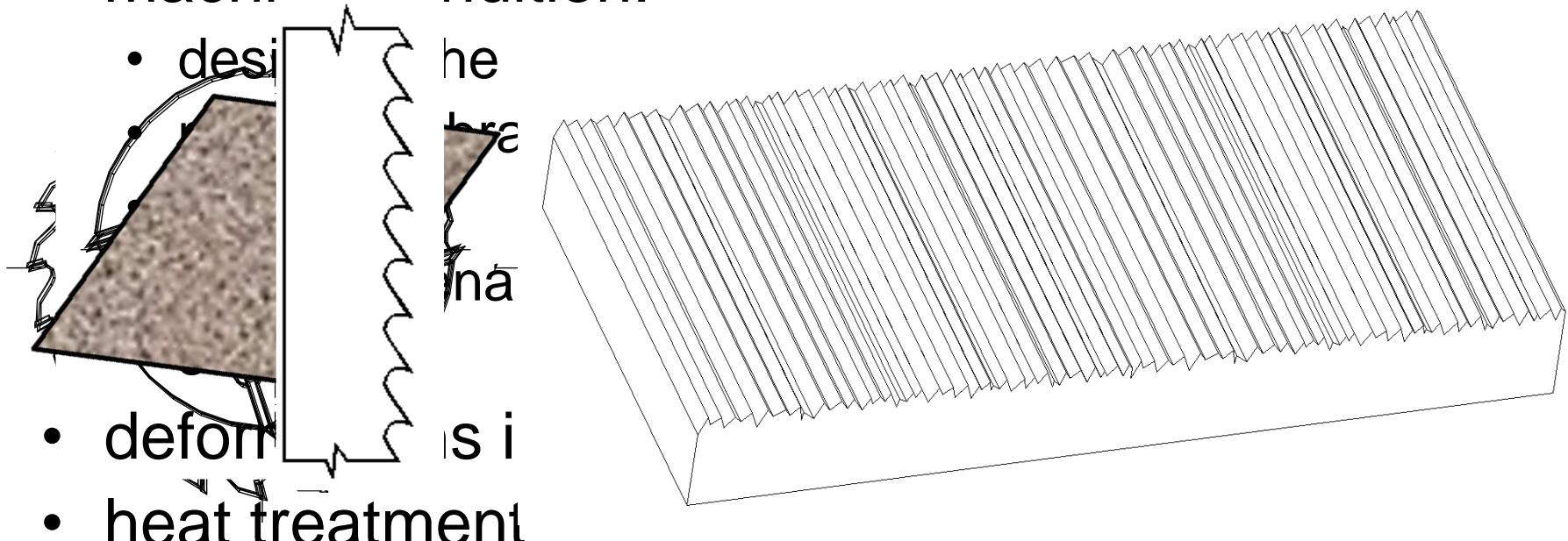
**A – yearly ring width, B – early wood tracheid width, C – late wood tracheid width, D – tracheid height, E – early wood cell wall thickness, F – late wood cell wall thickness**

# softwood section generated with LabView

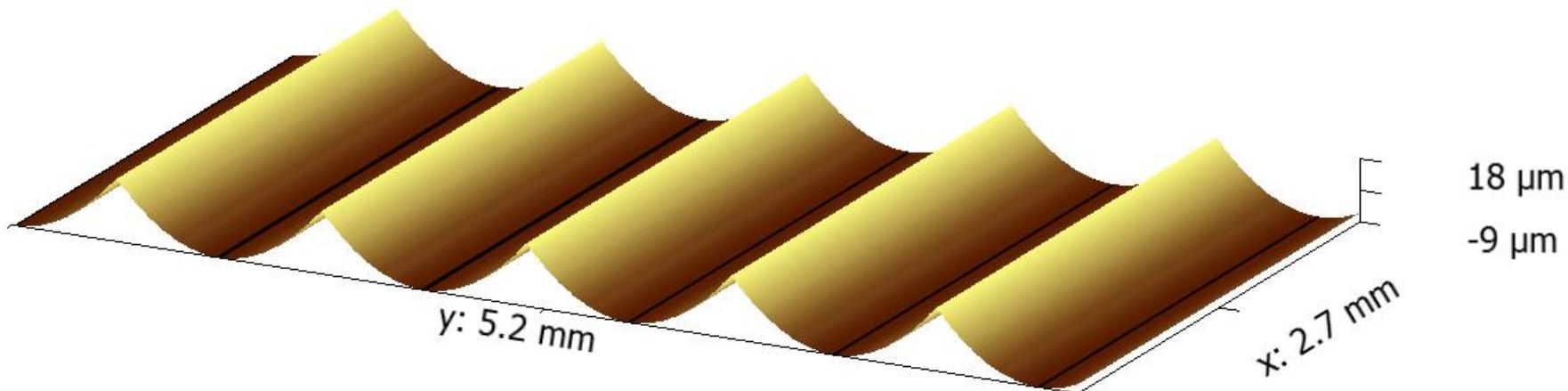
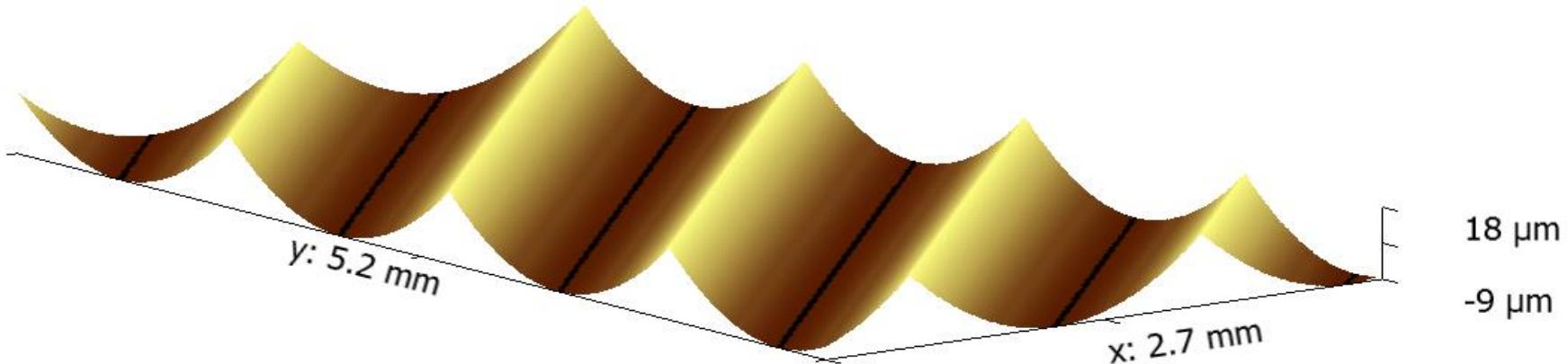


# machining process

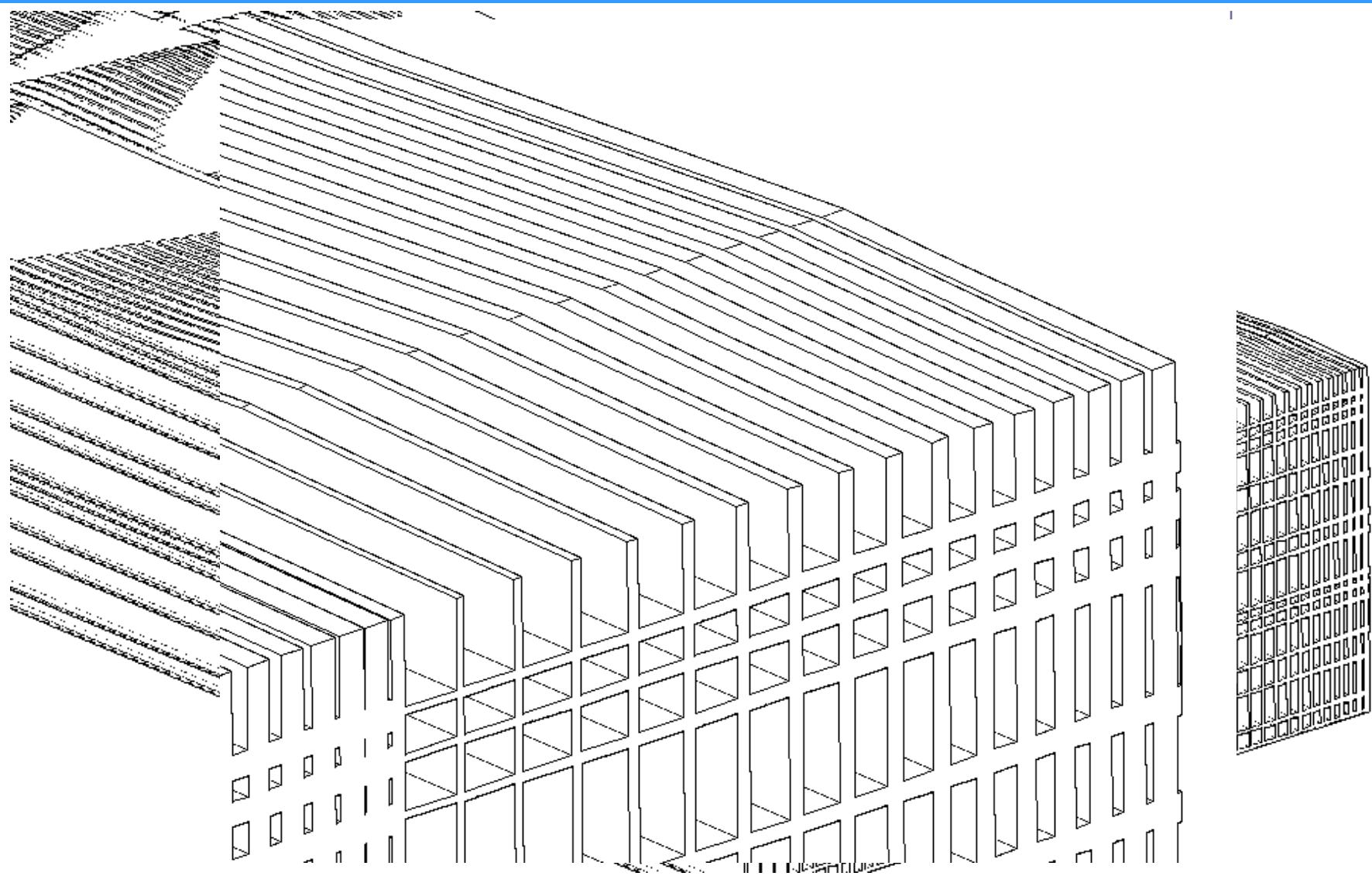
- kinematics of the cutting process
- machine condition:



# cutting edge path models



# wood structure 3D models in CAD



# assessment of surface properties

sight

hearing

taste

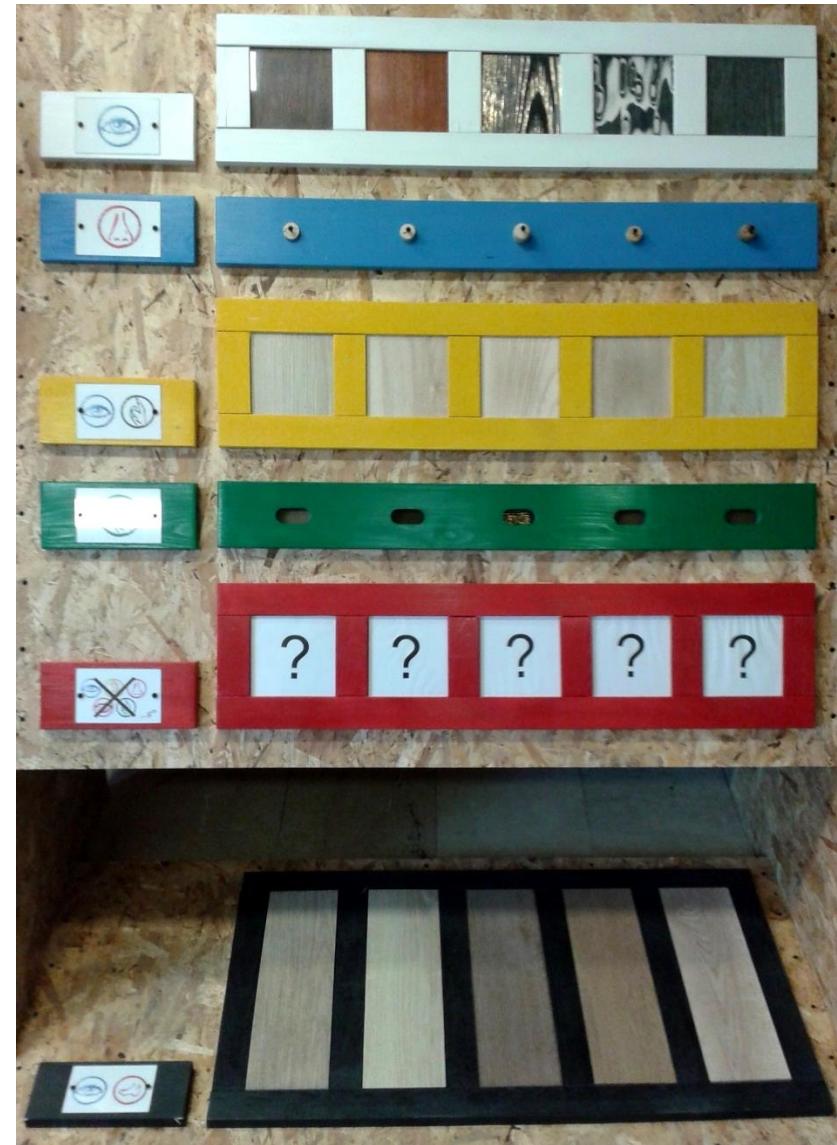
smell

touch



+6<sup>th</sup> sense

# testing ≠ senses for natural wood

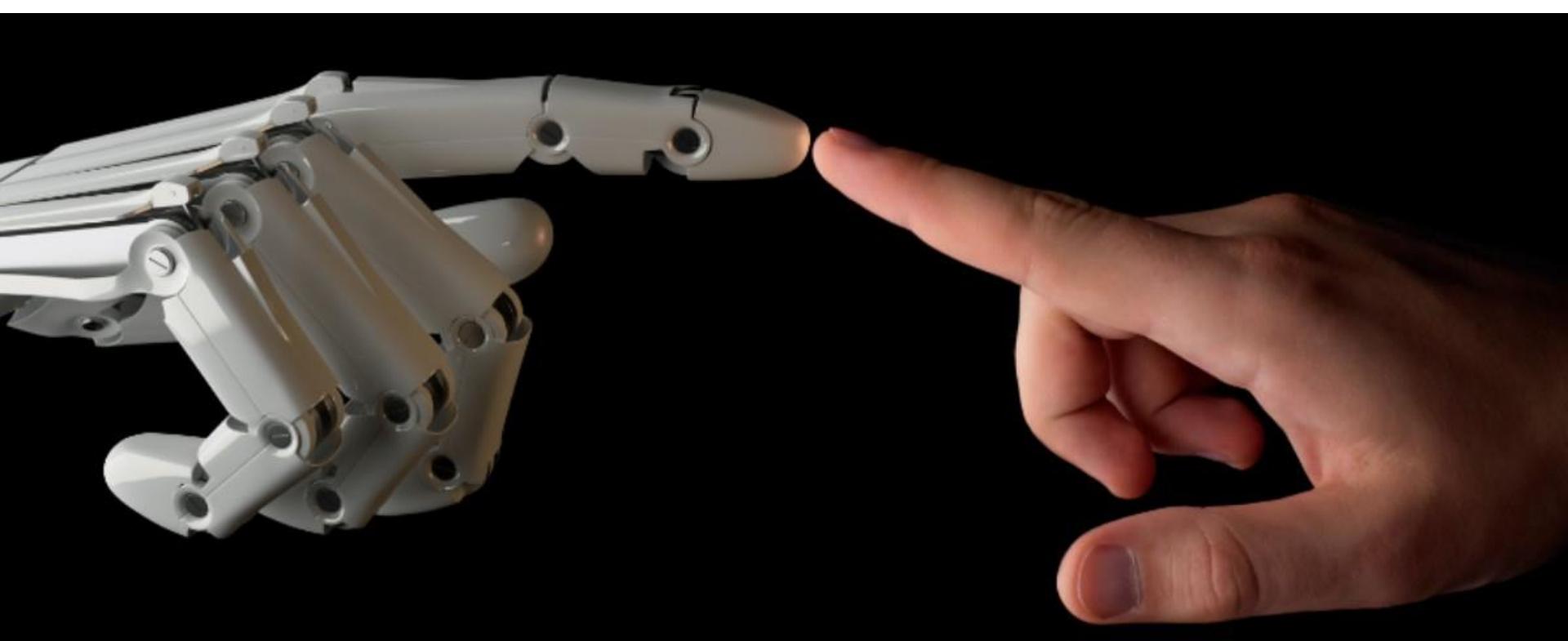


# testing user preferences (SWORFISH project)



# problems with personal assessment

- subjectivity
- person/time/training dependatnt
- repeatability
- ...reliability

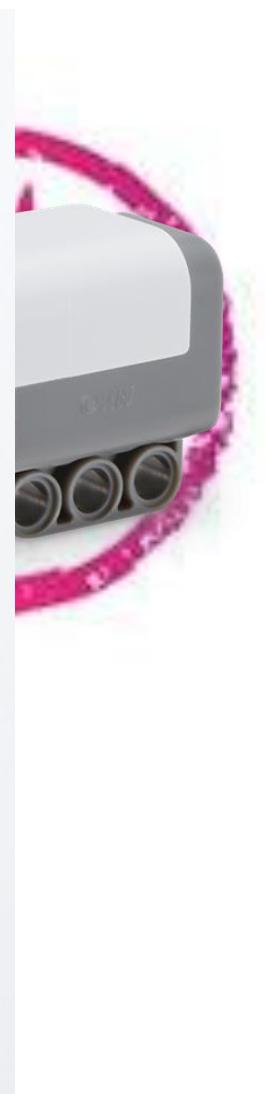


# how to assess properties “objectively”?

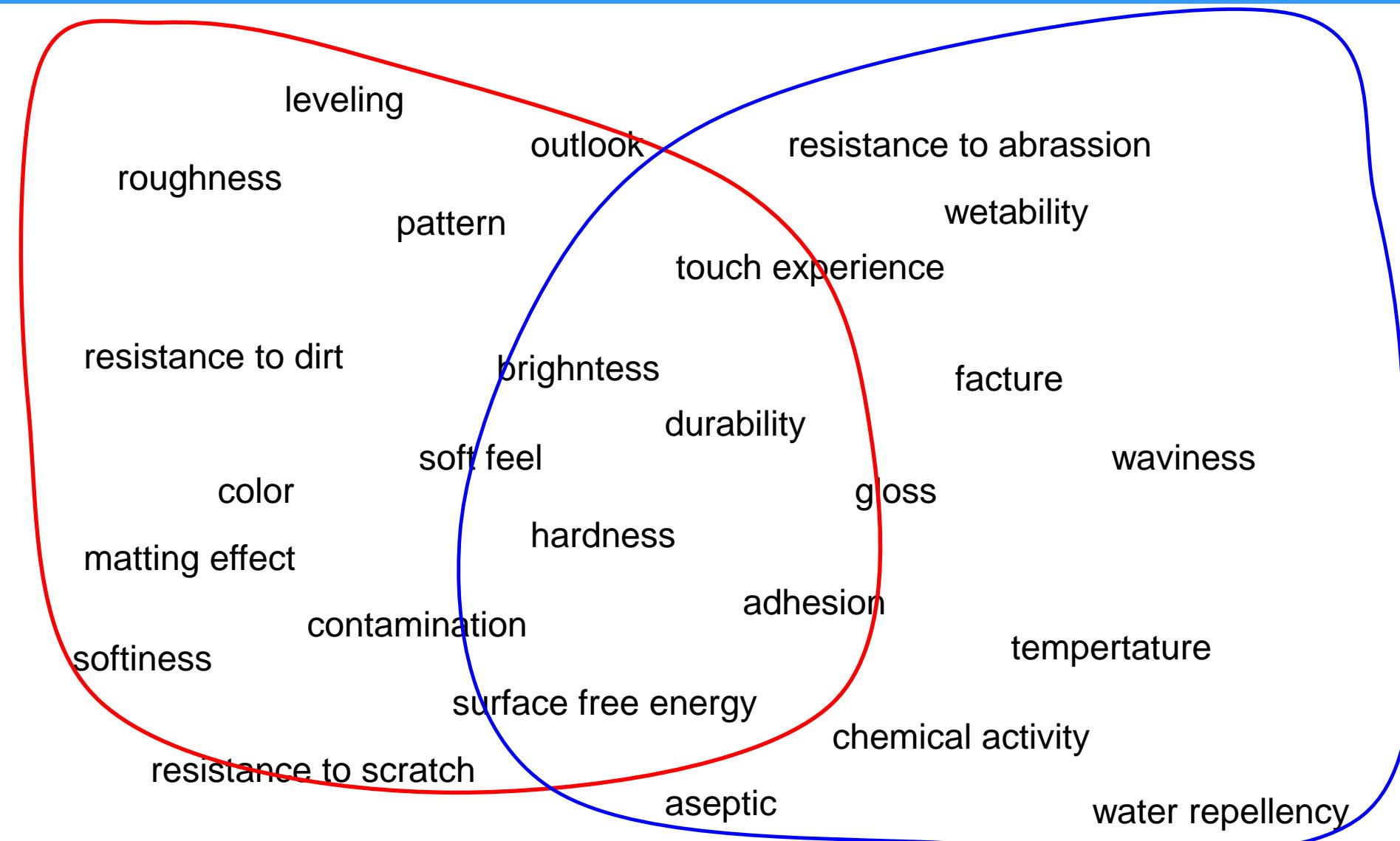


Checklist for assessing properties:

- Excellent
- very good
- Good
- Average
- Poor

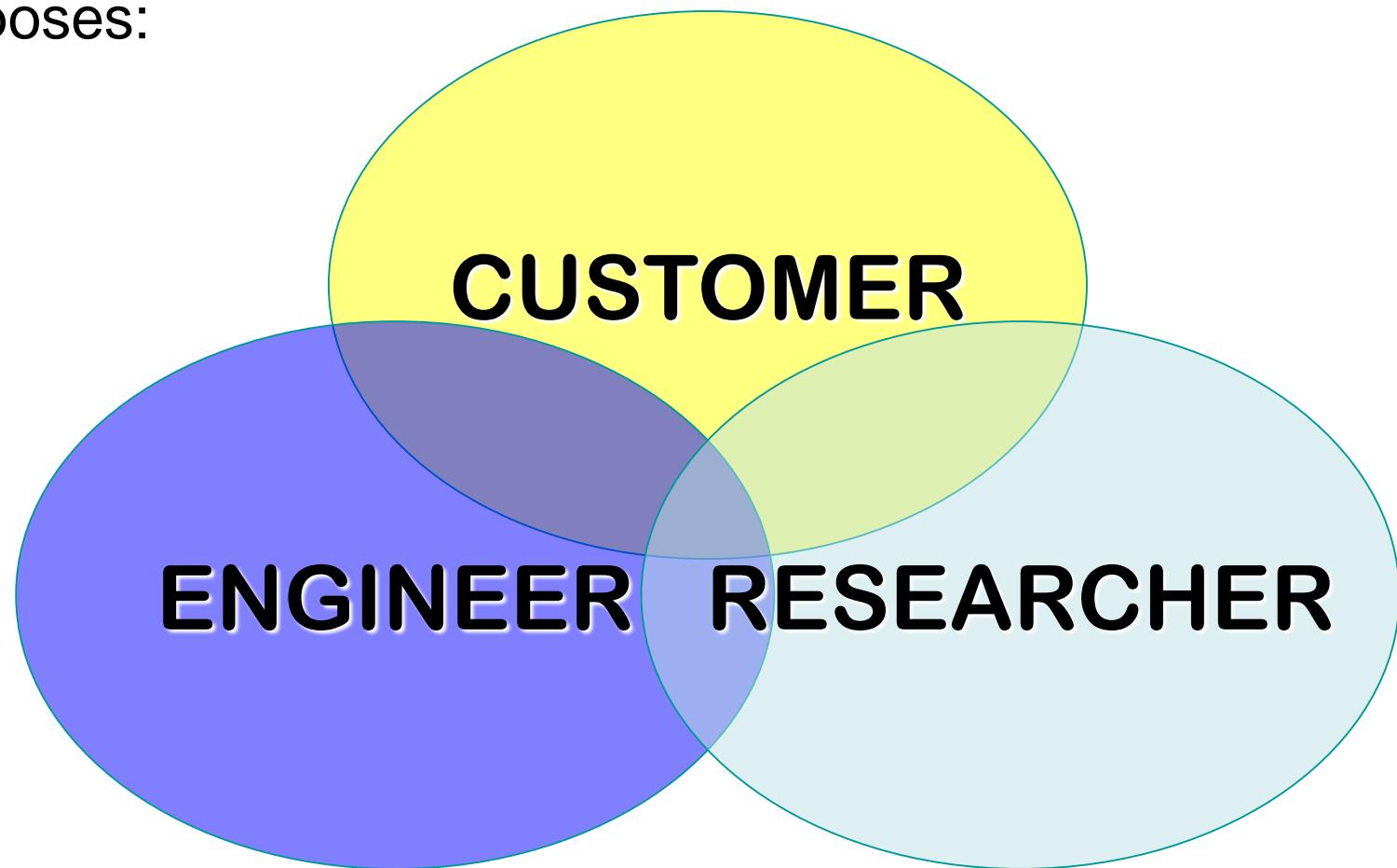


# surface properties



# what is then “superb surface” of wood?

The meaning of *wood surface quality* differs relating to diverse purposes:



# customer

surface is an **impression** related to the  
senses of touch and vision:

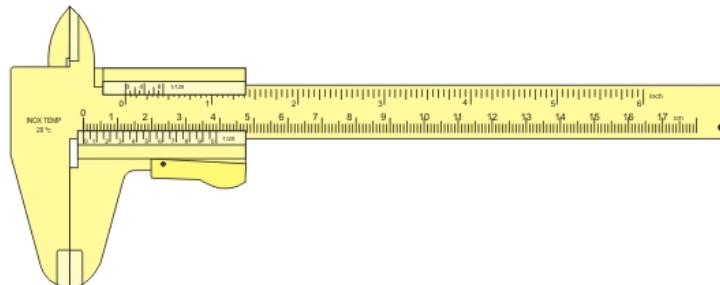
- classification of products in to *smooth - rough glossy*  
– *matt* is subjective and fuzzy, without numerical quantification
- any standardized “parameters” have no importance
- separation of the anatomical and machining component of the surface has no sense...



# engineer

Surface properties/qualities are **numerical quantifications**:

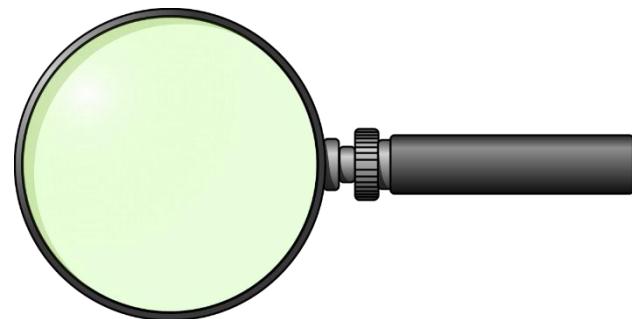
- various parameters can be used to adjust process variables or to monitor finishing
- each parameter must be within certain limits
- properties affected by the anatomical structure are sometimes ignored, as are non-related to the process itself



# researcher

surface quality is a significant **material property** to be evaluated:

- varied aspects of the surface can be under investigation (anisotropy, statistical height distribution, chemical composition, physical properties...)
- the most indeterminate and flexible
- giving so far a field for the development of new and flexible methods for its evaluation, interpretation and information extraction



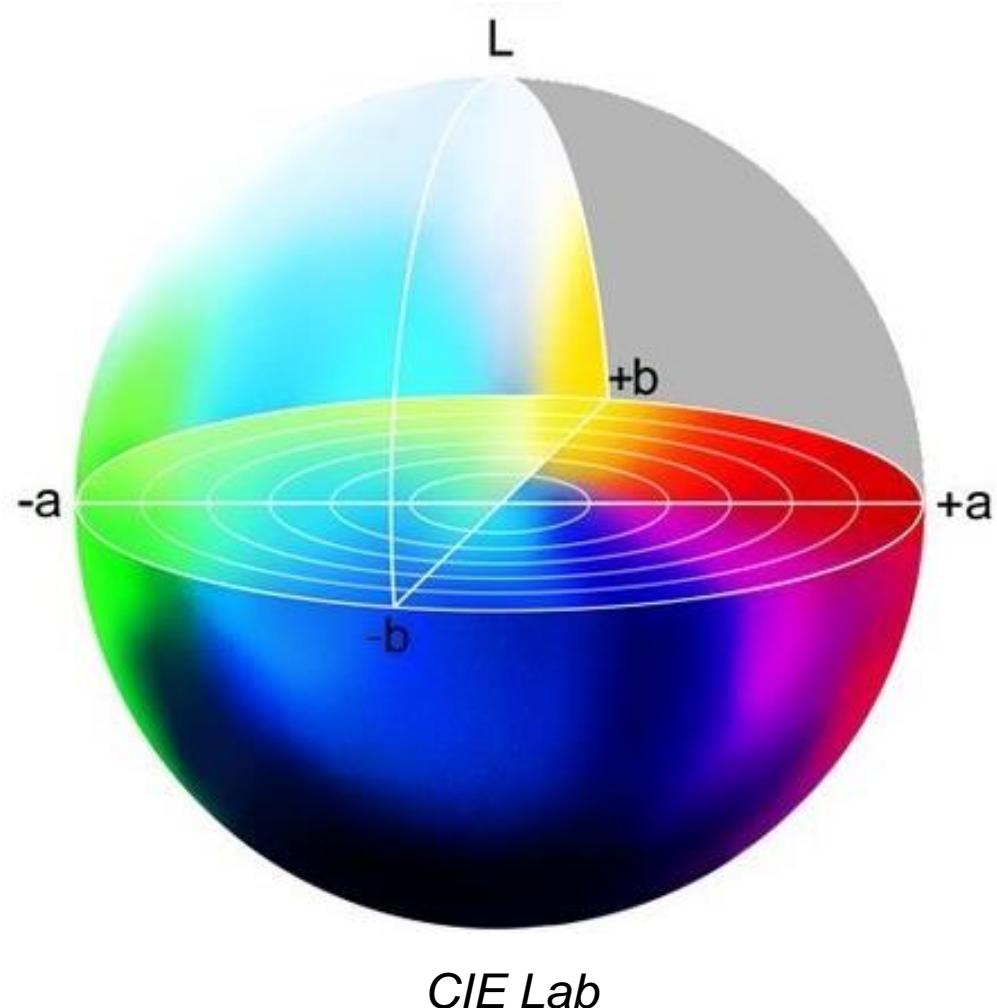
# color: what is it?

- is the **visual perceptual property** corresponding to the categories called red, blue, yellow, etc.

*how to measure impression?*

- Color derives from the **spectrum** of light (distribution of light power versus wavelength)

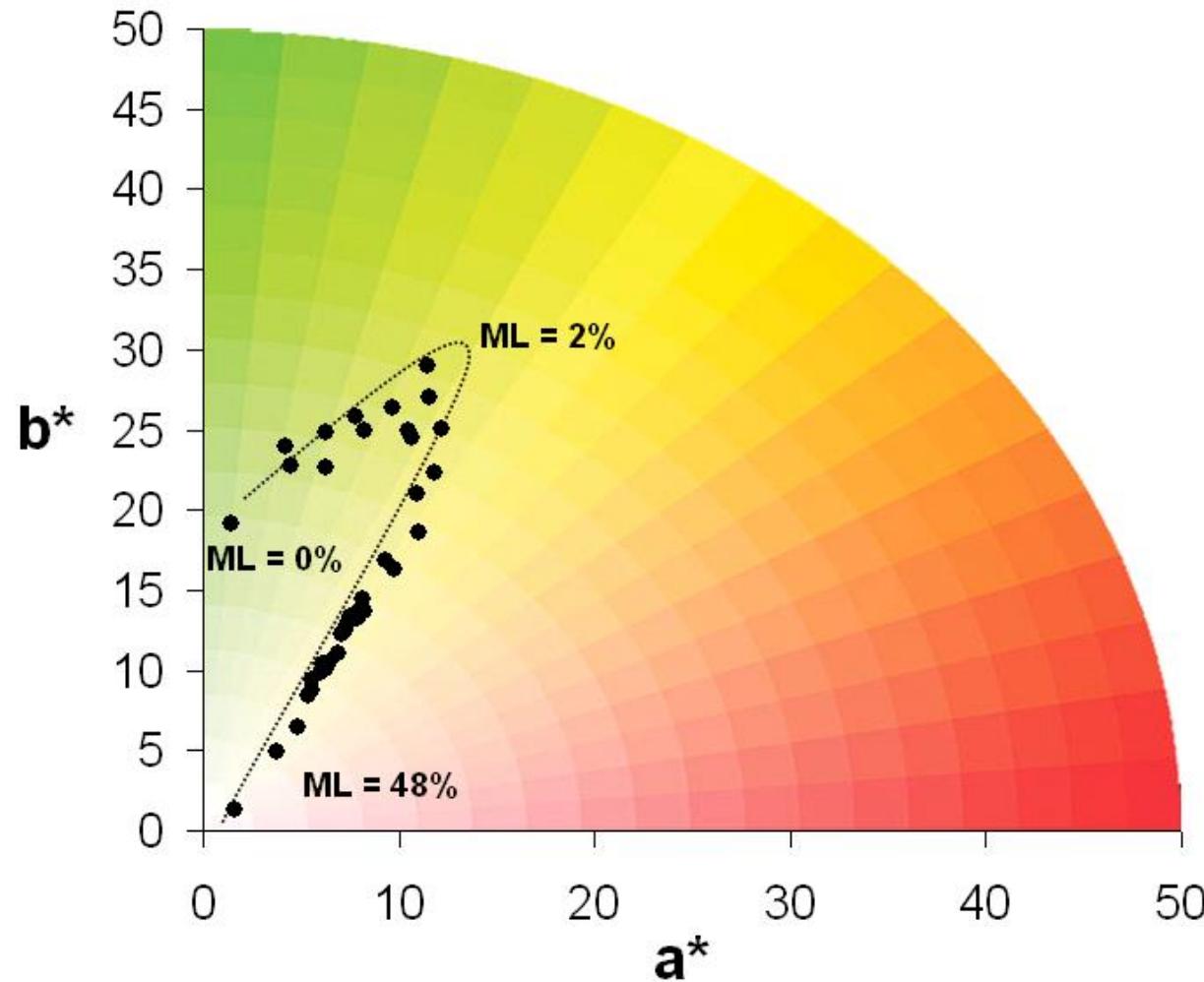
*how to interpret spectra?*



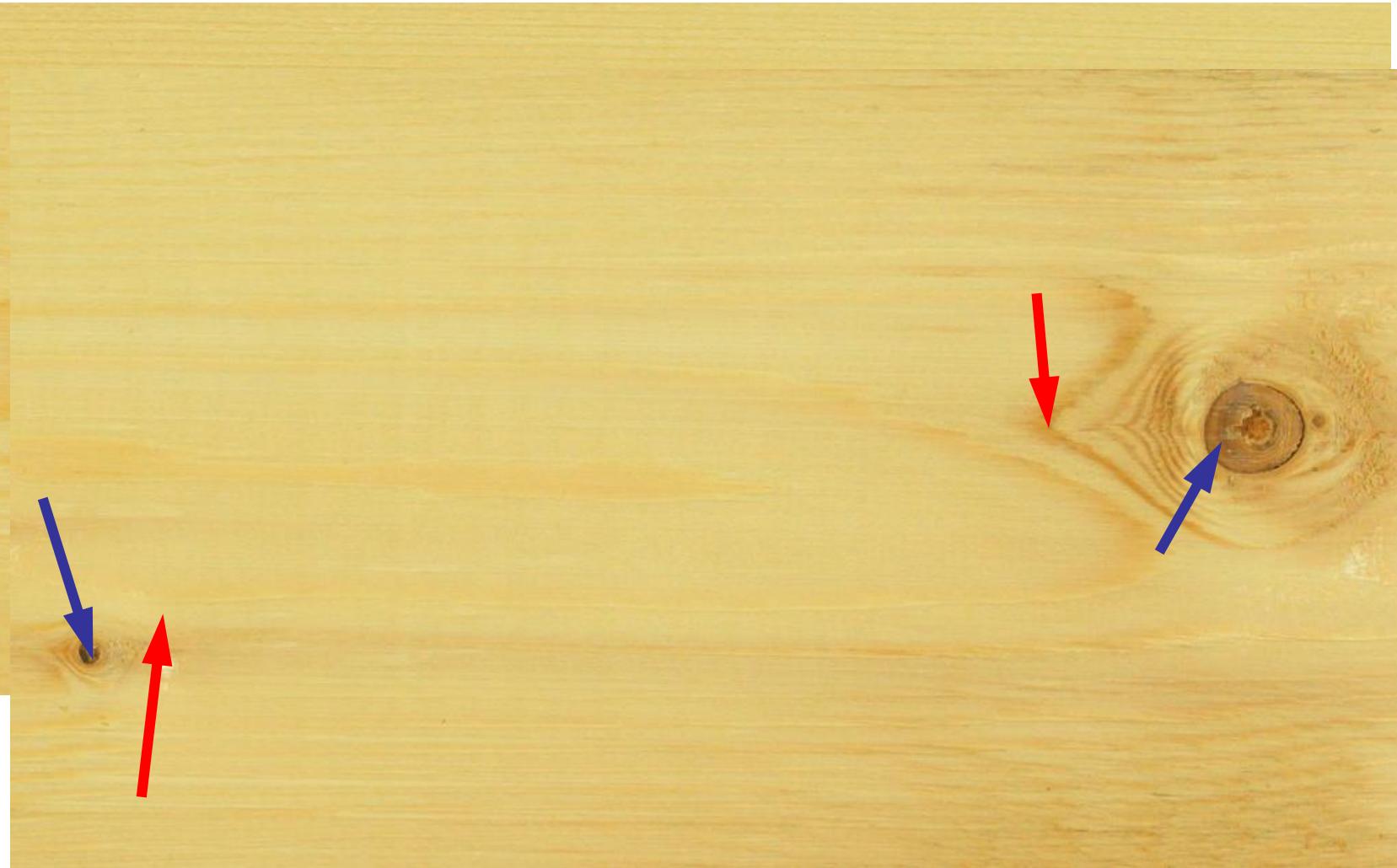
# measuring color



# Color change with ML of TMW

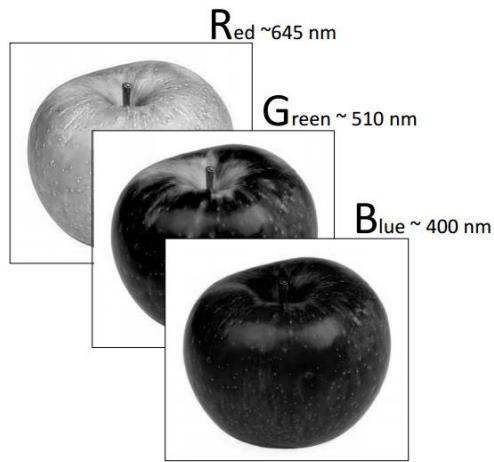


problem: *an average value over certain area*

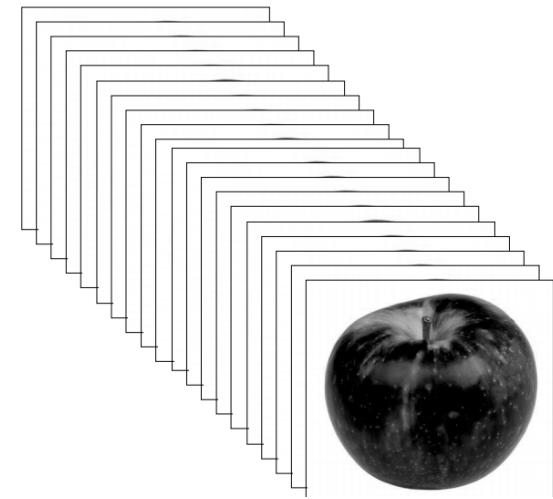


# Hyperspectral imaging

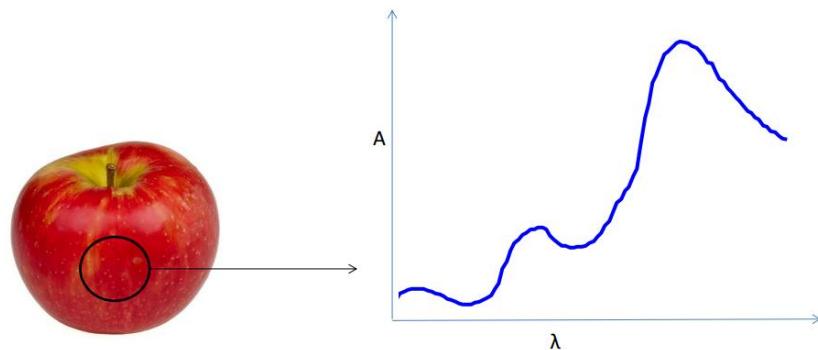
Conventional Imaging



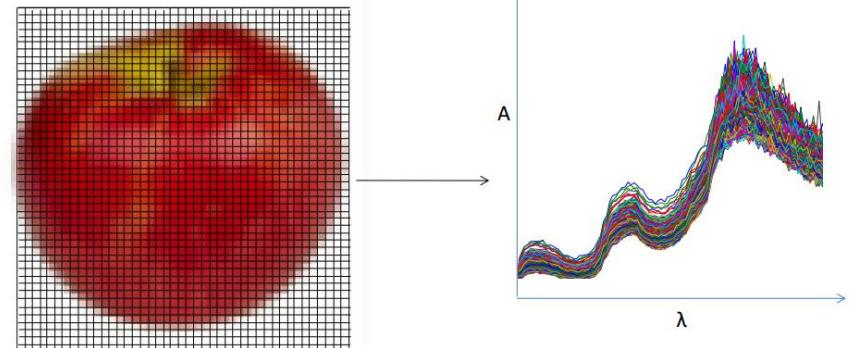
Hyperspectral Imaging



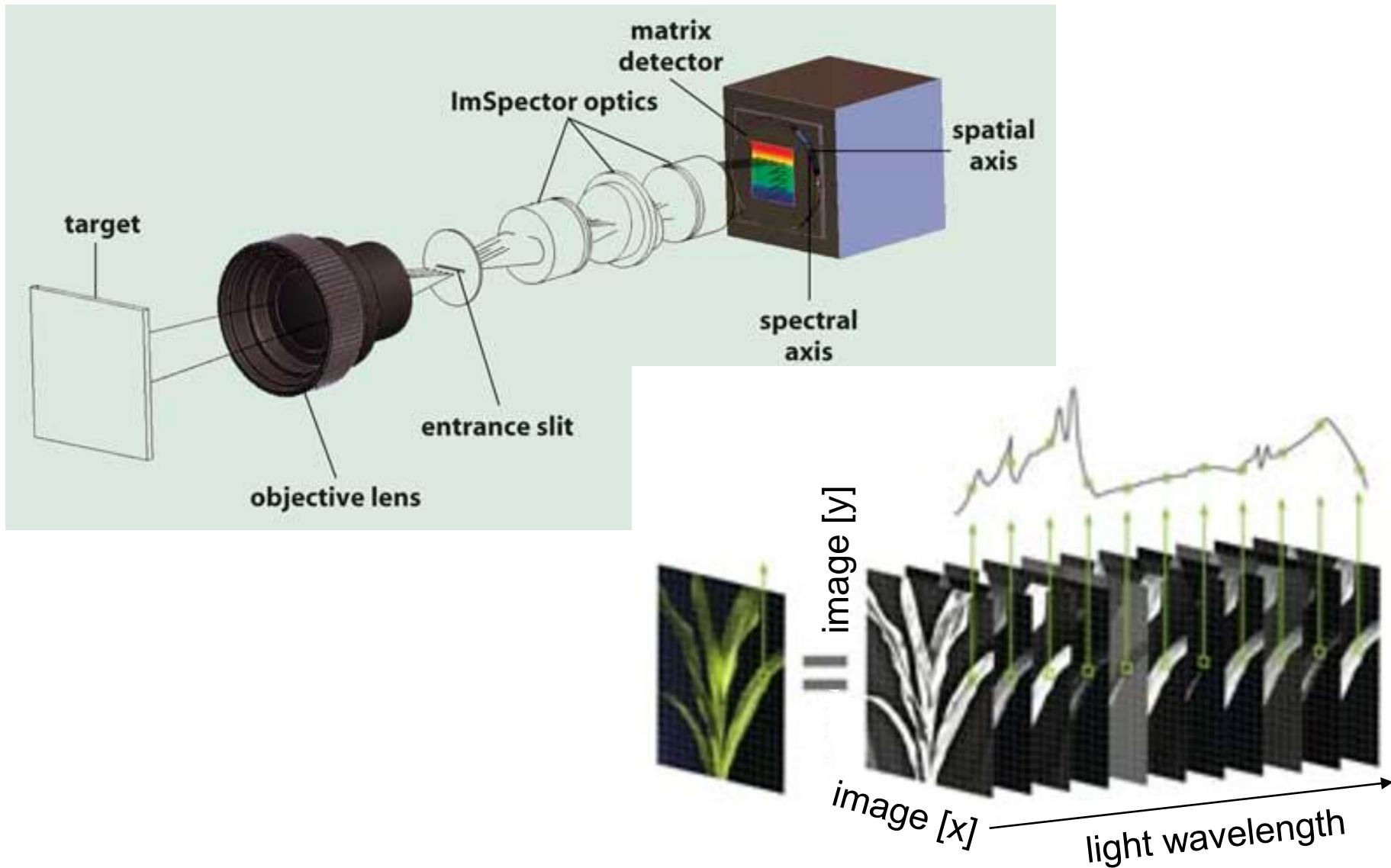
Conventional spectroscopy



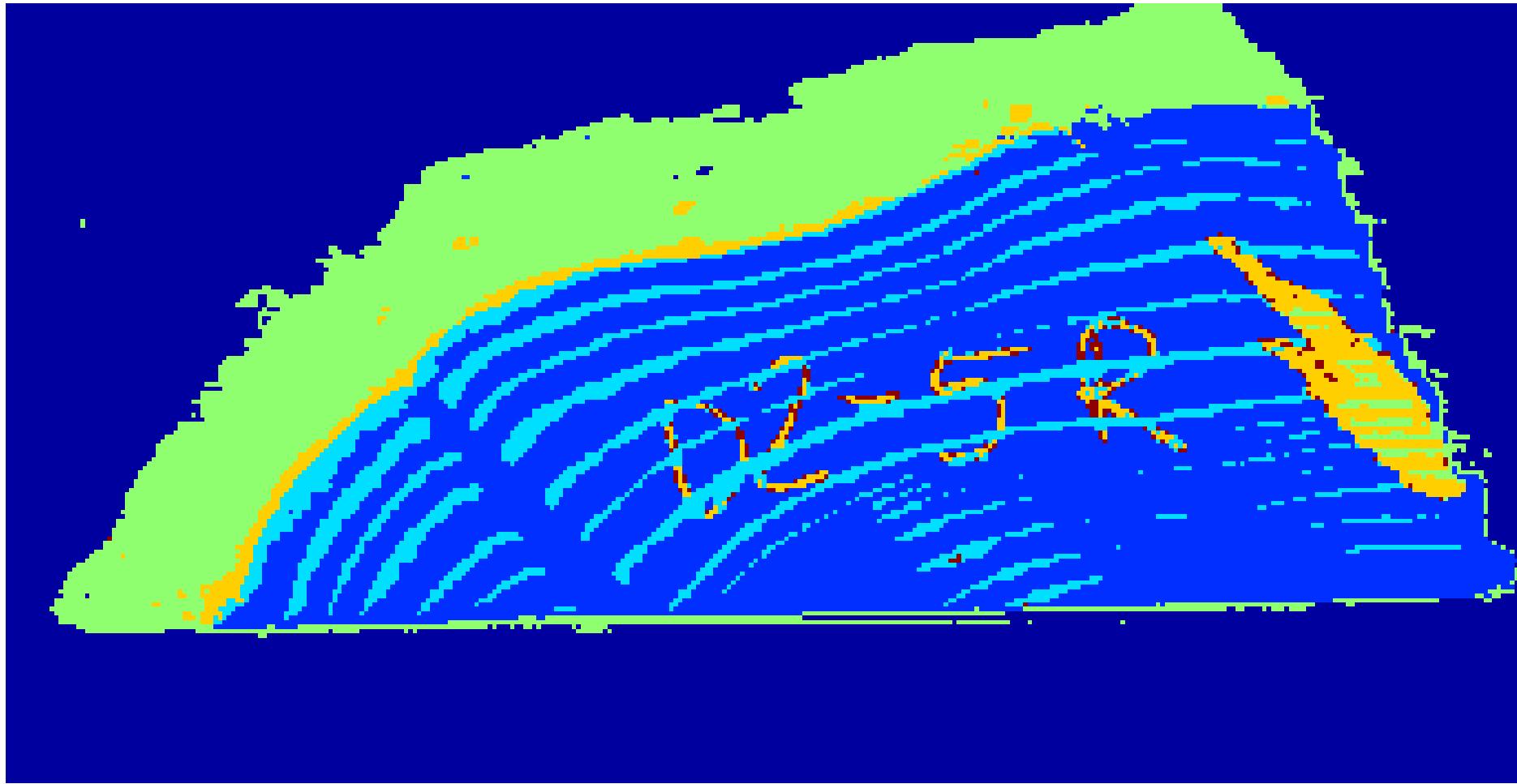
Hyperspectral imaging



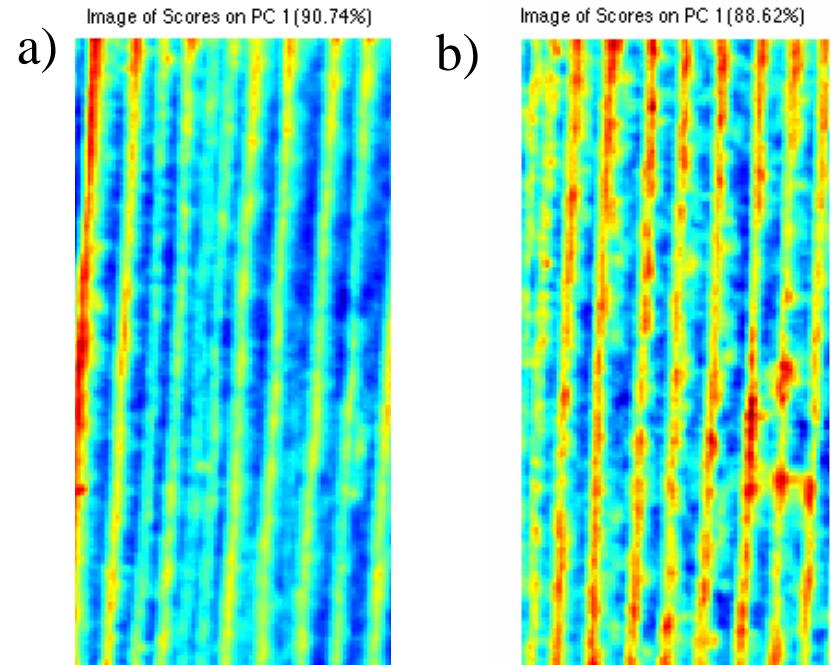
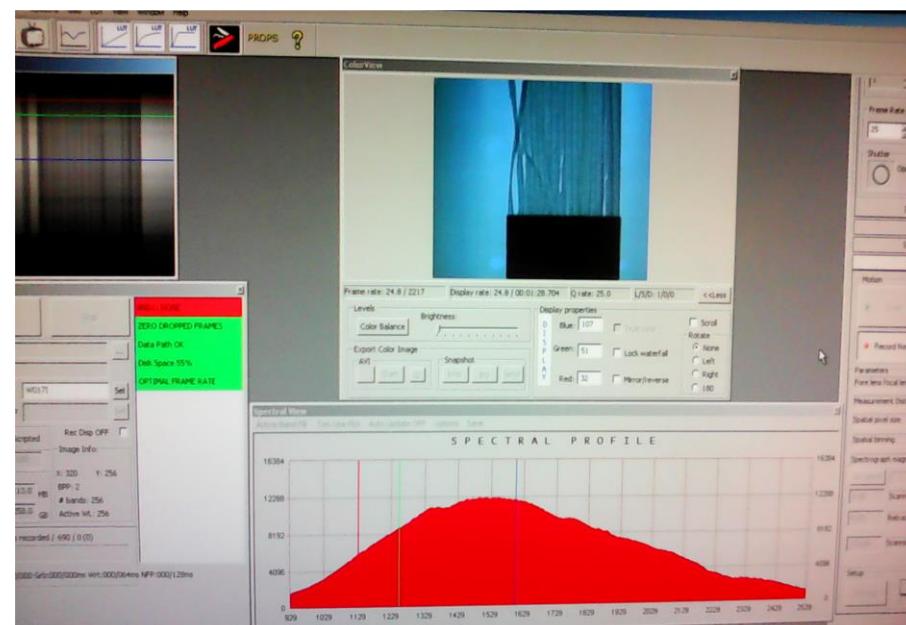
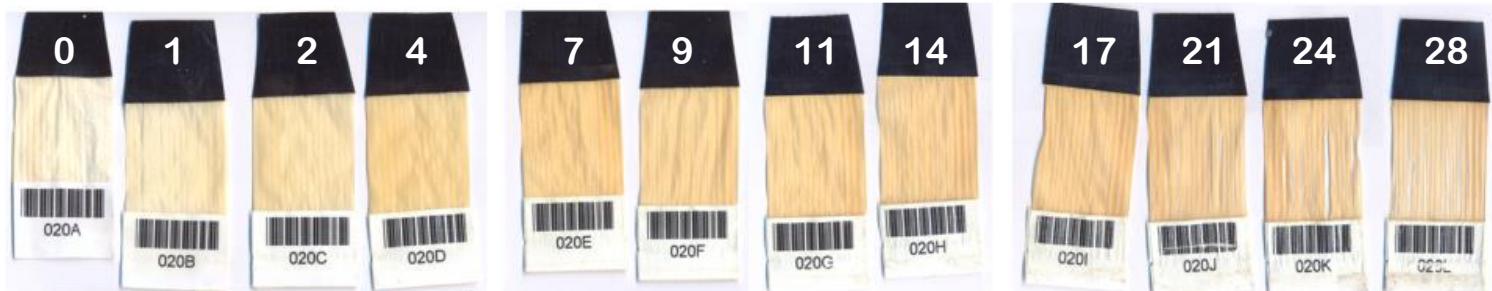
# hyperspectral imaging



# Case #1: “demo wood”

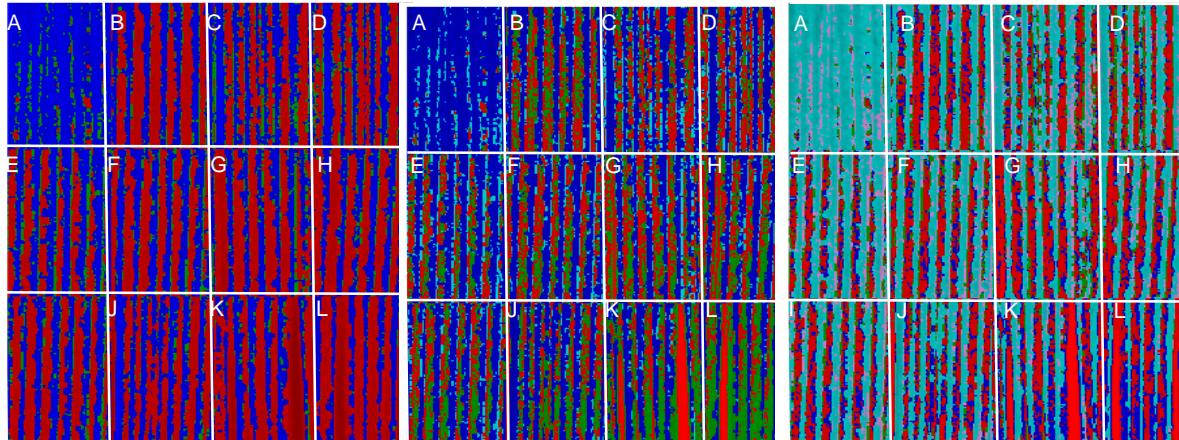


# Case #2: weathered wood

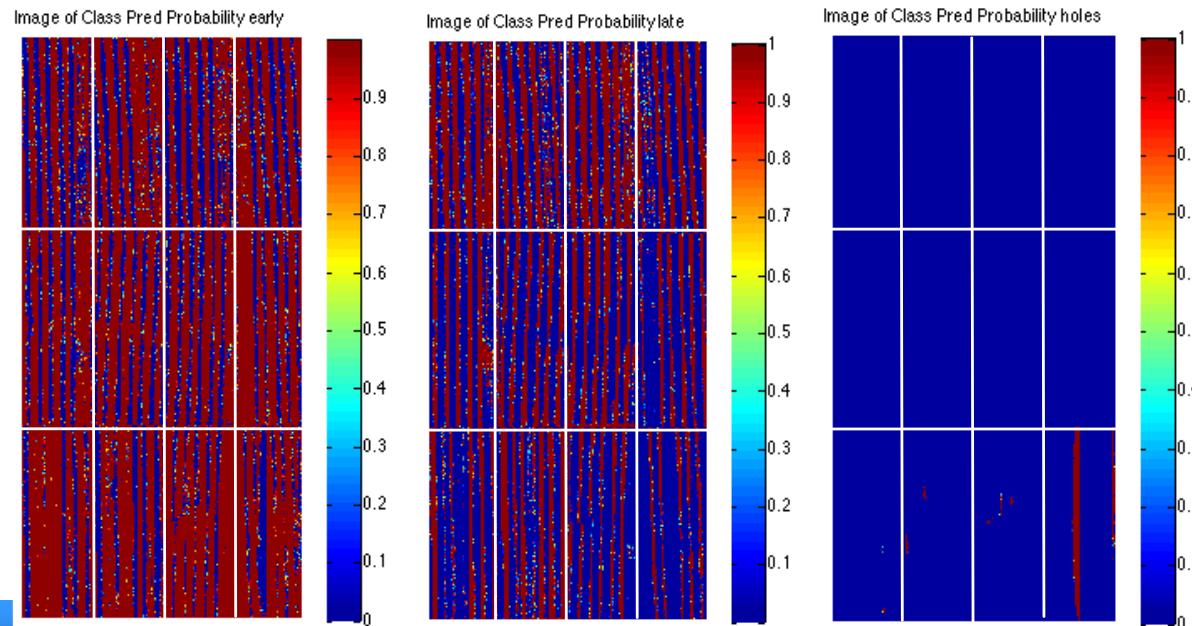


PCA analysis performed on not weathered (a) and sample after 28 days of weathering (b)

# Classification - clustering

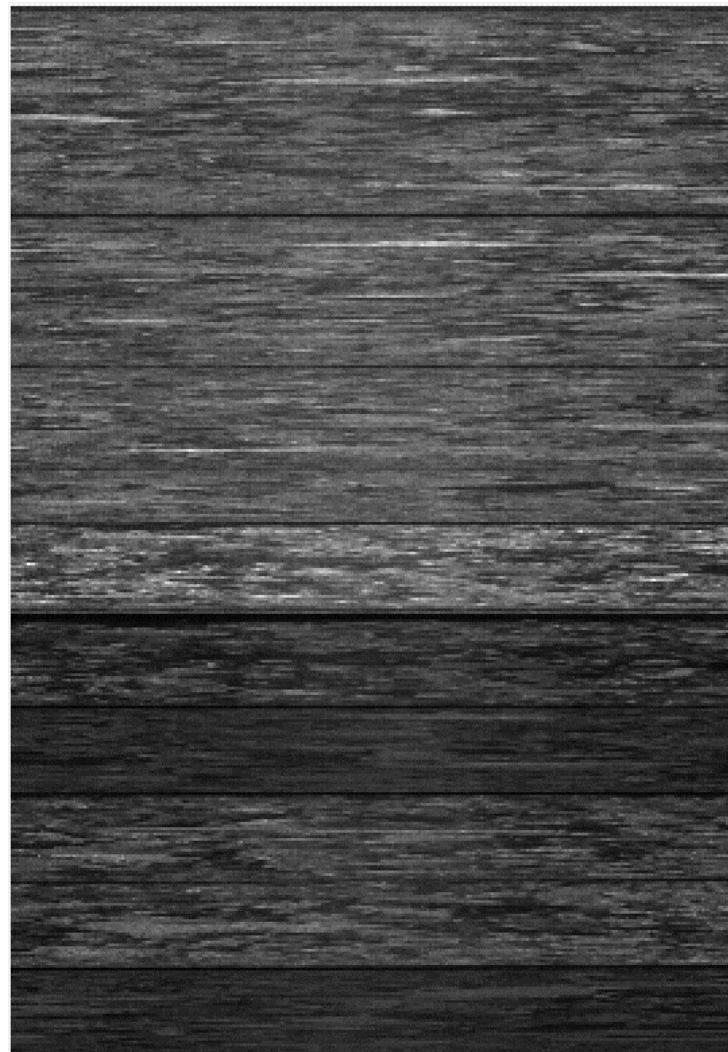


unsupervised:  
**K-means clustering** on the  
mosaic of weathered wood  
after pre-selecting 3, 4 and 5  
classes

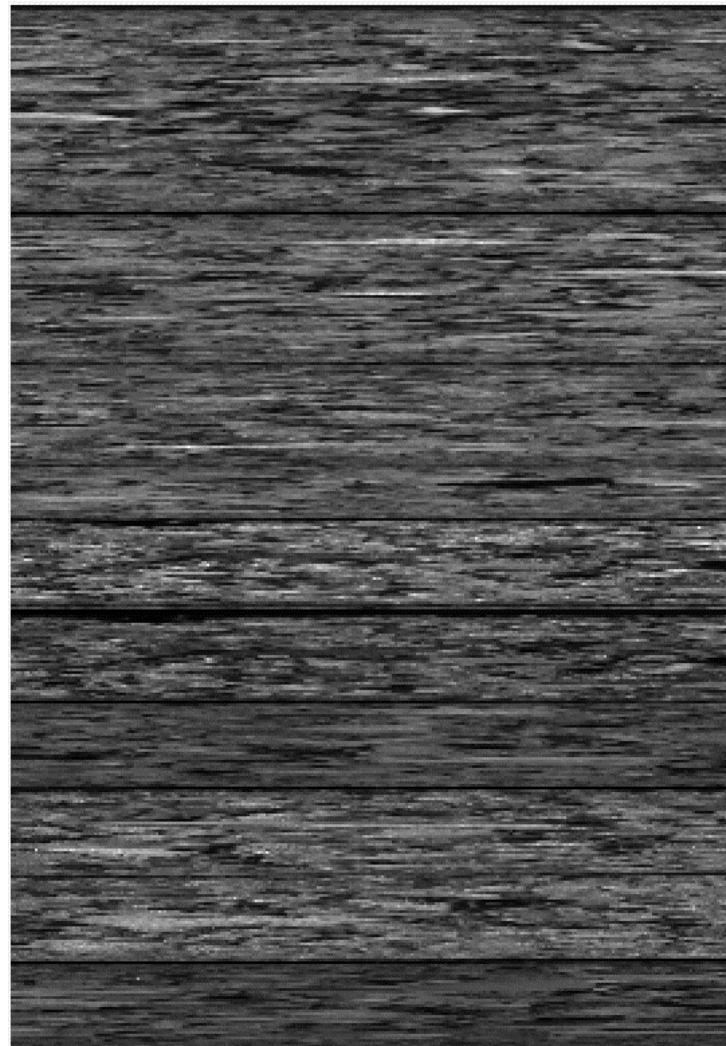


supervised:  
**PLS-DA** on the mosaic  
of weathered wood  
used for discrimination  
of early and late wood  
and crack detection

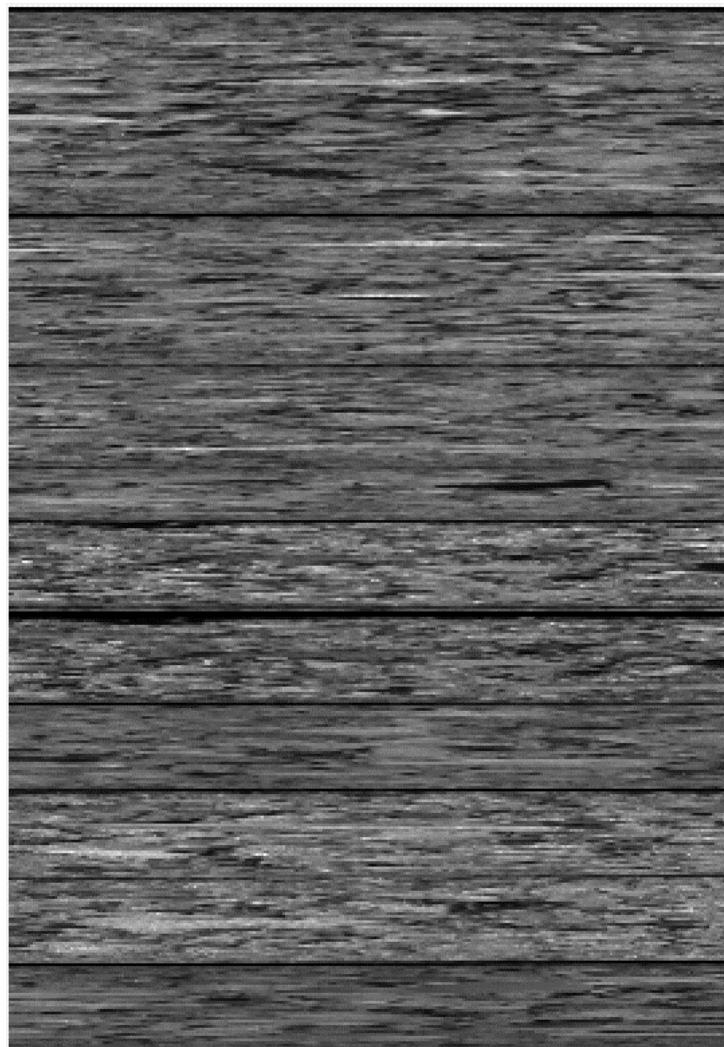
# hyperspectral image: 420nm



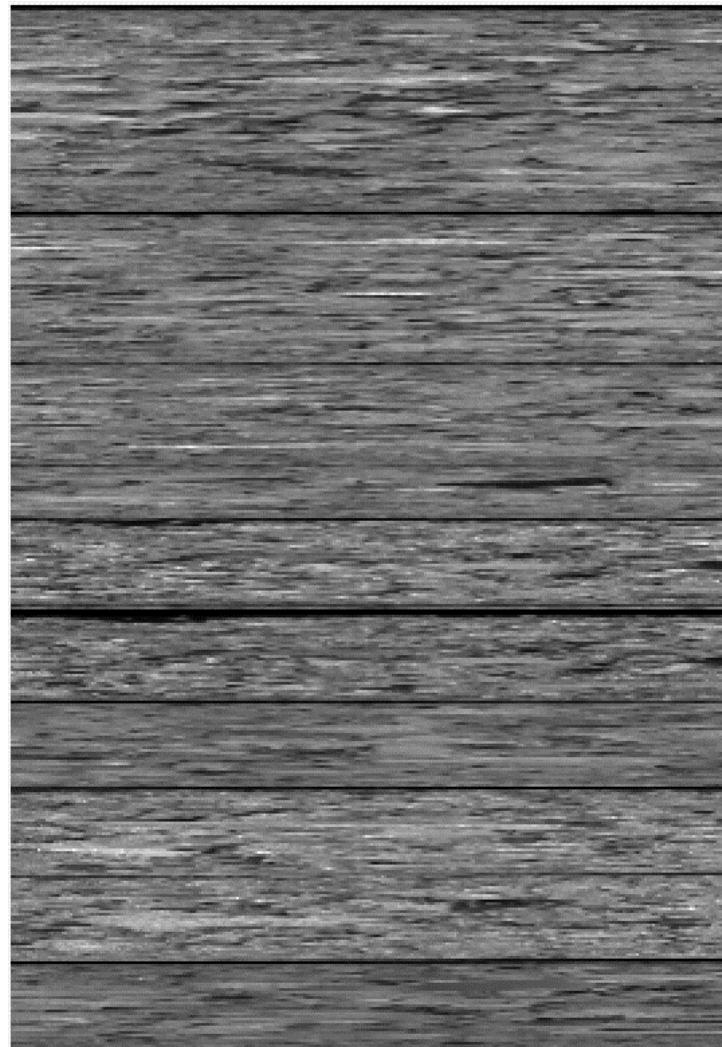
# hyperspectral image: 550nm



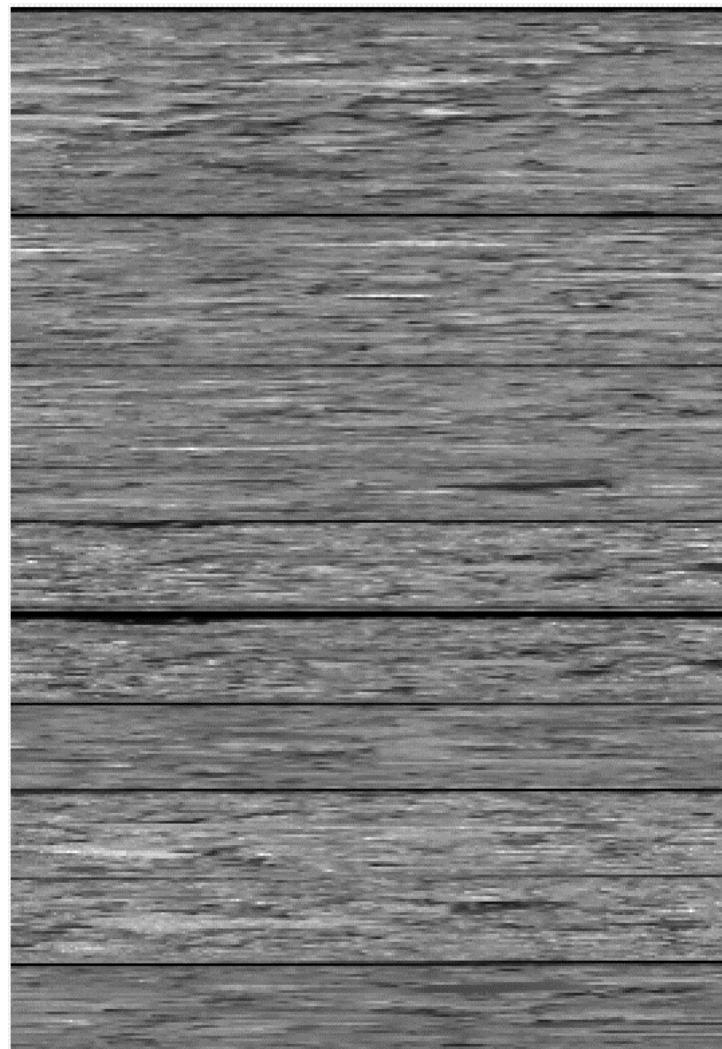
# hyperspectral image: 650nm



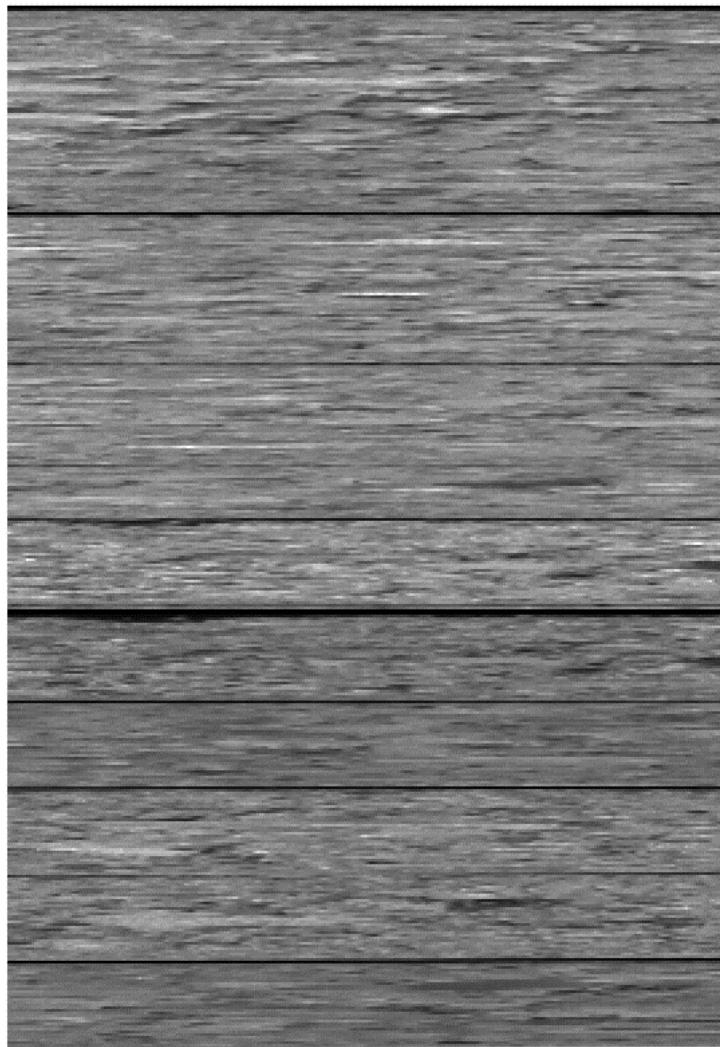
# hyperspectral image: 750nm



# hyperspectral image: 850nm



# hyperspectral image: 950nm



# hyperspectral imaging scanner

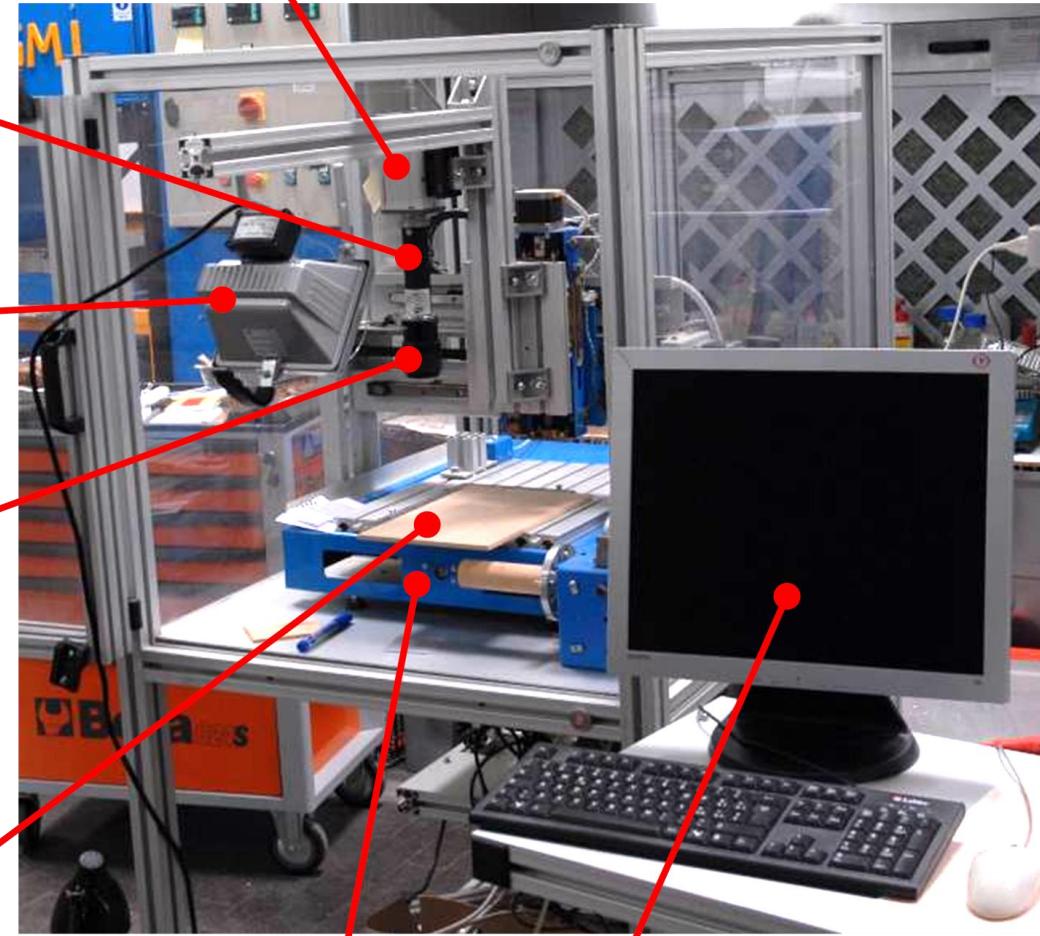
high sensitivity CCD camera (Hamamatsu ORCA-5)

spectrograph  
(Specim V10)

light source

telecentric lenses  
(Computar TEC-55)

sample

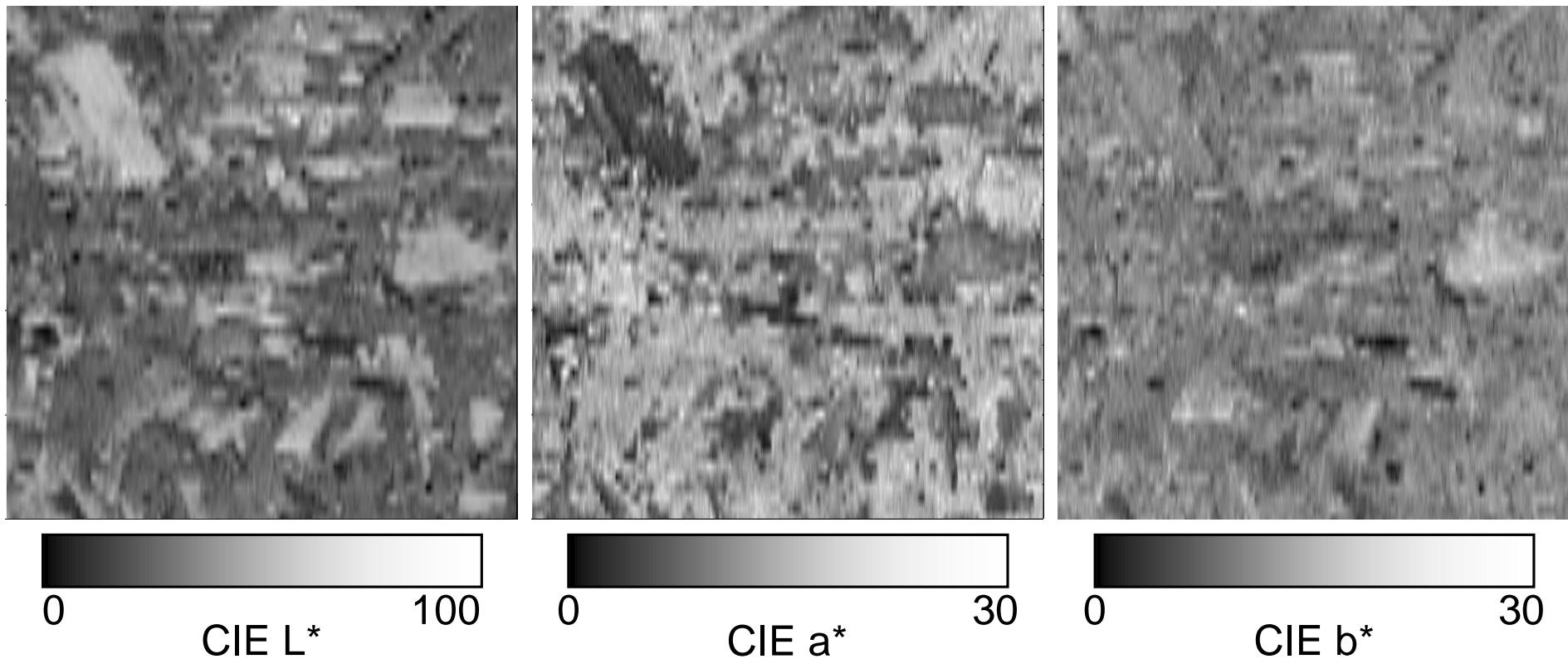


laboratory CNC machine

computer

# *CIE Lab color maps as measured with hyperspectral imaging*

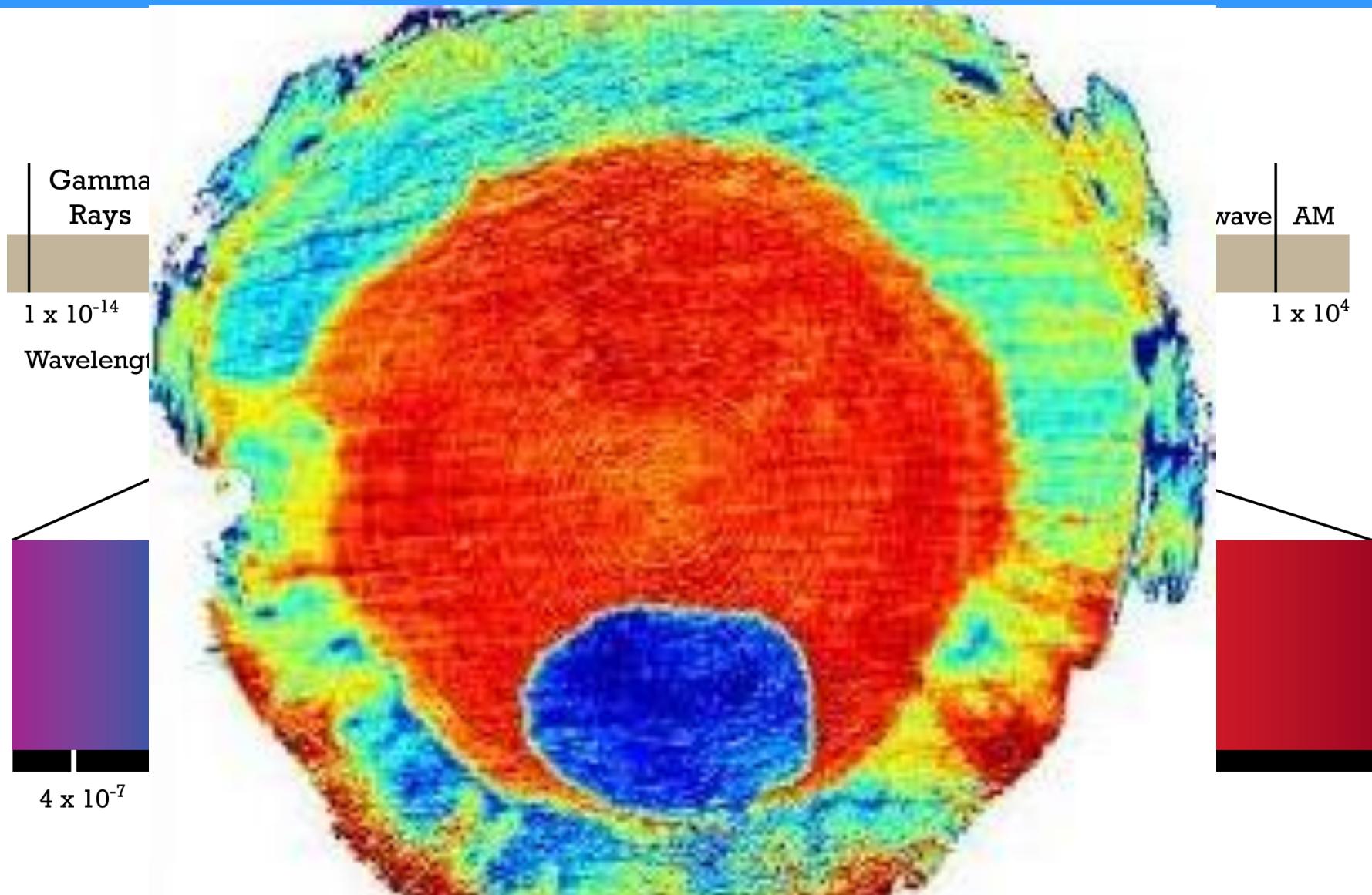
CIE Lab colour coordinates (even if possessing important limitations) are considered as most suitable indicators characterizing colour properties



the color pattern of particleboard surface is very complex:

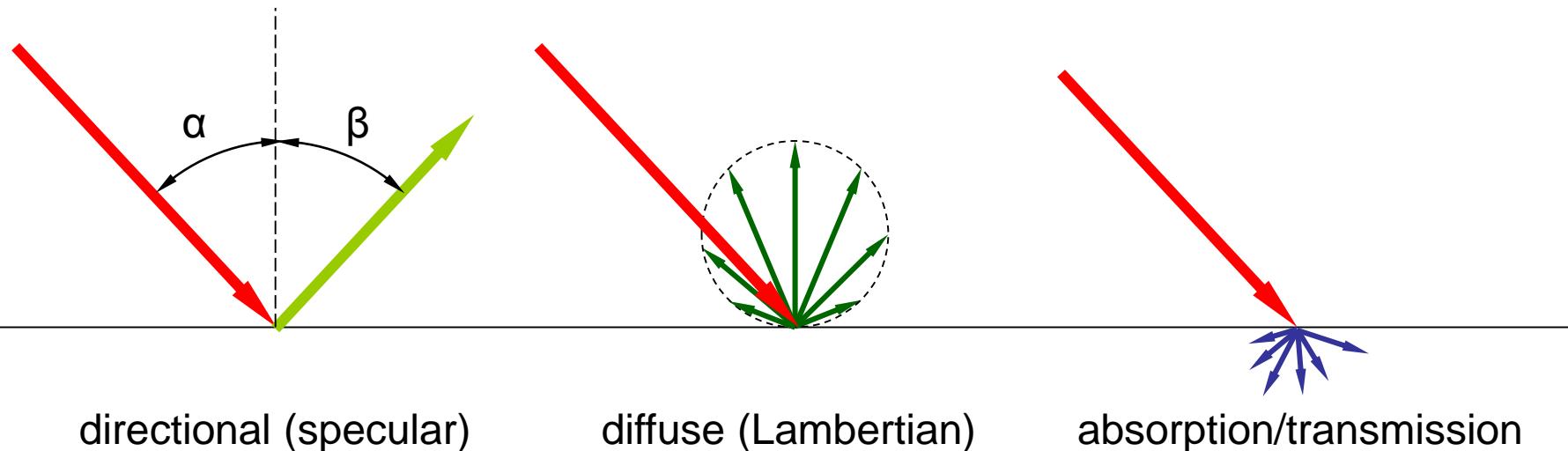
the composite includes various types of particles. 39

# how about not visible “colors”



is color the only important impression?...

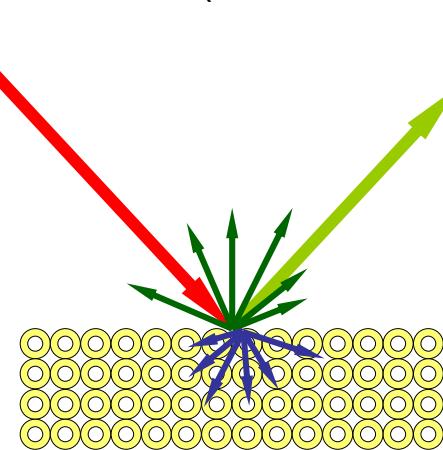
# reflection of light from the surface



directional (specular)

diffuse (Lambertian)

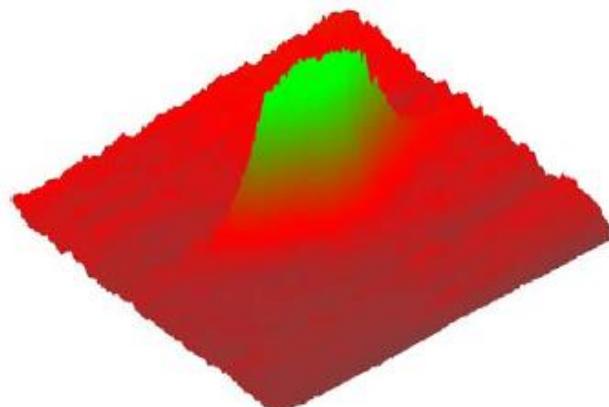
absorption/transmission



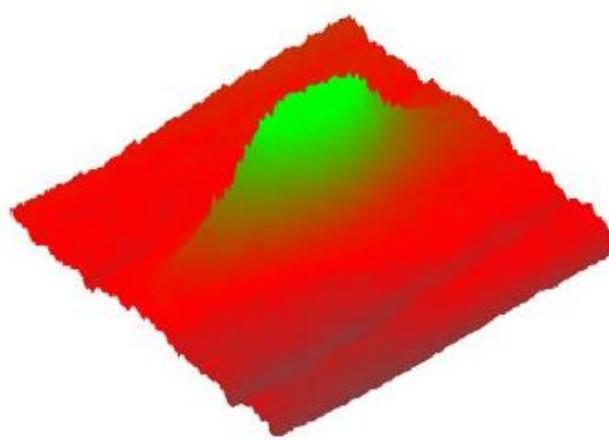
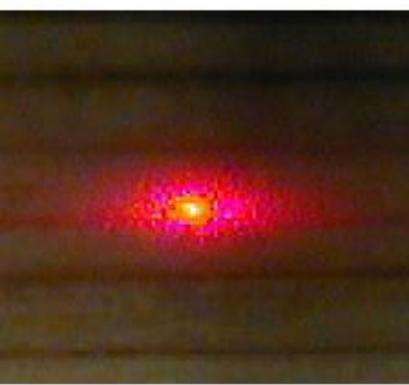
light on wood...

$$\text{light\_incident\_at\_surface} = \text{light\_reflected} + \text{light\_absorbed} + \text{light\_transmitted}$$

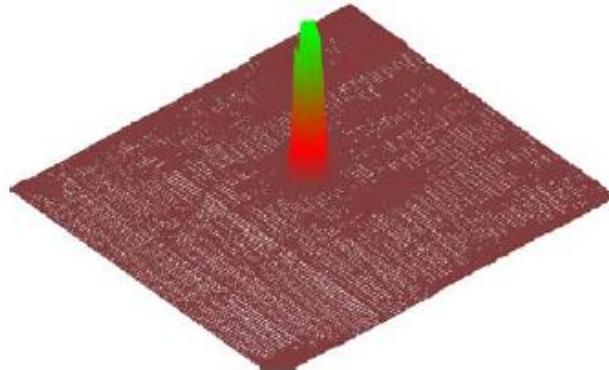
sakura



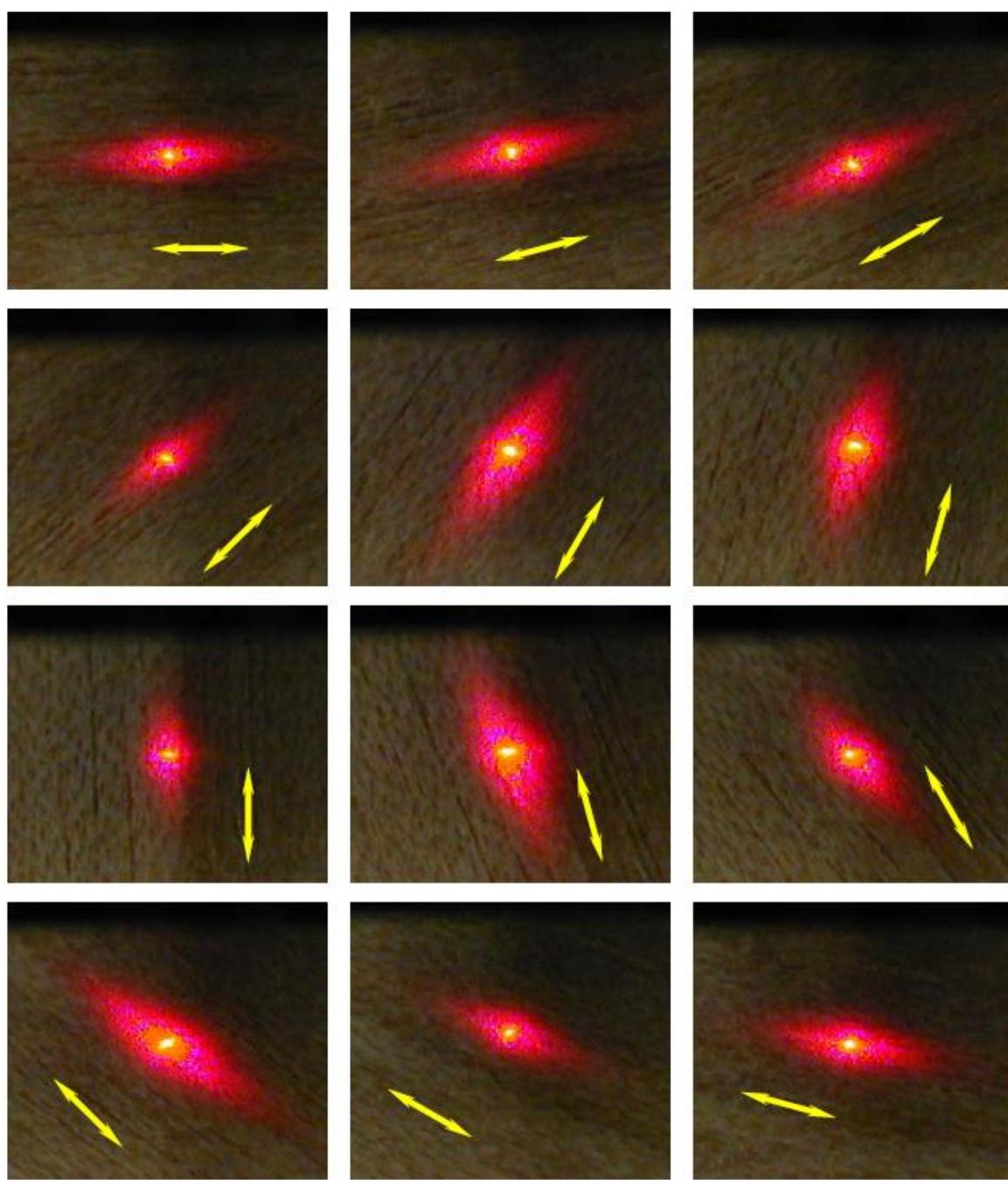
hinoki



ebony



shape of the laser spot  
illuminating surface  
of different wood species

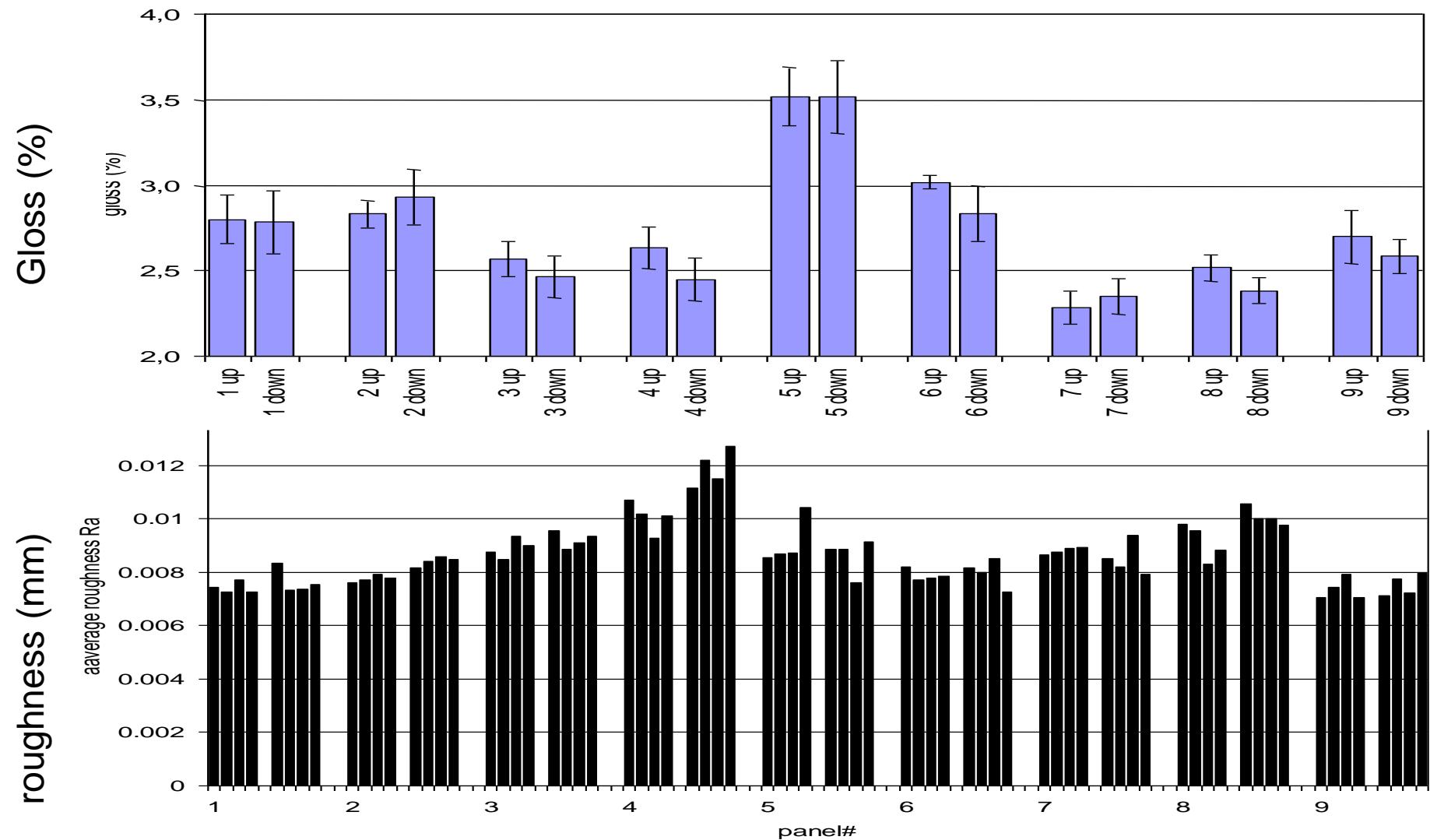


shape of the laser spot  
affected by the grain  
direction

# measuring gloss



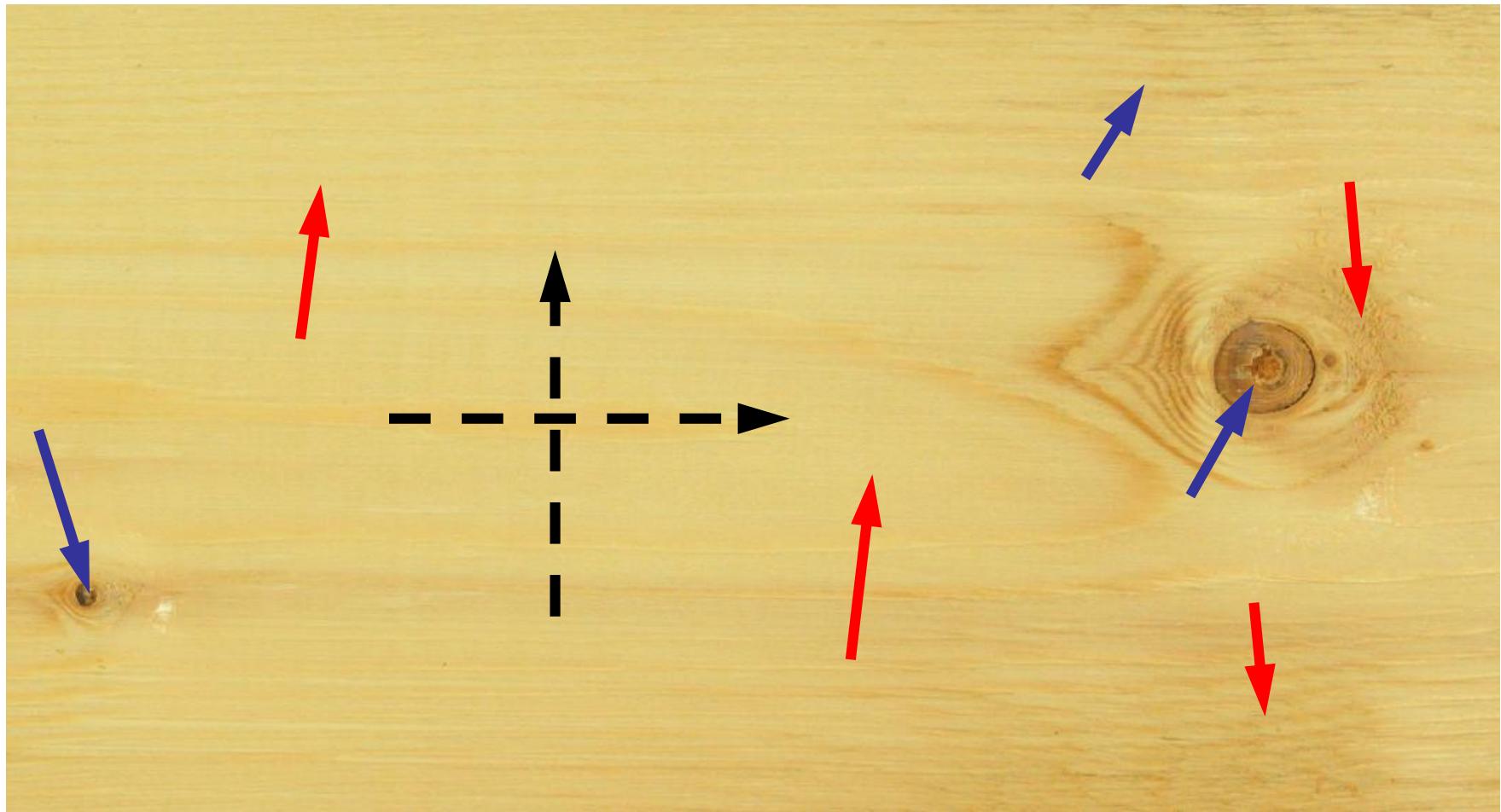
# gloss <=> roughness



# problems:

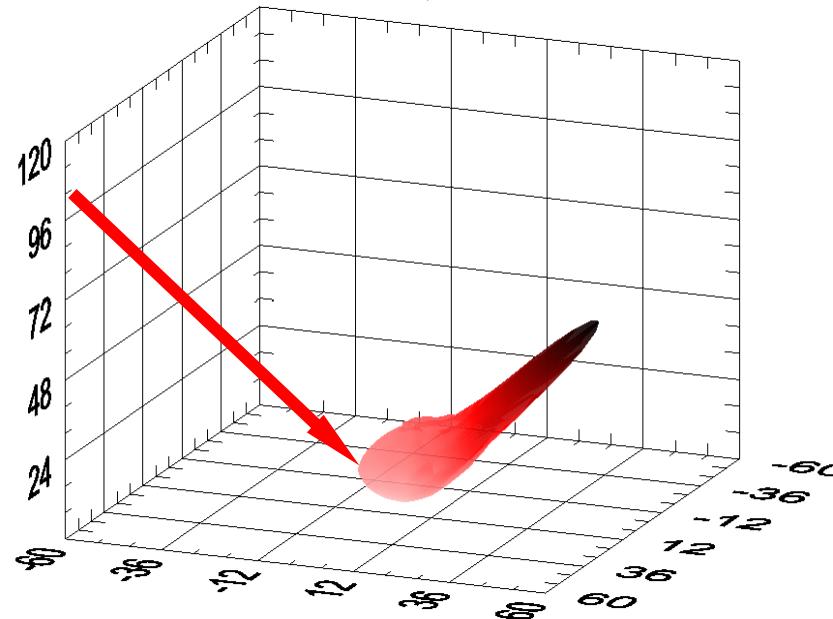
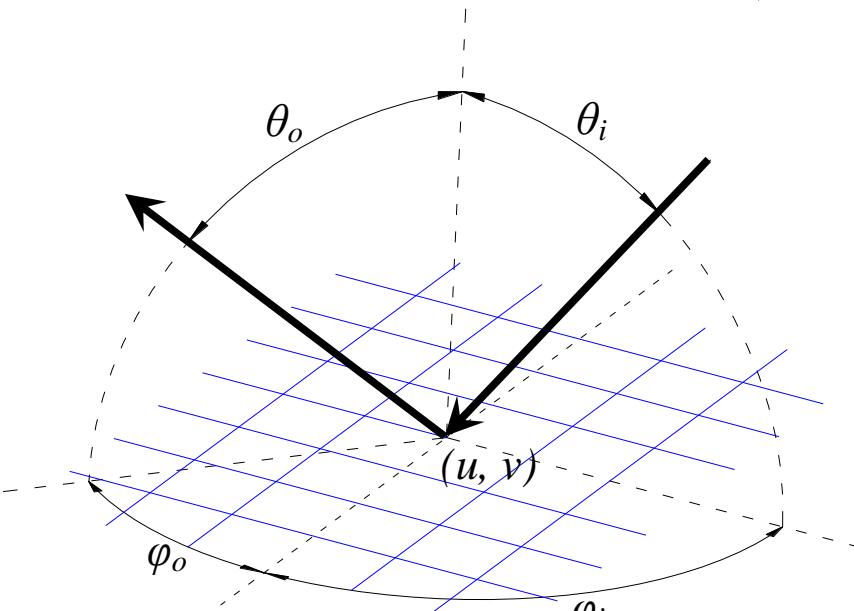
is the value of gloss same at each point over the surface?

is the gloss same along and perpendicular to the fiber direction?



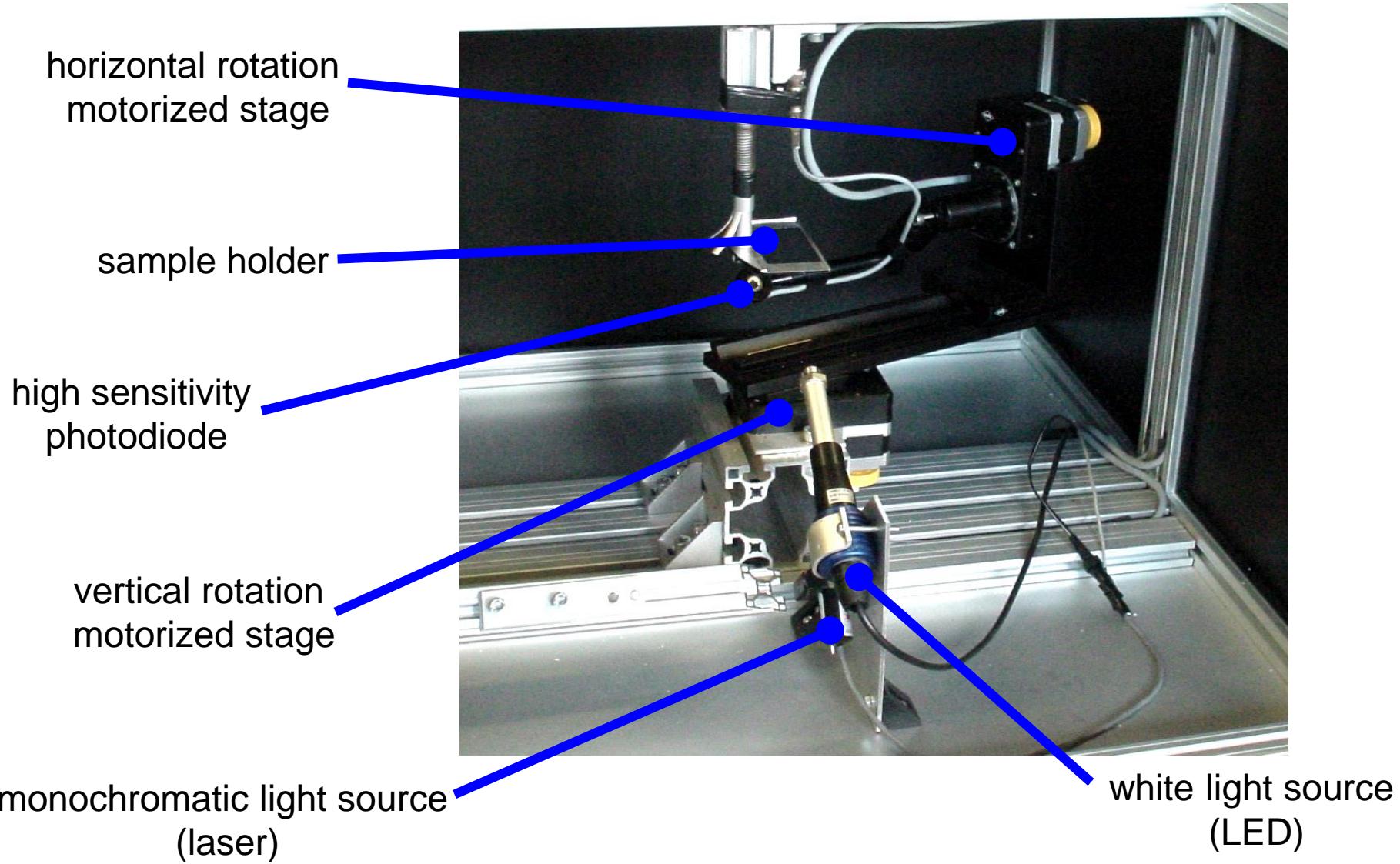
# Bi-Directional Reflectance Function

$$BRDF_{\lambda}(\theta_i, \phi_i, \theta_o, \phi_o, u, v)$$



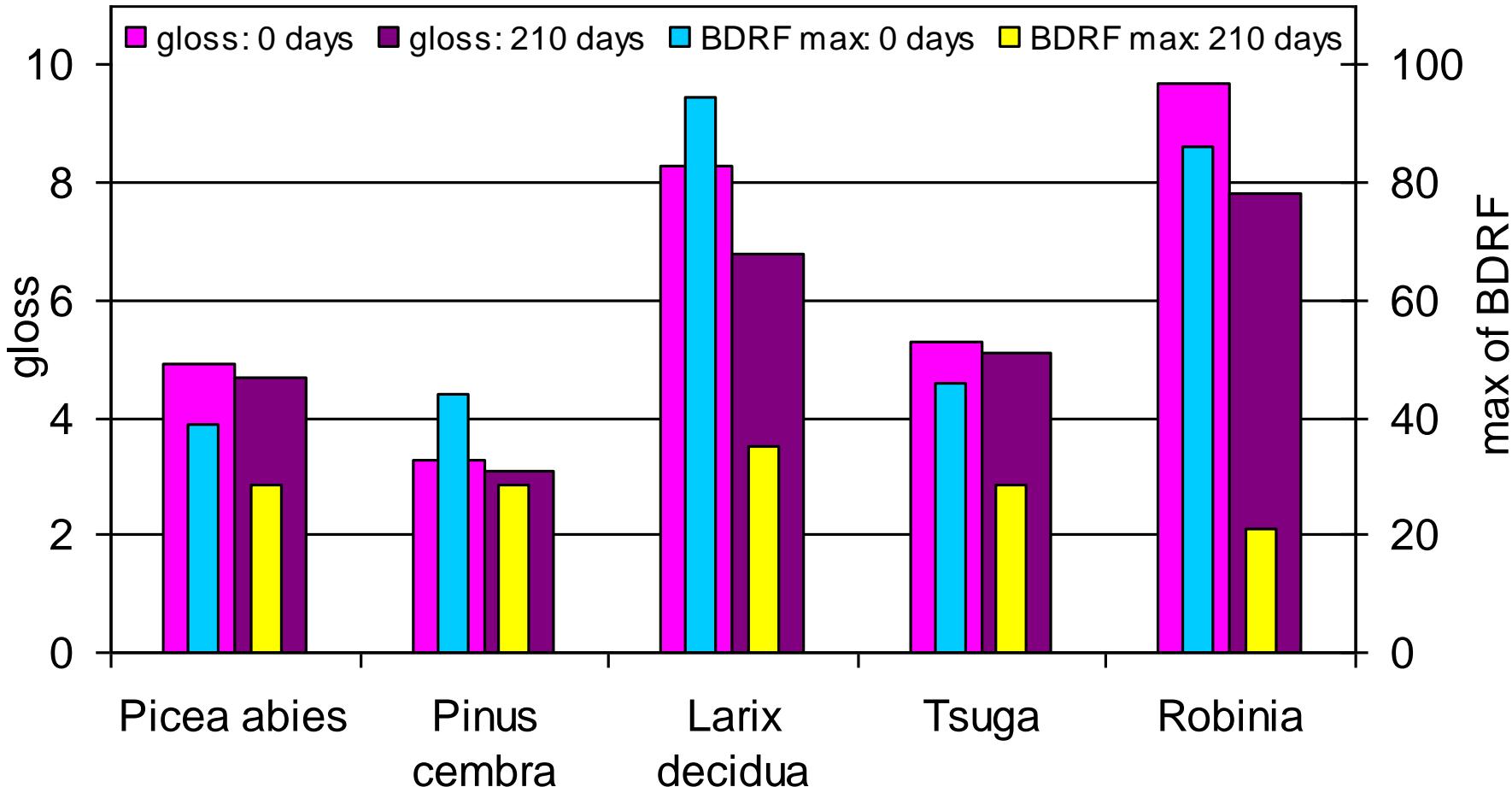
- describes how much light is reflected in different directions
- BRDF is a function of incoming light direction ( $\theta_i$  and  $\phi_i$ ) and outgoing (view) direction ( $\theta_o$  and  $\phi_o$ ) relative to a local orientation at the light interaction point
- light interacts differently with different regions of the surface ( $u$  and  $v$ ), this is known as positional variance
- BRDF is a function of wavelength  $\lambda$

# 3D gloss/BDRF scanner



The data are in a form of the 3 column matrix analyzed with a **custom software**

# gloss <=> BDRF

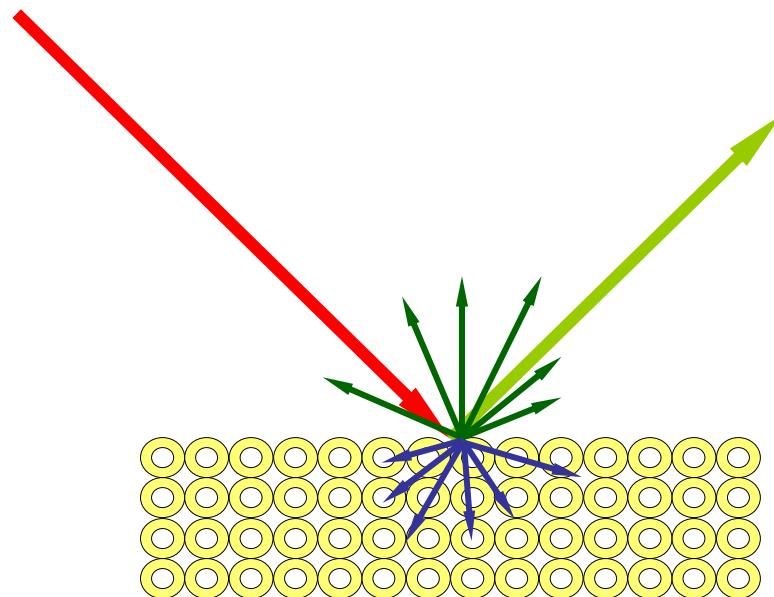


Measurement of gloss with “standard” device and 3D scanner (laser).  
Different wood species coated with the same finish. Time of exposure: 210days.

# problems:

why gloss (BDRF) is varying on the wood surface?

why it is so much space dependatnt?



# wood surface roughness

*I can't define roughness,  
but I know it when I see it*

(Thomas)

*...roughness seems to be such a property, with the added difficulty it is not always so easy to define as a concept...*

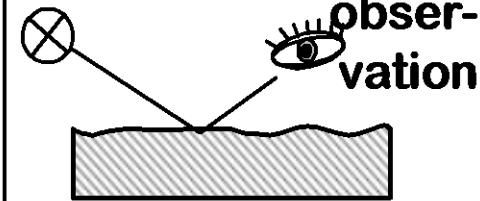
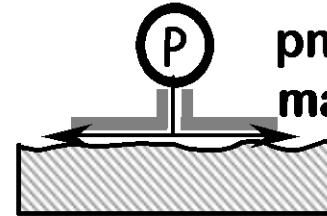
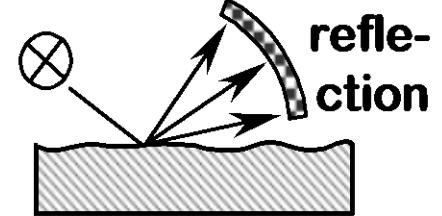
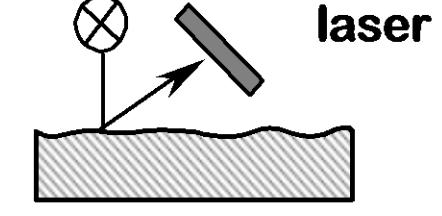
# wood surface roughness: definitions

- *the **finer irregularities** of the surface texture that usually result from the inherent action of some production process, such as machining or wear*
- *the more narrowly spaced **components of surface texture***
- *each arithmetical mean value of arithmetical mean roughness ( $R_a$ )... which are **the parameters** expressing the surface roughness at each part sampled randomly from the surface of the object*
- *a **texture** that is not smooth but is irregular and uneven*
- *the **geometrical detail** of a solid surface, relating particularly to variations in height*
- *the **deviation** of the actual surface topography from an ideal atomically smooth and planer surface*

# what is a smooth surface?

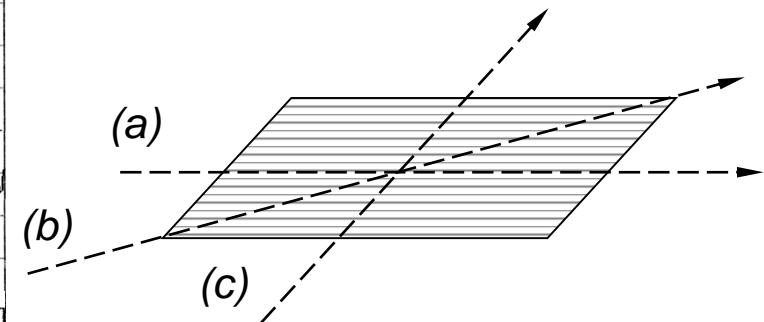
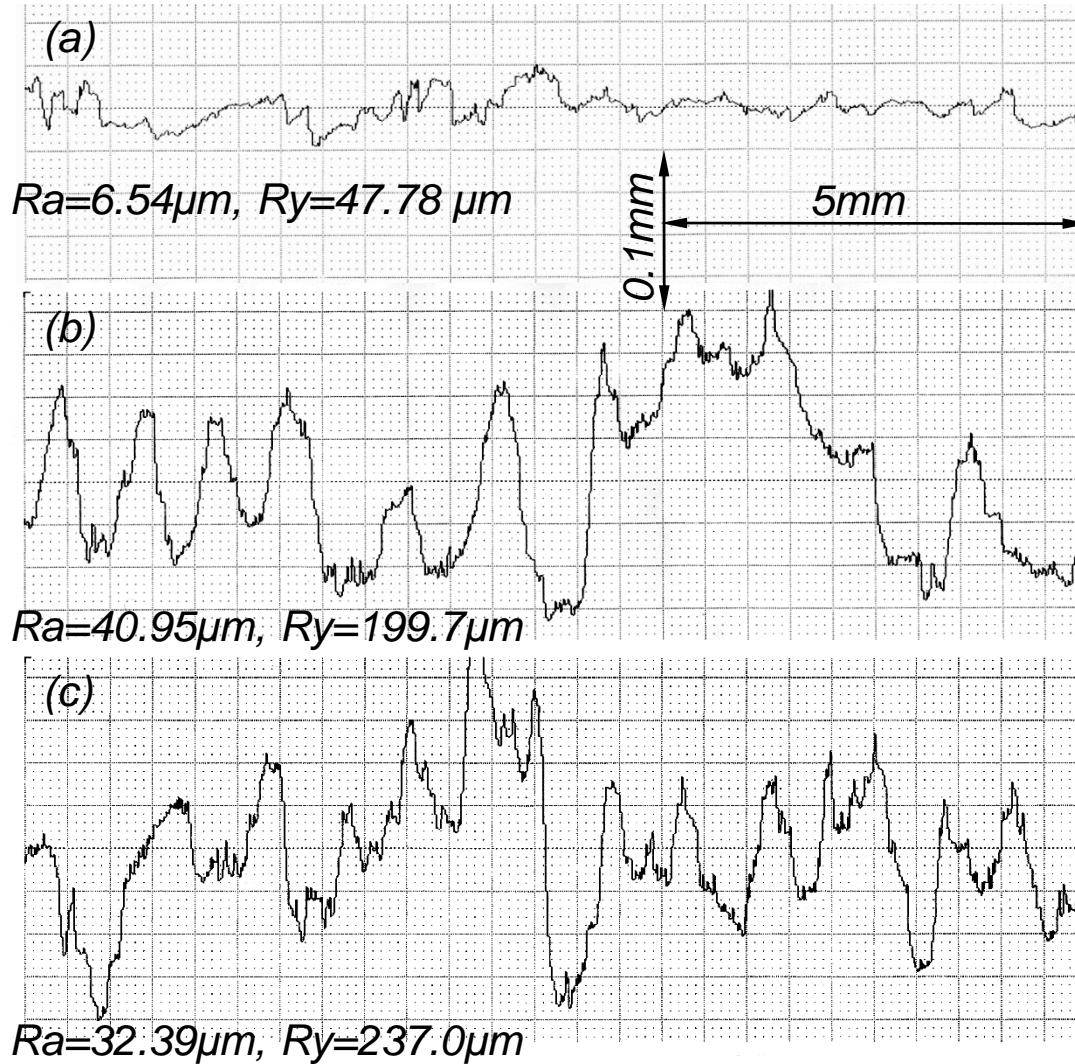
- customer:  
*surface giving good/pleasant impression*
- engineer:  
*surface which is characterized with parameters being within certain limits*
- researcher:  
*surface where geometrical deviations approach zero  
(microtome cut?)*

# surface roughness: evaluation methods

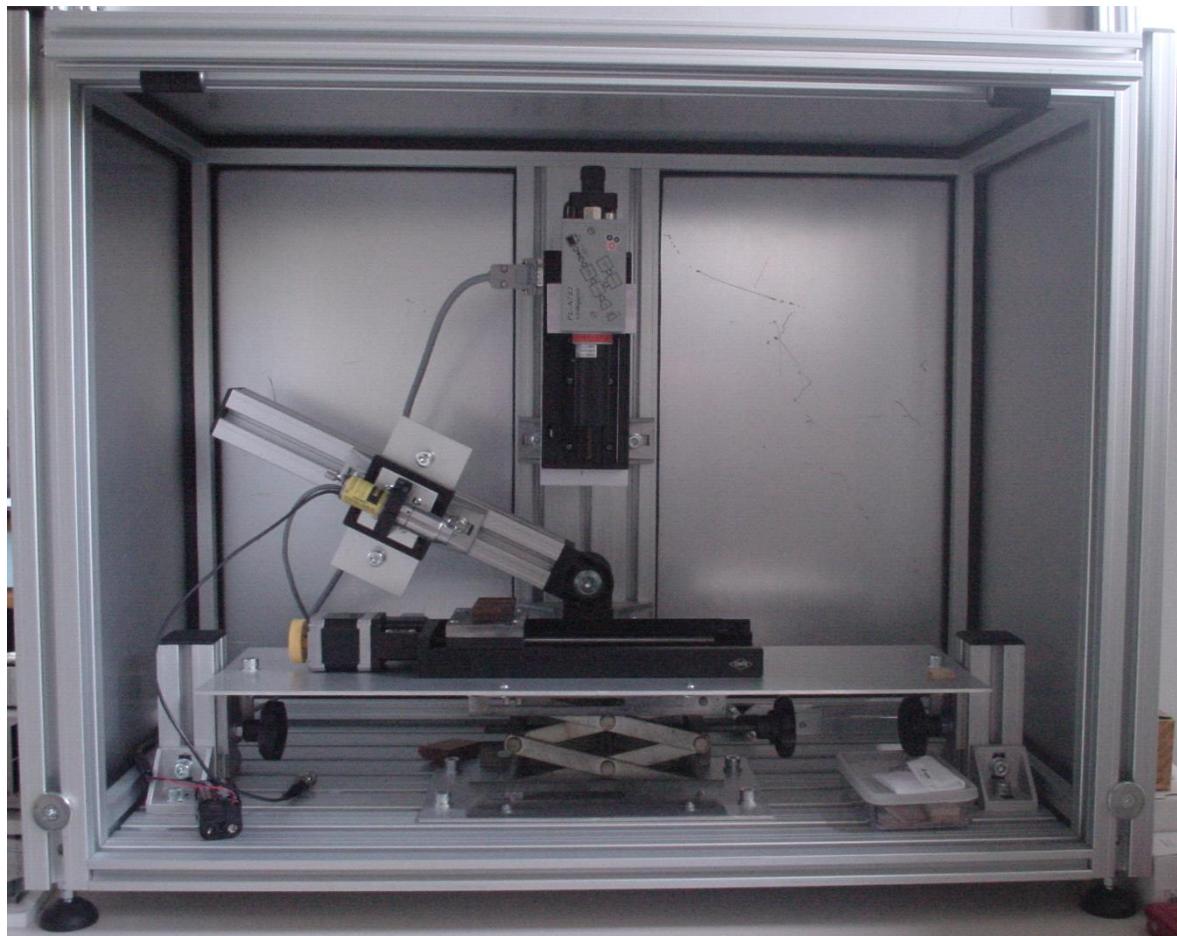
|                                  | testing to destruction | contacting   | non-contacting  |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| manual<br>visual                 |                        | tactile  |    |
| no<br>reproduction<br>of profile | touch in ink           |  |    |
| reproduction<br>of profile       | microtomic cut         | stylus   |  |

From A. Riegel

# surface in 2D

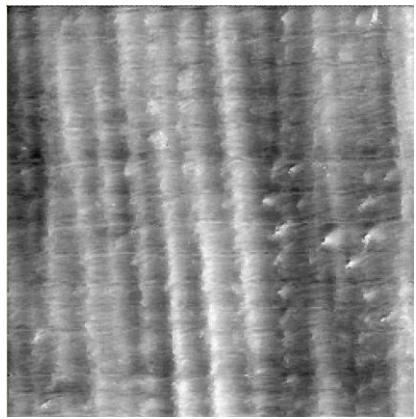


# triangulation experimental platform

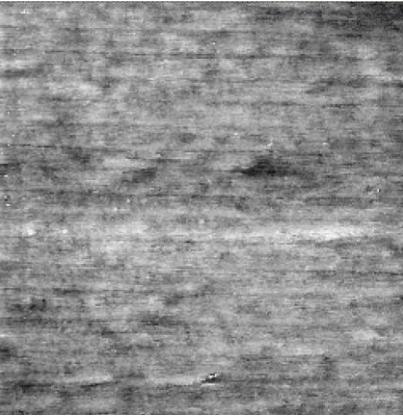
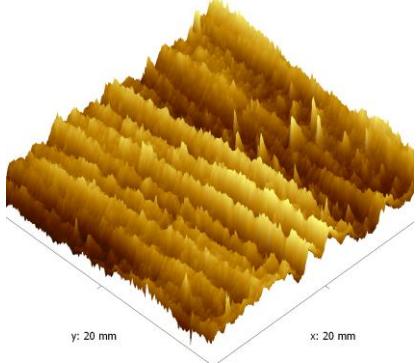


## Configurations:

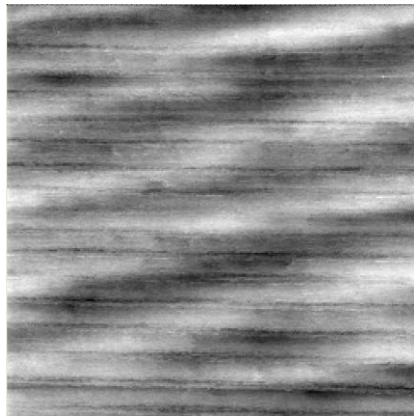
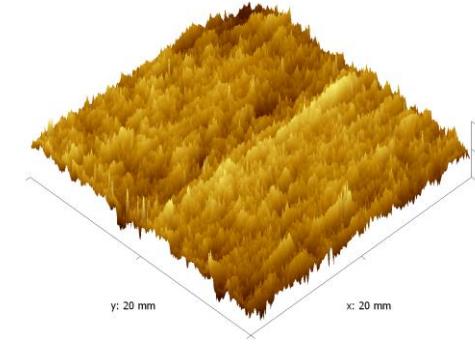
- structured light:
  - laser line
  - shadow
- light sources:
  - laser
  - fiber optics
  - LED
- lenses:
  - standard
  - macro/micro
  - telecentric
- cameras:
  - CCD
  - CMOS
- dark box
- mechanics



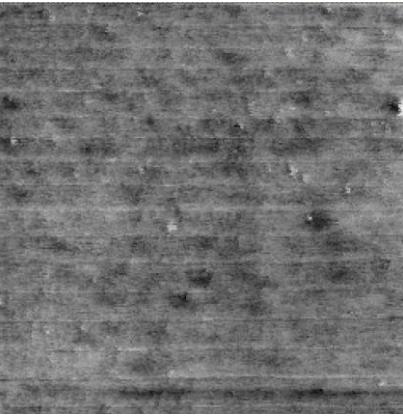
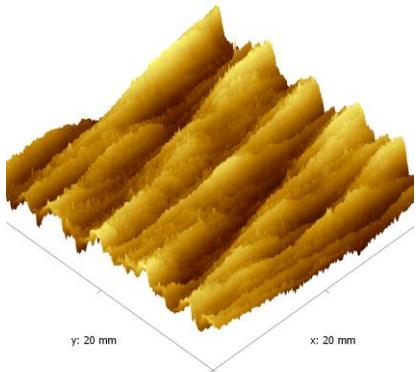
TMP; band saw, r



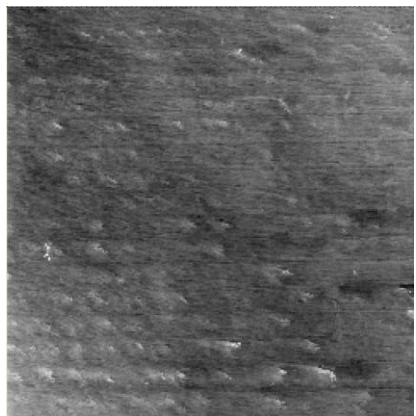
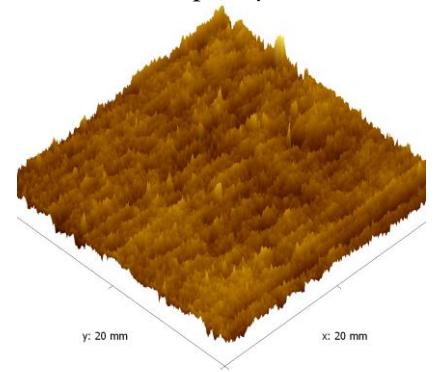
F4P; router, 4500rpm, r



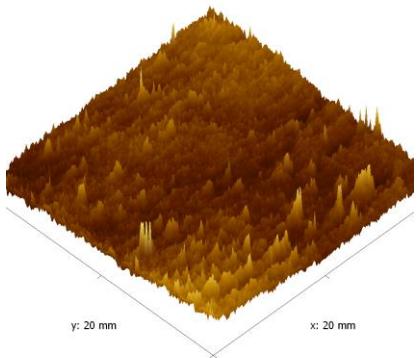
TMW; band saw, q



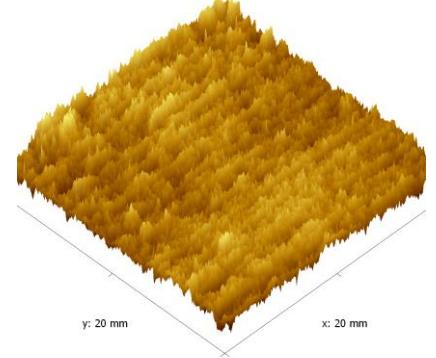
F4W; router, 4500rpm, q



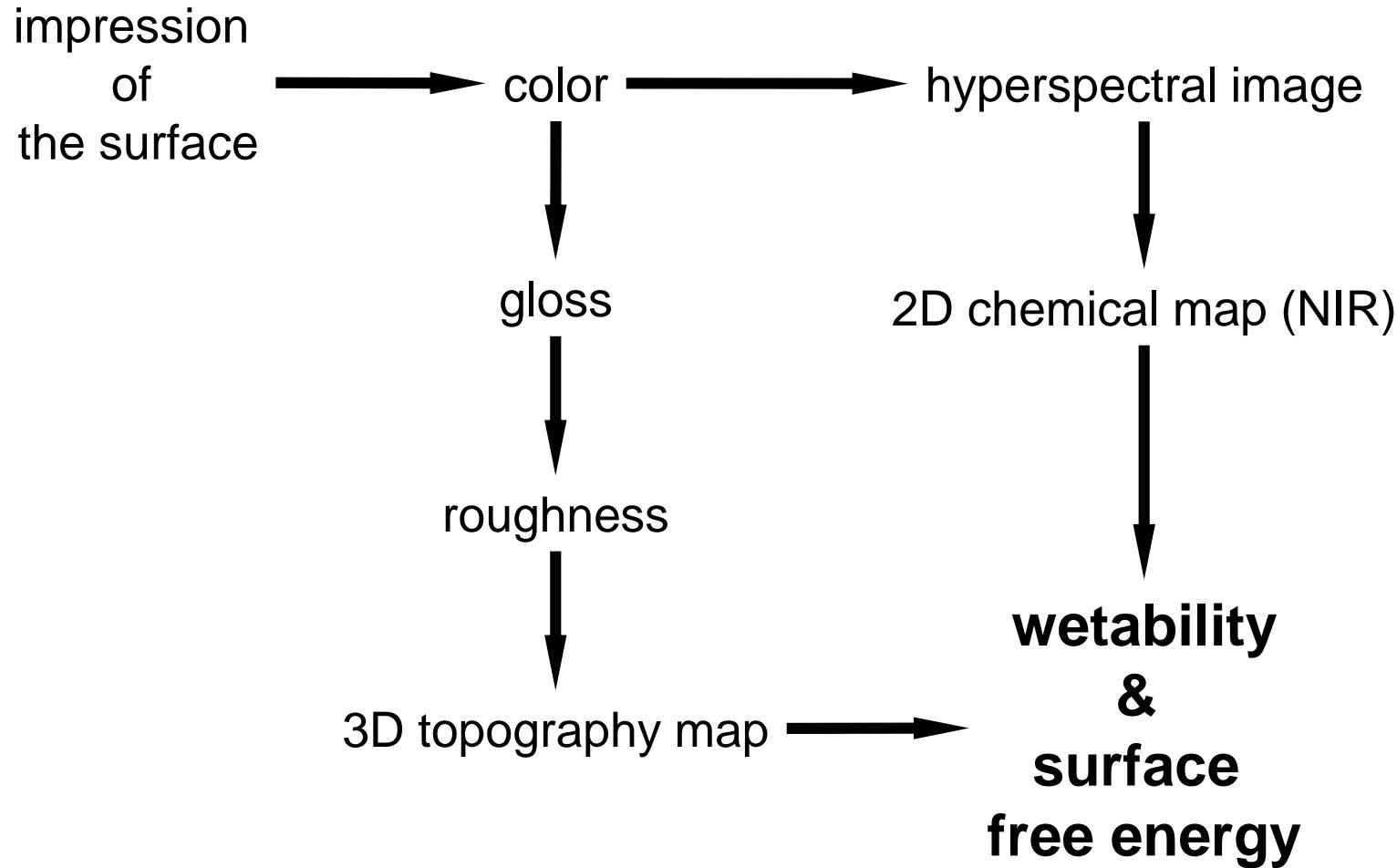
TWP; table circular saw, r



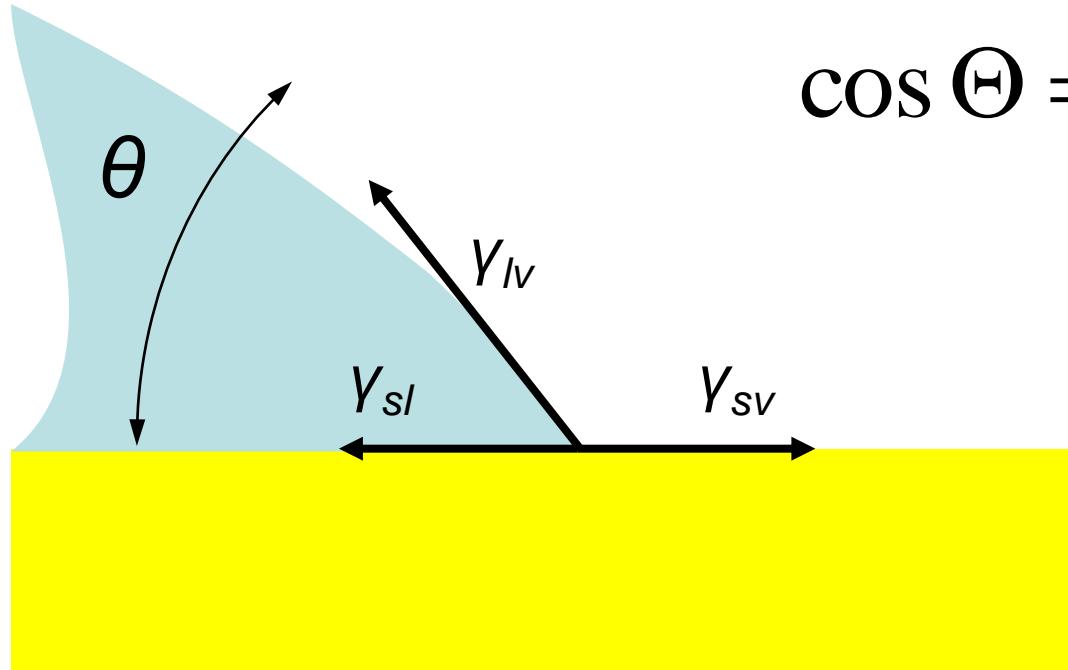
F9P; router, 9000rpm, r



# *what can be done if combine all the above information?*



# contact angle: the Young equation



$$\cos \Theta = \frac{\gamma_{sv} - \gamma_{sl}}{\gamma_{lv}}$$

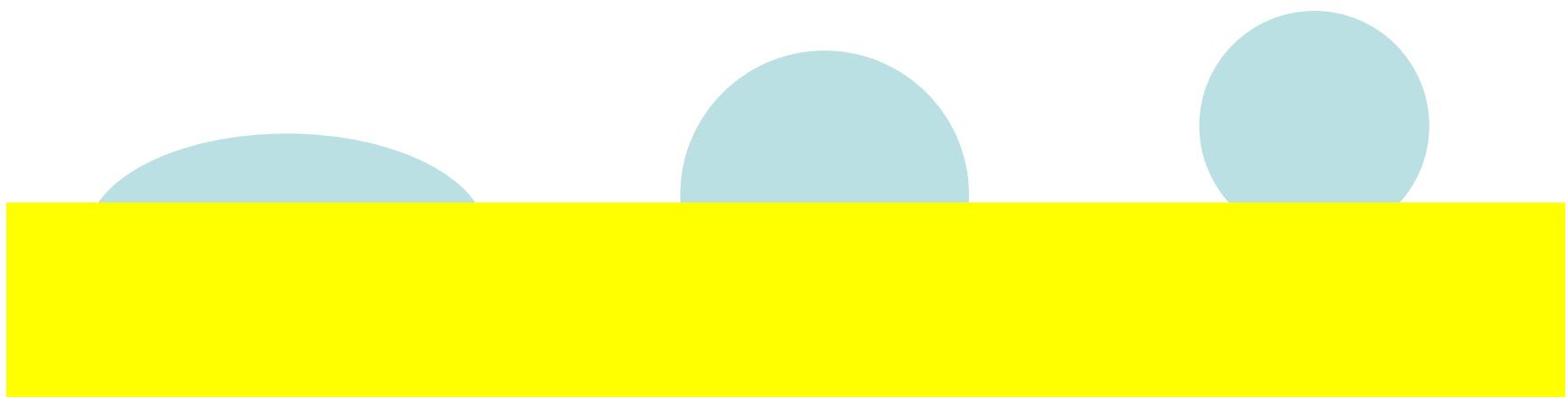
- the contact angle  $\theta$  is an indicator of the attitude of a surface to be wetted by a liquid
- it plays an important role in the wood industry and it is principally important in adhesion (coating, gluing, finishing)

# surface wetting

$\theta < 90^\circ$

$\theta = 90^\circ$

$\theta > 90^\circ$

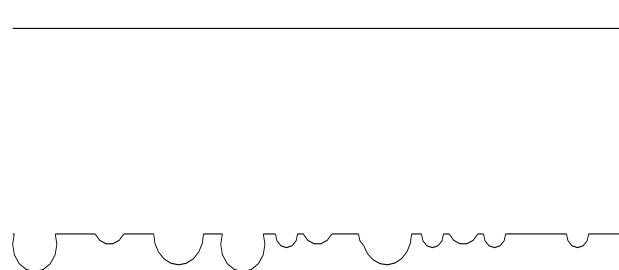


*hydrophilic surface*

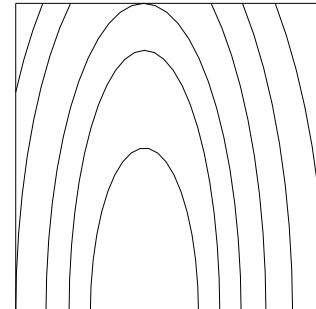
*hydrophobic surface*

# drop on anisotropic/porous material

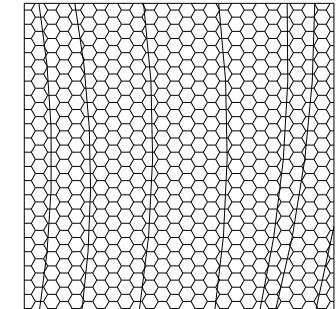
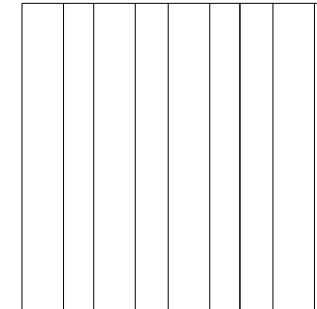
- the shape of the drop is influenced by the grain direction and surface (micro) roughness - that can modify the expected roundness
- the adsorption of the drop in the time providing a continuous change of the drop properties (volume) and its chemical composition (extraction)
- the measurement can be difficultly reproducible (impossible?) at the same position on the surface



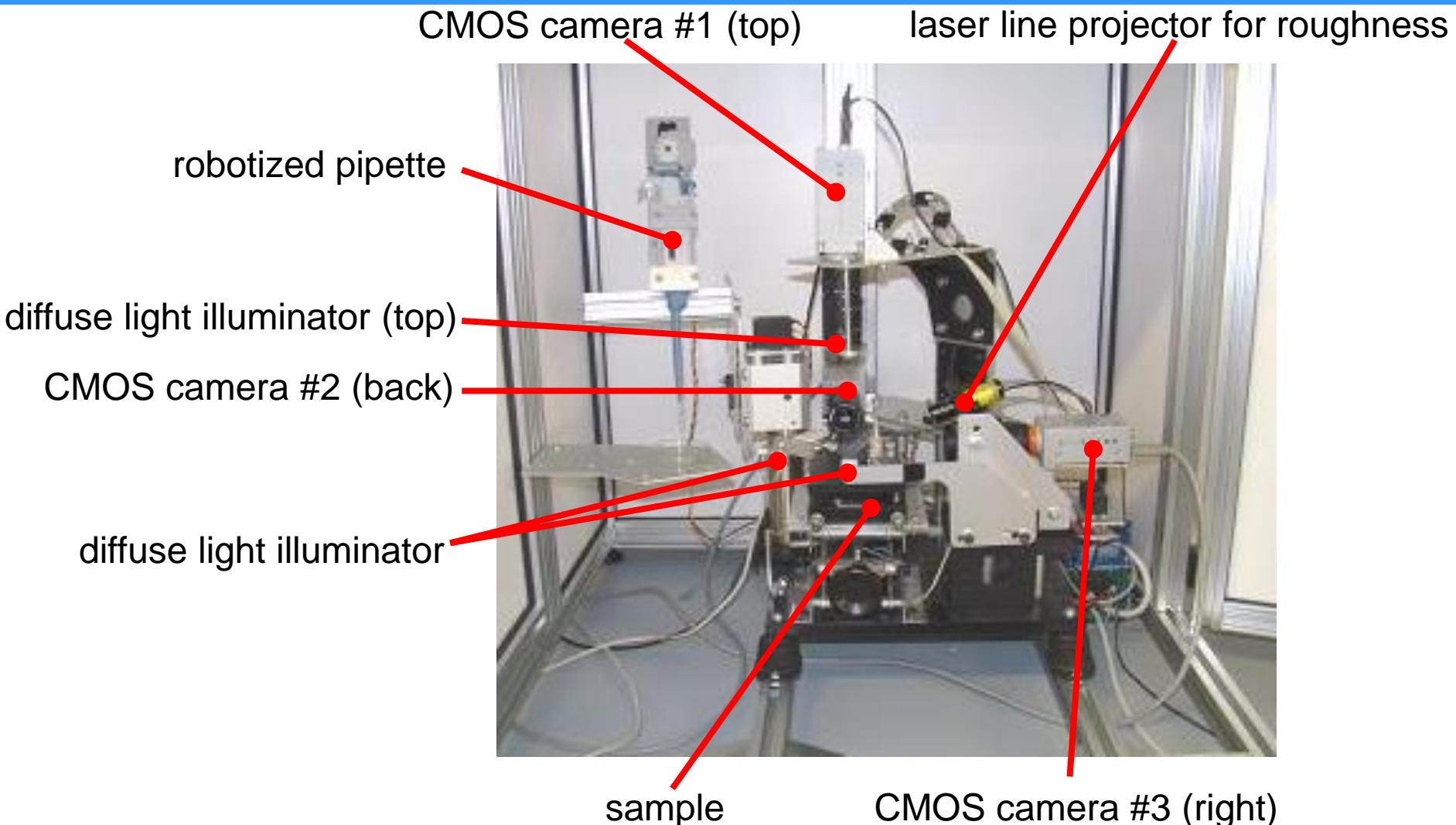
*geometrical anisotropy*



*chemical anisotropy*

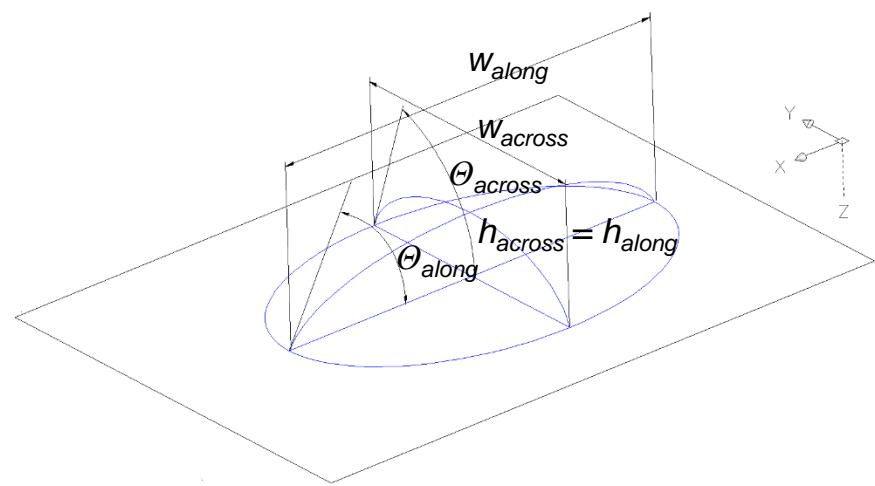
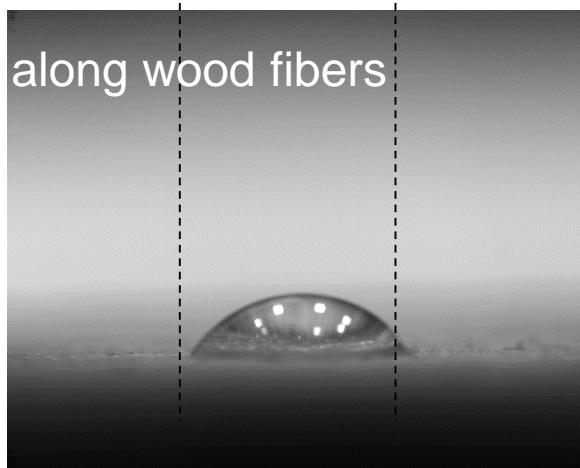
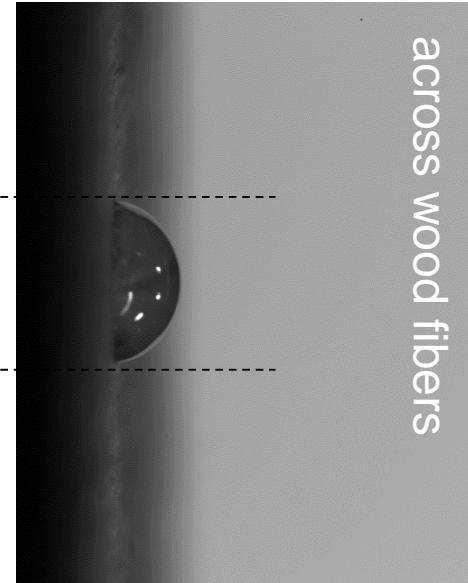
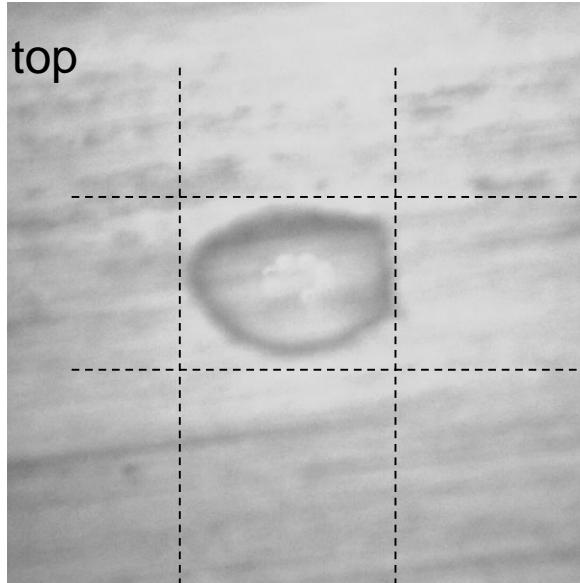


# wetability scanner

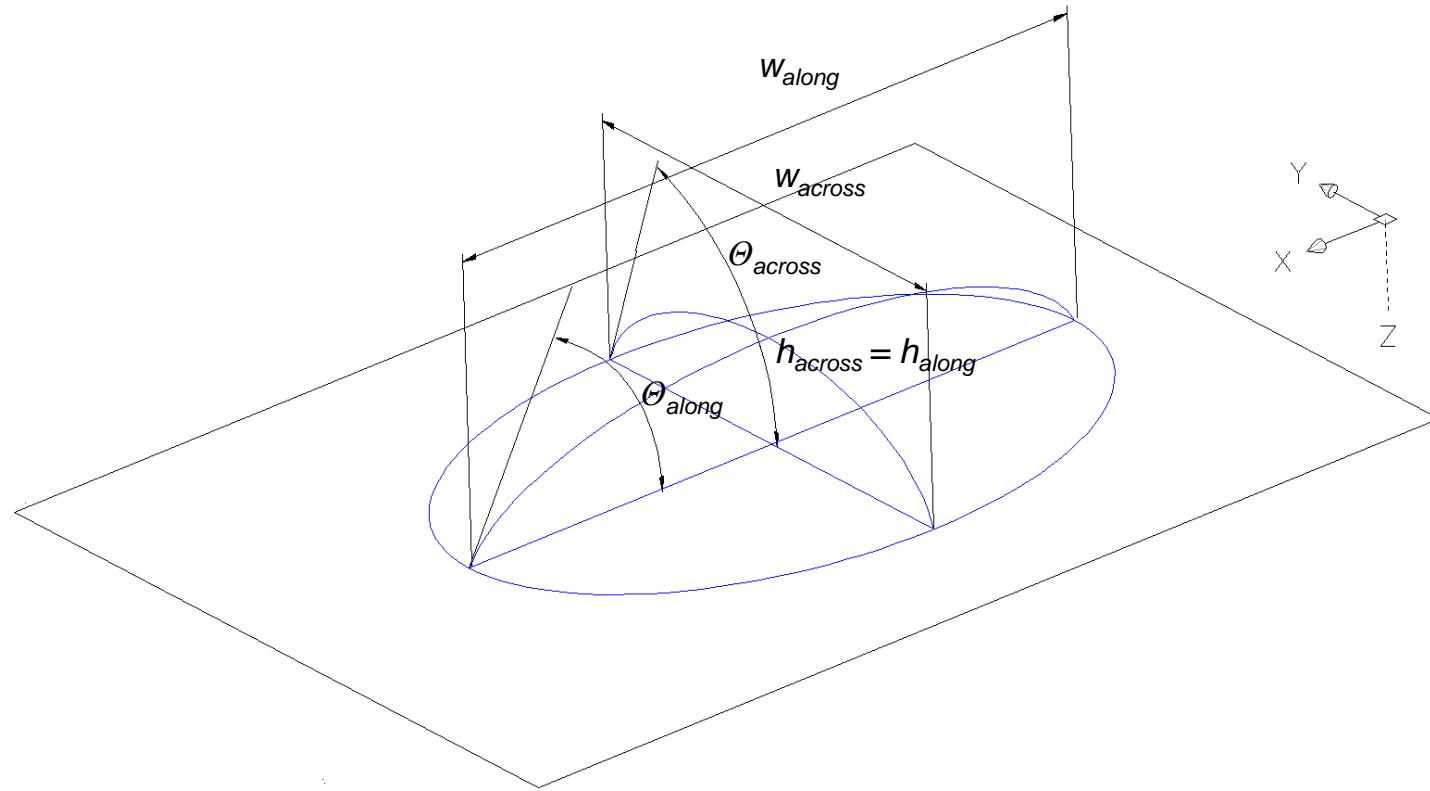


the robot is capable to put a **drop of a given volume** at focal plane of 3 cameras  
the pipette is **escaping** from the filled of view immediately after the immersing the surface

# raw images

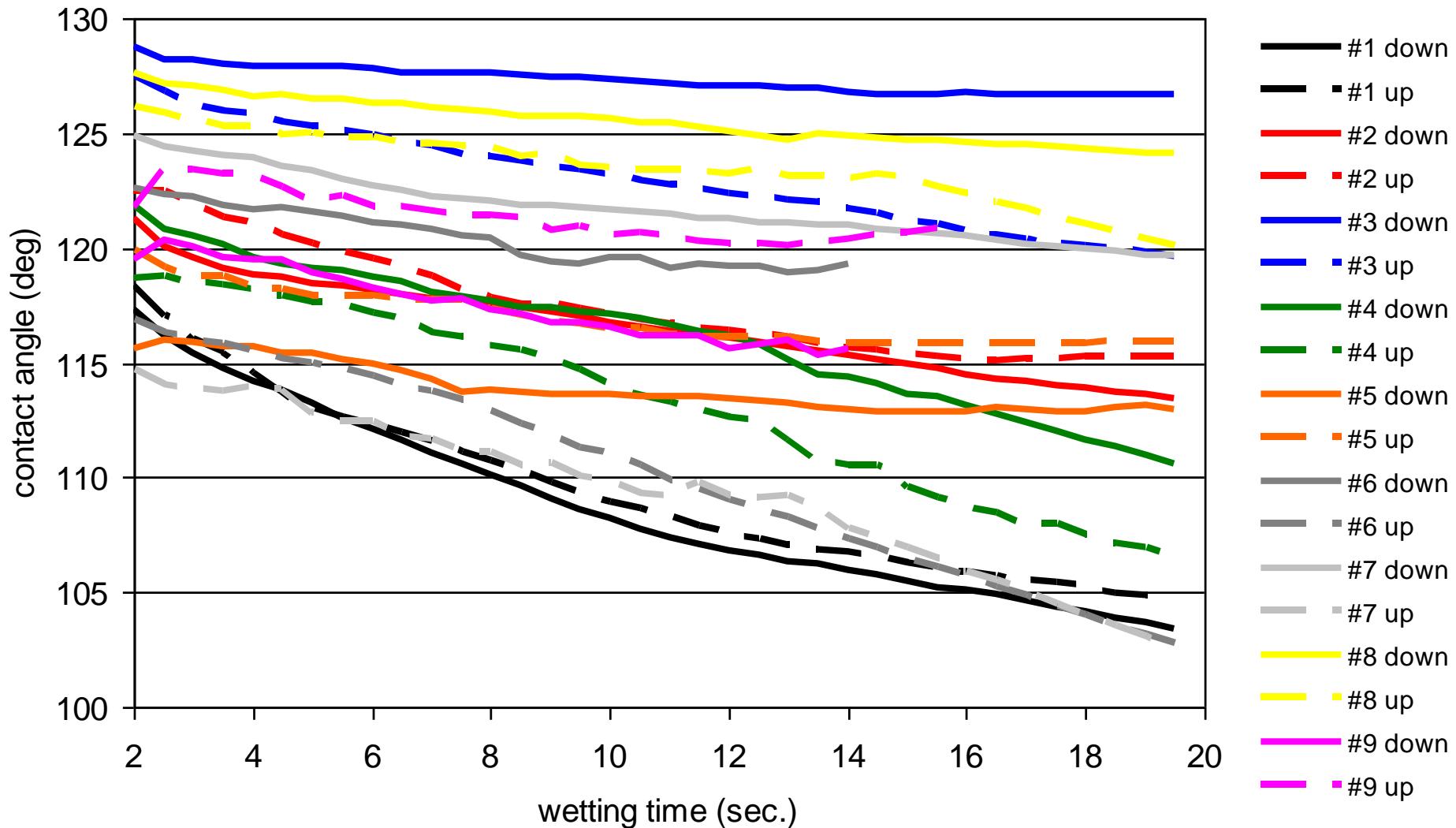


# computation of contact angle(s)



- $\theta_{\text{along}}$
- $\theta_{\text{across}}$
- $h_{\text{along}}$
- $h_{\text{across}}$
- $w_{\text{along}}$
- $w_{\text{across}}$
- $w_{\text{along}}/w_{\text{across}}$  – ratio of the contact width of the drop along and across of the fiber direction

# an example of results: contact angle on wood composite surface

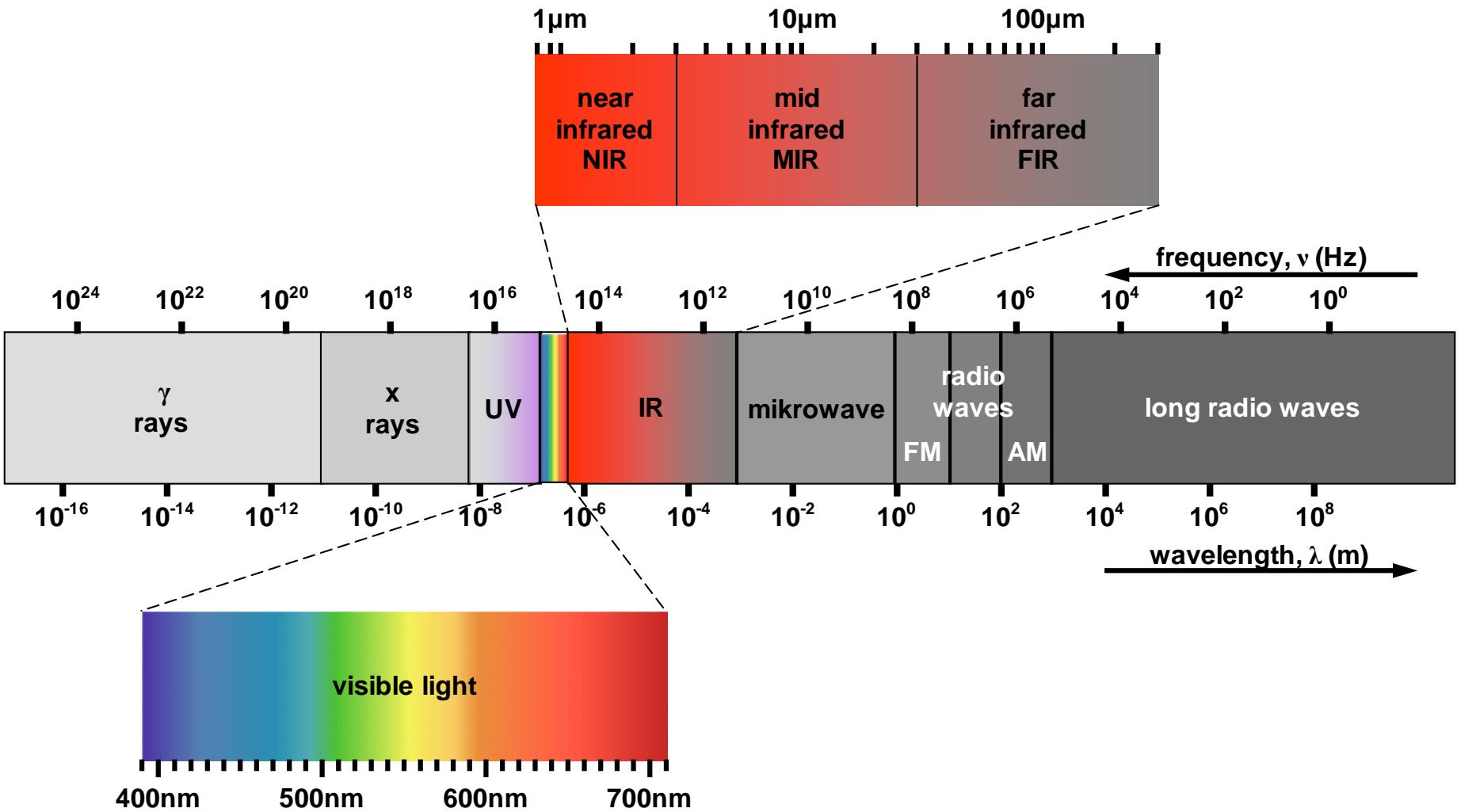


# Summarizing - surface

- the surface properties of wood are still among the less known properties, although they are very important particularly in relation to psychological sensations of users of wood and wood products. Therefore more attention should be paid to these properties.
- several unconventional measurement techniques have been applied here for characterization of the particleboard surface properties:
  - **color uniformity and pattern** - *VIS-NIR hyperspectral camera*
  - **chemical characteristics of the samples** - *NIR spectroscopy and hyperspectral imaging*
  - **surface roughness** - *laser displacement sensor (3D)*
  - **surface wettability** - *prototype 3D sessile drop scanner*
- even if that methods are prototype - they have a great potential to be utilized and applied at industrial scale
- multi-sensor evaluation can be considered an efficient and effective method to determine objectively different surface properties

and bulk? . . .

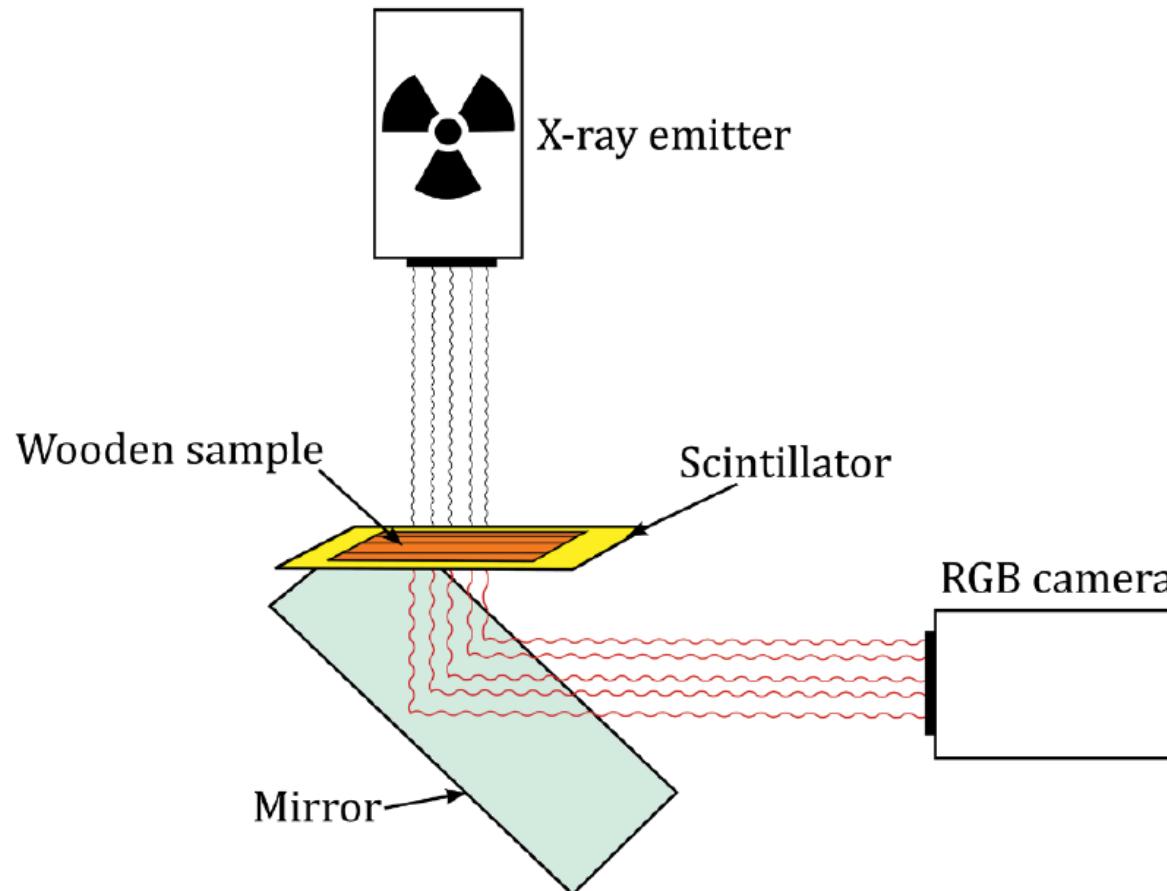
# Electromagnetic spectrum



# Some possibilities to characterize bulk

- X-ray:
  - radiography
  - CT
  - XRF
  - diffractometry
- UV/VIS/NIR/IR
- microwaves
- neutron imaging
- NMR
- ESR
- “wet chemistry”
- VoC/gas emissions (GC, MS, PT-RMS, dedicated sensors)
- ...

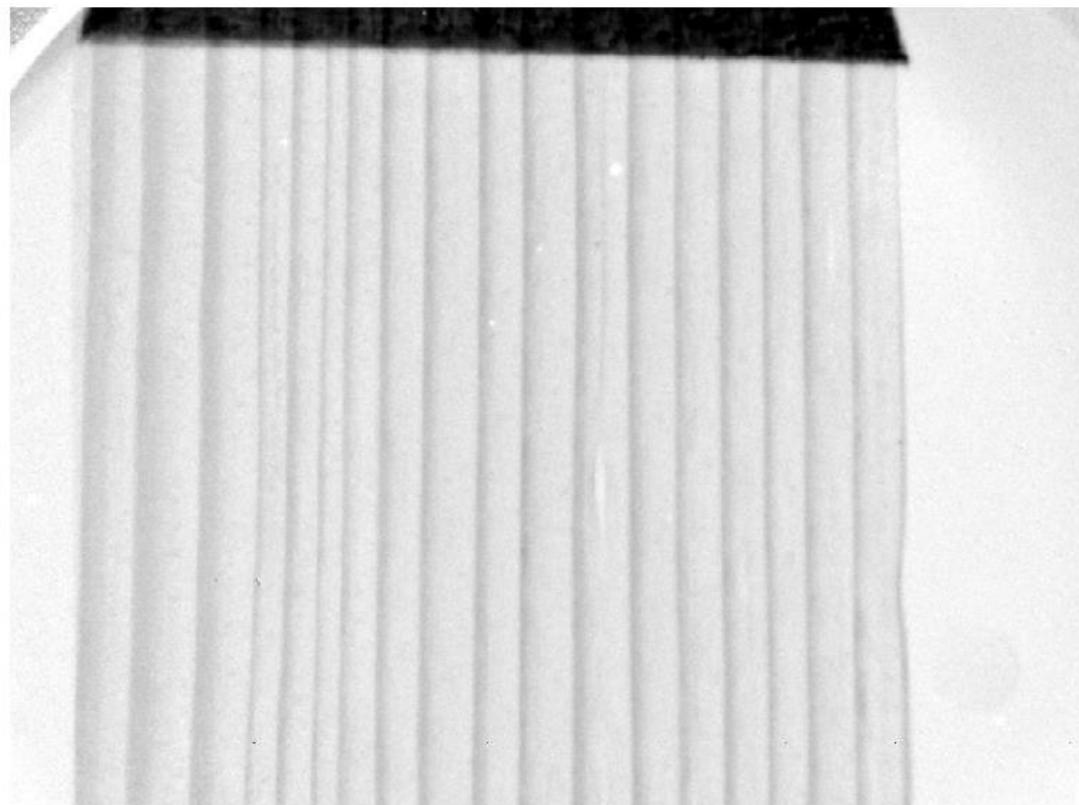
# X-ray densitometry



From: COST Action FP1303 STSM report by Petter Stefansson

# Computation of density from x-ray

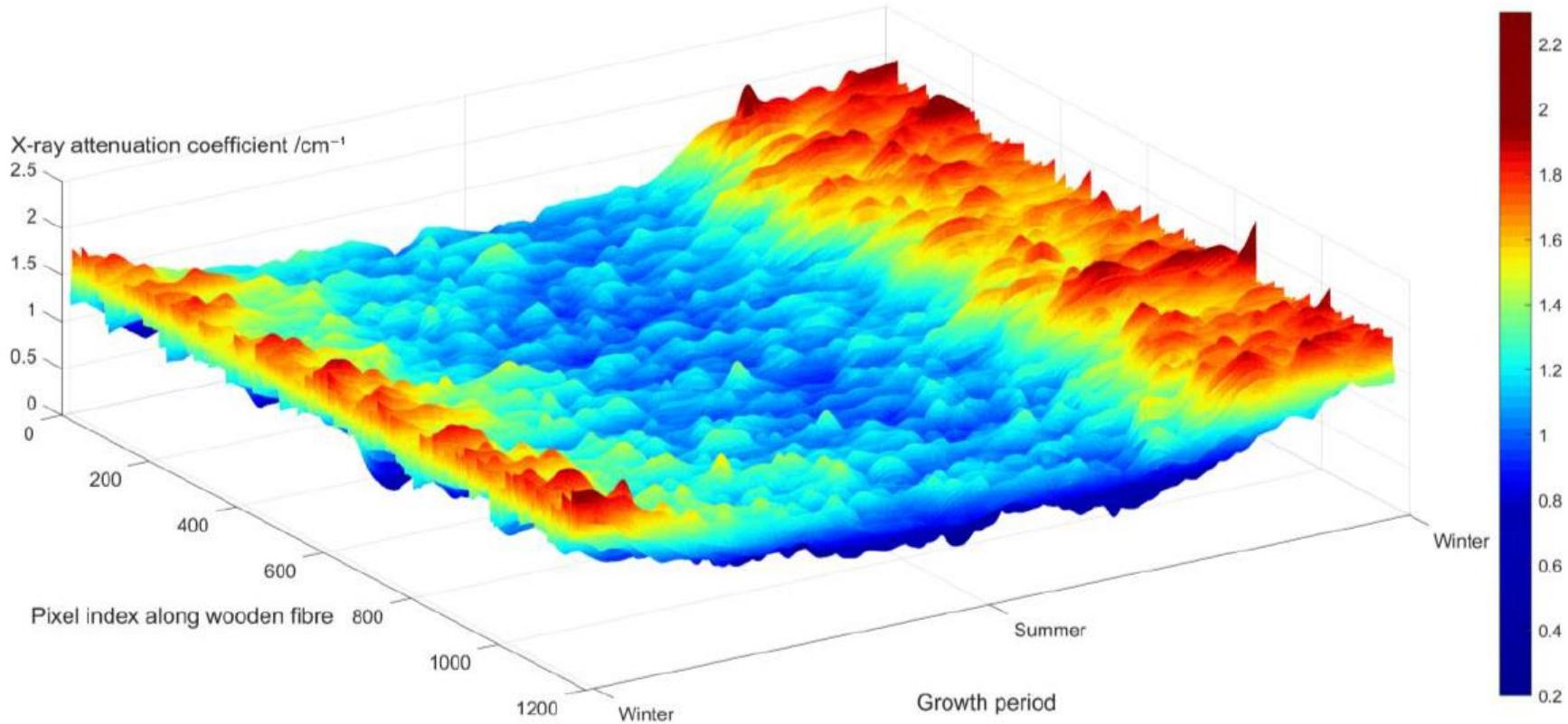
$$Image_{Preprocessed} = \frac{Image_{raw}}{Image_{white} - Image_{black}} - Image_{black}$$



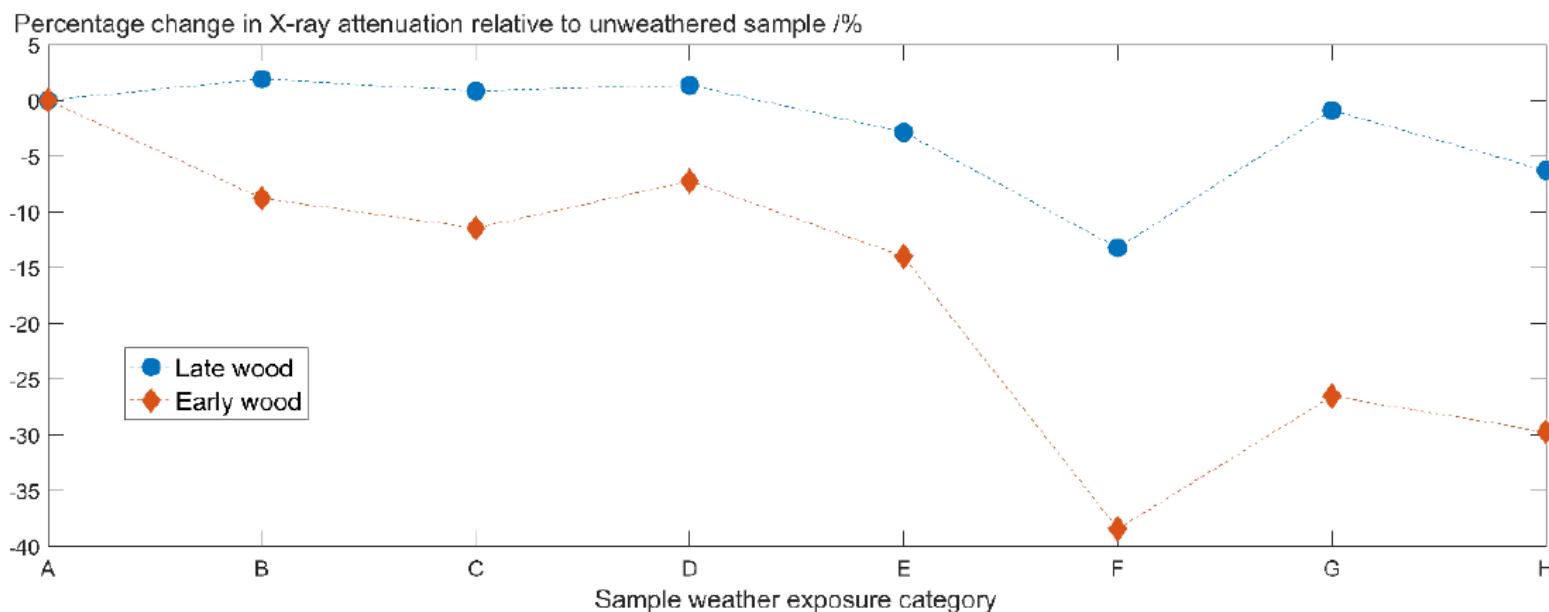
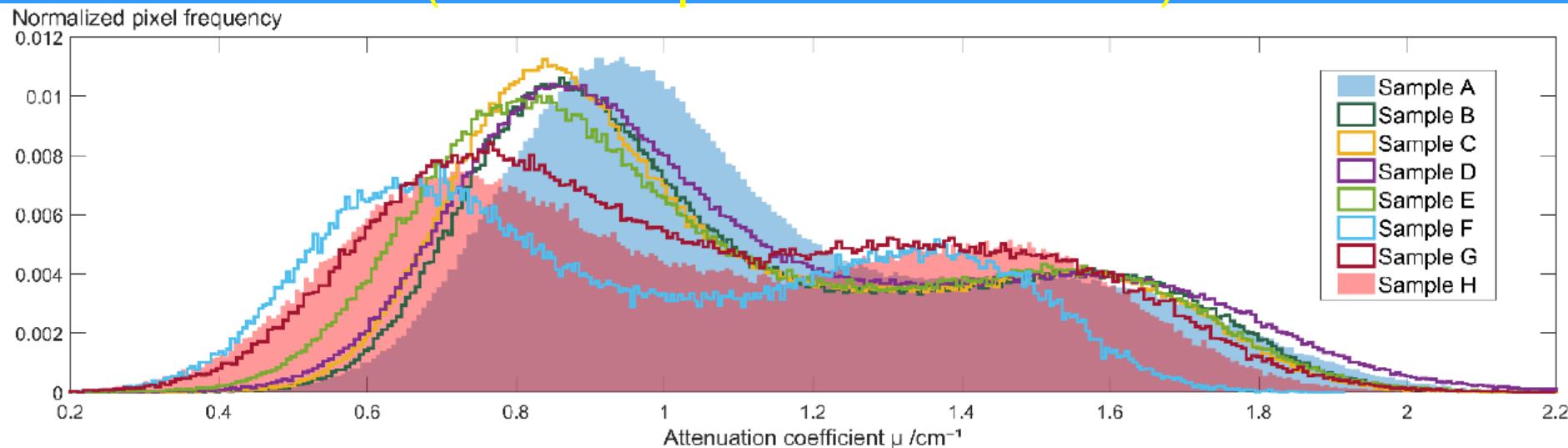
$$Transmittance = \frac{I}{I_0}$$

$$I = I_0 \cdot e^{-\mu \cdot t}$$

$$\mu = -\frac{\ln \left( \frac{I}{I_0} \right)}{t}$$



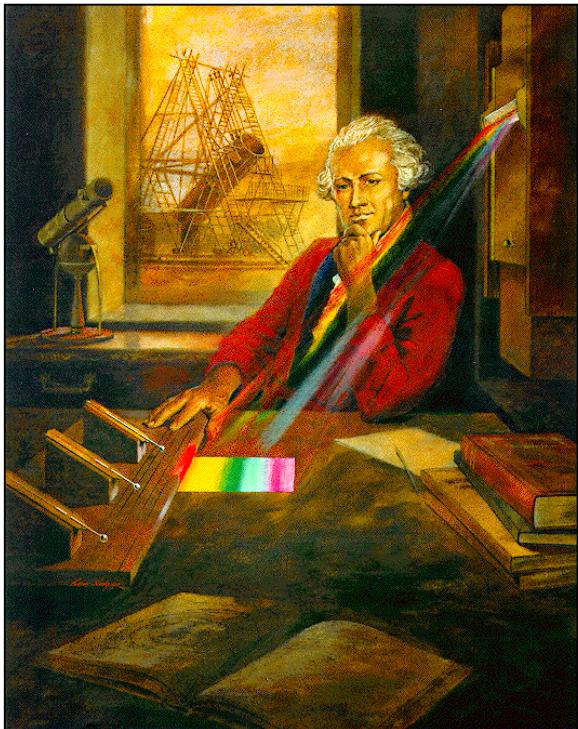
# change of density along weathering (thin samples from RR test)





NIR

The history of NIR begins in 1800 with **Frederick William Herschel**



Herschel directed sunlight through a glass prism to create a spectrum and measured the temperature of each color

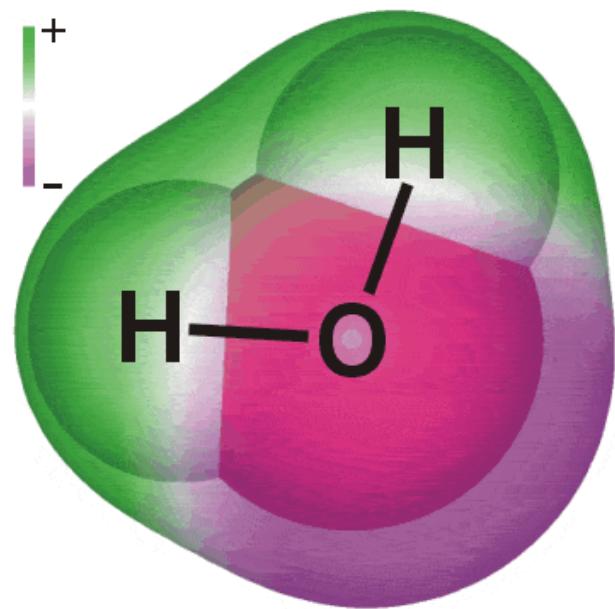
the temperature of the colors increased from the violet to the red part of the spectrum

after further studying, he concluded that there must be an invisible form of light beyond the visible spectrum

it was the first time that someone showed that there were forms of light that we cannot see with our eyes

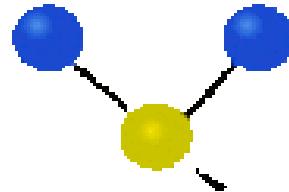
# Principle of molecular vibrations

- Spectroscopy provides information about the vibrations of functional groups in a molecule
- Every molecule has specific vibration frequencies
- When polar molecule is exposed to infrared light its starts vibrate since certain frequency is absorbed
- Consequently a change in dipol moment of the molecule occurs

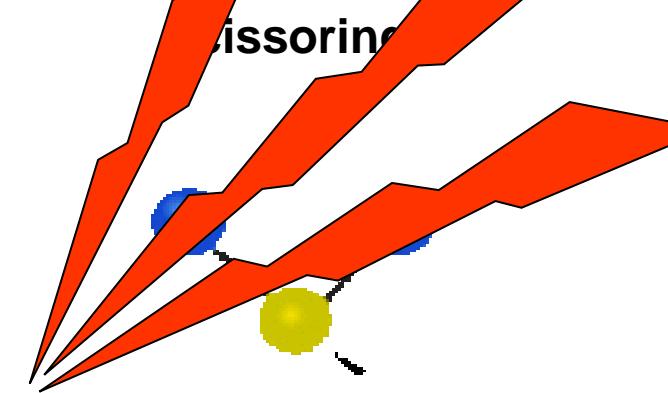
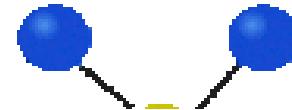


# Source of spectra

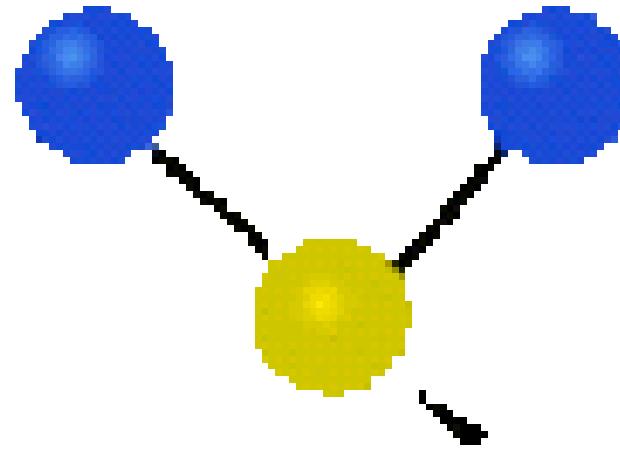
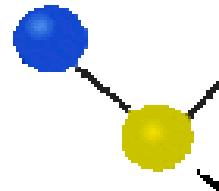
symmetric stretching



asymmetric stretching



Rocking

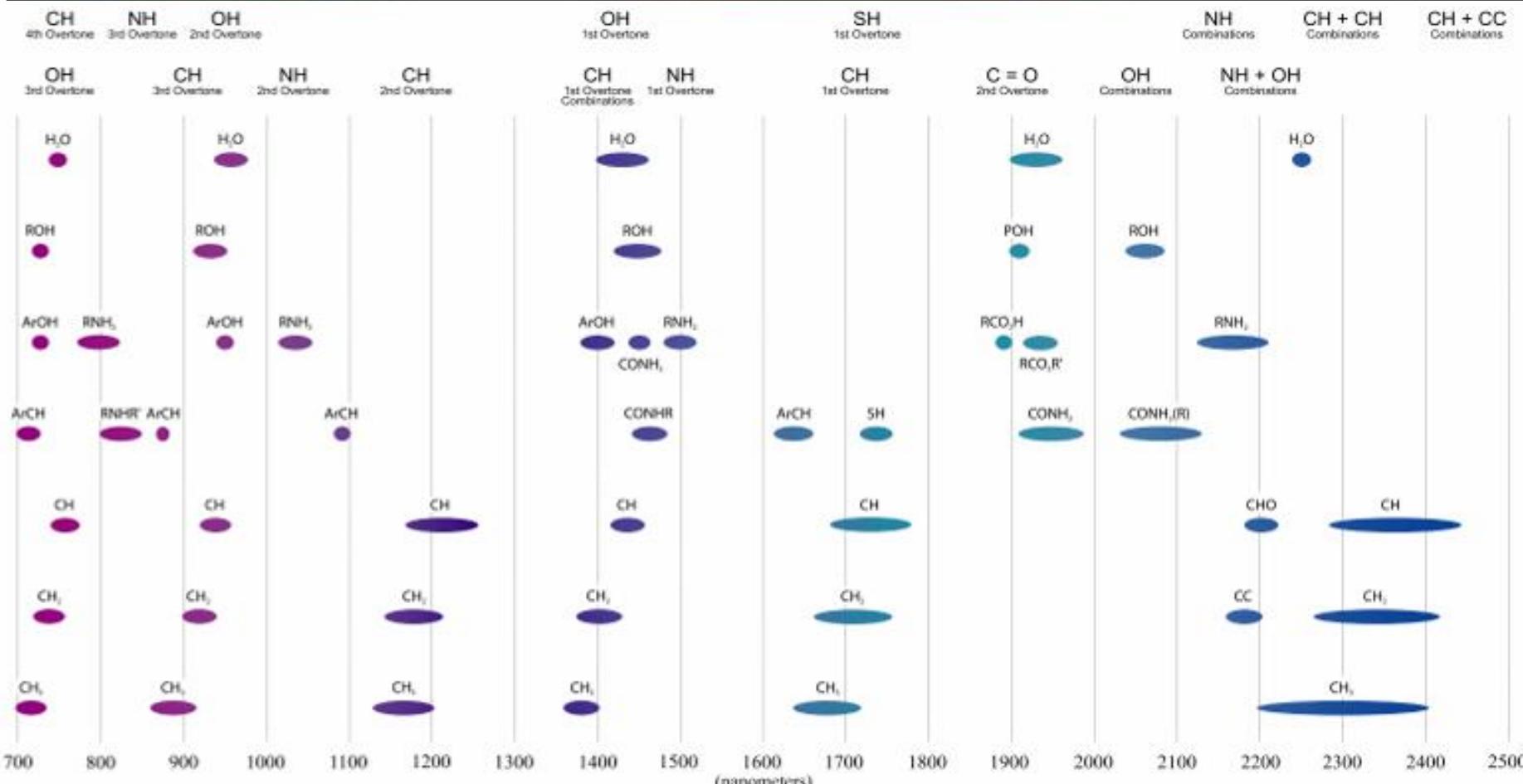


sting

Spectra represents molecular vibrations of chemical molecules exposed to infrared light.

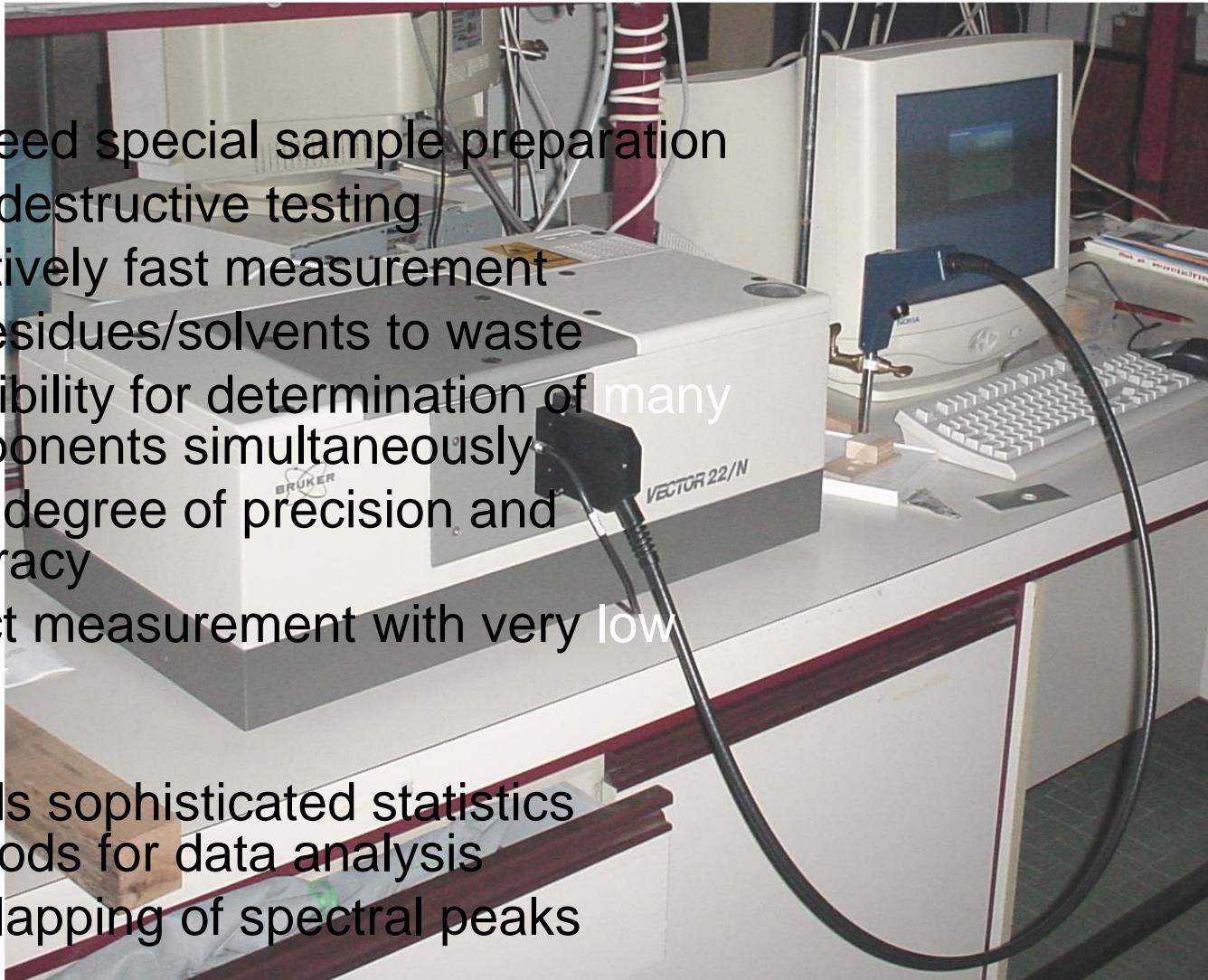
# Spectrum NIR

**third overtones      second overtones      first overtones      combinations bands**



# NIR technique

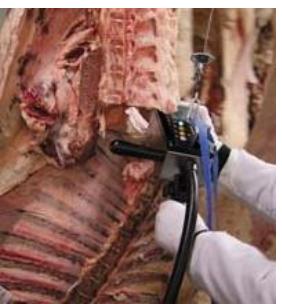
- No need special sample preparation
  - Non-destructive testing
  - Relatively fast measurement
  - No residues/solvents to waste
  - Possibility for determination of many components simultaneously
  - High degree of precision and accuracy
  - Direct measurement with very low cost
- 
- ✗ Needs sophisticated statistics methods for data analysis
  - ✗ Overlapping of spectral peaks



# NIR application

chemical industry, microanalysis,  
pharmaceutical analysis, soil,  
polymers, food and beverages,  
surface science, fuels, textile  
industry, art conservation,  
forensics, PAT, remote sensing

and also **wood**

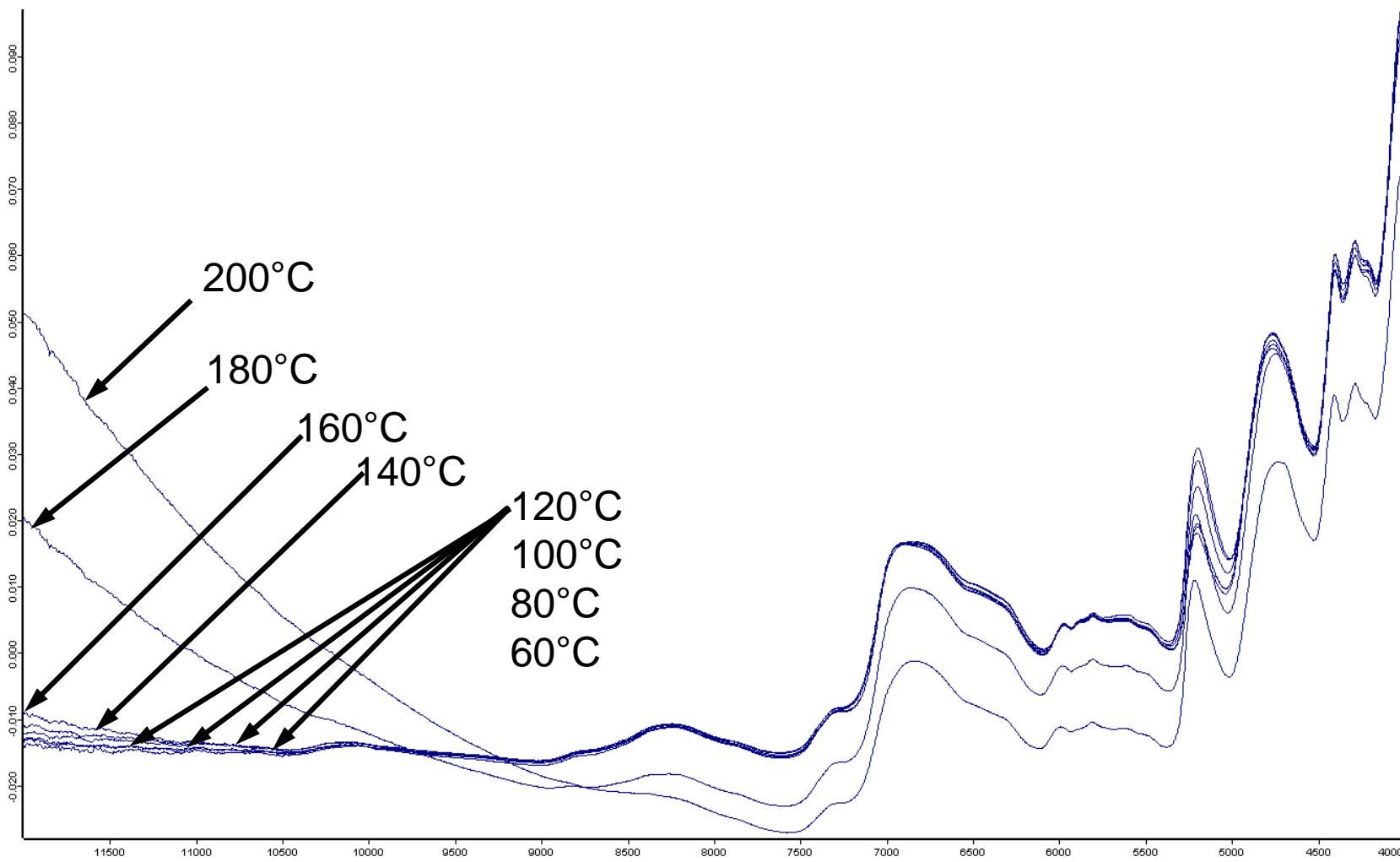


# Band assignment - wood

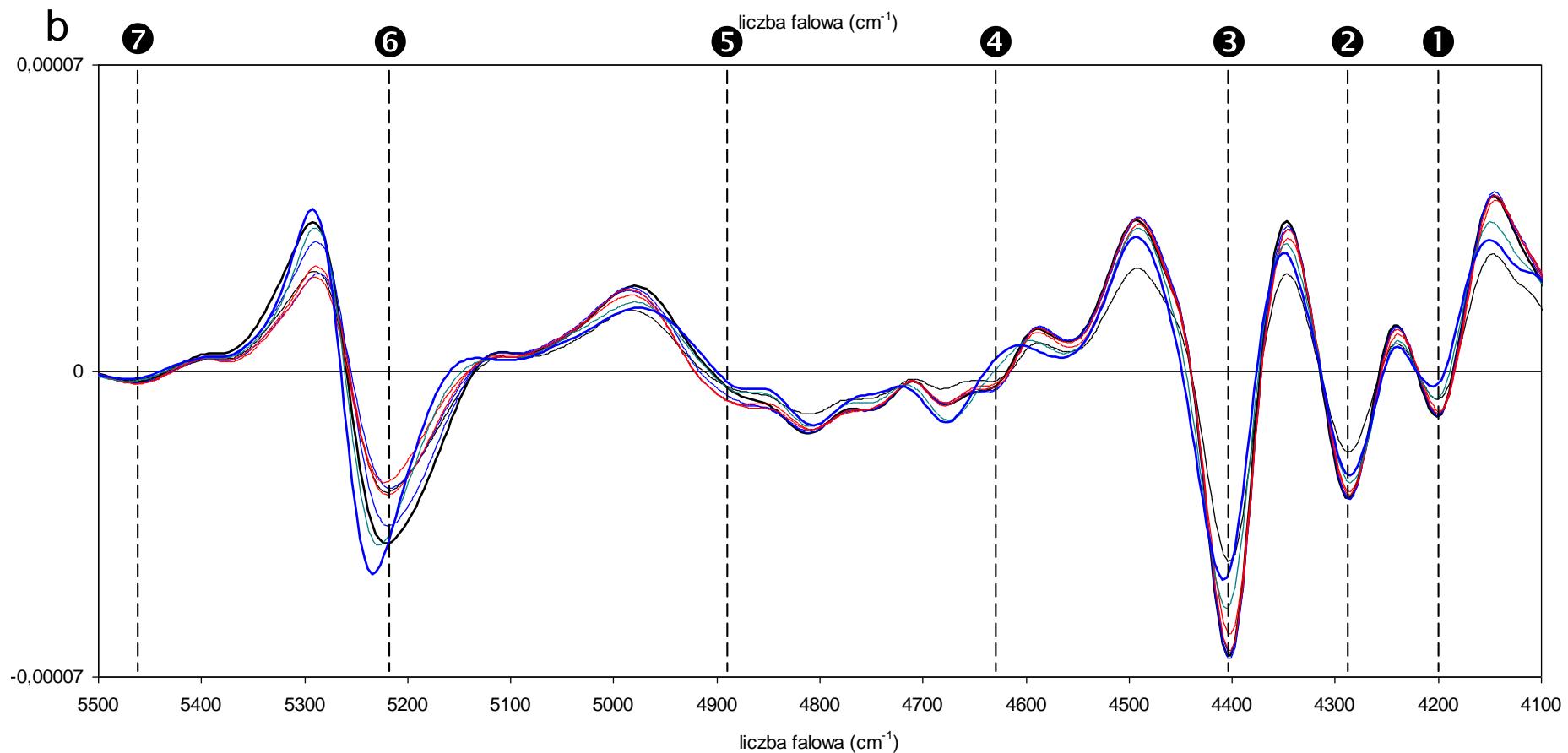
| code | wavenumber<br>(cm <sup>-1</sup> ) | band assignment   |
|------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1    | 4198                              | CH deformation in holocellulose   |
| 2    | 4280                              | CH stretching + CH deformation in semi- and crystalline region in cellulose |
| 3    | 4404                              | CH <sub>2</sub> stretching + CH <sub>2</sub> deformation of cellulose       |
| 4    | 4620                              | OH stretching + CH deformation of cellulose                                 |
| 5    | 4890                              | OH stretching + CH deformation of cellulose                                 |
| 6    | 5219                              | OH stretching + OH deformation of water                                     |
| 7    | 5464                              | OH stretching + CH stretching semi- or crystalline regions of cellulose     |
| 8    | 5587                              | CH stretching semi- or crystalline regions of cellulose                     |
| 9    | 5800                              | CH stretching in furanose/pyranose due to hemicelluloses                    |
| 10   | 5883                              | CH stretching in aliphatic chains   |
| 11   | 5935                              | CH stretching of aromatic skeletal in lignin                                |
| 12   | 5980                              | CH stretching of aromatic skeletal in lignin                                |
| 13   | 6287                              | OH stretching in crystalline region in cellulose                            |
| 14   | 6450                              | OH stretching in crystalline region in cellulose                            |
| 15   | 6722                              | OH stretching in semi-crystalline region in cellulose                       |
| 16   | 6785                              | OH stretching in semi-crystalline region of cellulose                       |
| 17   | 7008                              | OH stretching in amorphous region in cellulose                              |
| 18   | 7309                              | CH stretching in aliphatic chains   |
| 19   | 7418                              | CH stretching in aliphatic chains   |

around 100 bands assigned to wood components (Schwanninger et al. 2011)

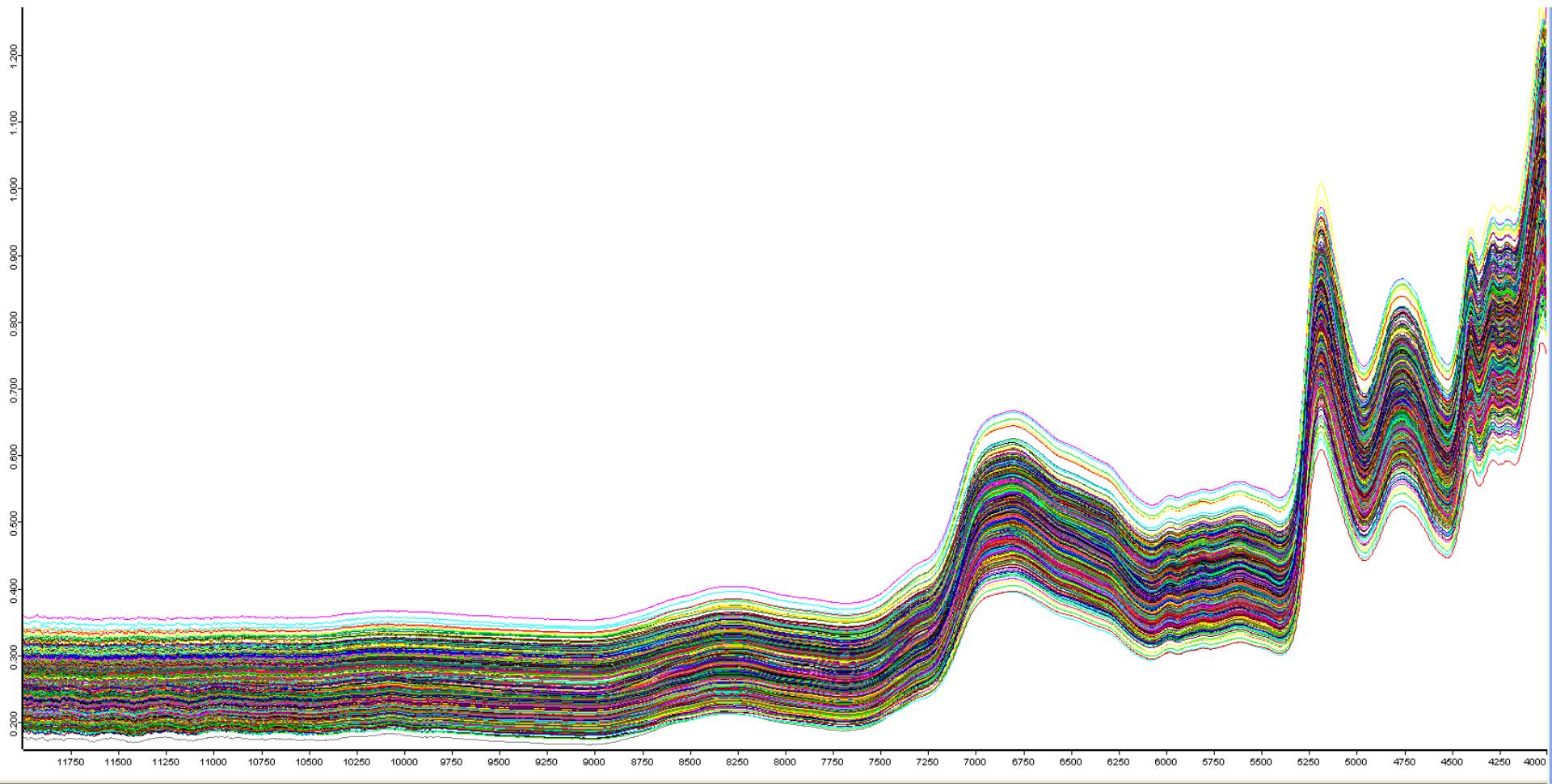
# Raw spectra



# Second derivative



# When we have more spectra to be analyzed...

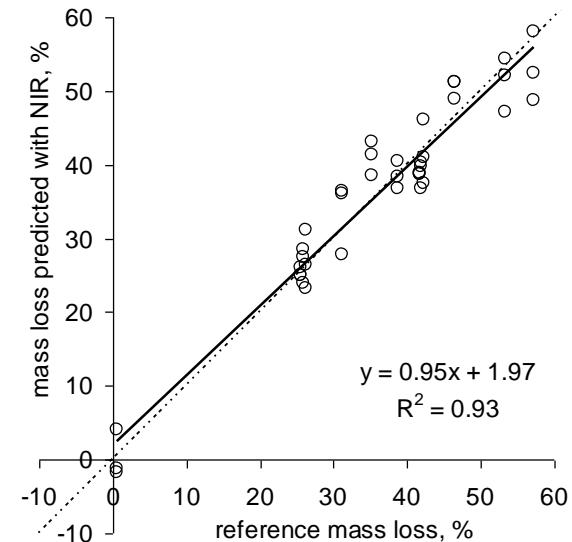
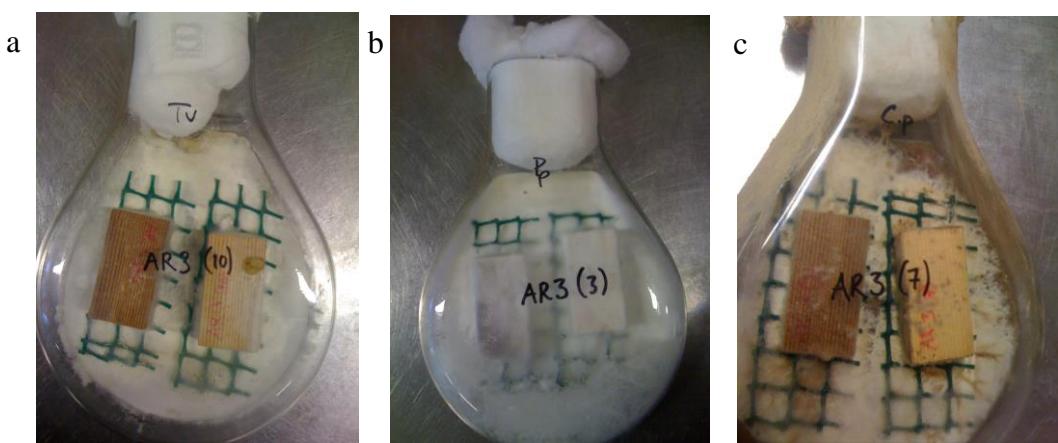


|          |           |           |           |               |           |          |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 11999.54 | -1.96E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -3.96E-06 | 9.97E-06      | -3.92E-05 | 11459.54 | -5.73E-06 | 8.74E-06  | -1.08E-06 | 11382.4   | -1.78E-06 | 1.48E-06 | -7.5E-07  | -1.39E-06 | -11132.97 | 3.82E-06  | 1.09E-06  | -4.05E-06 | -6.37E-06 | -2.53E-06 |           |           |
| 11995.69 | -1.96E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -3.96E-06 | 9.97E-06      | -3.92E-05 | 11455.69 | -3.61E-06 | 4.35E-06  | -4.85E-06 | 9.23E-06  | -1.68E-07 | 11378.54 | -2.24E-07 | 1.48E-06  | 2.50E-07  | -1.14E-06 | 5.1E-09   | -7.87E-06 | 11130.25  | 8.64E-06  | 8.58E-06  |           |
| 11991.83 | -1.96E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -3.96E-06 | 9.97E-06      | -3.92E-05 | 11451.83 | -2.63E-06 | 4.01E-06  | -3.96E-06 | 6.87E-06  | -1.37E-06 | 11374.69 | -1.37E-06 | 1.26E-06  | 1.51E-06  | -5.35E-07 | 7.82E-06  | 11301.4   | -7.48E-06 | -1.37E-06 | 1.91E-06  | -8.32E-07 |
| 11987.97 | -1.96E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -3.96E-06 | 9.97E-06      | -3.92E-05 | 11447.97 | -1.62E-06 | 2.06E-06  | -3.05E-06 | 2.36E-06  | 1E-05     | 11370.83 | 2.35E-06  | 8.1E-08   | 2.43E-06  | 2.77E-07  | 5.29E-06  | 11129.54  | 1.12E-07  | -2.94E-06 | -3.4E-06  | 8.21E-07  |
| 11984.11 | -1.96E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -3.96E-06 | 9.97E-06      | -3.92E-05 | 11444.12 | -7.8E-07  | 1.85E-07  | -2.22E-06 | 2.63E-06  | 1E-05     | 11367.93 | 2.85E-06  | 8.2E-07   | 2.49E-06  | 2.94E-06  | 4.6E-06   | 11127.93  | 6.3E-07   | 2.30E-06  | 4.12E-06  | 1.15E-06  |
| 11980.26 | -1.96E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -3.96E-06 | 9.97E-06      | -3.92E-05 | 11440.26 | 5.39E-07  | -9.64E-07 | 9.63E-07  | 5.46E-06  | 1.12E-05  | 11363.12 | 2.91E-06  | 8.24E-07  | 3.4E-06   | 4.99E-06  | 7.01E-06  | 11289.83  | -2.5E-07  | -3.75E-06 | -1.56E-06 | 8.01E-07  |
| 11976.4  | -1.96E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -3.96E-06 | 9.97E-06      | -3.92E-05 | 11432.54 | 3.39E-06  | 3.76E-07  | 2.28E-06  | -2.83E-06 | 7.64E-06  | 11355.4  | 2.21E-06  | -2.29E-06 | 1.43E-06  | 3.26E-06  | 7.83E-06  | 11282.12  | 9.2E-06   | -1.78E-06 | 1.9E-06   | -2.22E-06 |
| 11972.54 | -1.96E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -3.96E-06 | 9.97E-06      | -3.92E-05 | 11428.69 | 3.59E-06  | -9.77E-08 | 3.19E-06  | -1.25E-06 | 2.92E-06  | 11351.54 | 1.14E-06  | -3.86E-06 | -5.78E-07 | 1.41E-06  | 2.49E-06  | 11278.26  | 1.22E-06  | -5.37E-07 | 3.09E-06  | 2.66E-06  |
| 11968.69 | -1.96E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -3.96E-06 | 9.97E-06      | -3.92E-05 | 11424.83 | 3.23E-06  | -4.28E-07 | 2.89E-06  | -1.43E-07 | -4.23E-08 | 11347.69 | -1.1E-06  | -3.84E-06 | -3.7E-06  | 3.02E-07  | -6.54E-07 | 11274.4   | 4.17E-07  | 3E-07     | 2.65E-06  | 3.43E-06  |
| 11964.83 | -1.52E-06 | 3.79E-08  | -3.16E-06 | 1.35E-06      | -3.58E-05 | 11420.97 | 2.34E-06  | -1.84E-07 | 1.6E-06   | 9.09E-07  | 1.39E-06  | 11343.83 | -2.91E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -6.06E-06 | -5.22E-07 | 4.49E-08  | 11270.54  | -5.28E-07 | 3.78E-07  | 1.57E-06  | 3.28E-06  |
| 11960.97 | -8.16E-07 | 1.33E-06  | -1.66E-06 | 1.53E-05      | -1.78E-06 | 11417.12 | 1.51E-06  | -4.19E-07 | 7.63E-07  | 1.50E-06  | 1.23E-06  | 11339.97 | -2.69E-06 | 8.6E-07   | -5.7E-06  | -6.25E-07 | 1.28E-06  | 11216.69  | -8.57E-07 | 2.74E-07  | 3.78E-07  | 1.81E-06  |
| 11957.11 | -7.85E-07 | 1.76E-06  | -1.13E-06 | 1.3E-05       | -1.54E-06 | 11413.26 | 1.14E-06  | -1.38E-06 | 2.32E-06  | 1.04E-06  | 2.03E-06  | 11336.12 | -1.03E-06 | 3.37E-06  | -3.08E-06 | 3.23E-07  | 1.05E-06  | 11262.83  | -7.25E-07 | 3.75E-06  | -1.56E-06 | 9.09E-07  |
| 11953.26 | -6.13E-07 | 3E-06     | -1.43E-06 | 6.14E-06      | -1.35E-05 | 11409.54 | 4.71E-07  | -1.65E-06 | 2.06E-06  | 2.71E-06  | 3.71E-06  | 11332.26 | -4.87E-07 | 4.49E-06  | -2.53E-07 | 8.42E-07  | 6.15E-06  | 11255.12  | -1.21E-06 | -2.12E-06 | -2.9E-07  | 1.47E-06  |
| 11949.4  | -1.17E-07 | 5.8E-06   | -1.67E-06 | -3.48E-06     | 2.12E-05  | 11401.69 | -6.24E-06 | 2.19E-06  | -9.82E-07 | 4.45E-06  | 2.86E-06  | 11324.54 | 8.93E-07  | 1.99E-06  | 1.3E-06   | -3.9E-06  | 4.09E-06  | 11215.26  | -3.1E-06  | 2.97E-06  | -5.32E-06 | 2.21E-06  |
| 11945.54 | -3.61E-07 | 8.11E-06  | -2.8E-06  | -1.09E-05     | -2.7E-05  | 11397.83 | -3.41E-06 | 4.18E-06  | -2.47E-06 | 4.04E-06  | 2.1E-06   | 11320.69 | 1.74E-06  | 7.13E-07  | 4.24E-06  | -6.47E-06 | 5.53E-06  | 11247.4   | -4.37E-06 | 2.29E-06  | -6.16E-06 | 3.01E-06  |
| 11941.69 | -1.54E-06 | 7.46E-06  | -5.01E-06 | -1.39E-05     | -2.88E-05 | 11393.97 | -3.25E-06 | 4.6E-06   | -1.53E-06 | 2.63E-06  | 1.37E-06  | 11316.83 | 3.27E-06  | 7.03E-07  | 3.97E-06  | -7.36E-06 | 4.99E-06  | 11245.4   | -3.48E-06 | -2.53E-06 | 1.07E-06  | -5.22E-07 |
| 11937.83 | -2.82E-06 | 3.82E-06  | -6.03E-06 | -1.6E-05      | -2.43E-05 | 11390.12 | -2.72E-06 | 3.66E-06  | -2.31E-07 | 1.15E-06  | -4.05E-06 | 11312.97 | 3.82E-06  | 1.09E-06  | 4.05E-06  | -6.37E-06 | 1.45E-06  | 11220.12  | -8.12E-07 | 3.74E-06  | -1.65E-06 | 5.44E-06  |
| 11933.97 | -3.56E-06 | -2.6E-07  | -5.06E-06 | -1.81E-05     | -1.48E-05 | 11382.4  | -1.78E-06 | -4.84E-07 | 5.73E-06  | -2.06E-06 | 2.66E-06  | 11336.12 | -1.03E-06 | 3.37E-06  | -3.08E-06 | 3.23E-07  | 1.05E-06  | 11262.83  | -7.25E-07 | 3.75E-06  | -1.56E-06 | 9.09E-07  |
| 11930.11 | -3.56E-06 | -2.66E-06 | -3.03E-06 | -1.65E-05     | -1.09E-05 | 11378.54 | -2.22E-07 | 1.48E-06  | -2.86E-06 | -1.46E-06 | 1.16E-06  | 11328.4  | 9.16E-07  | 3.76E-06  | 1.06E-06  | -7.84E-07 | 1.72E-06  | 11255.12  | -1.6E-06  | -3.05E-06 | -3.68E-06 | 1.09E-06  |
| 11937.9  | -5.01E-06 | -1.21E-06 | -3.81E-06 | 5.83E-06      | -5.29E-05 | 11374.54 | -8.71E-07 | 2.01E-06  | -9.23E-07 | -3.81E-06 | -2.92E-06 | 11329.54 | -2.37E-06 | -3.88E-06 | -4.52E-07 | -5.38E-07 | 1.21E-06  | 11220.12  | -8.78E-07 | -2.29E-06 | -1.81E-06 | 3.43E-06  |
| 11926.26 | -2.73E-06 | -3.75E-06 | -5E-09    | -1.05E-05     | -1.97E-05 | 11374.69 | 1.37E-06  | 1.2E-06   | 1.51E-06  | -5.35E-07 | -7.82E-07 | 11297.54 | 1.12E-06  | -2.94E-06 | 4.32E-07  | -3.4E-06  | 1.04E-06  | 11224.26  | -2.2E-06  | -4.55E-06 | -3.04E-06 | 1.05E-06  |
| 11922.4  | -9.14E-07 | -4.32E-06 | 3.2E-06   | -2.92E-06     | -3E-05    | 11370.83 | 2.35E-06  | 8.1E-08   | 2.43E-06  | 2.77E-07  | 5.29E-06  | 11293.69 | 3.23E-08  | -3.87E-06 | 1.3E-06   | -3.25E-06 | -2E-07    | 11202.4   | 3.87E-06  | -4.94E-06 | 5.41E-06  | -6.37E-06 |
| 11918.54 | -1.43E-06 | -4.86E-06 | 5.11E-06  | 3.04E-06      | -2.87E-05 | 11366.97 | 2.85E-06  | -8.2E-07  | 3.2E-06   | 2.49E-06  | 4.6E-07   | 11289.83 | -2.5E-07  | -3.75E-06 | 1.56E-06  | -6.37E-06 | 1.04E-07  | 11220.12  | -2.9E-06  | -4.82E-06 | 1.21E-06  | -5.25E-07 |
| 11914.69 | 3.08E-07  | -5.44E-06 | 6.11E-06  | 7.07E-06      | -1.78E-05 | 11363.12 | 2.91E-06  | -8.24E-07 | 3.4E-06   | 4.99E-06  | 7.01E-06  | 11285.97 | 1.12E-06  | -2.91E-06 | 2.95E-07  | -3.9E-06  | 1.45E-06  | 11220.12  | -8.24E-07 | -3.07E-06 | 1.05E-06  | -5.07E-07 |
| 11910.83 | 4.03E-07  | -5.08E-06 | 7.4E-06   | -1.15E-05     | -4.11E-06 | 11355.24 | 2.21E-06  | -2.02E-06 | -5.29E-06 | 1.43E-06  | 3.26E-06  | 11278.26 | 7.83E-06  | 1.22E-06  | -5.37E-07 | 3.09E-06  | 2.66E-06  | 11205.6   | -3.03E-07 | -4.04E-07 | -4.23E-07 | 1.35E-06  |
| 11906.97 | 5.01E-06  | -3.6E-06  | 8.7E-06   | 1.61E-05      | -8.45E-06 | 11351.54 | 1.14E-06  | -3.86E-06 | -5.78E-07 | 1.41E-06  | 2.49E-06  | 11270.54 | -2.05E-06 | -1.39E-06 | -3.02E-07 | -1.37E-06 | 3.06E-07  | 11204.91  | -1.22E-06 | -2.82E-06 | 1.21E-06  | -3.05E-07 |
| 11903.11 | 4.98E-06  | -2.5E-06  | 8.53E-06  | 1.71E-05      | -1.07E-05 | 11357.44 | -1.15E-06 | -3.84E-06 | -3.7E-06  | 3.02E-07  | -6.54E-07 | 11270.54 | -1.32E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -3.05E-07 | 3.04E-06  | -1.05E-06 | 11212.21  | -2.43E-06 | -6.58E-06 | 1.05E-06  | -2.35E-06 |
| 11899.26 | 2.97E-06  | -2.56E-06 | 5.83E-06  | 1.22E-05      | -2.77E-05 | 11353.83 | -2.91E-06 | -1.93E-06 | -6.06E-06 | -5.22E-06 | 4.49E-06  | 11266.89 | -8.57E-07 | 2.74E-07  | 3.78E-07  | 1.06E-06  | 2.31E-06  | 11213.4   | -3.65E-06 | -2.31E-06 | 1.81E-06  | -5.28E-07 |
| 11895.4  | -1.29E-07 | -2.57E-06 | 4.49E-06  | -3.92E-06     | -5.32E-05 | 11353.97 | 3.74E-06  | -3.07E-06 | -3.08E-06 | 3.23E-07  | -3.03E-07 | 11258.97 | 1.22E-06  | -2.12E-06 | 3.67E-07  | -6.27E-07 | 1.25E-06  | 11220.12  | -7.88E-07 | -3.07E-06 | -1.59E-06 | -5.36E-07 |
| 11887.69 | -5E-06    | -1.23E-06 | -1.04E-05 | -1.45E-05     | -4.15E-06 | 11353.26 | 4.87E-07  | -4.49E-06 | -5.23E-07 | 1.84E-07  | -7.02E-07 | 11255.12 | -1.6E-06  | -3.05E-06 | -3.68E-06 | -1.08E-06 | -5.8E-06  | 11216.83  | -2.39E-06 | -3.78E-06 | -1.7E-06  | -5.14E-06 |
| 11883.83 | -4.51E-06 | 2.04E-07  | -1.14E-05 | -6.3E-06      | -5.29E-05 | 11358.4  | 9.16E-07  | 3.76E-06  | -1.73E-06 | 1.42E-06  | -2.86E-07 | 11252.16 | -3.1E-06  | -2.97E-06 | -5.32E-06 | -1.04E-06 | -5.45E-06 | 11216.22  | -4.57E-06 | -5.26E-06 | -1.14E-06 | -4.17E-06 |
| 11879.97 | -7.27E-08 | 6.21E-06  | -1.04E-05 | 1.34E-06      | -3.57E-05 | 11357.44 | 5.12E-07  | -2.94E-06 | -4.32E-07 | -3.4E-06  | -8.21E-07 | 11220.4  | 3.28E-06  | -6.17E-06 | -5.53E-06 | -1.17E-06 | -3.07E-06 | 11224.26  | -2.74E-06 | -4.22E-06 | -1.21E-06 | -3.04E-06 |
| 11876.11 | 6.11E-06  | -1.09E-06 | 8.74E-06  | -1.7E-06      | -5E-05    | 11358.97 | -3.05E-06 | -3.87E-06 | -3.7E-06  | -1.02E-06 | -9.21E-07 | 11220.4  | -2.05E-06 | -1.36E-06 | -5.23E-06 | -1.17E-06 | -3.07E-06 | 11226.83  | -2.63E-06 | -5.33E-06 | -1.21E-06 | -3.04E-06 |
| 11872.26 | -6.12E-07 | -6.31E-07 | 8.12E-06  | -1.7E-07      | -5E-05    | 11359.69 | 4.12E-07  | -3.87E-06 | -3.87E-06 | -1.07E-06 | -9.21E-07 | 11220.4  | -2.12E-06 | -1.49E-06 | -5.32E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.08E-06 | 11231.97  | -2.63E-06 | -5.33E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.04E-06 |
| 11868.4  | 6.15E-06  | -2.63E-06 | 6.23E-06  | -4.06E-06     | -5.36E-05 | 11358.97 | -1.21E-06 | -2.91E-06 | -2.91E-06 | -1.03E-06 | -9.21E-07 | 11220.4  | -2.12E-06 | -1.49E-06 | -5.32E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.08E-06 | 11231.97  | -2.63E-06 | -5.33E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.04E-06 |
| 11863.69 | 8.05E-06  | -2.05E-07 | -1.14E-06 | -7.53E-06     | -5.36E-05 | 11358.26 | -3.16E-06 | -3.07E-06 | -3.07E-06 | -1.04E-06 | -9.21E-07 | 11220.4  | -2.12E-06 | -1.49E-06 | -5.32E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.08E-06 | 11231.97  | -2.63E-06 | -5.33E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.04E-06 |
| 11860.89 | 2.05E-06  | -4.58E-06 | -3.6E-06  | -8.41E-06     | -5.32E-05 | 11356.26 | -3.16E-06 | -2.91E-06 | -2.91E-06 | -1.04E-06 | -9.21E-07 | 11220.4  | -2.12E-06 | -1.49E-06 | -5.32E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.08E-06 | 11231.97  | -2.63E-06 | -5.33E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.04E-06 |
| 11860.83 | -2.47E-06 | -4.58E-06 | -3.73E-06 | -7.77E-06     | -5.32E-05 | 11356.26 | -3.16E-06 | -3.07E-06 | -3.07E-06 | -1.04E-06 | -9.21E-07 | 11220.4  | -2.12E-06 | -1.49E-06 | -5.32E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.08E-06 | 11231.97  | -2.63E-06 | -5.33E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.04E-06 |
| 11859.83 | 6.15E-06  | -2.47E-06 | -4.58E-06 | -3.73E-06     | -7.77E-06 | 11356.26 | -3.16E-06 | -3.07E-06 | -3.07E-06 | -1.04E-06 | -9.21E-07 | 11220.4  | -2.12E-06 | -1.49E-06 | -5.32E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.08E-06 | 11231.97  | -2.63E-06 | -5.33E-06 | -1.22E-06 | -3.04E-06 |
| 11858.63 | 6.15E-06  | -2.37E-06 | -4.58E-06 | -3.73E-06</td |           |          |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |

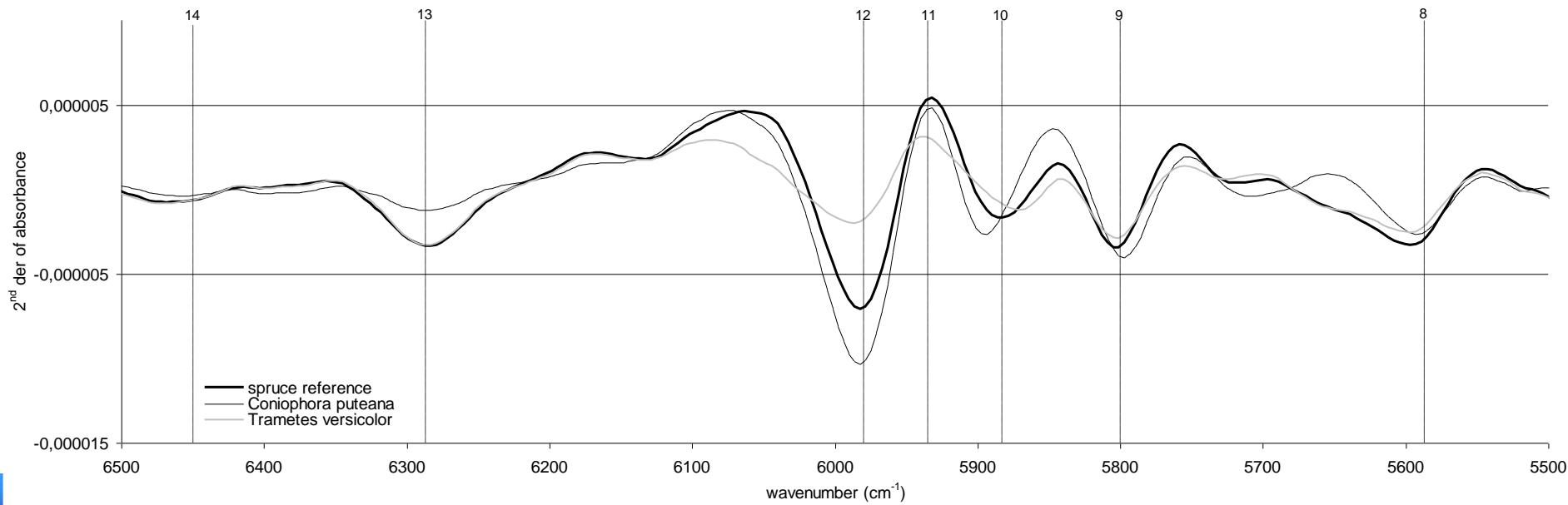
# Portable spectrophotometers



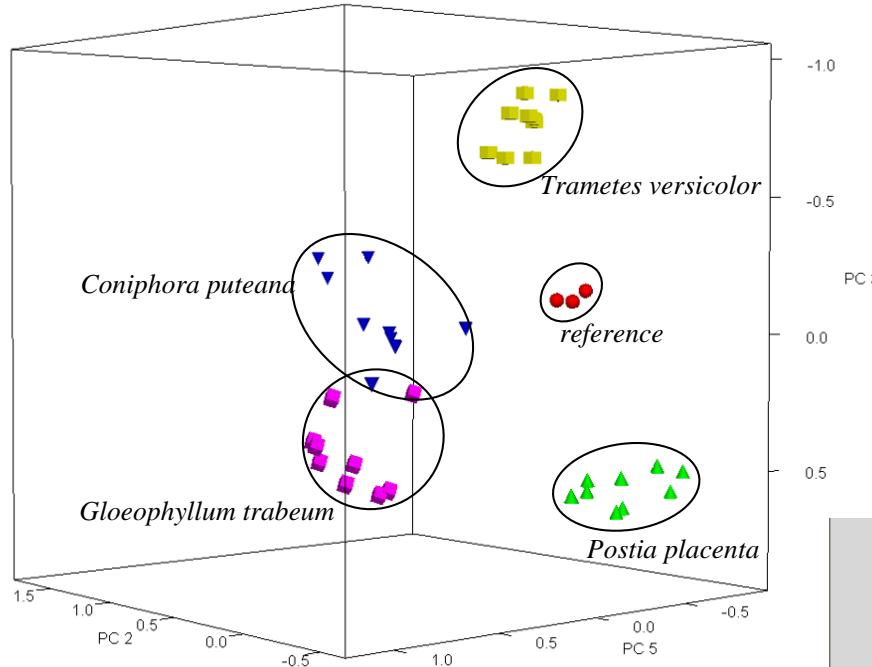
# Wood decay



*Trametes versicolor* *Postia placenta* *Coniophora puteana*



# Decay type identification



## Result of IDENT evaluation:

Sample name: wood | Av. of 3

Sample: D:\TENNO\Av.right degraded inside.0

Date and time (measurement): 2011/06/06 12:21:35 (GMT+2)

Method file: D:\Nasco wood\analysis\all fungi general classification.faa

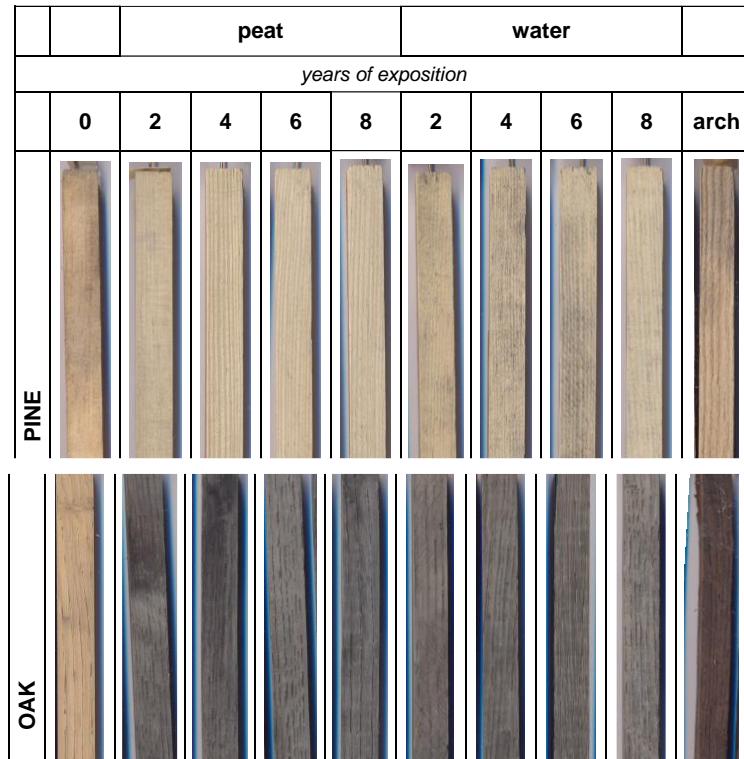
| Hit no. | Sample name | Hit qual. | Threshold | Group     |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1       | prova1      | 0.21635   | 0.02779   | reference |
| 2       | prova1      | 0.51081   | 0.95521   | brown rot |
| 3       | prova1      | 0.90321   | 0.14314   | white rot |

IDENTIFIED AS brown rot



OK

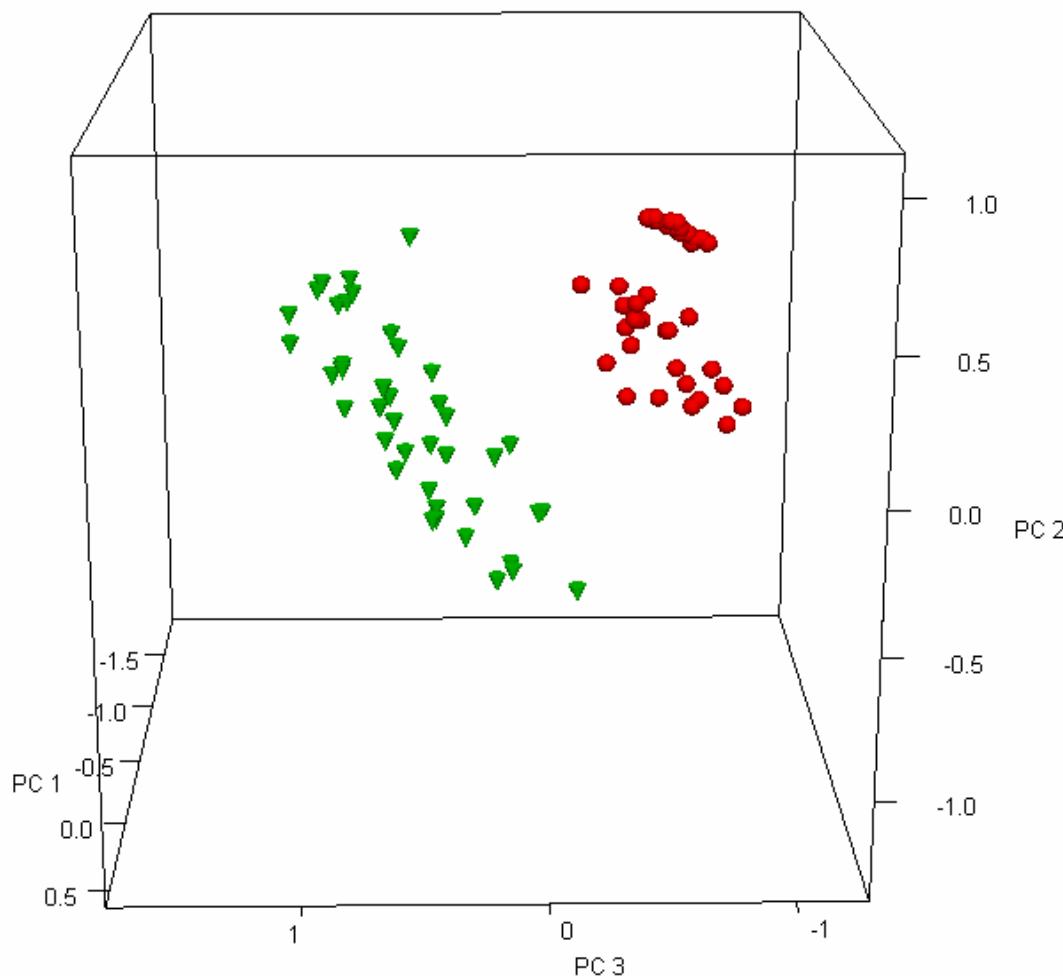
# Short term waterlogging



360 samples measured x 3  
spectra/sample = **1080**  
**spectra**

| nr | band assessment                  |  |                              | pine |       | oak  |       |
|----|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|
|    | wave number ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) | wood component                             | functional group             | peat | water | peat | water |
| 1  | 4195                             | lignin                                     | not assigned                 | ○    | ○     | ✗    | ○     |
| 2  | 4268                             | cellulose                                  | CH, CH <sub>2</sub>          | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 3  | 4401                             | cellulose, hemicelluloses                  | CH, CH <sub>2</sub> , OH, CO | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 4  | 4546                             | lignin                                     | CH, C=O                      | ✗    | ✗     | ○    | •     |
| 5  | 4608                             | cellulose, hemicelluloses                  | not assigned                 | ✗    | ✗     | ○    | ✗     |
| 6  | 4686                             | hemicelluloses, lignin, extractives        | CH, C=C, C=O                 | ✗    | ✗     | ●    | ●     |
| 7  | 4739                             | cellulose                                  | OH                           | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 8  | 4808                             | cellulose semi-crystalline and crystalline | OH, CH                       | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 9  | 5051                             | water                                      | OH                           | ✗    | ✗     | ○    | ○     |
| 10 | 5198                             | water                                      | OH center of the range       | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 11 | 5245                             | hemicelluloses                             | C=O                          | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 12 | 5495                             | cellulose                                  | OH, CO                       | ✗    | ✗     | ○    | ○     |
| 13 | 5593                             | cellulose semi-crystalline and crystalline | CH                           | ○    | ○     | ✗    | ○     |
| 14 | 5666                             | not assigned                               | CH, CH <sub>2</sub>          | ●    | ●     | ○    | ○     |
| 15 | 5692                             | not assigned                               | CH <sub>2</sub>              | ●    | ●     | ✗    | ✗     |
| 16 | 5800                             | hemicelluloses (furanose / pyranose)       | CH                           | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 17 | 5865                             | hemicelluloses                             | CH                           | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 18 | 5935                             | lignin                                     | CH                           | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 19 | 5980                             | lignin                                     | CH                           | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 20 | 6126                             | cellulose                                  | OH                           | ○    | ○     | ✗    | ✗     |
| 21 | 6286                             | cellulose crystalline                      | OH                           | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 22 | 6334                             | cellulose                                  | OH                           | ✗    | ✗     | ✗    | ✗     |
| 23 | 6472                             | cellulose crystalline                      | OH                           | ○    | ○     | ✗    | ✗     |
| 24 | 6715                             | cellulose semi-crystalline                 | OH                           | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 25 | 7003                             | amorphous cellulose, water                 | OH                           | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |
| 26 | 7092                             | lignin, extractives                        | OH                           | ○    | ○     | ○    | ○     |

# Identity test – coating recognition



Water solvent based  
products: #13, #26, #41

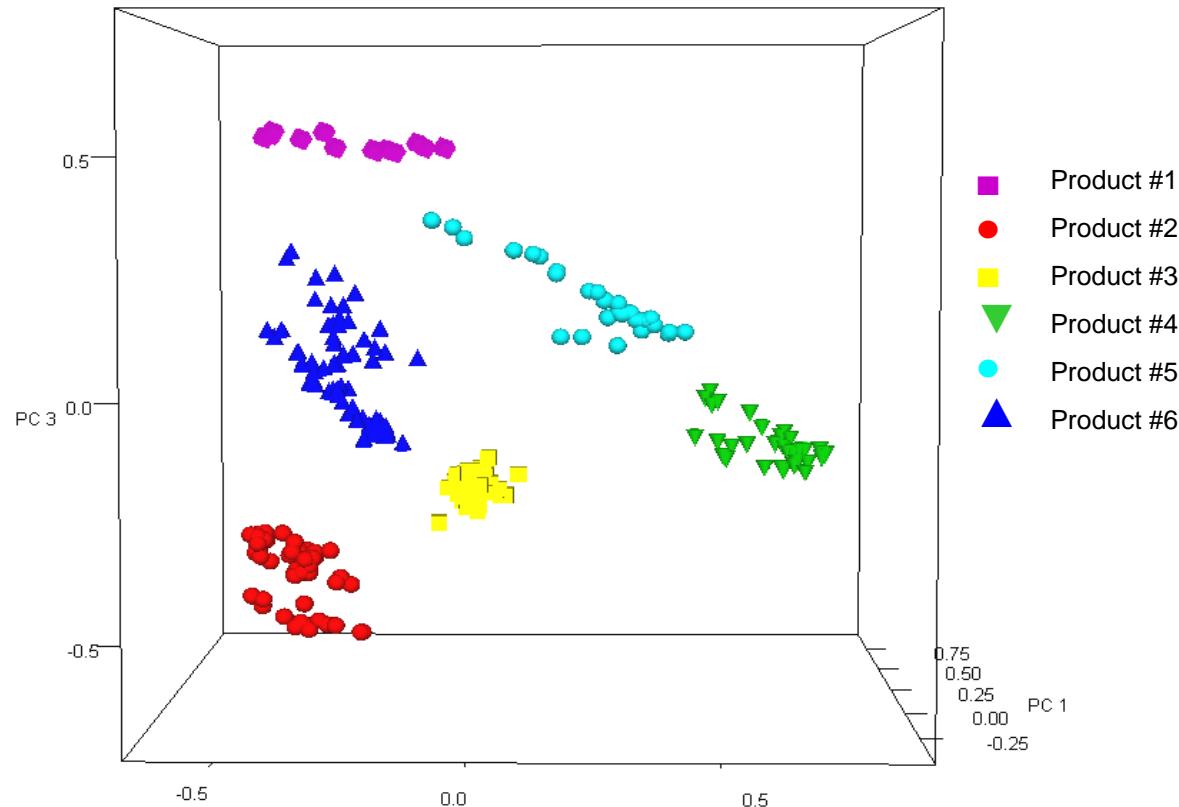
Organic solvent based  
products: #11, #12, #42

Preprocessing: 2 derivative + vector  
normalization, 9 smoothing points

Method: factorization

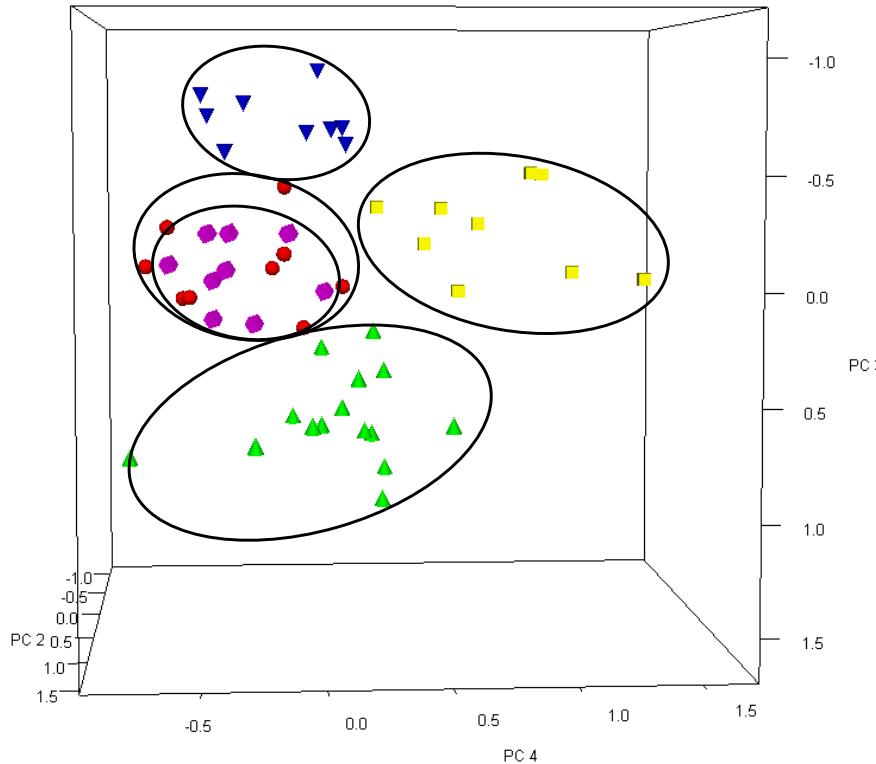
Regions ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 4135-4350, 5365-5520,  
5800-6000, 6290-6480, 7000-7200

# Identification of coatings



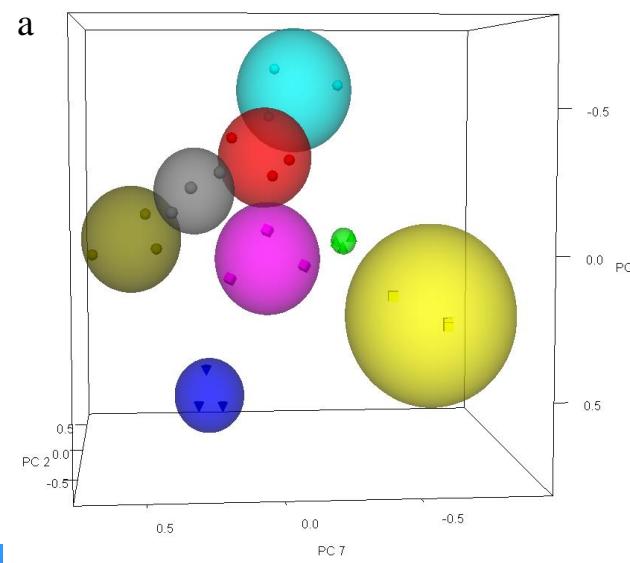
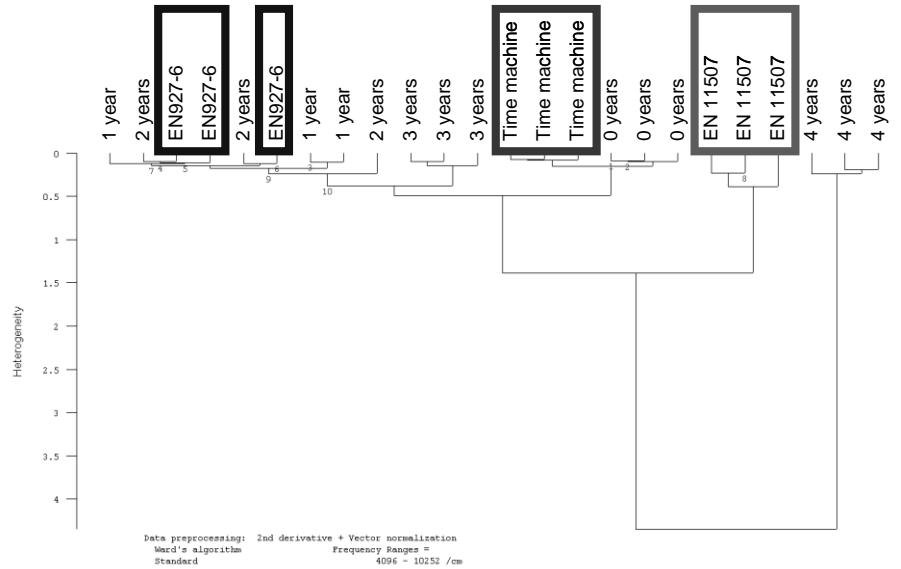
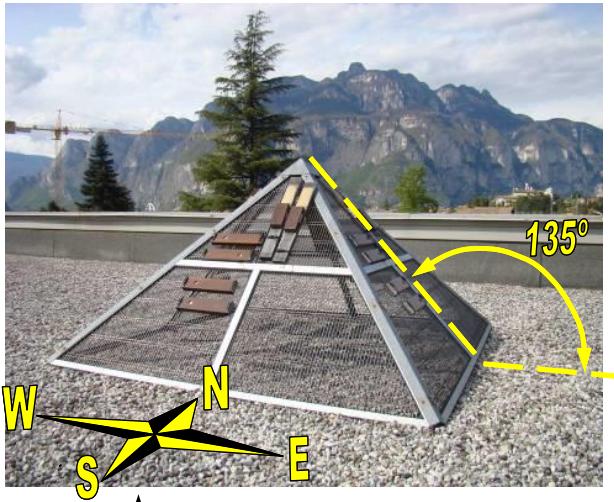
band: 4200-10000cm<sup>-1</sup>, 2 derivative, 5 smoothing points, vector normalization, 2 factors

# Principal Component Analysis



PCA of samples exposed for >20 days against: ● South ▼ West ■ North ■ East  
▲ Reference

# Service life prediction



PCA of NIR spectra  
of non coated  
samples exposed to  
South (4 years of  
natural weathering);

- Reggio Emilia
- ▲ Roma
- ▼ Loninghens
- Macerata
- Udine ● Trento
- Lecce ● standard

# Thanks!

## Comments/critics/problms?

*God made the bulk;  
surfaces were invented by the devil.*

*Wolfgang Pauli (1900 - 1958)  
Nobel for physics in 1945*

