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Wood identification and anatomical investigation using X-ray CT and image analysis(Abstract_要旨)

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許諾条件により本文は2023-12-31に公開; Chapter 2 "Identification of the wood species in the wooden sheath of Indonesian kris by synchrotron X-ray microtomography." Cipta, H., Nugroho, W.D., Tazuru, S., Sugiyama, J. 2022. Journal of Wood Science 68, 65 DOI: 10.1186/s10086-022-02072-z The final publication is available at Springer via <https://doi.org/10.1186/s10086-022-02072-z> Chapter 4 "Examination of Cinnamomum camphora interlocked grain adopting X-ray computed tomography combined with particle image velocimetry." Cipta, H., Kobayashi, K., Chen, S., Sugiyama, J. 2022. Journal of Wood Science 68, 56 DOI: 10.1186/s10086-022-02064-z The final publication is available at Springer via <https://doi.org/10.1186/s10086-022-02064-z>

(続紙 1)

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論文題目	Wood identification and anatomical investigation using X-ray CT and image analysis (X線CT法と画像解析による木材の識別と解剖学的調査)		
(論文内容の要旨)			
<p>Wood has played a crucial role in human civilization, serving various purposes throughout history. However, as organic materials, wooden artifacts from past cultures can degrade over time due to various factors. Despite this, some objects have managed to survive. The preservation and study of cultural artifacts can offer valuable information and understanding of past cultures. The identification and understanding of wood species are a fundamental aspect of the preservation and conservation of the objects. One of approaches for wood identification method is examining of wood anatomy, which can vary greatly among species. The traditional method for identifying wood species involves examining the wood anatomy through histology preparation and optical microscope observation. However, this method can be problematic as it requires removing a significant amount of wood sample, which can be restrictive or even prohibited when dealing with historical objects. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the use of X-ray CT (X-ray computed tomography) to observe wood anatomical characteristics and identify wood taxa.</p> <p>In Chapter 1, the importance of wood anatomy and research background was discussed. In addition, X-ray computed tomography and its importance for wood analysis were introduced.</p> <p>In Chapter 2, the author discussed that identifying the wood species used in traditional Indonesian dagger sheaths, known as kris, is crucial for preserving historical understanding. The study used synchrotron X-ray microtomography (SRX-ray μCT) to identify the wood materials used for kris sheaths. Small samples were obtained and analyzed using the SRX-ray μCT instrument at SPring-8 (synchrotron radiation facility) and the study successfully identified three taxa of wood species: <i>Dysoxylum</i> sp., <i>Tamarindus indica</i>, and <i>Kleinhovia hospita</i>. The technique also revealed non-random spatial distribution of prismatic crystals in <i>T. indica</i> and <i>K. hospita</i> which may have a mechanical function in certain cells. This method is non-destructive, allowing small samples to be kept or used for further analysis.</p> <p>In Chapter 3, standard X-ray CT was used to obtain 3D structure of 21 Japanese wood species commonly used to make cultural objects. These wood species are frequently found in more than half of designated cultural objects in Japan. X-ray CT was used to evaluate the objects in museums. However, the resolution of X-ray CT datasets was insufficient to</p>			

visualize important anatomical features for identification purposes. To overcome this limitation, the study aimed to extract density and texture information from the 21 wood samples that scanned using X-ray CT machine, and used this information to develop a wood classification model by combining density histogram and textural features of GLCM. The model achieved a prediction accuracy of 91.5%, showing that it is possible to develop more accurate model by using these features.

In Chapter 4, the author explored the interlocked grain phenomenon, where the wood grain inclines in one direction in a series of annual rings and then changes direction in the following rings. While X-ray CT could provide insight into the internal structure of wood, the resolution was not high enough to fully examine certain longitudinal elements, particularly fibers that reveal grain angle. However, the appearance of vessels could still be observed despite the low resolution. The author then discussed the use of image analysis techniques, specifically particle image velocimetry (PIV) and two-dimensional Fast Fourier Transform (2D-FFT), to analyze the variation of grain angle in *Cinnamomum camphora* by examining the visible vessels in X-ray CT images. The author found that the wood grain orientation changes periodically, forming left and right-handed spirals that range from -25° to 16° and -22° to 18° , respectively, by using 2D-FFT and PIV. Additionally, the study revealed an intra-annual ring pattern with variations in the wood grain angle within annual rings, with the maximum angle changes observed in the central region of the annual rings. Moreover, the PIV results showed that although the majority of vessels inclined in the tangential direction, there was a minor deviation where vessels were found to be inclined in various radial orientations along the tree radius.

In conclusion, using X-ray CT can be useful to inspect internal structure of wood that can be applied in wood anatomy observation and also wood identification. SRX-ray μ CT could be useful to perform microscopic identification due to the high-resolution advantage, even with small amount of sample. As a non-destructive technique, standard X-ray CT could be alternative to perform wood identification of designated cultural properties by adopting computer vision to extract important species-specific features. Furthermore, with the ability to inspect internal structure object, standard X-ray CT could mimic conventional serial sectioning to reveal 3D organization of wood.

注) 論文内容の要旨と論文審査の結果の要旨は1頁を38字×36行で作成し、合
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て、3,000字を標準とすること。

論文内容の要旨を英語で記入する場合は、400～1,100 wordsで作成し
審査結果の要旨は日本語500～2,000字程度で作成すること。

(続紙 2)

(論文審査の結果の要旨)

本研究は、解像度の異なるコンピュータ断層撮影 (CT) 技術の新たな木質科学への応用を検討したものである。数ミリ程度の微小な領域に限られるが、サブミクロンレベルの解像度が保証される放射光X線微小部CT (SRX-ray μ CT) と、近年博物館等に多く導入され、サブミリメートルレベルの解像度ではあるものの、広範囲の観察が可能な大型X線CTを利用している。両者の利点を活用して、樹種を始めとする材質や解剖学的特徴を解析したもので、評価できる点は、以下の通りである。

1) インドネシアの伝統的な短剣の一つである、クリスの鞘に利用される7体の木材の同定に、SRX-ray μ CT法を適用した。画像の解像度は光学顕微鏡に比肩し、木材解剖学の識別コードによる樹種識別が可能であった。その結果、*Dysoxylum* sp., *Tamarindus indica*, *Kleinhovia hospita*の3樹種が同定された。加えて、軸方向並びに放射柔細胞に内在する結晶粒の三次元的配置を精査したところ、柔組織を取り囲むように周辺部に集中的に分布することから、物性発現との関連が示唆された。

2) サブミリメートルレベルの解像度では樹種識別は不可能とされているが、木理や木目の三次元構造の違いによる判別の可能性を明らかにした。研究では、仏像など文化財に頻用される有用材21種を試料に選び、これらのCT画像におけるグレイレベルから求めるテクスチャー情報量をもとに、機械学習モデルを構築した。密度既知の場合には、9割を越える判別精度が得られ、実用化に向けては、学習サンプル数の増加とともに、測定時における密度の内部標準の重要性などが示唆された。

3) クスノキの交錯木理を、CTデータ内の道管の傾斜方向の変化として、粒子画像流速測定法を用いて追跡した。本手法により、木理方位の変化を正確に追跡できることはもとより、年輪内においても、年輪中央部において最も傾斜角が大きくなることや、局所的に道管同士が近づいたり離れたりする道管のネットワークを示唆するミクロ構造などの新しい知見を得た。

以上のように、X線CT技術から得られるマルチスケールの三次元構造情報を利用して、木材組織の特徴や多様性を、非破壊に可視化し、評価のための情報処理技術を確立した基礎的な研究であり、木材解剖学、木材保存学、文化財科学の発展に寄与するところが大きい。

よって、本論文は博士 (農学) の学位論文として価値あるものと認める。

なお、令和5年2月11日、論文並びにそれに関連した分野にわたり試問した結果、博士 (農学) の学位を授与される学力が十分あるものと認めた。

注) 論文内容の要旨、審査の結果の要旨及び学位論文は、本学学術情報リポジトリに掲載し、公表とする。

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