

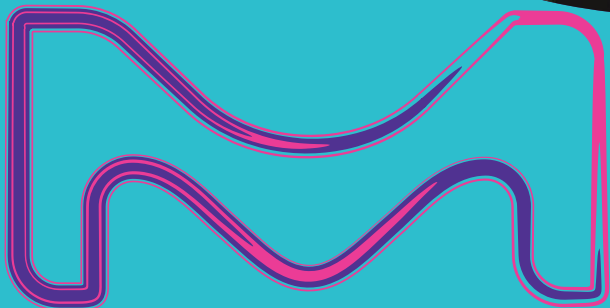


Living Sparkle as a special peculiarity of visual texture

Workshop

**„Challenges on the measurement
of sparkle and graininess“, Espoo, 5th November 2019**

**M. Roesler, et al. , S. Bayon
(Merck KGaA, University Alicante)**



MERCK

„Living Sparkle as a special peculiarity of visual texture„

Agenda

0. Introduction

1. Sample making using calculated pigment coverage

2. Measurement of orientation distribution using x-ray tomography

3. Measurement of living sparkle using goniometric images

4. Extraction of 'living sparkle data' from the movies

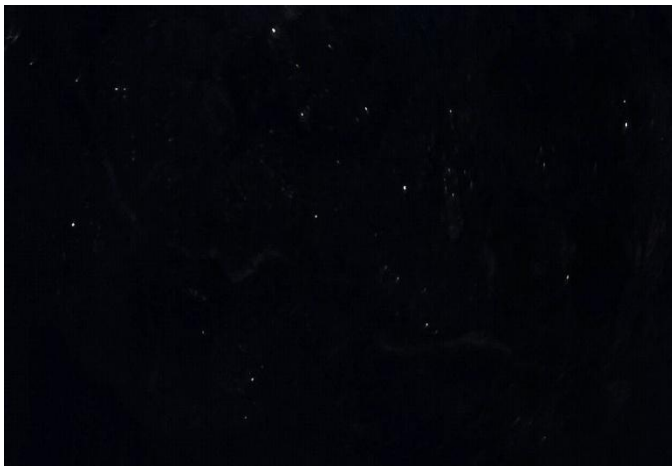
0. Introduction



Sun Sparkle on Ocean Surface



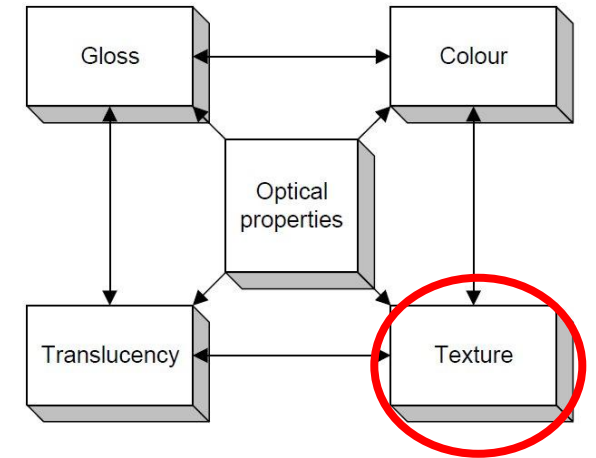
Car covered with Swarovski crystals



Meteorites in the deep space



Diamond Tennis Bracelet



[CIE2006] A framework for the measurement of visual appearance

Sparkle (ASTM E284):
The aspect of appearance of a material that seems to emit or reveal **tiny bright points of light** that are strikingly brighter than their immediate surround ...

0. Introduction



Sun Sparkle on Ocean Surface



Car covered with Swarovski crystals



Meteorites in the deep space



Diamond Tennis Bracelet

Sparkle (ASTM E284):

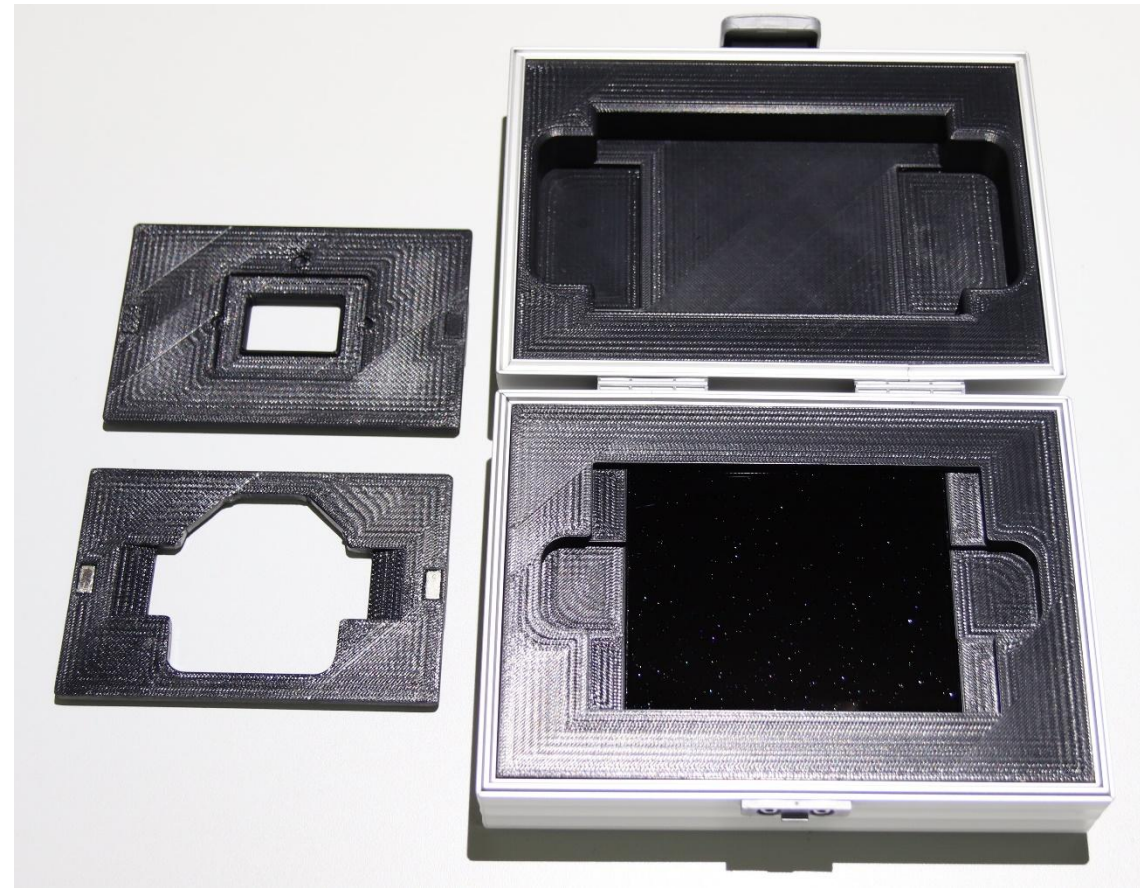
... and are made **more apparent** when a minimum of one of the contributors (observer, specimen, light source) **is moved**.

0. Introduction



„Living Sparkle®“

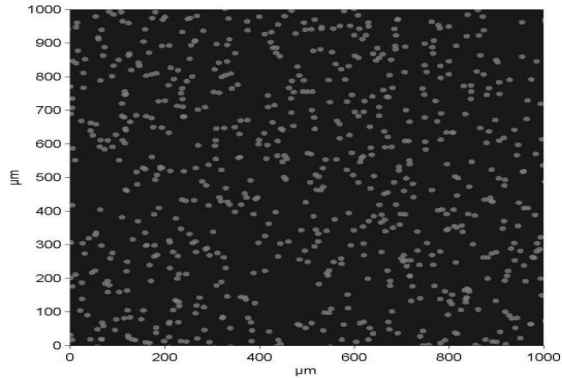
1. sample making using calculated pigment coverage



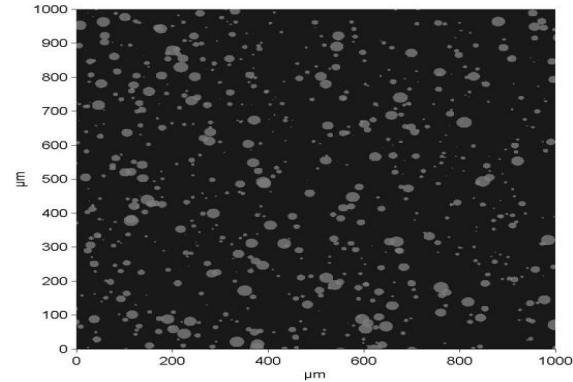
**Reference Samples for
Textures: Sparkle, Coarseness
with fixed $N(\text{mm}^{-2})$, $\text{Cov}(\%)$**

1. sample making using calculated pigment coverage

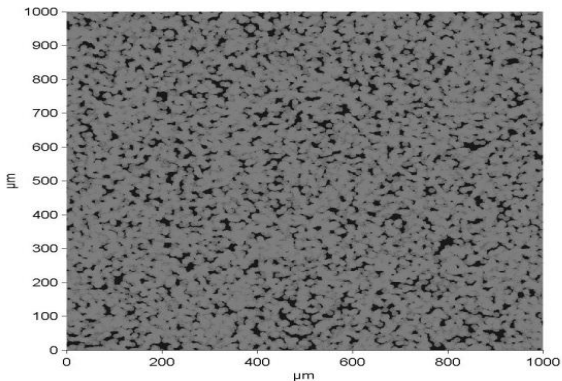
PIGMENT		SIMULATION		CALCULATION	
PSD	constant size	PMC	1.00 m%	PMC	1.00 m%
Diameter	13.976µm	PVC	0.30%	PVC	0.30%
Thickness	0.603µm	CV	32905 p./mm ²	CV	32762 p./mm ²
Density	3.900 g/cm ³	CF	691 p./mm ²	CF	688 p./mm ²
Panel thickness	21µm	Mean NN-Distance	18.8µm	Mean NN-Distance	19.1µm
Binder density	1.1726 g/cm ³	Mean coverage	0.106-fold	Mean coverage	0.106-fold
		Covered area	9.9%	Covered area	10.0%
		Uncovered area	90.1%	Uncovered area	90.0%
		Mean hole size	450504µm ²	Mean hole size	450504µm ²



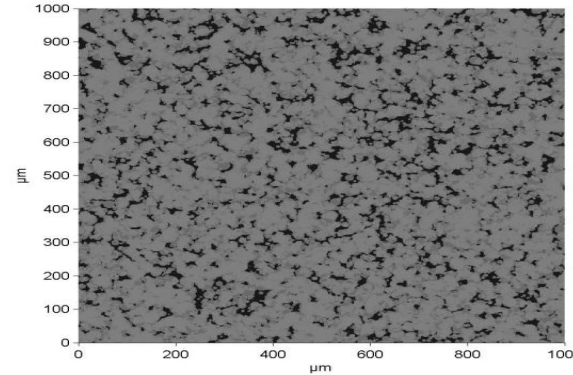
PIGMENT		SIMULATION		CALCULATION	
PSD	ThicknessSB-DCM3D.xls	PMC	1.00 m%	PMC	1.00 m%
Diameter	Quantiles avg =11.753µm	PVC	0.30%	PVC	0.30%
Thickness	Quantiles avg =0.603µm	CV	33905 p./mm ²	CV	32762 p./mm ²
Density	3.900 g/cm ³	CF	712 p./mm ²	CF	688 p./mm ²
Panel thickness	21µm	Mean NN-Distance	18.8µm	Mean NN-Distance	19.1µm
Binder density	1.1726 g/cm ³	Mean coverage	0.104-fold	Mean coverage	0.106-fold
		Covered area	9.9%	Covered area	10.0%
		Uncovered area	90.1%	Uncovered area	90.0%
		Mean hole size	901176µm ²	Mean hole size	901176µm ²



PIGMENT		SIMULATION		CALCULATION	
PSD	constant size	PMC	18.00 m%	PMC	18.00 m%
Diameter	13.976µm	PVC	6.19%	PVC	6.19%
Thickness	0.603µm	CV	68933 p./mm ²	CV	689524 p./mm ²
Density	3.900 g/cm ³	CF	14056 p./mm ²	CF	14060 p./mm ²
Panel thickness	21µm	Mean NN-Distance	4.2µm	Mean NN-Distance	4.2µm
Binder density	1.1726 g/cm ³	Mean coverage	2.157-fold	Mean coverage	2.157-fold
		Covered area	88.6%	Covered area	88.4%
		Uncovered area	11.4%	Uncovered area	11.6%
		Mean hole size	55µm ²	Mean hole size	55µm ²



PIGMENT		SIMULATION		CALCULATION	
PSD	ThicknessSB-DCM3D.xls	PMC	18.00 m%	PMC	18.00 m%
Diameter	Quantiles avg =11.753µm	PVC	6.19%	PVC	6.19%
Thickness	Quantiles avg =0.603µm	CV	703714 p./mm ²	CV	689524 p./mm ²
Density	3.900 g/cm ³	CF	14778 p./mm ²	CF	14060 p./mm ²
Panel thickness	21µm	Mean NN-Distance	4.2µm	Mean NN-Distance	4.2µm
Binder density	1.1726 g/cm ³	Mean coverage	2.174-fold	Mean coverage	2.157-fold
		Covered area	88.8%	Covered area	88.4%
		Uncovered area	11.2%	Uncovered area	11.6%
		Mean hole size	92µm ²	Mean hole size	92µm ²



PMC

ρ

PVC

PVC

$N(D_i, d_i)$

$N[\text{cm}^{-3}]$

$N[\text{cm}^{-3}]$

T

$n[\text{cm}^{-2}]$

$$PMC \sim \frac{\rho \sum_{i=1}^N d_i D_i^2}{T S}$$

$$PMC \sim F_{\text{Poisson}}[\text{Cov}, N]$$

Situation as in diffuse illumination, because no consideration of **Particle Orientation**

Scheme of particle coverages (top view)

2. measurement of orientation distribution using nano x-ray tomography

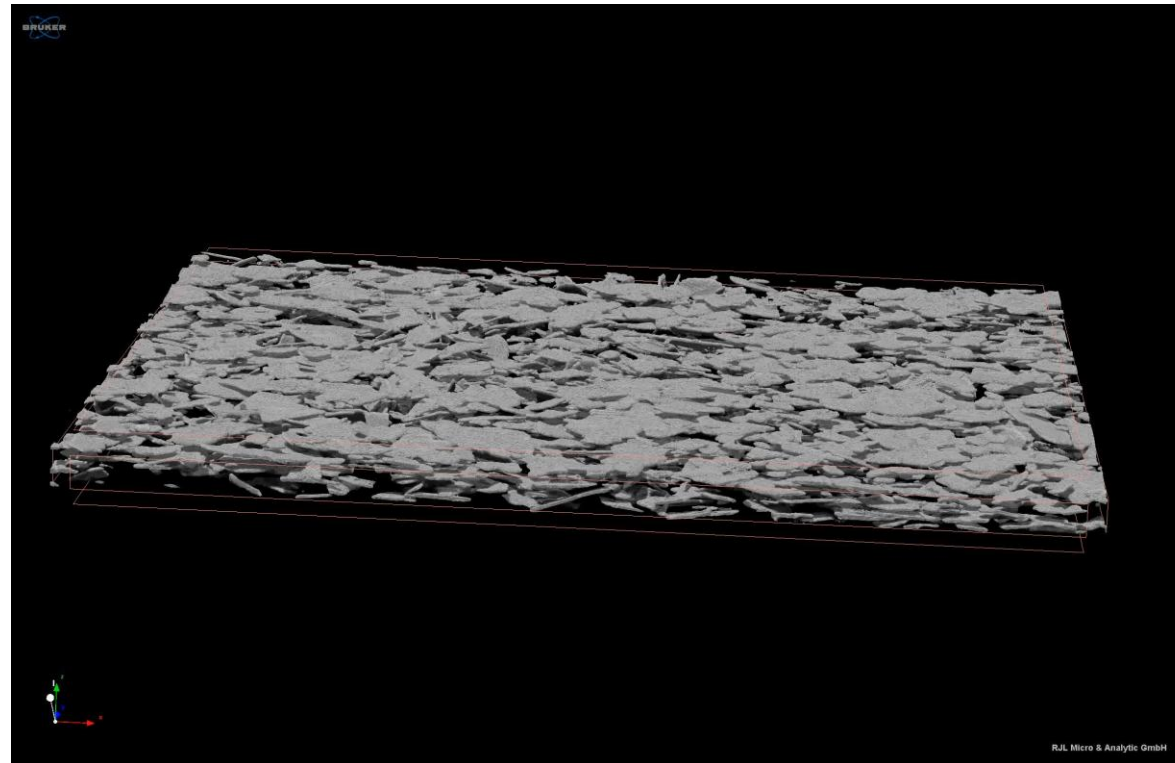
Particle Orientation (Skyscan2211), see also X-ray microscope Xradia 810 Ultra (Poster)

Color coding:

Strong desorientation

Medium desorientation

Low desorientation



Poster 1: EVALUATION OF EFFECT PIGMENT ORIENTATION USING SEM, TEM AND X-RAY CT ANALYSIS - CONCLUSION FOR INTERPRETING GONIOSPECTROPHOTOMETRIC DATA, **Poster 2:** EFFECT PIGMENTS IN COATINGS: EVALUATING THE NANOSTRUCTURE IN 2D AND 3D BY MEANS OF ELECTRON AND X-RAY MICROSCOPY

3. measurement of sparkle using goniometric images

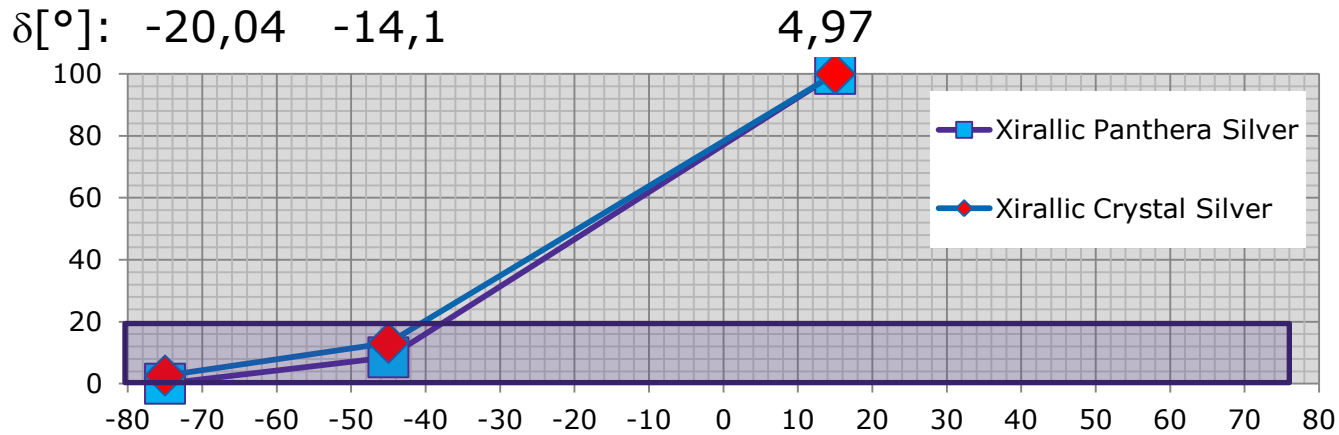


Instrument ->	BYK-mac i (BYK-Gardner)	MA-T12 (X-Rite)	Gonio 2π (Opsira) Red Scarlet (Red)	Smartzoom 5 (Zeiss) Rotation Table (PI)	EOS 400D (Canon) Dome Lights SAW3 (Polytec)
diffuse/directed	yes / yes	yes/yes	no / yes	no / yes	yes / no
Polar Angle (Detector)	0°	15°	+75° ... -75°	+45° ... -45°	0°
Azimuthal Angle (Detector)	0°	0°	0° ... 360°	0° ... 360°	0°
Polar Angle (Illumination)	15°, -45°, -75°	-60°, -45°, -30°, (-20), 0°, 30°, 65°	+75° ... -75°	+45° ... -45°	20°... 90°
Azimuthal Angle (Illumination)	0°	0°	0° ... 360°	0° ... 360°	all (20°... 90°)

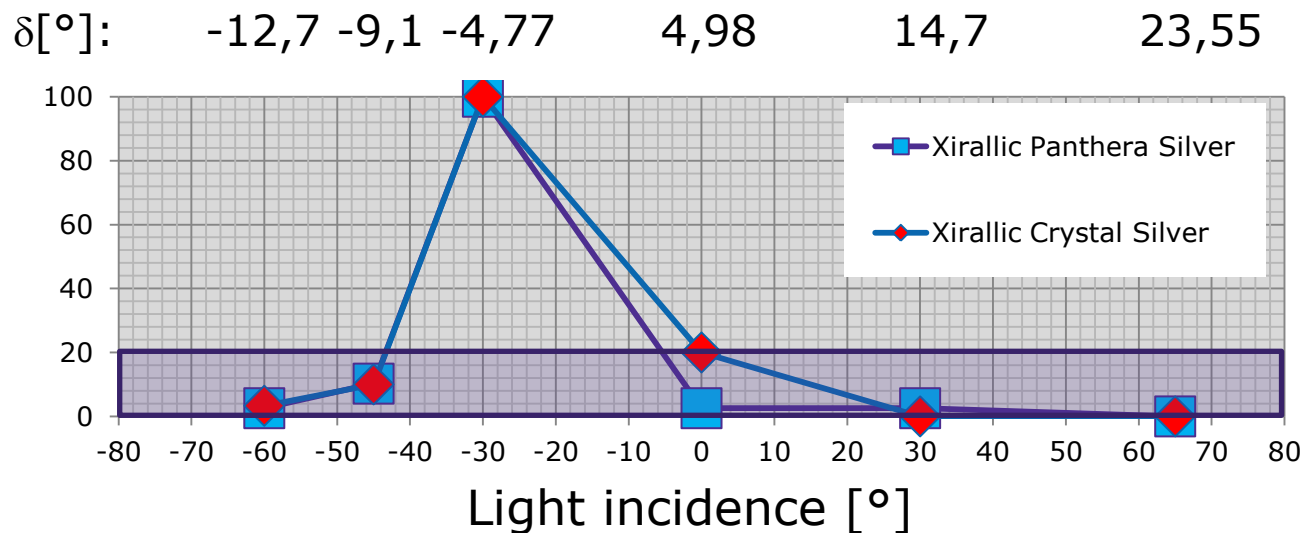
3. measurement of living sparkle using goniometric images

Why BYK-mac i and MA-T12 are not able to catch living sparkle?

Percentage of identical sparkle points in subsequent images



BYK-mac i

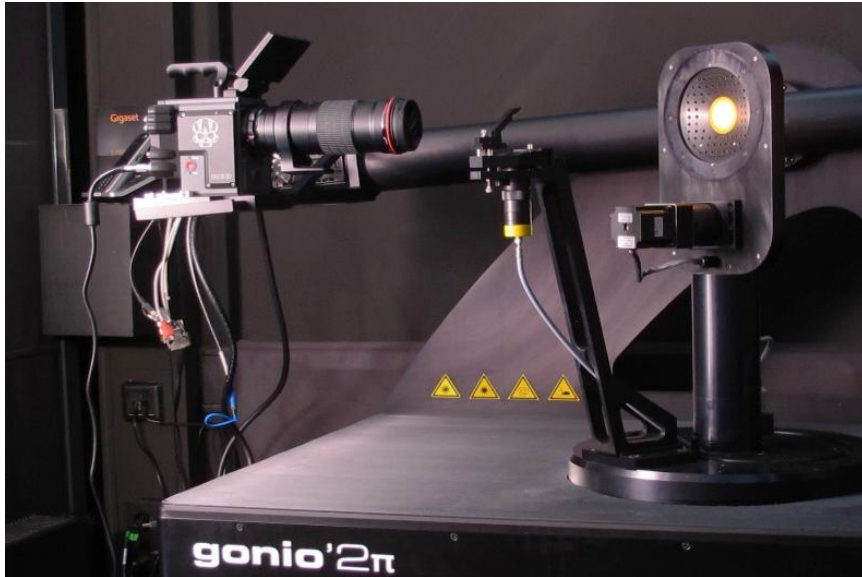


MA-T12

Due to the big angular differences between the subsequent Particle des-orientation angles δ both instruments are not able to follow the living sparkle behavior created by the limited angular persistence of sparkle points.

3. measurement of living sparkle using goniometric images

Gonio 2p

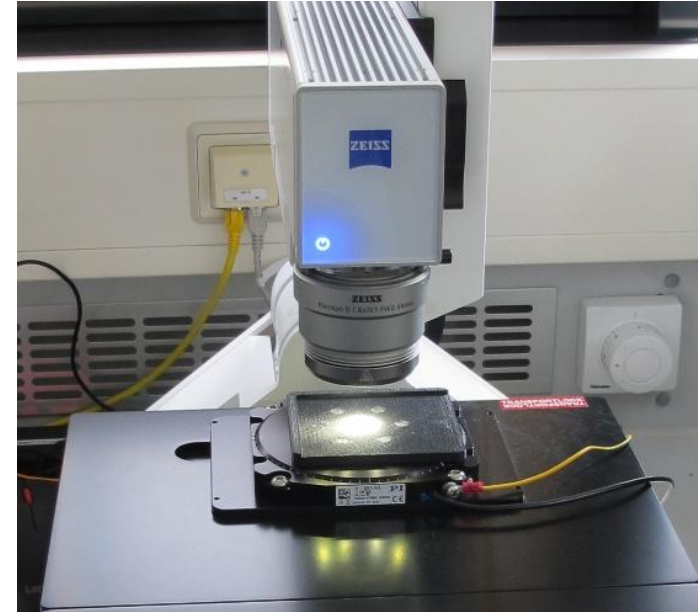


Full-HD Gonio-Movies/Images
Movement of illumination, detector & sample



**Gonio Colorimetry &
Angular Sparkle Persistence**

SmartZoom5 & PI rotation stage



**Microscopy at angular dependent
illumination/detection & sample rotation**



**Microscopic Gonio Colorimetry
& Angular Sparkle Persistence**

3. measurement of living sparkle using goniometric shots

full gonio-movies made by:

Gonio 2p and Red Scarlet camera

Smartzoom 5 and PI rotation table



Xirallic® Panthera Silver – PMC 1%, 10 μm layer thickness

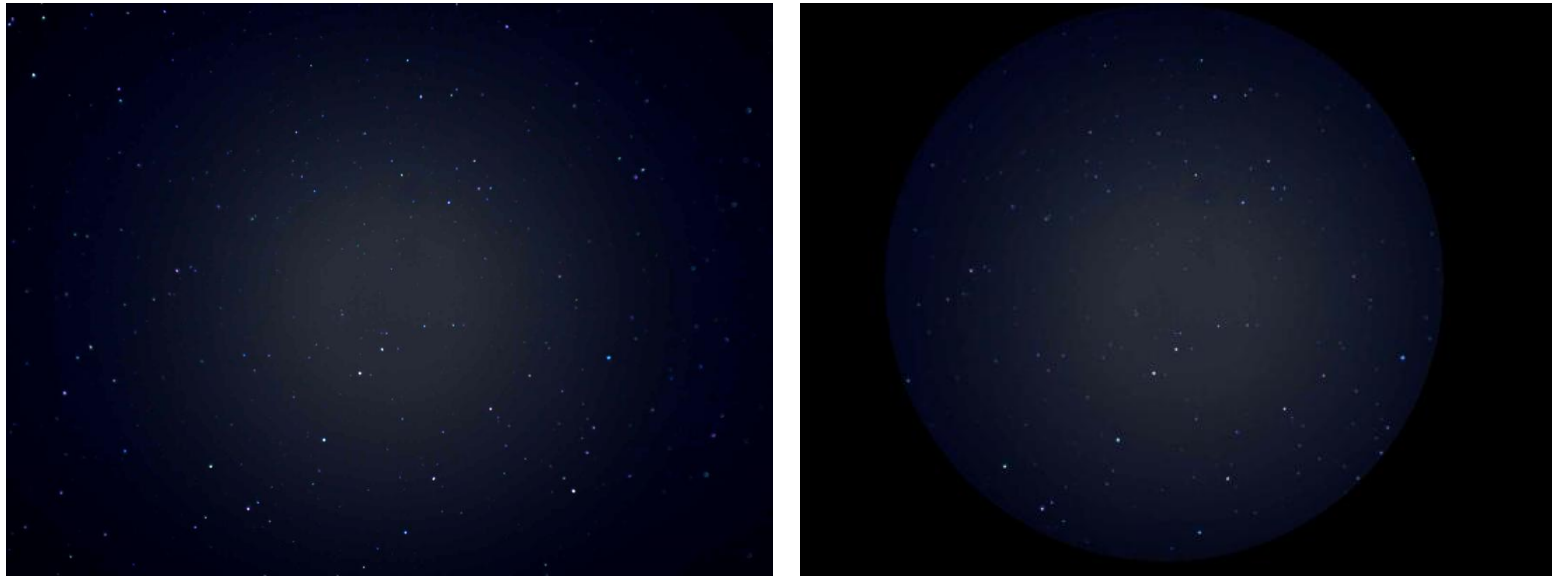
observation 0° , illumination from $0 - 75^\circ$

coaxial zoom 40, inclined 10° to the optical axis

4. extraction of 'living sparkle data' from the movies

SmartZoom5 & Rotation Stage:

Zoom: 40x, Illumination: coaxial, light incidence & detection 7° , Rotation: 10° per s → each frame: 1°
Microscopy at angular dependent illumination/detection & sample rotation → **“Living Sparkle” movies**
Xirallic Panthera Silver, PMC 1%



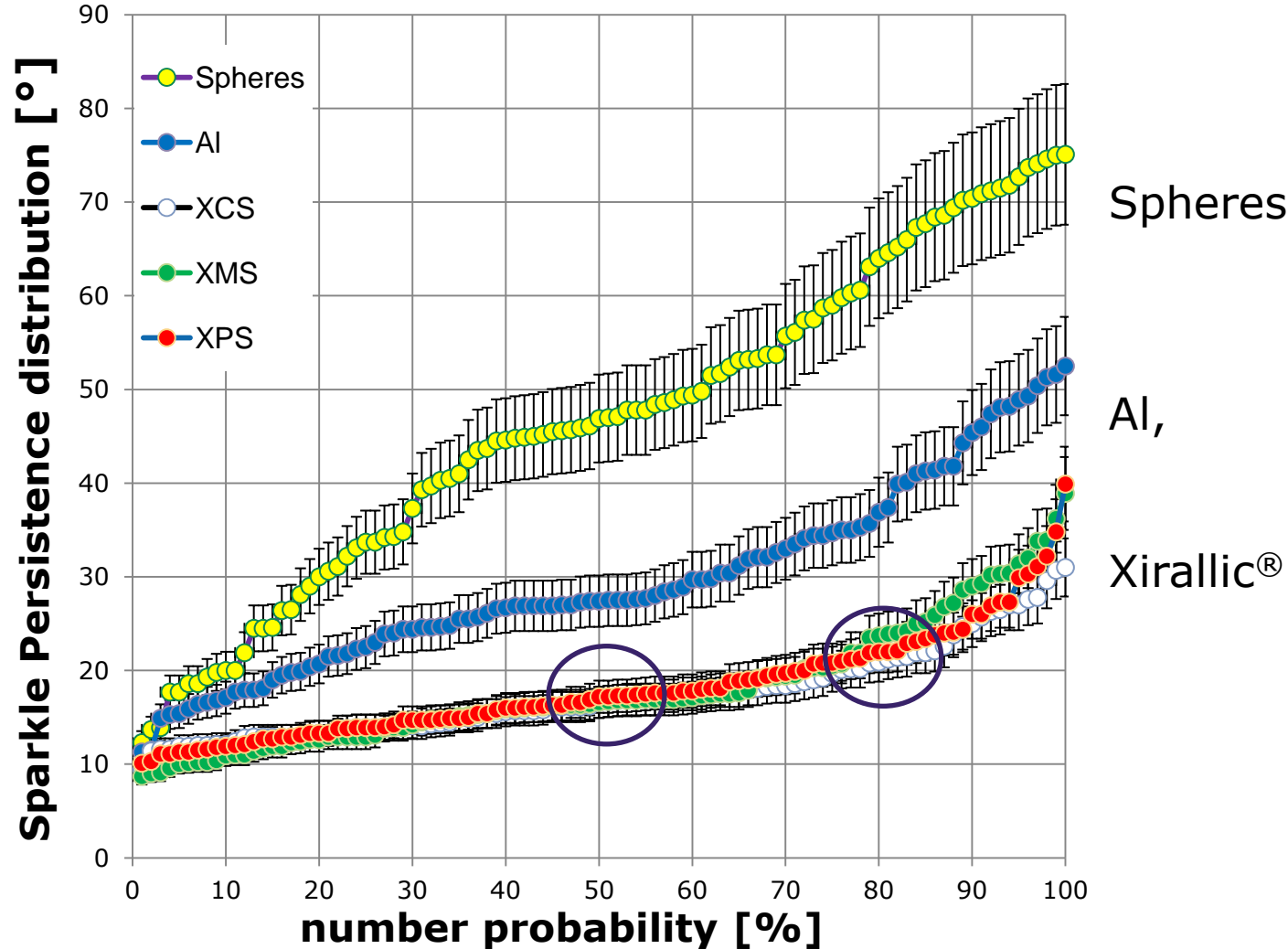
360° sample rotation → computed reverse rotation

Calculation of Key-Parameter:

„number of sparkle spots“, „spot size“, „spot intensity“, „angular persistence“ ...

4. extraction of 'living sparkle data' from the movies

Cumulative sparkle persistence distribution Gonio 2 π and Red Scarlet camera



Sparkle Persistence:

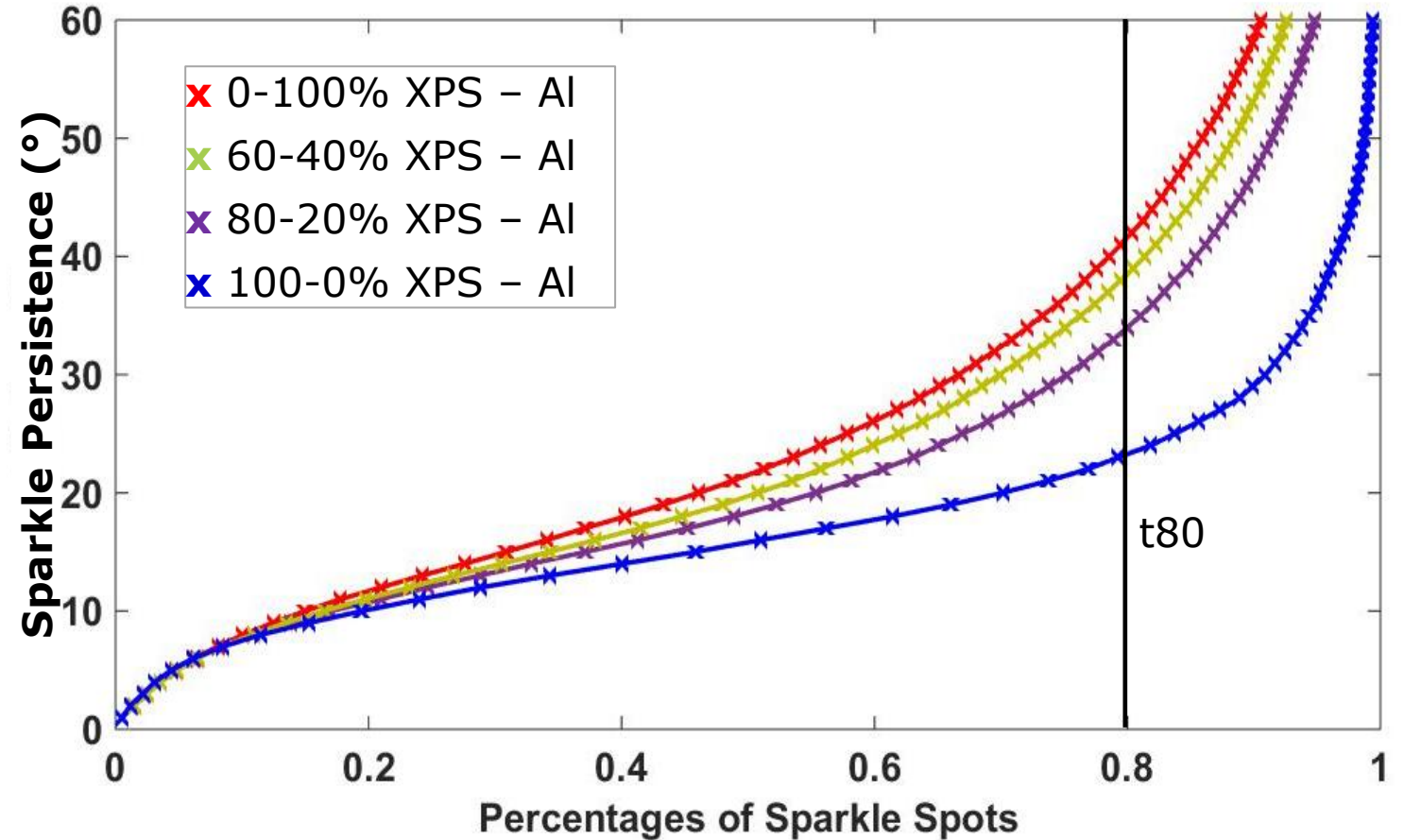
Angular Range, in which a certain sparkle point is visible.

The **Cumulative sparkle persistence** is the digital description of a dynamic sparkle effect. It can be calculated from movies (shown at the Pigments & Color Science Forum, Alicante 2017)

4. extraction of 'living sparkle data' from the movies

Cumulative sparkle persistence distribution SmartZoom5 & Rotation Stage

Sample	Persistence t80 (°)
100% AI	41.4
60% XPS & 40% AI	39.2
80% XPS & 20% AI	34.2
100% XPS	23.8



Mixture series Xirallic Panthera Silver (XPS) & Alpatе EMR-D762E AI (PMC 18%)

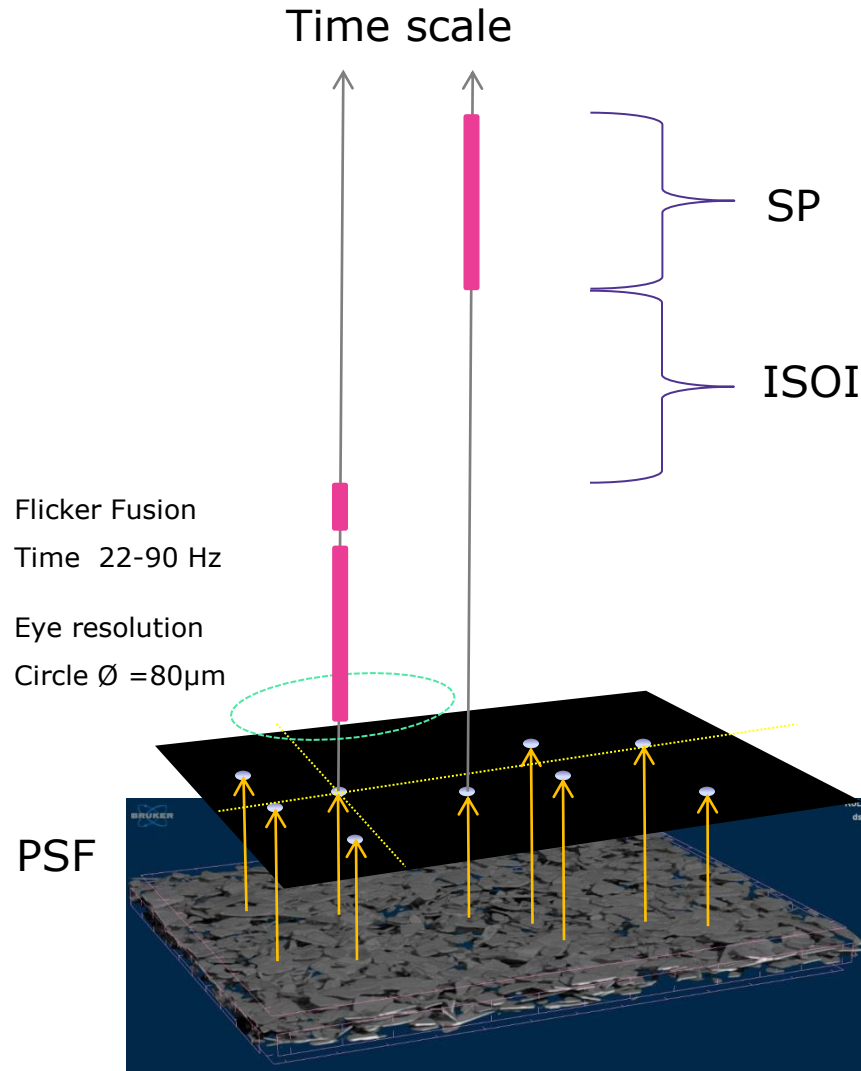
4. extraction of 'living sparkle data' from the movies

Physical Model

Virtual Movement

Korte's Laws – Dependence of virtual movement of sparkle points on four parameters:

1. Time Intervall (ISOI=Interstimulus Onset Interval)
2. Lateral distance
3. Sparkle Point Intensity (relative to the background, Contrast)
4. Duration of Sparkle (Sparkle Persistence)



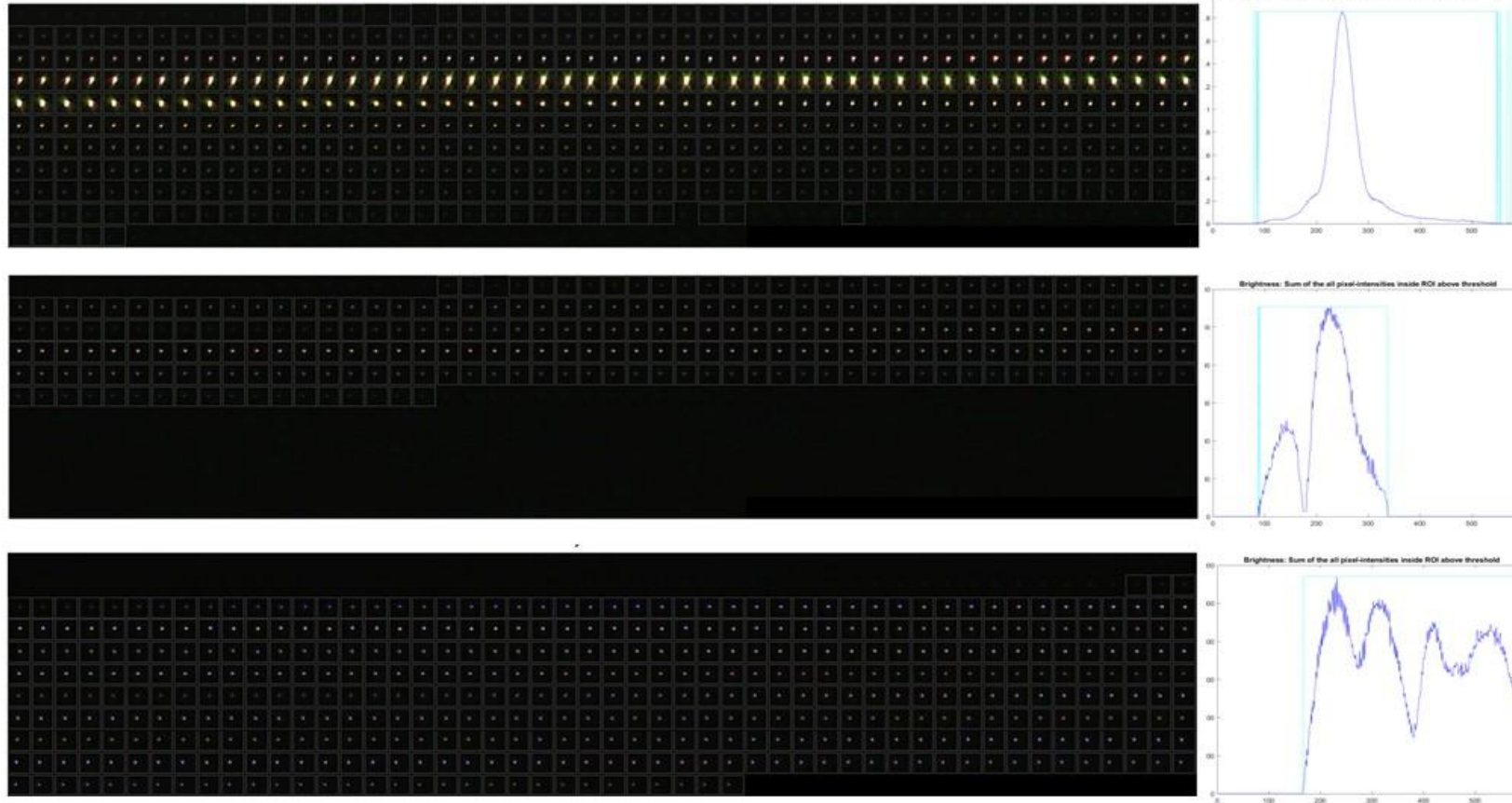
↑ To be taken into account:

- Sample Rotation Speed
- Angular Illumination Speed
- CamCorder Speed (Frames/s)
- Observer Speed

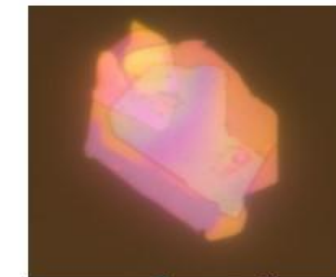
4. extraction of 'living sparkle data' from the movies

Biography of Sparkle Points

Types of Sparkle Points



due to ...



Sequence of individual sparkle point images as a function of illumination angle

„Living Sparkle as a special peculiarity of visual texture„

Thank you for your Attention!

With contributions of

S. Bayon, University Alicante

L. Berthold, FhG IWMS, Halle

M. Heneka, RJL Micro&Analytics, Karlsdorf-Neuthard

and

Physics Group

- Dr. Michael Rösler
- Norbert Mezger
- Daniela Schier
- Gabriele Sarius
- Carsten Griessmann

Dr. Thomas Albrecht

(Head of Merck PM-PRB-
Coating Application-Physics)