

Index

Page numbers in *italic*, e.g. *214*, refer to figures. Page numbers in **bold**, e.g. **216**, signify entries in tables.

- acquisition of transmission data 1–2
- analogue model analysis by helical X-ray CT 213–214, 221–222
 - advantages of X-ray CT 214–216
 - experimental modelling of mountain-building processes *214*
 - helical X-ray CT scanner apparatus *215*
 - material parameters and distributors of analogue materials **216**
 - modelling results
 - horizontal section *221*
 - influence of basal rheological changes during shortening 217–218, *217*
 - influence of lateral rheological changes during extension 220–221, *220*
 - progressive evolution of structures *221*
 - structural evolution *218*
 - surface photographs *219*
 - three-dimensional views *219*
 - vertical sections *220*
 - study procedure 216–217
- Aristotle's lantern *226*
- basalt vesicle size distributions 10
- beam hardening 2, 25–26, *25*
 - reduction methods 26, 52–53
- Beer's law 24
- capillary absorption of fluids, by-pass of macropores and trapped air *118*
- capillary pressure, definition 99
- carbonate core scans 30
- chondrites, impact-induced melting and metamorphism 12–13, *14*
- Compton scattering 1, *25*
- cone-beam imaging 9
- continental uplift from basalt vesicle size distributions 10
- core porosity and characteristics 29, *30*
- CT numbers 24
 - calibration to solute concentration 109–110, *110*
 - definition 108, *138*
 - dual energy scans 33–34
 - fluid CT numbers 31–32, *32*
 - matrix technique 29
 - two-phase saturations 31
 - values for common materials **25**
- Culebra Dolomite, geostatistical characterization 81, 84, 91–92
 - gamma ray CT 84–86
 - attenuation statistics **85**
 - average bulk density *85*
 - component content **86**
 - core orientation *84*
 - images *86*
 - sample description 84
- semivariogram analysis 86
- study results
 - anisotropy **88**
 - comparison at different resolutions 89
 - comparison of adjacent cores 89
 - effect of resolution change on volume-averaged range 90–91, *90*, **91**, *92*
 - geostatistics 86–89
 - scale disparity quantification 89–90
 - semivariogram parameters **88**
 - semivariograms *86*, *87*
- Darcy's law 111, *168*
- diamonds, origin of 9–10, *10*
- drying behaviour of rocks, monitored by X-ray CT 117, *125*
 - experimental procedure
 - CT examinations 119
 - specimen preparation and drying conditions 118–119
 - standard drying kinetic of a porous medium *119*
 - study material 117–118
 - scanning electron microscope image *118*
 - study results 119–121
 - CT images *120*
 - distribution of water during desaturation 122–125, *123*, *124*
 - initial distribution of water 121–122, *121*, *122*
 - drying kinetic of a porous medium *119*
- echinoid fossil microstructure, preliminary microfocus X-ray CT survey 225–227, 232–234
- Aristotle's lantern *226*
- study materials and methods 227
- study results
 - demipyramids 229–230, *230*, *231*
 - plates 230–232, *231*, *232*
 - spines 227–229, *228*, *229*
- elephant bird, X-ray CT studies 17, *17*
- energy transmission equation 24
- first generation X-ray CT scanners 23
- fluid flow in fault-related rocks, direct imaging by X-ray CT 107, *115*
 - calibration between CT number and solute concentration 109–110, *110*
 - experimental apparatus 108–109, *108*, *109*
 - permeability measurements 111–113
 - CT images *112*
 - permeability parameters for KI solutions **112**
 - viscosity parameters for KI solutions **112**
 - sample descriptions 110–111, *111*
 - scanning equipment 107–108
 - visualization of fluid flow 113–114
 - CT images *114*
 - flow 3D image *113*

- Fontainebleau sandstone 117–118
 drying study procedure
 CT examinations 119
 specimen preparation and drying conditions 118–119
 drying study results 119–121, 125
 CT images 120
 distribution of water during desaturation 122–125, 123, 124
 initial distribution of water 121–122, 121, 122
 scanning electron microscope image 118
 forgery detection by X-ray CT investigations 17, 18
 fourth generation X-ray CT scanners 23
 fracture apertures, quantitative characterization using microfocus X-ray CT (μ CT) 61, 68
 calculating variable aperture fractures 65–67, 66
 apertures determined by optical microscopy 67
 calibration measurements 63–65
 coefficient of variation (CV) 65
 comparison between peak height (PH) and missing attenuation (MA) performance 64
 peak height (PH) and missing attenuation (MA) calculation 64
 procedure 62–63
 convolution of rectangular fracture 62
 Gaussian and sine function fit to fracture attenuation profile 63
 limestone sample image 62
- garnet, isosurface image 9
 geological investigations, applications of X-ray CT 7
 geometric anisotropy 82
 geostatistics derived from gamma ray tomography 81–82, 91–92
 materials and methods
 computed tomography 84–86, 84, 85, **85**, 86, **86**
 Culebra Dolomite 84
 sample description 84
 semivariogram analysis 86
 porous media descriptions
 regularization 83–84
 relative elementary volume (REV) 82–83
 scale disparity 83
 semivariograms 82
 results from Culebra Dolomite
 comparison at different resolutions 89
 comparison of adjacent cores 89
 effect of resolution change on volume-averaged range 90–91, 90, 91, 92
 geostatistics 86–89, 86, 87, **88**
 scale disparity quantification 89–90
- granite porosity and fluid flow characterization using X-ray CT 95, 104–105
 capillary test 99
 experimental procedure 99
 mineralogical interpretation of CT density 96–98
 CT image 97
 mineral content 3D images 97
 radiological density of minerals occurring in granite 96
 porosity determination 98–99
 radiological density variation 98
 study results 99
 capillary curves 102, 103
- capillary parameters inferred from radiological measurements **102**
 flow parameters 100–104
 fluid location 3D images 104
 mineral network 101
 mineralogy 99–100
 porosity 100
 radiological density for different volumes 101
 radiological density profiles 100
 study samples 96
 techniques 95–96
- high-resolution X-ray CT (HRXCT), scale of observation and resolution 7
 Hounsfield (H) Units 24, 152–153
 Hounsfield Modified Units (HMU/UHM) 97, 119
 hydraulic conductivity estimation by solute breakthrough measurements using X-ray CT 135–136, 147–148
 study methods and materials
 experimental set-up 136–138, 137
 hydraulic conductivity determination 138–140
 physical properties of soil cores **136**
 simulation of chemical transport 140
 study results 140–142
 calculated dispersivities and retardation coefficients **146**
 chemical transport simulation 146, 147, 147
 frequency distributions of CT-measured solute velocity 143–144
 frequency distributions of hydraulic conductivity 145
 hydraulic conditions for soil cores **145**
 hydraulic conductivity 143–147, **145**
 relative iodide concentration versus pore volume 141
 relative solute concentration versus cumulative outflow 141
- imaging and image quality 2, 27–28, 27
 artefacts 52–53
 arising from non-optimal technique 2
 line artefacts 2
 positioning errors 27
 ring artefacts 2
 sample misalignment 2
 star artefacts 2
 X-shaped 26, 26
 industrial X-ray CT scanners 23–24
- Jurin's law 99
- Klein-Nishina coefficient 25
 Kozeny formula for hydraulic conductivity 139
- lake sediment drill cores, industrial X-ray CT studies 205, 211–212
 density determination 210–211, 211
 drill core investigations 206–207
 dropstones 207, 207
 grey-scale values 206
 sand dyke 207–210, 208
 study method and scanner specification 205–206
 three-dimensional visualization 209

- limestone, evaluation of local porosity changes under triaxial stress using X-ray CT 177–178, 188
 scanner calibration and porosity calculation 180
 study method 179
 X-ray transparent triaxial cell 179
 study purpose and approach 178–179
 study results
 comparison of local porosities during deformation 183–188
 effect of confining pressure on porosity 180–182, 181
 effect of differential stress increase 183–188
 failure mode 183
 permeability change during brittle failure 187
 permeability change during ductile failure 187
 porosity evolution and function of differential stress 184, 185, 186
 stress-strain diagram 182
 X-ray radiograph of brittle fracture 182
 X-ray radiograph of ductile failure 182
- limestone, porosity measurements using microfocus X-ray CT (μ CT) 53–56
 evaluation of porosity measurements 54
 macroscopic view of turbiditic carbonate sample 53
 macroscopic views of Ionian Zone turbiditic carbonate sample 55
 three-dimensional visualization of Ionian Zone turbiditic carbonate sample 55
- limestone (architectural), water absorption
 characterization by X-ray CT 127, 134
 free water absorption procedure 128–129
 experimental set-up 129
 free water absorption curve 129
 macroscopic image 128
 mercury porosimetry curves 128
 quantification of water penetration 131–134
 CT number evolution within regions of interest 132, 132, 133
 regions of interest 131
 scanning electron microscopy images 131
 textural information 129–130
 CT image 129
 visualization of water penetration 130–131
 evolution over time images 130
- line image artefacts 2
- linear attenuation coefficient 24–25
- lodranites
 melt generation, segregation and migration 12, 13
- longwall mining at great depth 70–71
 South African gold mining operation 70
- magmatic differentiation from crystal-mush compaction 11, 11
- mammals, deductions from X-ray CT studies
 cranial architecture
 visualizing cranial cavities 17–18, 19
 origins
 endocranium of *Thrinaxodon* 15, 15
 middle ear 16, 16
 neocortex 15, 15
- mantle metasomatism 9–10, 10
- marsupial fossil jaws, X-ray CT studies
 tooth replacement, reproductive patterns and taxonomy 16–17, 17
- mass attenuation, definition 98
- metamorphic textures, quantitative analysis by X-ray CT 9
 isosurface image of garnet 9
 metasomatism in Earth's mantle 9–10, 10
- meteoritics, applications of X-ray CT 12
 impact-induced melting and metamorphism of chondrites 12–13, 14
 melt generation, segregation and migration in lodranites 12, 13
 particle sorting in the solar nebula 13, 14
- microfocus X-ray CT (μ CT), porosity measurements of sedimentary rocks 51, 58–59
 applications
 limestone porosity measurements 53–56, 53, 54
 sandstone porosity measurements 56–58, 56, 57, 58, 58
 artefacts 52–53
 total linear attenuation coefficients for calcite and quartz 52
 instrumentation 51–52
 quantification 53
- microfocus X-ray CT (μ CT), quantitative
 characterization of fracture apertures 61, 68
 calculating variable aperture fractures 65–67, 66
 apertures determined by optical microscopy 67
 calibration measurements 63–65
 coefficient of variation (CV) 65
 comparison between peak height (PH) and missing attenuation (MA) performance 64
 peak height (PH) and missing attenuation (MA) calculation 64
 procedure 62–63
 convolution of rectangular fracture 62
 Gaussian and sine function fit to fracture attenuation profile 63
 limestone sample image 62
- microtomography, scale of observation and resolution 7
- migmatites, topology of melt flow paths 10, 11
- misalignment image artefacts 2
- modelling fluid flow through vuggy pore space 12, 12
- mudrock, settlement behaviour monitored by X-ray CT 203–204, 199–200
 study material and methods 200–201
 modified Rowe cell 200
 study results 201–203
 cross-sectional images 202
 CT images 202
 longitudinal images 203
 two dimensional particulate soil model 199
- non-destructive analysis 3
- non-destructive examination of fossils in amber by X-ray CT techniques 18–19, 19
- Oviedo Cathedral (Spain) limestone, water absorption
 characterization by X-ray CT 127, 134
 free water absorption procedure 128–129
 experimental set-up 129
 free water absorption curve 129
 macroscopic image 128
 mercury porosimetry curves 128

- Oviedo Cathedral (Spain) limestone, water absorption
 characterization by X-ray CT (*continued*)
 quantification of water penetration 131–134
 CT number evolution within regions of interest
 132, **132**, 133
 regions of interest 131
 scanning electron microscopy images 131
 textural information 129–130
 CT image 129
 visualization of water penetration 130–131
 evolution over time images 130
- palaeoaltimetry from basalt vesicle size
 distributions 10
- palaeontology, applications of X-ray CT 13
 elephant bird 17, 17
 forensic palaeontology 17, 18
 mammalian cranial architecture
 visualizing cranial cavities 17–18, 19
 mammalian origins
 endocranium of *Thrinaxodon* 15, 15
 middle ear 16, 16
 neocortex 15, 15
 marsupial fossil jaws
 tooth replacement, reproductive patterns and
 taxonomy 16–17, 17
 non-destructive examination of fossils in amber
 18–19, 19
 structural elements responsible for density banding
 in scleractinian corals 19–20, 19
 trabecular architecture in primates as an indicator of
 locomotor patterns 20
- permeability distribution estimation 30–31
 permeability, intrinsic, definition 113
- petroleum engineering research, applications of
 X-ray CT techniques 23–25, 34, 35
 determination of three-phase saturations 33
 dual energy scan 33–34
 one immobile phase 33
 determination of two-phase saturations 31
 fluid CT numbers 31–32, 32
 linear interpolation between pure states 31, 31
 linear regression 32
 errors and image artefacts 25–27
 experimental design and image quality 27–28, 27
 flow characterization 28–29
 frontiers 34–35
 porosity and core characterization 29
 carbonate core scans 30
 permeability distribution 30–31
 theoretical aspects 24–25
- petrology, applications of X-ray CT 9
 magmatic differentiation from crystal-mush
 compaction 11, 11
 metasomatism in Earth's mantle and the origin of
 diamonds 9–10, 10
 modelling of fluid flow through vuggy pore space
 12, 12
 palaeoaltimetry and continental uplift from size
 distributions of basalt vesicles 10
 quantitative analysis of metamorphic textures 9
 isosurface image of garnet 9
 topology of melt flow paths in migmatites
 10, 11
- Piedramuelle Stone 128, 134
 free water absorption procedure 128–129
 experimental set-up 129
 free water absorption curve 129
 macroscopic image 128
 mercury porosimetry curves 128
 quantification of water penetration 131–134
 CT number evolution within regions of interest
 132, **132**, 133
 regions of interest 131
 scanning electron microscopy images 131
 textural information 129–130
 CT image 129
 visualization of water penetration 130–131
 evolution over time images 130
- Poiseuille's law 171
- Pore Network models 167–168, 174–175
 study on macroporous sandy loam soil
 data acquisition 171–174
 results 174
 three-dimensional images 173–174
- theory and methods 168
 linking neighbouring pores 170
 local pore aperture 168
 pore map 170
 pore network, definition 170–171
 pore object, definition 169
 pore segmentation 168–170
 pore space 169
 region growing algorithm 169–170
 results on 2D synthetic data 171, 172
 seed map 169
- porosity and fluid flow characterization of granite
 using X-ray CT 95, 104–105
 capillary test 99
 experimental procedure 99
 mineralogical interpretation of CT density 96–98
 CT image 97
 mineral content 3D images 97
 radiological density of minerals occurring in
 granite 96
 porosity determination 98–99
- porosity determination
 radiological density variation 98
- study results 99
 capillary curves 102, 103
 capillary parameters inferred from radiological
 measurements **102**
 flow parameters 100–104
 fluid location 3D images 104
 mineral network 101
 mineralogy 99–100
 porosity 100
 radiological density for different volumes 101
 radiological density profiles 100
 study samples 96
 techniques 95–96
- porosity changes in limestone under triaxial stress,
 evaluation by X-ray CT 177–178, 188
 scanner calibration and porosity calculation 180
 study method 179
 X-ray transparent triaxial cell 179
 study purpose and approach 178–179
 study results

- comparison of local porosities during deformation 183–188
- effect of confining pressure on porosity 180–182, 181
- effect of differential stress increase 183–188
- failure mode 183
- permeability change during brittle failure 187
- permeability change during ductile failure 187
- porosity evolution and function of differential stress 184, 185, 186
- stress-strain diagram 182
- X-ray radiograph of brittle fracture 182
- X-ray radiograph of ductile failure 182
- porosity estimation by solute breakthrough measurements using X-ray CT 135–136, 147–148
- study methods and materials
 - experimental set-up 136–138, 137
 - physical properties of soil cores 136
 - simulation of chemical transport 140
 - soil porosity determination 138
- study results 140–142
 - chemical transport simulation 146, 147, 147
 - frequency distribution or CT-measured porosity 142
 - relative iodide concentration versus pore volume 141
 - relative solute concentration versus cumulative outflow 141
 - soil porosity 142–143, 142
- porosity measurements of sedimentary rocks by microfocus X-ray CT (μ CT) 51, 58–59
- applications
 - limestone porosity measurements 53–56, 53, 54
 - sandstone porosity measurements 56–58, 56, 57, 58, 58
- artefacts 52–53
 - total linear attenuation coefficients for calcite and quartz 52
- instrumentation 51–52
- quantification 53
- porous material microgeometry, synchrotron
 - computed microtomography (SCMT) studies 39–40
- apparatus
 - hardware 41, 41
 - reconstruction software 41
 - visualization and data analysis software 42
- experimental results
 - microstructure and metal content of sediments 42–43, 42, 43
- sandstone studies 43
 - effect of compaction on grain structure 45–46, 45, 47
 - red sandstone from Vosges Mountains, France 43–45, 44, 44, 45
 - Wood's metal-filled sandstone 46–48, 48
- synchrotron X-ray sources 40–41
 - X-ray brilliance of various facilities 40
- potassium iodide (KI) solutions
 - permeability parameters 112
 - viscosity parameters 112
- primate trabecular architecture as an indicator of locomotor patterns 20
- radiological density, definition 96
- radiological density by wetting, definition 98
- reconstruction of CT images 2
- regularization 83–84
- relative density of soils 193
- relative elementary volume (REV) 81, 82–83
- ring image artefacts 2
- sandstones, porosity measurements using microfocus X-ray CT (μ CT) 56–58
 - comparison of different porosity measurements 58
 - mean porosity measurements 57
 - representative measured histogram 57
 - three-dimensional visualizations of pores 58
 - three-dimensional visualizations of Westphalian samples 56
- sandstones, synchrotron computed microtomography (SCMT) studies 43
 - effect of compaction on grain structure 45
 - dynamic compaction 46, 47
 - laboratory study of Darley Dale sandstone 45, 45
 - red sandstone from Vosges Mountains, France 43–45
 - average porosities and correlation lengths 44
 - porosity and conductivity results 45
 - two-dimensional correlation functions 44
 - typical sections 44
 - Wood's metal-filled sandstone 46, 48
- saturation methods, effect on rock drying behaviour monitored by X-ray CT 117, 125
- experimental procedure
 - CT examinations 119
 - specimen preparation and drying conditions 118–119
- standard drying kinetic of a porous medium 119
- study material 117–118
 - scanning electron microscope image 118
- study results 119–121
 - CT images 120
 - distribution of water during desaturation 122–125, 123, 124
 - initial distribution of water 121–122, 121, 122
- scale disparity 83
- scanners 1–2
- scleractinian corals, structural elements responsible for density banding imaged by X-ray CT 19–20, 19
- second generation X-ray CT scanners 23
- semivariograms 82
- soil structure assessment using X-ray CT 151–152, 163
 - study materials and methods
 - calculation of dry bulk density distribution 156
 - data processing 155, 155
 - earthworm burrows 156–157, 157
 - functional investigations 157
 - scanning procedure 153
 - scanning system 153
 - soils 153, 153, 154
 - visual characterization 155
 - visualization in three dimensions of air-filled macropores 155–156
 - study results
 - compaction assessment 157
 - comparison of degraded and well segregated structures 157–160

- soil structure assessment using X-ray CT (*continued*)
 differentiation in loess soil structure 160–161
 dry bulk density 161
 earthworm burrows 161–163, 162, 162
 pseudo-3D visualizations of macropores 158, 159, 160, 161
 unsaturated hydraulic conductivity 158
 theoretical aspects 152–153
- soil three-dimensional image characterization applied to hydraulic properties computation 167–168, 174–175
- study on macroporous sandy loam soil
 data acquisition 171–174
 results 174
 three-dimensional images 173–174
- theory and methods 168
 local pore aperture 168
 pore network, definition 170–171
 pore segmentation 168–170
 results on 2D synthetic data 171, 172
- soil void ratio redistribution under triaxial compression, X-ray CT monitoring 191, 196–197
- measurement methods
 destructive methods 191–192
 X-ray CT 192
- study method 192
 data manipulation 194
 sample preparation 192–193
 triaxial apparatus 193
 triaxial compression and CT scanning 193–194
- study results 194–196
 attenuation-sample diameter relationship 194
 load-deformation response 194
 void ratio redistribution along stress path 196
 void ratio-slice location plot 195
 X-ray radiograph following compression test 194
- solar nebula, particle sorting 13, 14
- standard element volume (SEV) 83
- star image artefacts 2
- suitable materials for study 2–3
- synchrotron computed microtomography (SCMT)
 studies of porous material microgeometry 39–40, 46–48
- apparatus
 hardware 41, 41
 reconstruction software 41
 visualization and data analysis software 42
- experimental results
 microstructure and metal content of sediments 42–43, 42, 43
- sandstone studies 43
 effect of compaction on grain structure 45–46, 45, 47
 red sandstone from Vosges Mountains, France 43–45, 44, 44, 45
 Wood's metal-filled sandstone 46, 48
- synchrotron X-ray sources 40–41
 X-ray brilliance of various facilities 40
- theoretical aspects of X-ray techniques 24–25
- third generation X-ray CT scanners 23
- three-dimensional rendering 3
- three-dimensional visualization of fractures to simulate deep level mining using X-ray CT (CT)
 69, 79
 comparisons with numerical modelling 77–79
 numerical prediction of fracture pattern 78
 experimental programme 71–74
 cubic sample with mine layout 72
 fractures in Elsburg quartzite sample 73
 longwall mining at great depth 70–71
 South African gold mining operation 70
 three-dimensional views 75–77
 Elsburg quartzite 76
 Marble Bar quartzite 76, 77
- X-ray tomography procedures
 technique overview 74
 viewing of three perpendicular sections 74–75, 75
- three-phase saturation, determination by X-ray CT techniques 33
 dual energy scan 33–34
 one immobile phase 33
- two-phase saturation, determination by X-ray CT techniques 31
 fluid CT numbers 31–32, 32
 linear interpolation between pure states 31, 31
 linear regression 32
- ultra-high-resolution CT (UHRXCT), scale of observation and resolution 7
- University of Texas (Austin), X-ray CT facility 8–9
- viscosity coefficients, definition 113
- vuggy pore space, modelling fluid flow 12, 12
- water absorption characterization of architectural limestone by X-ray CT 127, 134
 free water absorption procedure 128–129
 experimental set-up 129
 free water absorption curve 129
 macroscopic image 128
 mercury porosimetry curves 128
 quantification of water penetration 131–134
 CT number evolution within regions of interest 132, 132, 133
 regions of interest 131
 scanning electron microscopy images 131
- textural information 129–130
 CT image 129
- visualization of water penetration 130–131
 evolution over time images 130
- X-ray computed tomography (CT)
 advantages and applications 20–21
 classification according to source-detector combination 23–24
 classification of techniques 7, 7
 facility at the University of Texas 8–9
 future development 4–5
 general overview 1
 historical development 1
 scale of observation and resolution 7

- X-ray CT, three-dimensional visualization of fractures
 - to simulate deep level mining 69, 79
 - comparisons with numerical modelling 77–79
 - numerical prediction of fracture pattern 78
- experimental programme 71–74
 - cubic sample with mine layout 72
 - fractures in Elsburg quartzite sample 73
- longwall mining at great depth 70–71
 - South African gold mining operation 70
- three-dimensional views 75–77
 - Elsburg quartzite 76
 - Marble Bar quartzite 76, 77
- X-ray tomography procedures
 - technique overview 74
 - viewing of three perpendicular sections 74–75, 75
- X-ray sources 1
- X-shaped image artefacts 26, 26