DiameterJ Output:

# Summaries Folder:

## XXXX\_Pore Summary.xls

1. Slice: Image name
2. Count: Total number of pores found in image that are not touching the side.
3. Total Area: Total number of black pixels in an image not in groups touching the sides
4. Average Size: (Total number of black pixels counted in pores) / (Total number of pores in image)
5. % Area: (Total number of black pixels) / (Total pixels in an image)
6. Major: The mean length of the primary axis of the best fitting ellipse for each pore.
7. Minor: The mean length of the secondary axis of the best fitting ellipse for each pore.
8. Angle: The average angle between the primary axis and a line parallel to the X-axis of the image.
9. Circ.: 4π × [Area] / [Perimeter^2] with a value of 1.0 indicating a perfect circle. As the value approaches 0.0, it indicates an increasingly elongated shape. Values may not be valid for very small particles. Uses the heading Circ.
10. Solidity: [*Area*]/[*Convex* *area*]
11. Skew: The third order moment about the mean
12. Kurt: The fourth order moment about the mean.

## XXXX\_Total Summary.csv

1. Super Pixel: The mean fiber diameter as calculated using a super pixel determination
2. More accurate for samples with extremely diverse fiber diameters
3. Hitogram\_Mean: The mean fiber diameter as calculated using the average of all diameters measured in the histogram.
4. Histogram\_SD: The standard dev. Of the fiber diameter as calculated using all diameters measured in the histogram.
5. Histogram\_Mode: Most occurring fiber diameter in the histogram
6. Histogram Median: Middle fiber diameter in the histogram
7. Mean Pore Size: (Total number of black pixels counted in pores) / (Total number of pores in image)
8. Percent Porosity: (Total number of black pixels) / (Total pixels in an image)
9. Intersection Density (100x100px): (Number of fiber overlaps)\*10000 / (Total pixels in image)
10. Characteristic Length: (Total length of all fiber centerlines) / (# of fiber overlaps)

# Histograms Folder:

## XXXX\_Histogram.csv

1. Mean: Average Diameter from all measures found in the histogram
2. StdDev: Standard deviation from all measures found in the histogram
3. Mode: Most occurring diameter found in the histogram
4. IntDen: The product of Area and average radius
5. Median: Middle value in the histogram
6. Skew: The third order moment about the average radius
7. Kurt: The fourth order moment about the average radius
8. RawIntDen: The sum of the radii at all pixels in the image or selection
9. Radius Value: Radius length (in pixels)
10. Radius Count: Number of times the radius value occurred in the image. Also known as the frequency of occurrence and can also be interpreted as the length of fiber in an image that has a given radius.
    1. The radius or diameter histogram is constructed from the radius value (x-axis) and radius count (frequency of occurrence on y-axis)

## XXXX\_Intersection Coordinates.txt

1. Column 1 – Grey scale value at intersection
2. Column 2 – x coordinate of intersection (upper left hand corner is 0,0)
3. Column 3 – y coordinate of intersection (upper left hand corner is 0,0)

## XXXX\_Pore Data.csv

1. Slice: Image name
2. Count: Total number of pores found in image that are not touching the side.
3. Area: Total number of black pixels in an image not in groups touching the sides
4. StdDev: 0 (individual pore measurements so no SD.
5. % Area: (Total number of black pixels) / (Total pixels in an image)
6. Major: The length of the primary axis of the best fitting ellipse for each pore.
7. Minor: The length of the secondary axis of the best fitting ellipse for each pore.
8. Angle: The angle between the primary axis and a line parallel to the X-axis of the image.
9. Circ.: 4π × [Area] / [Perimeter^2] with a value of 1.0 indicating a perfect circle. As the value approaches 0.0, it indicates an increasingly elongated shape. Values may not be valid for very small particles. Uses the heading Circ.
10. Skew: The third order moment about the mean – NaN because only one pore
11. Kurt: The fourth order moment about the mean – NaN because only one pore
12. AR: The aspect ratio of the particle’s fitted ellipse, i.e., [Major Axis] / [Minor Axis].
13. Round: 4 × [*Area*] / (*π* × [*Major* *axis*]2) or the inverse of *Aspect Ratio*.
14. Solidity: [*Area*] / [*Convex* *area*]

## XXXX\_Radius Histogram.tif

1. Image of the histogram of all fiber radii in the image.

# Diameter Analysis Images Folder

## XXXX\_Axial Thinning.tif

1. Image of the centerline as determined by the axial thinning algorithm

## XXXX\_Dilate.tif

1. Image of all centerlines counted in the histogram overlaid on the Euclidean distance transformed of the fibers fibers.
   1. Yellow lines are the locations where radii were counted
   2. Fibers are in greyscale as transformed by the Euclidean distance transform

## XXXX\_Orientation.tif

1. An image with the frequency of orientation of the centerline of all fibers. This is an output of OrientationJ and was not coded by me.

## XXXX\_Voronoi.tif

1. Image of all centerlines as determined by the Voronoi tessellation algorithm.