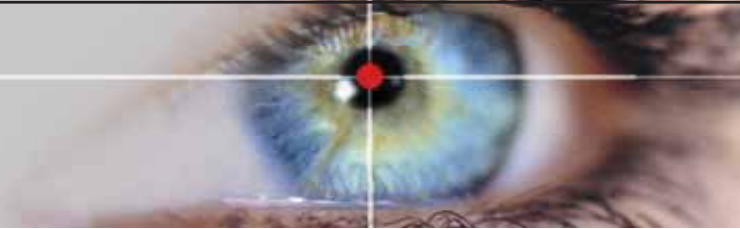


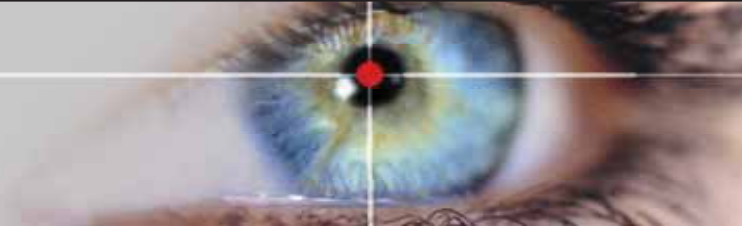
**MiCROTEC**<sup>®</sup>  
INNOVATING THE WOOD



**MiCROTEC**<sup>®</sup>  
INNOVATING THE WOOD



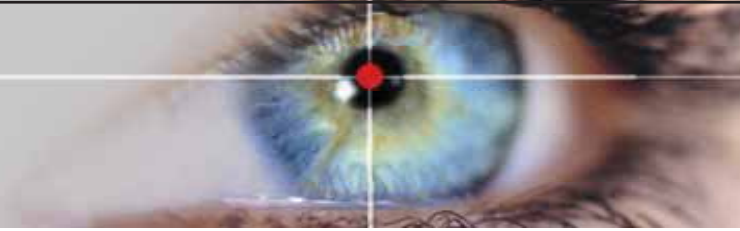
Konrad Tschurtschenthaler



## History of CT

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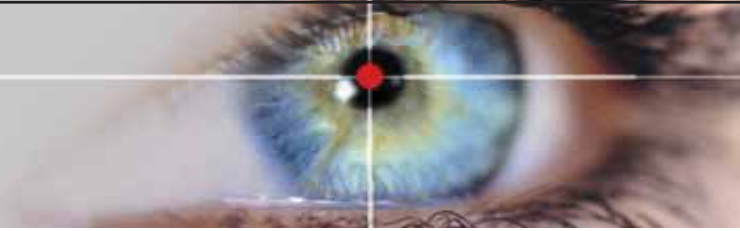
- 1895, Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen
    - discovers X-Ray radiation
  - 1917, Johann Radon
    - Solved formal inverse problem.
  - 1958, Simeon Tetelbaum
    - Publishes valid inverse problem solution
  - 1963, John Cormack
    - Experiment with cylindrical objects
  - 1972, Godfrey Hounsfield
    - develops CT scanner
  - 1979, Hounsfield and Cormack receive Nobel prize in Medicine
-



## CT in the sawmill

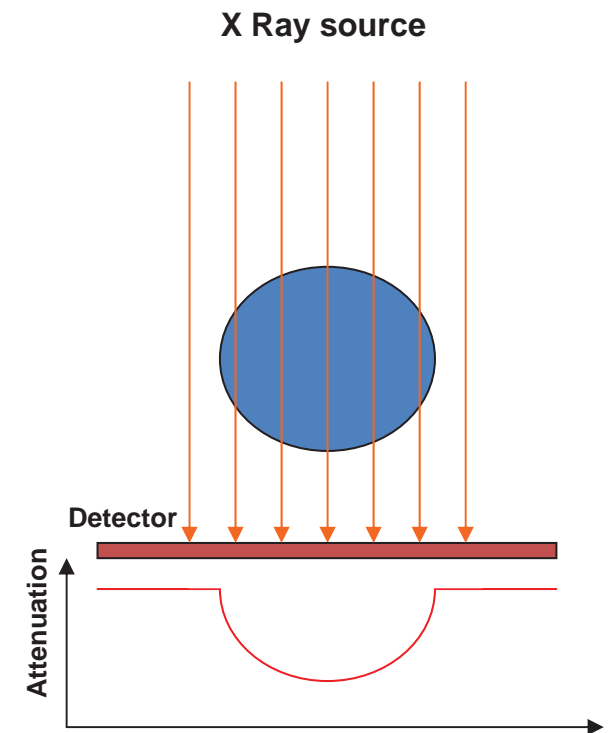
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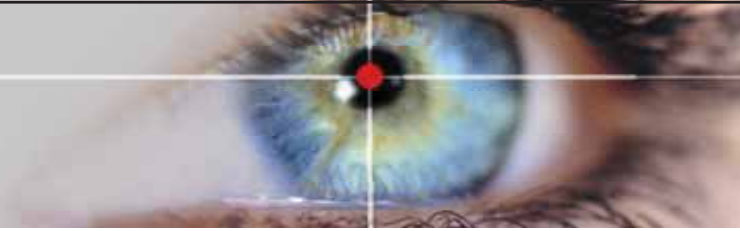
- 1986, Imatron (California)  
first log in a CT Scanner
  - 1994, Louisiana State University  
first full log scanned
  - 1999, Invision (California)  
first test installation of CT Scanner in Sawmill
  - 2007, Freiburg (Germany)  
MiCROTEC CT-Log for full CT installed
-



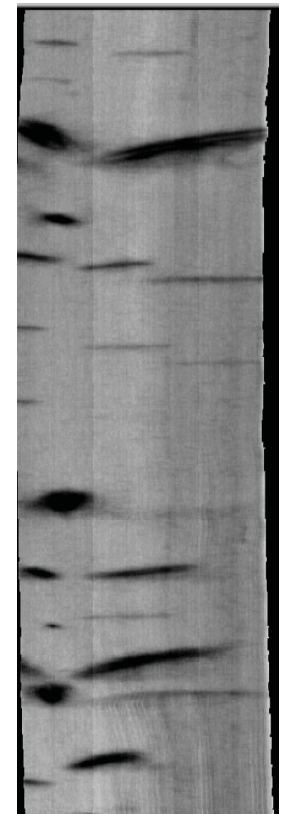
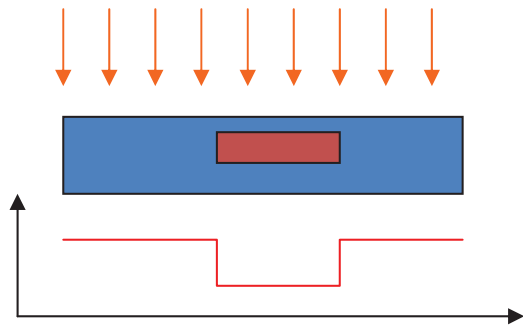
## X-Ray properties

- X-Rays travel across the object in straight lines
- X-Rays are attenuated by the objects they pass through
- The amount of attenuation depends on the density of the object

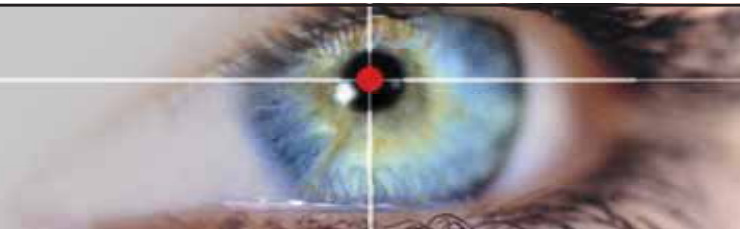




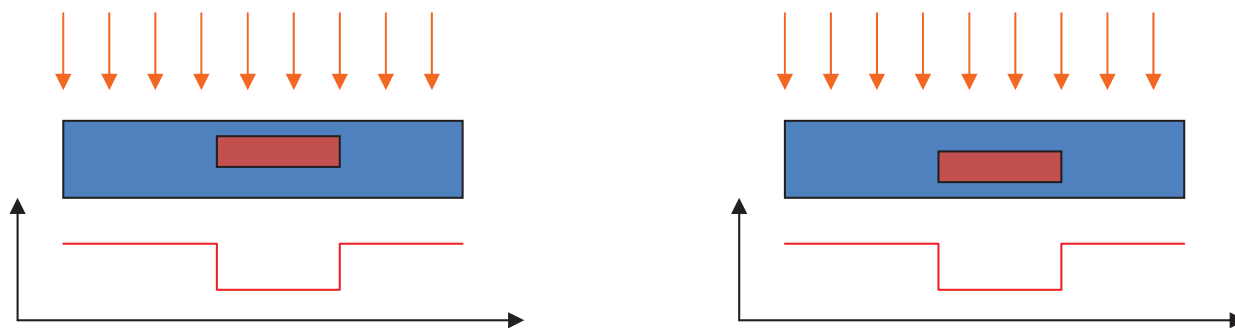
## Single projection



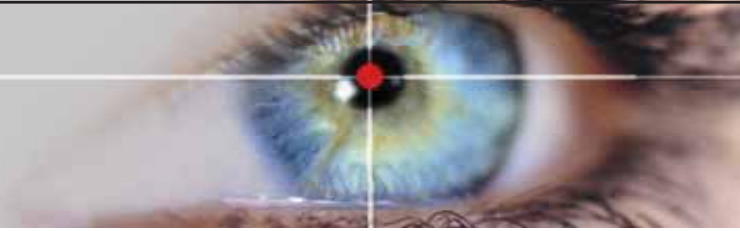
- With a single projection we can see different tissues inside the object
- We can not reconstruct the cross image



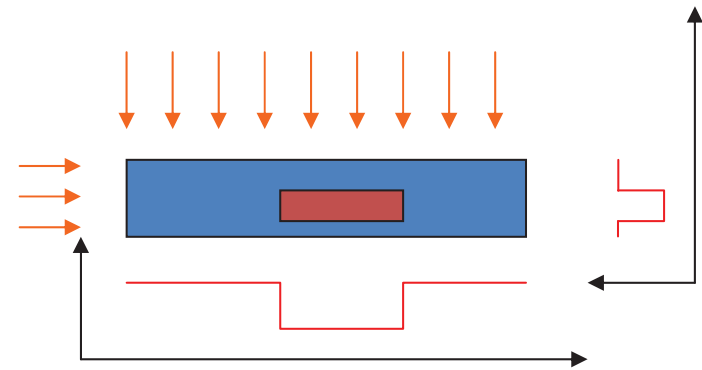
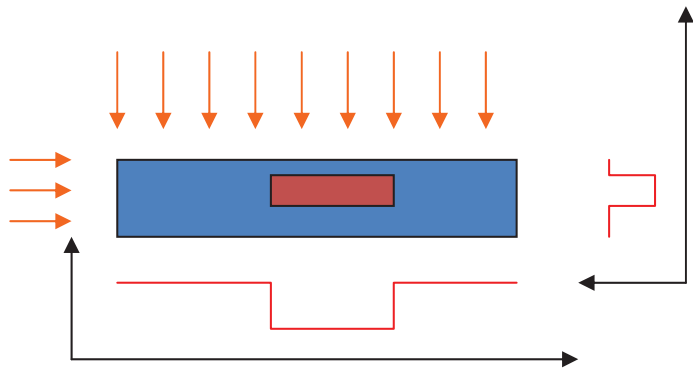
## Lack of information



- The two objects generate the same projection
- We need more information

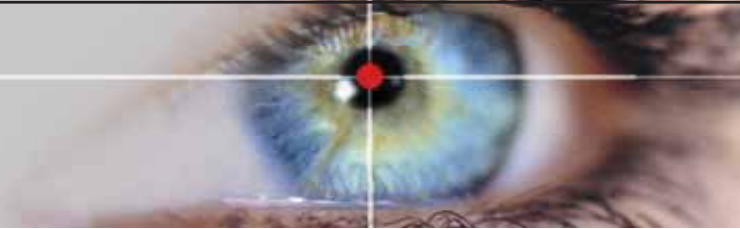


## Adding more projections

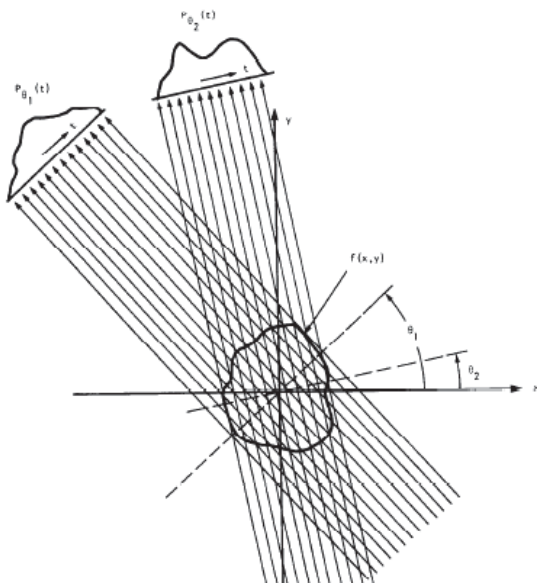


- The second projection gives us the needed information
- Putting together the two projections we get the whole picture

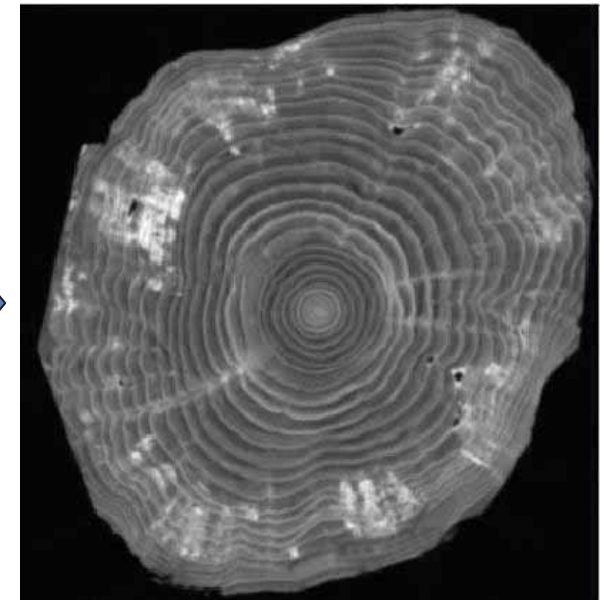




## Tomography

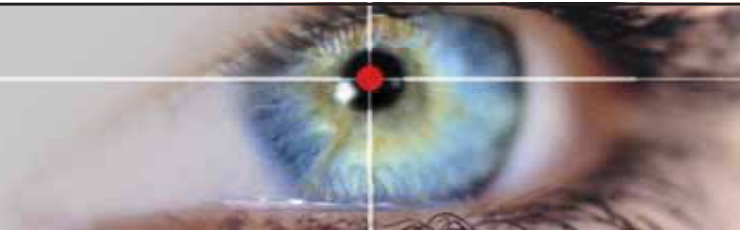


Mathematics  
laid down by  
Radon



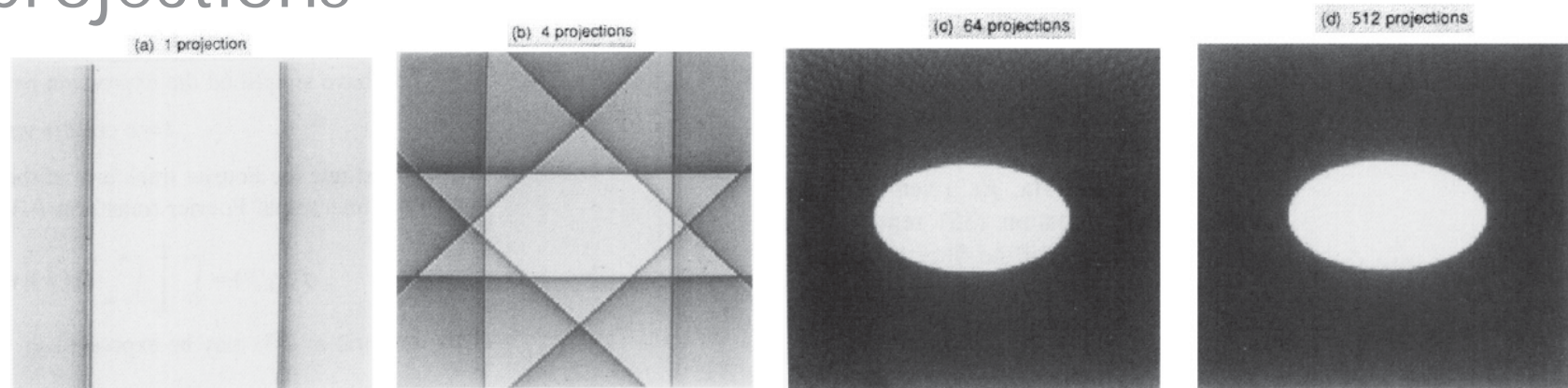
- Make projections from different angles
- Combine them together
- Reconstruct the image

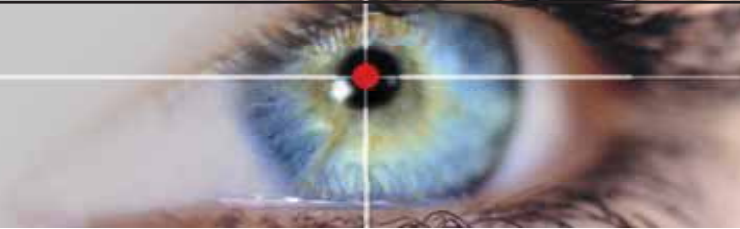




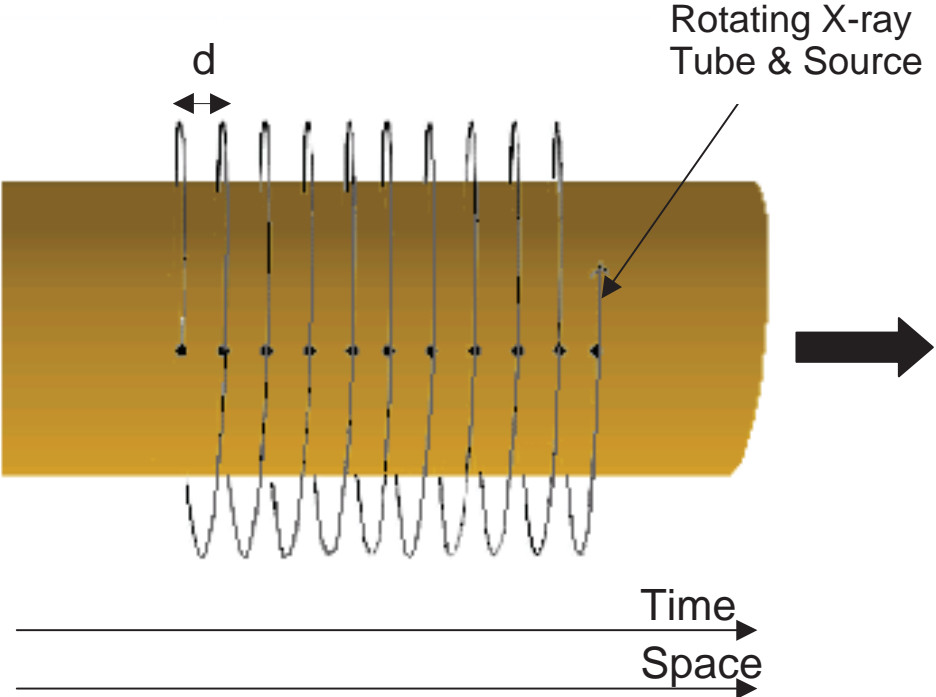
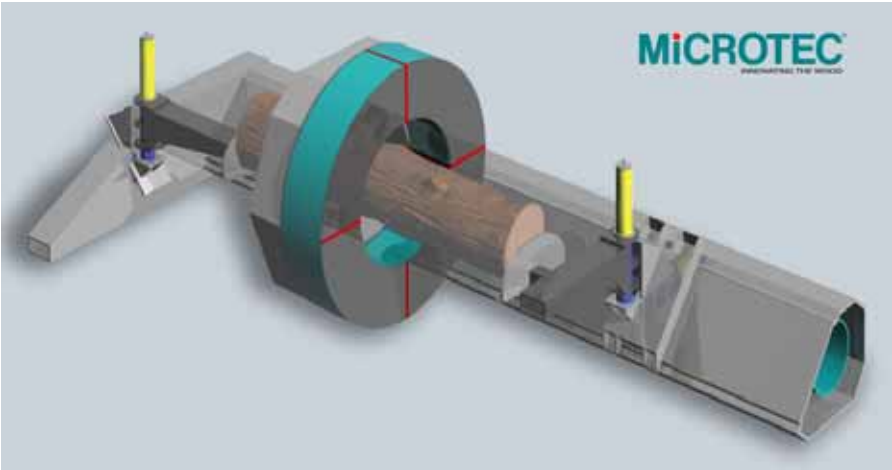
## Quality of Reconstruction

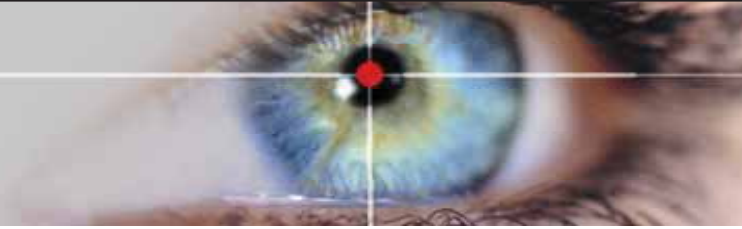
- The quality depends on the number of available projections





## CT Scanner





## The Challenge

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- Bring the CT Scanner into the sawmill

### Special requirements

- Speed

- The scanner should not be a bottleneck in the production throughput

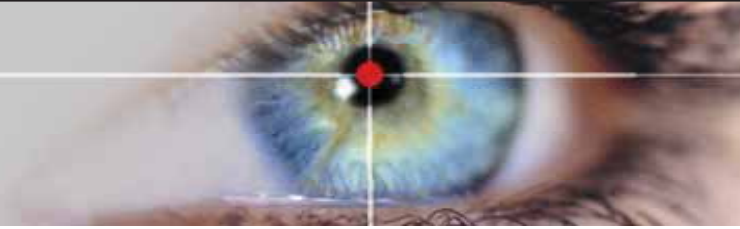
- Reliability

- The scanner is required to work 24/7

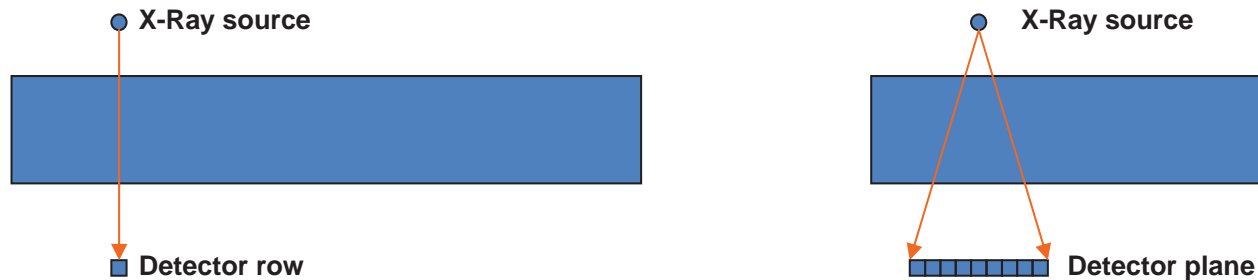
- Robustness

- The scanner must be designed to be installed in a demanding environment

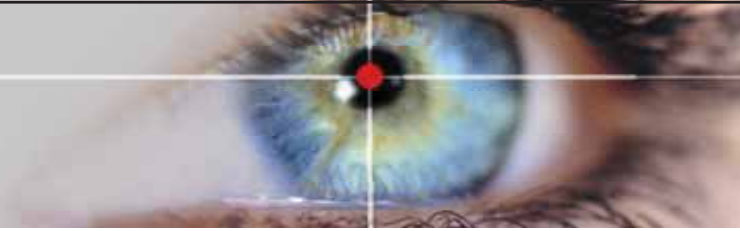
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## The Solution



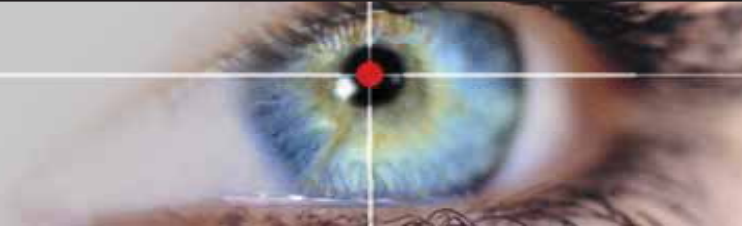
- Advanced technics permit higher scan rates
- Experience in X-Ray technology over years yields high reliable and robust solutions



## The first step in a long way

---

- The CT yields a series of cross sectional images
  - The images will be visualized in a first step
  - Automatic defect detection should follow
  - Optimization programs use the data for calculating optimal cutting patterns
-

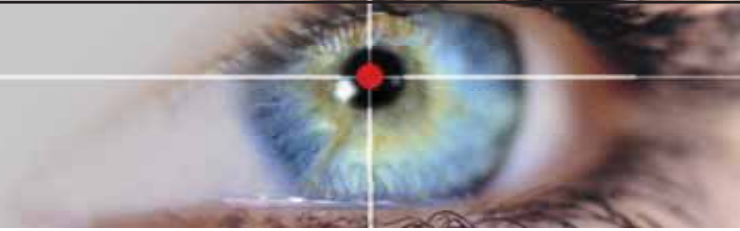


## Detected wood properties

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- We can detect the internal structure of the wood
  - Regions with different density
  - Depending on the number of projections the ability to see certain properties varies
-





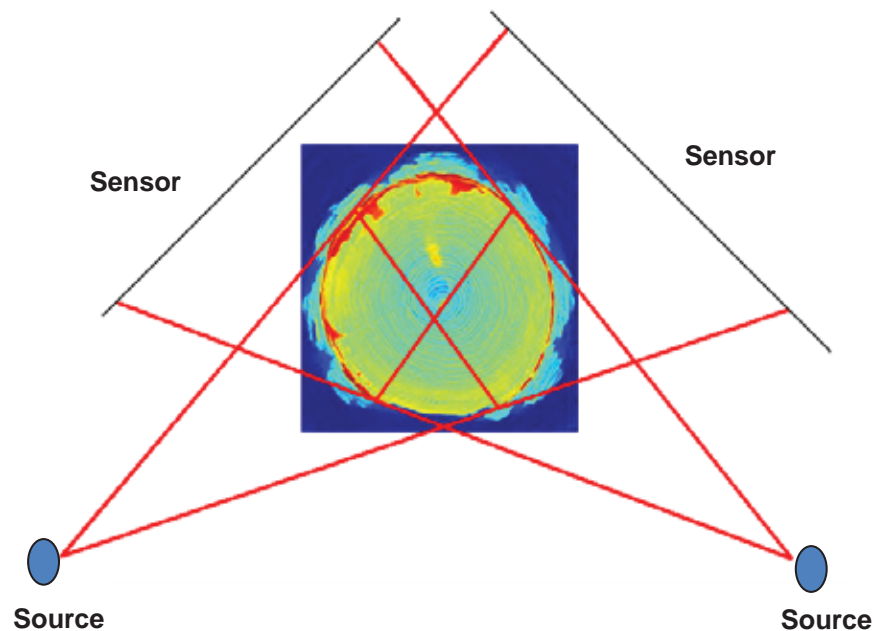
## Tomolog

- Tomolog uses only a limited number of sources and detectors
- There are no rotating parts
- The mechanical design considerably simpler

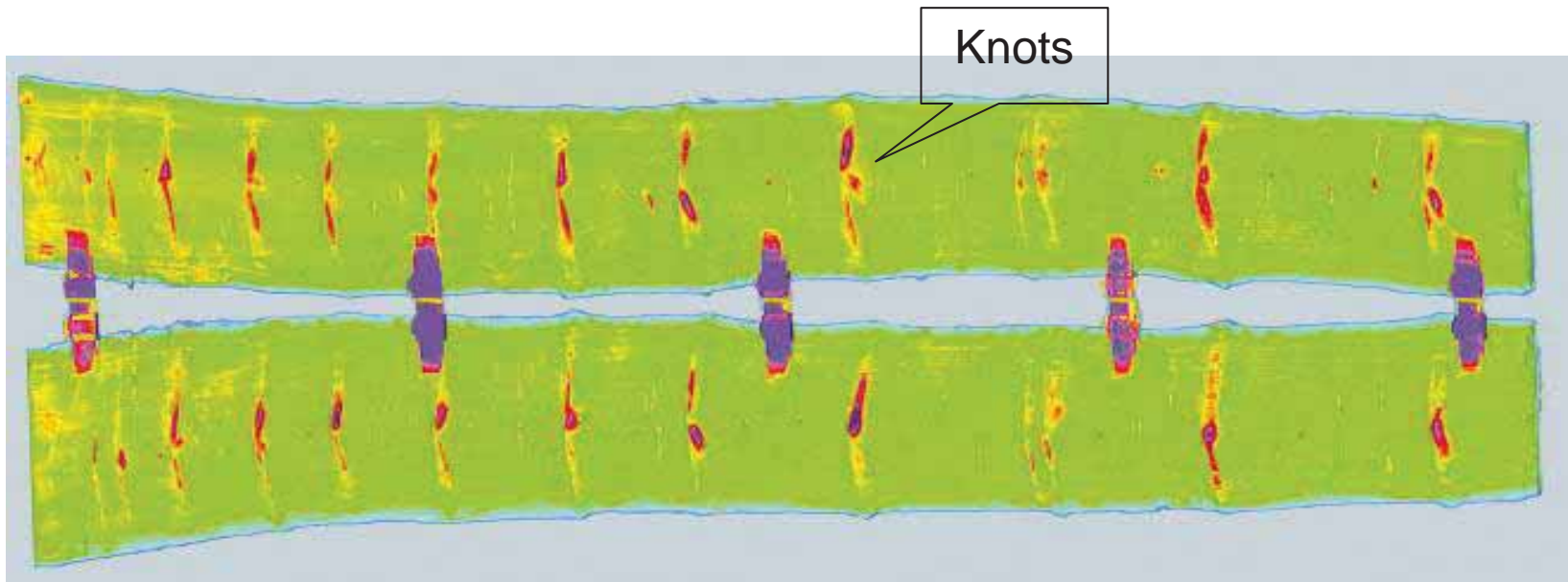


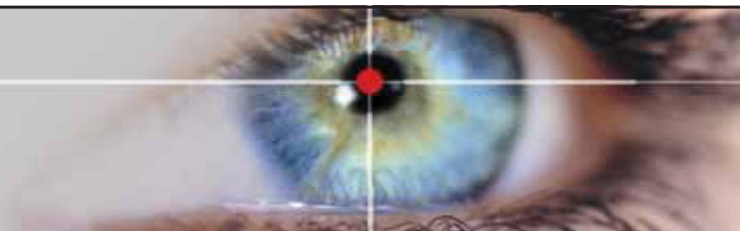


- Diameter under bark
- Bark thickness



- Distance of knot clusters
- Number of knot clusters

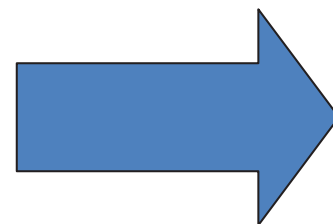




## Tomolog: Stress grading

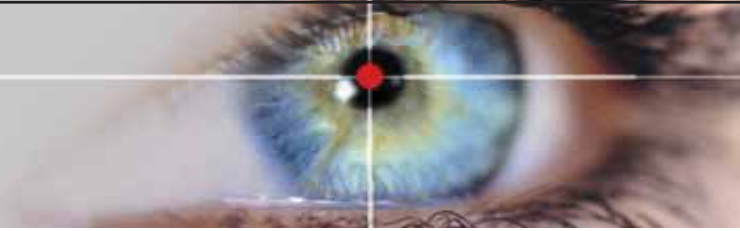
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- Density estimation with Tomolog
- Frequency measurement with ViSCAN
- Together we can estimate the MOE



Stress grade

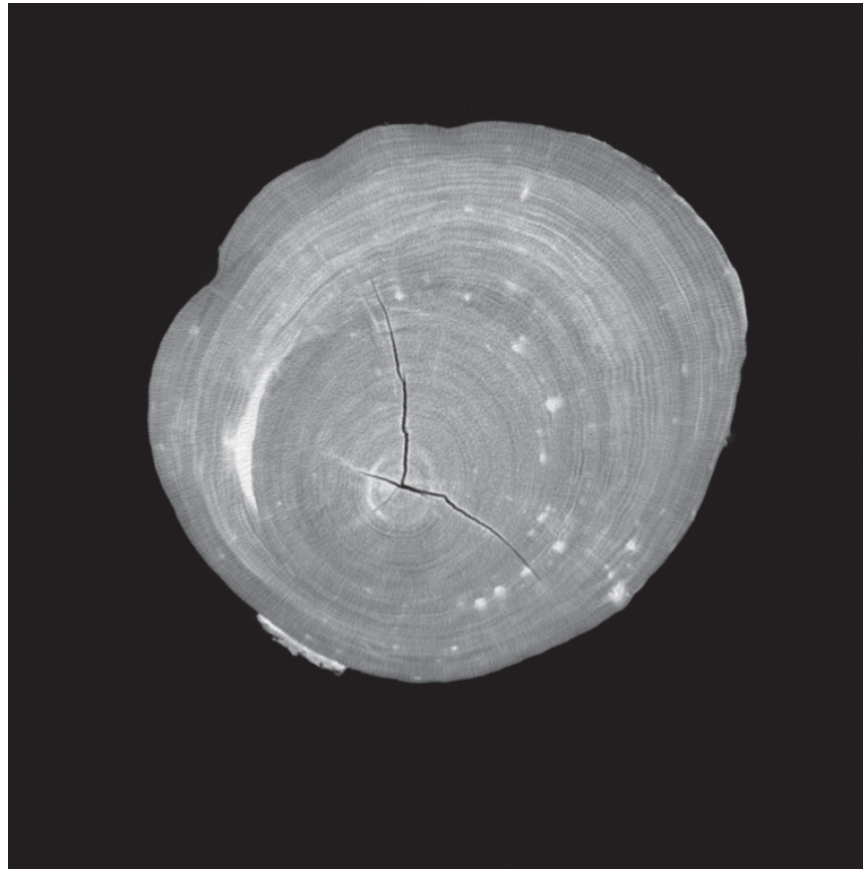
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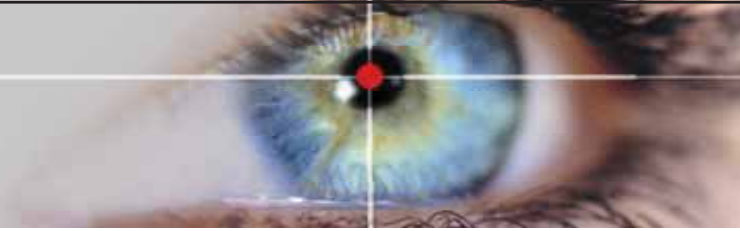


## CT Capabilities

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- Checks

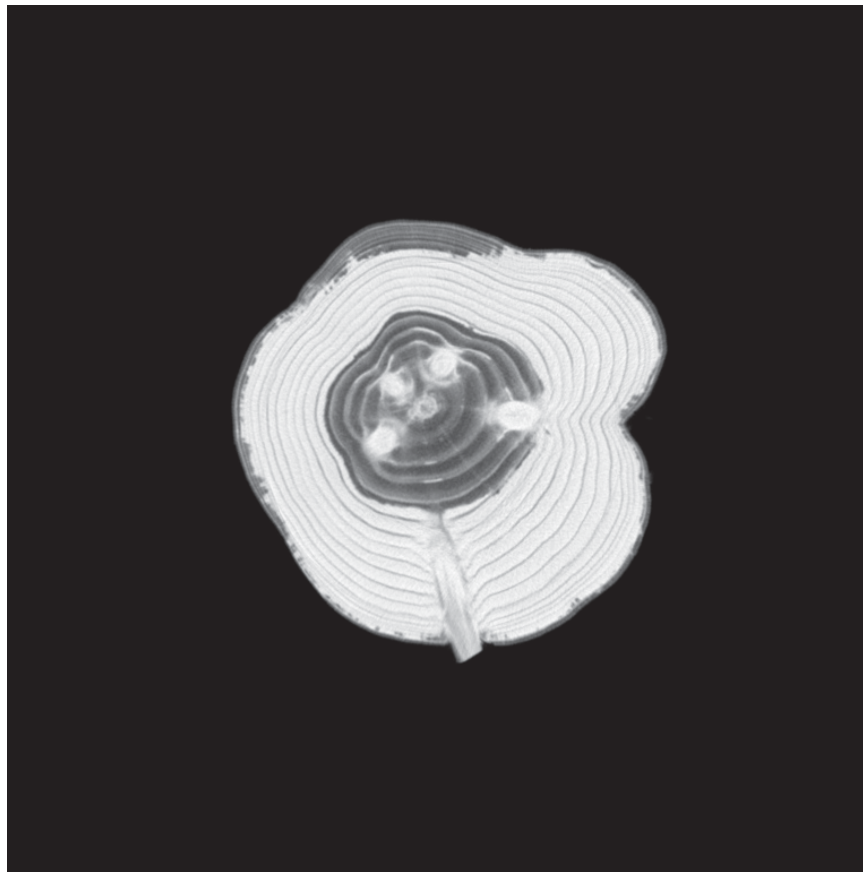




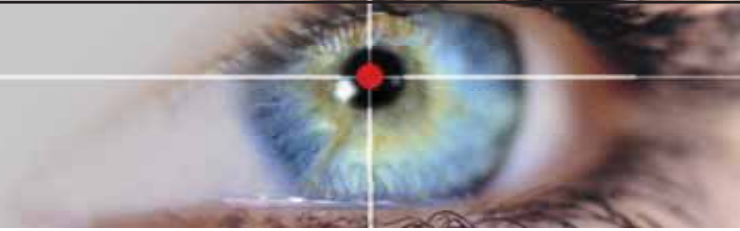
## CT Capabilities

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- Knots
- Heartwood/  
Sapwood



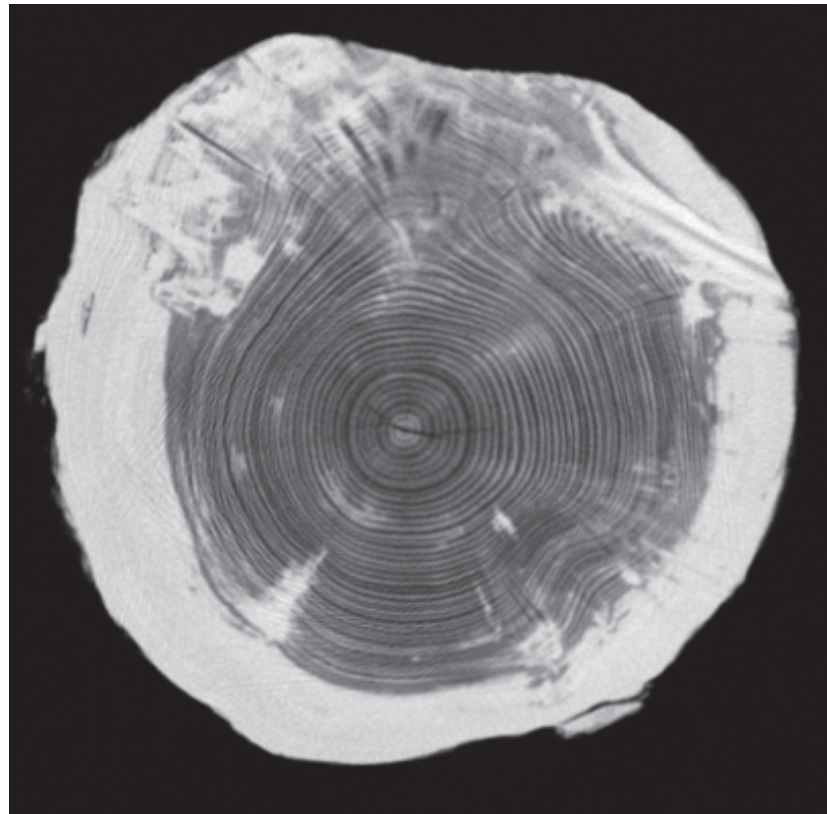


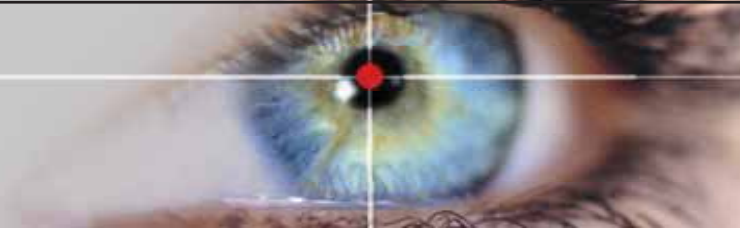


## CT Capabilities

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- Rot

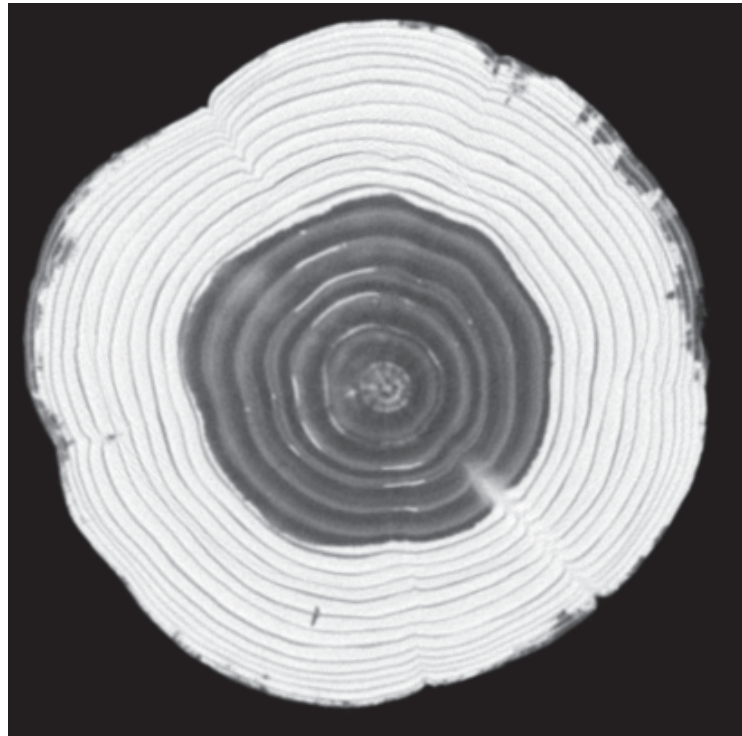




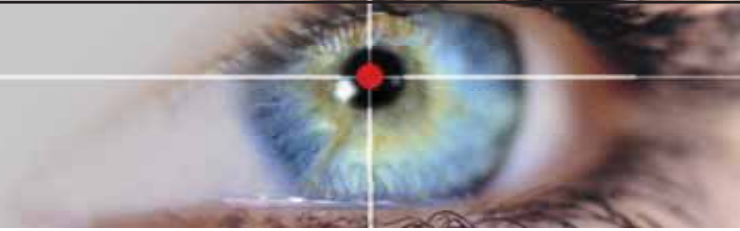
## CT Capabilities

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- Resin pockets

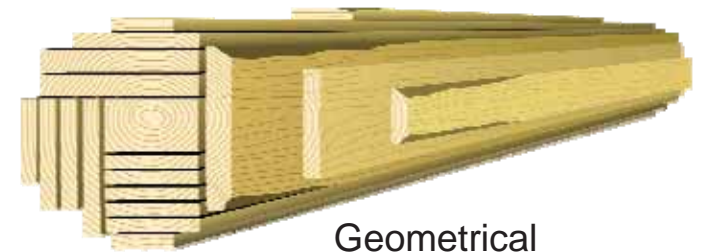




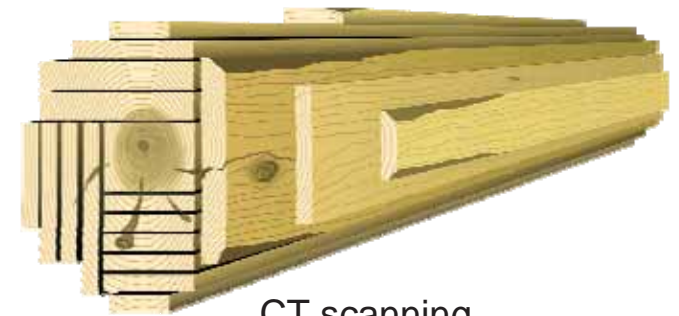


## CT Applications

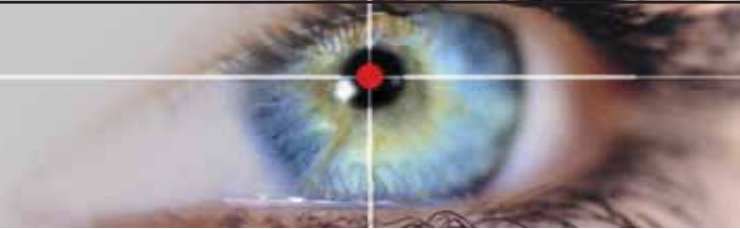
- CT images reveal the internal log structure before the cut
- Traditional cutting pattern optimizers deal with geometric information only
- Taking into account the CT-information it is possible to increase the economic recovery



Geometrical  
scanning

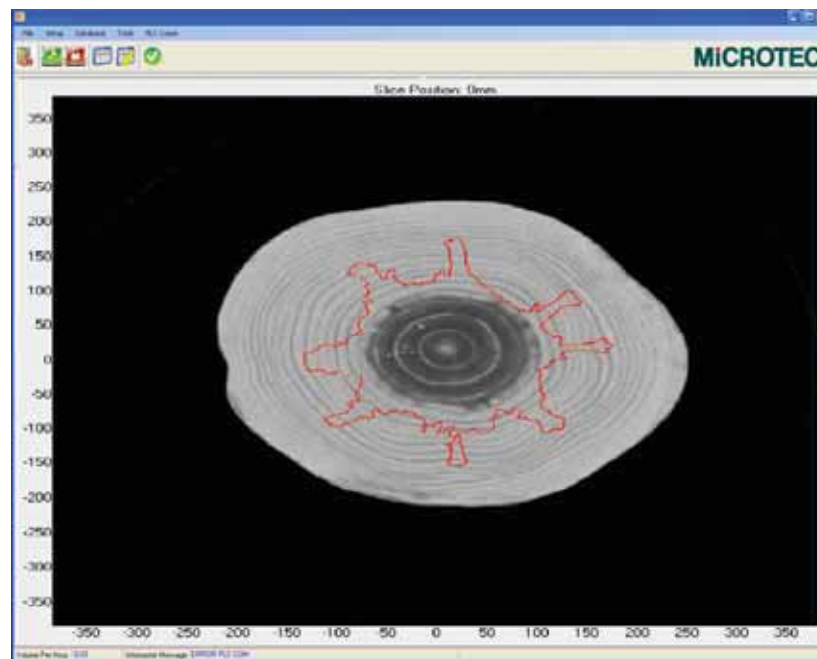


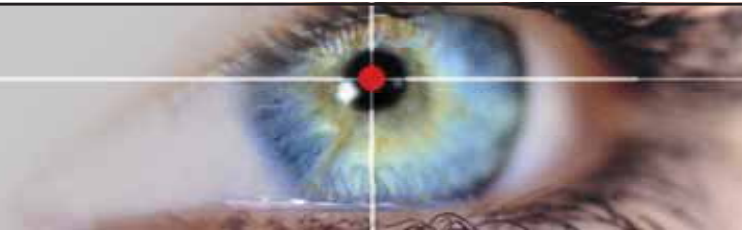
CT scanning



## CT Applications

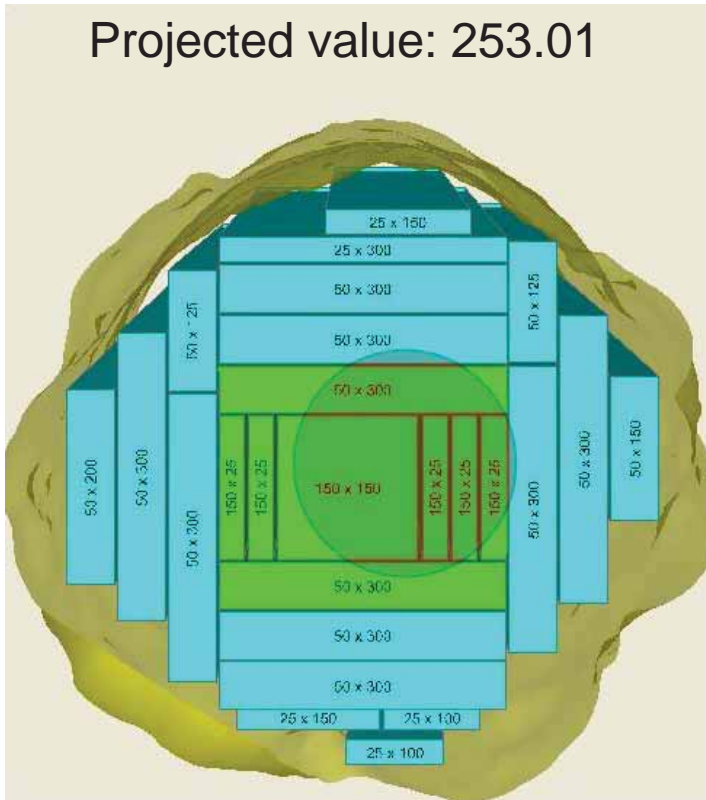
- Manual grading
- CT images help operators in the grading process





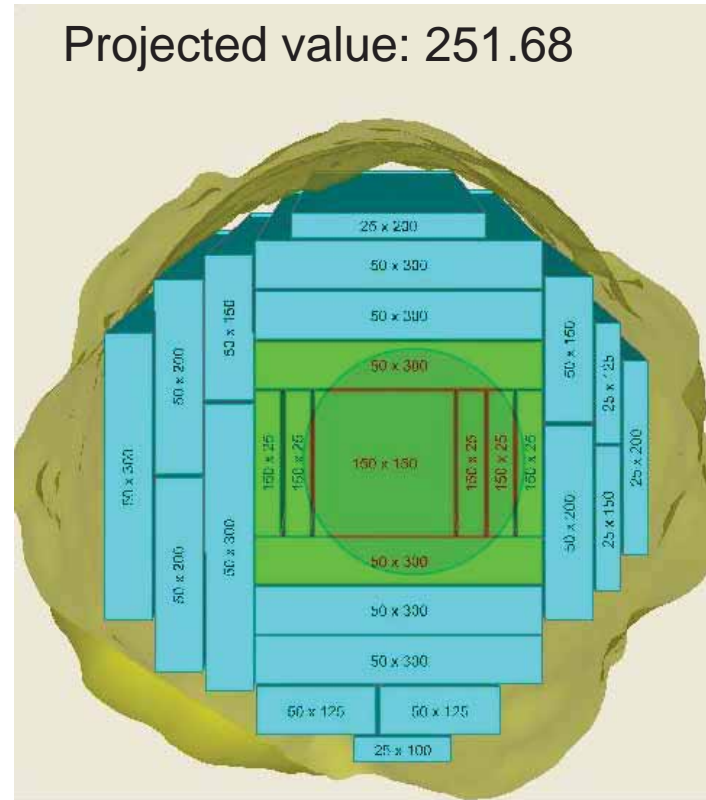
## Sapwood/Heartwood

Projected value: 253.01

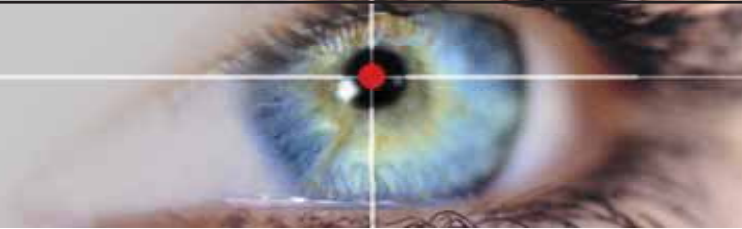


Cutting pattern optimization without knowing the knotty core position

Projected value: 251.68



Cutting pattern optimization knowing the knotty core position

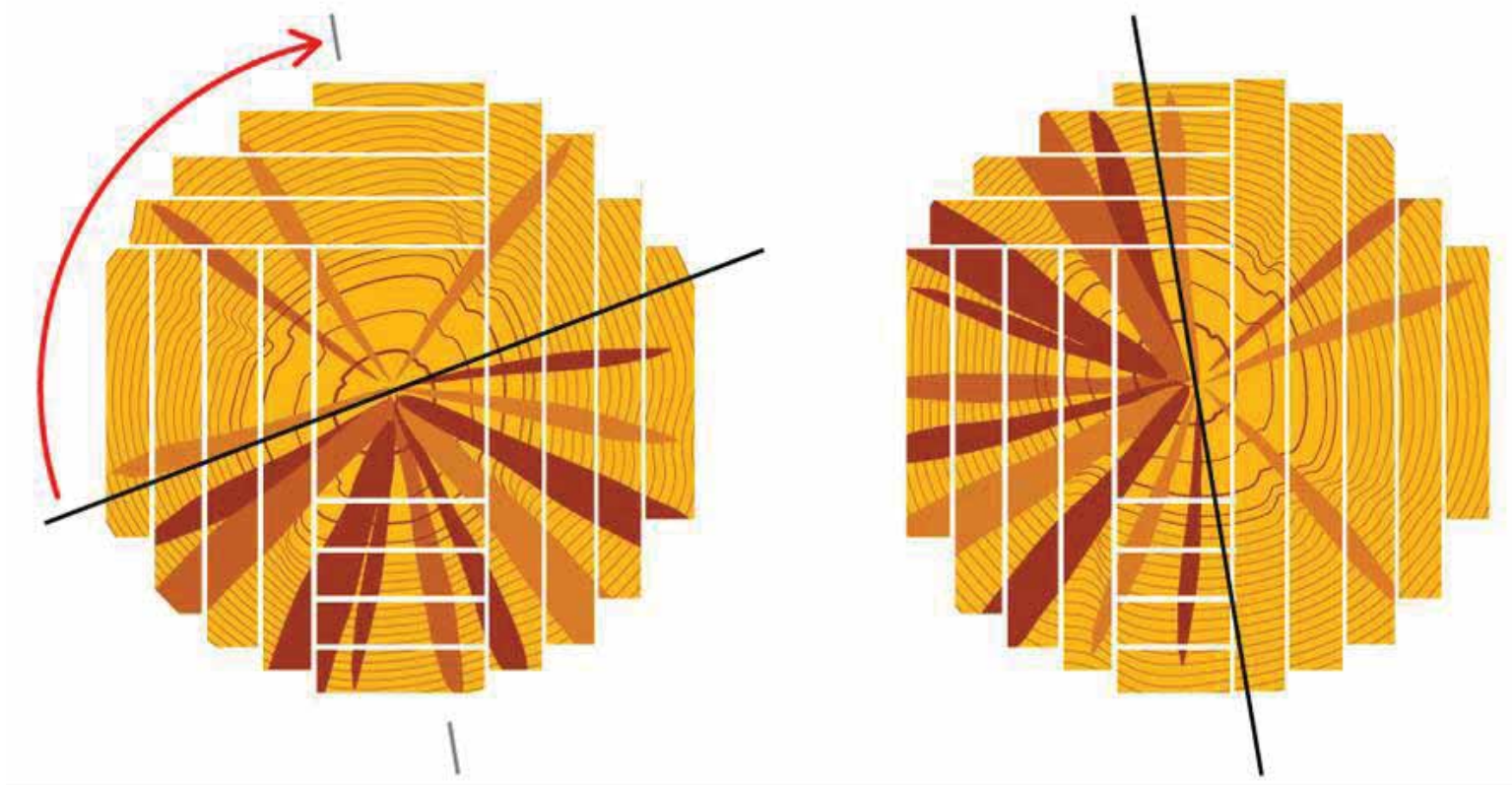


## Sapwood/Heartwood

Optimization without knowing the knotty core position							Optimization knowing the knotty core position						
Pieces	Width	Thickness	Length	Volume	Projected Value	Effective Value	Pieces	Width	Thickness	Length	Volume	Projected Value	Effective Value
1	150	150	3600	0,081	12,15	12,15	1	150	150	3600	0,081	12,15	12,15
3	150	25	3600	0,041	6,08	6,08	3	150	25	3600	0,041	6,08	6,08
2	150	50	3600	0,054	8,10	8,10	2	150	50	3600	0,054	8,10	8,10
1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	8,10	1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	20,25
1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	20,25	1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	20,25
1	300	25	3600	0,027	10,13	10,13	1	200	25	3600	0,018	6,75	6,75
1	150	25	3600	0,014	5,06	5,06	1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	20,25
1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	20,25	1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	20,25
1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	20,25	1	150	50	3000	0,023	8,44	8,44
1	150	25	3000	0,011	4,22	4,22	1	150	50	3000	0,023	8,44	8,44
1	100	25	3000	0,008	2,81	2,81	1	100	25	2700	0,007	2,53	2,53
1	100	25	2700	0,007	2,53	2,53	1	100	25	3000	0,008	2,81	2,81
1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	8,10	1	200	50	3600	0,036	13,50	13,50
1	125	50	3600	0,023	8,44	8,44	1	150	50	3600	0,027	10,13	10,13
1	300	50	3300	0,050	18,56	18,56	1	150	25	3300	0,012	4,64	4,64
1	300	50	2400	0,036	13,50	13,50	1	125	25	3300	0,010	3,87	3,87
1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	20,25	1	200	25	3000	0,015	5,63	5,63
1	125	50	3600	0,023	8,44	8,44	1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	20,25
1	300	50	3600	0,054	20,25	20,25	1	150	50	3600	0,027	10,13	10,13
1	200	50	3000	0,030	11,25	11,25	2	200	50	3600	0,072	27,00	27,00
<b>Total</b>					<b>253,01</b>	<b>228,71</b>	<b>Total</b>					<b>251,68</b>	<b>251,68</b>

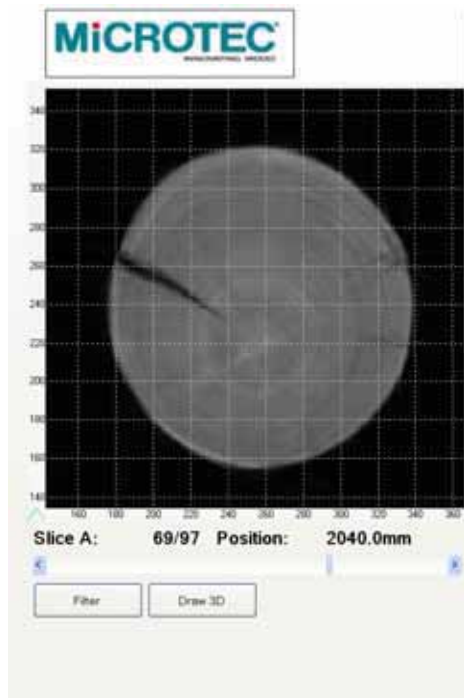


Optimizing for checks

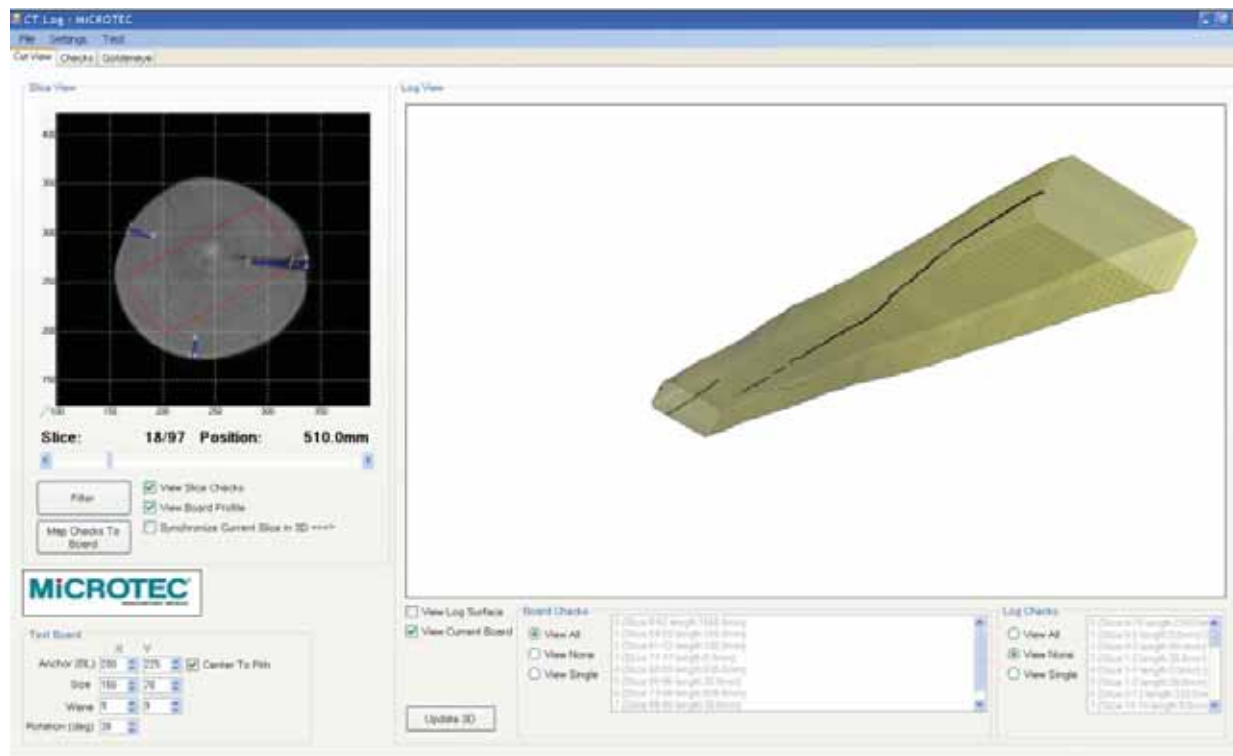


## Optimizing for checks

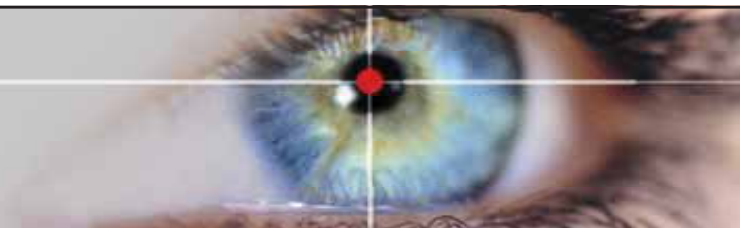
- Build a 3D model



- Generate final products with virtual cuts







# LOGEYE

- Gaining information with Multi Sensor Scanner System

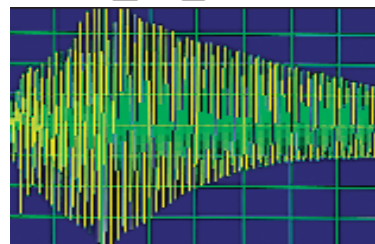
## **DiSHAPE**



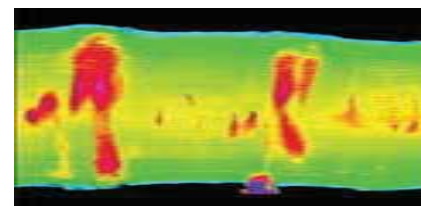
## **SCREENLOG**

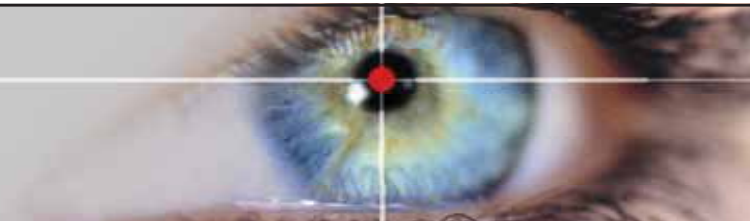


## **ViSCAN**

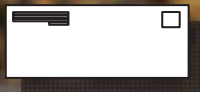


## **CT.LOG**





Thank you!



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