

A CT-based Simulator for Hardwood Log Veneering

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Abstract

Profits for hardwood veneer manufacturers are dependent on proper initial log breakdown (flitching) decisions. While human skill is often adequate to "read" bark indicators of internal defects, it is much more difficult to envision potential veneer patterns that result from different flitching options. Different veneer patterns greatly affect potential markets and veneer value. To help veneer mill operators "see" different veneer patterns, we have created a simulator that displays the veneer that results from different flitching and different veneer slicing operations. The simulator uses CT images of a log to construct veneer images. Presently, the simulator incorporates six different types of veneer slicing operations: rotary cut half-round slicing, quarter-round slicing, rift cut, flat slicing, and back cut. The user can select any of these veneering operations and can then graphically place flitching lines on the log and can view corresponding veneer slices. While CT imaging of logs is not currently part of industrial operations, we feel that this sector of hardwood processing has the highest payback for CT scanning expense and, hence, we view this simulator as a demonstration system that can illustrate potential benefits to manufacturers.

Once logs have been purchased and delivered to a veneer mill's log yard, the first important veneer-mill processing decision is made. A skilled mill employee must determine how each log should be opened along the longitudinal axis (flitching). This decision is made based on: external bark indicators of internal defects, veneer patterns expected from slicing, and likely buyers for veneers exhibiting particular visual characteristics. Depending on the type of veneer cutting operation(s) that a mill uses and on the above factors, a log may be cut

longitudinally into 2-4 flitches. This flitching decision involves some guessing about the internal characteristics of each log. Therefore, knowledge about internal log characteristics can improve the flitching decision. To obtain this increased level of internal information it is expected that future veneer mill processing will include some sort of internal scanning operation to augment human decision making (Occeña 1991).

Previous Work

Nevertheless, improved decision making still requires that knowledge of internal log features obtained from scanning are integrated with mill operations, i.e., log breakdown options and value yield (Rickford 1987). Many prior studies have sought to improve sawlog breakdown practices (both bucking and sawing) by finding breakdown methods that generate the highest value products. Most of these efforts have relied on simulation to describe and evaluate different log breakdowns, initially without the use of computers (Peter 1962, Peter 1967). However, due to the combinatorial problems associated with partitioning a 3-d object, such as a log, computer simulations have been used extensively to generate and evaluate alternative log bucking/scaling (Lee and others 1989, Ramsing 1981, Wang and Giles 1989) and sawing (Grönlund 1989, Harless and others 1991, McAdoo 1969, Pnevmaticos and Moulard 1978, Richards and others 1979, Richards and others 1980, Steele and others 1989, Todoroki 1990, Tsolakides

1969, Wagner and Taylor 1975), and to optimize breakdown into the highest value products (Chasson 1987, Funck and others 1993, Lee and others 1989, Lewis 1985, Occeña and Tanchoco 1989, Rieth and Kolodziej 1987, Roche and Turner 1987, Usenius 1992). Still others have used graphical displays of logs and resulting lumber as part of an interactive simulation of the sawing process (Occeña and Tanchoco 1988, Park 1987, Pnevmticos and Mouland 1978, Todoroki 1990). Because of their interactive nature, graphical simulators (Occeña and Schmoldt 1995, Pickens and others 1993, Pnevmticos and others 1974) have been promoted as sawmill training tools. Each of these simulations has described logs and their defects using physical measurements (taken manually) of the log or its resulting products.

Potential value yield increases from different log breakdown practices vary considerably. For sawing, potential value increases range from 3 to 21 percent (Birkeland and Holoyen 1987, Chang 1989, Grönlund 1989, Peter 1962, Peter 1967, Richards and others 1980, Roche and Turner 1987, Steele and others 1994, Tsolakides 1969, Wagner and Taylor 1975, Wagner and others 1989, Wagner and others 1990). The exact magnitude of these estimates depends on log grade, sawing strategies compared, and the precision of the log and defect geometry representation. For bucking, potential value increases may be much higher, 40-50 percent for northern hardwoods (Lee and others 1989).

All the above studies have dealt with sawlog breakdown, however. No analogous simulation and value yield work has been attempted for veneer logs for several reasons. First, a tremendous level of digital detail is required to adequately describe veneer slices because annual ring structure determines veneer pattern. Manual digitizing of growth rings would be time and cost prohibitive. Second, although the National Hardwood Lumber Association grading rules for lumber allow value comparisons for different sawing patterns, there is no comparable valuation procedure for veneer slices, that would allow one to compare the value of veneer resulting from different flitching/slicing options. Rather, veneer value is dependent on veneer size, veneer pattern, and buyer preferences. Despite these handicaps we can still provide veneer mill operators with a tool to help them make better processing decisions.

Internal imaging of logs, for example using computed tomography (CT) or nuclear magnetic imaging, can partially mitigate the data collection problem. Internal, nondestructive imaging of logs generates a series of cross-sectional pictures that contain a large amount of detail regarding internal characteristics, such as defects and annual rings (Birkeland and Holoyen 1987, Chang and others 1987, Chang and others 1989, Chang and Guddanti 1993, Grönlund 1992, Hailey and Swanson 1987, Roder 1989, Wagner and others 1989). Therefore, in one operation, log and defect geometry are made visible and are digitized. Using these tomographic images, a graphical simulator can be constructed to allow users to veneer a CT-digitized log interactively. While CT imaging of logs is not currently performed in industrial operations, there are good economic reasons (Chang 1989, Grönlund 1992, Wagner and others 1989, Wagner and others 1990) to expect that it will in the near future. When CT scanning does come on-line in mills, a graphical simulator becomes a useful tool for quickly evaluating different flitching/slicing alternatives.

The following sections include: a brief review of veneer production, steps used to develop the veneer slicing simulator, and some examples of simulator slicing options and simulated veneer appearance.

Methods

Log Flitching and Veneer Slicing

A typical veneer log slicing procedure begins with an expert inspection. A skilled employee decides where to saw a log into sections called flitches. A flitch is a log-length portion of a log that has been sawn along the longitudinal axis. Flitches are later sliced at a lathe to produce different types of veneer for various types of final products. The veneer can be used in furniture, cabinets, custom millwork, store fixtures, architectural applications, flooring, and a variety of other applications. The projected look or 'figure' desired in the veneer by the end customer and the log diameter will dictate the type of slicing performed. Projected visual effect sells veneer.

An inspector looks at grain characteristics, potential internal defects, and potential veneer patterns to make this flitching decision. The inspector estimates potential grain and veneer patterns by looking at the

growth rings on both ends of the log. Beyond this cursory examination, there is no other information from external inspection that can be used to determine veneer pattern. Many internal defects can be detected by examining outer bark characteristics. Nevertheless, where bark has been removed (as commonly occurs during harvesting at particular times of the year), the inspector has great difficulty "reading" external markings of internal defects. Potential defects deeper in the log are either missed entirely or identified by "educated" guesses. The expert merges this grain and defect information with knowledge of present or potential veneer orders. He decides the type of veneer to produce (flat sliced, half round, quarter sliced, etc.) and where to cut the flitches from the log. Flitches are marked on one end of the log with paint. The marked lines serve as guides for cutting the flitches at the sawmill headrig.

After sawing the flitches, they are "cooked" to soften the wood. Flitches are then taken to a lathe for slicing into the appropriate type of veneer. Veneer slices are then dried, inspected, clipped, measured, and packaged. For domestic sales, the veneer from each individual flitch is lightly clipped and kept together during packaging. Veneer destined for export markets is usually more heavily clipped and veneer from flitches of the same log are merged together prior to sale. Manufacturers also produce thinner veneers for export sales. The combination of (1) variable veneer products, (2) external "reading" of defect indicators and potential veneer patterns on logs, and (3) multiple and varied markets makes veneer flitching and slicing decisions very critical for profit margins.

Simulator

Tomographic x-ray scans of logs, as with any other imaged object, are produced by sending x-rays through the specimen's two smallest dimensions. This produces 2-dimensional scan plane image. Successive scan planes are generated through the longest dimension. Therefore, each scan, or tomograph, produces a cross-sectional image (Figure 1). If successive scans are taken close enough together, then corresponding 1-d lines (straight lines or curved lines) in each scan can be combined across many scans for a 2-d image, or longitudinal surface. This longitudinal surface is the geometric equivalent of a veneer slice from a log flitch. By automating the process of creating

longitudinal surfaces from a set of log tomographs, we have produced a veneering simulator that allows one to see the veneer that results from different flitching and slicing options.

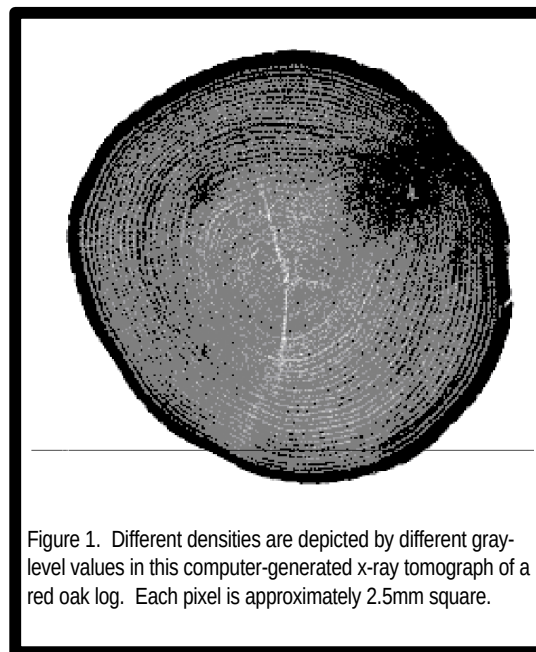


Figure 1. Different densities are depicted by different gray-level values in this computer-generated x-ray tomograph of a red oak log. Each pixel is approximately 2.5mm square.

Our initial simulator was built on top of DIP Station¹ version 1.06. DIP Station is a feature-laden image processing software package that was designed primarily for medical tomographic image processing. It contains many image display, manipulation, and enhancement functions. We wrote a user-code module in C, as a Macintosh code resource of type XFNA. This code module accesses DIP Station's data structures, image processing functions, and display capabilities to extend the functionality of the original software. Our hand-coded module is automatically loaded by DIP Station at start up. The primary advantage of this initial method of simulator construction is that we were able to prototype an operational version quite quickly.

This implementation of the simulator had a number of problems, however. First, it functioned slowly because it was interacting, at all times, with the image processing software. Second, the graphical interface features were clumsy and difficult to integrate

¹Digital Image Processing for the Macintosh, Perceptive Systems Inc., Boulder CO. Tradenames are used for informational purposes only. No endorsement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is implied.

within DIP Station. Third, DIP Station requires that a floating point coprocessor be present in order for it to run. Consequently, based on what we had learned from the initial prototype, we coded a second simulator in C as a stand-alone Macintosh application. This version of the simulator eliminates all of the above limitations and is the version we present in the remainder of this report.

We are currently using CT images with 256 X 256 resolution. Each pixel is 2.5mm square and successive tomographs were imaged every 8mm on center with a thickness of 2.5 mm. Because of these scanning parameters, there is 5.5mm missing between adjacent columns of a veneer image as successive slices are stacked together. This gives the veneer image a severely compressed appearance. To eliminate this, we generate 2 interpolated pixels between each actual pixel of the veneer image. This augmentation of the veneer image produces a new image that is only slightly compressed, where 7.5mm represents 8mm.

Generally, CT images are represented using either 8- or 16-bit data. The simulator will accept either type of data file. It also provides for either 8-bit or 16-bit display. When the data are in 8-bit format and the display mode is either 8-bit or 16-bit or when 16-bit data and 16-bit display are used, untransformed image data can be used for both calculations and for display. Then, the simulator displays CT images and veneer images quite quickly. However, when the data are 16-bit and the display mode is 8-bit, then the 16-bit data must be scaled for display. This adds considerable overhead to the display of CT and veneer images, i.e. 64K additional operations must be performed to generate each display. Consequently, images are displayed more slowly with these data and display settings.

Results

All of the six different types of veneer slicing are included within this application. These include: rotary, flat, quarter, half-round, rift, and back cut (Figure 2), and represent most of the common veneer slicing operations. The simulator contains a tool palette and various menus to tailor and control the generation of veneer slices. Using the tool palette the user can graphically arrange the necessary objects on the CT image (Figure 3) to perform veneer slicing. For any type of veneer slicing operation that is chosen, the user needs to draw and orient a

flitch table, a flitch, and a cutting knife on the CT image. For rotary slicing, however, only the flitch and cutting knife need to be specified. Based on the type of flitch table drawn and the type of flitch drawn, the simulator only permits the appropriate veneer slicing method (Figure 4).

By default, a single veneer slice will be generated for each slicing operation. This can be changed by selecting "Multiple-Path Veneering" in the **Options** menu. Under this option, the veneering simulator displays on the CT image the location of all veneer slice lines. Currently, slices are taken every ten pixels for the multiple path option. This default speeds the simulated veneering process. A future enhancement could make the frequency of veneer slices user selectable. All of the veneer slices represented by the slicing lines are generated and stored at once. This allows them to be retrieved quickly for later display.

After all the slices have been stored for multiple-path veneering, an image window appears and displays the veneer slice corresponding to the first slicing line in the CT image window. Other veneer slices can be displayed in the original veneer window by moving the cutting knife near one of the other slice lines on the CT image of the log. The slice line closest to the knife position will be displayed in the veneer window.

For single-path veneering, only the selected veneer slice is generated and displayed. Any other veneer slices can be created by moving the knife on the CT image window just as with multiple-path veneering. However, the user is not limited only to previously simulated slices as in the multiple-path option—any log location can be selected.

From the veneer window the user can move a vertical marker line near the left edge of the veneer image (Figure 4) and dynamically see the closest corresponding tomograph of the log displayed in the CT image window. By moving the veneering knife and the vertical marker, the user can cycle repeatedly back and forth between log CT images and veneer slices.

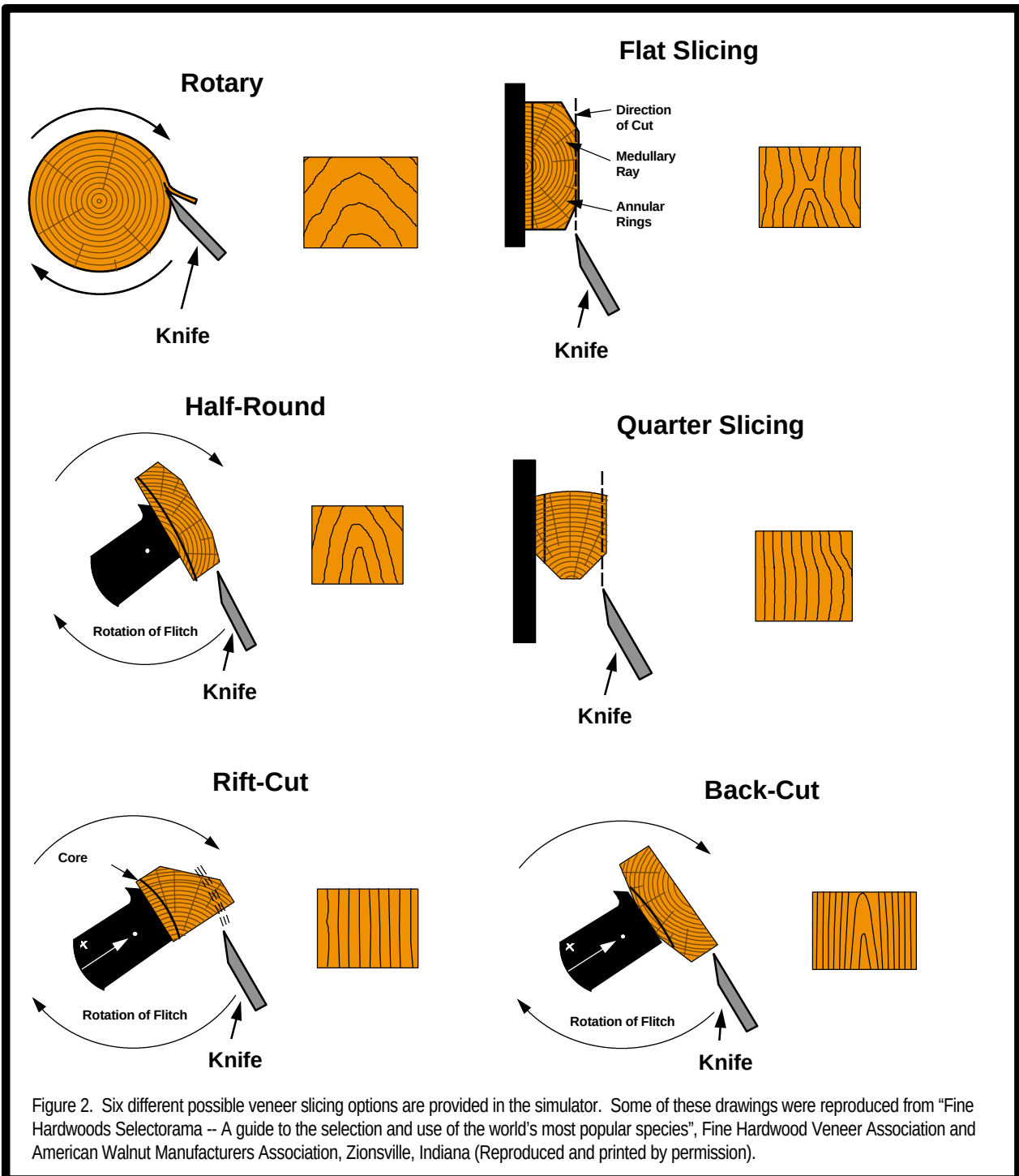
The user can also generate a new set of veneer slices in a new veneer window by changing either: (1) the size, location, orientation, or type of flitch table, (2) the size, location, orientation, or type of flitch, or (3) the location of the cutting knife. However, once the flitch table, flitch, or cutting knife has been changed, only the currently displayed veneer slice remains accessible in any veneer

image window. All the other slices (for multiple-path veneering) and the ability to adjust the vertical marker are lost because the reference veneering tools are no longer active. Any veneer images corresponding to the new veneering settings can then be visually compared to the image remaining in any of the previous veneer windows (Figure 5).

By generating alternative slicing regimes, different slicing operations and different flitch locations can be compared visually in a realistic way.

Discussion

The usefulness of such a simulator is



partially dependent on the resolution of the CT images that serve as the data source. Veneer images will lose detail if lower log CT resolutions are used, i.e., increasing pixel size beyond 2.5mm. If, on the other hand, higher resolutions are used, resulting in greater image detail, then it is possible that the distance between scans can be increased. Increased pixel interpolation for sparser scans would degrade the veneer images somewhat, but probably not beyond the degradation of lower CT resolution. Future research could determine the combination of log CT resolution and tomograph frequency that delivers acceptable veneer resolution for minimal cost.

Profitability for hardwood veneer mills hinges on several factors. Because mills desire to focus their veneering operations on those logs that have the highest quality wood, proper log selection at the time of purchase is important. Nevertheless, logs are often sold

in lots that contain mixtures of high- and marginal-quality material which confound the buyer's ability to select only "true" veneer logs. Therefore, veneer mills must often process logs with less than desirable quality.

While higher quality logs can be easily and profitably manufactured into veneer, the capability to simulate different flitching options may allow mills to further increase the value of high-quality logs. Nevertheless, in spite of what can be achieved for high quality logs, overall profit margins are more dependent on how lower quality veneer logs are processed. Therefore, mill profits are critically tied to making good processing decisions for those marginal quality logs. The ability to simulate a variety of veneering options should enable veneer mills to produce salable veneer from marginal-quality logs.

As internal scanning of logs becomes part of mill operations, application of simulation tools like these can remove much of the

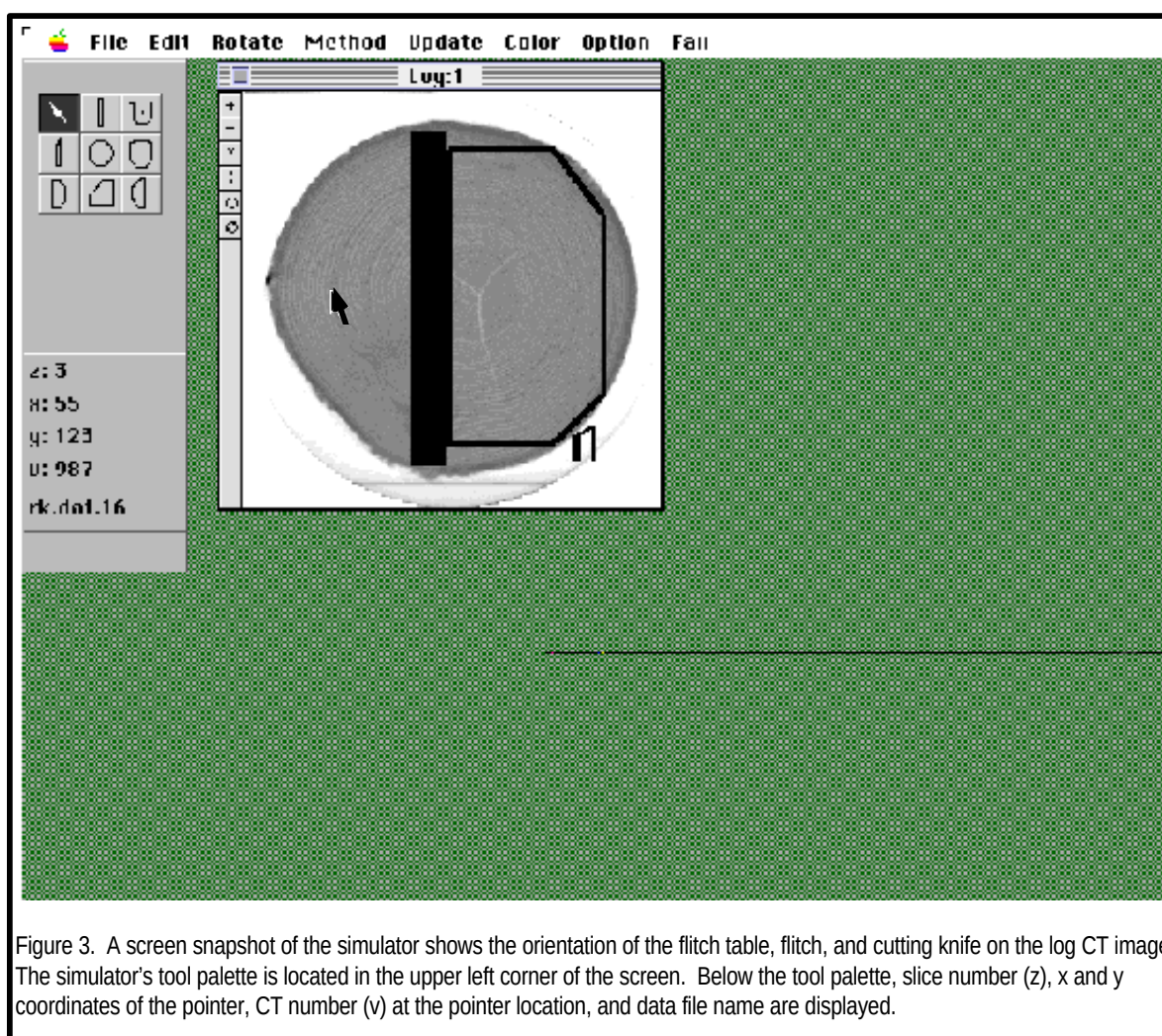


Figure 3. A screen snapshot of the simulator shows the orientation of the flitch table, flitch, and cutting knife on the log CT image. The simulator's tool palette is located in the upper left corner of the screen. Below the tool palette, slice number (z), x and y coordinates of the pointer, CT number (v) at the pointer location, and data file name are displayed.

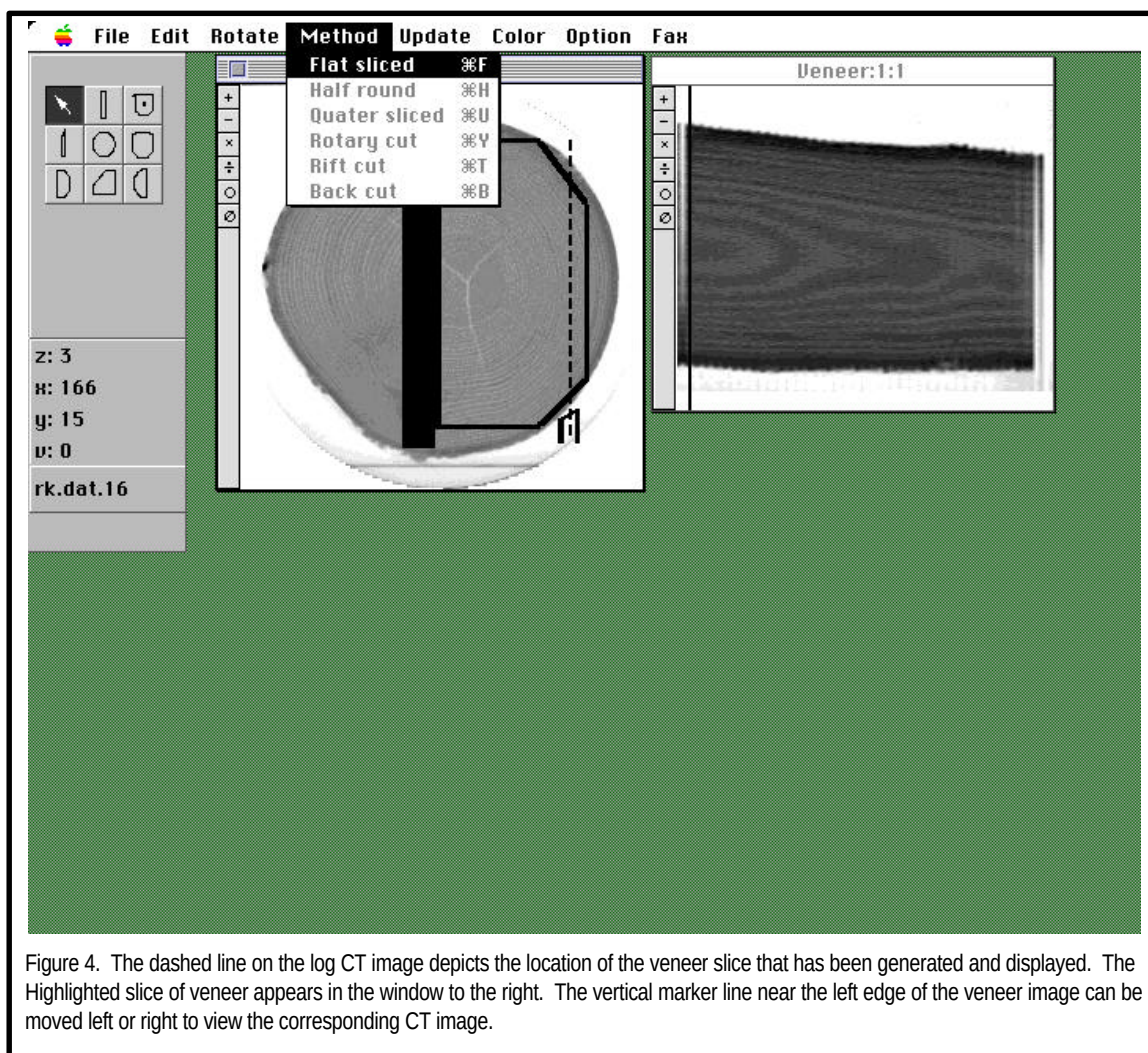


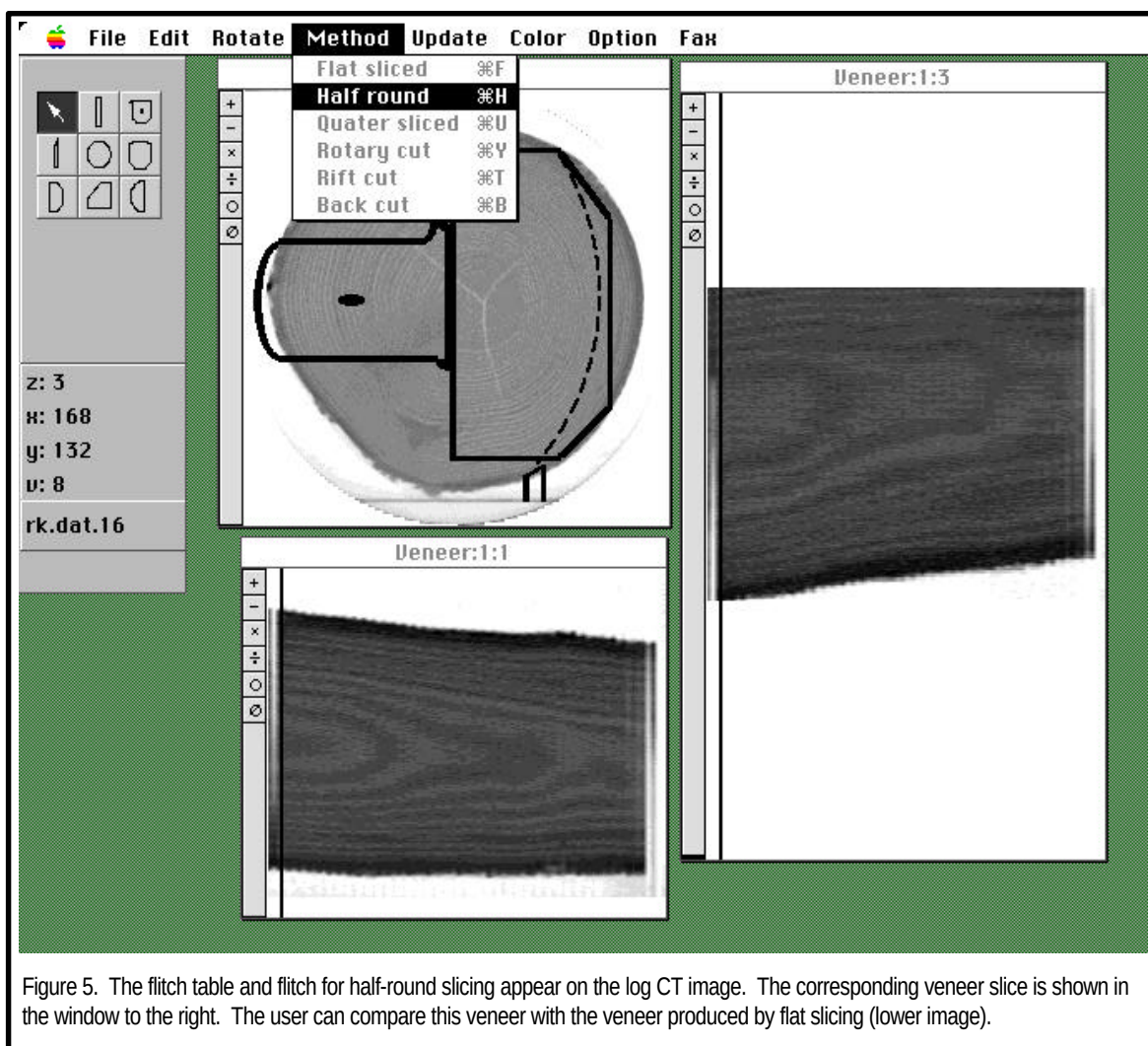
Figure 4. The dashed line on the log CT image depicts the location of the veneer slice that has been generated and displayed. The Highlighted slice of veneer appears in the window to the right. The vertical marker line near the left edge of the veneer image can be moved left or right to view the corresponding CT image.

guesswork about flitching decisions. The result will be higher value veneer from a mill's inventory of marginal quality logs, and therefore, increased profit margins. In the meantime, we are using this simulator as a demonstration tool for veneer manufacturers and other industry innovators. It helps people, that are skeptical or unfamiliar with CT imaging, to visually understand the potential benefits of the information it provides.

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