

## **FibreCube - an innovative approach to measure fibre size**

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In fibreboard industry the size distribution and morphology of the wood particles and fibres is of importance for both production and the resulting panel properties. Despite the importance of fibre quality for medium-density and high-density fibreboard (MDF and HDF) production, its evaluation continues to be carried out at a technically low level because no adequate measuring devices are available on the market.

With the aim of solving the limitations of the currently available measuring systems, the Thünen Institute of Wood Research, Hamburg University (Department of Wood Science and the Cognitive Systems Laboratory, KOGS) and Fagus-GreCon Greten GmbH & Co KG (GreCon) commenced the development of an image-based fibre analysis system: The FibreCube proved its system stability and usability in practical application already within a first 100 days industrial trial. Currently, one major wood-based panel manufacturer applies the prototype at a German MDF production site for process optimization.

The innovative engineering of the FibreCubs hard- and software solves major challenges in fibre characterization. Woolly-felted fibre samples are automated dispersed on a very high extent and, thus, adequately prepared for image acquisition and fibre characterization at greater amounts. Any touching fibres are post-separated by software, which also determines fibre dimensions by tracing the fibres flow line at sub pixel precision.

Based on the results of laboratory and industrial experiments, various interrelations of process parameters and fibre quality could be confirmed and quantified on the basis of measured values first. For example, the grinding gap distance has been documented as a major determinant of fibre quality. Further, fibres made from different types of wood were found to be significantly different in terms of fibre size distribution. The intentional modification of fibre quality for product conversion in industrial production could be clearly traced through fibre measurement. Fibre length was found correlating very well with well-known parameters like refiner energy consumption and bulk density.

In sum, the FibreCube seems to meet industrial requirements and provides a suitable tool for fibre characterization and process optimisation.



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# FibreCube

## an innovative approach to measure fibre size

Martin Ohlmeyer • Jan T. Benthien • Sabrina Heldner • Benjamin Seppke

Thünen Institute of Wood Research



9<sup>th</sup> EWBPS, Hannover  
9 October 2014

# Welcome to the Thünen Institute



science and research based  
policy advice



Federal Ministry  
of Food  
and Agriculture

## Rural Areas

- Organic Farming
- Market Analysis
- Agricultural Technology
- and other

## Forestry

- Forest Ecosystems
- Forest Economics
- **Wood Research**
- and other

## Fisheries

- Fisheries Ecology
- Sea Fisheries
- Baltic Sea Fisheries

University of Hamburg  
Department of Wood Science



THÜNEN  
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# Our motivation

- Fibre quality for MDF production is a „black box“
- Determined visually and haptically based on experience
- Available systems on the market may not meet major requirements of the industry



Motivation

Software

Hardware

Performance



# Our conclusions & tasks

## Handling & measurement of dry fibres:

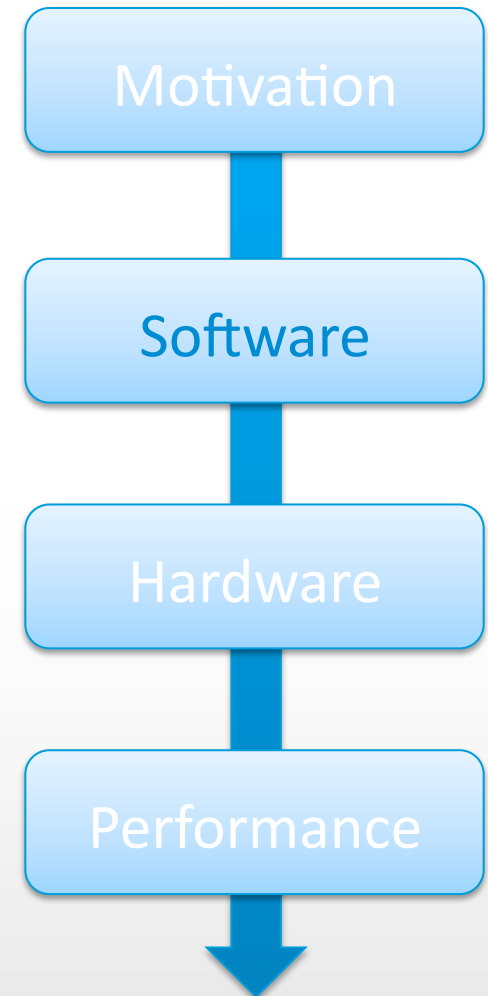
- Hardware
  - simple sampling procedure
  - fibre separation
  - dispersion in air
  - data acquisition
- Software
  - handle overlapping fibres
  - fast analysis



# Software solution

## Image analysis

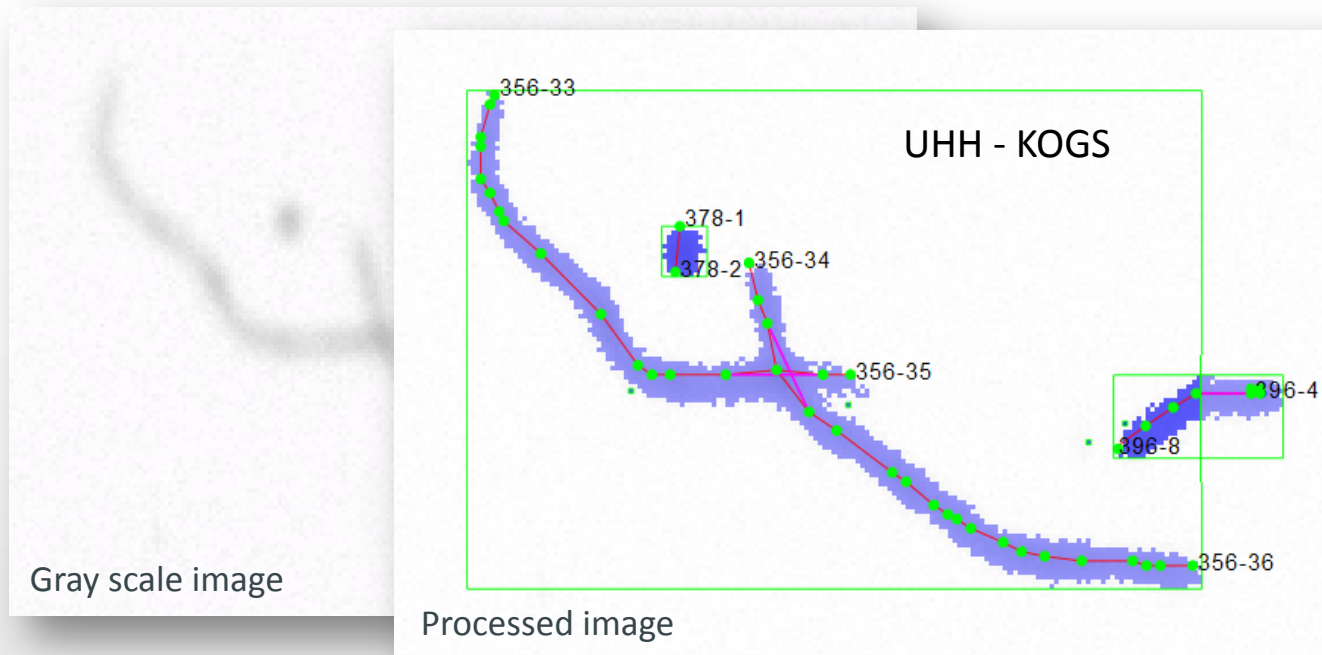
- (1) Flow line tracing and separation of overlapping fibres
- (2) Image moment method



# Software solution

## Image analysis

- (1) Flow line tracing and separation of overlapping fibres
- (2) Image moment method



Motivation

Software

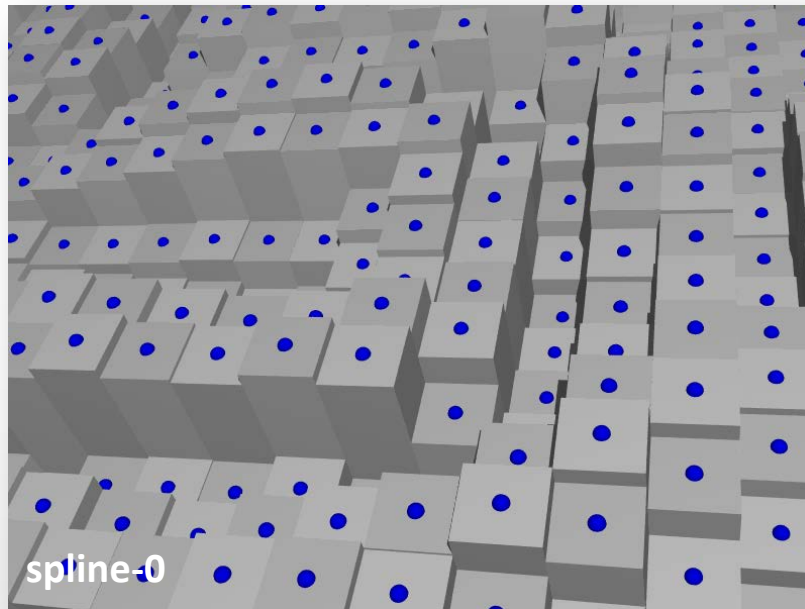
Hardware

Performance

# Software solution

## Image analysis

- Sub-pixel image analysis



Meine (2008): The GeoMap Representation: On Topologically Correct Sub-pixel Image Analysis  
Dissertation, University of Hamburg

Motivation

Software

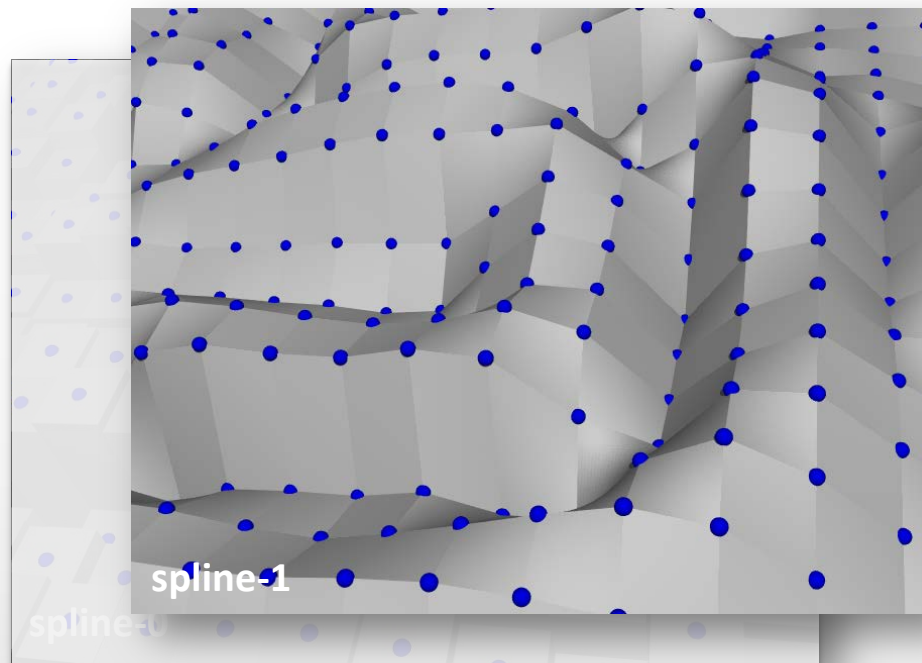
Hardware

Performance

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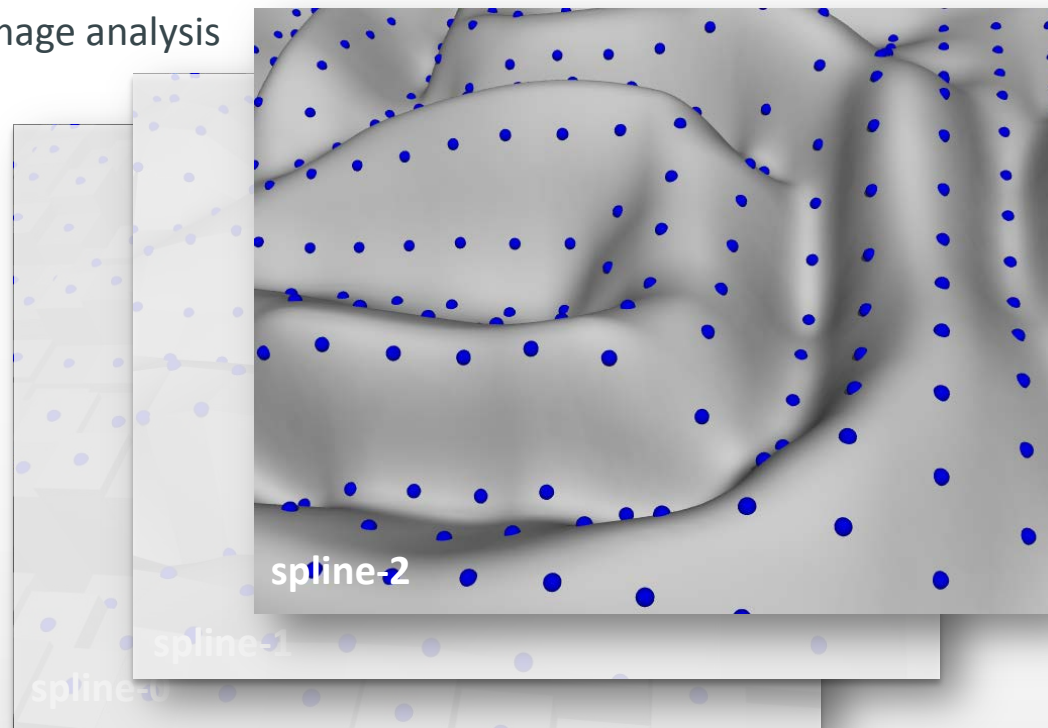
Hardware

Performance

# Software solution

## Image analysis

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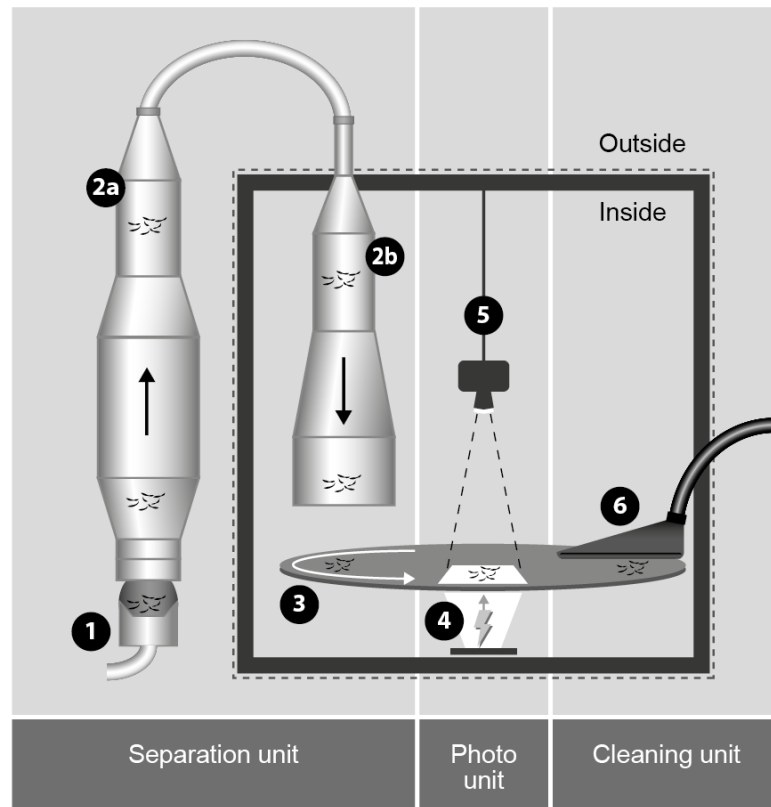
Software

Hardware

Performance



# Hardware



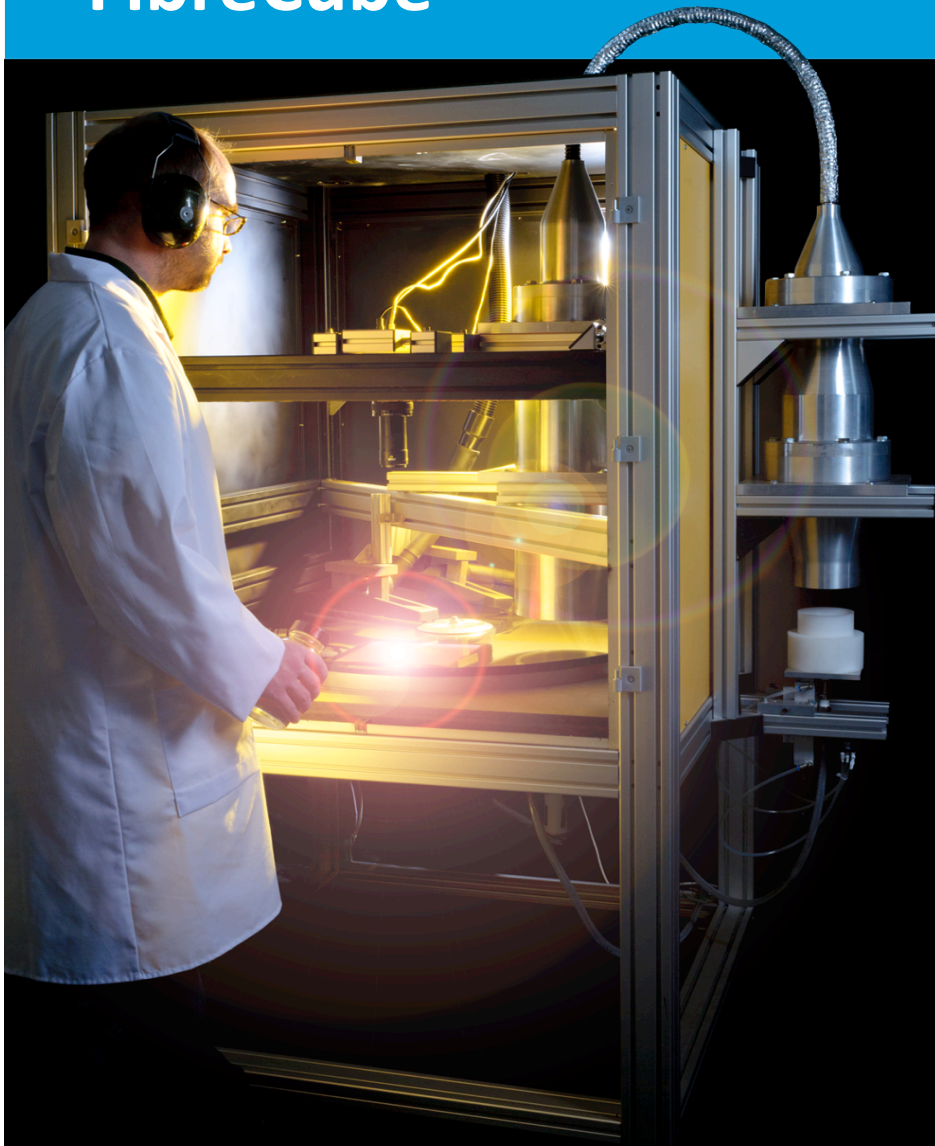
Motivation

Software

Hardware

Performance

# FibreCube



- Sampling dry fibres
- Characterisation of the entire fibre size range
- 0.5 g of fibres
- ca. 650 images with > 250.000 fibres
- Image size: 93 x 62 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Resolution: 1094 dpi
- Pixel size: 23.2 µm
- Data acquisition: 8 min per run
- Evaluation of data: 3 - 5 min

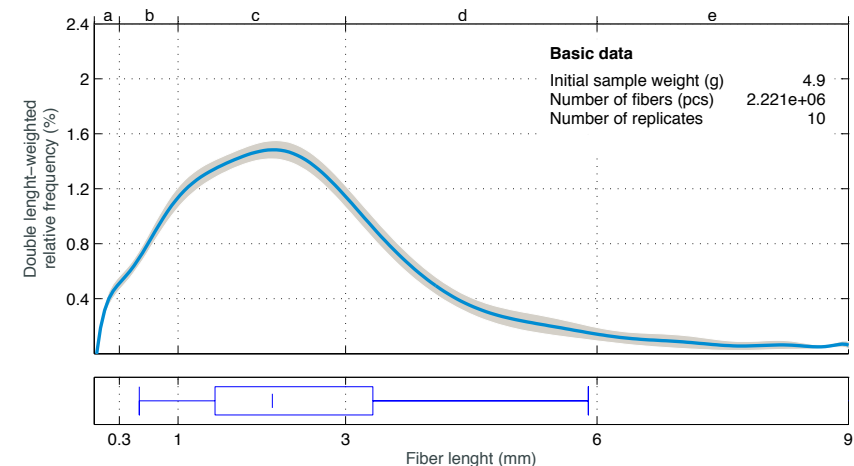
# FibreCube

## Results

- Histogram / frequency polygon
- Box-Whisker-Plot
- Specific values
  - Number of fibre per mg
  - Fibres > 6 mm
  - Fibre length / width / slenderness ratio
  - Fibre fineness
  - Fibre classification (dust, fines, shives...)
- FFS: Fibre Fact Sheet

### FIBER FACT SHEET

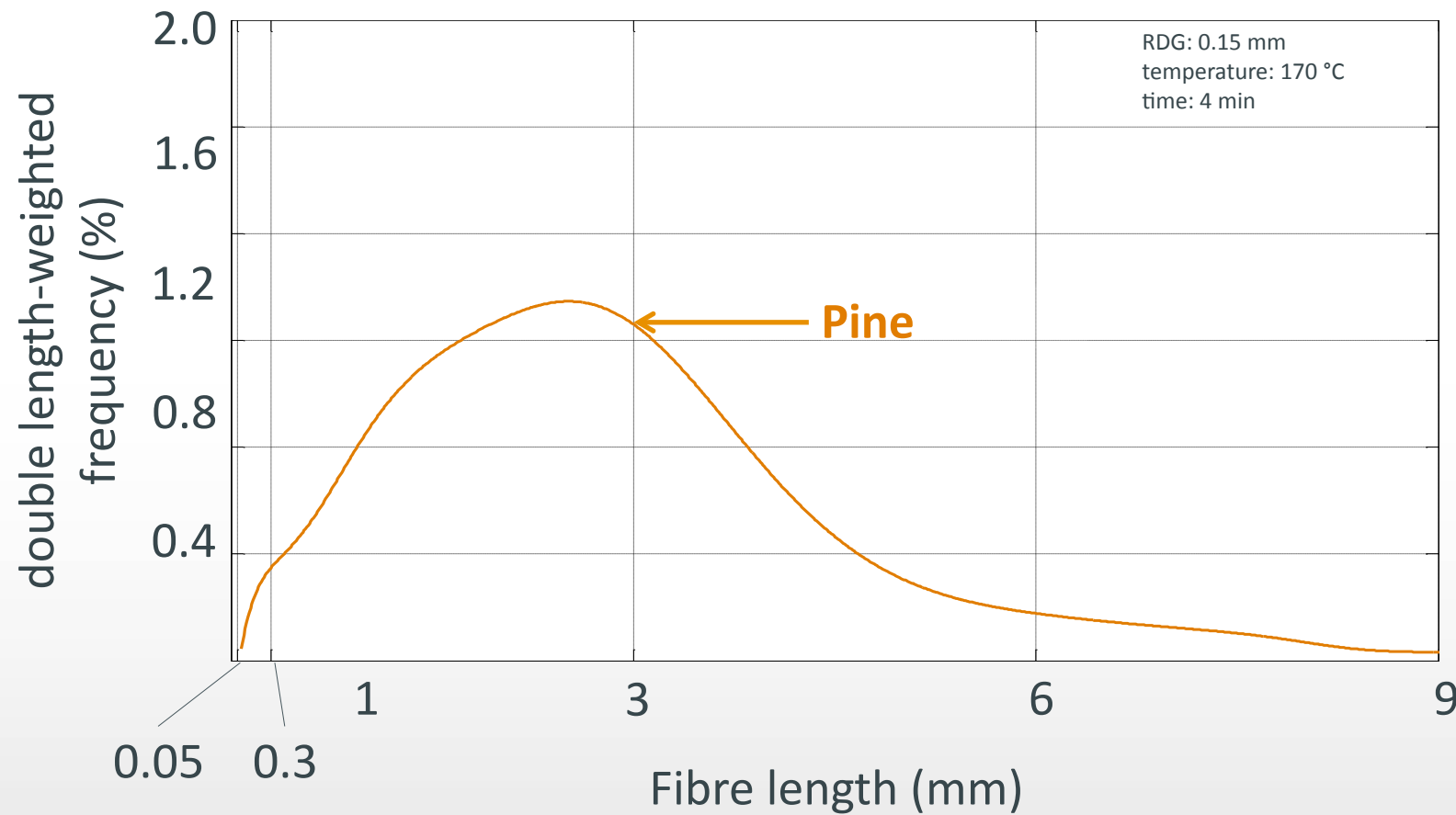
Sample: F13  
 Sampling location: Thünen Institute of Wood Research, Hamburg  
 Responsible person: Benthien, Heldner  
 Date of sampling: 2013  
 Date of analysis: 16-Apr-2014



	mean	std	cov (%)		mean	std	cov (%)
<b>Relative fiber number</b>				<b>FW – Fiber width (mm)</b>			
NoF – Number of fibers (pcs/mg)	456	21	5	Unweighted	0.08	0	5.41
NoF 6 – NoF >= 6mm (pcs/g)	323	38	12				
NoS – Number of shives (pcs/g)	27	5	19				
<b>FL – Fiber length (mm)</b>				<b>SL – Slenderness ratio (mm)</b>			
Unweighted	0.53	0.04	6.74	Unweighted	6.32	0.28	4.42
Single length-weighted	1.51	0.06	3.83				
Double length-weighted	2.64	0.07	2.78				
<b>FCV – Fineness characteristics value</b>							
FLm – Mean fineness (mm)	2.45	0.07	2.92	FL 16 (mm)	1.09	0.04	3.99
delta FL – Finess interval (mm)	2.87	0.09	3.29	FL 50 (mm)	2.31	0.07	2.89
CF0.315 – Finest fiber content (%)	2.31	0.25	10.89	FL 84 (mm)	3.96	0.12	2.98
CF1.0 – Fine fiber content (%)	13.85	0.98	7.08				
<b>Boxplot</b>				<b>Fiber length classes a – e</b>			
FL 5 (mm)	0.54	0.03	5.45	a 0.0–0.3 (%)	2.16	0.24	11.12
FL 25 (mm)	1.44	0.05	3.57	b 0.3–1.0 (%)	11.69	0.8	6.82
FL 75 (mm)	3.33	0.08	2.55	c 1.0–3.0 (%)	54.48	1.15	2.11
FL 95 (mm)	5.89	0.18	3.02	d 3.0–6.0 (%)	26.99	1.41	5.23
Peak height (mm)	2.14	0.11	5.17	e > 6.0 (%)	4.68	0.52	11.12
Peak height (%)	1.49	0.03	2.11				

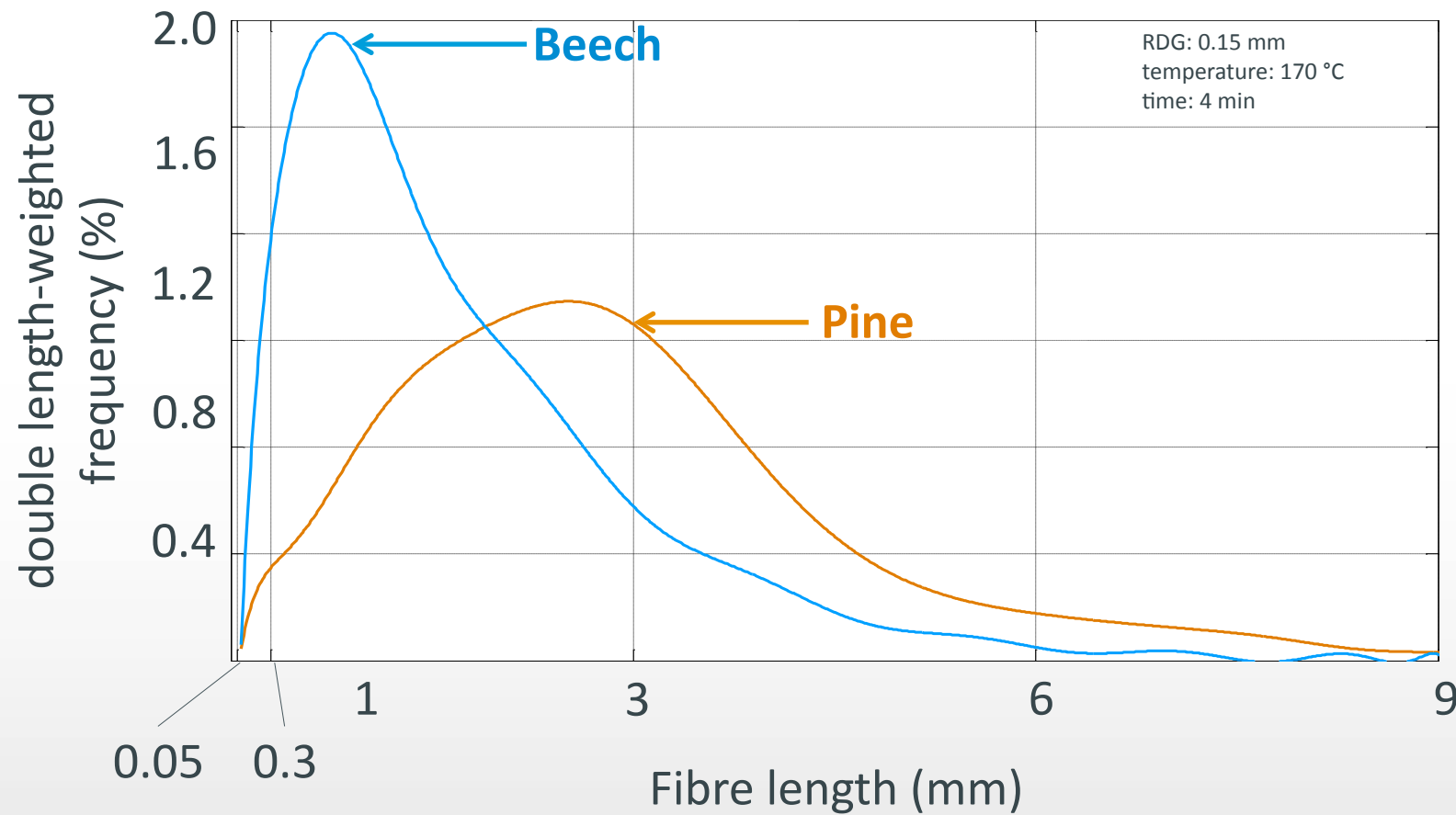
# Performance of FibreCube

## Effect of wood species



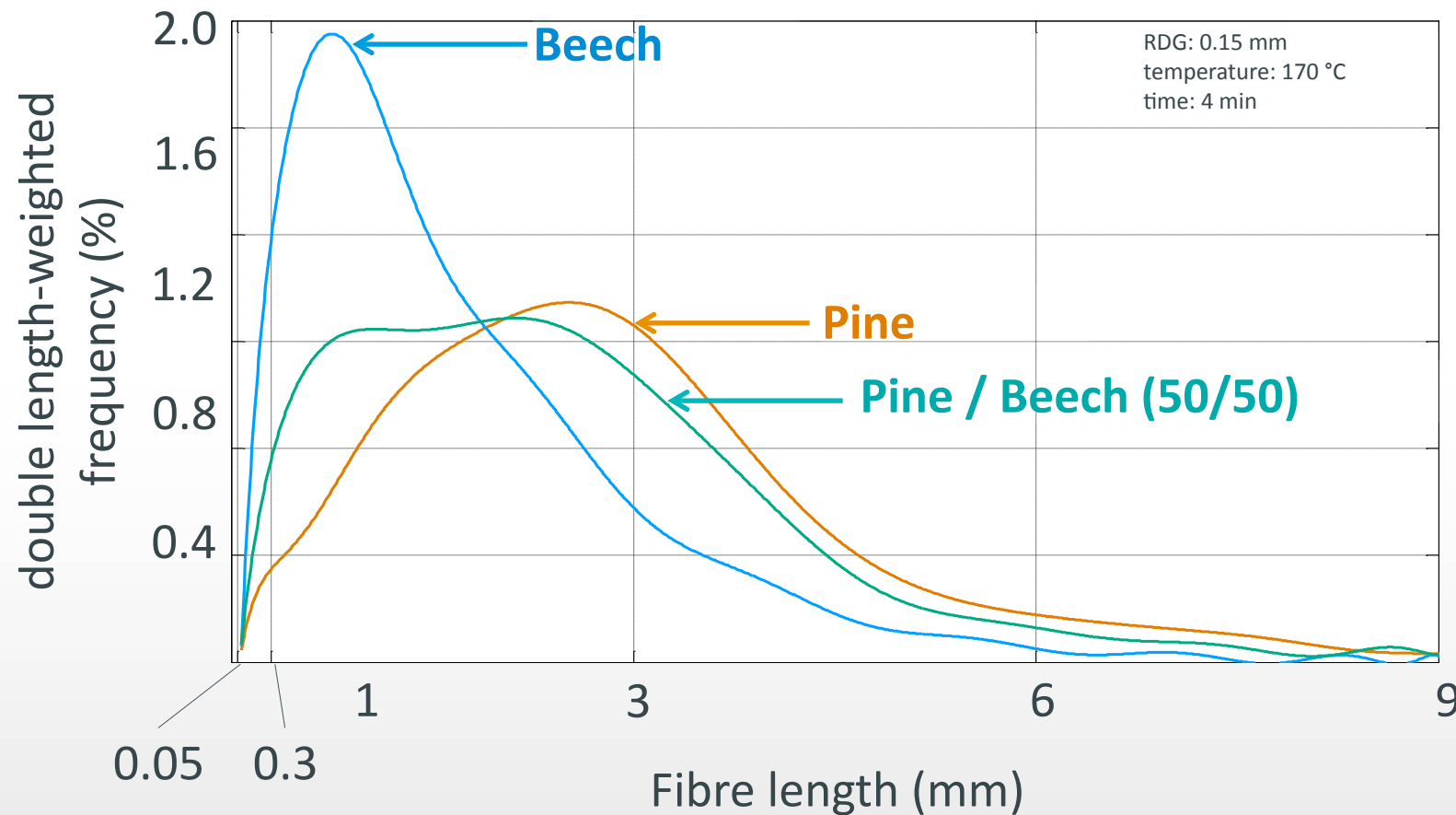
# Performance of FibreCube

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# Performance of FibreCube

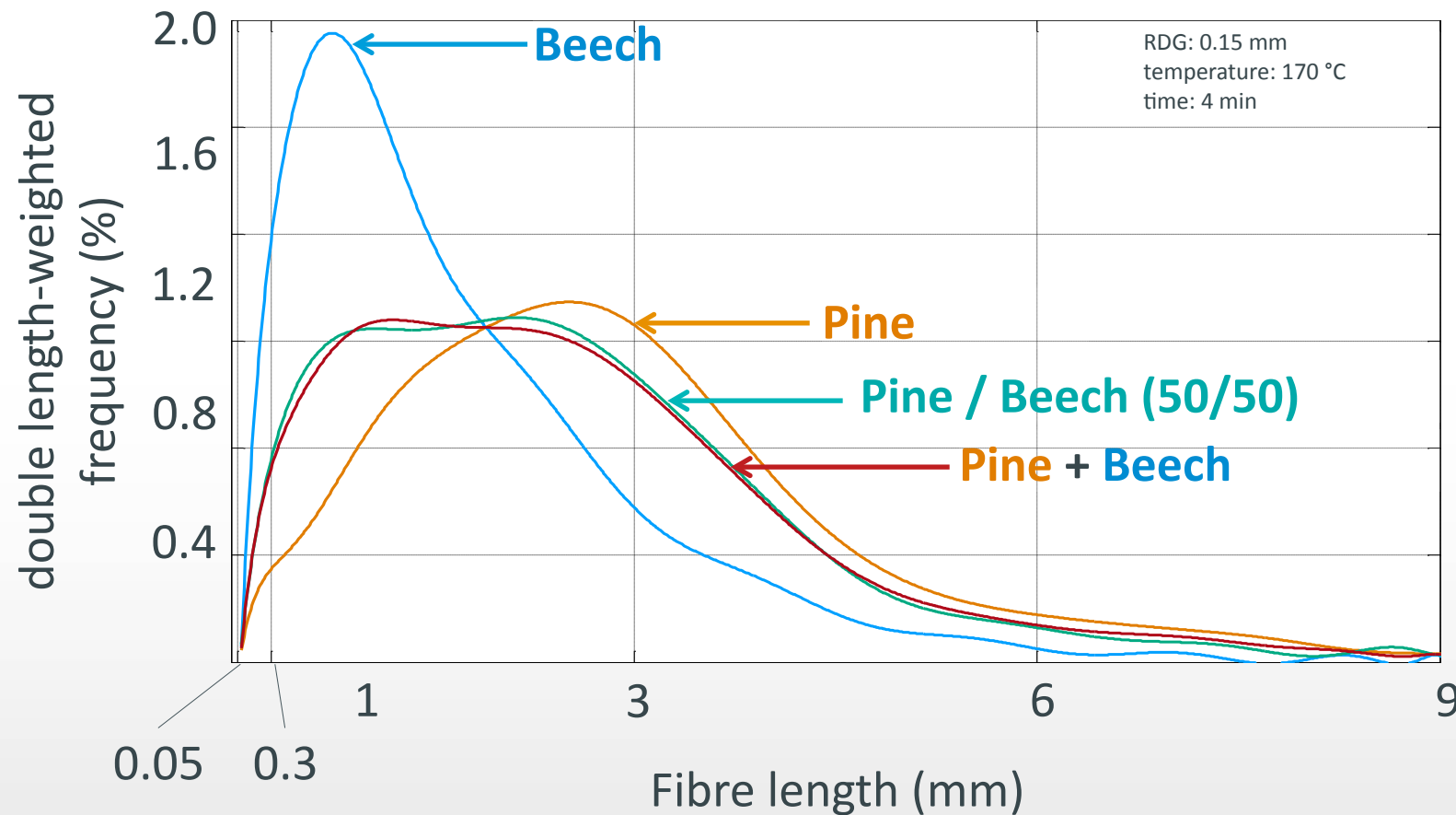
## Effect of wood species





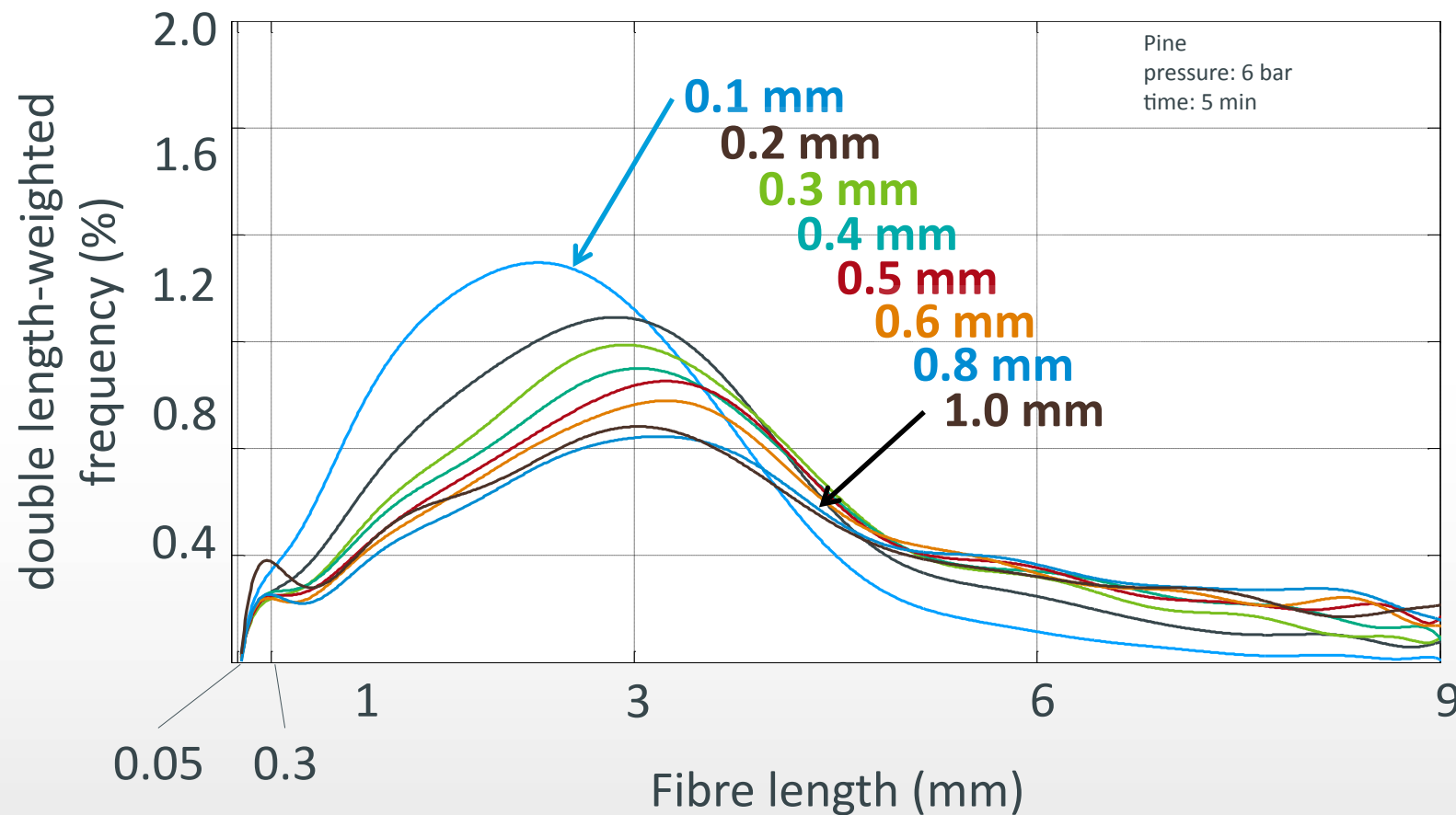
# Performance of FibreCube

## Effect of wood species



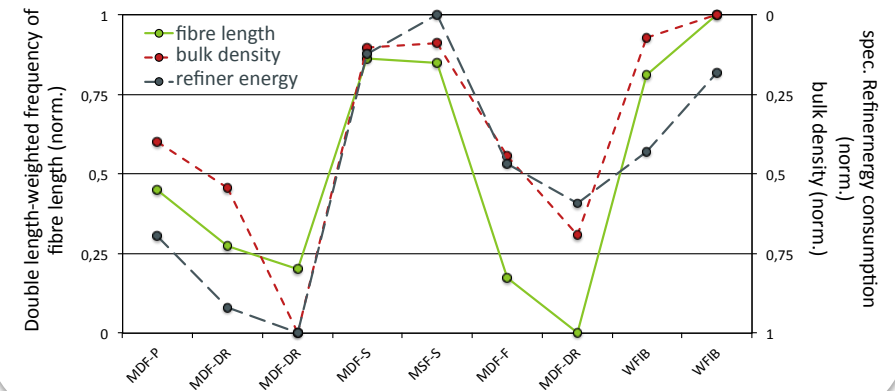
# Performance of FibreCube

## Effect of refiner disc gap



# Perspectives

- Fibre length correlates very well with well-known parameters:  
i.e. refiner energy, bulk density
- Today: ongoing tests in industrial environment
- Potential for
  - enhanced knowledge of TMP
  - correlation between process conditions and fibre quality and panel properties
  - process improvement
  - new management options
  - Saving Energy
- Ask us for leasing conditions



# Acknowledgement – our team



Sabrina Heldner

Jan Benthien



**Oliver Pieper**

# Acknowledgement – our partners

Gefördert durch:



Bundesministerium  
für Ernährung  
und Landwirtschaft

aufgrund eines Beschlusses  
des Deutschen Bundestages

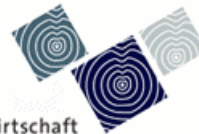


Fachagentur Nachwachsende Rohstoffe e.V.



Universität Hamburg

DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG



Zentrum Holzwirtschaft



Arbeitsbereich Kognitive Systeme

Gefördert durch:



Bundesministerium  
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und Energie

aufgrund eines Beschlusses  
des Deutschen Bundestages



Zentrales  
Innovationsprogramm  
Mittelstand



GreCon



Keep in touch @ [www.ti.bund.de/fibers.html](http://www.ti.bund.de/fibers.html)

Bleiben Sie auf dem Laufenden @ [www.ti.bund.de/fasern.html](http://www.ti.bund.de/fasern.html)



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