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(54) Titre : PROCÉDE, DISPOSITIF ET PROGRAMME DE CONTRÔLE DU BOIS D'OEUVRE
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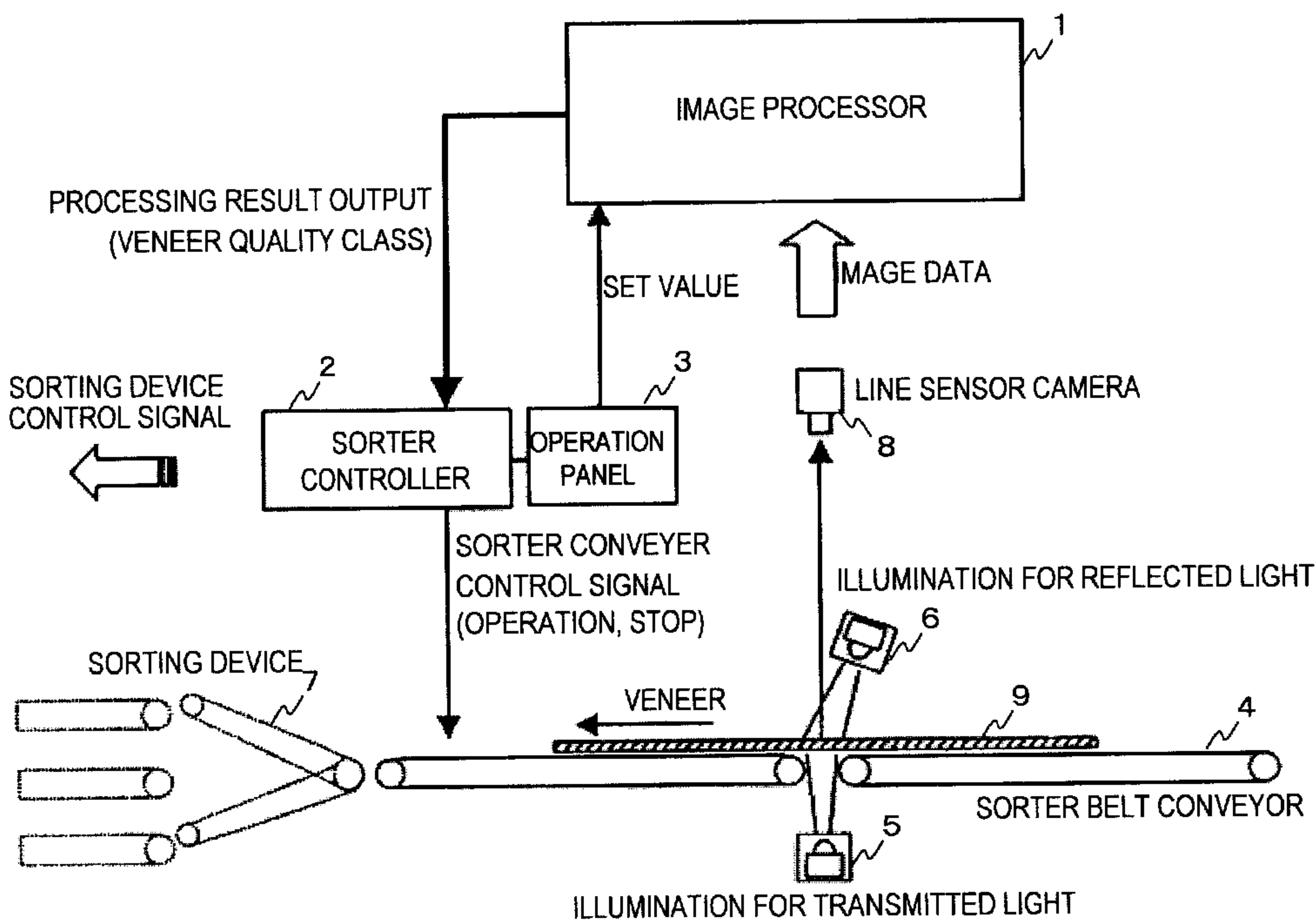


Fig. 1

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

An imaging means (8) captures a color image of lumber (9). An image processing means (1) obtains the color distribution of the color image captured by the imaging means (8), compares the obtained color distribution with a predetermined color distribution of normal lumber, judges the obtained color distribution as an abnormal one when it is deviated from the color distribution of normal lumber by a predetermined value or more, and detects a defect of the lumber having the abnormal color distribution deviated by a value larger than the predetermined value in an area on the surface of the lumber captured by the imaging means.

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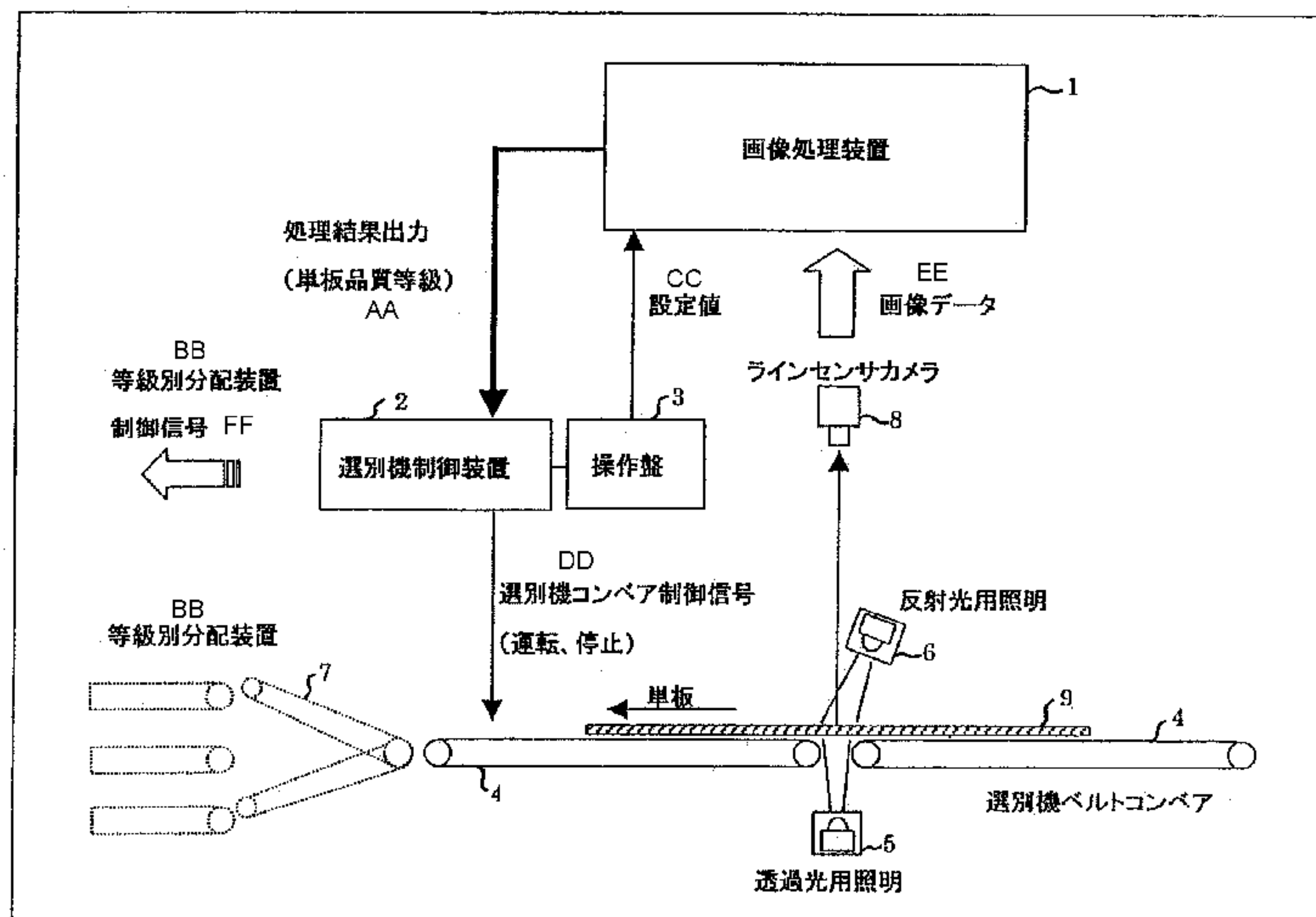
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(54) Title: LUMBER INSPECTION METHOD, DEVICE AND PROGRAM

(54) 発明の名称: 木材の検査方法及び装置及びプログラム

[図1]



- 1 IMAGE PROCESSOR
AA PROCESSING RESULT OUTPUT (SINGLE PLATE QUALITY CLASS)
BB SORTING DEVICE
FF CONTROL SIGNAL
2 SORTER CONTROLLER
CC SET VALUE
3 OPERATION PANEL
DD SORTER CONVEYER CONTROL SIGNAL (OPERATION, STOP)
EE IMAGE DATA
8 LINE SENSOR CAMERA
6 ILLUMINATION FOR REFLECTED LIGHT
9 SINGLE PLATE
4 SORTER BELT CONVEYER
5 ILLUMINATION FOR TRANSMITTED LIGHT

(57) Abstract: An imaging means (8) captures a color image of lumber (9). An image processing means (1) obtains the color distribution of the color image captured by the imaging means (8), compares the obtained color distribution with a predetermined color distribution of normal lumber, judges the obtained color distribution as an abnormal one when it is deviated from the color distribution of normal lumber by a predetermined value or more, and detects a defect of the lumber having the abnormal color distribution deviated by a value larger than the predetermined value in an area on the surface of the lumber captured by the imaging means.

(57) 要約: 撮影手段8で木材9のカラー撮影を行い、画像処理手段1で前記撮影手段8により撮影されたカラー画像の色分布を求め、該求めた色分布を予め定めた正常な木材の色分布と比較し、該求めた色分布が前記正常な木材の色分布から所定値以上離れたものを異常色分布とし、該異常色分布が前記撮影手段により撮影された木材面上での領域で所定値より大きいものを木材の欠陥として検出する。

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— 国際調査報告書

DESCRIPTION

LUMBER INSPECTION METHOD, DEVICE AND PROGRAM

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a lumber inspection method and device thereof for detecting defective portions due to discoloration which exist in wood-based material such as a veneer or a cut piece cut from a log of wood or the like. For example, for manufacturing plywood, a log is cut using a cutting tool to consecutively obtain veneers with a thickness of several millimeters. The veneers are then cut to a predetermined size, and after drying, several veneers are integrated through lamination using an adhesive. During such manufacturing processes, it is necessary to sort the veneers into those that will compose the outer layers of plywood or, in other words, those with little or no aesthetic defects, and those that will compose the inner layers or, in other words, those with many, albeit nonproblematic, aesthetic defects according to the degrees of positions, numbers, dimensions or the like of defects that affect the quality of the veneer (such as imperfections due to surface discoloration of lumber, warping, holes formed by knots in the veneer having fallen out, and cracks). Such sorting involves classifying into, for example, five to seven grades.

Background Art

[0002] Conventionally, the process of sorting veneers into those that will form surface layers of plywood and those that will form inner layers thereof involves naked eye determination by a worker on veneers conveyed through a conveyer.

[0003] In addition, a conventional inspection method of defective portions in lumber involves capturing an image of lumber with a color CCD camera, comparing a video signal against reference colors of pitch and discolorations using a color image extraction device and binarizing the video signal, labeling a binarized image matching a measurement object region and contrasting the binarized image with a tolerance value in order to detect defective sites including attached resin such as pitch, rot, and discoloration (refer to Patent Document 1).

Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 09-210785

Disclosure of Invention

Problems to be Solved by the Invention

[0004] The conventional techniques described above contain the following problems.

[0005] Naked eye determination is inaccurate due to inconsistencies in judgment from person to person and is low in productivity because conveyor speed cannot be increased.

[0006] In addition, the conventional method of inspecting defective portions in lumber which involves comparing with a reference color and

performing binarization does not include accurate defect inspection using color distribution.

[0007] It is an object of the present invention to solve such problems in the prior art and to enable accurate detection of defective portions due to lumber surface discoloration that affect lumber quality using color distribution from a captured image of lumber such as a veneer captured by imaging means even when changes occur in the chromaticity, brightness, and the like of an abnormal portion.

Means for Solving the Problems

[0008] Fig. 1 is an explanatory diagram of a veneer sorter. In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 denotes an image processor (image processing means), 2 denotes a sorter controller, 3 denotes an operation panel, 4 denotes a belt conveyor, 5 denotes an illumination for transmitted light, 6 denotes an illumination for reflected light, 7 denotes a sorting device, 8 denotes a line sensor camera (imaging means), and 9 denotes a veneer (lumber).

[0009] In order to solve the problems described above, the present invention is configured as follows.

[0010] (1) Imaging means 8 captures a color image of lumber 9. Image processing means 1 obtains a color distribution of the color image captured by the imaging means 8, compares the obtained color distribution with a predetermined color distribution of normal lumber, judges the obtained color distribution as an abnormal one when it is deviated from the color

distribution of normal lumber by a predetermined value or more, and detects an area on the surface of the lumber captured by the imaging means 8 whose abnormal color distribution has a value greater than the predetermined value as a defect of the lumber. Therefore, defective portions due to discoloration of the lumber surface which affect lumber quality can be accurately detected using color distribution.

[0011] (2) In the lumber inspection method or device according to (1) described above, when setting, as an inspection object, lumber whose defective area is small relative to an inspection object area, image distributions acquired on a per-inspection object basis are replaceably used from case to case as the predetermined color distributions of normal lumber. Consequently, predetermined color distributions of normal lumber can be readily acquired.

[0012] (3) In the lumber inspection method or device according to (1) or (2) described above, an abnormal brightness portion is detected by obtaining a brightness histogram of the color distribution of the captured color image. Consequently, an abnormal brightness portion such as a burn can be readily detected.

[0013] (4) In the lumber inspection method or device according to (3) described above, the entire brightness histogram of the predetermined color distribution of normal lumber is assumed so as to follow a normal distribution, and an entire normal distribution is estimated from a cumulative frequency of a partial region. Consequently, a color

distribution of normal lumber can be estimated from lumber to be inspected without having to determine, in advance, a color distribution of normal lumber.

Advantages of the Invention

[0014] The present invention has the following advantageous effects.

[0015] (1) Image processing means obtains a color distribution of a color image captured by imaging means, compares the obtained color distribution with a predetermined color distribution of normal lumber, judges the obtained color distribution as an abnormal one when it is deviated from the color distribution of normal lumber by a predetermined value or more, and detects an area on the surface of the lumber captured by the imaging means whose abnormal color distribution has a value greater than the predetermined value as a defect of the lumber. Therefore, defective portions due to discoloration of the lumber surface which affect lumber quality can be accurately detected using color distribution.

[0016] (2) When setting, as an inspection object, lumber whose defective area is small relative to an inspection object area, image distributions acquired on a per-inspection object basis are replaceably used from case to case as predetermined color distributions of normal lumber. Therefore, predetermined color distributions of normal lumber can be readily acquired.

[0017] (3) Since an abnormal brightness portion is detected by obtaining a brightness histogram of a color distribution of a captured color image, an abnormal brightness portion such as a burn can be readily detected.

[0018] (4) The entire brightness histogram of the predetermined color distribution of normal lumber is assumed so as to follow a normal distribution and an entire normal distribution is estimated from a cumulative frequency of a partial region. Therefore, a color distribution of normal lumber can be estimated from lumber to be inspected without having to determine, in advance, a color distribution of normal lumber.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0019] Fig. 1 is an explanatory diagram of a veneer sorter according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an explanatory diagram of an image processor according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is an explanatory diagram showing conversion of colors of respective points of an image g onto an HS plane, according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is an explanatory diagram of relaxation according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is an explanatory diagram of a color distribution in an HSC color space according to the present invention;

Fig. 6 is an explanatory diagram of a pixel distribution on a specific brightness v plane according to the present invention;

Fig. 7 is an explanatory diagram of a cumulative frequency $F(x)$ of normal distribution according to the present invention;

Fig. 8 is an explanatory diagram of a pixel distribution (normal distribution profile) in a central axis direction according to the present invention;

Fig. 9 is an explanatory diagram of estimating a mean value V_m in a case of an abnormal distribution profile according to the present invention; and

Fig. 10 is an explanatory diagram of a case where an abnormal brightness portion occupies a large area according to the present invention.

Description of Symbols

[0020] 1 denotes Image processor (image processing means);

2 denotes Sorter controller;

3 denotes Operation panel;

4 denotes Belt conveyor;

5 denotes Illumination for transmitted light (illuminating means);

6 denotes Illumination for reflected light (illuminating means);

7 denotes Sorting device;

8 denotes Line sensor camera (imaging means); and

9 denotes Veneer (lumber)

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

[0021] (1) Description of veneer sorter

Fig. 1 is an explanatory diagram of a veneer sorter. Fig. 1 shows an entire configuration of the veneer sorter. The veneer sorter includes an image processor 1, a sorter controller 2, an operation panel 3, a belt conveyor 4, an illumination for transmitted light 5, an illumination for reflected light 6, a sorting device 7, and a line sensor camera 8.

[0022] The image processor 1 processes image data from the line sensor camera 8 and outputs processing results such as a veneer quality class to the sorter controller 2. The sorter controller 2 outputs sorter conveyor control signals such as for operating and stopping the conveyor, as well as control signals for the sorting device 7, in response to output from the image processor 1. The operation panel 3 is an operation panel for performing operations such as changing the set values of the image processor 1 and controlling of the sorter controller 2. The belt conveyor 4 conveys a veneer 9. The illumination for transmitted light 5 is illuminating means (light source) such as an LED for detecting holes, cracks, and the like in the veneer 9, and an illumination that differs in color (e.g., a green illumination) from the illumination for reflected light 6 is used. This is done in order to distinguish (by color and intensity) transmitted light from reflected light from the illumination for reflected light 6 to detect holes (knot holes), cracks, and the like in a veneer. The illumination for reflected light 6 is

illuminating means (light source) such as an LED for detecting light reflected off of the veneer 9 and a white illumination is normally used. The line sensor camera 8 captures line images of the veneer 9.

[0023] An operation of the veneer sorter involves capturing an image of the veneer 9 conveyed by the belt conveyor 4 with the line sensor camera 8, and outputting image data to the image processor 1. The image processor 1 processes the image data, and outputs processing results such as a veneer quality class to the sorter controller 2. The sorter controller 2 outputs a control signal to the sorting device 7 and sorts the veneer 9 according to class. Sorting is performed according to the degree of the numbers of wormholes, holes or fallen knots, live knots, dead knots, waness, cracks, pitch and bark pockets, blue stains, warp (warpage value) and the like, as well as their respective sizes (dimensions).

[0024] (2) Description of image processor

Fig. 2 is an explanatory diagram of the image processor 1. In Fig. 2, the image processor 1 includes: three line sensor cameras 8a, 8b, and 8c; camera image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c; laser markers 12a and 12b; laser drivers 13a and 13b; and a main computer 14.

[0025] The line sensor cameras 8a, 8b, and 8c divide the veneer 9 in a direction perpendicular to the conveying direction among the three cameras and capture color images. The camera image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c perform digitalization every time a single line image is loaded from the respective line sensor cameras, and delivers image data to the main

computer 14. The laser markers 12a and 12b irradiate thin light beams in the conveying direction of the veneer which are to be used as marks when synthesizing (coupling) the respective images from the line sensor cameras 8a, 8b, and 8c. The irradiated light beam can be a thin light beam of a different color (for example, a red laser monochromatic light beam) from the color of the veneer (lumber) so as to be readily removable in subsequent processes. The laser drivers 13a and 13b are connected to an AC power supply and drive the laser markers 12a and 12b. The main computer 14 includes processing means, storing means, output means, and the like and performs image processing (image synthesis, knot searching, defect searching, and the like) on the veneer 9. In this case, the camera image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c and the main computer 14 make up the image processing means.

[0026] An operation of the image processor involves illuminating the conveyed veneer 9 with light from the illumination for transmitted light 5 and the illumination for reflected light 6. Every time a single line image is loaded from the line sensor cameras 8a, 8b, and 8c, the camera image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c deliver data thereof to the main computer 14. The main computer 14 performs compensation on received images and detects warpage values, and sequentially couples the images. Eventually, by the time the image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c finish loading images, the main computer 14 nearly finishes color image synthesis and black-and-white grayscale image conversion. Subsequently,

the main computer 14 couples images from the camera image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c in which an image of the veneer is divided into three parts.

[0027] At this point, laser marks are irradiated to the veneer 9 from the laser markers 12a and 12b to divide the veneer 9 into three parts.

Furthermore, by having the line sensor cameras 8a, 8b, and 8c align line images to the respective laser marks on the veneer 9, images can be readily coupled. Additionally, in order to increase image processing speed, knot searching can be performed using black-and-white grayscale images which have a large number of pixels, while searching for dead knots and the like can be performed using scaled-down (with reduced number of pixels) color images.

[0028] The operation of the image processor will now be described in two stages, namely processing during image capturing, and processing thereafter.

[0029] <Description of processing during image capturing>

Image data captured by the line sensor cameras 8a, 8b and 8c is delivered per line to the main computer 14 and is synthesized as a single entire image.

[0030] The camera image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c load a single line color image from the line sensor cameras 8a, 8b, and 8c, detect a position of a laser mark (coupling position), and sends the single line color

image together with information on the laser mark position to the main computer 14.

[0031] The main computer 14 performs compensation on the arrived single line color image and concurrently detects a "warpage value", and performs synthesis based on the aforementioned position information (laser mark). At this point, if warpage exists in the inspection object, a detection trajectory at the position of the laser mark becomes nonlinearly distorted, whereby a warpage value can be detected from the amount of distortion.

[0032] At the stage where image capturing by the camera image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c is completed and the last single line color image is received, the main computer 14 completes synthesis of an entire color image. In addition, in order to efficiently utilize the time during image capturing, processing performable for each single line such as black and white conversion and reduction can be performed concurrently.

[0033] <Description of processing during image analysis after image capturing>

The camera image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c stand by until the arrival of the next board (veneer) is detected.

[0034] Based on preset information such as the size, type, or the like of the board to become the inspection object, the main computer 14 performs knot searching, defect detection using transmitted light, and the like according to an area to be calculated and to set values, and eventually performs sorting so as to also include a warpage value. The results thereof

are displayed on a display, not shown, and are also outputted to the sorter controller 2.

[0035] While a description has been given above on a case where computers (PCs) are used as the camera image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c, the main computer 14, and the like in the image processor, the number of computers to be used may be altered depending on the amount of image data, computer processing speeds, or the like. Alternatively, processing can be performed by a single computer.

[0036] In addition, while a case has been described in which three line sensor cameras 8a, 8b, and 8c are used, one, two, or four or more line sensor cameras can be alternatively used depending on the size and type of the board to become an inspection object, computer processing performance, or the like.

[0037] (3) Description of detection of defective portion due to veneer surface discoloration

Defective portions due to discoloration of the lumber surface which affect lumber quality can be detected using means and according to the method described below.

[0038] A defective portion due to discoloration refers to a discolored portion caused by fungi or the like entering lumber from the outside or, in the case of a veneer used in plywood or the like, a burn caused by a kiln, a trace of the bark of lumber, pitch formed inside lumber rising up to the surface thereof, and the like.

[0039] It is now possible to detect such portions as defective portions.

[0040] (Description of defective portion detecting means)

1) An image of the lumber surface is captured by color line sensor cameras 8a, 8b, and 8c, and the image is loaded into a computer using an input device (input means).

[0041] 2) The captured image is saved as a color image in which each pixel is made up of RGB (red, green, and blue) in a computer memory (storage means).

[0042] 3) A computer image processing program (image processor) converts the RGB image into an HSV (hue, saturation, and brightness) image.

[0043] 4) A defective portion is detected from the HSV by the method described below.

[0044] (Description of defective portion detecting method)

The surface color of normal (healthy) lumber of the same species is more or less distributed across a specific saturation and hue area regardless of whether the color is dark or light. However, a defective portion such as fungi deviates from a healthy color distribution in both saturation and hue due to the difference in substance. In addition, a defective portion such as a burn is distributed across a portion much darker (lower in brightness) compared to a healthy color distribution.

[0045] Therefore, the method features finding out the deviation of saturation and hue and the deviation of brightness of a color distribution of

an inspection object lumber surface in comparison to the color distribution of a healthy lumber surface, and detecting a portion with a significant deviation value as a defective portion.

[0046] (4) Description of method of acquiring a color distribution of a healthy lumber surface to be used as a reference

1) For an inspection object species, an image of the surface of healthy lumber is captured by a color line sensor camera.

[0047] 2) In step 1), in order to ensure sufficient statistical accuracy, a plurality of (around 20 or more) images of the surface in different conditions is taken for the same species.

[0048] 3) Each pixel color in all of the images described above is positioned in a three-dimensional color place on the computer memory to create a three-dimensional color distribution.

[0049] As for the three-dimensional color space, an RGB (red, green, and blue) color place, an HSV (hue, saturation, and brightness) color space, an Lab (where "L" denotes brightness, "a" denotes a hue element ranging from green to red, and "b" denotes a hue element ranging from blue to yellow), or the like can be used.

[0050] 4) A two-dimensional distribution is obtained for each equal brightness plane in the three-dimensional color distribution to acquire a point indicating a greatest frequency.

[0051] 5) By varying the brightness in stages, a curve approximately connecting the greatest frequency points in 4) above can be acquired. The

curve shall be referred to as a reference central axis of the three-dimensional color distribution.

[0052] For example, when the value of brightness ranges from 0.0 to 1.0 in an HSV color distribution, a two-dimensional color distribution of the hue and saturation of pixels having an equal brightness value is obtained for each 0.02 brightness segment, and a curve connecting greatest frequency points thereof is acquired and set as the reference central axis of the three-dimensional color distribution. At the same time, a standard deviation $\sigma(v)$ of the two-dimensional distribution of hue and saturation is obtained.

[0053] 6) When it is known in advance that a defective portion area is small relative to the inspection object area, the reference distribution can be replaced with an image distribution acquired for each inspection object. This is because only an average of a distribution of a healthy portion and a standard deviation value need be obtained.

[0054] (5) Description of defect inspection method

1) An image of an inspection object lumber surface is captured by a color line sensor camera.

[0055] 2) Each pixel in the image is positioned in a three-dimensional color space to create a three-dimensional color distribution.

[0056] 3) A chromatic deviation from the reference central axis of the three-dimensional color distribution is obtained as follows.

[0057] For example, if a pixel at a position x, y in the object image is denoted by $g[x, y]$, a color in the HSV color distribution space is expressed by

hue value: $h(g[x, y])$,

saturation value: $s(g[x, y])$,

brightness value: $v(g[x, y])$,

reference central axis coordinates at a specific brightness v on the reference central axis of the three-dimensional color distribution obtained earlier is expressed by

hue value: $H(v)$, saturation value: $S(v)$, and

the abscissa and the ordinate of the equal brightness plane are denoted as X and Y , respectively, then we arrive at Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is an explanatory diagram showing conversion of colors of respective points of an image g onto an HS plane. In Fig. 3, the pixel $g[x, y]$ of the lumber of the object image is converted into Cartesian coordinates X_2, Y_2 on the HS plane. While a color distribution (refer to hatching) may take various shapes other than a circle, an approximate circle is obtained at standard deviation.

[0058] Here, Cartesian coordinates X_1, Y_1 of reference central axis coordinates $H(v), S(v)$ may be expressed as

[0059] $X_1 = S(v) \cdot \cos(2\pi \cdot H(v)/360)$,

$Y_1 = S(v) \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot H(v)/360)$.

Cartesian coordinates X_2, Y_2 of the pixel $g[x, y]$ may be expressed as

[0060] $X_2 = S(v) \cdot \cos(2\pi \cdot h(v)/360)$,

$$Y2 = S(v) \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot h(v)/360).$$

A square spatial distance d from the reference central axis can be obtained as

$$[0061] \quad d^2 = (X1 - X2)^2 + (Y1 - Y2)^2.$$

Thus, a chromatic deviation value $Zc[x, y]$ can be expressed as

$$[0062] \quad Zc[x, y] = (\sqrt{d})/(\sigma_c(v) \times \beta_c),$$

where $\sigma_c(v)$ denotes a standard deviation of a hue and saturation two-dimensional color distribution at a brightness v of the reference central axis, and β_c denotes a coefficient for determining how far a color must be separated from the reference central axis to be assumed abnormal in factors of $\sigma_c(v)$ which takes a value of, for example, around 1.0 to 2.0.

[0063] In addition, a spatial distance deviation can be similarly obtained using other color distributions such as an Lab color space.

[0064] 4) Next, in order to calculate an actual area of a defective portion, only color pixels deviated from standard in the color distribution space whose original lumber pixel $g[x, y]$ locally forms a cluster must be selected. In doing so, a method referred to as relaxation that is a general image processing technique can be used to remove discontinuous isolated points and enhance portions with significant deviation while taking the colors of surrounding pixels into consideration.

[0065] As an example, a defective area due to abnormal chromaticity can be determined by relaxation that uses a chromatic deviation value $Zc[x, y]$

from the reference central axis as an initial label (refer to the description of Fig. 4).

[0066] (Description of defective portion detection by abnormal brightness)

5) A histogram in the reference central axis (brightness axis) direction of the three-dimensional color distribution is obtained.

[0067] 6) If the brightness histogram of the healthy portion described above is a normal distribution (Gaussian distribution) with a mean value of V_m and a standard deviation of σ_v , then a brightness deviation value $Z_v[x, y]$ may be obtained as

$$[0068] \quad Z_v[x, y] = |V_m - g[x, y].v| / (\sigma_v \times \beta_v),$$

where β_v denotes a coefficient for determining how far a color must be separated from the brightness mean value V_m to be assumed abnormal in factors of σ_v which takes a value of, for example, around 1.0 to 4.0.

[0069] A total deviation value $Z_t[x, y]$ of chromaticity and brightness may be expressed as

$$[0070] \quad Z_t[x, y] = Z_c[x, y] + Z_v[x, y].$$

When the brightness histogram does not form a normal distribution due to camera characteristics or the like (for example, when saturation occurs at a bright portion close to 1.0 brightness), the mean value V_m and the standard deviation σ_v may not necessarily be calculated accurately. In such a case, assuming that the histogram follows a standard normal

distribution, a normalized cumulative probability distribution function $F(x)$ can be expressed as

[0071] [Expression 1]

$$F(x) = \int f(x)dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi \sigma^2)}} \int \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\} dx$$

[0072] (where x denotes brightness, μ denotes a mean value of brightness, and σ denotes standard deviation.)

Brightness histograms are integrated starting at the lowest brightness, and brightnesses for which a value (cumulative frequency) obtained by dividing the integrated value by the total number of pixels and corresponding to p_1 , p_2 , p_3 , and p_4 below are respectively obtained and are to be denoted as V_1 , V_2 , V_3 , and V_m .

[0073] $p_1 = F(\mu - 2.0\sigma) = 0.0228$

$$p_2 = F(\mu - 1.0\sigma) = 0.1587$$

$$p_3 = F(\mu - 0.5\sigma) = 0.3085$$

$$p_4 = F(\mu) = 0.5$$

In addition, valid regions V_{min} and V_{max} attainable by V_1 , V_2 , V_3 , and V_m can be empirically obtained from lumber or the like to be used as reference. For example, a possible setting can be $V_{min} = 0.25$, $V_{max} = 0.9$.

[0074] a) If a brightness position corresponding to $V_2:F(V_m - \sigma) = 0.1587$ and $V_m:F(V_m) = 0.5$ existing in the valid region can be found among V_1 , V_2 , V_3 , and V_m , then an estimated mean value $x = V_m$ and a standard deviation σ_v can be obtained (refer to Fig. 8).

[0075] b) However, in a case where the distribution profile is disrupted at a portion where the brightness distribution is smaller than $x = \mu$, then V_m falls out of the valid region. In this case, by calculating $V1:F(V_m - 2.0\sigma_v)$ and $V2:F(V_m - 1.0\sigma_v)$ existing within the valid region, σ_v and V_m can be estimated as

$$\sigma_v = V2 - V1$$

$$V_m = V2 + \sigma_v$$

(refer to Fig. 9).

[0076] c) Alternatively, when the abnormal brightness portion becomes relatively large,

$V1:F(V_m - 2.0\sigma_v)$ and $V2:F(V_m - 1.0\sigma_v)$ fall out of the valid region. In this case, from brightness values $V3:F(V_m - 0.5\sigma) = 0.3085$ and $V_m:F(V_m) = 0.5$ existing within the valid region, σ_v can be expressed as $\sigma_v = (V_m - V3) \times 2$, thereby enabling σ_v and V_m to be estimated (refer to Fig. 10).

[0077] By using this method, a mean value and a standard deviation of a healthy portion can be obtained without having to use lumber to become a reference and regardless of the distribution profile. When using lumber to become a reference, a mean value and a standard deviation thereof are to be used without performing calculations.

[0078] 7) Next, in order to calculate an actual area of a defective portion, only color pixels deviating from standard in the color distribution space whose original lumber pixel $g[x, y]$ locally forms a cluster must be selected. In doing so, a method referred to as relaxation that is a general image

processing technique can be used to remove discontinuous isolated points and enhance portions with significant deviation while taking the colors of surrounding pixels into consideration.

[0079] As an example, a defective area due to abnormal chromaticity and brightness can be determined by relaxation that uses a total deviation value $Z_t[x, y]$ of chromaticity and brightness as an initial label (refer to the description of Fig. 4).

[0080] Previously, in automatic quality inspection of lumber, defective portions have been detected based solely on light-dark of the surface color or by specifying a particular color. However, such methods are unable to accommodate changes in bright portions and in color, resulting in all inspection objects being judged nondefective.

[0081] Among the surface colors of lumber, portions that seem unpleasant to the human eye and which affect quality are likely to be in colors that do not occur naturally in lumber. Such colors appear as a difference in the color distribution in a three-dimensional color space. Defective portions can now be detected with high accuracy by a unified method in which such differences are separated and detected.

[0082] In addition, since fungi and the like which affect lumber quality have different colors depending on the type or the area of production of lumber, it is difficult to detect all such fungi with high accuracy using a single method. However, according to the present invention, even if types of lumber to become inspection objects differ, detection can be performed

without hardly varying reference central axis coordinate values. Even if detection accuracy deteriorates according to species, detection accuracy can be restored simply by varying the reference central axis coordinates of the three-dimensional color distribution which is an initial value.

[0083] Furthermore, while pitch, bark, and the like have been difficult to detect by an appearance inspection using image processing, pitch, bark, and the like can now be detected.

[0084] Since blackened portions of bark and the like can now be detected with high accuracy, judgment of a live knot and a dead knot can be readily made by judging whether a blackened bark remains or not.

[0085] (6) Description of relaxation

Fig. 4 is an explanatory diagram of relaxation. Hereinafter, a description will be given on processes S1 to S3 shown in Fig. 4.

[0086] In the processes, a defect probability $P_i(x, y)$ is set for each pixel $g(x, y)$ in the image to become an inspection object, where $P_i(x, y)$ is a defect probability of the pixel $g(x, y)$ after an i th iteration.

[0087] S1: The image processor assigns an initial probability $P_0(x, y)$ (0 to 1.0) to each pixel $g(x, y)$ in the image to become an inspection object, and proceeds to process S2. In process S1, $P_0(x, y)$ is set as follows using a color deviation value $Z(x, y)$.

[0088] $P_0(x, y) = Z(x, y): 0 < Z < 1.0$

1.0: $Z \geq 1.0$

S2: For all pixels,

if $(0.0 < P_i(x, y) < 1.0)$,

then the image processor calculates a probability mean value $\langle P \rangle$ of neighboring pixels of $P_i(x, y)$

updates the probability by $P_{i+1} = P_i + \alpha(\langle P \rangle - P_i)$ (where α is an influence coefficient of neighboring pixels which ranges from around 1 to 4),

and proceeds to process S3.

[0089] If $(P_i(x, y) \leq 0.0$ or $P_i(x, y) \geq 1.0)$, then the image processor assumes that

$$P_{i+1} = P_i$$

and proceeds to process S3 without updating probability.

[0090] S3: The image processor examines a convergence condition.

[0091] If, for $P_i(x, y)$,

the number of iterations I is greater than a specified number ($I >$ specified number), and

the percentage of the number of pixels of $P_i = 0.0$ and $p_i = 1.0$ among all pixels is greater than a specified percentage ($>$ specified percentage), then the process is terminated.

[0092] If not, process S2 is repeated.

[0093] In this case, the specified number of iterations is set to around 10 and the specified percentage of the number of pixels of $P_i=0.0$ and $p_i=1.0$ among all pixels is set to around 99%.

[0094] (7) Description of color distribution in HSV color space

Fig. 5 is an explanatory diagram of a color distribution in an HSV color space. In Fig. 5, the upward direction represents brightness (V: in this case, $V = 0.0$ to 1.0), the diametrical direction in the same brightness plane represents saturation (S: in this case, $S = 0.0$ to 1.0), and the circumferential direction in the same brightness plane represents hue (H: in this case, $H = 0^\circ$ to 360°). A color distribution of healthy lumber includes significant upper and lower color distribution regions. A central axis (reference central axis) of the color distribution is indicated by the upward arrow.

[0095] In addition, a color distribution of an abnormal chromaticity portion that is a discolored portion such as fungi is shown on the right-hand side as an abnormal chromaticity region. Furthermore, an abnormal brightness portion such as a burn caused by a kiln or the like is shown towards the bottom as a small color distribution region.

[0096] (8) Description of pixel distribution in specific brightness plane

Fig. 6 is an explanatory diagram of a pixel distribution on a specific brightness v plane. Fig. 6 shows a pixel distribution of an abnormal chromaticity portion in a specific brightness v plane. In this case, the pixel distribution of an abnormal chromaticity portion ranges in a specific region (refer to hatched portion) at a standard deviation $\sigma_c(v)$.

[0097] (9) Description of pixel distribution in central axis direction

Fig. 7 is an explanatory diagram of a cumulative frequency $F(x)$ of normal distribution. In Fig. 7, a general normal distribution (distribution probability) is indicated by the dotted line, and a cumulative frequency

(cumulative probability distribution function) $F(x)$ is a normalization performed by dividing an integrated value of the healthy portion of lumber by the total number of pixels N . In this case, $p1 = 0.0228 (\mu - 2\sigma)$, $p2 = 0.1587 (\mu - 1.0\sigma)$, $p3 = 0.3085 (\mu - 0.5\sigma)$, and $p4 = 0.5$ (mean value = μ).

[0098] Fig. 8 is an explanatory diagram of a pixel distribution (normal distribution profile) in a central axis direction. Fig. 8 shows a histogram in the reference central axis (brightness axis) direction of a three-dimensional color distribution. In the brightness histogram, let brightnesses corresponding to $p1$, $p2$, $p3$, and $p4$ described above be $V1$, $V2$, $V3$, and Vm , respectively, and valid regions attainable by the healthy portion of the lumber surface be $Vmin$ and $Vmax$. In the case of the diagram, if a brightness position corresponding to $V2:F(Vm - \sigma) = 0.1587$ and $Vm:F(Vm) = 0.5$ existing in the valid region can be found, then an estimated mean value $x=Vm$ and a standard deviation σ_v can be obtained.

[0099] Fig. 9 is an explanatory diagram of estimating a mean value Vm in a case of an abnormal distribution profile. Fig. 9 shows a histogram in the reference central axis (brightness axis) direction of a three-dimensional color distribution. With this brightness histogram, in a case where the distribution profile is disrupted at a portion where the brightness distribution of the healthy portion of the lumber surface is smaller than $x = \mu$, then Vm falls out of the valid region. In this case, σ_v and Vm can be estimated by calculating $V1:F(Vm - 2.0\sigma_v)$ and $V2:F(Vm - 1.0\sigma_v)$ and from $\sigma_v = V2 - V1$ and $Vm = V2 + \sigma_v$.

[0100] Fig. 10 is an explanatory diagram of a case where an abnormal brightness portion occupies a large area. Fig. 10 shows a histogram in the reference central axis (brightness axis) direction of a three-dimensional color distribution. With this brightness histogram, in a case where the area of the abnormal brightness portion of the lumber surface becomes relatively large, then $V1: F(Vm - 2.0\sigma_v)$ and $V2: F(Vm - 1.0\sigma_v)$ fall out of the valid region. In this case, from brightness values $V3: F(Vm - 0.5\sigma) = 0.3085$ and $Vm: F(Vm) = 0.5$ existing within the valid region, σ_v can be expressed as $\sigma_v = (Vm - V3) \times 2$, thereby enabling σ_v and Vm to be estimated.

[0101] As shown, when the brightness histogram does not form a normal distribution due to camera characteristics or the like (for example, when sensor sensitivity characteristics are nonlinear at a portion close to 1.0 brightness), the mean value Vm and the standard deviation σ_v may not necessarily be obtained accurately. However, even in such a case, by assuming that the histogram follows a standard normal distribution, an entire distribution can be estimated from the histogram at the slope of the distribution (two points), and the mean value Vm and the standard deviation σ_v can be obtained.

[0102] Accordingly, a mean value Vm and a standard deviation σ_v of a healthy portion can be obtained (estimated) by an image processor using two points among points $V1$ to Vm existing within a valid region ($Vmin$ to $Vmax$). As an order of priority of the two points to be used, a mean value Vm and another point (one point among $V1$ to $V3$) are to be used first, and two

points among V1 to V3 are to be used if the mean value Vm does not exist within the valid region.

[0103] (10) Description of program installation

The image processor (image processing means) 1, the sorter controller (sorter controlling means) 2, the camera image acquisition boards 11a, 11b, and 11c, the main computer 14, and the like can be configured by a program to be executed by the main processing unit (CPU) and stored in a main storage. The program is to be processed by a computer. The computer is made up of hardware such as a main control unit, a main storage, a file device, an output device such as a display, and an input device.

[0104] The program according to the present invention is installed onto this computer. Installation is performed by storing, in advance, the program onto a portable recording (storage) medium such as a floppy or a magnetic optical disk and the like, and installing the storage medium into a file device included in the computer either via a drive device provided on the computer to enable access to the storage medium or via a network such as a LAN. Accordingly, a lumber inspection device capable of accurately detecting, using color distribution, defective portions due to discoloration of the lumber surface which affect lumber quality can be readily provided.

CLAIMS

1. A lumber inspection method characterized by comprising:
using imaging means to capture a color image of lumber; and
using image processing means to obtain a color distribution of the color image captured by the imaging means, compare the obtained color distribution with a predetermined color distribution of normal lumber, judge the obtained color distribution as an abnormal one when it is deviated from the color distribution of normal lumber by a predetermined value or more, and detect an area on the surface of the lumber captured by the imaging means whose abnormal color distribution has a value greater than the predetermined value as a defect of the lumber.
2. The lumber inspection method according to claim 1, characterized in that when setting, as an inspection object, lumber whose defective area is small relative to an inspection object area, image distributions acquired on a per-inspection object basis are replaceably used from case to case as the predetermined color distributions of normal lumber.
3. The lumber inspection method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that an abnormal brightness portion is detected by obtaining a brightness histogram of the color distribution of the captured color image.

4. The lumber inspection method according to claim 3, characterized in that, for the brightness histogram of the color distribution of normal lumber determined in advance, an entire normal distribution is estimated from a cumulative frequency of a partial region on the assumption that an entire distribution follows a normal distribution.

5. A lumber inspection device characterized by comprising:
imaging means for capturing a color image of lumber; and
image processing means for obtaining a color distribution of the color image captured by the imaging means, comparing the obtained color distribution with a predetermined color distribution of normal lumber, judging the obtained color distribution as an abnormal one when it is deviated from the color distribution of normal lumber by a predetermined value or more, and detecting an area on the surface of the lumber captured by the imaging means whose abnormal color distribution has a value greater than the predetermined value as a defect of the lumber.

6. The lumber inspection device according to claim 5, characterized in that when setting, as an inspection object, lumber whose defective area is small relative to an inspection object area, the image processing means replaceably uses image distributions acquired on a per-inspection object basis from case to case as the predetermined color distributions of normal lumber.

7. The lumber inspection device according to claim 5 or 6, characterized in that the image processing means detects an abnormal brightness portion by obtaining a brightness histogram of the color distribution of the captured color image.

8. The lumber inspection device according to claim 7, characterized in that, for the brightness histogram, the image processing means estimates an entire normal distribution from a cumulative frequency of a partial region on the assumption that an entire distribution follows a normal distribution.

9. A computer-readable storage medium storing a program for causing a computer to function as:

imaging means for capturing a color image of lumber; and

image processing means for obtaining a color distribution of the color image captured by the imaging means, comparing the obtained color distribution with a predetermined color distribution of normal lumber, judging the obtained color distribution as an abnormal one when it is deviated from the color distribution of normal lumber by a predetermined value or more, and detecting an area on the surface of the lumber captured by the imaging means whose abnormal color distribution has a value greater than the predetermined value as a defect of the lumber.

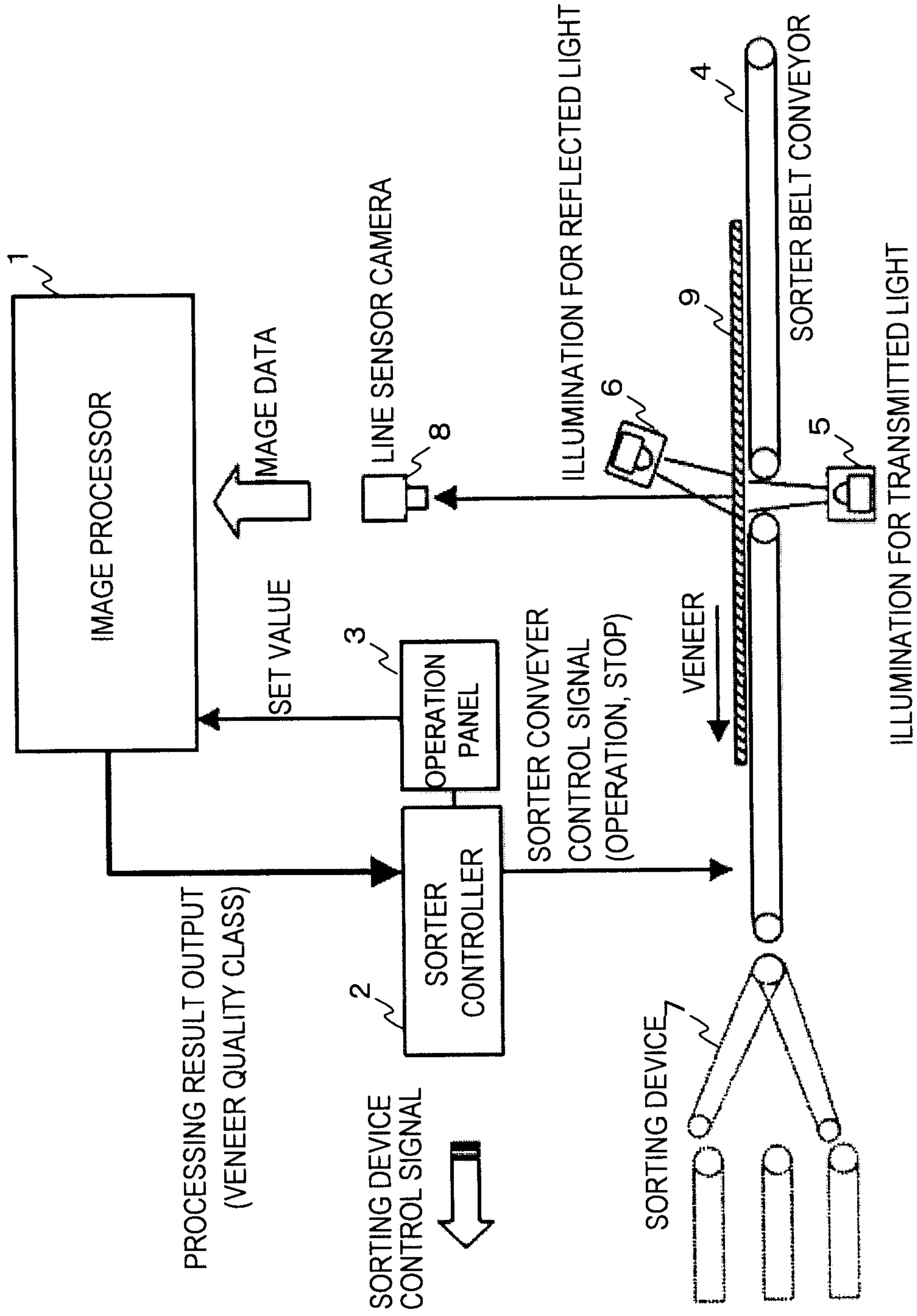


Fig. 1

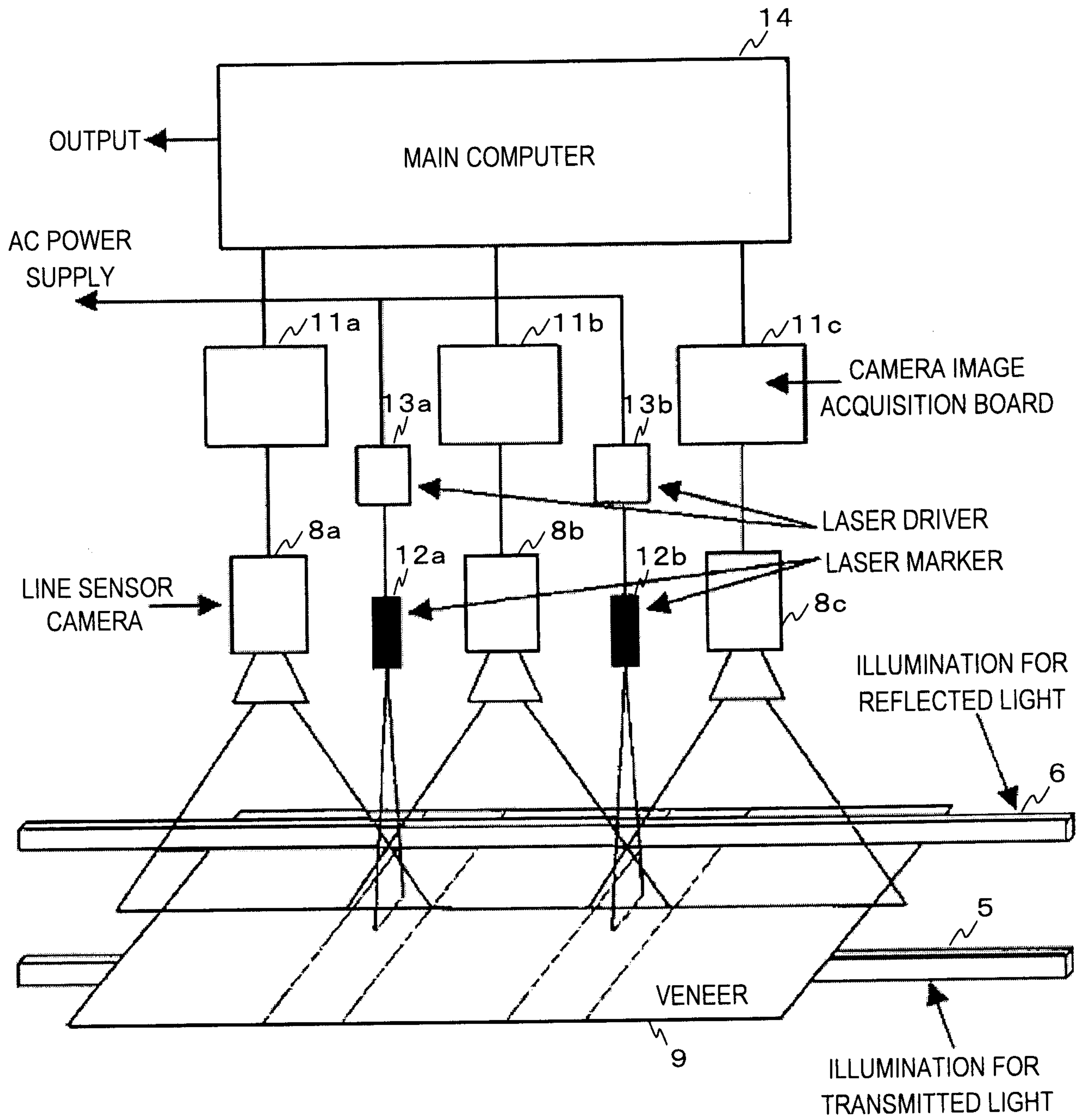


Fig. 2

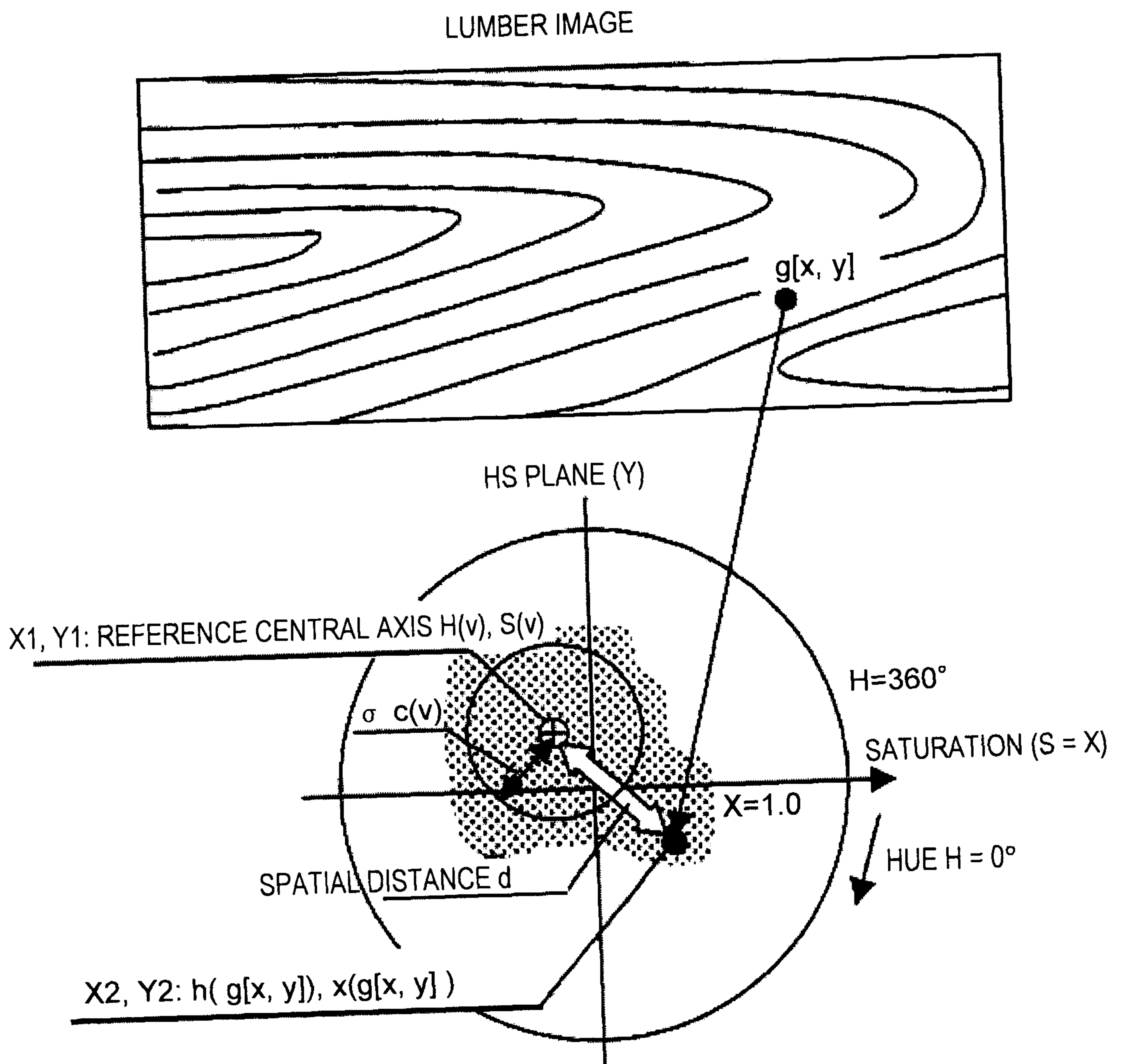


Fig. 3

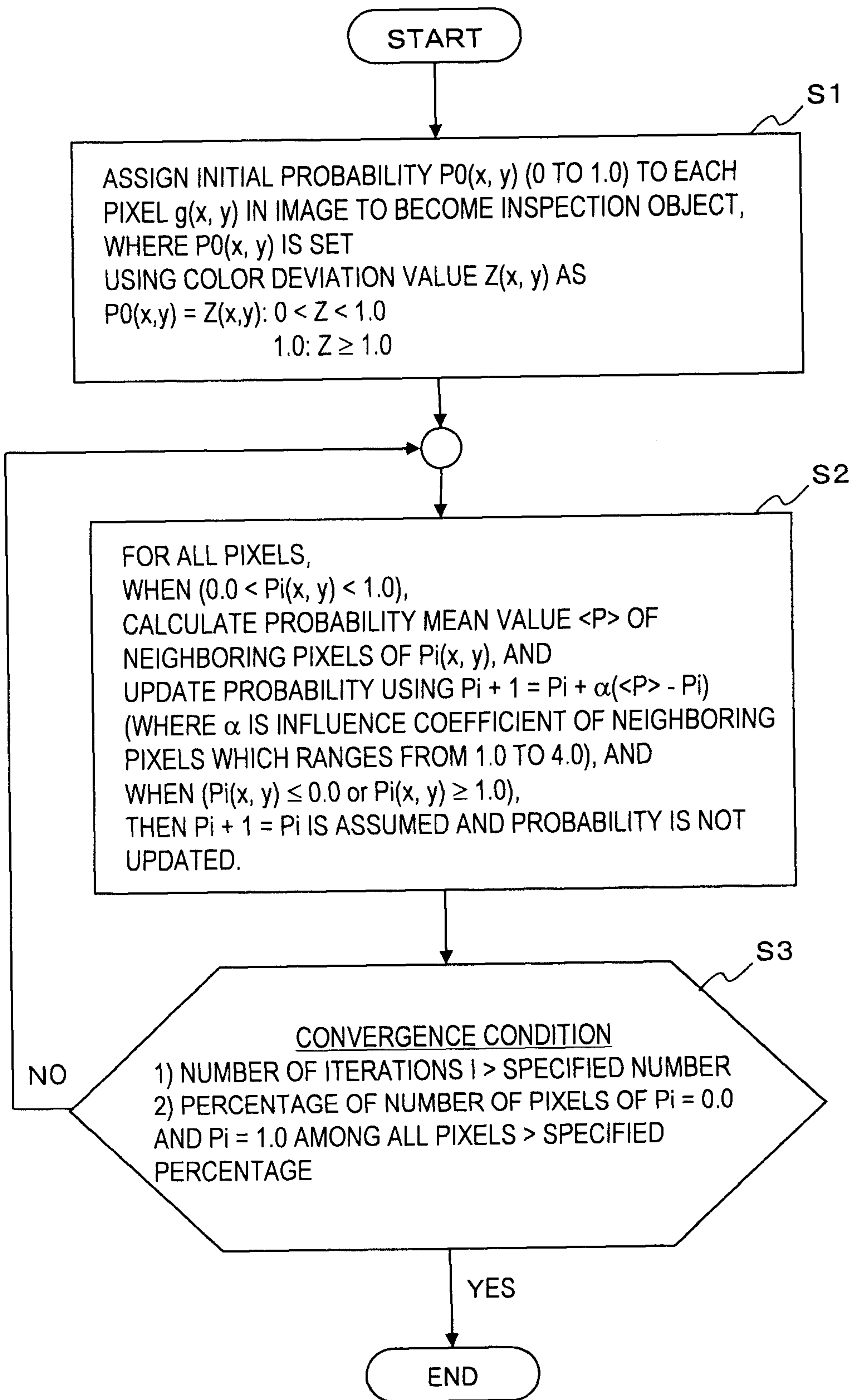


Fig. 4

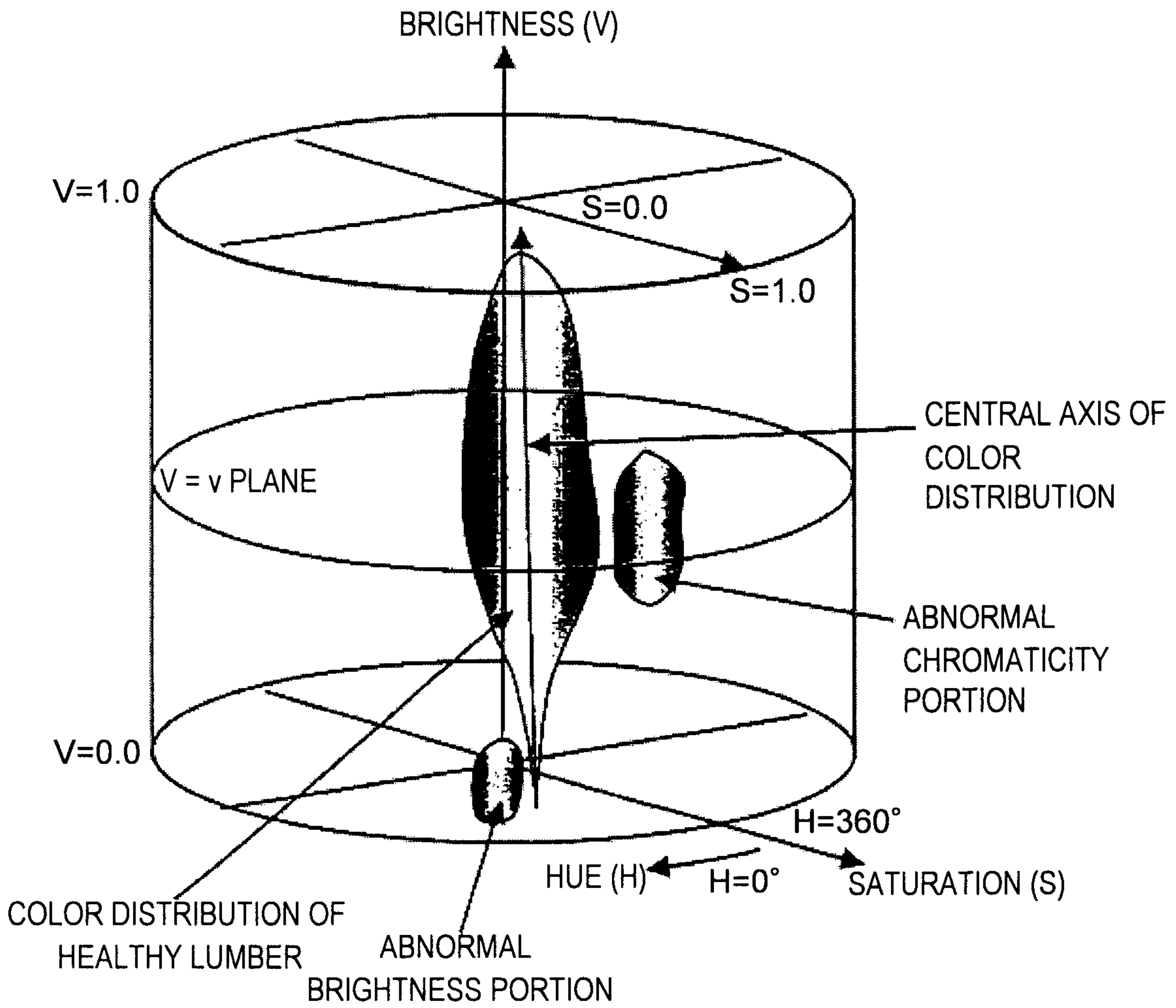


Fig. 5

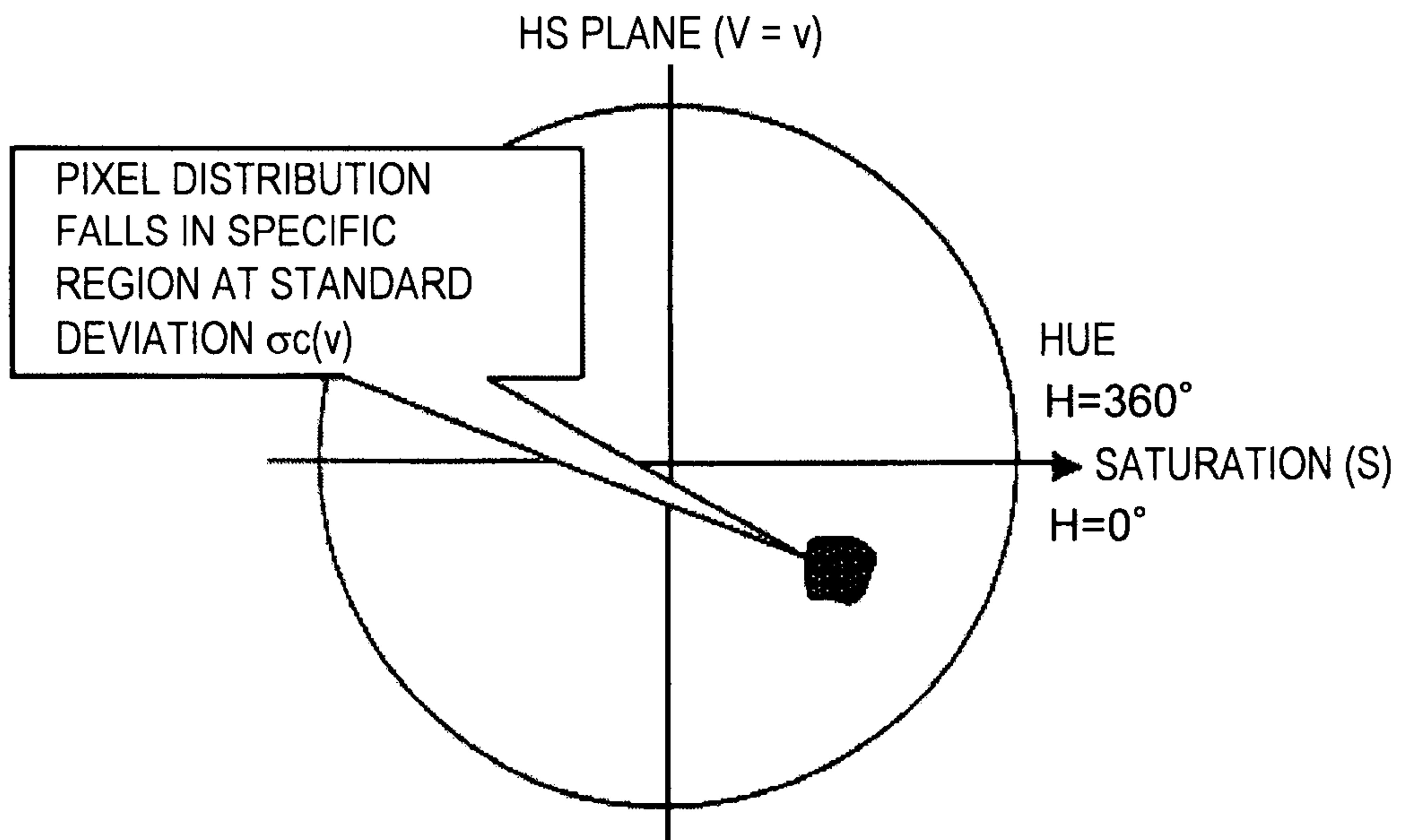


Fig. 6

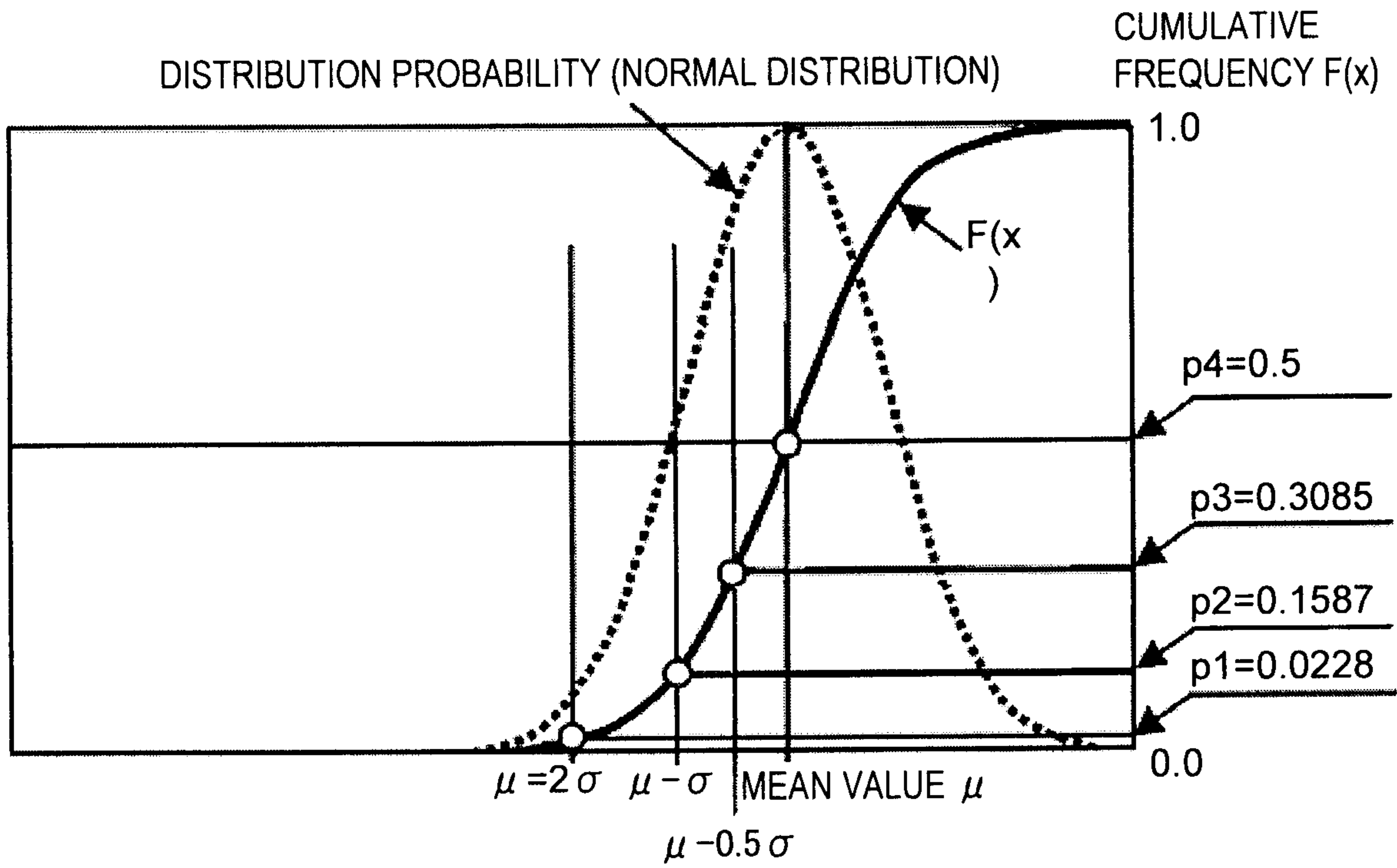


Fig. 7

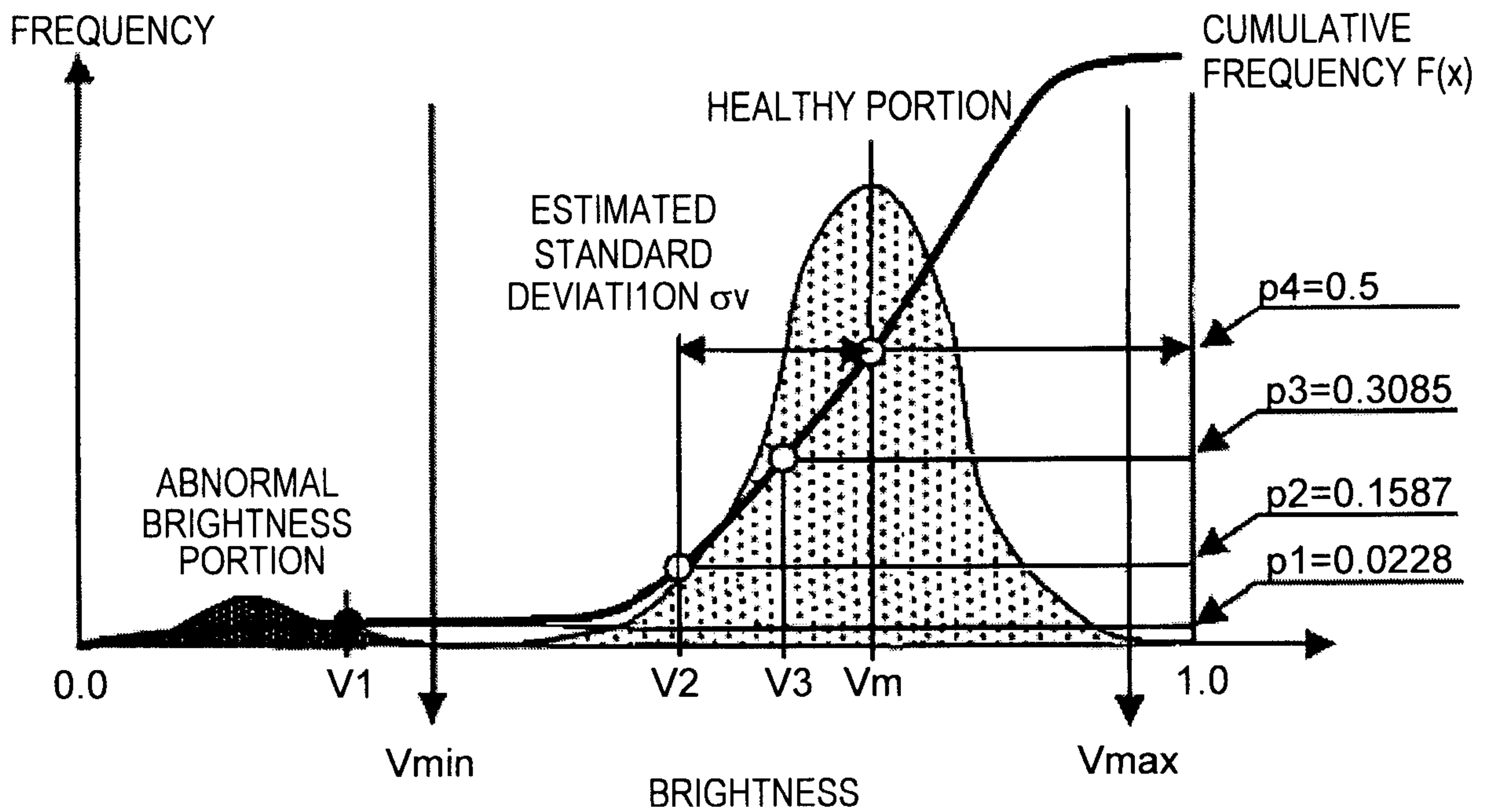


Fig. 8

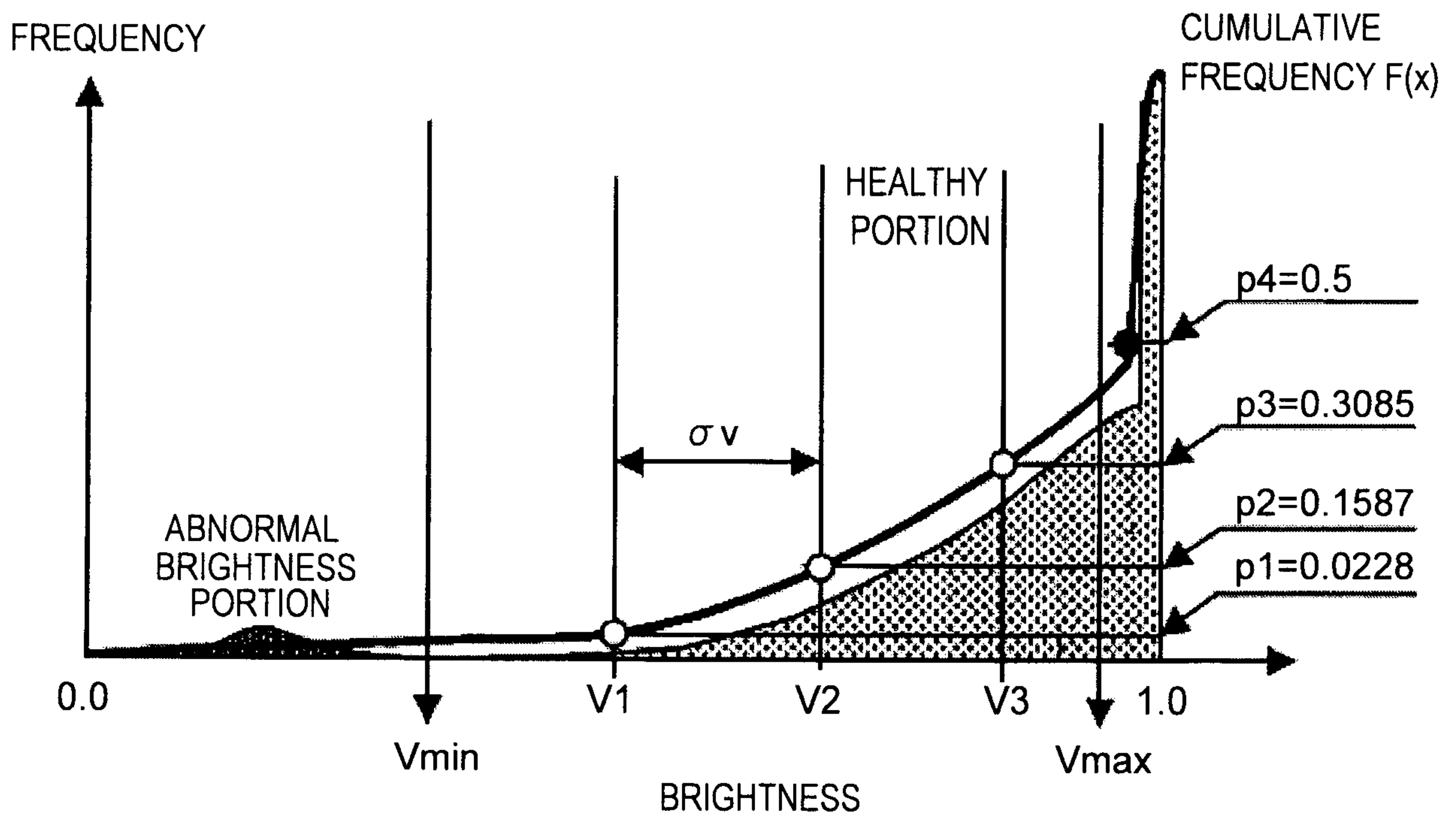


Fig.9

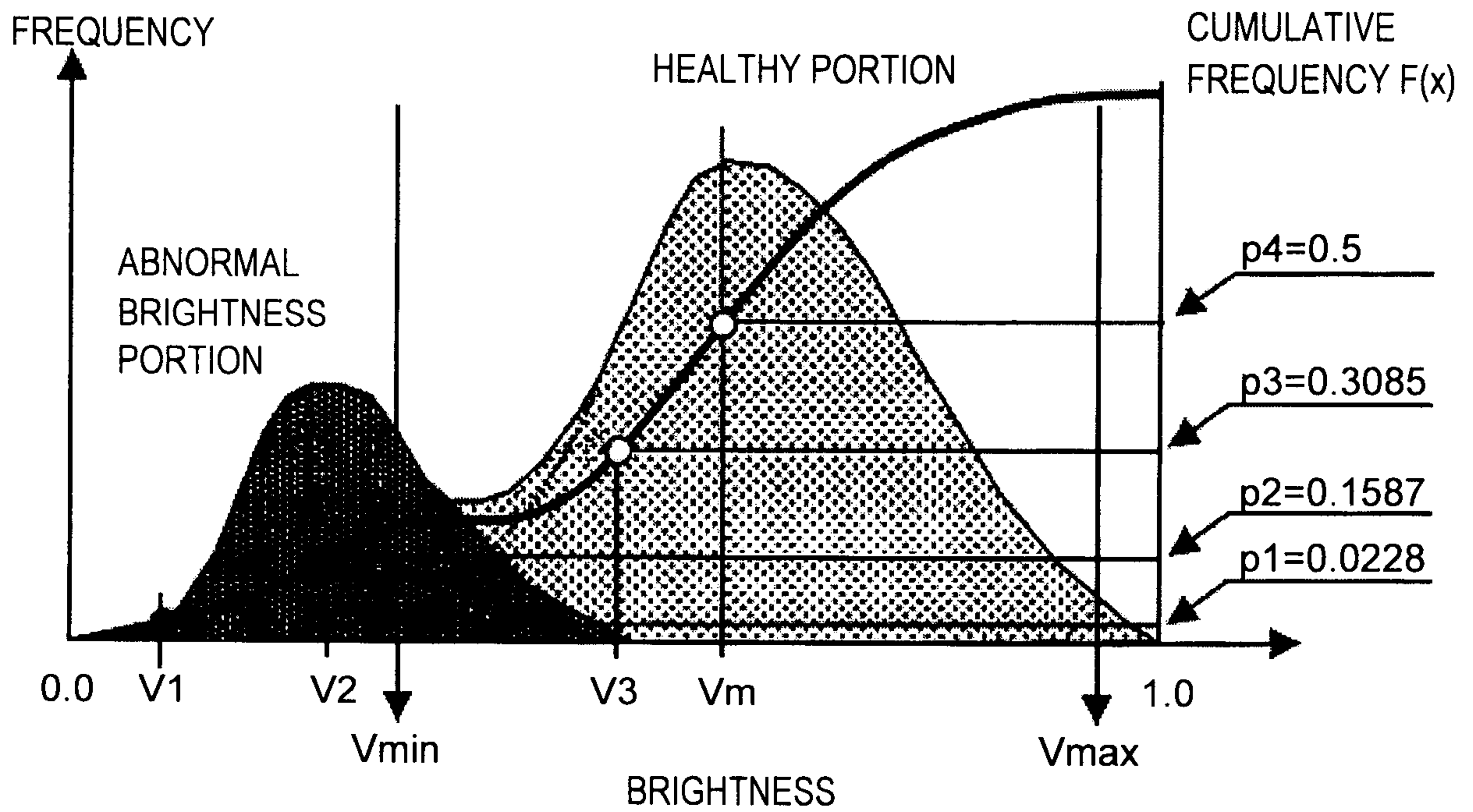


Fig.10

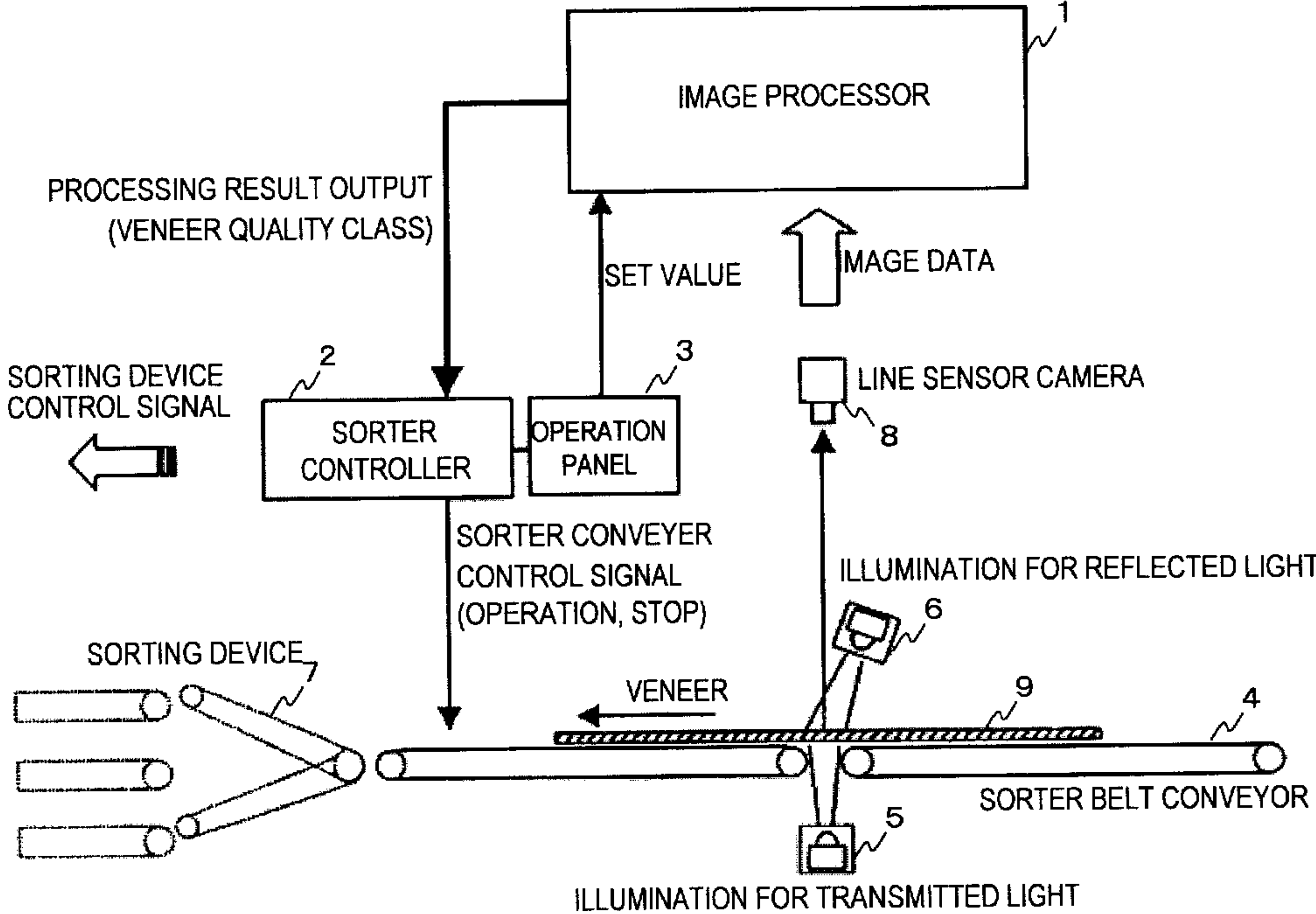


Fig. 1