

# CIRCULAR SAW MONITORING SYSTEM

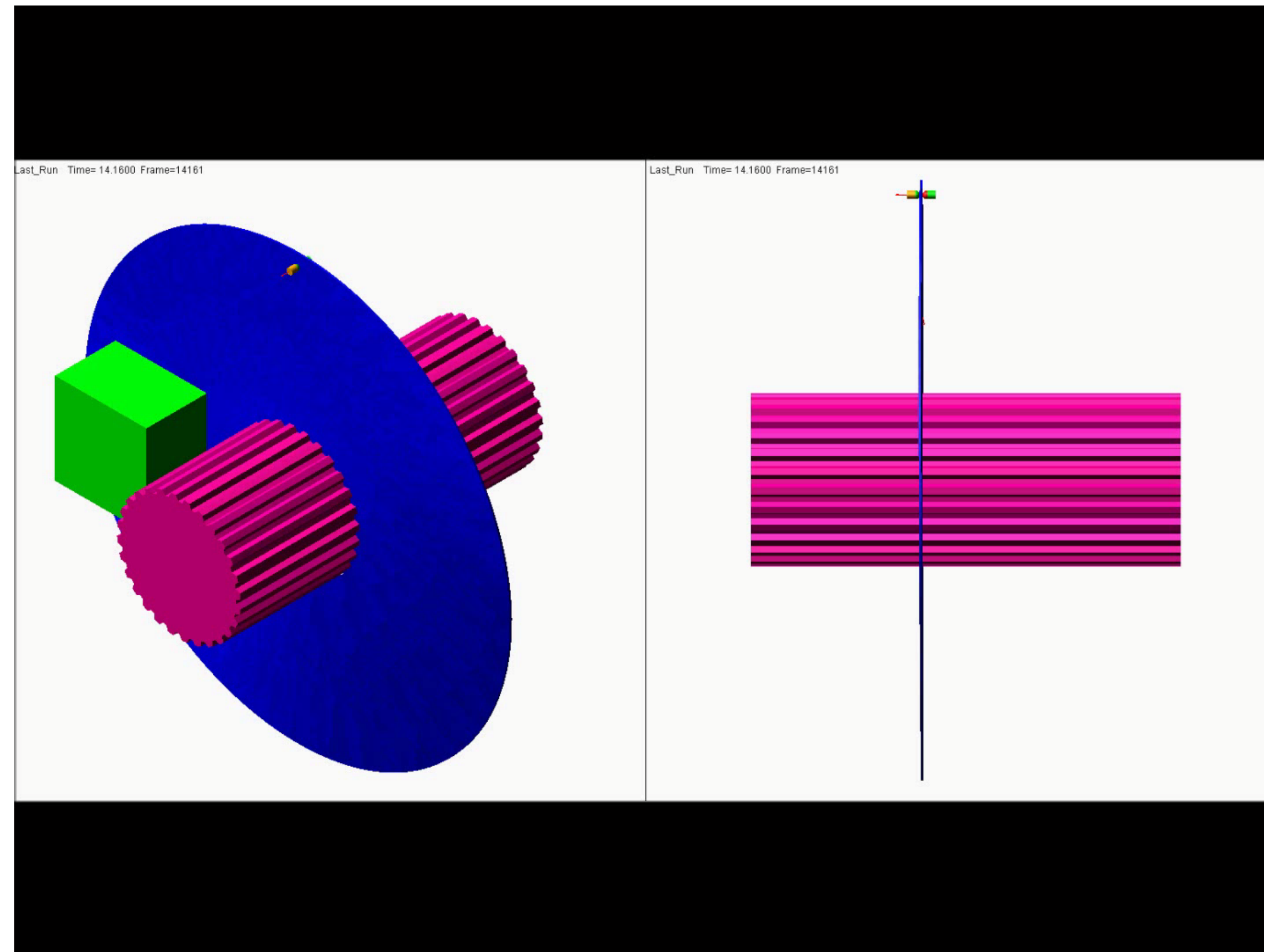
PRIMARY WOOD PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING

Ahmad Mohammadpanah



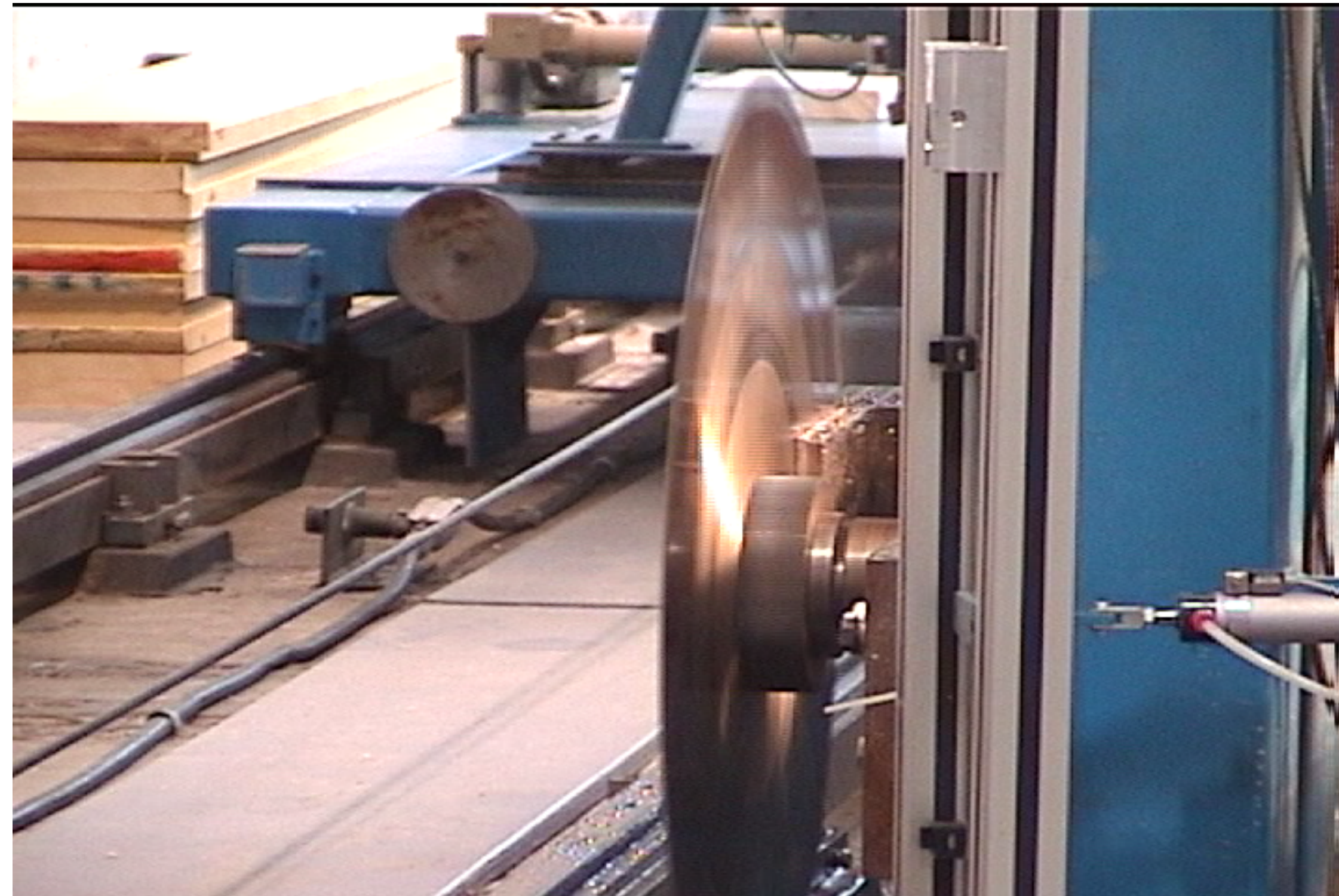


# SIMULATION OF A GUIDED SAW, SPEED RAMPING



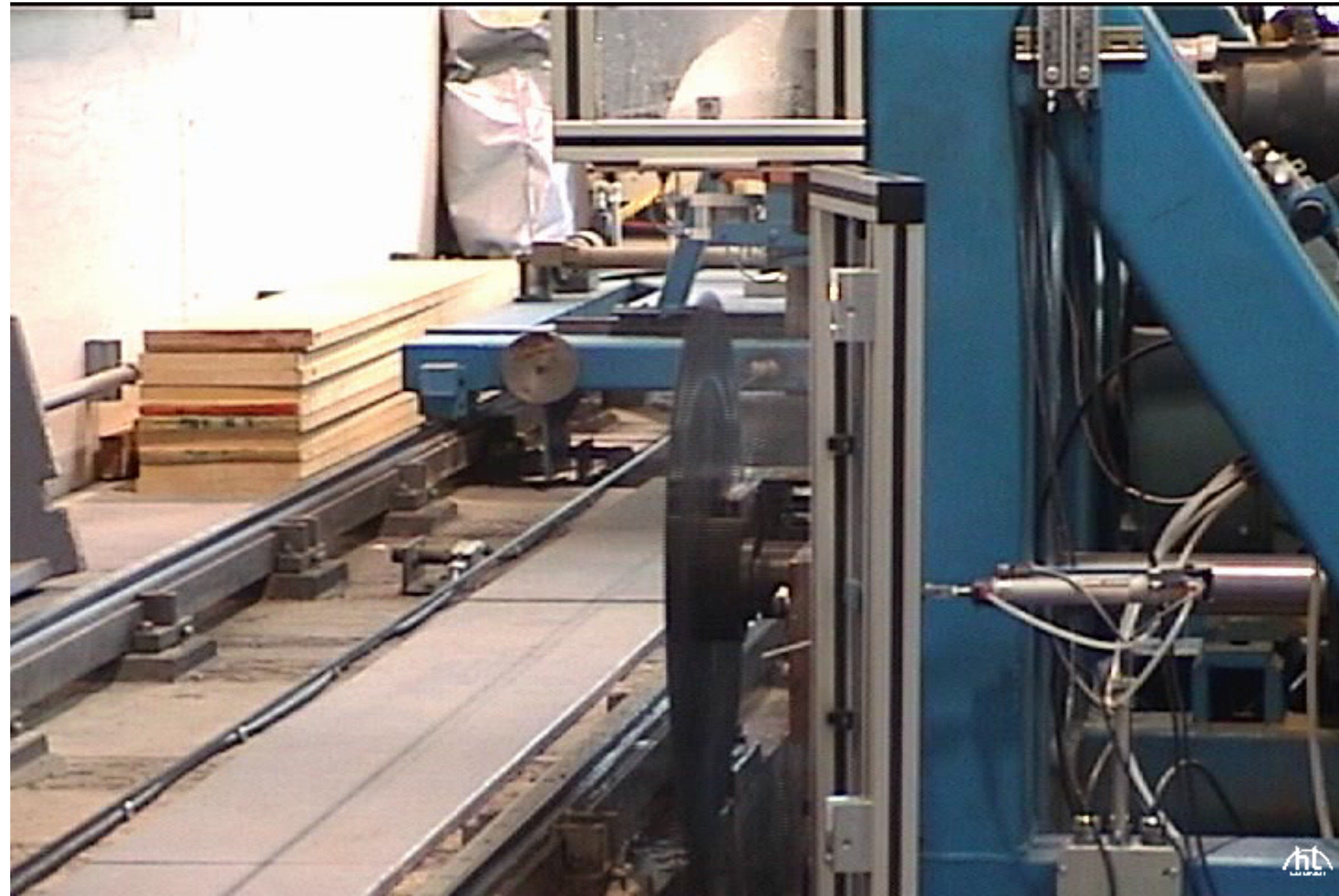


# SAW RUNNING AT CRITICAL SPEED



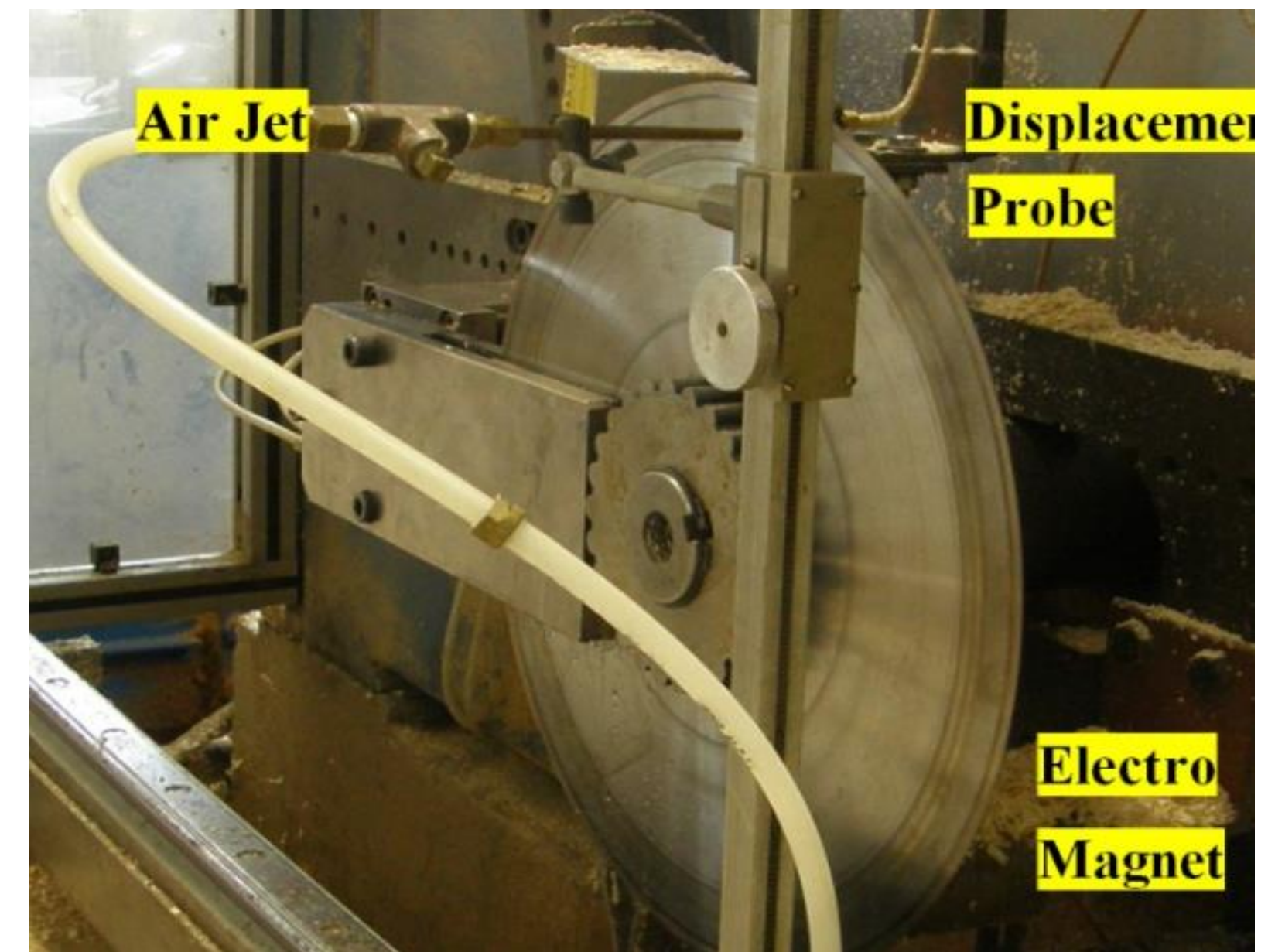
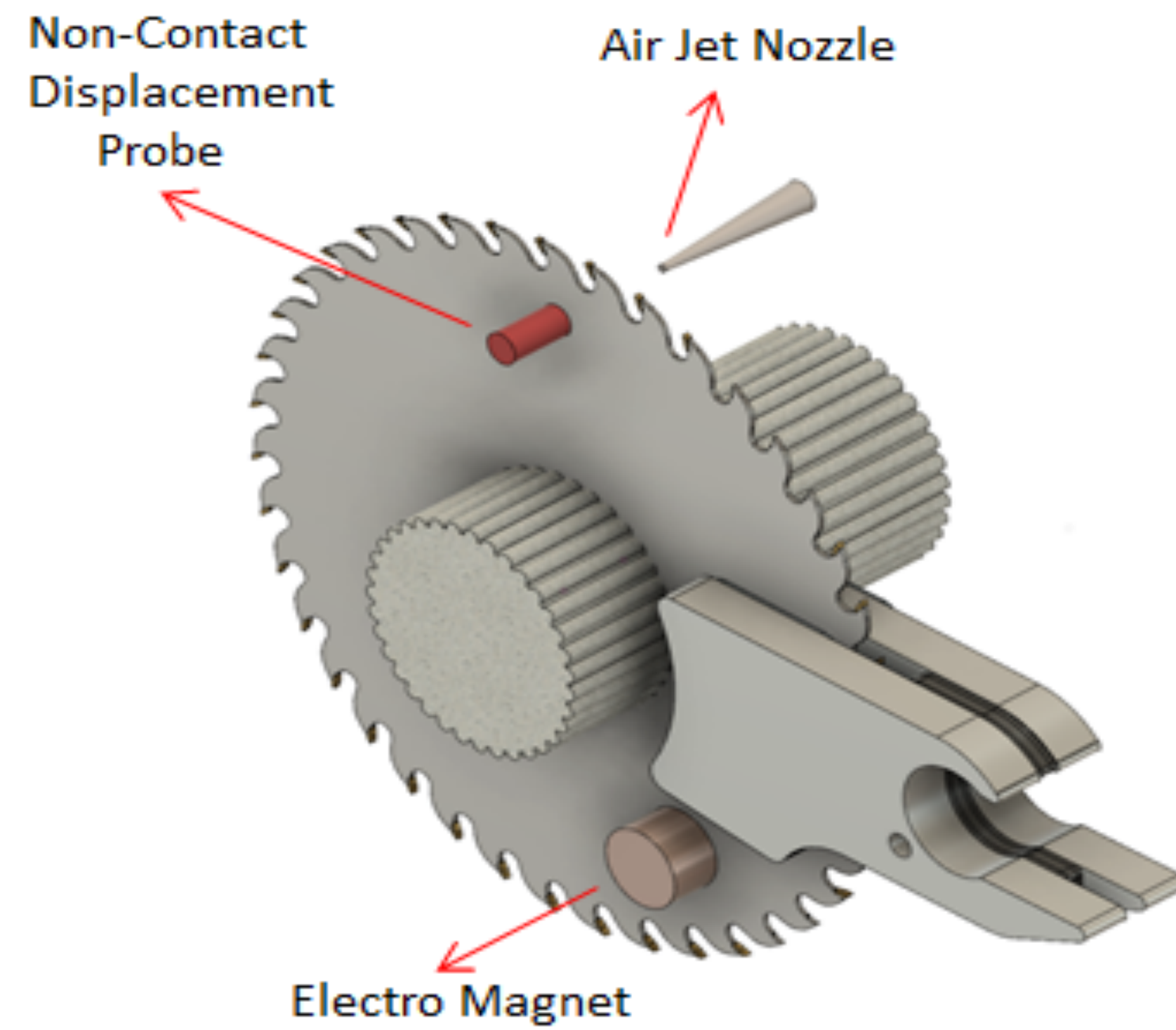


# SAW CUTTING AT CRITICAL AND SUPERCRITICAL SPEEDS



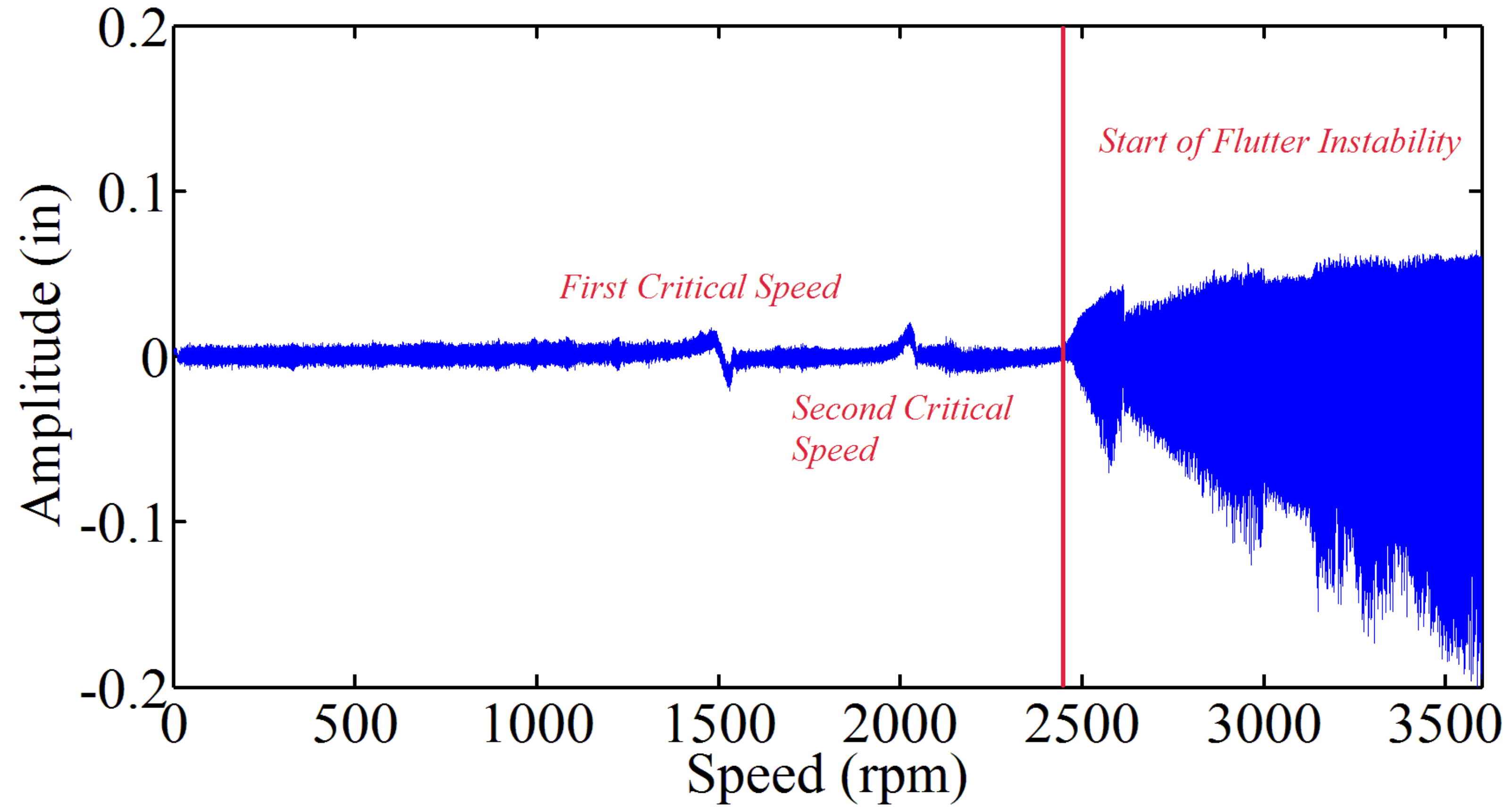


# MEASURING VIBRATIONS OF SAW AS SPEED RAMPS UP



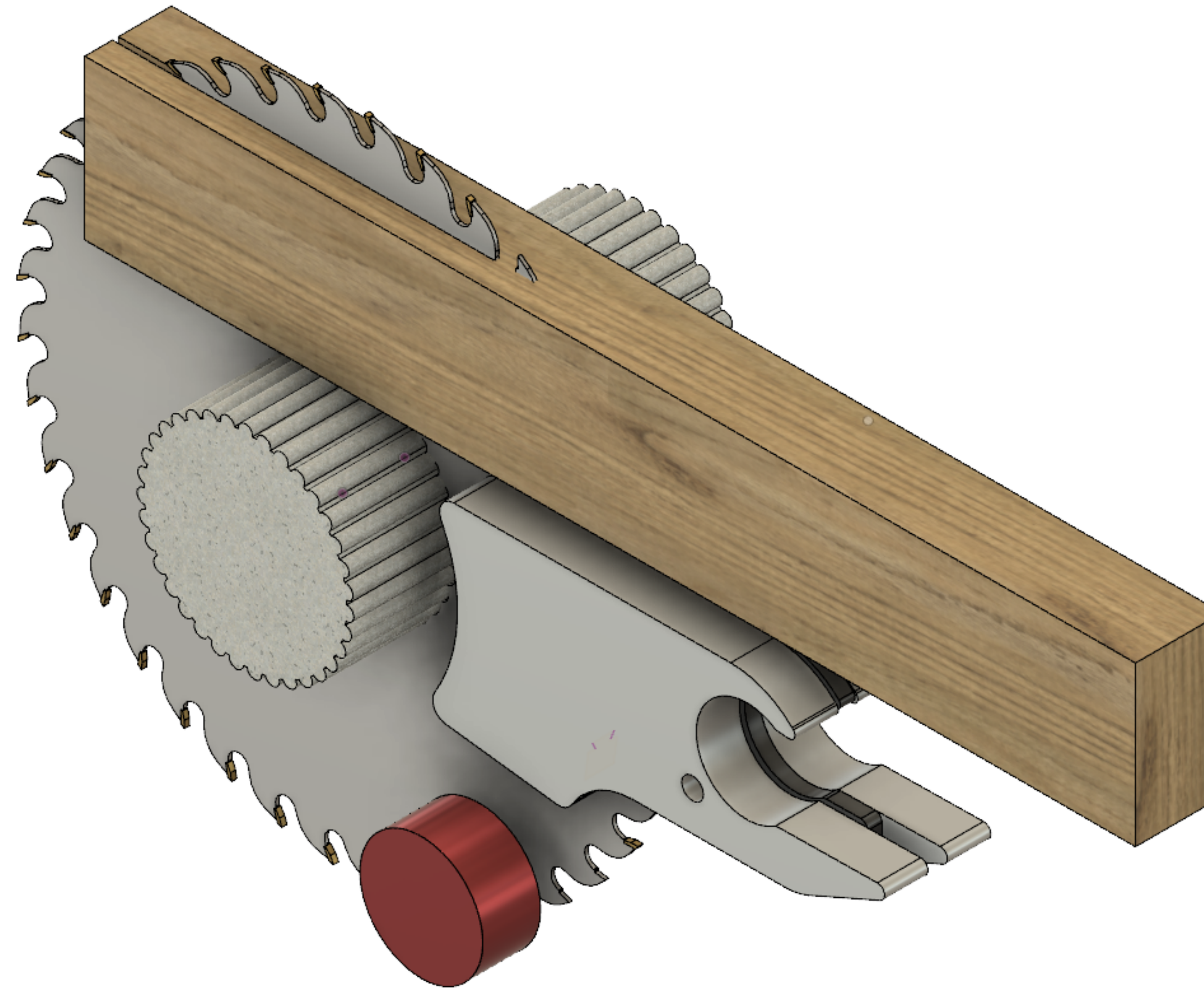


# DEFLECTION OF THE BLADE DURING SPEED RAMP UP





# EFFECT OF HEAT ON DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF SAW





# EFFECT OF HEAT ON SAWING PERFORMANCE

HEAT RESULTS IN HIGH  
SAWING DEVIATION.





A vertical stack of numerous light-colored wooden logs, showing their circular cross-sections and natural grain patterns, positioned along the left edge of the slide.

# THE FEASIBILITY OF DEVELOPING A MONITORING SYSTEM FOR GUIDED CIRCULAR SAW

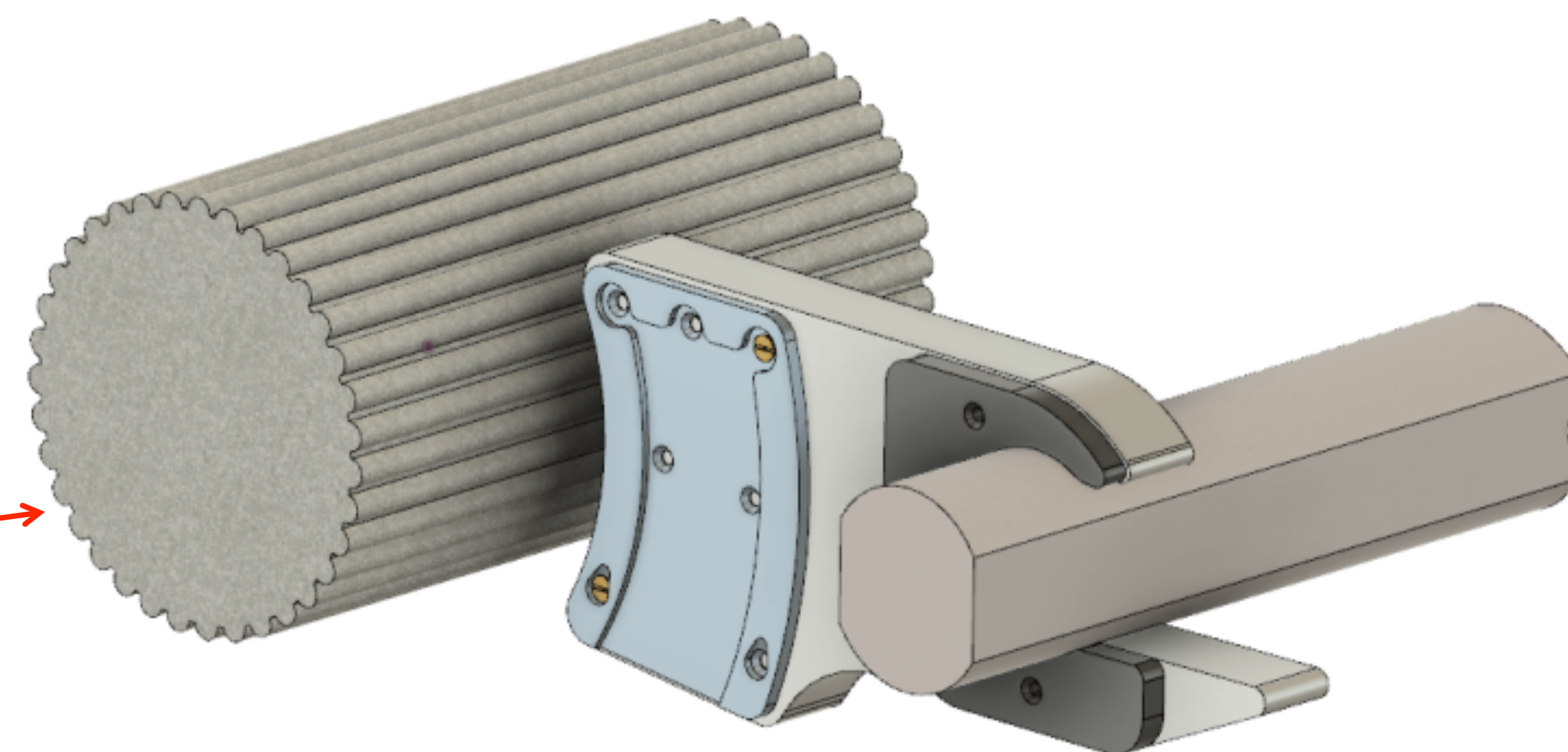


# PRACTICAL LIMITATIONS FOR CIRCULAR SAW MONITORS



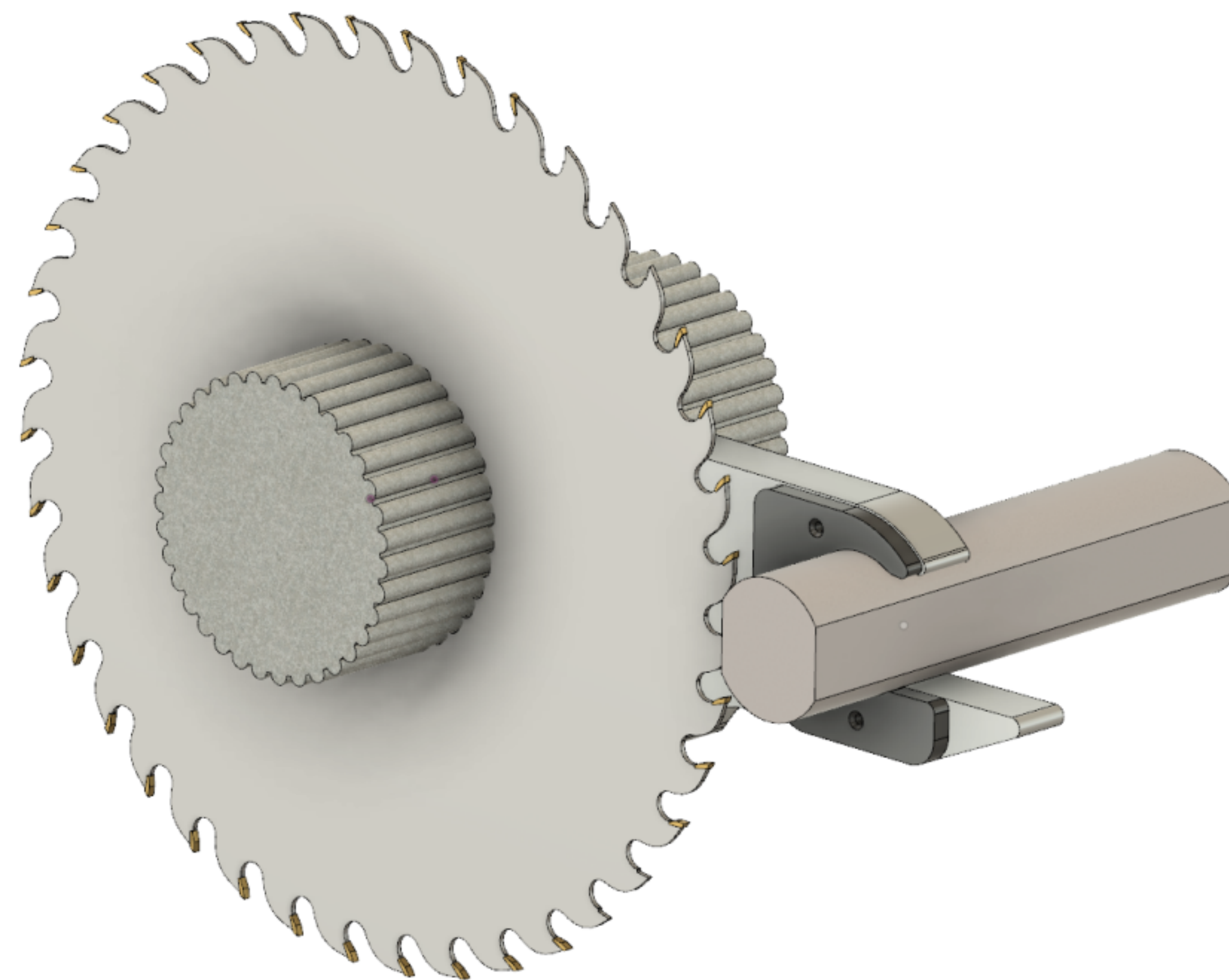


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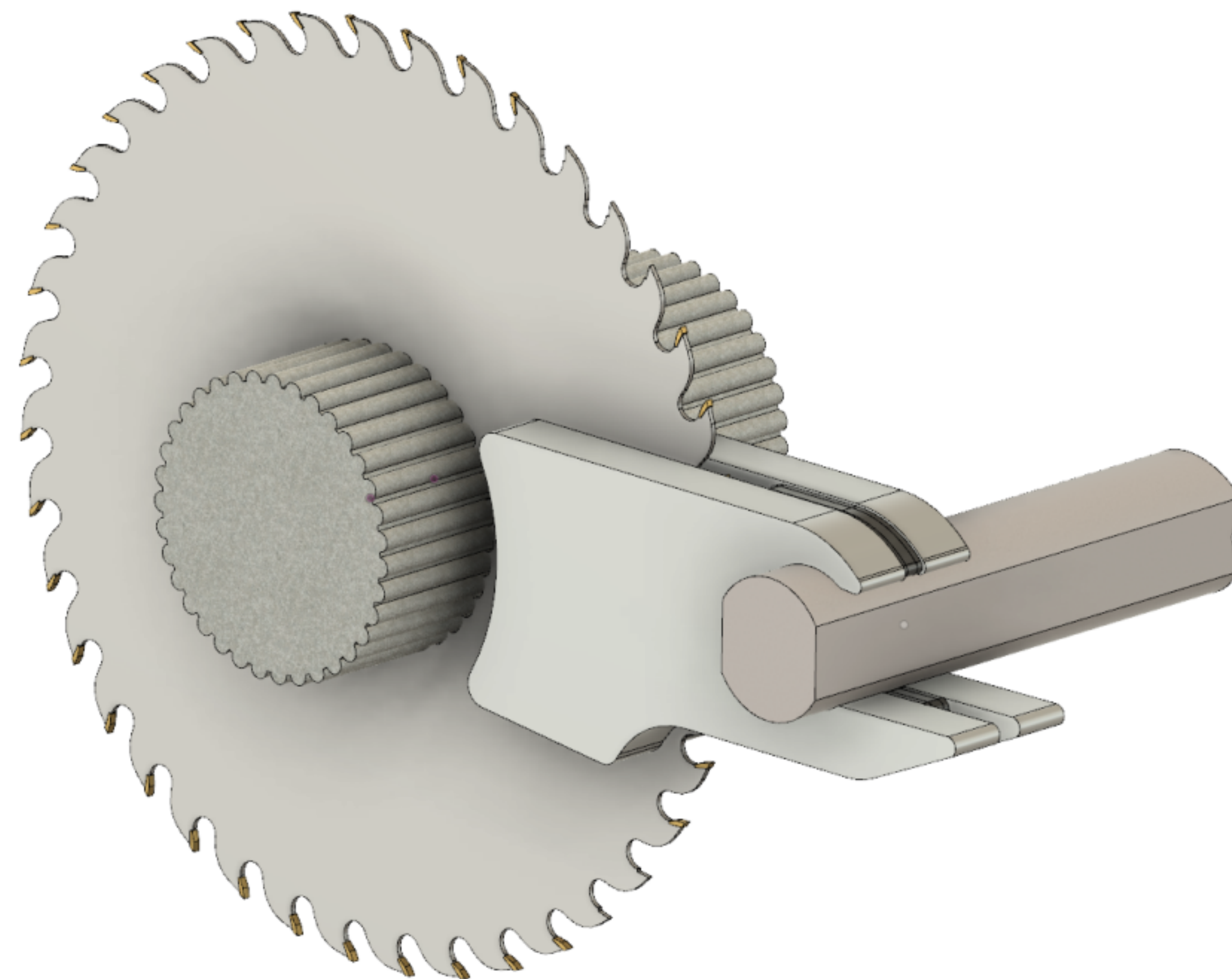


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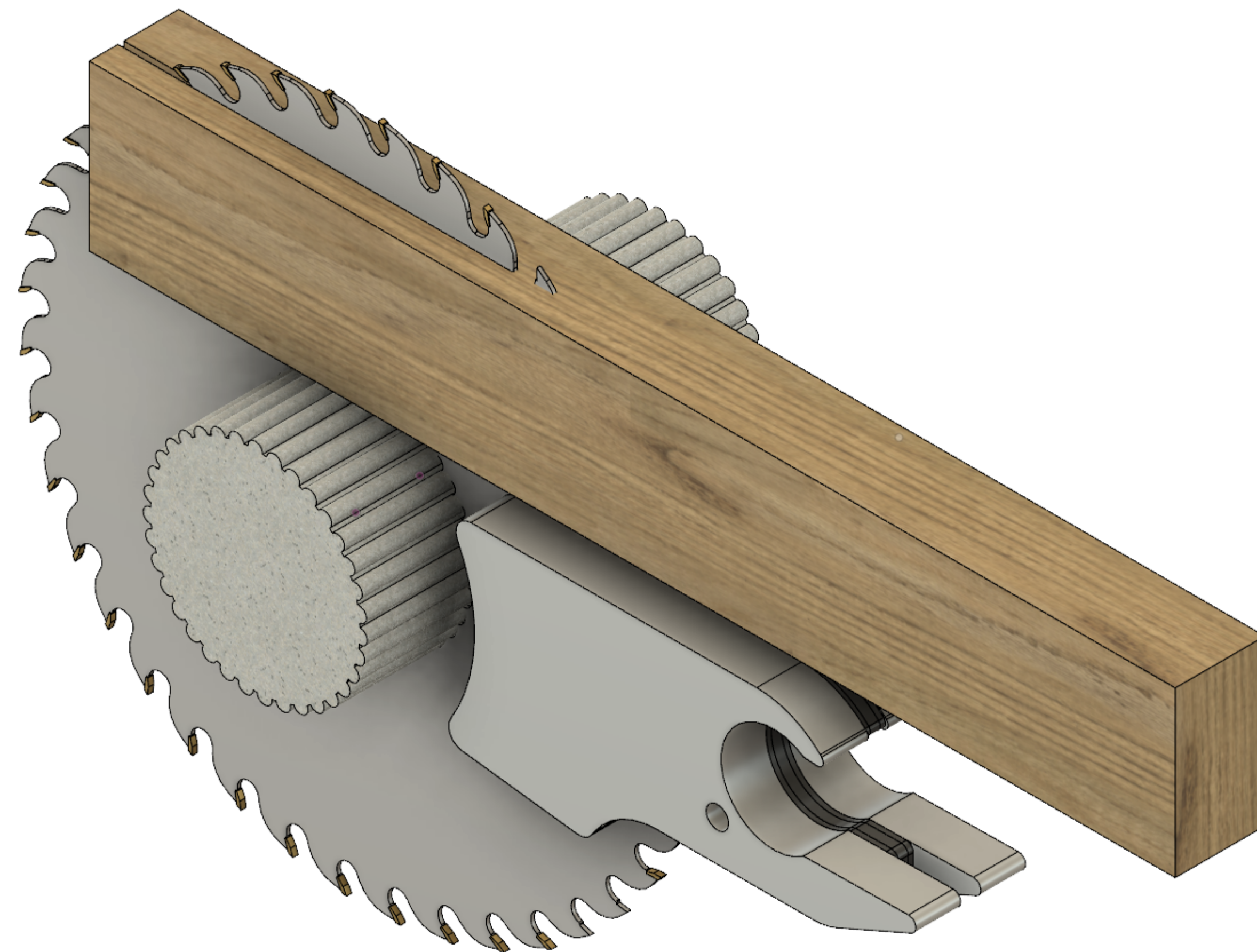


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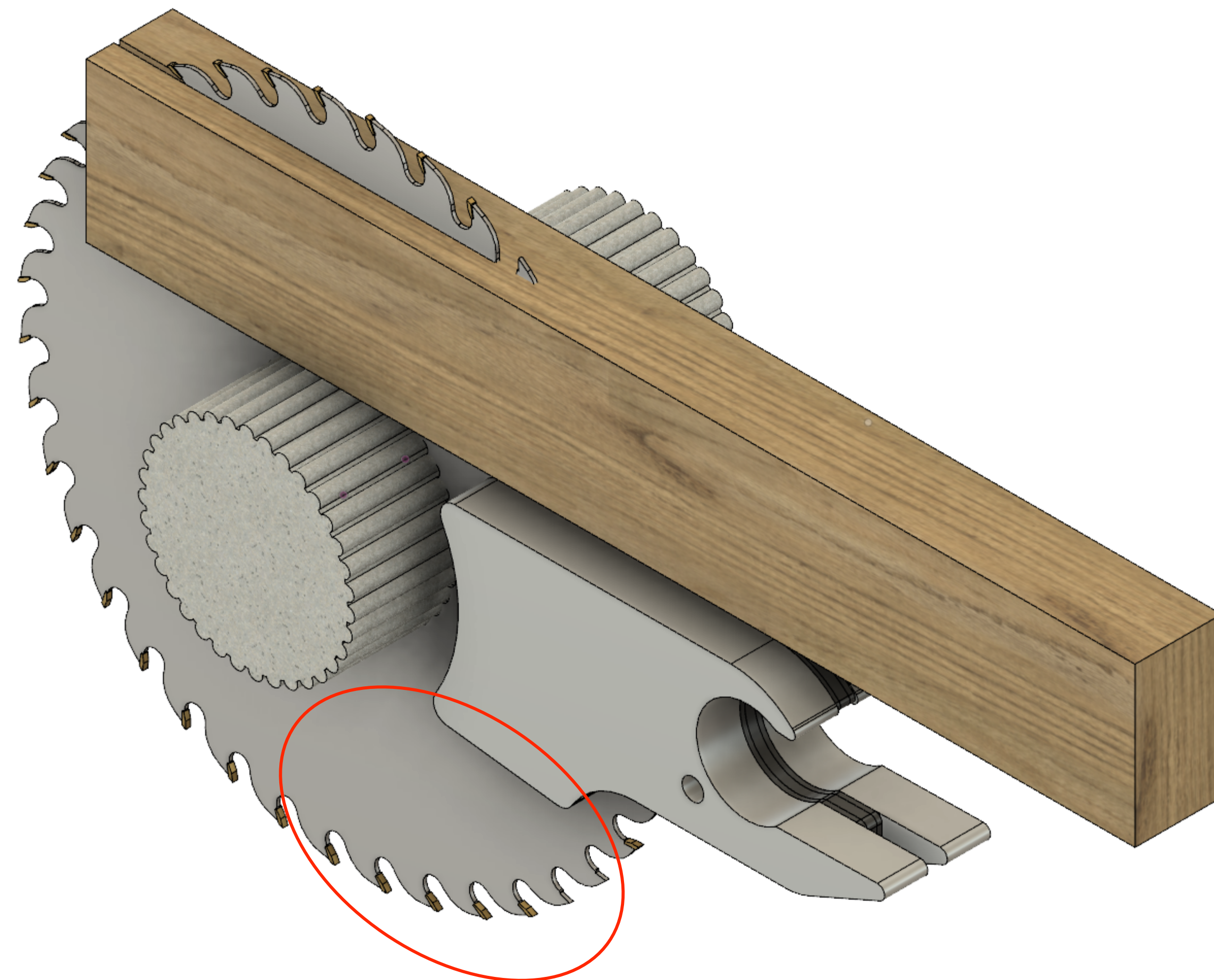


# PRACTICAL LIMITATIONS FOR CIRCULAR SAW MONITORS





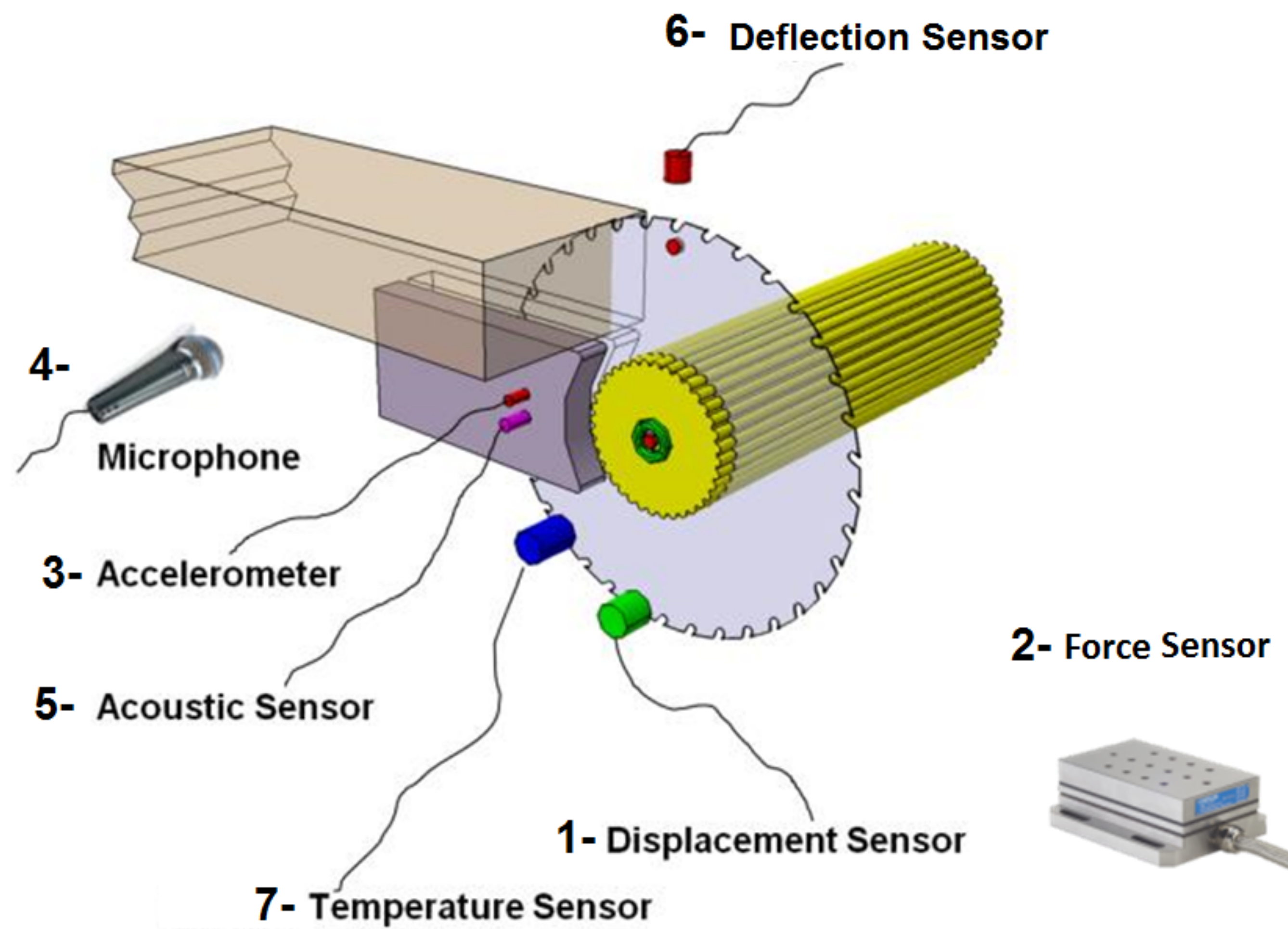
# PRACTICAL LIMITATIONS FOR CIRCULAR SAW MONITORS



Safe area for placing a sensor

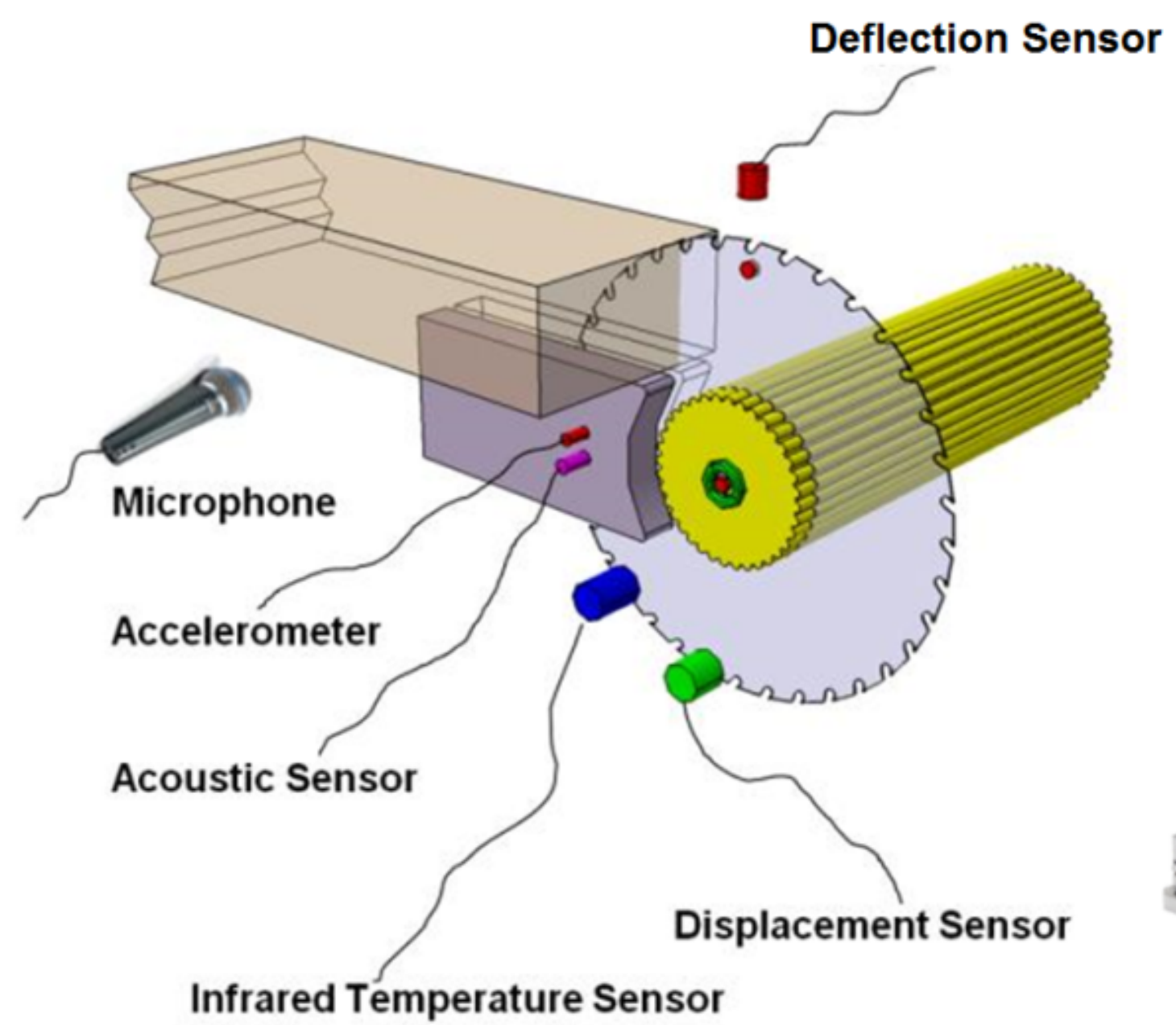


# CHOICE OF SENSORS

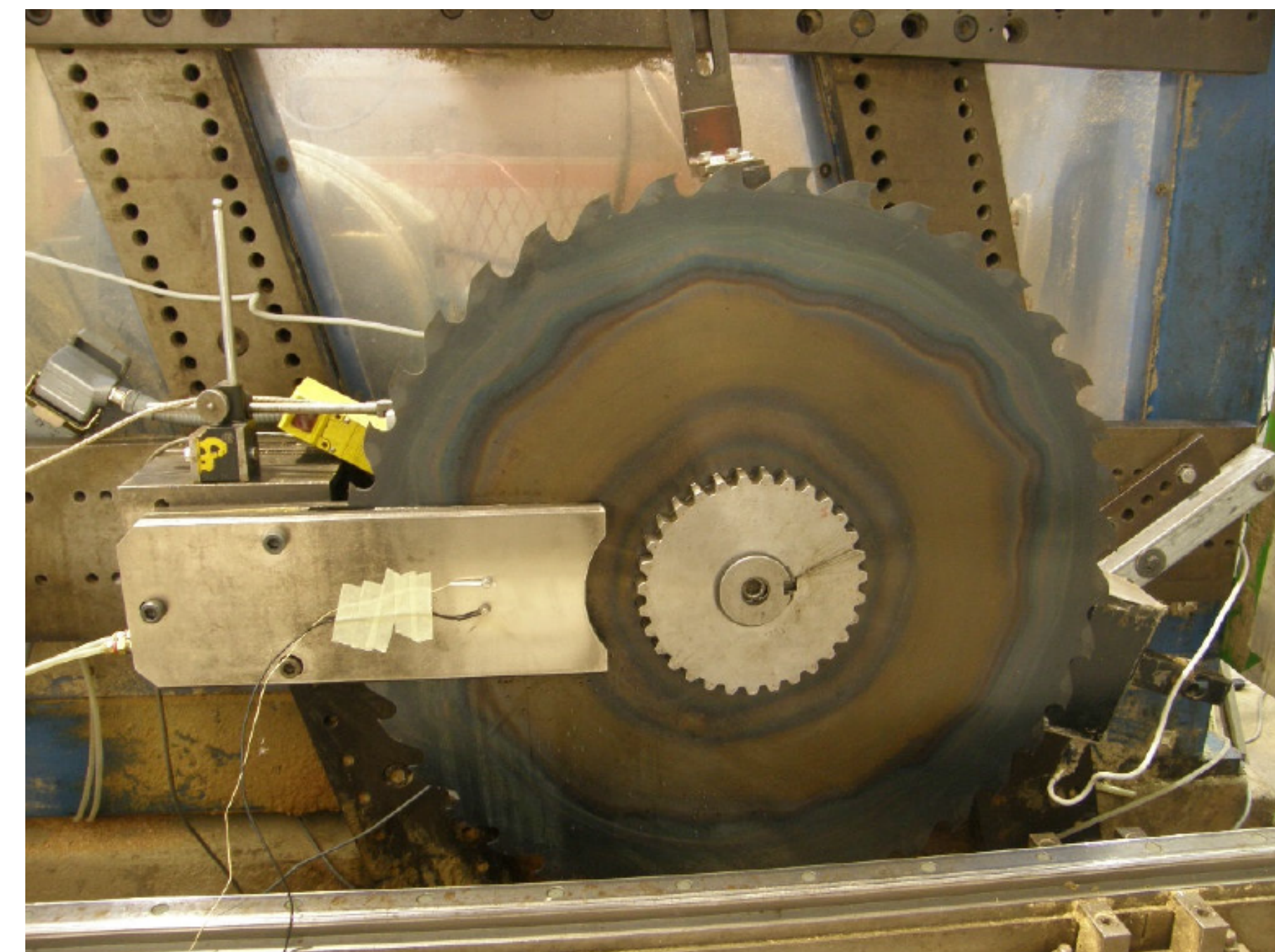
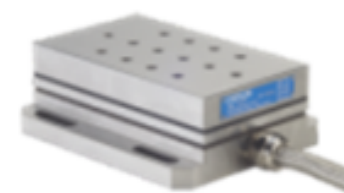




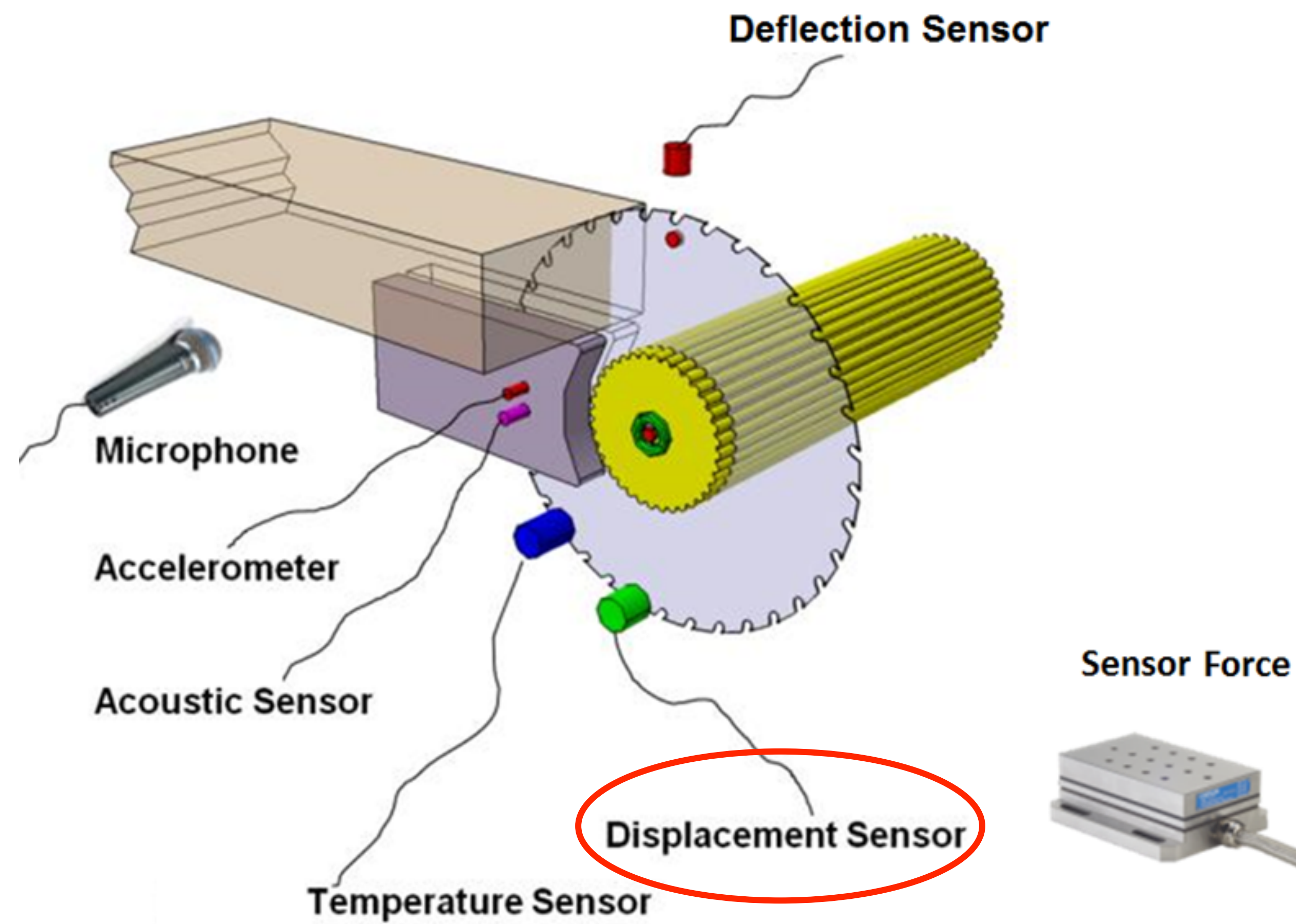
# EXPERIMENTAL SETUP



Dynamometer (Force Sensor) Placed between the guide arm and machine frame.

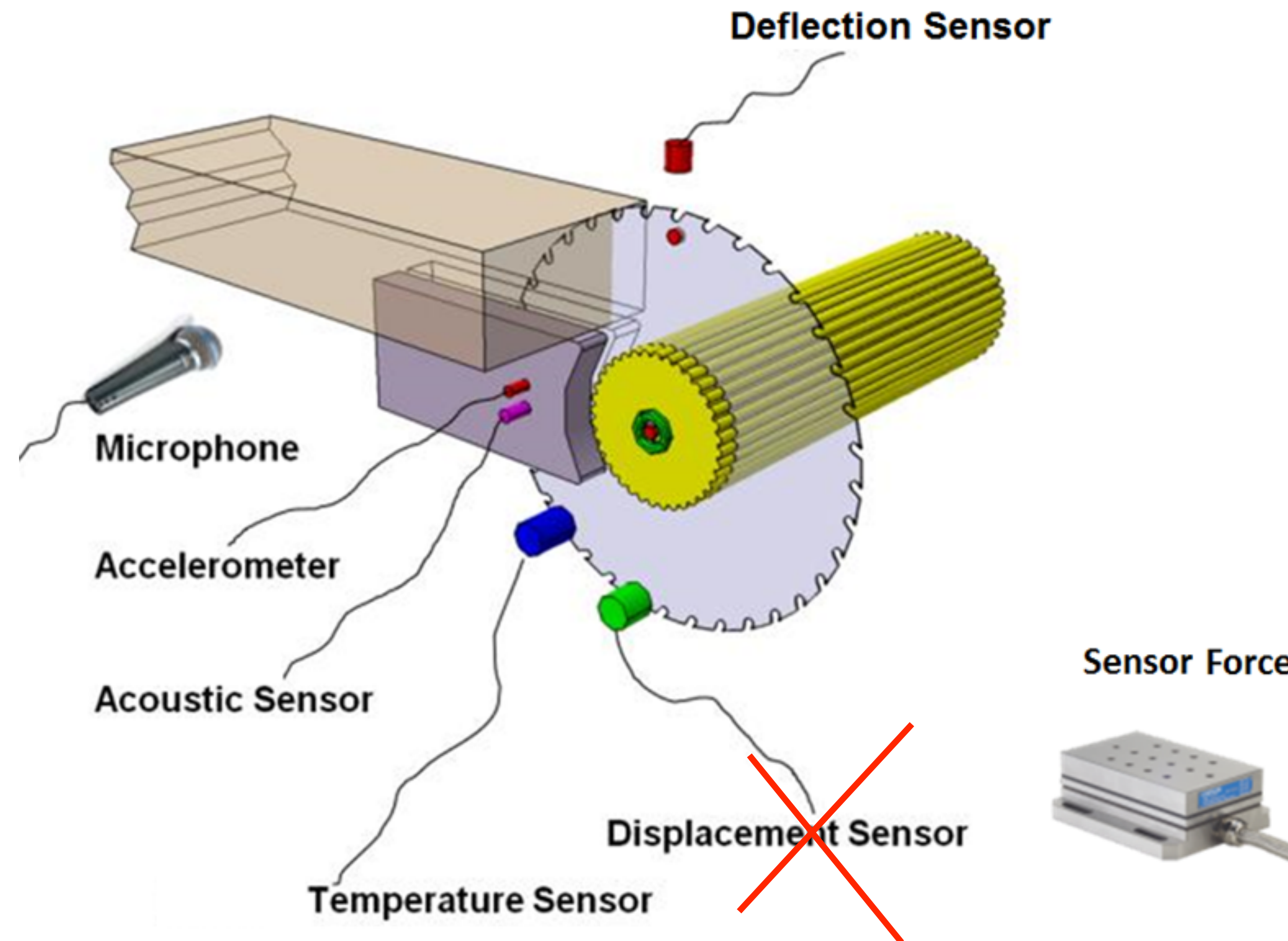




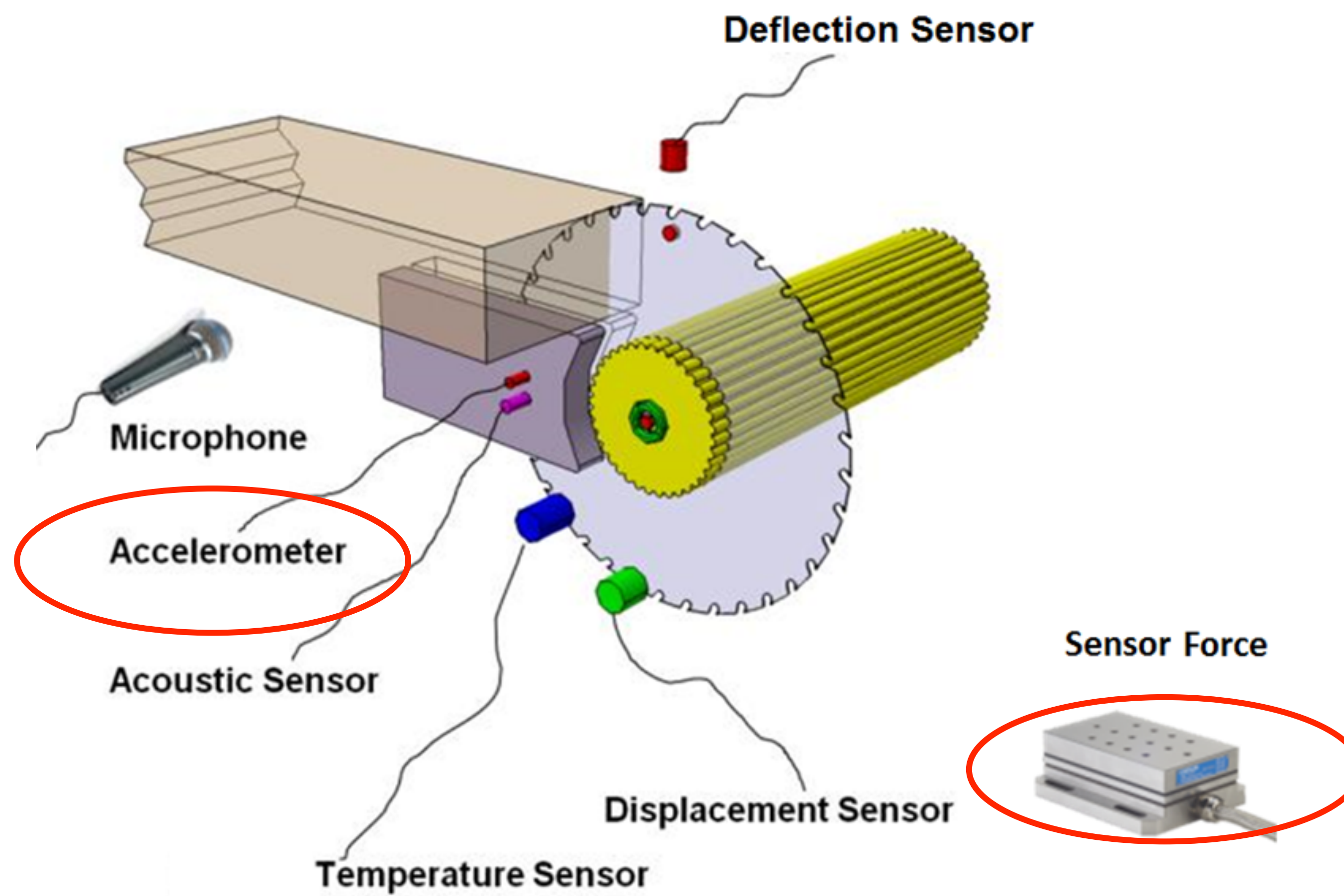




SAW DEFLECTION BELOW THE GUIDE DOES NOT CORRELATE  
TO WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE CUT ZONE.

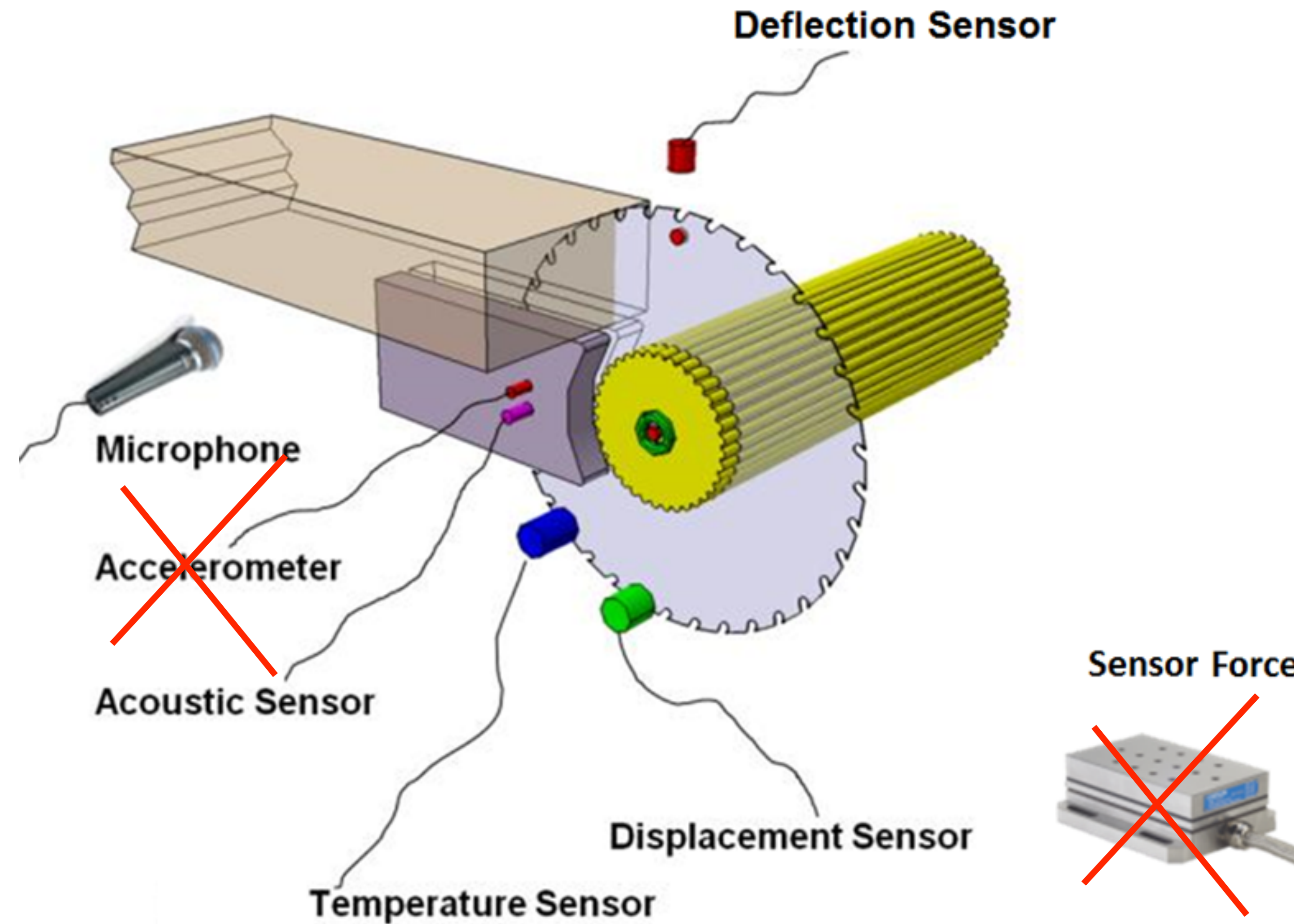




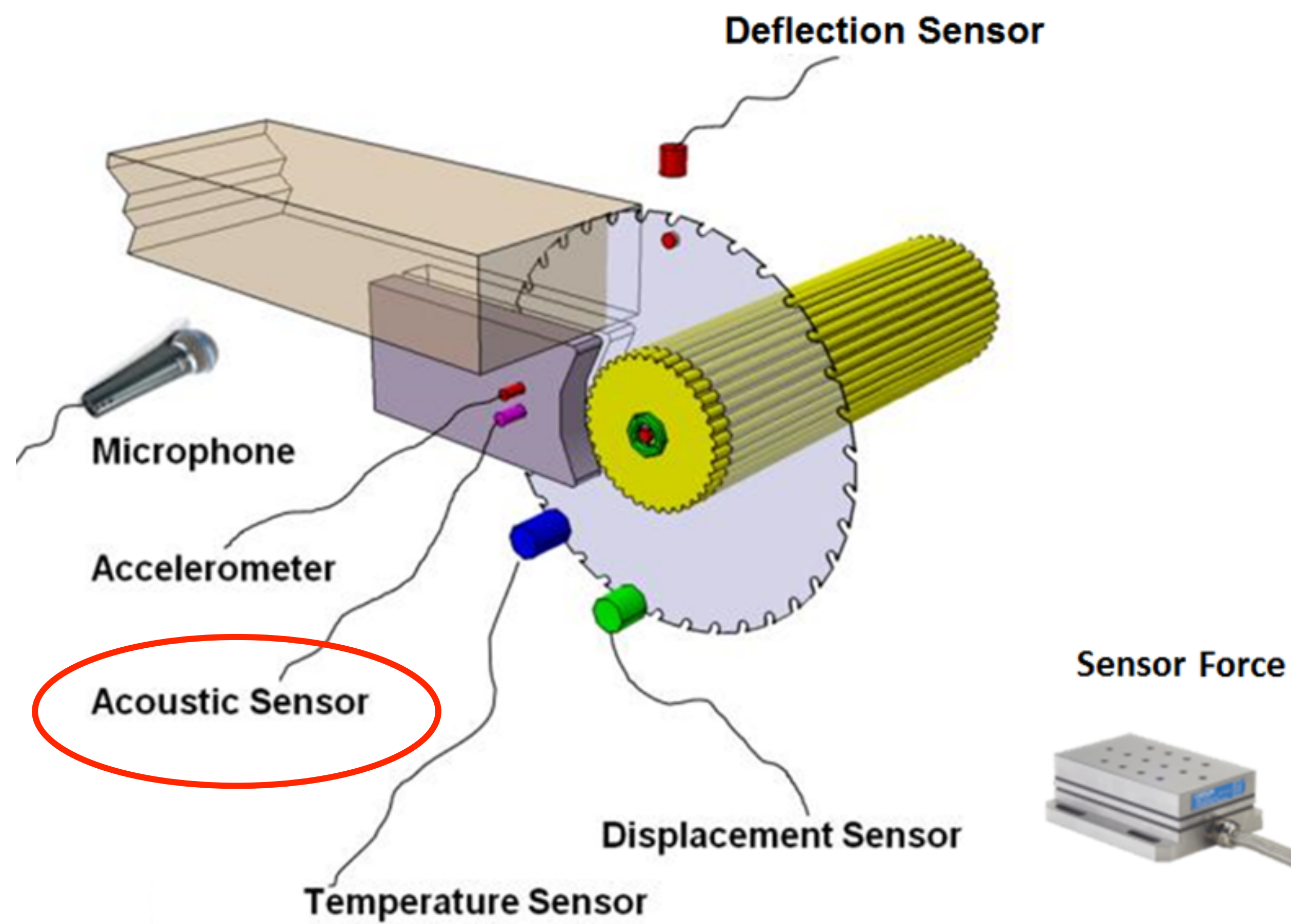




# FORCE AND VIBRATION SIGNALS ARE TOO NOISY TO INDICATE SAW DEFLECTION.

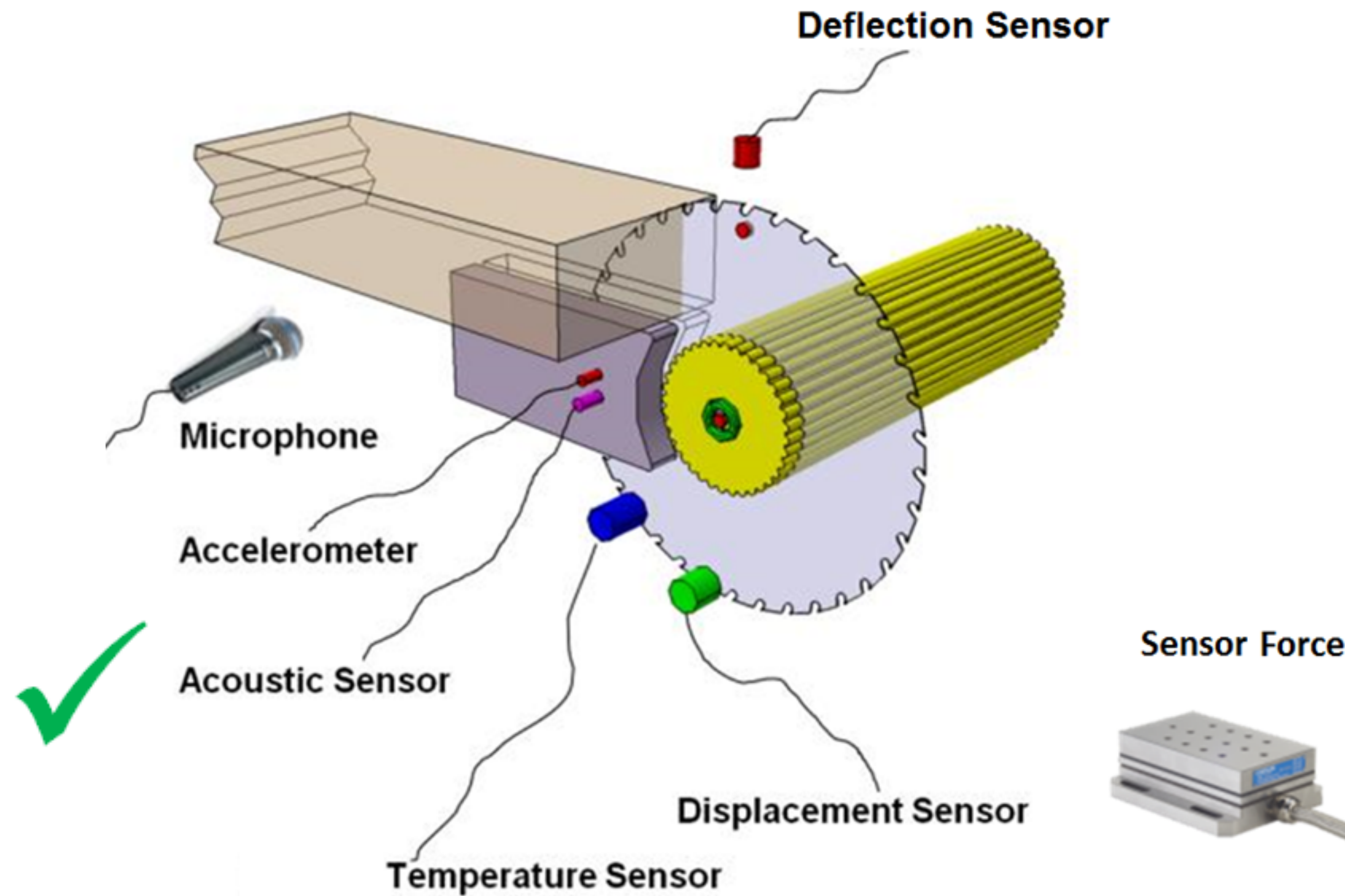








LAB TESTS INDICATED THAT THERE IS A CORRELATION  
BETWEEN CUT DEVIATION AND AE SIGNAL.





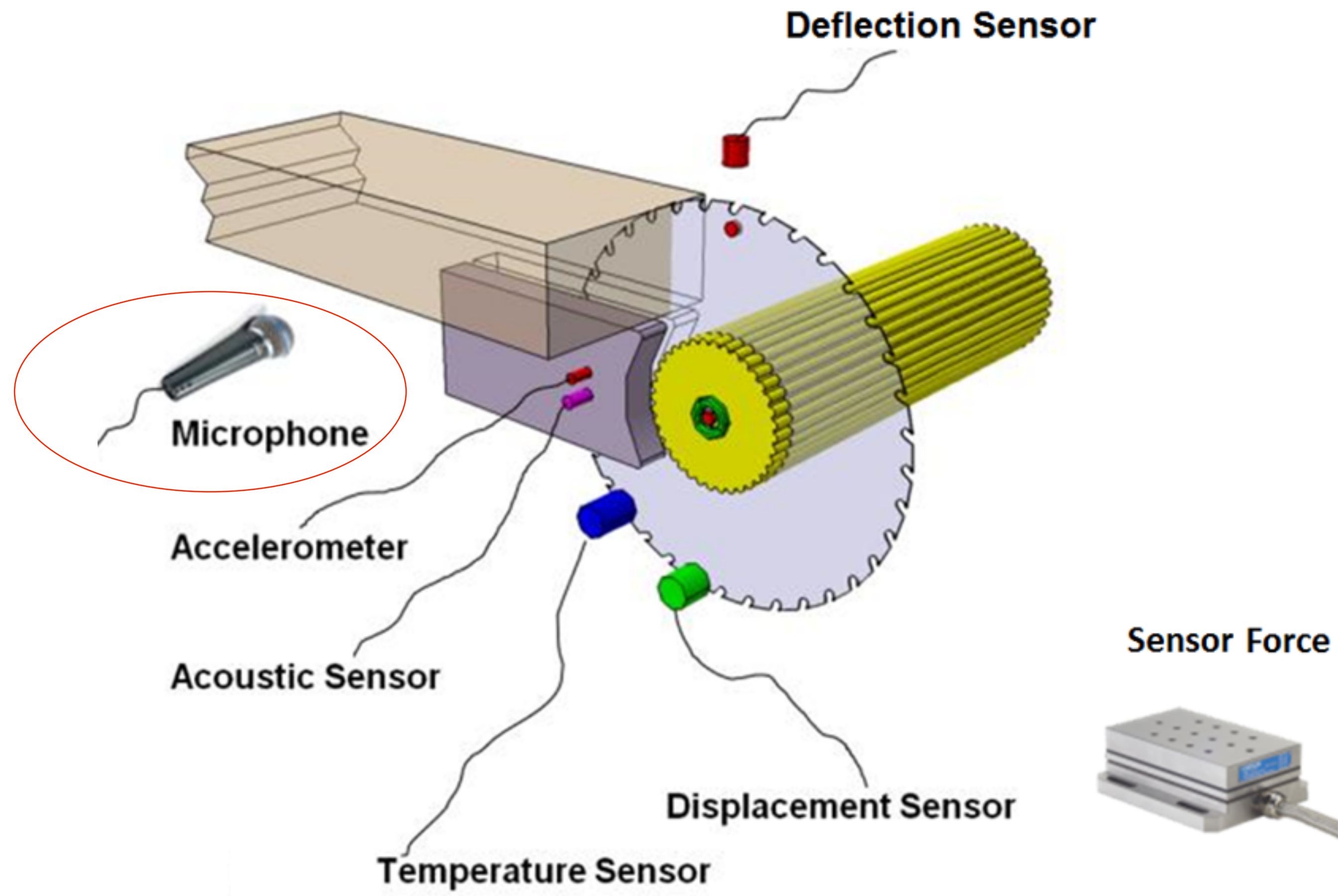
# SAWMILL TEST CONFIRMED AE IS NOT SUITABLE FOR THIS APPLICATION.

Signal by AE can be affected by:

- Multiple saws work together
- Other mechanisms working simultaneously

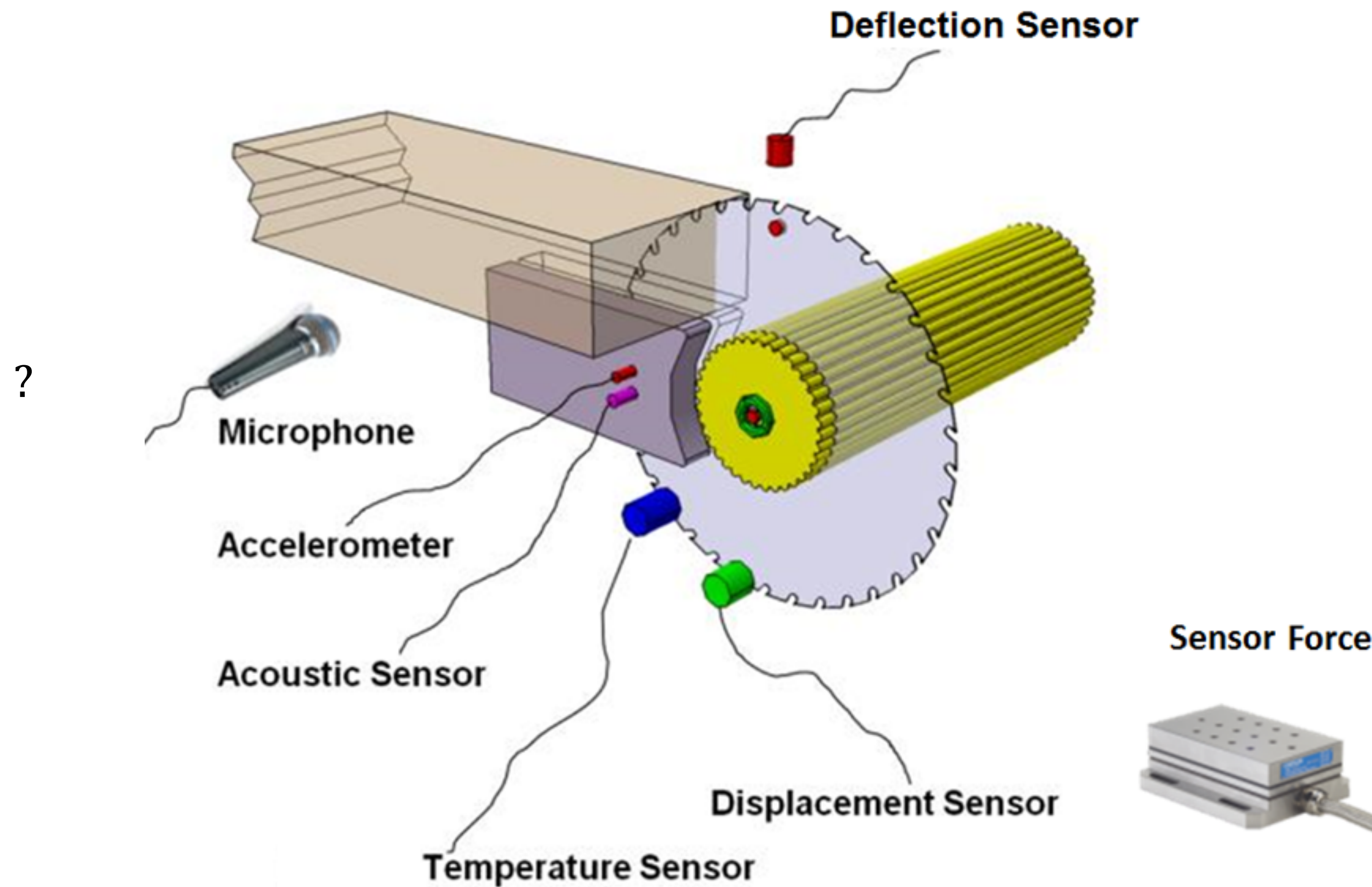




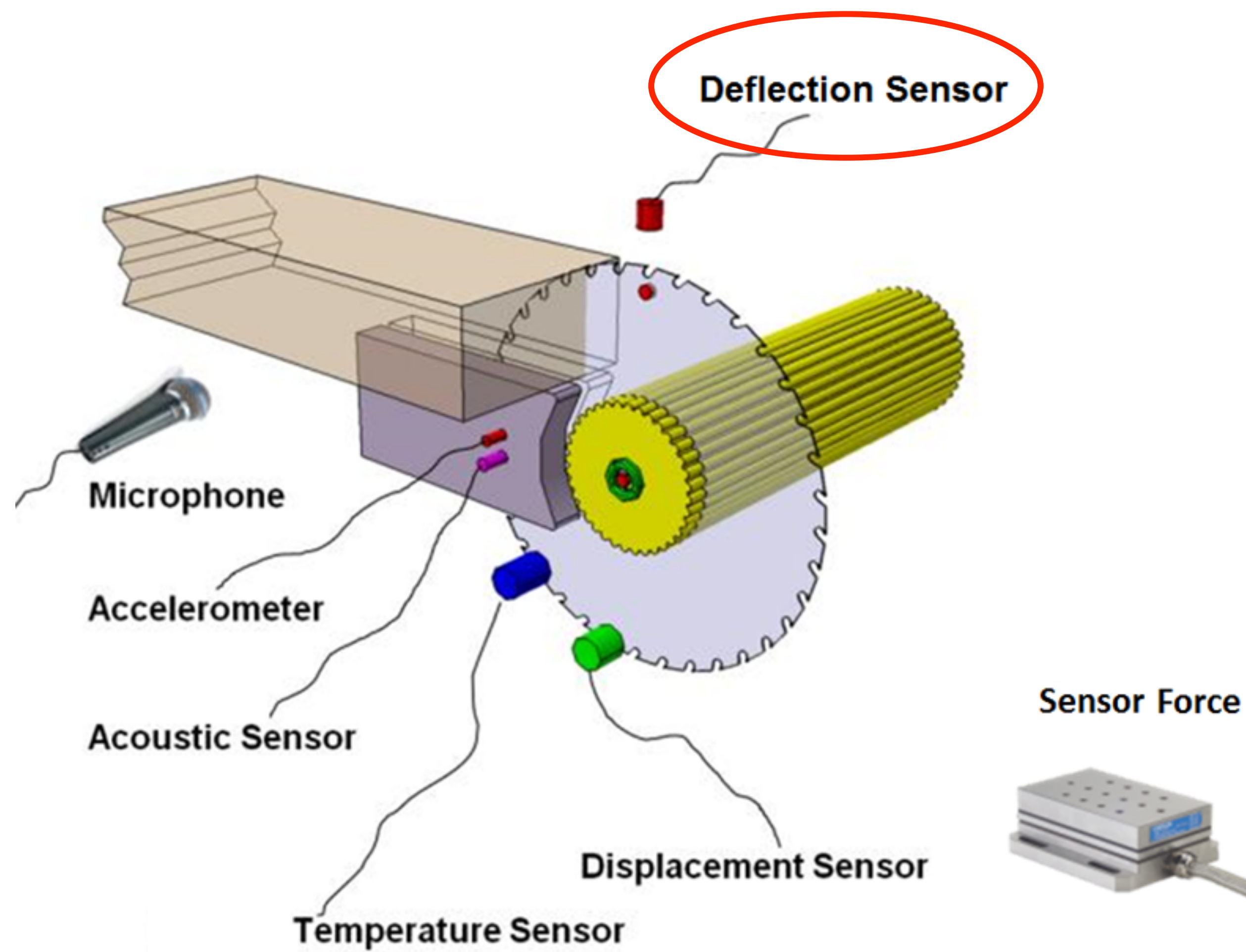




NO DIRECT CORRELATION WITH CUT DEVIATION, BUT MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUE CAN BE USED TO FIND PATTERNS BETWEEN GOOD AND BAD SAWING PERFORMANCE.

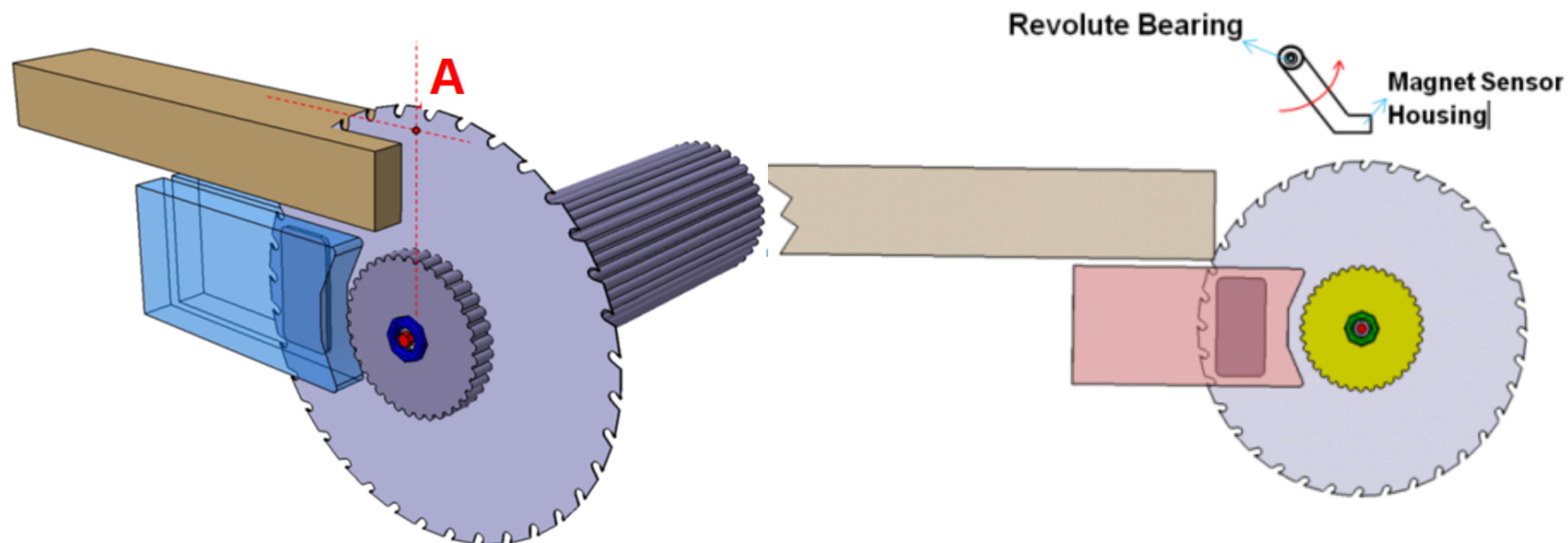






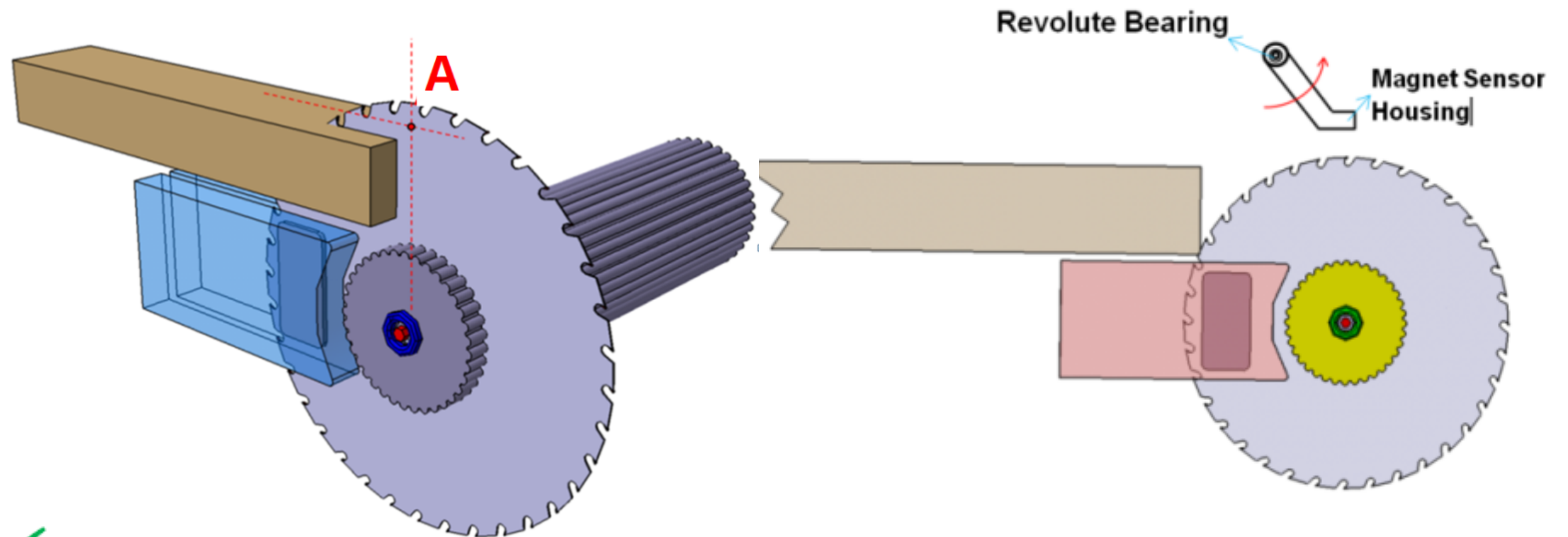


# DIRECT MEASUREMENT OF SAW DEFLECTION ABOVE THE CUT





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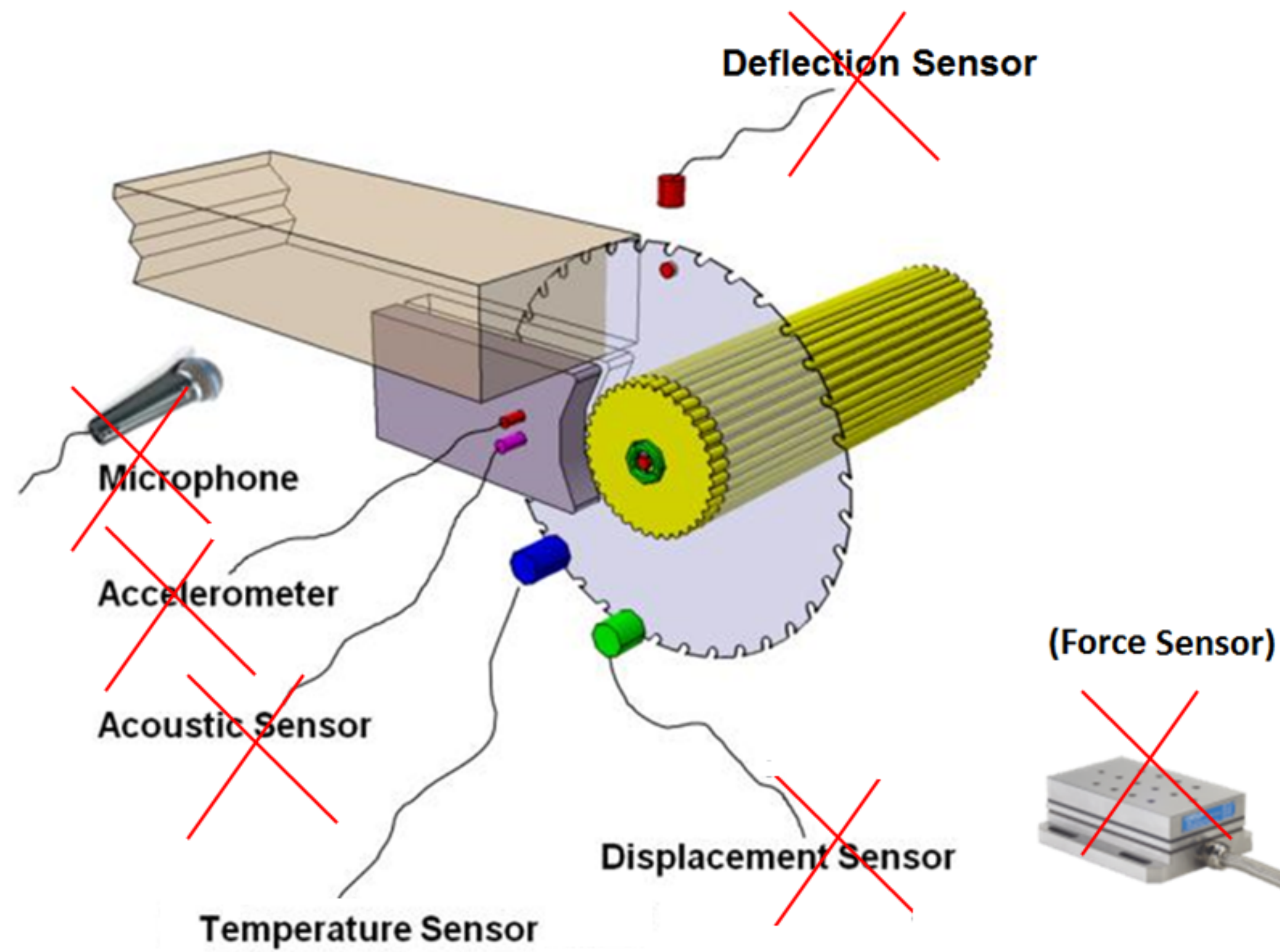
- Accurately measures saw deflection in lab tests



- Limitations: Needs to be very close to the saw

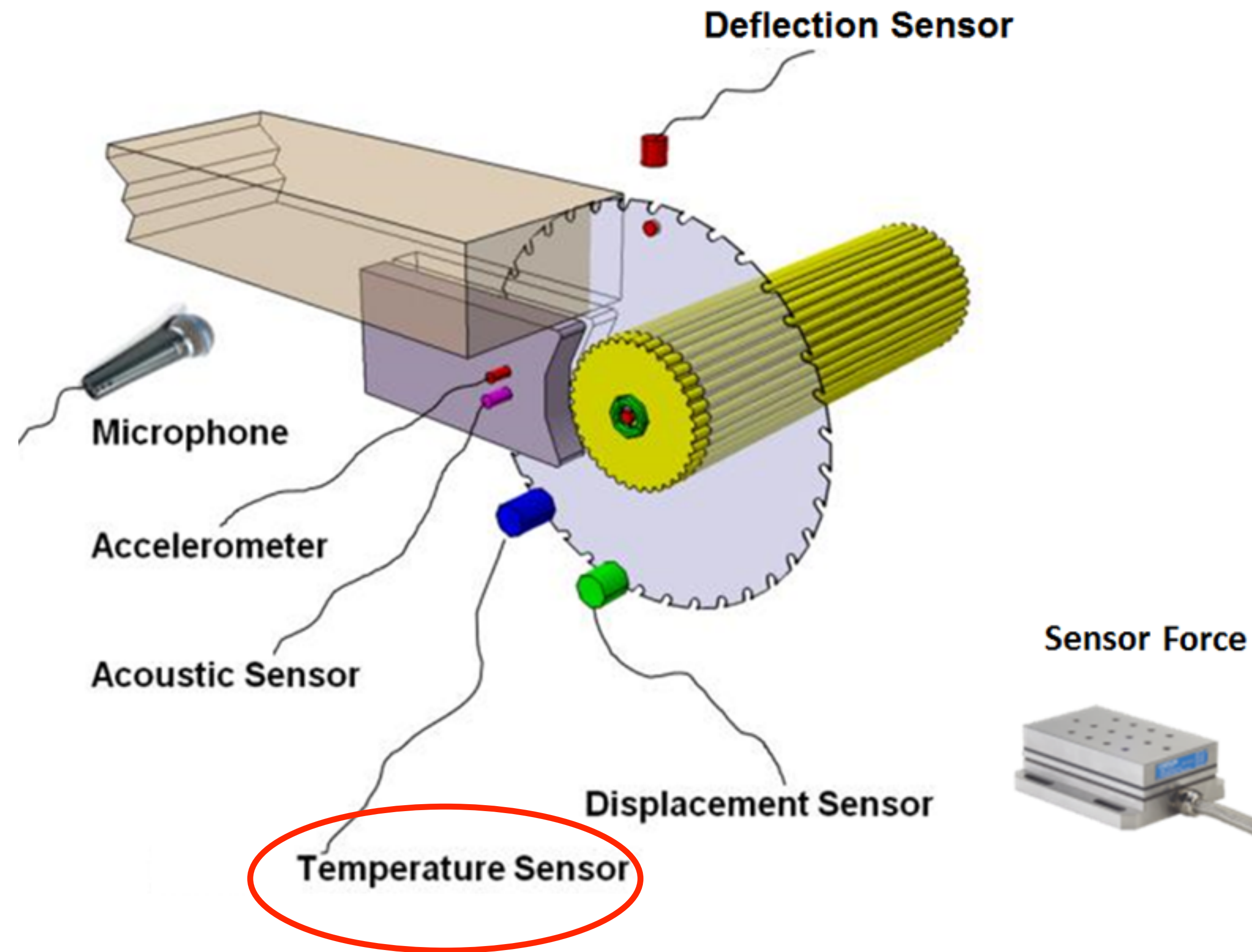


# IN SUMMARY:



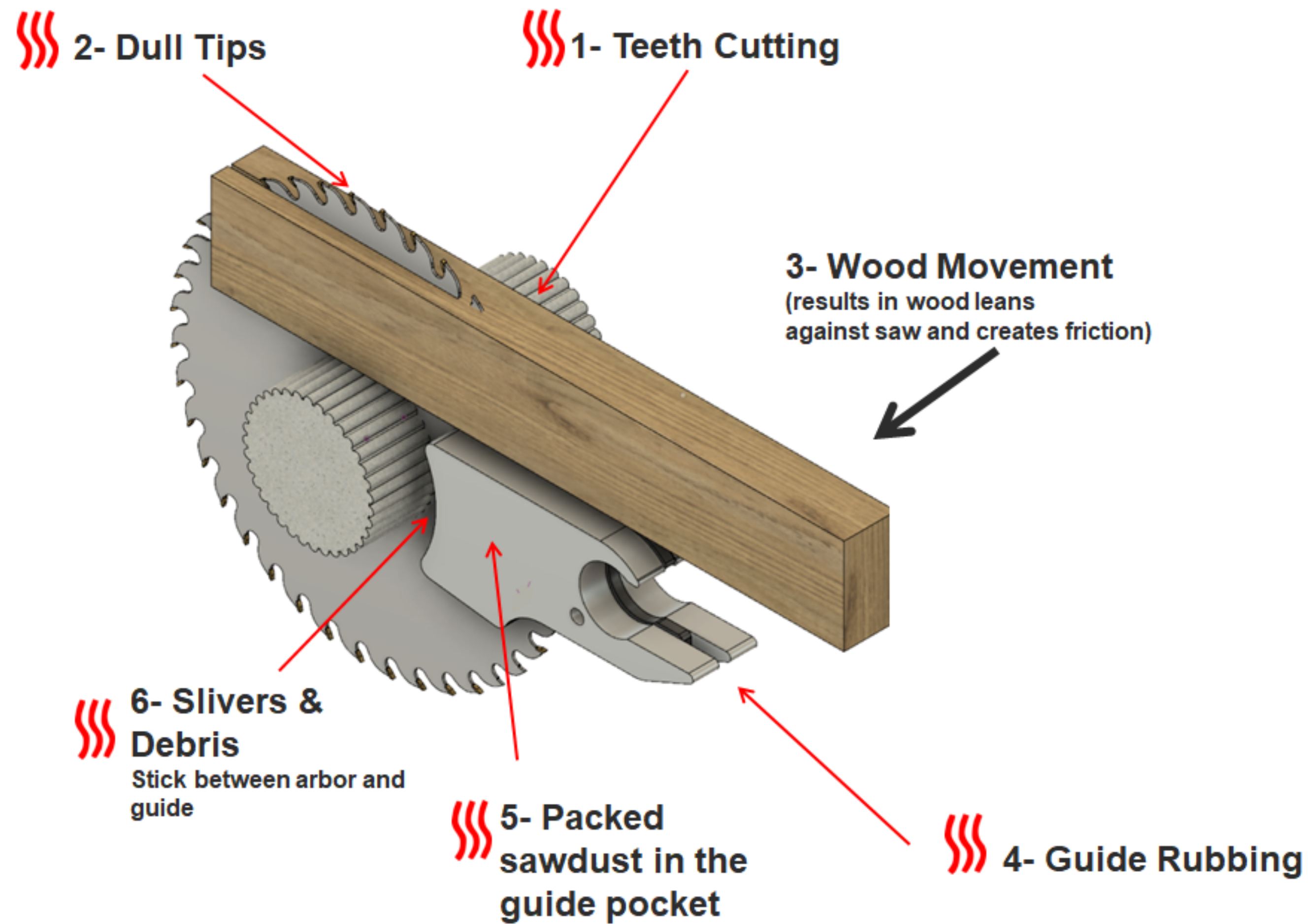


# IN SUMMARY:



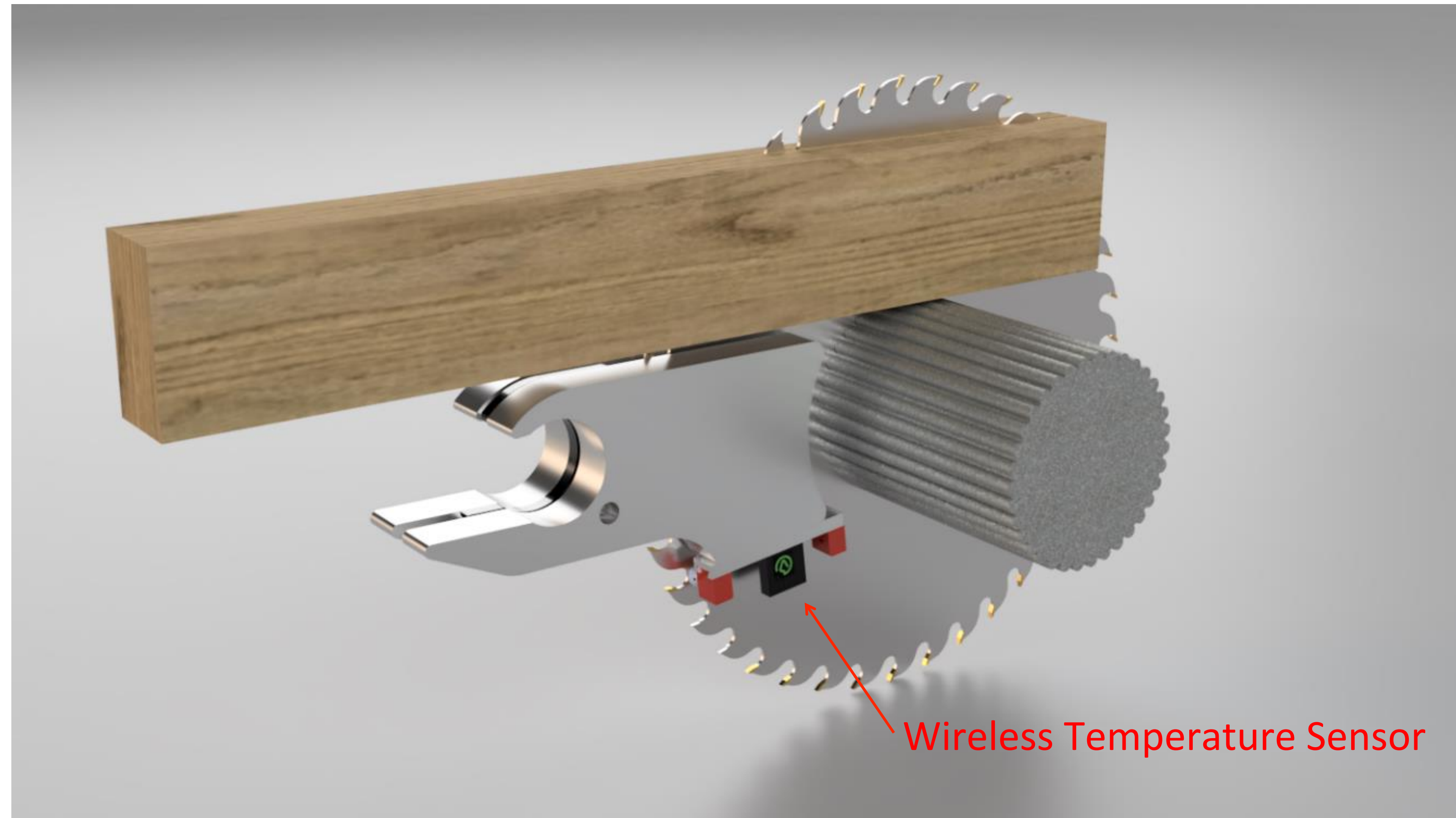


# BLADE TEMPERATURE IS CRITICAL TO SAW STIFFNESS



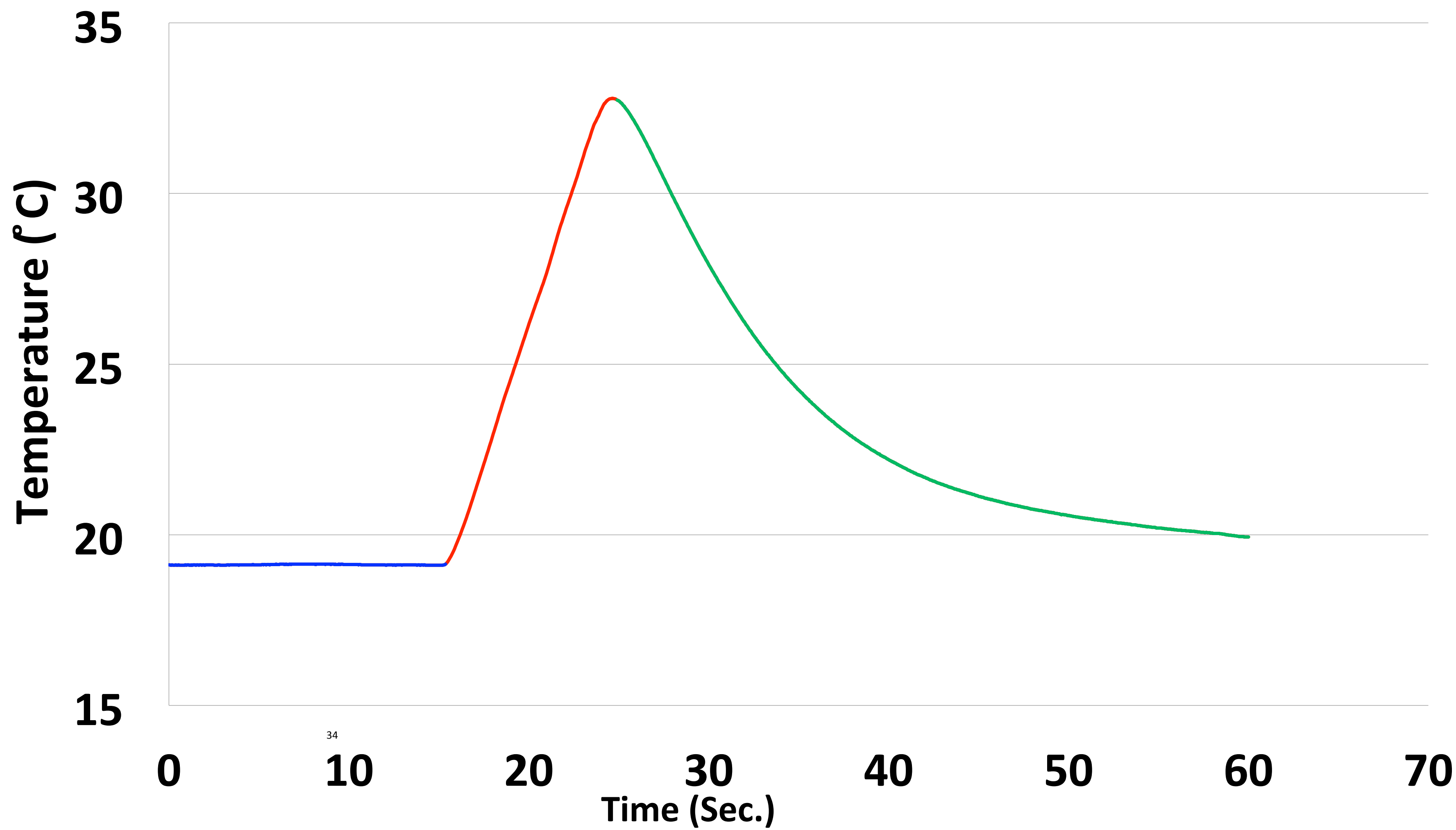


# MEASURING SAW TEMPERATURE



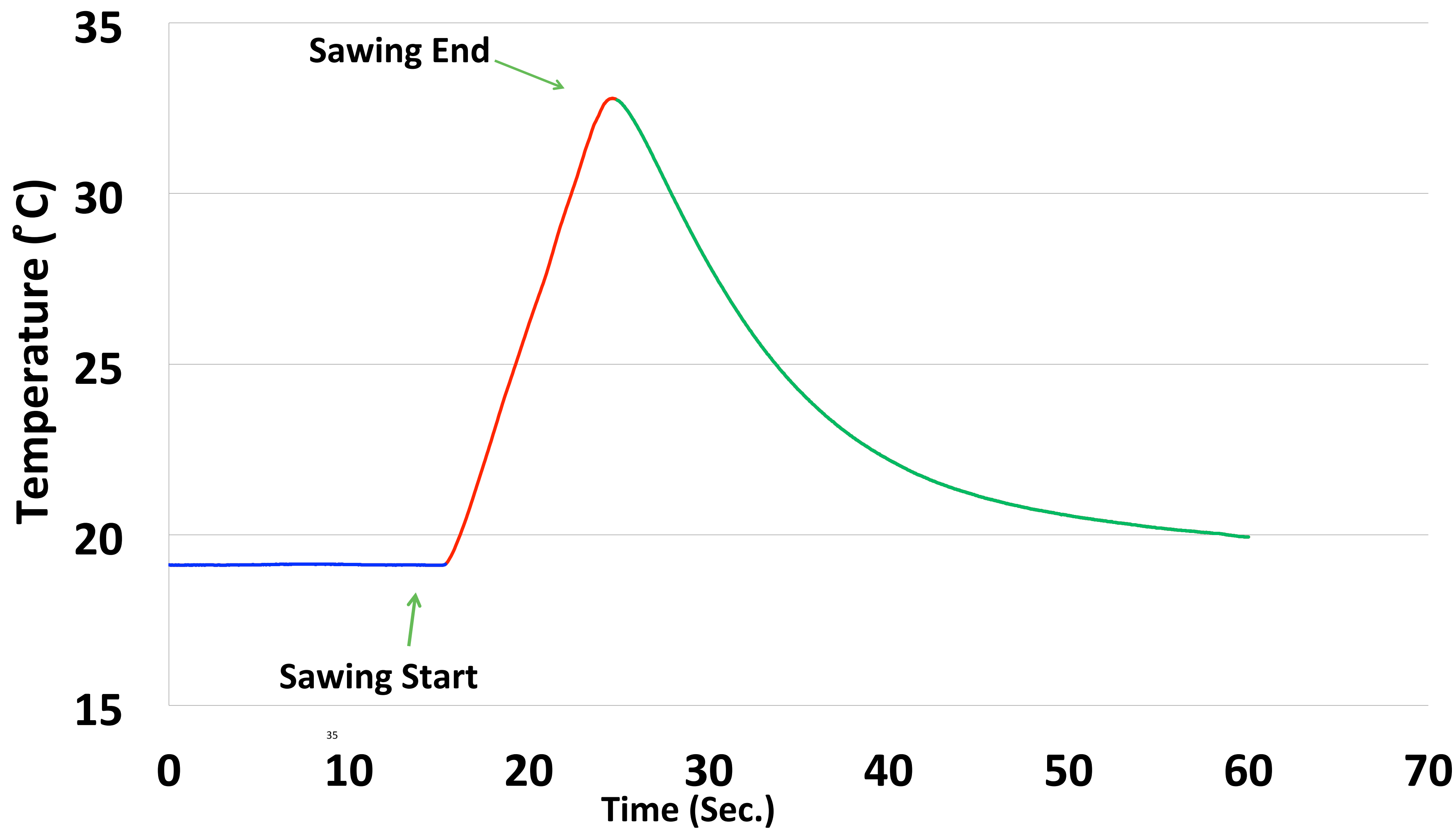


# BLADE TEMPERATURE IN A CUT



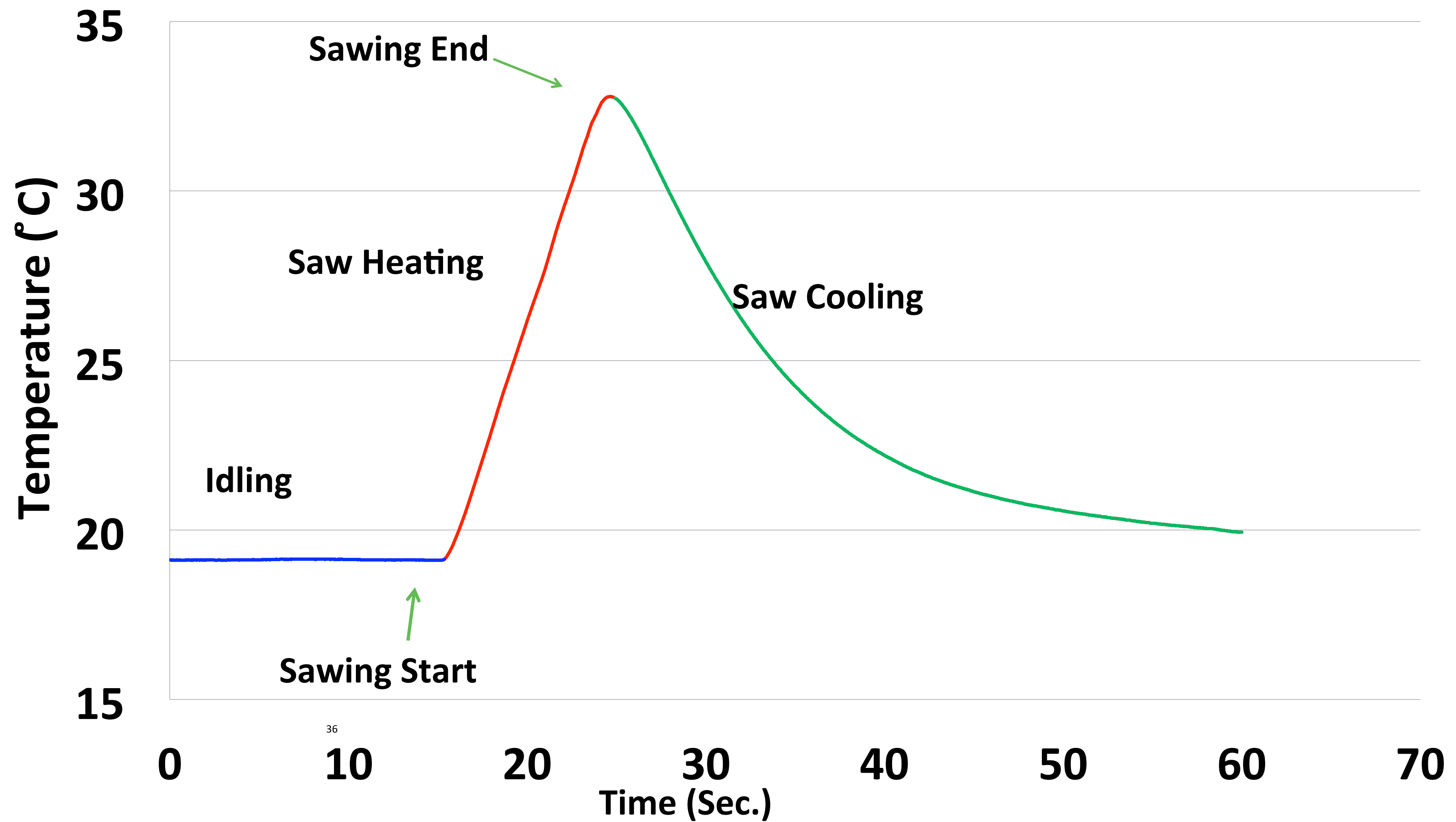


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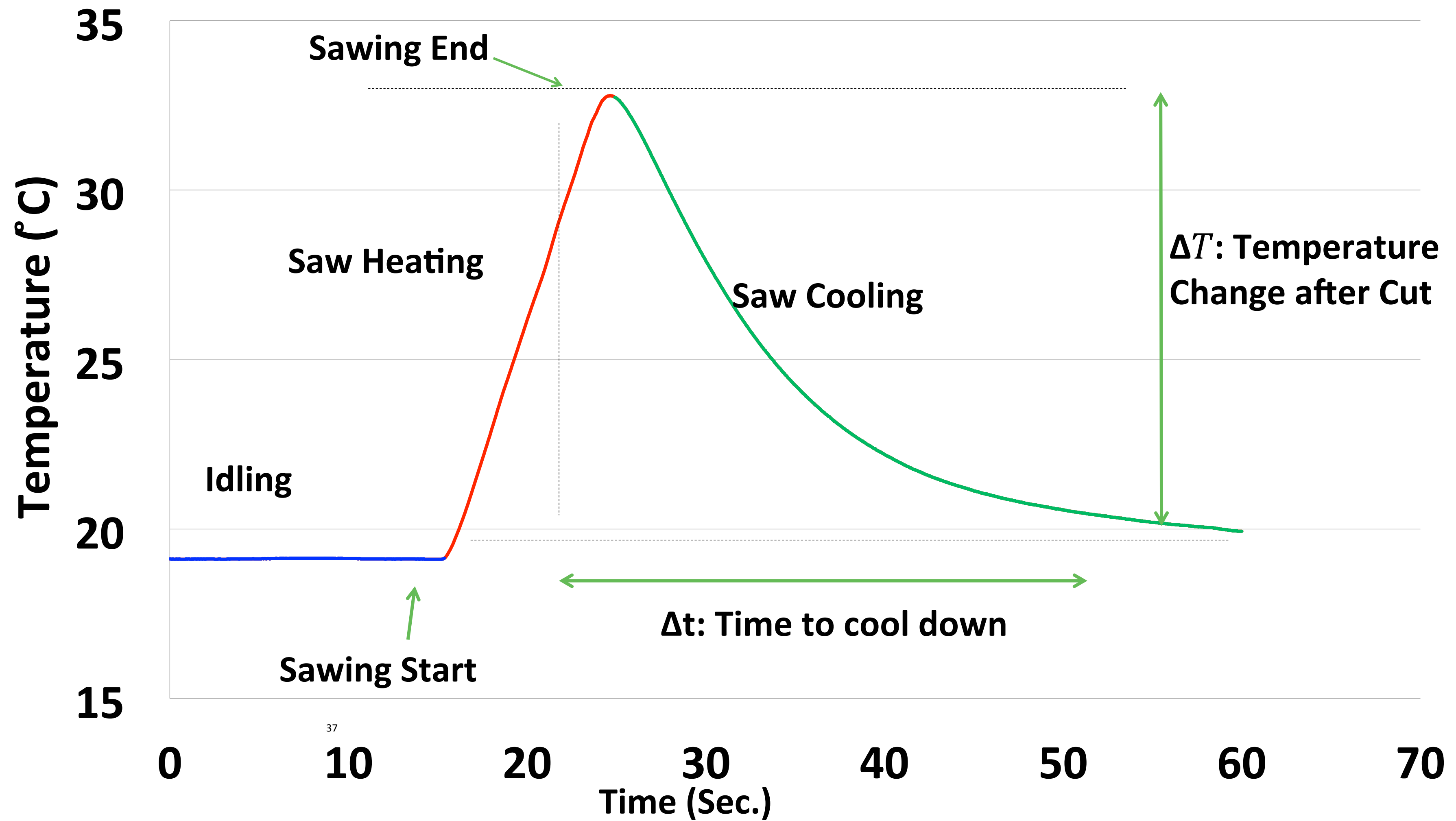


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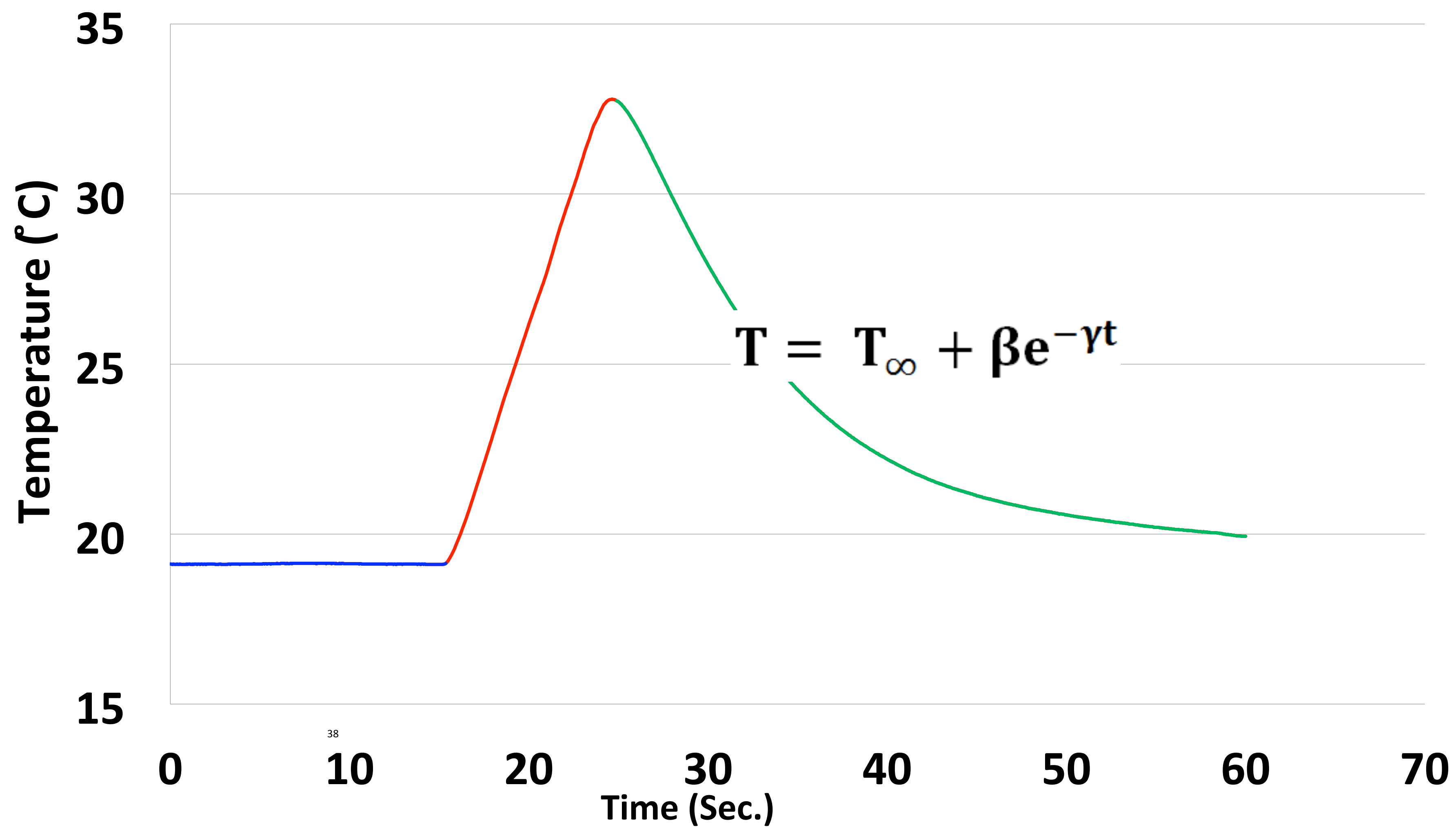


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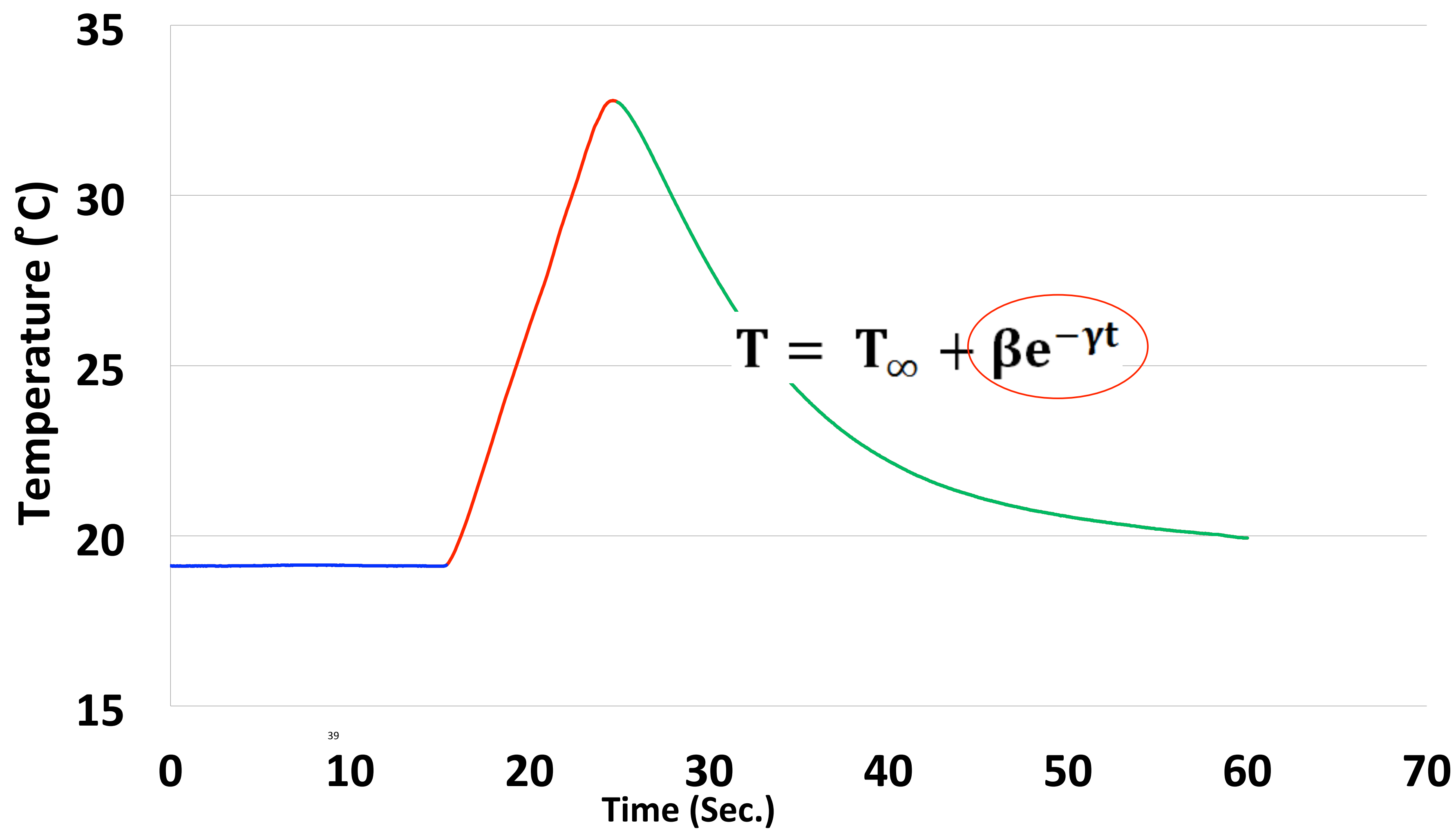


# BLADE TEMPERATURE IN A CUT





# BLADE TEMPERATURE IN A CUT





## APPLICATIONS OF THE TEMPERATURE DATA

- Warnings, perhaps before problems become critical
- Adjust amount of guide water
- Adjust gap between cuts to allow saw to cool
- Feed speed control is possible.





# SUMMARY



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42

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- ✓ The temperature sensor can be used for some monitoring options, such as gap between cuts.
- ✓ The temperature sensor can indicate poor cutting conditions, and provide warning before it becomes critical.





## SUMMARY

45

- ✓ Indirect measurements (Force, Acceleration, Acoustic) does not correlate to what is happening in the cut.
- ✓ The temperature sensor can be used for some monitoring options, such as gap between cuts.
- ✓ The temperature sensor can indicate poor cutting conditions, and provide warning before it becomes critical.
- ✓ The temperature sensor can be used as a troubleshooting tool.





## GET IN TOUCH

Ahmad Mohammadpanah, PhD, PEng  
Mechanical Engineer

[Ahmad.Panah@fpinnovations.ca](mailto:Ahmad.Panah@fpinnovations.ca)

604-222-5613

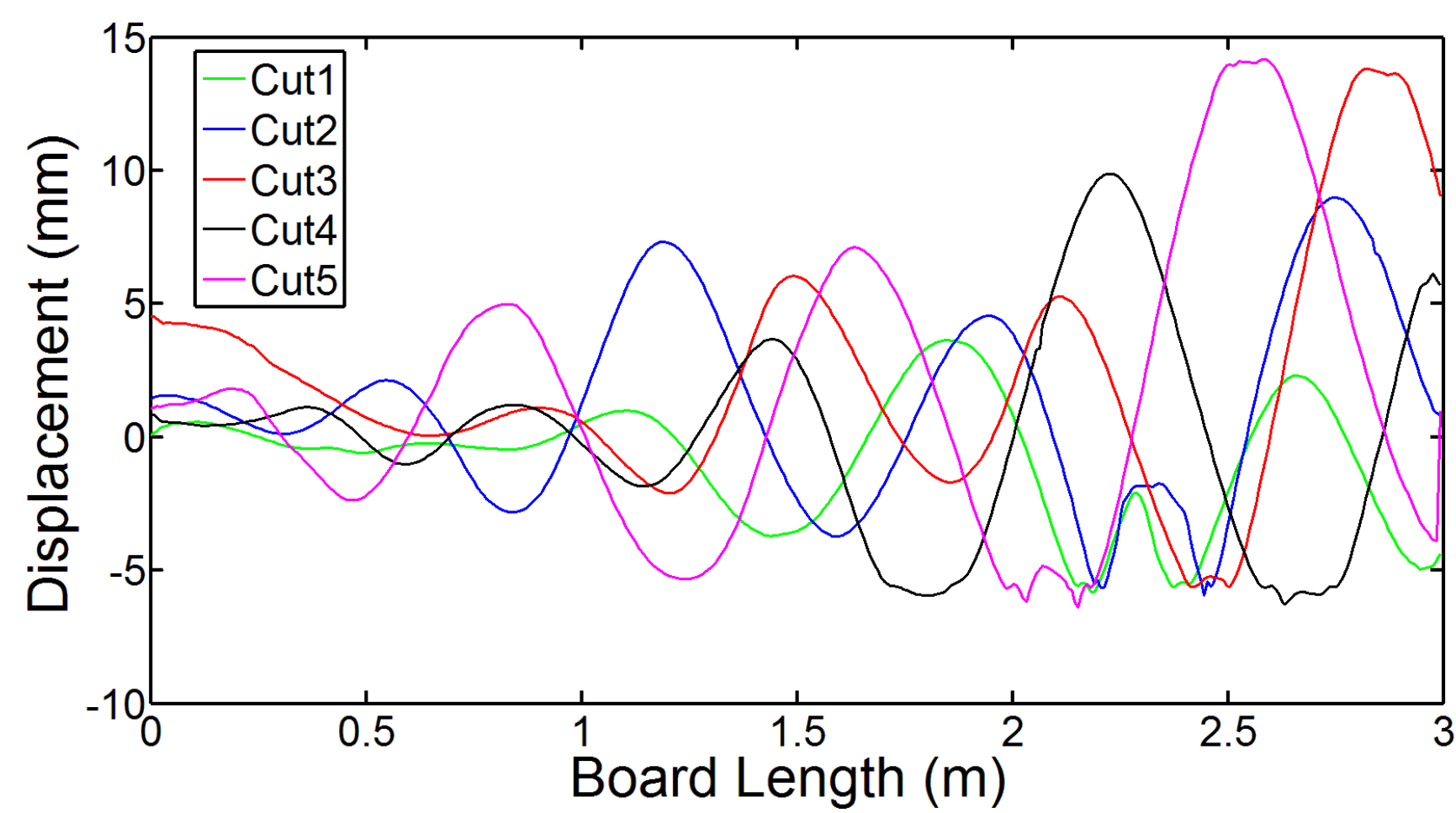


# HOW TO EVALUATE CUTTING PERFORMANCE?



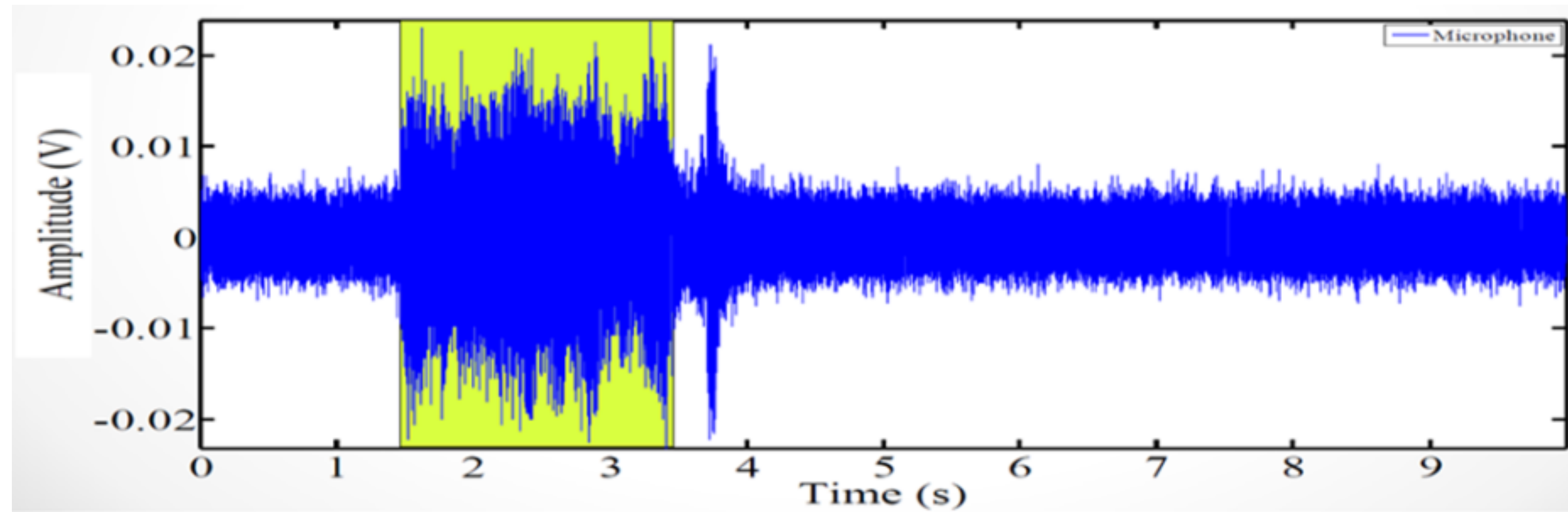


# HOW TO EVALUATE CUTTING PERFORMANCE?





# HOW TO QUANTIFY SENSORS DATA?





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