

ICSC15



Canadian Society for
Civil Engineering

AN IMAGE-BASED FRAMEWORK FOR AUTOMATED DISCREPANCY QUANTIFICATION AND REALIGNMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ASSEMBLIES

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&

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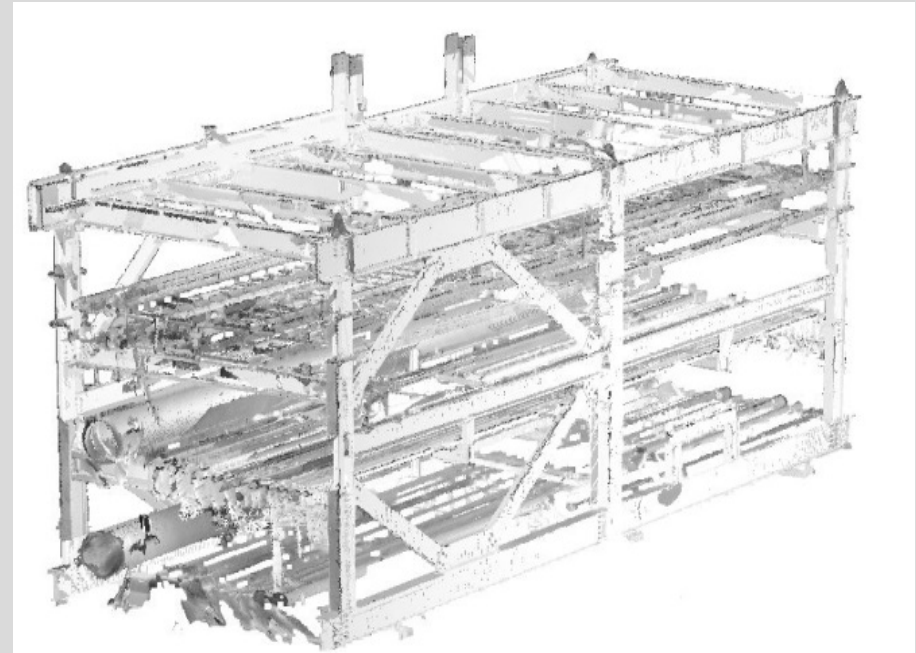


OUTLINE

- Problem statement and motivation
- Related background
- Proposed framework
- Experimental results
- Conclusions and outlook



PROBLEM STATEMENT



PROBLEM STATEMENT



levelling table



Module is lifted

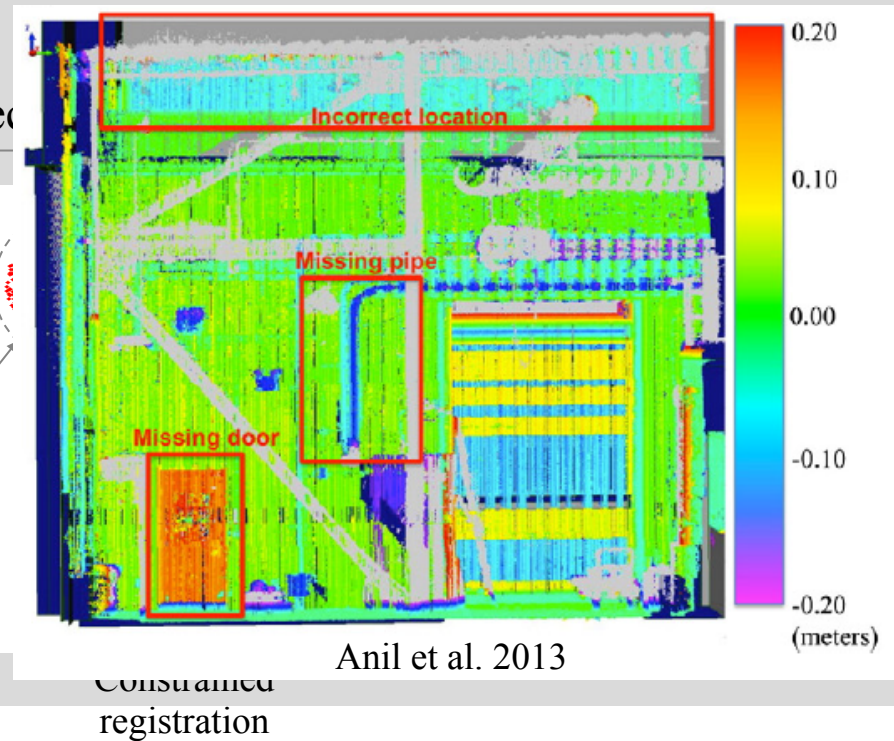
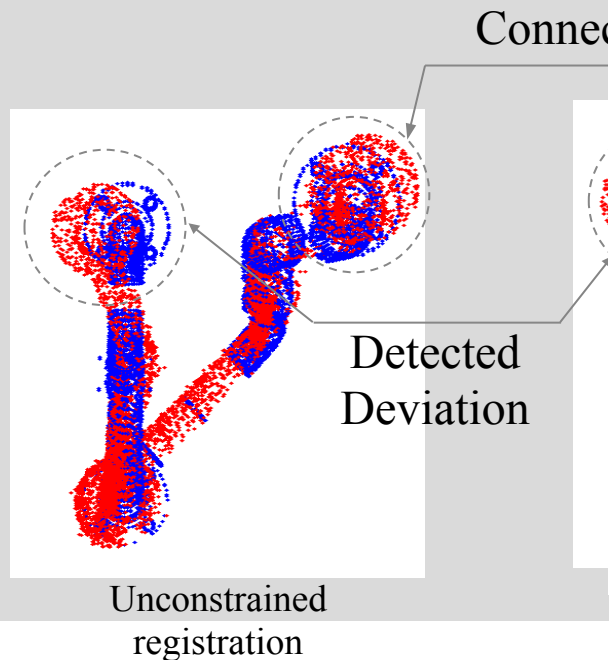


Deformation occurs



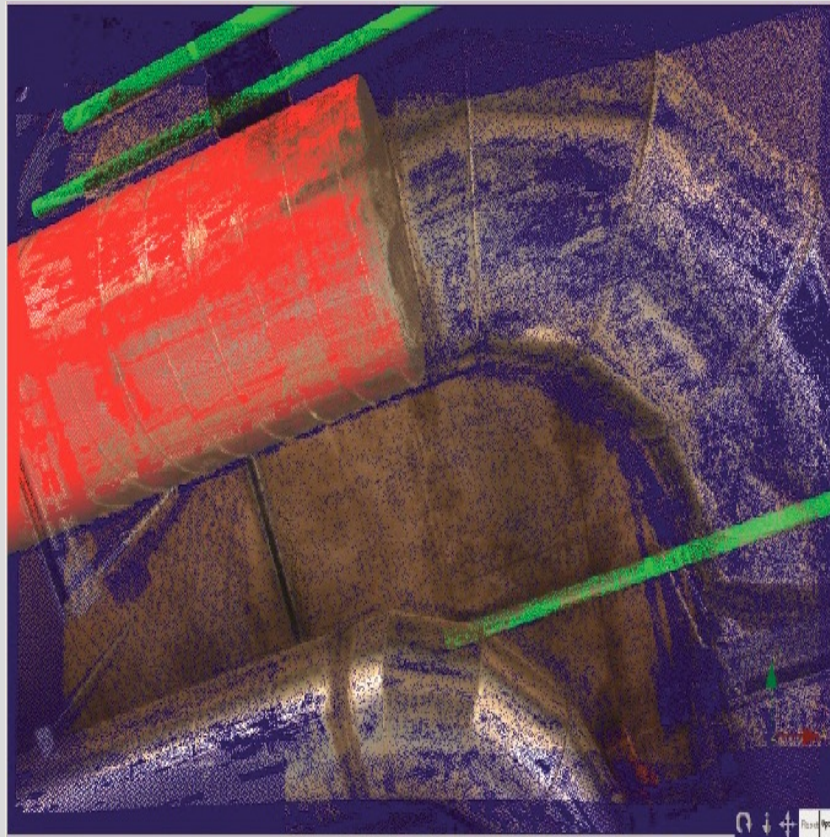
RELATED BACKGROUND

- Discrepancy quantification
 - » Deviation analysis
 - » Our previous research



RELATED BACKGROUND

- Image-based 3D reconstruction



Adapted from [1] © 2011



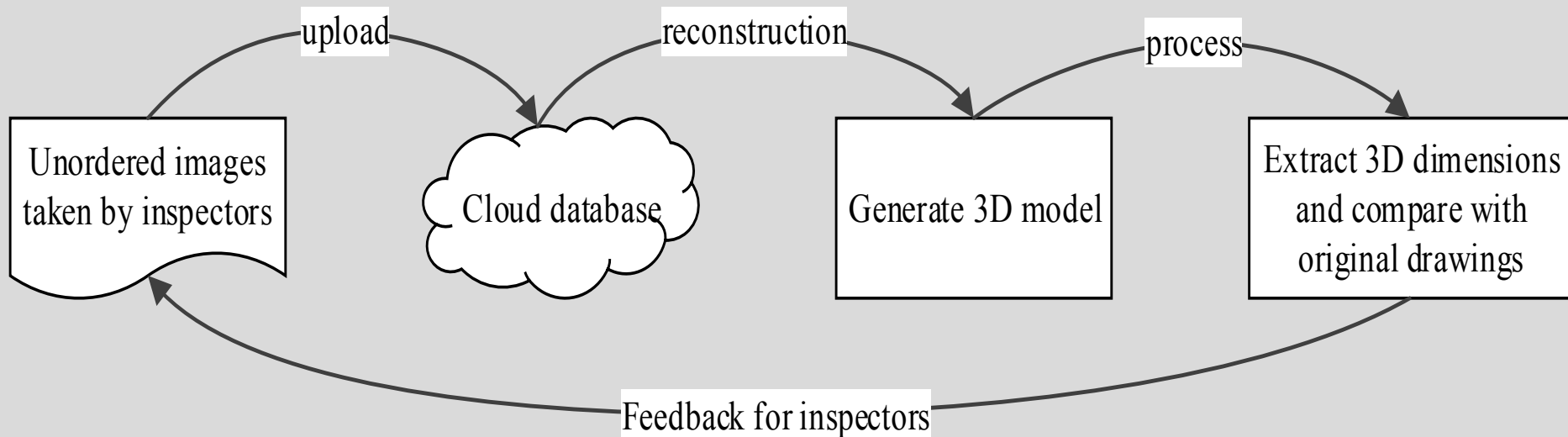
CONTRIBUTION

Developing an accurate and reliable framework for quick discrepancy quantification between the built and designed states for industrial assemblies

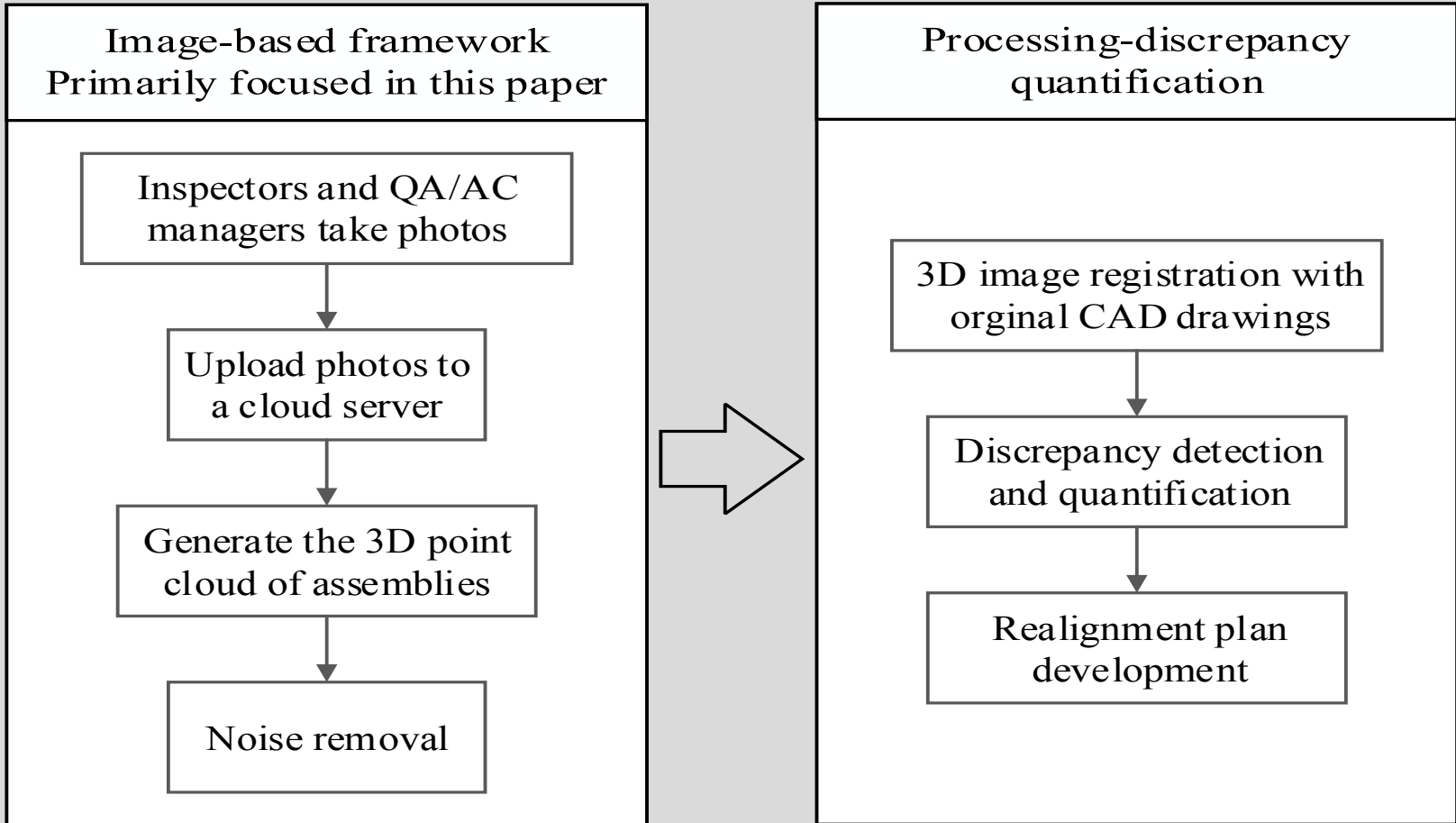


PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

- 3D model generation and fabrication/assembly control



METHODOLOGY



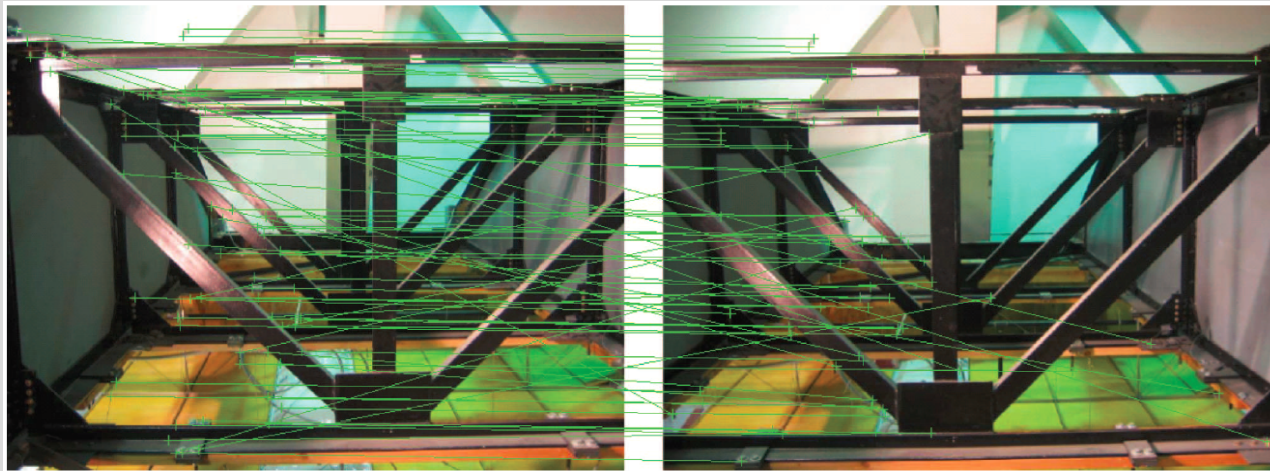
STEP 1: IMAGE-BASED 3D RECONSTRUCTION

- Potential tools for 3D reconstruction
 - » MATLAB image processing toolbox
 - » Point Cloud Library (PCL)
 - » OpenCV (Computer Vision)-University of Washington
 - » Online servers (Autodesk 123D Catch-Microsoft Photosynth)



STEP 1: IMAGE-BASED 3D RECONSTRUCTION

- Summary of 3D reconstruction
 - » Finding common features in the images taken,
 - » Matching the common features detected, and
 - » Transforming the images into a global coordinate system based on the previously matched features



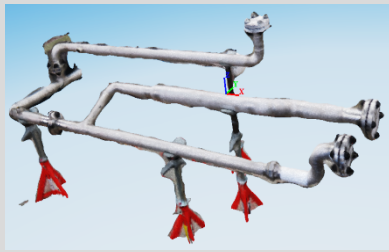
Jahanshahi et al. 2009



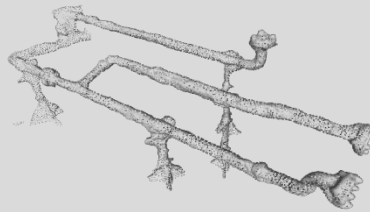
STEP 2: DISCREPANCY ANALYSIS

- Preprocessing

- » Clutter removal



(a)

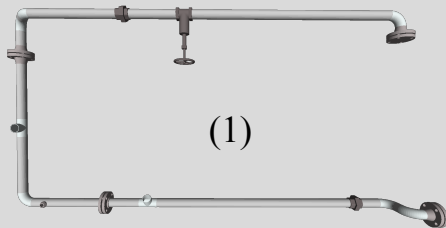


(b)

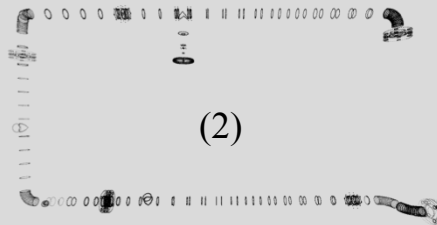


(c)

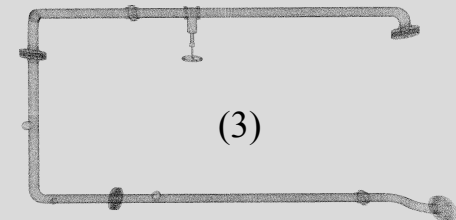
- » 3D CAD model format conversion



(1)



(2)

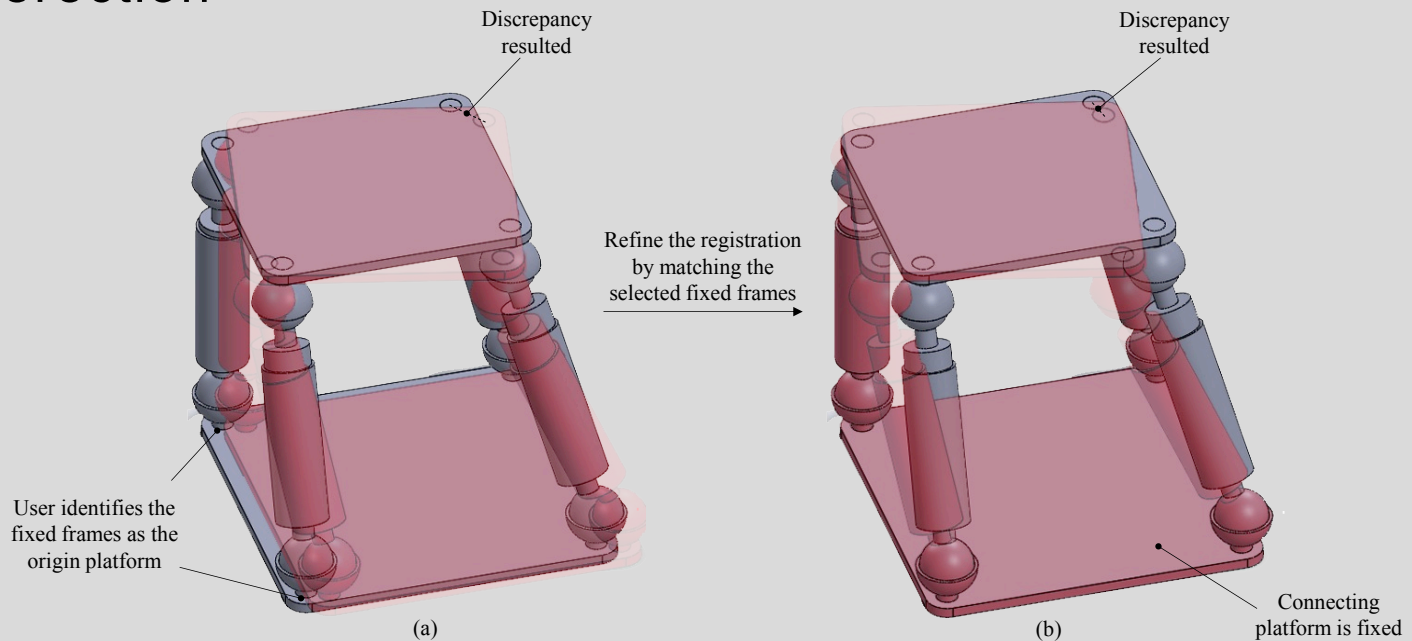


(3)



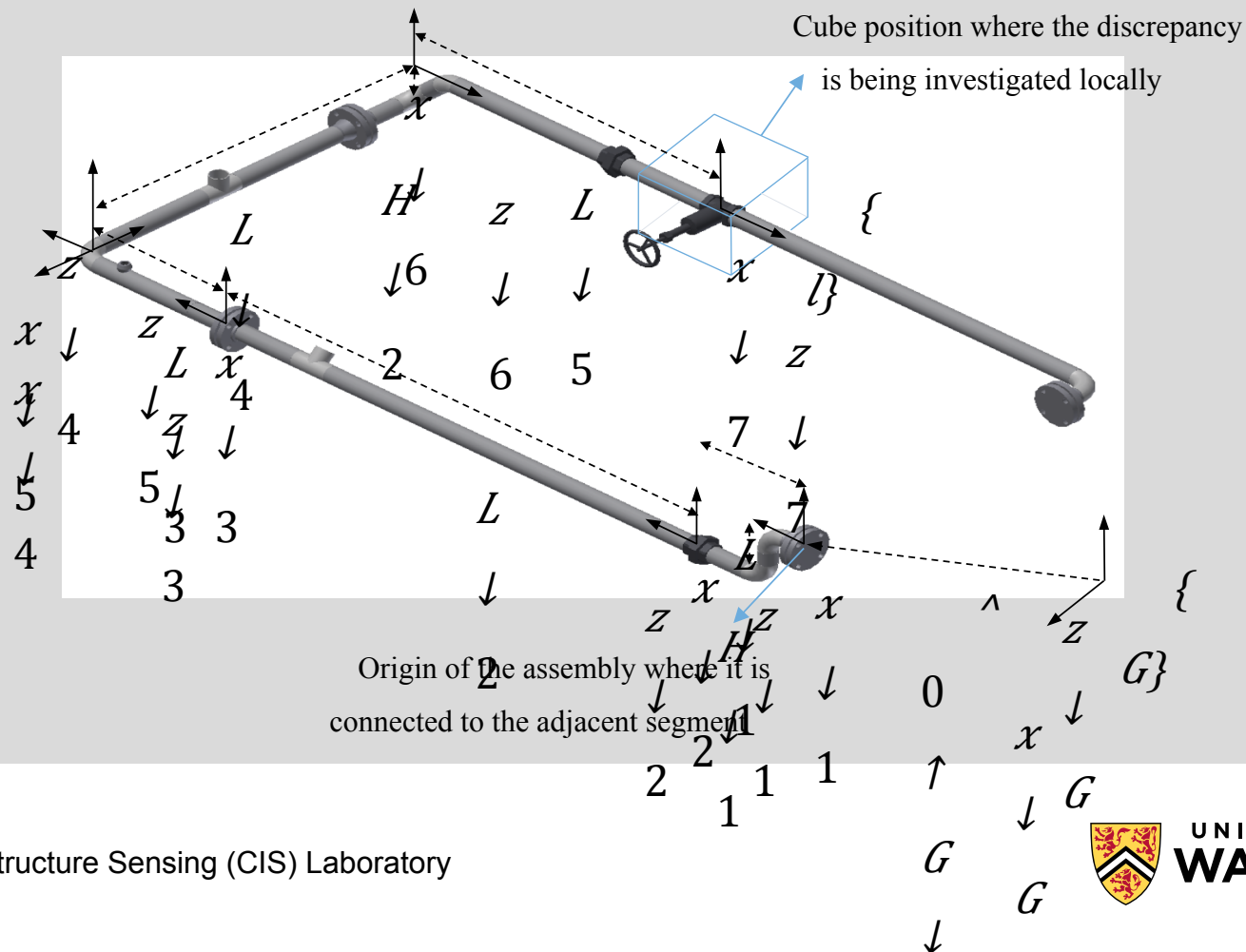
STEP 2: DISCREPANCY ANALYSIS

- Point cloud registration-Iterative Closest Point (ICP)
 - » A modified (constrained) registration is developed for considering real, on-site situations for assembly and erection



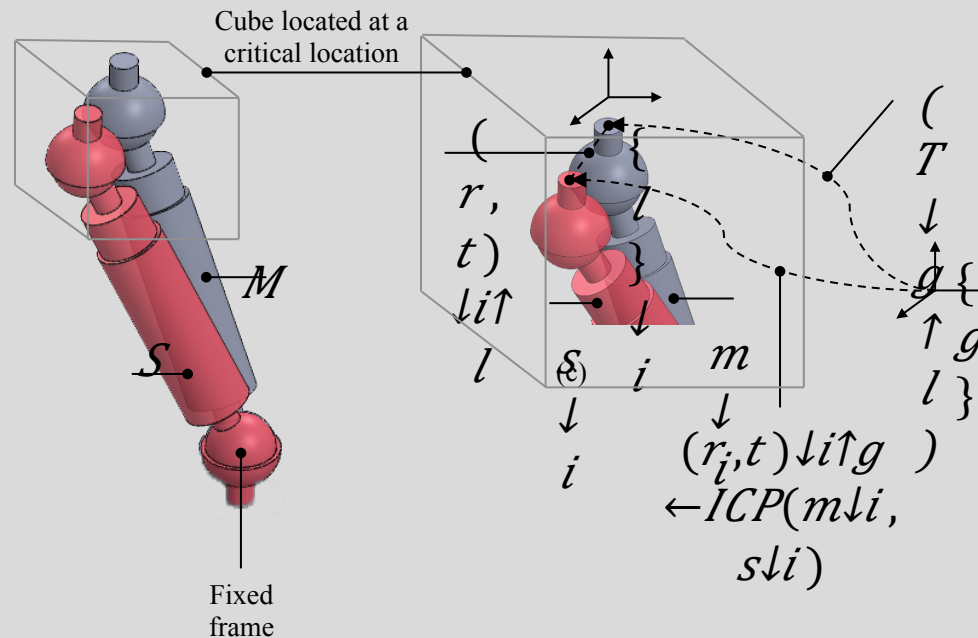
STEP 2: DISCREPANCY ANALYSIS

- Kinematics chain development-robotics analogy



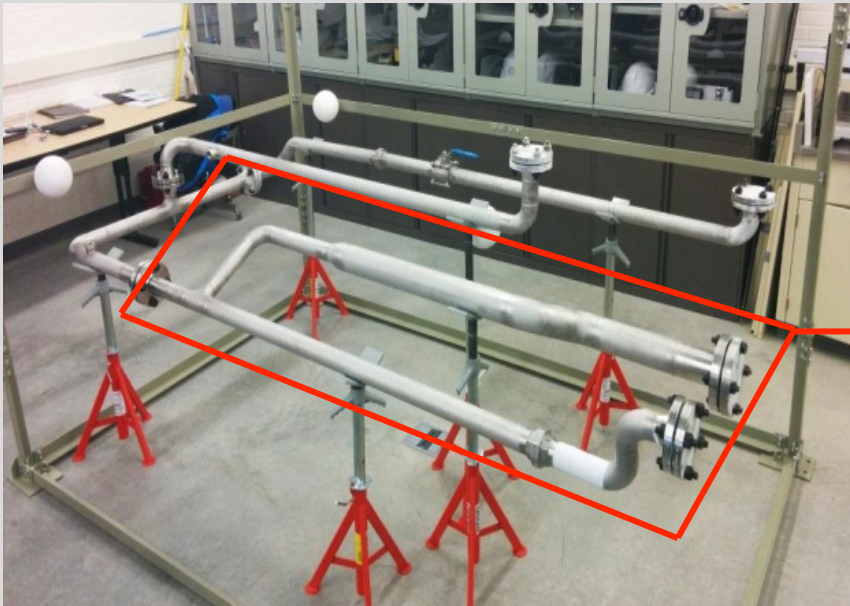
STEP 2: DISCREPANCY ANALYSIS

- Quantification of local discrepancies and transformation into global coordinate system

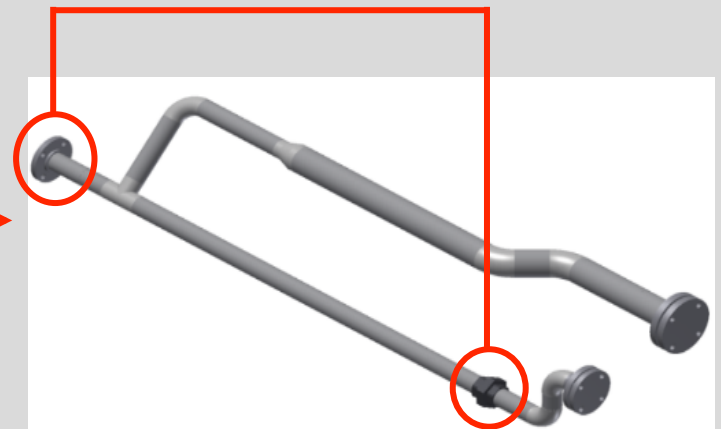


EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

- Design of experiments



Adjustable connections



EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

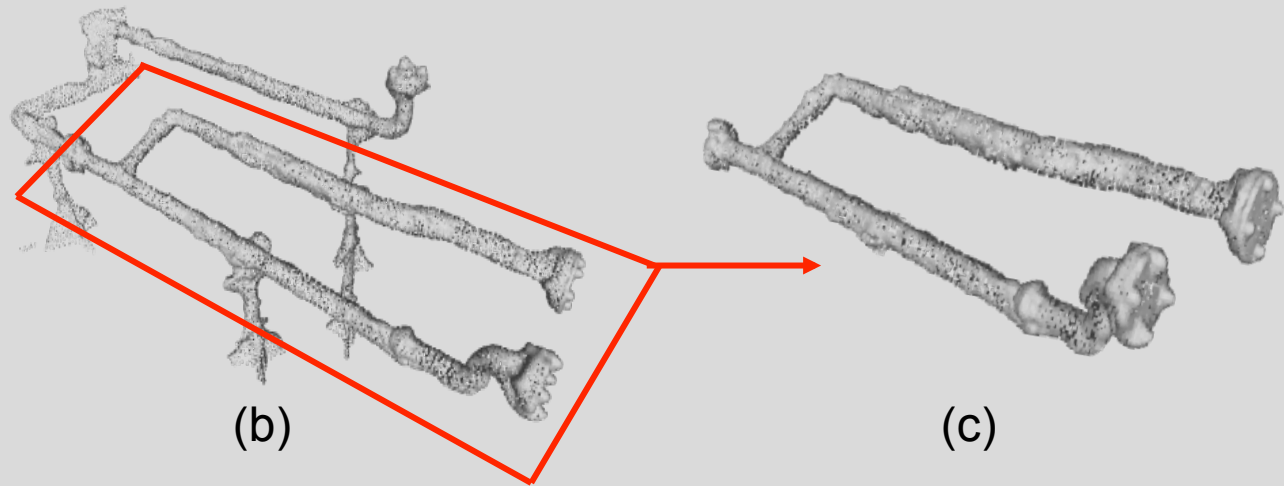
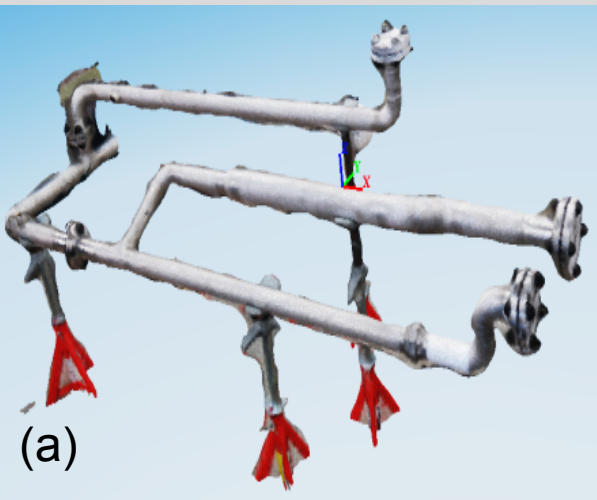
- Camera properties (Canon SX 40-HS)

Camera type	Digital camera
Image resolution (size)	4000×3000 [L] *, 2816×2112 [M1] * 1600×1200 [M2] *, 640×480 [S]
Shutter speed	1/3200 sec (min)- 15 sec (max)
Focal length	24-840 mm

* [L]: Large, [M]: Medium, [S]: Small.



EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

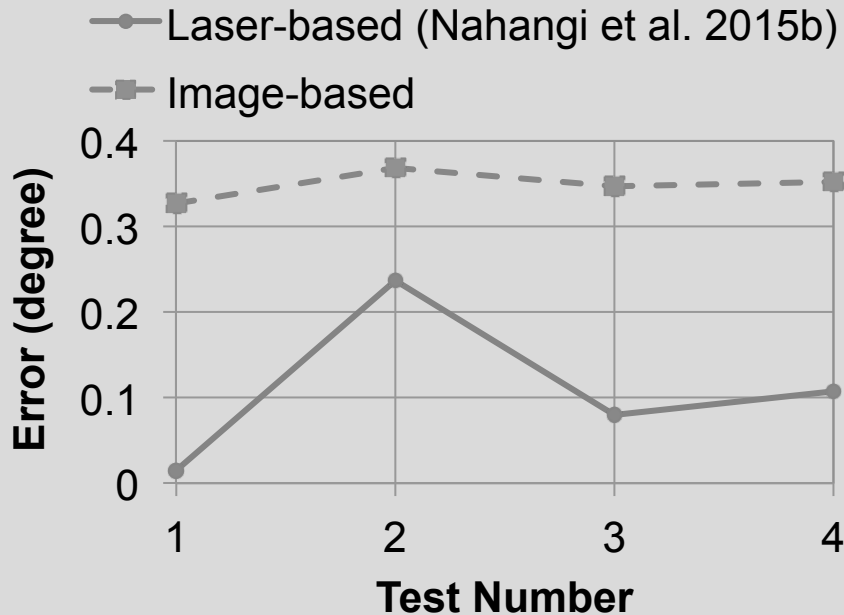


EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

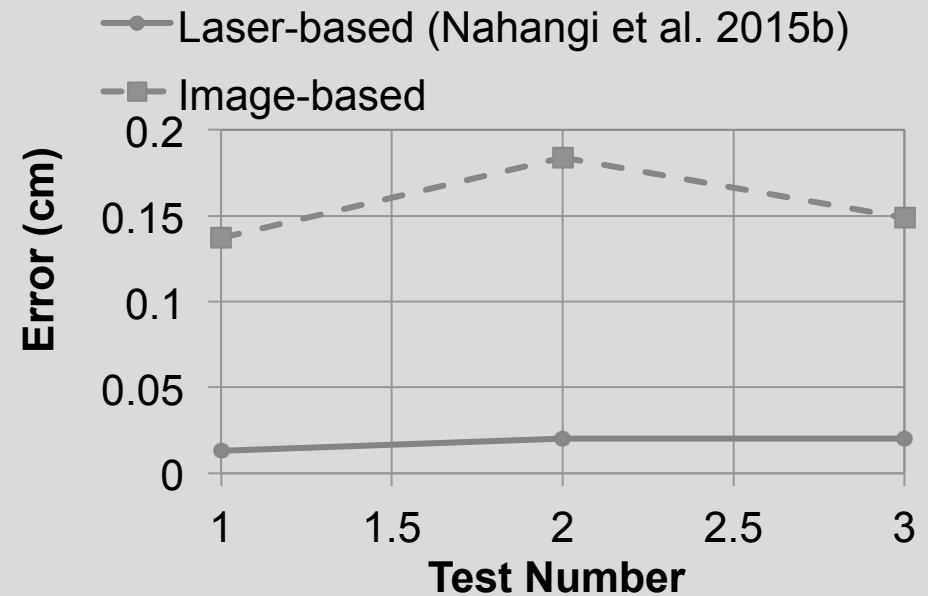
Size of images taken	[L]: 4000×3000
Number of images processed	59
Total number of points retrieved	134,742
Number of points retrieved from the pipe spool	15,152
Total processing time	26 min



EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS



Rotational



Translational



CONCLUSIONS

- **Remarked observations**
 - » Accuracy (concurrs with previous studies)
 - » Time-related aspects
 - » Applicability
- **Path forward**
 - » Time effectiveness improvement
 - » Real-time assembly
 - » Smart and guided quality control





Question & Discussion