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Development of Real-Time Displacement Measurement System for Multiple Moving Objects of construction structures using Image Processing Techniques

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Key Words : multiple objects, pan /tilt, image processing, CCD camera.

Abstract

The paper introduces a development result for displacement measurement system of multiple moving objects based on image processing technique. The image processing method adopts inertia moment theory for obtaining the centroid of the targets and basic processing algorithms of gray, binary, closing, labeling and etc. To get precise displacement measurement in spite of multiple moving targets, a CCD camera with zoom is used and the position of camera is changed by a pan/tilt system. The fiducial marks on the fixed positions are used as the sensing points for the image processing to recognize the position errors in directions of $X - Y$ coordinates. The precise alignment device is pan/tilt of $X - Y$ type and the pan/tilt is controlled by DC servomotors which are driven by 80c196kc microprocessor based controller. The centers of the fiducial marks are obtained by a inertia moment method. By applying the developed precise position control system for multiple targets, the displacement of multiple moving targets are detected automatically and are stored in the database system in a real time. By using database system and internet, displacement data can be confirmed at a great distance and analyzed. The developed system shows the effectiveness such that it realizes the precision about 0.12mm in the position control of $X - Y$ coordinates.

1.

CDD

(Image Grabber)

CCD

PC

.[2]

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가 , 가
 30 ° 0 ° DC 355 ; -60 °
 가 , 1 5
 가
 Intel 80C196KC
 PC RS232C
 DC
 CCD 가
 가
 가
 0.12mm DC
 가 DC
 2.3 PC
 PC

2.

. Fig.

2.1

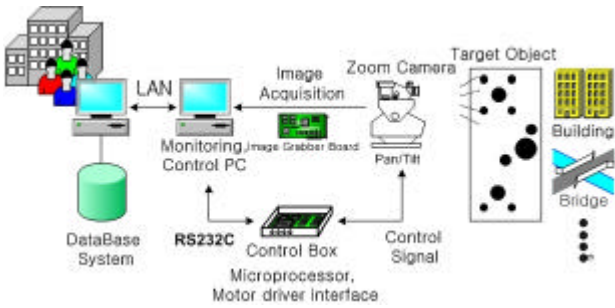


Fig. 2.1 Schematic configuration of developed system

2.1

Fig. 2.1

CCD(Charge Coupled

Device)

2.4

. Fig2.2

2.2 /

/ CCD

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가
가

RGB

가

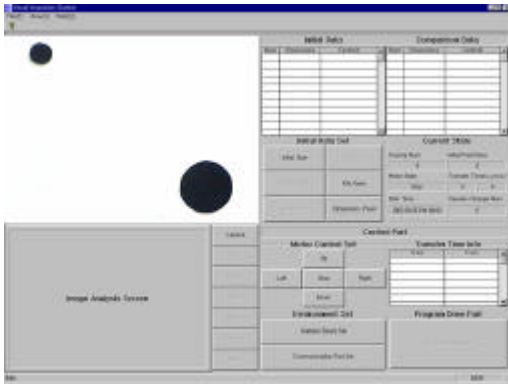


Fig. 2.2 Monitoring display screen of the measurement software

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3.

3.1

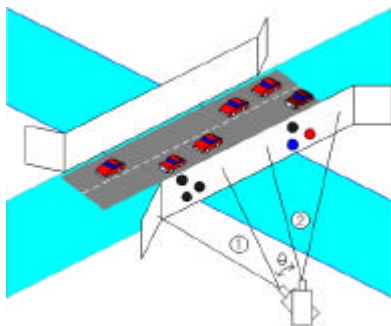


Fig. 3.1 Measurement principle of the multiple observation points

Fig. 3.1 (,)

PC /
(, ,)
PC /

Fig. 3.1 가 (7)

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(, ,)

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Fig.3.2

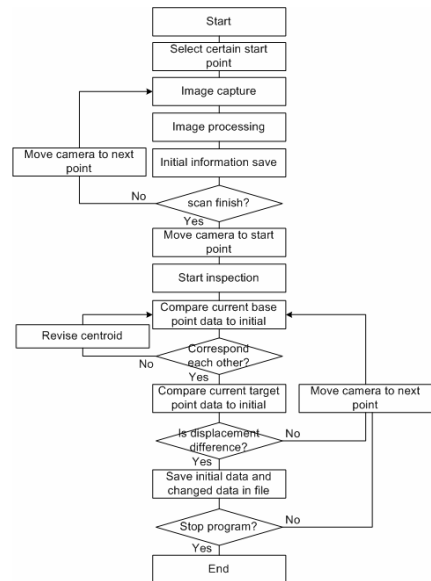


Fig. 3.2 Flow chart of measurement algorithm

3.4

가 640 , 480

- ()
- ()
- ()

가

Fig. 3.3

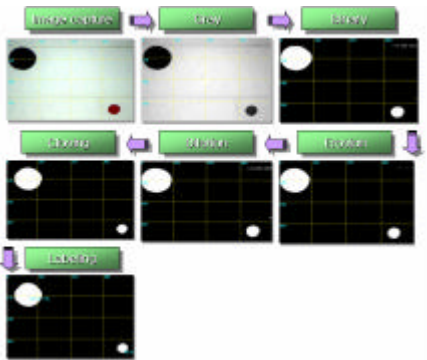


Fig. 3.3 Recognition procedure of the observation point

3.5

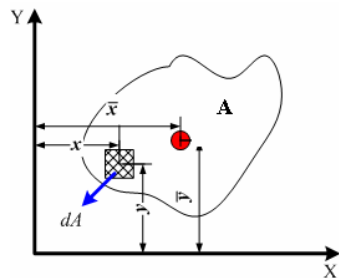


Fig. 3.4 Schematic description of inertia moment

Fig. 3.4

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_x &= \int_A x dA = \bar{x}A \\ M_y &= \int_A y dA = \bar{y}A \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

(1)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \frac{1}{A} \int_A x dA = \frac{\int_A x dA}{\int_A dA} \\ \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{A} \int_A y dA = \frac{\int_A y dA}{\int_A dA} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

(2)

4.

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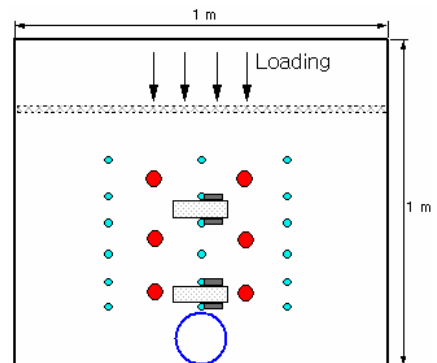


Fig. 4.1 Configuration of experimental apparatus

- 파형강관 : $\phi = 100, 150$ mm 두 종류
- ▨ EPS : 두께 5mm, 폭은 파형강관 직경과 동일
- Target Point : 크기 2~5 mm, 개수 10~20 개
- 도입계
- Fiducial Point : 크기 10mm, 개수 6개

Fig. 4.1

가

EPS

EPS

, EPS

EPS

. EPS

Expandable Polystyrene()

Photo. 4.1

2m



Photo. 4.1 Configuration of measurement system

Fig. 4.2

Fig. 4.3

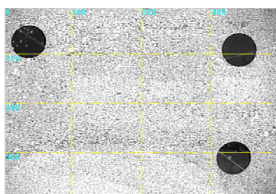


Fig. 4.2 Gray image

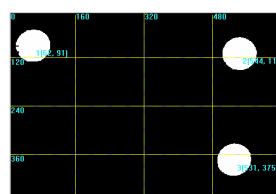


Fig. 4.3 Binary image

Fig. 4.3

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Fig. 4.4

가

Fig. 4.5

가

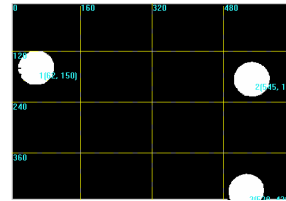


Fig. 4.4 Labeling image after press sand

Initial Data			Comparison Data		
Num	Dimensions	Centroid	Num	Dimensions	Centroid
1	5063	(62, 91)	1	5066	(62, 150)
2	5153	(544, 111)	2	5150	(545, 171)
3	5005	(531, 375)	3	5005	(530, 436)

Fig. 4.5 Initial data and comparison data

Fig. 4.5

y

60

5000

Table 1

0.6cm

. Table 2

1mm

Table 1 Example of target point sizes

Pixel number	mm accuracy per pixel
1000	0.25
1500	0.2
2100	0.1667
2700	0.143
3100	0.136
3500	0.125
4000	0.119
4500	0.114
5000	0.111
over 6000	approximately 0.1

Table 2

(Pixel number)

. Fig. 4.10 Table

2

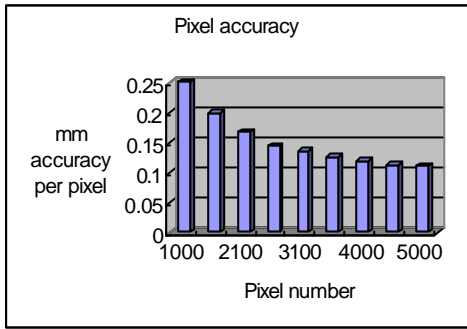


Fig. 4.10 Pixel accuracy graph

0.12mm 가

/ 가

5.

, PC

0.12mm

0.0256mm 가

가

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