

Outline



Introduction of RE



- Three-dimensional data which is captured in computerized form from physical models or products
- Two main phases
 - 1. Digitizing or measuring of a part
 - 2. Three-dimensional modeling of the part from the digitized data



Digitizing or Measuring Methods



Coordinate Measuring Machine (CMM)

 Move a measuring probe to determine coordinates of points on a work piece surface





Browne & Sharpe, North Kingstown, Rhode Island



Phantom Arm haptic finger device

- Pointing tool on a virtual model
- Allows dynamic 3D modification





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Scanners

- Acquire data by interpreting the interactions of target volumes with various forms of energy
 - Light
 - Laser beams
 - X-rays





Scanning Methods

XIX.



Solutionix, 2002 CADCAM Workshop, Korea

Scanners (cont.)

Pros

- Non-contact
- Various profiles can be corrected include free-surface
- Fast acquisition
- High resolution

Cons

- Partial acquisition
- Sensitive to surface roughness, transparency, shininess, color, variations, darkness, interreflections



RapidForm, INUS

Moire interferometry

• Example of buckled plate



Specimen and fixture



Out-of-plane displacement of buckled plate



D=0.5 in at 900 lb

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Shadow Moire interferometer

• $\Delta z = d / tan\alpha$

where d = grid density eg. 1mm gap





Out-of-plane deformation by fringes





D=0 in at 700 lb

D=0 in at 900 lb

Moire type 3D scanner



• $\delta z = \delta x / tan \alpha$



Laser Scan – Area



- Camera is fixed while light source is moving
- Simple architecture
- Area scanning available
- For higher accuracy, accuracy of mechanical device is important



Optical Triangulation Algorithm

 Z-axis are calculated using Triangulation algorithm after spot light or slit beam shot



Laser Scan – Line

- Camera and light source are moving simultaneously
- Uniform resolution can be achieved
- Complex hardware configuration



Laser area scan

Laser Scan (cont.)

Pros

- Good depth to various profile
- Small energy consumption

Cons

- Hazardous to human eyes
- Line scan: long scanning time
- Area scan: difficult to calibrate
- Shape edge problem



Shape Edge Problem



Slit beam on edges



Spatial Encoding

- Project encoded patterns on the target object
- Using Halogen lamp for light source







Graycode pattern

부호화한 패턴이 투영된 모습

측정 결과

Laser Scan – Example



Cyberware

Line laser + Liner robot





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Line laser + Gyroscope

Steinbichler

Spatial Encoding + Phase shifting

For higher resolution, spatial encoding is used with phase shifting



Spatial Encoding (cont.)



Pros

- Safe to human eyes
- Fast scanning
- High resolution
- Less shape edge problem than laser scan
- Cons
 - Worse depth than laser
 - Large amount of energy consumption

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Issues of Using Scanning data

- Scan data may have some errors such as hole, overlapped area
- Filling holes in polygons



RapidForm, INUS

Holes in generated polygon from scan data



Hole filling process

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Issues of Using Scanning data (cont.)

Merging overlapped areas



Merging overlapped area in software

Issues of Using Scanning data (cont.)

Registration/Merging



Issues of Using Scanning data (cont.)

Smoothing





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Input device to read physical geometry into CAD format



3D scanning device



Manipulator software

Replica of Human Face







Applications (cont.)

- Medical
 - Mechanical Bones
 - Virtual Surgery



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Applications (cont.)

• 3D photography model for e-commerce



Applications (cont.)



Medical









