



合肥工业大学
HEFEI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

数字莫尔三维测量及 精度分析

答辩人 张凡

指导老师 袁自钧

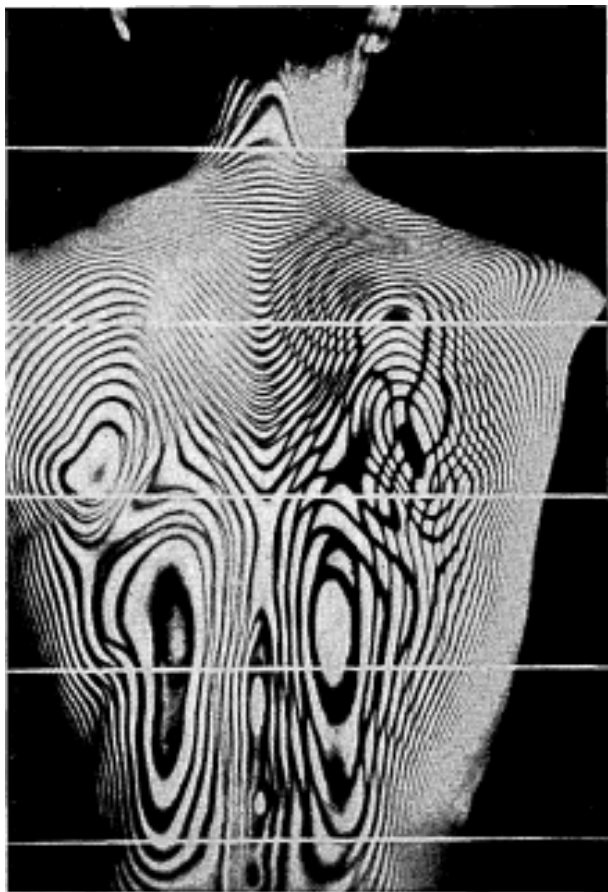
2019 年 5 月30日



- ① 研究背景
- ② 相位-高度关系
- ③ 数字莫尔条纹的生成
- ④ 高频条纹的滤除
- ⑤ 相位分布计算
- ⑥ 高度转换
- ⑦ 总结

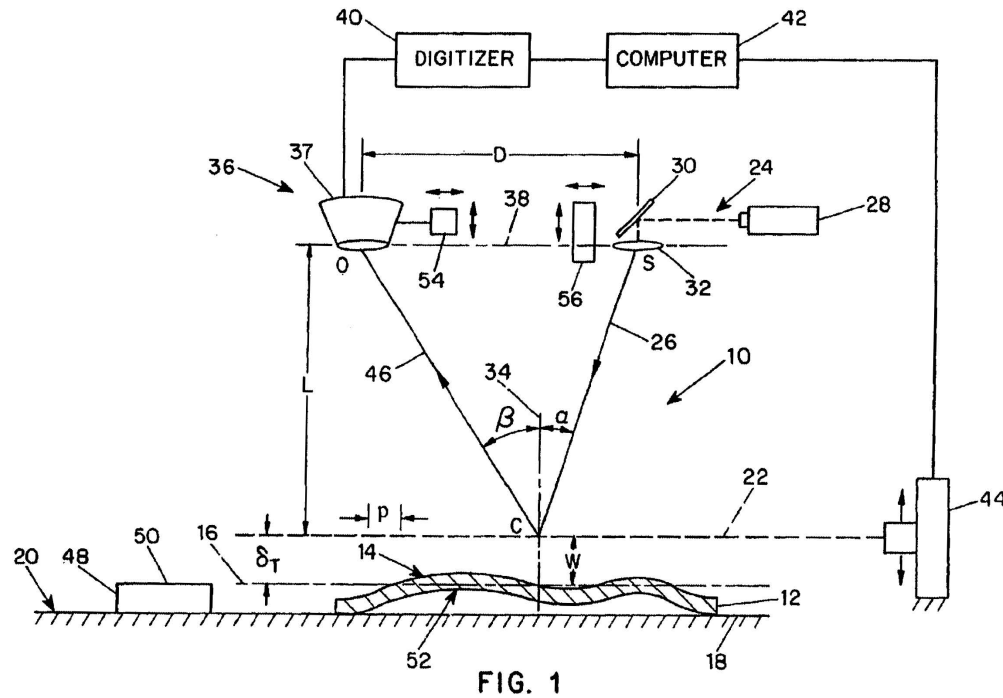


研究背景



Takasaki, H. (1970). "Moiré topography." Applied Optics **9**(6): 1467-1472.

阴影莫尔三维测量



U.S. Patent

May 4, 2004

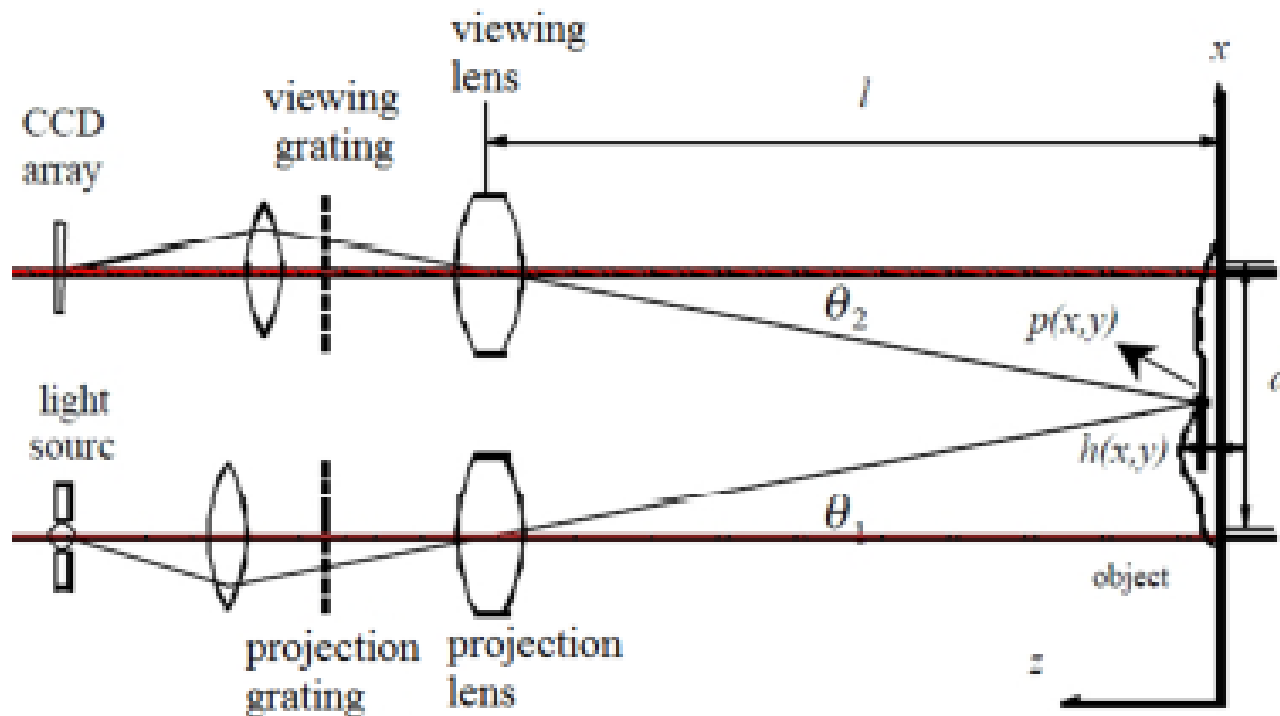
Sheet 1 of 8

US 6,731,391 B1

Kao, Imin, and Fu-Pen Chiang. "Shadow moire surface measurement using talbot effect." U.S. Patent No. 6,731,391. 4 May 2004.



投影莫尔三维测量



(b)

Mohammadi, Fatemeh. "3D optical metrology by digital moiré: Pixel-wise calibration refinement, grid removal, and temporal phase unwrapping." (2017).



深度学习和莫尔三维测量的结合

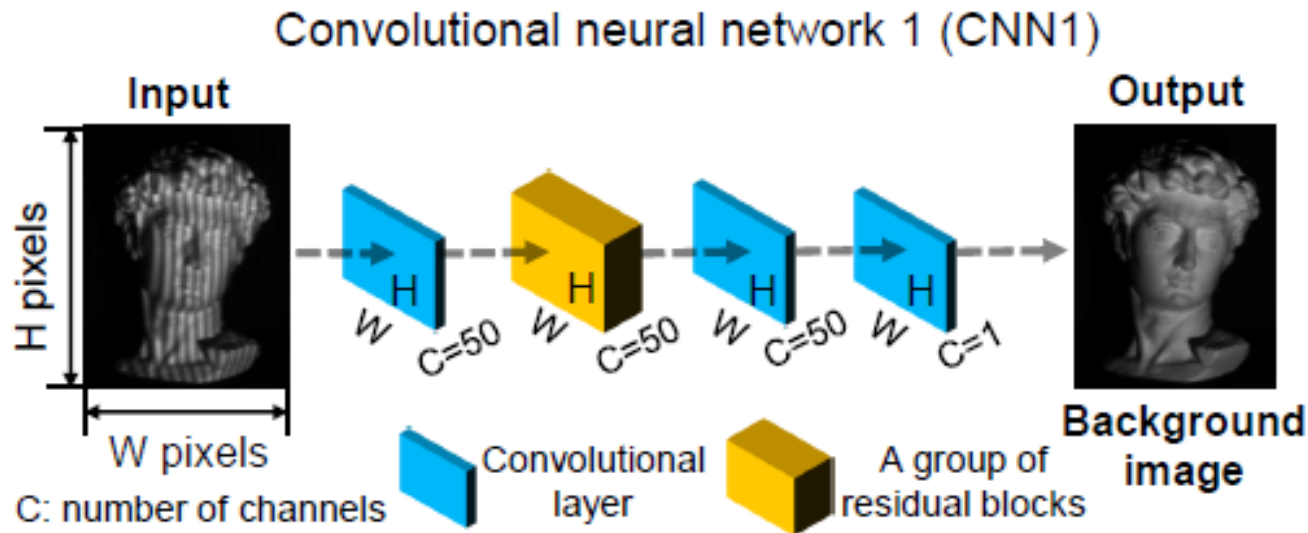


Figure 2. Schematic of our first convolutional network (CNN1).

Feng, Shijie, et al. "Fringe pattern analysis using deep learning." *Advanced Photonics* 1.2 (2019): 025001.



$$\frac{|CP|}{|AB|} = \frac{d}{L\Delta\varphi(x_0, y_0)/2\pi} = \frac{|MO|}{|NO|}$$



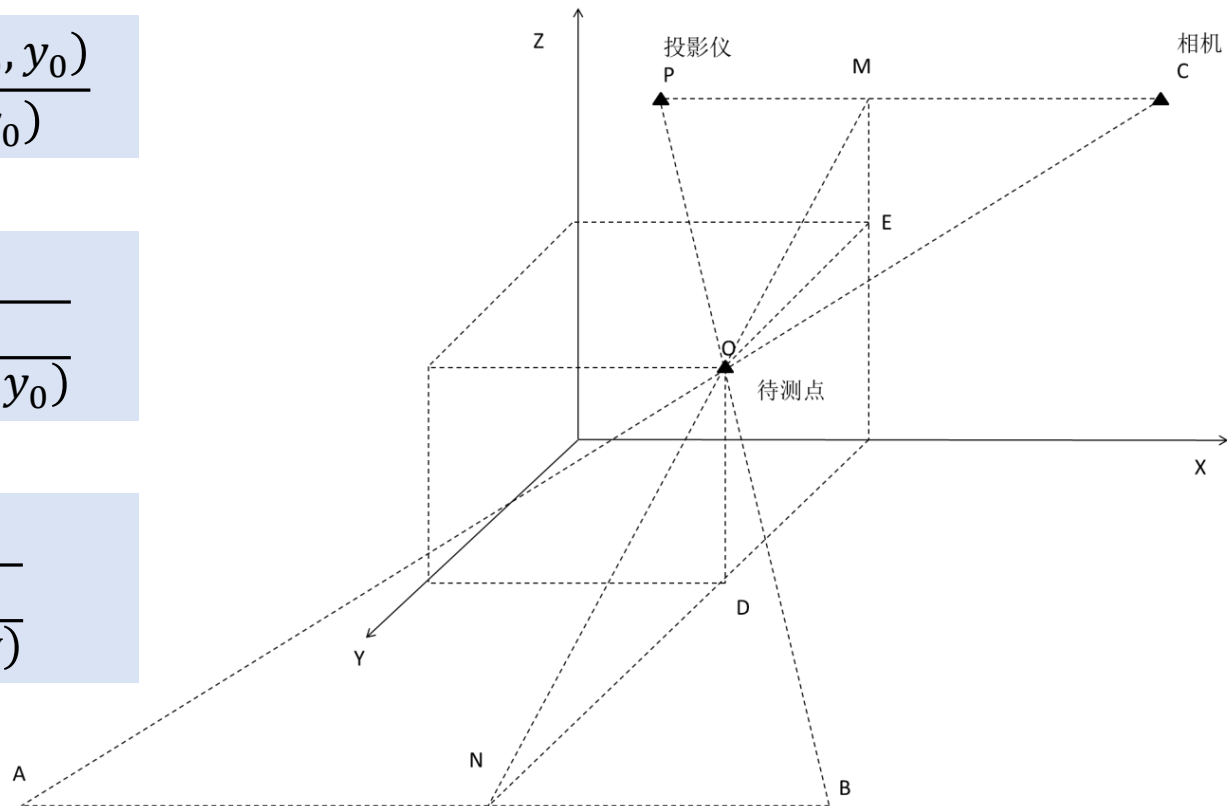
$$\frac{|MO|}{|NO|} = \frac{|ME|}{|OD|} = \frac{H - h(x_0, y_0)}{h(x_0, y_0)}$$



$$h(x_0, y_0) = \frac{H}{1 + \frac{2\pi d}{L\Delta\varphi(x_0, y_0)}}$$



$$h(x, y) = \frac{H}{1 + \frac{2\pi d}{L\Delta\varphi(x, y)}}$$



被测点在X-Z平面之外的三角测量法



$$h(x, y) = \frac{H}{1 + \frac{2\pi d}{L\Delta\varphi(x, y)}}$$



$$h(x, y) = \frac{LH}{2\pi d} \Delta\varphi$$



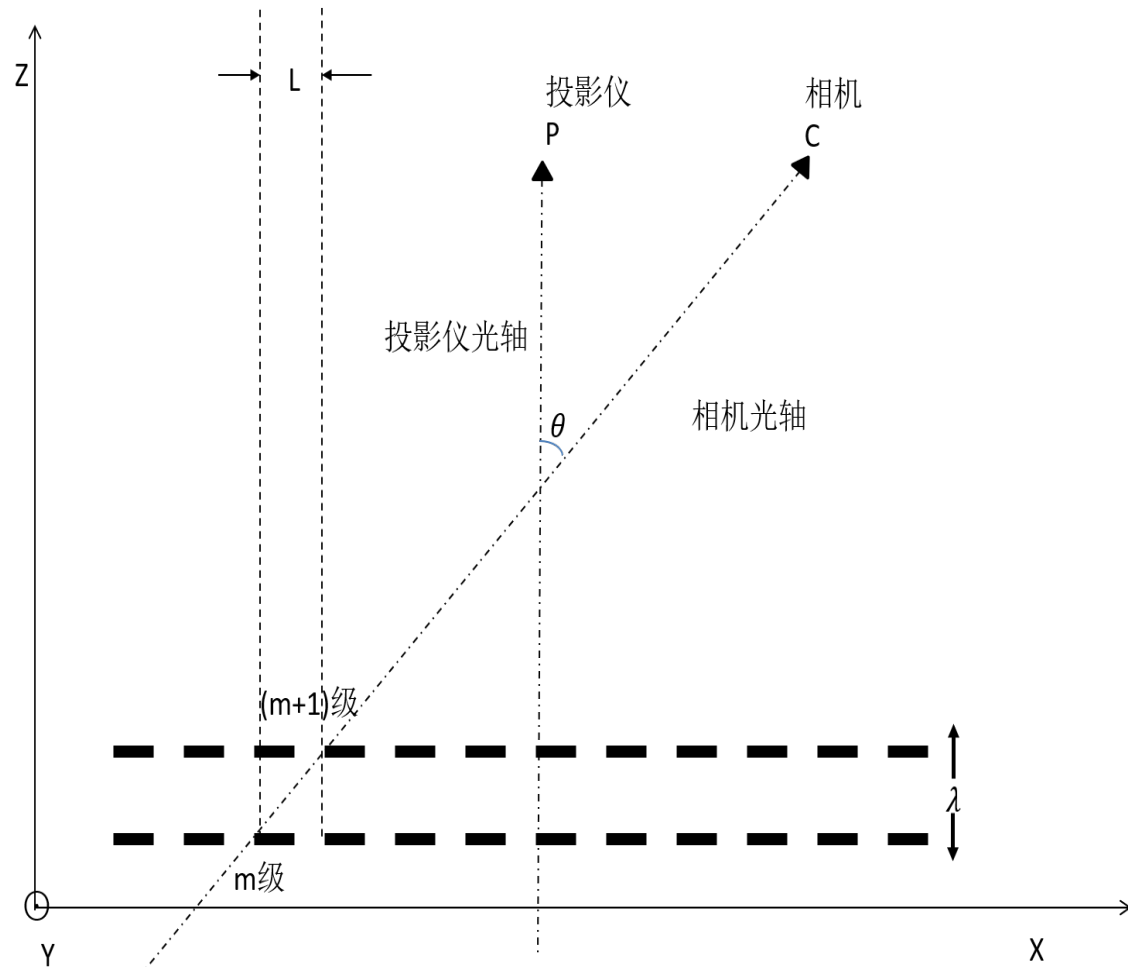
$$h(x, y) = K\Delta\varphi$$



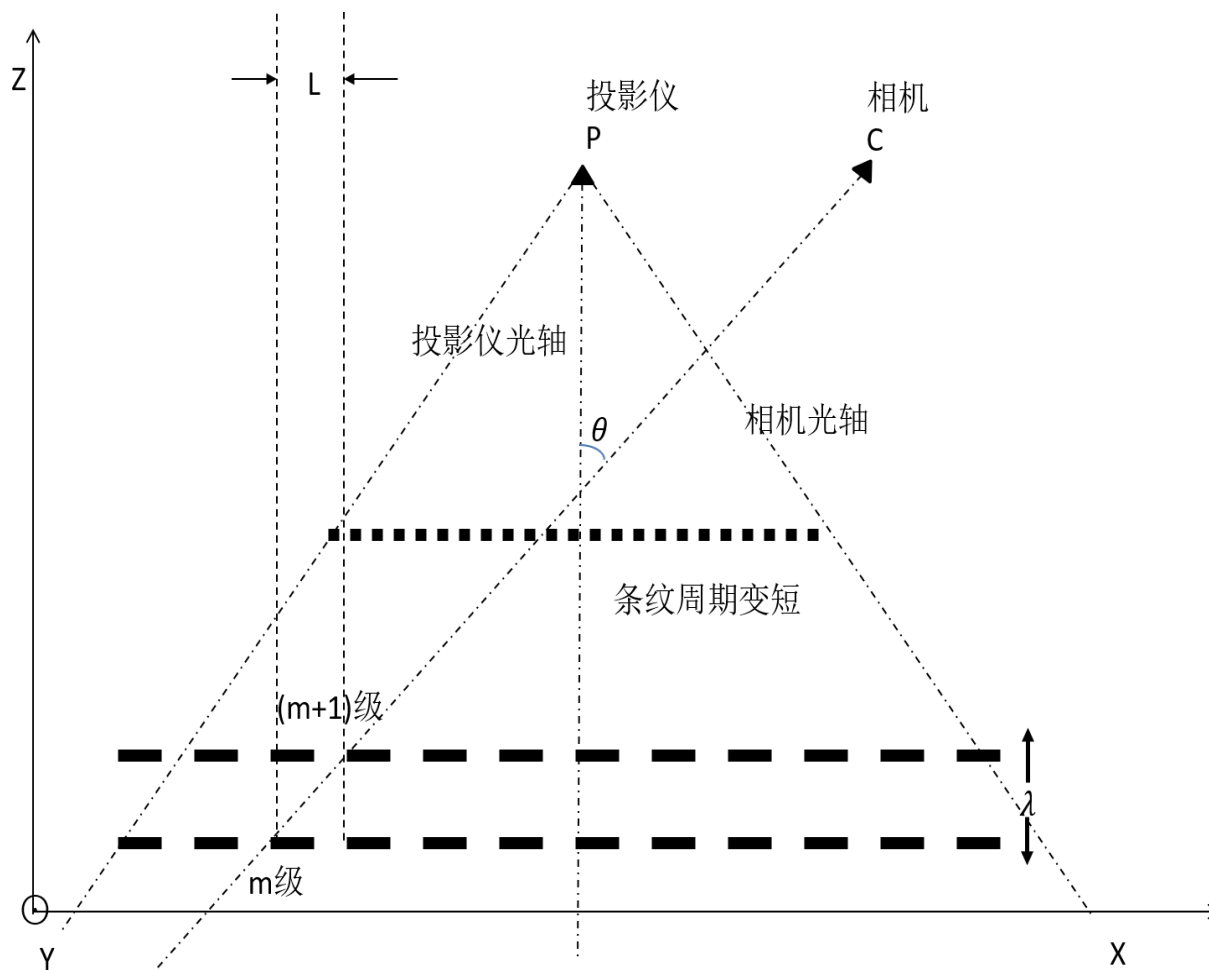
$$K = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$$



$$\lambda = \frac{L}{\tan\theta}$$



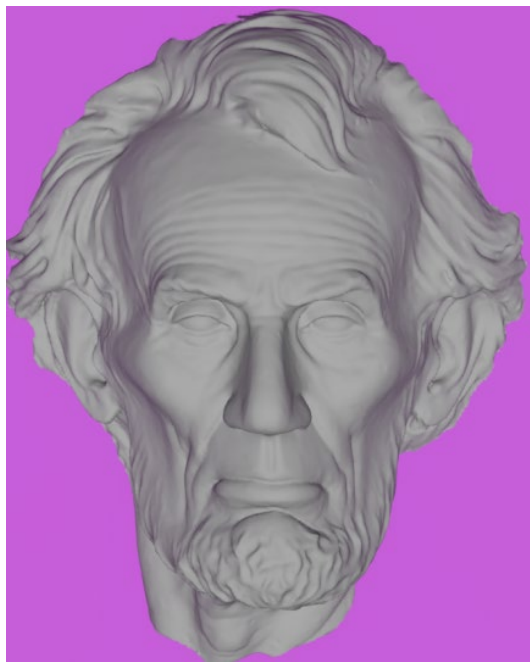
当高度变化较小时，莫尔波长可由投影仪-相机光轴夹角和投影条纹周期确定



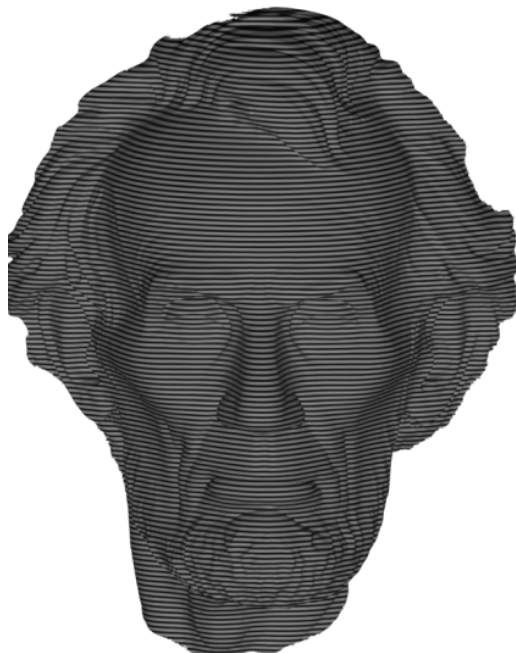
高度变化范围过大，条纹周期L减小，莫尔波长不能
视为恒定值



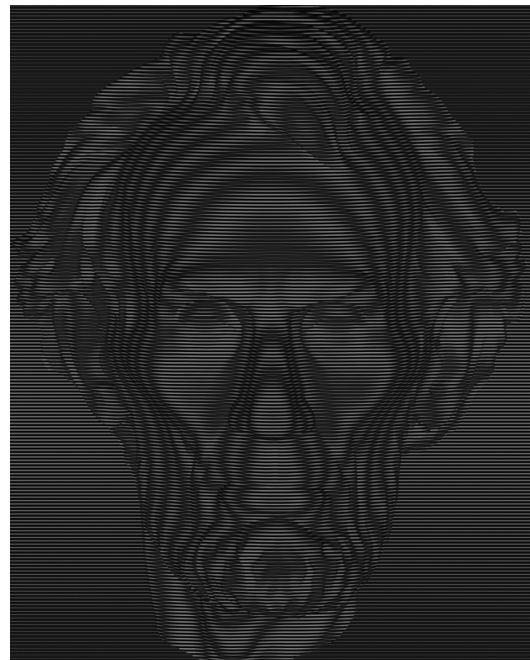
数字莫尔条纹的产生



(a)

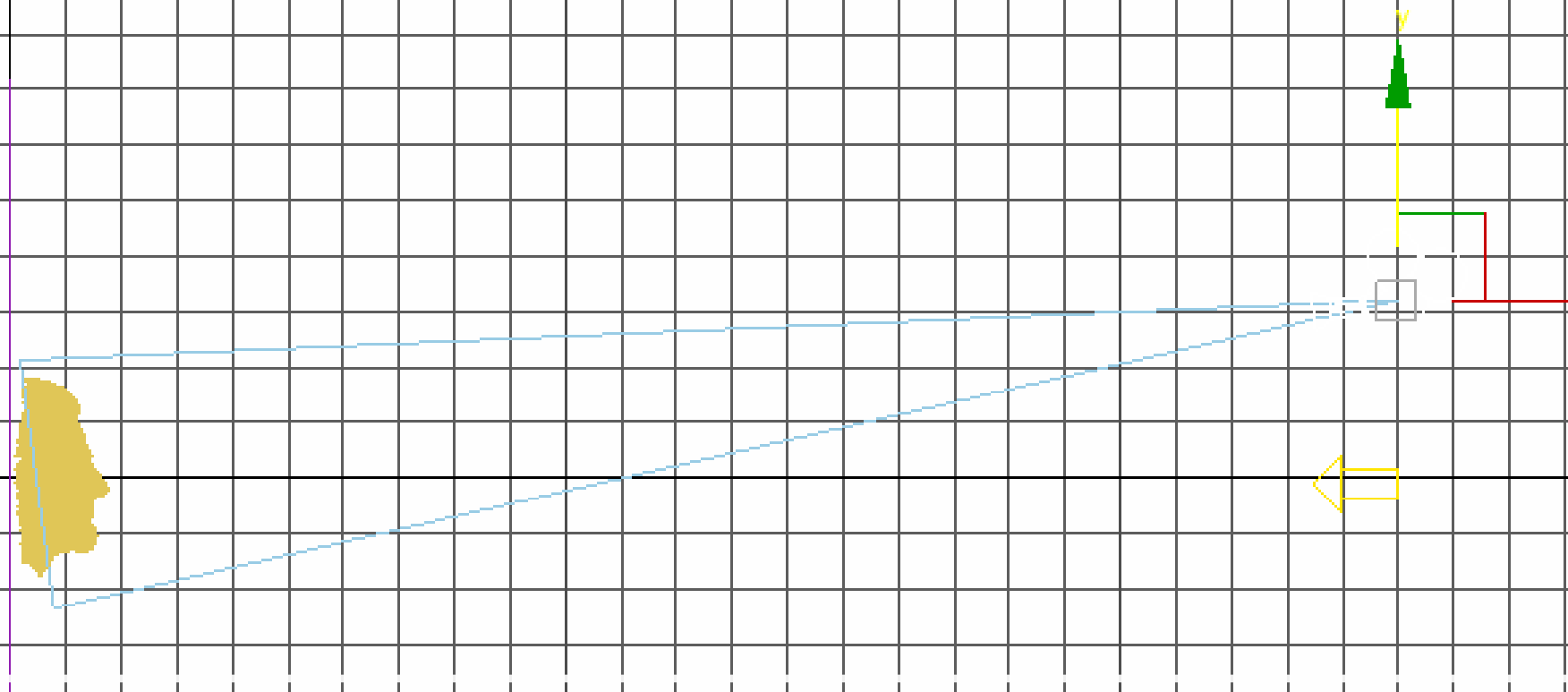


(b)



(c)

数字莫尔条纹的产生：(a)待测物体原型；(b)经过物体高度分布扭曲的投影条纹；(c)和同频率条纹叠加产生的含有高频噪声的莫尔图样



3ds Max设置图



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

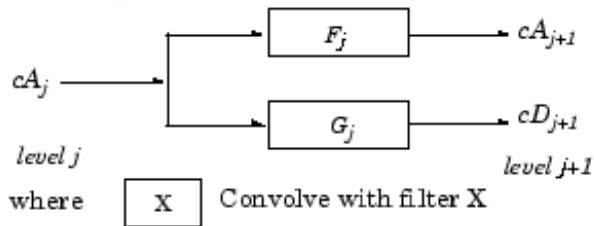
叠加条纹初始相位为 0 , π , δ , $\delta + \pi$ 的, 含有高频条纹的莫尔图样



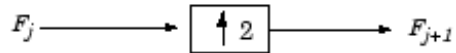
一维和二维平稳小波变化

One-Dimensional SWT

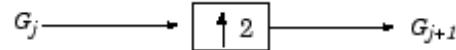
Decomposition step



Initialization $cA_0 = s$



Initialization $F_0 = Lo_D$

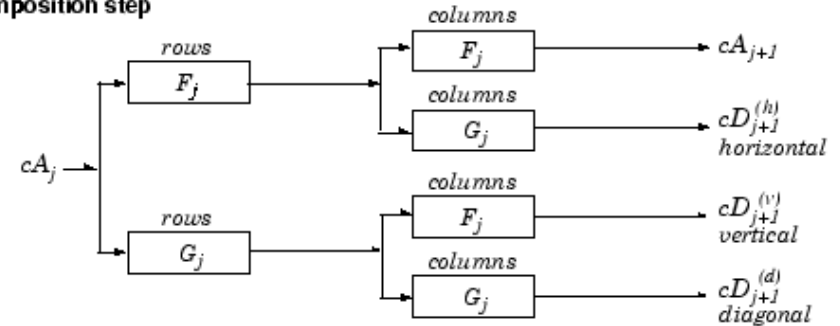


Initialization $G_0 = Hi_D$

where $\boxed{\uparrow 2}$ Upsample

Two-Dimensional SWT

Decomposition step

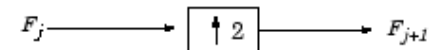


where

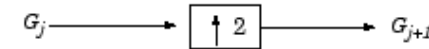
\boxed{X} Convolve with filter X the rows of the entry

\boxed{X} Convolve with filter X the columns of the entry

Initialization $cA_0 = s$ for the decomposition initialization



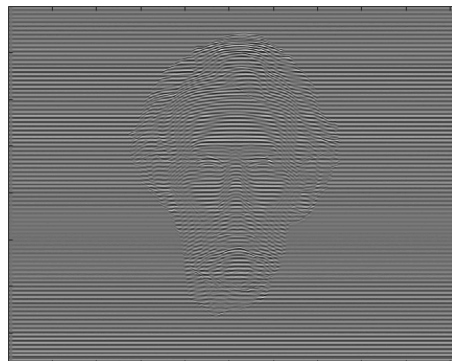
Initialization $F_0 = Lo_D$



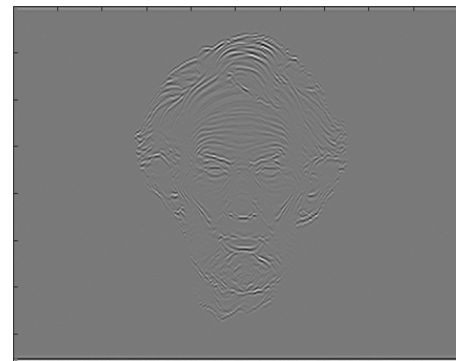
Initialization $G_0 = Hi_D$

where $\boxed{\uparrow 2}$ Upsample

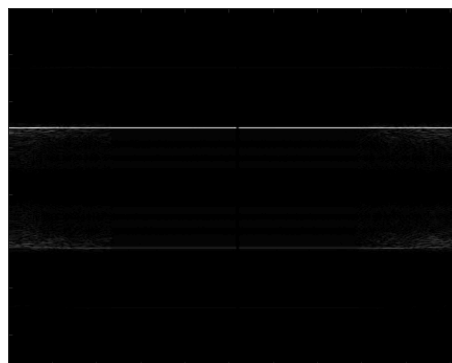
Note $size(cA_j) = size(cD_j^{(h)}) = size(cD_j^{(v)}) = size(cD_j^{(d)}) = s$
where $s = \text{size of the analyzed image}$



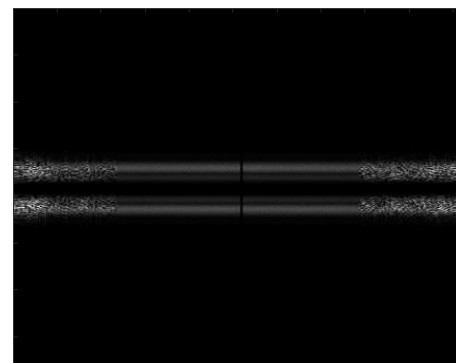
(a)



(b)

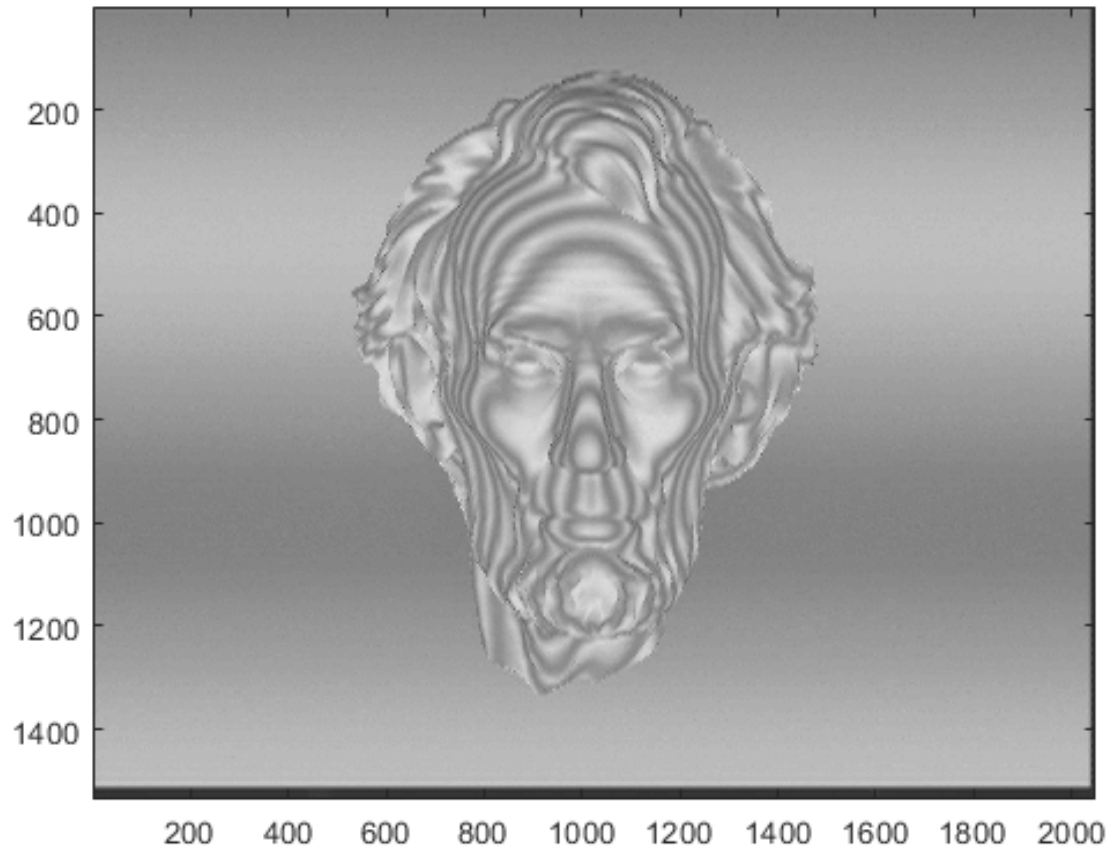


(c)

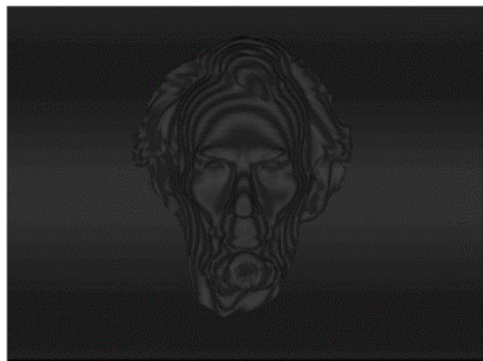


(d)

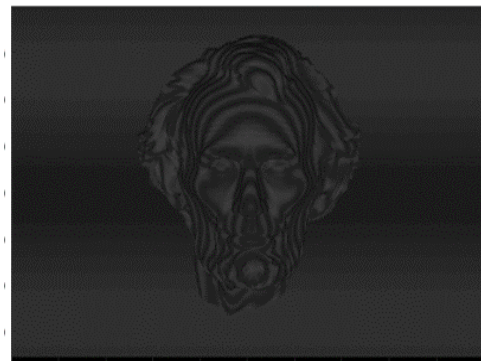
平稳小波傅立叶滤波林肯脸条纹叠加图：(a)第三层水平分解系数；(b)滤波后第三层分解层水平系数；(c)图(a)中系数傅立叶变化后的频谱幅度；(d)图(c)中频谱经过低通滤波后的频谱幅度



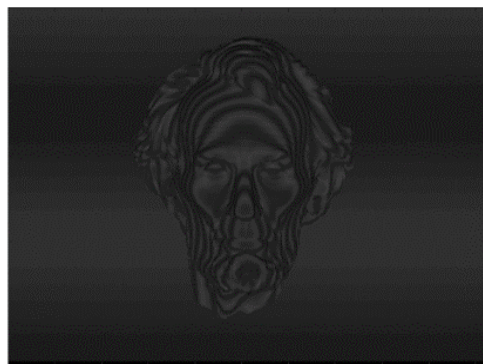
经过平稳小波变换-傅里叶滤波后的莫尔图样，已无高频条纹



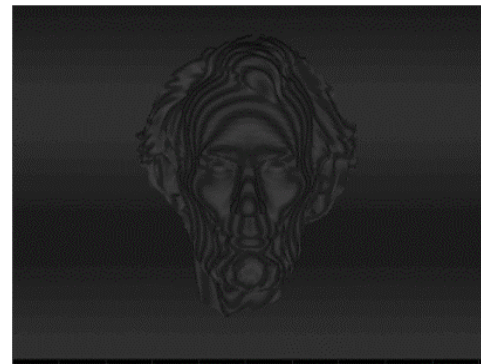
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

叠加条纹初始相位为 0 , π , δ , $\delta + \pi$ 的,
已滤除高频条纹的莫尔图样



$$I_1(x, y) = a(x, y) + b(x, y)\sin\Phi(x, y)$$

$$I_2(x, y) = a(x, y) + b(x, y)\sin(\Phi(x, y) + \pi)$$

$$I_3(x, y) = a(x, y) + b(x, y)\sin(\Phi(x, y) + \delta)$$

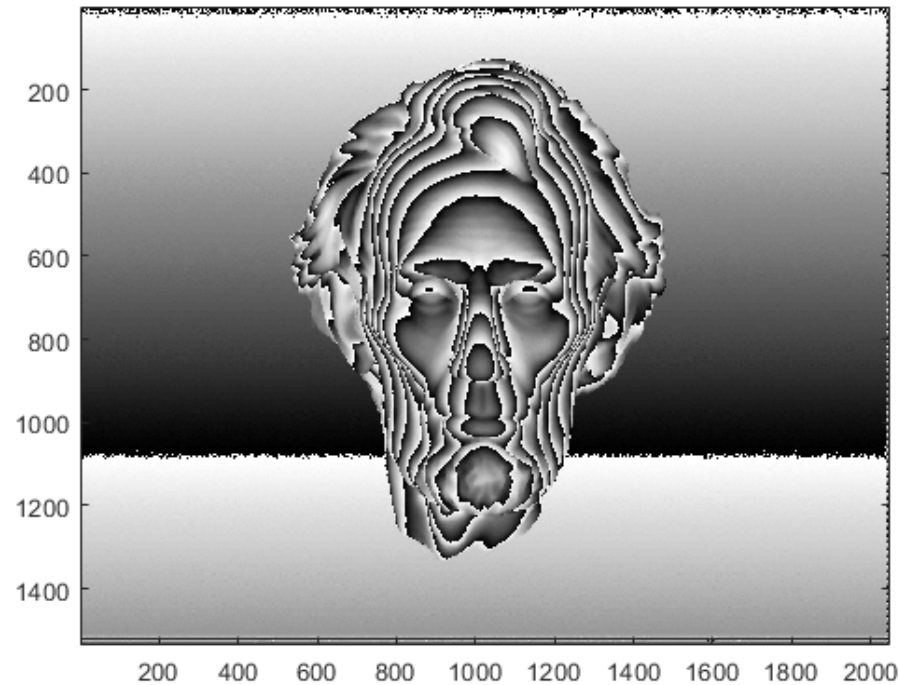
$$I_4(x, y) = a(x, y) + b(x, y)\sin(\Phi(x, y) + \delta + \pi)$$



$$\Phi(x, y) = \arctan\left(\frac{(I_2(x, y) - I_1(x, y))\sin\delta}{(I_4(x, y) - I_3(x, y) - I_2(x, y) + I_1(x, y))\sin\delta}\right)$$



$$\Phi(x, y) \in [-\pi, \pi]$$



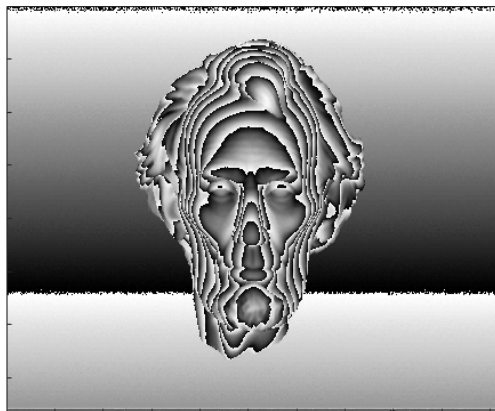
由四张不同相位的莫尔条纹代入相位计算公式得到的折叠相位



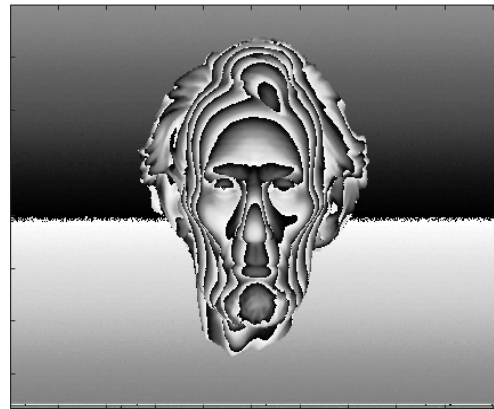
$$\Phi_{12} \begin{cases} \Phi_1(x, y) - \Phi_2(x, y), & \Phi_1 > \Phi_2 \\ \Phi_1(x, y) - \Phi_2(x, y) + 2\pi, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



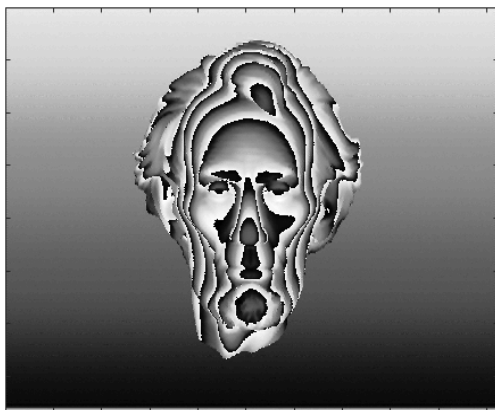
$$\varphi(x, y) = \Phi_1(x, y) + (2\pi) \text{Round} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{\lambda_{12}}{\lambda_1} \right) \Phi_{12}(x, y) - \Phi_1(x, y)}{2\pi} \right)$$



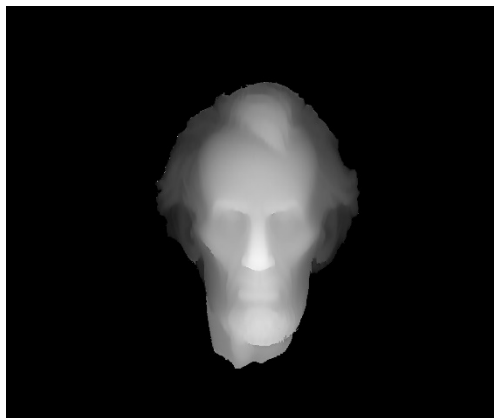
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

林肯脸测量结果：(a)条纹周期6个像素的折叠相位；(b)条纹周期8个像素的折叠相位；(c)条纹周期10个像素的折叠相位；(d)利用莫尔波长得到的展开相位；



$$h(x, y) = \frac{\lambda_1}{2\pi} \varphi(x, y)$$



数字莫尔三维测量方法得到的林肯脸
三维重建模型



总结

- ✓ 相位-高度映射关系
- ✓ 数字莫尔条纹的生成：叠加；高频条纹滤除；
- ✓ 高度的计算：相位提取；相位展开；高度转换；
- MATLAB自带GPU array 加速
- 多种滤波方法的尝试