

Si usano queste formule:

$$\text{lungo } x \rightarrow \frac{\text{ lato lungo sensore}}{\text{ lato lungo oggetto}}$$

$$\text{lungo } y \rightarrow \frac{\text{ lato corto sensore}}{\text{ larghezza nastro}} \quad ?$$

questa sarà sempre quella corretta

si usa la larghezza del nastro perché in teoria si presuppone che l'oggetto possa muoversi in quella direzione e magari stare più in alto o più in basso. I rulli permettono all'oggetto di non farlo posizionare in diagonale.

L'obj può fare così:



Allowed time: 40 minutes → camera matriciale

Consider a camera of 2040 rows x 2580 columns whose pixel size is 1.8 μm . Image of acquiring a scene for analysing objects of 45 cm * 35 cm coming over a belt large 40 cm.

Define the ideal focal length for surely acquiring an entire object, with at least 3 cm of exceeding tolerance in the direction of the motion, when the camera is elevated at 1.5 m from the belt.

Suppose You have available lens with focal length 35 mm, 50 mm and 75 mm: **choose the best one** for working at the distance which best fits (1.8 m), **compute the correct height for positioning the camera**, and **compute the achievable resolution**.

With this set up, **which is the highest speed of the belt** for being sure that we may acquire an entire object, when the camera works at 100 fps?

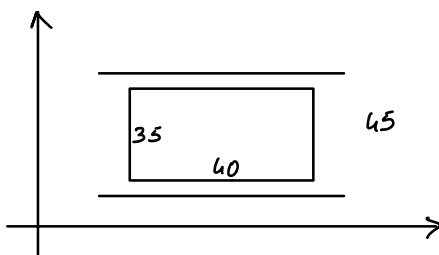
Which is the size of the smallest detectable defect, if the defect resolution requires at least 10 pixel for being correctly analysed by your software?

Dimensione sensore → 2040 * 2580

↳ pixel size 2 μm

Dimensione oggetto → 40 cm * 35 cm

↳ dim nastro 45 cm



N.B. si necessita l'utilizzo di un apporto meccanico che metta in movimento la camera o l'oggetto.

$$\text{attivazione lungo } x \rightarrow r_x = \frac{\text{Dim lungo sens}}{\text{lato lungo off}} = \frac{2580}{40 \text{ cm}} \text{ px} = \frac{2580}{400} = 6,45 \frac{\text{px}}{\text{mm}}$$

$$6,45 \frac{\text{px}}{\text{mm}} \cdot \text{dim nastro} = 6,45 \frac{\text{px}}{\text{mm}} \cdot 45 \text{ cm} = 6,45 \cdot 450 = 2902 \text{ px}$$

$$\text{attivazione lungo } y \rightarrow r_y = \frac{\text{Dim corto sens}}{\text{lung. nastro}} = \frac{2040}{45 \text{ cm}} \text{ px} = \frac{2040}{450} = 4,53 \frac{\text{px}}{\text{mm}}$$

$$4,53 \frac{\text{px}}{\text{mm}} \cdot \text{lato lungo off} = 4,53 \frac{\text{px}}{\text{mm}} \cdot 400 = 2332 \text{ px}$$

1. definire la focale ideale f

$$\text{WD} = 1,5 \text{ m} = 1500 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{FOV} = 45 \text{ cm} = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$f = \frac{\text{WD} \cdot \text{Dim sens}}{\text{FOV}} = \frac{1500 \text{ mm} \cdot (2040 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3})}{450 \text{ mm}} = 13,6 \text{ mm}$$

RISOLUZIONE MAX

$$r_x = \frac{\text{Dim lungo sens}}{r_y} = \frac{2580}{\frac{2040}{45 \text{ cm}}} = \frac{2580}{2040} \cdot 45 \text{ cm} = 57 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow 57 \text{ cm} - 40 \text{ cm} = 17 \text{ cm}$$

2. se $f = 35/50/75$ scegliere la migliore, calcolare la migliore WD della camera e la corrisp. risoluzione.

$$f = ? \quad \text{con} \quad \text{WD} = 1,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Se } f = 35 \Rightarrow \text{WD} = \frac{f \cdot \text{FOV}}{\text{size sens.}} = \frac{35 \cdot 450}{(2040 \cdot 2 \mu\text{m})} = 3860 \text{ mm} = 3,86 \text{ m}$$

$f = 35$ è la migliore f per avere $\text{WD} \approx 1,8 \text{ m}$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{2040}{450} = 4,53 \frac{\text{px}}{\text{mm}}$$

3. velocità max nastro

$$\text{FPS} = 100 \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{100} = 0,01 \text{ s}$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = \frac{r}{\text{periodo}} = \frac{17}{0,01} = 1700 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}} = 17 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$4. \text{ smallest defect size : } \frac{10 \text{ px}}{r_y} = \frac{10 \text{ px}}{4,53 \frac{\text{px}}{\text{cm}}} = 0,22 \text{ cm}$$