

3D scanner automation

Automatizace 3D skeneru

Bc. Pavel Mandrla

Semestral project

Supervisor: Mgr. Ing. Michal Krumnikl, Ph.D.

Ostrava, 2021

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Open source solutions	4
2.1	Active scanners	4
2.2	Passive scanners	5
3	My contribution	7
3.1	Evaluation of the existing solution	8
3.2	Used technologies	9
3.3	Building the Structure from Motion Pipeline	9
4	Testing and results	12
	Sources	13

Chapter 1

Introduction

The 3D printing industry has experienced a giant boom in the last fifteen years. Intensive research and innovation in this area have greatly expanded its possibilities, and 3D printing is therefore more and more often used by big industrial companies to manufacture high-tech products.

However the roots of this industry come from open source projects, driven by a passionate community of hobbyists and tinkerers, and that is greatly reflected in today's 3D printer market. Many companies do not focus their products on large industrial subjects, but on public. That means that the price of 3D printers has gone down, while their accessibility and capability highly increased, and it is not uncommon for a household to own a 3D printer.

With these devices becoming more widespread comes a great demand for high quality 3D models. These can be created either by using CAD software, which creates high precision 3D model, but has a very steep learning curve, or by creating a 3D scan of an already existing object.

As the price of an industrial 3D scanner can be very high, the 3D printing community had to turn to more cost friendly alternatives. Devices, like the Kinect from Microsoft can be used, when scanning larger objects, but when it comes to smaller ones, the quality of the resulting 3D model is not sufficient. Several open source alternatives exist for scanning small objects. They utilize easily sourced off the shelf parts and are therefore much more accessible to public. Whilst these solutions are not utilising as complex technologies, as their industrial counterparts, the quality of the resulting 3D prints can still be highly satisfactory.

Chapter 2

Open source solutions

3D scanners can be divided into two categories, based on the technology, that is used to scan the object and create the 3D mesh. These categories are contact based and non-contact based. Contact based 3D scanners require physical contact with the scanned object to measure the location of each point on the objects surface, while non-contact based estimate the position of each point by using only passive scanners, such as cameras. [1] The latter are much easier to design and construct and therefore are much more prevalent within the open source community. They can be further divided into two subcategories, which are passive and active.

2.1 Active scanners

Active scanners actively emit radiation such as light towards the surface of the object to scan it. It can be used similarly to contact based scanners, but instead of having to use physical probe to measure the position of the surface, the distance can be measured by a time-of-flight sensor, which measures the time it takes the emitted light to fly to the object and bounce back.

A different approach is the use of structured light. In this approach, light patterns are projected on the surface, which is then captured by the camera. These patterns enhance the contours of the object and help with the triangulation of the surfaces points.

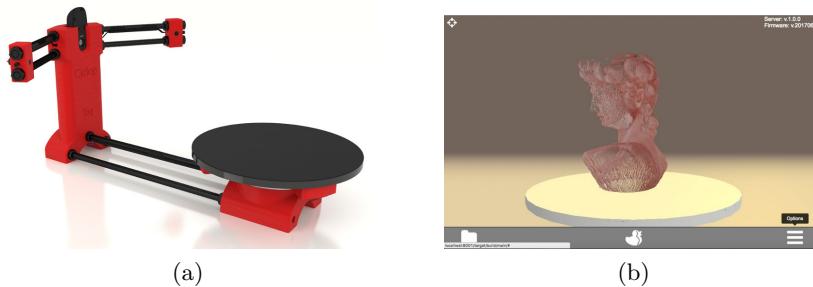


Figure 2.1: (a) BQ Ciclop (taken from [2]) (b) 3D scan created using FabScan (taken from [3])

Examples of popular projects, that use active scanning to create the 3D mesh, are FabScan, BQ Ciclop and FreeLSS. [2, 3, 4] All of these projects are based on the same technique, where the scanned item is placed on a turntable, which rotates it along the Z axis and allows a camera to capture the object from different angles. Meanwhile a planar laser is shining towards the turntable, intersecting the subject. The line created by the laser on the objects surface highlights its outline. Because the outline, illuminated by the laser, is brighter, than the ambient light, which illuminates the rest of the object, it can be easily extracted from the image. The position of each point along the outline can then be triangulated based on the position of the camera and the rotation of the turntable. The points from all the scanned pictures are then stitched together to create the final mesh.

2.2 Passive scanners

Passive scanners use visual information acquired by cameras to create the resulting 3D mesh. The technique used by passive scanners is called photogrammetry or Structure from Motion (SfM). It calculates positions of the objects points in space based on photographs of the object taken from multiple angles. [5] Photogrammetric reconstruction software compares individual images and tries to find tie points, which represent the same point in space between two images. Based on these tie points, the camera position, from which each photo was taken, is calculated and after that the position of each point of the object can be determined.

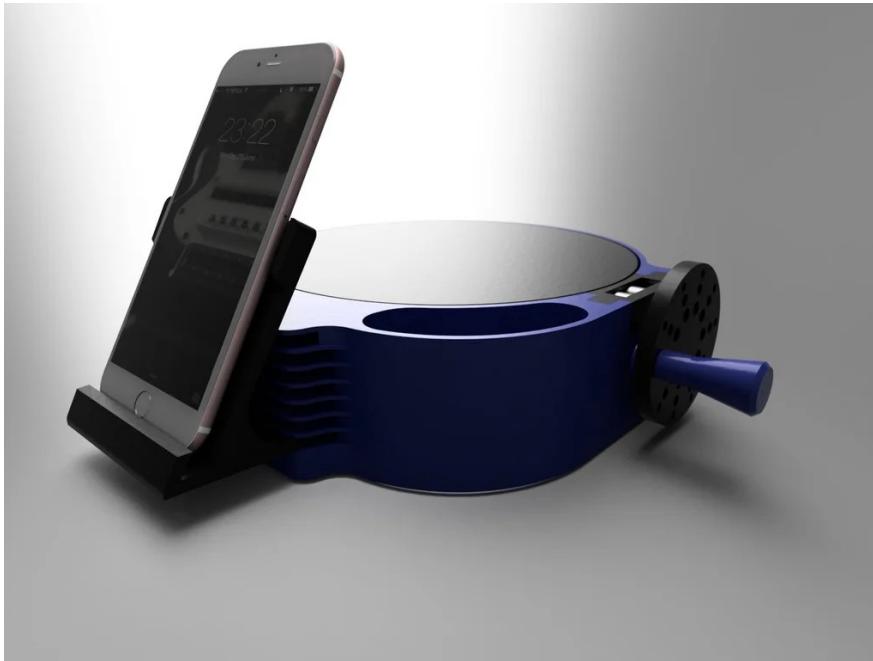


Figure 2.2: The \$30 3D scanner (Taken from [6])

Because even cameras available in todays mobile phones are sufficient for high quality photogrammetric 3D reconstruction, this technique is very accessible and cost efficient. Since capturing the images by hand can be a quite tedious task, as the reconstruction requires many images taken from various angles, the available scanners focus on automation of this process.

2.2.1 OpenScan

OpenScan is a project created by Thomas Megel in 2018. It is a device, that automatically takes photos of the scanned object from multiple angles, by rotating it along two axis. These photos can be fed into a photogrammetry reconstruction software, to create the resulting 3D mesh.

It supports many different types of cameras, so it is very inviting to all types of users. As a cheaper option, it allows for the use of phones or webcams, to scan the object, but if the user desires higher quality scans, the scanner is also compatible with DSLR cameras. It is powered either by a Raspberry Pi or an Arduino, and multiple variations of this scanner exist. The development of this project is still very active and it receives regular updates.



Figure 2.3: OpenScan (Taken from [7])

Chapter 3

My contribution

I have chosen to work with the OpenScan project because of multiple reasons. First I was very interested in photogrammetry and its use for 3D reconstruction. It also seemed to me, that the project has a lot of potential to become successful even with the more casual part of the 3D printing community, as it is easy to setup and has a simple user interface. It also uses the more simplistic approach of using photogrammetry, which requires less calibration than the use of structured light, so it is very user friendly. I also liked that the scanner does not just rotate the object along the Z axis, but allows the camera to capture the object from the top and bottom.

Where I saw room for improvement, was that the output of the scanner is not a finished 3D representation of the scanned object, such as an .stl file, but just a set of images that the user has to process himself with an additional tool, such as Meshroom. The author of the project has since started working on his own solution to this problem and in February launched a beta of "OpenScan Cloud", which is a cloud service, that automatically processes the scanned images and produces the resulting 3D mesh. [8]

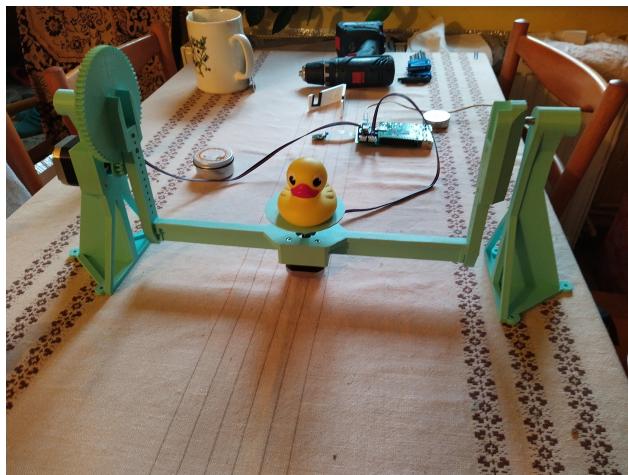


Figure 3.1: Assembled scanner

I have decided to use a slightly different approach, and instead of sending the scanned pictures to a server, where the processing and assembly would be done, I would do the required calculation locally on the scanner itself. The only problem with this approach, is that the Raspberry Pi, which is used by the OpenScan project, is not powerful enough, to do the required processing. Also the photogrammetry reconstruction pipeline AliceVision [9, 10], which I have chosen for the mesh reconstruction is dependent on CUDA, so a device with a CUDA capable GPU. Because of these reasons, I've decided to replace the Raspberry Pi with a more powerful alternative, which is the Jetson Xavier NX by Nvidia. Its more powerful 6 core processor, larger memory and CUDA capable graphics card allowed me to process the scanned data locally, without the need to send it to a server for 3D mesh reconstruction.

The assembly of the scanner was very easy and straight forward. I have printed all the required parts on my 3D printer, which are designed to be easy to print without the need for any support material and assembled them together. I ordered the electronics from the project author. The main control board came already soldered together, but other parts, such as the front ring light needed some soldering. Because of the Covid-19 crisis, the Jetson Xavier NX took a few months to arrive, so I temporarily used my Raspberry Pi 3 to test the scanners. With the arrival of the Jetson, I could finally begin to port the scanners software to the new device.

3.1 Evaluation of the existing solution

With the change of the platform, some problems with the current solution became apparent. Even though the software for the scanner was created using platform independent technologies, the code itself was written without the prospect of running on a different platform. The main cause of this was in my opinion the use of the programming tool Node-RED. It is a graphical programming language built on Node.js, which allows the user, to connect together different nodes that represent parts of the code. [11] Some nodes can for example contain JavaScript code, that will be executed, when the node gets activated.

The author of the OpenScan project decided to use an extension, which allowed him to use Python instead of JavaScript. This solution did not allow for easy reuse of the python code, and so the code for each functionality had to be rewritten inside each node, that was using that functionality.

I also believe, this was the reason, why the author decided to store each parameter of the scanners configuration in a separate file. Whenever the software needs to know the value of a parameter, such as the number of photos, the scanner should take, or the number of the GPIO pin used by a stepper motor, it loads a file, which contains the parameters value. Because the paths to these configuration files are hardcoded in the codebase, making changes to the configuration code can be very difficult.

For these reasons, the code structure of the scanners software became quite bloated and chaotic, which must make maintainance of this project a hard task. It also means, that moving the codebase to a different platform would be quite complicated.

3.2 Used technologies

After trying to port the existing codebase to the Jetson platform, I have decided to create my own software, which would controll the scanner, as it would be much easier then to struggle with the problems stated in the previous section. As my language of choice, I used Python 3, because the Jetson provides an easy to use interface to use the GPIO pins for this language. It also allowed me to reuse some parts of the original OpenScan software, such as the code that controls the stepper motors, which I adjusted to suite my needs. I opted for GStreamer in combination with OpenCV, to interface with the camera and capture images. To circumvent problems with OpenCVs buffering of the captured images, I had to run the image capturing code in a separate thread to always get the latest frame. I also replaced the many configuration files, with a single JSON document, which contains the values of each parameter and is loaded into memory after the start of the scanning procedure.

My implementation was mainly concerned with the scanning process itself, as I decided not to reimplement some features of the Openscan Project, such as the web-based user interface, or the use of a SAMBA protocol to easily share the scanned files, as they were not crucial for my project. The program starts by parsing the configuration JSON file. It then executes the scanning procedure, positioning the model according to the settings specified by the configuration, and taking a photo of the model each time. The captured images are saved into a new directory, whose path is also specified in the configuration. After the scanning procedure is finished, the resulting images are fed into the Structure from motion pipeline, which creates the final 3D mesh.

The move from Node-RED to Python3 made the codebase much more compact and easily maintainable. I believe, that this would be the right move for the project in the future, because it would make addition of new features and maintenance much easier.

3.3 Building the Structure from Motion Pipeline

For the reconstruction of the 3D mesh, I have chosen the AliceVision photogrammetry framework [9, 10]. I chose this framework, because I have been testing the Meshroom photogrammetry reconstruction software, which is based on the AliceVision framework, and provides an easy to use user interface for it, and I have had very good results with it.

The framework provides the user with several binaries, each representing a step in the reconstruction pipeline. The user only has to execute these binaries with the correct parameters in the correct order to create the 3D mesh from the captured photos of the object. Unfortunately, the

creators of this framework were only testing it on the x86_64 architecture, so no available binaries existed for the Jetson Xavier NX which is built on the AArch64 ARM architecture, which meant, that I would have to build the binaries myself. This turned out to be a quite challenging task, as the project depends on a large number of libraries, most of which had to be compiled manually as well and had dependencies of their own. This phenomenon is also known as dependency hell.



Figure 3.2: 3D reconstruction created with MicMac (Taken from [12])

Before trying to compile all the necessary dependencies, I installed and tested a different photogrammetry software Micmac, which was much easier to install. Micmac is free open-source photogrammetry reconstruction software, which was developed by the French National Geographic Institute and the French national school for geographic sciences. [13] It claims to be highly versatile and allow the creation of both 3D models and ortho-imagery.

I have experimented with MicMac for a week and followed several tutorials, but I was not able to create a 3D model from my scanned images, which would normally result in a 3D mesh in Meshroom. The error messages, which MicMac showed me after failed reconstructions were quite vague and non informative and sometimes in french, so I am unsure, where the problem was, but I suspect, that it even though MicMac claims to be versatile, it is not suited for reconstruction of small objects. This suspicion is based on the fact, that most of the materials available on the MicMac wiki are focused on orthophotography and reconstruction of large objects, such as buildings.

After this I looked into other available photogrammetry 3D reconstruction solutions, such as OpenSfM [14] and COLMAP [15, 16], but similarly to AliceVision, they required many dependencies, so I returned to building AliceVision and its dependencies, as I tested it before and knew I could successfully use it to reconstruct a 3D mesh.

I took quite a long time to build it, because some of the libraries did not expect to be compiled on the AArch64 platform and I would get stuck on trying to figure out problems with their compilation. Most of the times the libraries wanted to use features as SSE2 instructions, which were not supported by the Jetson and the build system was not setup correctly to exclude these parts of the code.

Unfortunately I made a mistake, while fixing such error, which has overwritten the C build flags, which lead to the build of the AliceVision framework to fail after an hour of compilation, which was frustrating to debug and took me two weeks to find where the problem was.

Thankfully I have successfully managed to compile and install the AliceVision framework on the Jetson Xavier NX and run Meshroom on it. But when I tried to run the photogrammetry pipeline and create a 3D model, Meshroom refused to load the images. After some debugging, I found out, that the problem was in Boost library, on which AliceVision is dependent. When AliceVision tries to load the input images, boost uses a system call, which is not implemented on the Jetson platform, which unfortunately, that I could not use the AliceVision photogrammetry pipeline to reconstruct the 3D model on the Jetson Xavier NX. I managed to run the pipeline at least on a desktop computer, where it ran without any problems. I believe, that if these system calls were implemented, or boost wasn't used for the task, the pipeline would run and the Jetson Xavier NS would be a suitable platform for such task.

Chapter 4

Testing and results

Sources

1. ENGELMANN, Francis. FabScan Affordable3D Laser Scanning of Physical Objects. [N.d.]. Available also from: <https://hci.rwth-aachen.de/publications/engelmann2011a.pdf>.
2. *Ciclop*. 2017-07. Available also from: <https://reprap.org/wiki/Ciclop>.
3. *FabScan Open-Source Raspberry Pi based 3D-Scanner*. 2020-09. Available also from: <https://fabscan.org/>.
4. *The Free 3D Printable Laser Scanning System For the Raspberry Pi*. [N.d.]. Available also from: <http://www.freelss.org/>.
5. ZUZA, Mikolas. *Fotogrammetrie - 3D skenování s použitím fotoaparátu či mobilu*. 2018-03. Available also from: https://blog.prusaprinters.org/cs/fotogrammetrie-3d-skenovani-s-pouzitim-fotoaparatu-ci-mobilu_7811/.
6. THINGIVERSE.COM. *The \$30 3D scanner V7 updates*. 2016-09. Available also from: <https://www.thingiverse.com/thing:1762299>.
7. THINGIVERSE.COM. *OpenScan - 3D Scanner v2 by OpenScan*. 2018-08. Available also from: <https://www.thingiverse.com/thing:3050437>.
8. *OpenScan Cloud*. [N.d.]. Available also from: <https://en.openscan.eu/openscan-cloud>.
9. MOULON, Pierre; MONASSE, Pascal; MARLET, Renaud. Adaptive Structure from Motion with a Contrario Model Estimation. In: *Proceedings of the Asian Computer Vision Conference (ACCV 2012)*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2012, pp. 257–270. Available from DOI: [10.1007/978-3-642-37447-0_20](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-37447-0_20).
10. JANCOSEK, Michal; PAJDLA, Tomas. Multi-view reconstruction preserving weakly-supported surfaces. In: *CVPR 2011*. IEEE, 2011-06. Available from DOI: [10.1109/cvpr.2011.5995693](https://doi.org/10.1109/cvpr.2011.5995693).
11. *Node-RED*. [N.d.]. Available also from: <https://nodered.org/>.
12. *Fontaine tutorial*. 2017-08. Available also from: https://micmac.ensg.eu/index.php/Fontaine_tutorial.
13. *Presentation*. 2017-06. Available also from: <https://micmac.ensg.eu/index.php/Presentation>.
14. *OpenSfM¶*. [N.d.]. Available also from: <https://www.opensfm.org/docs/index.html>.

15. SCHÖNBERGER, Johannes Lutz; FRAHM, Jan-Michael. Structure-from-Motion Revisited. In: *Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*. 2016.
16. SCHÖNBERGER, Johannes Lutz; ZHENG, Enliang; POLLEFEYS, Marc; FRAHM, Jan-Michael. Pixelwise View Selection for Unstructured Multi-View Stereo. In: *European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV)*. 2016.