



北京 国家会议中心 2018年 9月10-12日 2018.hexagonchina.com.cn

塑造智慧变革

Scanning in deformation monitoring 扫描变形监测

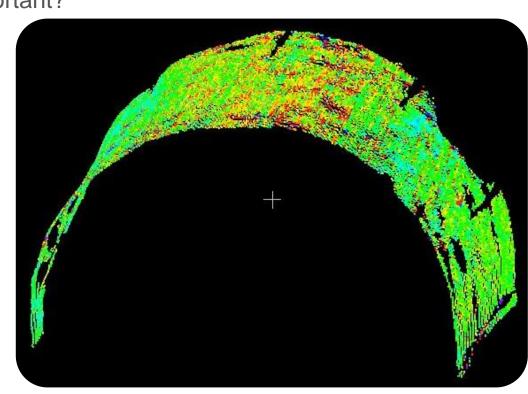
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18, July, 2018



内容 Content

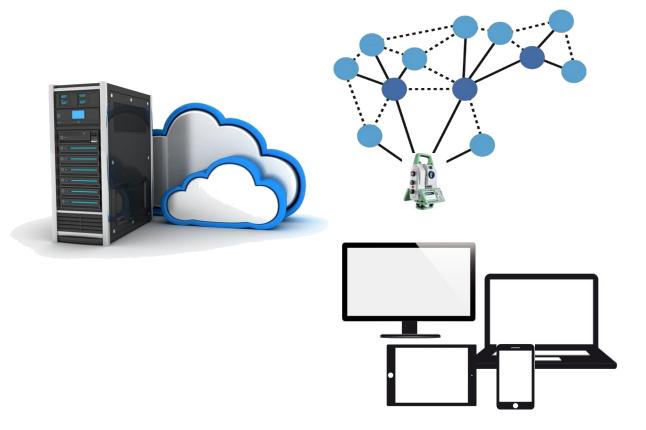
- 徐卡GeoMoS自动扫描概述Overview automatic scanning with Leica GeoMoS
- 用户案例 Use cases
- 自动扫描-需要注意的重点Automatic Scanning What is important?
- 计算变形 Compute deformation
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徕卡GeoMoS自动扫描概述

Overview automatic scanning with Leica GeoMoS

- 通过现场的传感器
 Sensors in the field
- GeoMoS核心——云处理能力
 GeoMoS core with cloud processing capability
- 通过浏览器,在任何设备上获得可视化结果 Browser – visualize results on any device

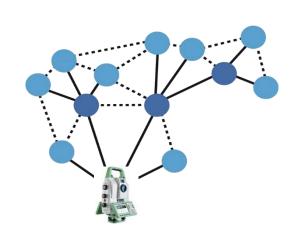




徕卡MS60全站扫描仪

Leica Nova MS60 MultiStation

- 三维棱镜测量-ATRplus长测程
 3D prism measurement ATRplus long range
- 扫描-通过点云数据
 Scanning geo-references point cloud
- 成像-高分辨率,双相机图像系统
 Imaging high resolution dual camera image system





Leica Nova MS60



徕卡GeoMoS自动扫描概述

Overview automatic scanning with Leica GeoMoS

• 徕卡MS60的数据采集

Data acquisition from Leica MS60

• 高级云处理

Advanced cloud processing

变形检测

Detect deformation

通知(电子邮件, SMS)

Inform (E-Mail, SMS)





徕卡GeoMoS自动扫描概述 Overview automatic scanning with Leica GeoMoS

- 徕卡Leica MS60
- GeoMoS扫描选项

GeoMoS Scanning Option

• 扫描区域比较

Compare geo-referenced scan areas

• 结合棱镜进行点和面的监测

In combination with 35 prism monitoring

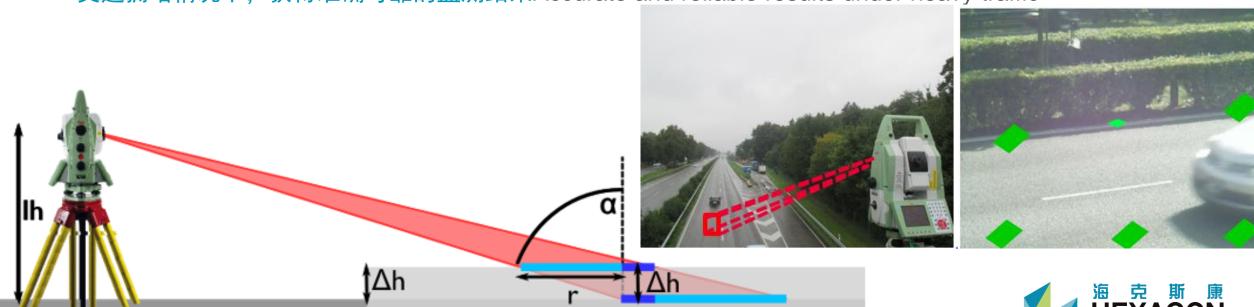






应用案例和项目——公路表面扫描 Use cases and projects – Scanning of highway surface

- 不能安装棱镜的情况 Prism mounting not possible
- 定义多个扫描区域(在路面上坐标方格)Define multiple scan areas (grid on road surface)
- TBM在公路下推进 TBM excavation below highway
- 交通拥堵情况下,获得准确可靠的监测结果Accurate and reliable results under heavy traffic



案例-建筑扫描

Use case – Scanning of parts of buildings

• 建筑附近挖掘施工Excavation under or nearby buildings

• 不能安装棱镜的情况Prism mounting partly not possible

• 与棱镜点监测结合Mostly combined with 3D prism monitoring

一维高程监测The result is 1D deformation

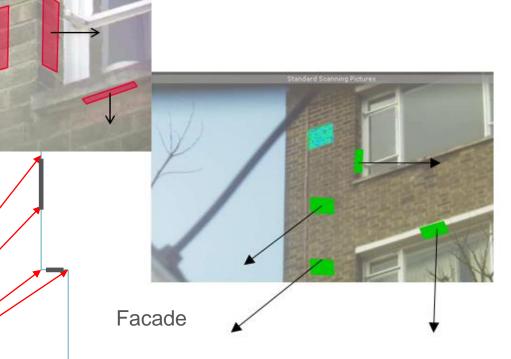
• 在互相垂直的表面附近,扫描3个区域

Use 3 areas nearby on perpendicular surfaces

• 3 x 1D

● 通过扫描水平面进行沉降观测Settlement can only be measured on overhang

MS60



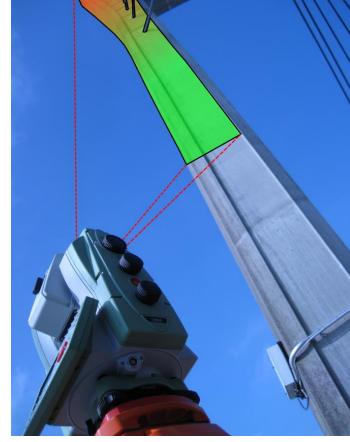
Overhang



案例-人工难以到达的结构扫描监测

Use case – Scanning of parts of structures – difficult to access

- 建筑物地下或附近有开挖Excavation under or nearby buildings
- 不能安装棱镜的情况Prism mounting partly not possible
- 与棱镜点监测结合Mostly combined with prism monitoring
- 垂直于表面的变形Precise deformation perpendicular to surface
- 通过扫描水平面进行沉降观测Settlement can only be measured on overhadig







使用案例-扫描岩土断层采矿/落石Use case – Scanning geotechnical fault mining/rockfall

- 范围高达300米(取决于反射率)Range up to 300 m (depends on reflectivity)
- 高精度(取决于表面平整度) High accurate (depends from the flatness of the surface)
- 与棱镜点监测相结合Mostly combined with prism monitoring
- 与图像(望远镜相机)相结合Mostly combined with imaging (Telescope camera)
- 检测垂直于表面的变形

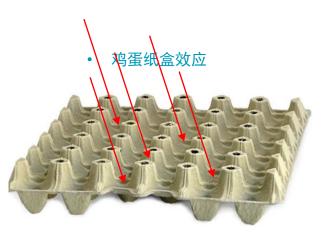
Detects deformation perpendicular to the surface



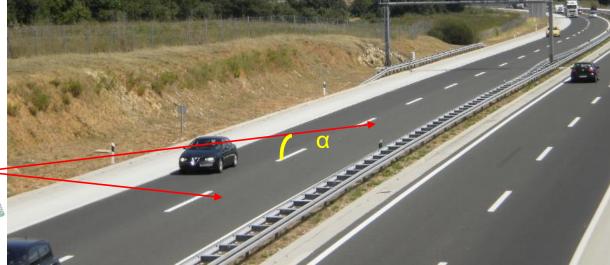




- 自动扫描-需要注意的重点Automatic scanning what is important?
 - 入射最小角度>10°(高度8m, 距离50m) Minimum angle of impact > 10° (height 8m, distance 50m)
 - 物体最远扫描距离Distance to the object
 - 扫描区域的大小(在多个较小区域中分割) Size of a scan area (split in multiple smaller areas)
 - 期望最大运动(重叠!) Expected max. movements (overlap!)
 - 移动互联网上的数据传输量(每次扫描2到4兆字节)Data volume over mobile Internet (2 4 MB per scan)
 - 表面平整度关系到提高精度Flatness of surfaces for deliver higher accuracy









Egg-carton-effect!

计算变形-对移动障碍物过滤

Compute deformation – Filter moving obstacles

• 滤除原始测量中的车辆影响

Filter out the impact of the traffic in raw measurements

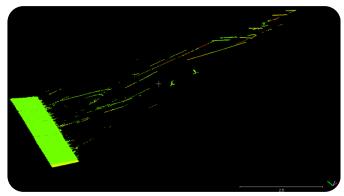
• 各种障碍线

Lines caused by passing obstacles

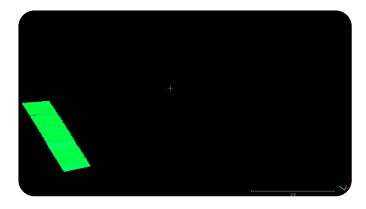
移除单个噪点(飞点)

Remove single outliers in relation to their neighbors

Leica n. Vec Technology



滤波前Before filter



消除交通噪声Traffic noise eliminated



计算变形,与扫描参考数据的比较 Compute deformation – compare with reference scan

• 对于每个扫描点,我们计算基于扫描面片的法向量。

For each scan point we compute a normal vector based on scan patches

• 对扫描数据进行面片建模

Modelling reference scan into patches

• 法向向量与扫描数据

Local normal vector intersection with reference scan

• 从参考面片返回到起点的法线向量

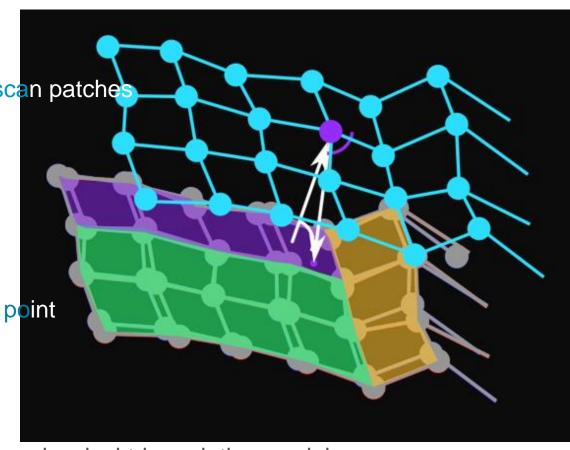
Find normal vector from reference patch back to the starting point

• 变形-矢量长度的绝对值

Deformation – absolute value of the vector length

• 面片边缘自动检测, 比经典的三角模型方法更精确。

Edges will be detected automatically and more precise than classical triangulation models



计算变形——自动稳健分析

Compute deformation – automated robust analyses

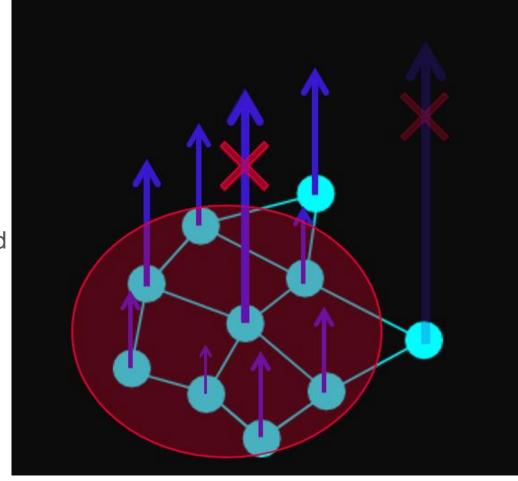
• 自动过滤粗差(定义阈值)

Automated filtering of blunders (defined threshold)

- 邻域真实性检查 Plausibility check regarding neighborhood
- 邻域相似变形Similar deformation expected in the neighborhood
- 移除与邻域相关的单个噪点

Remove single outliers in relation to their neighbors

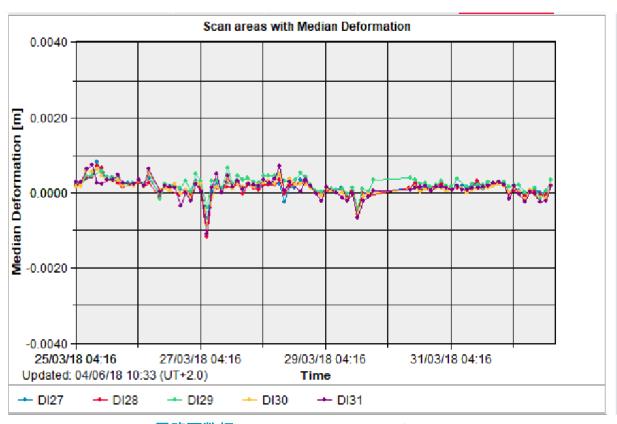
• 变形中位数Median deformation

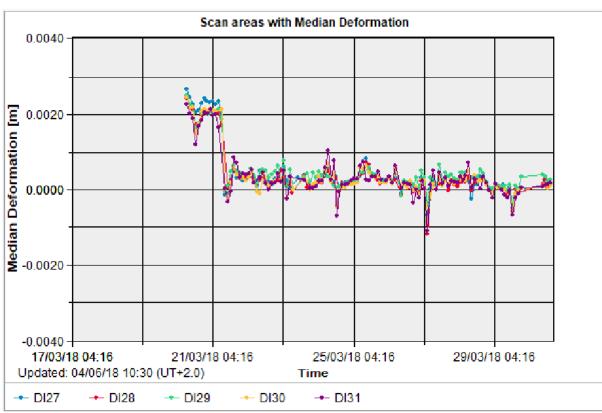


Leica n. Vec Technology



• 真实数据报告-毫米精度 Presentation of real data – mm accuracy





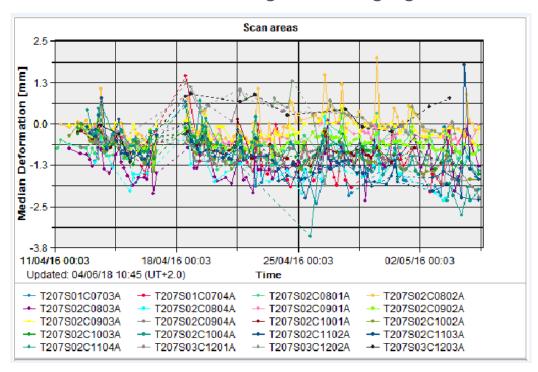
1周路面数据 1 week data road surface

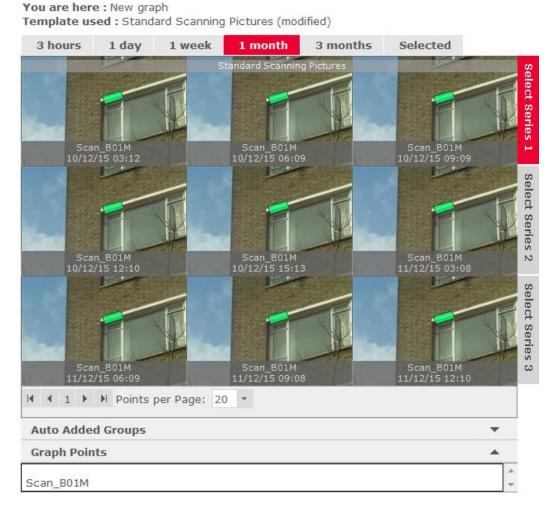
3个月地面数据 3 month data road surface



- 真实数据报告 Presentation of real data
 - GeoMoS Now!扫描和图像

GeoMoS Now! Scanning and Imaging





1个月的建筑数据 1 month of building data





• 来自项目现场的实际应用 Projects – from the field ...



发展前瞻 Future possibilities

• 支持扫描仪

Support real scanner – geo-referencing

- 高数据量传输 transfer high data volumes
- 高处理能力 high processing power
- 高级滤波器 Advanced filters
- 结合影像和雷达传感器

Sensor Fusion with imaging and radar

• 数字图像-亚像素

Digital image correlation – sub pixel

• 雷达进行远程无振动监测

Remote less vibration monitoring with radar





结论 Conclusion

- 毫米精度(表面平整度) mm accuracy (flatness of the surfaces)
- 可靠的中位数结果 Reliable median results robust and reliable median results
- 减少棱镜安装(例如,悬垂,良好的反射表面)Reduce prism mounting depending on the structure (e.g. overhangs, good reflecting surfaces)
- 在道路拥堵情况下监测公路Monitor highway settlements under high traffic load
- 多个小的扫描区域-坚实可靠Multiple small scan areas robust and reliable versus
- 单次大面积扫描 Singe large scan area limited performance because unexpected effects



谢 谢