



# Project „Flexible Assembly Processes for the Car of the Third Millennium (MyCar)“

## **Methodology Description (High Level)**

Vision System (for monitoring) integrated in  
RLW joining operations



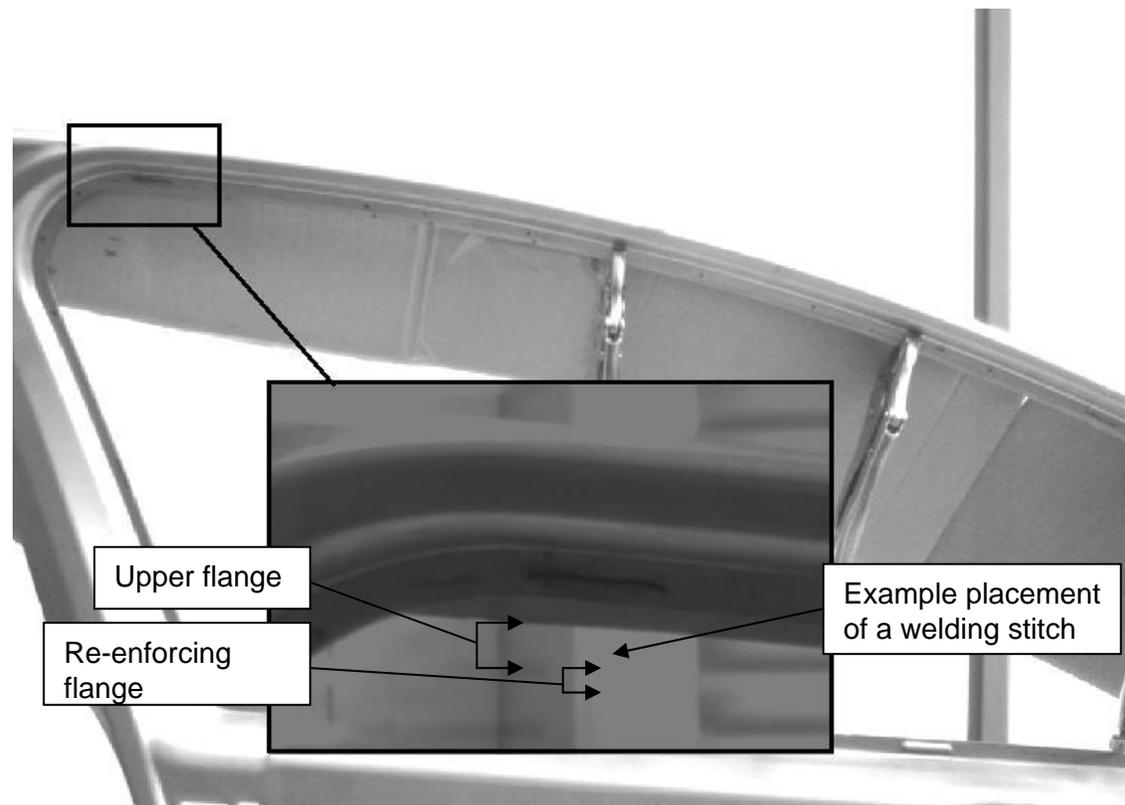
## **Methodology Description (High Level)**

**How to implement a flexible low cost and generic vision system for the control of robotic welding operations?**

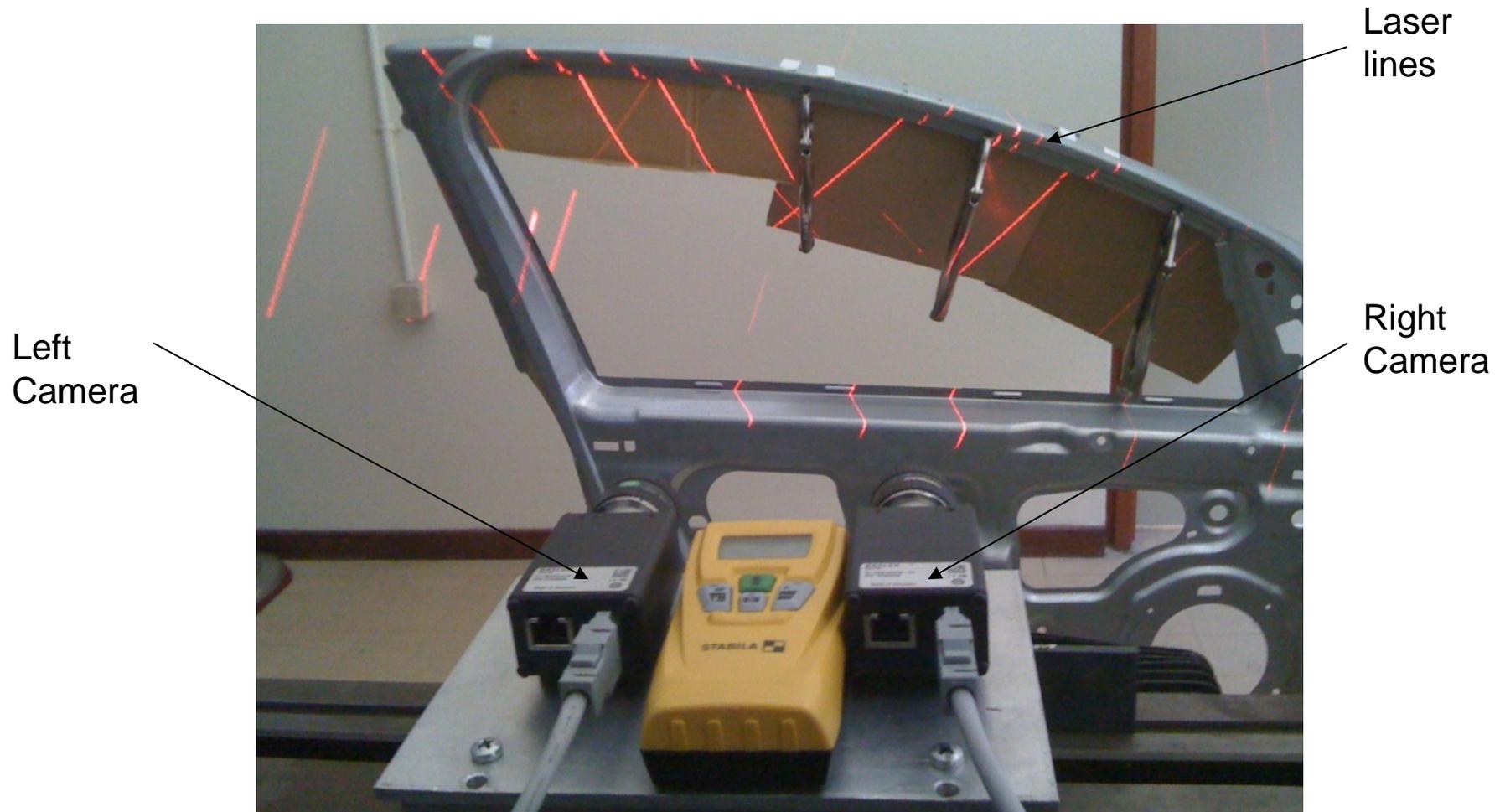
## Available results

### Stereoscopic vision system for the control of welding process performed by robots:

- Purpose of vision system: control of a remote laser welding station
- 3D location of the points on the car door where the welding stitches will be performed.
- Necessary system characteristics:
  - Accuracy = 0.5-1mm
  - Rapid reading time
  - Cost effective

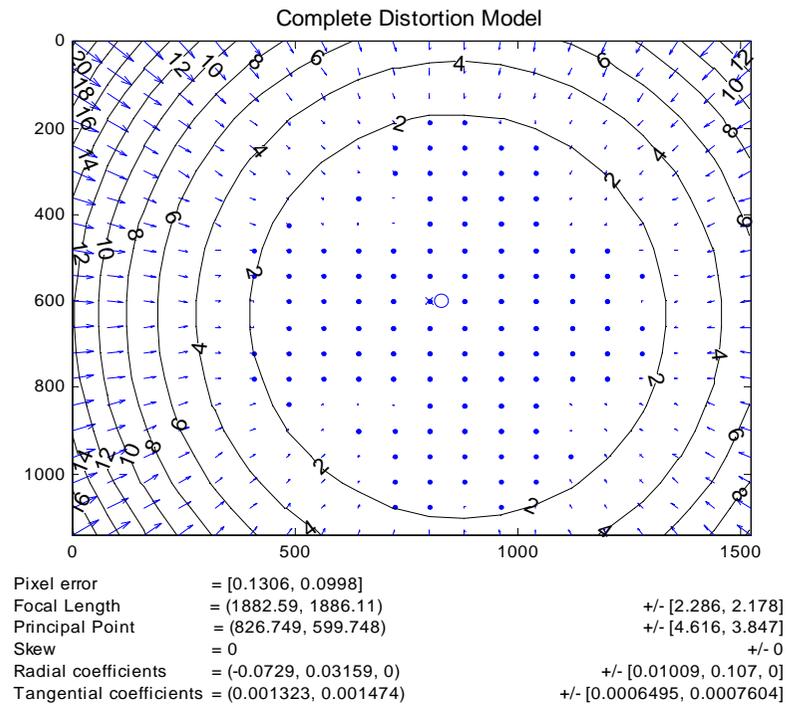
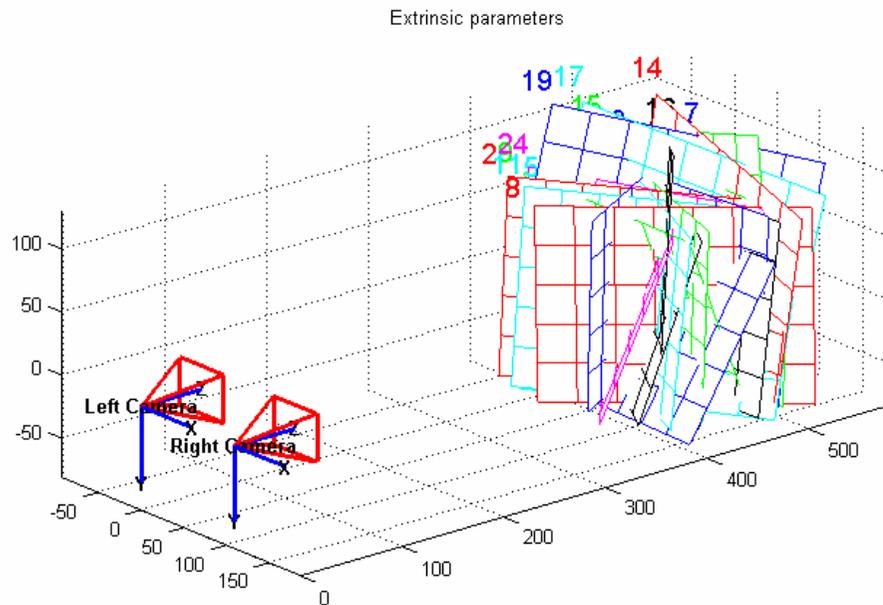


# Experimental Setup

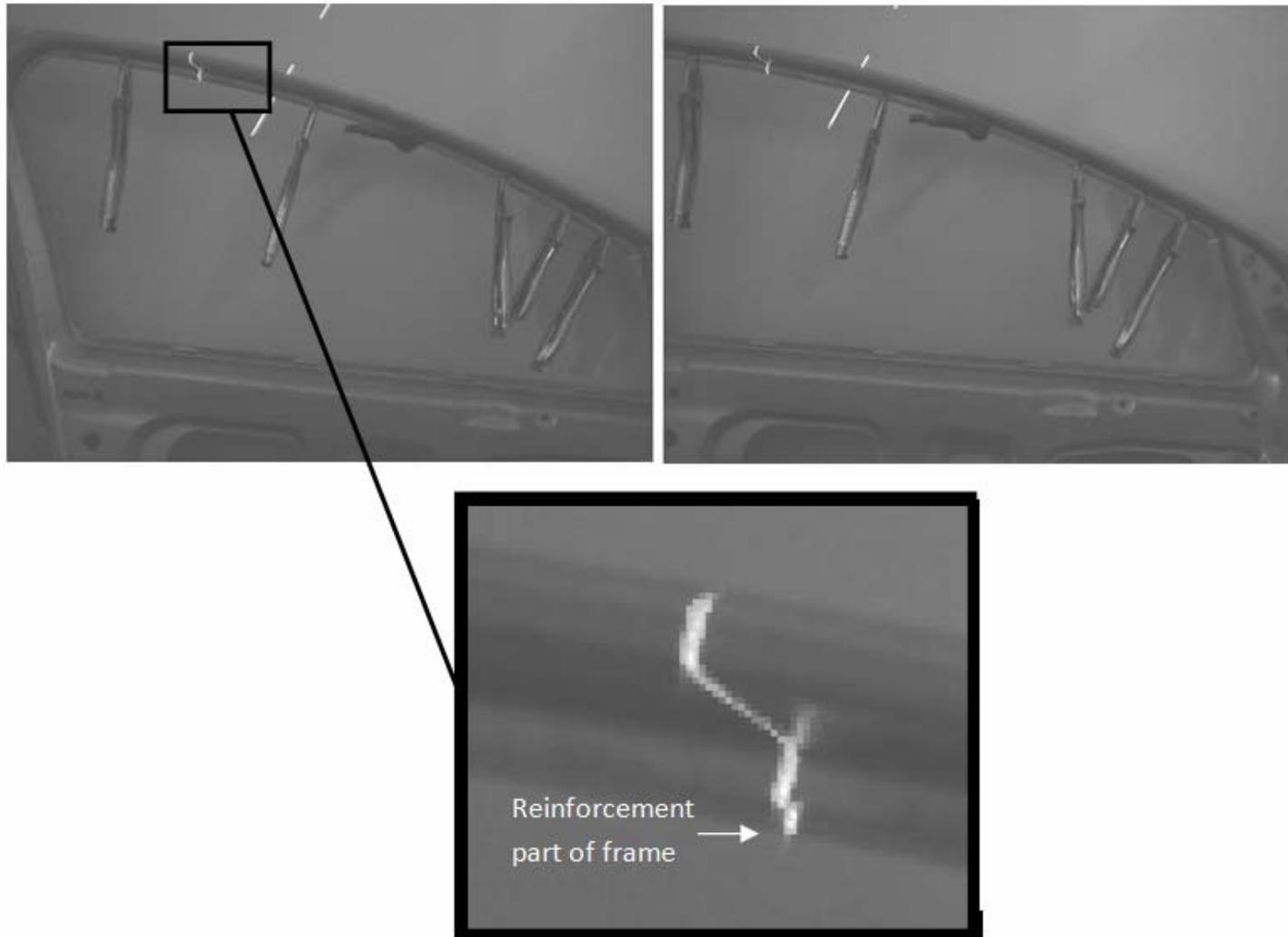


# Step 1: System Calibration

Define intrinsic and extrinsic characteristics of the camera system

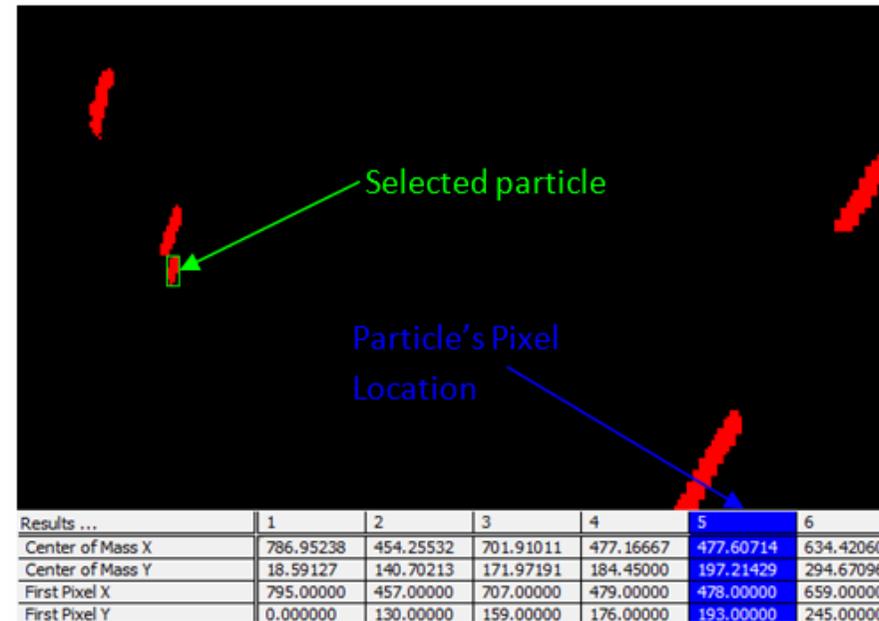
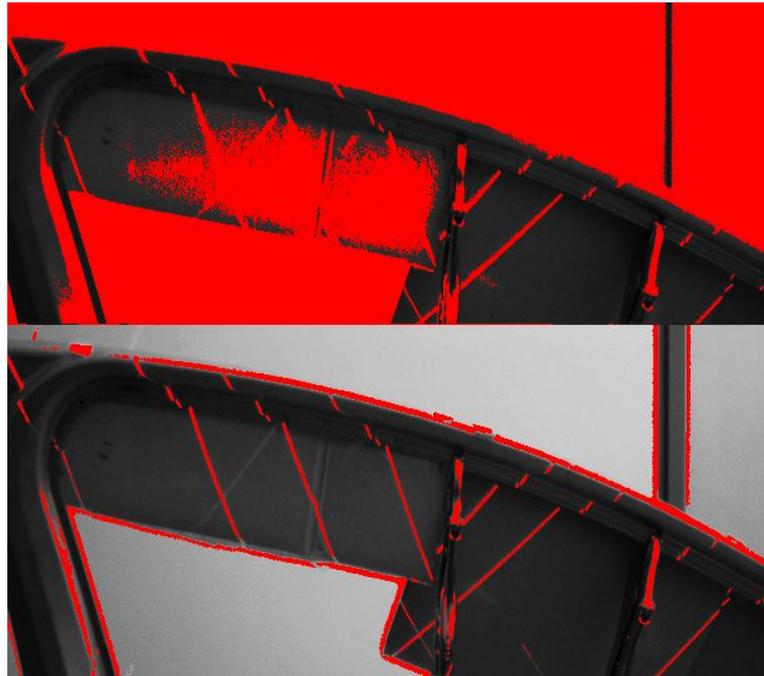


# Step2: Acquire Images from Cameras



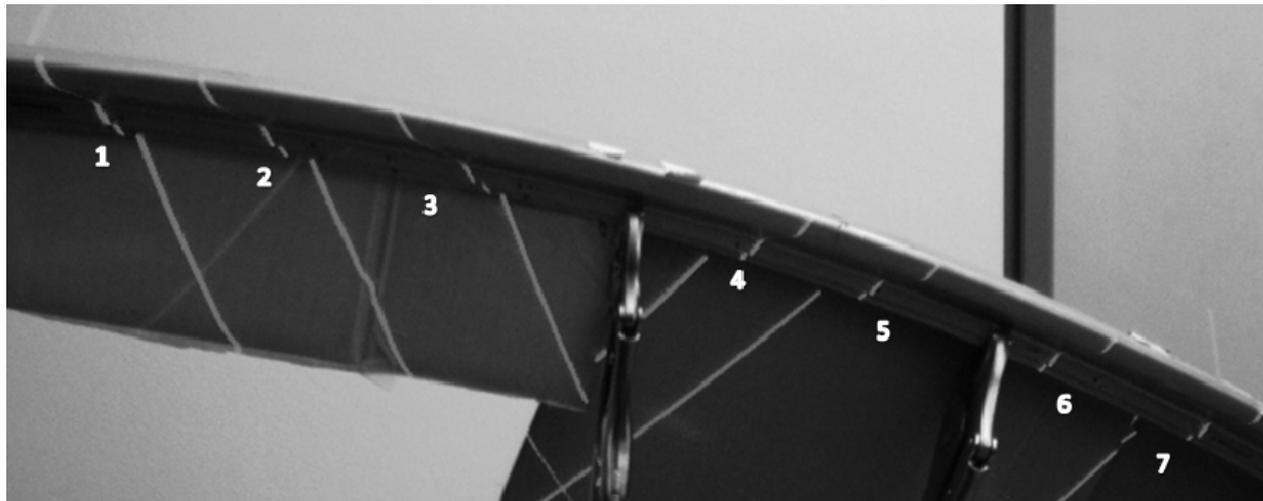
# Step 3: Threshold Selection & Particle Analysis

Use particle analysis to solve the correspondence problem



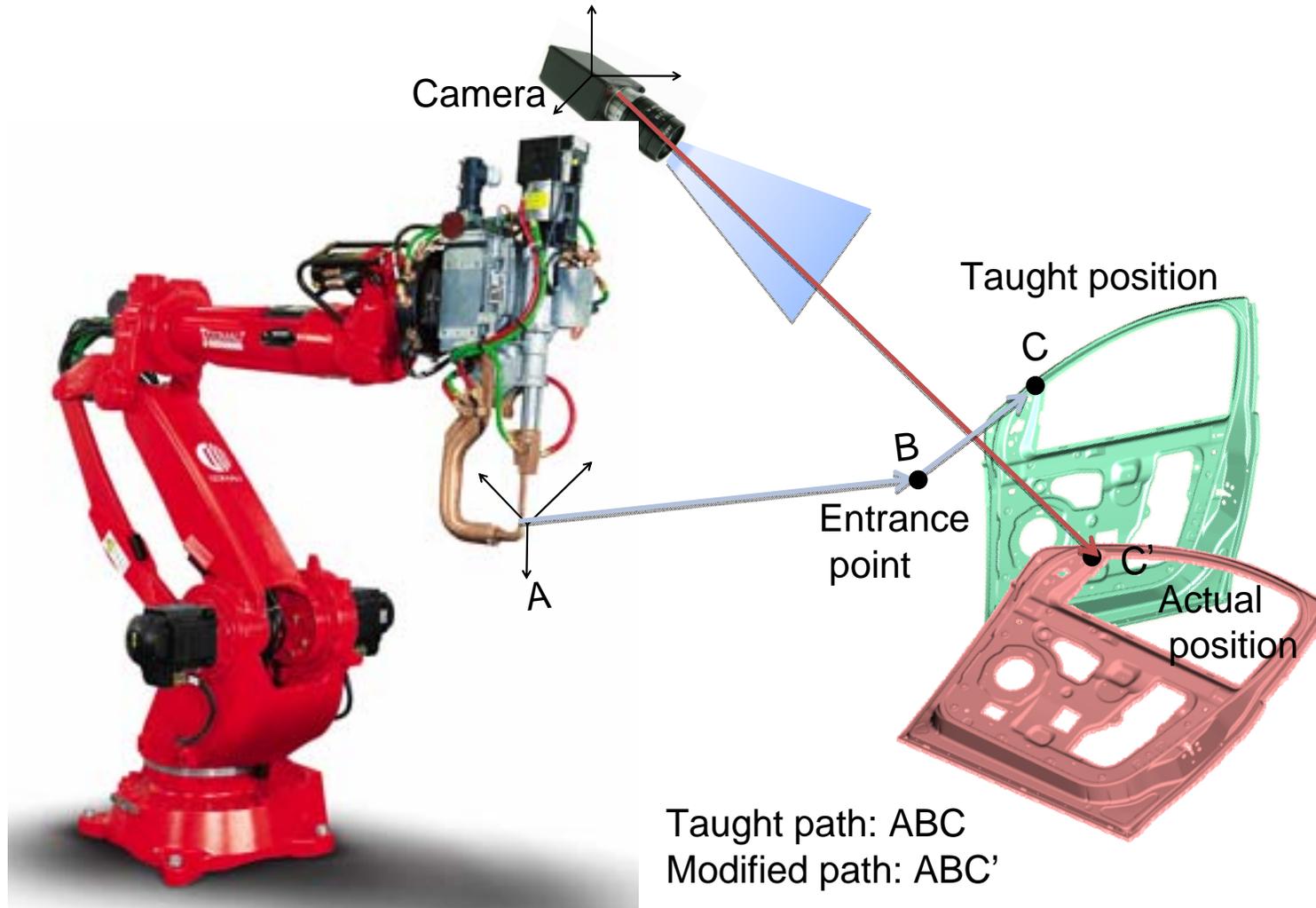
# Step 4: Path correction

Calculate the coordinates of the stitches and the error from the nominal position



Point	camera	x pixel value	y pixel value	Calc. Location			Error		
				x	y	z	x	y	z
1	left	414.5	730.5	-185.485	59.8896	851.3111	7.3347	1.1104	9.2319
	right	162.3529	732.4706	-294.591	58.9396	851.1788	6.7407	2.0604	9.3642
2	left	405.1154	623.6539	-185.345	11.1697	831.646	7.1948	-0.1697	26.897
	right	148.3333	626.125	-294.144	10.1888	831.5951	6.2937	0.8112	26.9479
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

# Step 5: Correct the robots' motion



## Benefits of the approach

- Expected benefits:
  - Flange width reduction – weight reduction
  - Enhanced weld quality
  - Reduction of the amount of steel used for the parts
  - Applicability in many similar parts