



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



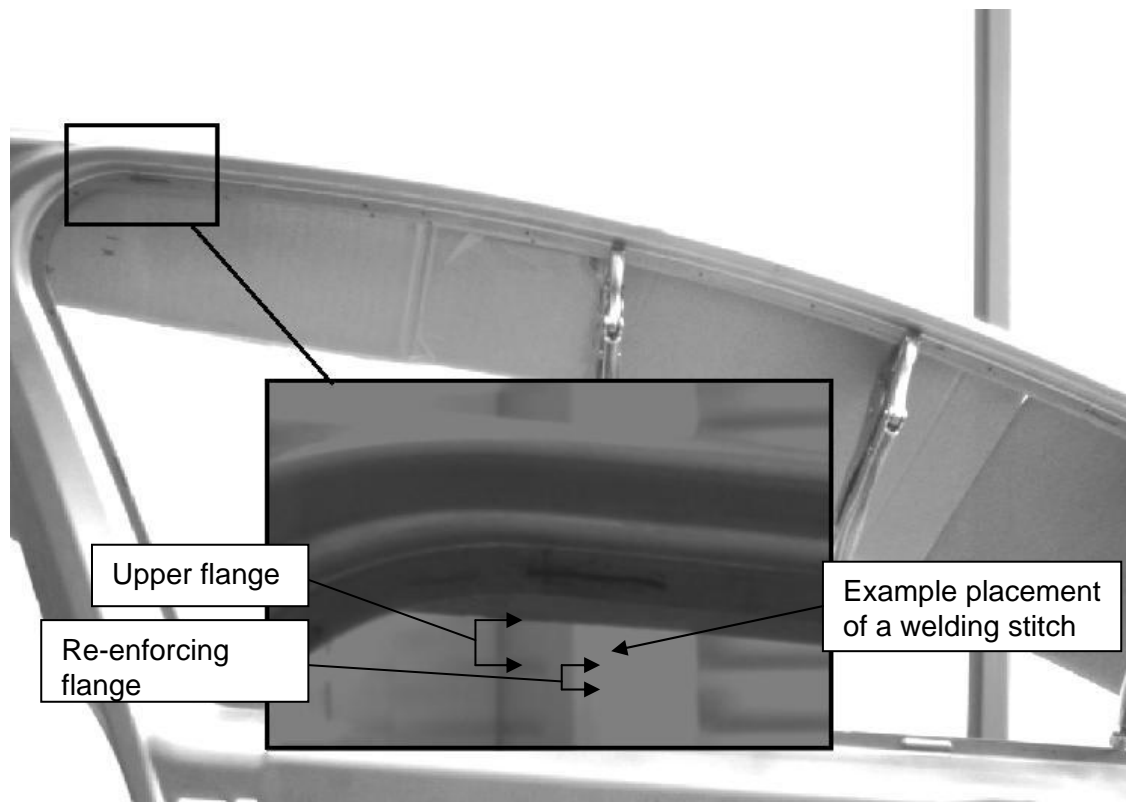
Methodology Description (High Level)

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

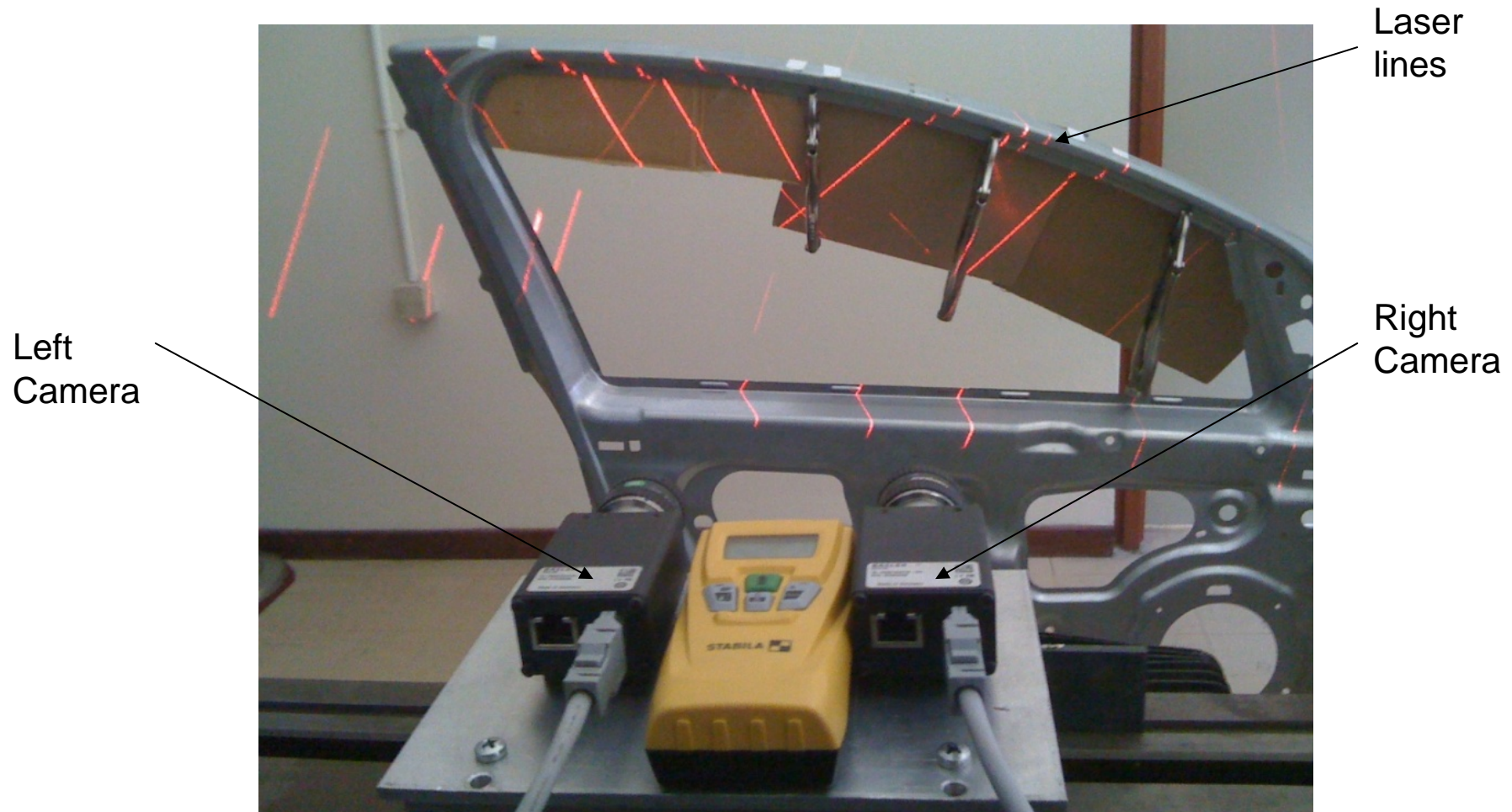
Available results

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

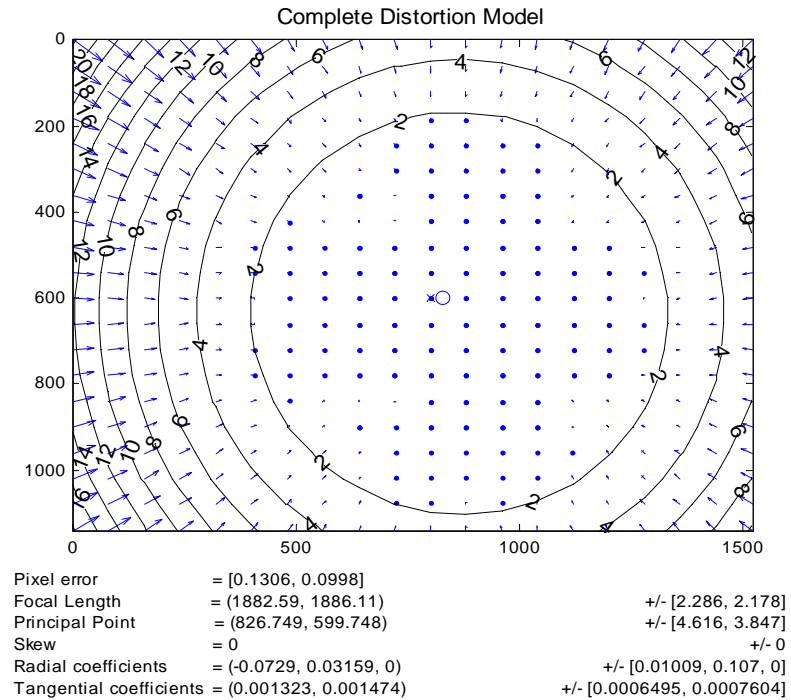
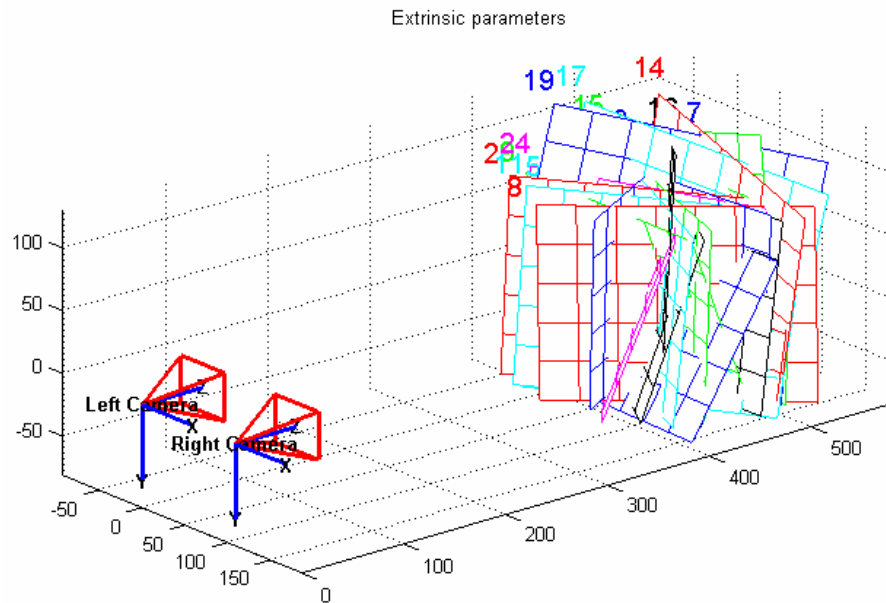


Experimental Setup

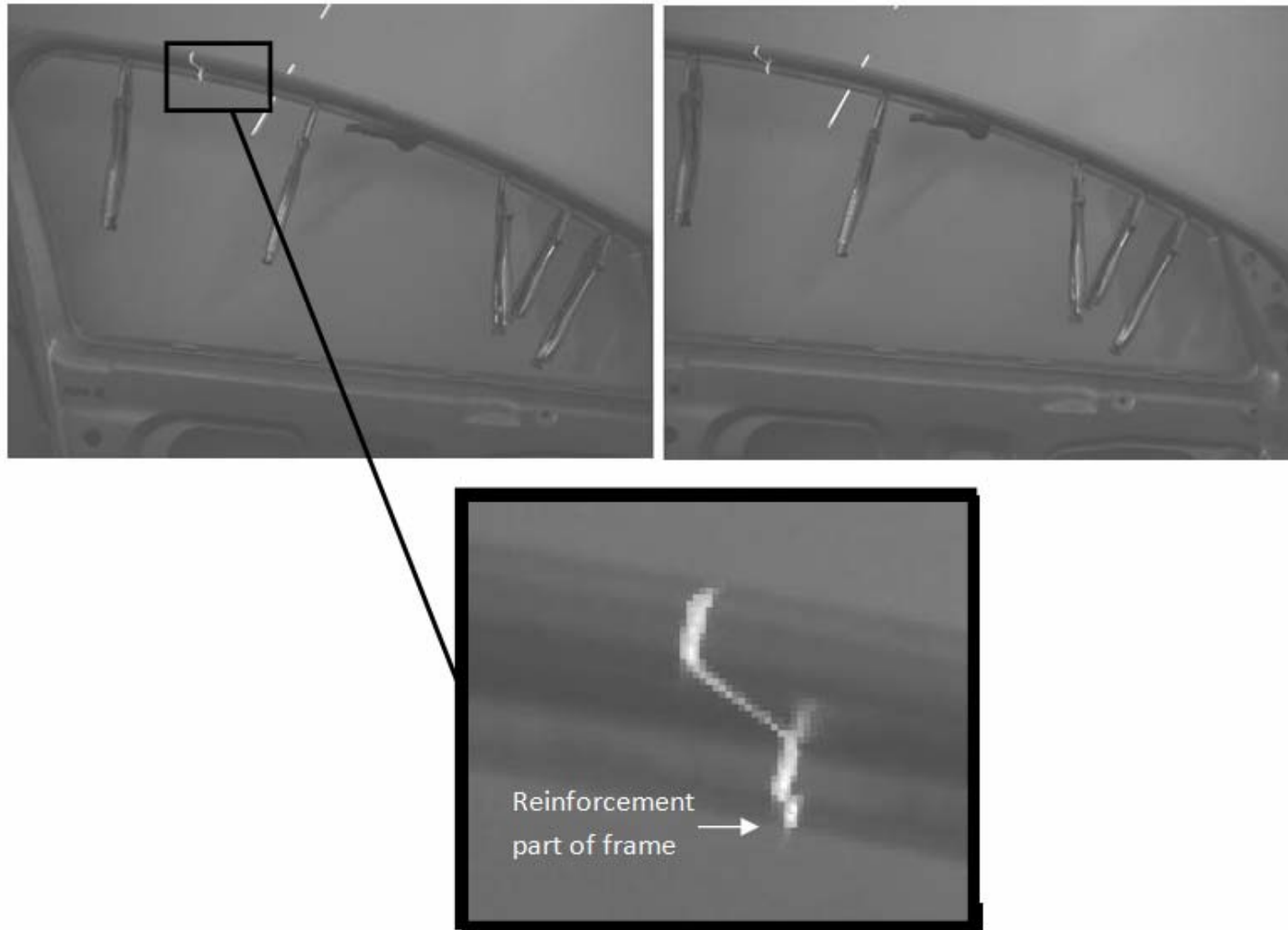


Step 1: System Calibration

Define intrinsic and extrinsic characteristics of the camera system

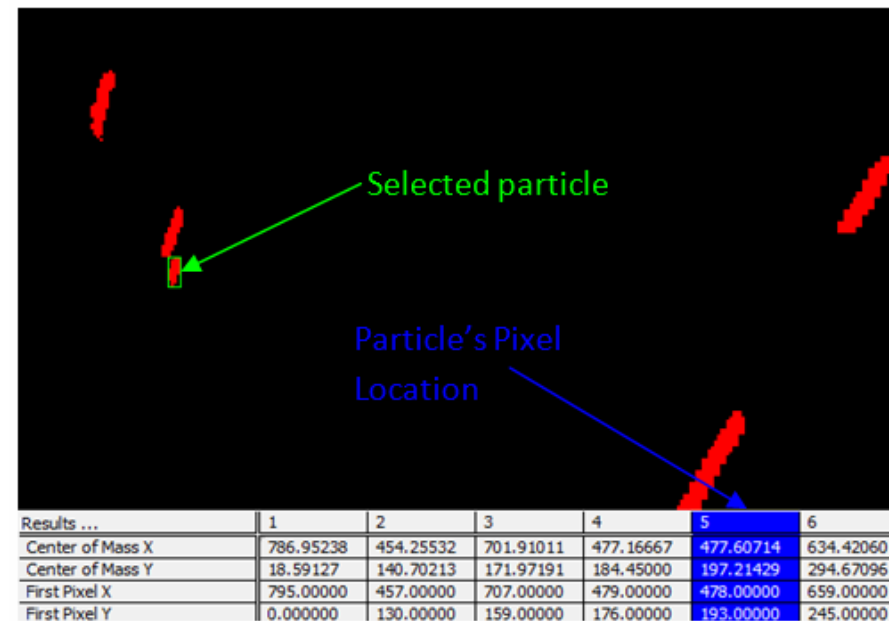
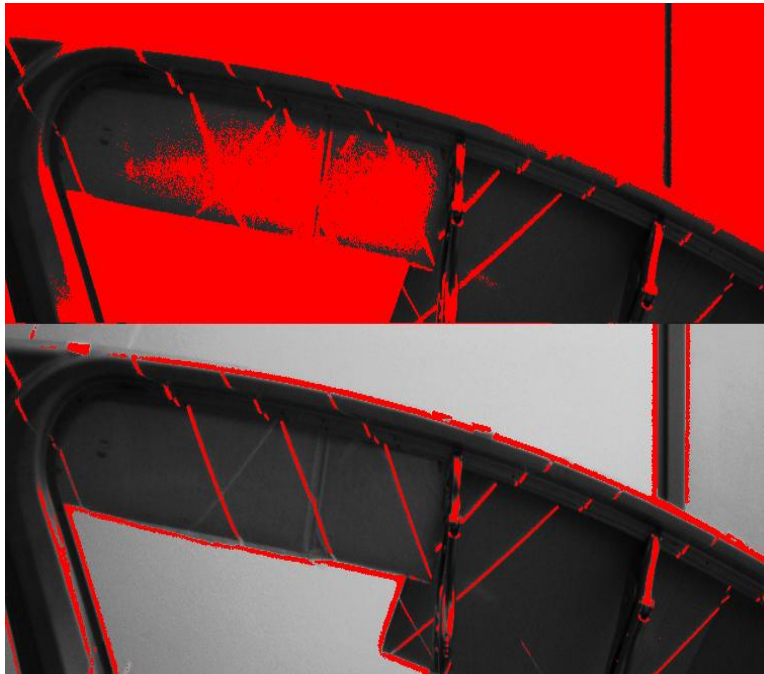


Step2: Acquire Images from Cameras



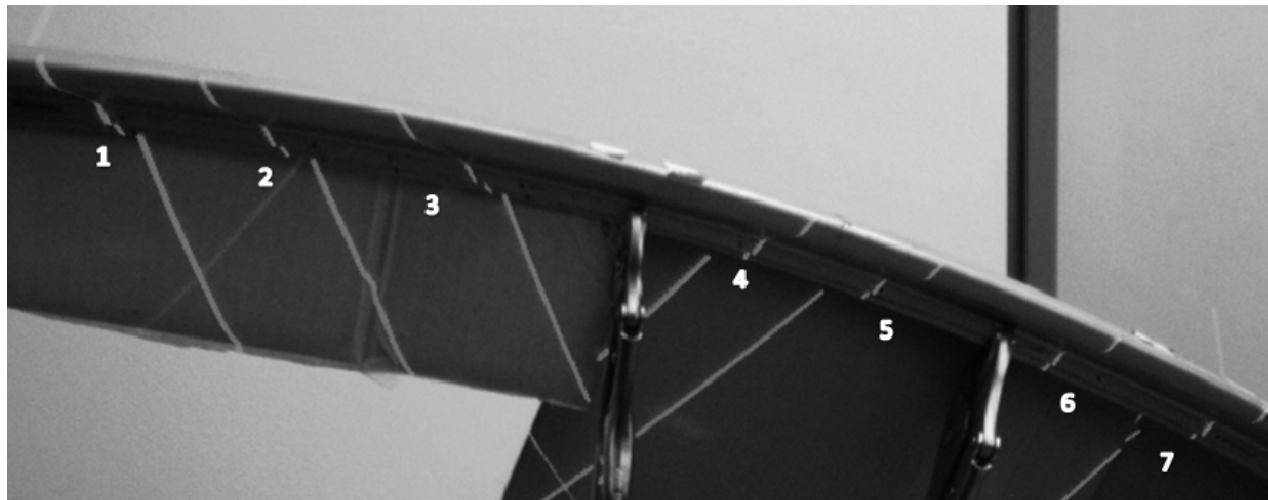
Step 3: Threshold Selection & Particle Analysis

Use particle analysis to solve the correspondence problem



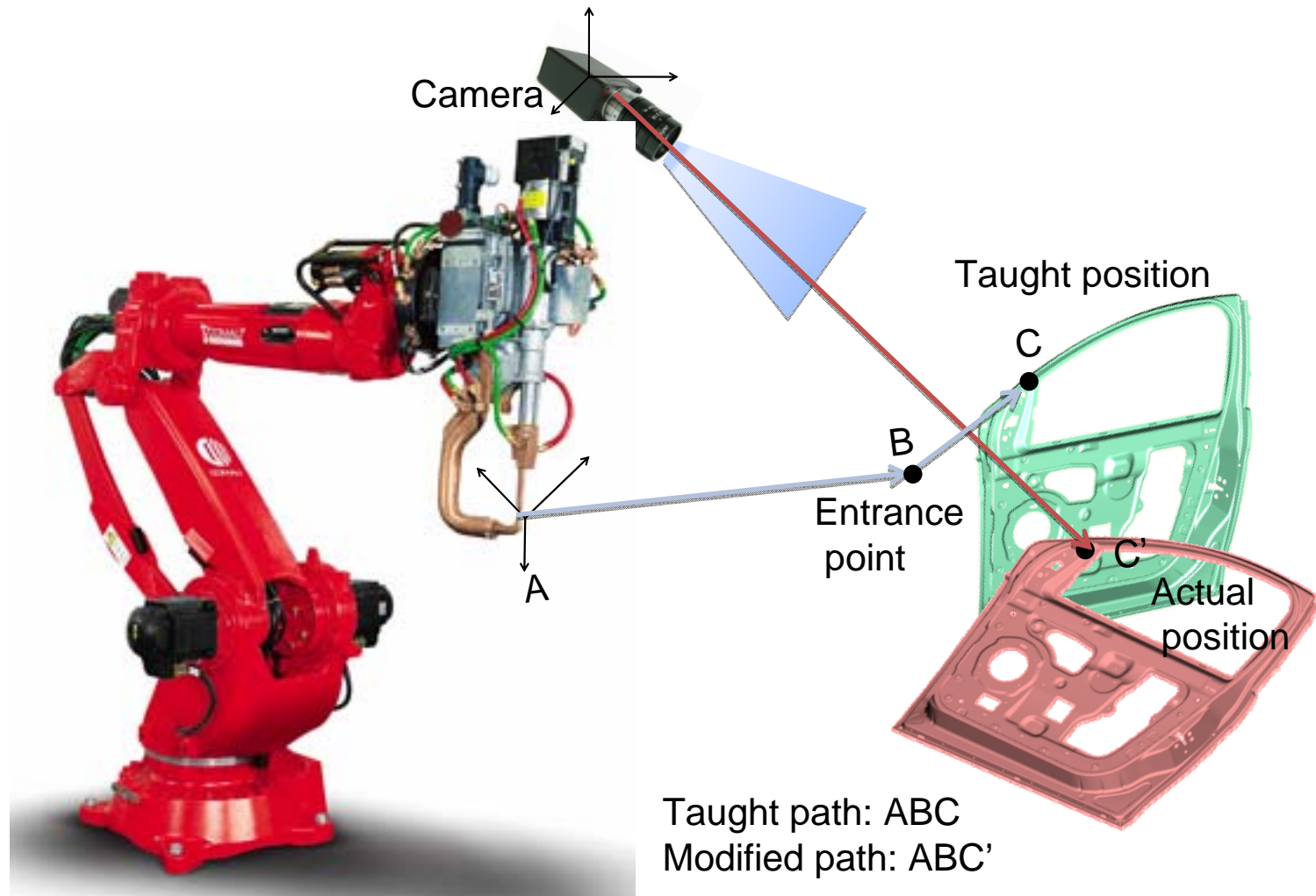
Step 4: Path correction

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