

Robotic Technologies for Structural Health Monitoring

*Lazaros Nalpantidis, Assoc. Professor
Aalborg University Copenhagen*

`lnalpa@m-tech.aau.dk`

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About me



who? Lazaros Nalpantidis
what? Cognitive Robotics & Robot Vision
where? Robotics, Vision & Machine Intelligence Lab.
Dept. of Mechanical & Manufacturing Eng.
Aalborg University Copenhagen

Some history

- *-2003, BSc in Physics @AUTH, Greece*
- *-2005, MSc in Electronic Eng. @ AUTH, Greece*
- *-2010, PhD in Robot Vision @ DUTH, Greece*
- *-2012, Postdoc @ KTH, Sweden*
- *-2014, Assist. Professor @ AAU-CPH*
- *-now, Assoc. Professor @ AAU-CPH*

About our Lab.

- RVMi (Robotics, Vision and Machine Intelligence lab.)
 - @ CPH, Sydhavn
 - involvement/coordination of multiple EU/national research project
 - 4 Profs. - 1 postdoc - 4 PhD studs - 2 research assists
 - multiple robots

• <http://rvmi.aau.dk/>



About our Lab.

- RVMi (Robotics, Vision and Machine Intelligence lab.)



About our Lab.

- RVMl (Robotics, Vision and Machine Intelligence lab.)
 - expertises:
 - Visual Sensing & Perception
 - Industrial Robots
 - Drones and aerial manipulation
 - Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence



the Question

- Why Use Robots for Structural Health Monitoring?

“Working in height is 1 of the top 3 reasons for fatal accidents”, (ERF 2016)

- *safer*
- *cheaper*
- *systematic, objective*
- *environmentally healthy*



the Need

- Need for Structural Health Monitoring
 - according to *Wikipedia*:
 - SHM: the process of implementing a damage detection and characterization strategy for engineering structures.
 - ...observation of a system over time...
 - ...periodically updated...
 - ... measurements from an array of sensors...
 - ...analysis of these features to determine the current state...



the Applications

- Bridges and dams
- Buildings and stadiums
- Vessels and platforms
- Wind turbines
- Large machinery and equipment
- Railways
- Large Pipelines



OUTLINE

- Robots
- Sensors
 - Visual / Multimodal Sensing & Perception
 - 3D Sensing
 - Tactile Sensing
- Relevant Research Projects
- State-of-the-Art Technologies
 - Computer Vision
 - Machine Learning
 - Aerial Manipulation
- Summary and Discussion

ROBOTS



Drones

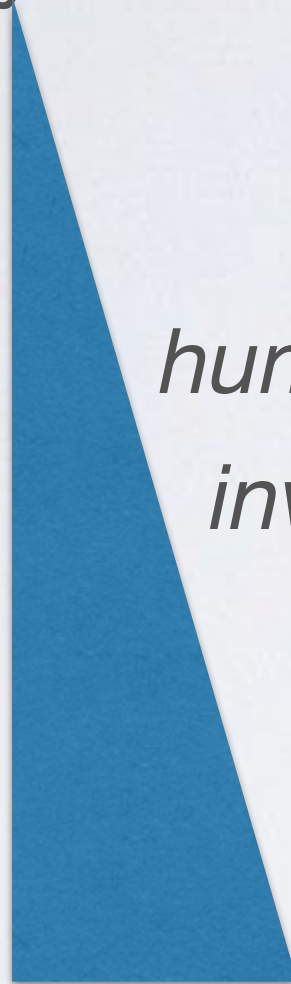
- 2 main types of Drones
 - Rotorcraft UAV
 - Fixed-Wing UAV



Drones

- no human onboard

Fully Autonomous Operation



human

involvement

Teleoperation



Drones

- Typical specs
 - autonomy: up to 1 hour
 - payload: up to 15 Kg
 - speed: up to 70 Km/h

(not all of them at the same time!!)
- Features
 - Waypoint navigation
 - Sensor mount stabilization
 - Multiple sensors
 - Built-in collision avoidance
 - Wind Compensation



Drones

- Multispectral Imaging



from: www.sensefly.com

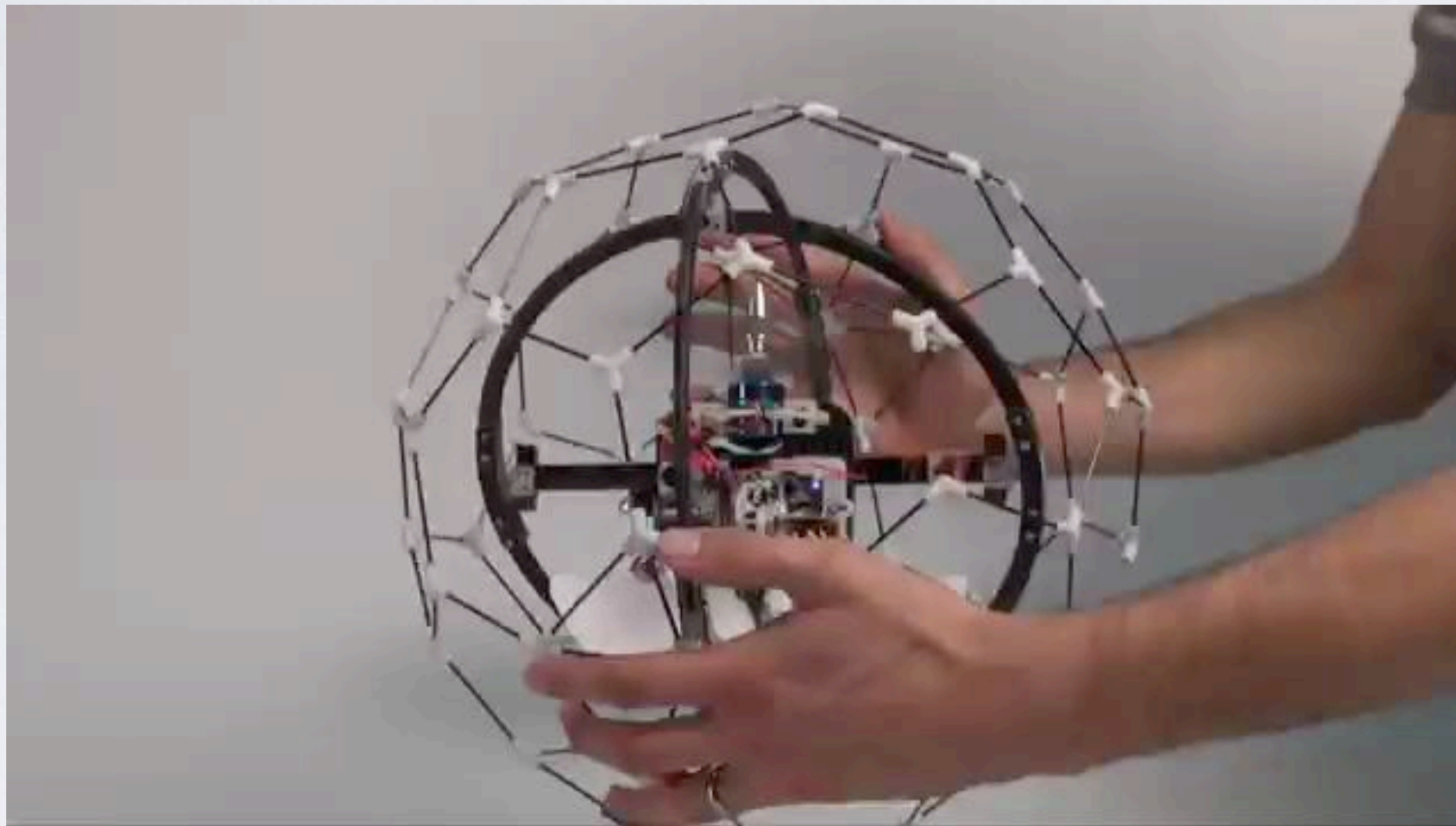
Drones

- Inspection
 - protected rotors
 - onboard navigation cameras
 - ultrasonic sensors



Drones

- Inspection
 - close-up inspection (collision tolerance!)

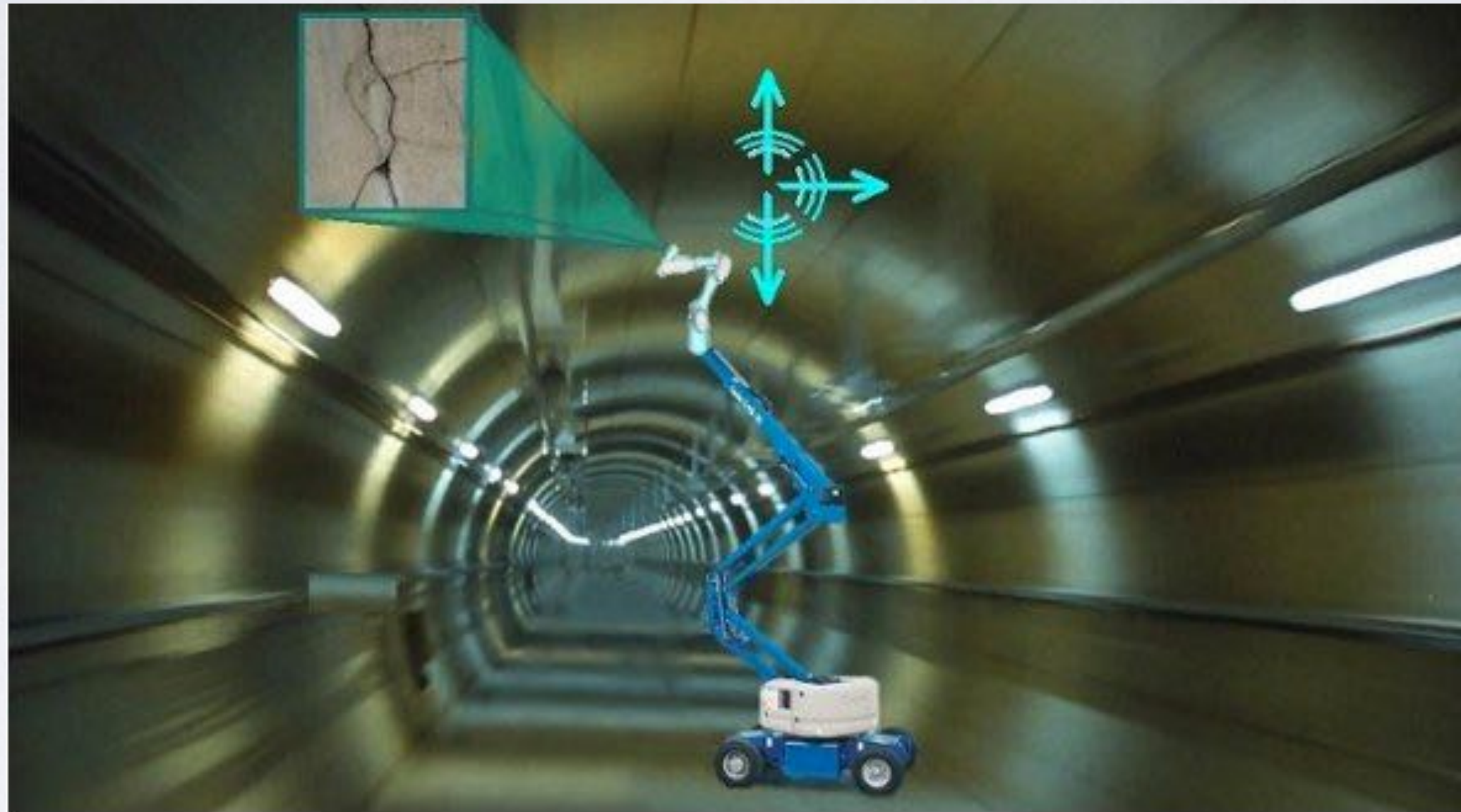


from: www.flyability.com

Mobile Robots



Mobile Robots



from: www.robo-spect.eu

Mobile Robots

- similar to drones
 - however, manipulation with Mobile Robots are much easier



SENSORS



SENSORS

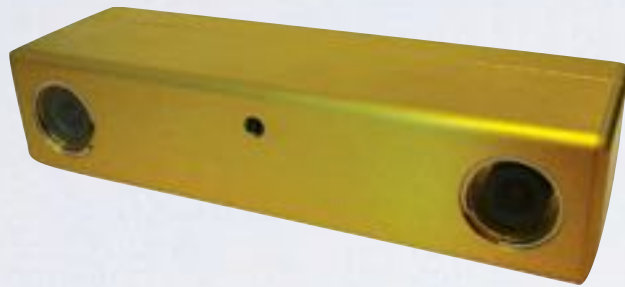
- Plethora of available sensors
 - Vision
 - Still HD images
 - Video streams
 - 3D sensors
 - large scale 3D reconstruction
 - comparison against 3D models
 - Multispectral Imaging (IR, thermal, ...)
 - Tactile Sensors
 - Force/Torque Sensors



SENSORS

3D sensors

- Stereo



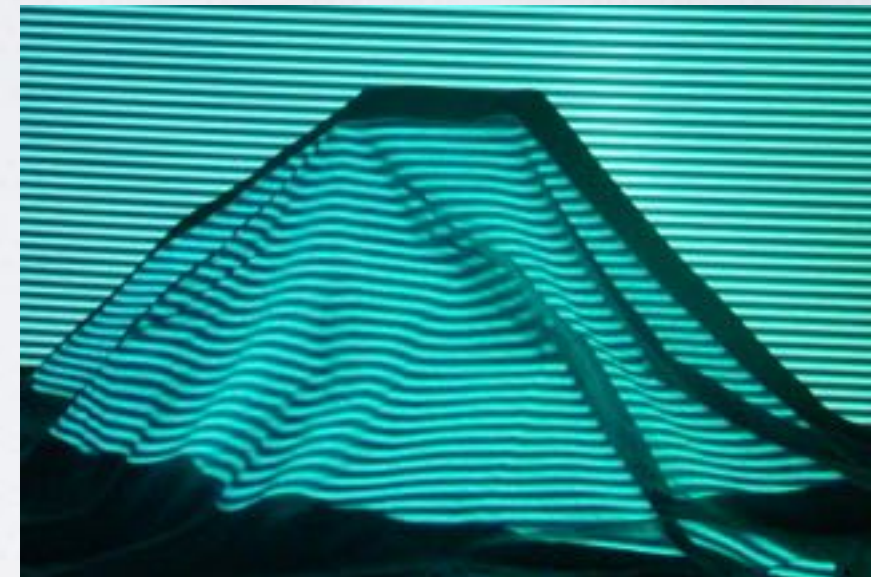
- Structured light



- Time of Flight

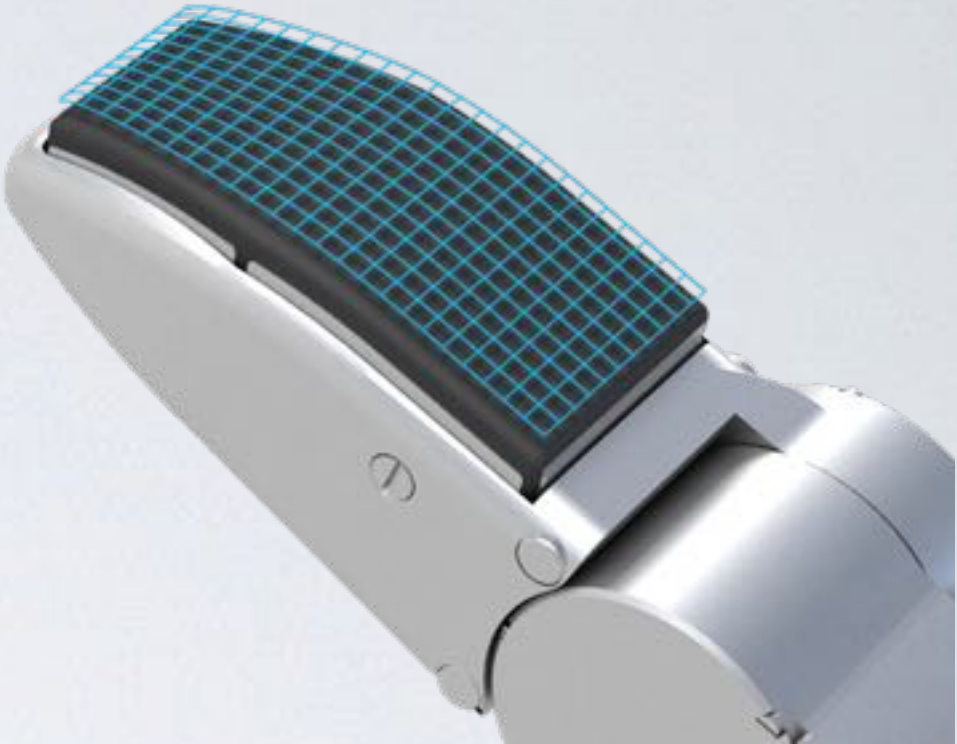
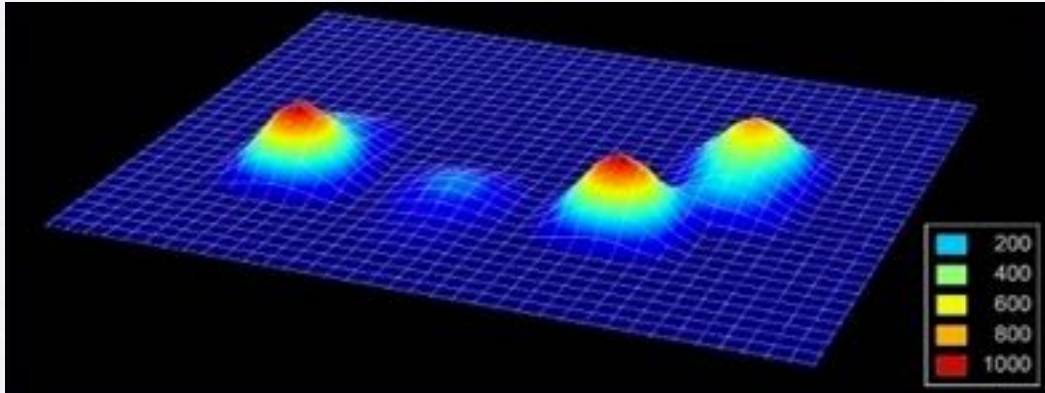
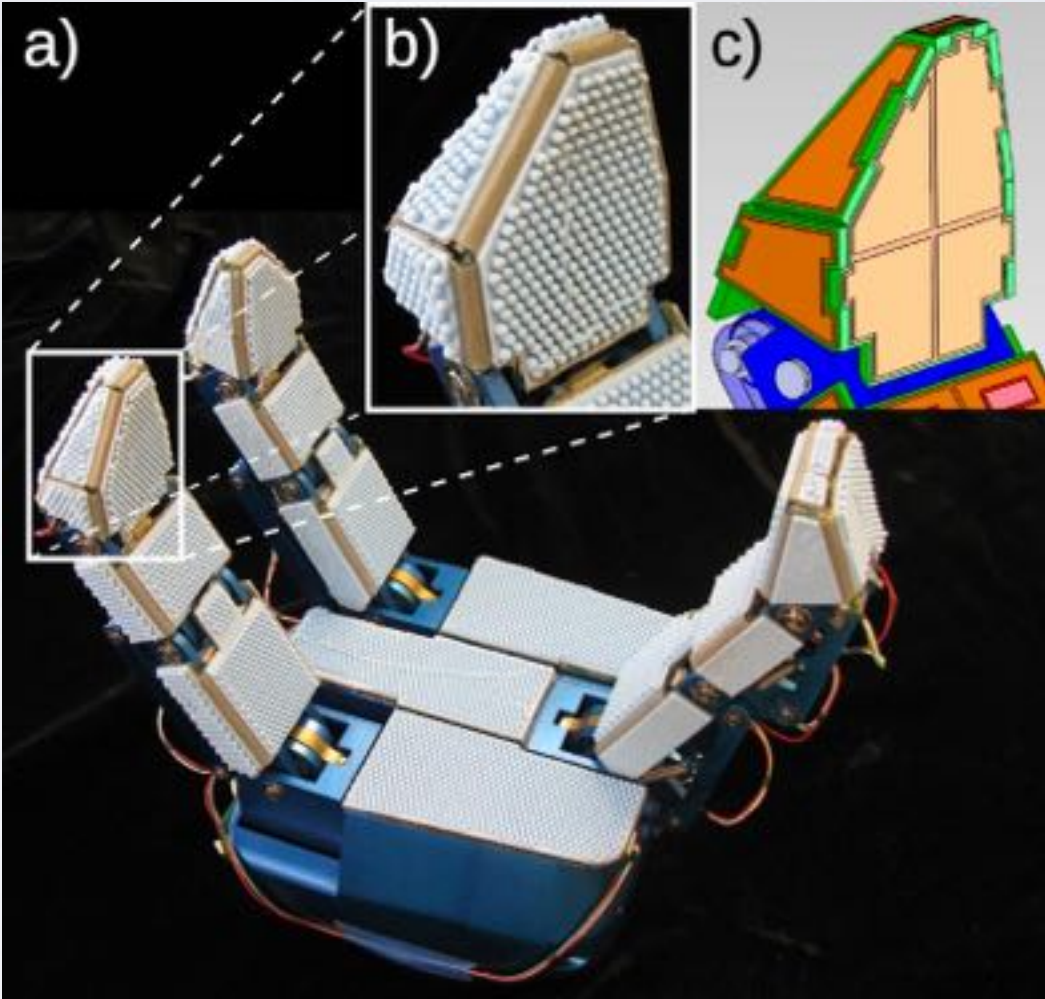


- LIDAR



SENSORS

- Tactile Sensors



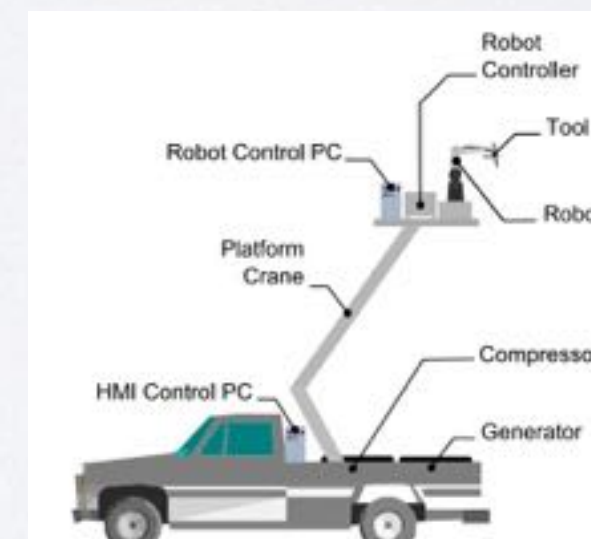
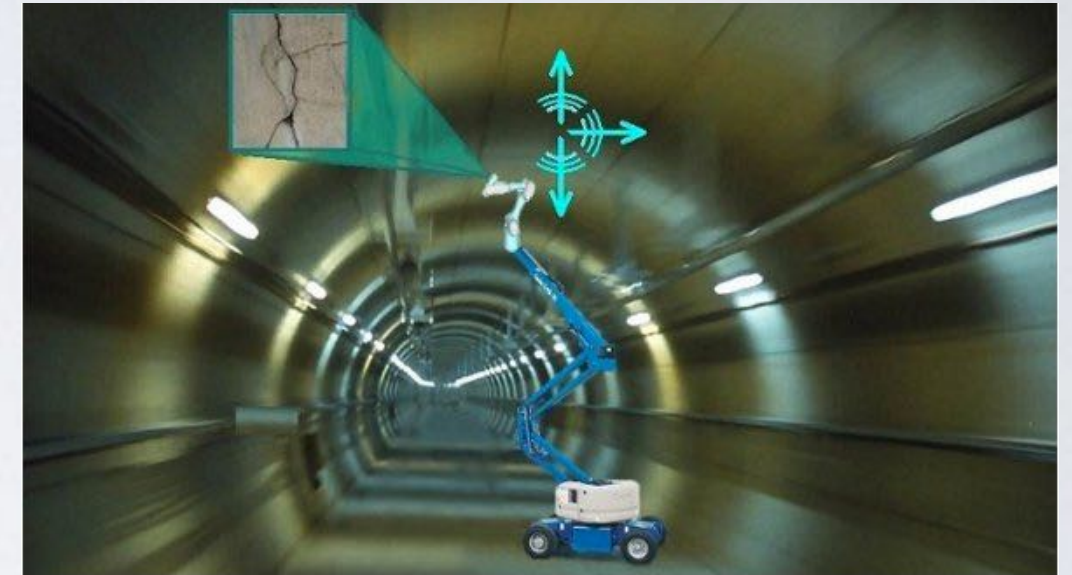
PROJECTS



PROJECTS

ROBOTIC INSPECTION with Mobile Robots

- ROBO-SPECT - FP7 - <http://www.robo-spect.eu/>
 - fully automated tunnel inspection system
- PETROBOT - FP7 - <http://petrobotproject.eu/>
 - “aims to develop a series of (small mobile) robots which can be used by inspectors to conduct remote **inspection of pressure vessels** and storage tanks widely used in the oil, gas and petrochemical industry”
- TUNCONSTRUCT - FP6
 - Robots monitoring and inspecting cracks in underground structures



PROJECTS

ROBOTIC INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE with Drones

- AEROBI - H2020
 - Aerial Robotic System for In-Depth Bridge Inspection **by Contact**
 - Sensors (Cameras, Lasers, Ultra-sonic sensors) + Robotic Arm
 - Non-destructively measure the depth of cracks and deformation
 - Accessibility without heavy scaffolding/ropes/elevators (quick & safe)
 - Reduced road closing time
 - Less equipment needed
 - Faster inspection with 3D mapping capabilities
 - Quick structural assessment
 - Reduced cost



PROJECTS

ROBOTIC INSPECTION with Drones

- AEROWORKS - H2020 - <http://www.aeroworks2020.eu>
 - Collaborative Aerial Robotic Workers
 - multiple heterogenous drones
 - dexterous manipulation
 - advanced perception
- for inspection and maintenance.



PROJECTS

ROBOTIC INSPECTION with Drones

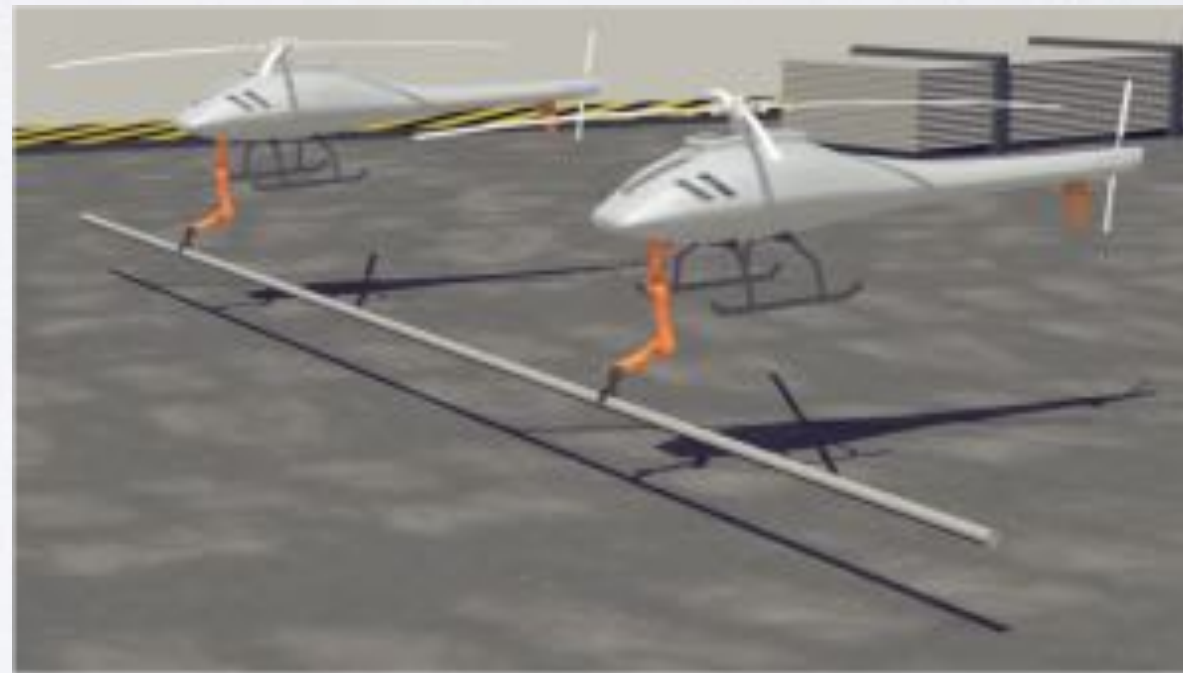
- AEROARMS - H2020 - <http://www.aeroarms-project.eu>
- Drones with
 - multiple arms
 - advanced manipulation capabilities
 - for inspection and maintenance

grab and dock with one arm... and perform dexterous accurate manipulation with another arm

PROJECTS

ROBOTIC INSPECTION with Drones

- ARCAS - FP7 - <http://www.arcas-project.eu/>
 - Multiple drones with manipulators, cooperating for
 - assembly and
 - structure construction



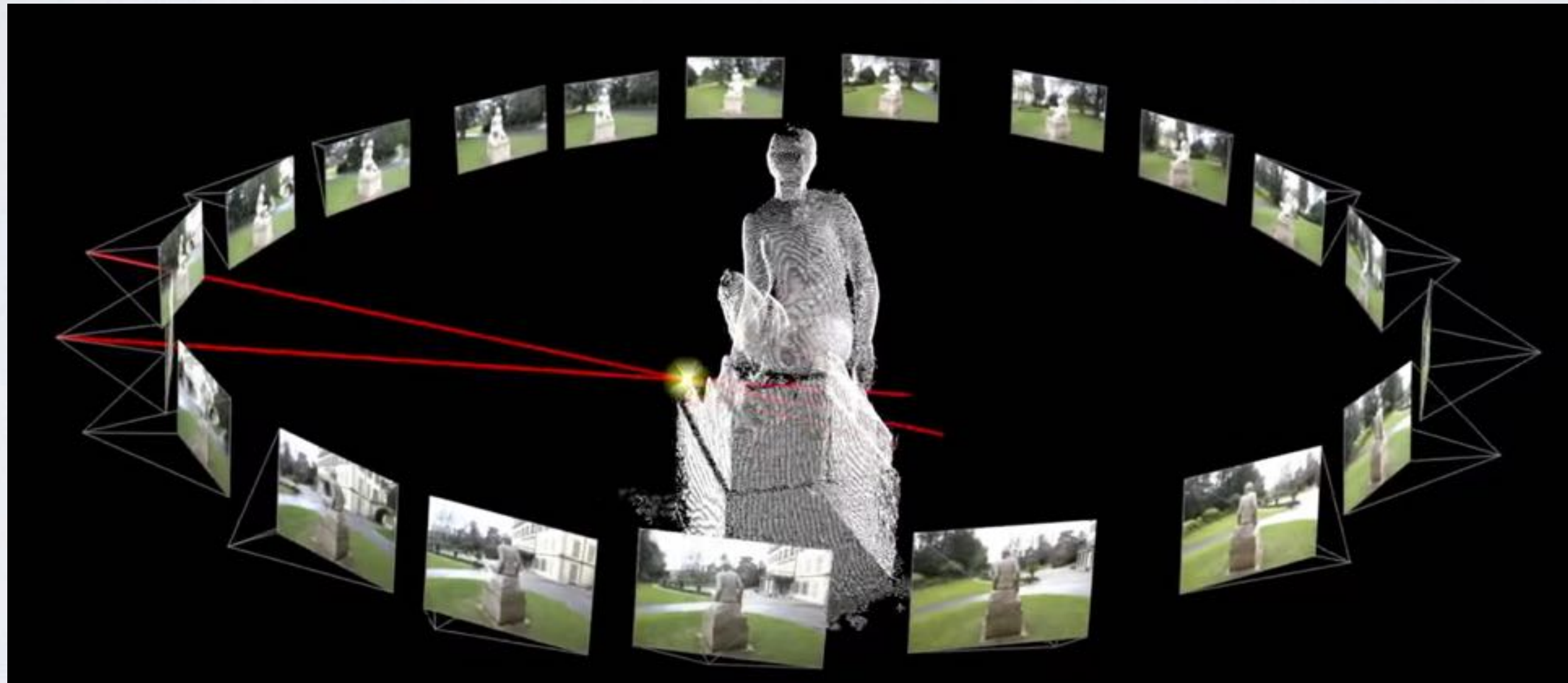
STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGIES



STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGIES

COMPUTER VISION

- 3D sensing - 3D reconstruction



STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGIES

COMPUTER VISION

- 3D sensing - SLAM - 3D reconstruction
 - Drones:
 - image stabilization
 - unknown cam position
 - how to **plan** efficient paths



STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGIES

COMPUTER VISION

- Image Processing for Inspection
 - based on pixel intensity and spatial relations
 - morphological operations
 - filtering
 - shape analysis

no need for annotated data

STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGIES

COMPUTER VISION

- Digital Image Correlation
 - Known to the Computer Vision community under other names!
 - Many pixel/patch similarity measures (Cross-correlation is just one)
 - Many linear/no-linear optimization techniques
 - Techniques to compensate
 - different view points
 - varying illumination conditions



STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGIES

Machine Learning - Artificial Intelligence

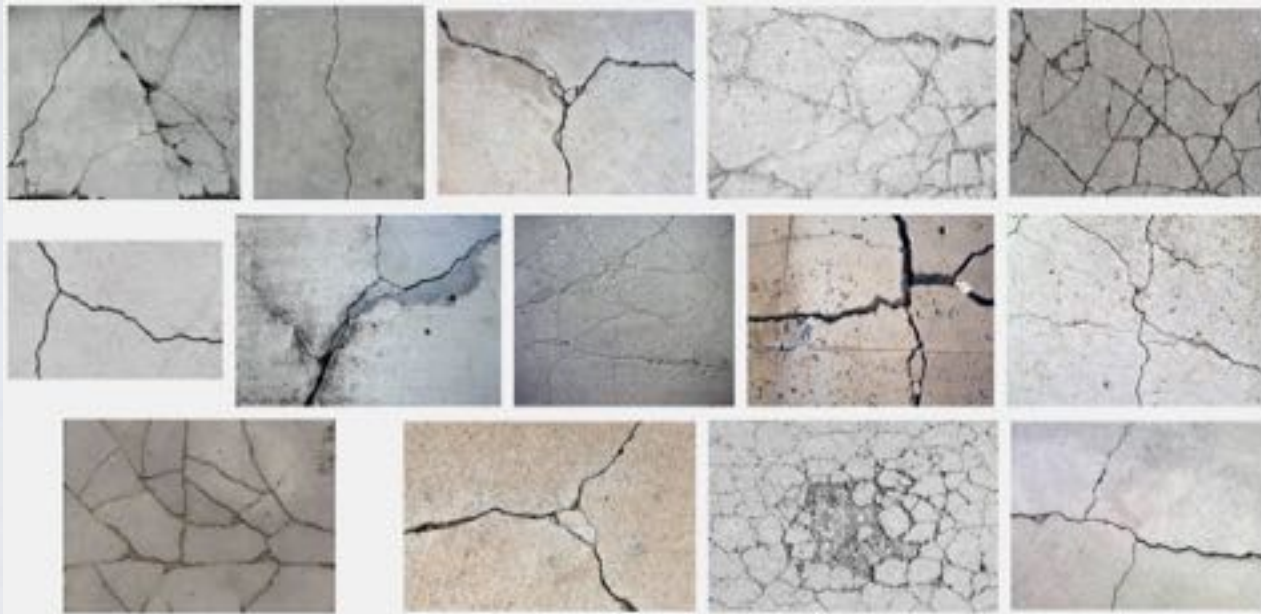
- Beyond sensing...
 - How can you tell a crack on a concrete wall from sensor data?
 - A system should be able to learn this (as a human expert does)



STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGIES

Machine Learning - Artificial Intelligence

Positive Examples



Negative Examples



new sample



STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGIES

Machine Learning - Artificial Intelligence

- Supervised Learning
 - Classification (crack / no crack)
 - Regression (severity 0%-100%)
- *based on some hand-crafted features (edges, Points of Interest, Texture,...)*
- *need for MANY annotated data*
- *the system can continue learning during its lifetime!*



STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGIES

Machine Learning - Artificial Intelligence

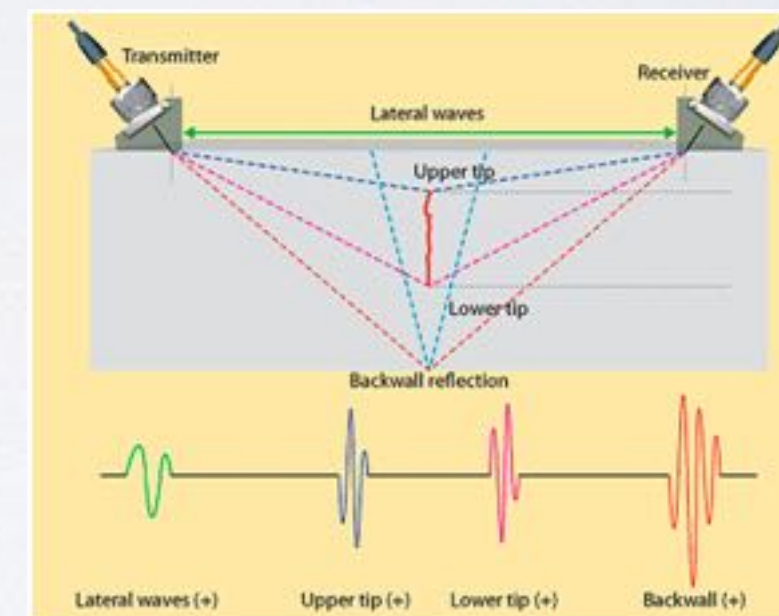
- Deep Learning
 - can the system come up with good features without our supervision (unsupervised feature learning) ?
 - Deep Learning has been successfully applied to many vision problems (e.g. autonomous driving)



STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGIES

Aerial Manipulation

- In Structural Health Monitoring we are usually targeting Non-Destructive Testing.
 - Visual Inspection is often not enough
 - Physical interaction is some times required
- Crack dimensions require contact
 - ultrasonic Time of Flight (stable contact between the transducer and the surface)
 - Piezoelectric MEMS “needles”



SUMMARY & DISCUSSION



SUMMARY & DISCUSSION

- Flight Duration — is it enough to perform our intended tasks?
 - better batteries
 - multiple drones working serially or in parallel
- Are inspection results reliable and reproducible?
- Can we perform inspection in real-time (or fast enough?)
- Data Overflow — huge amount of generated data
 - semantic inspection
 - can an autonomous robot tell what is important and just focus on that?
- What are possible through synergies between Civil Eng. and Roboticists?



THANKS !!

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