

Crack characterisation via graph theory for exploration with a robotic manipulator

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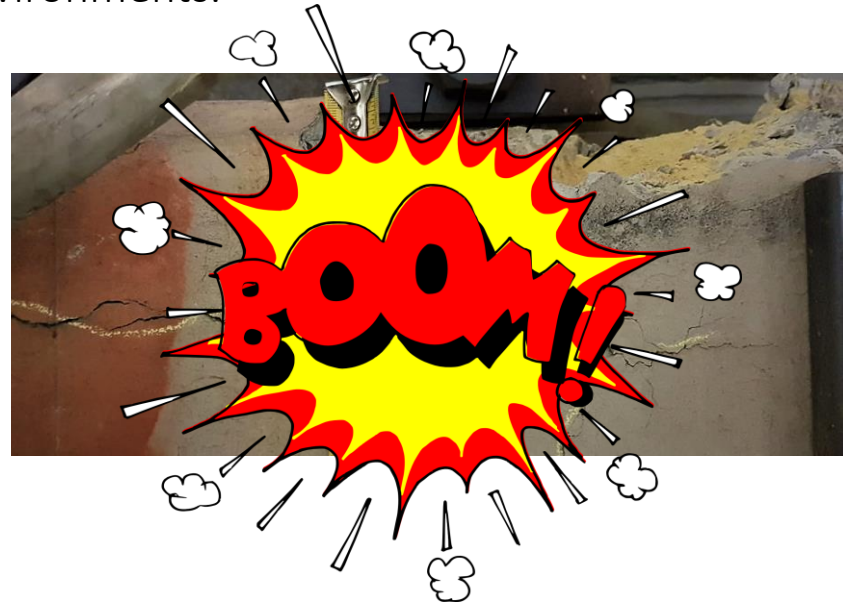
Fracture Detection

Detection of mechanical fractures on objects used for keeping chemical and radioactive waste often performed in remote hazardous environments.

Cracks may be caused by:

- Material degradation over time
- Environment changes (e.g. temperature or pressure)

The effects of non detected fractures may lead to larger macro-scale catastrophic failures.



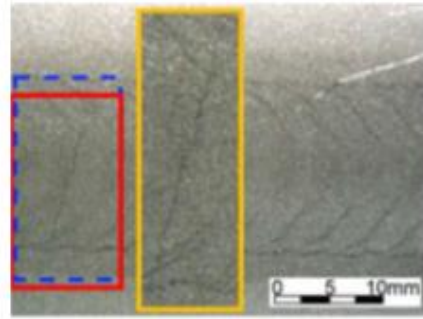
Fracture Detection

Existing Methods

Typical fracture detection methods

- acoustic/electric: requires sensors installation
- computer vision: low accuracy
- manual inspection: not suitable for hazardous environments

Tactile and proximity sensing can provide information on material properties: shape, texture and hardness.



Chen et al, 2017



Iliopoulos et al., 2015



Effects of Radiation on camera

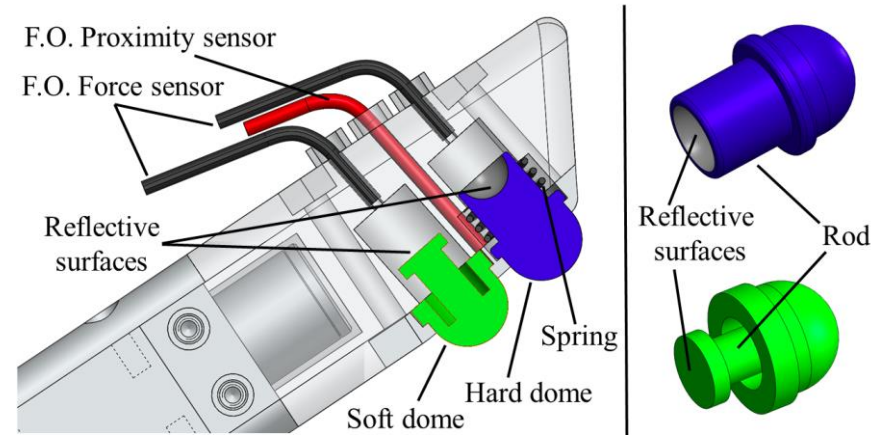
Tactile/Proximity Sensor Based on Fiber Optics

Tactile and proximity sensing:

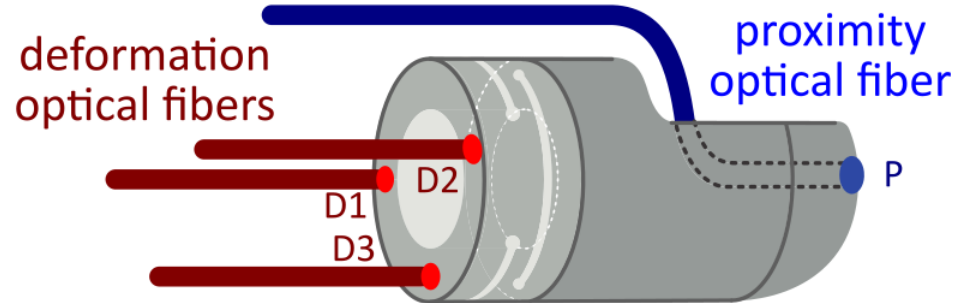
- No on-board electronics
- Robust to radiation

Measurement, 4 signals:

- 3 deformations (D1,D2,D3)
- 1 proximity (P)



J. Konstantinova IEEE SENSORS 2017

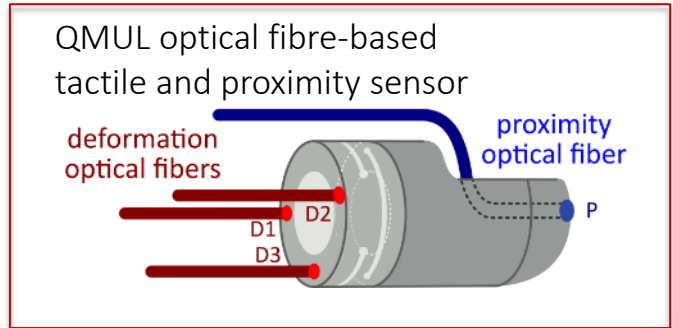
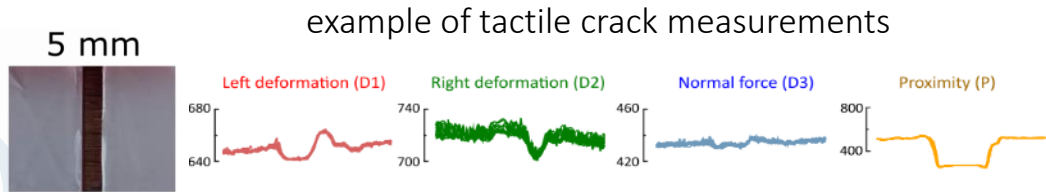
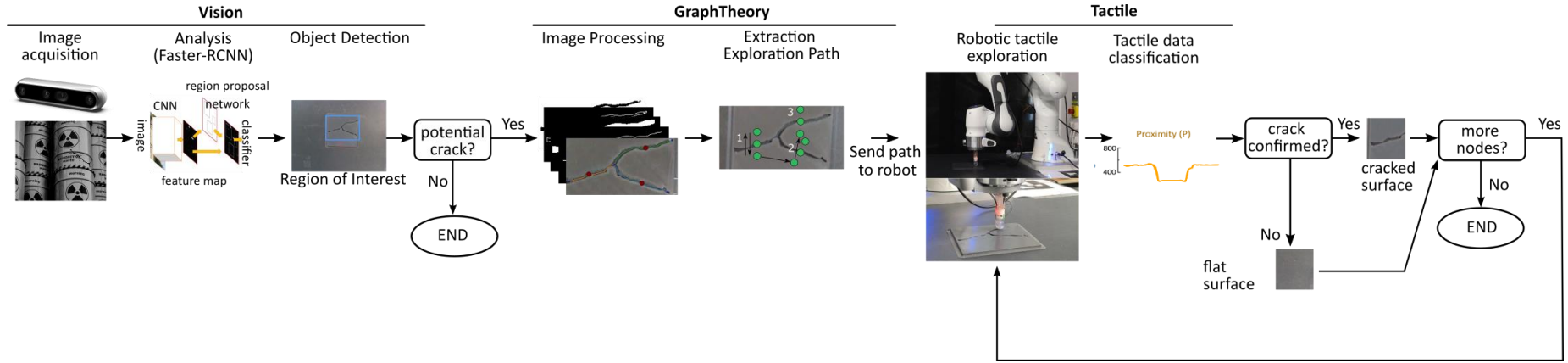


Multi-modal approach

Problem: In real environment situation, exploring the whole surface with only tactile approach would be time consuming and may produce errors

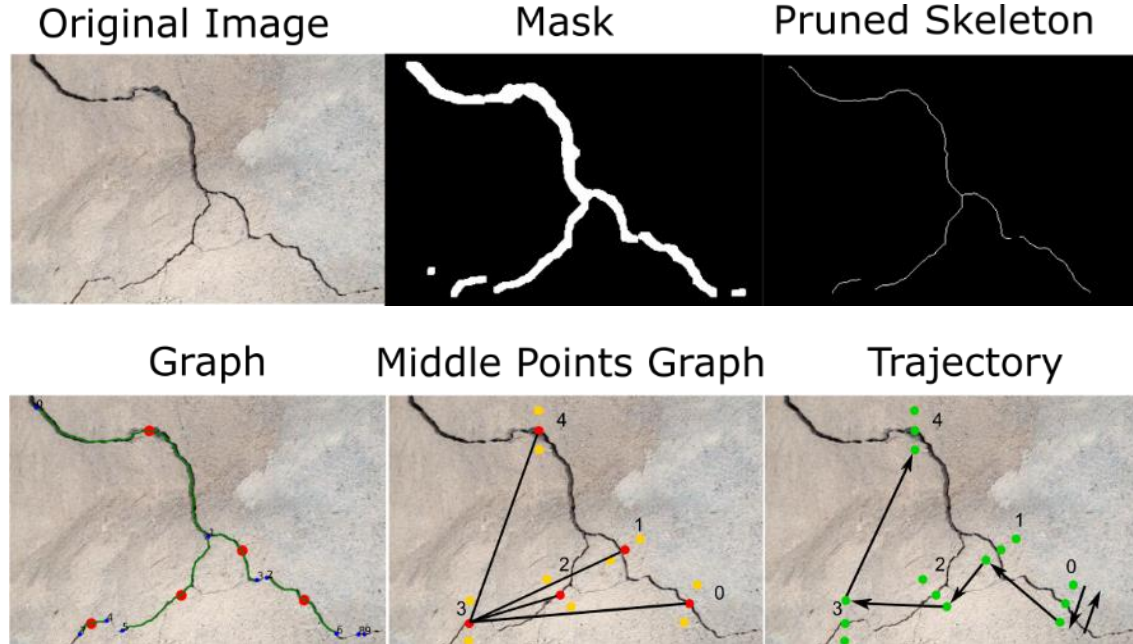


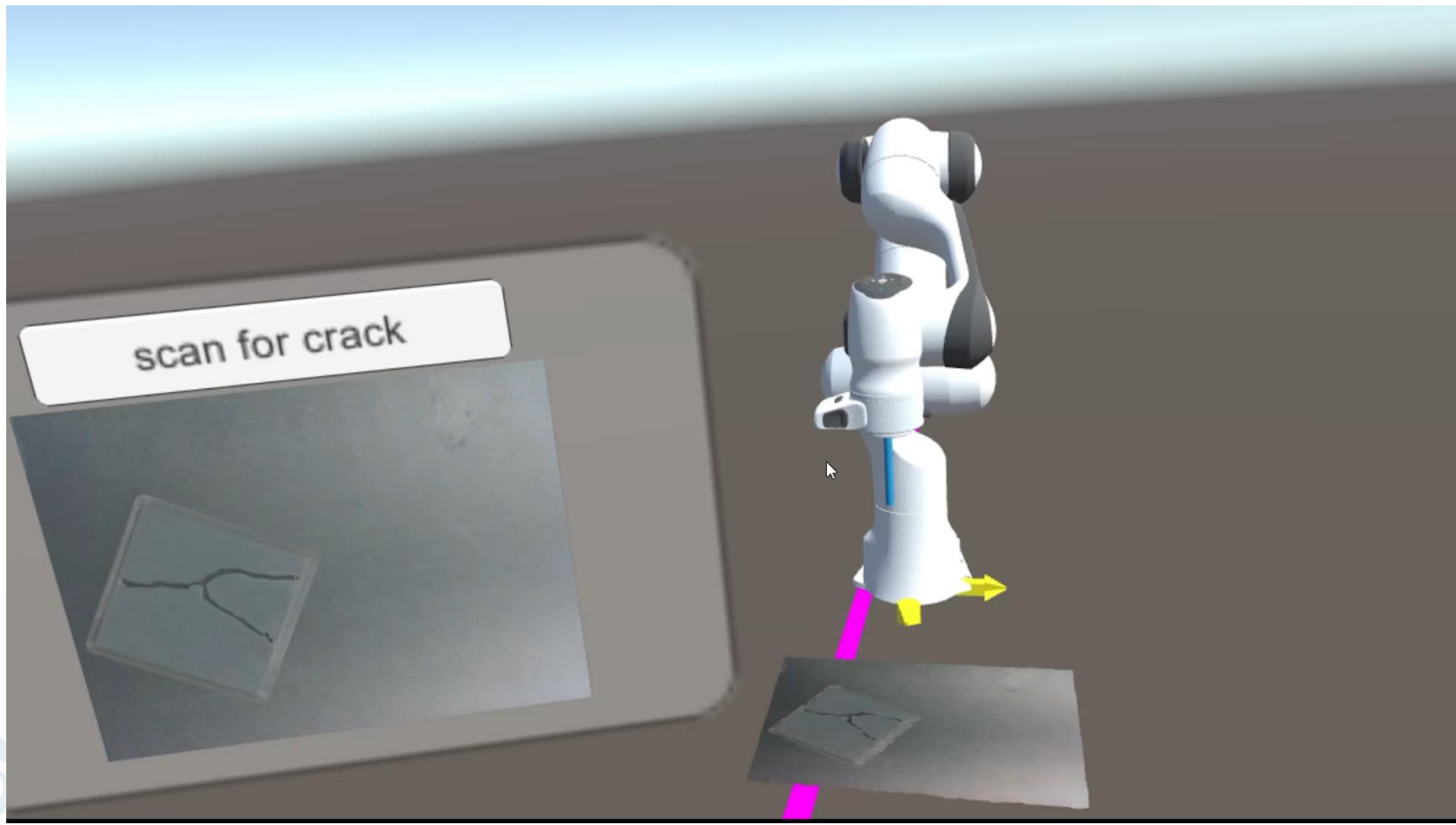
Multi-modal approach



Using graph theory for faster tactile exploration

- Extract crack geometry to calculate an exploration path
- Image processing and computer vision techniques to find the location of cracks branches and nodes
- Graph theory applied to find the shortest tactile exploration path





Conclusion

Presented a multi-model with visual and tactile features for crack localisation and recognition and edge detection and graph theory for motion planning trajectory

Future research

- Remote Inspection
- Visual reconstruction

