

# VTT:n näkemyksiä **VTT** tulevaisuuden mittaustekniikasta prosessiteollisuudesta

Wood AI –webinaari

25.8.2020

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Optiset mittaukset –tiimi

25/08/2020 VTT – beyond the obvious

# VTT ja XAMK Savonlinnan Kuitulaboratorio -pitkäaikainen yhteistyö

Mm. sekoitukseen liittyvien ilmiöiden tutkimuksessa

- VTT toi korkean suorituskyvyn lämpökuvausosaamista Kuitulaboratorion johtamaan FLASH-hankkeeseen vuosina 2013-15
- NewPro (New high reactivity in-line process knowhow for the Finnish fiberproduct business ecosystem) -hankkeessa etsittiin uusia menetelmiä mitata kemikaalien sekoittumista paperikonesovelluksissa. Sekoittumisen tutkimiseen hyödynnettiin mm. mikrometriskaalan IR-lämpökuvausta VTT:n toimesta vuosina 2017-18 sekä EIT-tomografiaa.

# Suurnopeuslämpökuvaukset mikroskooppioptiikalla Savonlinnan Kuitulaboratoriolla 7.11.2018

**Mittaus: päävirta noin 1% massa (noin +30°C) 50 l/s,  
kemikaalivirta kuuma vesi (noin +56°C) 1,0 l/s, injektio  
3,0 l/s, sekoitus 0 l/s**

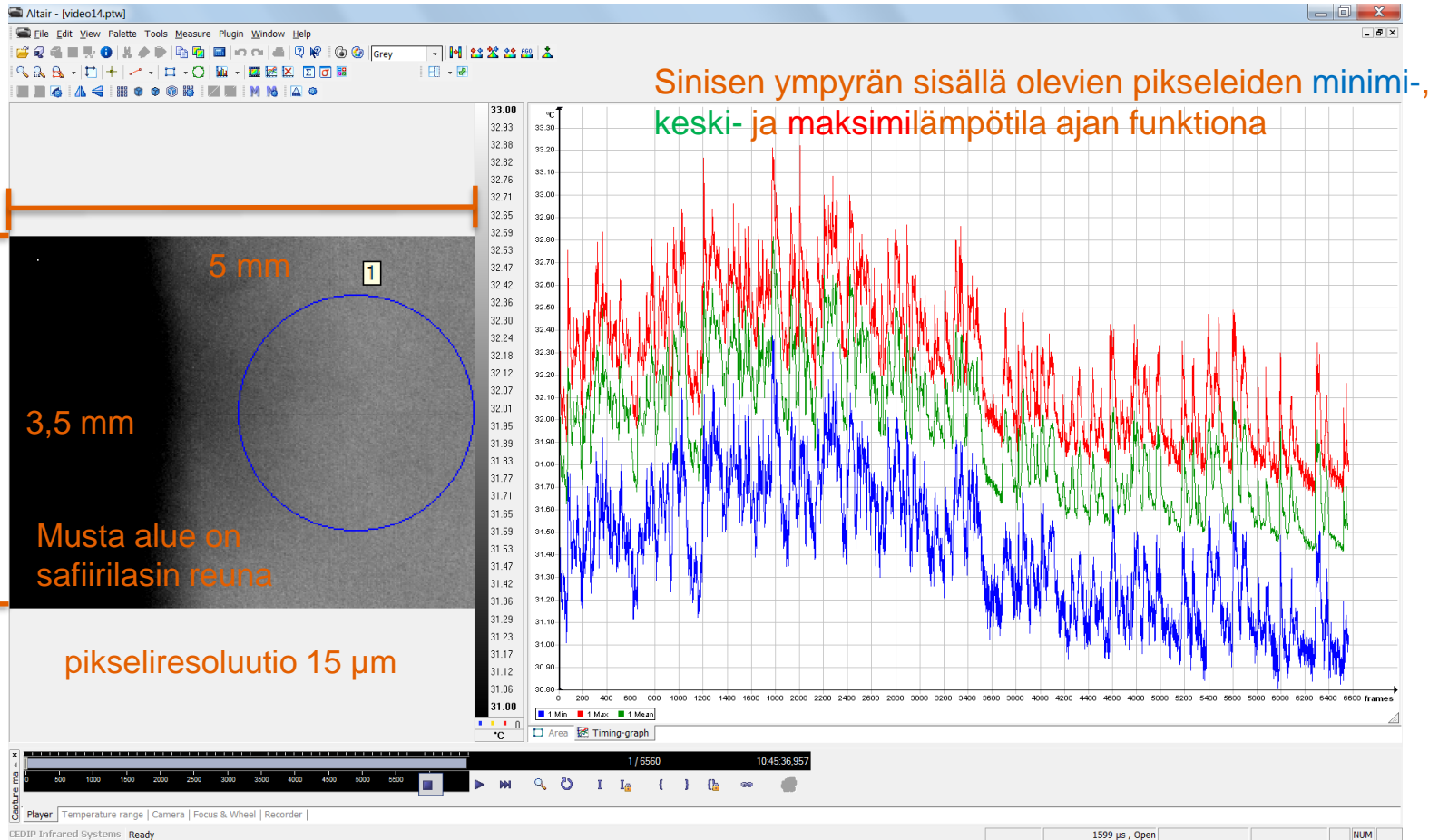
Mikroskooppiobjektiivin etäisyys  
safiiri-ikkunasta noin 3 cm



Trumpjet-sekoitin 2D etäisyydellä  
ylävirrassa vastapuolella kameraa,  
D (putken halkaisija) = 200 mm

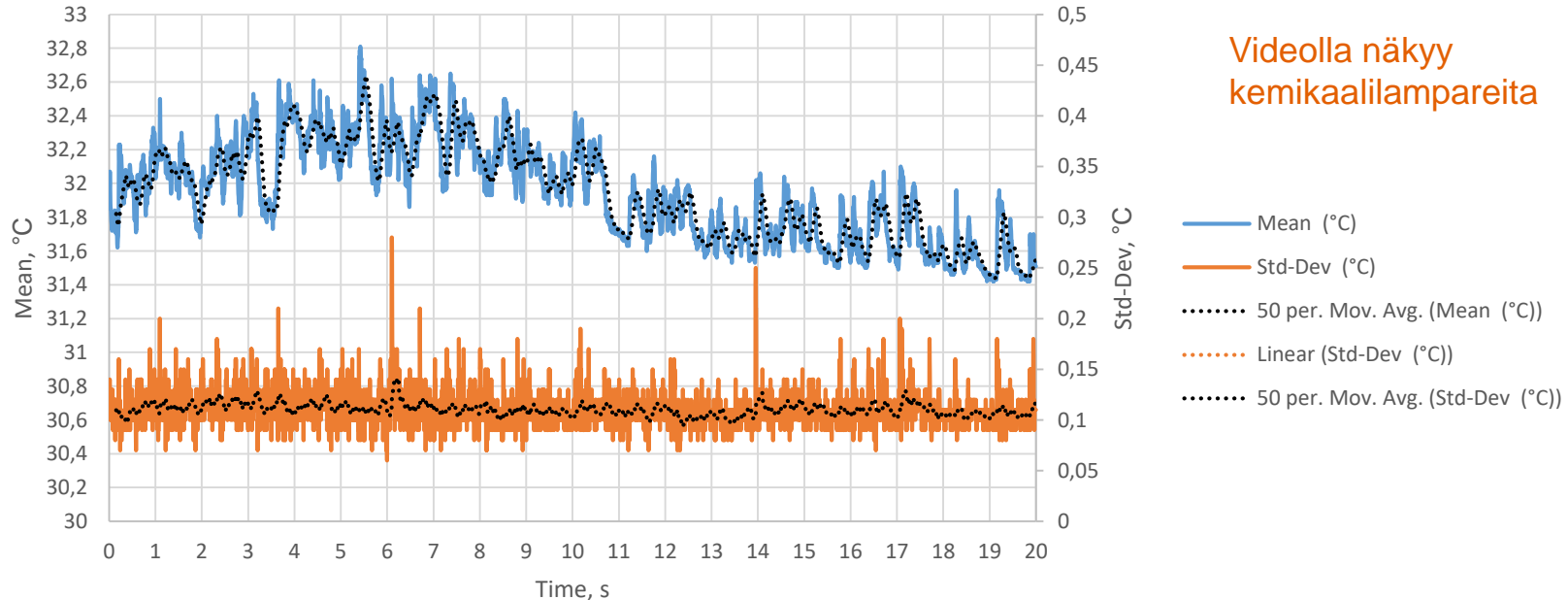
IR-video14 (13-kertaisesti hidastettu):  
kuvankaappausnopeus 328 Hz,  
integrointi aika 1600 µs:





# Sekoitusindeksien vertailu – keskilämpötila sinisen ympyrän sisällä olevalla alueella

video14, main flow 50 l/s, chem 1,0 l/s, inj 3,0 l/s, mix 0 l/s



# Sekoitusindeksien vertailu – keskilämpötila sinisen ympyrän sisällä olevalla alueella

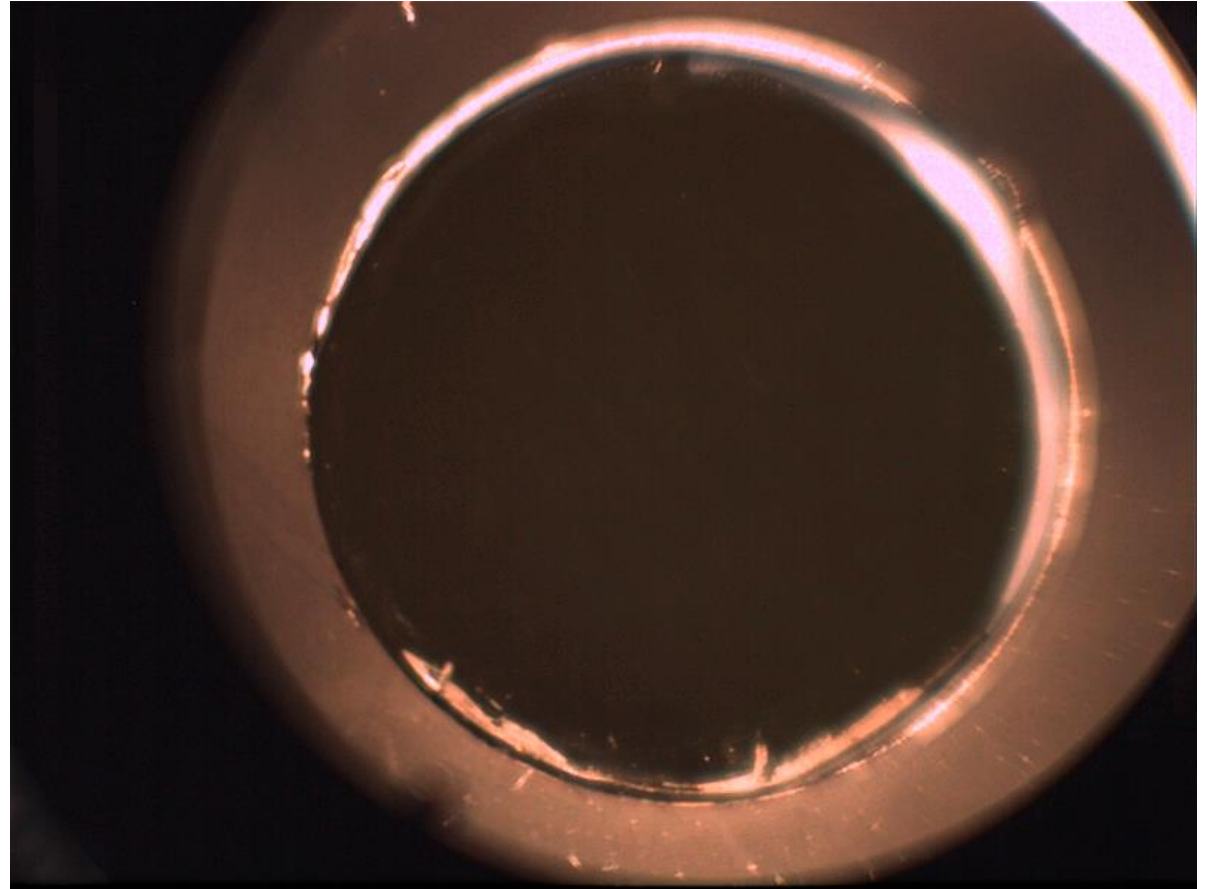
IR-video	Päävirta, l/s	Kemikaalivirta, l/s	Injektiovirta, l/s	Sekoitusvirta, l/s	Keskiarvo, °C	Keskijäntä, °C	Sekoitusindeksi = KHaj/KArv
video4	50	1,0	3,0	0	35,48	0,14	<b>0,39 %</b>
video5	50	1,0	2	0	35,29	0,04	<b>0,11 %</b>
video14	50	1,0	3,0	0	32,05	0,26	<b>0,82 %</b>
video16	50	1,0	3,2	0,5	32,50	0,16	<b>0,50 %</b>
video18	50	1,0	3,0	1,0	32,95	0,12	<b>0,35 %</b>
video20	50	0,8	3,0	1,5	33,03	0,09	<b>0,26 %</b>
video34	50	0,4	3,0	1,5	34,14	0,03	<b>0,08 %</b>
video36	50	0,45	3,0	1,0	34,51	0,10	<b>0,28 %</b>
video38	50	0,45	3,0	0,5	34,78	0,09	<b>0,27 %</b>
video40	50	0,4	3,0	0	34,68	0,08	<b>0,22 %</b>
video44	50	1,0	3,0	0,5	35,18	0,13	<b>0,36 %</b>
video46	50	1,0	3,0	1,0	35,57	0,09	<b>0,25 %</b>
video48	50	1,0	3,1	1,5	35,86	0,08	<b>0,23 %</b>
video74	50	1,0	6	1	36,50	0,15	<b>0,40 %</b>
video77	50	1,0	6	0,5	36,80	0,17	<b>0,45 %</b>
video79	50	1,0	6	1,5	36,96	0,10	<b>0,26 %</b>
video81	50	1,0	6	0	37,10	0,13	<b>0,35 %</b>

# Näkyvän valon (visible light, VIS) suurnopeuskuvaukset Savonlinnan Kuitulaboratoriolla 2.-3.10.2018



# Halogeeni Ringlight testi

4A02956m.avi –  
hidastetulla  
suurnopeusvideolla  
nähdään isokokoinen  
kuitu

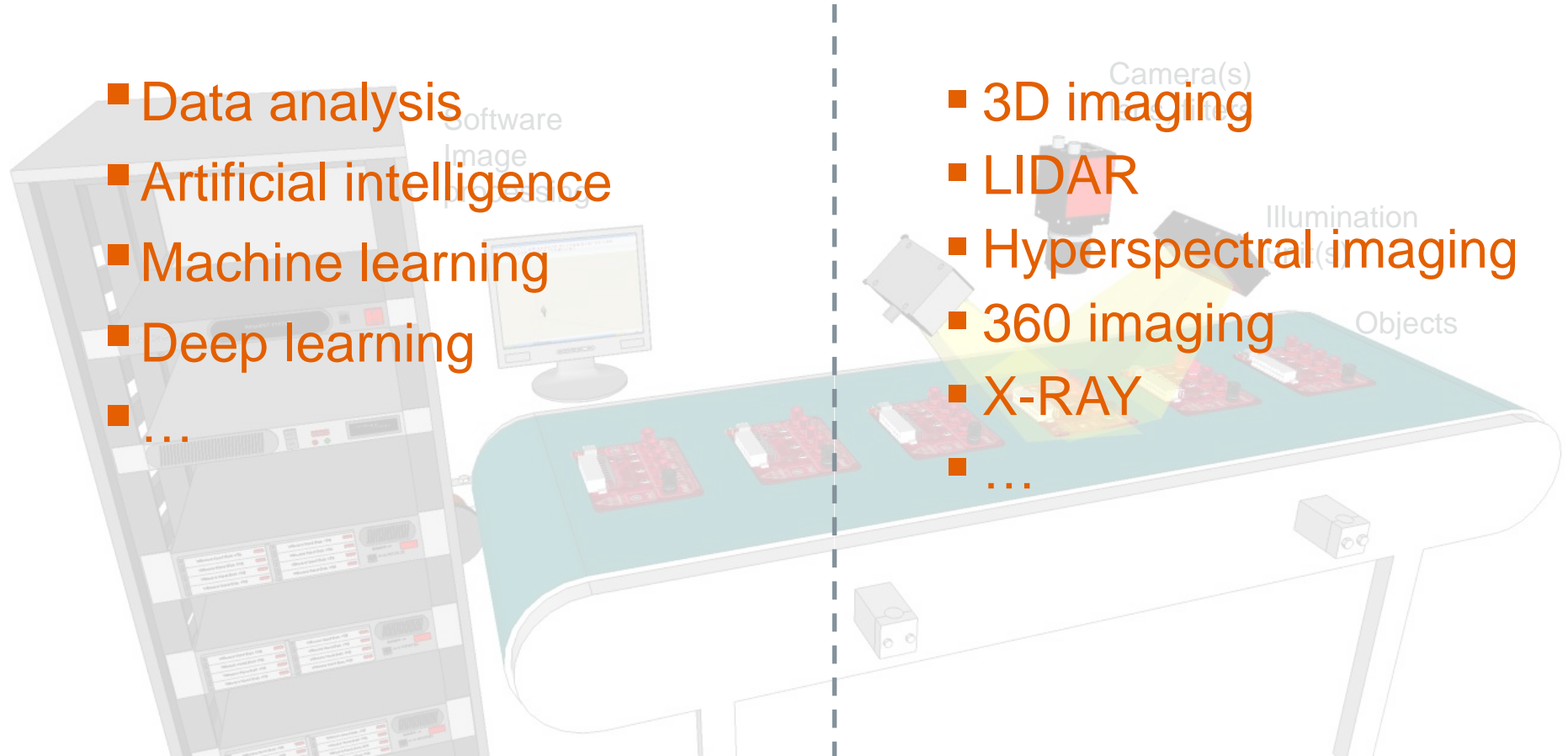


# Idea-aihioita tulevaisuuden mittaustekniikoiksi prosessiteollisuudessa

# Machine vision system

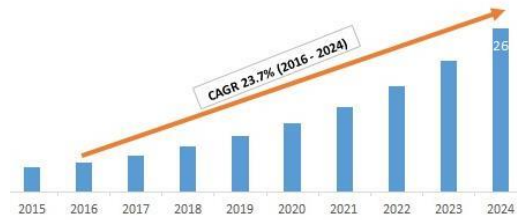
- Data analysis
- Artificial intelligence
- Machine learning
- Deep learning
- ...

- 3D imaging
- LIDAR
- Hyperspectral imaging
- 360 imaging
- X-RAY
- ...

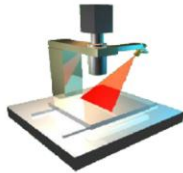


# 3D imaging

Global 3D Imaging Market Size and Forecast, 2015 - 2024 (US\$ Billion)



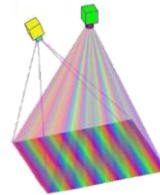
Source: Variant Market Research



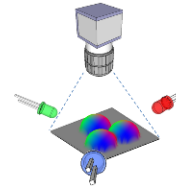
Laser triangulation



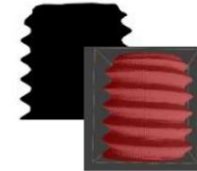
Stereo imaging



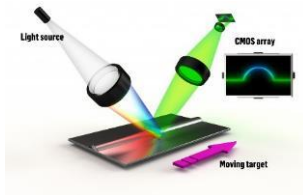
Structured light



Photometric stereo



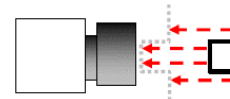
3-D from silhouette



Line Confocal Imaging



Covered Stereo Reflectometry

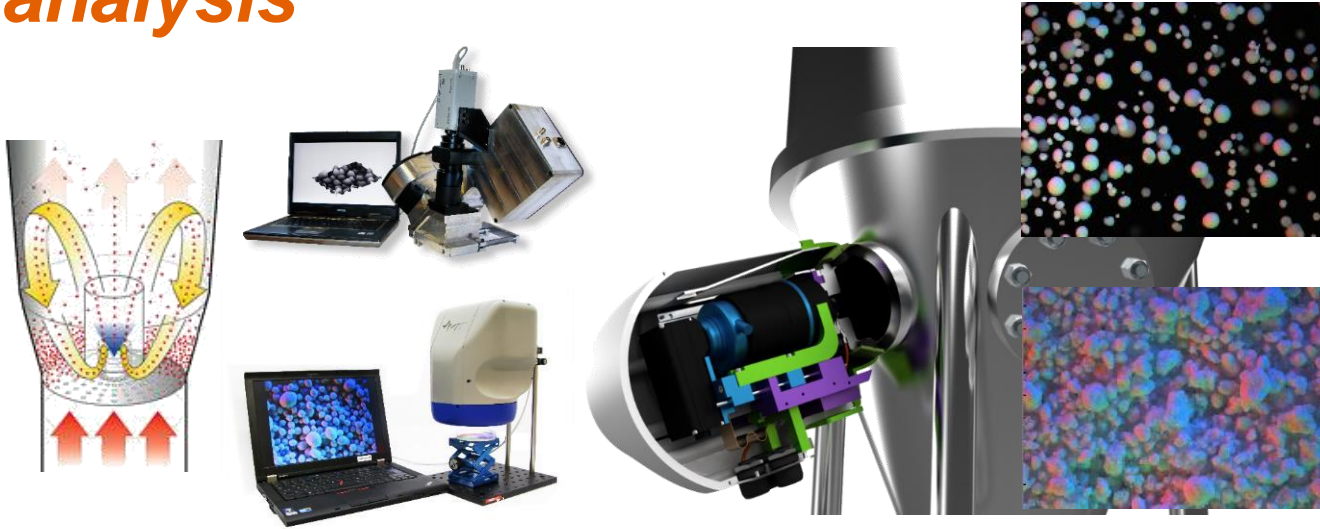


Time-of-flight

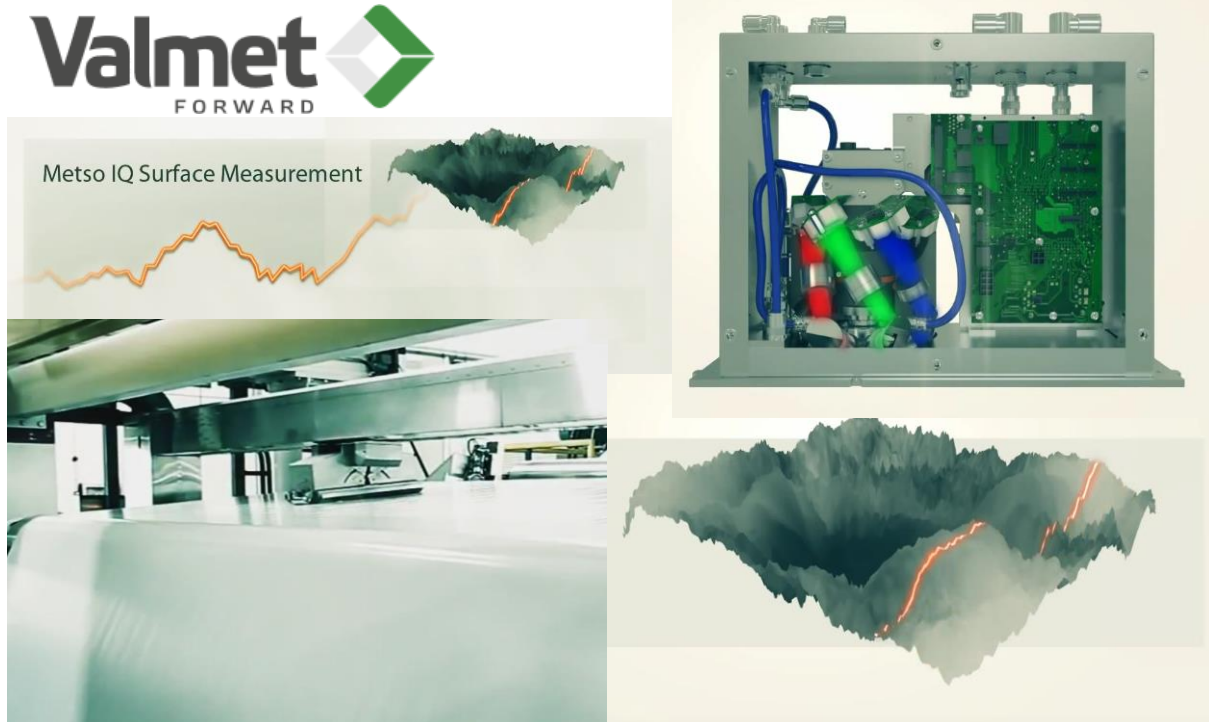


LIDAR

# 3D imaging – examples: *photometric stereo for on-line particle size analysis*



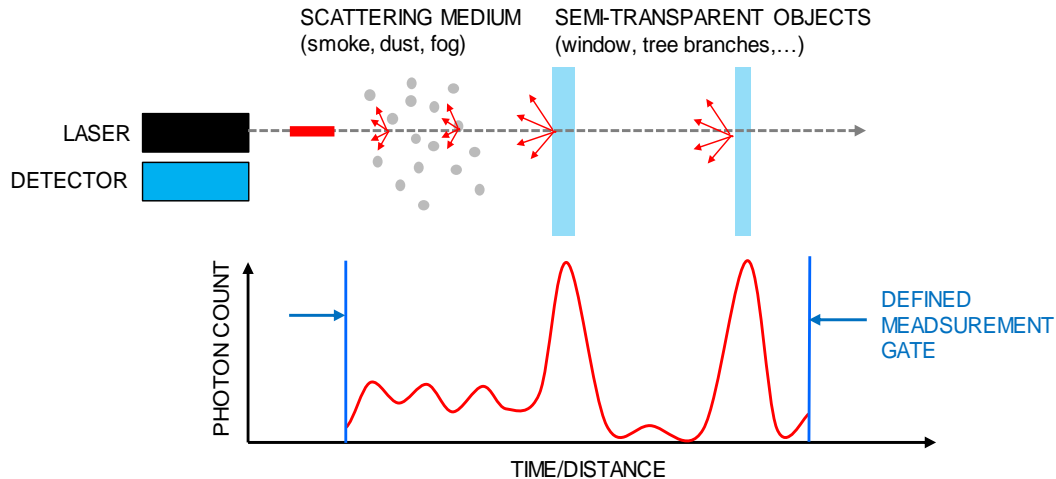
# 3D imaging examples: *photometric stereo for paper surface analysis*



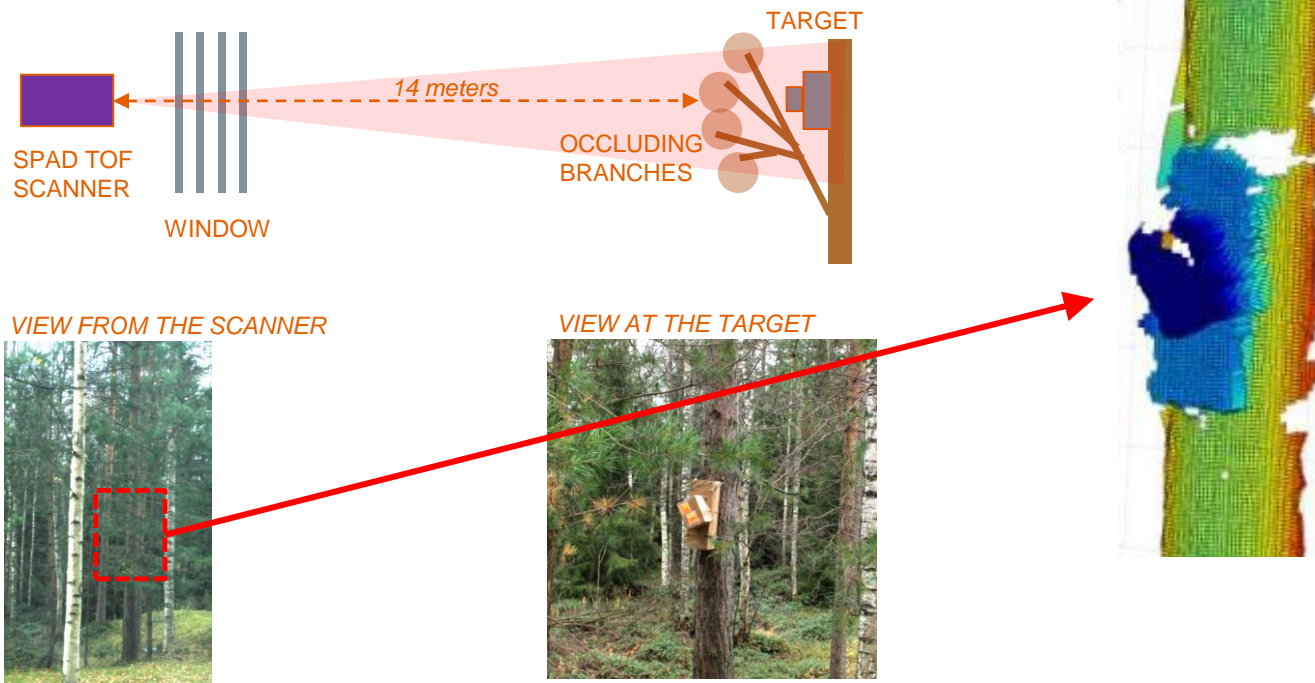
# 3D imaging – examples:

## *SPAD TOF 3D scanning*

- SPAF TOF = Single Photon Avalanche Diode Time-of-Flight
- Pointwise measurement, image by scanning

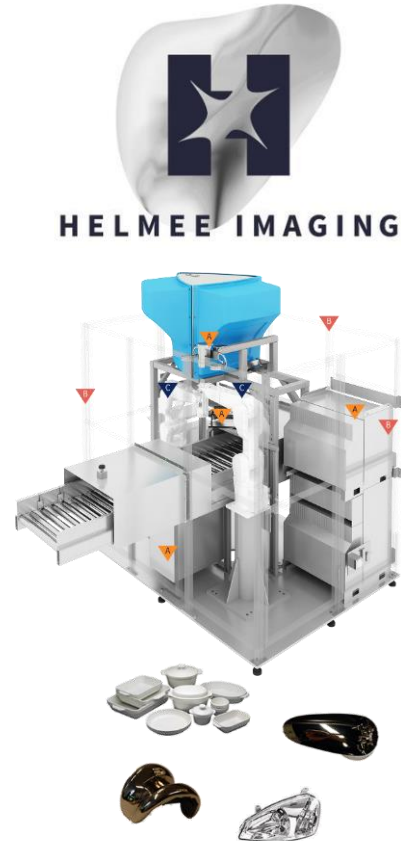
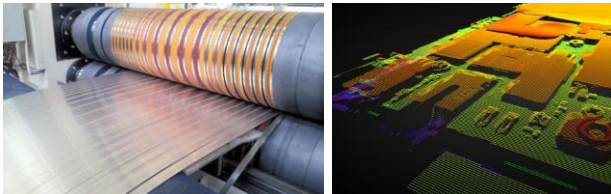


# 3D imaging – examples: *3D scanning of objects through foliage*





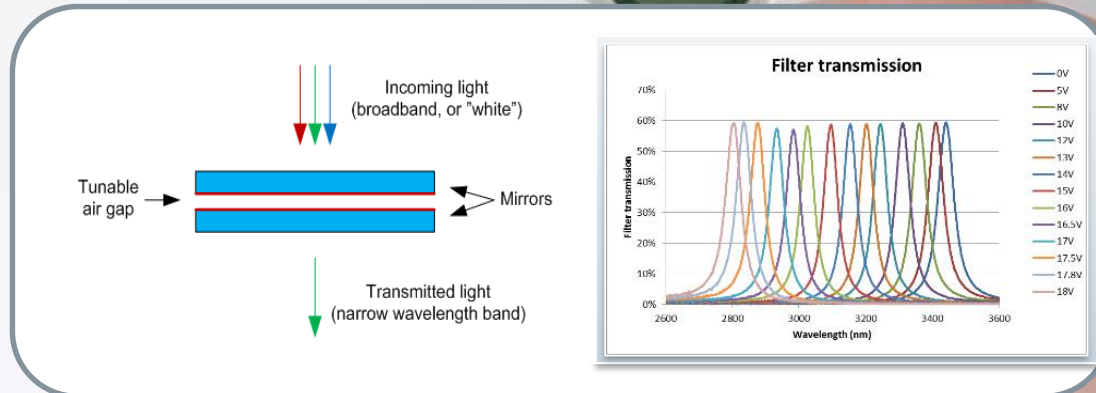
# 3D imaging – commercialization examples: *3D of glossy objects and surfaces*



# Hyperspectral imaging

## Fabry-Perot (FPI) technology for miniaturizing optical sensors

- ✓ FPI is a tunable optical filter – electrical actuation changes the passband wavelength
- ✓ VTT develops miniaturized spectrometers based on tunable FPIs, for both imaging and non-imaging application
- ✓ FPI-based microspectrometers and hyperspectral imagers can be scaled to volume production



# Hyperspectral imaging

## Realizing sensor prototypes for novel applications

System-level expertise built over the past years in R&D- and customer projects

### Mobile and hand-held



**Hyperspectral iPhone demo (2016)**



**MEMS-based hyperspectral imager demo (2012)**



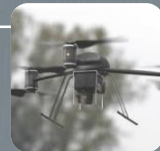
**Mobile CO2 sensor demo (2014)**

### Space and environmental sensing



#### Hyperspectral imagers for space instruments

- Aasi-1 (2014-2017)
- PICASSO Vision (2015- 2018)
- Hello World SWIR HIS 2018
- Altius UV imager 2018



#### Drone hyperspectral imagers for forestry, precision agriculture, gas sensing and UV-Raman

**Visible-VNIR (2011), SWIR (2016), UV (2016)**

#### Skin cancer hyperspectral imager (2014-2017)



### Health and diagnostics

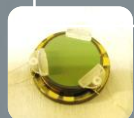


**Fundus camera**  
Detection of glaucoma and diabetes, oxygen saturation (hypoxia, apnea)



**Brain surgery spectral imaging**  
integrated to the Zeiss Pentero brain surgery microscope

### Stand-off - and chemical detection



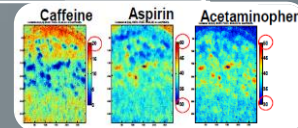
**Thermal IR hyperspectral imager (2014)**



**UV-FPI Raman stand-off trace detection (2014)**

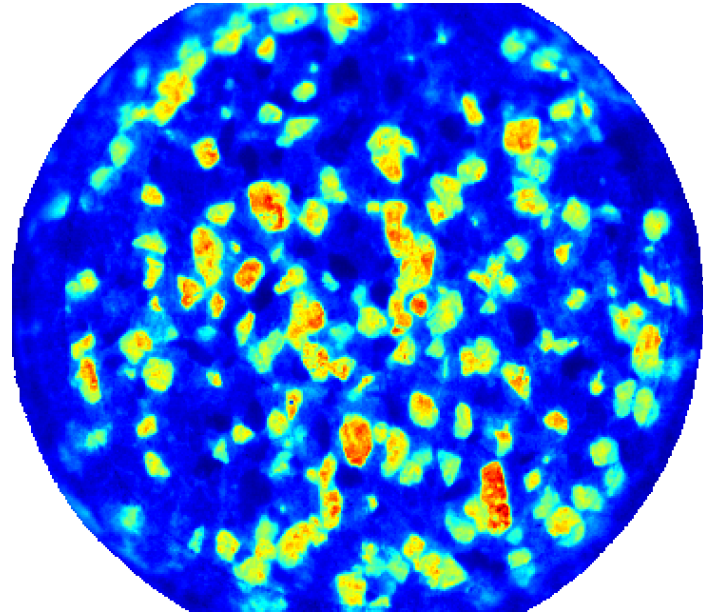


**SO<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub> ship emission HIS (2016)**



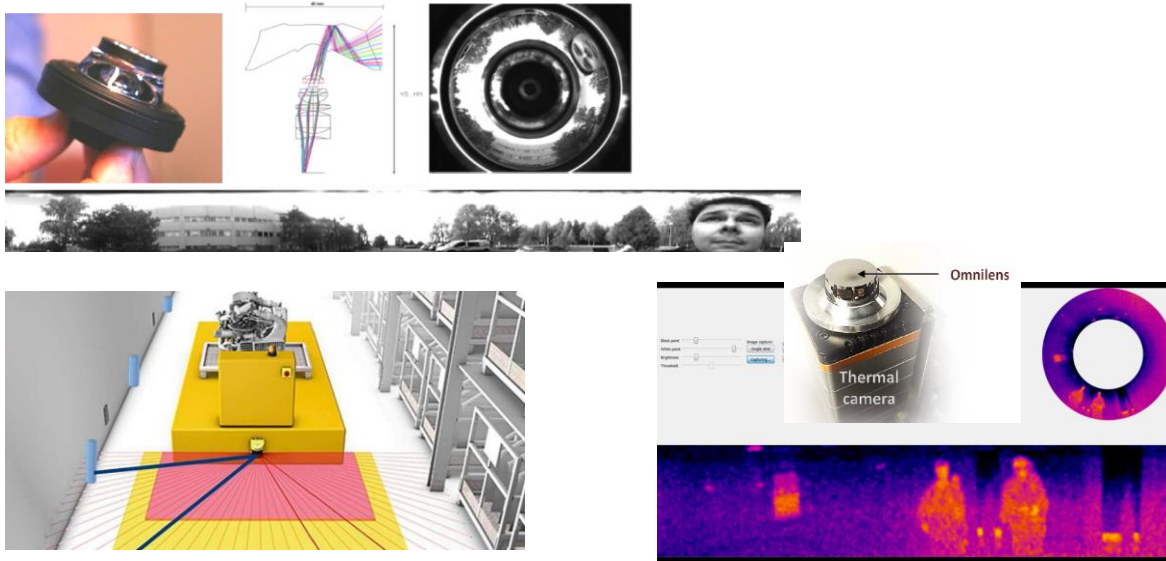
**Chemical imager for 1-2.5 μm**  
Distribution of active ingredients

# Hyperspectral imaging examples: *Chemical Imaging*



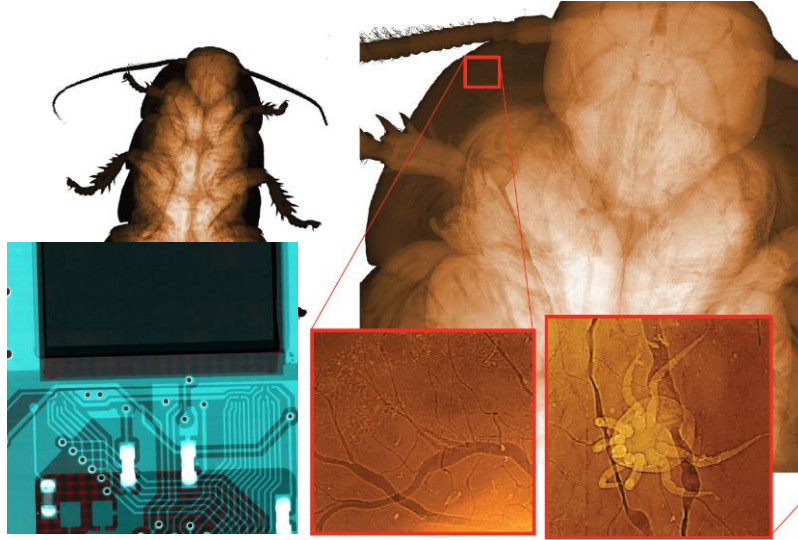
# Special imaging methods – examples: *360 degree imaging*

- Omnidirectional imaging application examples:
  - LIDAR/TOF 3D scanners
  - 360 degree 3D stereo for environment perception of automatic vehicles
  - 360 degree thermal vision

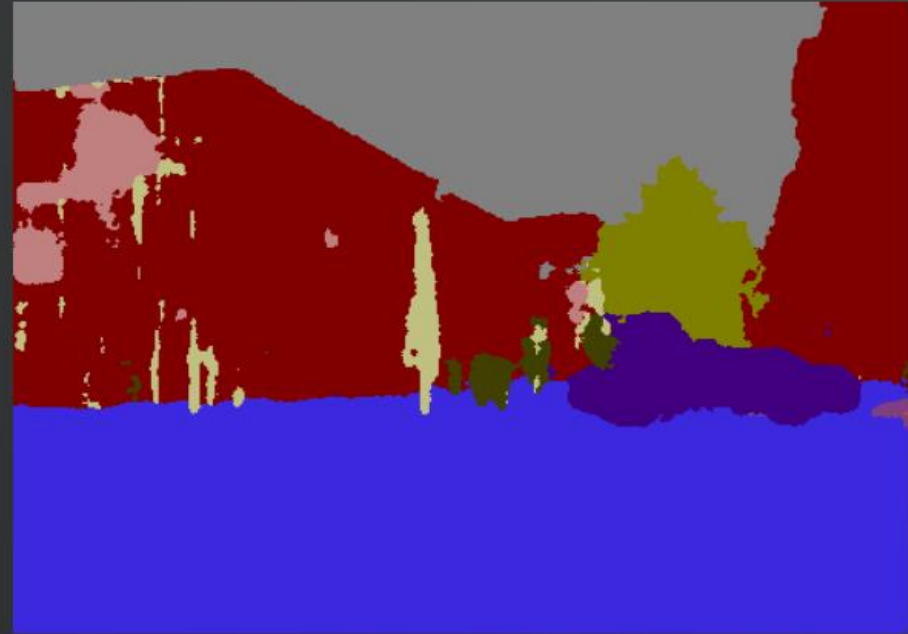


# Special imaging methods – examples: *Novel X-RAY sensor by VTT spin-off Advacam*

- Zero noise, ultra-high contrast for light materials and small absorption differences
- Energy sensitivity → "Color X-ray"
- Edgeless sensor → sensor matrix for large area
- Laboratory for application studies now in VTT Oulu

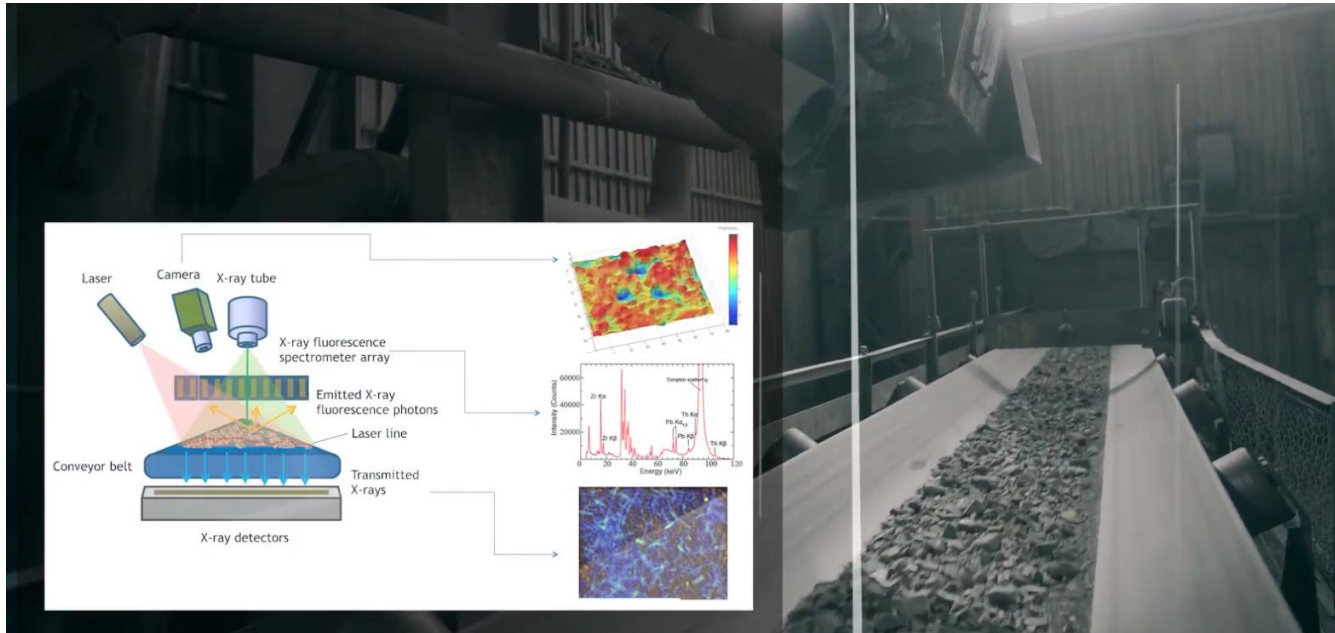


# Machine/deep learning/AI



# Sensor fusion and machine learning example: X-MINE

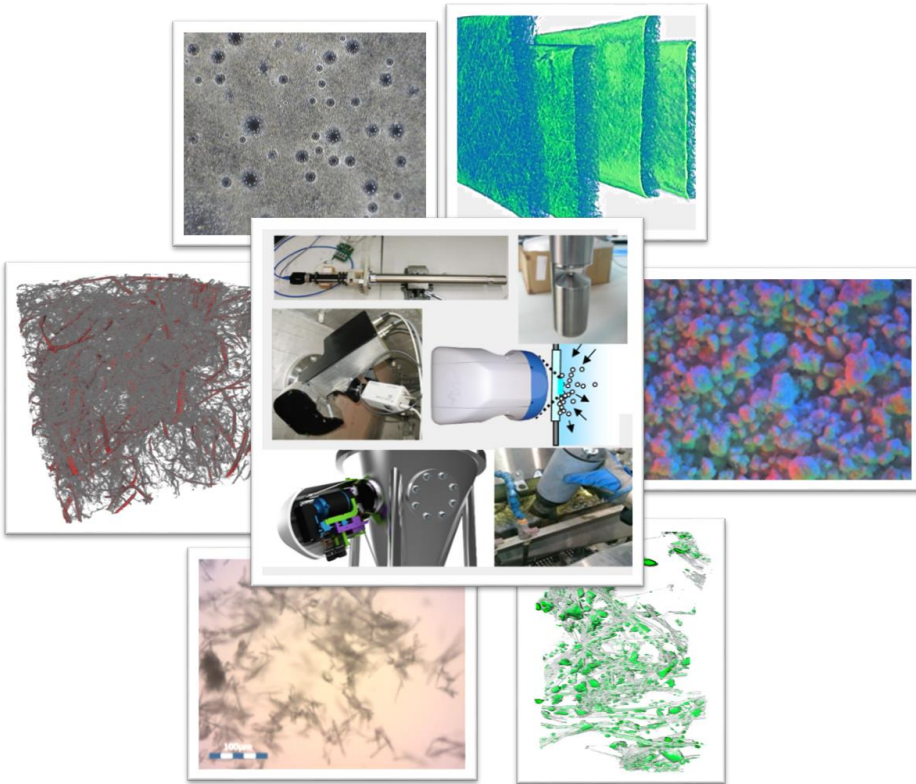
- Fusion of XRT, XRF and 3D information to perform mineral sorting based on machine learning



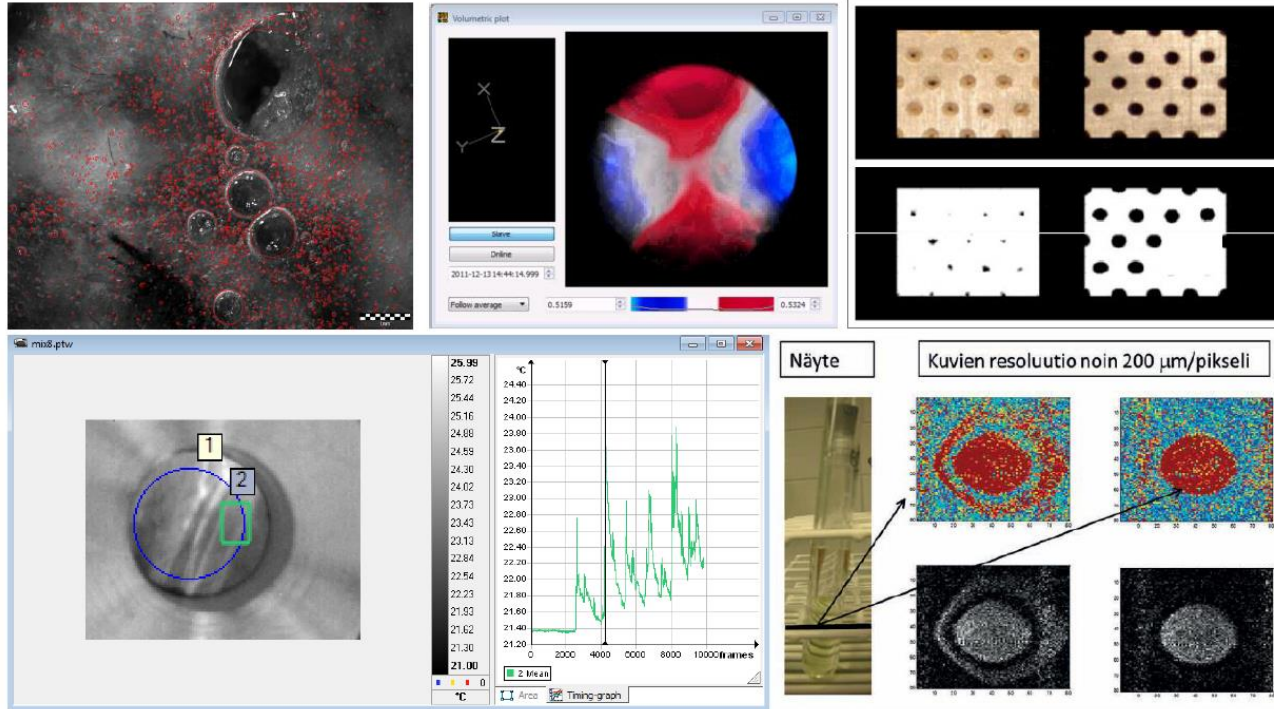


# BIOGROWTH

## Kuvantavien tekniikoiden roadmap selvitys



# Fiber laboratory - current status



# State-of-the-art review

## Traditional machine vision

Machine vision cameras  
Smart cameras  
Illumination and optics



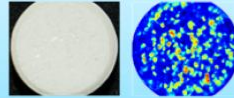
## Microscopy

Optical microscopy  
In-situ microscopy  
Electron microscopes



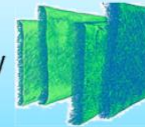
## Hyperspectral imaging

Spatial scanning  
Spectral scanning  
Snapshot HSI  
Spatio-spectral scanning  
Multispectral imaging



## Tomography

Computed Tomography  
Optical Coherence Tomography  
Magnetic Resonance Imaging  
Ultrasound imaging



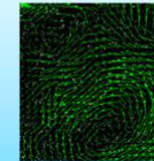
## Non-VIS range imaging

Infrared cameras  
Thermal imaging  
X-ray Imaging



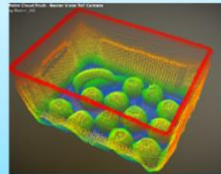
## Special imaging

Event camera  
Gated imaging  
Particle Image Velocimetry  
Light field cameras



## 3D imaging

Laser profilometry  
Structured light  
Stereo 3D imaging  
TOF 3D imaging  
Micro-topography  
Deflectometry

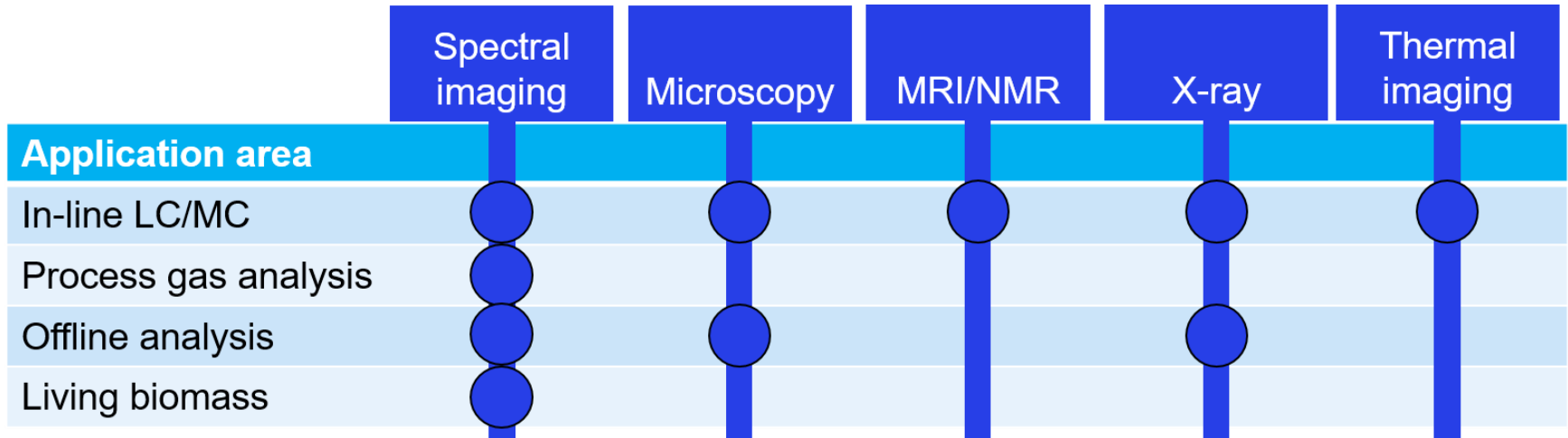


## Support or related technologies

Housing and cleaning  
Connectivity  
Storage  
Image analysis



# Imaging roadmap



# Development paths

## Example: Hyperspectral imaging

IDENTIFICATION  
OF  
PARAMETERS  
TO MEASURE



FEASIBILITY  
/LAB  
STUDIES



HYPER  
SPECTRAL  
CAMERA



MULTI  
SPECTRAL/  
DEDICATED  
CAMERA



# bey<sup>0</sup>nd

## the obvious

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