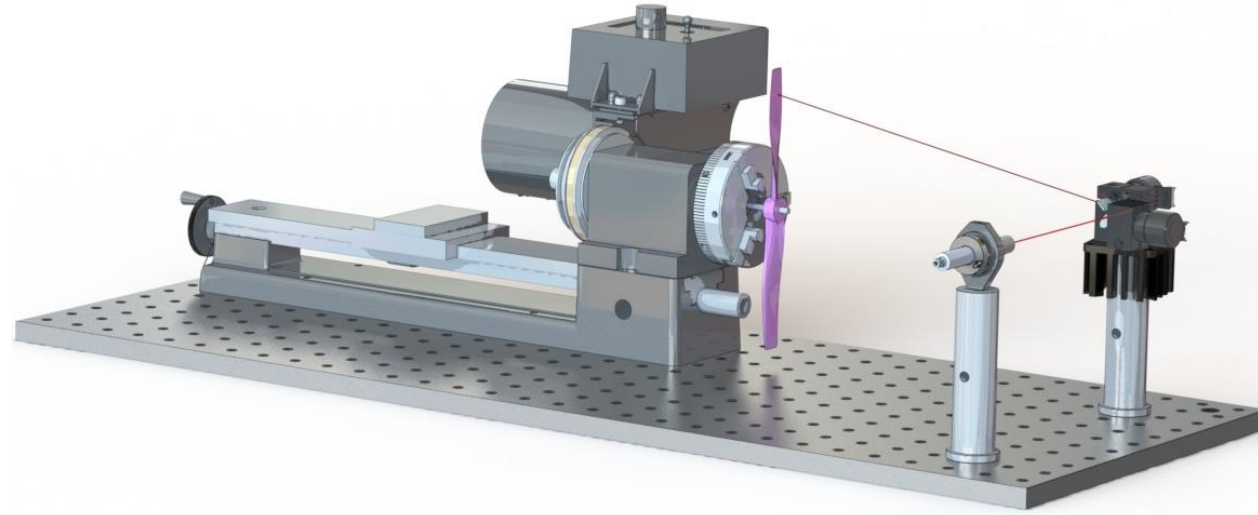




Event Cameras for Structural Health Monitoring (SHM)

Fernando Moreu^{1,2,3,4} Ph.D., P.E., F. ASCE

¹Department of Civil, Construction & Environmental Engineering (CCEE)

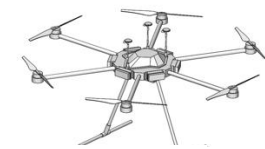
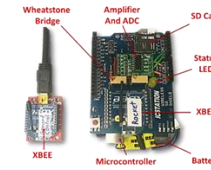
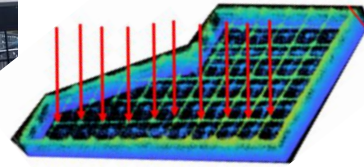
²Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering (CEC)

³Department of Mechanical Engineering (ME)

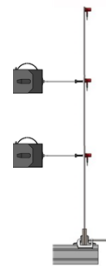
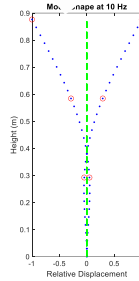
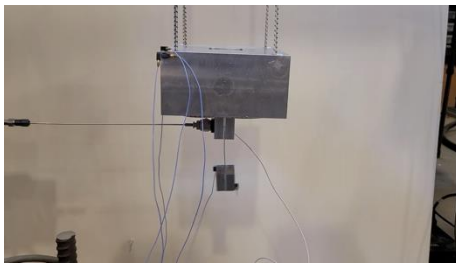
⁴Department of Computer Science (CS)

Smart Management of Infrastructure Laboratory (SMILab) www.smilab.unm.edu

Smart Management of Infrastructure

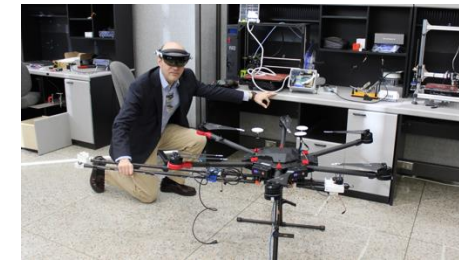


Outdoor Field Monitoring
Railroads, Bridges, and Tramways
Structural Health Monitoring
3D Point Cloud Scanning and Analysis



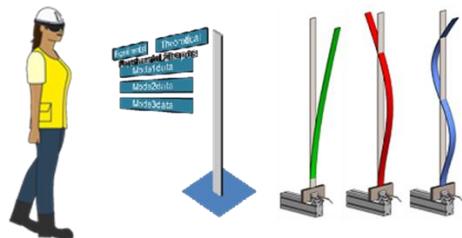
Human-Infrastructure Interfaces
Human Factors in Engineering

Autonomous Sensing
Wireless Smart Sensors
LEWIS Sensors for Rocket Trajectory and Testing



Cyber Physical Systems
Cybersecurity

Neuromorphic Sensing
Non-linear Stabilization
Random Vibrations



Human-Infrastructure Interfaces



Human-Machine Interfaces



AI AR for automatic crack measurement

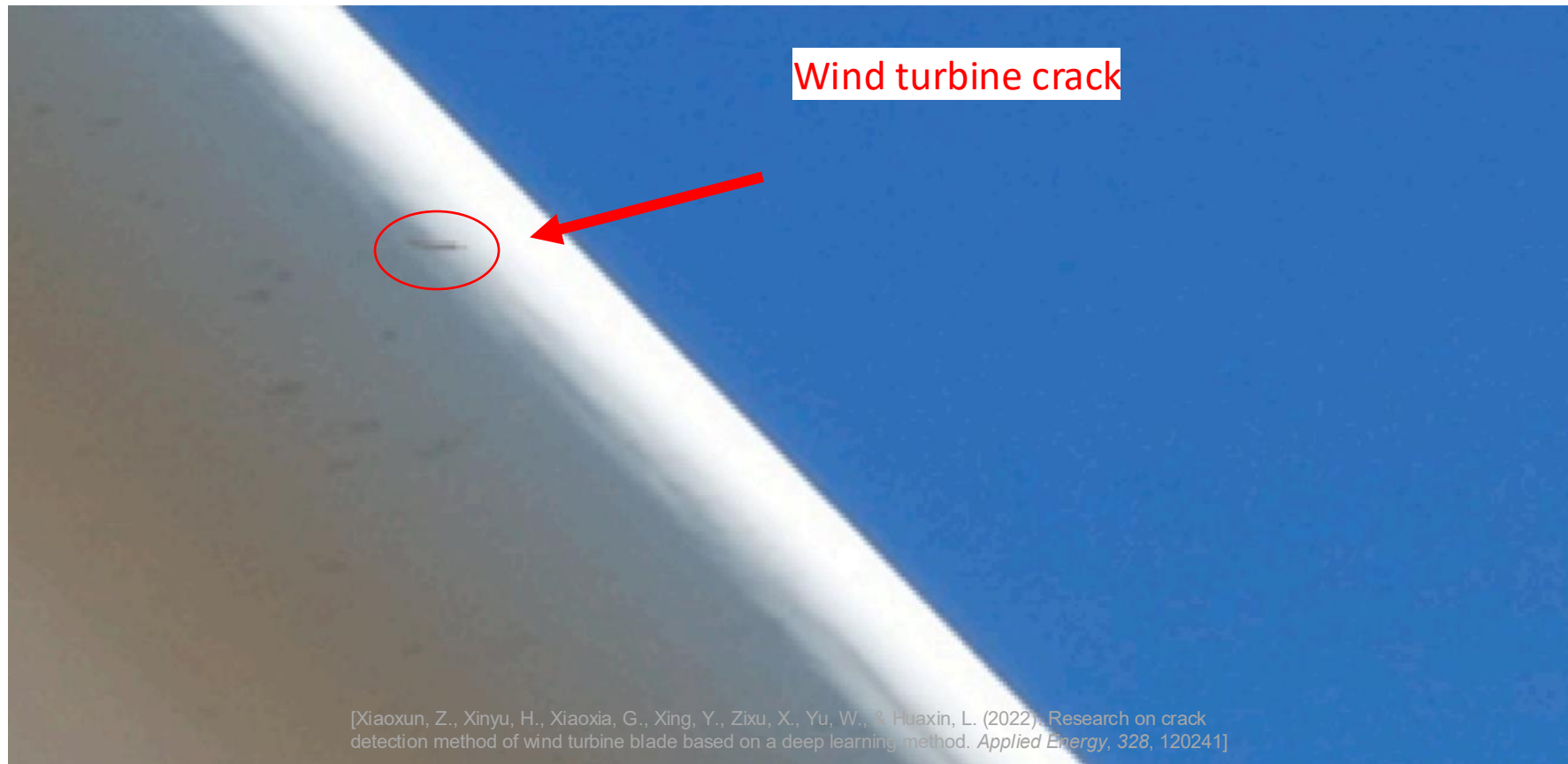
Contents

- 1. Motivation**
- 2. Neuromorphic Camera**
- 3. Methodology**
- 4. Hardware**
- 5. Experiment**
- 6. Results**
- 7. Conclusions**

Motivation

Why SHM on Rotating Propellers?

Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) is crucial for rotating objects in aerospace, wind energy, and marine industries.



Detects early defects, prevents failures, reduces maintenance costs, and extends component lifespan.

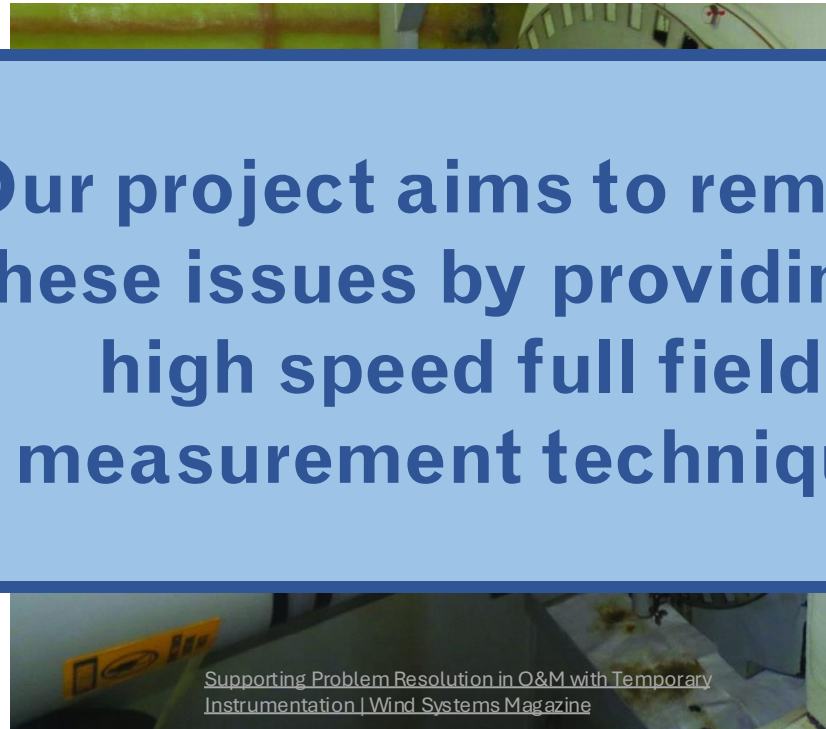
Current Techniques

Our project aims to remedy these issues by providing a high speed full field measurement technique



Wind turbine sensor array for monitoring wildlife and blades collision. Applied Mechanics and Composites by David Lee, Oregon State University

Accelerometer



Supporting Problem Resolution in O&M with Temporary Instrumentation | Wind Systems Magazine

Strain gauge

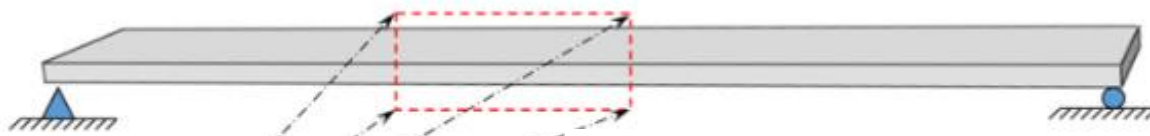


Reliable Wind Turbine Drone Inspections | Equinox Drones

LIDAR

Neuromorphic Camera

Neuromorphic event-based vision



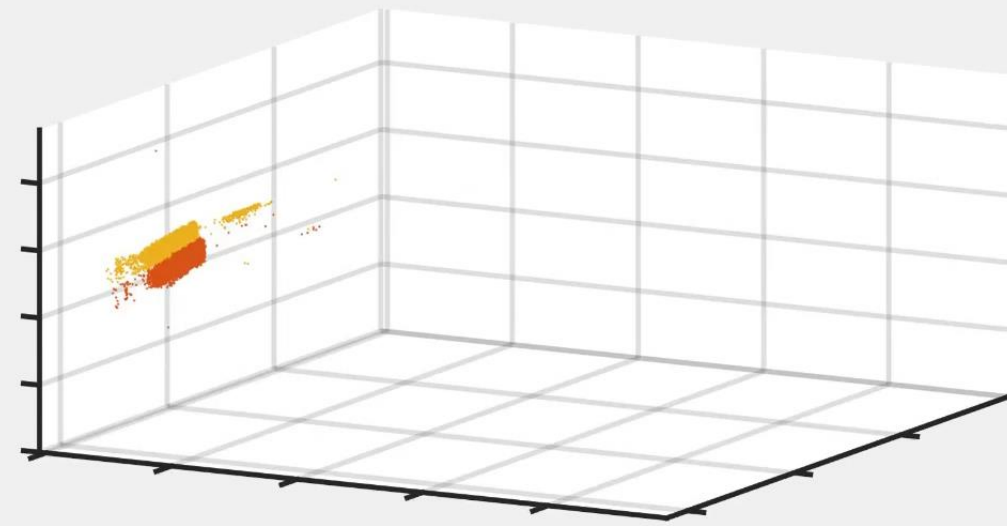
VIDEO-BASED CAMERA

- Fixed sampling rate; fully synchronous frames
- Collects all pixels every frame, regardless of changes



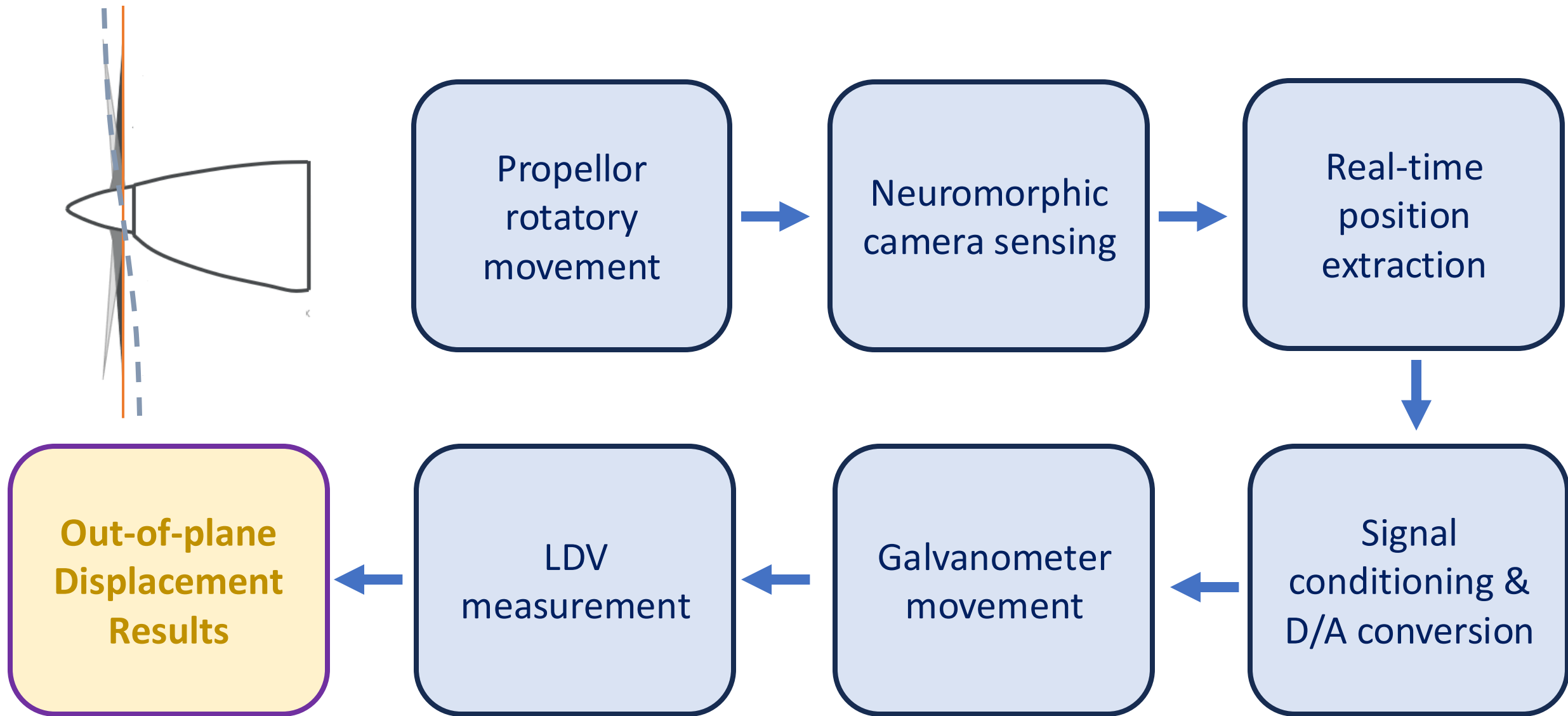
EVENT-BASED CAMERA

- Asynchronous data collection between pixels
- Only collects data in pixels with change in light

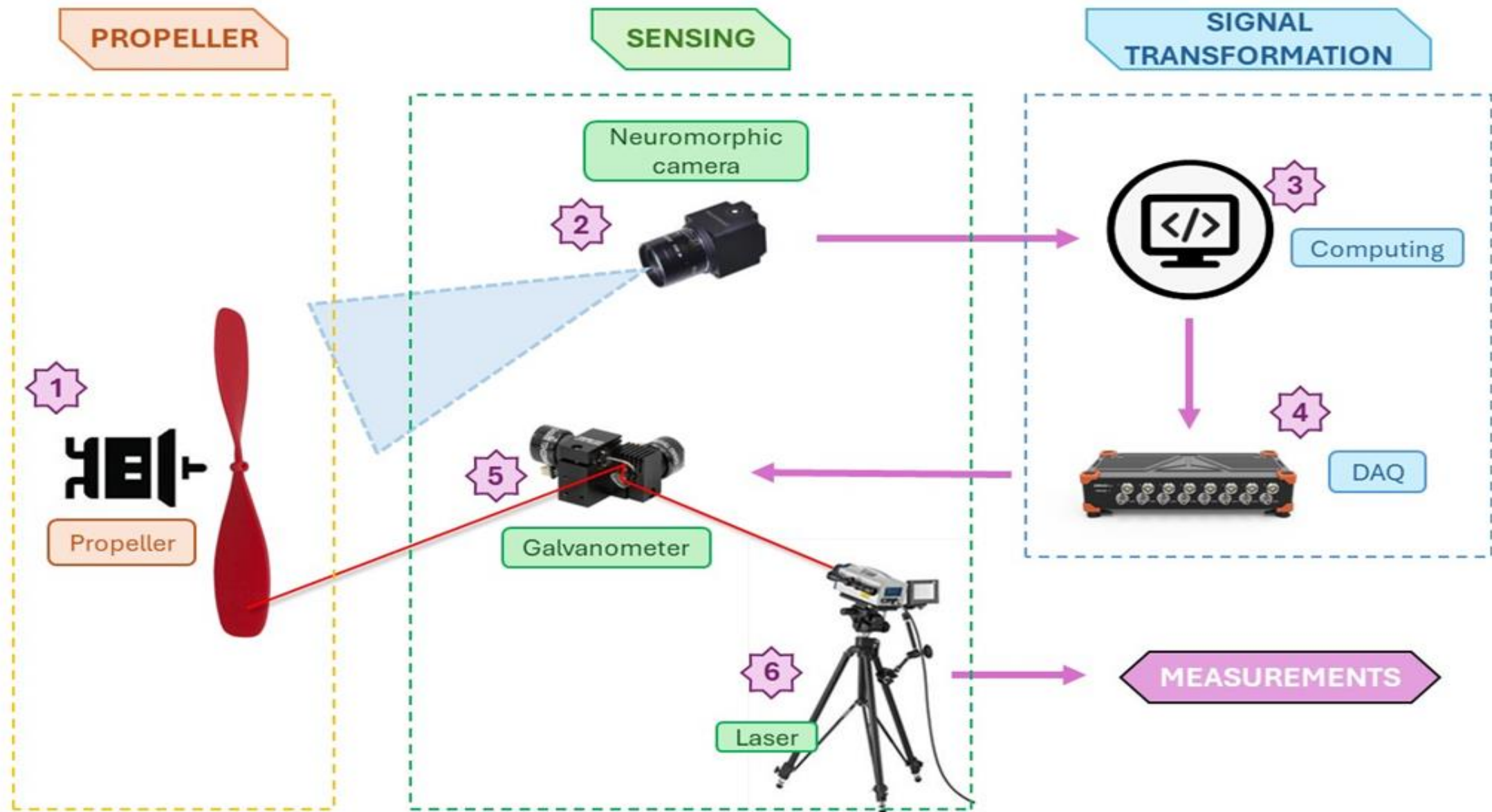


Time

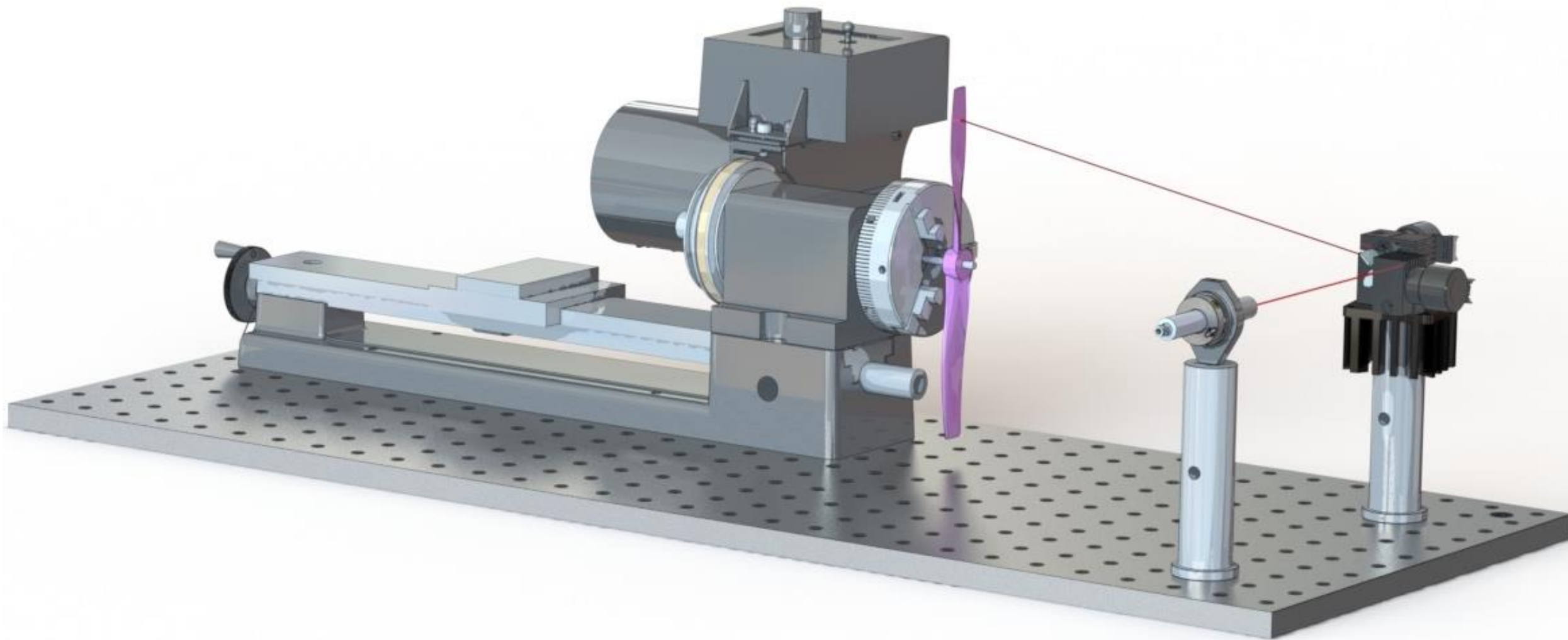
Methodology



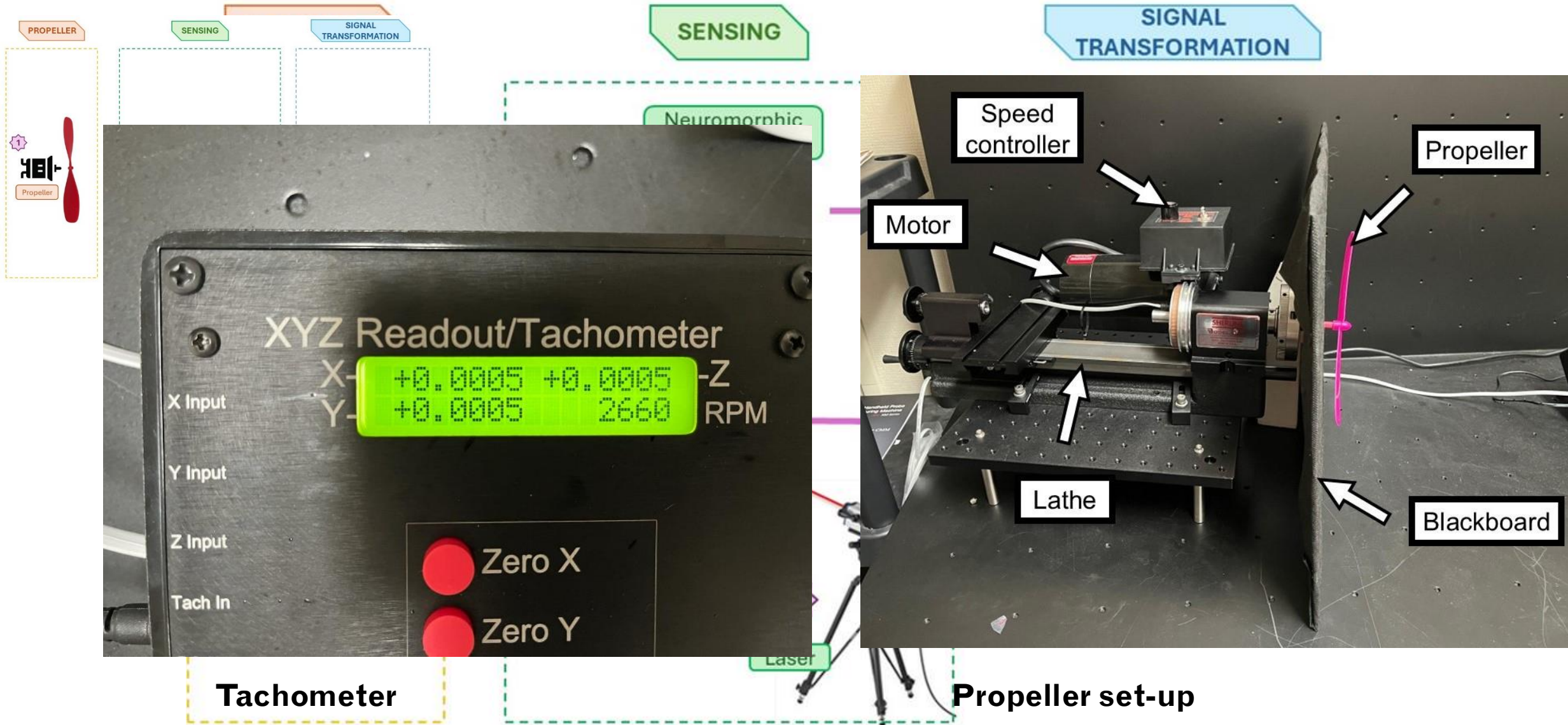
Hardware Components



Hardware Integration

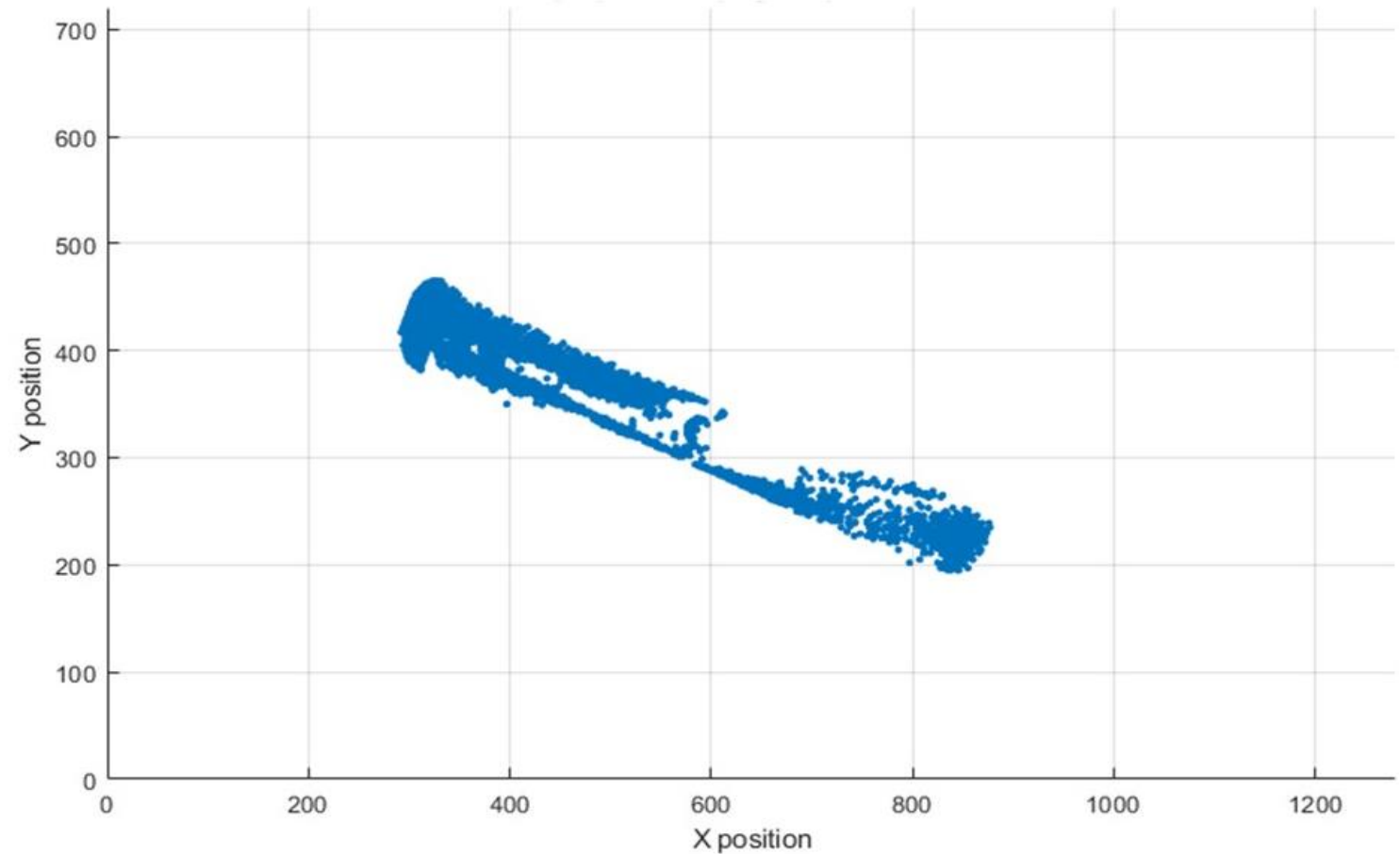
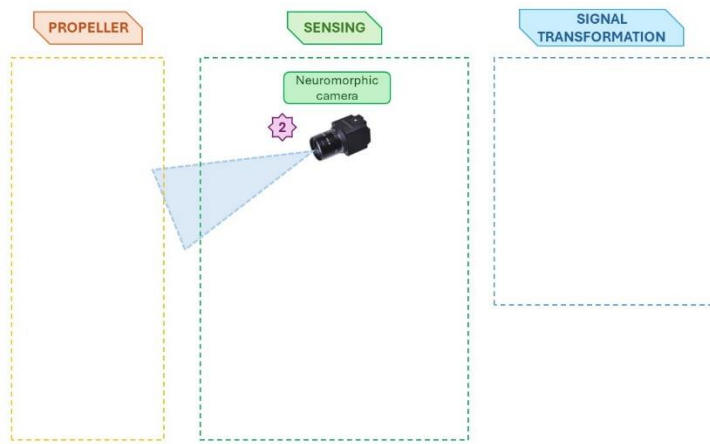


Propeller



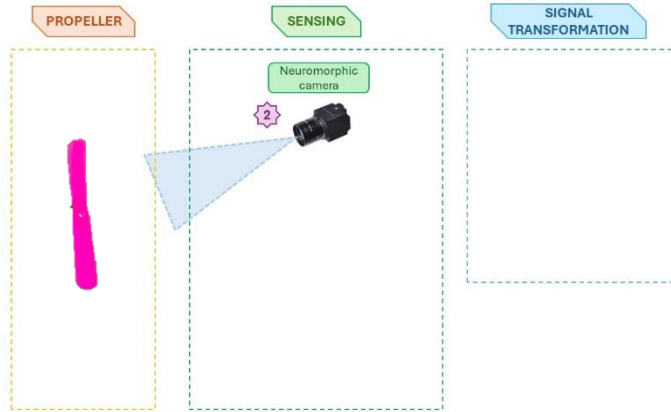
Experimental Setup

Neuromorphic camera raw data



Point cloud

Comparison with Traditional Cameras



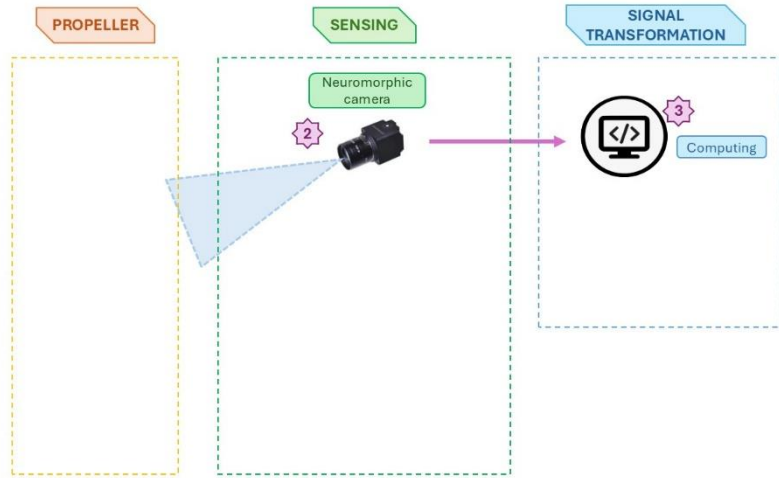
Conventional camera



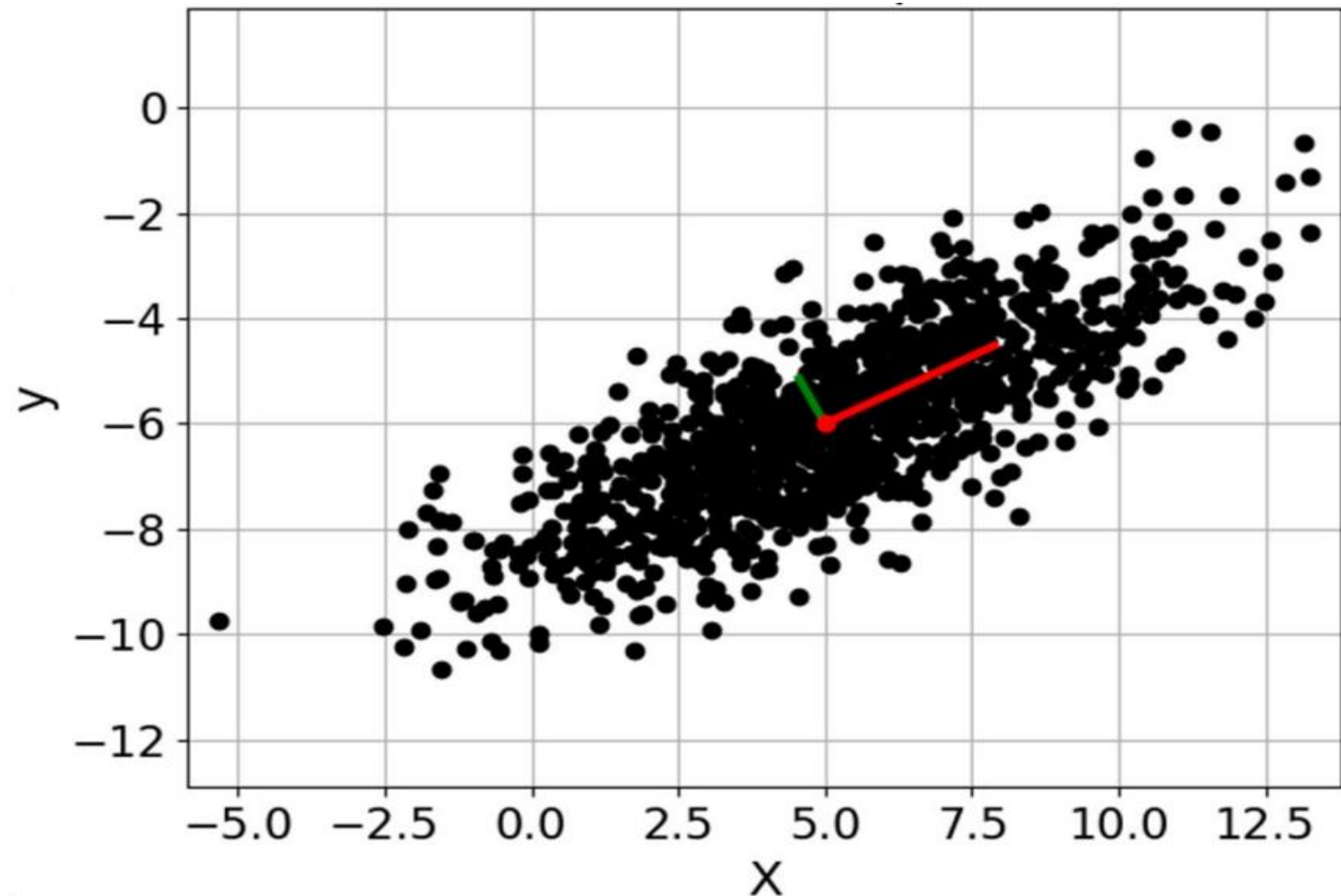
- Independent pixel activation
- Reduced output information
- Continuous low latency data

PCA Analysis

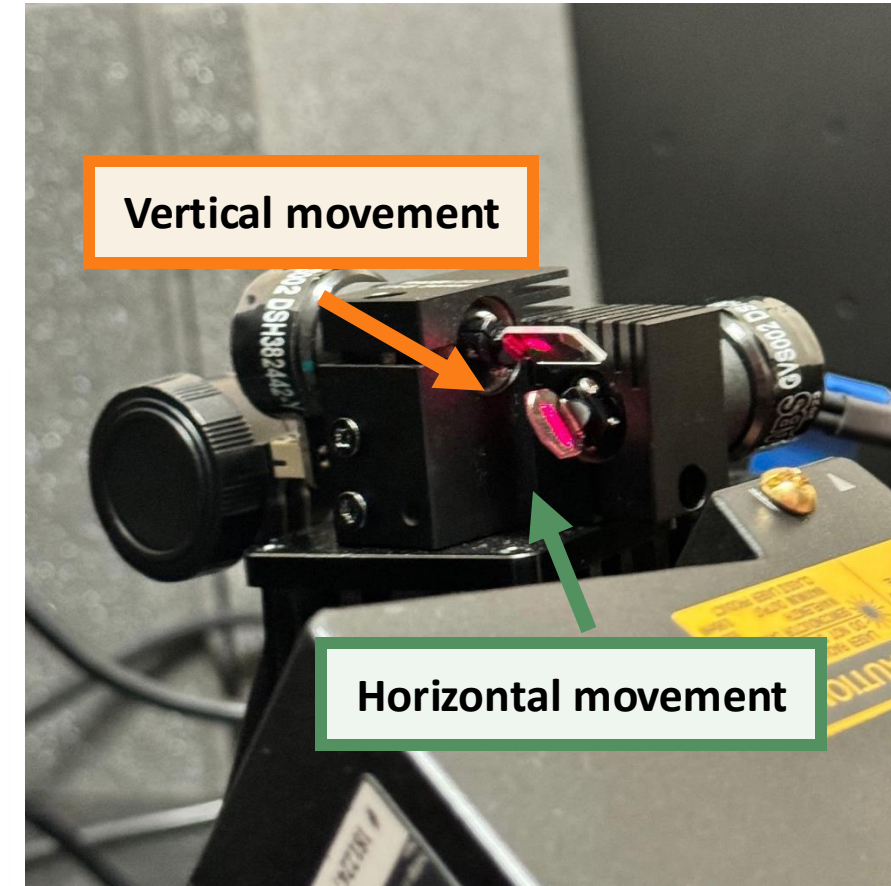
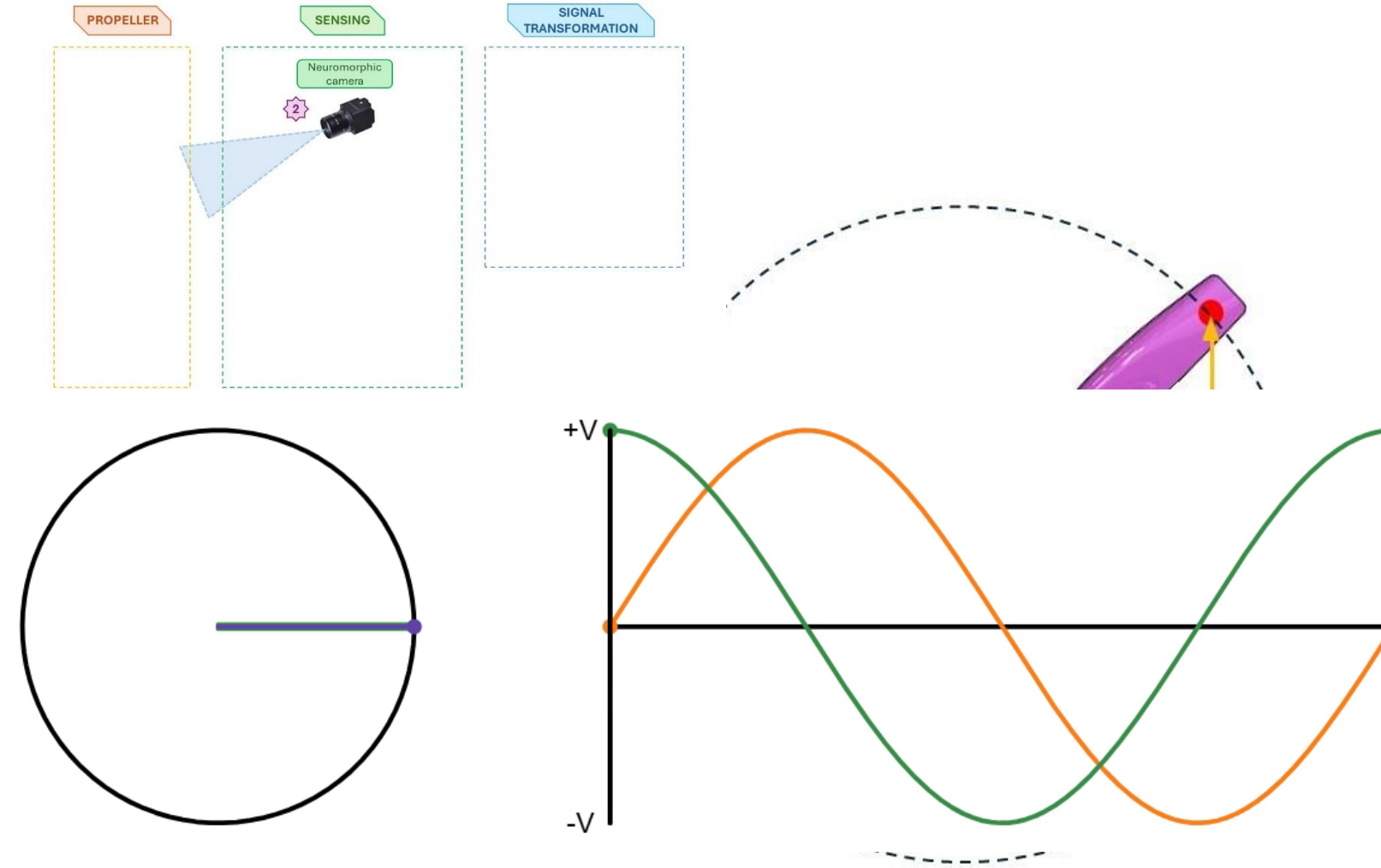
Principal Component Analysis



1. Group events are timestamps
2. Calculate PCA
3. Obtain dominant 2 directions



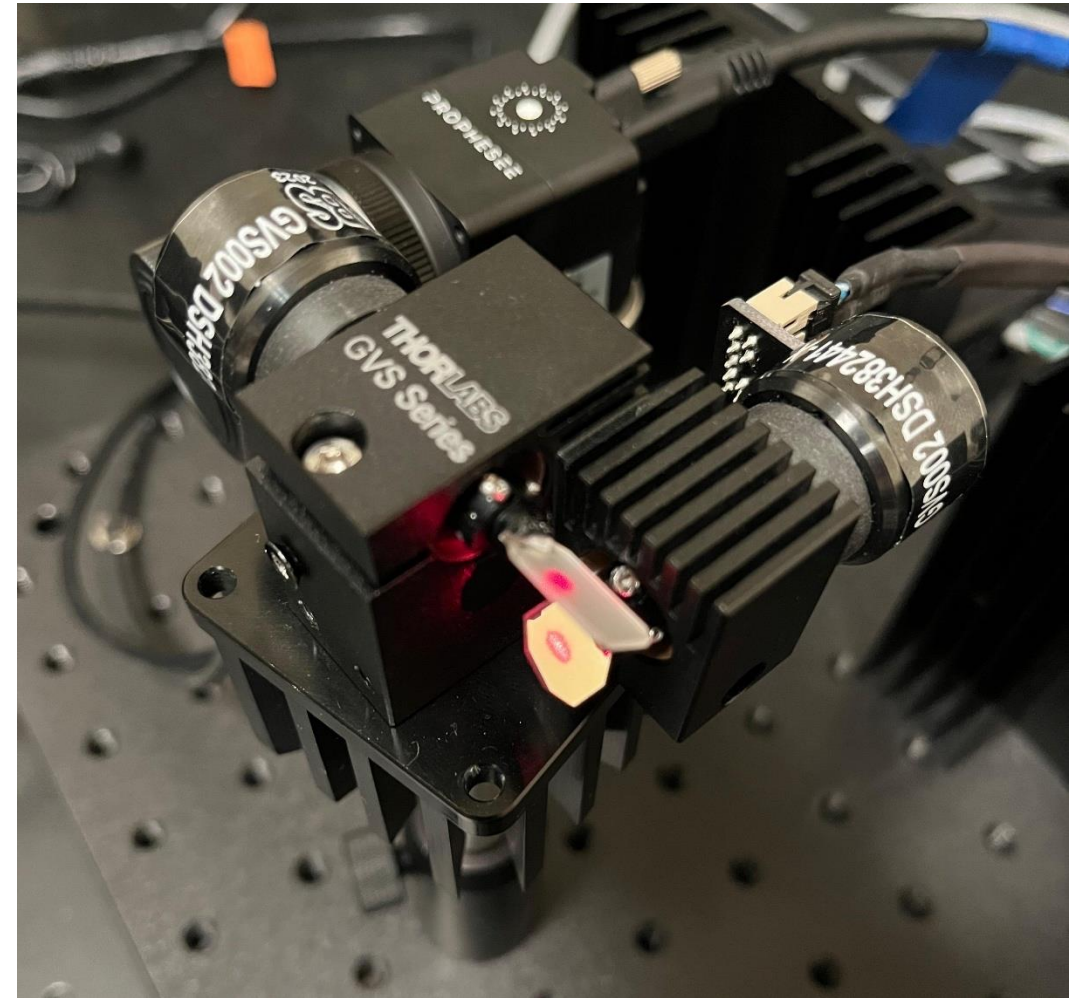
D/A Conversion for Galvanometer



Out of Plane Sensing

Laser Doppler Vibrometer

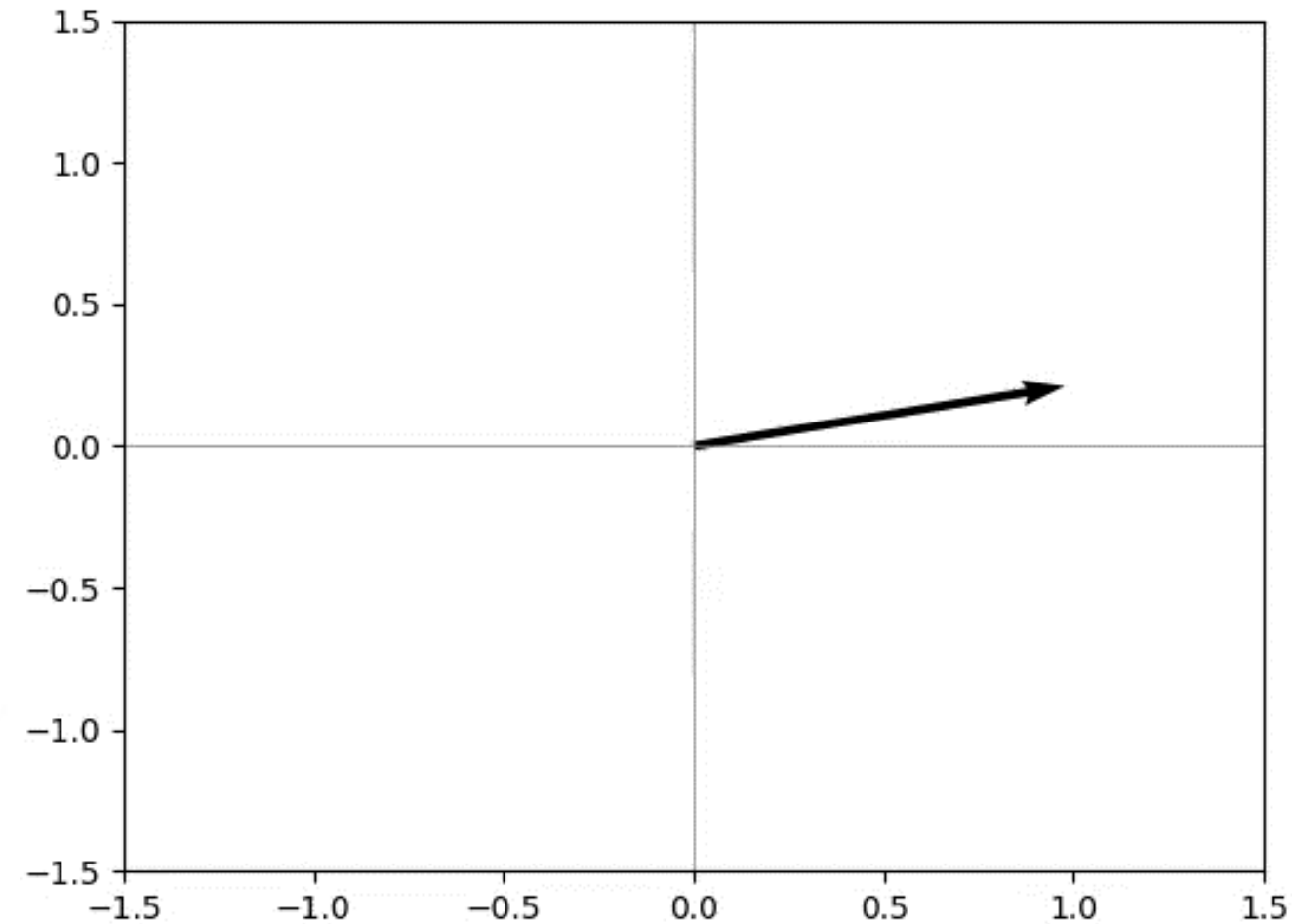
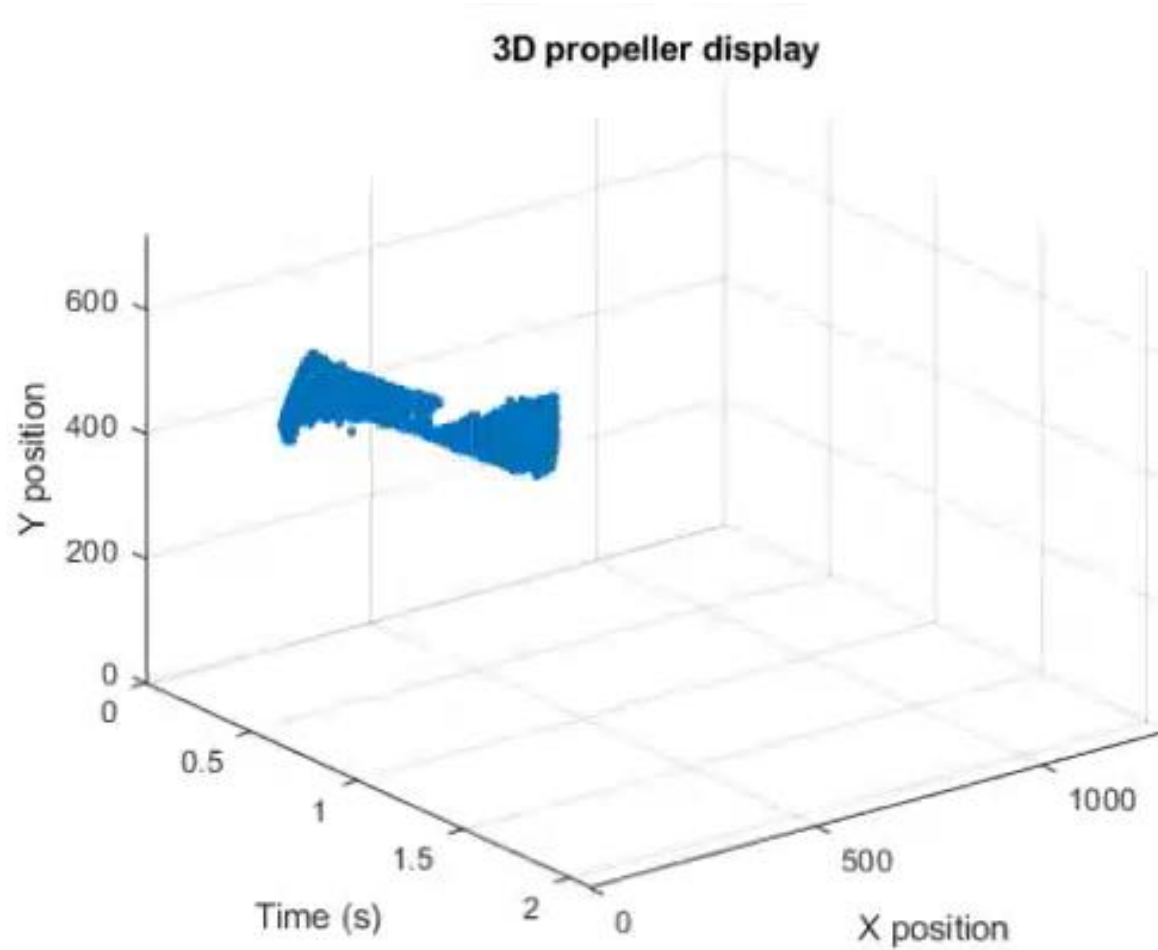
LDV



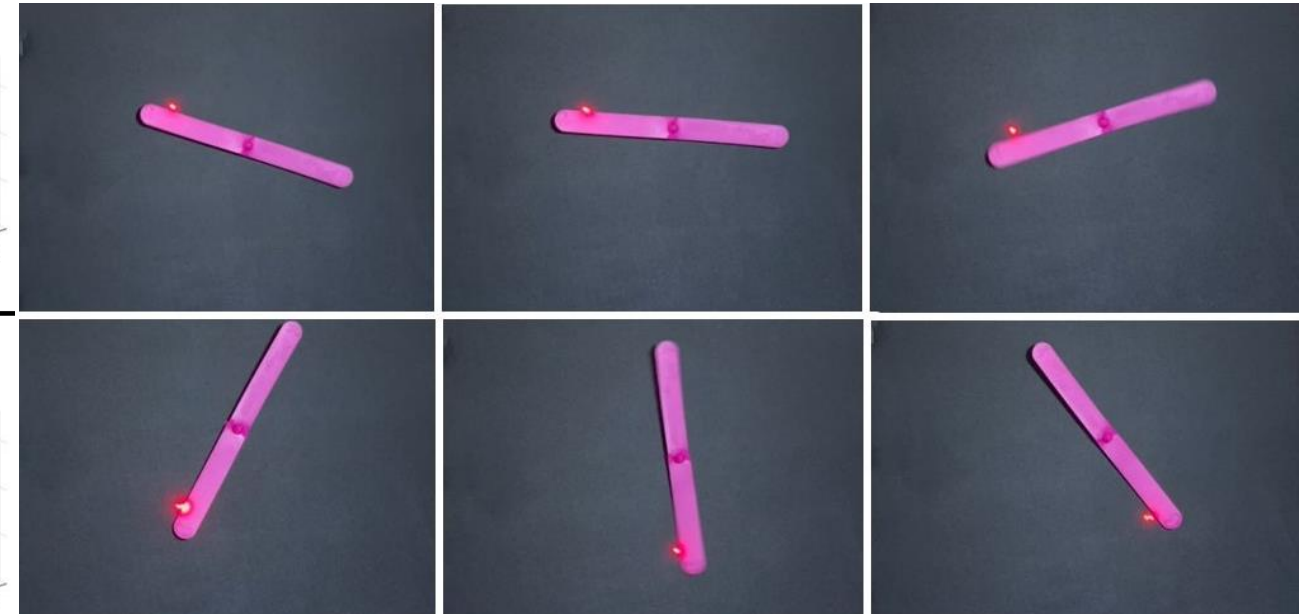
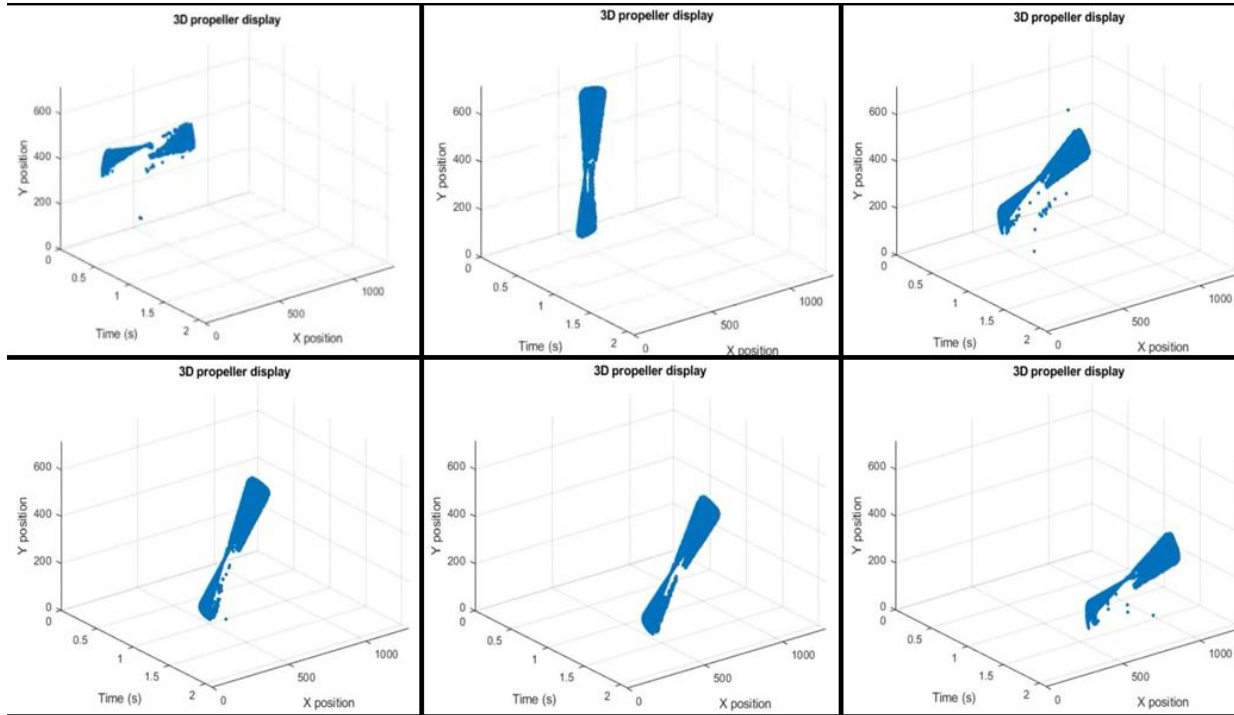
Laser through galvanometer

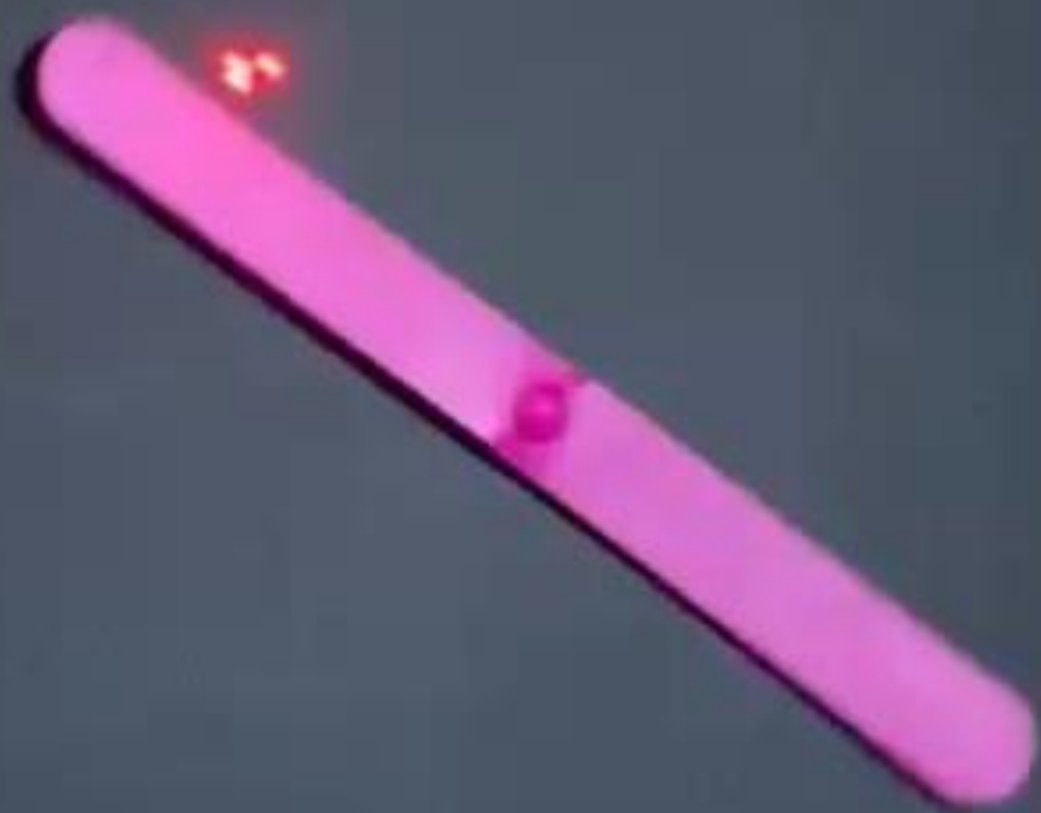
Experiment and Final Result

Tracking with PCA



Laser alignment with PCA





Conclusions

Conclusions

1. Successful use of neuromorphic sensing for asynchronous event tracking rotatory behavior at varying speeds
2. Results to date show automation capabilities as well as controlled latency up to 200 rpm
3. New opportunities towards the implementation of asynchronous control of nonlinear structures at the laboratory and the field.

Thank you!



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