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NIMS Metrology

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NIMS METROLOGY

Eric Yuen, Michael Stealey, Willie Chen, Yueng Lam, Steve Liu, Chris Lucas, Professor W. Kaiser NIMS METROLOGY

Introduction: Use of Optical Landmarks to Map Environmental Phenomena

Optical Landmarking

 Optical Landmarking combines information about the nodes position, captured visual information, in order to gain useful information about phenomena in the environment.





Mapping Environmental Phenomena

- Phenology provides a direct measure of rate of growth
- Phenology combined with other NIMS measurements to enable investigation of relationships between microclimate and growth.





Problem Description: Identifying objects in the Environment

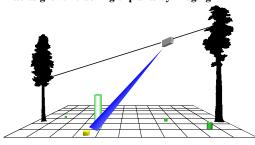
- NIMS must accurately determine location, size and attributes of objects
- Comprehensive spatiotemporal mapping of plant forms in 3D Transect
- Diverse viewing perspectives of these objects must be fused together
- Determination of the costs associated with obtaining multiple views



Proposed Solution: Calibration using Optical Landmarks and Analysis with Data Fusion

NIMS Localization and Phenology

- Multiple Landmarks can be used to localize the NIMS node
- · Actuation reduces problems of object occlusion
- Multiperspective evidence allows objects to be viewed from multiple angles
- Calibrating Landmarks allow NIMS node to determine pose information of objects and plants in the transect
- Diversity of viewing perspectives allows fusion to exploit diverse angular views
- · Enables growth tracking of plants by imaging







Use of Bayes Engine for Data Fusion

- · Data fusion is necessary to fuse multiple perspectives
- · Also need to fuse data from multiple sources
- · Sensitivity Analysis permits sensor selection
- Bayes Engine accepts multiple applications and can consider data from multiple sources

