

52. IWK

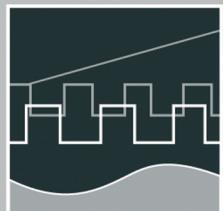
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FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND AUTOMATION



COMPUTER SCIENCE MEETS AUTOMATION

VOLUME II

Session 6 - Environmental Systems: Management and Optimisation

**Session 7 - New Methods and Technologies for Medicine and
Biology**

Session 8 - Embedded System Design and Application

Session 9 - Image Processing, Image Analysis and Computer Vision

Session 10 - Mobile Communications

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Preface

Dear Participants,

Confronted with the ever-increasing complexity of technical processes and the growing demands on their efficiency, security and flexibility, the scientific world needs to establish new methods of engineering design and new methods of systems operation. The factors likely to affect the design of the smart systems of the future will doubtless include the following:

- As computational costs decrease, it will be possible to apply more complex algorithms, even in real time. These algorithms will take into account system nonlinearities or provide online optimisation of the system's performance.
- New fields of application will be addressed. Interest is now being expressed, beyond that in "classical" technical systems and processes, in environmental systems or medical and bioengineering applications.
- The boundaries between software and hardware design are being eroded. New design methods will include co-design of software and hardware and even of sensor and actuator components.
- Automation will not only replace human operators but will assist, support and supervise humans so that their work is safe and even more effective.
- Networked systems or swarms will be crucial, requiring improvement of the communication within them and study of how their behaviour can be made globally consistent.
- The issues of security and safety, not only during the operation of systems but also in the course of their design, will continue to increase in importance.

The title "Computer Science meets Automation", borne by the 52nd International Scientific Colloquium (IWK) at the Technische Universität Ilmenau, Germany, expresses the desire of scientists and engineers to rise to these challenges, cooperating closely on innovative methods in the two disciplines of computer science and automation.

The IWK has a long tradition going back as far as 1953. In the years before 1989, a major function of the colloquium was to bring together scientists from both sides of the Iron Curtain. Naturally, bonds were also deepened between the countries from the East. Today, the objective of the colloquium is still to bring researchers together. They come from the eastern and western member states of the European Union, and, indeed, from all over the world. All who wish to share their ideas on the points where "Computer Science meets Automation" are addressed by this colloquium at the Technische Universität Ilmenau.

All the University's Faculties have joined forces to ensure that nothing is left out. Control engineering, information science, cybernetics, communication technology and systems engineering – for all of these and their applications (ranging from biological systems to heavy engineering), the issues are being covered.

Together with all the organizers I should like to thank you for your contributions to the conference, ensuring, as they do, a most interesting colloquium programme of an interdisciplinary nature.

I am looking forward to an inspiring colloquium. It promises to be a fine platform for you to present your research, to address new concepts and to meet colleagues in Ilmenau.



Professor Peter Scharff
Rector, TU Ilmenau



Professor Christoph Ament
Head of Organisation

Table of Contents

CONTENTS

	Page
6 Environmental Systems: Management and Optimisation	
T. Bernard, H. Linke, O. Krol A Concept for the long term Optimization of regional Water Supply Systems as a Module of a Decision Support System	3
S. Röll, S. Hopfgarten, P. Li A groundwater model for the area Darkhan in Kharaa river Th. Bernard, H. Linke, O. Krol basin	11
A. Khatanbaatar Altantuul The need designing integrated urban water management in cities of Mongolia	17
T. Rauschenbach, T. Pfützenreuter, Z. Tong Model based water allocation decision support system for Beijing	23
T. Pfützenreuter, T. Rauschenbach Surface Water Modelling with the Simulation Library ILM-River	29
D. Karimanzira, M. Jacobi Modelling yearly residential water demand using neural networks	35
Th. Westerhoff, B. Scharaw Model based management of the drinking water supply system of city Darkhan in Mongolia	41
N. Buyankhishig, N. Batsukh Pumping well optimi ation in the Shivee-Ovoo coal mine Mongolia	47
S. Holzmüller-Laue, B. Göde, K. Rimane, N. Stoll Data Management for Automated Life Science Applications	51
N. B. Chang, A. Gonzalez A Decision Support System for Sensor Deployment in Water Distribution Systems for Improving the Infrastructure Safety	57
P. Hamolka, I. Vrublevsky, V. Parkoun, V. Sokol New Film Temperature And Moisture Microsensors for Environmental Control Systems	63
N. Buyankhishig, M. Masumoto, M. Aley Parameter estimation of an unconfined aquifer of the Tuul River basin Mongolia	67

M. Jacobi, D. Karimanzira Demand Forecasting of Water Usage based on Kalman Filtering	73
--	----

7 New Methods and Technologies for Medicine and Biology

J. Meier, R. Bock, L. G. Nyúl, G. Michelson Eye Fundus Image Processing System for Automated Glaucoma Classification	81
L. Hellrung, M. Trost Automatic focus depending on an image processing algorithm for a non mydriatic fundus camera	85
M. Hamsch, C. H. Igney, M. Vauhkonen A Magnetic Induction Tomography System for Stroke Classification and Diagnosis	91
T. Neumuth, A. Pretschner, O. Burgert Surgical Workflow Monitoring with Generic Data Interfaces	97
M. Pfaff, D. Woetzel, D. Driesch, S. Toepfer, R. Huber, D. Pohlers, D. Koczan, H.-J. Thiesen, R. Guthke, R. W. Kinne Gene Expression Based Classification of Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteoarthritis Patients using Fuzzy Cluster and Rule Based Method	103
S. Toepfer, S. Zellmer, D. Driesch, D. Woetzel, R. Guthke, R. Gebhardt, M. Pfaff A 2-Compartment Model of Glutamine and Ammonia Metabolism in Liver Tissue	107
J. C. Ferreira, A. A. Fernandes, A. D. Santos Modelling and Rapid Prototyping an Innovative Ankle-Foot Orthosis to Correct Children Gait Pathology	113
H. T. Shandiz, E. Zahedi Noninvasive Method in Diabetic Detection by Analyzing PPG Signals	119
S. V. Drobot, I. S. Asayenok, E. N. Zacepin, T. F. Sergiyenko, A. I. Svirnovskiy Effects of Mm-Wave Electromagnetic Radiation on Sensitivity of Human Lymphocytes to Ionizing Radiation and Chemical Agents in Vitro	123

8 Embedded System Design and Application

B. Däne Modeling and Realization of DMA Based Serial Communication for a Multi Processor System	131
--	-----

M. Müller, A. Pacholik, W. Fengler 137
Tool Support for Formal System Verification

A. Pretschner, J. Alder, Ch. Meissner 143
A Contribution to the Design of Embedded Control Systems

R. Ubar, G. Jervan, J. Raik, M. Jenihhin, P. Ellervee 147
Dependability Evaluation in Fault Tolerant Systems with High-Level
Decision Diagrams

A. Jutmann 153
On LFSR Polynomial Calculation for Test Time Reduction

M. Rosenberger, M. J. Schaub, S. C. N. Töpfer, G. Linß 159
Investigation of Efficient Strain Measurement at Smallest Areas
Applying the Time to Digital (TDC) Principle

9 Image Processing, Image Analysis and Computer Vision

J. Meyer, R. Espiritu, J. Earthman 167
Virtual Bone Density Measurement for Dental Implants

F. Erfurth, W.-D. Schmidt, B. Nyuyki, A. Scheibe, P. Saluz, D. Faßler 173
Spectral Imaging Technology for Microarray Scanners

T. Langner, D. Kollhoff 179
Farbbasierte Druckbildinspektion an Rundkörpern

C. Lucht, F. Gaßmann, R. Jahn 185
Inline-Fehlerdetektion auf freigeformten, texturierten Oberflächen im
Produktionsprozess

H.-W. Lahmann, M. Stöckmann 191
Optical Inspection of Cutting Tools by means of 2D- and 3D-Imaging Processing

A. Melitzki, G. Stanke, F. Weckend 197
Bestimmung von Raumpositionen durch Kombination von 2D-Bildverarbeitung
und Mehrfachlinienlasertriangulation - am Beispiel von PKW-Stabilisatoren

F. Boochs, Ch. Raab, R. Schütze, J. Traiser, H. Wirth 203
3D contour detection by means of a multi camera system

M. Brandner	209
Vision-Based Surface Inspection of Aeronautic Parts using Active Stereo	
H. Lettenbauer, D. Weiss	215
X-ray image acquisition, processing and evaluation for CT-based dimensional metrology	
K. Sickel, V. Daum, J. Hornegger	221
Shortest Path Search with Constraints on Surface Models of In-the-ear Hearing Aids	
S. Husung, G. Höhne, C. Weber	227
Efficient Use of Stereoscopic Projection for the Interactive Visualisation of Technical Products and Processes	
N. Schuster	233
Measurement with subpixel-accuracy: Requirements and reality	
P. Brückner, S. C. N. Töpfer, M. Correns, J. Schnee	239
Position- and colour-accurate probing of edges in colour images with subpixel resolution	
E. Sparrer, T. Machleidt, R. Nestler, K.-H. Franke, M. Niebelshütz	245
Deconvolution of atomic force microscopy data in a special measurement mode – methods and practice	
T. Machleidt, D. Kapusi, T. Langner, K.-H. Franke	251
Application of nonlinear equalization for characterizing AFM tip shape	
D. Kapusi, T. Machleidt, R. Jahn, K.-H. Franke	257
Measuring large areas by white light interferometry at the nanopositioning and nanomeasuring machine (NPMM)	
R. Burdick, T. Lorenz, K. Bobey	263
Characteristics of High Power LEDs and one example application in with-light-interferometry	
T. Koch, K.-H. Franke	269
Aspekte der strukturbasierten Fusion multimodaler Satellitendaten und der Segmentierung fusionierter Bilder	
T. Riedel, C. Thiel, C. Schmullius	275
A reliable and transferable classification approach towards operational land cover mapping combining optical and SAR data	
B. Waske, V. Heinzel, M. Braun, G. Menz	281
Classification of SAR and Multispectral Imagery using Support Vector Machines	

V. Heinzel, J. Franke, G. Menz	287
Assessment of differences in multisensoral remote sensing imageries caused by discrepancies in the relative spectral response functions	
I. Aksit, K. Bünger, A. Fassbender, D. Frekers, Chr. Götz, J. Kemenas	293
An ultra-fast on-line microscopic optical quality assurance concept for small structures in an environment of man production	
D. Hofmann, G. Linss	297
Application of Innovative Image Sensors for Quality Control	
A. Jablonski, K. Kohrt, M. Böhm	303
Automatic quality grading of raw leather hides	
M. Rosenberger, M. Schellhorn, P. Brückner, G. Linß	309
Uncompressed digital image data transfer for measurement techniques using a two wire signal line	
R. Blaschek, B. Meffert	315
Feature point matching for stereo image processing using nonlinear filters	
A. Mitsiukhin, V. Pachynin, E. Petrovskaya	321
Hartley Discrete Transform Image Coding	
S. Hellbach, B. Lau, J. P. Eggert, E. Körner, H.-M. Groß	327
Multi-Cue Motion Segmentation	
R. R. Alavi, K. Brieß	333
Image Processing Algorithms for Using a Moon Camera as Secondary Sensor for a Satellite Attitude Control System	
S. Bauer, T. Döring, F. Meysel, R. Reulke	341
Traffic Surveillance using Video Image Detection Systems	
M. A-Megeed Salem, B. Meffert	347
Wavelet-based Image Segmentation for Traffic Monitoring Systems	
E. Einhorn, C. Schröter, H.-J. Böhme, H.-M. Groß	353
A Hybrid Kalman Filter Based Algorithm for Real-time Visual Obstacle Detection	
U. Knauer, R. Stein, B. Meffert	359
Detection of opened honeybee brood cells at an early stage	

10 Mobile Communications

K. Ghanem, N. Zamin-Khan, M. A. A. Kalil, A. Mitschele-Thiel Dynamic Reconfiguration for Distributing the Traffic Load in the Mobile Networks	367
N. Z.-Khan, M. A. A. Kalil, K. Ghanem, A. Mitschele-Thiel Generic Autonomic Architecture for Self-Management in Future Heterogeneous Networks	373
N. Z.-Khan, K. Ghanem, St. Leistritz, F. Liers, M. A. A. Kalil, H. Kärst, R. Böringer Network Management of Future Access Networks	379
St. Schmidt, H. Kärst, A. Mitschele-Thiel Towards cost-effective Area-wide Wi-Fi Provisioning	385
A. Yousef, M. A. A. Kalil A New Algorithm for an Efficient Stateful Address Autoconfiguration Protocol in Ad hoc Networks	391
M. A. A. Kalil, N. Zamin-Khan, H. Al-Mahdi, A. Mitschele-Thiel Evaluation and Improvement of Queueing Management Schemes in Multihop Ad hoc Networks	397
M. Ritzmann Scientific visualisation on mobile devices with limited resources	403
R. Brecht, A. Kraus, H. Krömker Entwicklung von Produktionsrichtlinien von Sport-Live-Berichterstattung für Mobile TV Übertragungen	409
N. A. Tam RCS-M: A Rate Control Scheme to Transport Multimedia Traffic over Satellite Links	421
Ch. Kellner, A. Mitschele-Thiel, A. Diab Performance Evaluation of MIFA, HMIP and HAWAII	427
A. Diab, A. Mitschele-Thiel MIFAv6: A Fast and Smooth Mobility Protocol for IPv6	433
A. Diab, A. Mitschele-Thiel CAMP: A New Tool to Analyse Mobility Management Protocols	439

11 Education in Computer Science and Automation

S. Bräunig, H.-U. Seidel Learning Signal and Pattern Recognition with Virtual Instruments	447
St. Lambeck Use of Rapid-Control-Prototyping Methods for the control of a nonlinear MIMO-System	453
R. Pittschellis Automatisierungstechnische Ausbildung an Gymnasien	459
A. Diab, H.-D. Wuttke, K. Henke, A. Mitschele-Thiel, M. Ruhwedel MAeLE: A Metadata-Driven Adaptive e-Learning Environment	465
V. Zöppig, O. Radler, M. Beier, T. Ströhla Modular smart systems for motion control teaching	471
N. Pranke, K. Froitzheim The Media Internet Streaming Toolbox	477
A. Fleischer, R. Andreev, Y. Pavlov, V. Terzieva An Approach to Personalized Learning: A Technique of Estimation of Learners Preferences	485
N. Tsyrelchuk, E. Ruchaevskaia Innovational pedagogical technologies and the Information educational medium in the training of the specialists	491
Ch. Noack, S. Schwintek, Ch. Ament Design of a modular mechanical demonstration system for control engineering lectures	497

D. Hofmann / G. Linss

Application of Innovative Image Sensors for Quality Control

1. INTRODUCTION

Modern enabling technologies are working ever faster and in ever smaller scales. Main tasks of objective visual quality control with digital imaging are dimensional and color measurements [1]. In earlier days visual quality assurance with analog imaging have been expensive and the working area of specialists. Innovative vision sensors are more convenient, reliable and affordable (Table 1-1). Their bulk production and application is forthcoming.

Table 1-1 Vision Sensors from Cognex USA, Wenglor Germany and OMRON Japan

 A yellow rectangular vision sensor unit with a clear front panel showing a black camera lens. The brand name "COGNEX" and model "DVT 535 VISION SENSOR" are printed on the front panel.	 A small, compact blue rectangular vision sensor unit with a black camera lens on the front.	 A vision sensor system consisting of a black rectangular unit with a grid of blue LEDs and a separate silver rectangular unit with a small color screen displaying a colorful image.
DVT 535 [2]	BS40V101 [3]	ZFV Color [4]

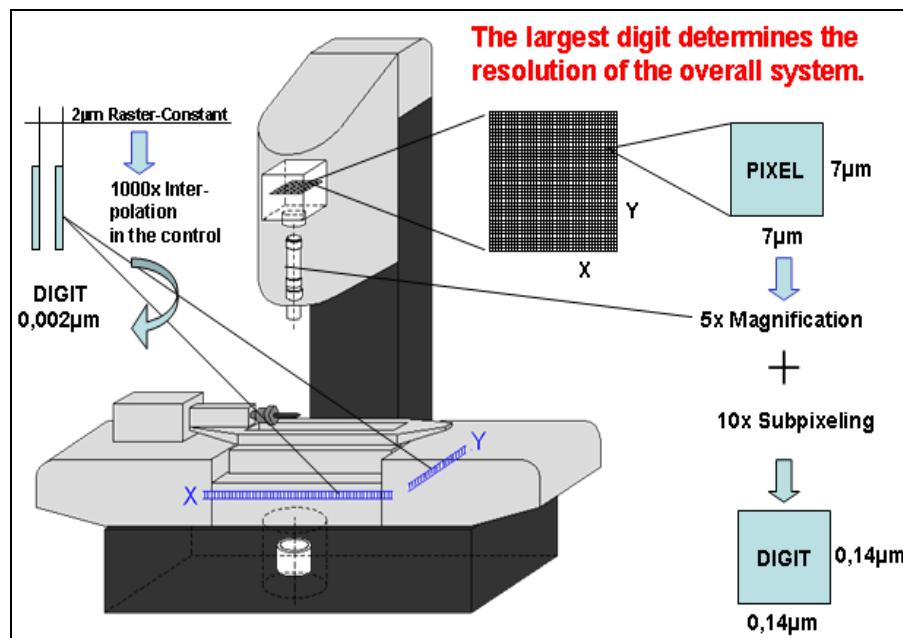
The future of visual quality assurance with imaging is digital, mobile, colored, miniaturized, standardized, networked and convergent. All these features support its fast growth in practical applications. But operation errors are risky. Aim of the paper is to show typical errors of visual quality measurements with digital imaging in micro scale and to give recommendations how to prevent them.

2. THE MEASUREMENT CHAIN WITH IMAGE SENSORS

Objective measurement is the comparison of a measurement object with a metrological standard. Reliable measurements are simple, if appropriate metrological standards, measurement methods, measurement instruments and measurement software are available and a qualified measurement person is preparing, performing and evaluating the measurement.

The accuracy, reproducibility and traceability of optical length measurements are dependent on a number of influencing parameters in the measurement chain (Table 2-1) [5]

Table 2-1 Measurement chain for quality assurance with digital imaging



3. INFLUENCES OF METROLOGICAL STANDARDS ON IMAGING

Metrological standards for the metre have a long history. They started in 1799 with metallic rules. Nowadays they are realized with modified laser interferometers [6]. The application of test standards for dimensional measurements in the micrometer and nanometre scale are still under investigation (Table 3-1 thru Table 3-3) [7].

Table 3-1 Single Step Depth Setting Standard	Table 3-2 Periodic Step Setting Standards	Table 3-3 Step Grating Standards
50 nanometre ... 1000 micrometre	20 nanometre ... 1500 nanometre	8, 24, 80, 240, 800, 2 400 nanometre

4. INFLUENCES OF LIGHTING ON IMAGING

In optical measurements the image of the object and not the object itself is measured. It is said that lighting influences up to 60 % the success of optical measurements. Practical examples are given in Table 4-1 upper line [8] and lower line [9]

Table 4-1 Influences of lighting on the image of a measurement object

normal day light	coaxial light	low angle ring light	low angle LED array	one sided line light
incident light brightfield	incident light darkfield	transfer light brightfield		

5. INFLUENCES OF MAGNIFICATION ON IMAGING

Strong influence on the accuracy of vision sensors has the magnification of the objective (Table 5-1) [10]

Table 5-1 GO and NO-GO magnifications for the optical measurement of a circle

objective 1,0x poor	objective 3,0x good	objective 5,0x poor	objective 10,0x very poor

6. INFLUENCES OF LENSES ON IMAGING

Influences on the accuracy of quality measurements with vision sensors have the optical quality of the lenses and the construction of the objectives (Table 6-1) [11]

Table 6-1 Image errors caused by lens errors and construction of the objective

original image	cushion distortion	barrel distortion	measurement object	entocentric al objective	telecentrical objective

7. INFLUENCES OF SENSORS AND SOFTWARE ON IMAGING

Optical digital precision measurements are knowing no sharp edges. The reasons are optical interferences at edges and pixeling of the sensors. Fundamental influences on the final results have the used algorithms for data processing with the embedded computers (Table 6-1) [12].

Table 7-1 Examples for interference and pixeling

measurement object	measurement values	measurement processing	measurement result																																																																																																				
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For real-time education and self-learning comprehensive e-papers and e-lectures are provided for example by [1] and [13].

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[13] www.keyence.de (German) and www.keyence.com (English)

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