

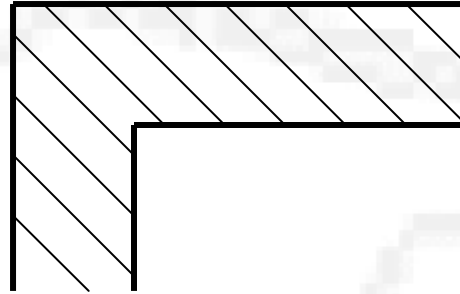
Re-Engineering of Objects in Construction Drawings

Volker Berkhahn, Christian Esch
Institute of Computer Science in Civil Engineering
University of Hannover, Germany



Introduction

- technical drawings in analogous format
- intuitive visual recognition of semantic meaning of the drawings

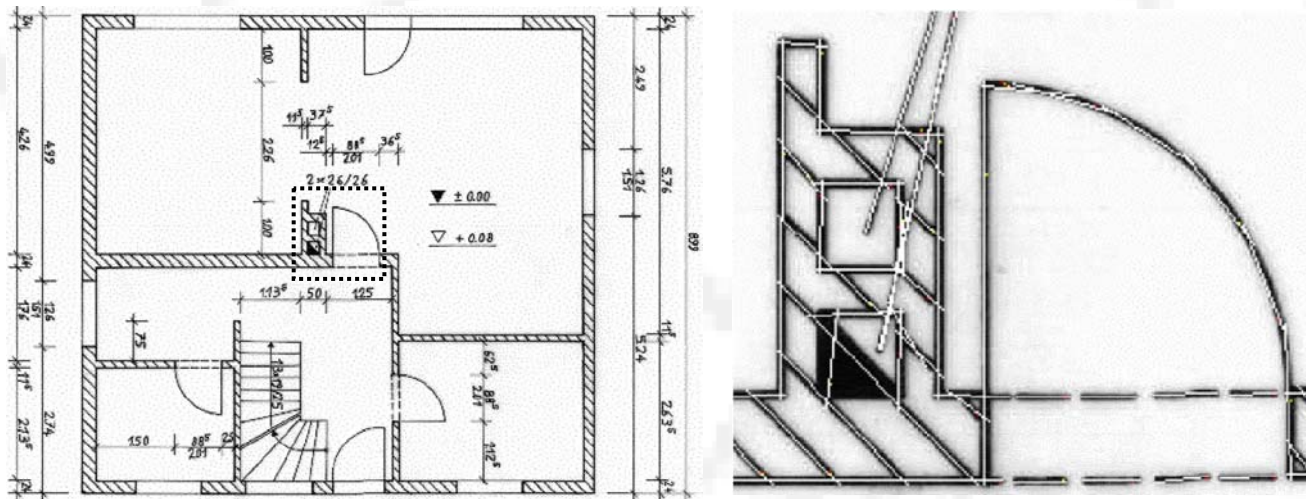


- digital version is essential for computer aided processes (planning, construction, building, utilization)
- computer based recognition is not intuitive
- this contribution is based on a master thesis



Digitised Drawings

- scanned drawings in GIF or JPG format
- available resolution: 200 up to 300 dpi
- colour depth: 8 bits, 256 different colours
- example: a hand drawing of a ground floor plan

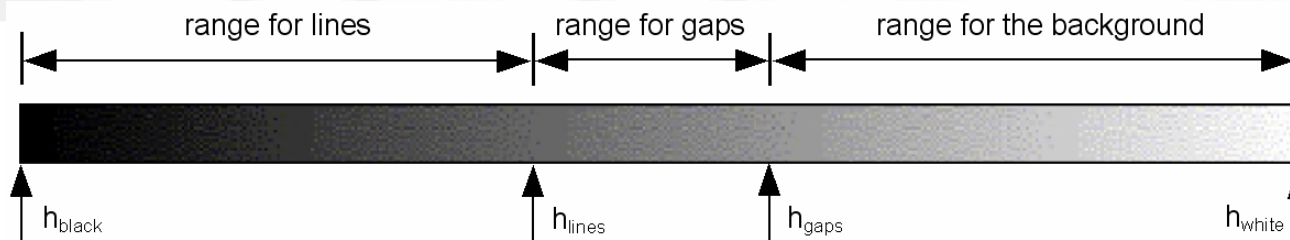


inaccuracy of the hand drawing and dirtiness of the scan



Identification of Lines

- classification of grey scale values for pixels



- distance of pixels:
city-block-distance

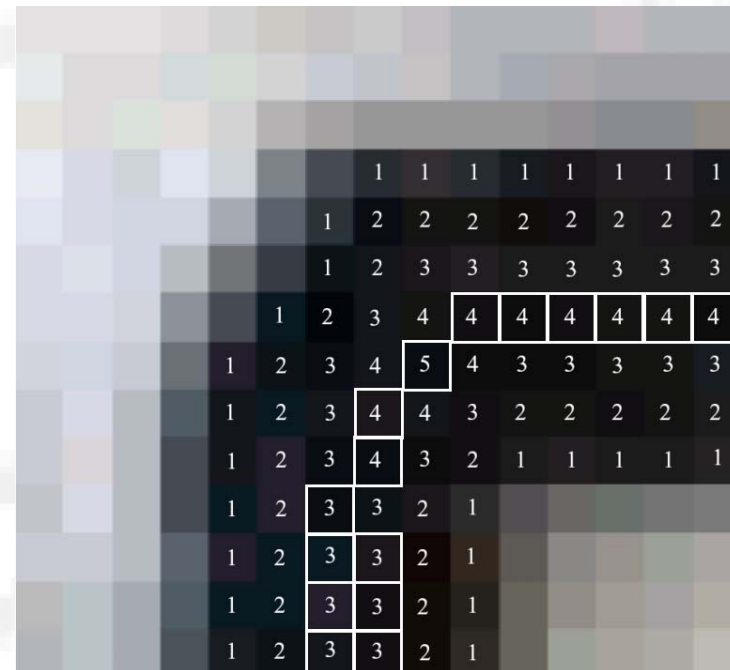
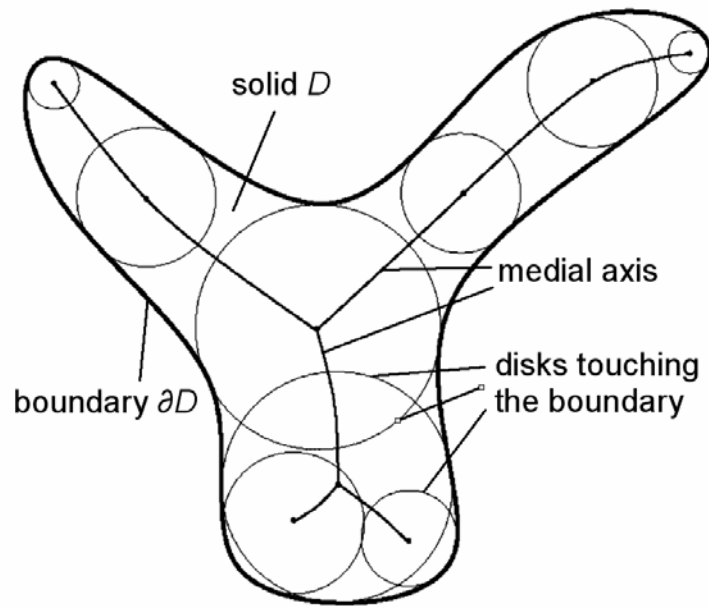
4	3	2	3	4
3	2	1	2	3
2	1	a	1	2
3	2	1	2	3
4	3	2	3	4

- contour pixels:
grey value between h_{black} and h_{gaps} and
at least one pixel with h_{gaps} and h_{white} with distance 1



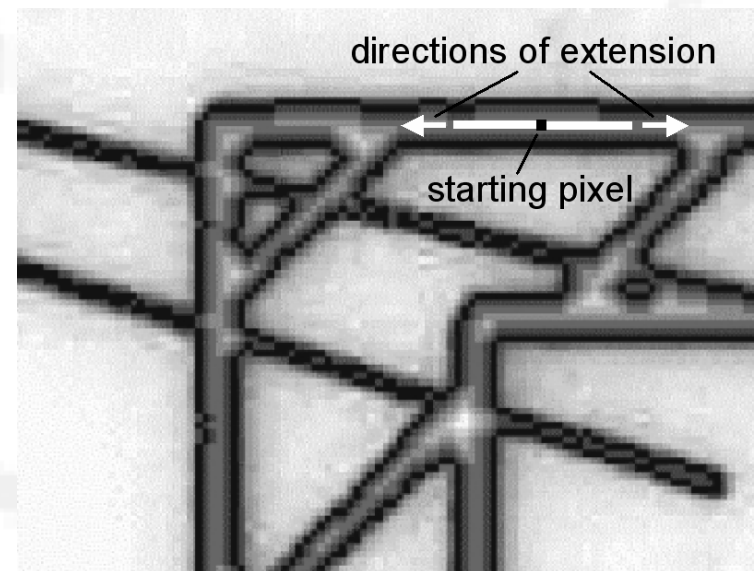
Identification of Lines

- medial axis of solids in Euclidean space
- shortest distances to contour pixels



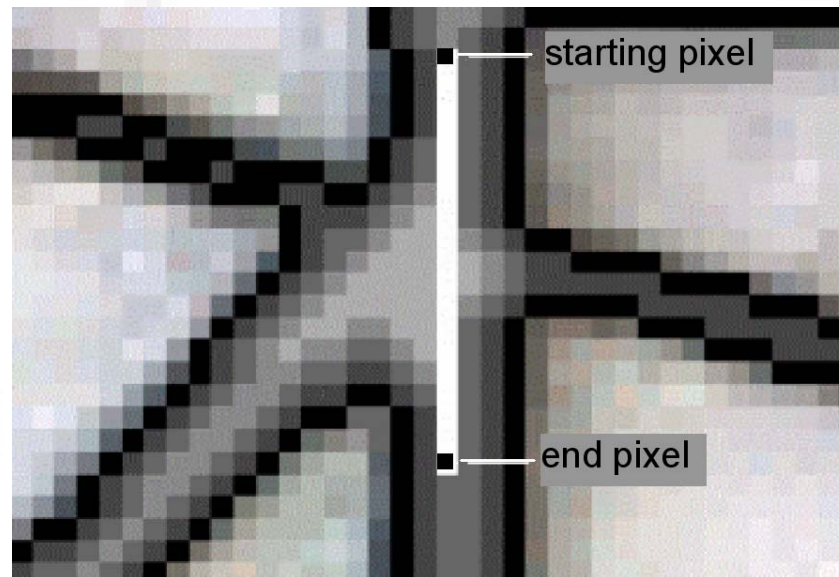
Identification of Lines

- line searching
 - starting from any unused pixel on the medial axis
 - extension and rotation of the potential line
 - maximizing the sum of distance values of pixels of the potential line
 - stop of the extension if a contour pixel is reached



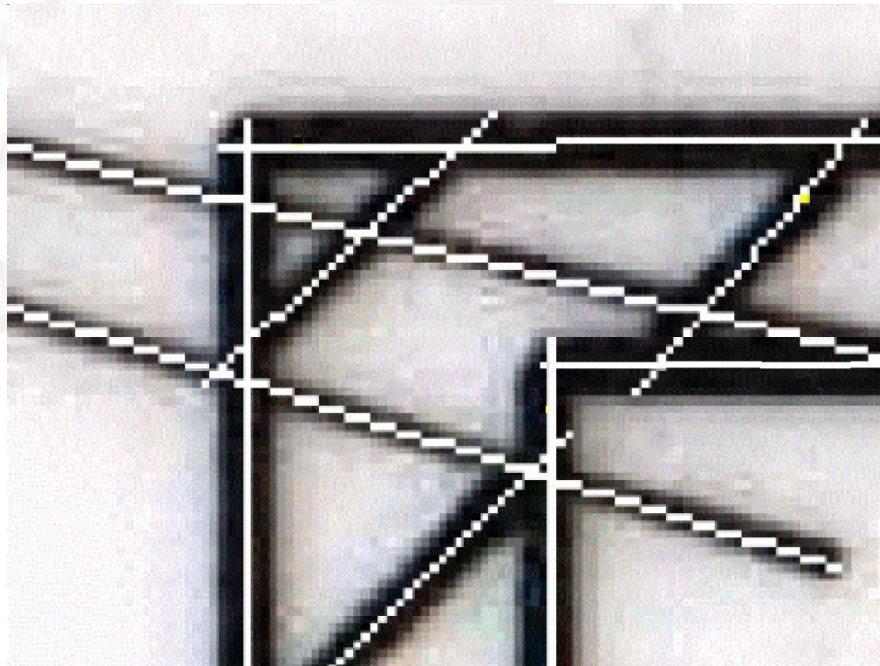
Identification of Lines

- line searching
 - hot spots of distance values at connections of scanned lines
 - line searching may stop too early at contour points
 - cut off the hot spot values



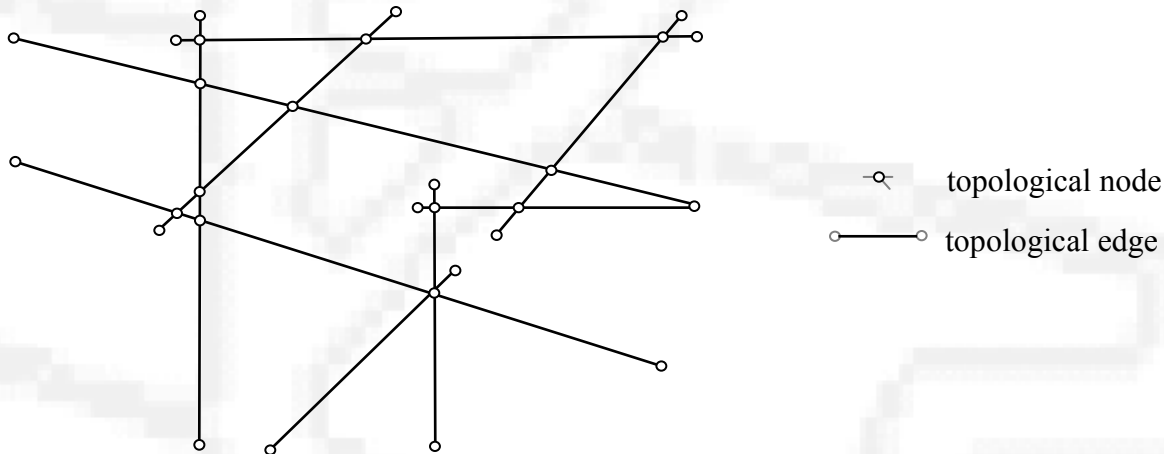
Identification of Lines

- line searching
 - rough line as result of the line searching process
 - dirtiness of rough lines has to be corrected



Topological Analysis

- topological result of the line search process



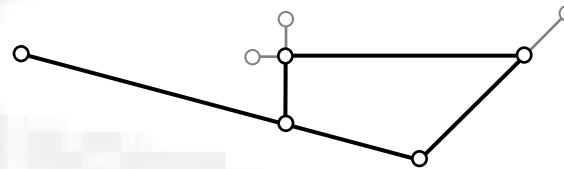
- topological information
nodes, edges, relations edges \leftrightarrow nodes
- geometrical information
nodes coordinates, edge length, edge thickness



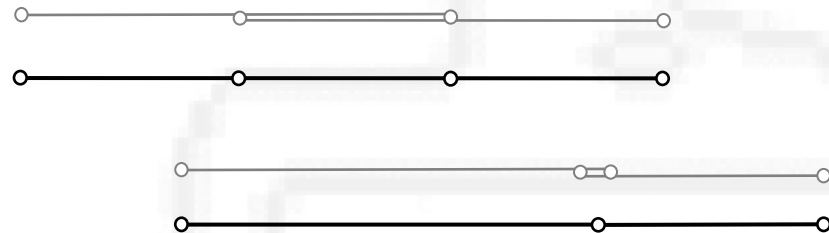
Topological Analysis

- topological clean up process

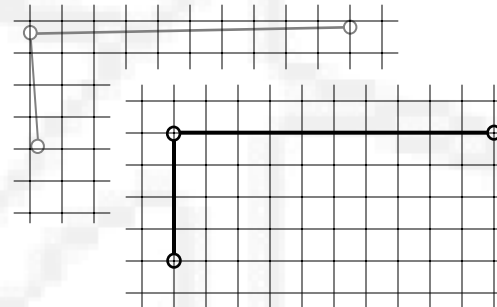
- cut off of small excess edges



- neighbourhood of nodes and edges

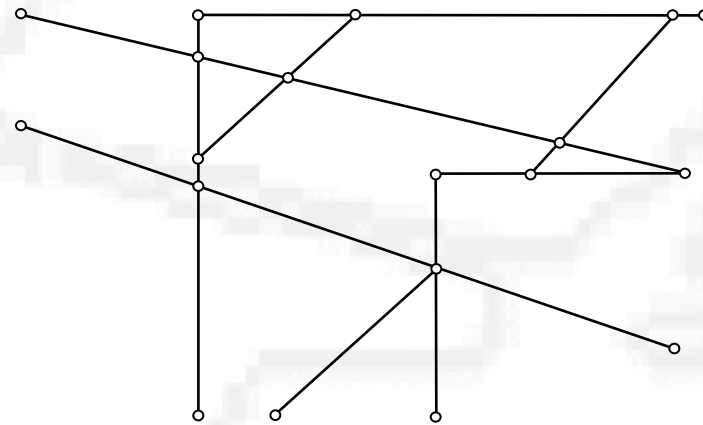


- adjustment of nodes and edges

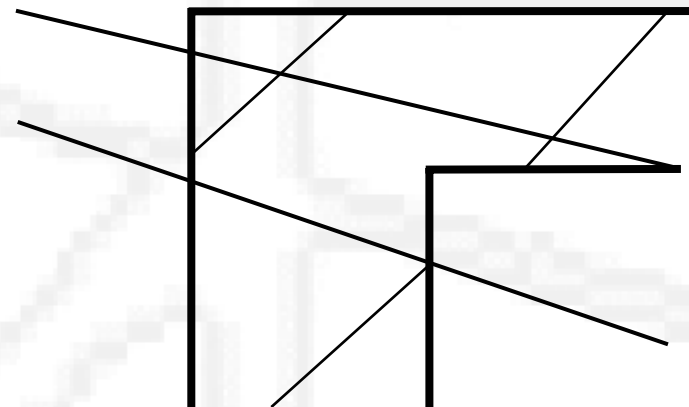


Topological Analysis

- topological clean up process
 - result of topological clean up process



- assembly of edges and generation of lines



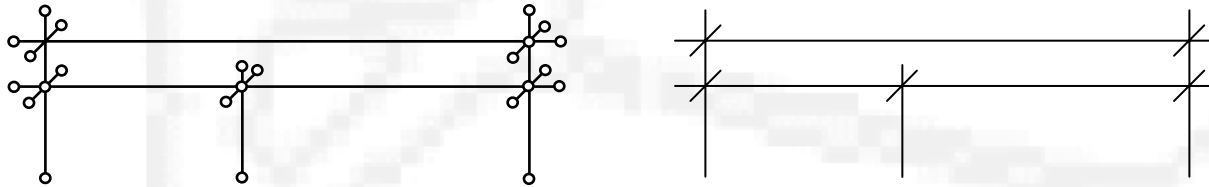
Recognition of Objects

- topological information of nodes and edges („is connected with“, „has an intersection with“,...)
- geometric information of assembled lines („is parallel with“, „intersection angle of 45°“, ...)
- fuzzy values for geometric information
- example for objects:
 - dimensions lines
 - hatching lines
 - wall lines
 - window and door lines



Recognition of Objects

- criteria for dimensions lines

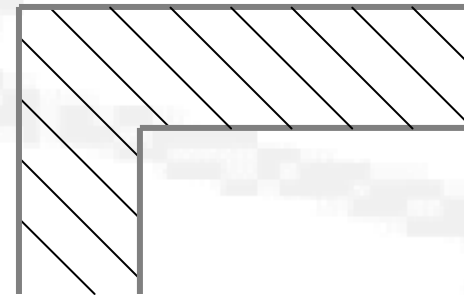
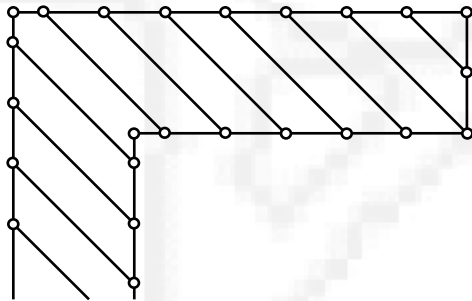


- small thickness value
- rectangular intersections with other dimension lines
- 45° intersections with short dimension lines
- these intersection points are in the middle of these short dimension lines
- endpoints are no intersection points



Recognition of Objects

- criteria for hatching lines

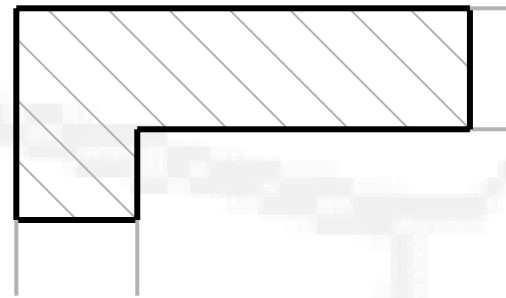
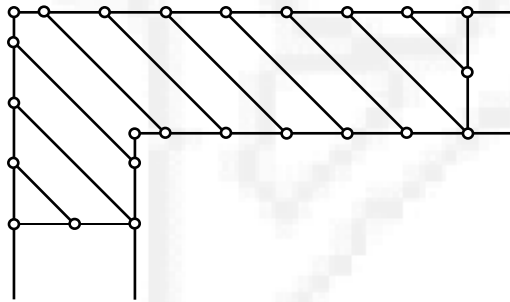


- small thickness value
- hatching lines for the same object are parallel
- no intersection point with other hatching lines
- 45° intersections with wall lines at the endpoints of the hatching line



Recognition of Objects

- criteria for wall lines



- large thickness value
- at least two pairs of parallel lines
- intersection points with other wall lines only at the endpoints
- 45° intersections with hatching lines
- all wall lines of one wall object form a closed loop



Recognition of Objects

- criteria for window and door lines

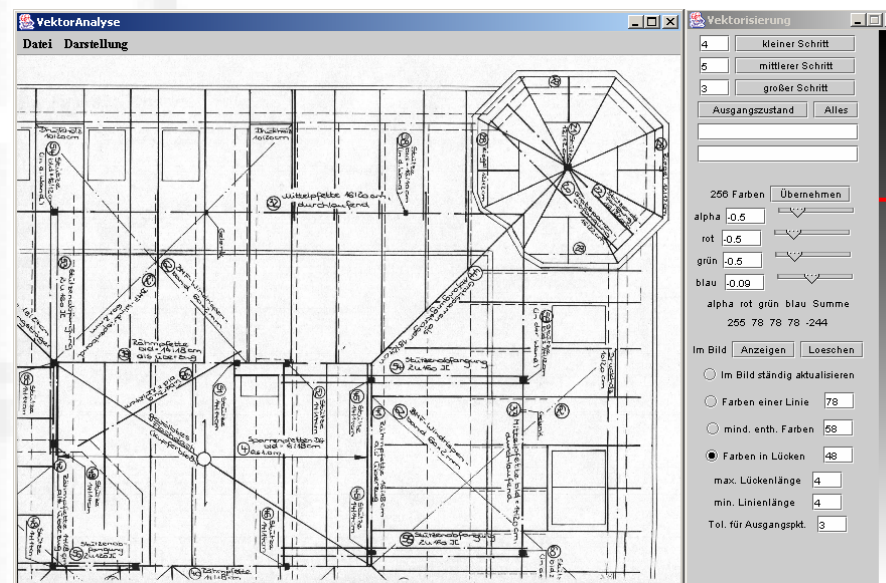


- medium thickness value
- a pair of parallel lines (door lines: dashed lines)
- at the endpoint rectangular intersection with wall lines
- a pair of window / door lines and a pair of walls form a closed loop



Conclusion

- software tool
 - to identify lines within scanned technical drawings
 - to clean up the identified lines via topological information
 - to recognize drawing objects via geometric and topological information



Outlook

- recognition of letterings and handwritings
- speed up of line identification
- starting a cooperation with colleagues from the institute of concrete structures
- easier definition of the objects to be recognized
- development towards a software tools which might be taught by the user

