



WHITEPAPER

# The Transformative Impact of 3D Cameras on Machine Vision

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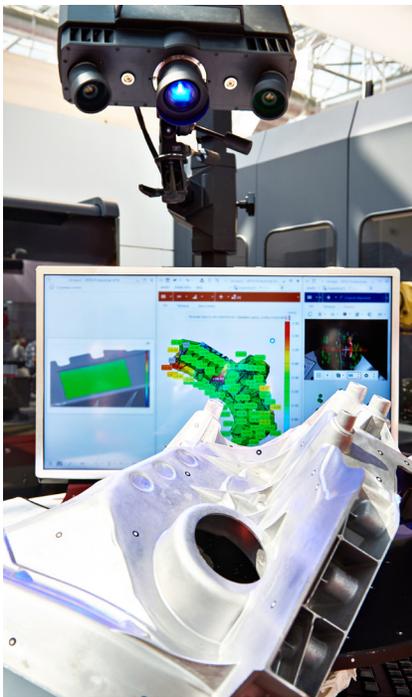
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## Introduction

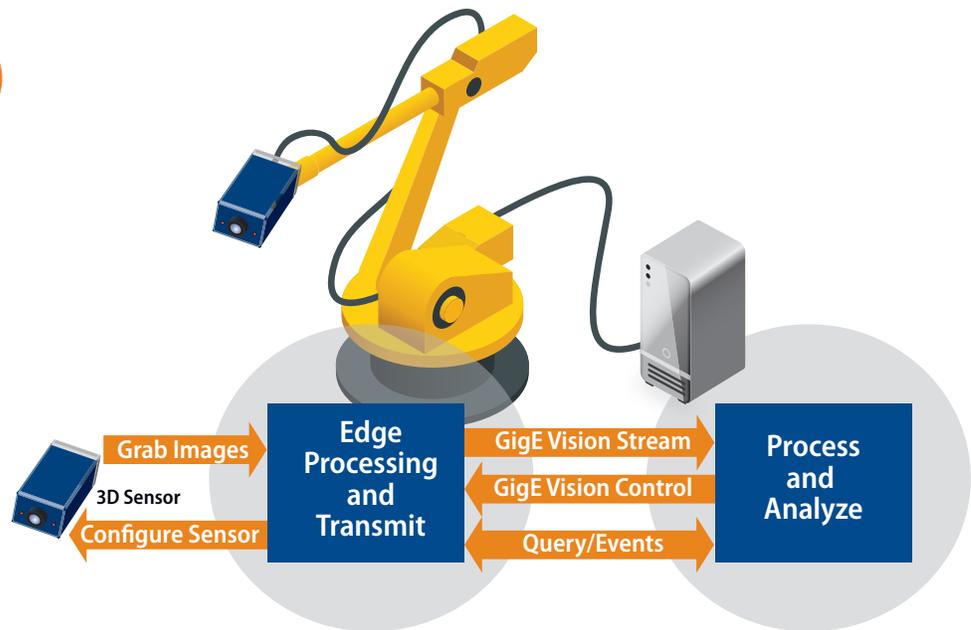
The introduction of 3D cameras is marking a significant shift in the way we perceive, analyze, and interact with our surroundings across a multitude of sectors. In the domain of machine vision, this evolution is particularly pronounced. 3D cameras are very much at the forefront, showcasing advanced imaging capabilities that extend well beyond the traditional scope of 2D cameras. These devices enable precise measurements, object recognition, and create immersive experiences by offering unparalleled depth perception capabilities.

This document highlights key trends that are significantly influencing the rapidly evolving landscape of industries such as smart manufacturing and human-machine interaction, starting with the integration of Time-of-Flight (ToF) technology.



Time-of-Flight technology has proven to be a pivotal development in 3D imaging, providing fast and accurate depth-sensing capabilities. Unlike the conventional structured light or stereo vision techniques, ToF cameras calculate the time it takes for light to travel to an object and back, facilitating real-time depth mapping with minimal latency. This makes ToF-equipped 3D cameras ideal for applications that require quick data acquisition and high-speed processing, including robotics, autonomous vehicles, and quality inspection systems.

The continuous enhancement of sensor technology and image processing algorithms has led to modern 3D cameras offering higher resolution and improved depth accuracy. Manufacturers are now producing cameras with megapixel-level resolution and sub-millimeter depth precision, capturing and analyzing finer details in machine vision applications. Such advancements are propelling adoption in sectors like aerospace, automotive, and manufacturing, where precise measurements and defect detection are crucial.



*Pleora's eBUS Edge converts imaging solutions and embedded devices to fully compliant GigE Vision, GenICam devices without investing in any additional hardware. By adding eBUS Edge to a CPU's software stack, devices support GigE Vision-compliant image transmission, can respond to control requests from a host PC, and integrate with off-the-shelf machine vision processing. The GigE Vision software transmitter has been designed into applications including 3D and smart cameras and data transmission systems for medical imaging.*

## Integrating 3D and Machine Vision

The integration of 3D technology is becoming one of the most rapidly growing trends in machine vision, with a significant increase in the shipment of 3D cameras and sensors anticipated in the coming years. Advances in technology have made 3D inspection more accessible and affordable for a broader range of machine vision applications.

However, integrating 3D cameras and sensors with standard machine vision processing tools, especially those supporting multi-part data, has been challenging. Traditional methods required proprietary approaches for 3D data transmission, which increased design costs and integration complexity while limiting processing options.

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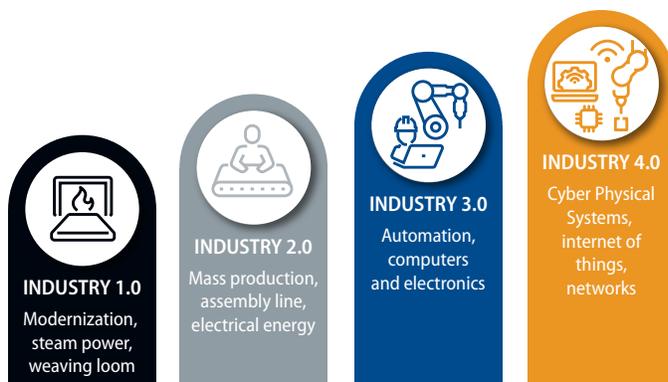
However, new software transmitter solutions are now capable of converting 3D images and data into GigE Vision and GenICam compliant time-stamped data. This data, along with associated metadata, is transmitted over low-latency Ethernet cabling. Data from various sensors, including 1D and 2D images, can be synchronized and transported simultaneously using multiple streams. Simplifying image processing, the 3D data is received, analyzed, and displayed using off-the-shelf machine vision processing. With these software solutions, designers can integrate machine vision processing connectivity into 3D cameras without affecting the hardware design and footprint.

Furthermore, the combination of 3D cameras with AI and machine learning techniques is opening new avenues in machine vision, particularly in object recognition, tracking, and classification. By utilizing deep learning algorithms, 3D cameras can intelligently analyze depth data to identify objects, deduce their spatial relationships, and make context-aware decisions in real-time. This integration of 3D imaging with AI is fostering innovation in autonomous systems, smart surveillance, and human-machine interactions, leading to the development of more intelligent and adaptive machines.

Light field cameras, or *plenoptic* cameras, capture not just the intensity but also the direction and angle of light, allowing for the reconstruction of 3D scenes with remarkable detail and accuracy. Advances in light field imaging technology have facilitated the creation of compact and affordable 3D cameras capable of capturing dynamic scenes with depth information at every pixel. These cameras are finding uses in augmented

reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and medical imaging, where precise depth perception is essential for immersive experiences and diagnostic accuracy.

As Industry 4.0 initiatives accelerate, the demand for 3D cameras in machine vision is surging across various industries. From smart factories and warehouse automation to quality



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control and logistics, 3D cameras are playing vital roles in process optimization, productivity enhancement, and quality assurance. They enable robots to navigate complex environments, inspect components accurately, and adapt to changing production demands, driving efficiency improvements and cost savings for manufacturers.



**Pleora's eBUS Edge provides critical system integration advantages for the fast-growing 3D camera and embedded sensor markets, where our software-only GigE Vision transmitter ensures seamless integrated with traditional machine vision processing and real-time, low latency device-to-device communications.**

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In the realm of machine vision, 3D cameras are emerging as the segment with the most promising growth trajectory. The anticipated surge in their popularity is attributed to their increasing use in robot guidance, defect identification, and bin picking applications. The evolution of 3D camera technology is radically transforming the machine vision

landscape, opening up new avenues for industries eager to harness depth perception for enhanced efficiency and innovation. This includes the adoption of sophisticated depth-sensing technologies such as Time-of-Flight (ToF) and light field imaging, along with the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, propelling notable progress in precision, speed, and cognitive capabilities.

As these developments progress, the importance of 3D cameras in the future of automation, robotics, and human-machine interface across a wide range of applications and sectors is set to increase significantly. Having outlined the trends in 3D machine vision cameras, it's time to explore the sectors where 3D machine vision is sparking innovation and offering solutions to complex challenges. The manufacturing industry, for example, has witnessed a revolutionary shift towards 3D machine vision, transforming quality assurance and production workflows. Notable trends in this area include robot guidance, defect detection, and bin picking.

In robot guidance, 3D machine vision systems are being deployed to direct robots in intricate tasks, such as pick-and-place operations, ensuring accuracy and adaptability on the production floor. Defect detection utilizes the technology to capture and analyze 3D data,

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effectively identifying product flaws and inconsistencies, thus minimizing waste and enhancing product quality. Bin picking, an essential component of contemporary manufacturing, benefits from 3D vision systems' capability to identify, locate, and handle objects of various shapes and sizes, boosting efficiency and versatility.



In the healthcare sector, the adoption of 3D machine vision is unlocking new possibilities for diagnosis, surgical procedures, and patient care. Emerging trends worth noting include surgical assistance, medical imaging, and telemedicine. Surgical assistance leverages 3D machine vision to increase precision during operations, such as laparoscopic surgery, offering surgeons a more detailed view of patient anatomy, thereby reducing risks and recovery times.

Medical imaging is enhanced by 3D machine vision, contributing to the development of advanced imaging techniques like 3D CT scans and MRI, which provide a more precise and comprehensive insight into a patient's condition. Additionally, telemedicine has seen significant advancements through 3D machine vision, enabling remote diagnostics and consultations that offer detailed visual data for more effective patient assessments and diagnoses.

The ascent of autonomous vehicles is largely attributable to the incorporation of 3D machine vision technology, with key trends including LiDAR Integration, Object Recognition, and Environmental Awareness. LiDAR integration uses 3D LiDAR sensors combined with machine vision to generate real-time 3D maps of surroundings, improving navigation and safety. Object recognition enables the identification and classification of various roadside objects, contributing to safer and more efficient autonomous driving. Meanwhile, environmental awareness systems evaluate road conditions and adapt to changes, such as construction or adverse weather, enhancing the reliability of autonomous vehicles.



3D machine vision technology is playing a crucial and innovative role in transforming industries, from manufacturing and healthcare to autonomous driving. Its capacity to capture and process 3D data equips machines and robots with a level of perceptual ability previously exclusive to humans. As this technology continues to evolve, we can anticipate even more groundbreaking applications and advancements, making our lives safer, more productive, and more interconnected than ever.

**The field of 3D in machine vision is vibrantly emerging and evolving, so make it a point to stay continuously informed.**