

STUDENTS: Xu Fang, Ting Xu, Zhixin Li, Xiao Yang, Mingwei Xu

INTRODUCTION

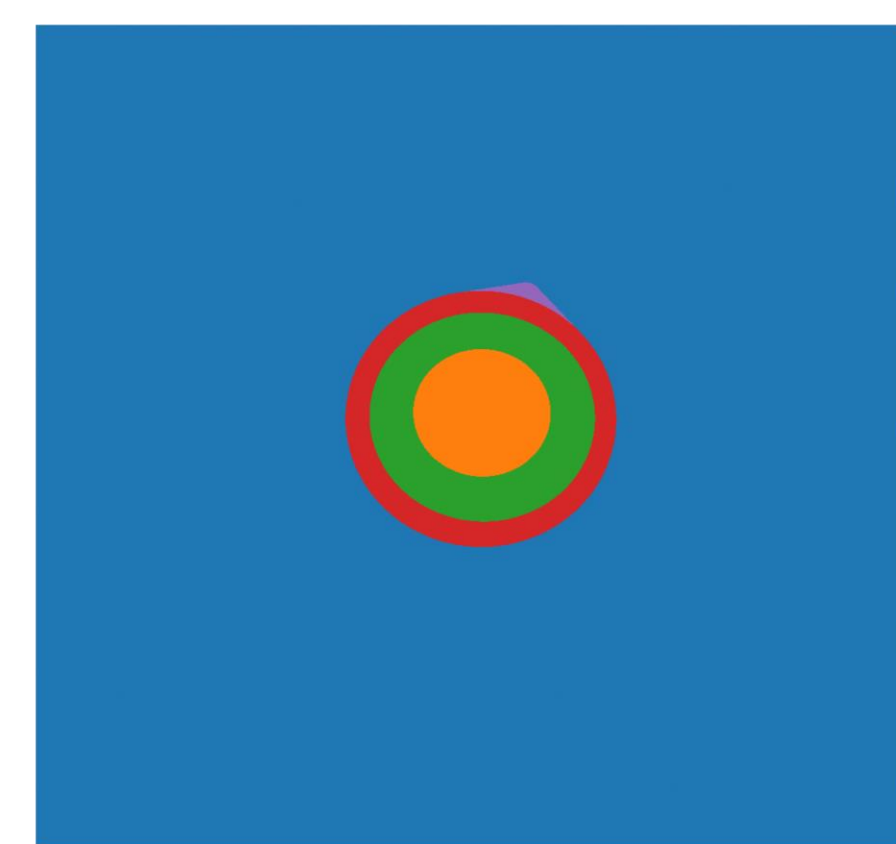
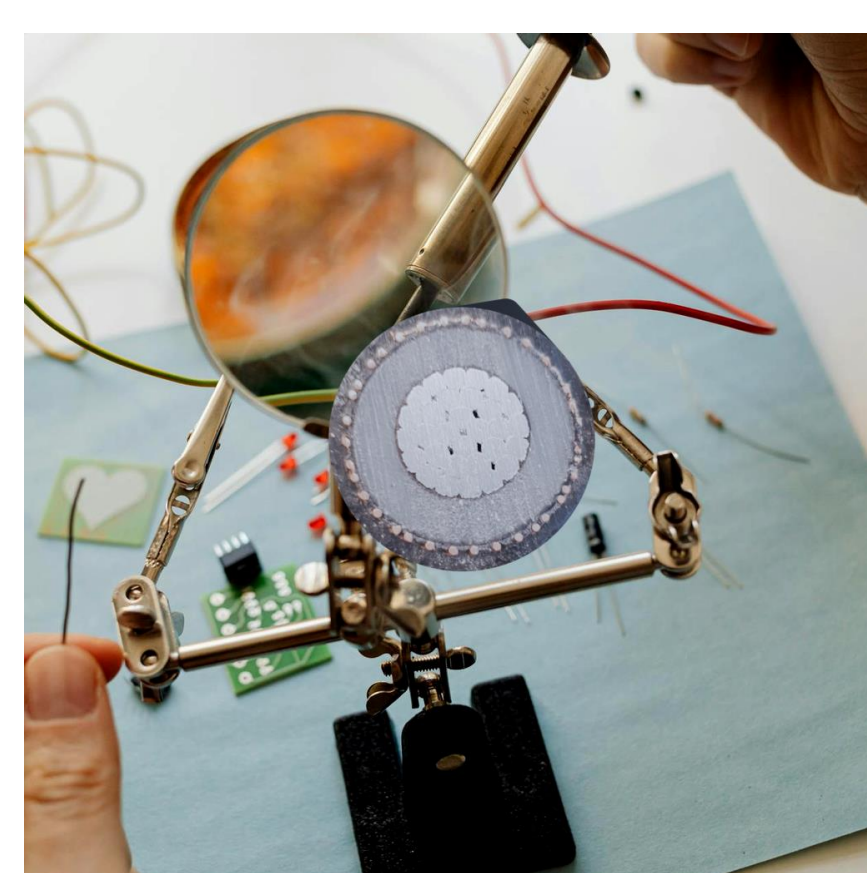
In multi-layered cable installation, technicians must verify that each layer meets dimensional specifications. Manual caliper measurement is slow, subjective, and impractical at scale.

Our app automates this process using only a smartphone to convert pixel measurements into physical dimensions in millimeters with no manual calibration required.

OBJECTIVES

- **Segment** cable cross-section layers from a single phone image with high pixel-level accuracy using on-device deep learning.
- **Measure** layer diameters and wall thicknesses in millimeters with precision comparable to manual calipers.
- **Ensure compatibility** across all Phone models — with or without LiDAR — requiring no additional hardware.
- **Validate** measurement accuracy against cable accessory dimensional specifications.

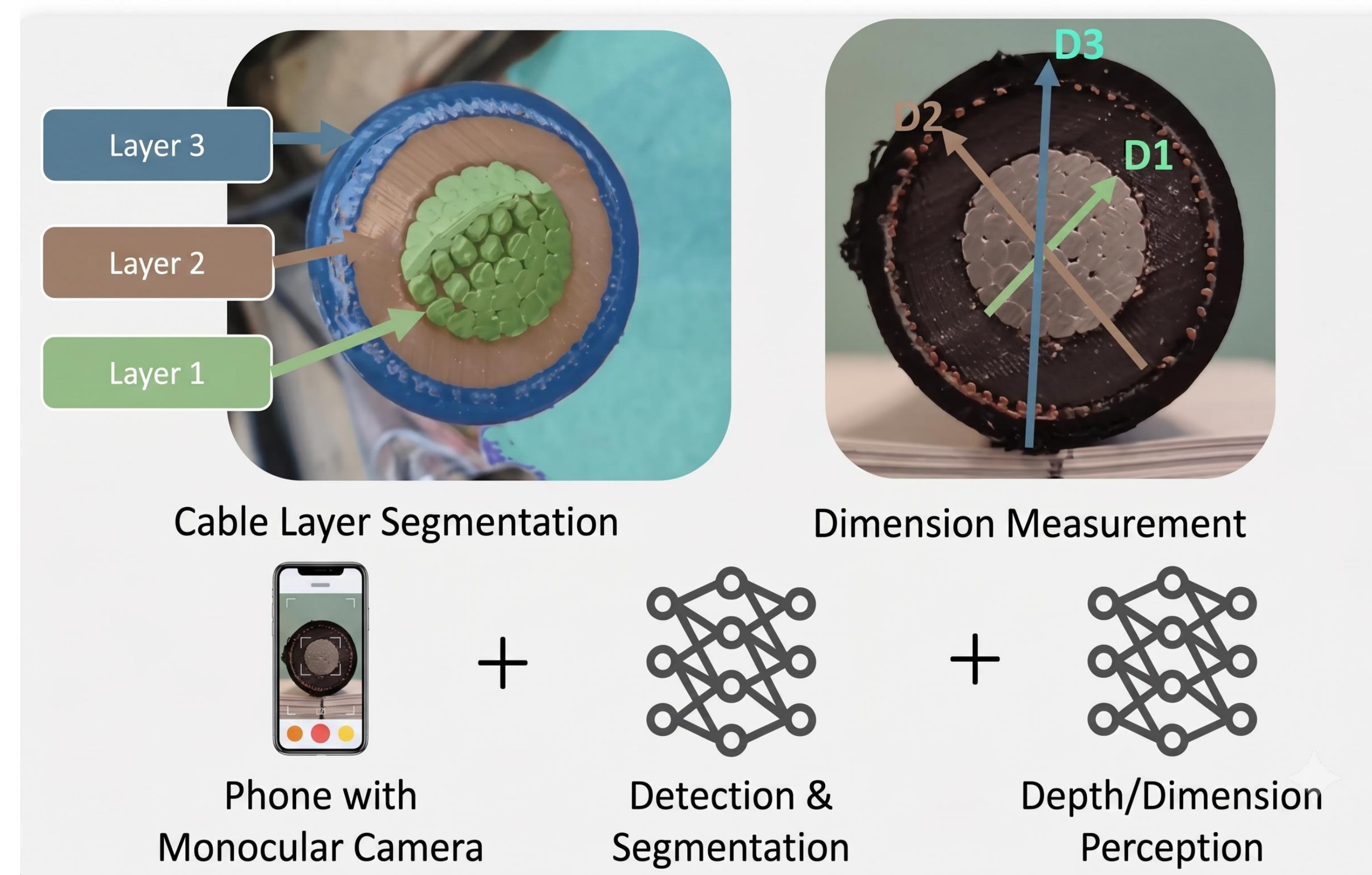
DATASET



Core (1)
Insulation (2)
Jacket (3)
Background (0)

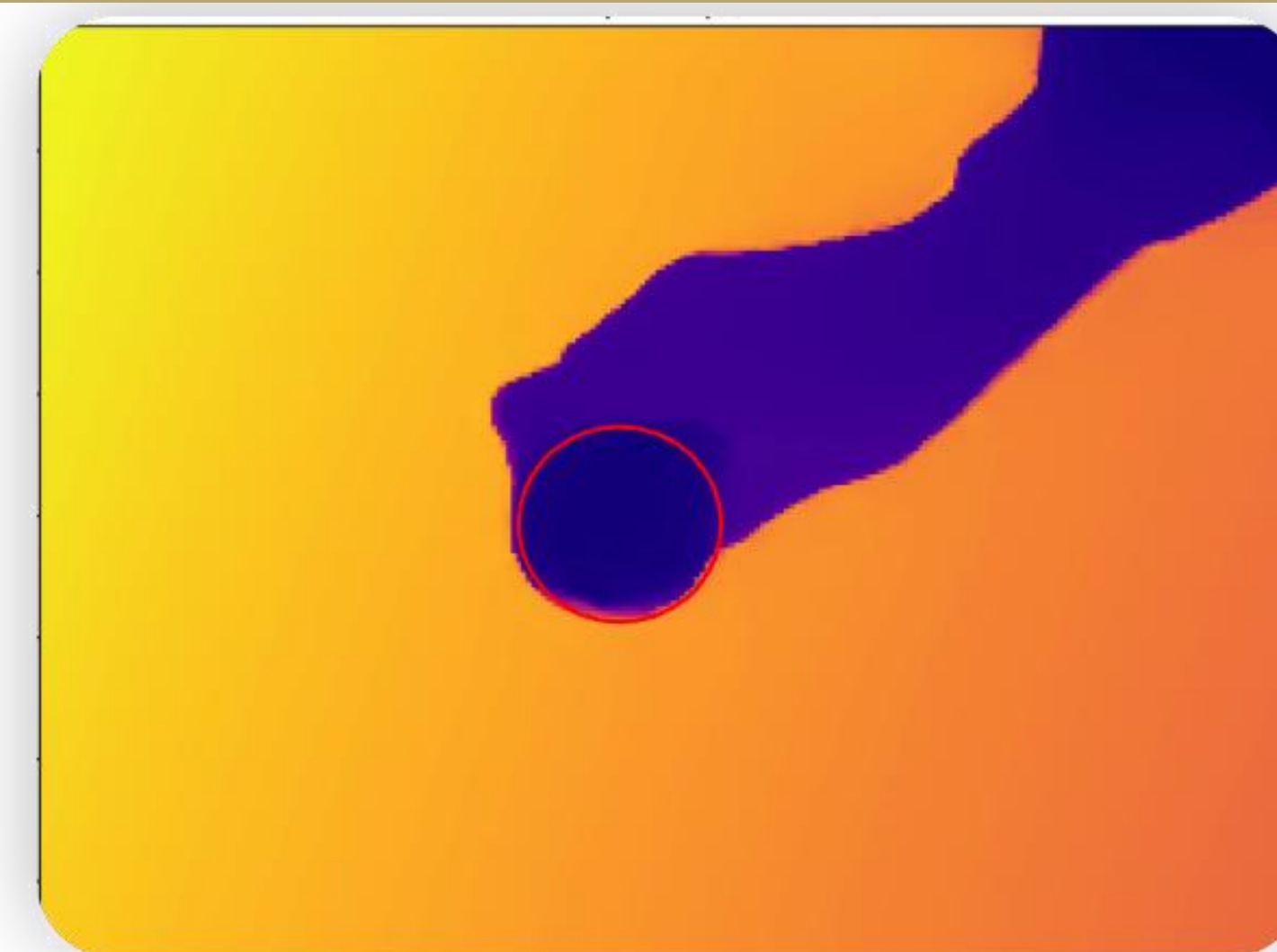
- **Synthetic rendering pipeline** — photorealistic 3D cable models with HDRI lighting and diverse industrial/laboratory backgrounds.
- **Automated augmentation** — randomized spatial transformations and compositing to maximize dataset variance and model robustness.
- **Auto-generated ground truth** — pixel-perfect segmentation masks produced alongside RGB images, eliminating manual annotation.

MODEL & APPROACH

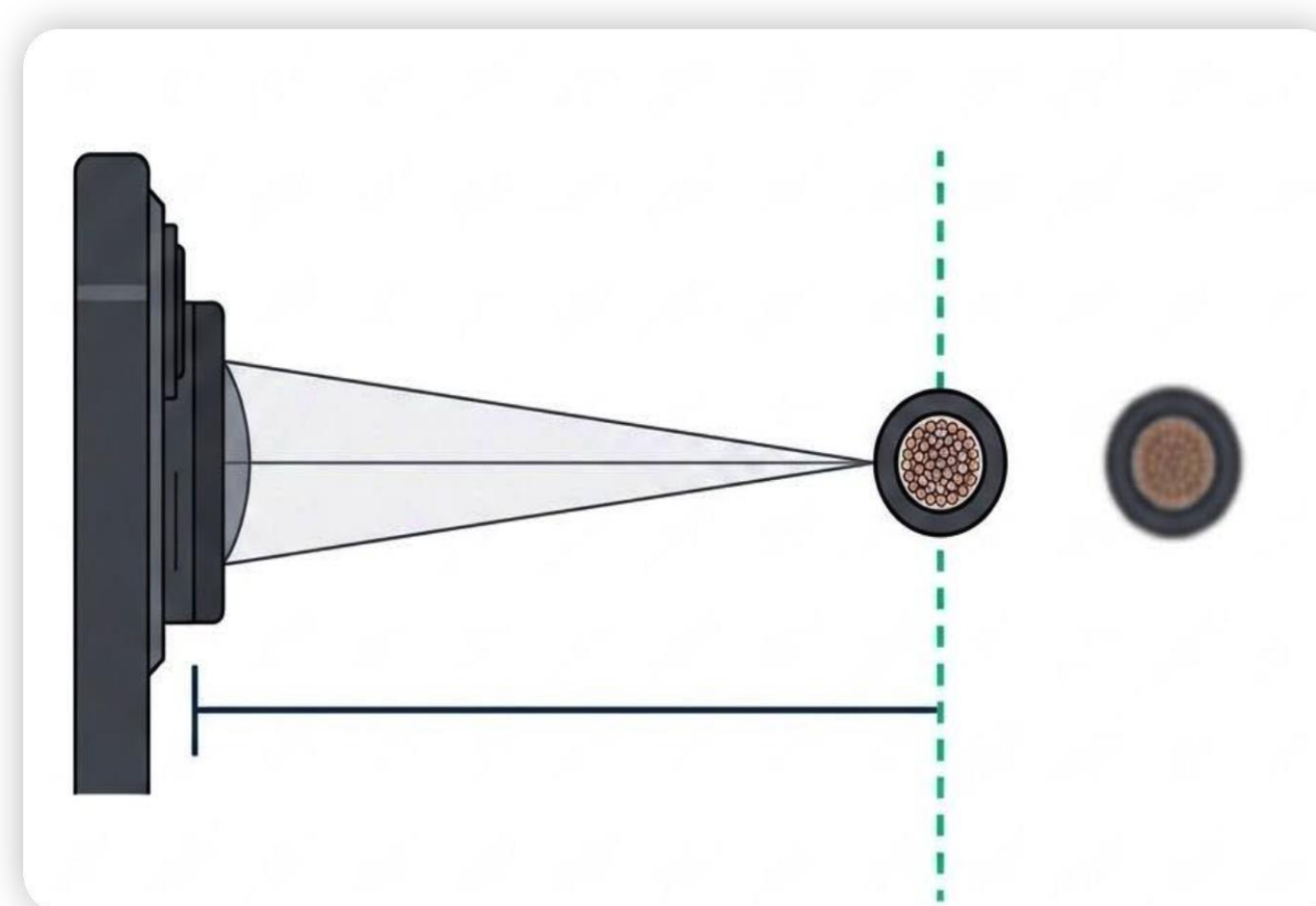


$$\text{Physical Size} = (\text{Pixel Size} \times \text{Depth}) / \text{Focal Length}$$

DEPTH MEASUREMENT



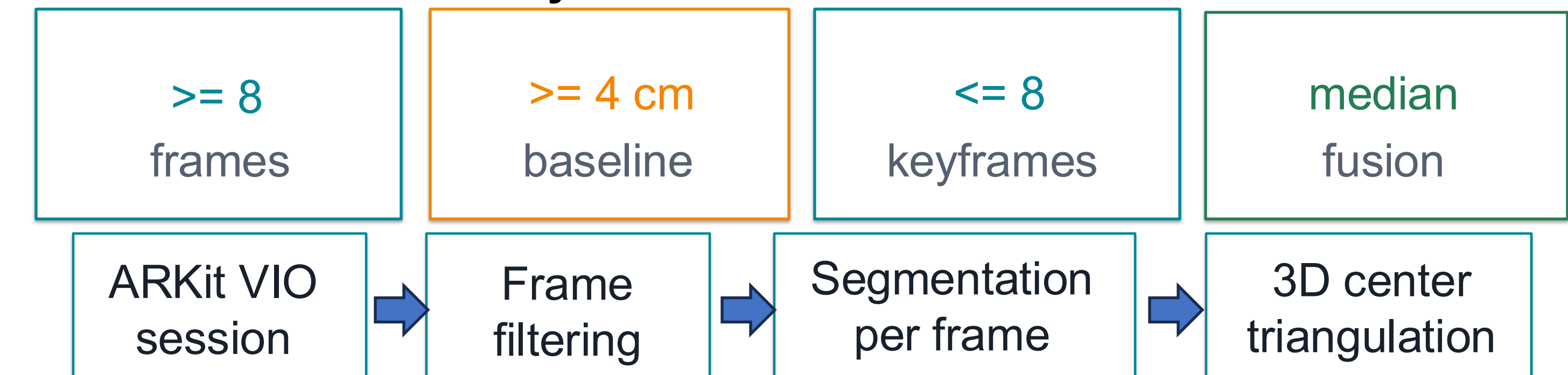
LiDAR Depth: Sample median depth from the segmentation mask region on the ARKit depth map.



Fixed-Focus: Lock lens to macro limit focal plane = known distance. 3-second sweep auto-selects the sharpest frame.

VIO: NO-LIDAR METRIC MEASUREMENT

Visual Inertial Odometry



Scale estimation

- Back-project mask centers using intrinsics and ARKit pose.
- Triangulate the cable center from multi-view world rays.
- Convert layer pixel widths to millimeters and fuse by median.

Quality signal

- Baseline score: stronger side motion improves geometry.
- Frame score: more valid masks increase stability.
- Reprojection score: lower pixel error means views agree.

RESULT

