

VLAIO TETRA

Machine Vision for Quality Control

(MV4QC)

Tussentijdse vergadering II

Agendapunten

- Status project
- Toelichting cases
- Toelichting demonstratoren

Status project

WP1

- Rapport WP1 geschreven – laatste versie op de website
- Bedrijfsbezoeken afgerond

WP2

- Rapport WP2 geschreven – laatste versie op de website
- Summerschool in de maak

WP3

- Rapport WP3 (Interactieve Python Scripts) geschreven – laatste versie op de website
- Seminarie georganiseerd op 15 februari 2023

WP4

- Alle zes de cases in uitvoering – cases met masterstudenten lopen af in juni
- Eerste demonstrator afgewerkt (Momenteel te zien op Hannover Messe) – tweede demonstrator in initieel ontwerp

Status project - leverbaarheden

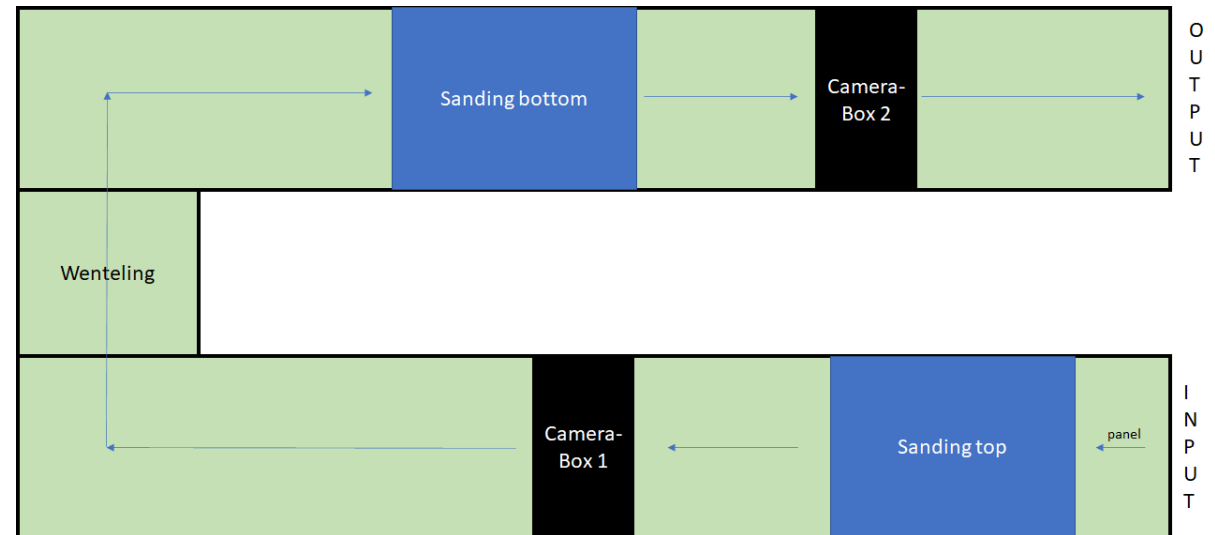
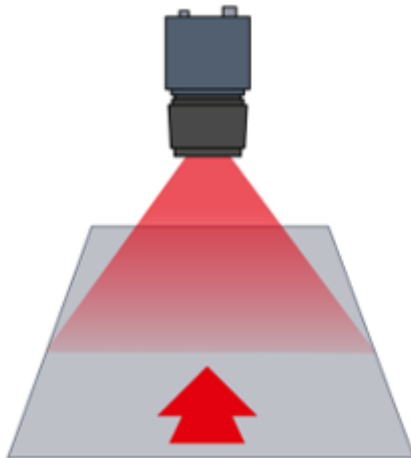
- ✓ L1.1 Startvergadering (12/10/2022)
- ✓ L1.2 Rapport die de aanwezige kennis, noden, mogelijke toepassingen, en vijf geselecteerde cases beschrijft (Rapport WP1)
- ✓ L2.1 Rapport die de bestaande technieken bundelt (Rapport WP2)
- ☐ L2.2 Seminarie over de gebundelde technieken (Summerschool)
- ✓ L3.1 Rapport die de praktische kennis bundelt (Rapport WP3)
- ✓ L3.2 Seminarie over de praktische kennis (15/02/2023)
- ☐ L4.1 Vijf uitgewerkte use-cases
- ✓ L4.2 Inschakelen van studenten voor het uitwerken van de use-cases en demonstratoren
- ☐ L4.3 Rapport over de vijf uitgewerkte use-cases
- ☐ L4.4 Twee ontwikkelde demonstratoren (1/2 afgerond)
- ☐ L4.5 Workshop rond de demonstratoren
- ☐ L5.1 Economische evaluatie en haalbaarheidsstudie
- ☐ L5.2 Rapport over de economische evaluatie en haalbaarheidsstudie
- ✓ L6.1 Cursusmateriaal dat zal ingezet worden binnen het vak 'Machinevisie' en Manama 'AI for Business and Industry'
- ☐ L6.2 Finale begeleidingsgroep vergadering
- ☐ L6.3 Webinar voor doelgroep
- ✓ L6.4 Website

Toelichting cases

Case 1 - Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

Quality control setup:

- 2 camera boxes (both sides)
- Line scan cameras



Case 1 - Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

Available data:

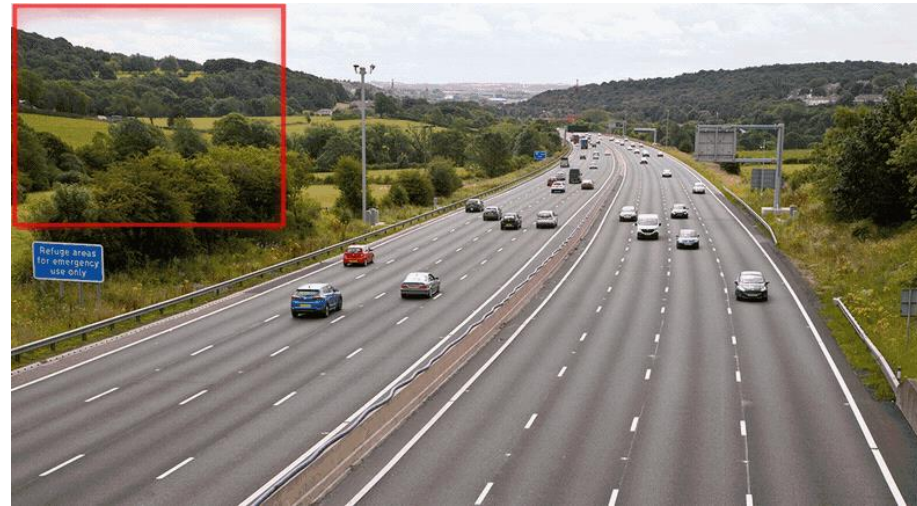
- Annotated pictures with boundary boxes
- Pictures with different types of wood
- Challenges
 - Large
 - Irregular sizes
 - Limited dataset (130 pictures)
 - Representation



Case 1 - Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

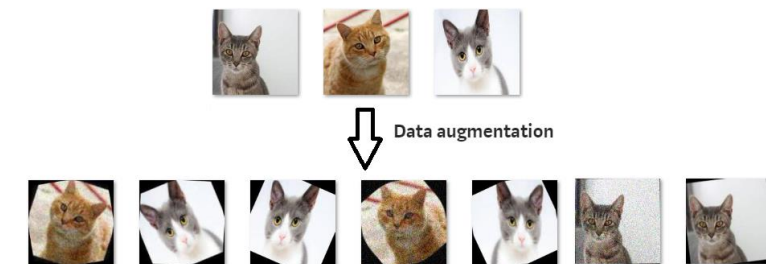
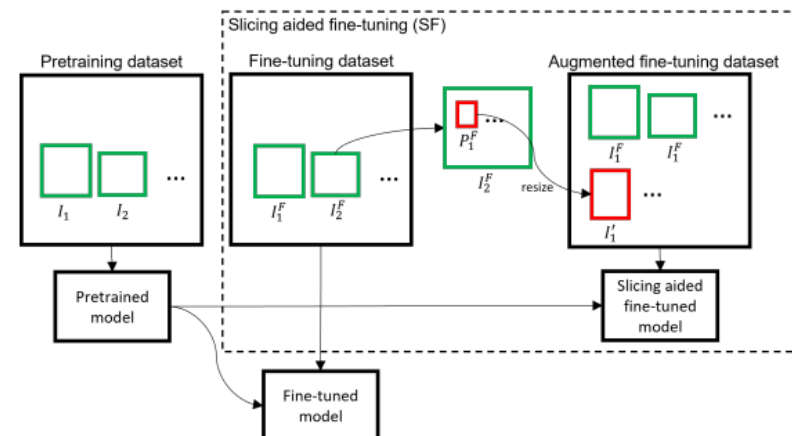
Literature:

- Patching
- Transformations
- Augmentation



0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0							0
0							0
0							0
0							0
0							0
0							0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

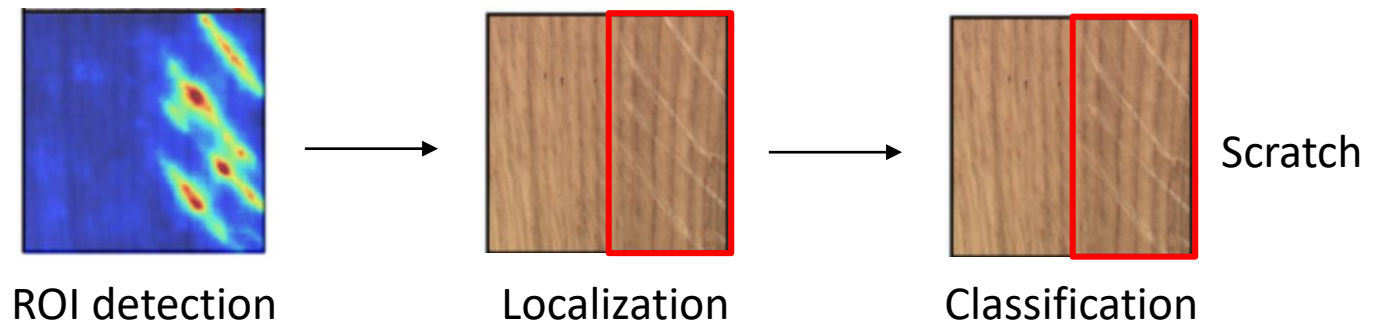
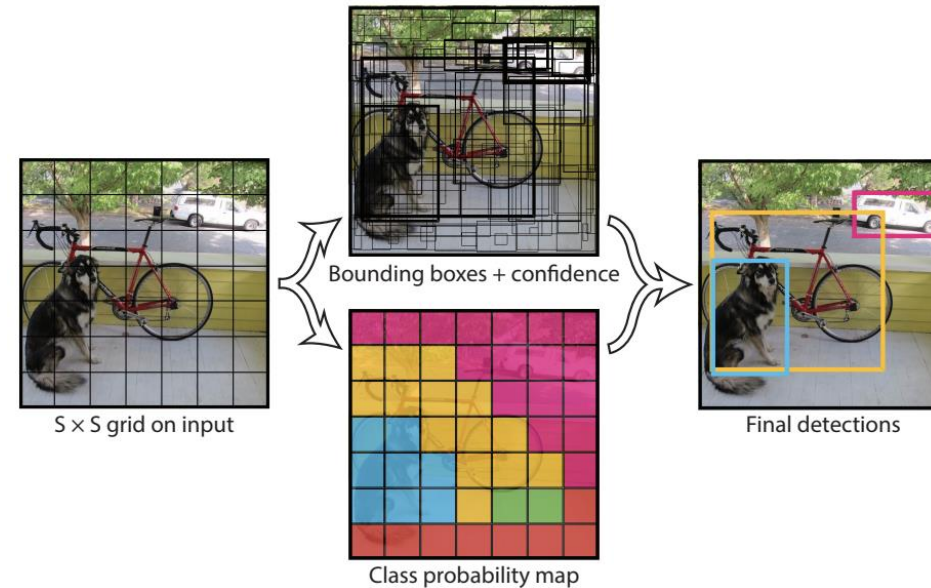
Zero-padding added to image



Case 1 - Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

Networks:

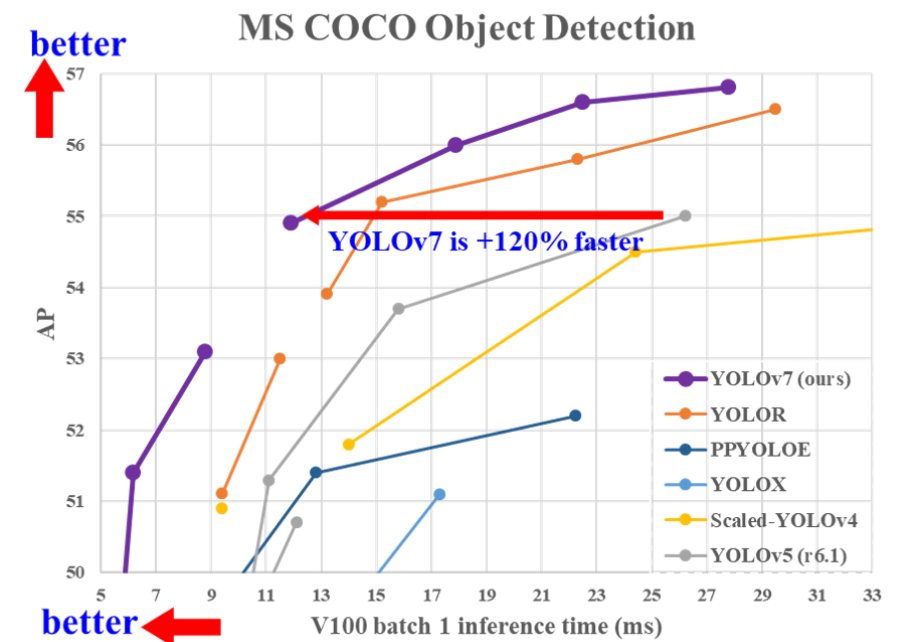
- Single-stage using YOLO
 - Faster processing
 - Less accurate
- Two-stage
 - More accurate (in general)
 - Slower processing



Case 1 - Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

Near future work:

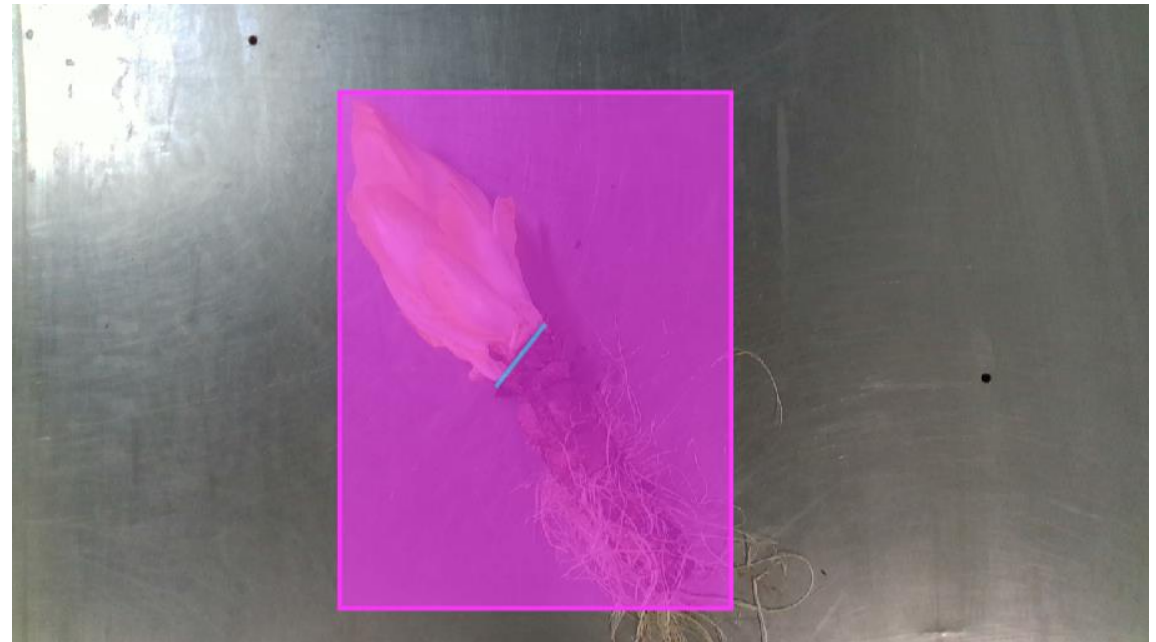
- Implement patching and augmentation
- Training YOLO



Case 2 - Detection of the optimal cut line for chicory

Three models will be trained:

- Chicory detection
- Classification good / bad
- Cutting line detection



Case 2 - Detection of the optimal cut line for chicory

Available data

Not enough cut off



Not enough, darker illumination



Perfectly cut



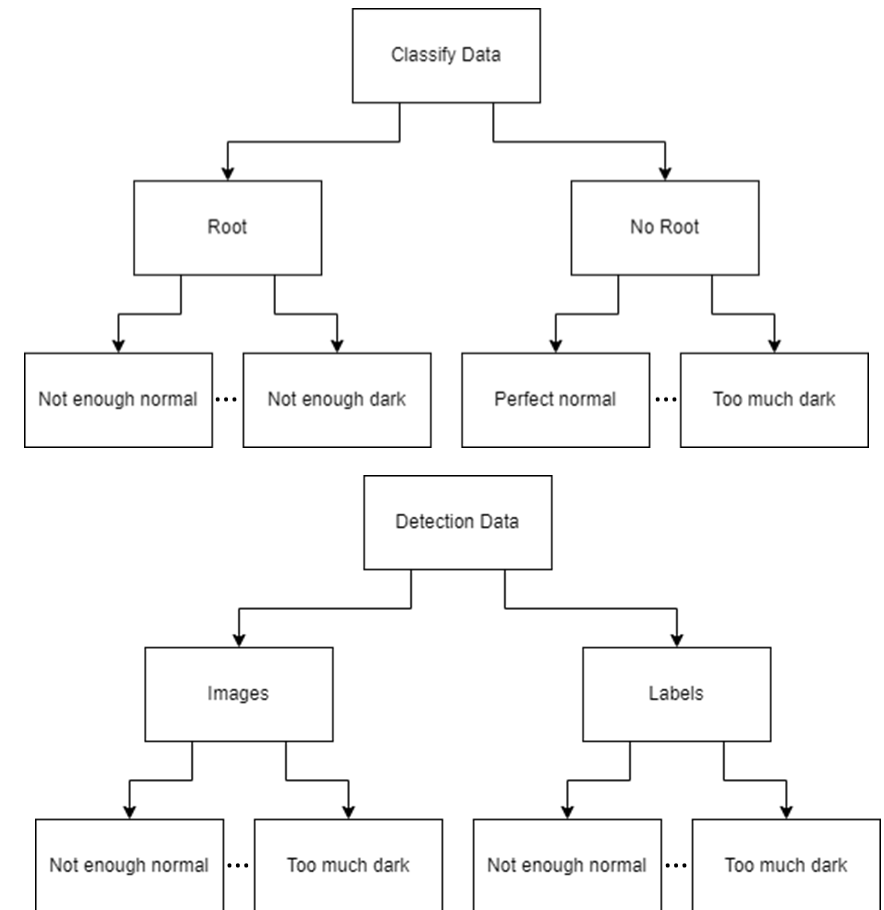
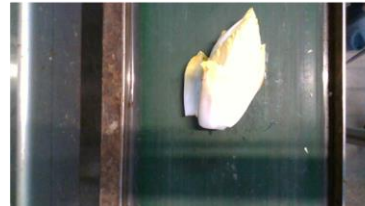
Chichory with root



oblique cut



Too much cut off



Case 2 - Detection of the optimal cut line for chicory

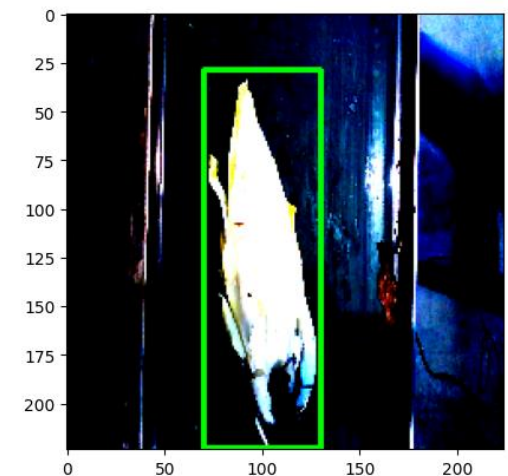
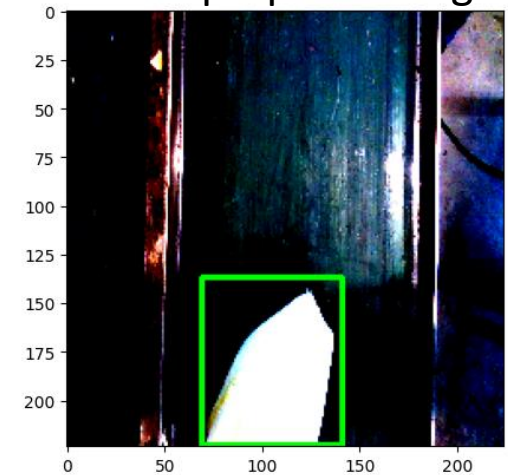
Preprocessing steps:

- Change format to tensor
- Pixel values in float
- Resize to (244,244)
- Normalize the image
- Bounding boxes must be resized as well

Original image

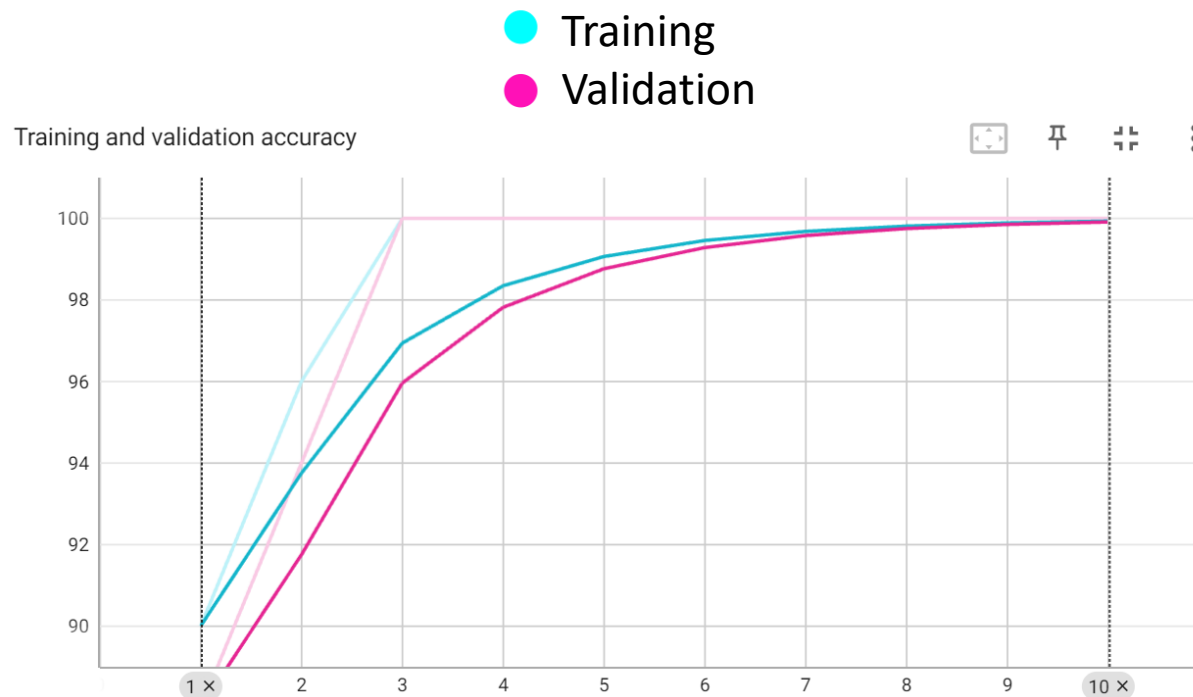


After preprocessing



Case 2 - Detection of the optimal cut line for chicory

Classification - Training with 10 epochs - Batch size of 64 - Learning rate of 0.001

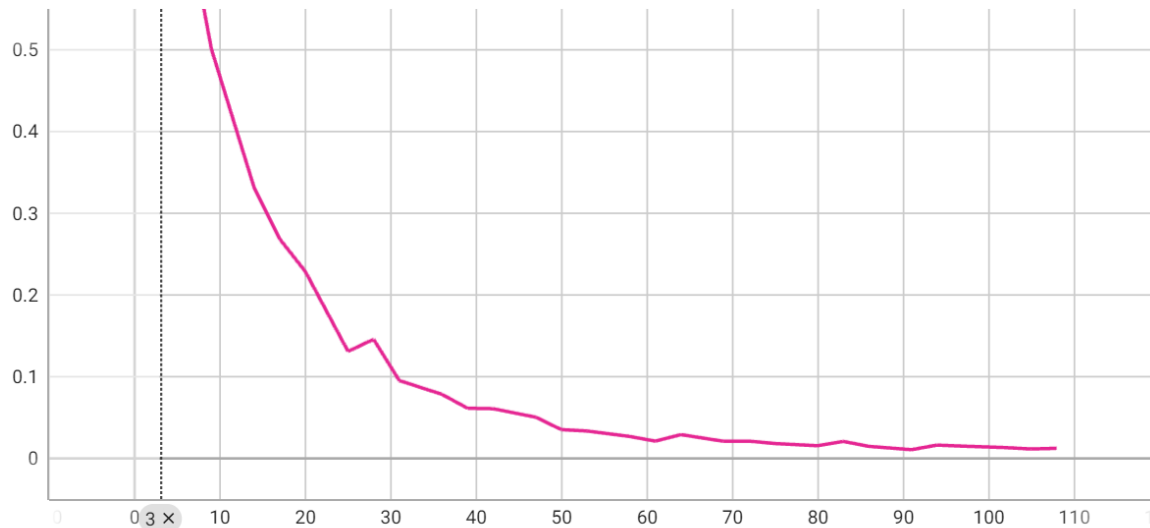


Predicted \ Actual class	Root	No Root
Root	50 (98%)	0 (0%)
No Root	1 (2%)	96 (100%)

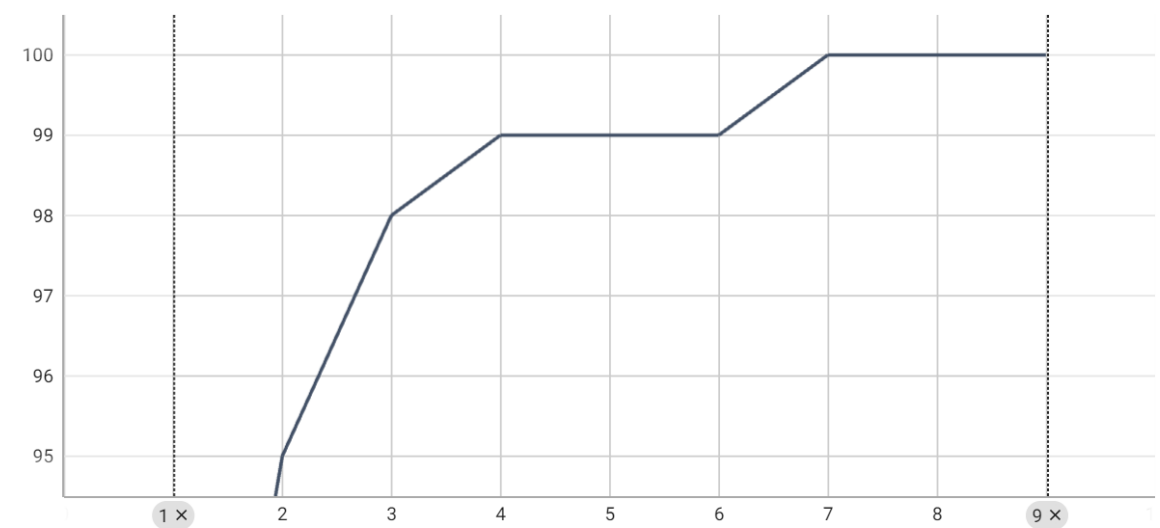
Case 2 - Detection of the optimal cut line for chicory

Classification - Training with 10 epochs - Batch size of 64 - Learning rate of 0.001

Loss/train

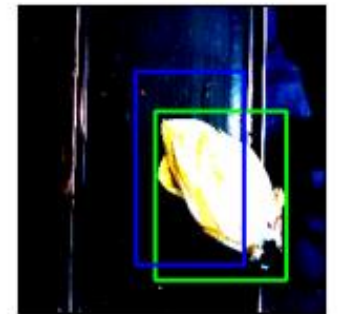
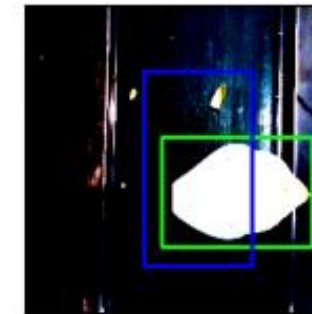
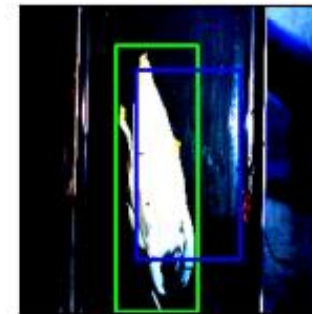
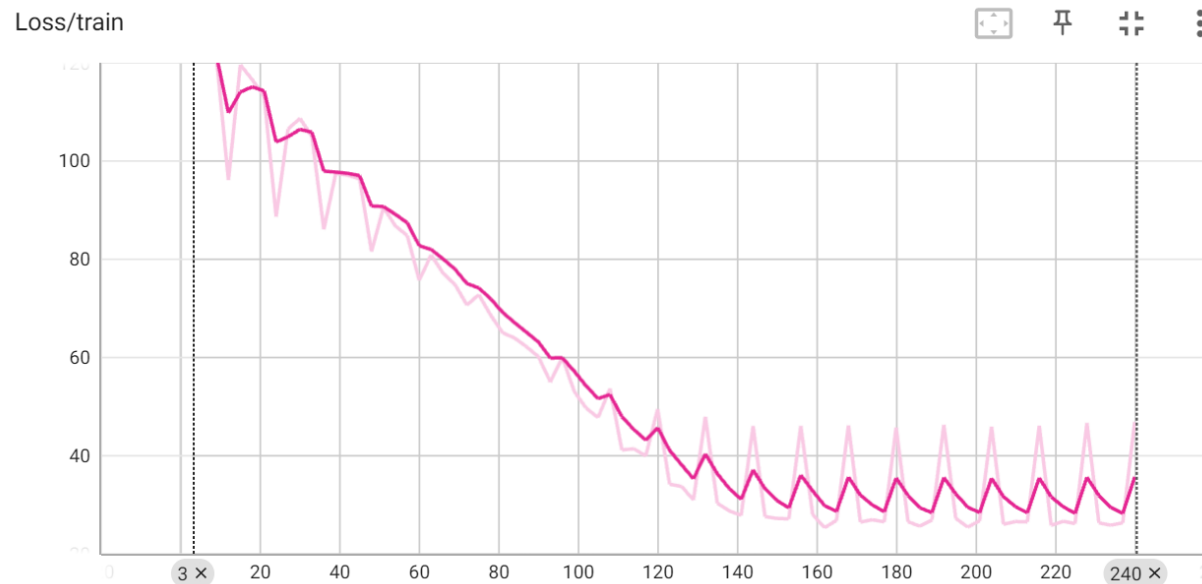


Test accuracy



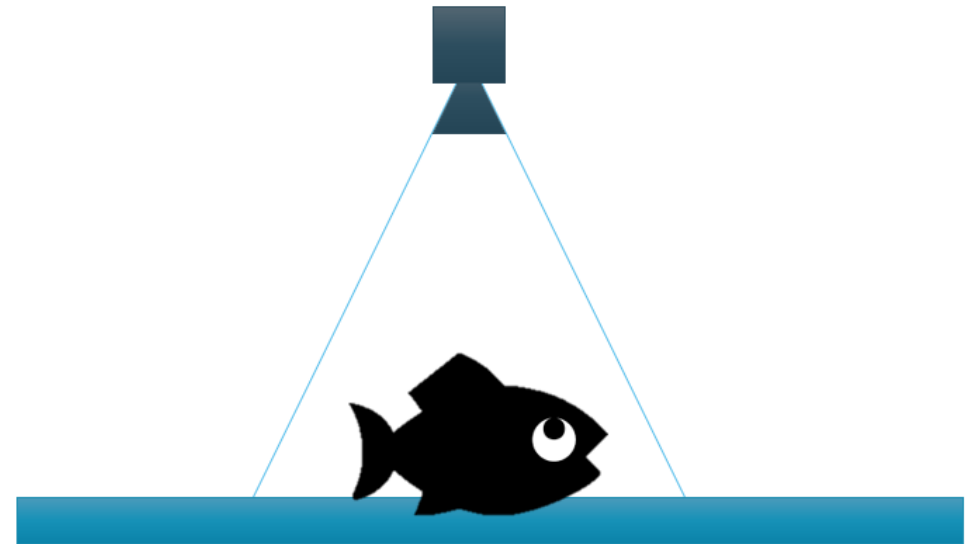
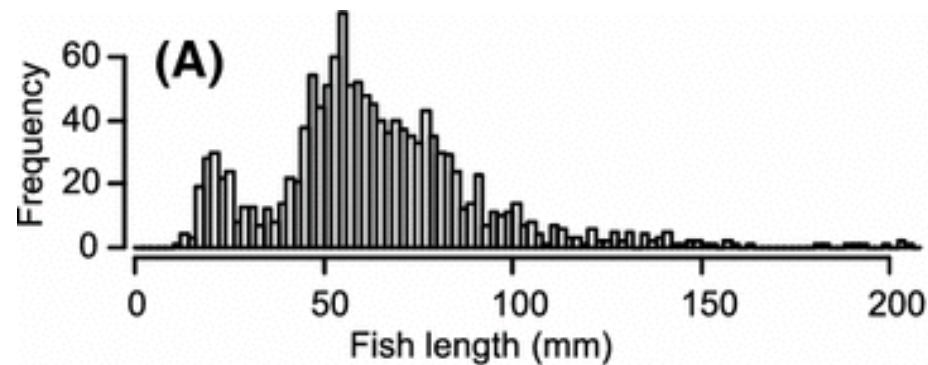
Case 2 - Detection of the optimal cut line for chicory

Detection - Training with 20 epochs - Batch size of 64 - Learning rate of 0.001



Case 3 - Inline determination of the length distribution of fish by category

- Instituut voor Landbouw-, Visserij- en Voedingsonderzoek
- Ecologisch project
- Spreiding lengte vissen per soort



Case 3 - Inline determination of the length distribution of fish by category

Video van lopende band

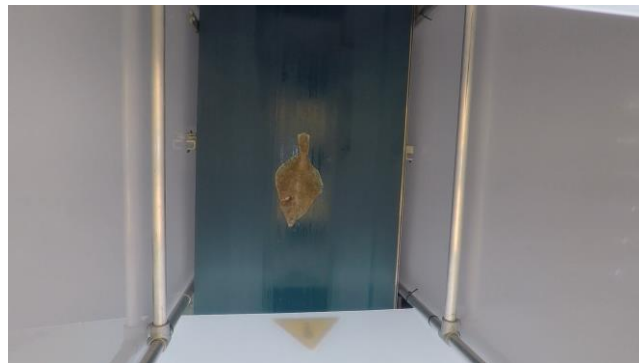
⇒ Enkel vis detecteren

⇒ YOLO trainingslabel

YOLO FORMAT

<class>, <centerx>, <centery>, <bbwidth>, <bbheight>

Gegeven



Croppen



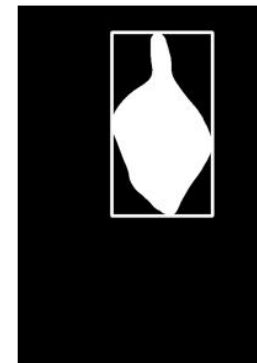
Chroma
-keying



Blurren +
thresholden



Bounding
box



Resultaat



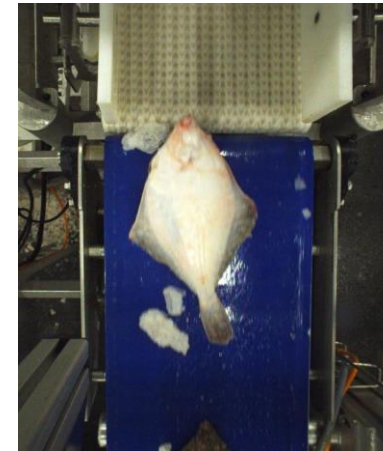
Case 3 - Inline determination of the length distribution of fish by category

Classificatie en bounding box

- ⇒ Met labelbox
- ⇒ 15 soorten
- ⇒ .json file
- ⇒ Yolo traininglabel

YOLO FORMAT

<class>, <centerx>, <centery>, <bbwidth>, <bbheight>



Case 3 - Inline determination of the length distribution of fish by category

Deel YOLO

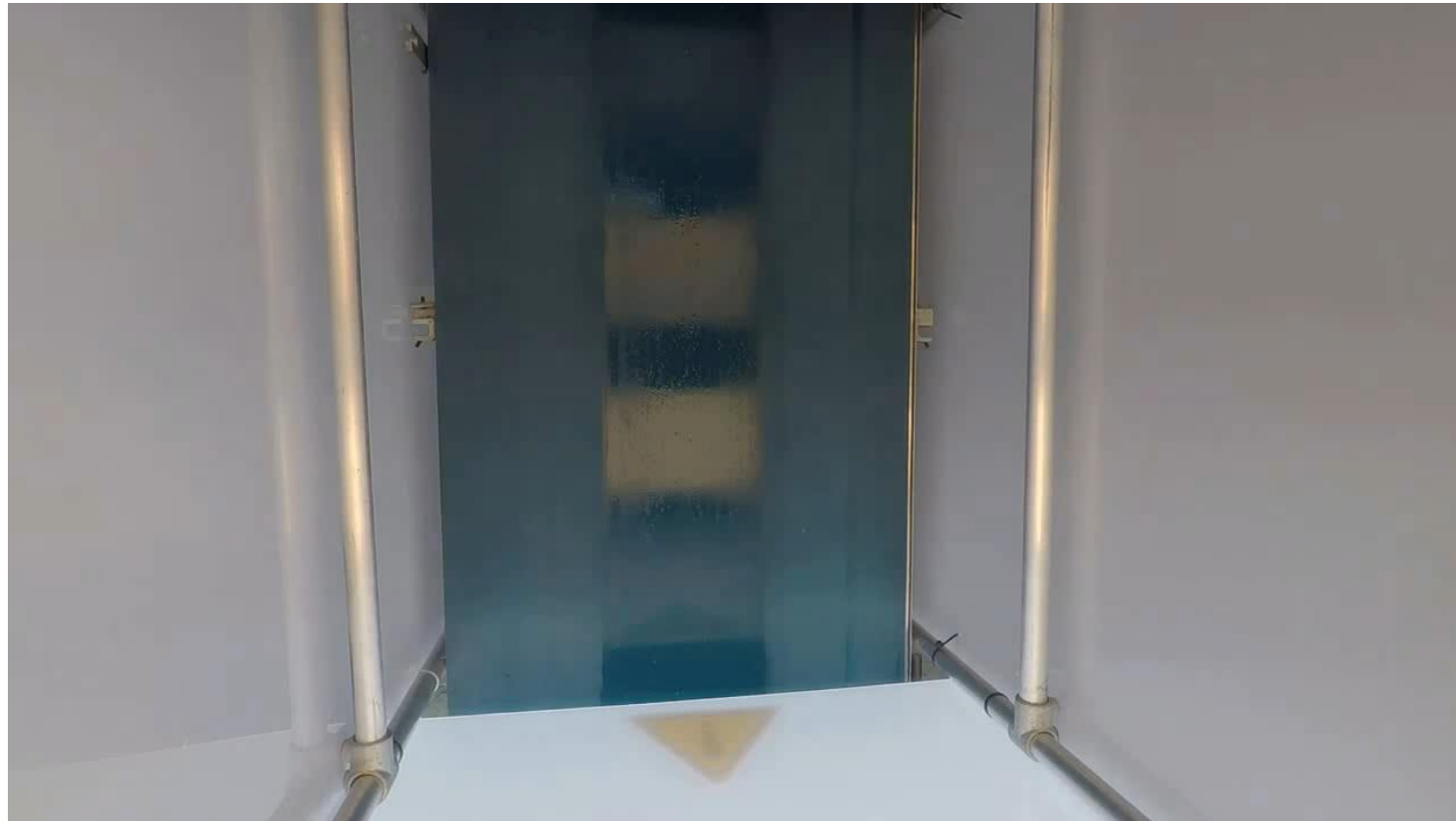
- Pakket github
- Snelle training
- Hoge nauwkeurigheid

Deel Resnet

- Academischer
- Elke parameter tweaken
- Tragere training

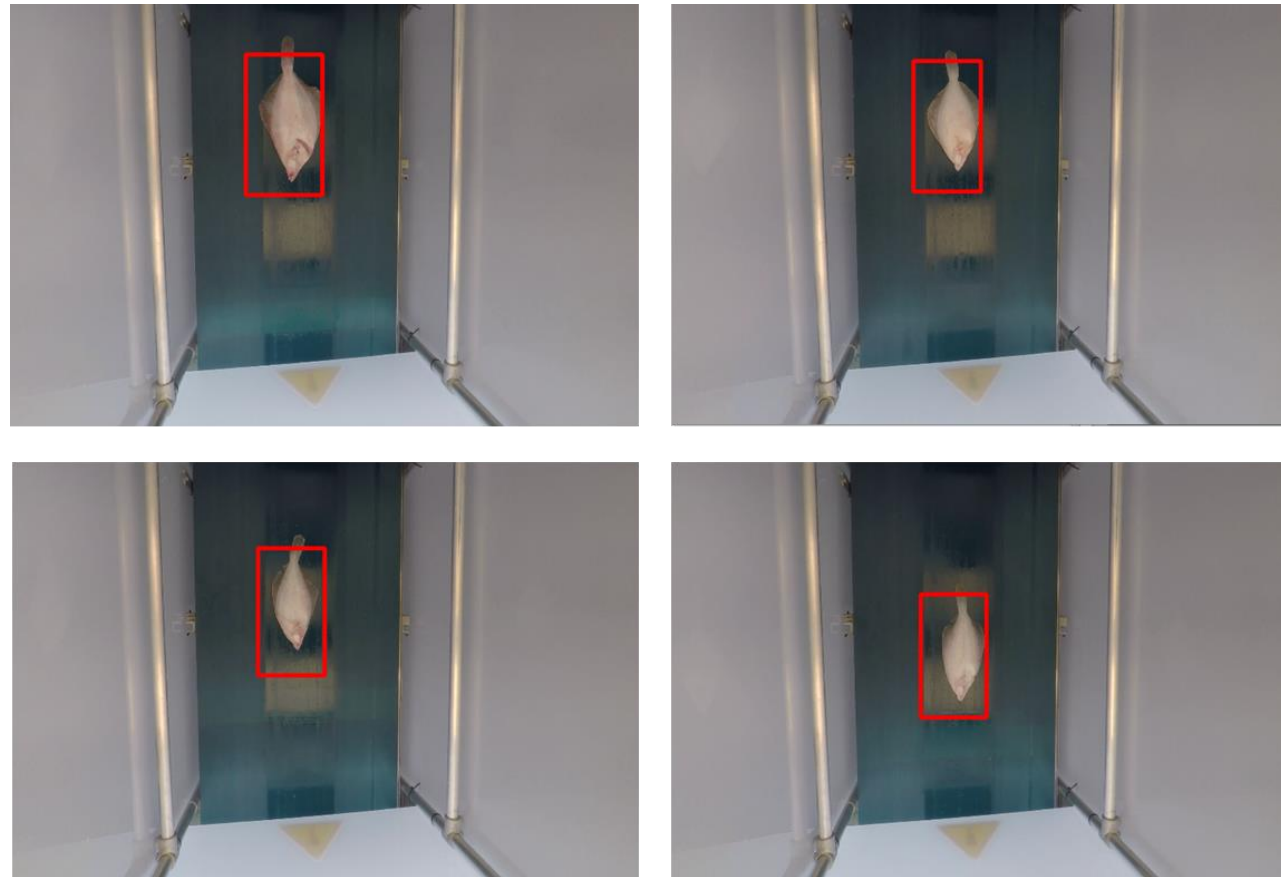
Case 3 - Inline determination of the length distribution of fish by category

Resultaat YOLO

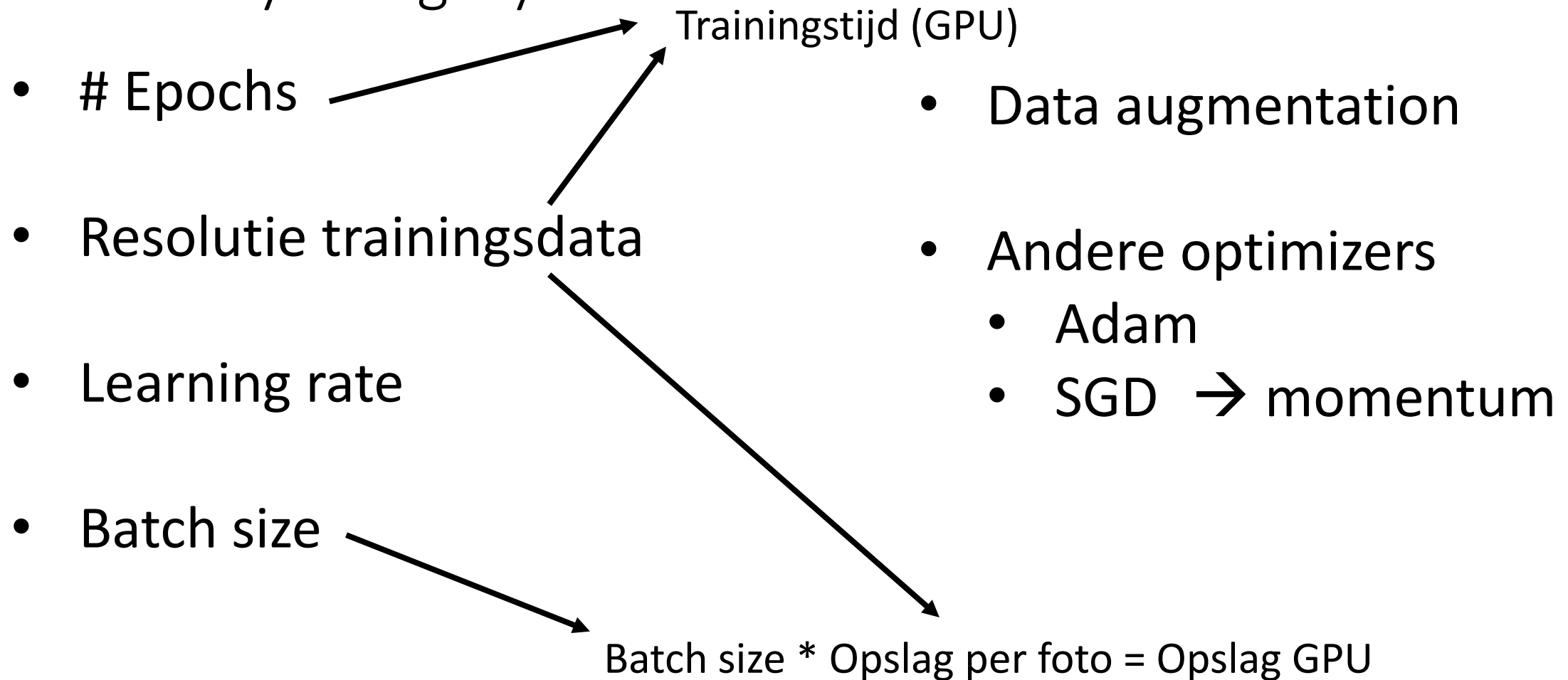


Case 3 - Inline determination of the length distribution of fish by category

Resultaat ResNet

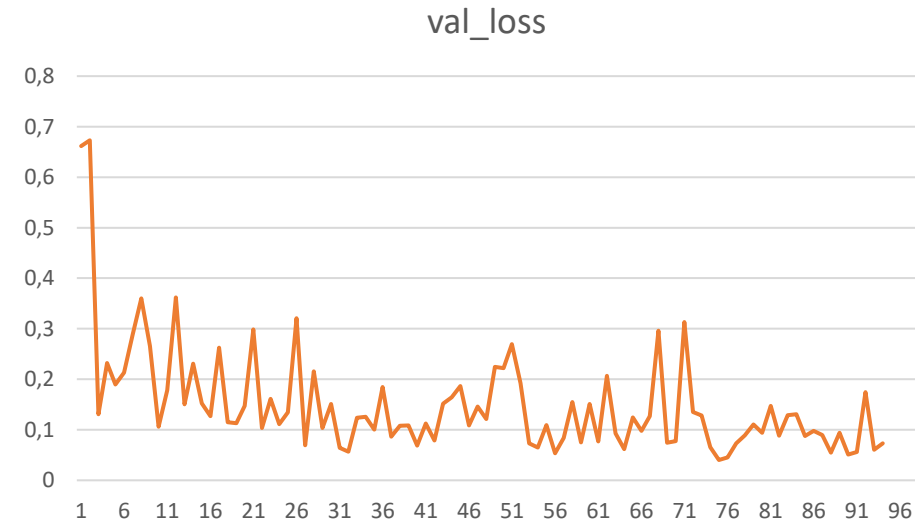
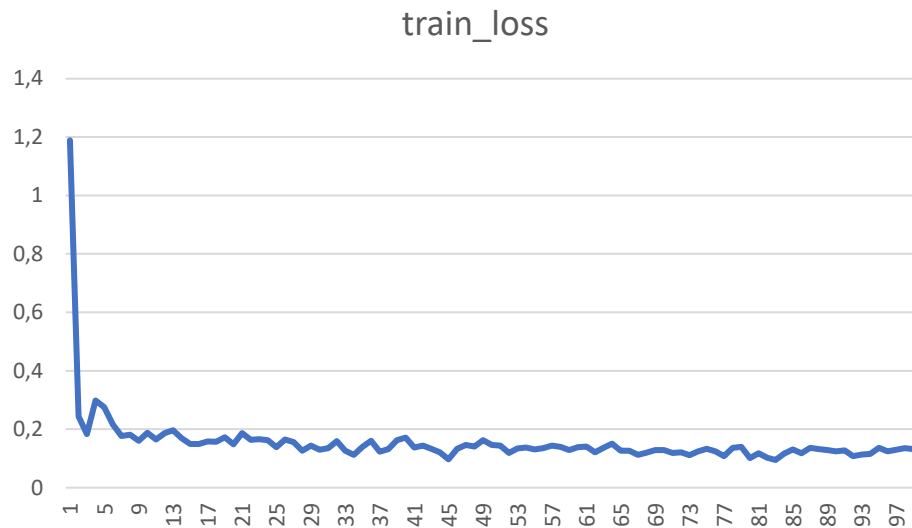


Case 3 - Inline determination of the length distribution of fish by category



Case 3 - Inline determination of the length distribution of fish by category

Trainingsresultaten



Ook accuracy (nog te weinig soorten)

Case 3 - Inline determination of the length distribution of fish by category

Spline detection

- Lengte bepaling
- AI of klassieke machine visie
- Beter dan enkel bounding box
- Makkelijker door bounding box



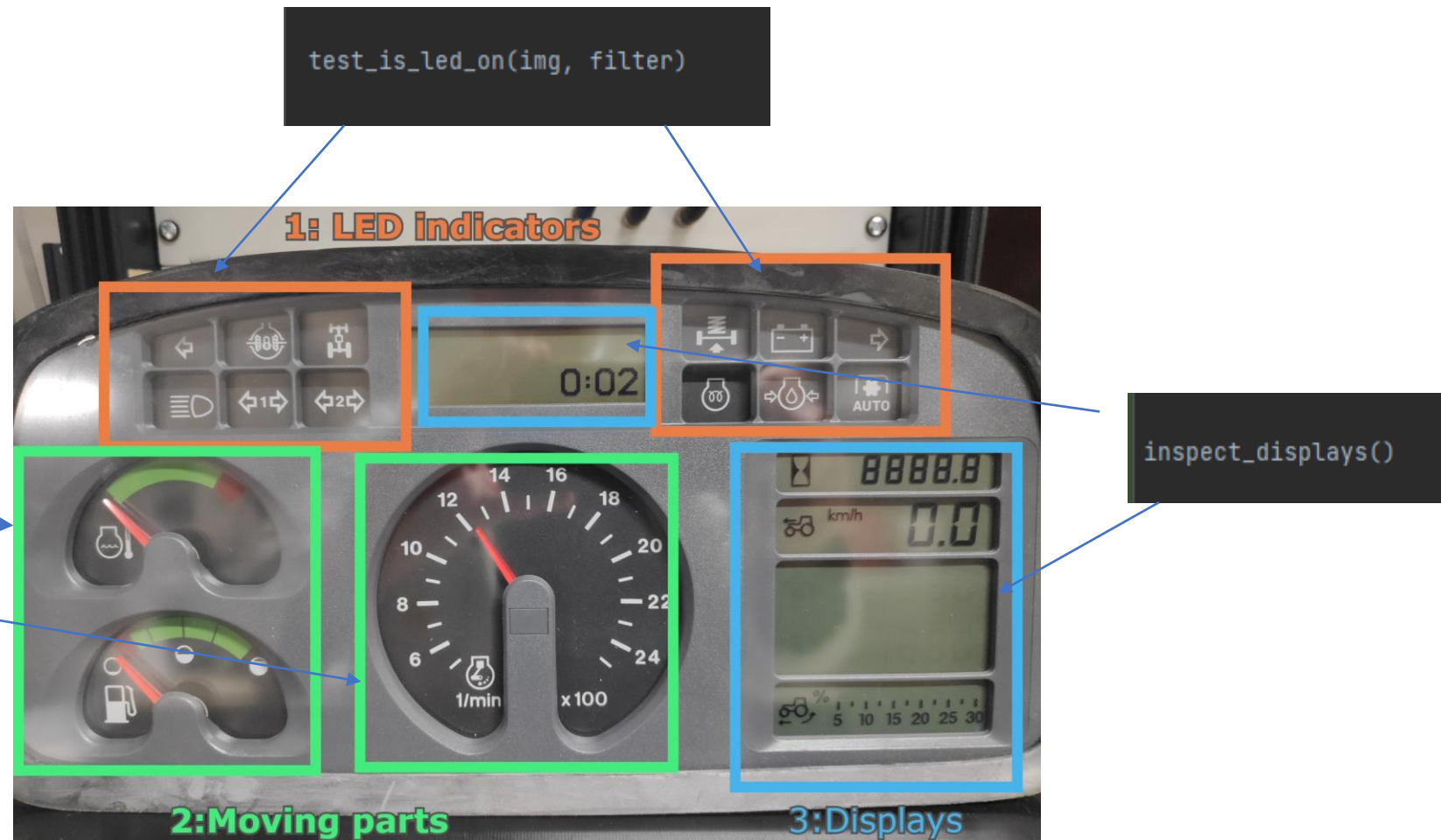
Case 4 - Determination of the proper functioning of a LED display

- Problem
- Methodology
- Results
- Industrial proposal
- Proposed flowchart
- Questions?

Case origin



Parts of the Display



Methodology

Setup

Traditional Computer Vision  No AI model

 Only using OpenCv functions

- Template matching
- HSV filtering
- Canny edge detection
- HoughCircles
- HoughLines

Data

No AI model



Dataset different

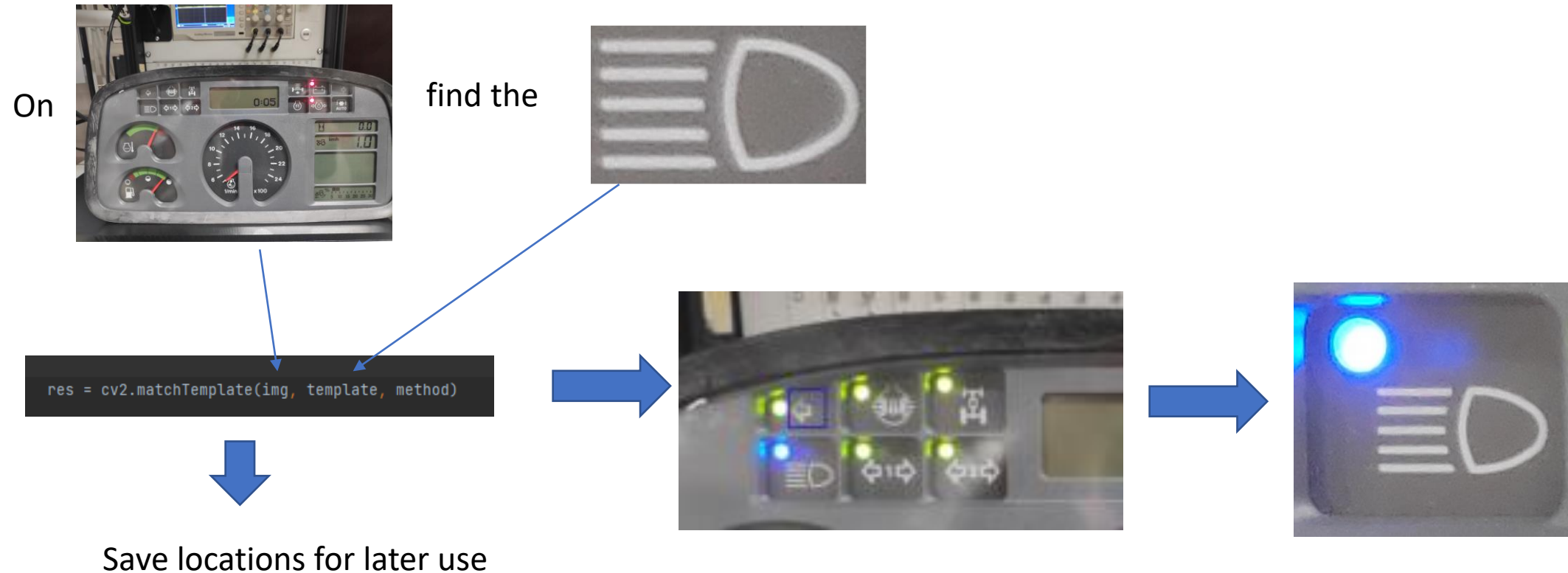


Problems?

- Lighting
- Reflection
- position

Calibration

Goal? Find components on display



Evaluation of LED

1: Take the component



2: Use HSV filter



Only want the color of the LED



3: Find the circle



Circular light source is probably the LED



Evaluation of Gauge

1: Take the component  Pointer indicates value

2: Use HSV filter  Only want the pointer

3: Find the middle line  Use edge lines + validation line

4: Get the angle of the middle line  Convert it to a value



Evaluation of Gauge: Speedometer?

99% the same as the previous



Get edge lines



Draw line

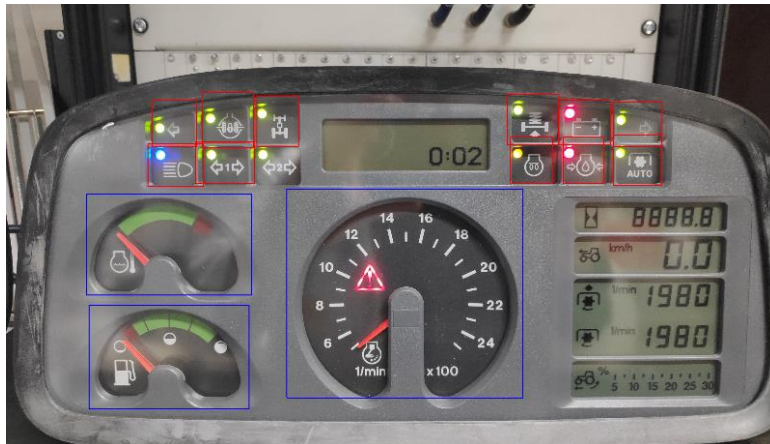


Find Pointer line

Results

Calibration example

Calibration script  Finds and saves component data



```
{
  "LED": [
    {
      "name": "Direction_indicator_left",
      "coords": [
        776,
        1024,
        1089,
        1265
      ],
      "filter": {
        "hsv_lower": [...],
        "hsv_upper": [...]
      }
    },
    {
      "name": "speed",
      "coords": [
        1475,
        1483,
        2699,
        2564
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

But:

- Visual confirmation needed
- Lighting problem!
- Display must be static!

Evaluation example

Evaluation script

```
{
  "LED": [
    {
      "name": "Direction_indicator_left",
      "coords": [
        776,
        1024,
        1009,
        1265
      ],
      "filter": {
        "hsv_lower": [...],
        "hsv_upper": [...]
      }
    }
  ],
  "GAUGE": [
    {
      "name": "speed",
      "coords": [
        1475,
        1483,
        2699,
        2564
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```



Iterate and do
check



```
Testing LED: direction_indicator_right
Status led on: off
It was supposed to be: off
Testing: {'name': 'speed', 'coords': [1475, 1483, 2699, 2564]}
Testing GAUGE
0
Testing: {'name': 'fuel_gauge', 'coords': [450, 2084, 1280, 2621]}
Testing GAUGE
```

But:

- How do we create the expectation?
- How do we give feedback?
- How do we integrate it?

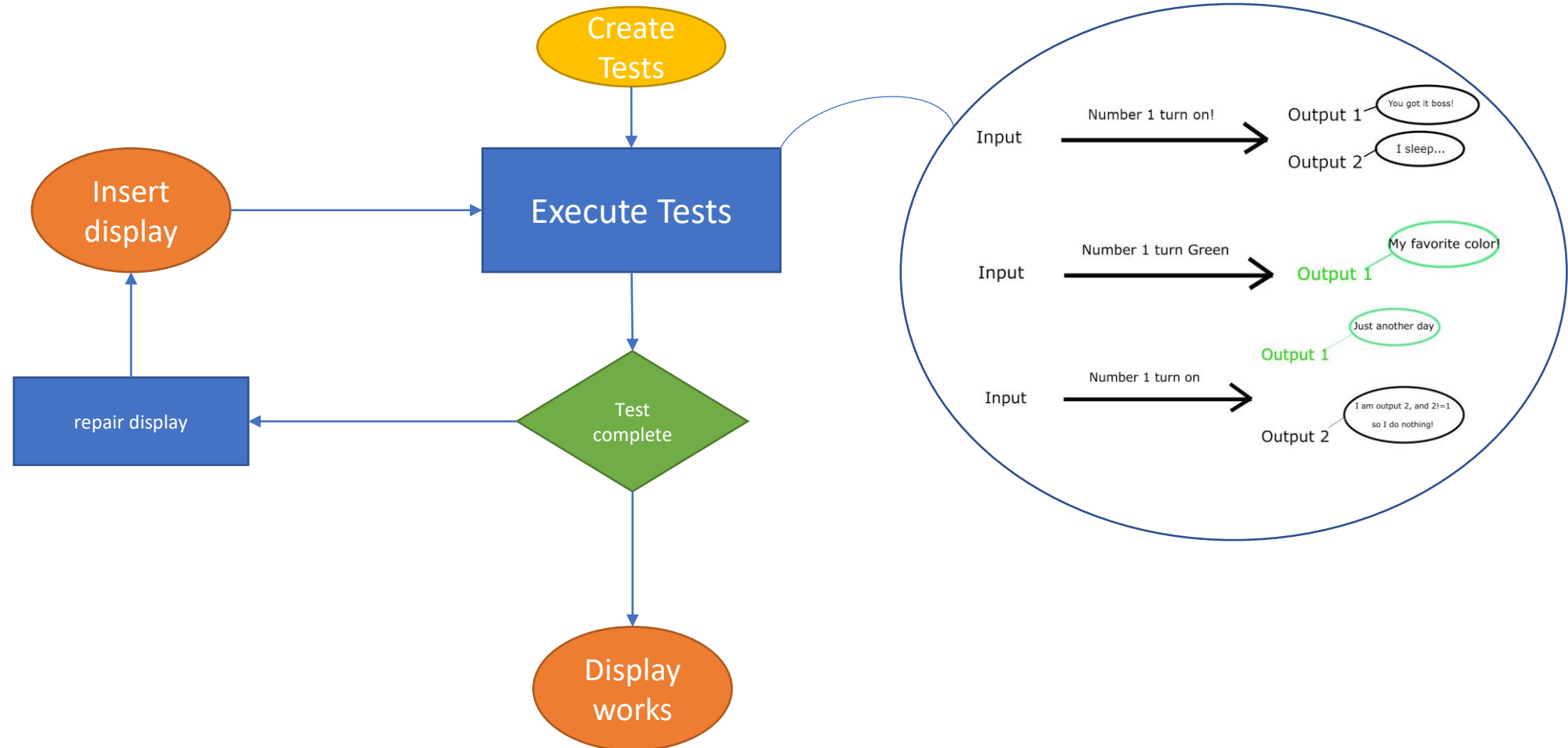
Industrial proposal

With support of Beckhoff

Robust system based on commercial hardware

- Hardware proposal used for initial testing by Beckhoff
 - Beckhoff CX2043
 - Industrial PC
 - CanOpen Master
 - Using different protocol
 - Direct communication with Module
 - Camera
 - **VCS2001-0200** Area scan camera, 2.5 Gbit/s, Sony IMX392, color, 2.3 MP
 - Kleur nodig: verschillende LED kleuren
 - Resolutie : hoge resolutie is niet noodzakelijk (features regio 1mm)
 - Lens:
 - **VOS2000-1218** Lens, image circle 11 mm, pixel size up to 2.0 μm , $f = 12 \text{ mm}$, $f/1.8$
 - Combinatie met werkhoogte van 500 mm

Proposed flowchart



Case 5 - Inline determination of the fat absorption of donuts after frying



Doughmix	Extrusion en cutting	Proofing	Frying	Cooling
Flour, water, sugar, yeast, fat and donut mix and rework		Water ↑ Flour ↑	Fat ↑ Water ↓	Fat distribution uniformity ↓

$$\text{Fat absorption (FA)} = \frac{F - P}{F} \times 100 \%$$

Met:

P Proofed dough weight

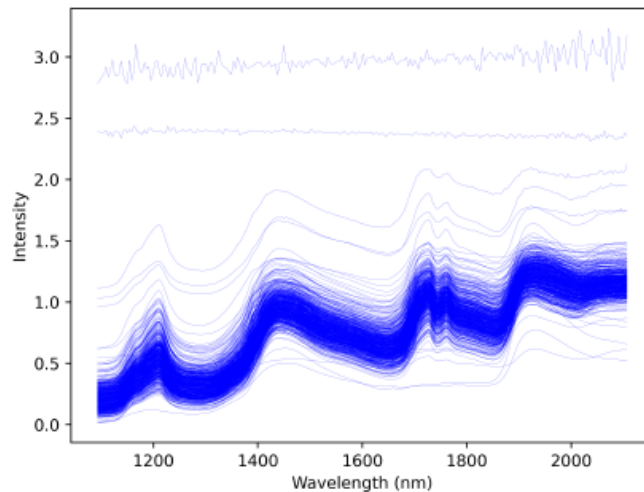
F Fried donut weight

Case 5 - Data capture

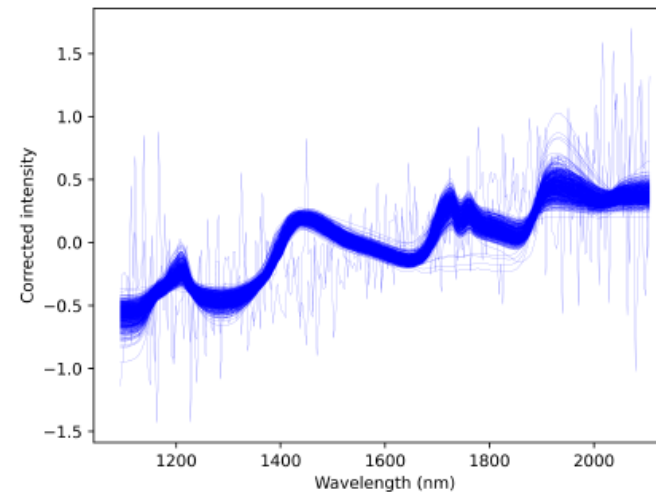
- 10 Februari 2023
- **Covicon** voorziet de PAS-H-B01 probe met bijhorende NIR proces spectrometer.
- Opmeten van invloed van proofing, frying and cooling in meerdere stappen bij Vandemoortele R&D
- Vandemoortele bepaald referentie waardes via een chemische analyse



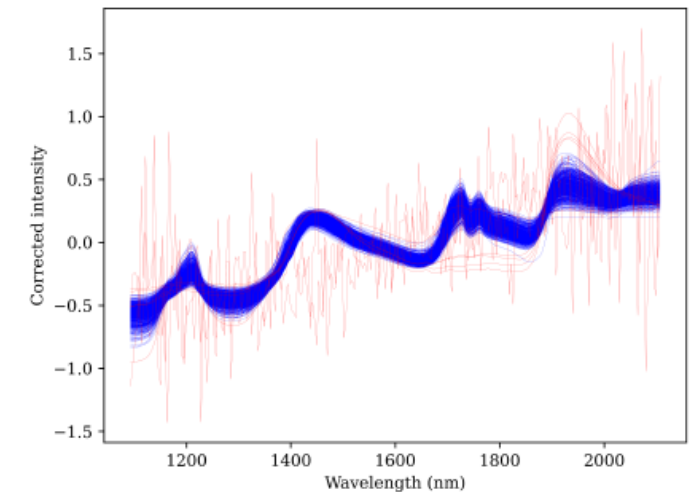
Case 5 – Data pre-processing



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 1: The raw data (1a) is preprocessed by MSC-correction (1b) and outlier (red) filtering (1c)

Case 5 - Fat & Moisture prediction

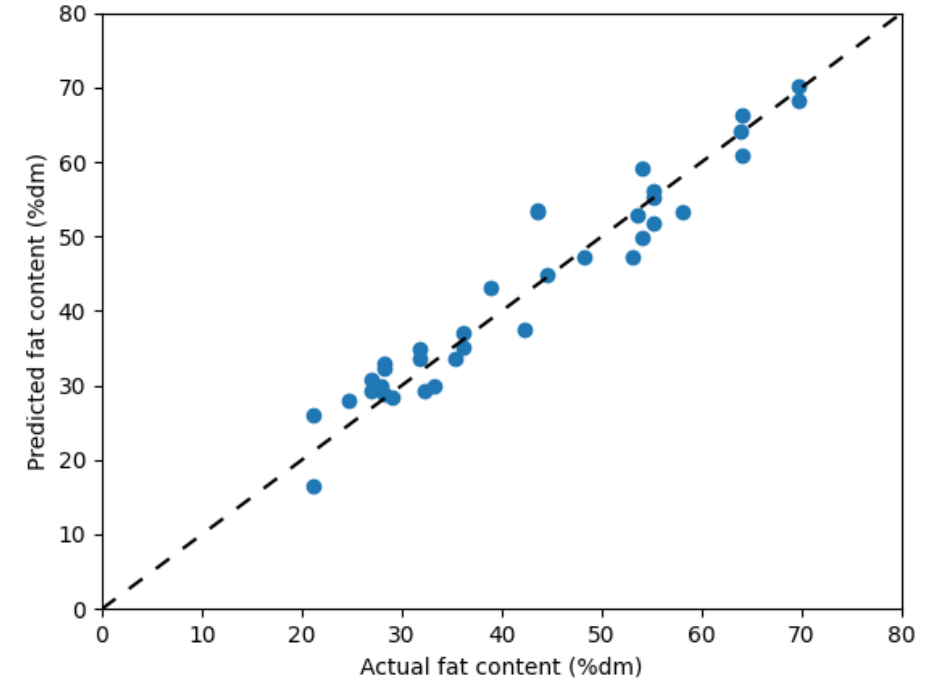
Huidige methode (Weibull-Stoldt)

RMSECV = 1.44

Hyperspectrale analyse

RMSECV = 4.2

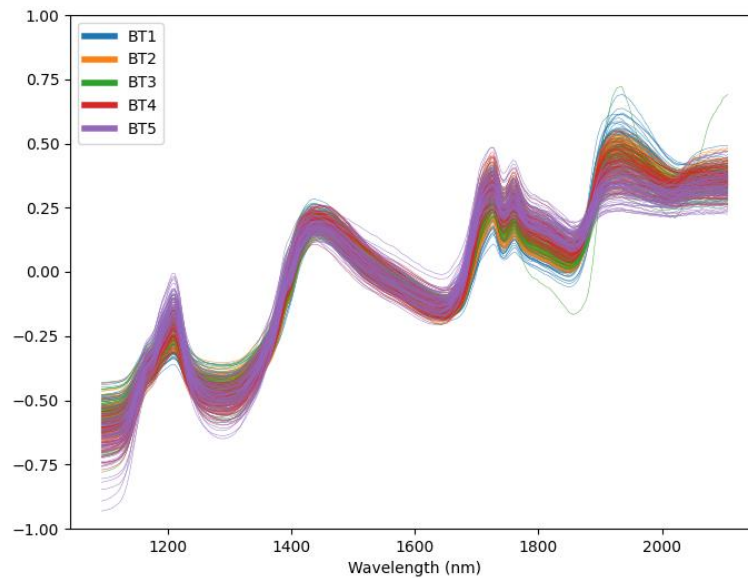
Label	Model (preprocessing)	Number of features	Cross-validation		Prediction	
			Rc^2	RMSECV(%)	Rc^2	RMSEP(%)
Fat	PLSR (SNV + SD)	81	0.89	4.20	0.92	3.8
	LS-SVM (SNV)	79	0.68	7.32	0.75	7.14
Moisture	PLSR (SNV + SD)	60	0.88	1.83	0.92	1.61
	LS-SVM (SNV)	63	0.68	2.96	0.83	2.39



Case 5 – Next steps

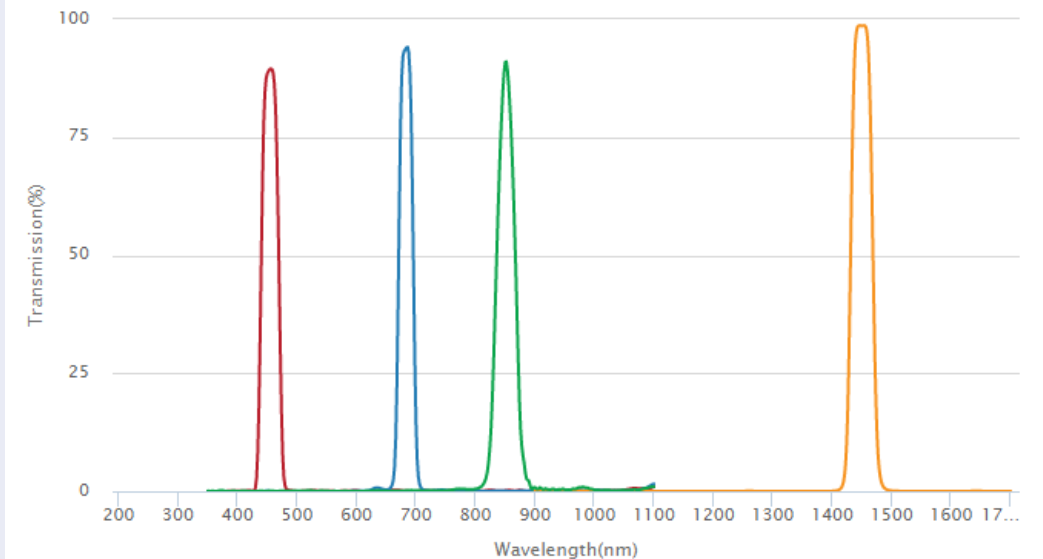
Hyperspectraal

81 Banden van 8 nm



Multispectraal

Meerdere commercieel beschikbare filters

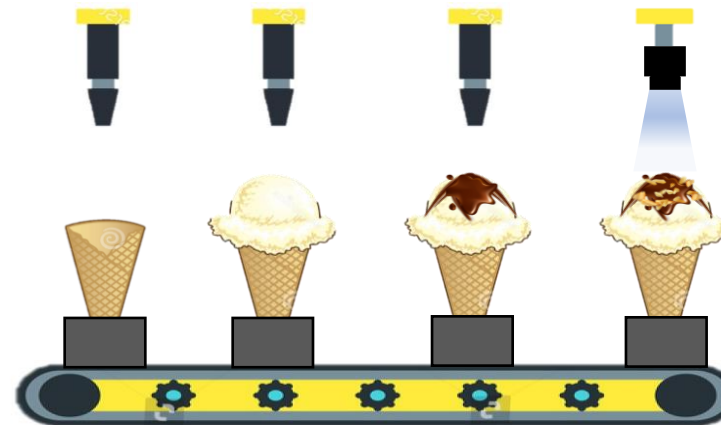


Case 5 – Next steps

- Valideren van resultaten voor potentiële implementatie
- Mogelijkheden overleggen met **integratoren** voor opstellen van testopstelling + kostenschatting

Case 6 - Detection of a sufficient presence of nuts and sauce on Cornetto's

- Quality control based on the topping present (sauce, nuts, curls, ...) on Cornetto's
- Production process:



Case 6 – Literature Study

- Quality classification of Copra
- Pre-processing:

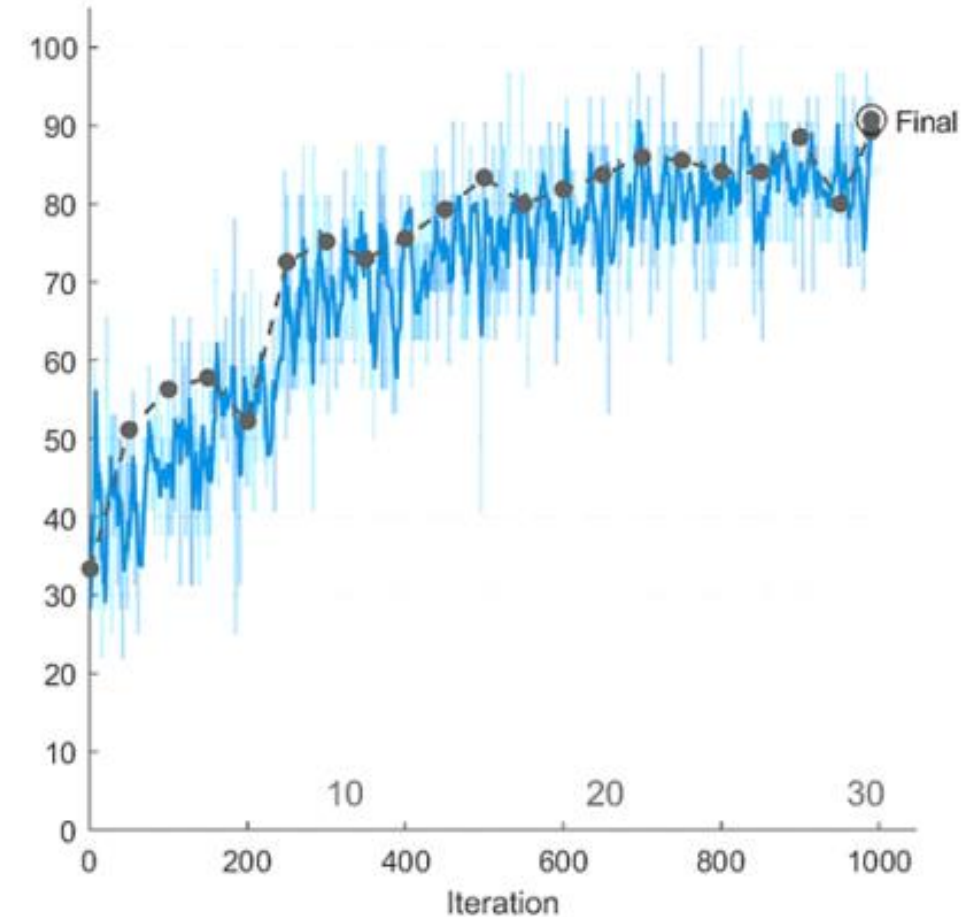


Bel Colubio C., Denorte V. P. and Panga R., "Quality Classification of Copra Using Convolutional Neural Network", IEEE

Case 6 – Literature Study

Model training:

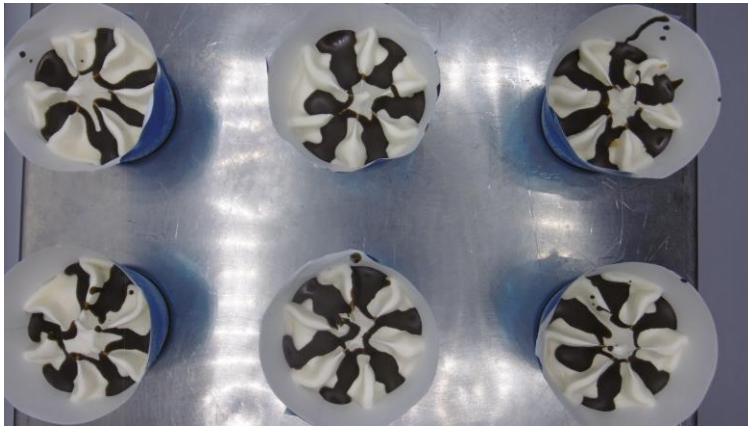
- 1080 images (80% train, 20% val)
- 30 epochs
- Validation accuracy: 90.74%



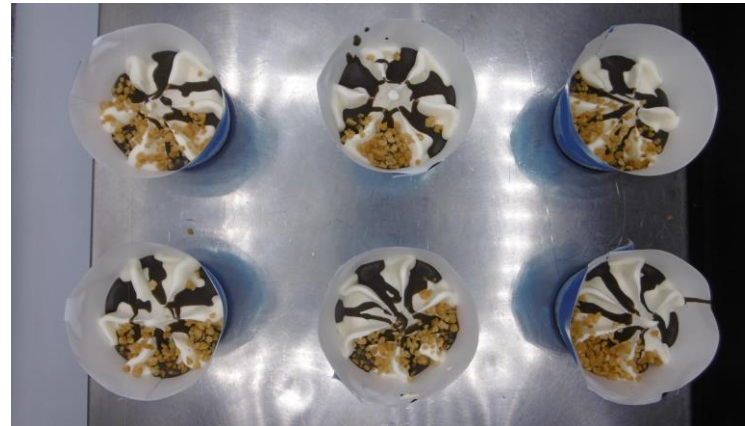
Bel Colubio C., Denorte V. P. and Panga R., "Quality Classification of Copra Using Convolutional Neural Network", IEEE

Case 6 – Data Capturing

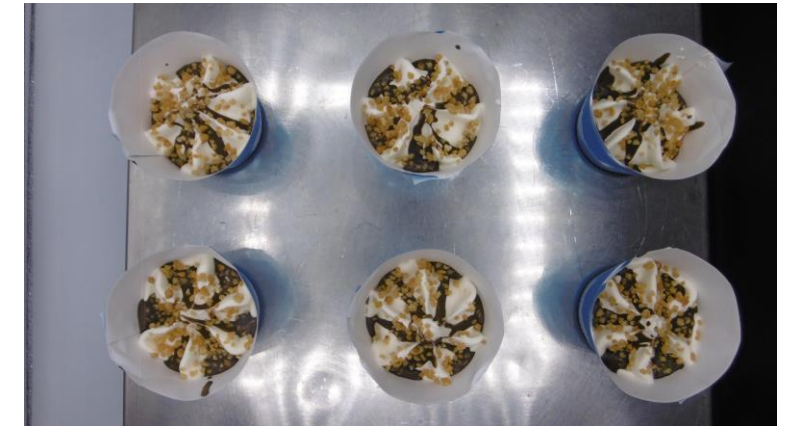
Handmade Cornetto's with different gradations of defects



No nuts



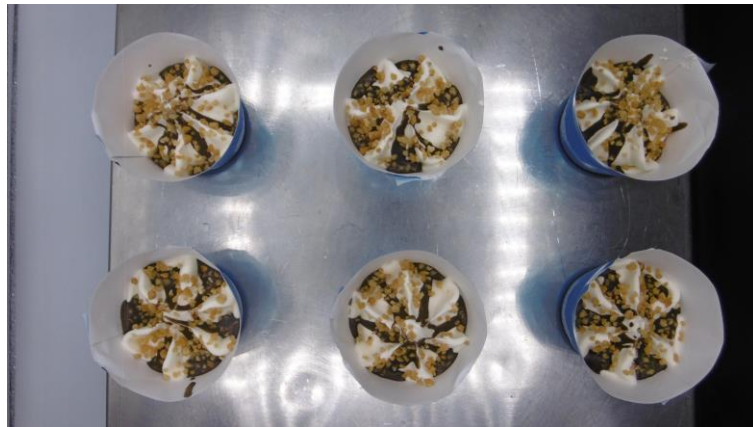
Half coverage of the nuts



Full coverage of the nuts

Case 6 – Data Capturing

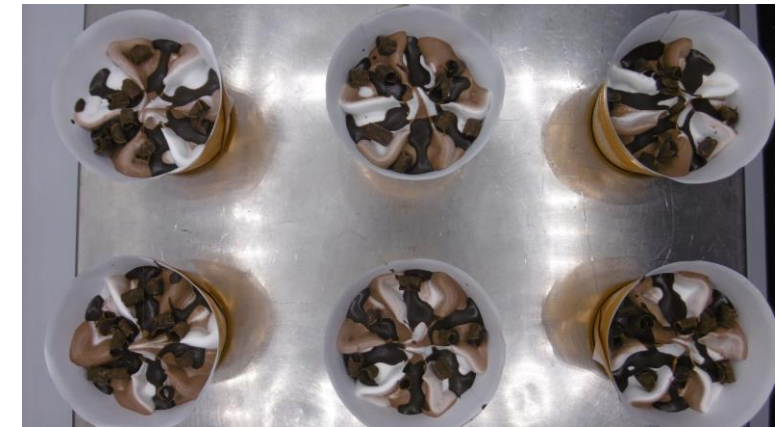
3 different variants labelled by quality control technicians



2g sauce + 2g nuts → OK



4g sauce → OK



2g sauce + 1,5g curls → OK

Case 6 – Data Pre-processing

3 different variants:

1. Vanilla variant: 14 images with 6 Cornetto's

➤ 84 samples: 60  en 24 

2. Strawberry variant: 14 images with 6 Cornetto's

➤ 84 samples: 60  en 24 

3. Chocolate variant: 13 images with 6 Cornetto's

➤ 78 samples: 54  en 24 

➤ Imbalanced datasets

Case 6 – Data Pre-processing

1. Background removal



2. Manual cropping

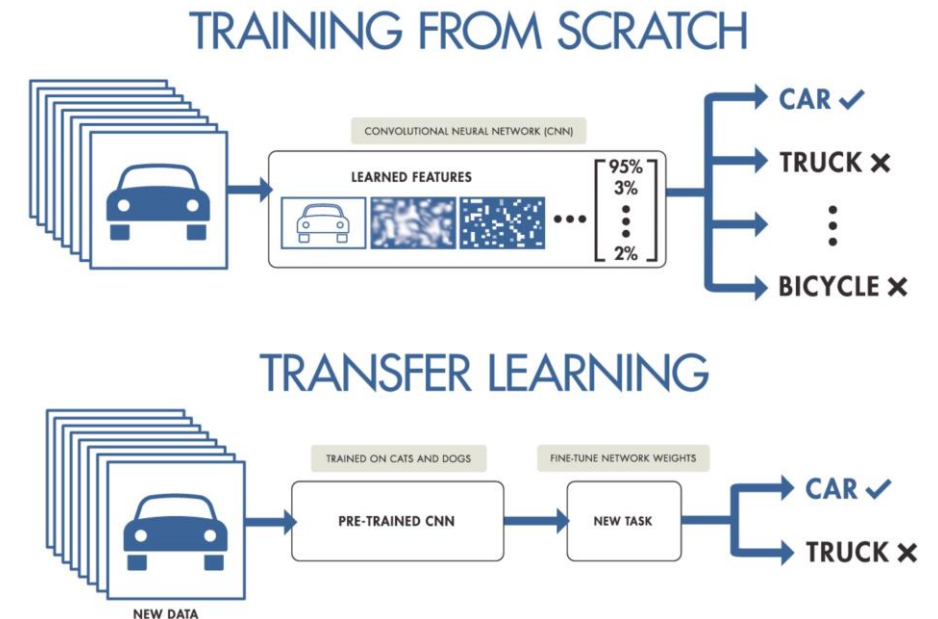


3. Data augmentation

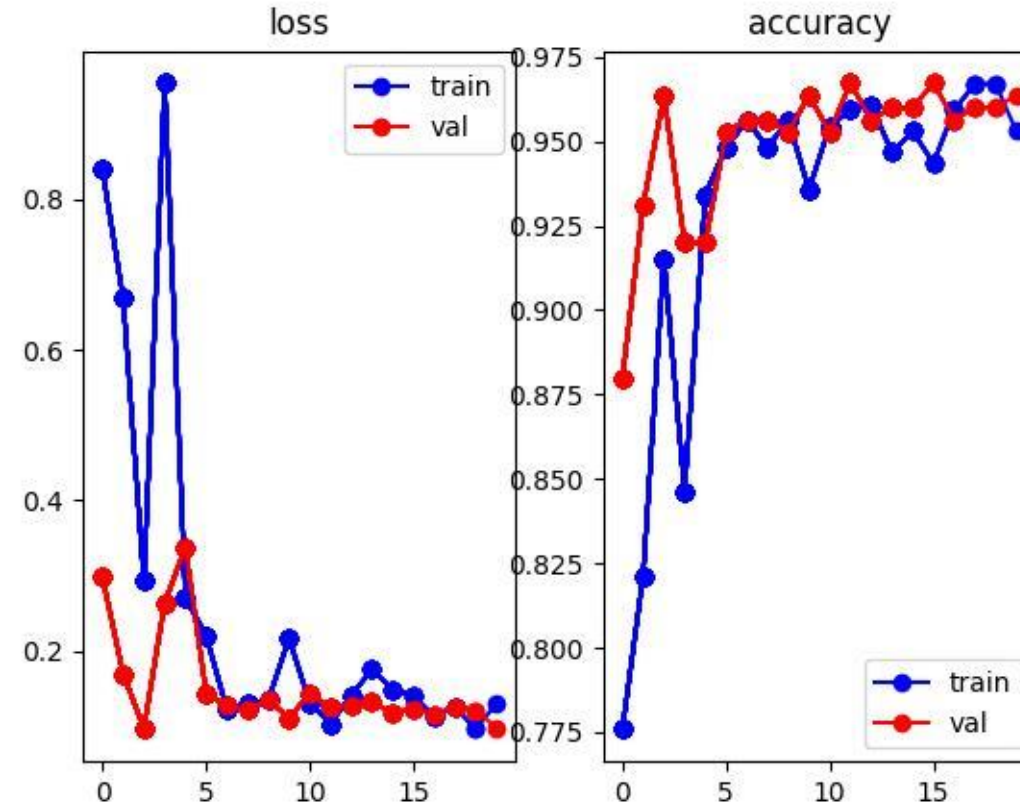


Case 6 – Model Training

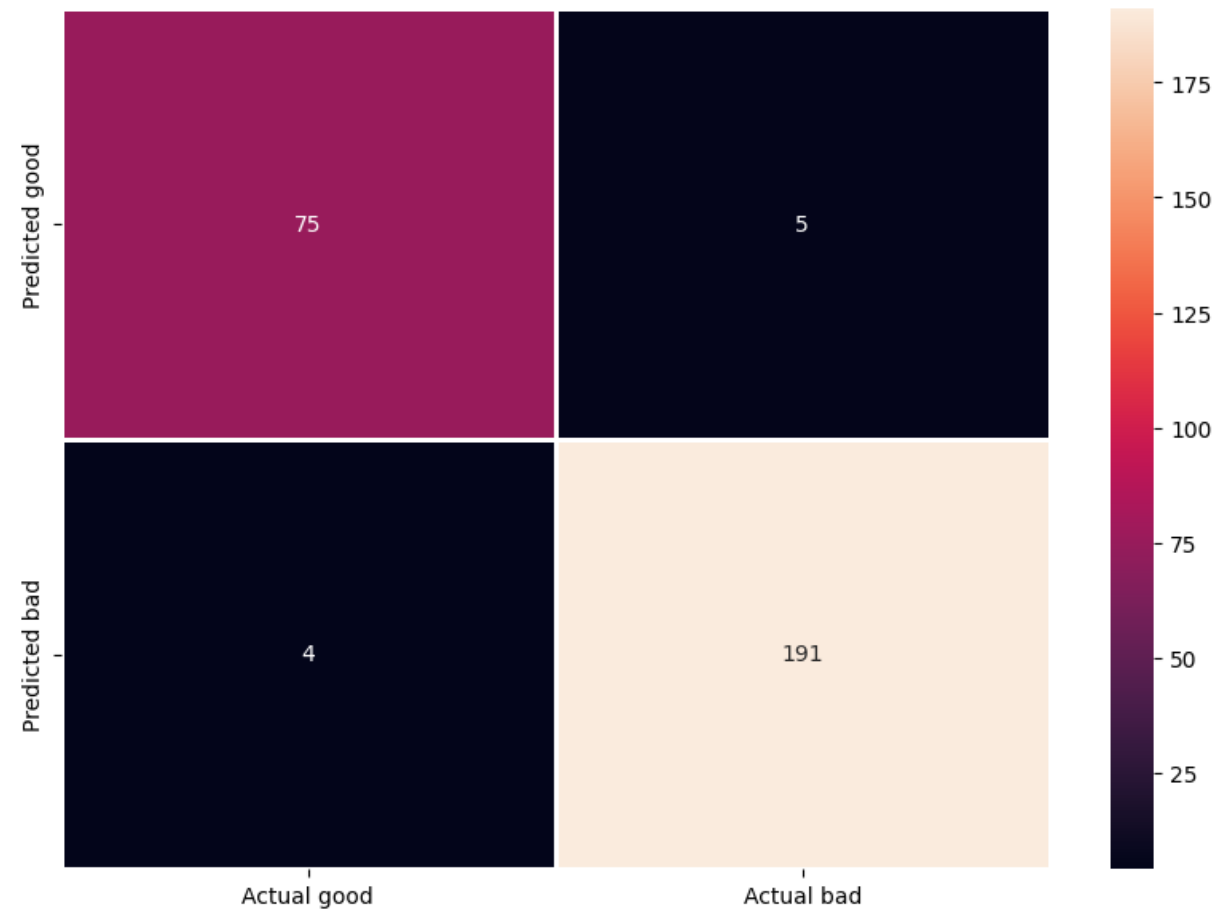
- Binary classification of the Vanilla variant
- ResNet model → transfer learning
- 638 images in training set
- 275 images in validation set



Case 6 – Model Evaluation



Case 6 – Model Evaluation



Case 6 – Next steps

- Binary classification:
 - A separate model for the other variants
 - One model for all the variants
- Multi-label classification:
 - A separate model for the other variants
 - One model for all the variants
- Capturing data from the production line

Toelichting demonstratoren

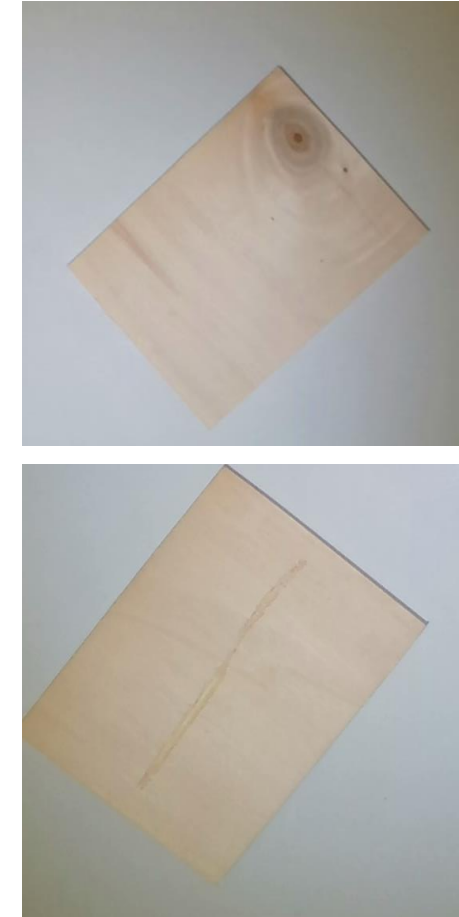
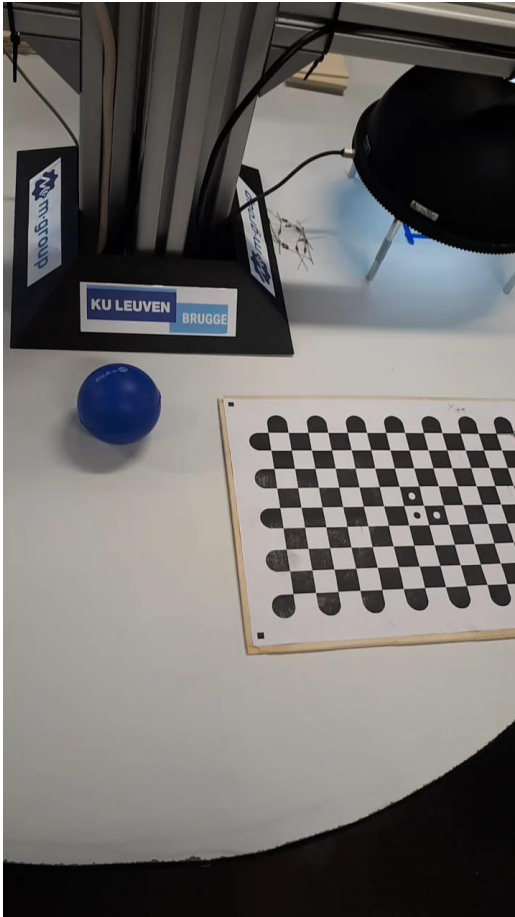
Demonstrator

Circulaire setup gemaakt in functie van Hannover Messe 2023

	Demo 1	Demo 2	Demo 3	Demo 4
Beschrijving	Detectie van de 3D coördinaten van een bal	Detectie van de snijhoek van een zaagblad	Detectie van de waarde van een weerstand	Classificatie van schade op houten plaatjes
Applicatie	3D applicatie	Meet applicatie	Kleur applicatie	Classificatie
Techniek	Stereo visie	Lijn / cirkel detectie	Machine Learning	Deep Learning
Camera	RealSense D415	Omron Mono	IDS Color	RealSense D415
Belichting	/	Back light	Dome light	Bar light
Lens	Fixed focus	Telecentrisch	Fixed focus	Fixed focus

➔ Variatie aan technieken, camera's, lenzen, en belichting

Demonstrator



Volgende vergadering

- Midden Juli
- Bedrijf?
- Doodle wordt eerstdaags uitgestuurd.

Website

<https://www.mv4qc.be>

