

VLAIO TETRA

Machine Vision for Quality Control

(MV4QC)

Tussentijdse vergadering III

Agenda

- Status project
- Toelichting cases fase 1
- Toelichting cases fase 2
- Toelichting demonstratoren

Status project - werkpakketten

WP1

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

WP2

- Rapport WP2 geschreven – laatste versie op de website
- Masterclass op 23-24 oktober

WP3

- Rapport WP3 geschreven – laatste versie op de website
- Seminarie georganiseerd op 15 februari 2023

WP4

- Alle zes de cases in een eerste fase afgewerkt – laatste versie op de website
- Eerste demonstrator afgewerkt – tweede demonstrator in ontwikkeling

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 (Masterclass op 23-24 oktober)
- ✓ 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

Fase 1

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Machine Vision for Quality Control

(MV4QC)

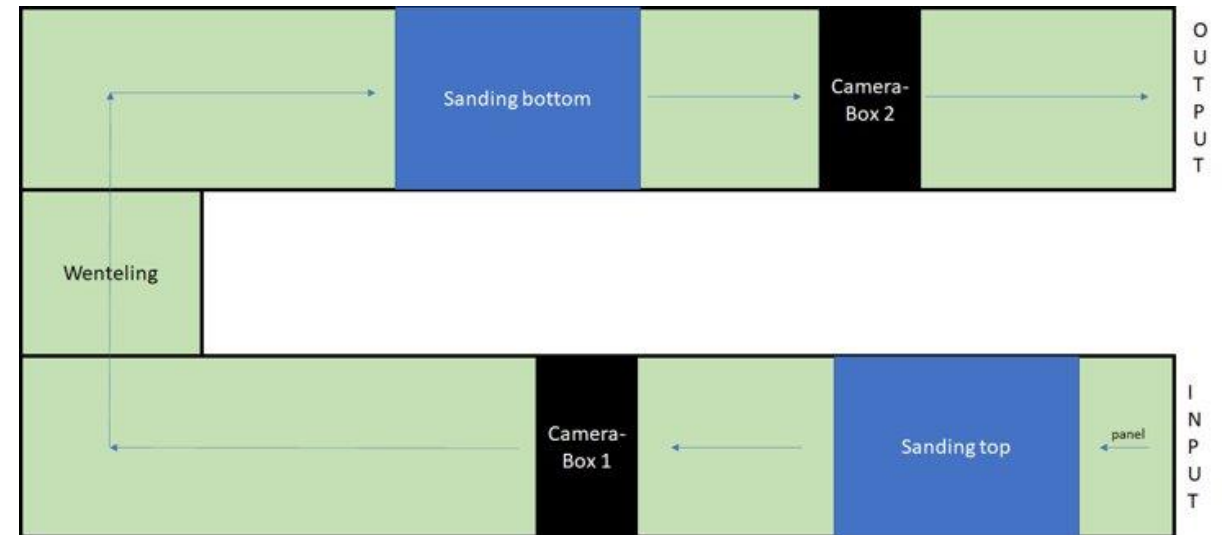
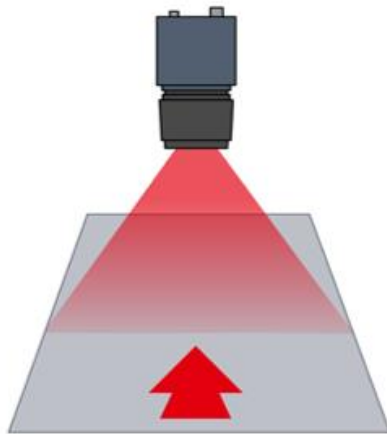
Case 1

Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

Decospan

Case 1 – Quality control setup

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



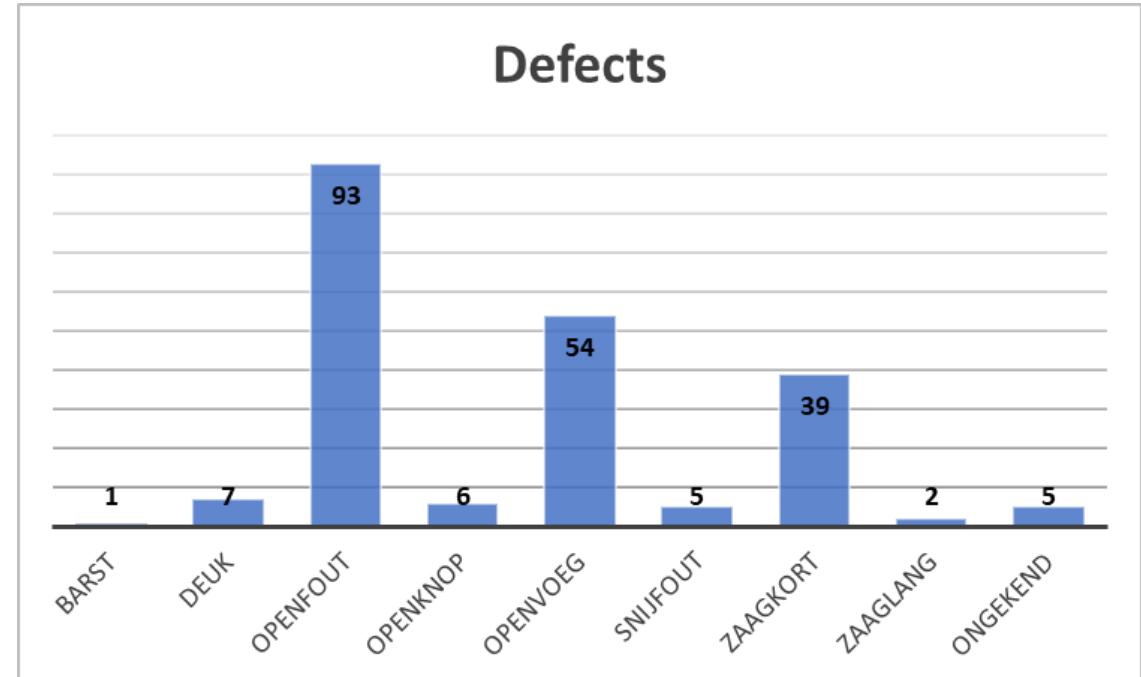
Case 1 – Data

- Annotated images with bounding boxes for defects:
 - Dents
 - Sawing errors
 - Cuts
 - ...
- Images with different types of wood
 - Colour variation
 - Non-defects



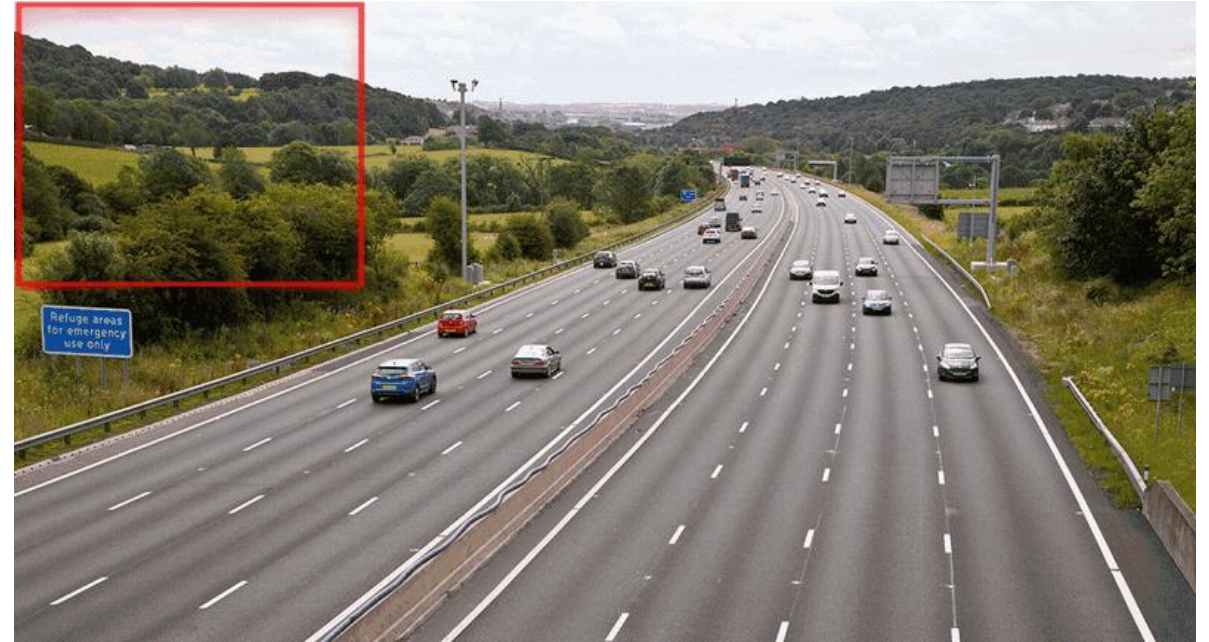
Case 1 – Data

- Large pixel sizes
- Irregular sizes
- Limited, imbalanced dataset
 - 130 images
 - 212 defects



Case 1 – Data pre-processing

- Patching/slicing
 - Smaller, regularised sizes
- Augmentation

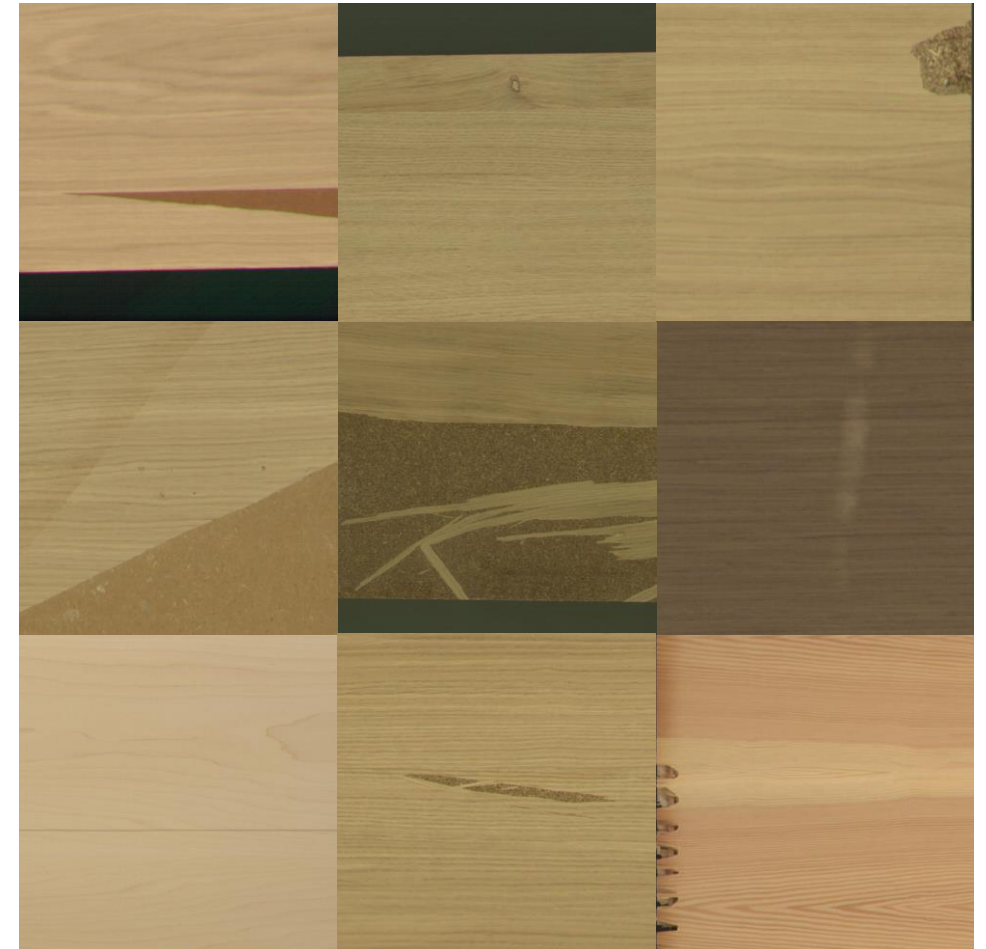
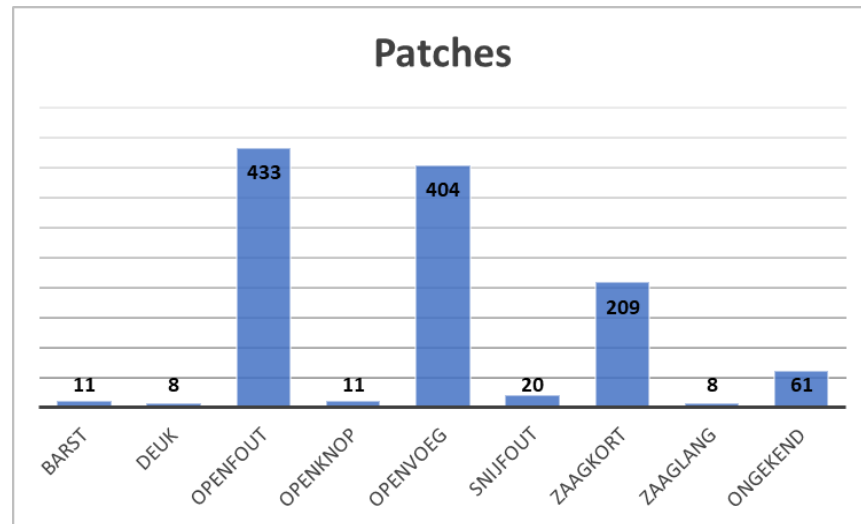


Data augmentation



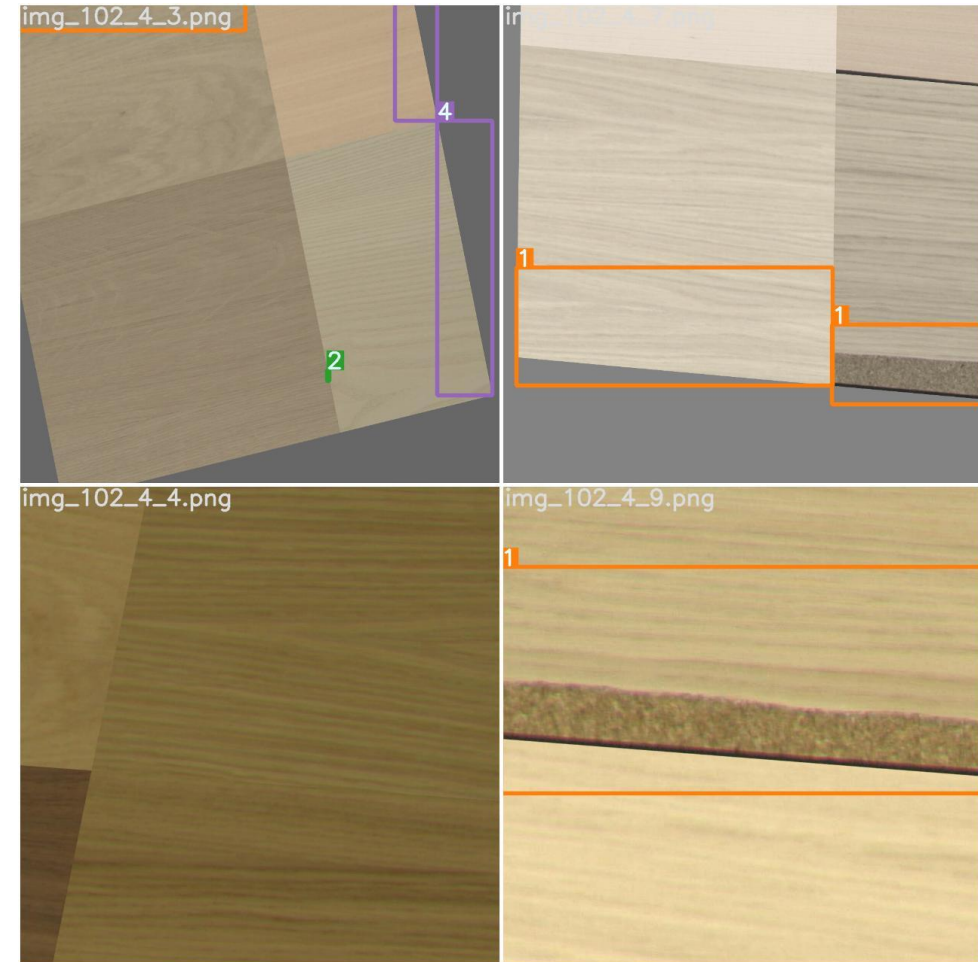
Case 1 – Data pre-processing

- Patching/slicing:
 - Patches of 1024x1024 pixels
 - 256 (25%) pixels overlap
 - 1114 patches with 1165 defects



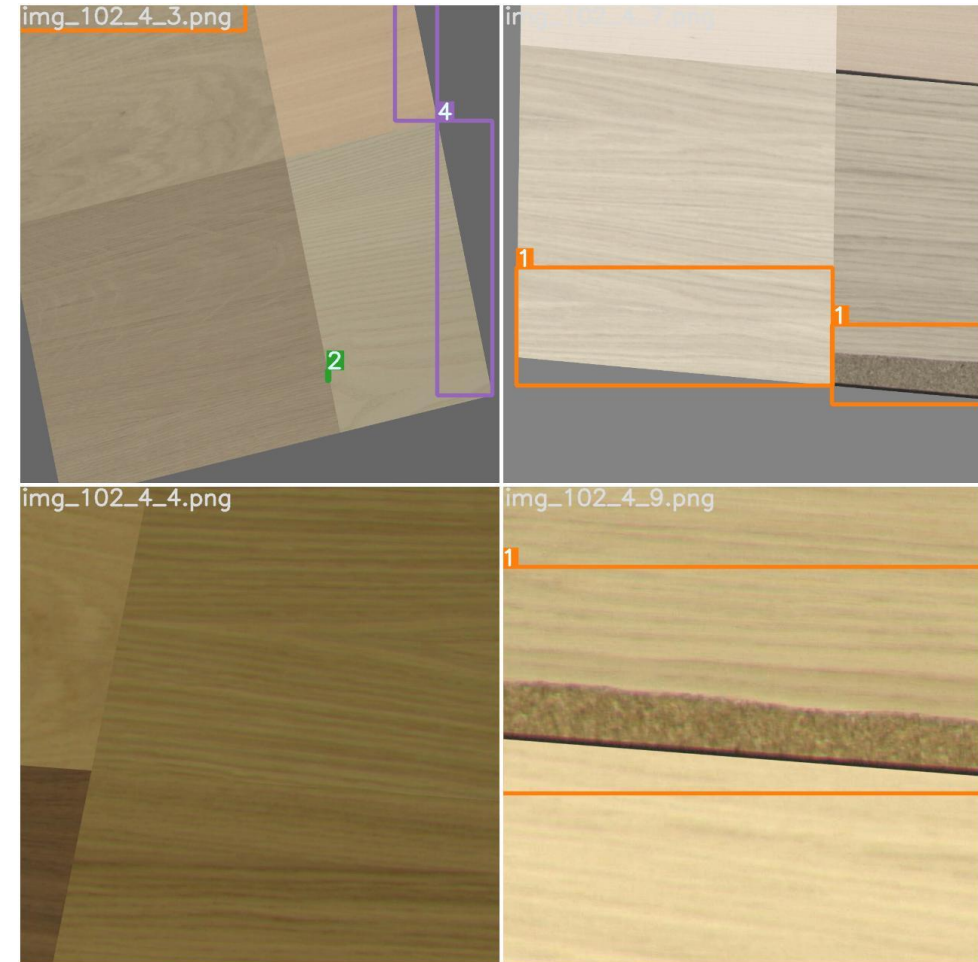
Case 1 – Data pre-processing

- Data augmentation:
 - HSV
 - Rotation (10°)
 - Scaling
 - Shear
 - Flip
 - Mosaic



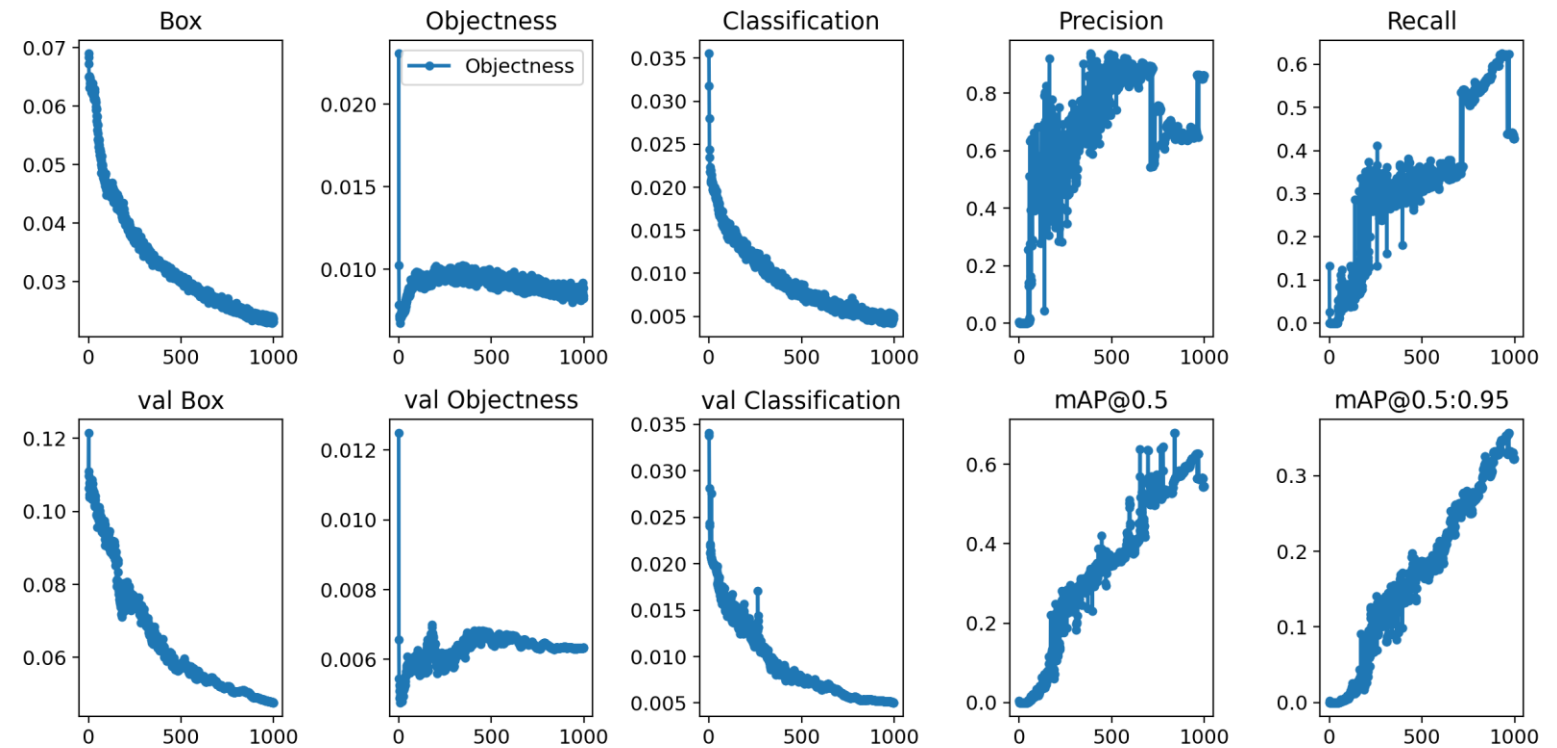
Case 1 – Data pre-processing

- Data augmentation:
 - HSV
 - Rotation (10°)
 - Scaling
 - Shear
 - Flip
 - Mosaic



Case 1 - Training

- Dataset split 80/10/10
- 1000 epochs
- Metrics
 - Precision
 - Recall
 - mAP



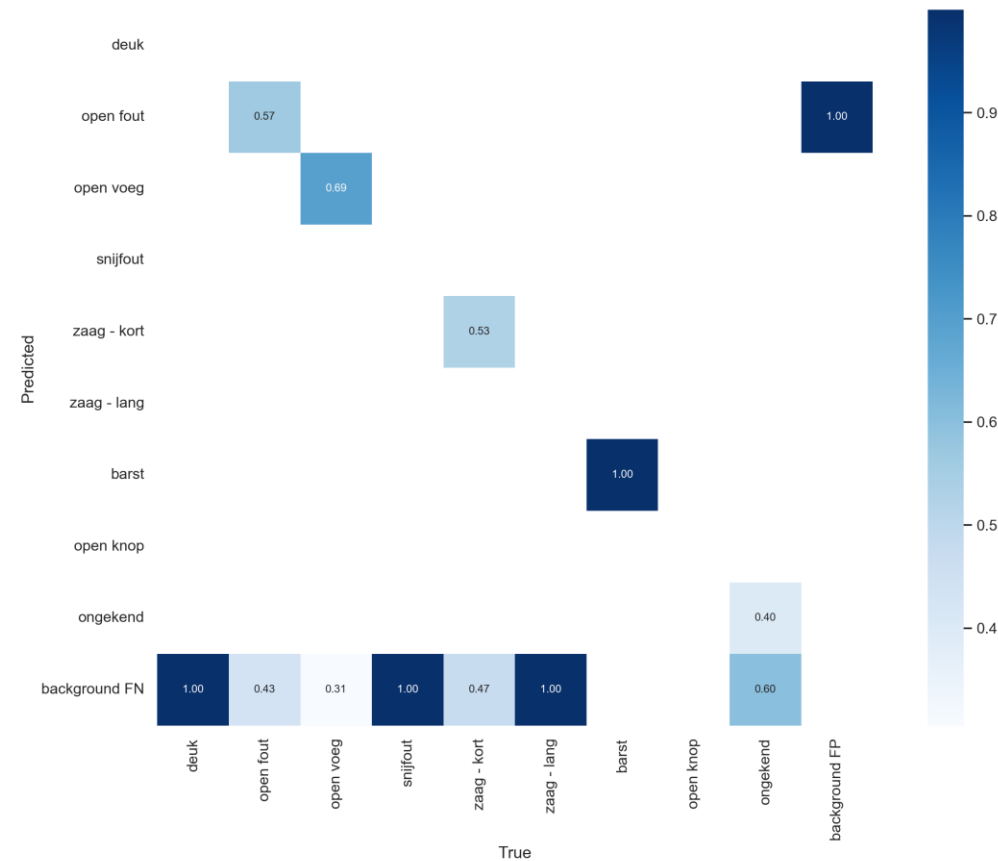
Case 1 – Evaluation

- Metrics on test set:

Klasse	Labels	Precision	Recall	mAP@0.5
deuk	1	1	0	0
openfout	46	0.757	0.609	0.673
openvoeg	36	0.839	0.724	0.79
snijfout	2	1	0	0.128
zaagkort	19	0.667	0.632	0.648
zaaglang	1	1	0	0.995
barst	1	0.561	1	0.995
ongekend	5	1	0.555	0.698
totaal	111	0.853	0.44	0.616

Case 1 – Evaluation

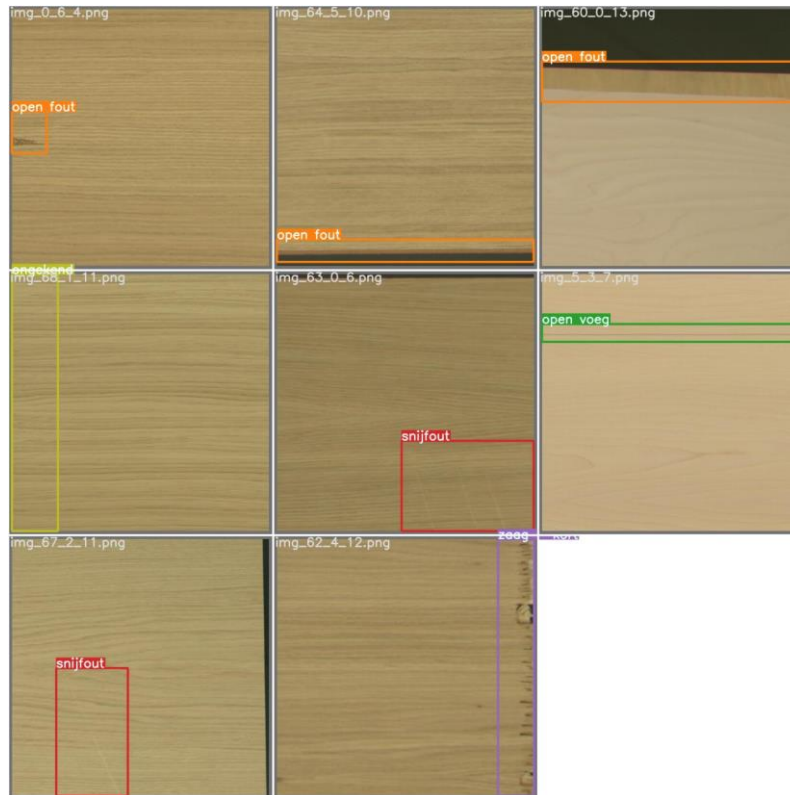
- Confusion matrix on test set:



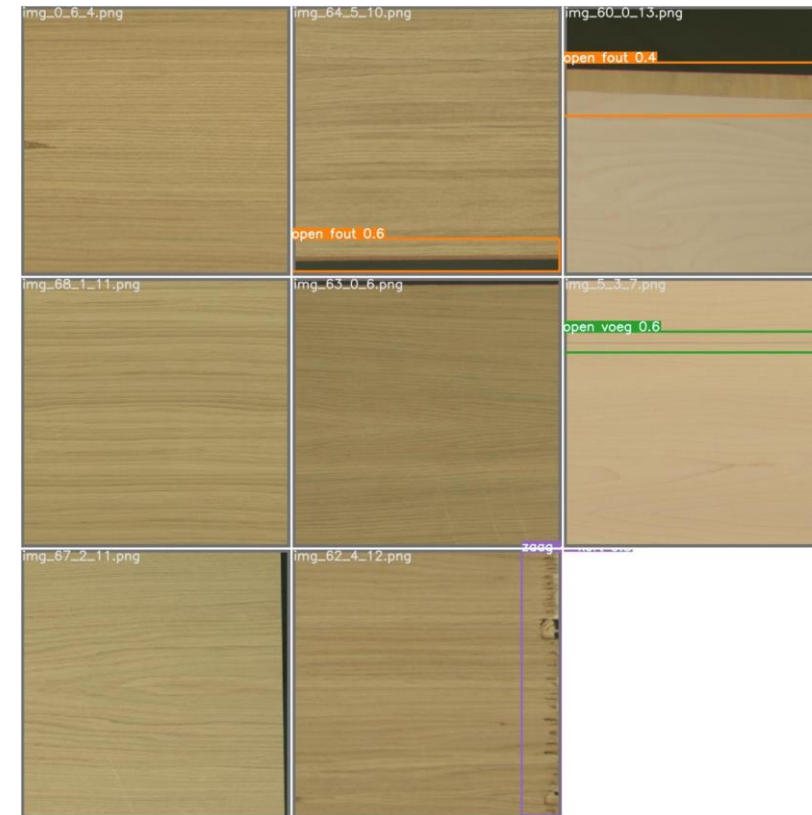
Case 1 – Evaluation

- Inference on test set:

Actual



Predicted



Case 1 – Conclusion

- New dataset due to patching
- YOLO
 - Precision okay, low recall
 - Can improve with more training
- Other architectures available

Case 1 – Further work

- Literature study
- Clean and analyse the dataset
- Imbalanced dataset causes problems: use of class weights
- Other networks: faster R-CNN with ResNet 50 or MobileNet v3 backbone, RetinaNet, ...

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Machine Vision for Quality Control

(MV4QC)

Case 1

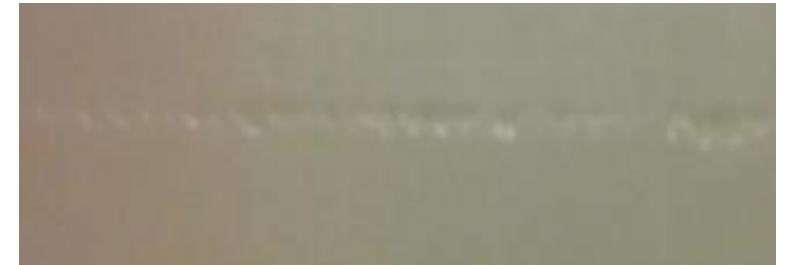
Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

MCAM

Case 1 - Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

Several defects occur when extruding polymer sheets

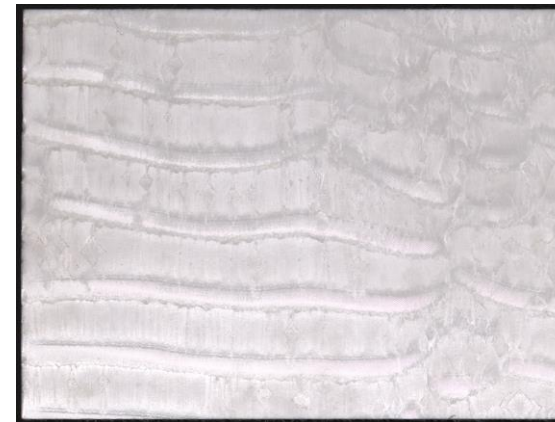
- Stick defects
- Damage on the sides
- Color deviations



Case 1 - Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

Tests were done by Covicon.
Some pictures of sample sheets
were taken and some machine
vision techniques were used.

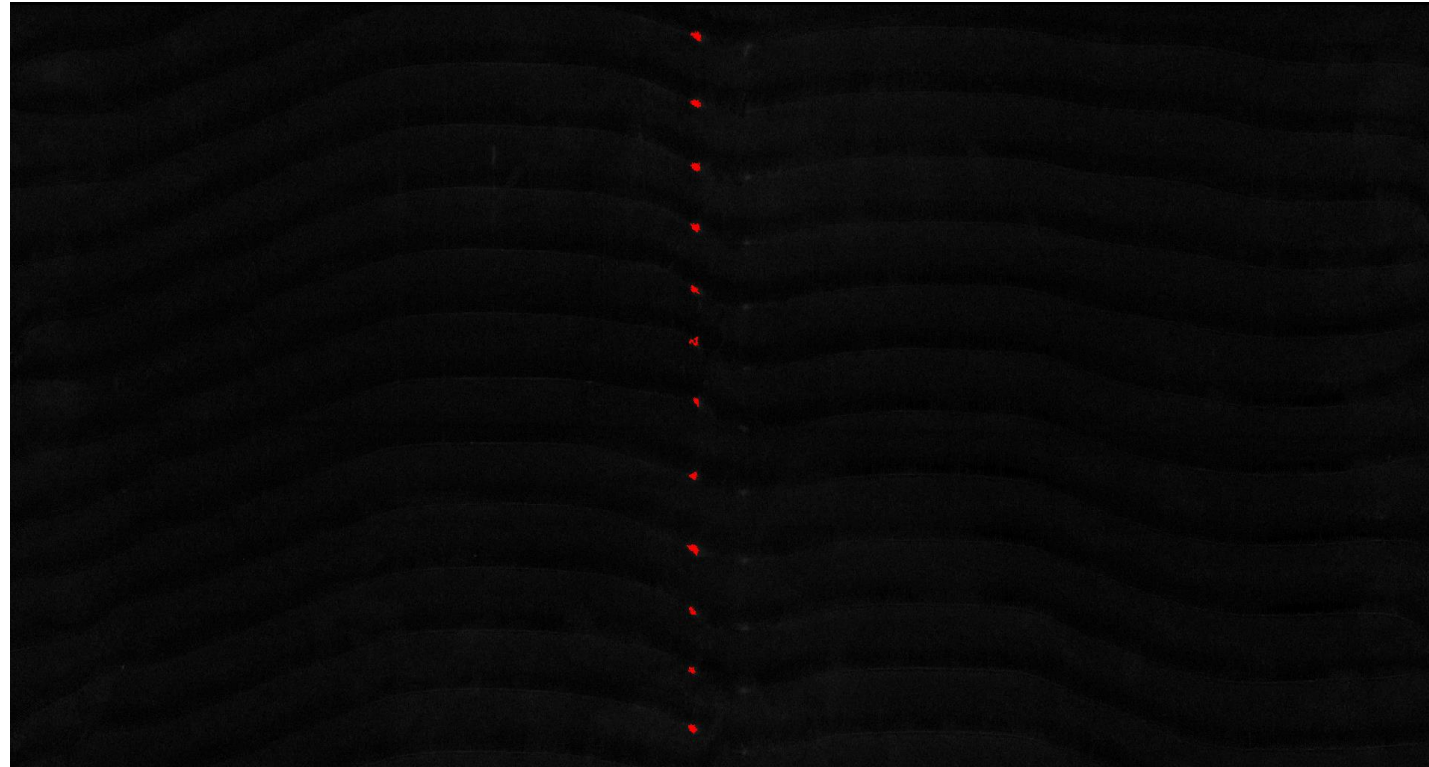
Images were taken with a 4k
line camera (RGB) and a lens of
25mm. Resolution is 0.2mm/px
and a metaphase line light was
used with white collimated
light.



Case 1 - Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

Detection of burned spots

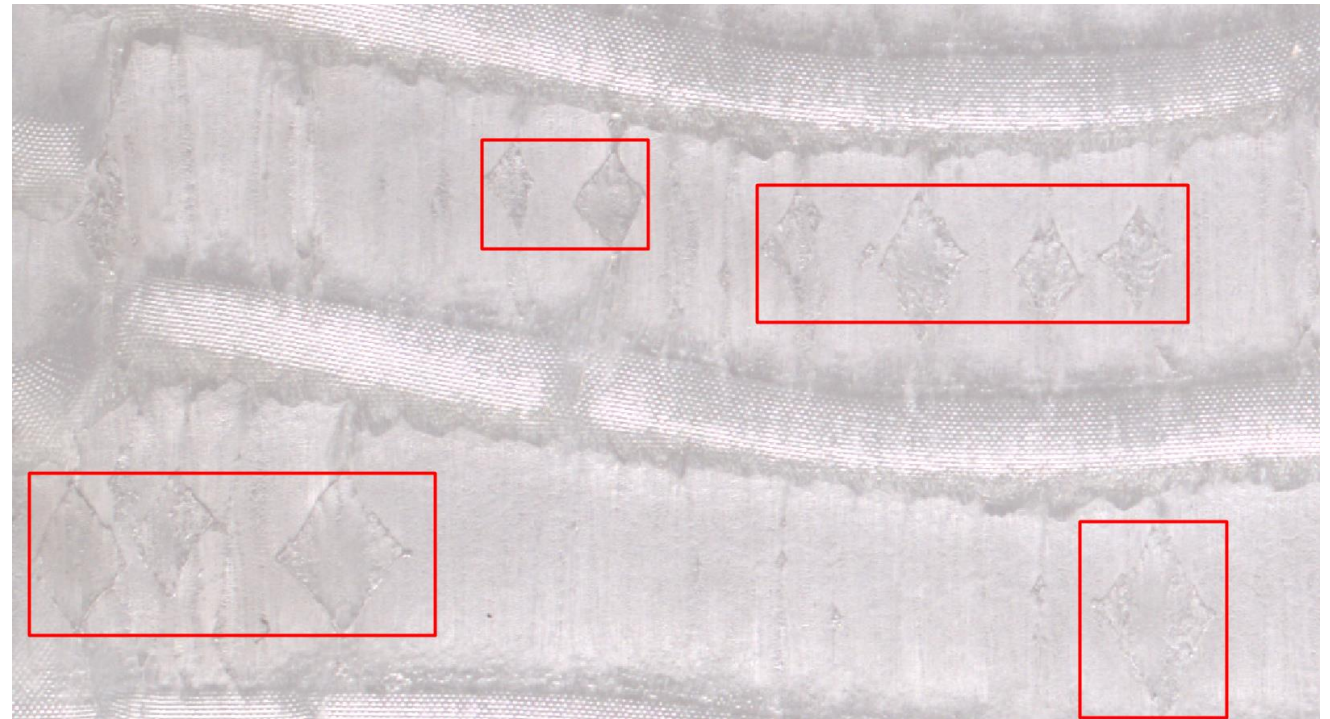
- Possible without AI
- Thresholding



Case 1 - Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

Stick defects:

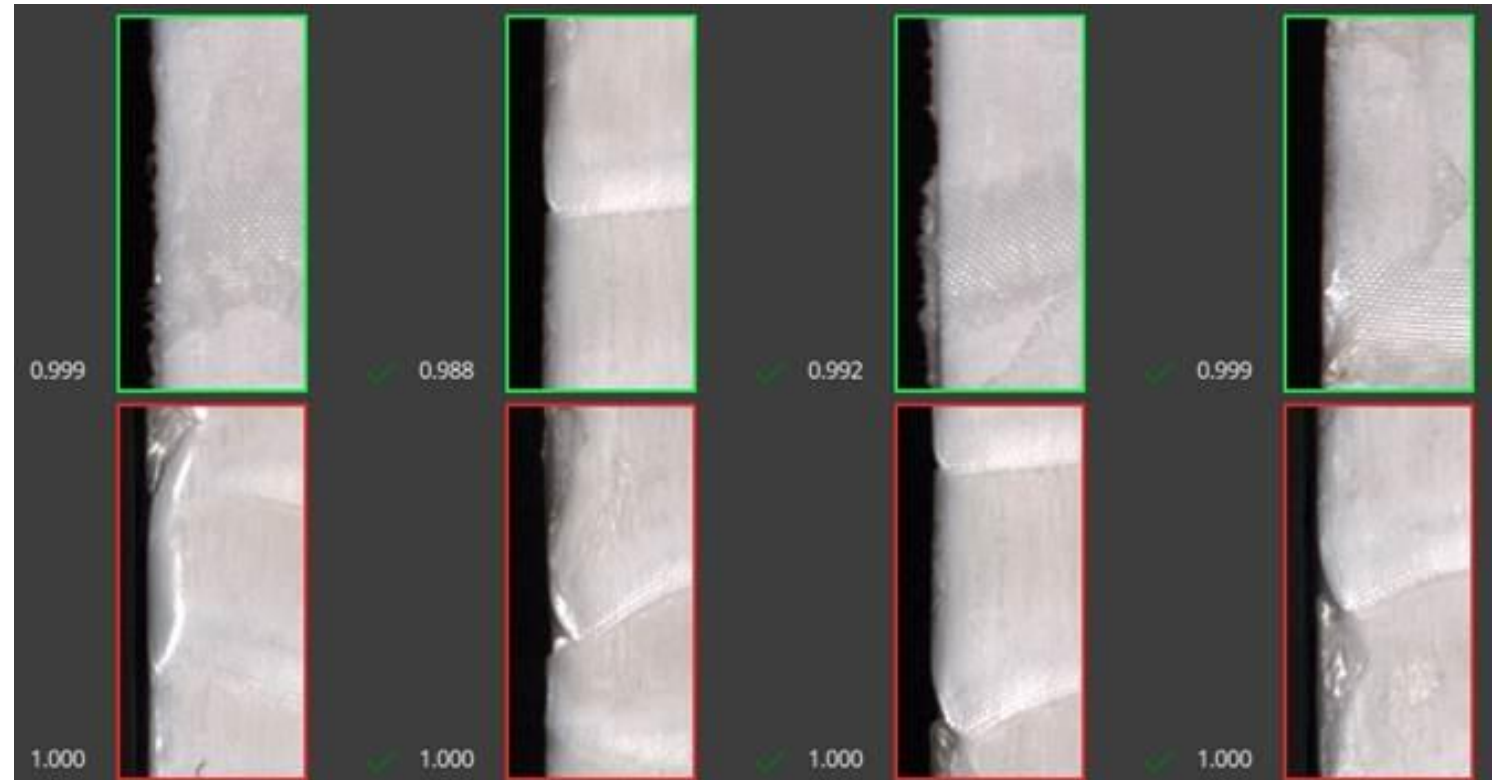
- Challenging problem



Case 1 - Detection of surface damage on flat sheets

Defects on the side

- Detection using AI
- Resnet18 was used



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Case 2

Detectie van optimale snijlijn van witloof

Inagro

Objectives

- Inagro
- Objectives
 - Detection chicory
 - Detection cutting line
 - Classification good/bad



Hardware setup

- Camera: RealSense D415
 - USB3.0
 - 1280 x 720 (1MP)
- Illumination: from environment



Dataset

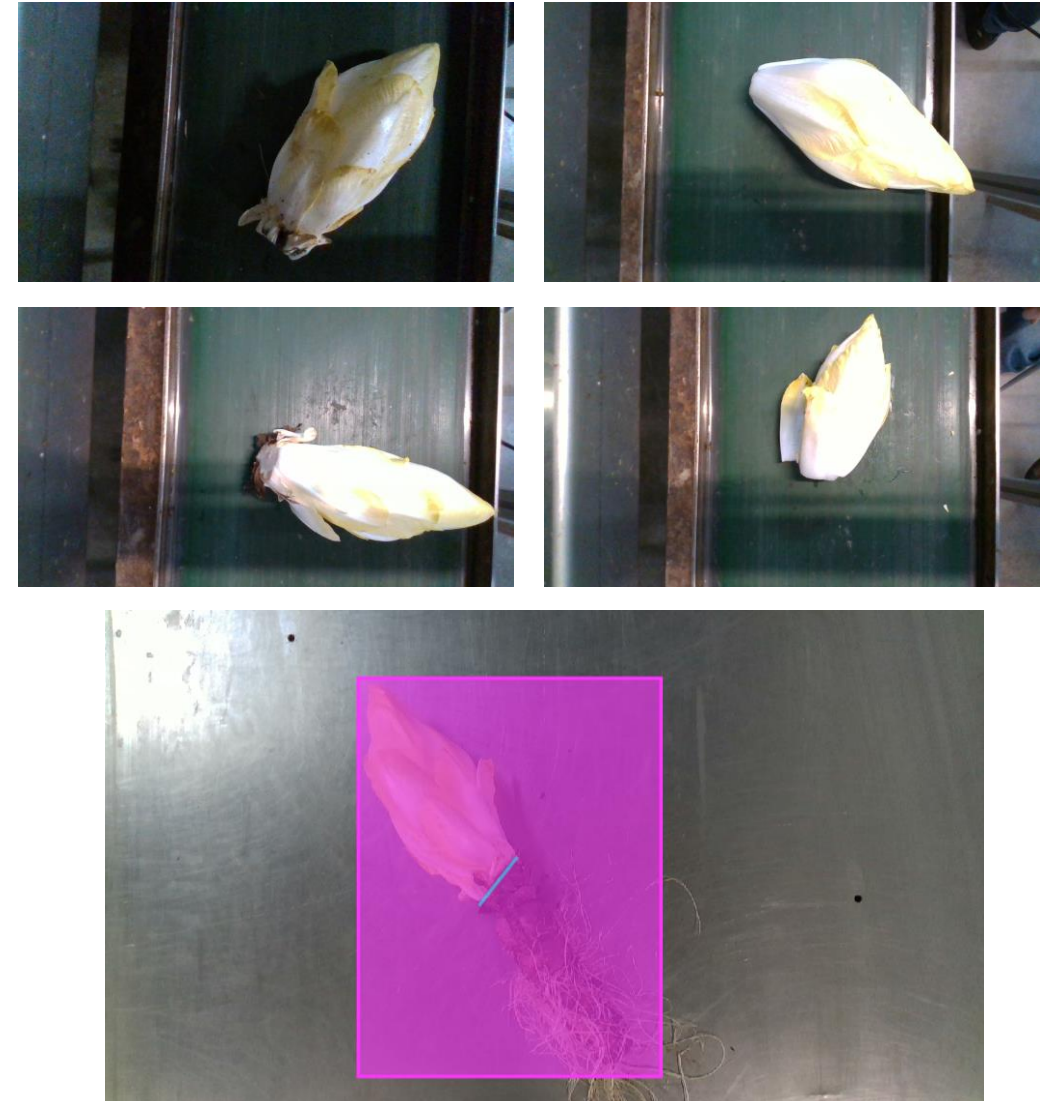
Dataset containing:

- 1463 images
- Different lighting conditions

Foto klasse:	met de volledige wortel	te weinig gesneden	te veel gesneden	ideaal gesneden	schuin gesneden
Aantal afbeeldingen:	218	418	282	421	123

LabelBox render:

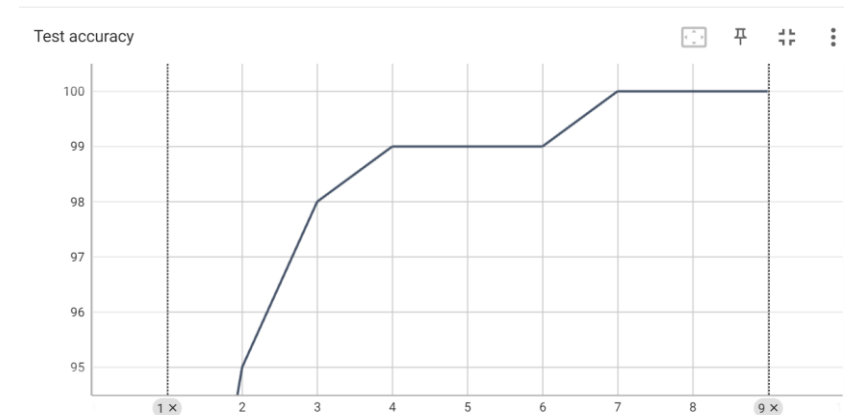
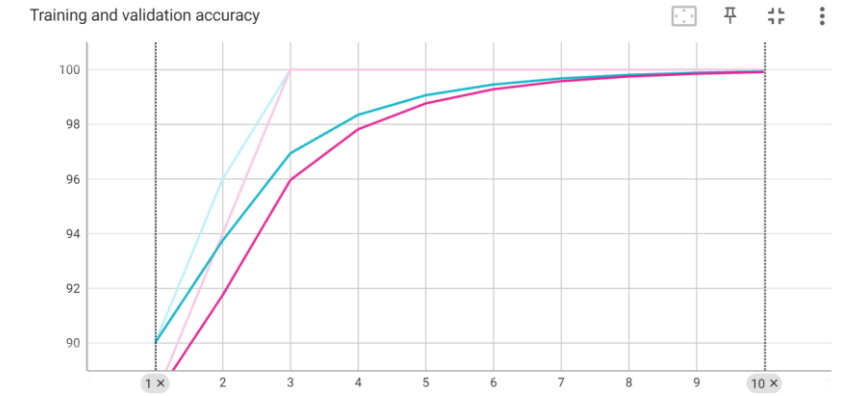
- Image url
- Bounding box [left, top, width, height]
- Line [x1, y1, x2, y2]



Classification

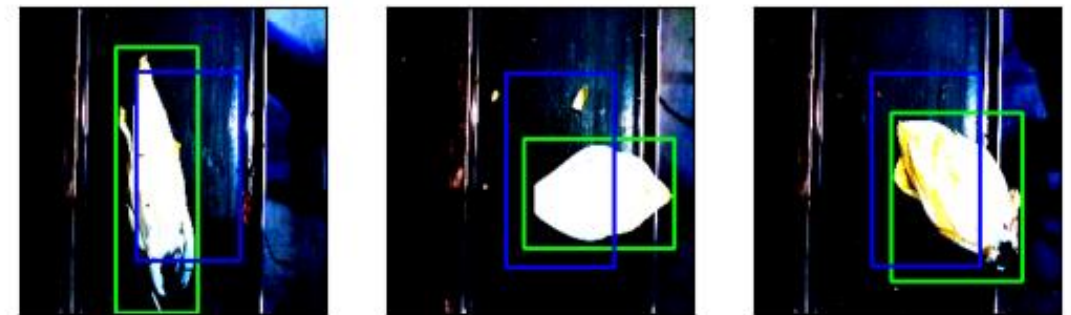
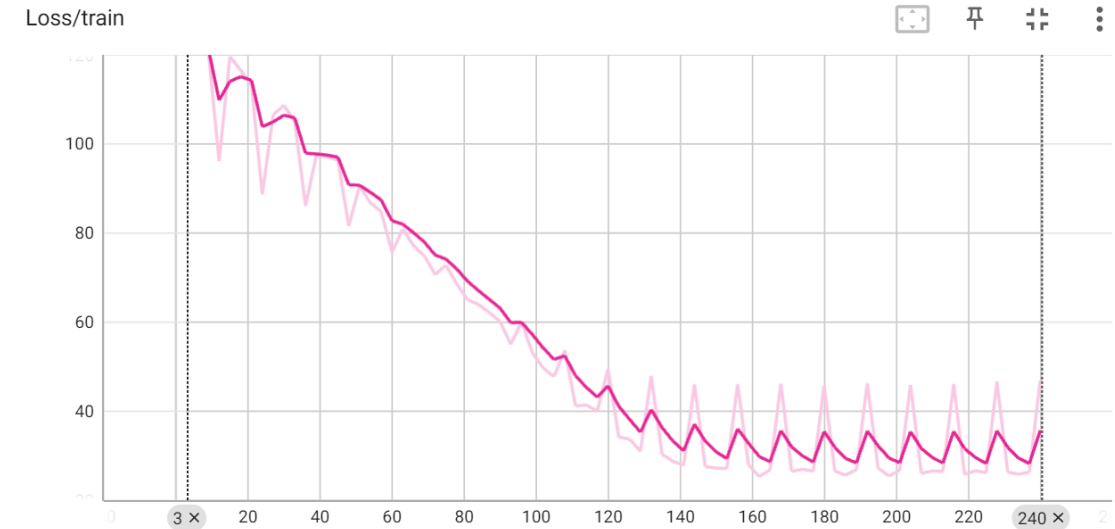
- Needs more cutting / does not need cutting
- ResNet18
- 681 training, 146 validation, 147 test
- Epochs: 10
- Learning rate: 0.001
- Batch size: 64
- Loss: Cross Entropy
- Accuracy: 99,72%

	Root	No Root
Root	50 (98%)	0 (0%)
No Root	1 (2%)	96 (100%)



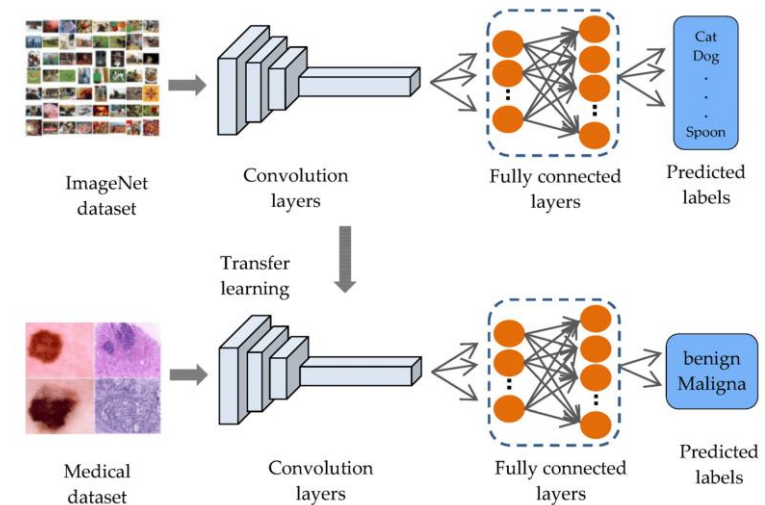
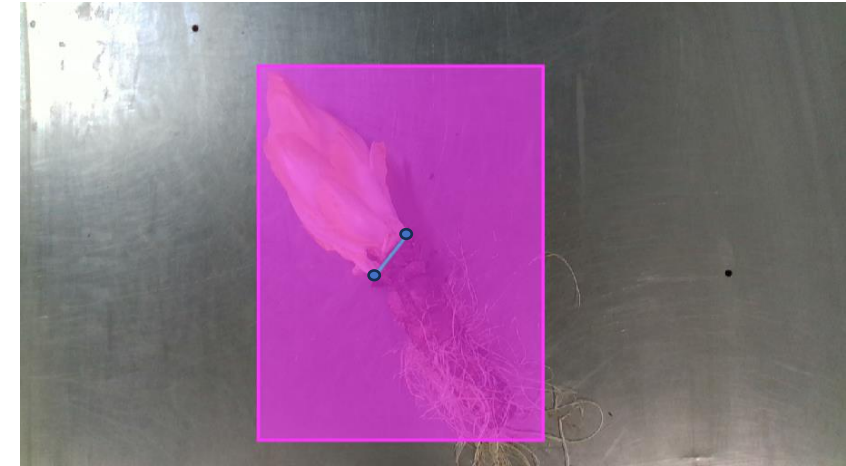
Detection of bounding box

- ResNet18
- 681 training, 146 validation, 147 test
- Epochs: 10
- Learning rate: 0.001
- Batch size: 64
- Loss: L1 loss

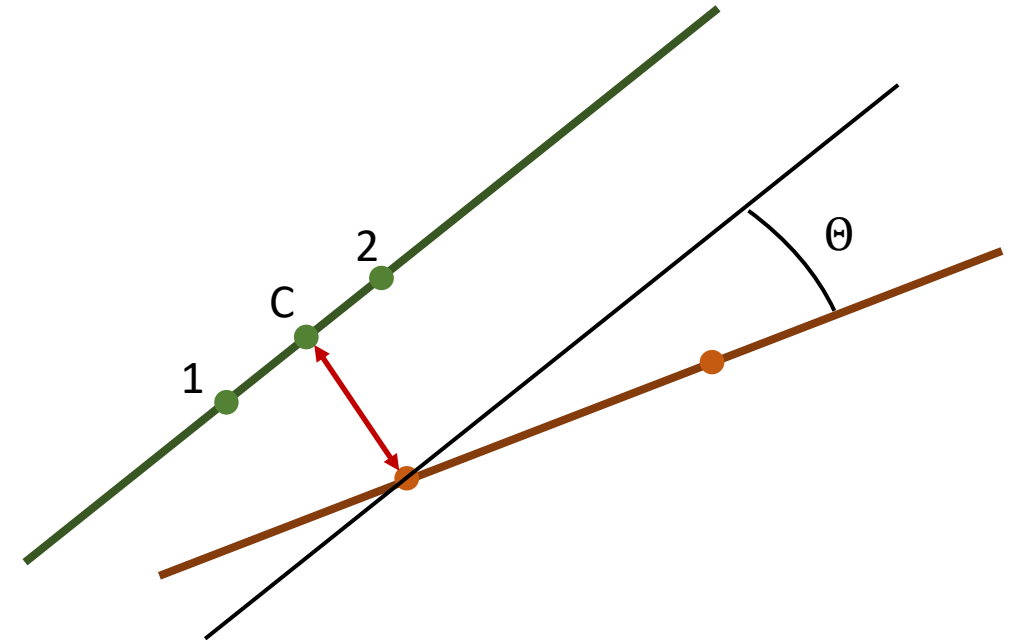


Detection of cutting line

- Using line labels $[x1, y1, x2, y2]$
- Using ResNet18
- Using transfer learning

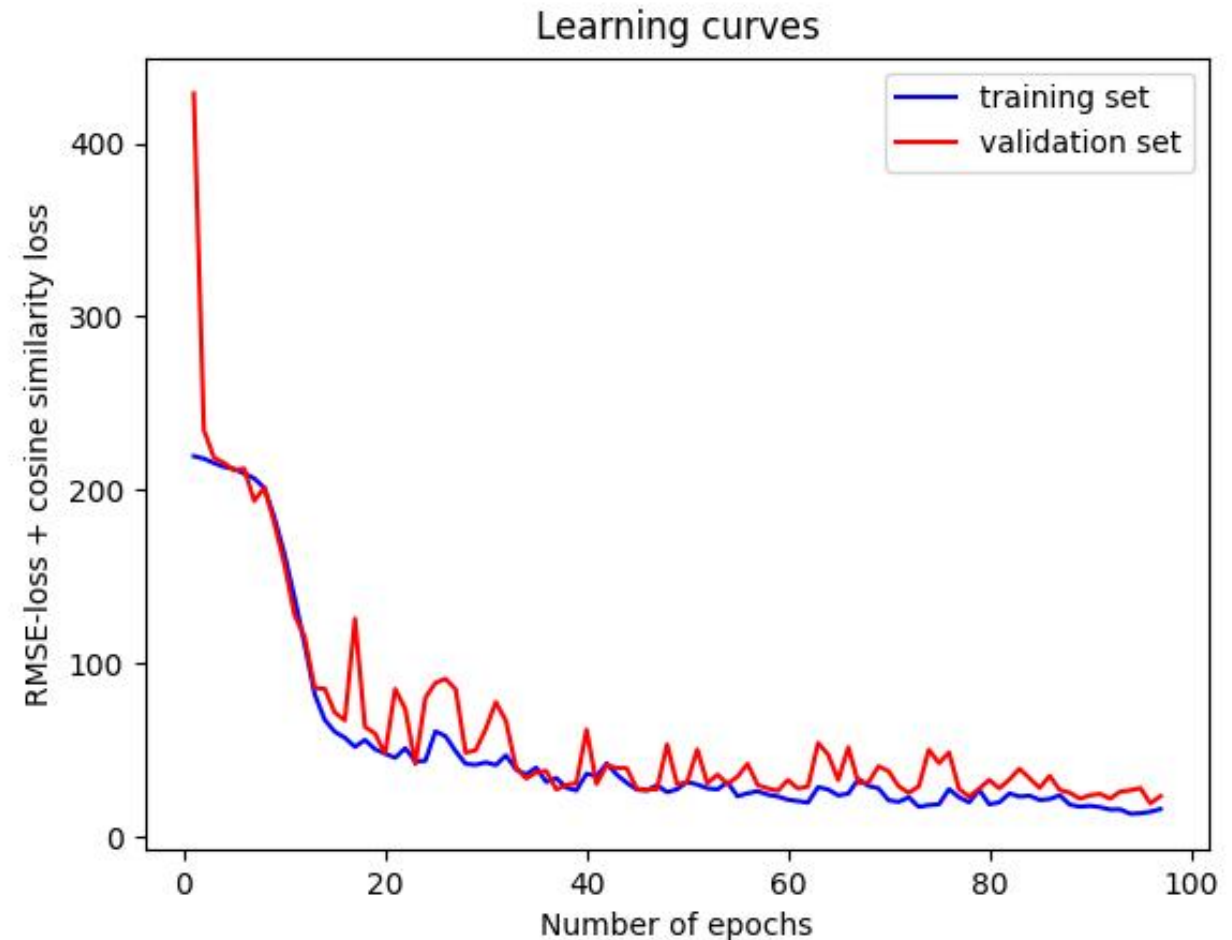


Detection of cutting line – Loss computation



Detection of cutting line – Model training

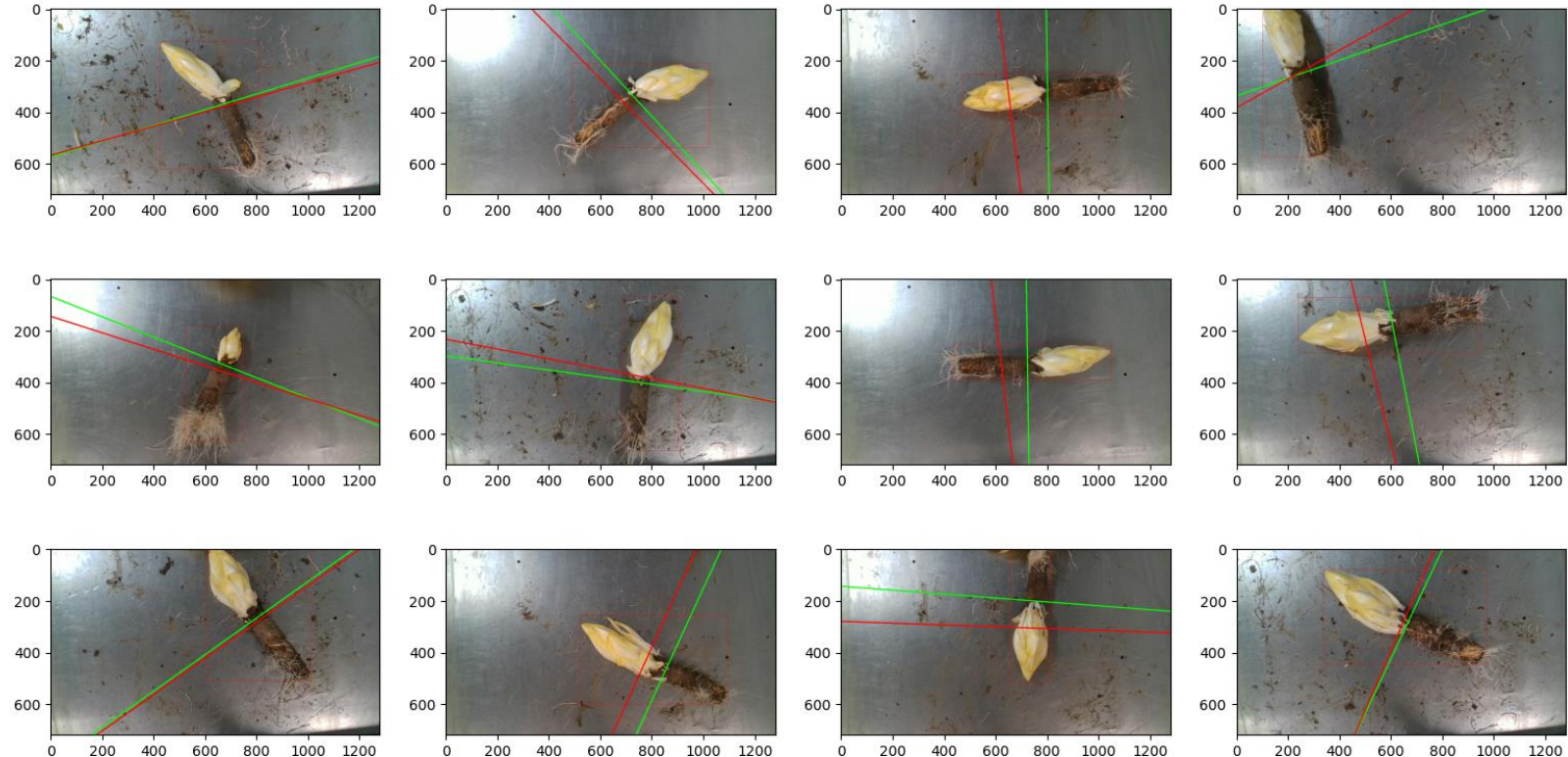
- Dataset: 216 images
 - Train: 151
 - Validation: 32
 - Test: 33
- Hyperparameters:
 - Epochs: 100
 - Learning rate: 0.01
 - Batch size: 16
- Results on validation set
 - RMSE-loss: 8.6 pixels
 - Angle loss: 10.6 degrees
 - Total loss: 19.3



Detection of cutting line – model validation

Training set

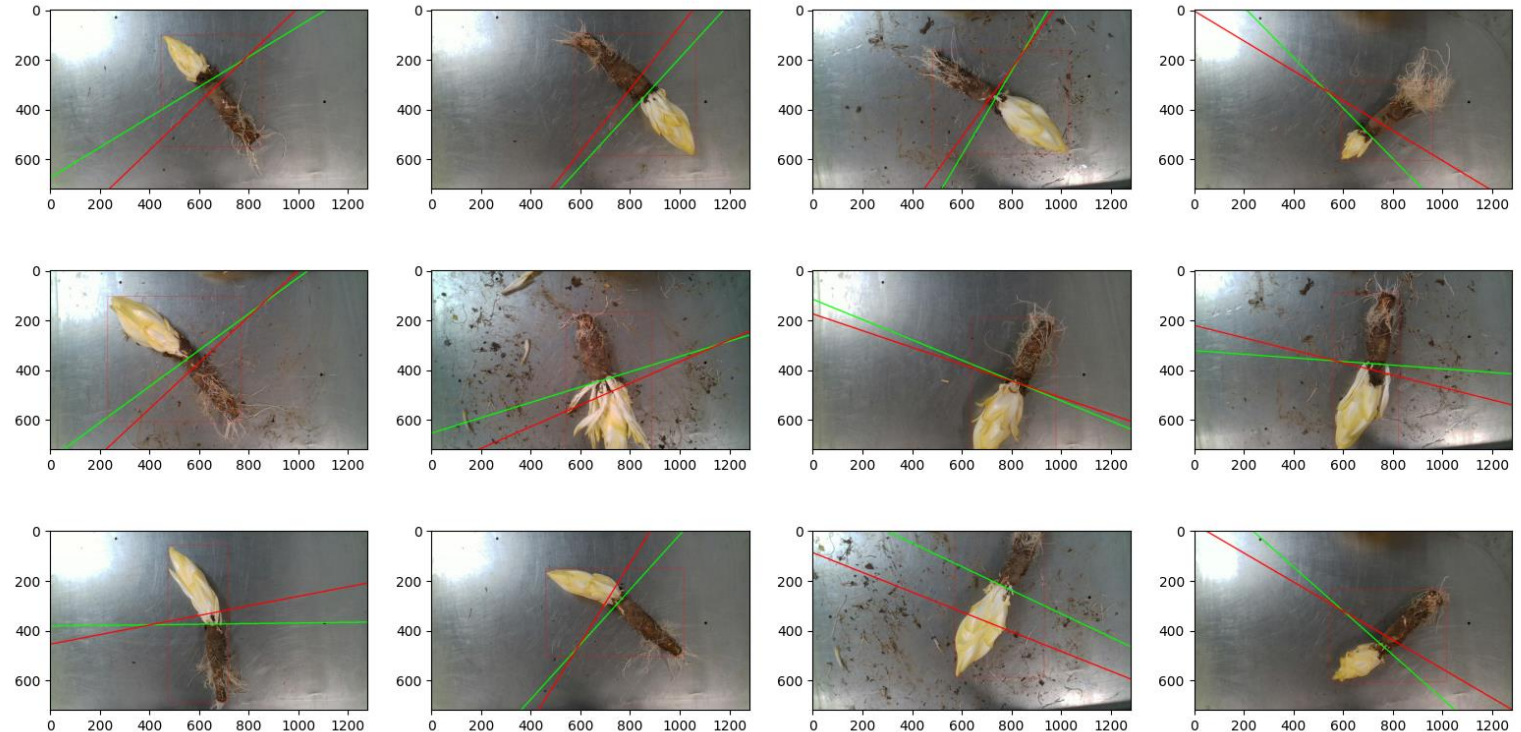
- RMSE: 7.9 pixels
- Cosine: 6 degrees
- Total: 13.9



Detection of cutting line – model validation

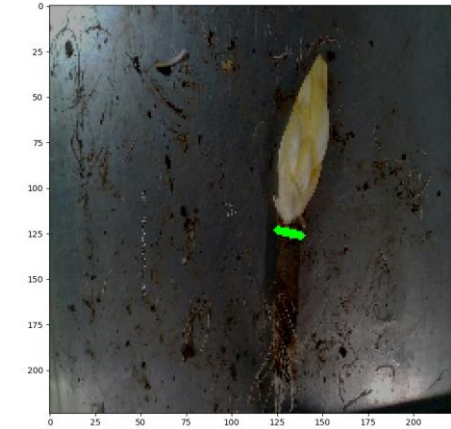
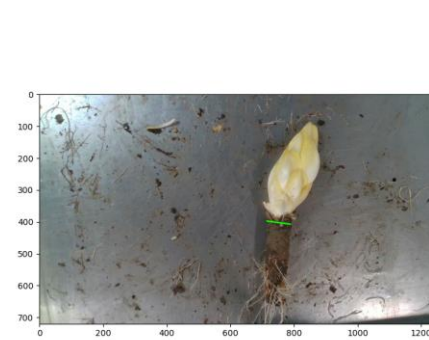
Test set

- RMSE: 11.1 pixels
- Cosine: 22.8 degrees
- Total: 33.9



Detection of cutting line – Data augmentation

- Resizing
- Normalization
- Rotation
- Horizontal flip
- Brightness



Conclusions

- Good classification results
- Bounding box detection using Yolo
- Cutting line detection using more data and data augmentation

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(MV4QC)

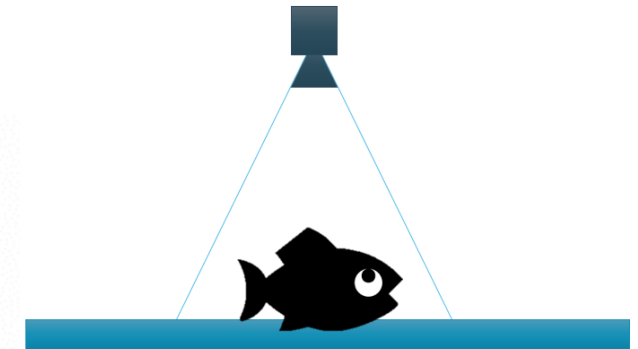
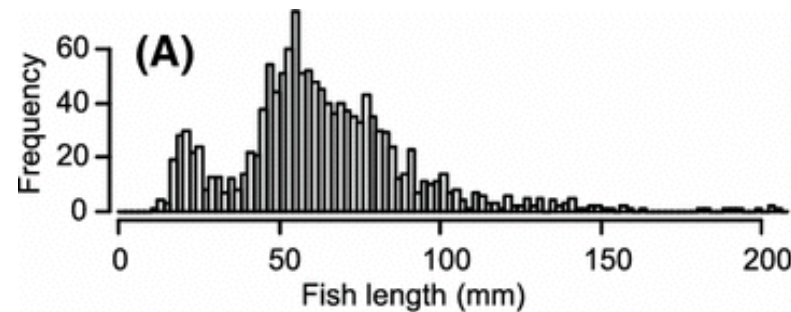
Case 3

Inline determination of the length distribution of fish by category

ILVO

Objectives

- Instituut voor Landbouw-, Visserij- en Voedingsonderzoek
- Ecological project
- Objectives
 - Detection
 - Classification
 - Length determination



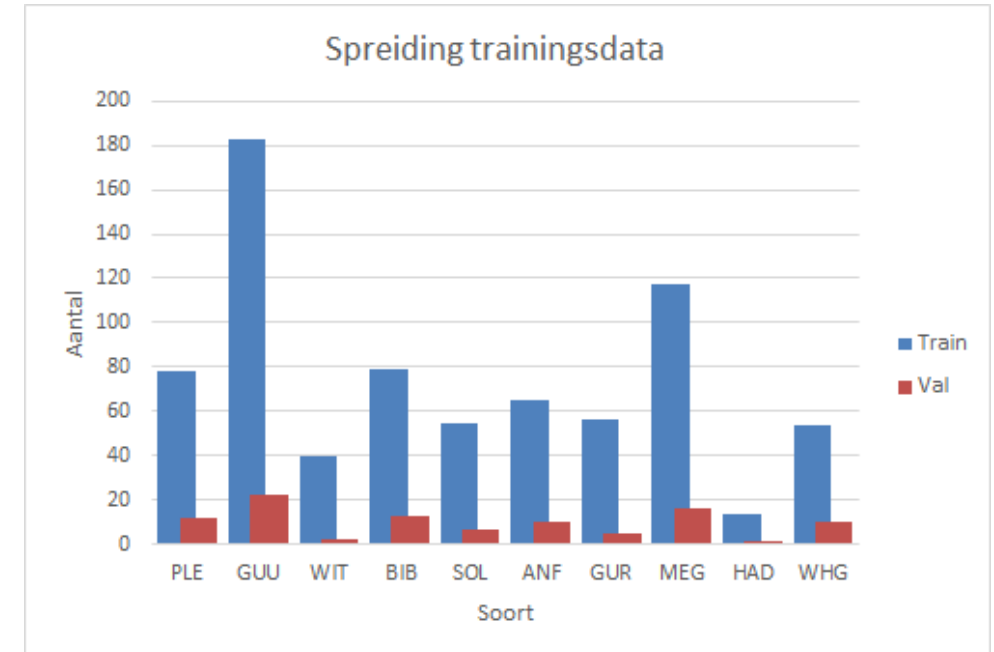
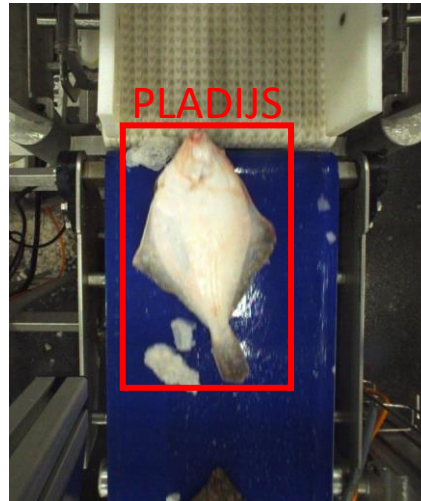
Dataset

Dataset containing:

- 18 videos
- 5-10 min
- 10 species

LabelBox render:

- Image url
- Bounding box [left, top, width, height]
- Class [PLE,GUU,WIT,BIB,SOL,ANF,GUR,MEG,HAD,WHG]



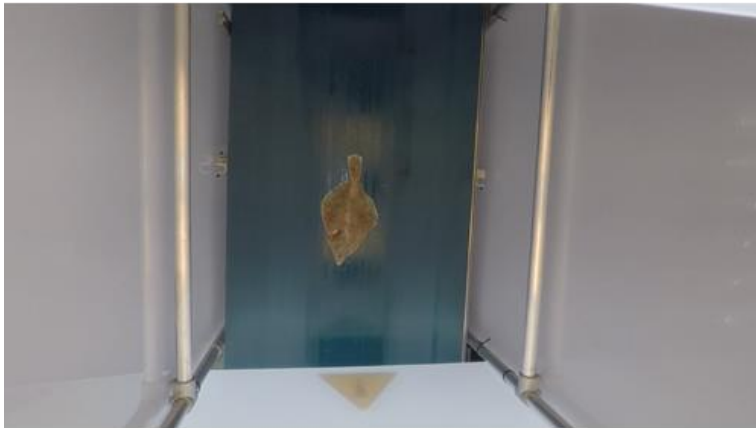
Hardware setup

- Camera: MER2-302-56U3C
 - USB3.0
 - C-mount
 - 2048x1536 (3MP)
- Lens: LCM-5MP-04MM-F2.0-1.8-ND1
 - Focal distance 4mm → wide angle
 - Aperture F2.0
- Illumination: TL-illumination from environment



Image processing

Gegeven



Croppen



Chroma
-keying



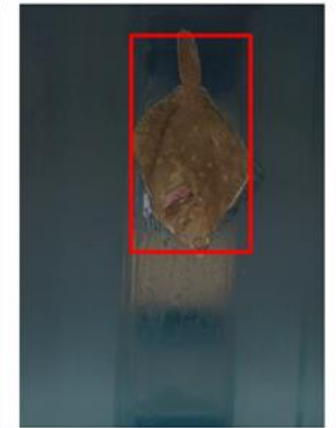
Blurren +
thresholden



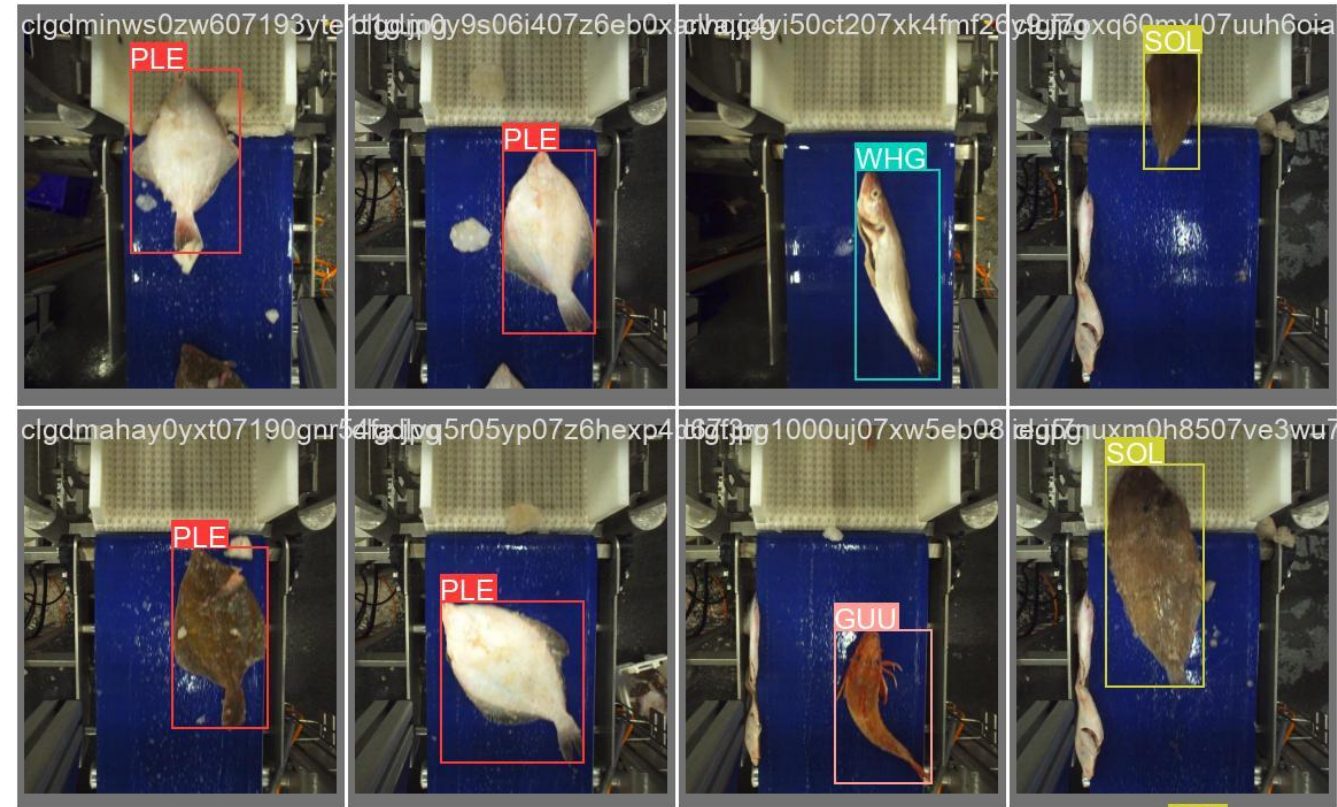
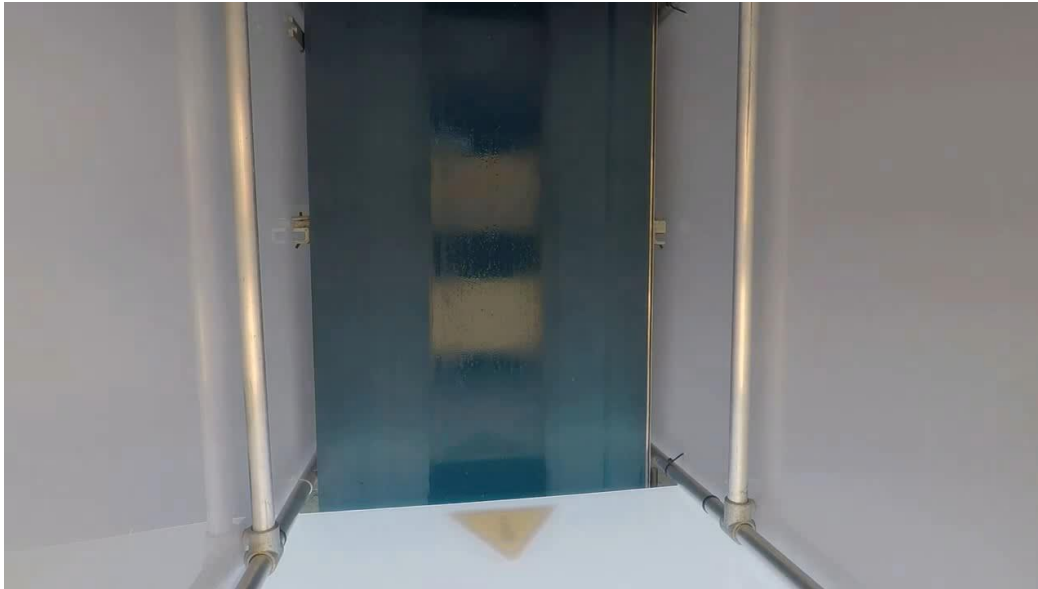
Bounding
box



Resultaat



Object detection and classification - YOLO



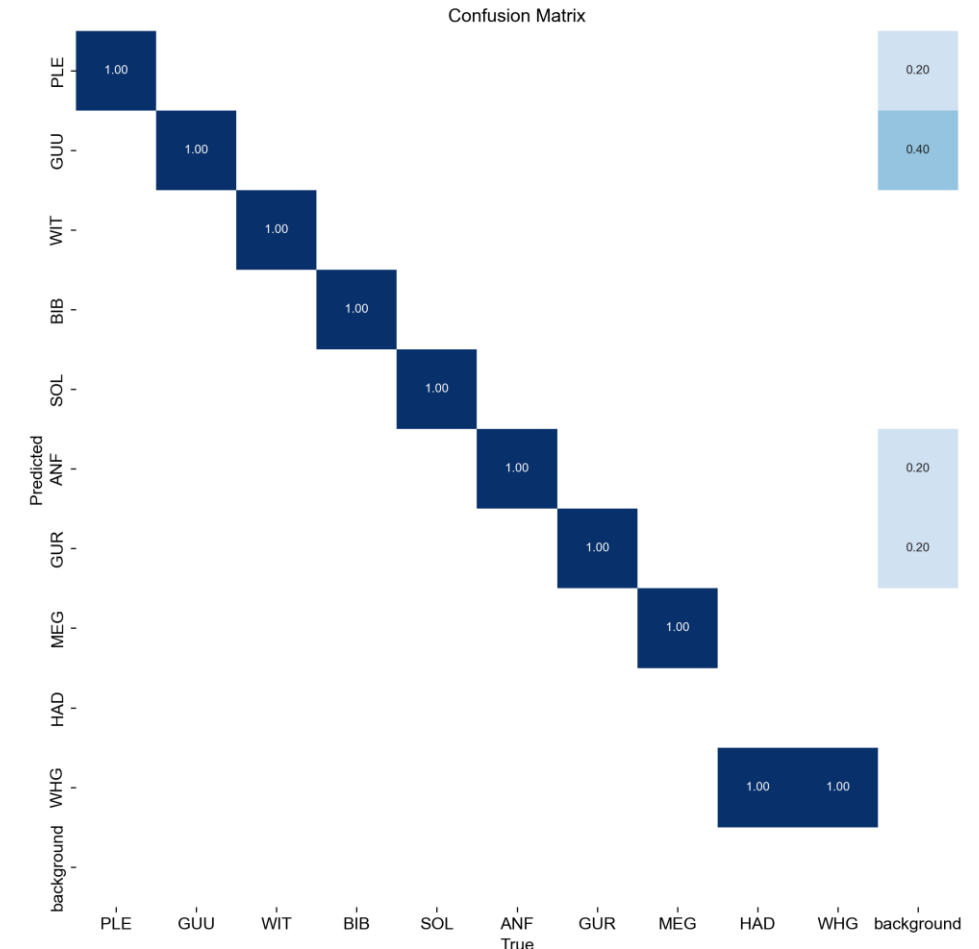
Object detection and classification - YOLO

- HAD systematically detected as WHG

→ Very few images of HAD

→ HAD and WHG are similar

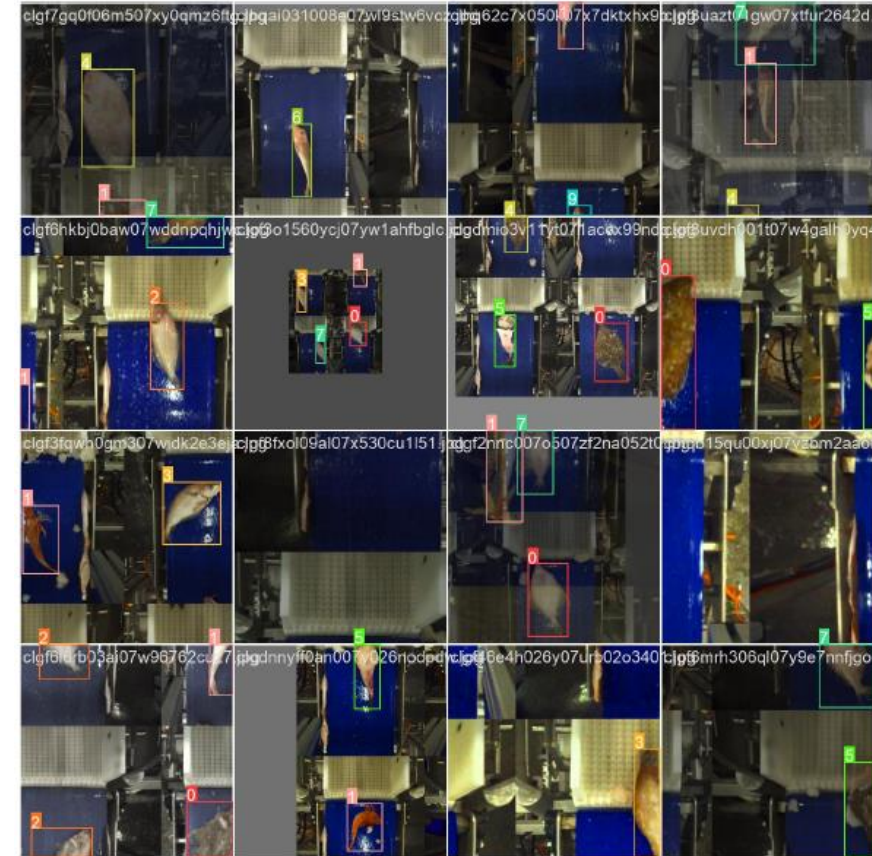
- Background not correctly classified



Object detection and classification - YOLO

Improvements:

- Imbalanced dataset techniques
 - Oversampling
 - Weighting error
- Data augmentation
 - Brightness, scale, rotation, etc.



Object detection and classification - Resnet

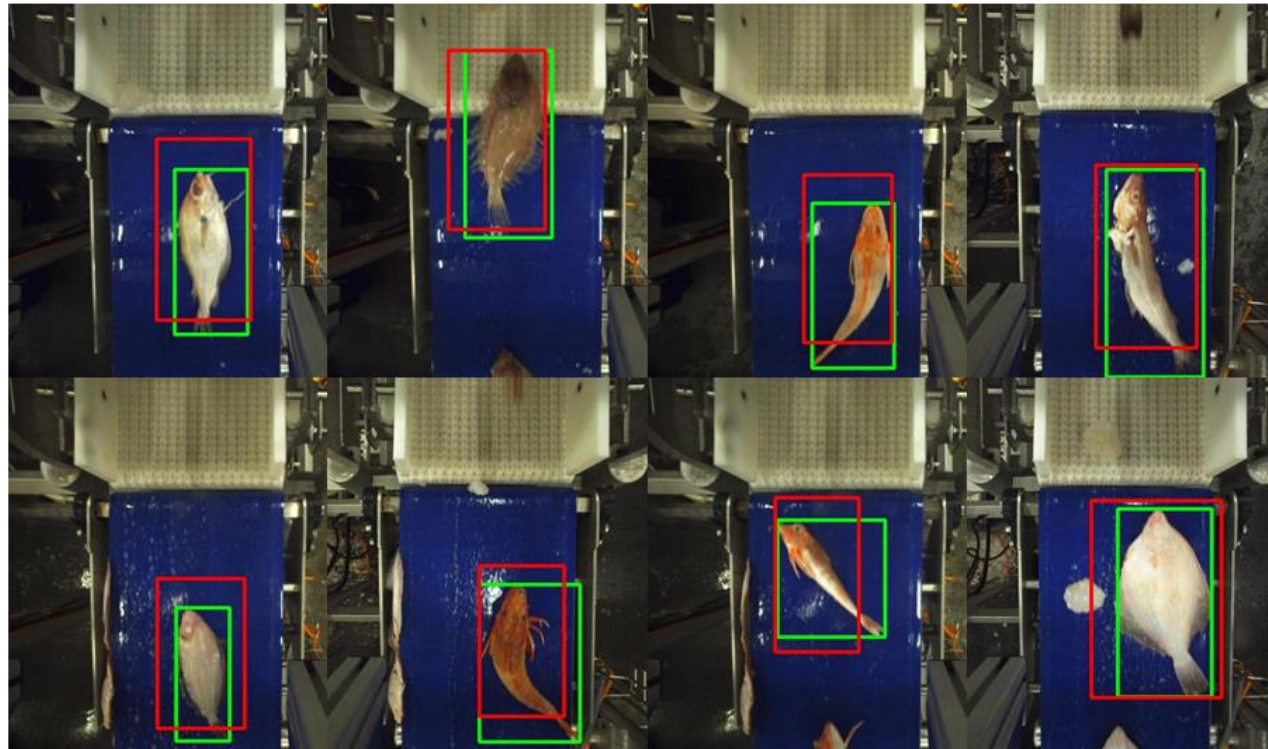
Model validation

- Model: ResNet18 pretrained
- Input:
 - 500x500 pixels
 - Normalized
- Hyperparameters:
 - Epochs: 100
 - Learning rate: 0.0005
 - Batch size: 16

		BestHD1									
		Werkelijke soort									
		PLE	GUU	WIT	BIB	SOL	ANF	GUR	MEG	HAD	WHG
Voorspelde soort	PLE	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GUU	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WIT	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BIB	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SOL	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
	ANF	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
	GUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
	MEG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
	HAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	WHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

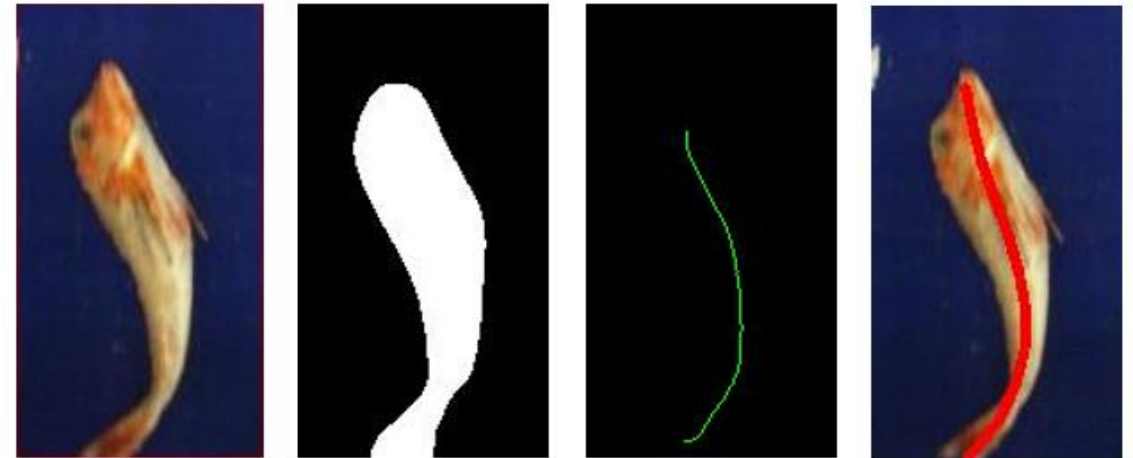
Object detection and classification - Resnet

- Tail sometimes not detected properly



Length determination

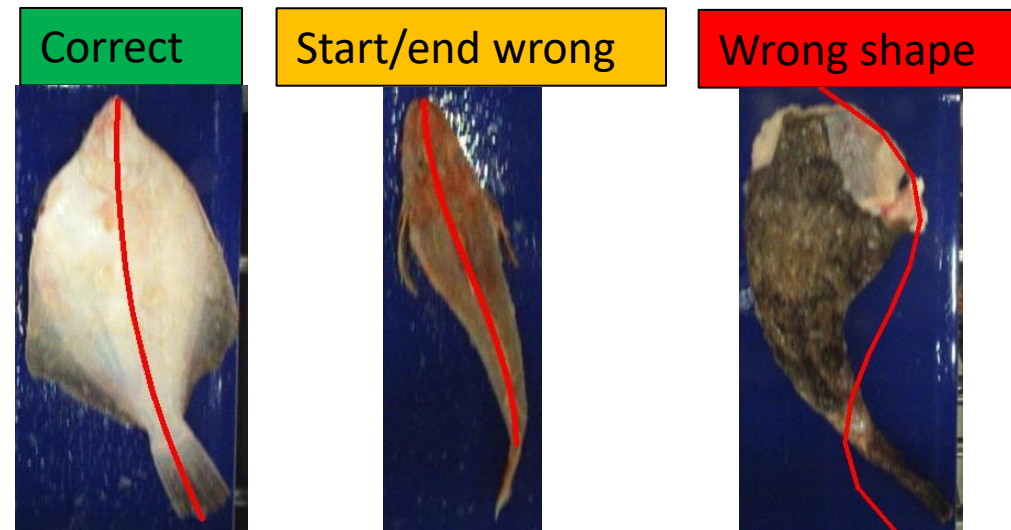
1. Cropping using bounding box
2. Segment fish using
Segment anything model (SAM)
3. Skeletonisation
4. Number of pixels $\rightarrow$ real length



Length validation

- Visually (no length data)
- 11% due to SAM
- 9% fish not in middle
- 5% wrong mask

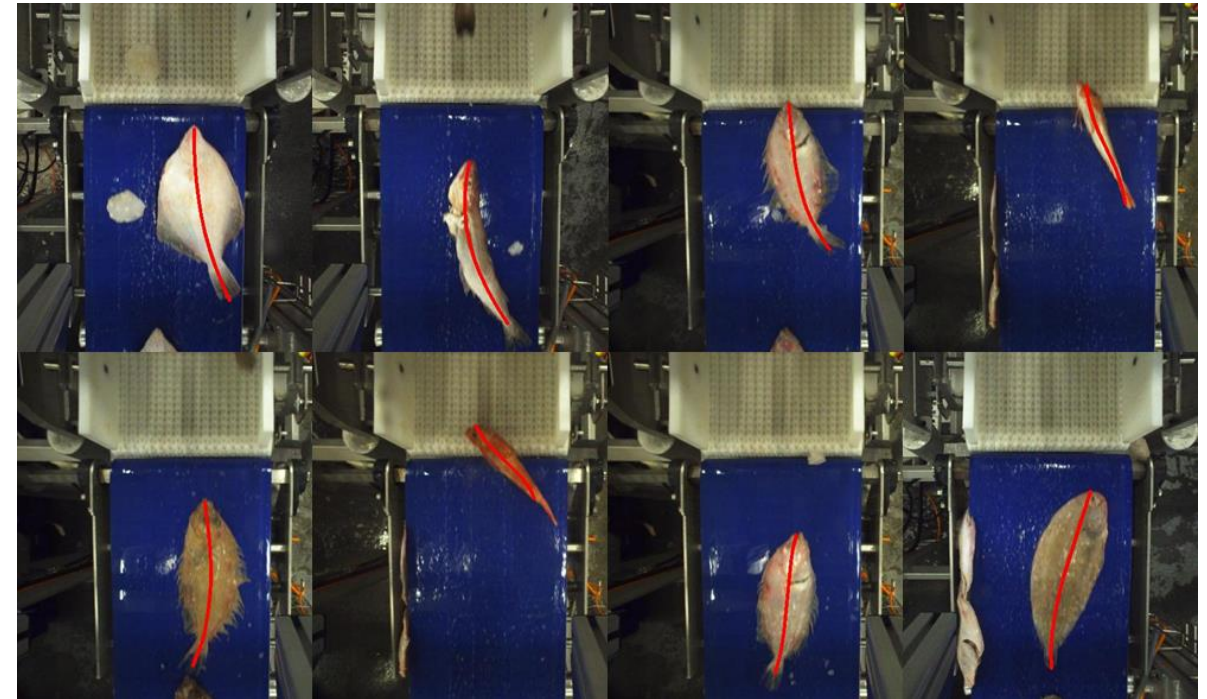
74%	Correct
11%	Start/end wrong
9%	Wrong shape
5%	Error



Totaal system validation

- 74% rating was based on images with correct bounding boxes
- 86% of the bounding boxes are correct
- 64% is the total succes rate of the system

64%	Correct
20%	Start/end wrong
14%	Wrong shape
1%	Error



Conclusions

- Larger and more balanced dataset → better results
- Larger image size → better results
- YOLO had difficulties in predicting HAD
- Tail is difficult for Resnet but no problem for YOLO
- YOLO provides an easier framework for performant model development
- SAM is time consuming and causes the largest errors

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(MV4QC)

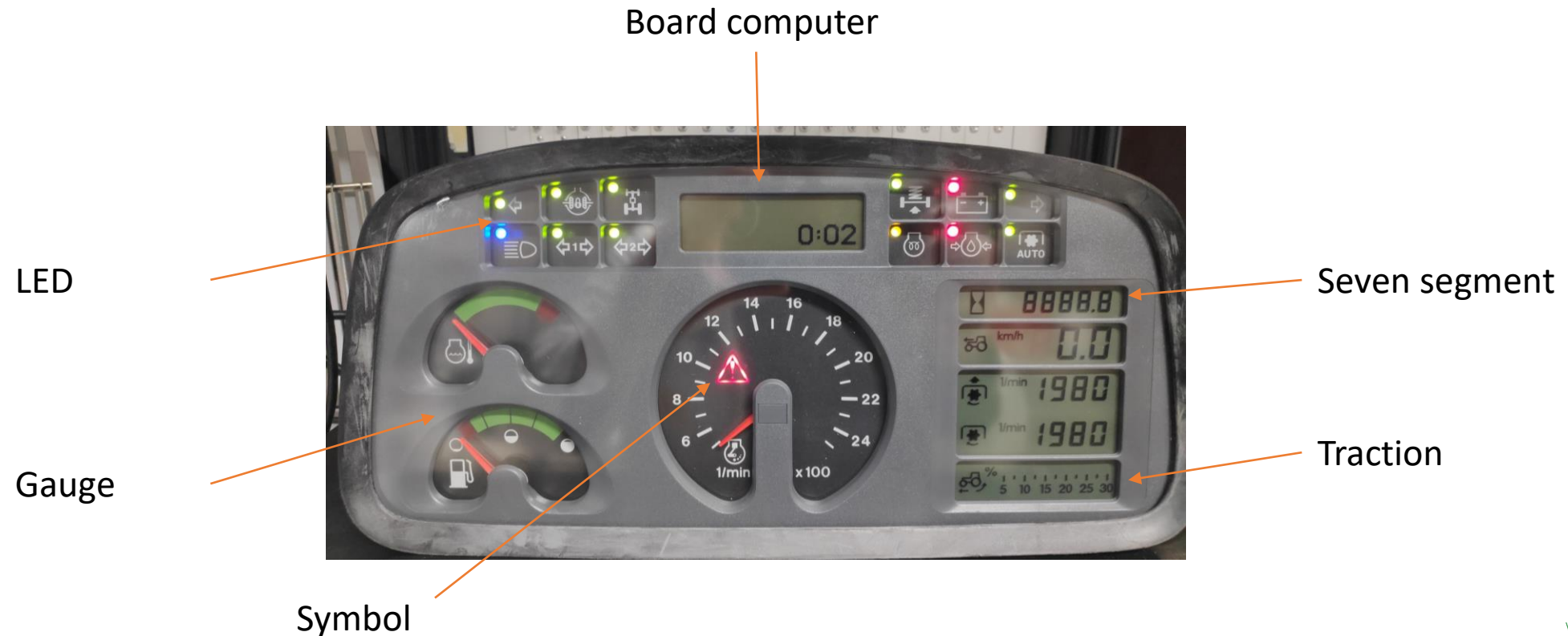
Case 4

Determination of the proper functioning of a LED display

TVH

Case 4: Objective

Evaluating the correct working of a Forklift Display



Case 4: Results

Detection of LED



HSV filter



Detected LED

Detection of
Warning symbol



Binarized warning



Warning detected

Detection of
active Backlight



Backlight effect location



Amount of orange detected

Case 4: Results

Gauge



Targeted gauge



Pointer filter out



Lines drawn based on
pointer

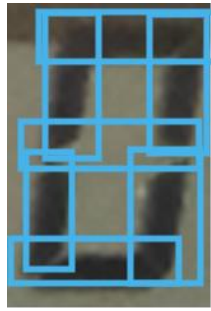
- Multiple techniques
- Different ranges
- Translation angle value
- Margin of error

Case 4: Results

Seven segment



Target



Seven individual segments

```
DIGITS_LOOKUP = {  
    (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0): 0,  
    (0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0): 1,  
    (1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1): 1,  
    (1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1): 2,  
    (1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1): 3,  
    (0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1): 4,  
    (1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1): 5,  
    (1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1): 6,  
    (1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0): 7,  
    (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1): 8,  
    (1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1): 9  
}
```

Digit lookup table

```
(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0): 0,
```

Result for the target

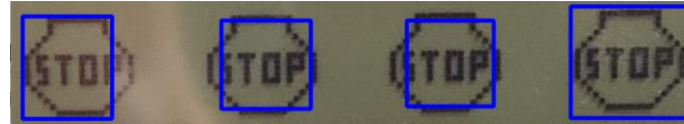
- If the number is 8 then all are working
- Need to do this for each seven segment display
- OCR also possible

Case 4: Results

Board computer



Thresholded target



Detected 4 symbols

Traction



Thresholded traction bar



Detected traction bar

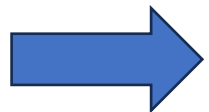
Case 4: Opstelling

Created algorithms



Used in vision setup

- Enclosure with room for display
- Controller with Beckhoff controller
- Vision code in done in Twincat vision
- Displayed controlled using CAN-messages



Will be further developed by Beckhoff automation



Case 4: Hardware

How do you solve the reflection?



Earlier tests using IDS camera and polarised lights



Polarised lens



Lights on long side



Light perpendicular on display



Further tests will be done

VLAIO TETRA

Machine Vision for Quality Control

(MV4QC)

Case 5

Inline determination of the fat absorption of donuts after frying
Vandemoortele

Case 5 - Bepalen van het vetgehalte in donuts na frituren



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

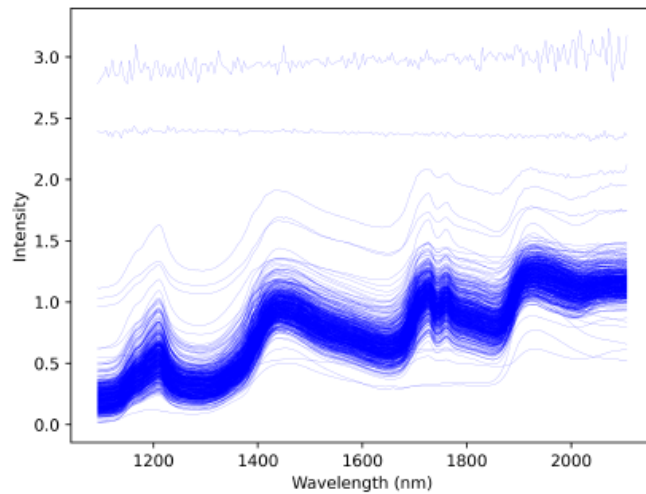
F Fried donut weight

Case 5 - Data capture

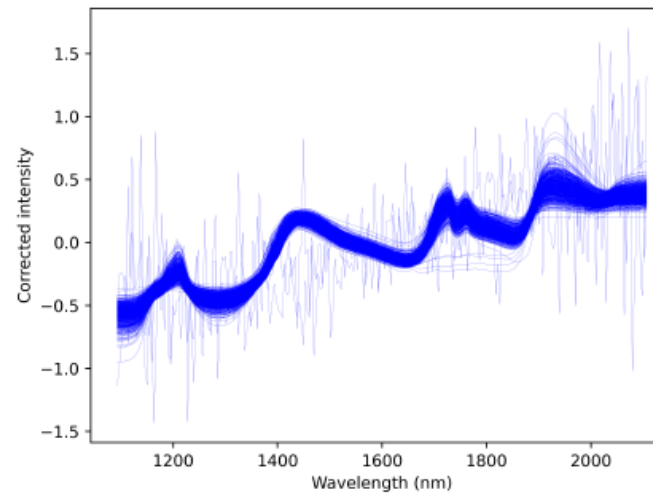
- 10 Februari 2023
- **Covicon** voorziet de PAS-H-B01 probe met bijhorende NIR proces spectrometer.
- Opmeten van invloed van proofing, frying and cooling in meerdere stappen bij Vandemoortele R&D
- Vandemoortele bepaald referentie waarden via een chemische analyse



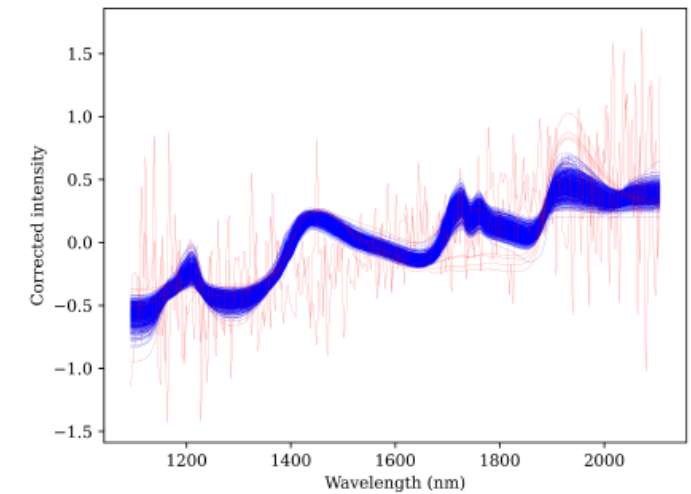
Case 5 – Data pre-processing



(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

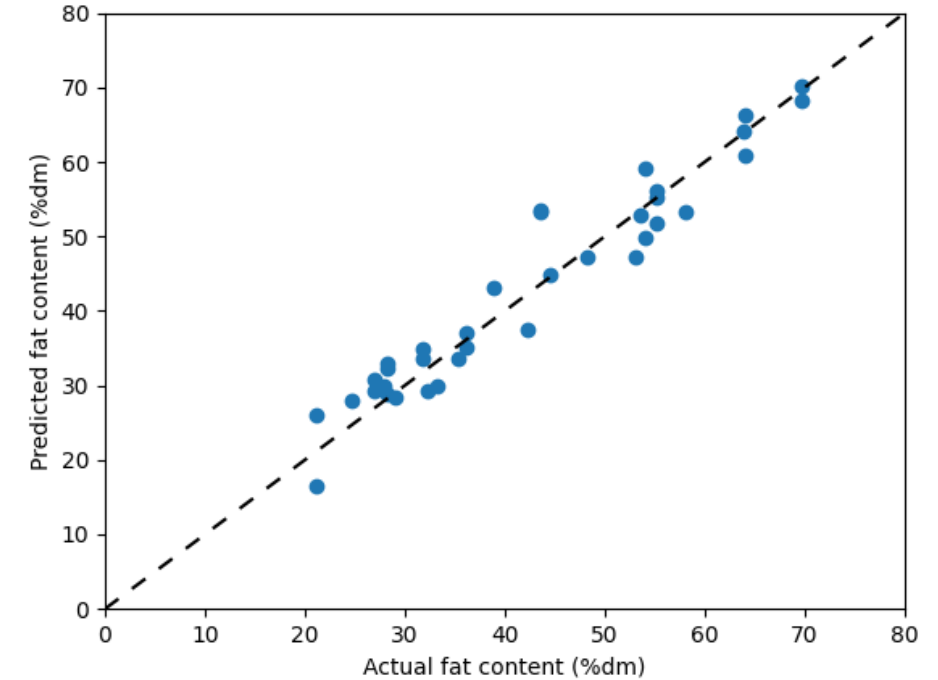
Huidige methode (Weibull-Stoldt)

RMSECV = 1.44

Hyperspectrale analyse

RMSECV = 4.2

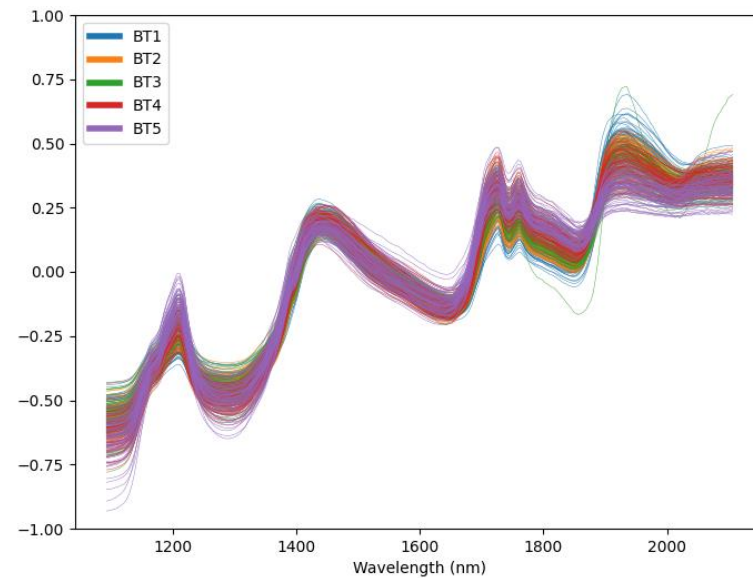
Label	Model (preprocessing)	Number of features	Cross- validation		Prediction	
			Rc^2	RMSECV(%)	Rc^2	RMSEP(%)
Fat	PLSR (SNV + SD)	81	0.89	4.20	0.92	3.8
	LS-SVM (SNV)	79	0.68	7.32	0.75	7.14
Moisture	PLSR (SNV + SD)	60	0.88	1.83	0.92	1.61
	LS-SVM (SNV)	63	0.68	2.96	0.83	2.39



Case 5 – Next steps

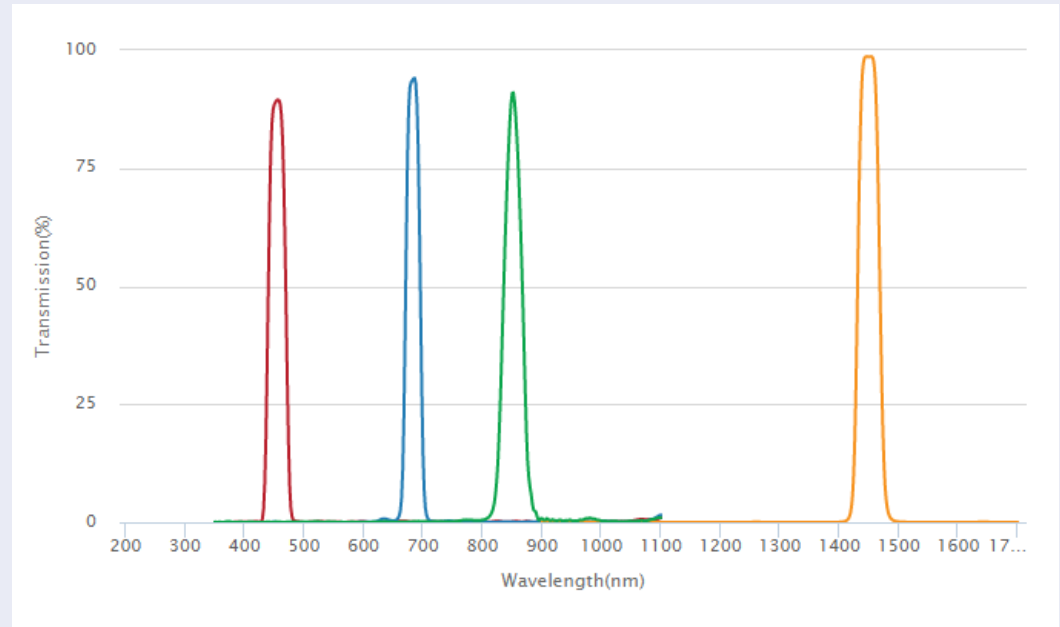
Hyperspectraal

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

VLAIO TETRA

Machine Vision for Quality Control

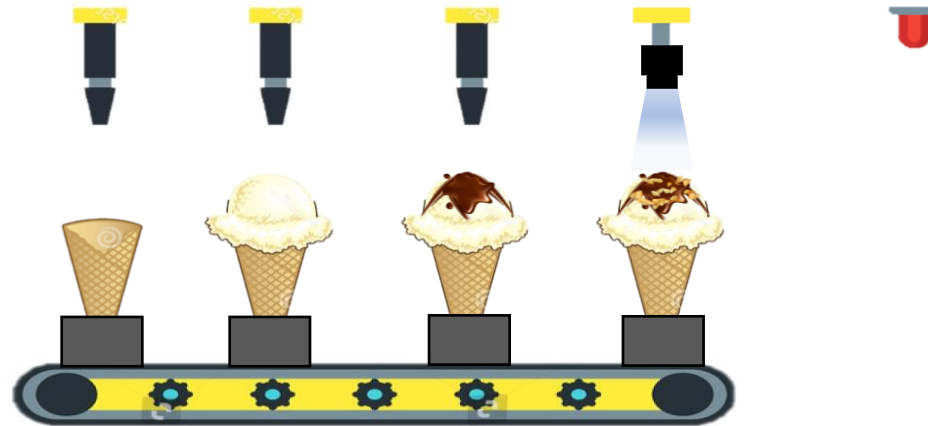
(MV4QC)

Case 6

Detection of a sufficient presence of nuts and sauce on Cornetto's
Ysco

Case 6 – Summary last meeting

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



Case 6 – Summary last meeting

- Data captured
- Data pre-processed
- Model training:
 1. Binary classification model
 2. Multi-label classification model



Quality	Sauce	Nuts/Curls
Good	Good	Good
Bad	Bad	Good
Bad	Good	Bad
Bad	Bad	Bad

Case 6 – Performance metrics

- Imbalanced dataset
- P = bad quality; N = good quality

Accuracy
$\frac{\# \text{ correct predictions}}{\# \text{ total predictions}}$
Data distribution 

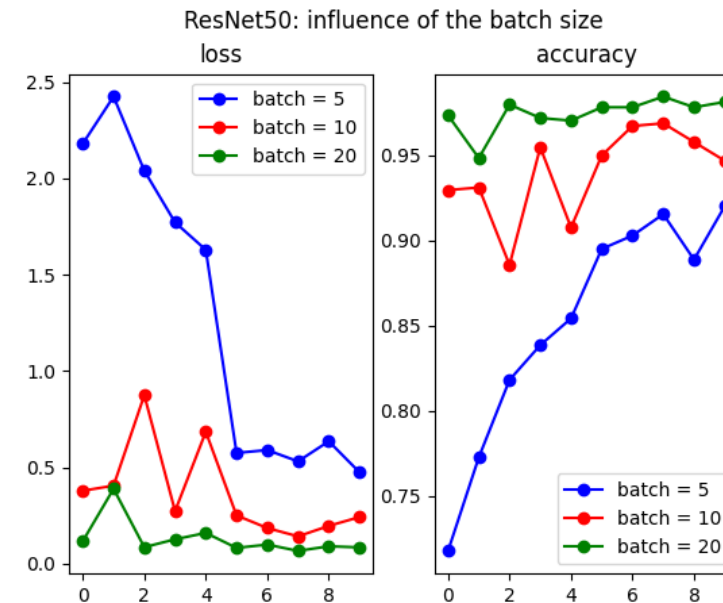
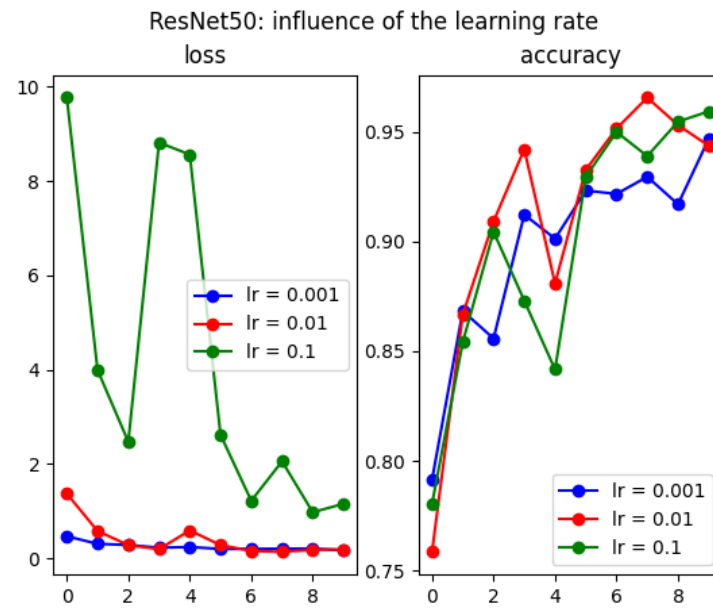
VS

F1 score
Harmonic mean precision and recall
Data distribution 

Case 6 – Binary classification

- ResNet 50
- Hyperparameters:

Epochs	Learning rate	Batch size
10	0.01	20



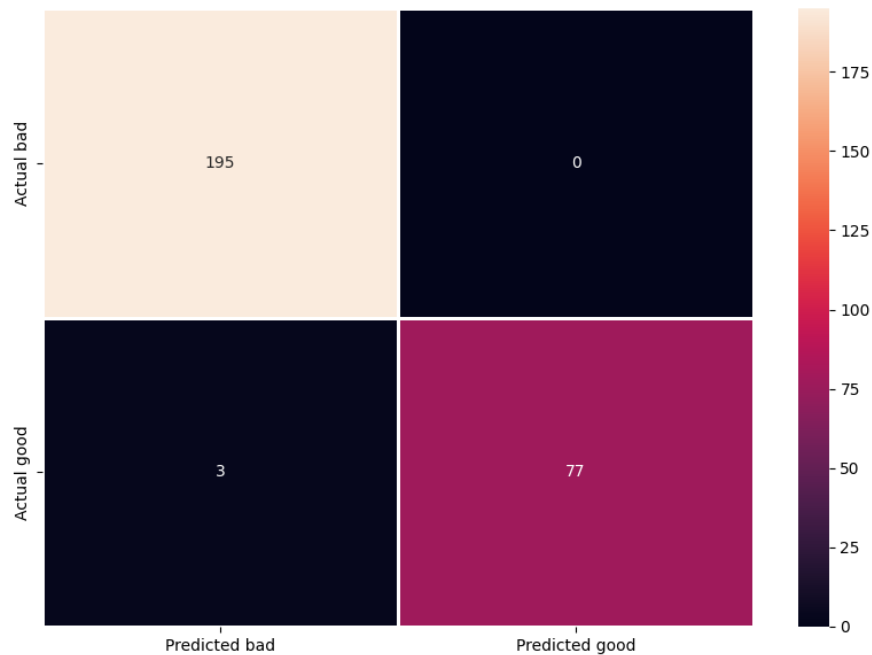
Case 6 – Binary classification

- Best models:

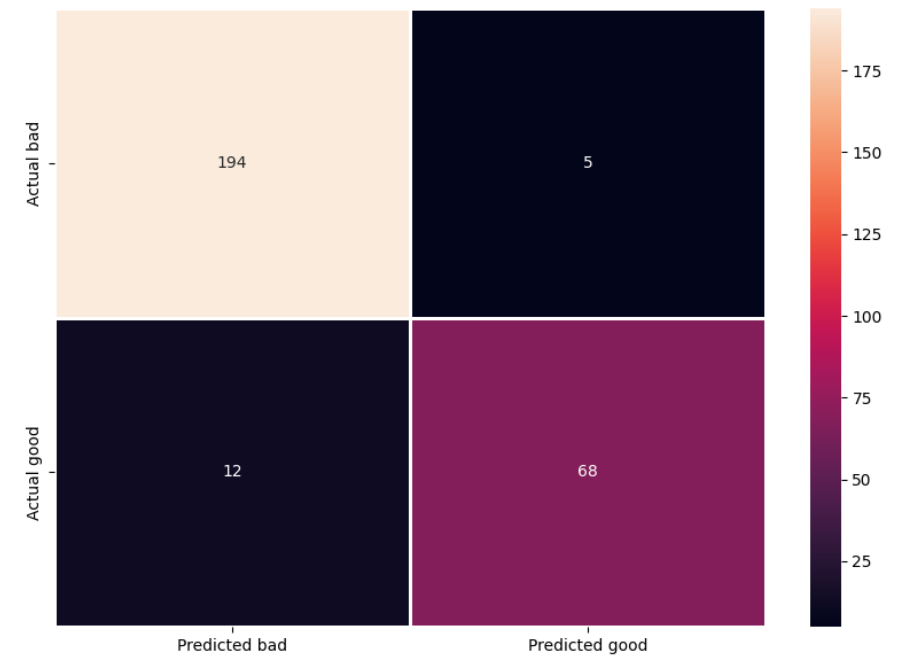
Variant	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1 score (%)
Vanilla	98.48	100.0	99.24
Strawberry	94.17	97.94	95.80
Chocolate	94.94	94.41	94.68

Case 6 – Binary classification

- Confusion matrices:
Vanilla

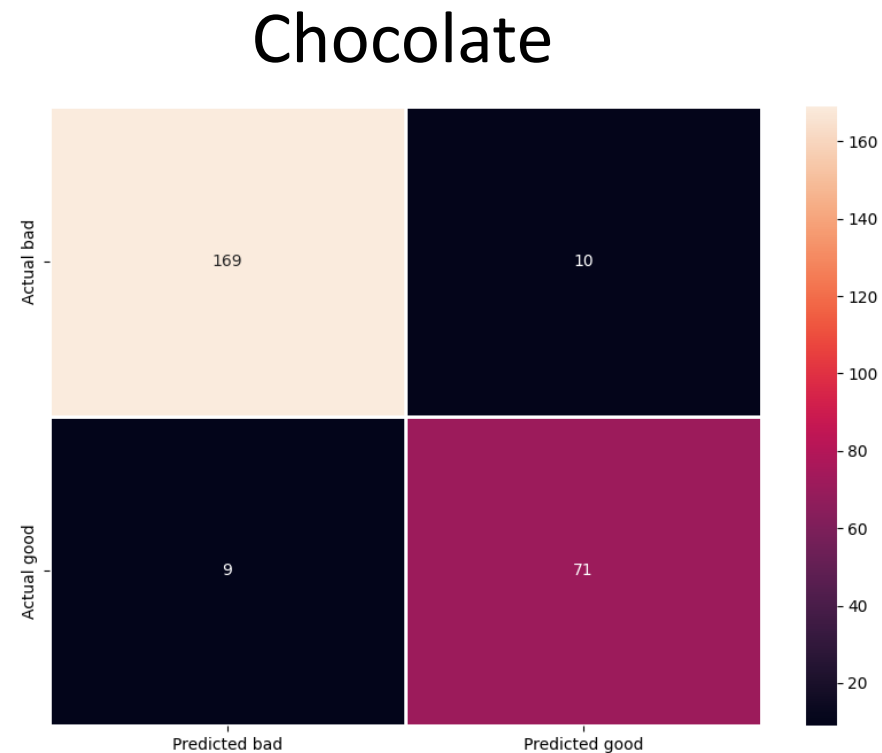


Strawberry



Case 6 – Binary classification

- Confusion matrices:



Case 6 – Binary classification

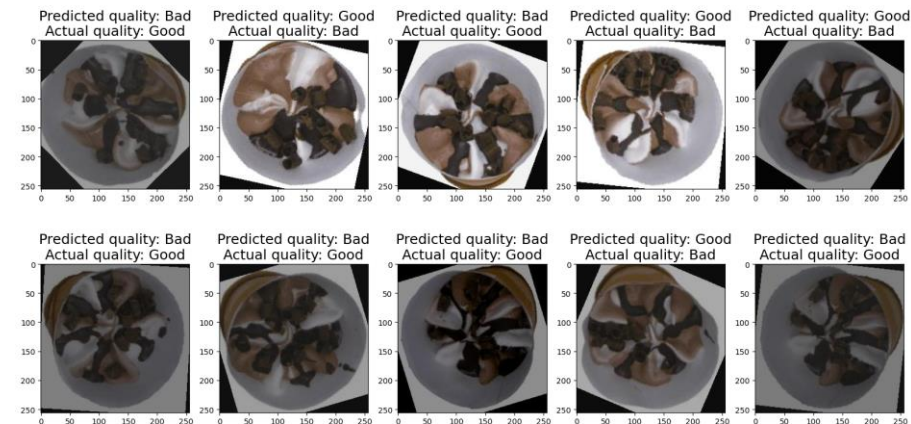
- Possible reason for drop in performance:

- Strawberry:



- Chocolate:

Predictions of the chocolate ice cream cones quality



Case 6 – Multi-label classification

- ResNet 50
- Hyperparameters:

Epochs	Learning rate	Batch size
10	0.01	10

- Only vanilla and chocolate variants

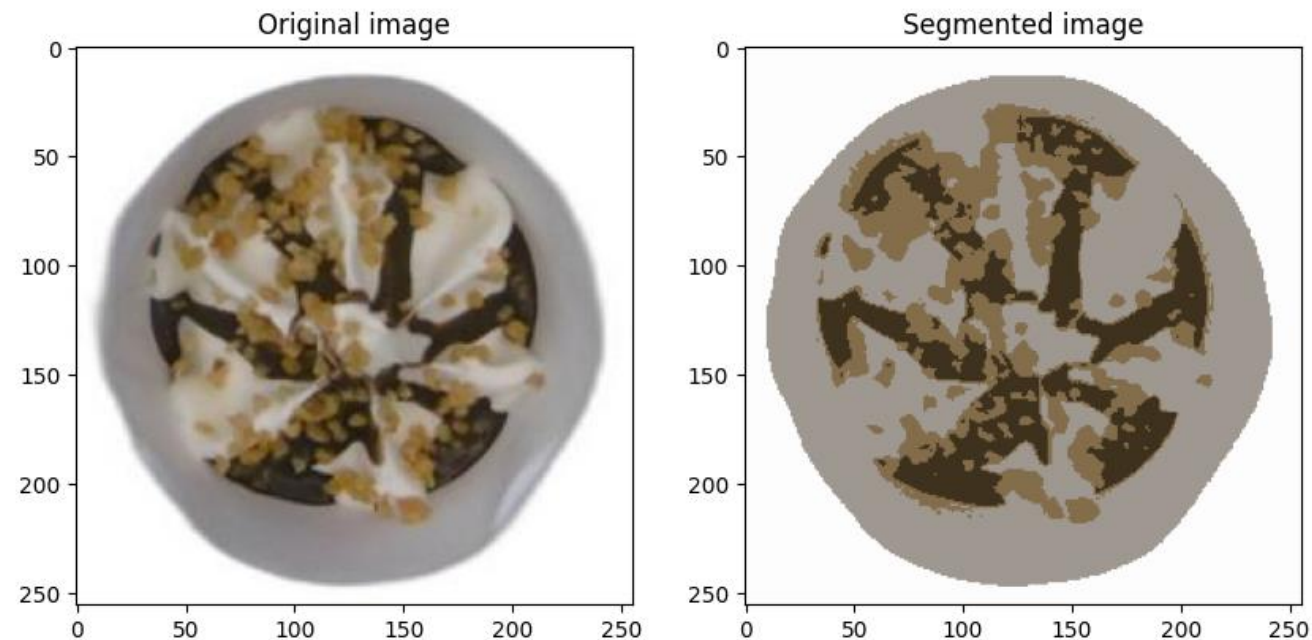
Case 6 – Multi-label classification

- Best models:

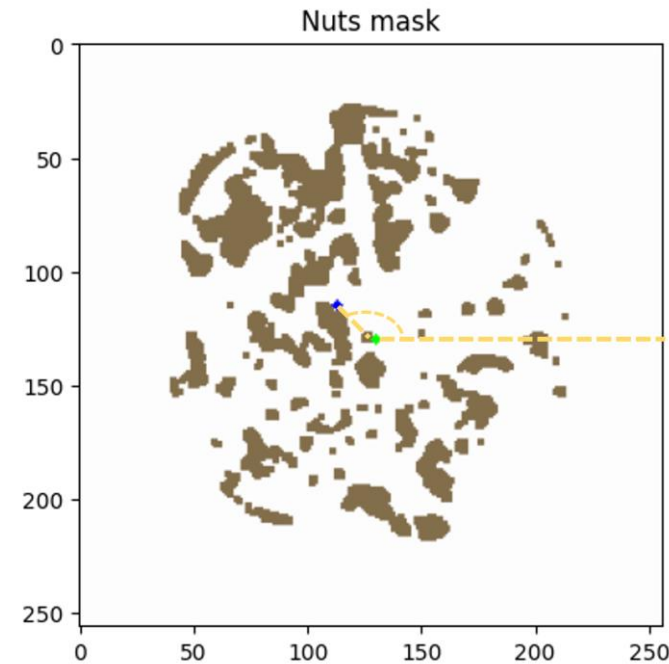
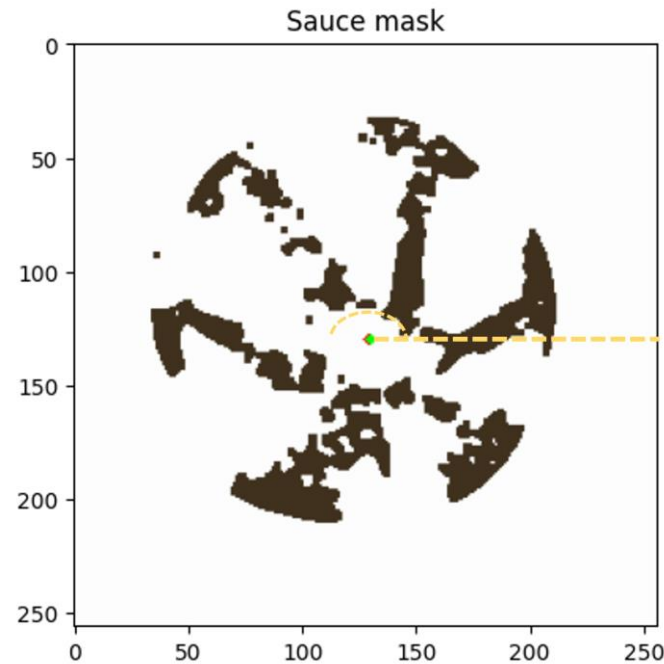
Variant	Label	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1 score (%)
Vanilla	Sauce	98.31	99.15	98.72
	Nuts	99.07	99.07	99.07
	Quality	98.45	98.96	98.71
Chocolate	Sauce	96.23	94.44	95.33
	Curls	94.84	90.18	92.45
	Quality	94.09	95.63	94.85

Case 6 – Segmentation

- K-means segmentation
- Vanilla variant:



Case 6 – Segmentation



Mask	Centroid (x,y)	Size (w,h)	Position (d,a)
Sauce	(129,130)	(178,178)	(1,180°)
Nuts	(113,115)	(192,175)	(23,139°)

Case 6 - Conclusion

- Good performance for both approaches
- Explainability vs performance
- Segmentation provides usefull insights
- Chocolate variant
- Further work

Toelichting cases

Fase 2

Nieuwe integratoren



- Jonathan Kesteloot
- www.captic.be



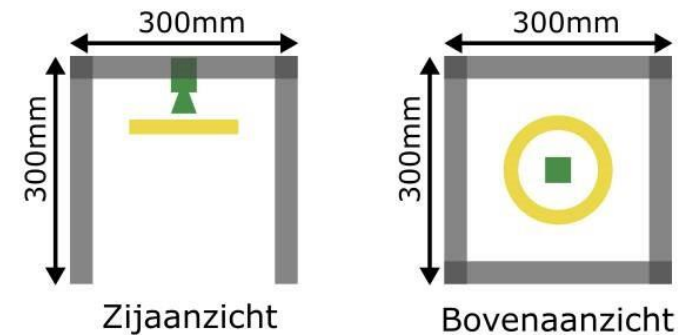
- Tom Piette
- www.innomatic.be

Case 1 – Detection of surface damage on flat sheets (Decospan)

- Consortium – Decospan & Innomatic
- Objectieven:
 - Haalbaarheidsstudie naar detectie van defecten (deuken, scheuren, etc.)
 - Voorstel tot softwareoplossing

Case 1 – Detection of surface damage on flat sheets (MCAM)

- Consortium – MCAM & Covicon
- Objectieven:
 - Maken van een kleine mobiele setup die inline data kan opnemen
 - Verdere analyse van de bekomen data
 - Klassificatie van de defecten



Case 2 – Detection of the optimal cut line for chicory

- Consortium – Inagro & Captic
- Objectieven:
 - Haalbaarheidsstudie naar detecteren van snijlijn
 - Voorstel tot softwareoplossing

Case 3 – Inline determination of the length of fish per category

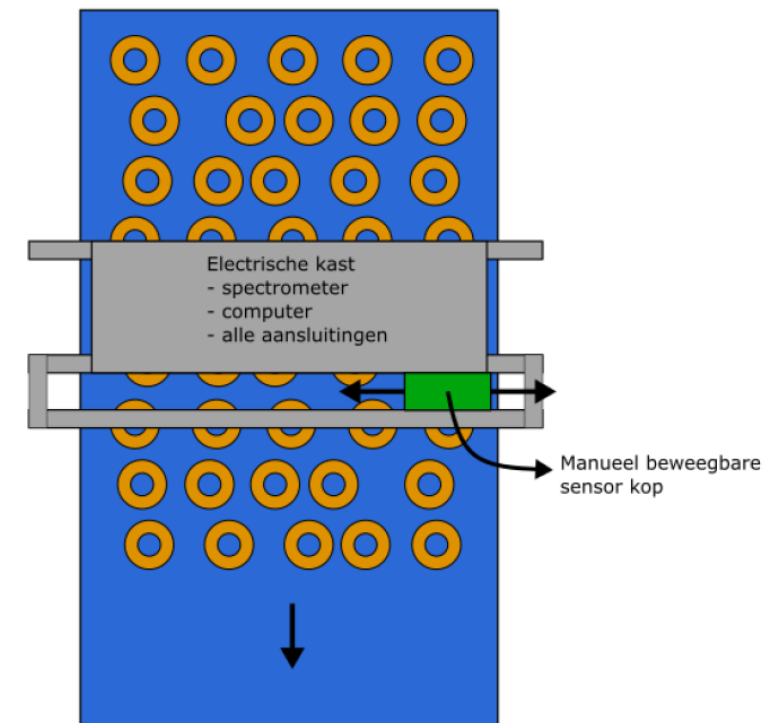
- Consortium – ILVO & Innomatic & Vintecc
- Objectieven:
 - Haalbaarheidsstudie naar robuuste detectie van lengte van vissen op de boot
 - Vintecc werkt verder op synthetische data
 - Voorstel tot softwareoplossing

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

- Consortium – TVH & Beckhoff
- Objectieven:
 - Development of TVH setup in demonstrator using Beckhoff components
 - Development of software for demonstrator in TwinCat Vision
 - Translation of findings to real TVH setup

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

- Consortium – Vandemoortele & Covicon
- Objectieven:
 - Maken van een setup met een beweegbare spectrometer dat één punt kan meten
 - Bepalen van de vetabsorptie uit de spectraalbeelden
 - Communicatie met MES/SAP; monitoring and logging



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

- Consortium – Ysco & Captic & Vintecc
- Objectieven:
 - Haalbaarheidsstudie naar detectie van toppings (saus, nootjes, etc.)
 - Voorstel tot softwareoplossing

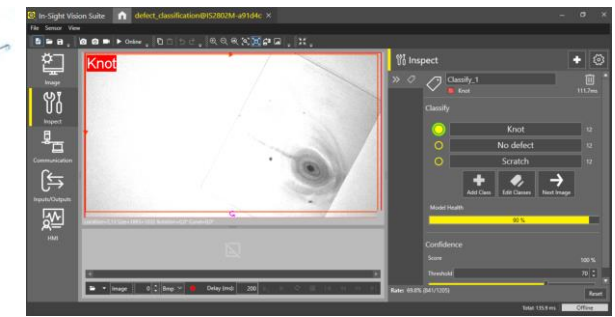
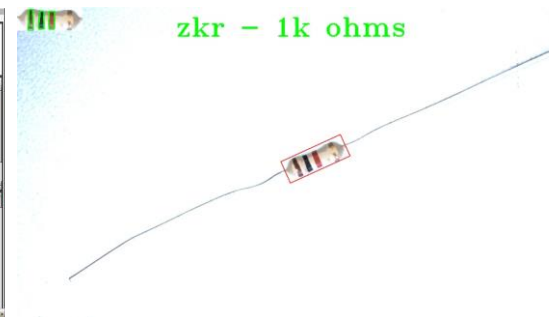
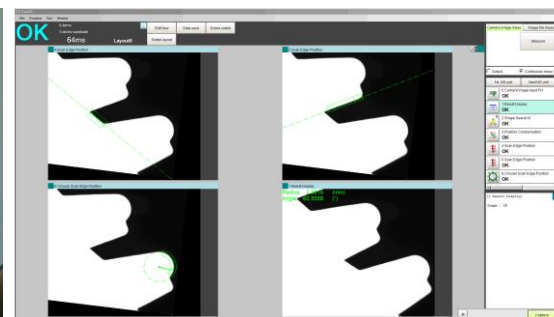
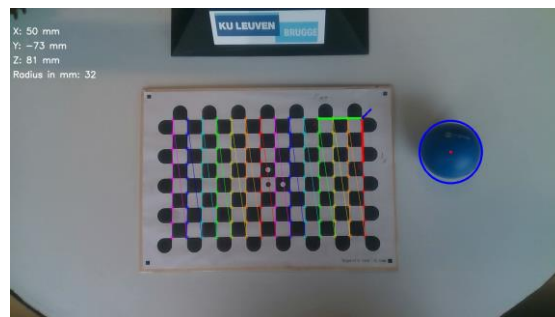
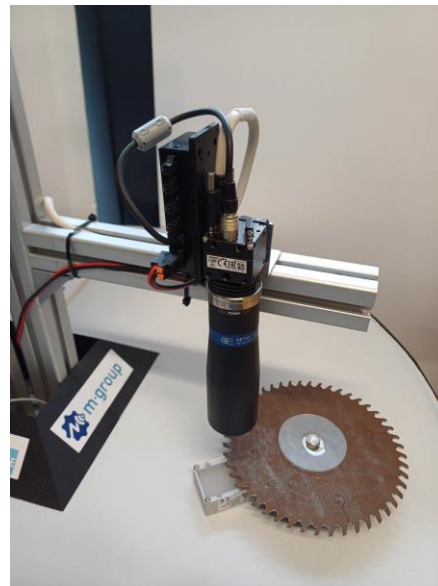
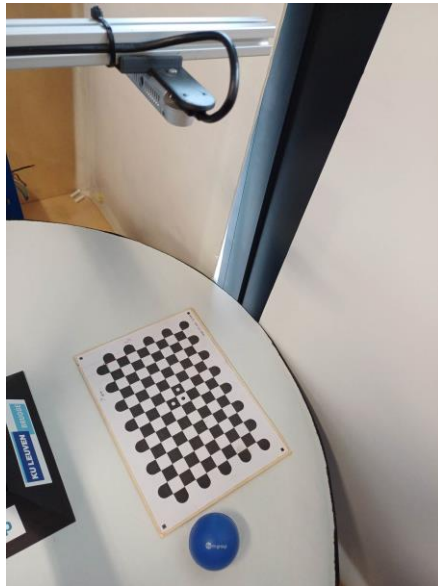
Toelichting demonstratoren

Demonstrator 1

- Variatie aan leveranciers: Omron, IDS, Cognex, Intel
- Variatie aan applicaties: 3D, meting, kleur, klassificatie
- 50% klassieke machinevisie en 50% data-gedreven
- 50% open source en 50% commerciële software



Demonstrator 1



Demonstrator 2

Masterclass Machine Vision

- Wanneer? Van maandag 23/10 tot dinsdag 24/10 (9:00 – 16:30)
- Waar? KU Leuven Brugge – Spoorwegstraat 12, 8200 Brugge
- Prijs? 840 euro basisprijs – 50 euro voor leden TETRA
- Broodjes en koffiepauzes inbegrepen.



Website

<https://www.mv4qc.be>

