Authentication

Prof. Dr. Helene Dörksen

helene.doerksen@th-owl.de

Lecture 4:

Application: Efficient Image Processing System for an Industrial Machine Learning Task¹

¹K. Vukovic, K. Simonis, H. Dörksen, V. Lohweg, in: Conference on Machine Learning for Cyber-Physical Systems (ML4CPS), Fraunhofer Application Centre IOSB-INA, Lemgo, 2015.

OUTLINE

1) Introduction: Industry 4.0 & CPS



2) Concept of Perceptive Motor



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3) Application: Knitting Assistance System

4) Conclusion and 5) Outlook



© slideshare.net/sheshir/ knitted-fabric-manufacturing-process

1) INTRODUCTION: INDUSTRY 4.0 & CPS

 We concentrate on processes in which numerous actuators and sensors (many hundreds up to thousands) are applied.



1) INTRODUCTION: INDUSTRY 4.0 & CPS

Cyber-physical System (CPS) is complex system of collaborating elements

Brain

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Challenges:

Artificial Intelligence

Time Efficiency

Cost Efficiency



2) CONCEPT OF PERCEPTIVE MOTOR



meets CPS challenges:

- Artificial Intelligence
- Time Efficiency
- Cost Efficiency

on base of *perceptive motors* we perform:

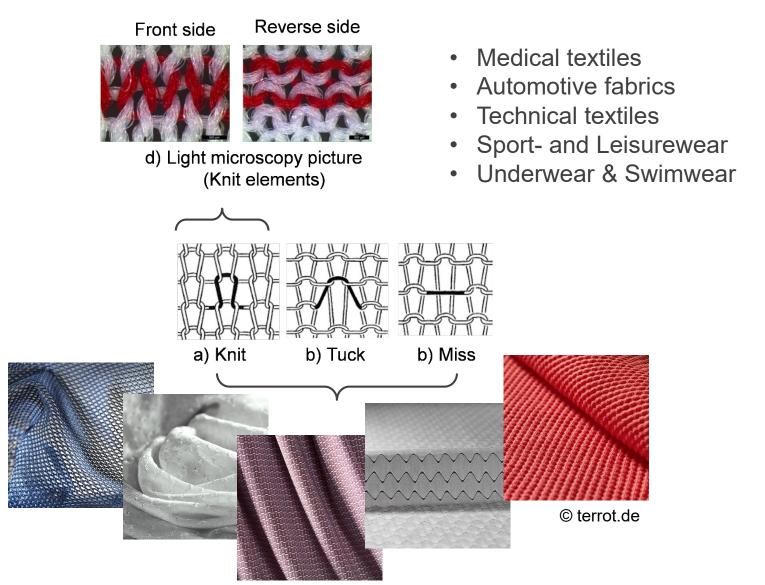
- motor condition monitoring
- assistance for set-up parameters
- textil quality monitoring

we need:

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- technical equipment: sensors (feeling: motor itself ¹; seeing: image processing system/camera system)
- signal/image analysis tool: Machine Learning fundamentals

¹C. Bayer, M. Bator, U. Mönks, A. Dicks, O. Enge-Rosenblatt, and V. Lohweg, "Sensorless Drive Diagnosis Using Automated Feature Extraction, Significance Ranking and Reduction," in 18th IEEE Int. Conf. on Emerging Technologies and Factory Automation (ETFA 2013), C. Seatzu and R. Zurawski, Eds. IEEE, 2013, pp. 1–4.



Workflow of system:

Analyse Fabric / Get Features

7,

Fabric Classification

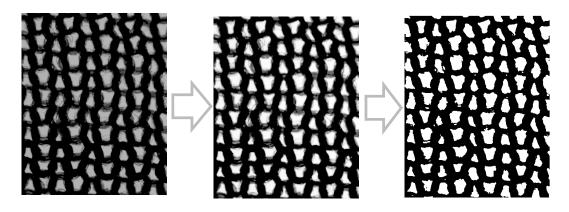


Target Performance Comparison



Recommendation / Action

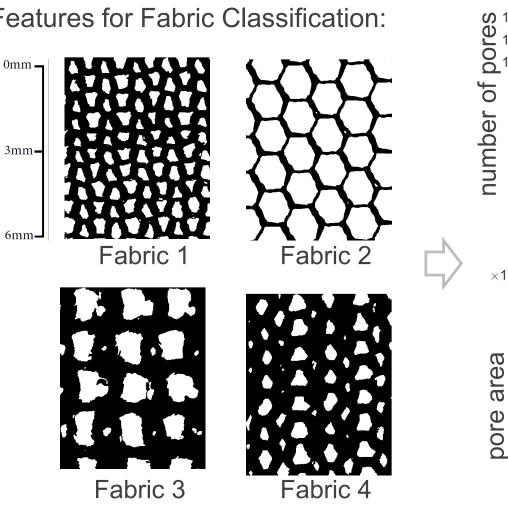
Image Processing Chain:

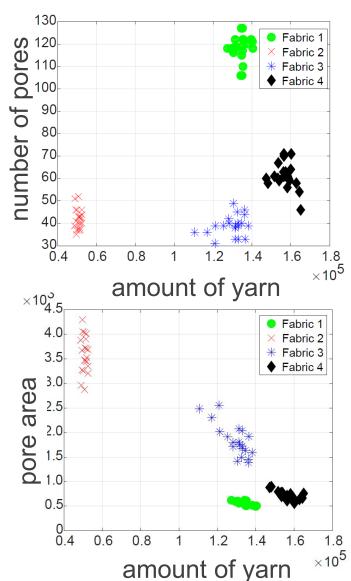


- Diffuse backlight is used (avoids shadows & reflections)
- Surrounding illumination is negligible
- Low-level image processing methods are applied (de-noising, auto-contrast)
- Image segmentation by Otsu's method¹

¹N. Otsu, A Threshold Selection Method from Gray-Level Histogramms. Tokyo, Japan: IEEE Xplore, 1979.

Get Features for Fabric Classification:



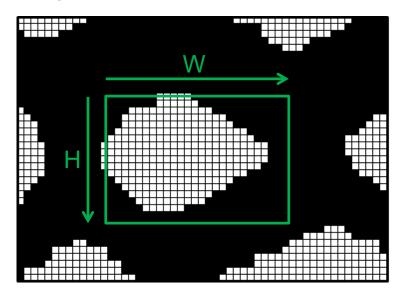


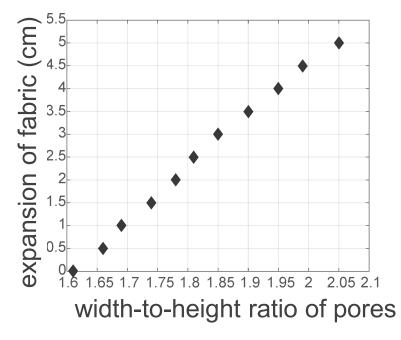
Evaluation of Fabric Classification:

Classifier	Accuracy	Standard Deviation
Naïve Bayes	100%	+/- 0%
Support-Vector Machine	$81,\!25\%$	+/- 6,25%
Decision Tree	98,75%	+/- 3,75%
3-Nearest-Neighbours	$92,\!50\%$	+/- 8,29%

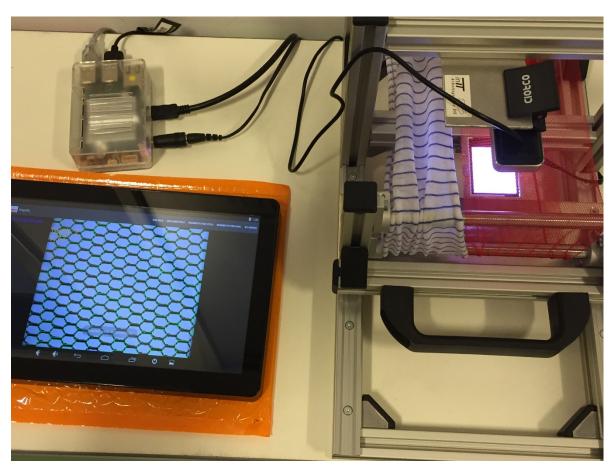
Measuring Quality of Fabric:

quality parameter – "**Expansion**": If a textile is stretched, the pore size increases. Perpendicular to that direction, the pore size decreases, i.e. **expansion** of the material can be measured by the **width-to-height** ratio of the pore.





Demonstrator (visual part):



4) CONCLUSION

CPSs:

- ✓ A concept of perceptive motor is presented (feeling and seeing motor).
- ✓ It meets challenges:
 - → Artifitial Intelligence
 - → Time Efficiency
 - → Cost Efficiency

Application Scenario:

- ✓ An approach for "Knitting Assistance System" is shown
- ✓ It combines machine learning and image processing tools:
 - → suitable illumination concept
 - → segmentation method
 - → fabric classification
- √ "Expansion" as quality parameter for knitting process can be measured

5) OUTLOOK

- > implementation of approach on resource-efficient hardware
- > extention of approach functionalities (e.g. defect detection)
- > resourse-efficient hardware implementation of perceptive motor

Summary

in this lecture one application scenario, where authentication methods play important role, is presented

theoretical topics appeared (some are learned before, some are new):

- image segmentation
- feature extraction
- classifiers:
 - ✓ naïve Bayes
 - ✓ support-vector-machine
 - ✓ decision tree
 - √ 3-nearest-neighbours

Homework: Exercises and Labs

for the next week prepare practical exercises and labs from **Exercises Lec 4** (you will find it in the donwload area)