[2] Title: Automatic Fabric Defect Detection Based on an Improved YOLOv5

Jin and Nui [2] proposed a teacher-student Yolov5 model to perform defect detection upon different material and different defects. In the research done before, they found 2 main databases which could help them conduct this research (*TILDA and Xuelang Tianchi AI Challenge*).

The TILDA database had a dataset of 300 fabric images and divided into six categories, 5 different defects and 1 normal classification and images downsize to 256 x 256 pixels. 70% was used as the training set while the other 30% used as the test set. The Xuelang Tianchi AI Challenge dataset was also used, this contained 3331 labelled images, split into 2163 images containing no defect while the other 1168 images have one or multiple defects. A total of 22 types of defects were found in the dataset, this was split into 70% as a training set while the rest used as a test set.

Their results using the TILDA dataset when comparing the teacher network and student network had an area under the ROC curve (AUC) of 0.988 and 0.965 respectively and a mean average precision (mAP) of 0.451 and 0.428. The Tianchi AI dataset al so was tested on the teacher and student networks and ended up having a slightly worse AUC results of 0.981 and 0.952 while a mAP of 0.447 and 0.406.

(check if comparing with a yolov5 is good? As it is done in the paper itself and check if I add the other tables at the bottom)

[6] Title: Vision Based Topological State Recognition for Deformable Linear Object Untangling Conducted in Unknown Background

Detecting Rope: (end point and overlap labelling)

A study on ropes was done by Yu et al. [6] who developed a model which training a robot to untangle ropes. Throughout their study they used a method on how to label the rope and eventually their neural network can achieve the goal of topological state recognition. The training was done on 4 different tablecloths, as well as adding random obstacles in the image. Keeping in mind that these items never covered the camera’s sight of the target. A crossing points detection method was done using Yolov3, 800 images of a single rope and 833 images of two ropes were provided as the dataset for training the network. The program LabelImg was used to label data. As seen in Fig. 1 both region for the endpoints and where the rope overlaps with itself are marked and labelled accordingly.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

(cannot add results as I am writing on the how they labelled the rope and not the results of the robot, can I add photos from other papers to show how they did it or I cant???)

[4] Title: Tangled: Learning to Untangle Ropes with RGB-D Perception

[5] Title: Untangling Dense Knots by Learning Task-Relevant Keypoints

Lui et al. [4] used a different method to detect the rope structure. Firstly, removing the background by place fitting and splitting the rope structure into segments as shown in Fig. 2. To obtain the order of these segments to represent the correct rope configuration a rule was set that every point must have 2 neighboring points, except the 2 end points. By using a point system, they were able compute a feature vector. A different approach building on the research of Lui et al. [4], Grannen et al. [5] also used a marking system on the ropes as seen in Fig. 3, a segmenting system would also take place in this situation but only mark the end points and overlapping parts of the rope, and not a segment every couple of centimeters. This would end up with a much smaller linear graph as seen below. These segments would get the annotations of (+) for when the rope is passing from overlapping segments and (-) for when the rope is passing from under overlapping parts.

Shape

Description automatically generated

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

(I don’t know if these 2 papers are good for me anymore )

[3]

Title: Domain Feature Mapping with YOLOv7 for Automated Edge-Based Pallet Racking Inspections

Hussain et al. [3] used the new state of the art Yolov7 technology to automate the classification of pallet racking of five different classes: horizontal, vertical, support, vertical damage, and support damage. To show the trained architecture’s realistic inference speed, a benchmark on its performance not only on architectural and computational performance but also on post-deployment metrics like frame-per-second (FPS).

The dataset was collected manually, and the recordings of three different warehouses' pallet racks were made using smartphones. After this annotation of the data was done carefully on the five different classes stated before. The data annotation was done on images in an occupied warehouse, stock was being places on the racks. To work around this problem only annotating the item would be done if 25% or less of the item is occluded where the occluded part would also be annotated. Where the occlusion would take more than 25% of the class, only the showing part would be marked as shown in Fig. 4.



MELA li jmiss mur paper 3 u zid kif limages gew annoted anke fuq blared images, u ftit minnhom gew apposta blurred to get a better data set. As the camera would be moving, dahhal ukoll dataset size li edin page 7 ara naqa conclusion u affarjiet bhal dawk <3