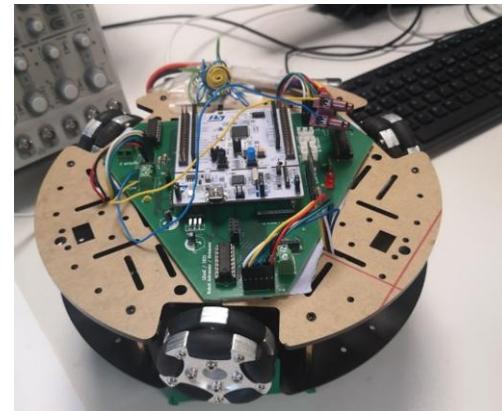
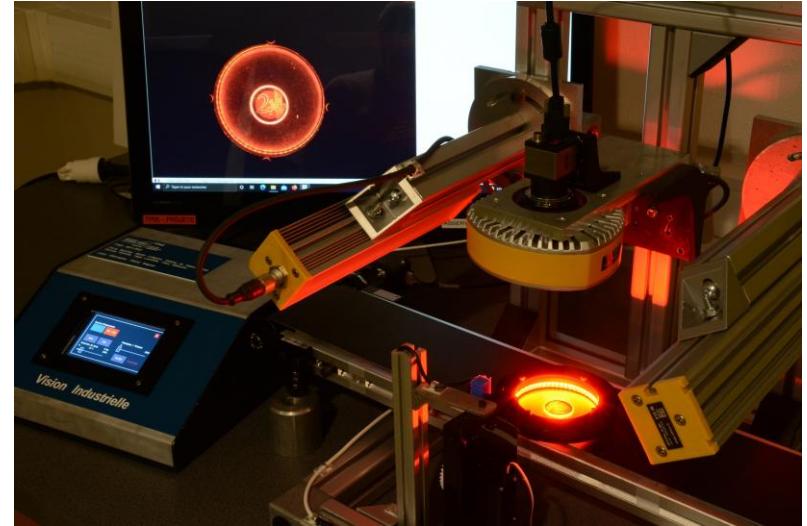
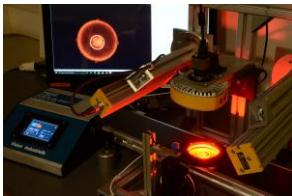


Interfaçage Numérique

Vision Industrielle

Julien VILLEMEJANE





Vision Industrielle

Machine Vision

Système basé sur un **système imageant** permettant d'**automatiser les procédés d'inspection** de produits



Prendre une décision

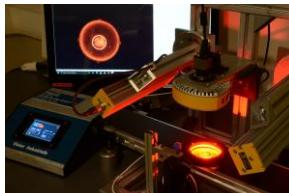
Contrôle Qualité / Tri d'objets

- Déetecter des défauts ou irrégularités
- Vérifier l'uniformité de surface
- Compter ou/et trier des objets

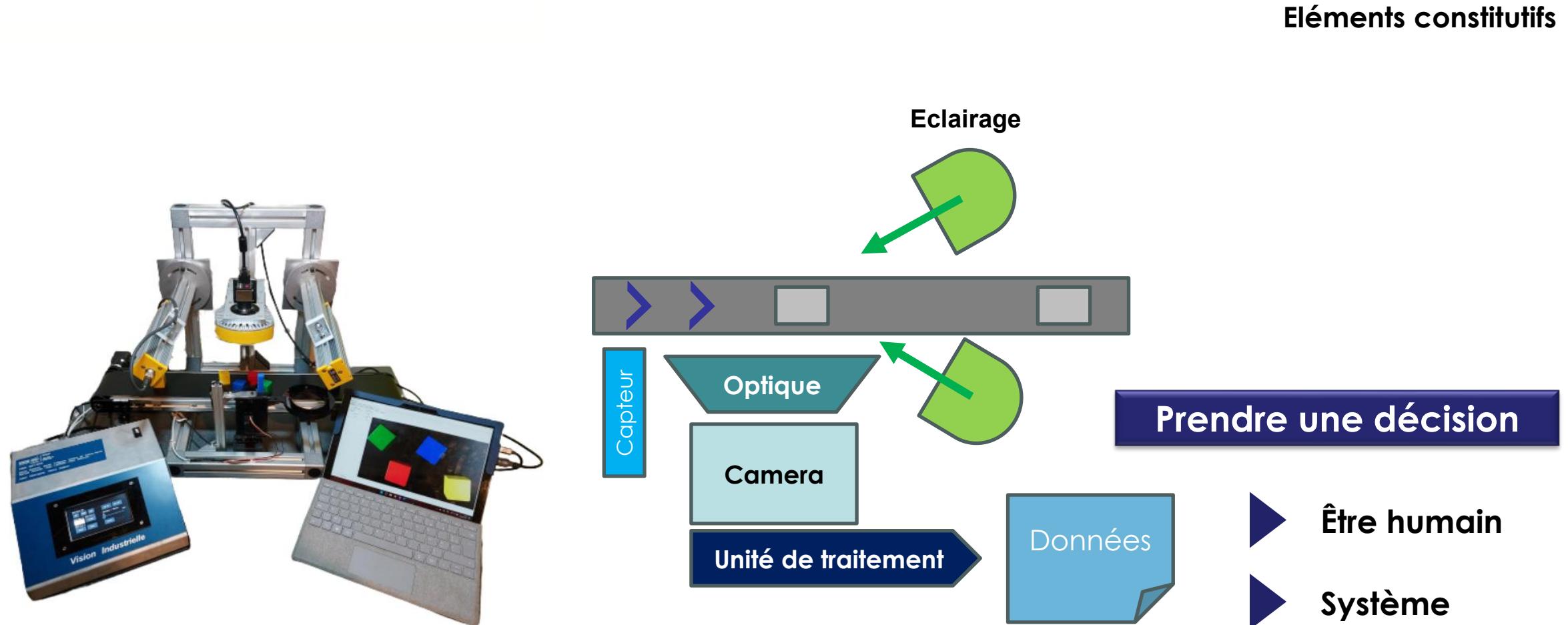
Gain en efficacité et en répétabilité

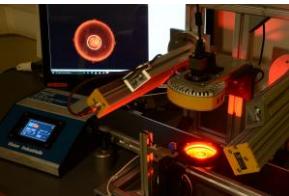
- Inspection en temps réel et à vitesse élevée
- Opérations en continu





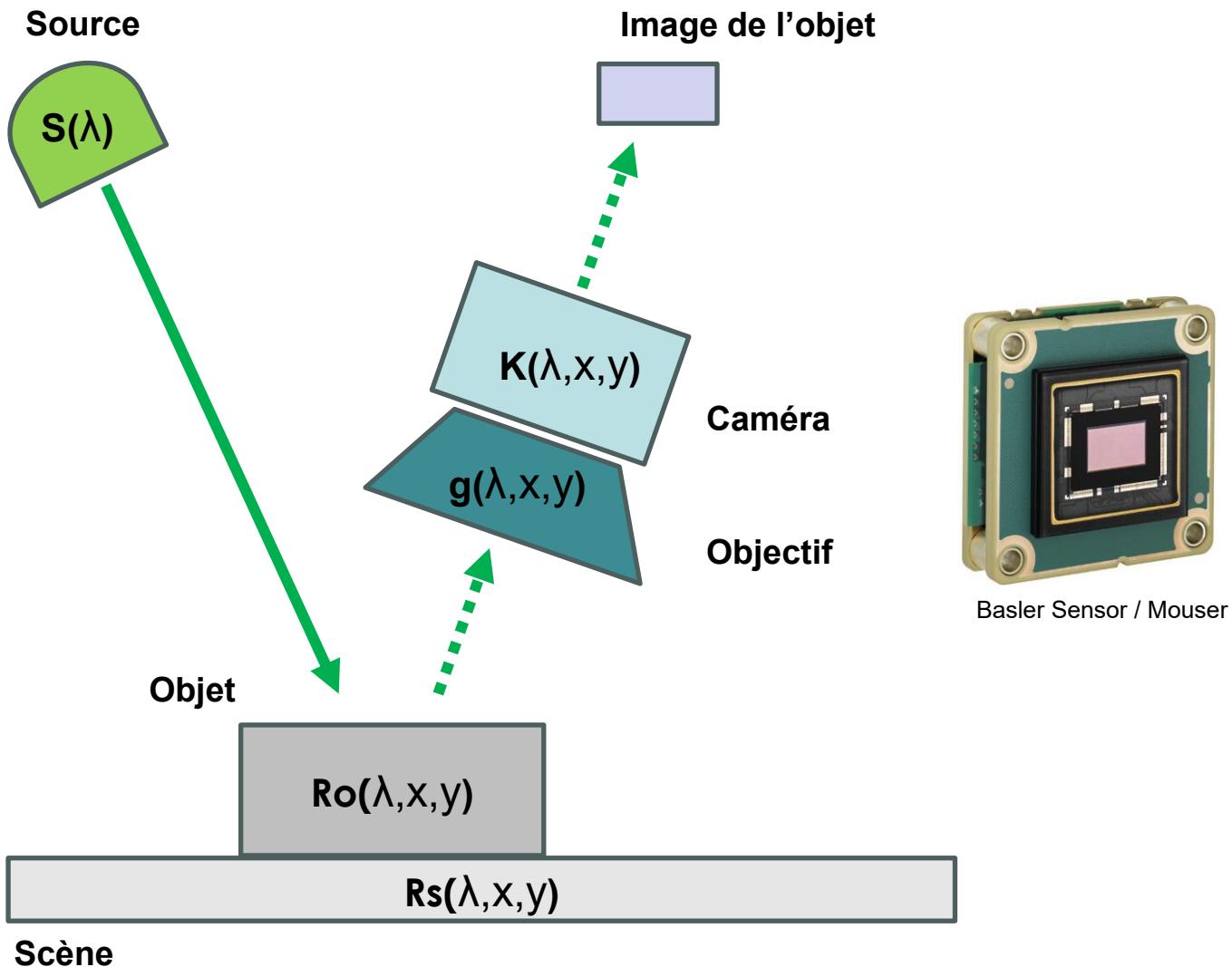
Vision Industrielle





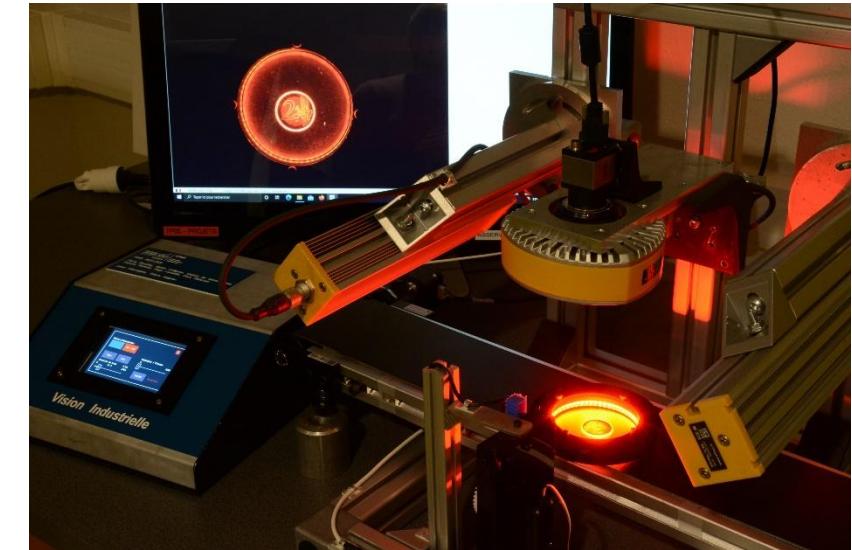
Vision Industrielle

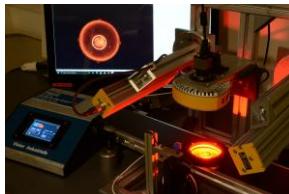
Modélisation de la chaîne



Objets / Sources

Eclairage / Colorimétrie

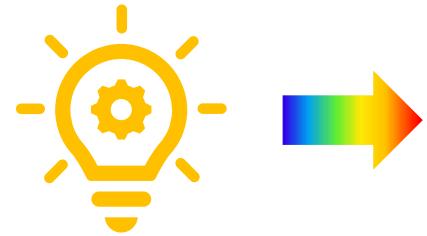




Sources

Sources primaires

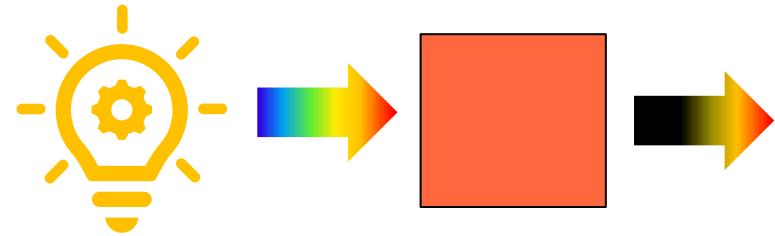
Produisent leur propre lumière



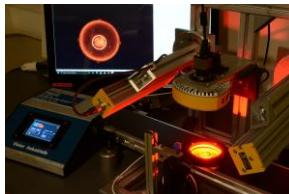
Caractérisées par leur **spectre d'émission**

Sources secondaires

Diffusent la lumière produite par une source primaire

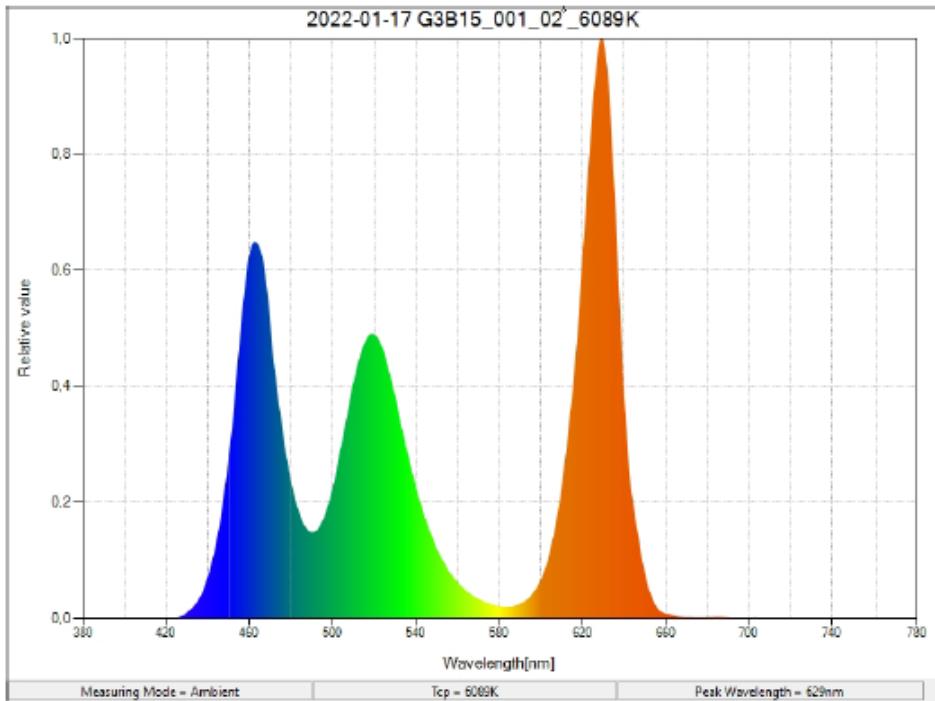


Caractérisées par le **spectre de l'illuminant** et leur **spectre en réflectance**



Sources

Spectre d'émission

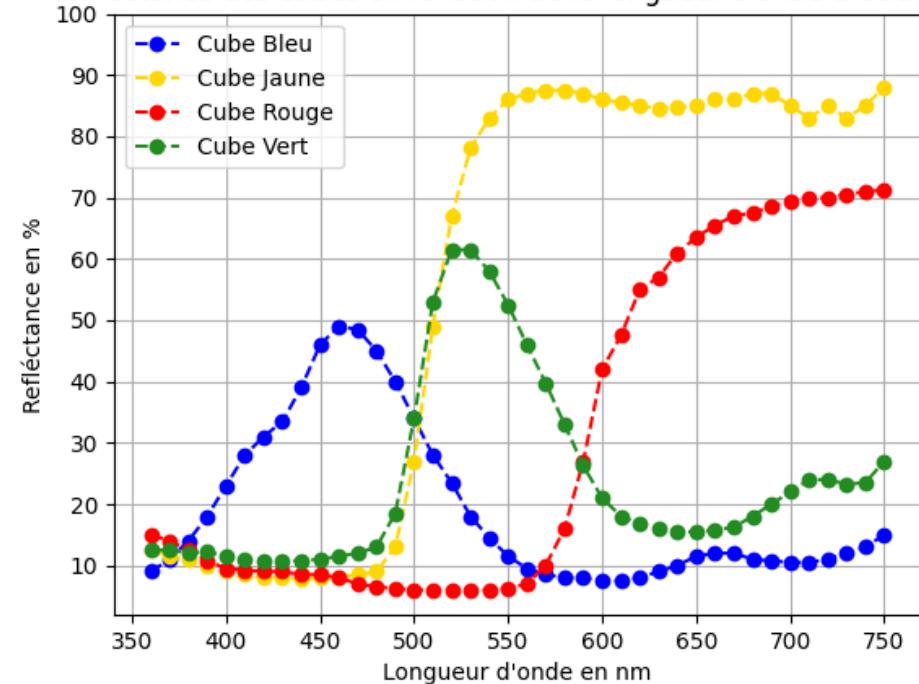


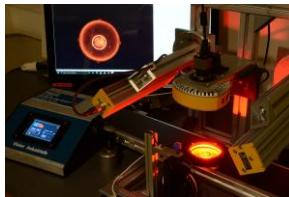
Source Effilux Ring RGB

Réflectance



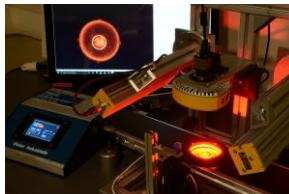
Réflectance des cubes en fonction de la longueur d'onde d'éclairage



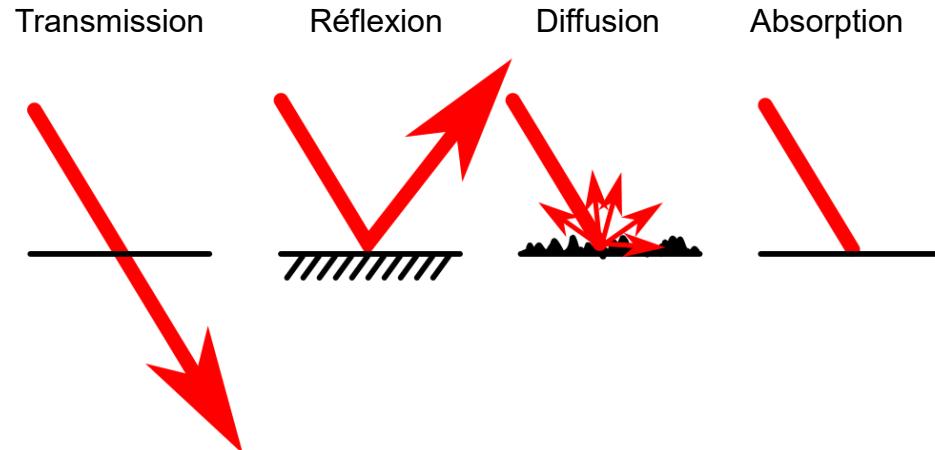


Eclairage

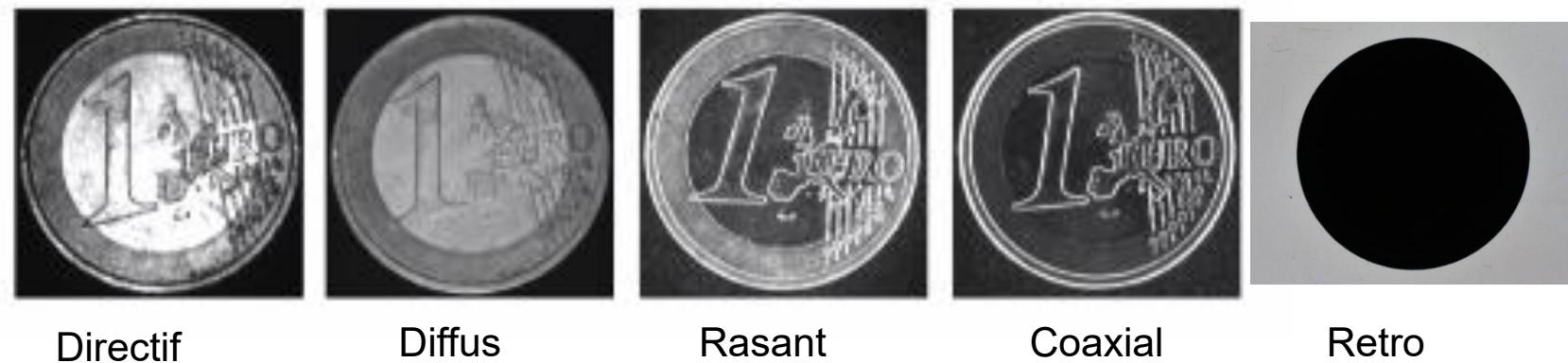
Uniformité de l'éclairage



Eclairage



Impact du type d'éclairage / Nature des objets



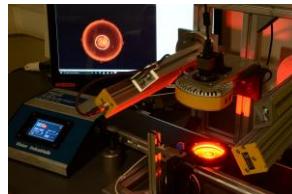
Directif

Diffus

Rasant

Coaxial

Retro



Colorimétrie

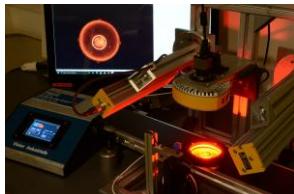
*Image prise par un capteur optique
(sans balance des blancs)*



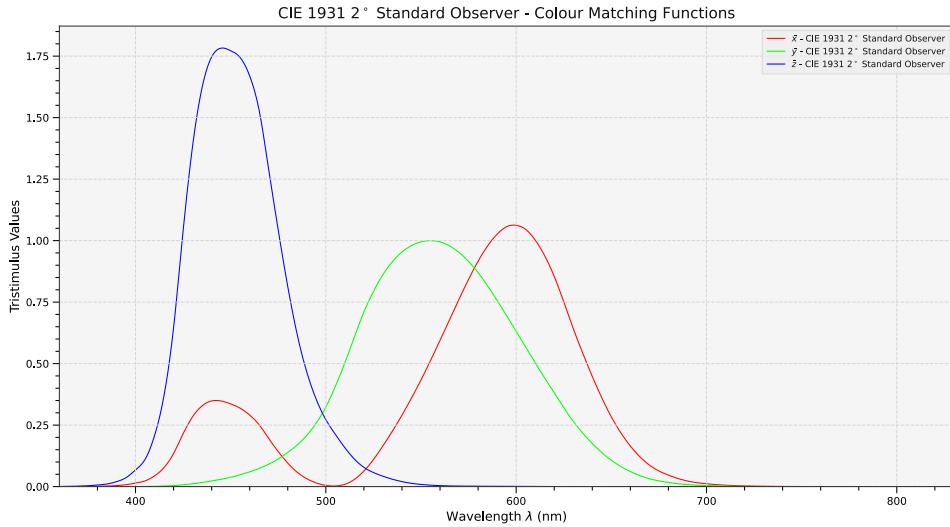
*Image vue par un humain
(grâce à l'adaptation chromatique)*



► Fairchild, *Color Appearance models*

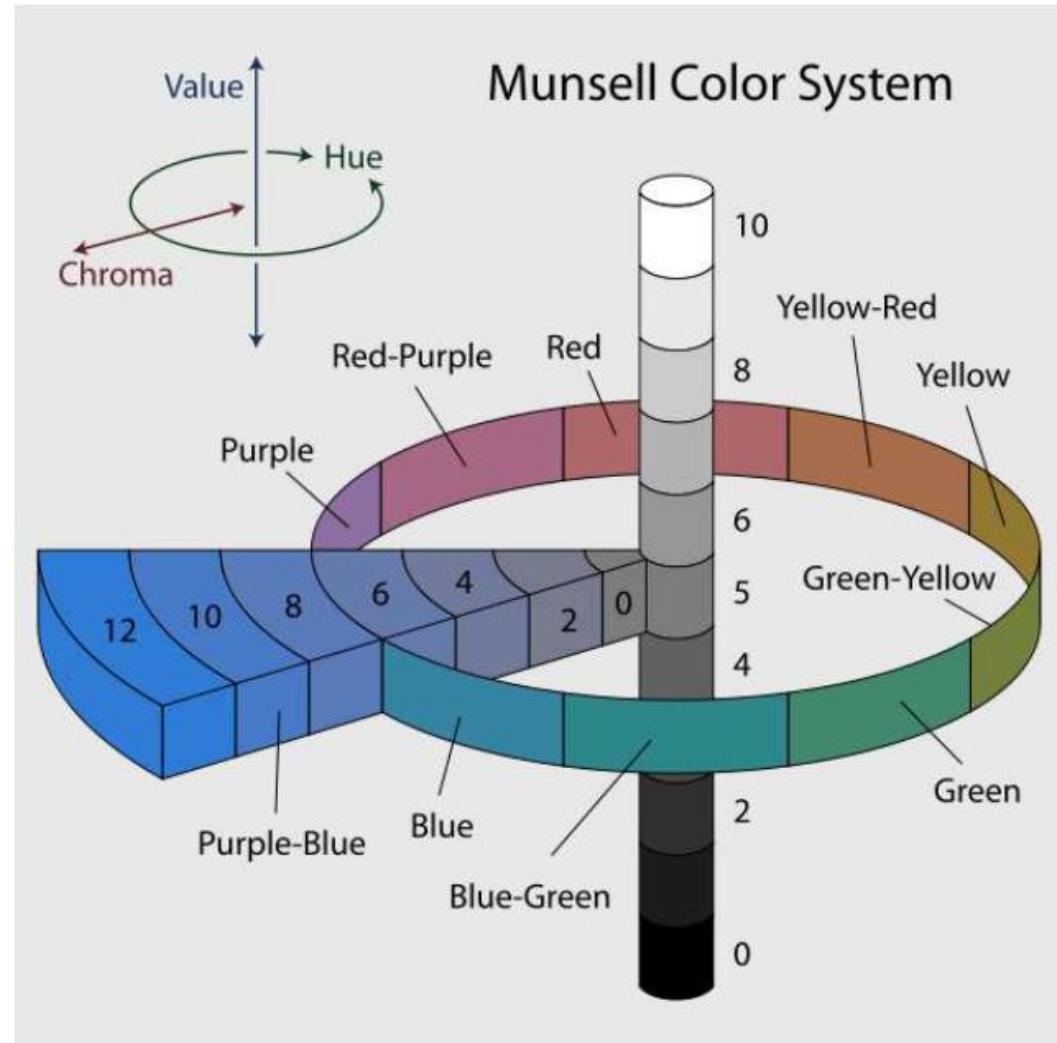


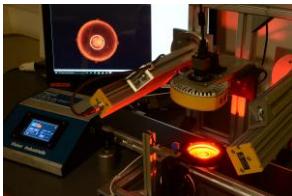
Colorimétrie



$$K_m = 683 \text{ lm/W}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X = K_m \int_0^{\infty} \bar{x}(\lambda) L_{e,\lambda}(\lambda) d\lambda \\ Y = K_m \int_0^{\infty} \bar{y}(\lambda) L_{e,\lambda}(\lambda) d\lambda \\ Z = K_m \int_0^{\infty} \bar{z}(\lambda) L_{e,\lambda}(\lambda) d\lambda \end{array} \right.$$



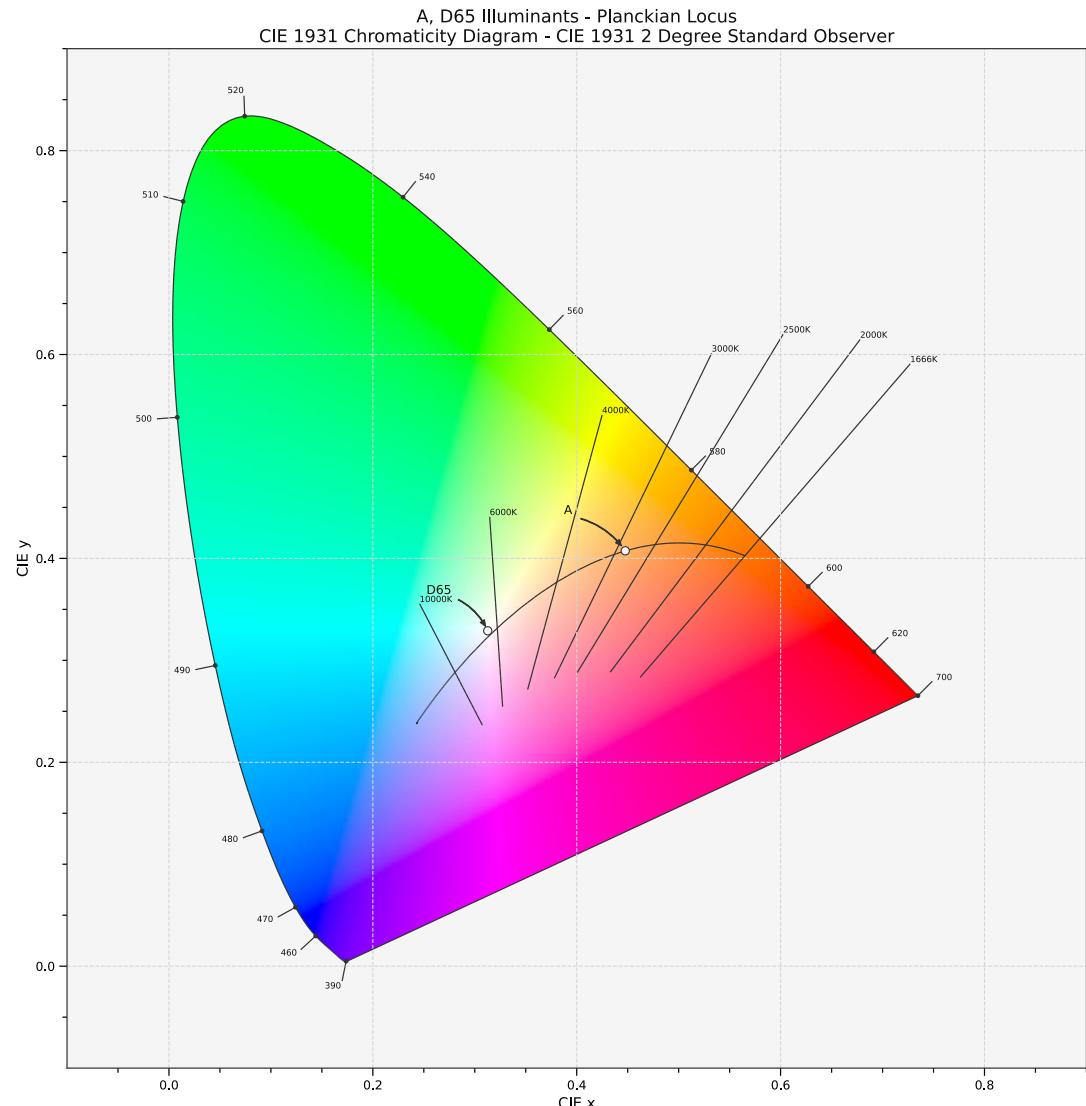


Colorimétrie

Diagramme de chromaticité CIE 1931 xy

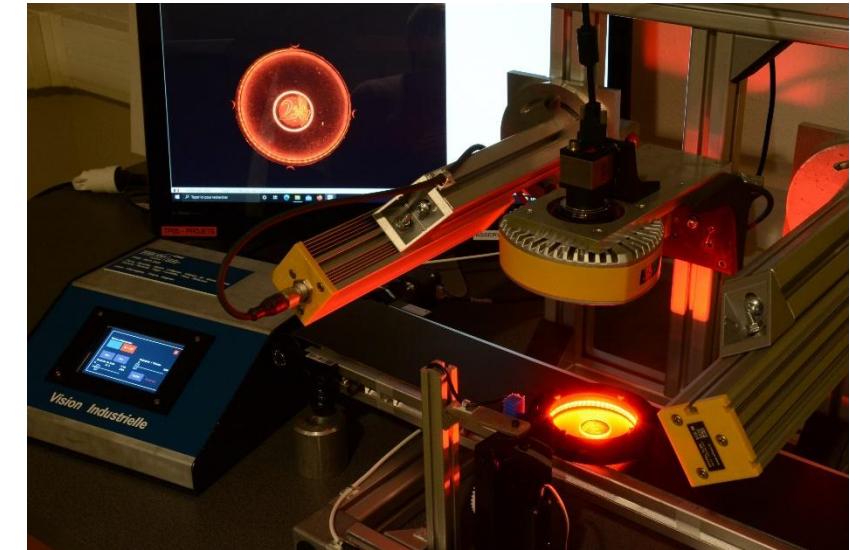
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{X}{X + Y + Z} \\ y = \frac{Y}{X + Y + Z} \end{cases}$$

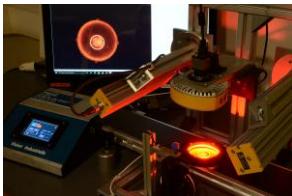
Les coordonnées (x,y) définissent la couleur de la source échantillon



Objectif optique

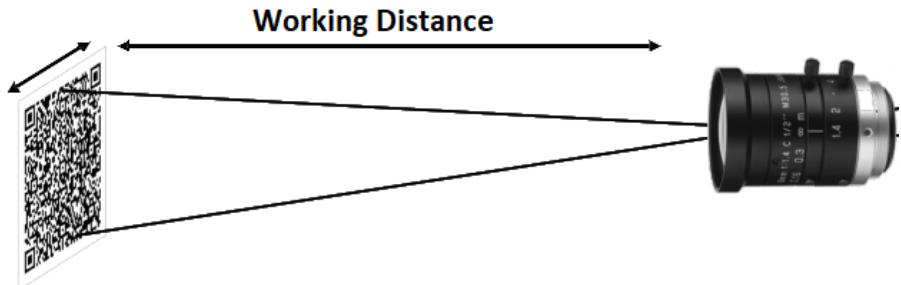
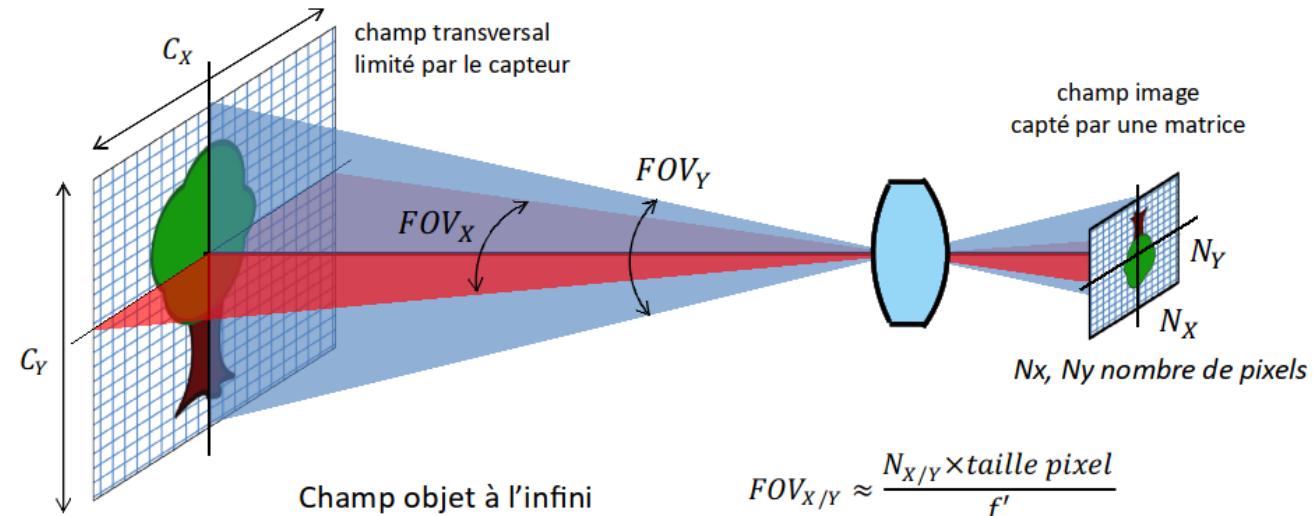
Créer une image exploitable

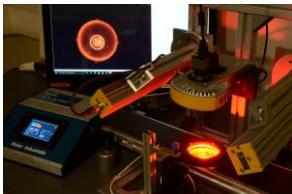




Objectif optique

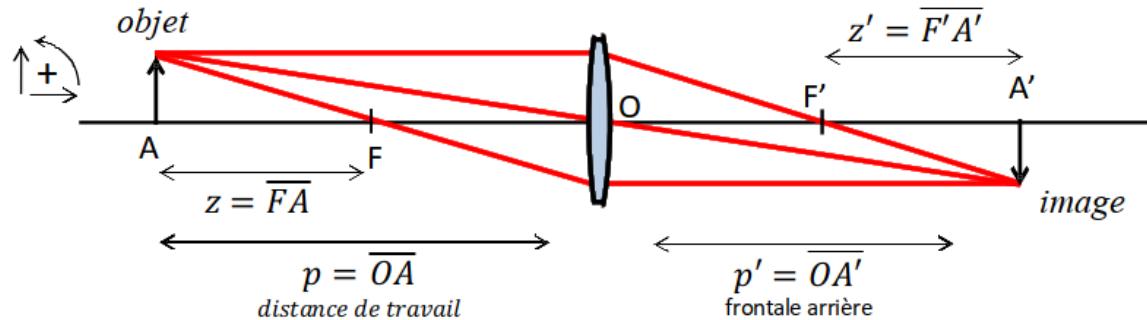
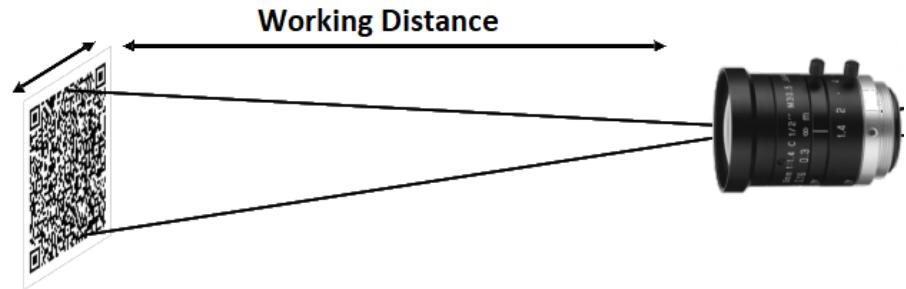
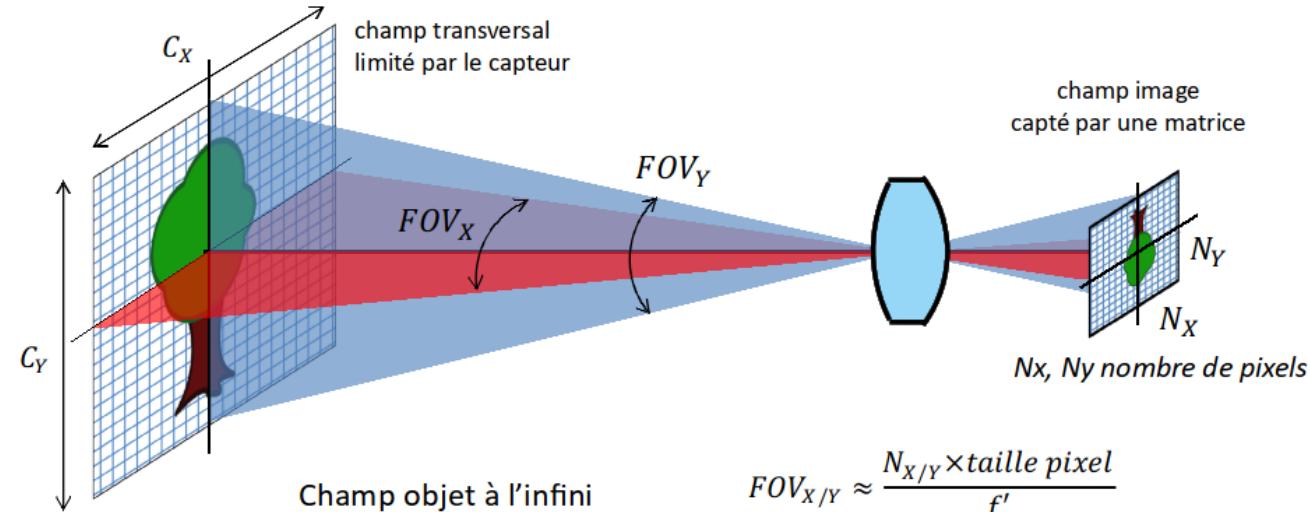
Créer une image





Objectif optique

Créer une image

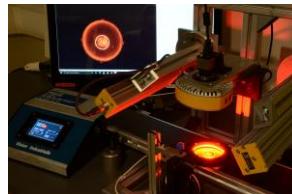


taille image
grandissement transversal

$$g_y = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{p'}{p} = -\frac{z'}{f'} = -\frac{f}{z}$$

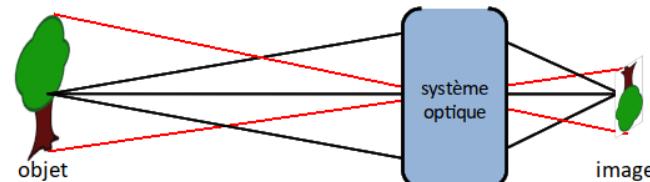
grandissement longitudinal

$$g_z = \frac{\delta p'}{\delta p} = (g_y)^2$$



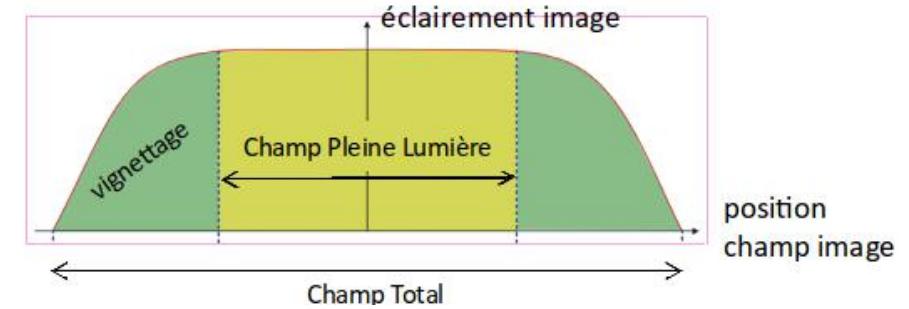
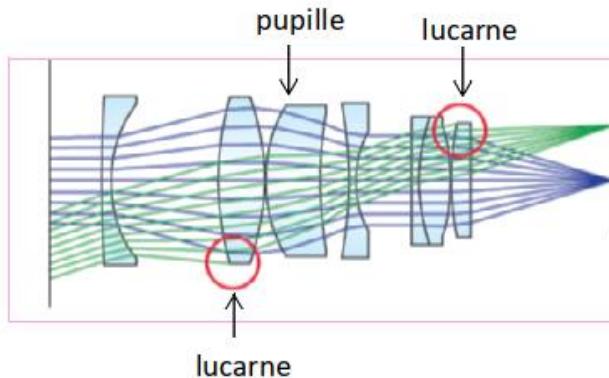
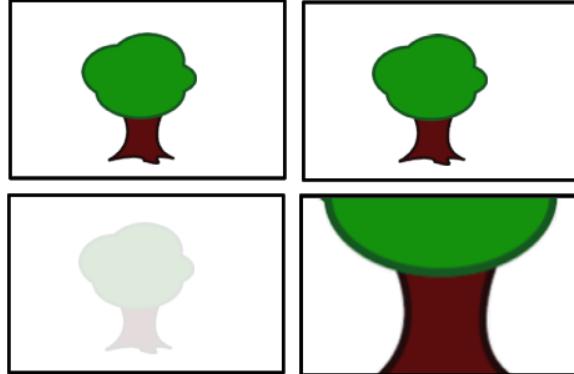
Objectif optique

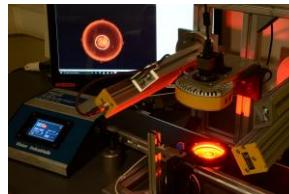
Créer une image



Ouverture
flux collecté

Champ
taille max objet capté





Objectif optique

Créer une image

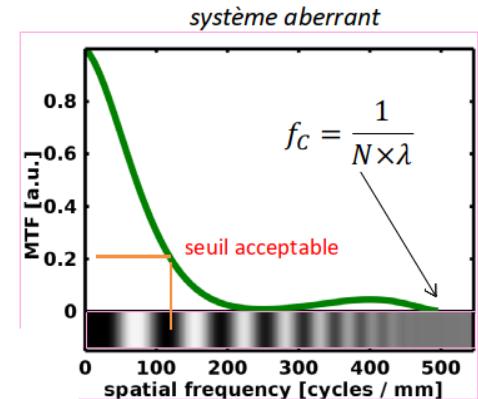
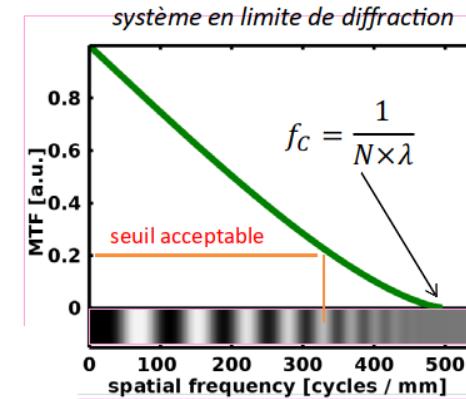
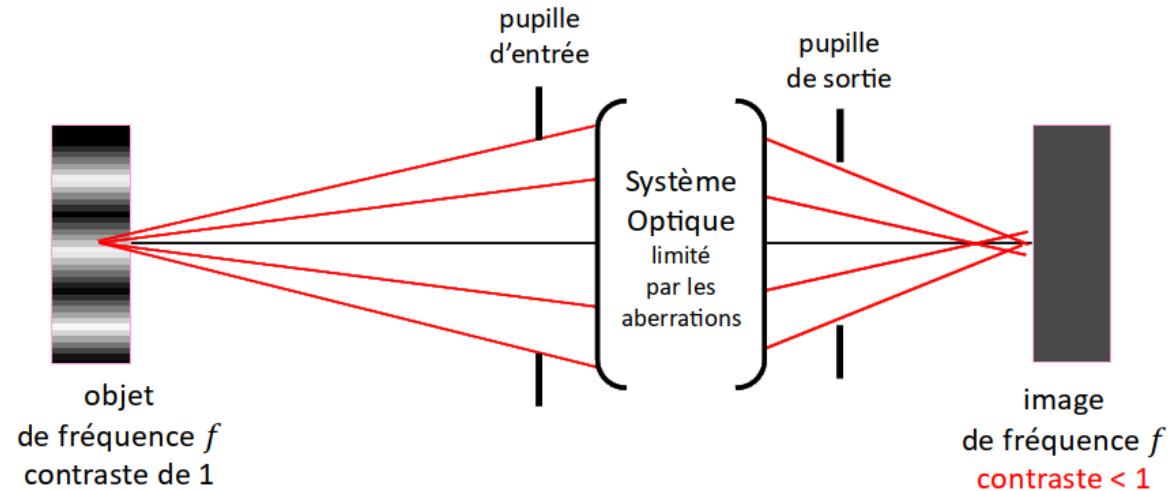
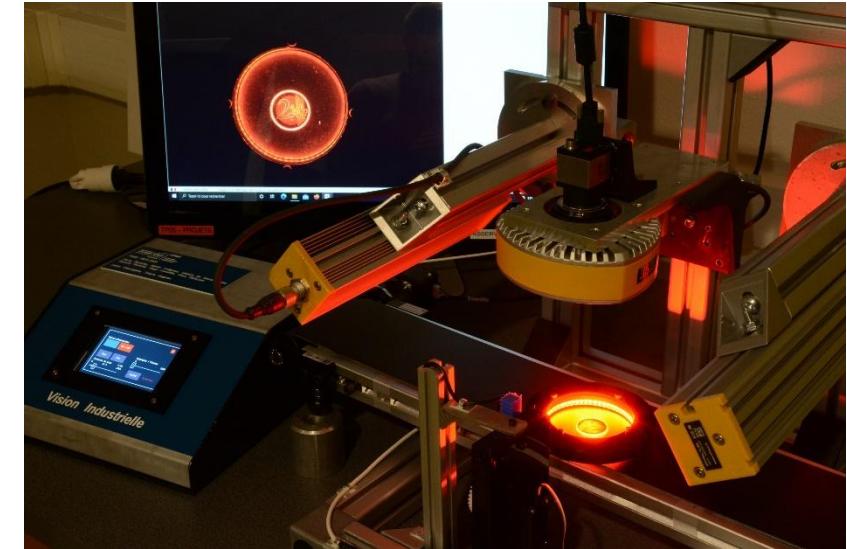
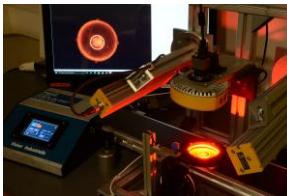


Image mire et profil

Caméra numérique

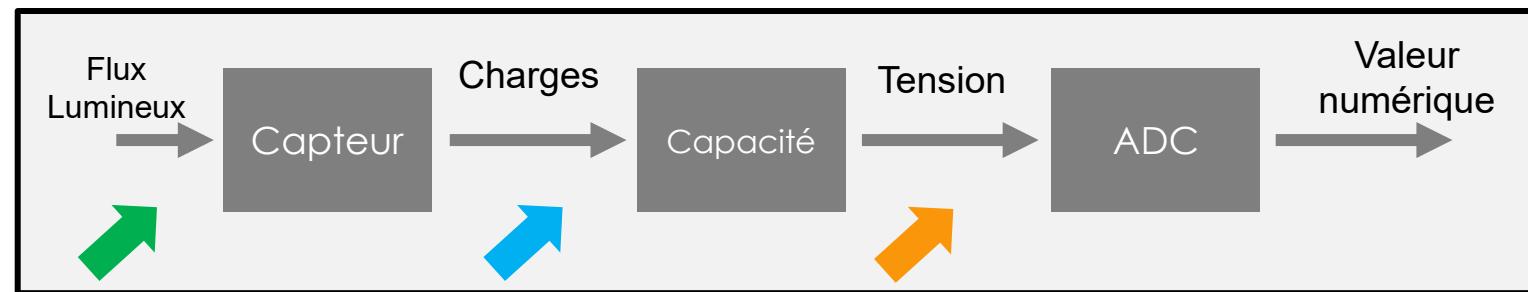
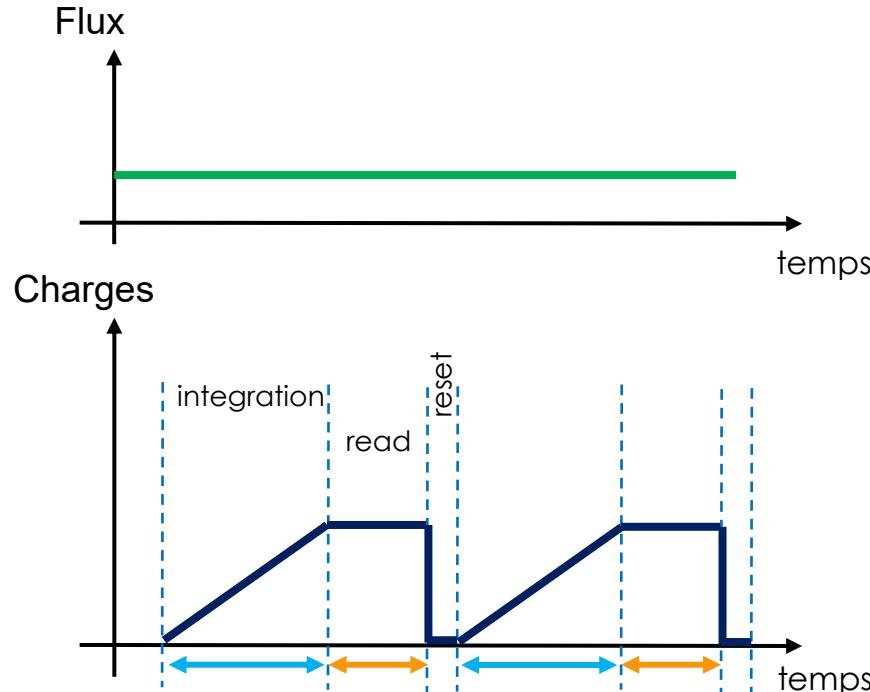
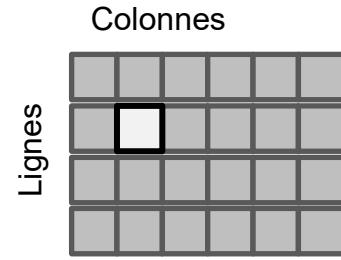
Echantillonnage / Quantification
Colorimétrie



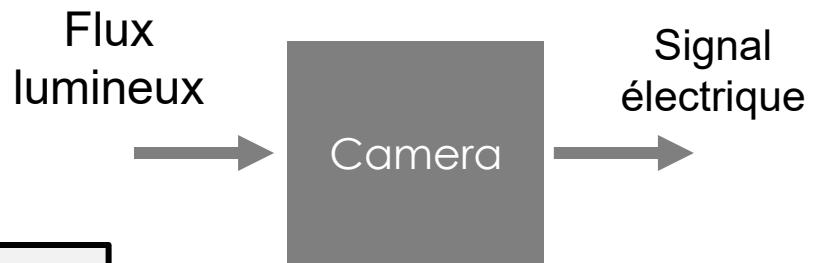


Caméra numérique

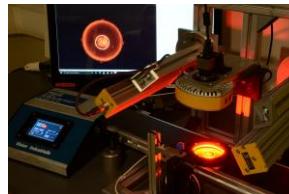
Matrice de pixel



Système qui transforme un **flux lumineux** en un **signal électrique mesurable**



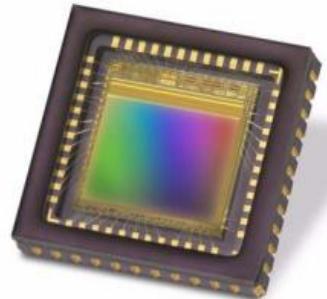
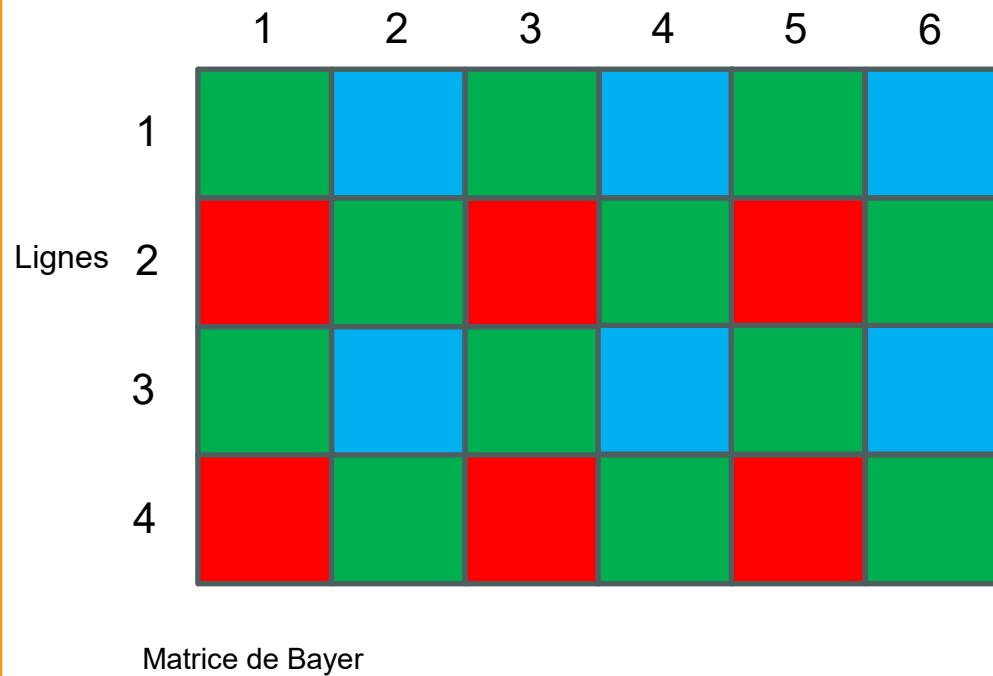
Taille d'un pixel de l'ordre de 2 à 10 um



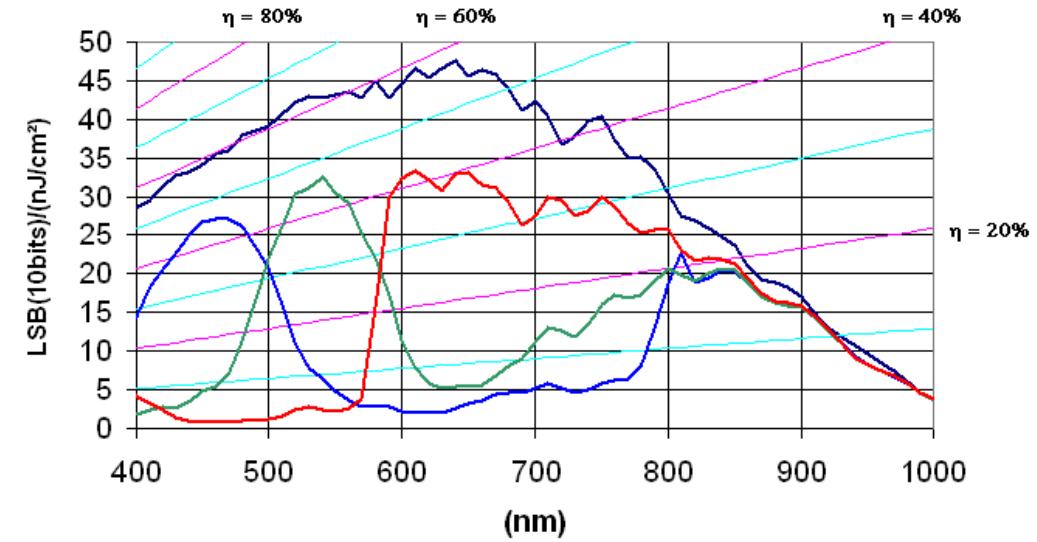
Caméra numérique

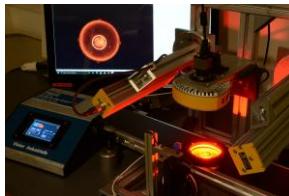
Réponse spectrale

Colonnes



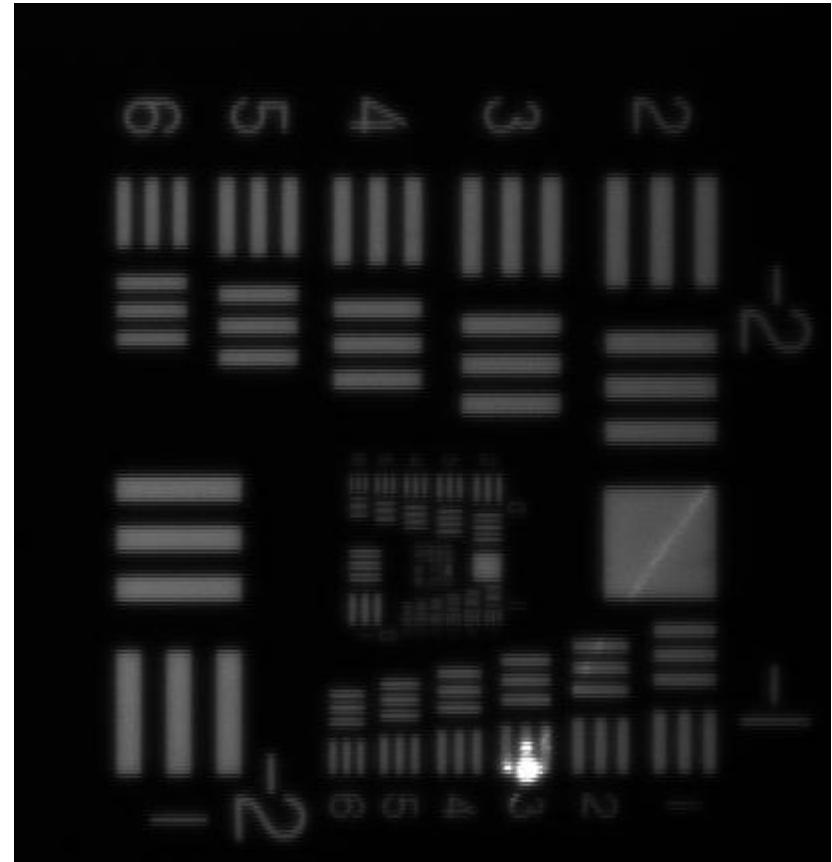
e2v sensor EV76C560ACT





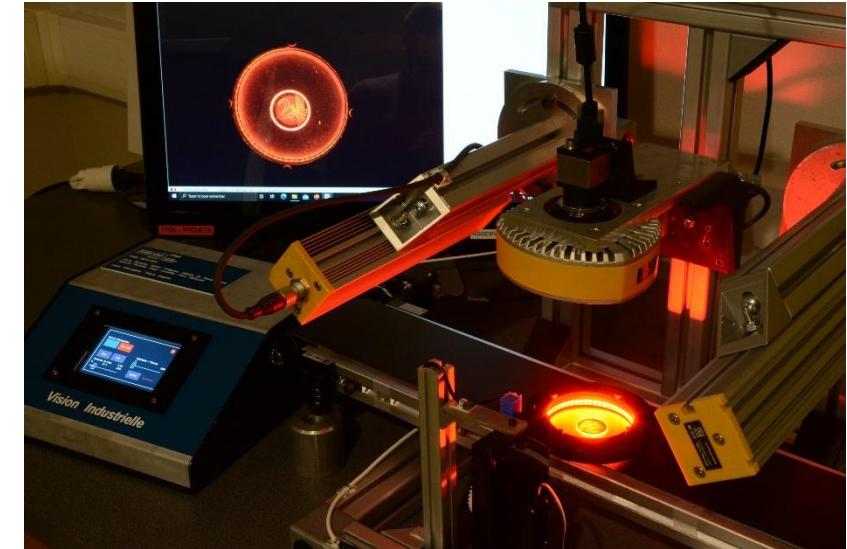
Vision Industrielle

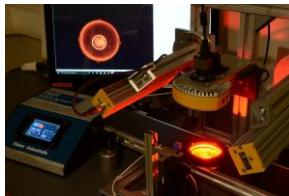
Résolution



Traitements d'image

Pré-traitement / Segmentation / Classification





Traitement d'images



Image brute 'RAW' / Caméra

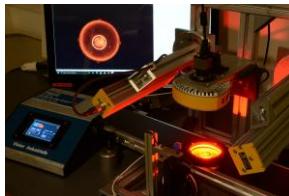
- **Bruitée**
- Mauvais contraste
- Eclairage non uniforme
- ...



Image souhaitée / Contours bien définis

- Zones homogènes
- Transitions nettes

Objectif



Traitement d'images

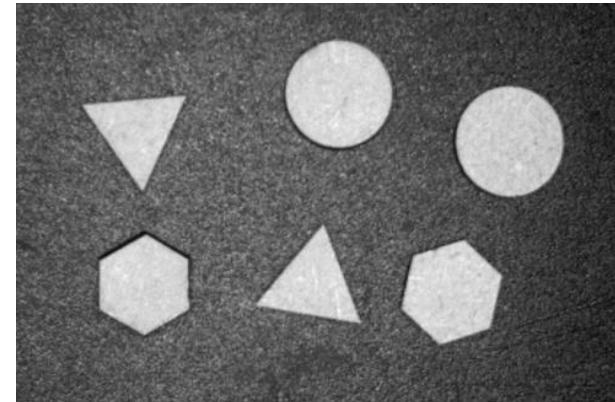


Image brute 'RAW' / Caméra

- **Bruitée**
- Mauvais contraste
- Eclairage non uniforme
- ...

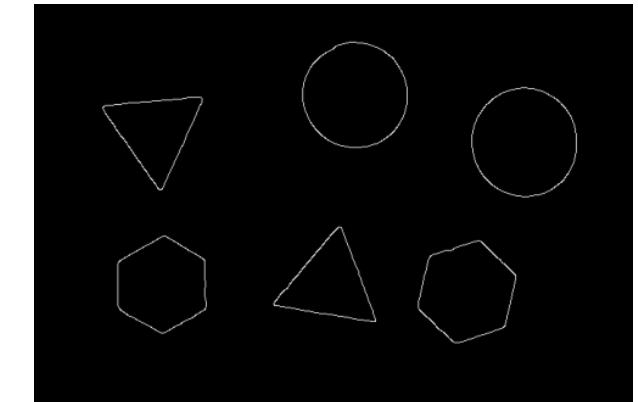
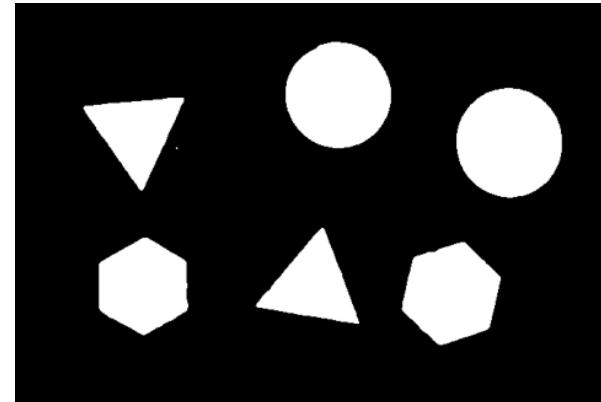
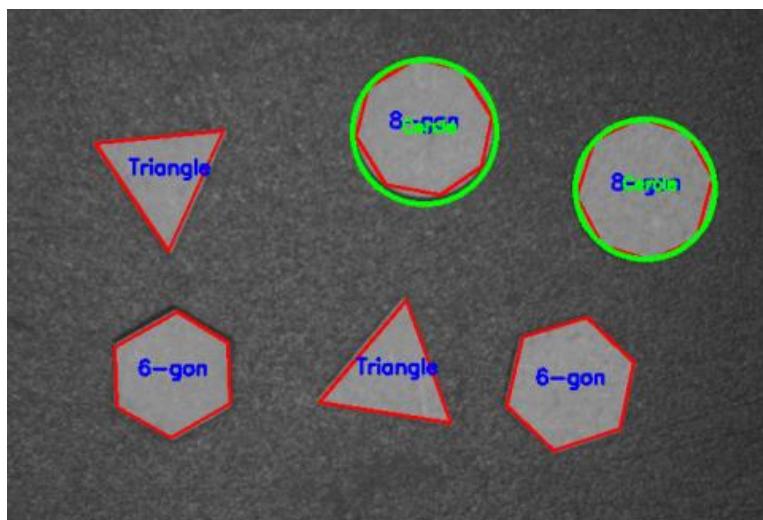
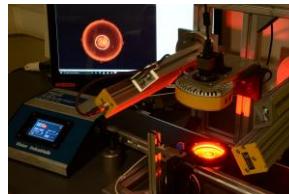


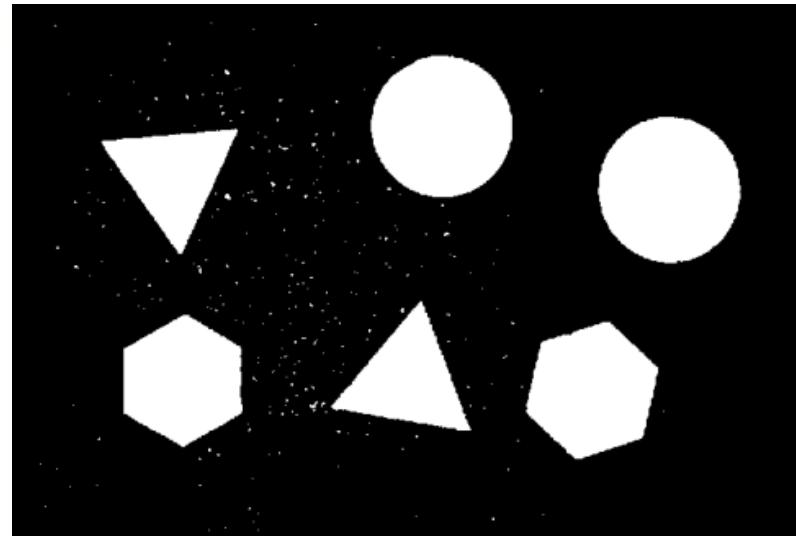
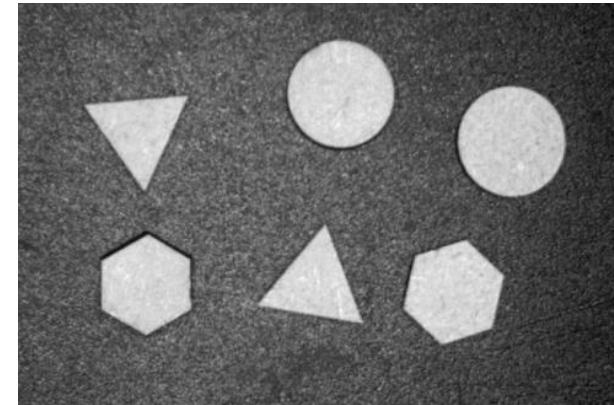
Image souhaitée / Contours bien définis

- Zones homogènes
- Transitions nettes

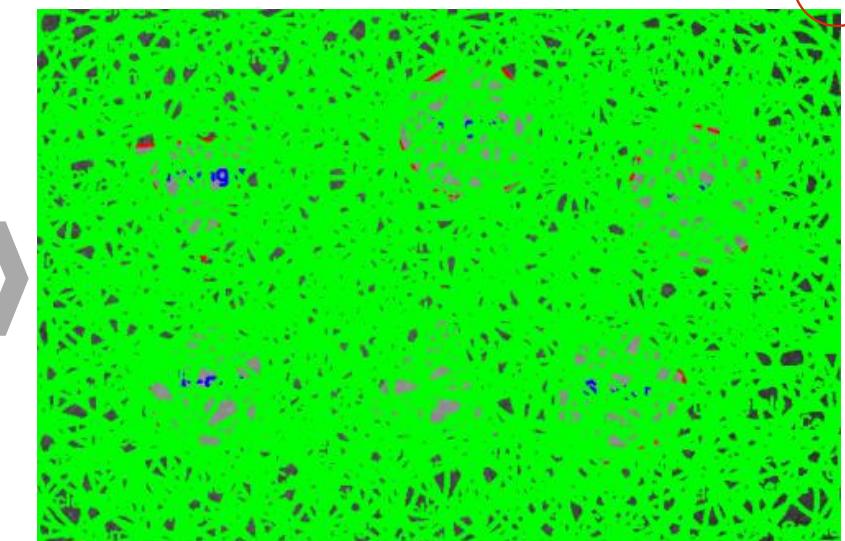
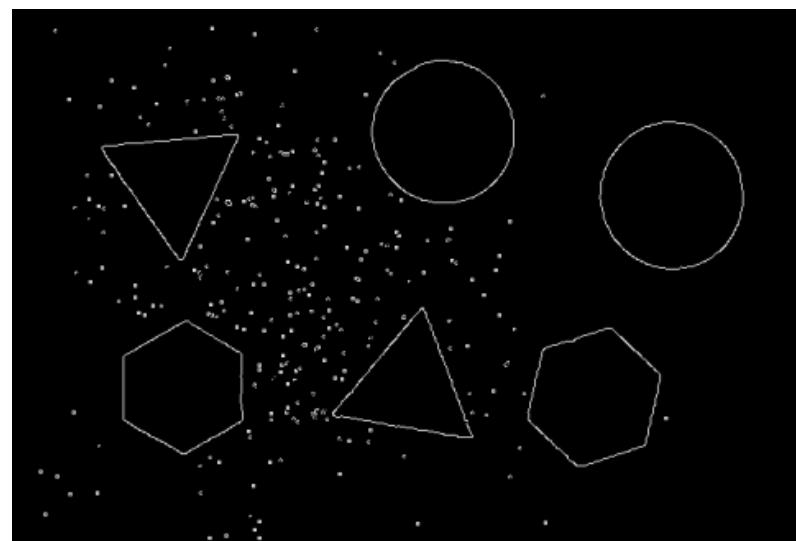
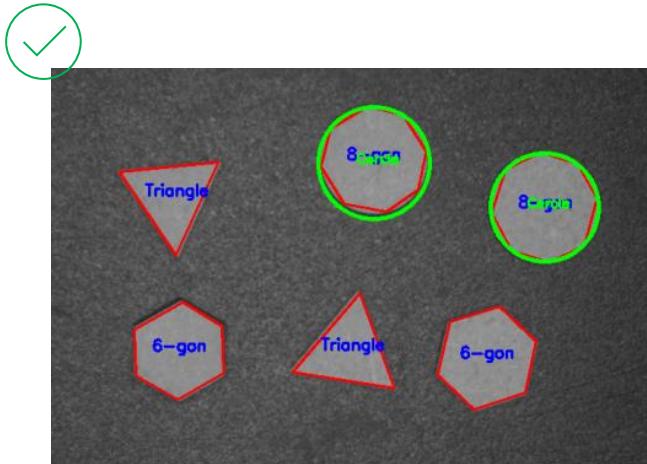


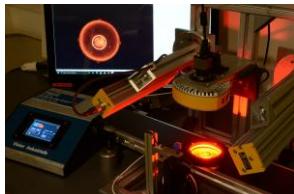


Traitement d'images



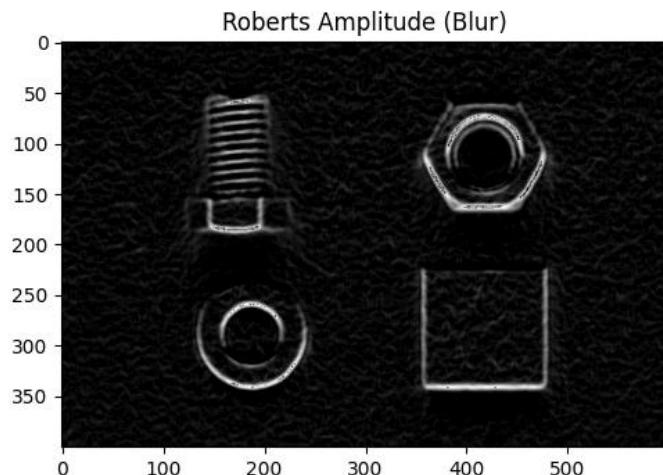
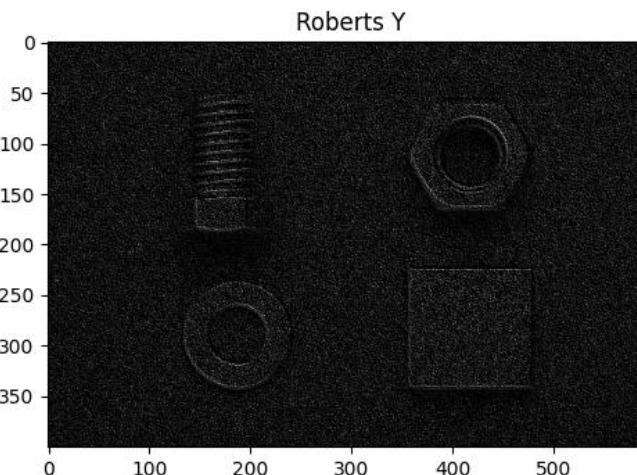
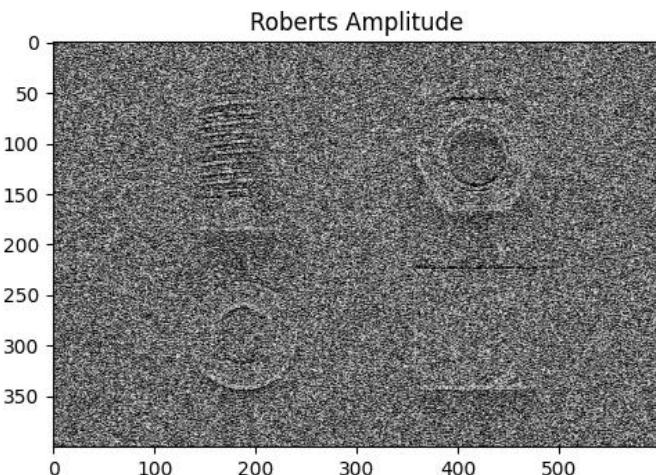
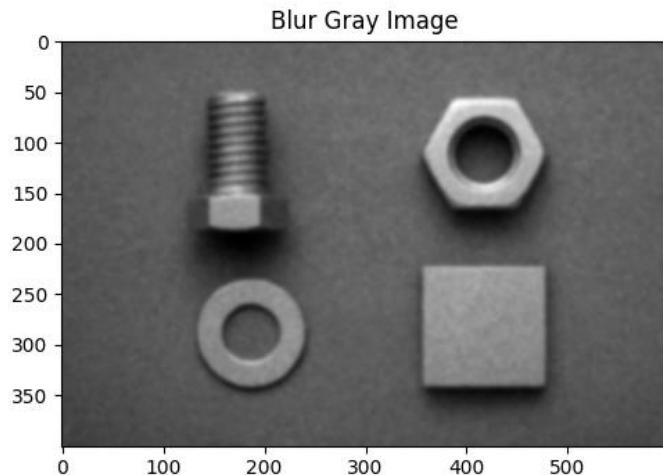
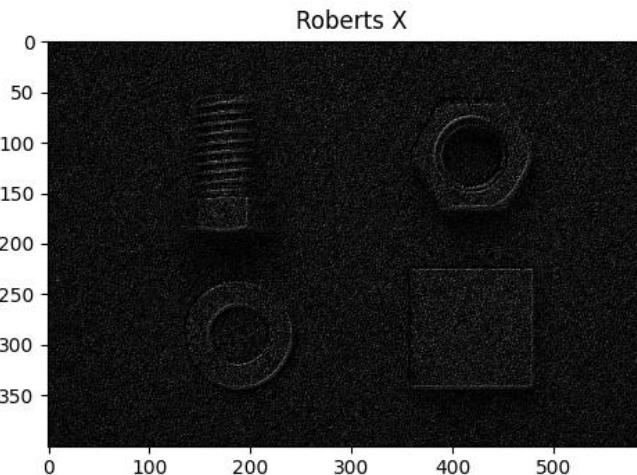
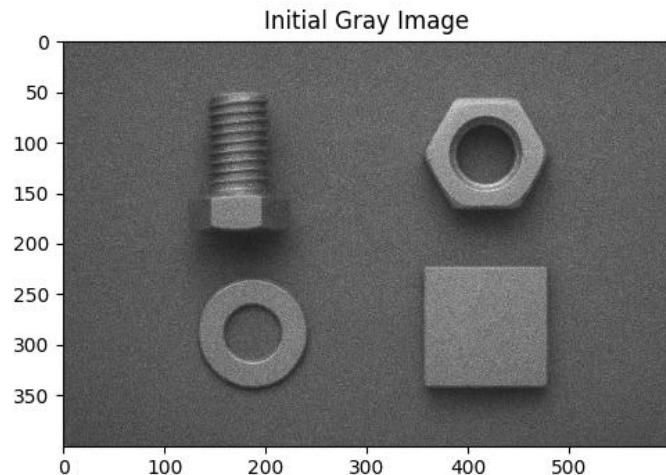
Mauvais traitement

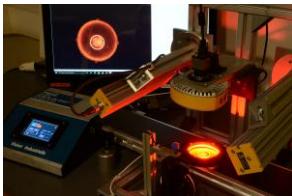




Traitement d'images

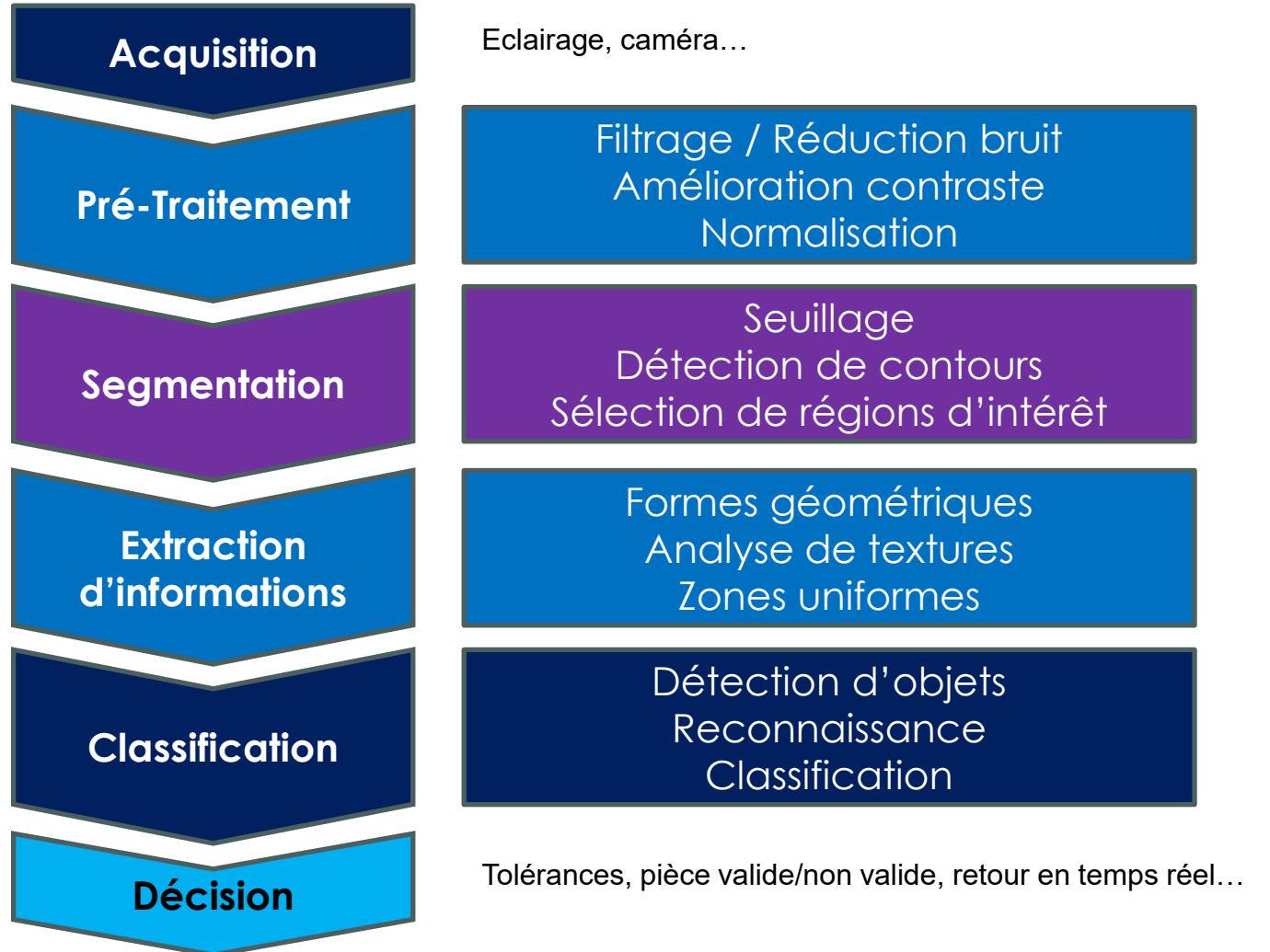
Exemple industriel

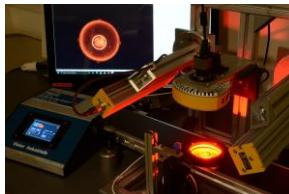




Traitement d'images

Objectif

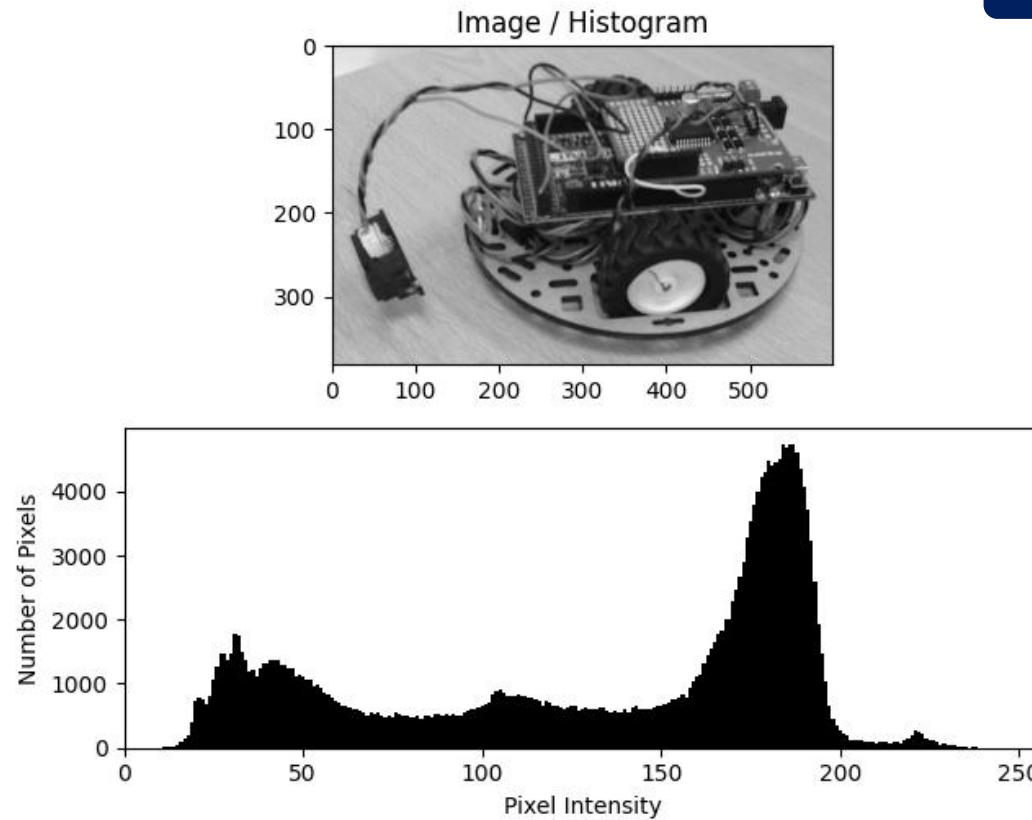




Traitement d'images

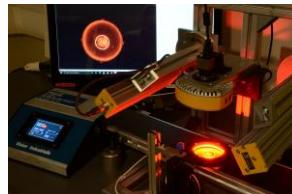
Filtrage par TF

Acquisition

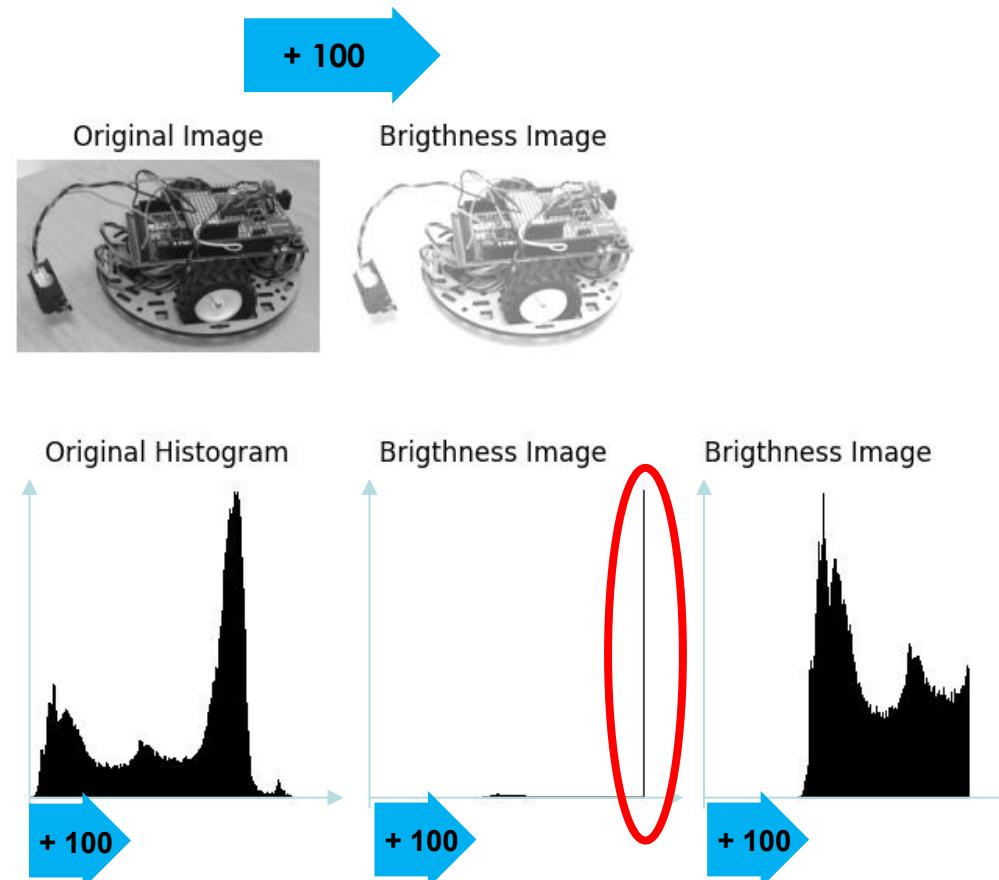


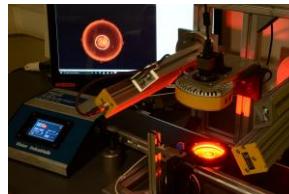
Histogramme

Représentation graphique
montrant la **distribution des**
valeurs de niveaux de gris des
pixels de l'image

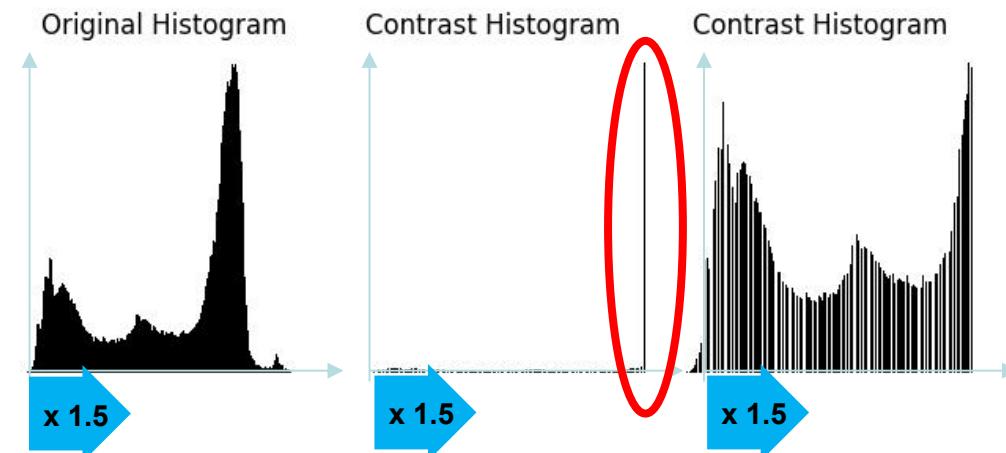
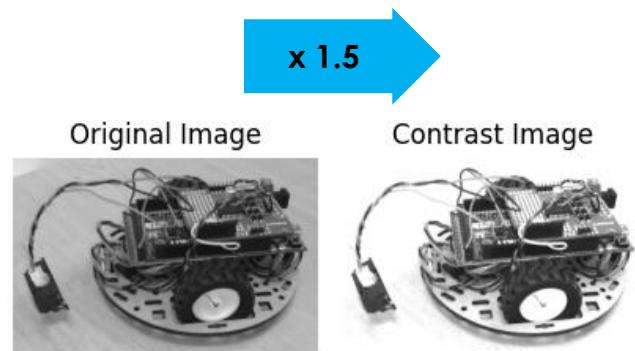


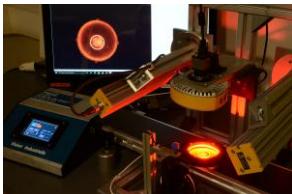
Traitement d'images





Traitement d'images





Traitements d'images



kernel

-1	0	-2
1	5	1
-2	0	-1

original image

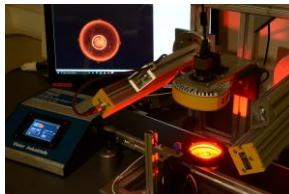
5	8	4	2	3	1	5
9	5	1	8	7	6	2
5	7	1	5	6	8	7
5	8	2	8	4	3	3
5	6	6	7	2	5	1

Filtrage / Convolution

5	8	4	2	3	1	5
9	5	1	8	7	6	2
x	-1		x	0	x	-2
5	7	1	5	6	8	7
x	1		x	5	x	1
8	4	3	x	-2	x	0
x	-1		x	0	x	-1
5	6	7	2	5	1	

filtered image

$$\begin{aligned} R &= -8 + 0 - 12 + 5 + 30 + 8 - 16 + 0 - 3 \\ R &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

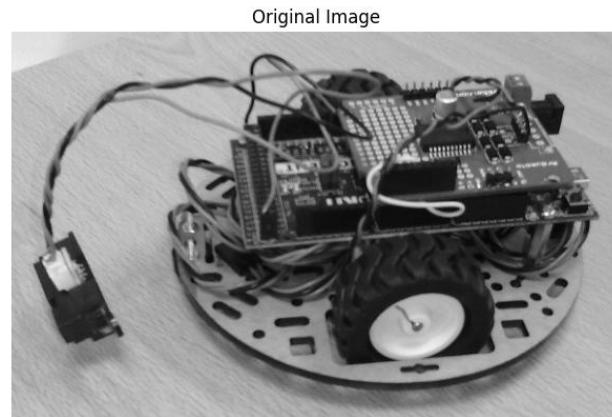


Traitement d'images

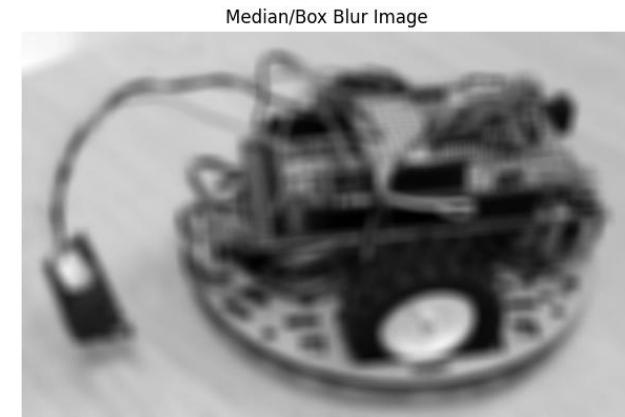
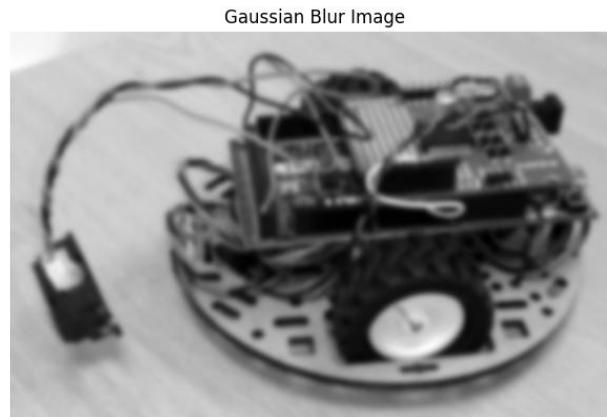
Filtrage / Convolution

Acquisition

Pre Processing



Suppression de détails insignifiants

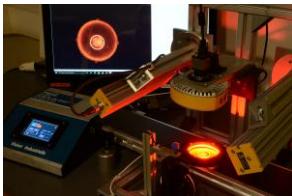


1	4	7	4	1
4	16	26	16	4
7	26	41	26	7
4	16	26	16	4
1	4	7	4	1

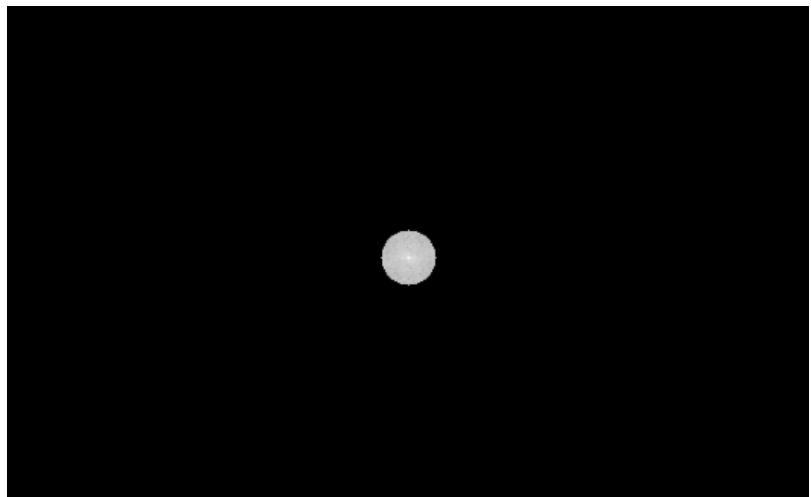
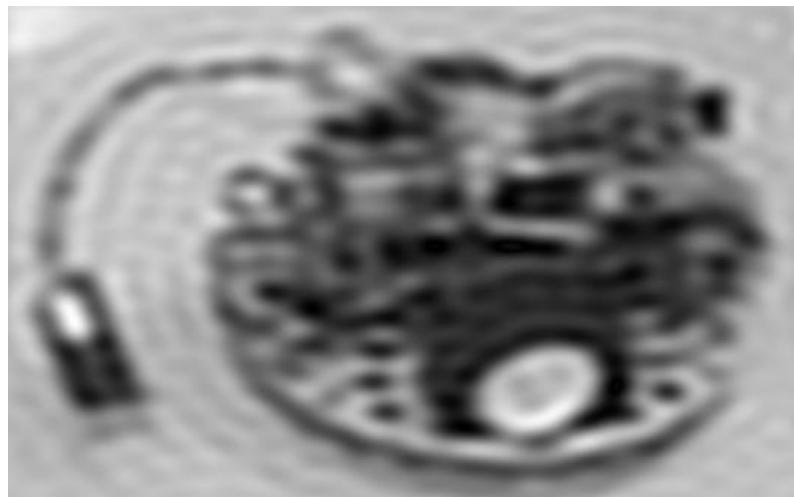
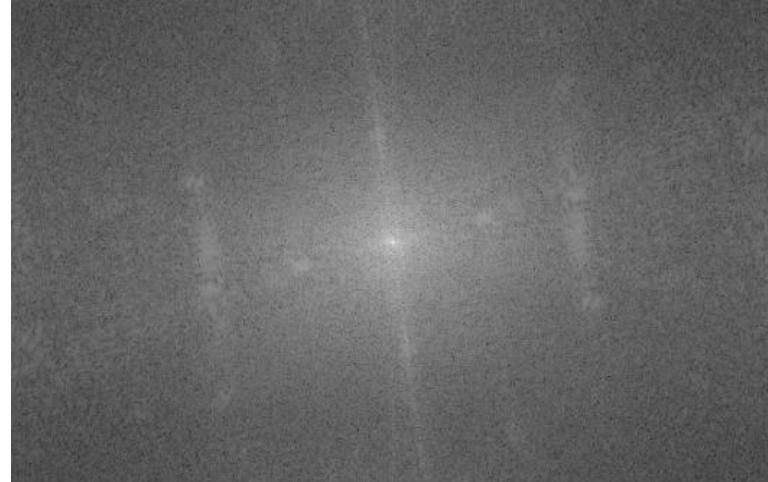
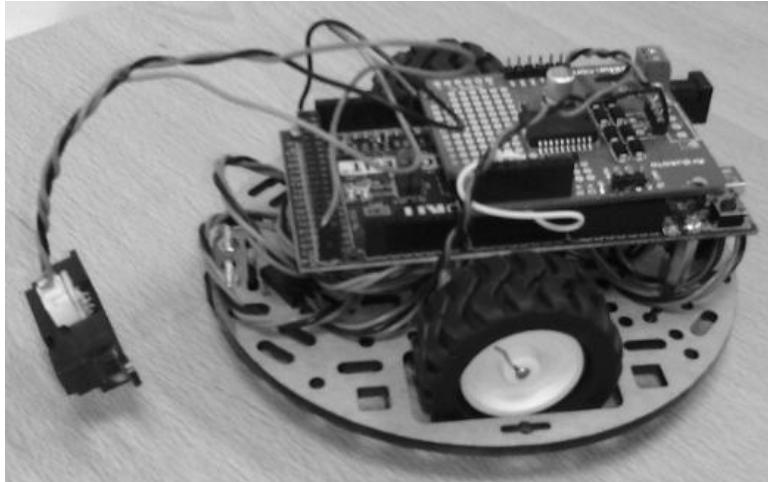
Gaussian Kernel
(x 1/273)

1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9

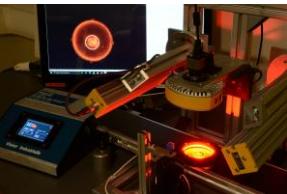
Mean Kernel (x 1/(N*M))



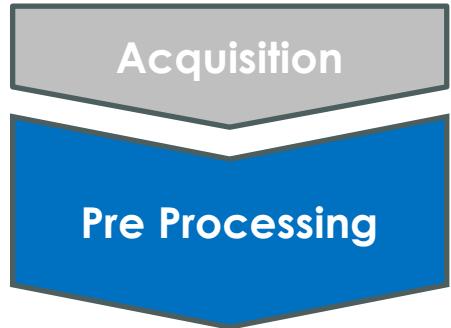
Traitement d'images



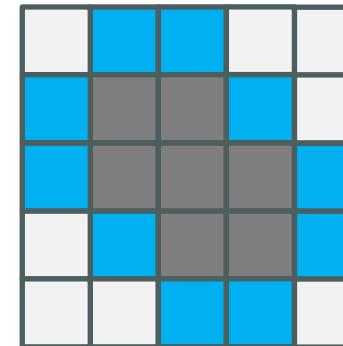
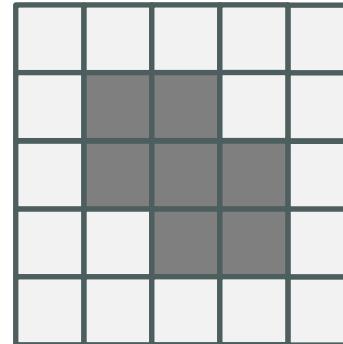
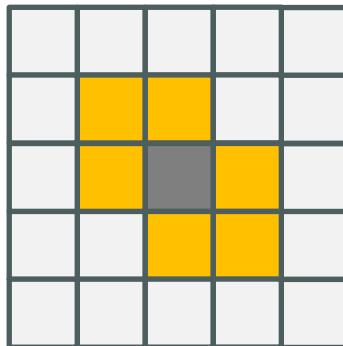
Filtrage par TF



Traitement d'images



- Pixels originaux
- Pixels retirés



Erosion / Dilatation

- Pixels ajoutés

kernel

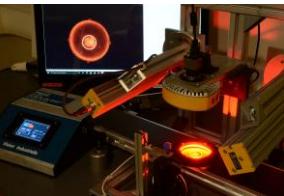
0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Erosion

Réduire le premier plan en retirant progressivement les pixels le long des contours des objets

Dilatation

Étendre le premier plan en ajoutant des pixels le long des contours des objets



Traitement d'images



Eroded Image



Original Image



Dilated Image



kernel

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

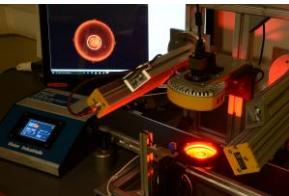
Erosion

Réduire le premier plan en retirant progressivement les pixels le long des contours des objets

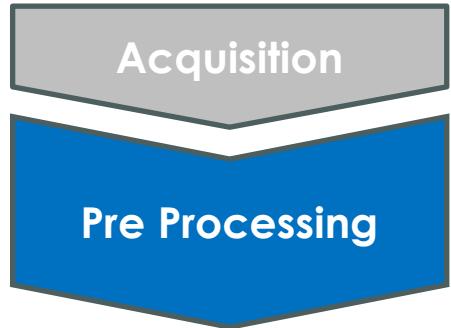
Dilatation

Étendre le premier plan en ajoutant des pixels le long des contours des objets

Erosion / Dilatation



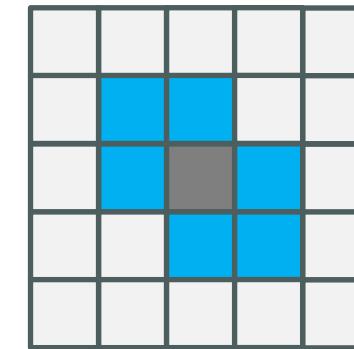
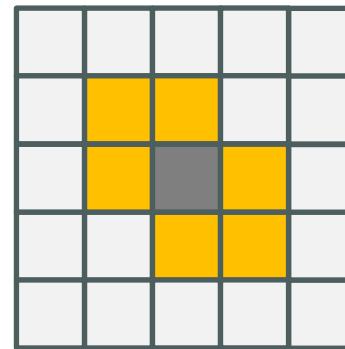
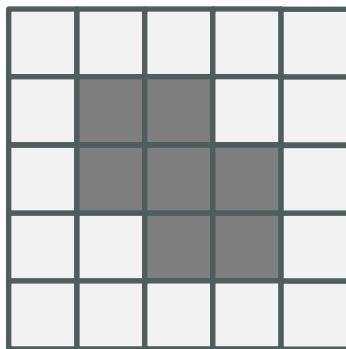
Traitement d'images



- Original pixels
- Removed pixels

Ouverture / Fermeture

- Added pixels



kernel

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Ouverture

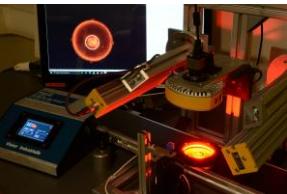
Erosion puis Dilatation

Retire des petits objets

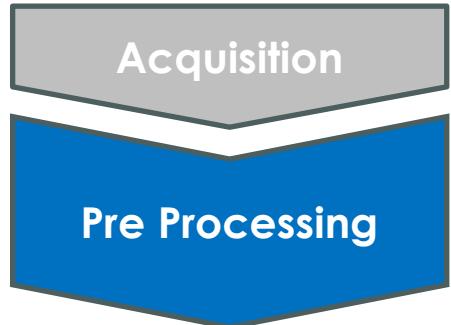
Fermeture

Dilatation puis Erosion

Remplit des petites zones



Traitement d'images



Opening Image



Original Image



Closing Image



kernel

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Ouverture

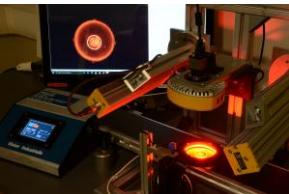
Erosion puis Dilatation

Retire des petits objets

Fermeture

Dilatation puis Erosion

Remplit des petites zones



Traitement d'images



Opening Image



Original Image



Closing Image



kernel

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Ouverture

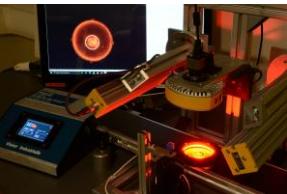
Erosion puis Dilatation

Retire des petits objets

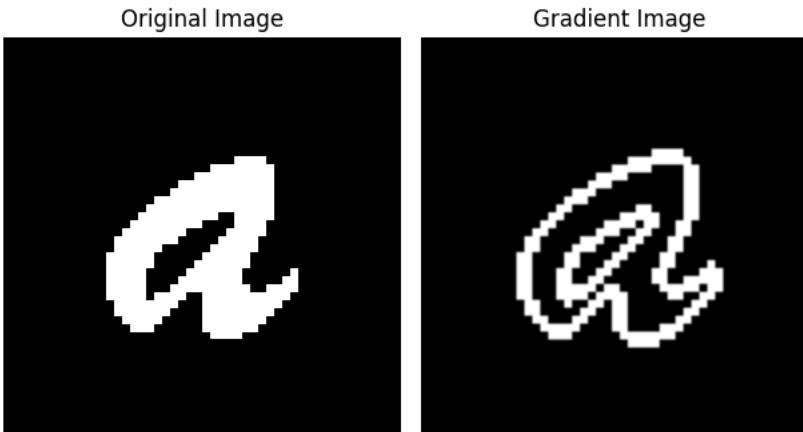
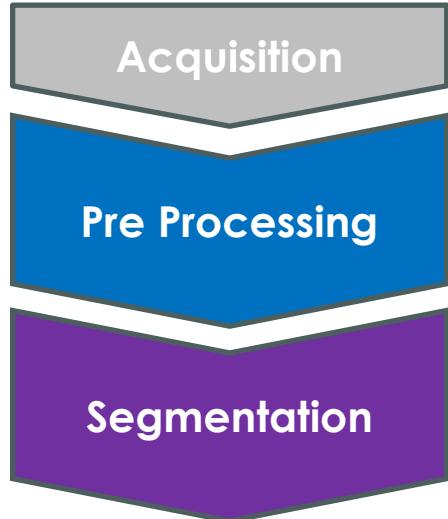
Fermeture

Dilatation puis Erosion

Remplit des petites zones



Traitement d'images



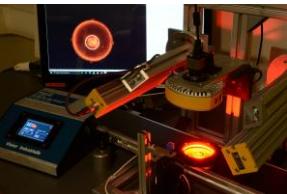
kernel

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Gradient

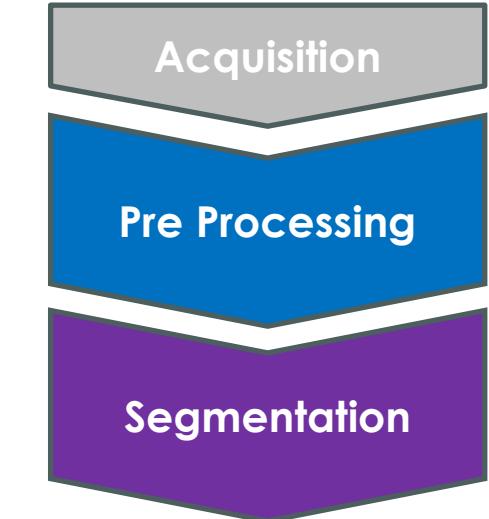
Difference entre une **dilatation** et une **érosion**

Classification des pixels : scène (background) ou objets (foreground) ?



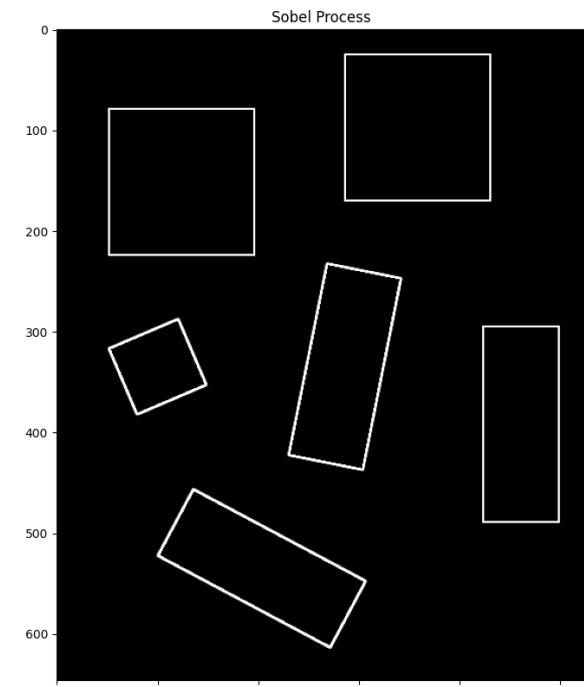
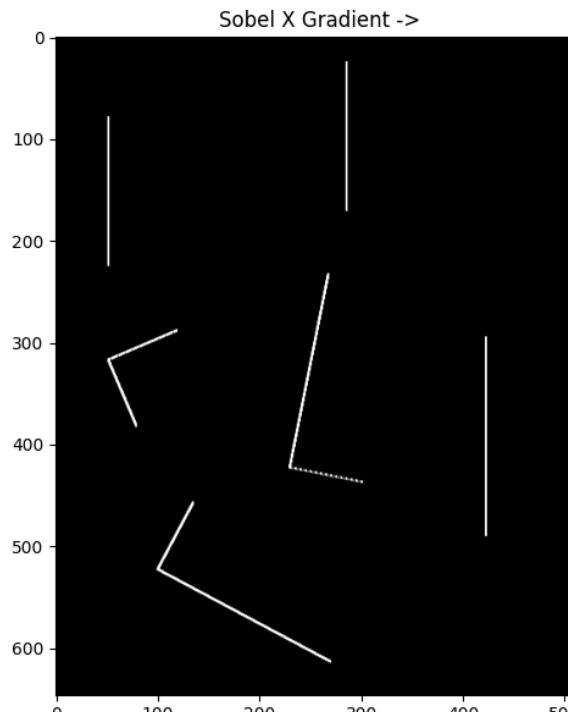
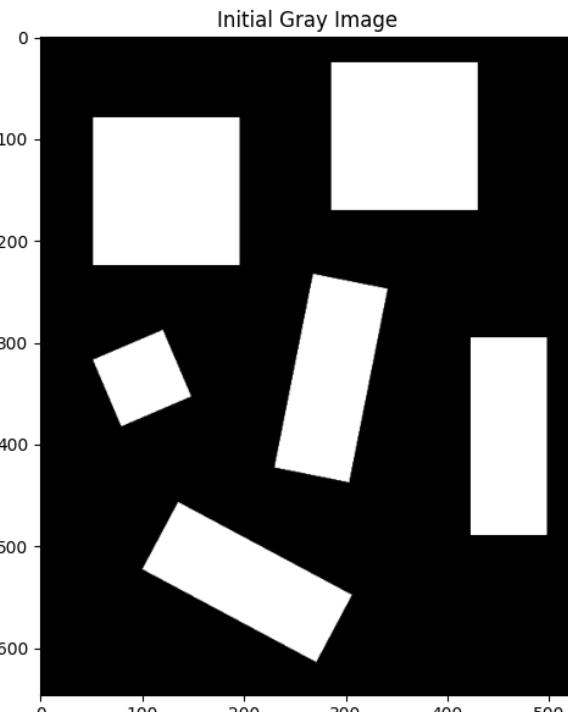
Traitement d'images

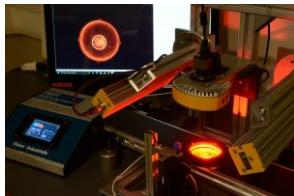
Opérateur de Sobel



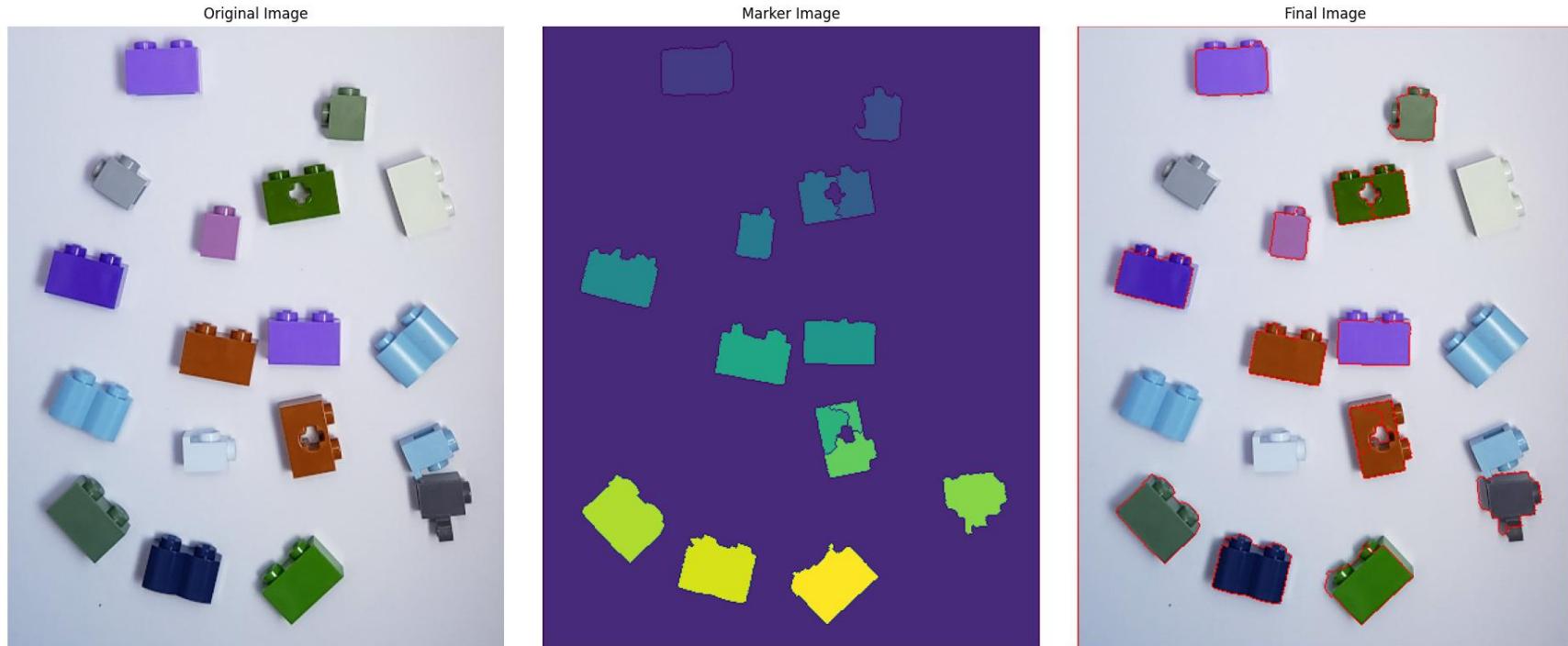
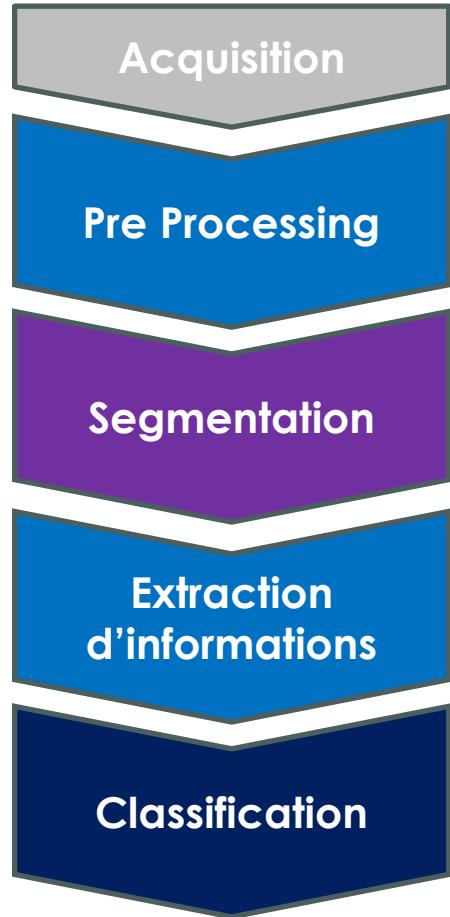
kernel

-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

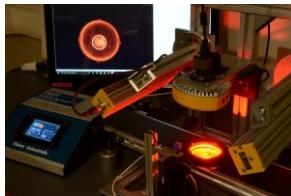




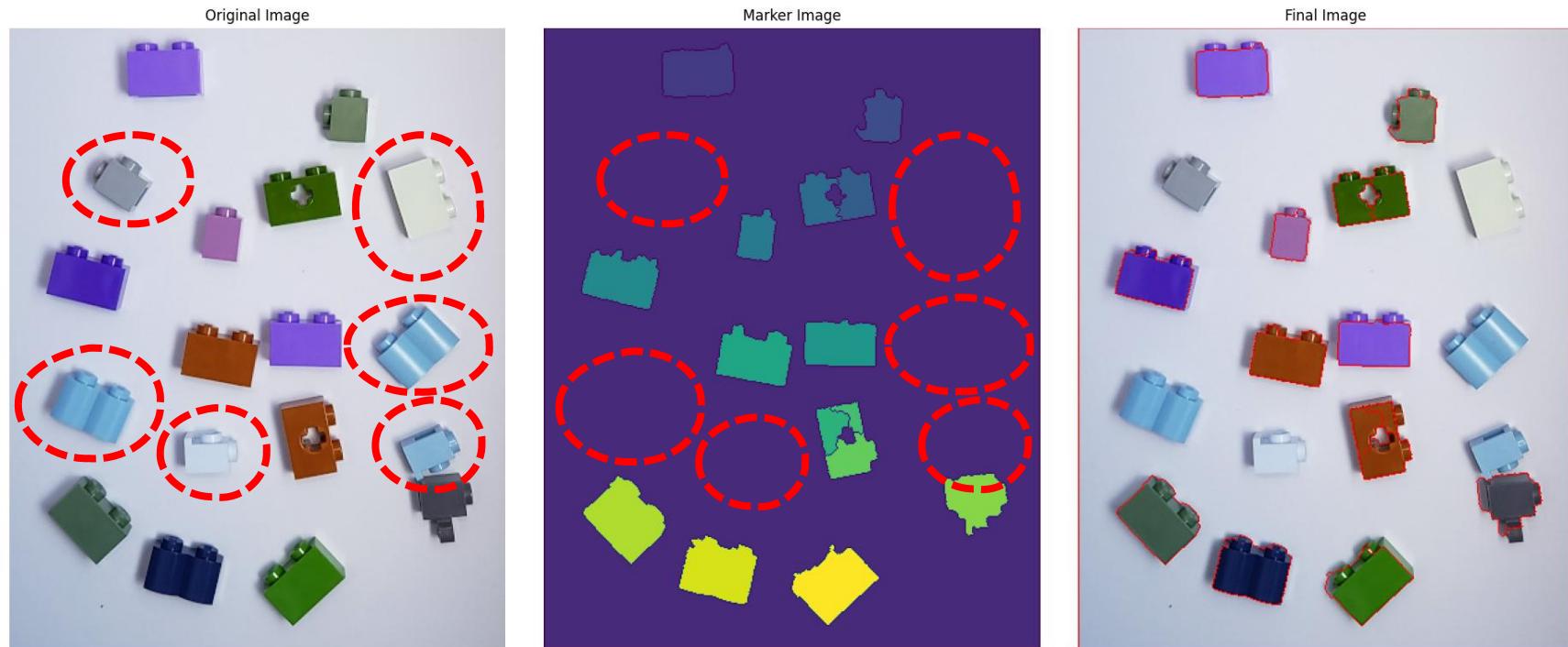
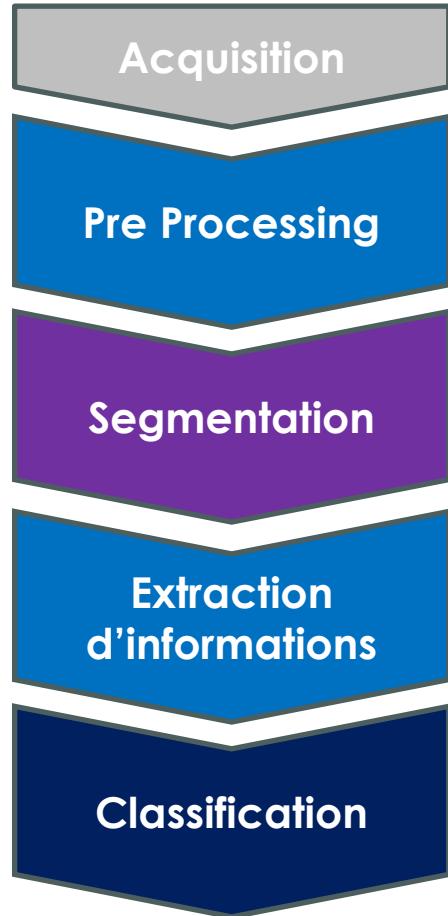
Traitement d'images



Méthode de Watershed



Traitement d'images



Méthode de Watershed