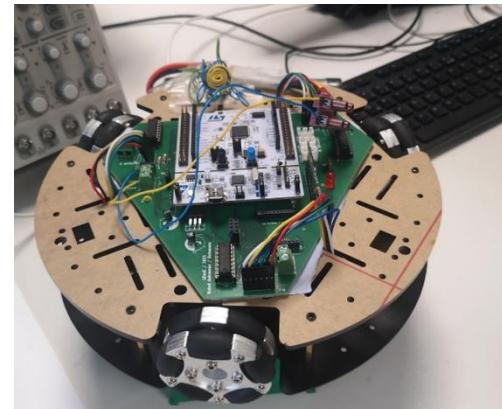
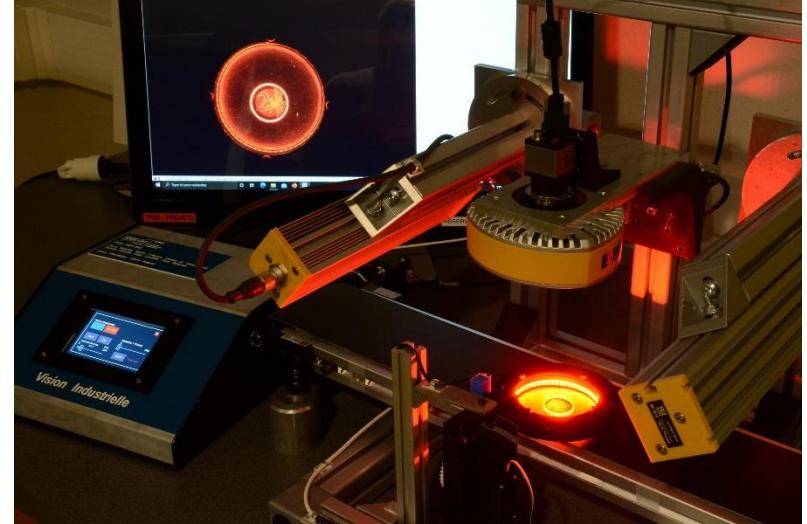
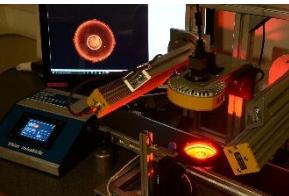


Interfaçage Numérique

Vision Industrielle

Julien VILLEMEJANE





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

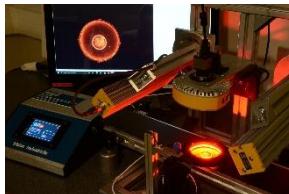
Gain en efficacité et en répétabilité

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



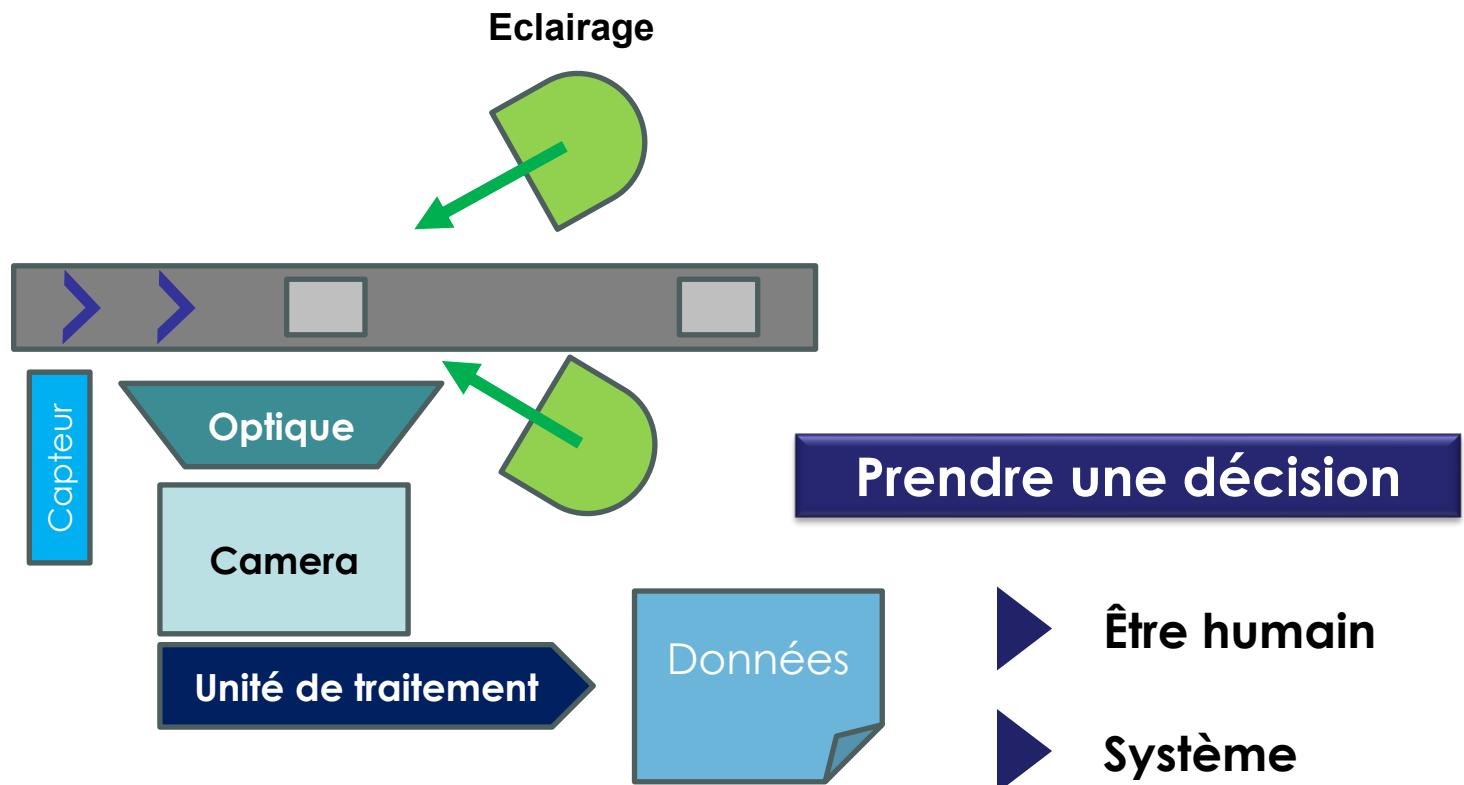
Vision Industrielle

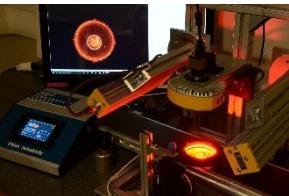
Machine Vision



Vision Industrielle

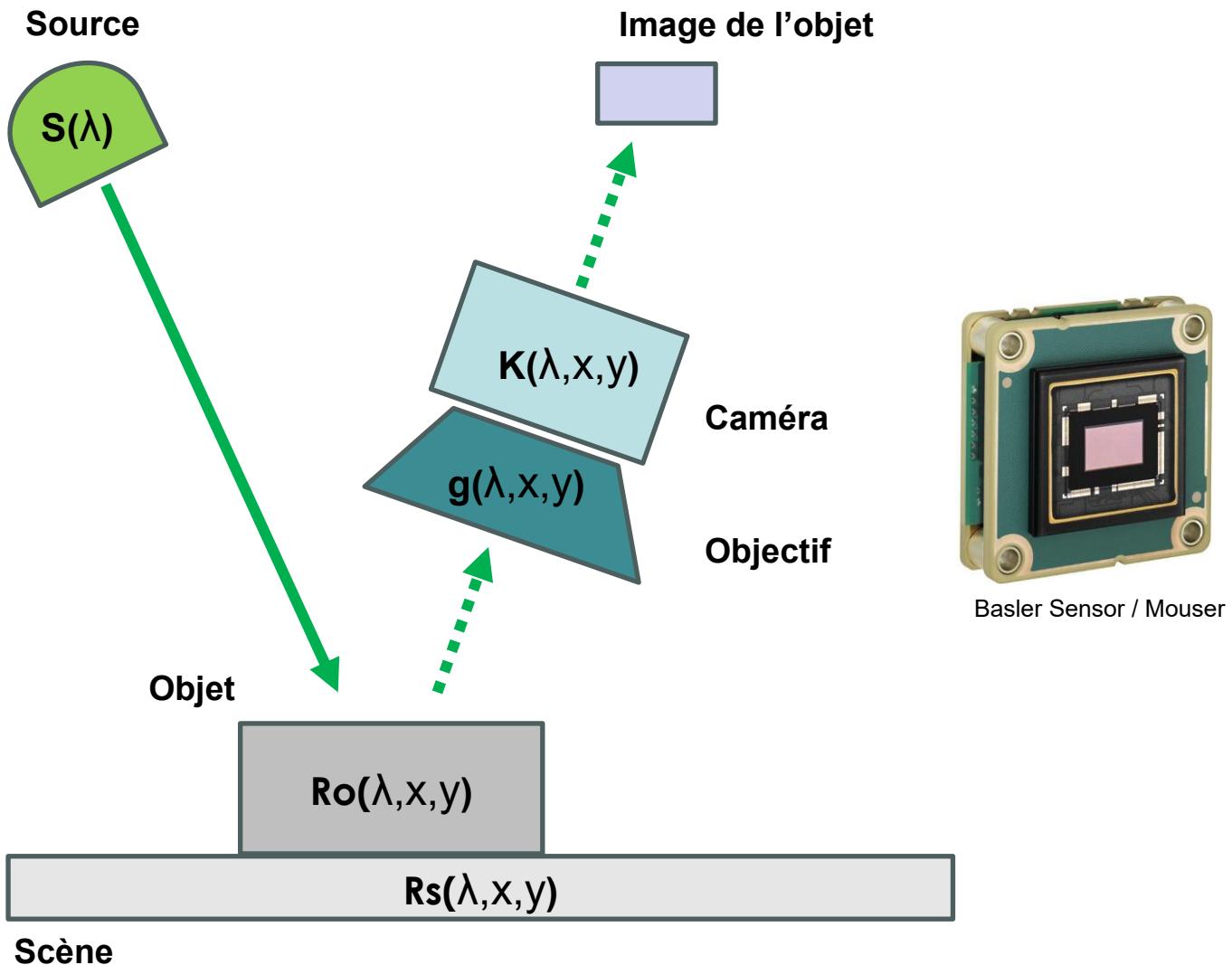
Eléments constitutifs





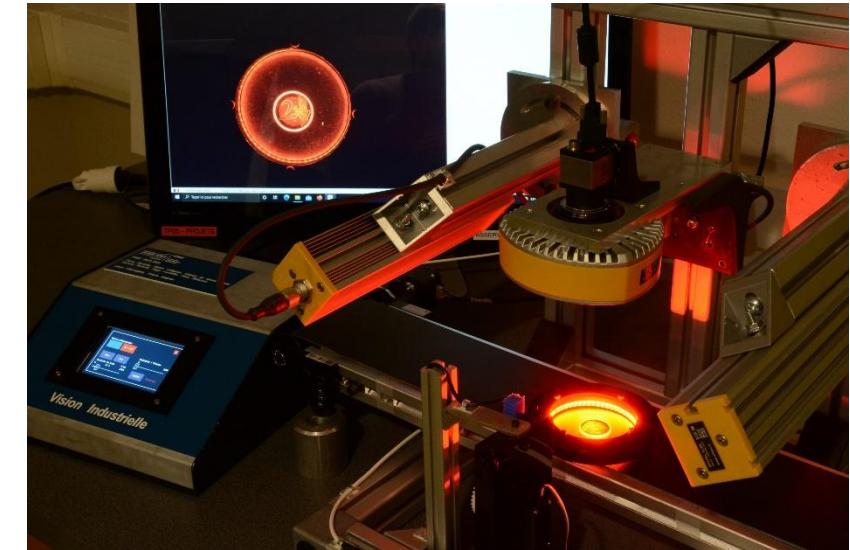
Vision Industrielle

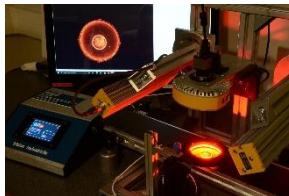
Modélisation de la chaîne



Objets / Sources

Eclairage / Colorimétrie

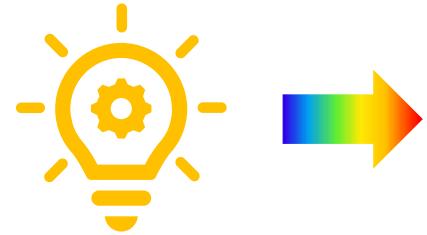




Sources

Sources primaires

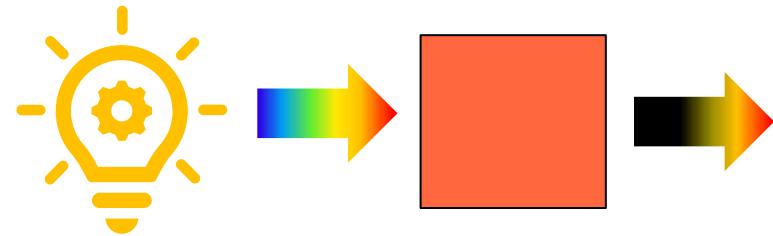
Produisent leur propre lumière



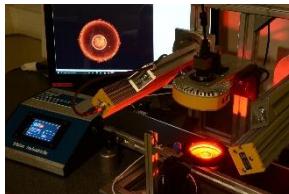
Caractérisées par leur **spectre d'émission**

Sources secondaires

Diffusent la lumière produite par une source primaire

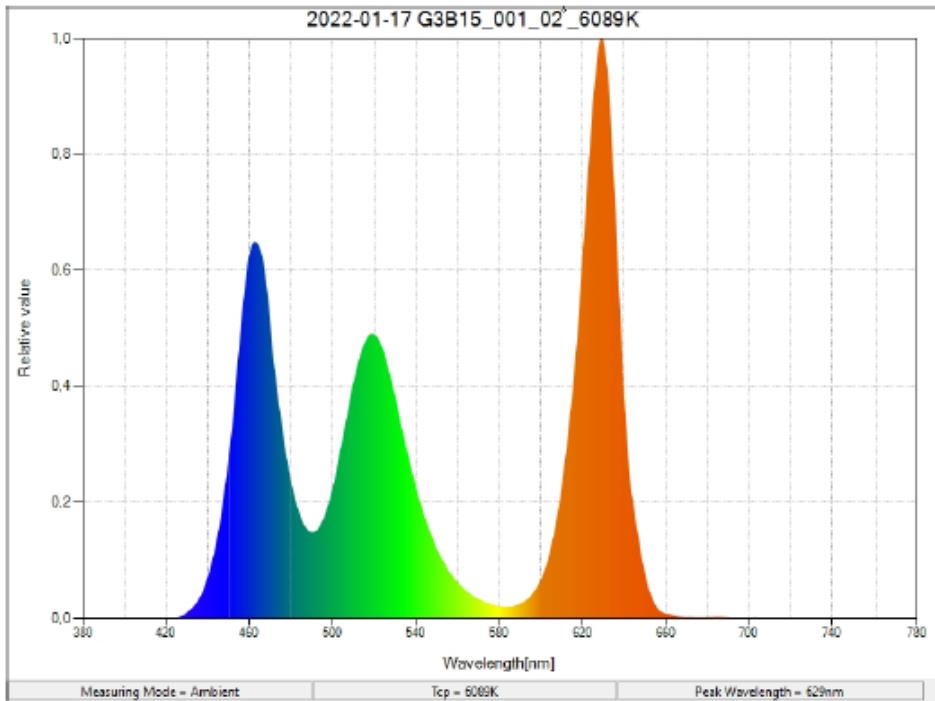


Caractérisées par le **spectre de l'illuminant** et leur **spectre en réflectance**



Sources

Spectre d'émission

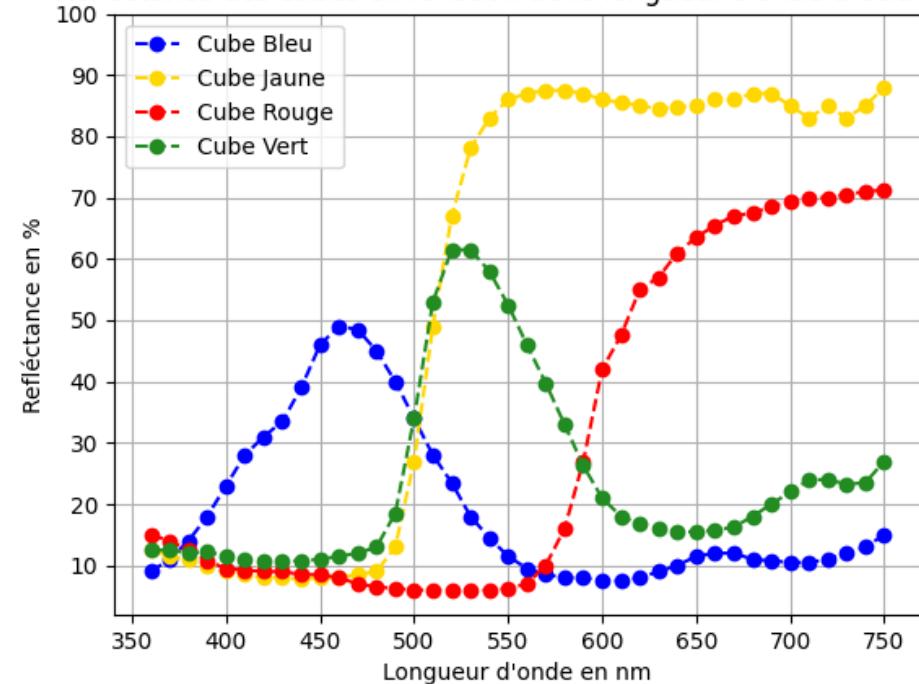


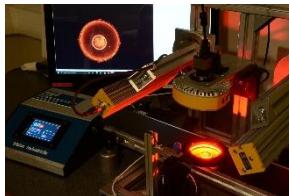
Source Effilux Ring RGB

Réflectance

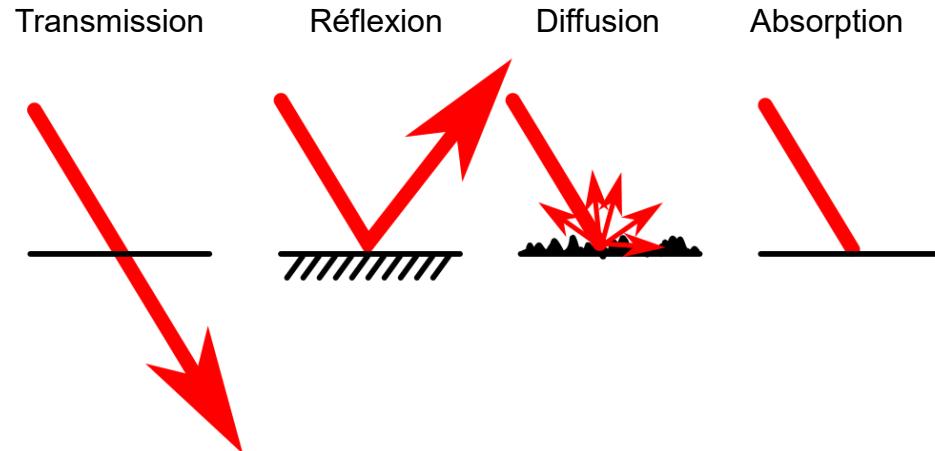


Réflectance des cubes en fonction de la longueur d'onde d'éclairage

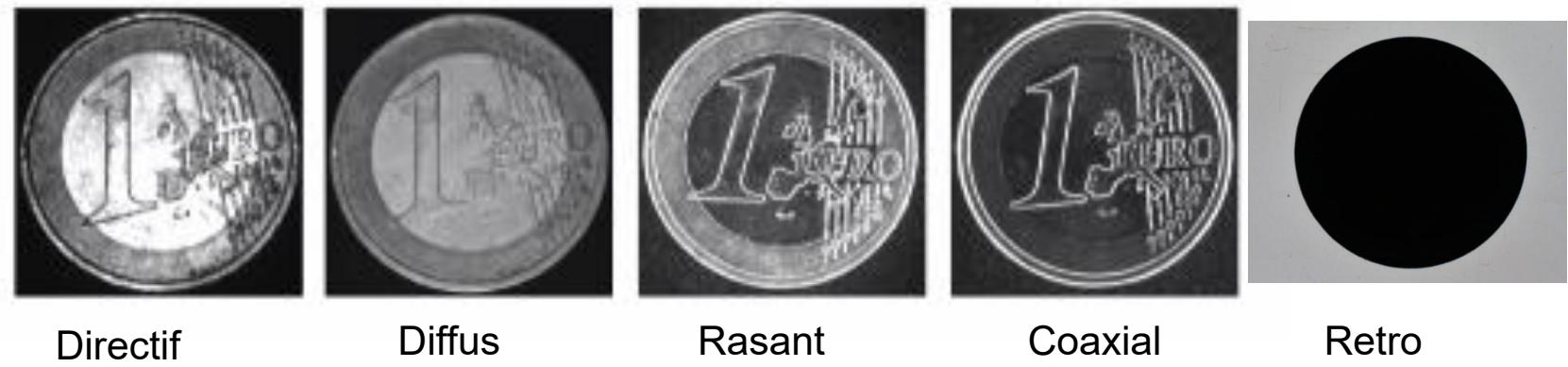




Eclairage



Impact du type d'éclairage / Nature des objets



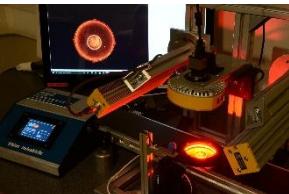
Directif

Diffus

Rasant

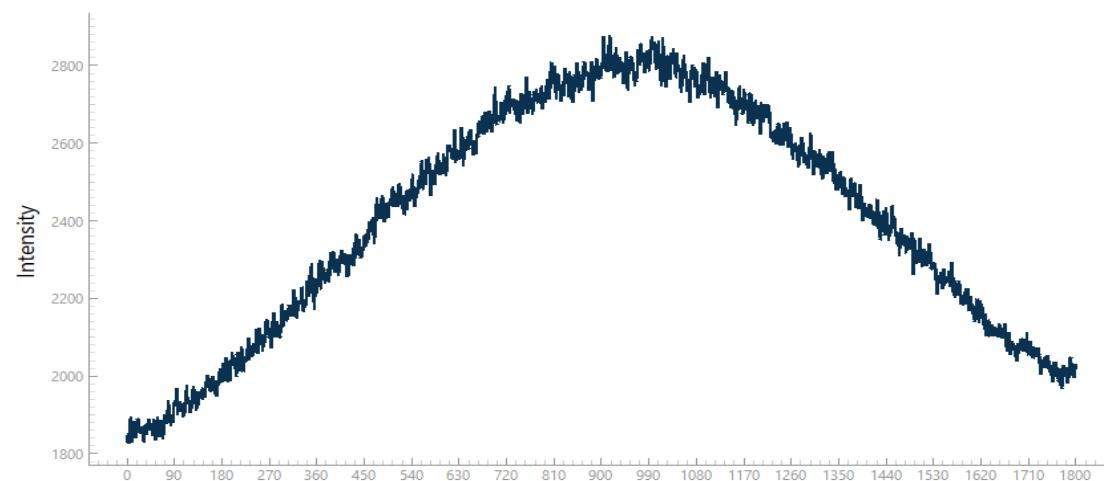
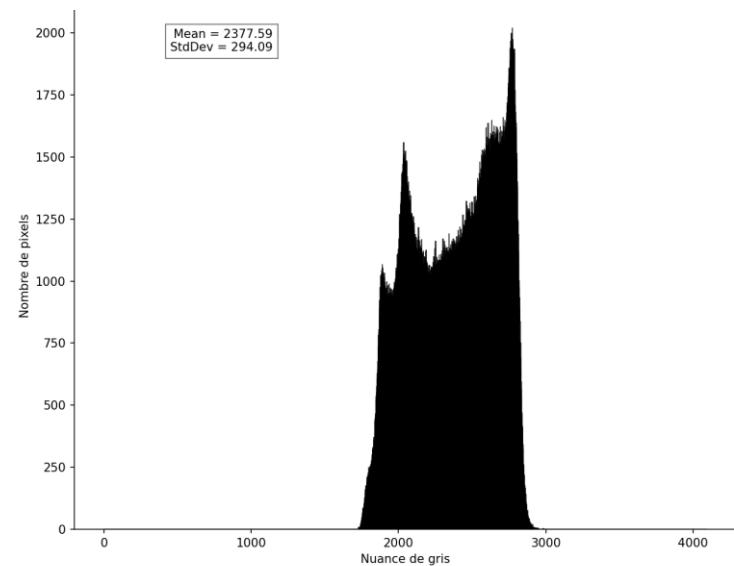
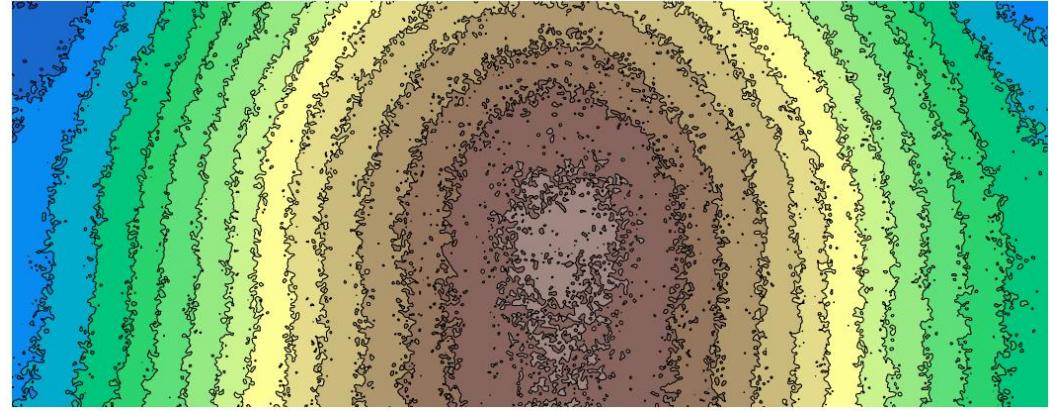
Coaxial

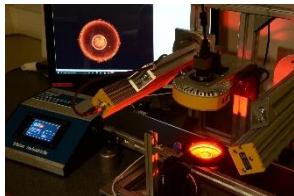
Retro



Eclairage

Uniformité de l'éclairage





Colorimétrie

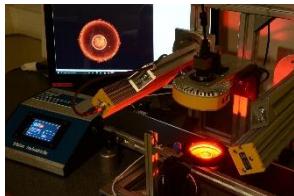
*Image prise par un capteur optique
(sans balance des blancs)*



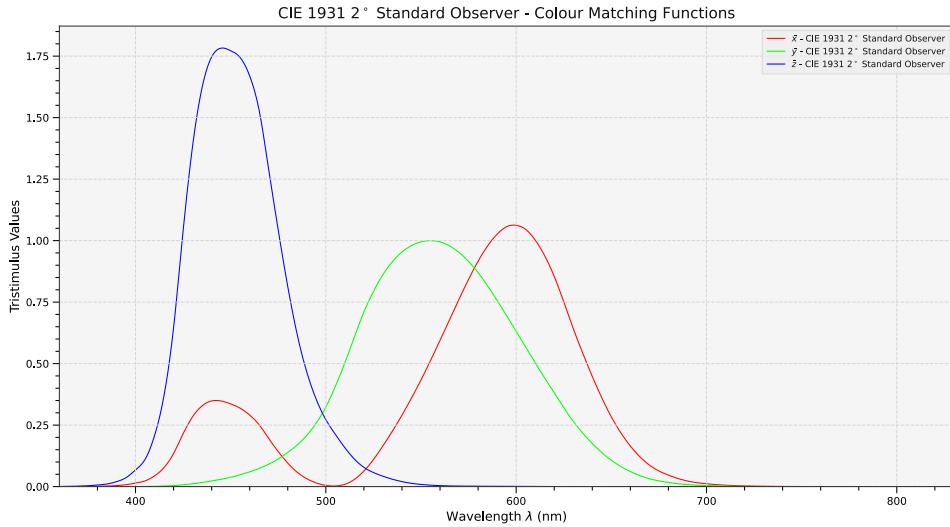
*Image vue par un humain
(grâce à l'adaptation chromatique)*



► Fairchild, *Color Appearance models*

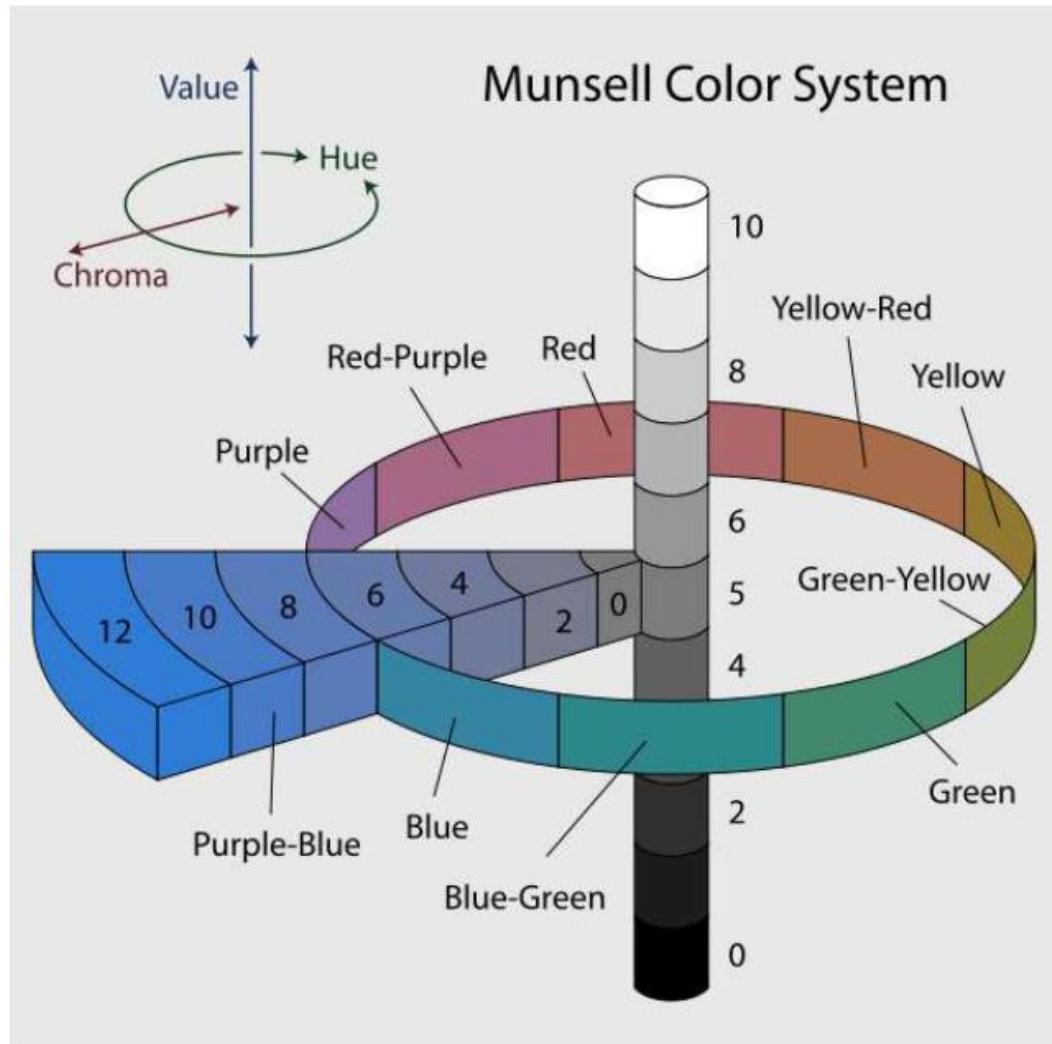


Colorimétrie



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

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



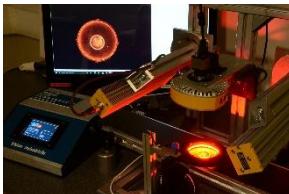
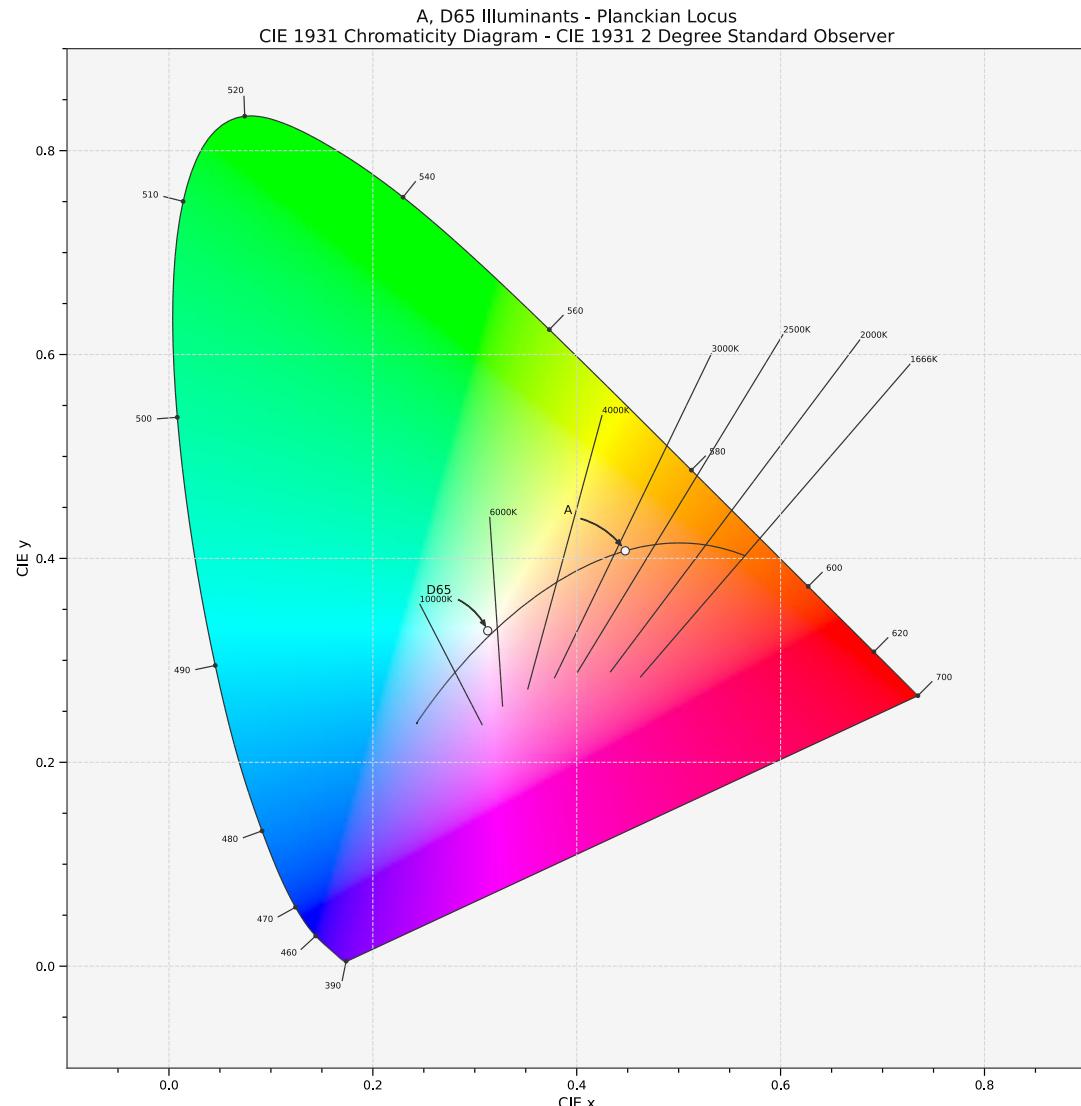
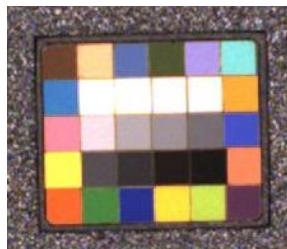


Diagramme de chromaticité CIE 1931 xy

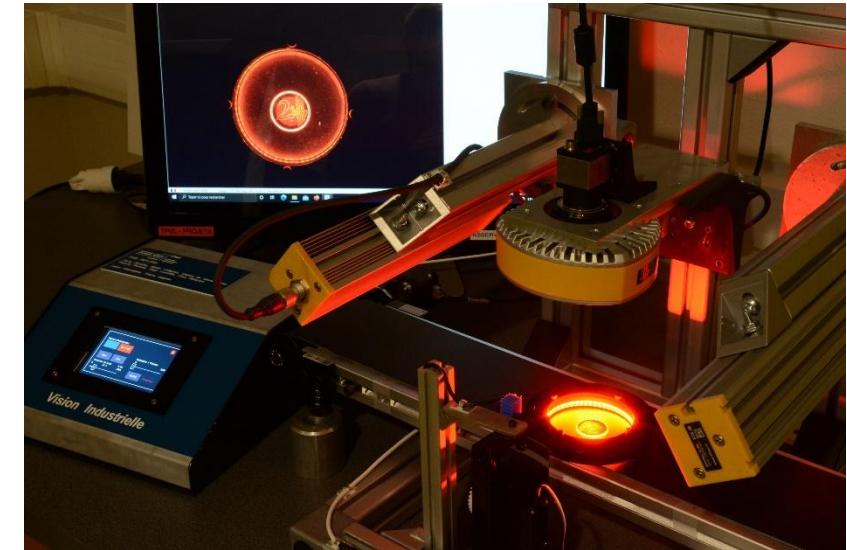
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{X}{X + Y + Z} \\ y = \frac{Y}{X + Y + Z} \end{cases}$$

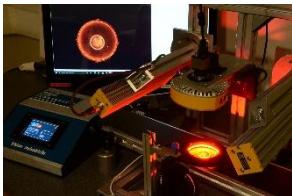
Les coordonnées (x,y) définissent la couleur de la source échantillon



Objectif optique

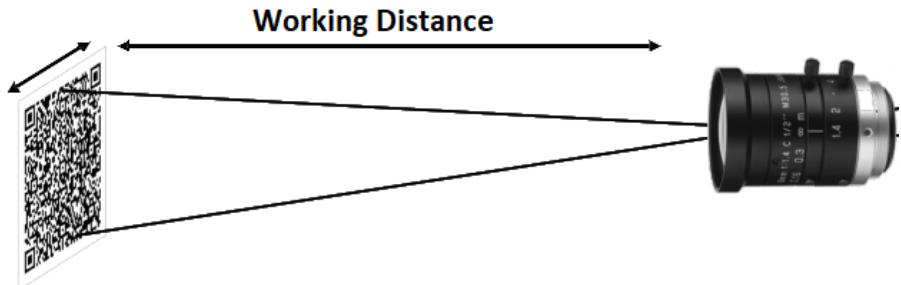
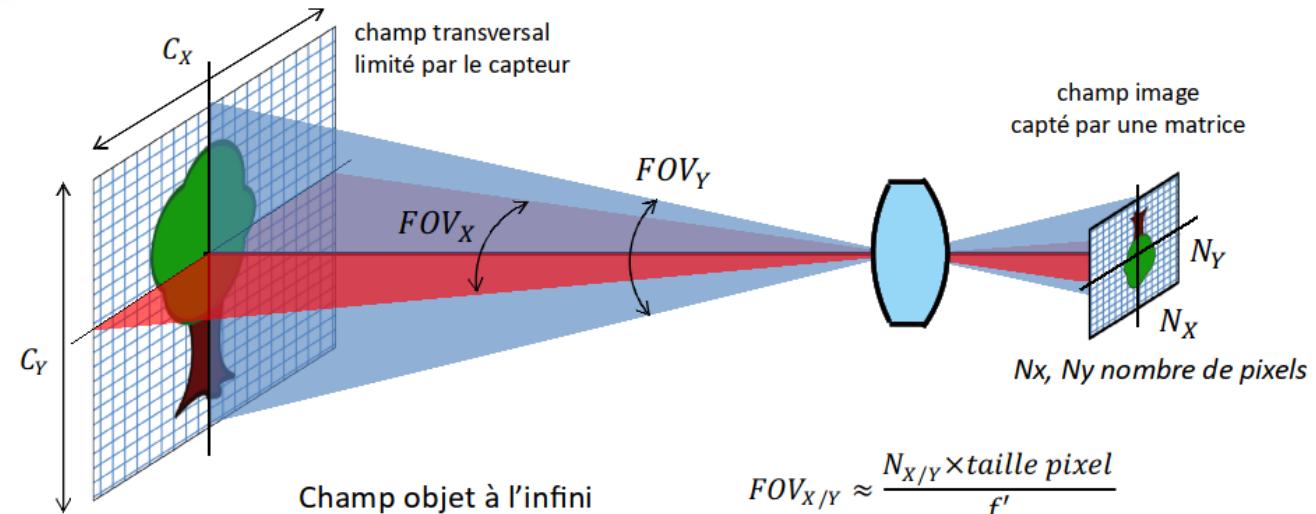
Créer une image exploitable

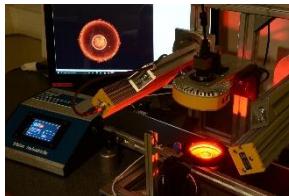




Objectif optique

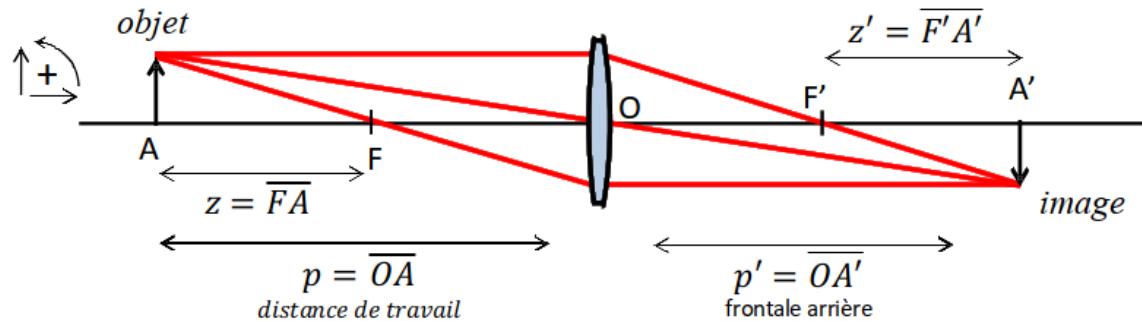
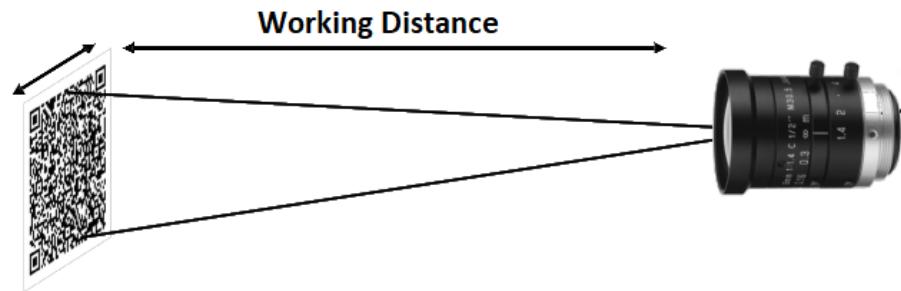
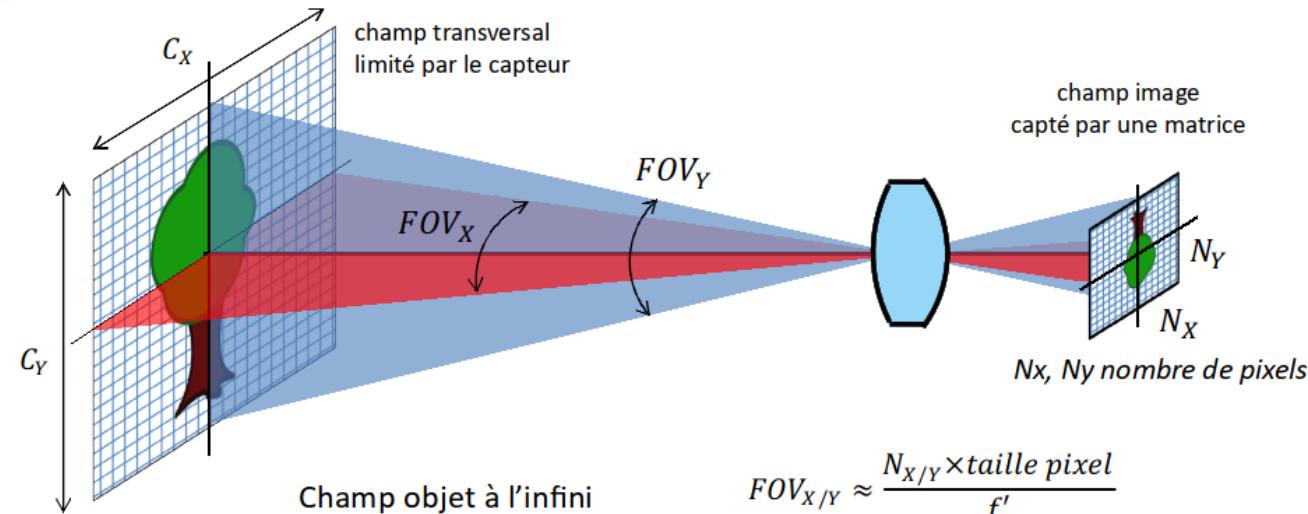
Créer une image





Objectif optique

Créer une image

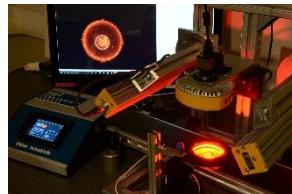


taille image
grandissement transversal

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

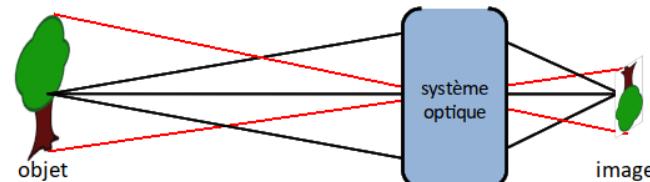
grandissement longitudinal

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



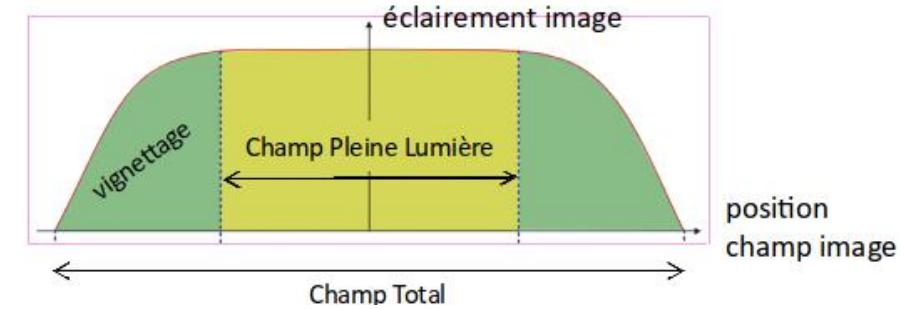
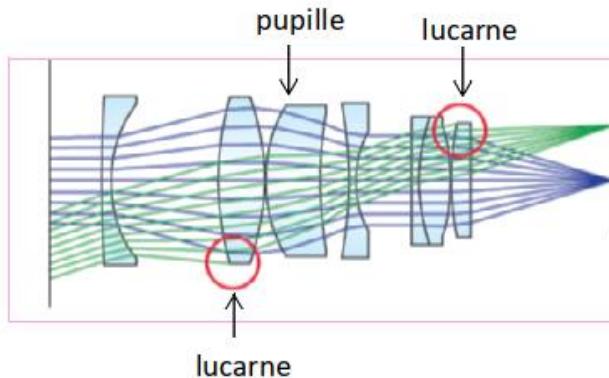
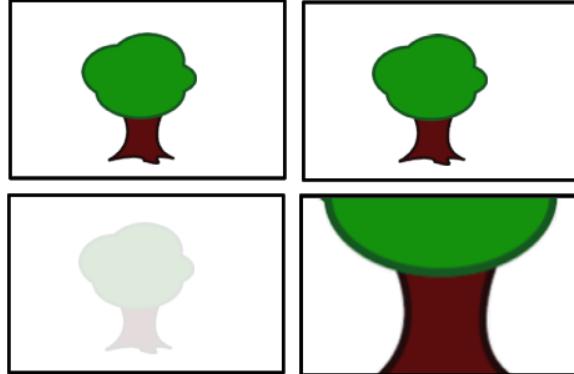
Objectif optique

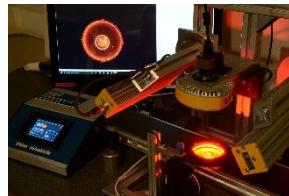
Créer une image



Ouverture
flux collecté

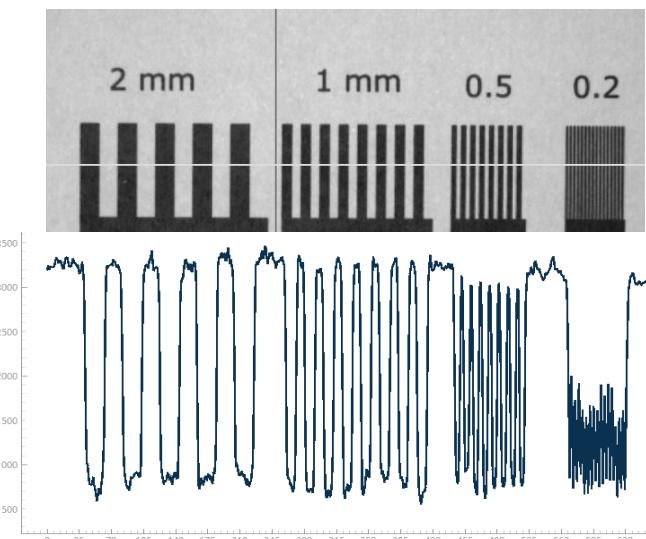
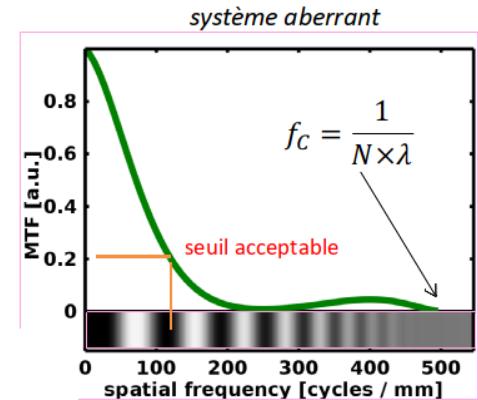
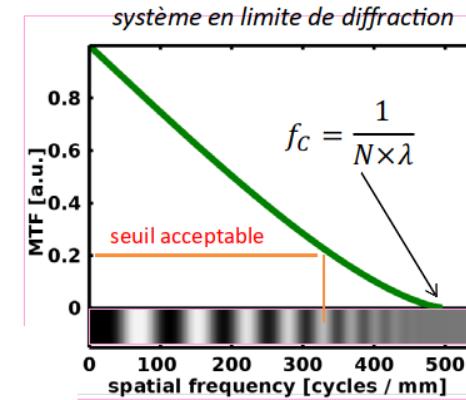
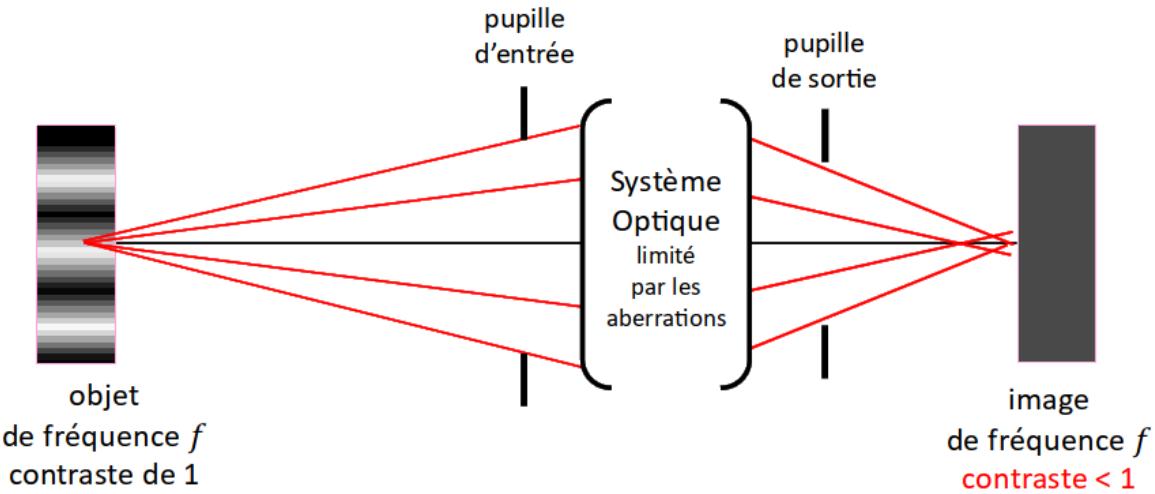
Champ
taille max objet capté





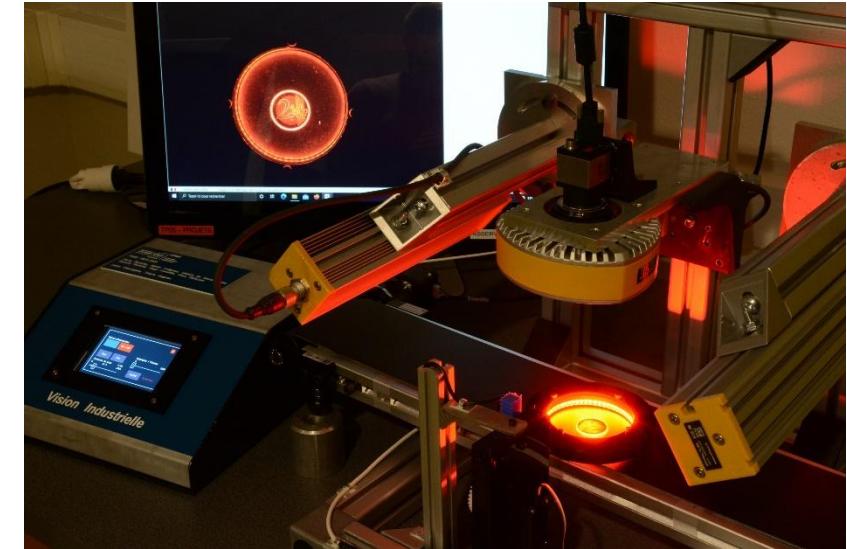
Objectif optique

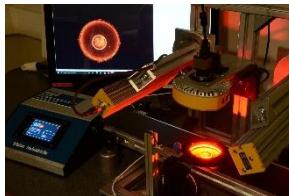
Créer une image



Caméra numérique

Echantillonnage / Quantification
Colorimétrie

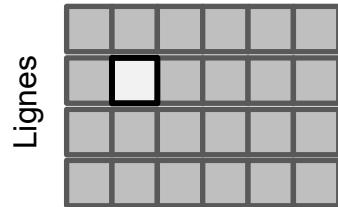




Caméra numérique

Matrice de pixel

Colonnes



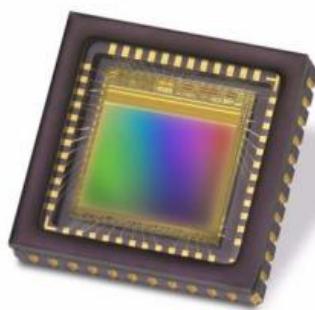
Lignes

Camera

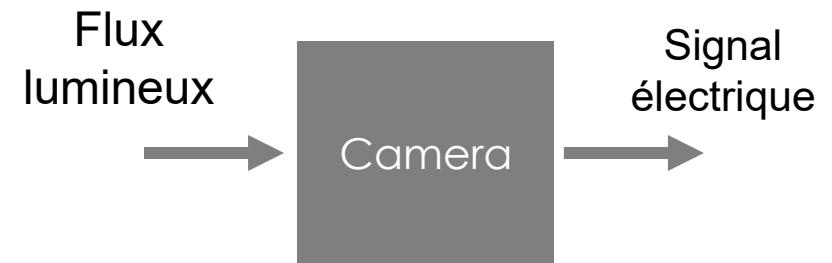
Système qui transforme un **flux lumineux** en un **signal électrique mesurable**



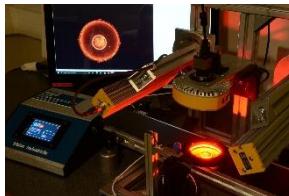
IDS UI-1240SE-C-HQ



e2v sensor EV76C560ACT

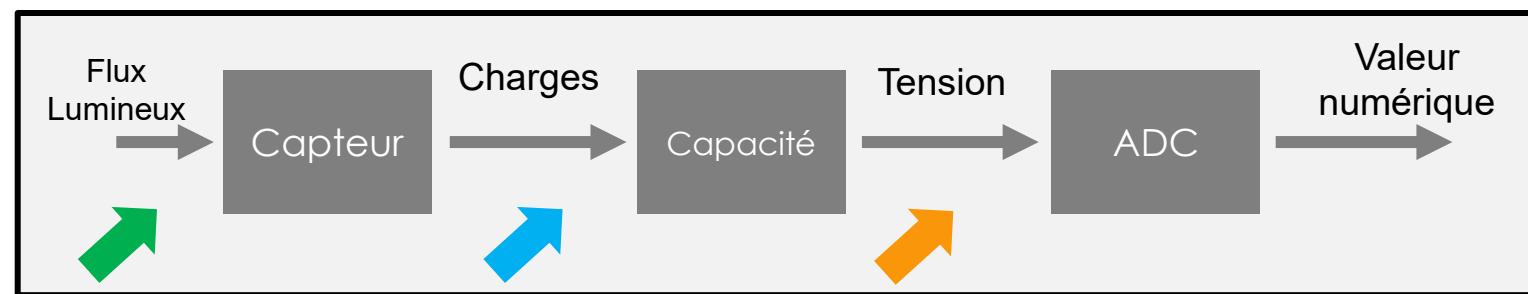
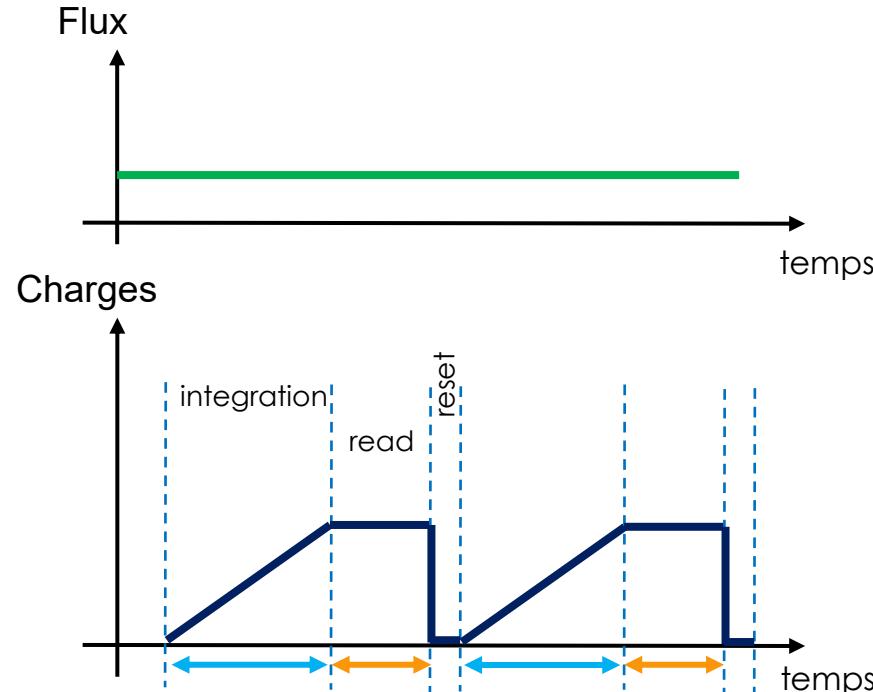
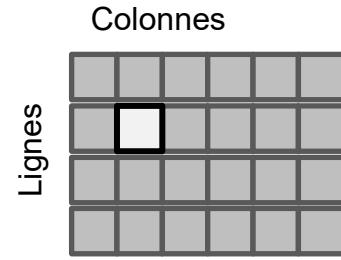


Taille d'un pixel de l'ordre de 2 à 10 um

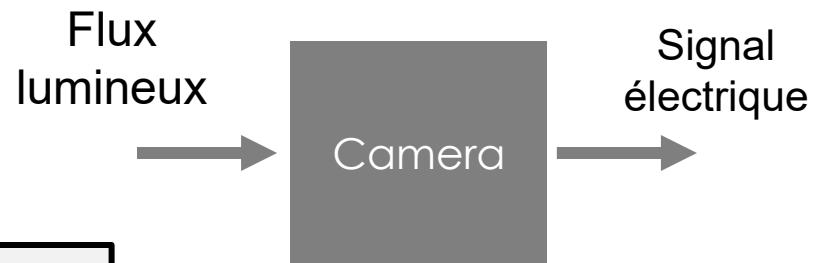


Caméra numérique

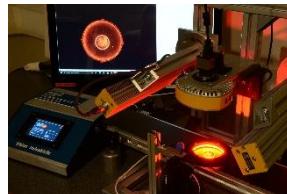
Matrice de pixel



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



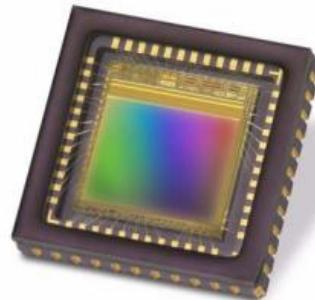
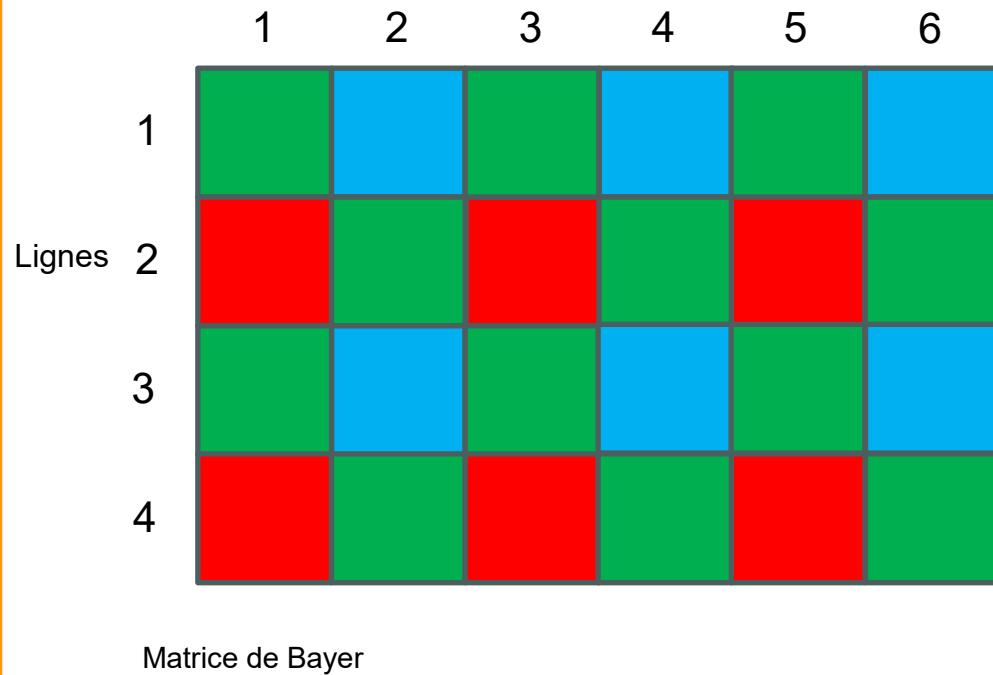
Taille d'un pixel de l'ordre de 2 à 10 um



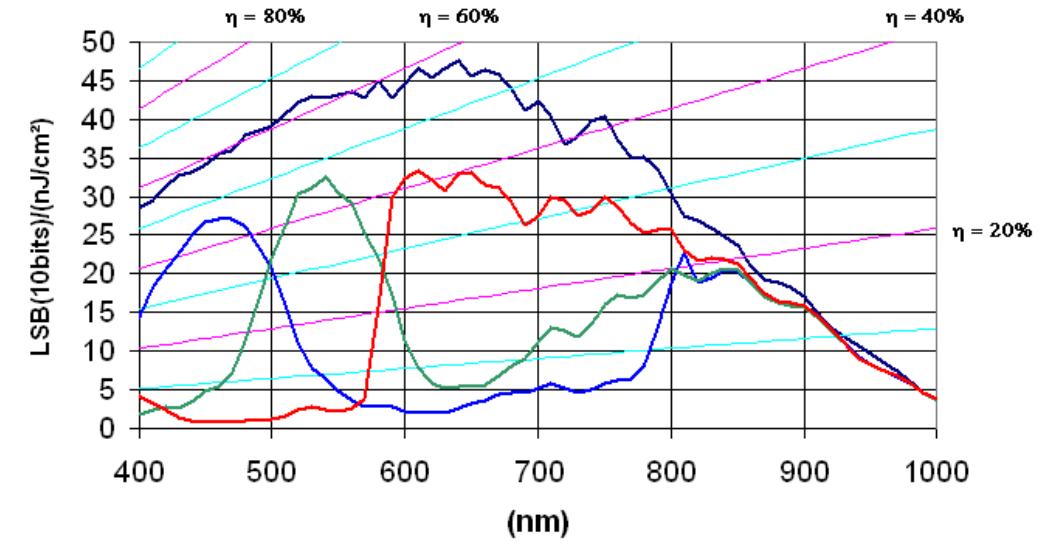
Caméra numérique

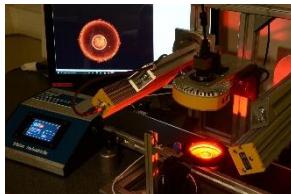
Réponse spectrale

Colonnes



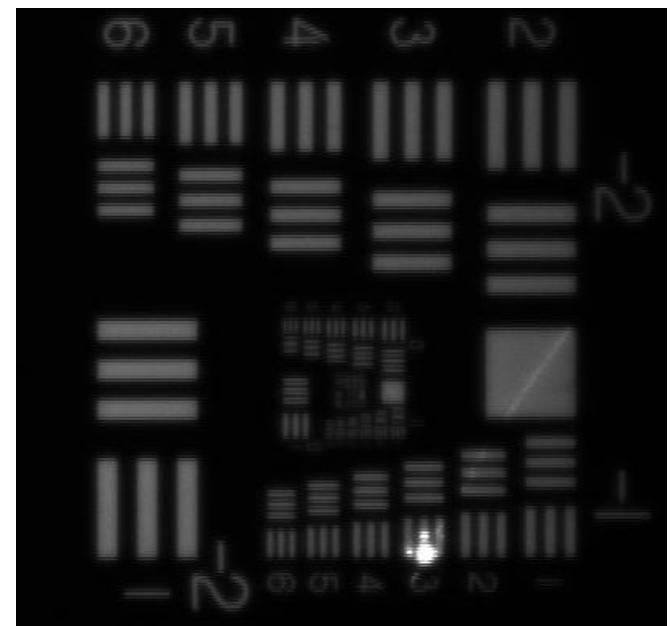
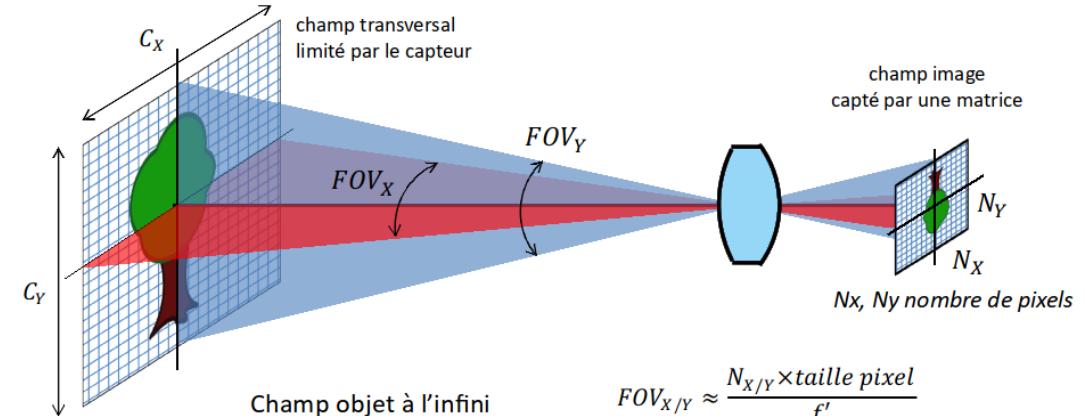
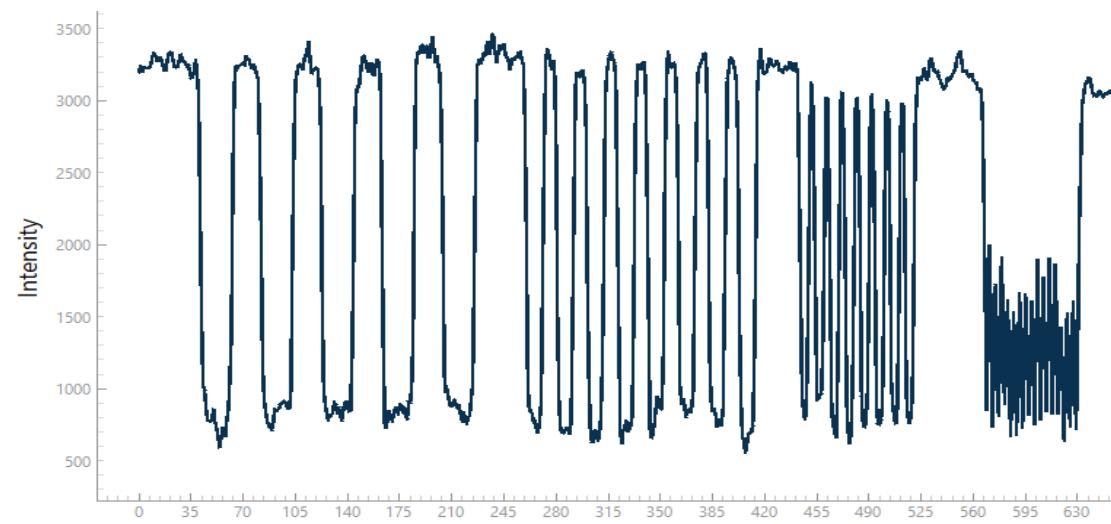
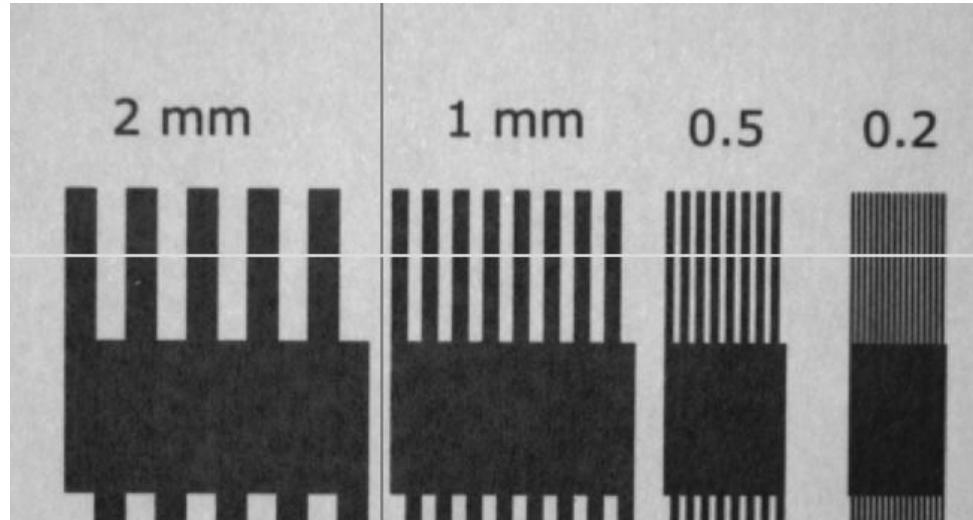
e2v sensor EV76C560ACT

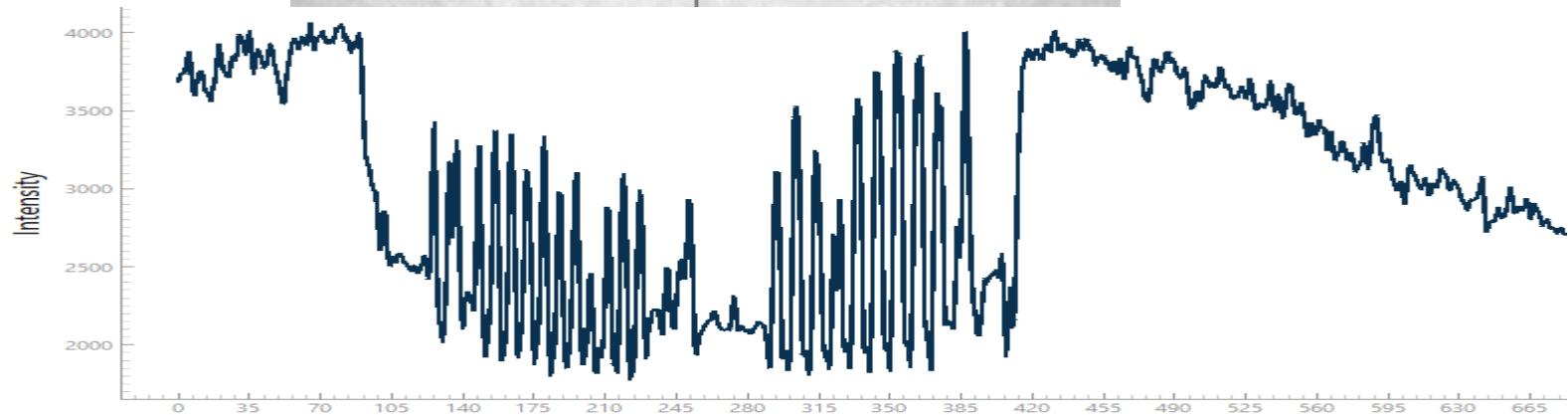
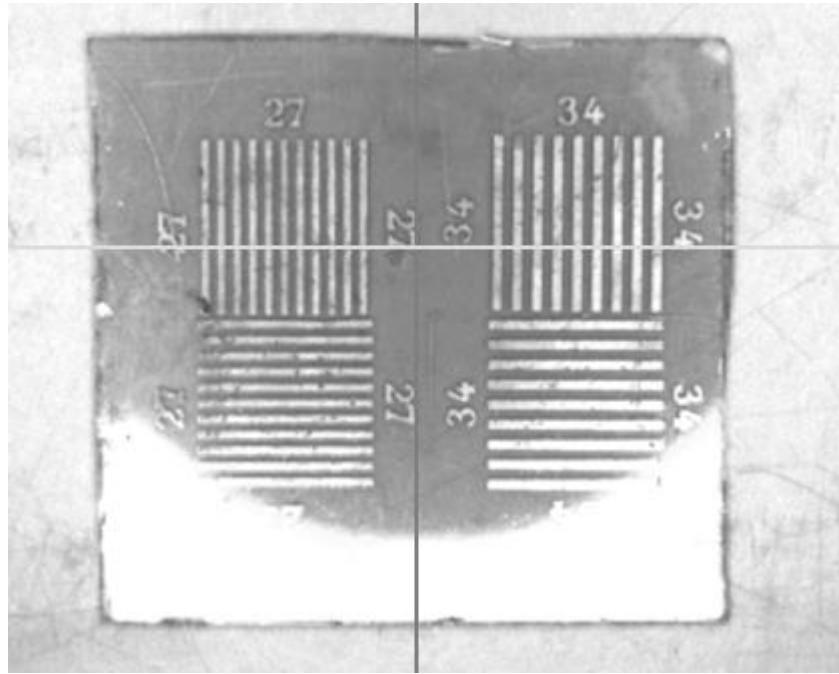
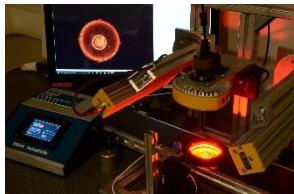




Vision Industrielle

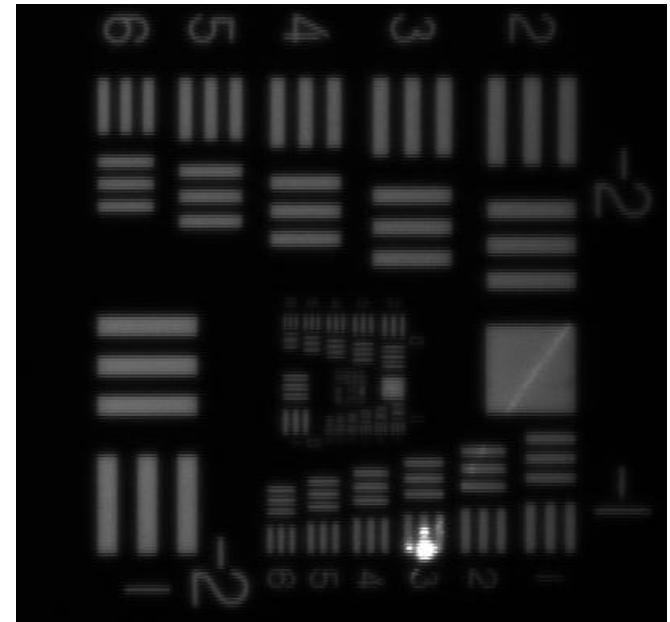
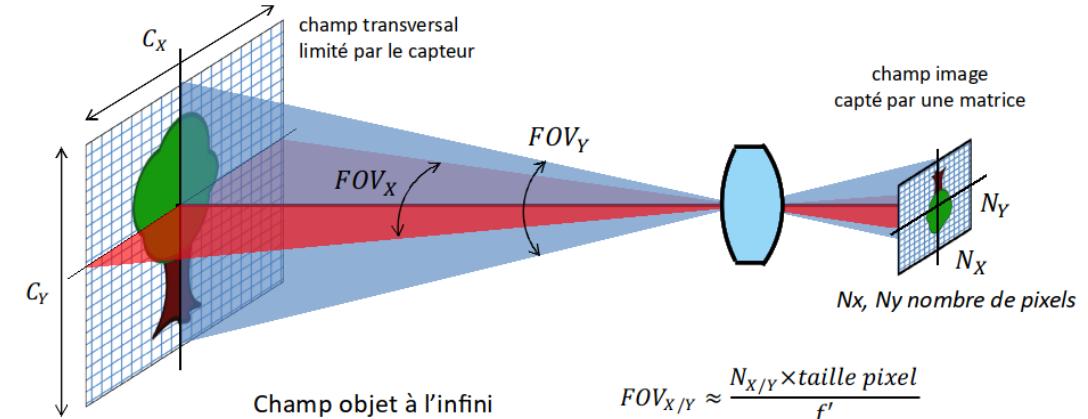
Résolution





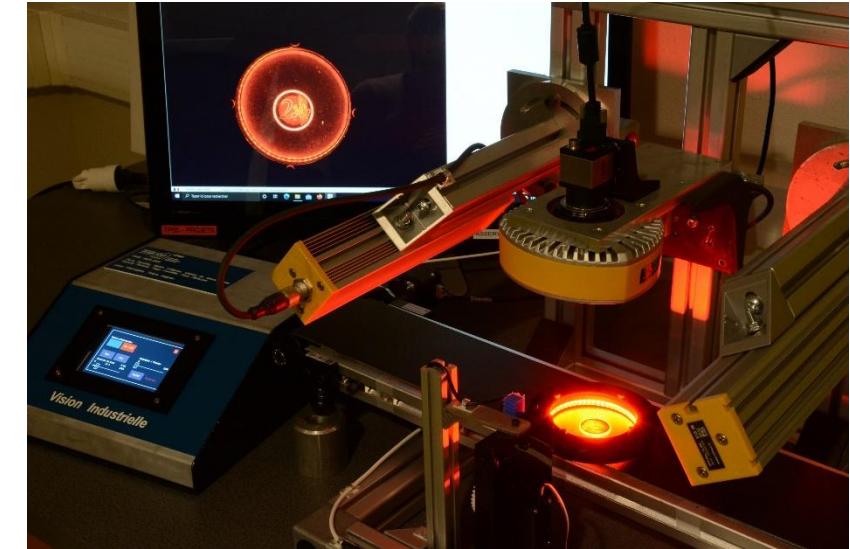
Vision Industrielle

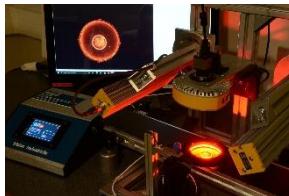
Résolution



Traitements d'image

Pré-traitement / Segmentation / Classification





Traitement d'images



Image brute 'RAW' / Caméra

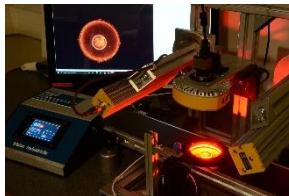
- **Bruitée**
- Mauvais contraste
- Eclairage non uniforme
- ...



Image souhaitée / Contours bien définis

- Zones homogènes
- Transitions nettes

Objectif



Traitement d'images

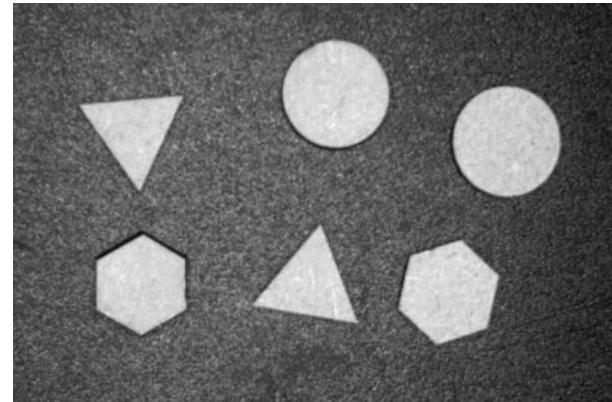


Image brute 'RAW' / Caméra

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

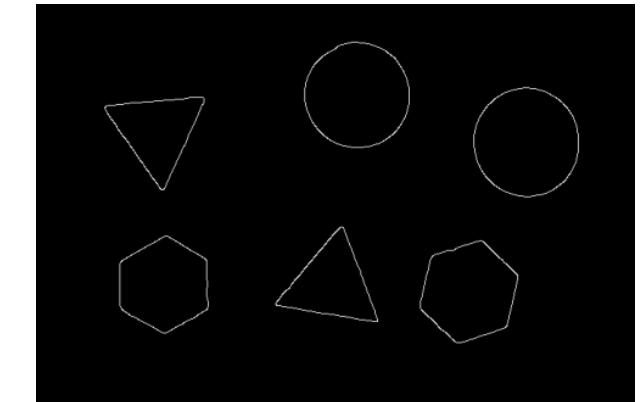
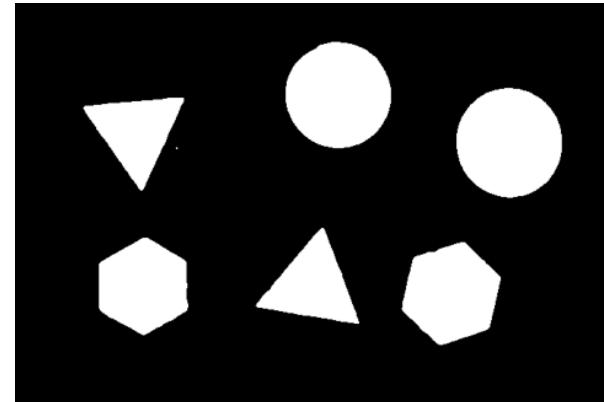
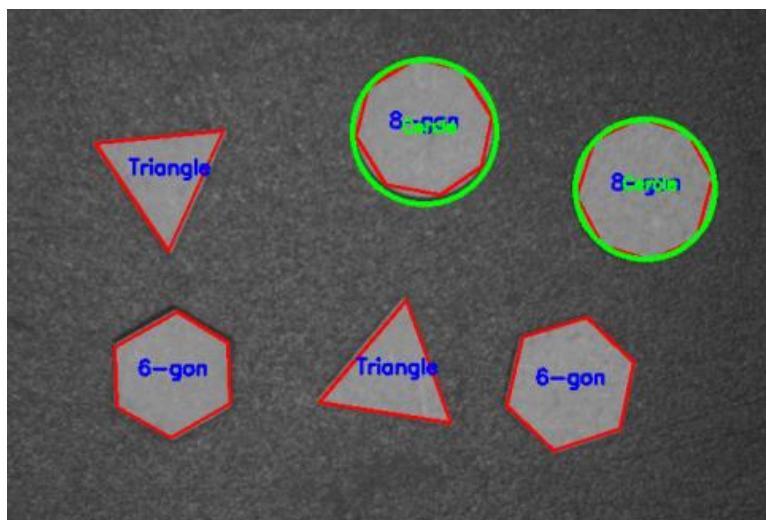
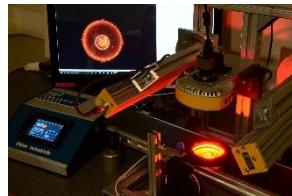


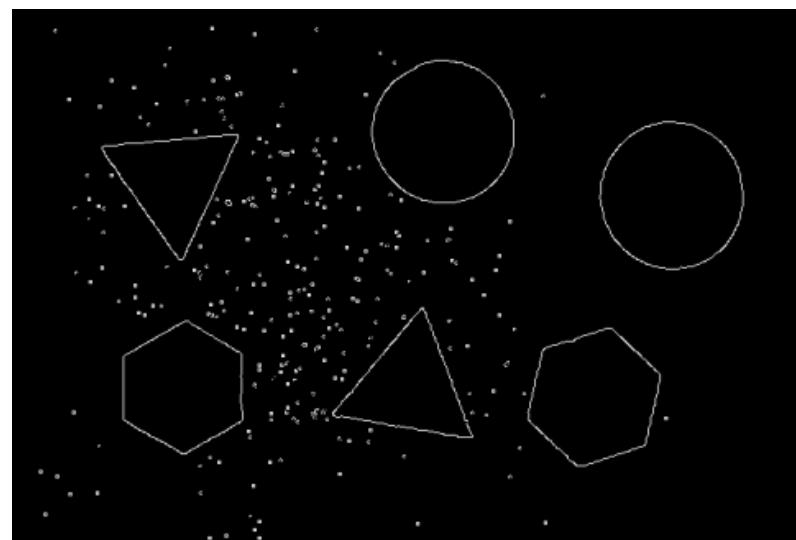
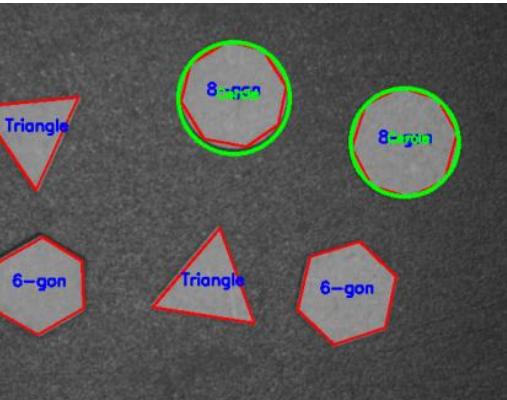
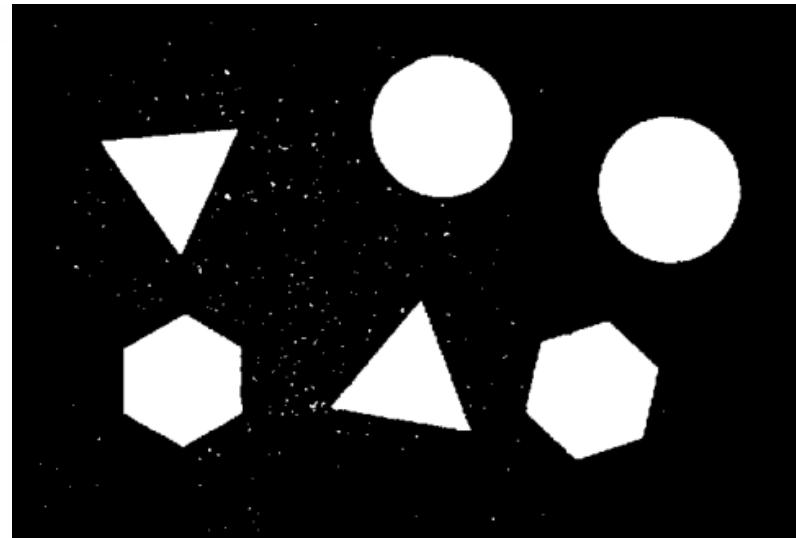
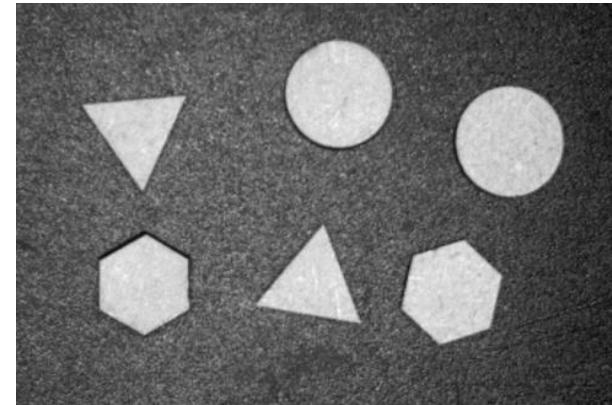
Image souhaitée / Contours bien définis

- Zones homogènes
- Transitions nettes

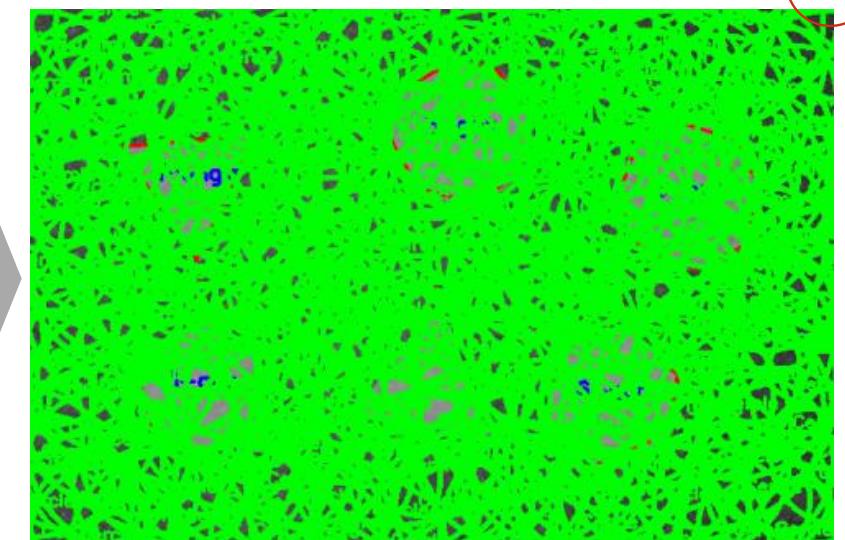


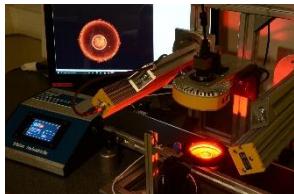


Traitement d'images



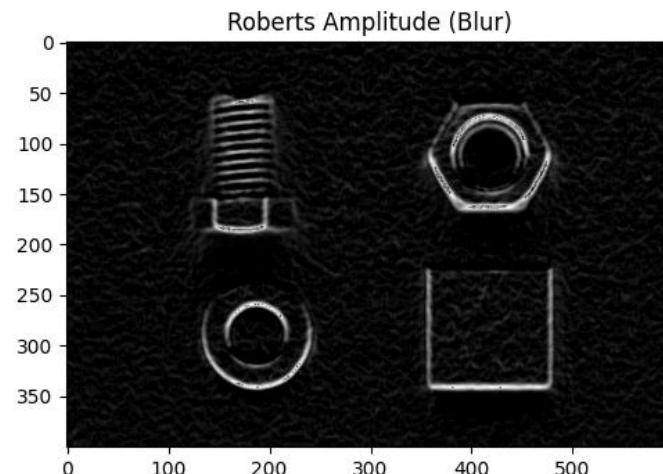
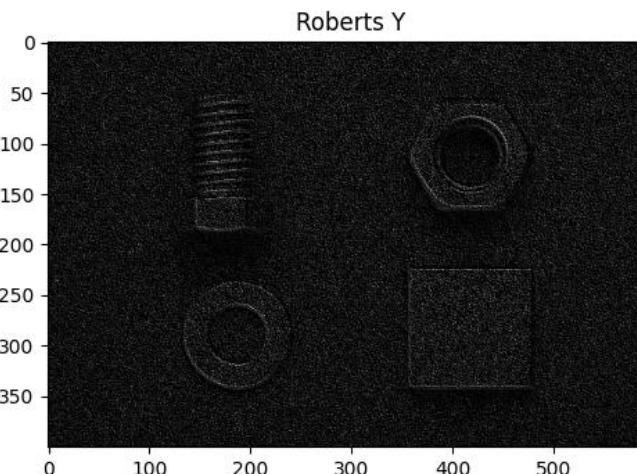
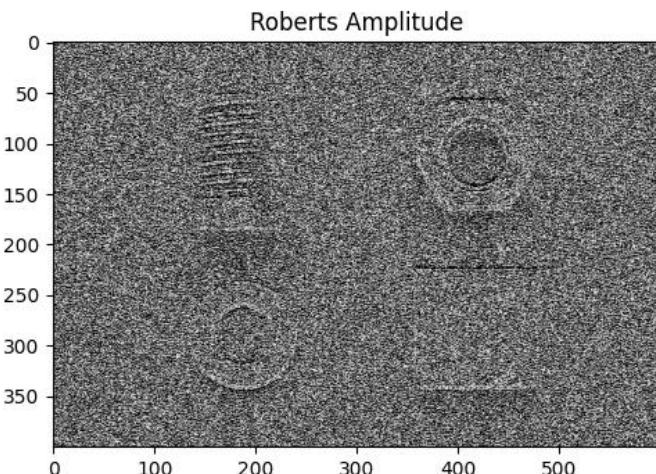
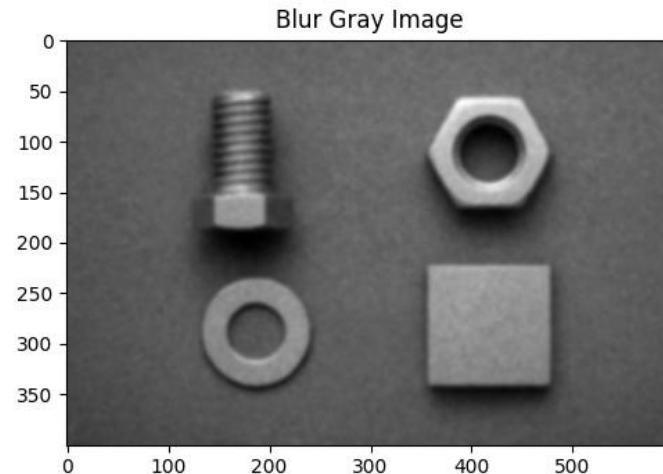
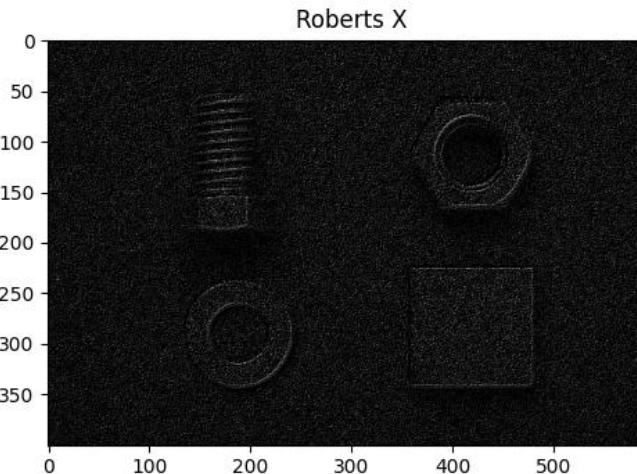
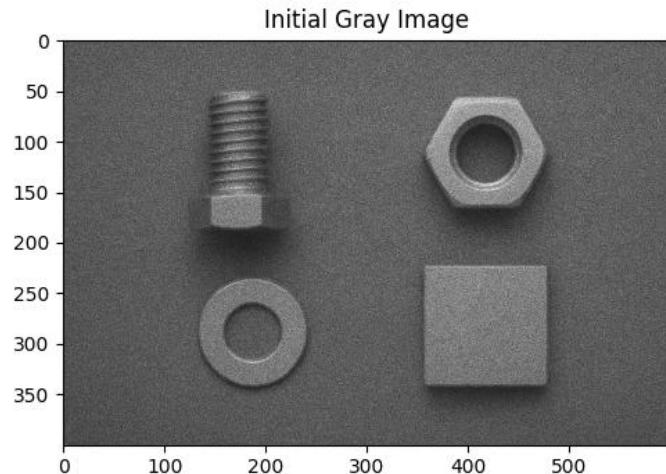
Mauvais traitement

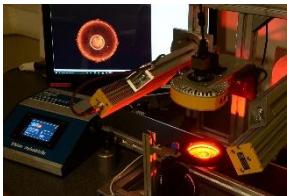




Traitement d'images

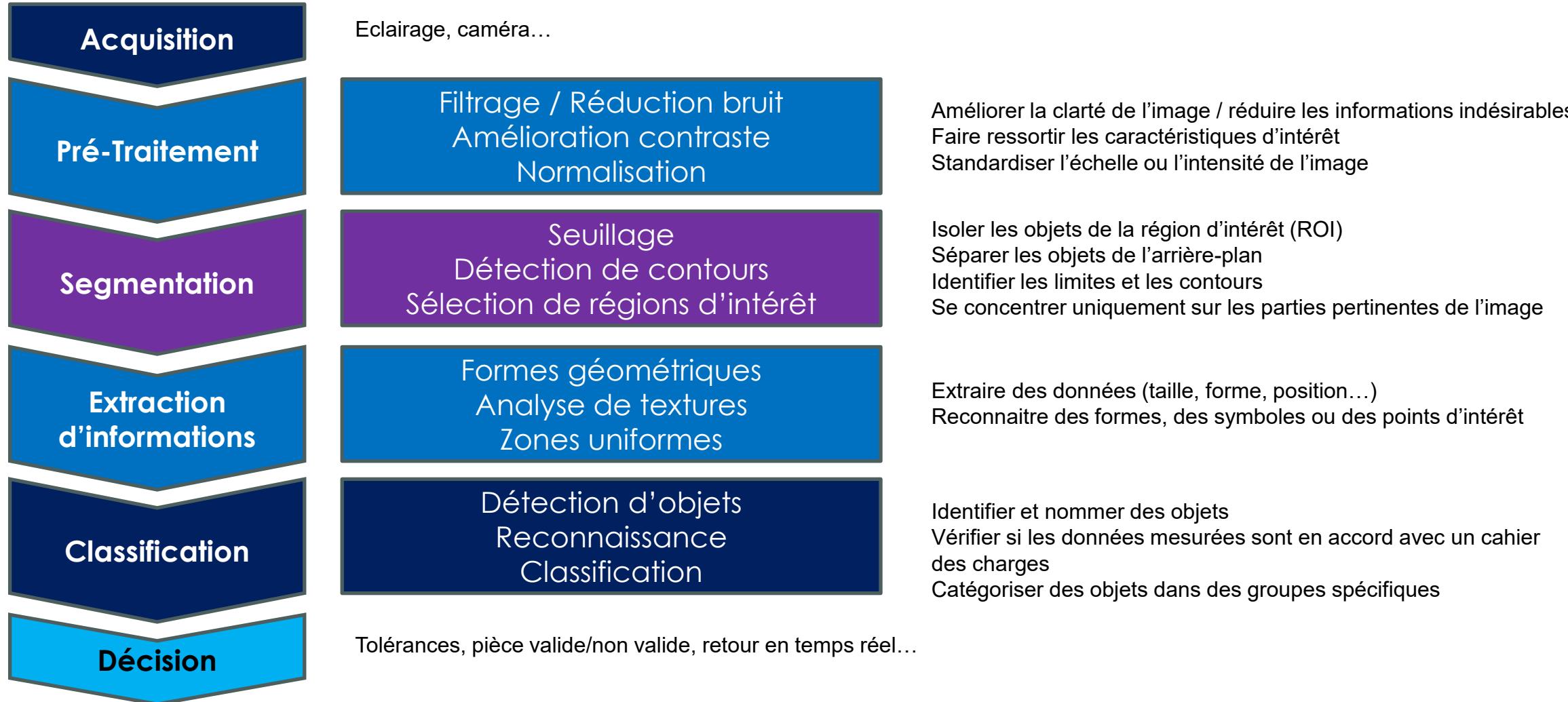
Exemple industriel

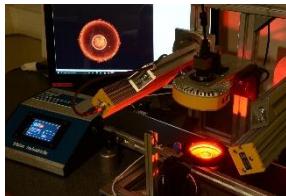




Traitement d'images

Objectif





Traitement d'images

Images numériques

Image continue

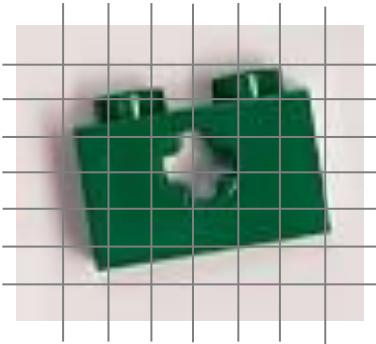
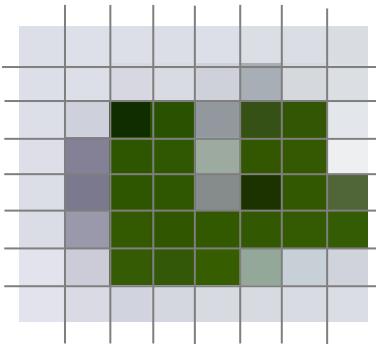


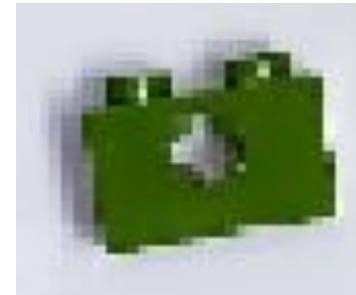
Image numérique : projection sur une matrice d'une image continue



8 x 8 grid



16 x 16 grid

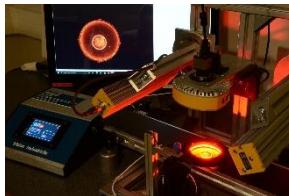


32 x 32 grid

Image numérique

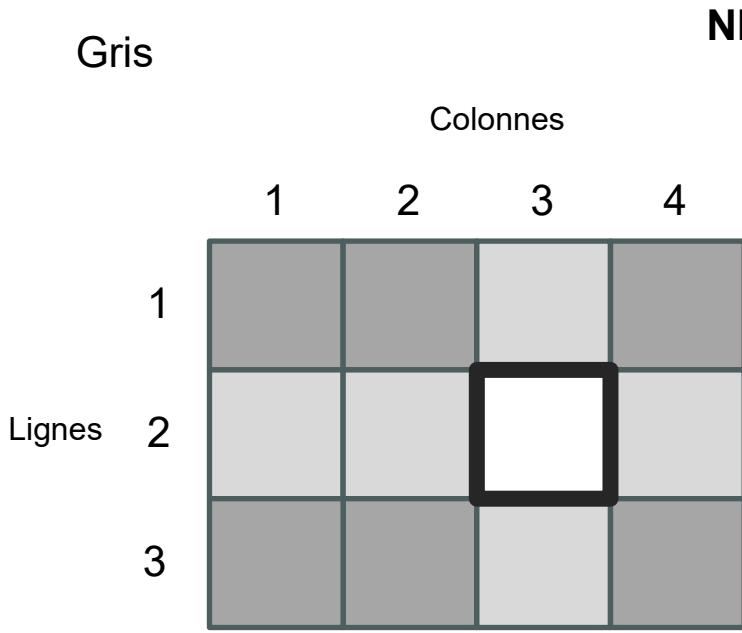
Représentation d'une **image**
sous forme numérique

*Pour être **sauvegardée, traitée**
et affichée par des ordinateurs
ou des systems numériques.*

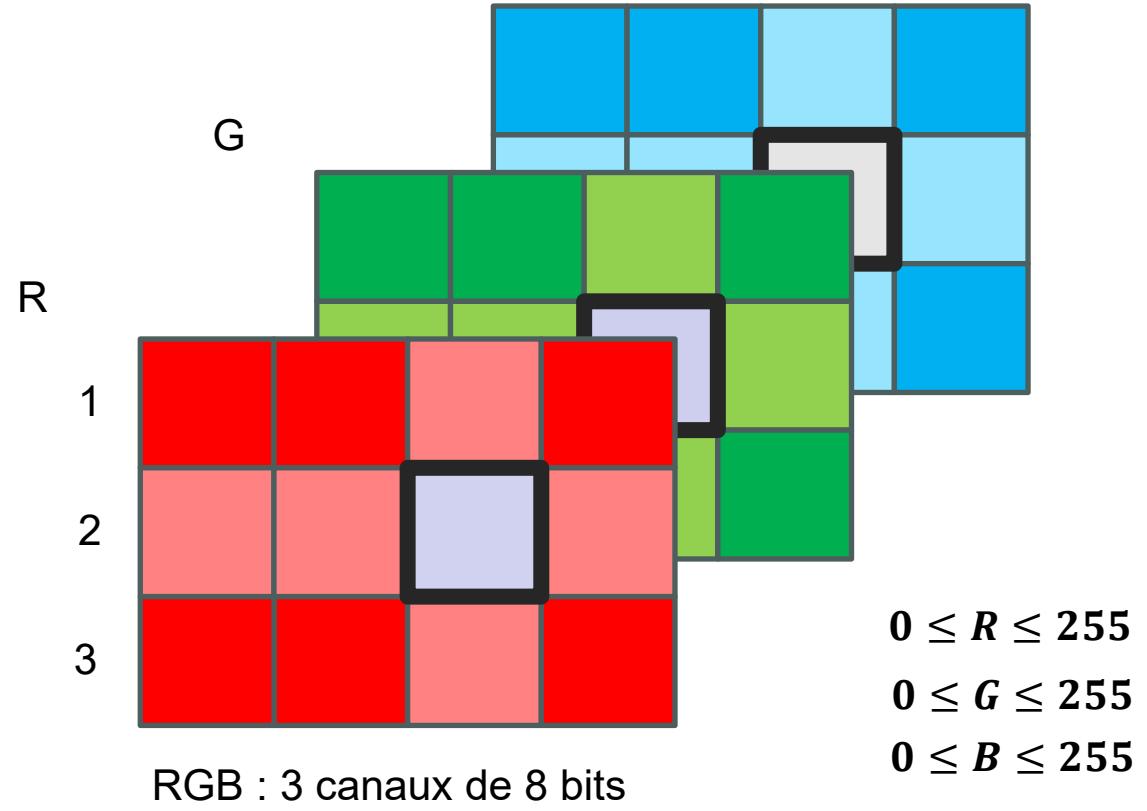


Traitement d'images

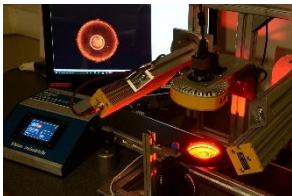
Images numériques / Gris ou RGB



Chaque pixel est converti sur **n** bits.



R=200, G=100, B=50



Traitement d'images

OpenCV

Open Source Computer Vision

Une bibliothèque de **traitement d'images**
et de **Machine learning**

Développés sur de *multiple environnement*,
comme Python, C++, Java, and MATLAB

- Traitement d'images**
- Reconnaissance**
- Algorithmes Vidéo**
- Machine Learning**

- Filtrage, detection de contours, transformations...*
- Détection d'objets dans des images et des vidéos*
- Suivi de mouvement, Reconstruction 3D...*
- Classification d'images, Reconnaissance de formes*

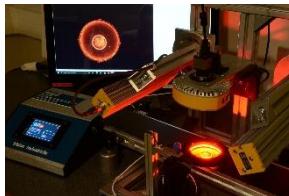


<https://opencv.org>



OpenCV 4.5.0 and higher versions are licensed under the [Apache 2 License](#).

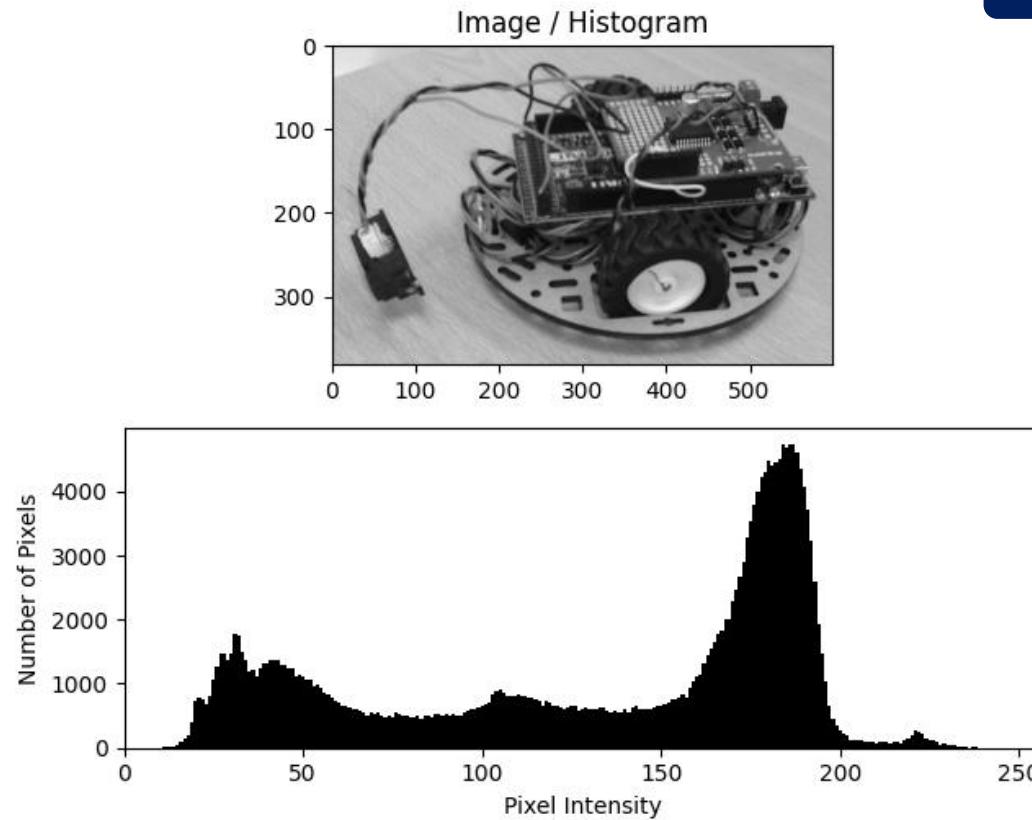
OpenCV 4.4.0 and lower versions, including OpenCV 3.x, OpenCV 2.x, and OpenCV 1.x, are licensed under the [3-clause BSD license](#).



Traitement d'images

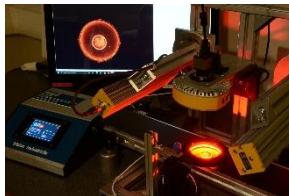
Filtrage par TF

Acquisition

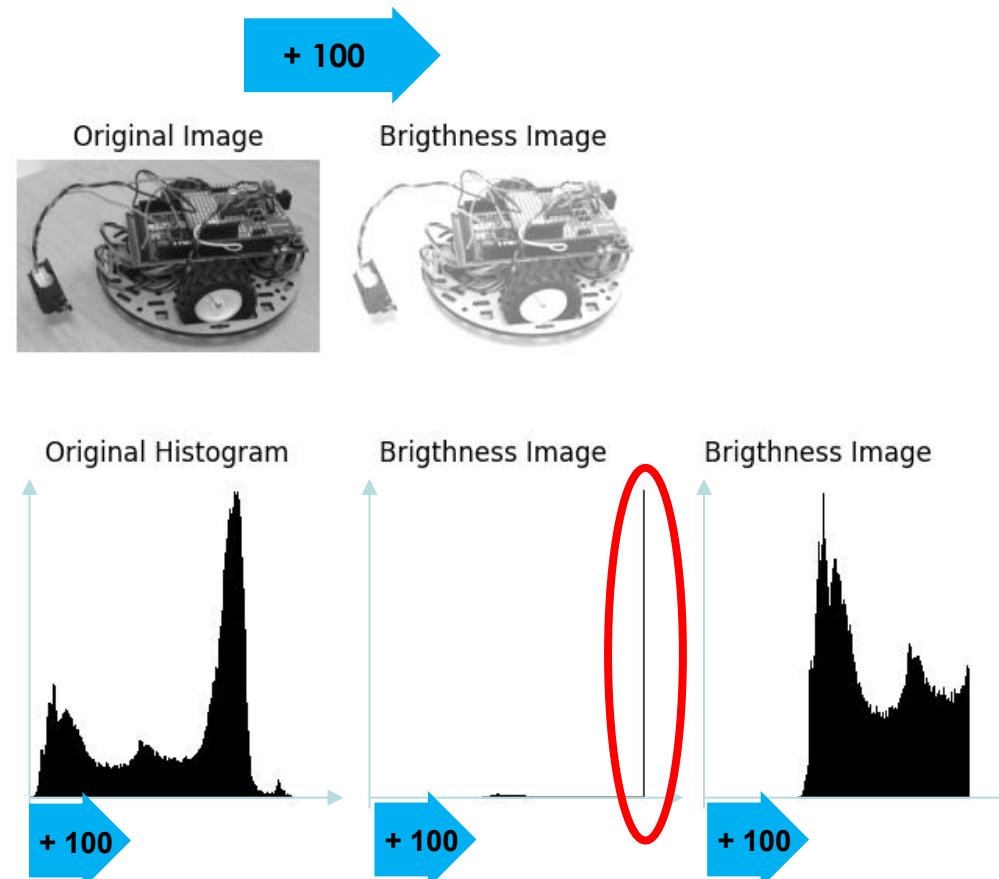


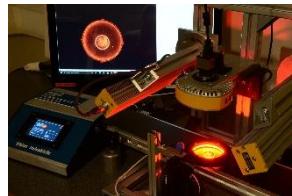
Histogramme

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

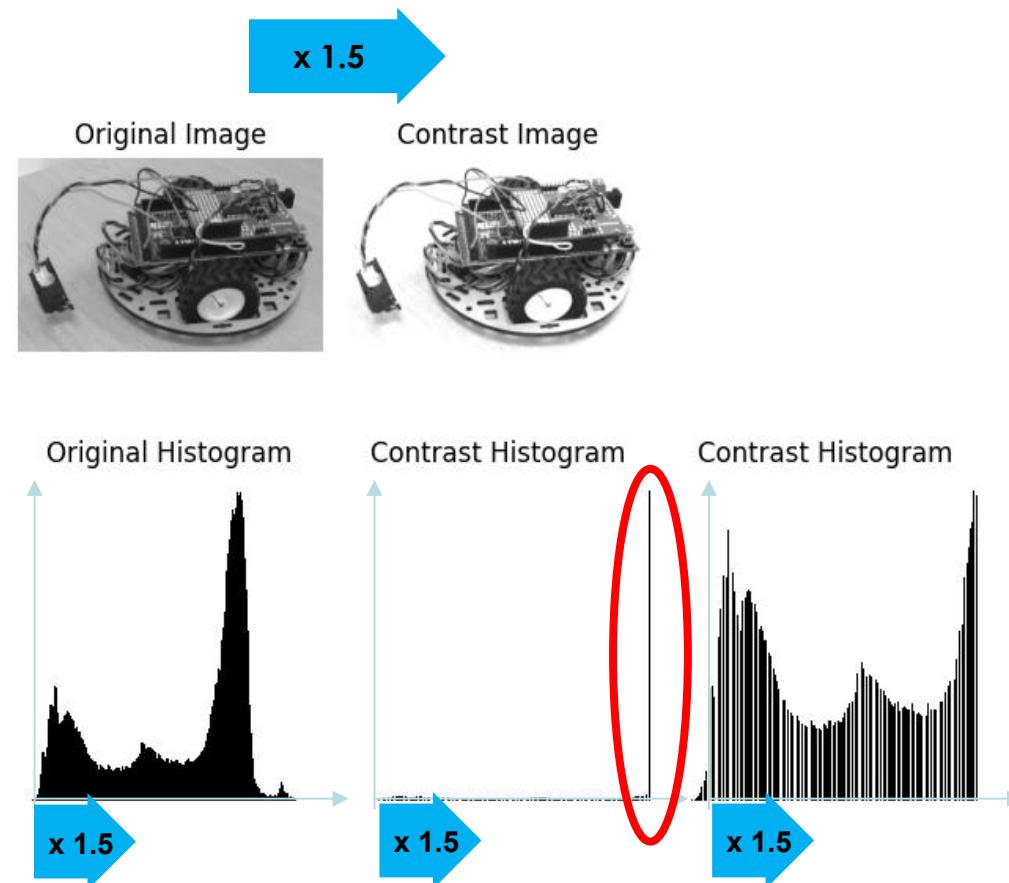


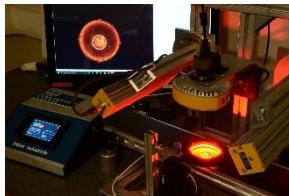
Traitement d'images





Traitement d'images





Traitement d'images



kernel

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

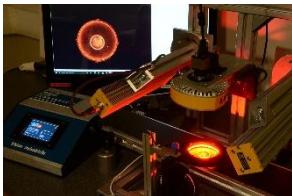
original image

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

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

filtered image

$$R = -8 + 0 - 12 + 5 + 30 + 8 - 16 + 0 - 3 \\ R = 4$$

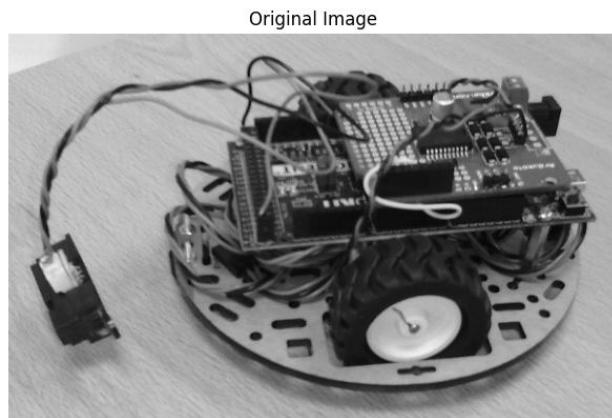


Traitement d'images

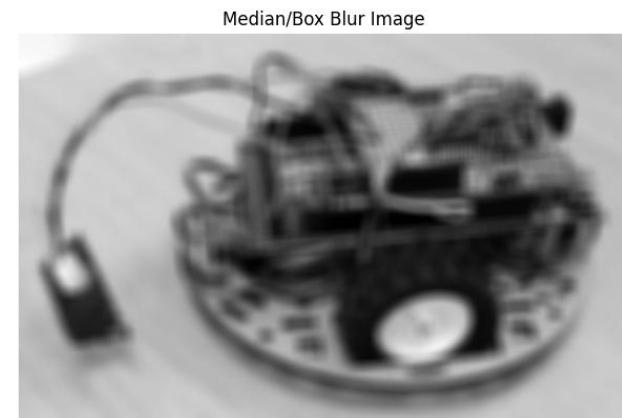
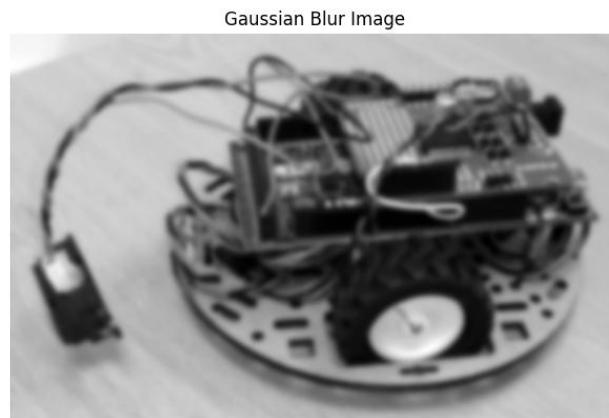
Filtrage / Convolution

Acquisition

Pre Processing



Suppression de détails insignifiants

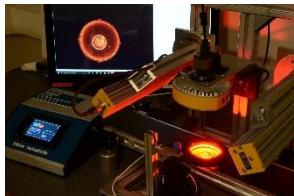


1	4	7	4	1
4	16	26	16	4
7	26	41	26	7
4	16	26	16	4
1	4	7	4	1

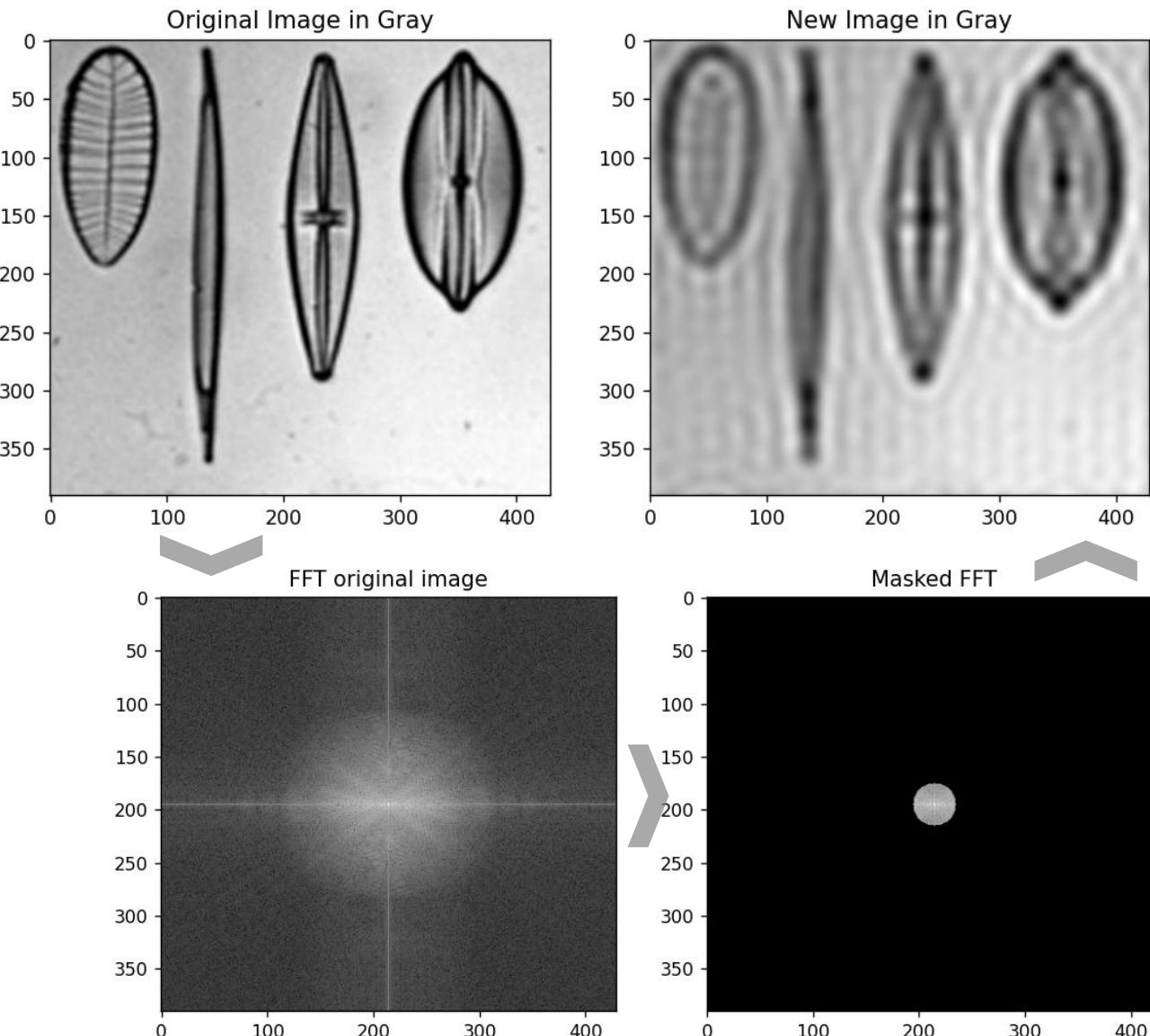
Gaussian Kernel
(x 1/273)

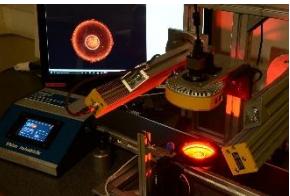
1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9

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

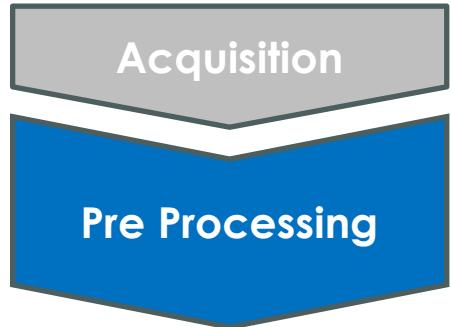


Traitement d'images

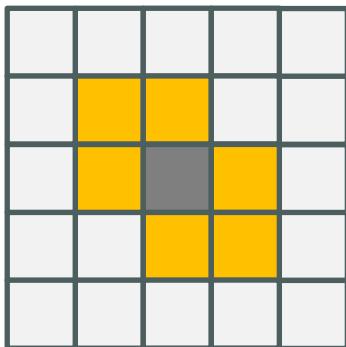




Traitement d'images



- Pixels originaux
- Pixels retirés

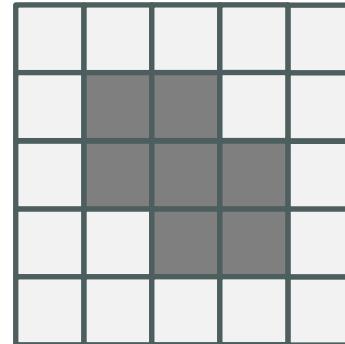


kernel

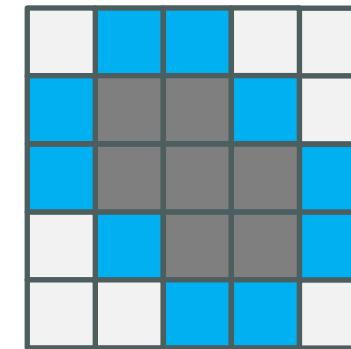
0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Erosion

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

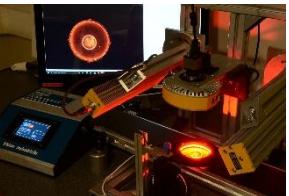


- Pixels ajoutés



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

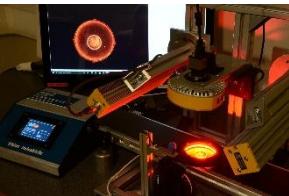
Erosion

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



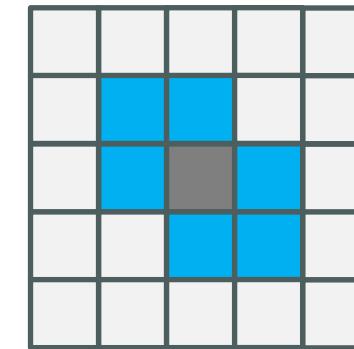
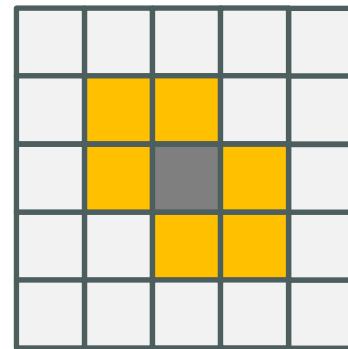
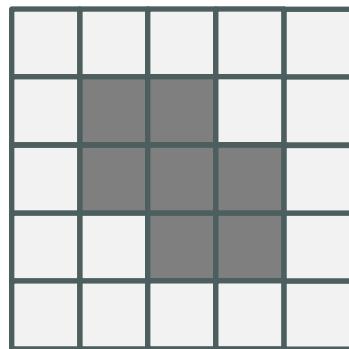
Traitement d'images



- Original pixels
- Removed pixels

Ouverture / Fermeture

- Added pixels



kernel

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Ouverture

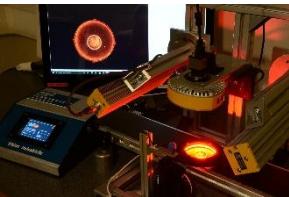
Erosion puis Dilatation

Retire des petits objets

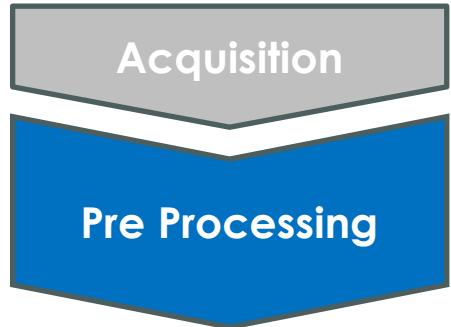
Fermeture

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

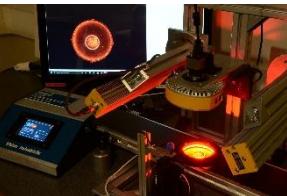
Erosion puis Dilatation

Retire des petits objets

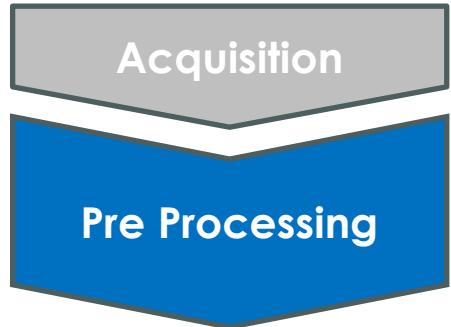
Fermeture

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

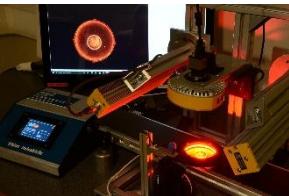
Erosion puis Dilatation

Retire des petits objets

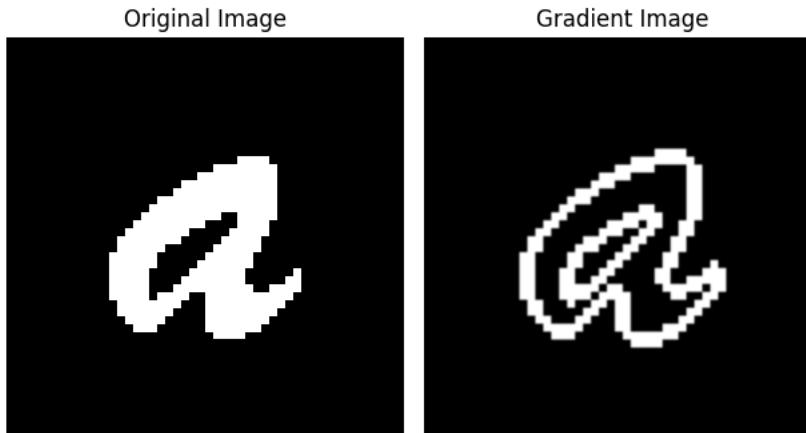
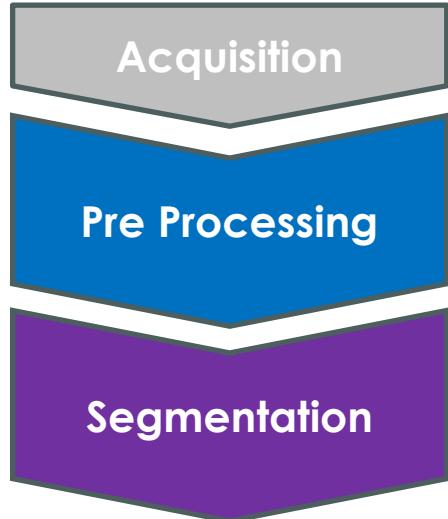
Fermeture

Dilatation puis Erosion

Remplit des petites zones



Traitement d'images



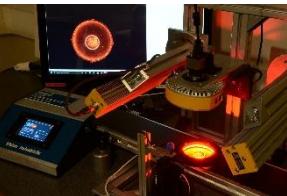
kernel

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Gradient

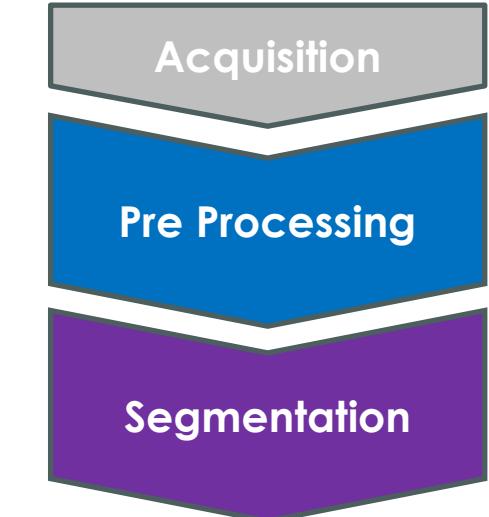
Difference entre une **dilatation** et une **érosion**

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



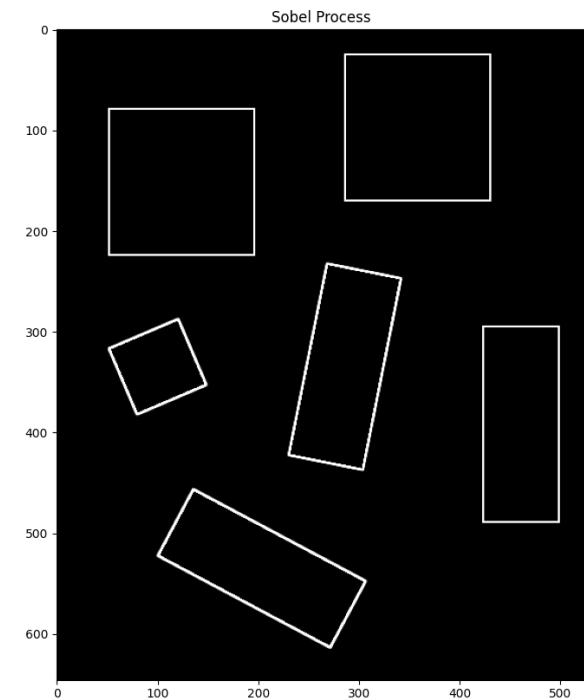
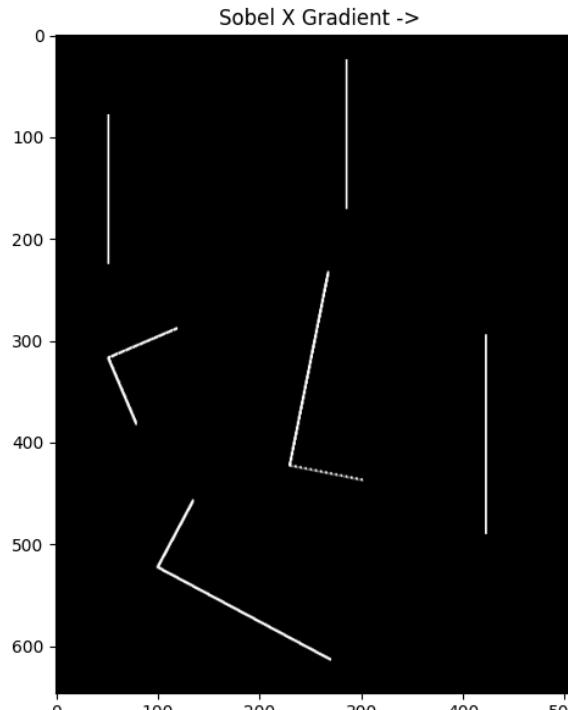
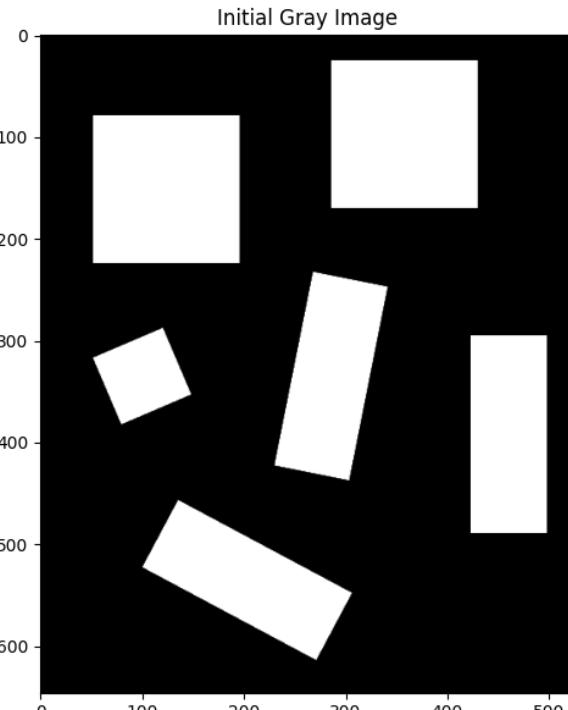
Traitement d'images

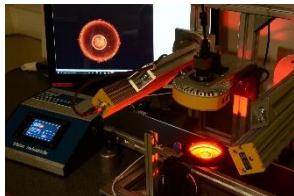
Opérateur de Sobel



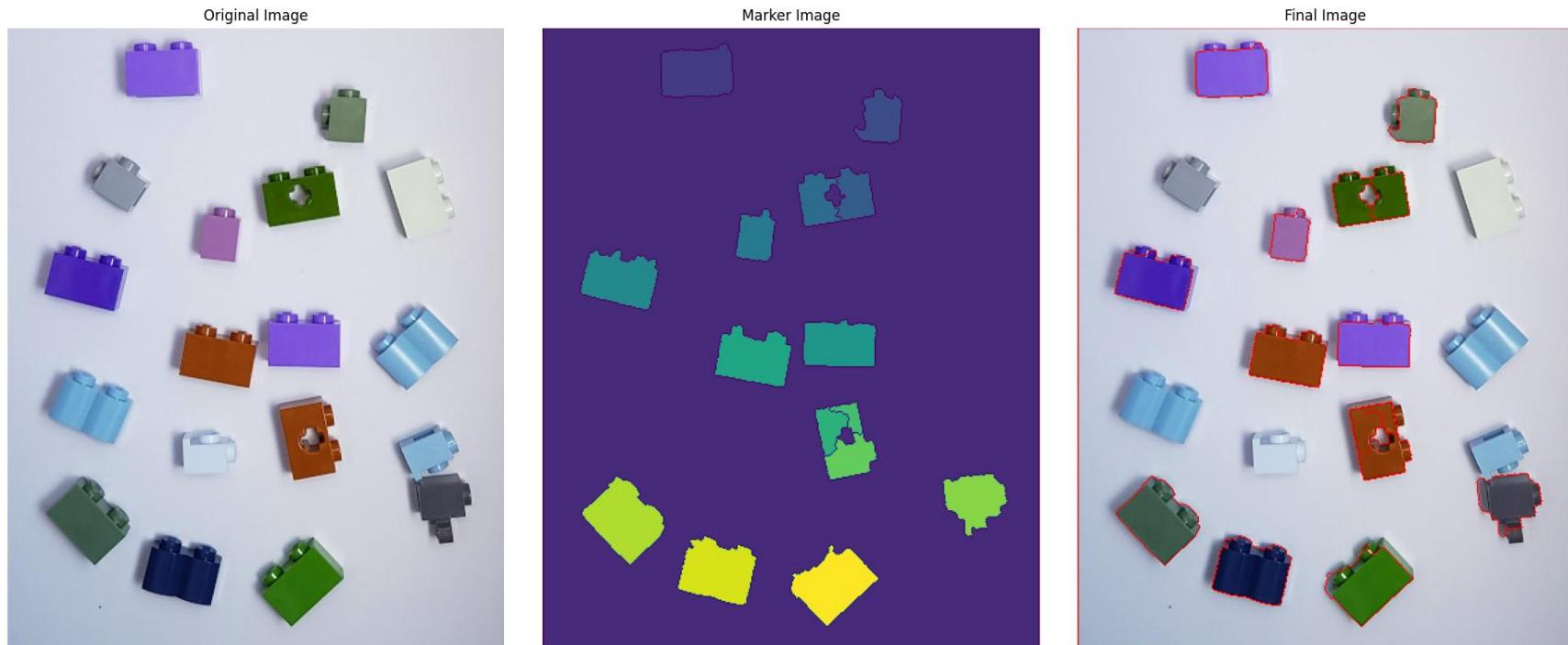
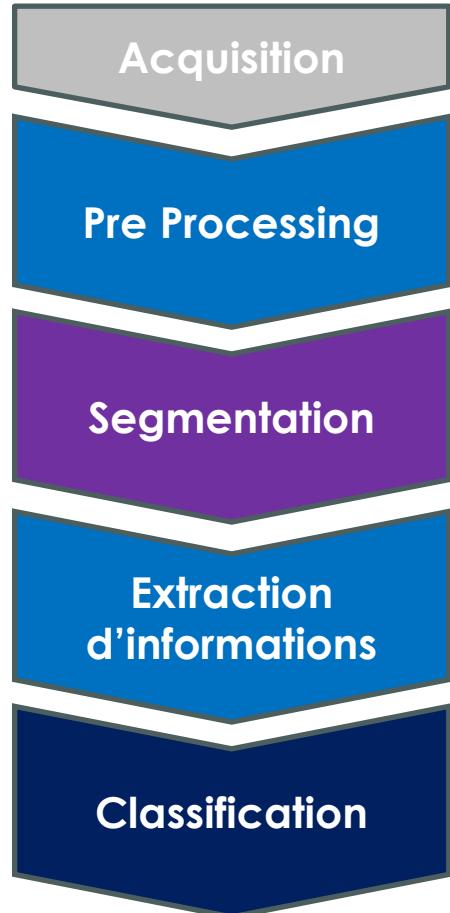
kernel

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

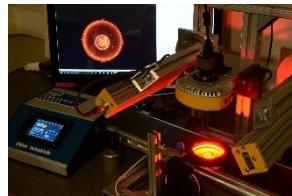




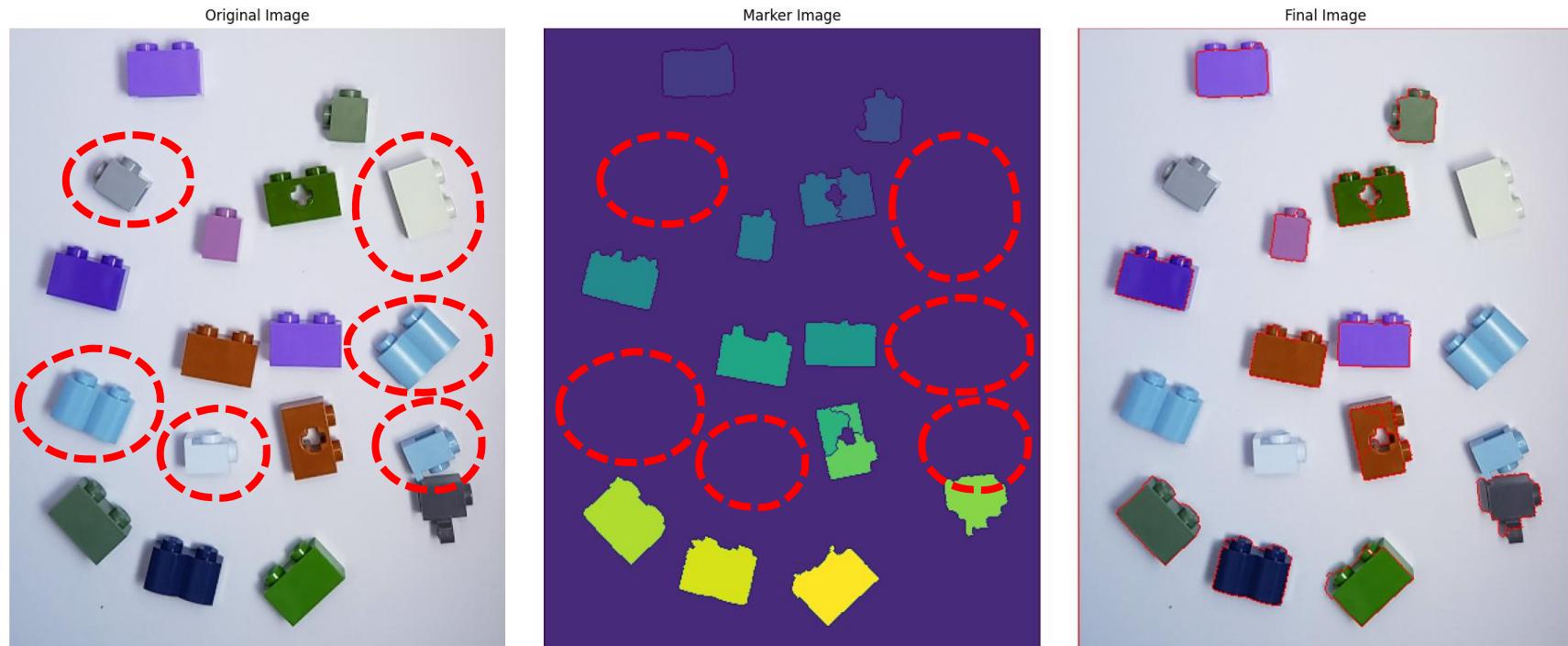
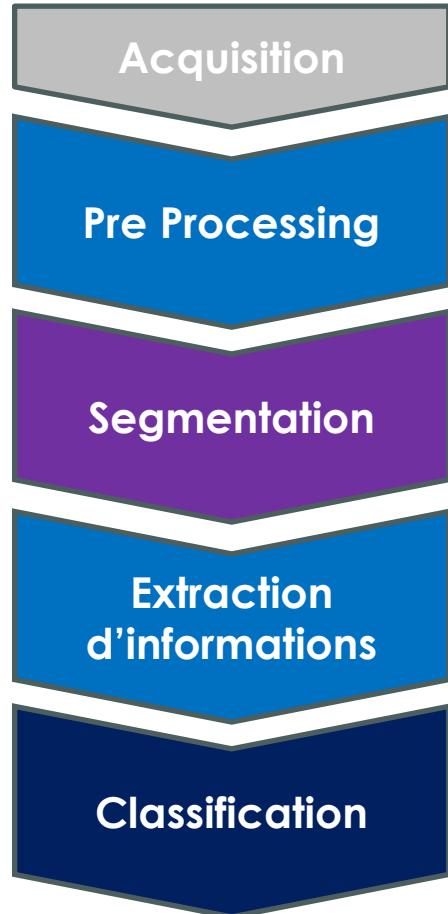
Traitement d'images



Méthode de Watershed



Traitement d'images



Méthode de Watershed