# **Sheet Stack Counter**

### **Overall Approach**

The primary goal of the Sheet Stack Counter application is to automate the counting of sheet stacks in a manufacturing plant using image processing techniques. The approach involves:

- 1. **Image Upload and Resizing**: Users upload an image, which is then resized to a standard dimension for consistent processing.
- 2. **Image Preprocessing**: The image is converted to grayscale, blurred to reduce noise, and edges are detected using the Canny edge detection algorithm.
- 3. **Line Detection**: The Hough Line Transform is used to detect lines in the edge-detected image. Users can choose to use custom parameters or let the application find the optimal parameters automatically.
- 4. **Counting Lines**: The application counts the detected lines, representing the number of sheets.
- 5. **Results Display**: The processed images and the count of detected lines and sheets are displayed to the user.

# Frameworks/Libraries/Tools

- **Streamlit**: Used for building the web interface of the application, allowing users to upload images and view results.
- **OpenCV**: Used for image processing tasks such as resizing, grayscale conversion, Gaussian blur, edge detection, and line detection.
- NumPy: Utilized for numerical operations and handling image data as arrays.
- **Pillow (PIL)**: Used for image handling, particularly for converting NumPy arrays to image formats suitable for display with Streamlit.

# **Challenges and Solutions**

### **Challenge 1: Parameter Selection for Line Detection**

• **Solution**: Implemented a function (find\_best\_parameters) to automatically find the optimal parameters for line detection by iterating over different thresholds and maximum line gaps. This helps in maximizing the number of detected lines.

#### **Challenge 2: Handling Noise and Irrelevant Lines**

• **Solution**: Applied Gaussian blur to reduce noise in the image and set a minimum line length to filter out irrelevant or too-short lines that do not represent actual sheets.

#### **Challenge 3: Ensuring User Flexibility**

• **Solution**: Provided options for users to either use custom parameters or let the application find the optimal parameters. This gives flexibility to users based on their specific requirements and image characteristics.

### **Future Scope**

### 1. Enhanced Image Preprocessing

 Improvement: Implement more advanced image preprocessing techniques such as adaptive thresholding, morphological operations, and edge smoothing to improve edge detection accuracy.

### 2. Deep Learning Integration

• **Improvement**: Integrate deep learning models for more accurate line detection and sheet counting, especially for more complex and varied images.

### 3. Batch Processing

 Feature: Allow users to upload multiple images at once and process them in batch mode, providing aggregate results and comparisons.

### 4. Real-Time Processing

• **Feature**: Develop capabilities for real-time image processing and counting, which can be integrated into manufacturing processes for continuous monitoring and counting.

#### 5. Enhanced User Interface

• **Improvement**: Improve the user interface with more interactive elements, detailed instructions, and better visualization of results.