

Janne Välitalo

Md Aman Khan

MEI-56606 ASSIGNMENT 1: REPORT

Sorting products on the conveyor belt

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SYSTEM DETAILS

In our solution, system type is PC based. This allows easier integration with other functions outside this conveyor belt. This is helpful if the information from this system were to be, for example, used elsewhere in a factory alongside other machine vision systems. In other words, we wanted to take scalability into account when designing this system to better suit real world environments. PC based system also allows easy integration of the PLC functionality which is required in this case to control the actuators. While smart camera -based system would have enough features and processing power for this application, we feel like the aforementioned benefits of PC based system weigh more when choosing the most suitable system type.

The illumination should be done as bright field illumination. This is because we aren't interested in elevation changes in the objects but rather the patterns and text on the flat surfaces. As for the lighting our preferred option would be axial diffuse light because of this. One example of such light is Advanced illumination DL38144 (for specifications, see appendix A). Ambient light may be an issue if light coming from nearby windows can't be blocked (either with curtains or a plate attached to the conveyor belt). If several conveyor belts need to be equipped with similar systems, it would be cheaper to use standard light ring around or near the camera. Naturally, back lighting isn't possible because the conveyor belt is non-transparent. Also, the conveyor belt is matte so reflections from it shouldn't be an issue. The vision program also has some tolerance for the reflections in the actual objects but reflections can still affect the detection.

Because we are using axial diffuse lighting, we want the light source to be close the objects and the conveyor belt. The light should be positioned in a 90 degree angle directly above the path at which the products come in the belt. The distance from the belt should be as close as possible while allowing the objects to pass under it.

As the light sources we chose led lights. Obviously, too bright lights will cause reflections, so that must be avoided. We don't want to use coloured light because the vision program is optimized to use grayscale images: white light is our best option. Also we aren't interested in UV or IR light so the fact that led lights do not emit them is a good thing.

The camera of our choice would be Firefly MV 0.3 MP Mono USB 2.0 (for specifications, see appendix B). It has a resolution of 752x480 pixels and it uses CMOS-optics. It was also quite inexpensive which is good for the possible system scalability aspect. Since the features in the products aren't really dependent on colour, we thought a monochrome

version of the camera would be sufficient. The camera is mounted in 90 degree angle towards the belt, just above the light source. Because the objects move on the conveyor belt, the shutter type needed to be global shutter.

The longest object to classify is 82 mm, whereas the maximum width 35 mm. The actual Field of view has to be larger than this due to possibly rotated (± 10 degrees) or translated (± 25 mm) objects. However, translation doesn't affect the horizontal FOV distance requirement as the conveyor belt rolls the objects into FOV (from left to right), only vertical. The unknown parts may have different dimensions, so some extra margin needs to be added. Overall, a safe width of the field of view can be estimated to be approximately 100 mm. The height can be approximately 70 mm. Because the unknown objects can be bigger than the ones to inspect, it is difficult to provide exact measures but these should be enough for our case.

As our camera doesn't come with a lens, we need a separate one. The lens should be a CS-mount or C-mount with adapter ring. The focal length is calculated below. The camera sensor format is 1/3" which results in $w_d = 4,8$ mm and $h_d = 3,6$ mm. In this case, D (the working distance) needs to be approximately 155,5 mm. This consists of the most appropriate distance of the light from the object (25,4 mm), the dimensions of the light itself in between the camera and the object (110 mm) and some margin for the lens' distance from the light (20,1 mm).

$$f = w_d \frac{D}{w_{FOV}} = 4,8 \times \frac{155,5}{100} \approx 7,5 \text{ and } f = h_d \frac{D}{h_{FOV}} = 3,6 \times \frac{155,5}{70} \approx 8,0$$

Out of these two possible focal lengths we choose the smaller one, because it fills the required field of view. It also needs to be rounded up to 8 mm in order to match commonly manufactured focal lengths. Wide angle lens isn't required.

Spatial resolution is 0,13 mm/px. It is calculated simply by dividing 100 mm with 752 pixels. This spatial resolution doesn't allow recognition of single characters in text as they are too small to accurately detect. However, it still allows us to detect logos, markings and large text in the packages which should be enough for this case. The smallest detail to detect can be thought as an 8x8 pixel matrix, so in this case it would be 1,04 mm.

Software could simply be the same as our course: NI vision builder. Other ready-made software packages can also be used as the features required in this application aren't anything too specific and should be available in numerous different programs.

Communication between PC and the camera is done via a regular USB connection (usb2 or usb3) as we don't require large throughput from single images. Communication with the external equipment through a general purpose I/O connector (GPIO) and controlling

external devices is done via specialized software (e.g. PLC controller software). Both choices are made because the connections are supported by the camera.

SOURCES


ImageOps, axial diffuse lights. <http://www.imageops.com/image-processing/advanced-illumination/LED-illumination-diffuse-illumination.shtml>

Flir, machine vision cameras. <https://eu.ptgrey.com/firefly-mv-03-mp-mono-usb-20-micron-mt9v022-2-eu>

Siltala, N. 2019. MEI-56606 lecture slides.

APPENDIX


Appendix A. Ai DL38144 axial diffuse light specifications



DL38144

4" x 4" Axial Diffuse Illuminator

- Even illumination over the full 100mm x 100mm field of view.
- Designed for large object inspection of specular objects.



Ordering Information

Standard Product:
Shipped Next Day

DL38144-660°

Configured for use with Ai
Power Supply

Standard product requires
a dual output power supply.

Optimal working distance:
25.4mm (1")

Effective Working Range:
12.7-50mm (.5"-2")

Standard Product Variation:
Shipped Within Two Weeks

| Spectral wavelength | Optional power Compatibility | Optional light Conditioning | Alternative Connector |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| DL38144 - XXX | XX | X | XXX |
| (UV) 395° | IC | D | M12* |
| (blue) 470† | IS° | (Diffuse) | |
| (green) 520† | C2 | | |
| (yellow) 590† | C3 | | |
| (orange) 625† | C5 | | |
| (red) 660° | 12 | | |
| (infra-red) 880° | 24 | | |
| (white) WH† | | | |

° UV LEDs have a considerably shorter
half-life than other LEDs (<1000hrs).
For this reason Ai recommends these
LEDs be used in strobe mode only. For
applications requiring continuous 24v
power, contact Ai for assistance.

IC = IC5 (requires 24v power supply)
IS = IS1 (requires 24v power supply)
C2 = Ai Connector
C3 = Pulsar 710 Connector
C5 = Pulsar 320 Connector

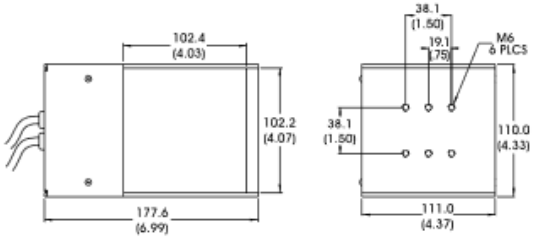
* Available with IC, IS, and 24v options only

† Not available in 12v

• Dual cable light requires dual ISs

° IS option not available

Dimensional Information



DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES)

[Click for Installation
Models & Drawings](#)

Standard Variation Current Specifications

| | blue | green | yellow | orange | red | infra-red | white | |
|-----|------|-------|--------|--------|-----|-----------|-------|----|
| @12 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 540 | 810 | N/A | mA |
| @24 | 480 | 480 | 450 | 450 | 460 | 380 | 480 | mA |

Standard Product Information

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Product Lifetime: | 50,000 hours |
| Operating Temperature: | 0-60° C |

advancedillumination.com
07.06.2010

Appendix B. Firefly MV 0.3 MP Mono USB 2.0 camera specifications

| MODEL | VERSION | MP | IMAGING SENSOR |
|------------------------|---|--------|--|
| FFMV-03M2C-CS | Color | 0.3 MP | <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Micron MT9V022 CMOS, 1/3", 6.0 μm■ Global Shutter■ 752x480 at 60 FPS |
| FFMV-03M2M-CS | Mono | | |
| A/D Converter | On chip 10-bit | | |
| Image Data Output | 8, 16-bit digital data | | |
| Image Data Formats | Y8, Y16 (mono), 8-bit and 16-bit raw Bayer data (color) | | |
| Partial Image Modes | Pixel binning and region of interest (ROI) modes | | |
| Image Processing | Gamma, lookup table, hue, saturation, and sharpness | | |
| Gain | Automatic/Manual Gain modes | | |
| | 0 dB to 12 dB | | |
| Gamma | 0 to 1 | | |
| White Balance | Automatic/manual modes, programmable via software | | |
| Color Processing | On-camera in YUV or RGB format, or on-PC in Raw format | | |
| Digital Interface | 6-pin IEEE 1394a for camera control, video data, and power | | |
| Transfer Rates | 400 Mb/s | | |
| GPIO | 7-pin JST GPIO connector, 4 pins for trigger and strobe, 1 pin +3.3 V, 1 VEXT pin for external power | | |
| External Trigger Modes | I2C Trigger Modes 0 and 3 | | |
| Synchronization | Via external trigger or software trigger (on same bus only), or free-running (using standard video formats/modes operating at 30 FPS and 60 FPS only) | | |
| | Global Shutter | | |
| Shutter | Automatic/Manual/Extended Shutter modes | | |
| | 0.03 ms to 512 ms (extended shutter mode) | | |
| Memory Channels | 3 memory channels for custom camera settings | | |
| Flash Memory | N/A | | |
| Dimensions | 44 x 34 x 24.4 mm (excluding lens holder and connectors) | | |
| Mass | 37 g (without optics or tripod mounting bracket) | | |
| Power Consumption | 8 to 30 V, 1 W at 12 V via 1394a interface | | |
| Camera Specification | I2C v1.31 | | |
| Camera Control | via FlyCapture SDK, CSRs, or third party software | | |
| Camera Updates | In-field firmware updates | | |
| Lens Mount | CS-mount | | |
| Temperature | Operating: 0° to 40°C; Storage: -30° to 60°C | | |
| Emissions Compliance | CE, FCC, RoHS | | |
| Operating System | Windows XP SP1 | | |
| Warranty | One year | | |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Resolution | 752 x 480 |
| Frame Rate | 60 FPS |
| Megapixels | 0.3 MP |
| Chroma | Mono |
| Sensor Name | Aptina MT9V022 |
| Sensor Type | CMOS |
| Readout Method | Global shutter |
| Sensor Format | 1/3" |
| Pixel Size | 6.0 μ m |
| Lens Mount | CS-mount |
| ADC | 10-bit |
| Gain Range | 0 dB to 12 dB |
| Exposure Range | 0.031 ms to 512 ms |
| Trigger Modes | Standard, skip frames |
| Partial Image Modes | Pixel binning, ROI |
| Image Processing | Gamma, lookup table, hue, saturation, and sharpness |
| User Sets | 2 memory channels for custom camera settings |
| Non-isolated I/O Ports | 2 bi-directional |
| Serial Port | 1 (over non-isolated I/O) |
| Auxiliary Output | 3.3 V, 150 mA maximum |
| Interface | USB 2.0 |
| Power Requirements | 4.75 to 5.25 V |
| Power Consumption (Maximum) | <1 W |
| Dimensions | 44 mm x 34 mm x 24.4 mm |
| Mass | 37 grams |
| Machine Vision Standard | IIDC v1.31 |
| Compliance | CE, FCC, KCC, RoHS. The ECCN for this product is: EAR099. |
| Temperature (Operating) | 0° to 40°C |
| Temperature (Storage) | -30° to 60°C |
| Humidity (Operating) | 20 to 80% (no condensation) |
| Humidity (Storage) | 20 to 95% (no condensation) |
| Warranty | 1 year |