TCS Inframind Season 4 Final Round

Problem Statement

Al Infused Coffee Quality Control (Viz and chem assure your coffee before you drink it)

Quality of any finished product depends upon the quality of the **raw materials** used for its production. As part of the quality control process, the raw materials are examined **visually and chemically** to ascertain its usage for the finished products production.

Al could be infused in the quality control process to gather the required information of the raw materials and would predict final finished products compliance to standards. This information gathered could be in the form of structured data(row colum) or unstructured (Images & Video) too.

Following are some of the processes that could be considered -

- 1. How to **collect & analyze** data from raw material testing both structured (row vs colum) as well as unstructured (img video **audio**) (**text to extract**)?
- 2. How to create **correlation** among the data points in order to identify potential deviations? (**prediction right or not**)
- 3. How to use Images or Video to identify any product defects that would be diffcult for normal eye to identify? (data 50% (leaf, beans),
- 4. How to use **Al techniques** and create corresponding Al/ML models to provide a **comprehensive predictio**n from these parameters and historical analysis on quality compliance?

These are necessary
theses are fed
they tell us we can go ahead further in production
As many pieces as you can --- better prediction
Tie together
All set i=of raw material is good to go --- Al system predict that
Tie together

Sticth diff models together as well

difficult to detect visually by inspectors

Manufacturing and large scale production have evolved significantly in last couple of decades, we are witnessing hundreds of startups leveraging Artificial Intelligence for Manufacturing sector.

Quality analysis dashboard

There are hundreds of problems AI can solve, When we picked Quality Inspection!

https://towardsdatascience.com/improving-coffee-grind-distribution-using-adaptive-thresholds-194e001f301

Coffeee

https://www.kaggle.com/alvarole/coffee-leaves-disease LEaf disease data imppp

Sr no	Factors	
1.	Country	
	Altitude	
	Region	
	color	

Quality Measures

- Aroma
- Flavor
- Aftertaste -
- Acidity critic, tartaric, pyruvic, acids in chemical constituient
- Body
- Balance
- Uniformity
- Cup Cleanliness
- Sweetness y (glucose)
- Moisture y
- Defects y

Bean Metadata

- Processing Method -y
- Color -y
- Species (arabica / robusta) -y

Farm Metadata

- Owner no
- Country of Origin y
- Farm Name y
- Lot Number no
- Mill -- y
- Company -y
- Altitude -y
- Region -y

Dataset

Structure:

https://www.kaggle.com/ankurchavda/coffee-beans-reviews-by-coffee-quality-institut e

https://www.kaggle.com/volpatto/coffee-quality-database-from-cgi

Unstructure: https://www.kaggle.com/alvarole/coffee-leaves-disease (image data)

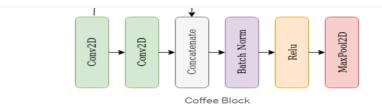
- 1. Rust
- 2. Minor

App:

Leaves(unstructured data) -- Model to detect -- save model -- integrate with web/ app

cOFFEE NET / cOFFEE BLOCK

(https://medium.com/swlh/automation-for-coffee-bean-selection-79a6b32b88del)

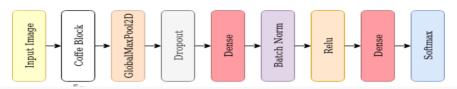


The Coffee Block is repeated five times so that the original 224×224 image becomes a feature map of dimensions 7x7.

The amount of filters along the blocks are respectively: 32, 64, 128, 256, 512.

These values were defined in preliminary experimentation steps.

Finally, the output of the last block is input to a Global Max Pooling layer which is further input to a MLP classifier which has the same architecture used for the transfer learning approach.



Model 2: prediction model

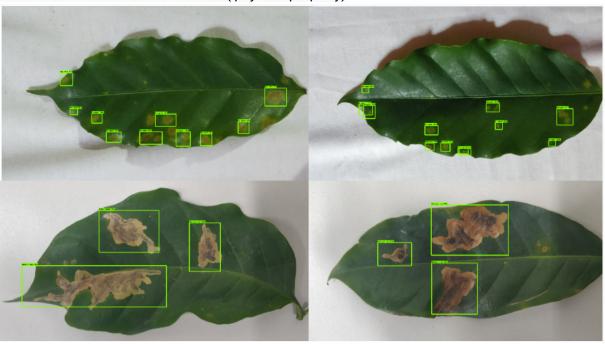
- Altitude
- Method
- Countries
- Region
- Species

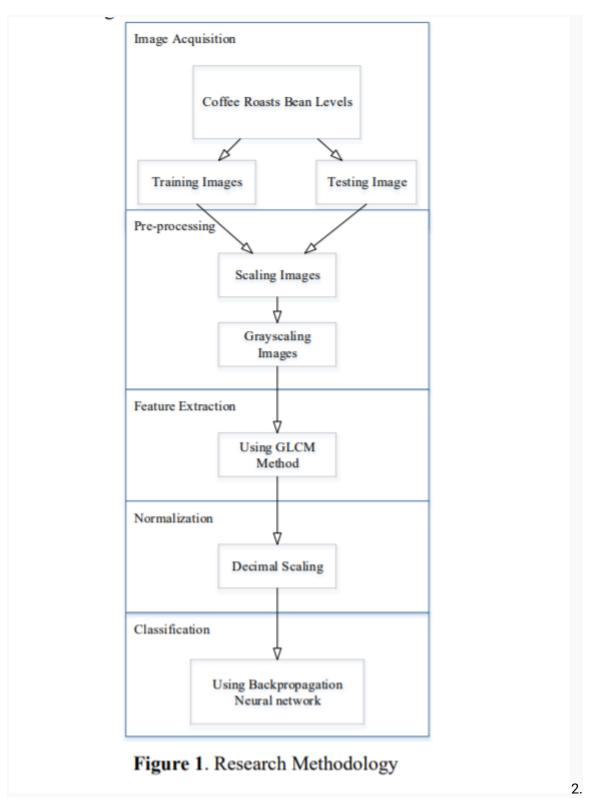
Steps:

- 1.Img Dataset acquisition
- 2. Pre process
 - 3. Scaling (gray)
 - 4. Normalization
 - 5. Extraction

How i planned

Coffee LEaf Abnormalities detection (physical property)





Option 2: Coffee Bean Dataset evaluation

