

Bottle, Can or Coffee Cup ?!



How Computer Vision and Machine Learning can be used to Recognise Different Materials to Make Recycling Easier



Discover Materials

04 Improving the Performance for New Objects

This Materials Made Smarter Outreach Demonstration of How Computer Vision and Machine Learning can be used to Recognise Different Materials to Make Recycling Easier has been developed by Dr Robert Gibbs with Professor Cinzia Giannetti of Swansea University [↗] for Materials Made Smarter [↗], based upon the NVIDIA DLI "Getting Started with AI on Jetson Nano" course [↗].

This guide describes re-training the model to improve performance on examples of cans, bottles and coffee cups it has not seen before. An accompanying walkthrough video is available at Discover Materials by scanning the QR code or at

<https://discovermaterials.co.uk/resource/bottle-can-or-coffee-cup/>

The video forms part of the section

04 Training for Different Materials

A playlist of all 4 videos is at

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLyI3ubsSP6pUkBdTephBtqL7UfIFFGQ_Z

Also available on the Discover Materials website are a **glossary** of the **highlighted technical terms**, an electronic version of the printed **booklet** and further information about the code, the equipment and progressively more detailed project documentation.



Y Gyladr Gwyddoniaeth a Pheirianeg
Faculty of Science and Engineering

Materials and Manufacturing Research Institute



Engineering and
Physical Sciences
Research Council

developed by Dr R. Gibbs and Prof. C. Giannetti for Materials Made Smarter,
based upon the NVIDIA DLI
"Getting Started with AI on Jetson Nano" course.
C.G. would like to acknowledge the support of the EPSRC (EP/V061798/1).



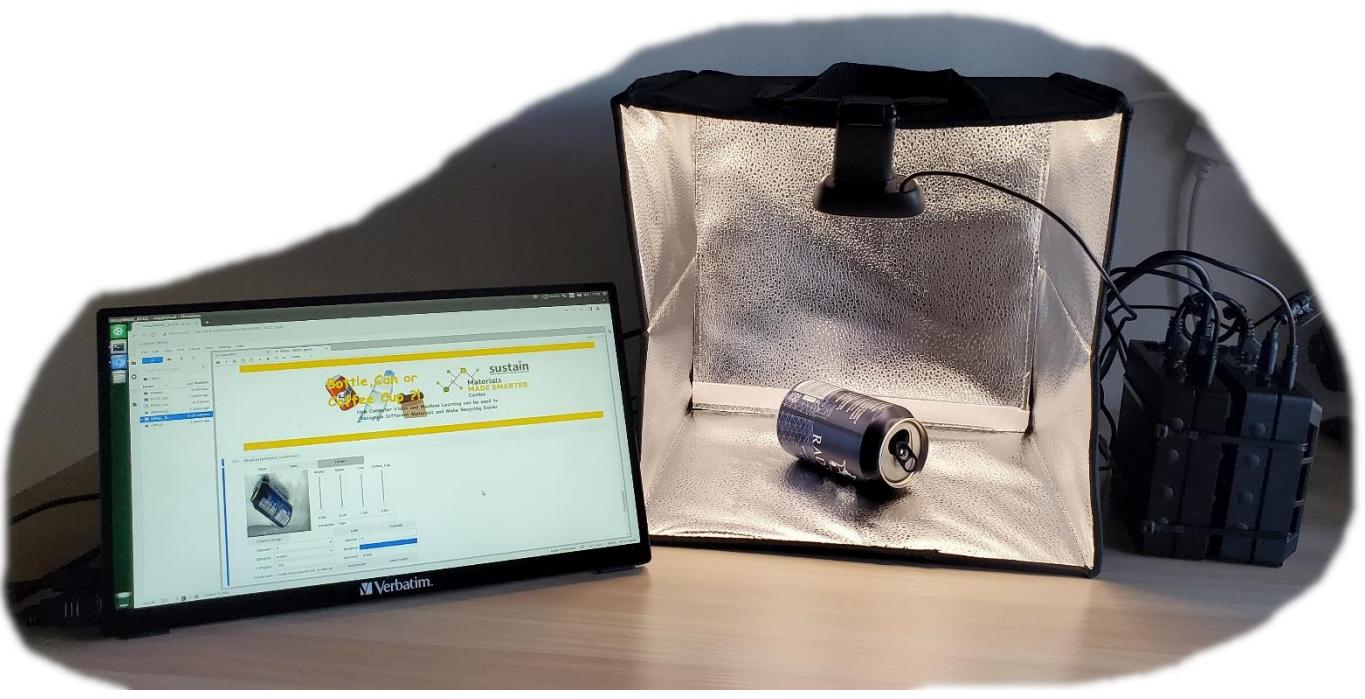
DEEP
LEARNING
INSTITUTE

visit **DISCOVER MATERIALS**

<https://discovermaterials.co.uk>

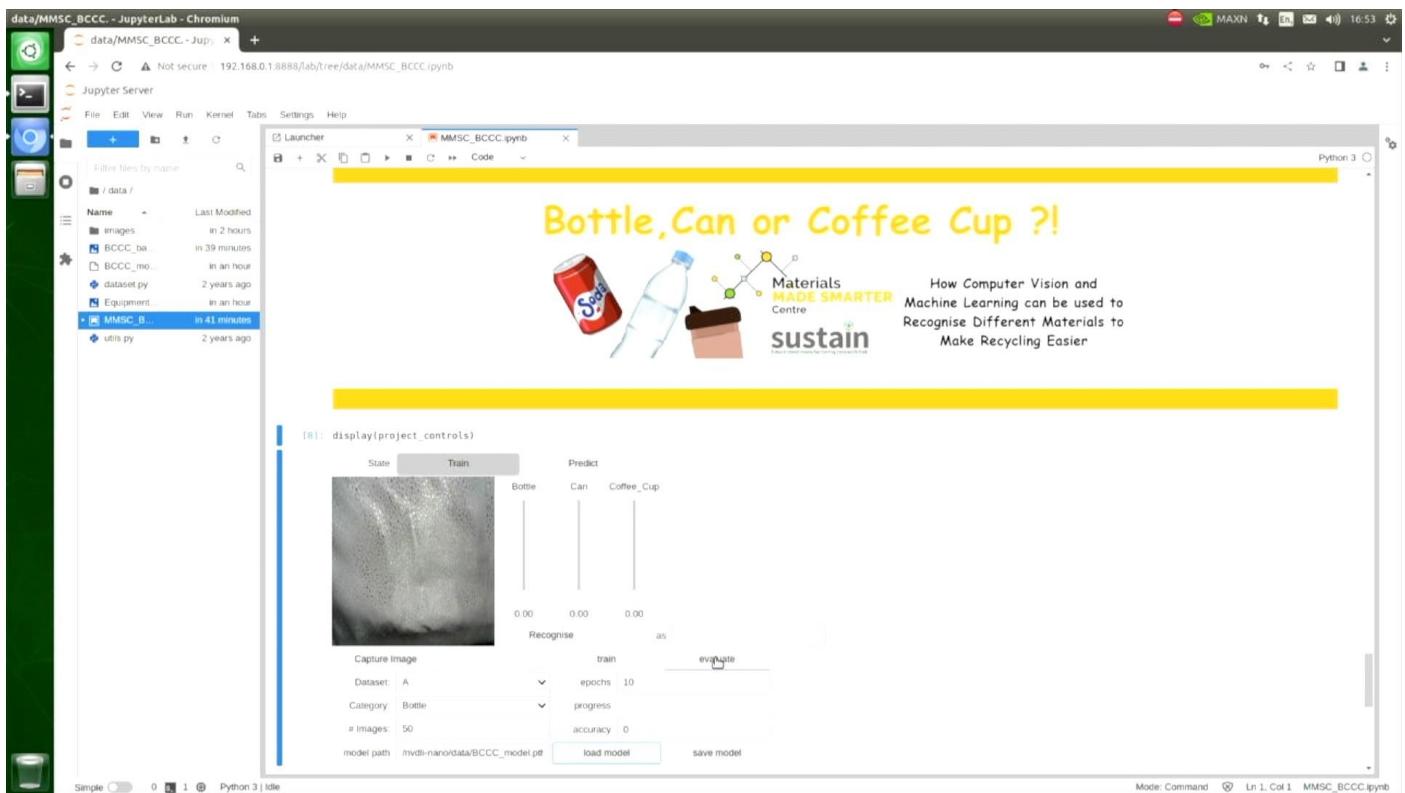
and learn more about what's happening in the world of materials science!

It is assumed that you have the system up and running according to the guide **01 Getting the System Up and Running** available on the website.

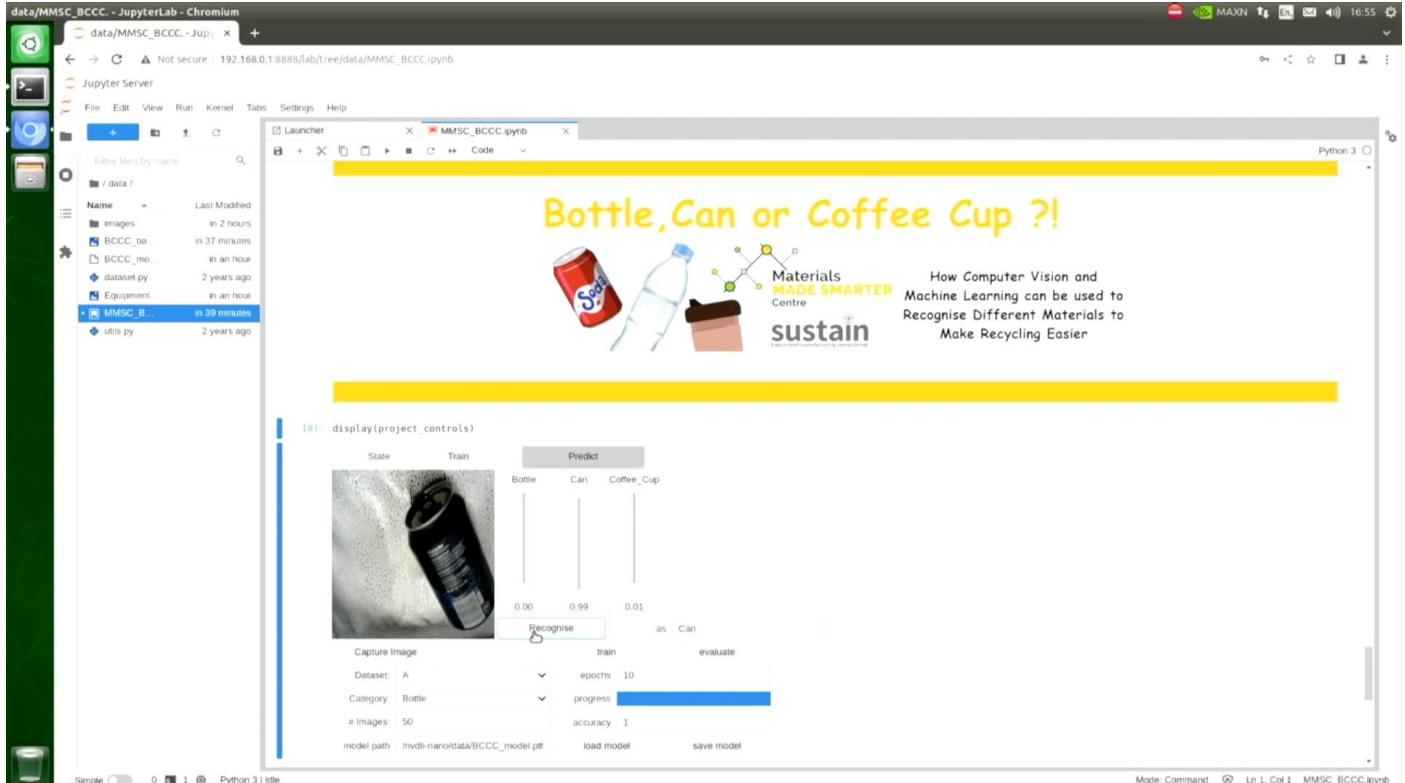


A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook window titled "MMSC_BCCC.ipynb". The notebook interface includes a file browser on the left showing files like "BCCC.ipynb", "BCCC.mo", "dataset.py", and "Equipment.py". The main content area displays a user interface for training a machine learning model to recognize "Bottle", "Can", and "Coffee_Cup". It features a camera preview, a "Capture Image" button, and dropdown menus for "Dataset: A", "Category: Bottle", and "Images: 50". At the bottom, there are buttons for "train", "evaluate", "load model", and "save model". The top bar shows the URL "Not secure: 192.168.0.1:8888/lab/tree/data/MMSC_BCCC.ipynb" and the Python 3 kernel.

We've previously saved our trained model (see the guide **02 How to Use the Project Controls to Identify Objects**, available on the website, for the process of training the model) so we don't need to re-run our training. We can press **load model** to load in our saved model.

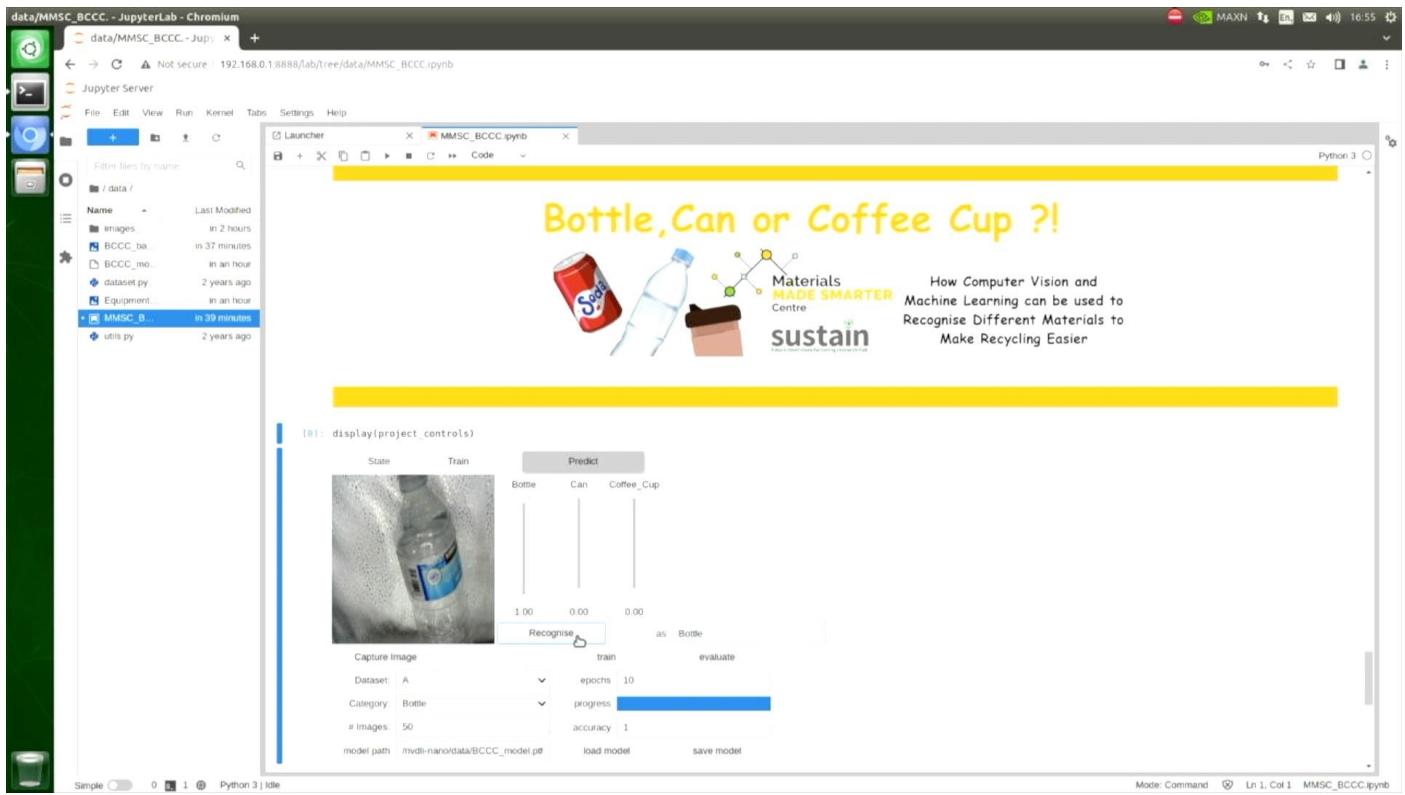


Instead of training we **evaluate** the model that we've just loaded in, This still takes approximately 60 seconds because it still has to load in the ResNet 18 model and replace the final layer of that model but it is much faster than the 4.6 minutes it takes to train from scratch with our existing training dataset.

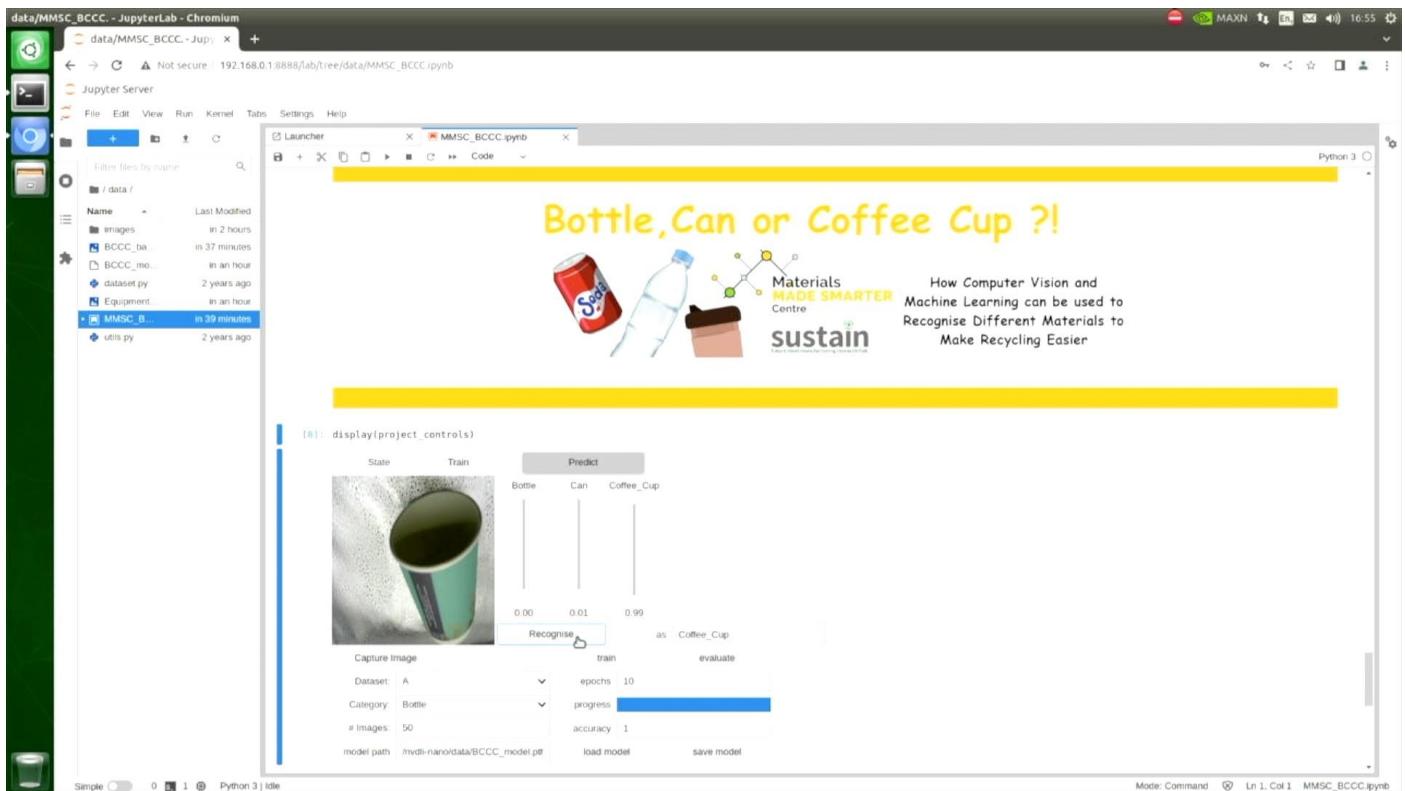


The system again switches to the predict mode, ready to recognize the objects you put in

It recognises the can with 99% confidence.

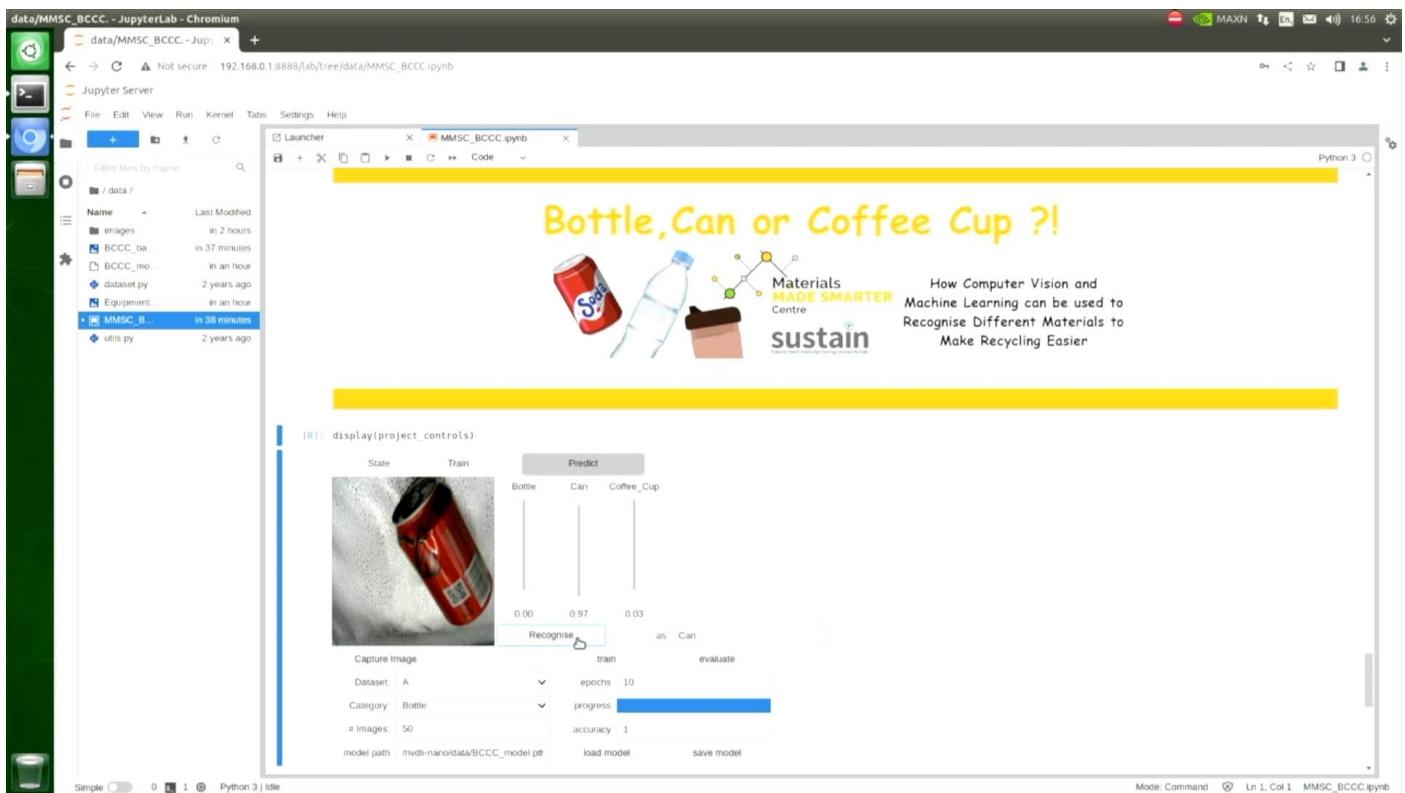


It recognizes the bottle with 100% confidence

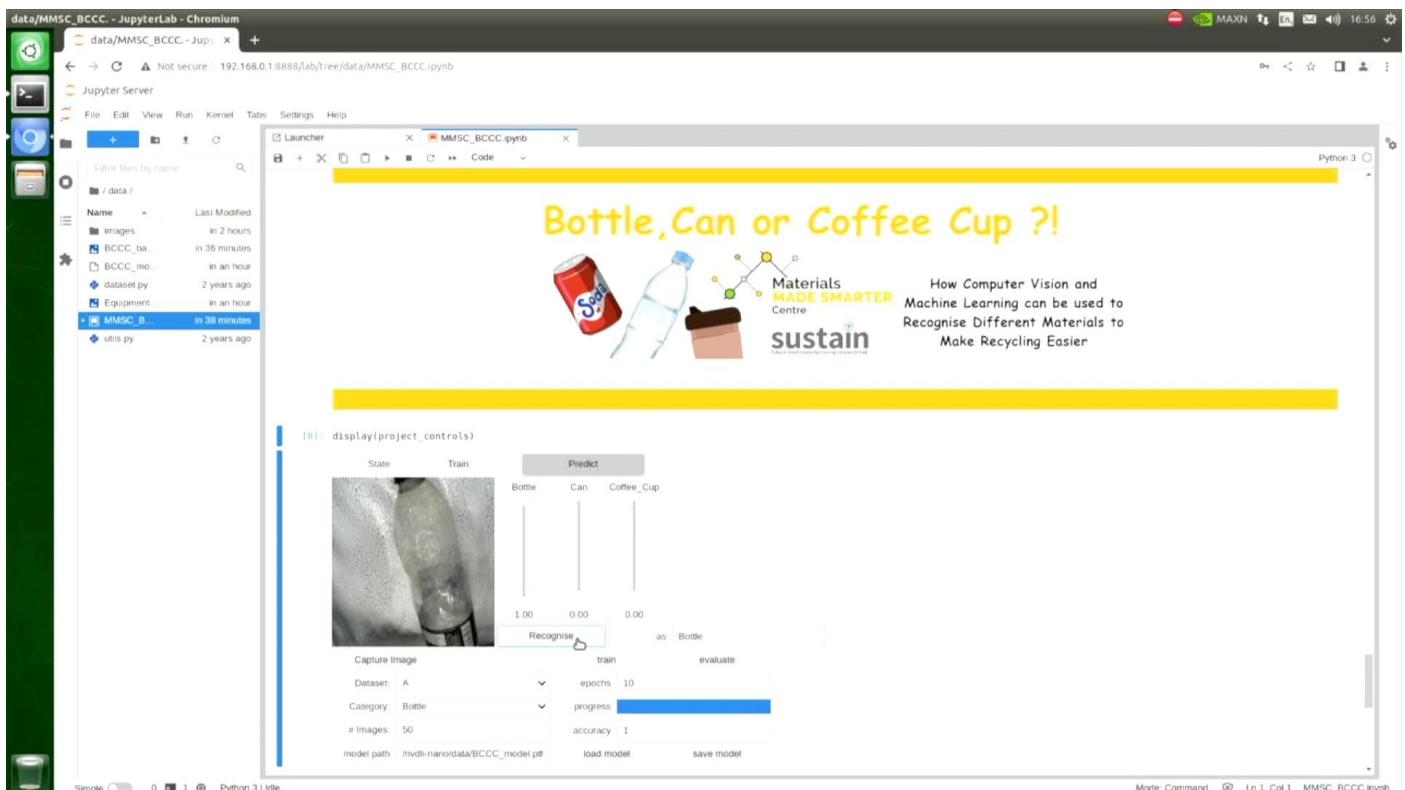


and also the coffee cup it has been trained on with 99% confidence.

Thumbnails of the original training dataset of 50 images of these three objects, stored in **BCCC_A** are attached to the end of this guide.

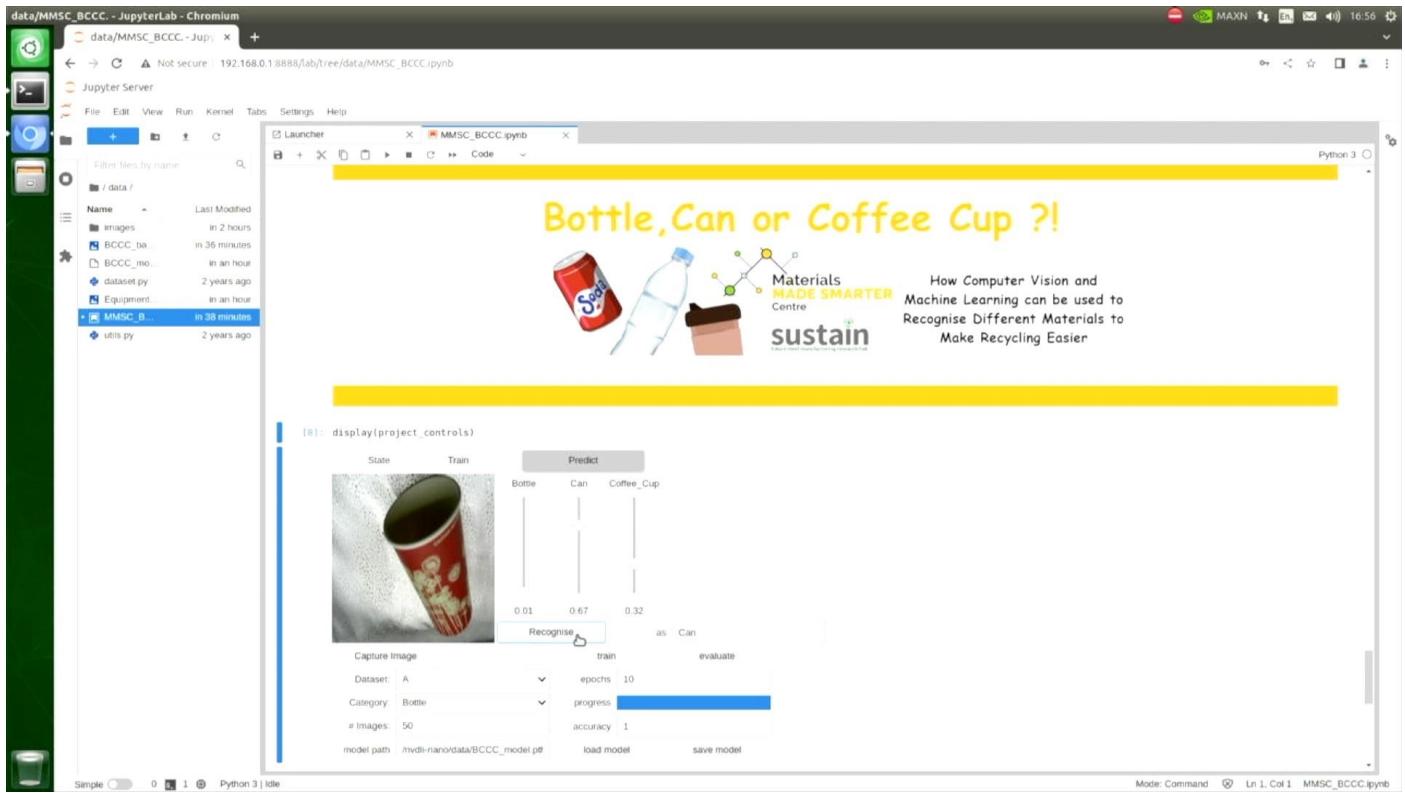


If we experiment with putting a can that the system hasn't seen before it successfully recognizes another can. There's something common to both cans, even though they have different colors. The system has only 97% confidence, but that's still very confident.



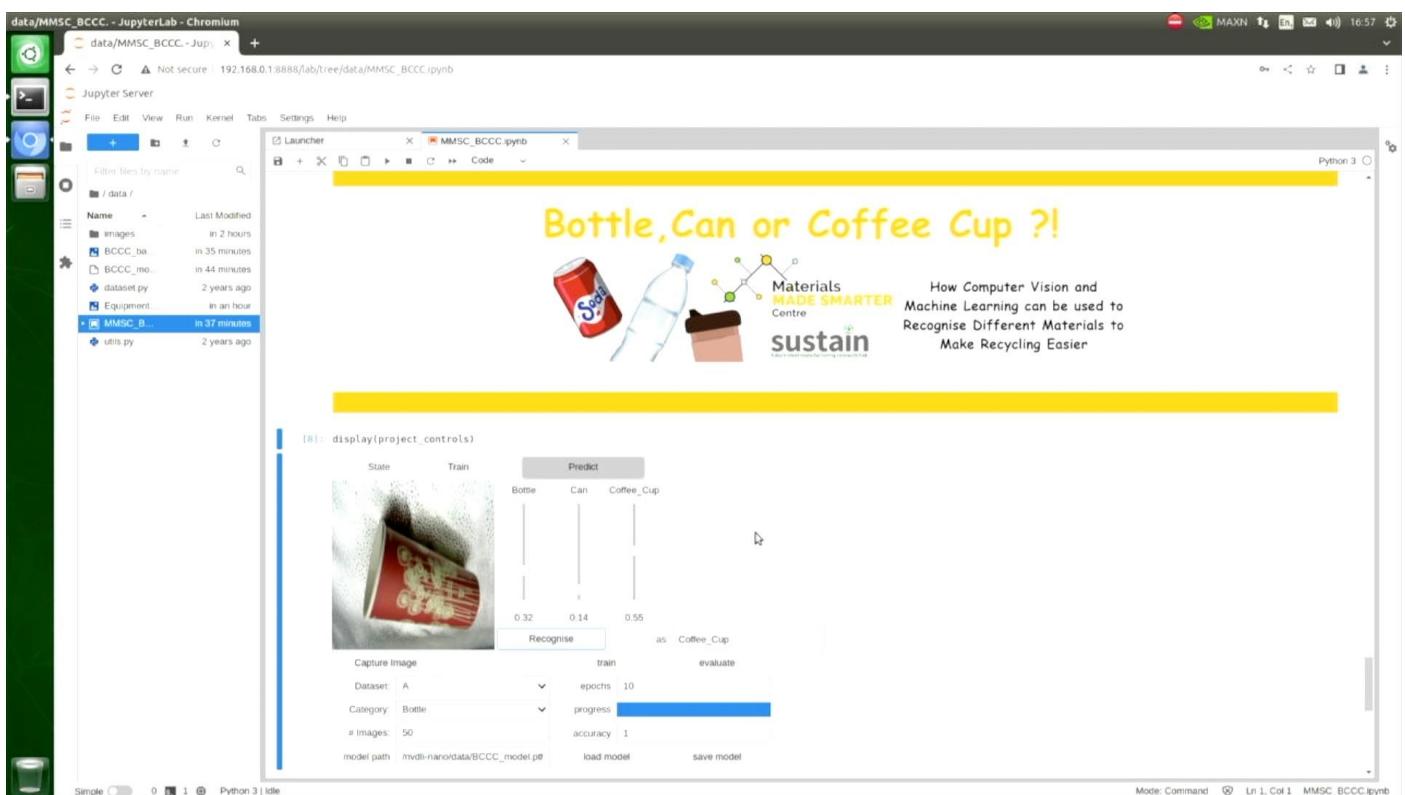
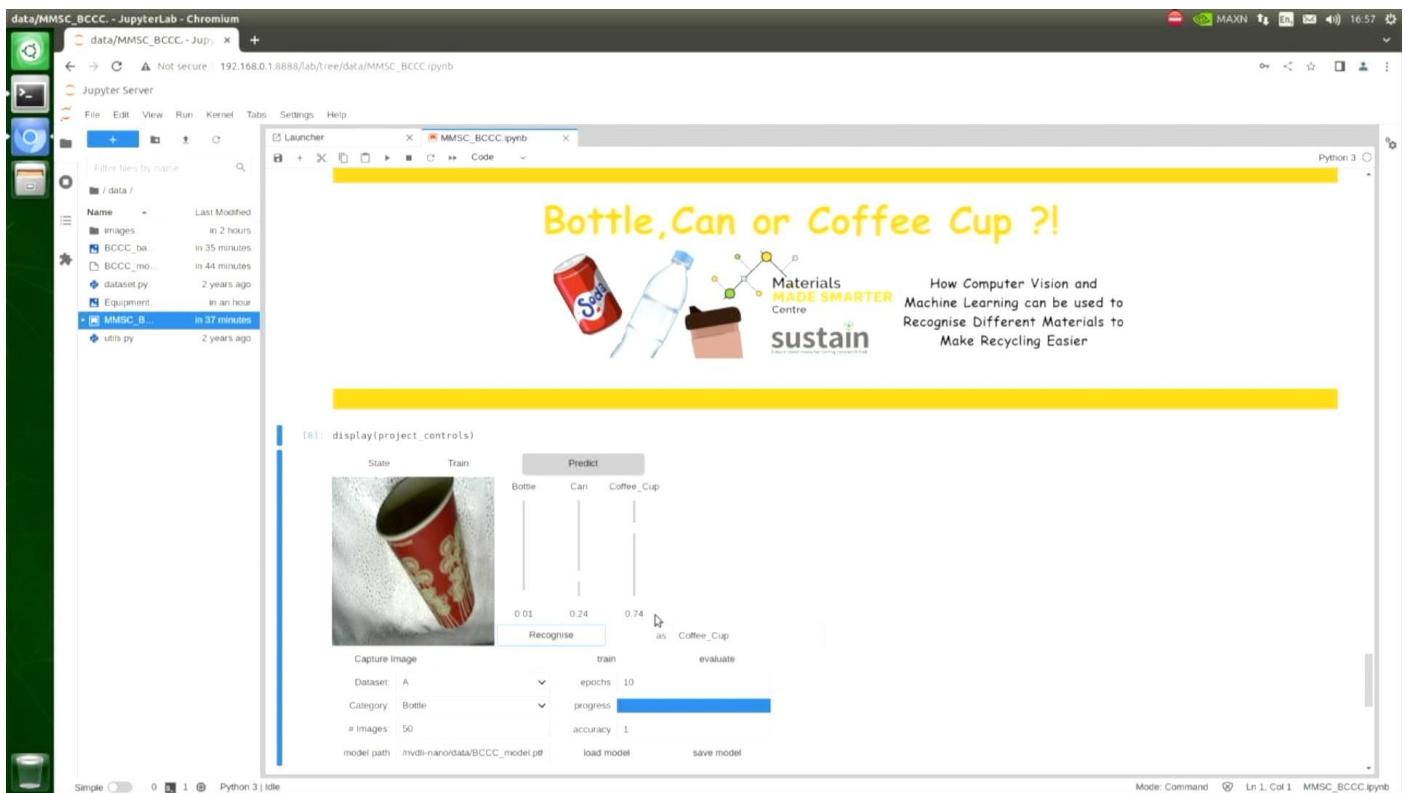
A bottle it hasn't been trained on can be identified with 100% confidence.

The system has a good understanding of the features of a bottle. What do you think is common in bottles with is different to the other three objects that they are easy to recognize?



Now if we try a coffee cup that is different to the one it has been trained on the system is confused about what the object is

There must be something in the coffee cup that it has been trained on, that it recognizes happily, that isn't in the new coffee cup.



Sometimes the system does identify the coffee cup. But only with 74% or 55% confidence

This coffee cup is a new coffee cup it hasn't seen before and it can easily be confused.

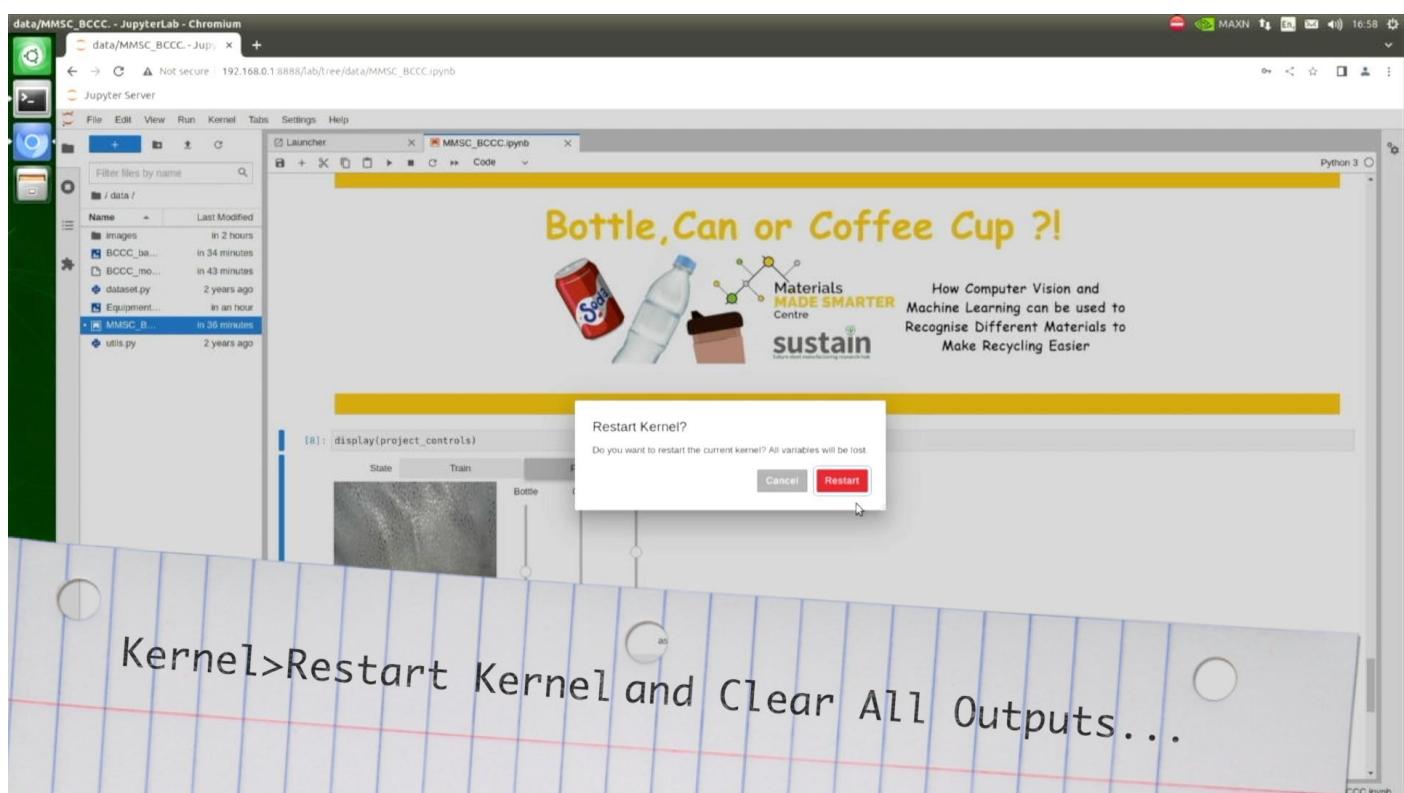
So how can we improve the situation on objects it hasn't seen before?

The key is giving it some more training images on the new versions of the objects so it can get a more general impression of what a coffee cup is, and be less confused.

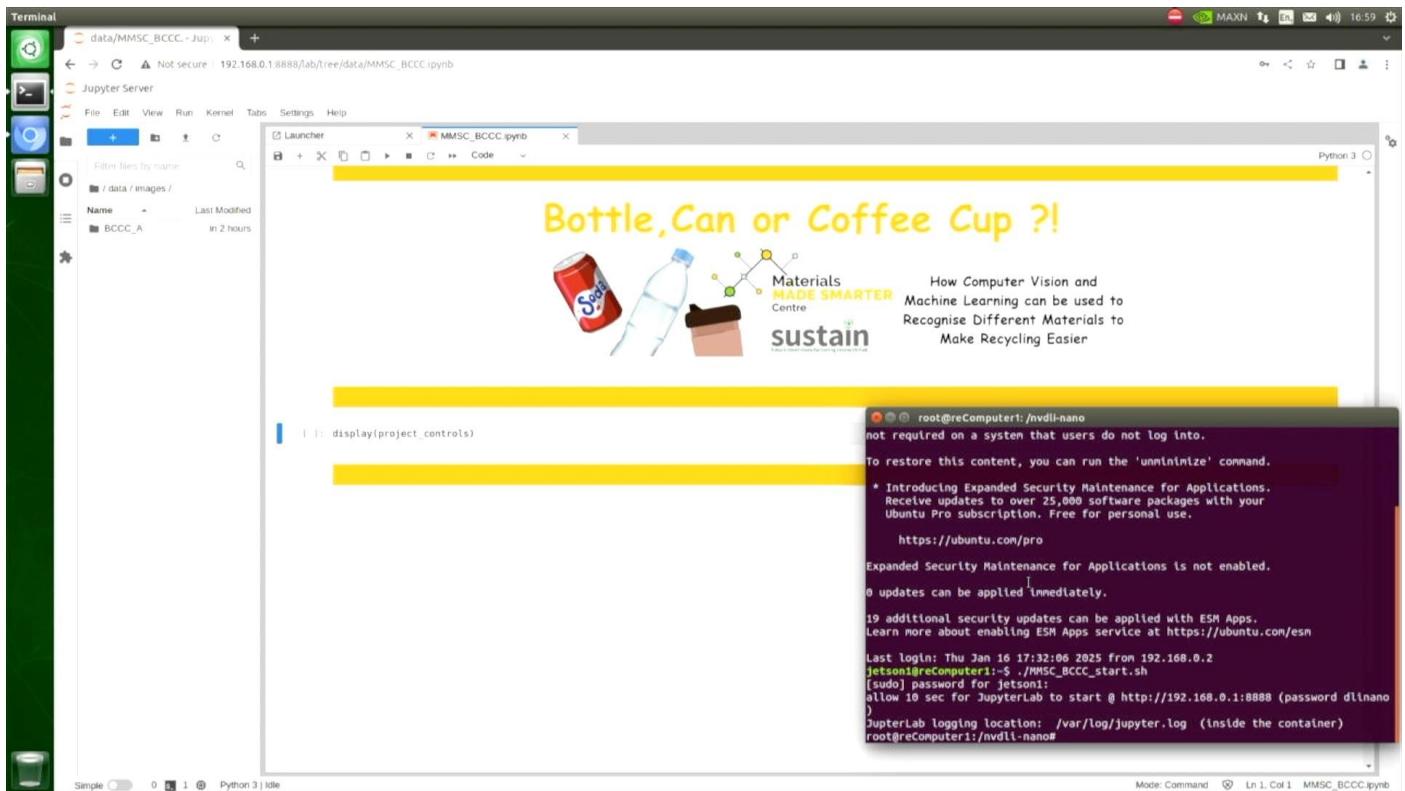
What we want to do is just give it a few extra images of what a coffee cup looks like, and maybe also what the new can and the bottle looks like, but we don't want to damage our original data sets?

We want to keep **BCCC_A** intact but we don't want to have to repeat the capture of the 50 images we have already obtained.

We are going to use the terminal to make an alternative copy of the original dataset, **BCCC_B**, which we can add more images to.



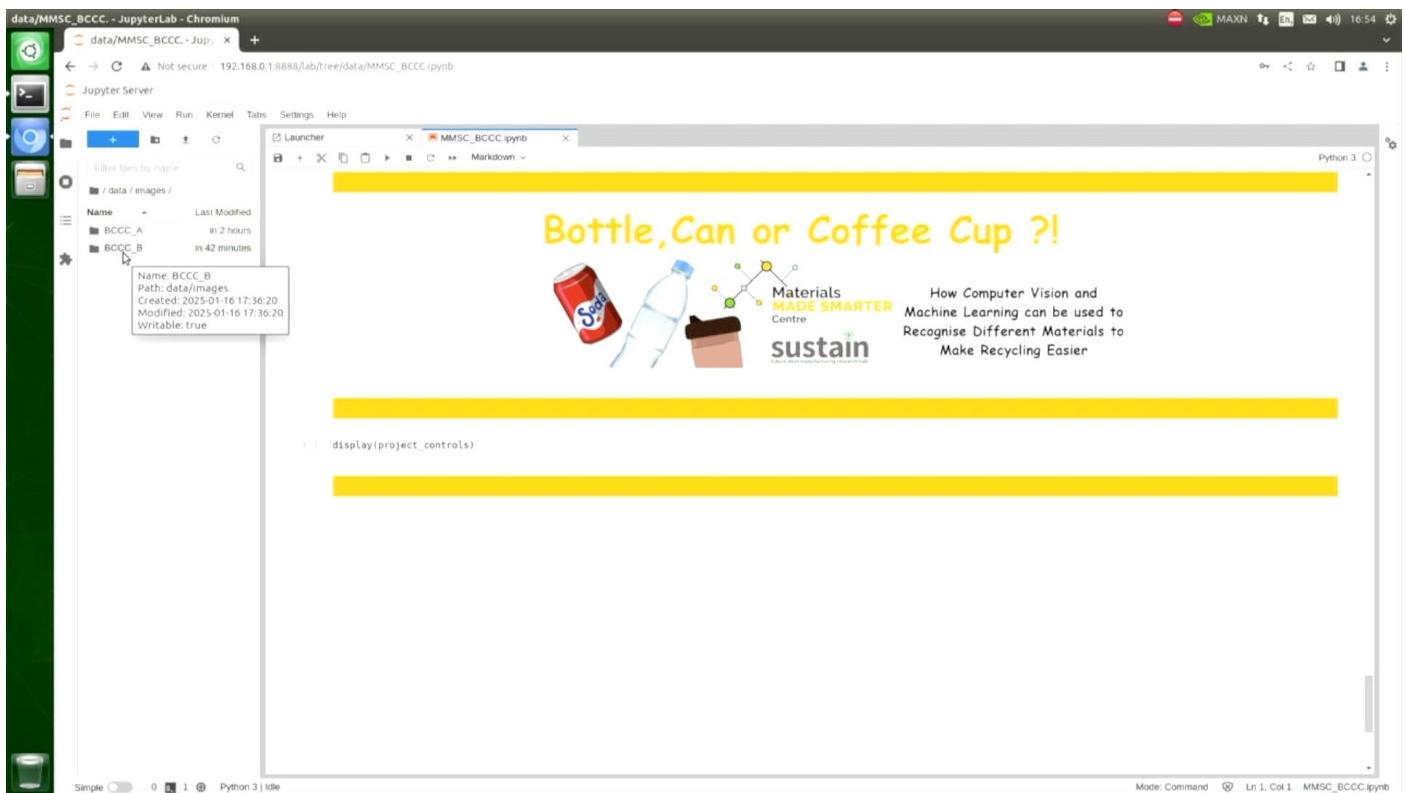
We need to stop the system from running so we go to **Kernel>Restart Kernel and Clear All Outputs...** and click on **Restart** when it appears.



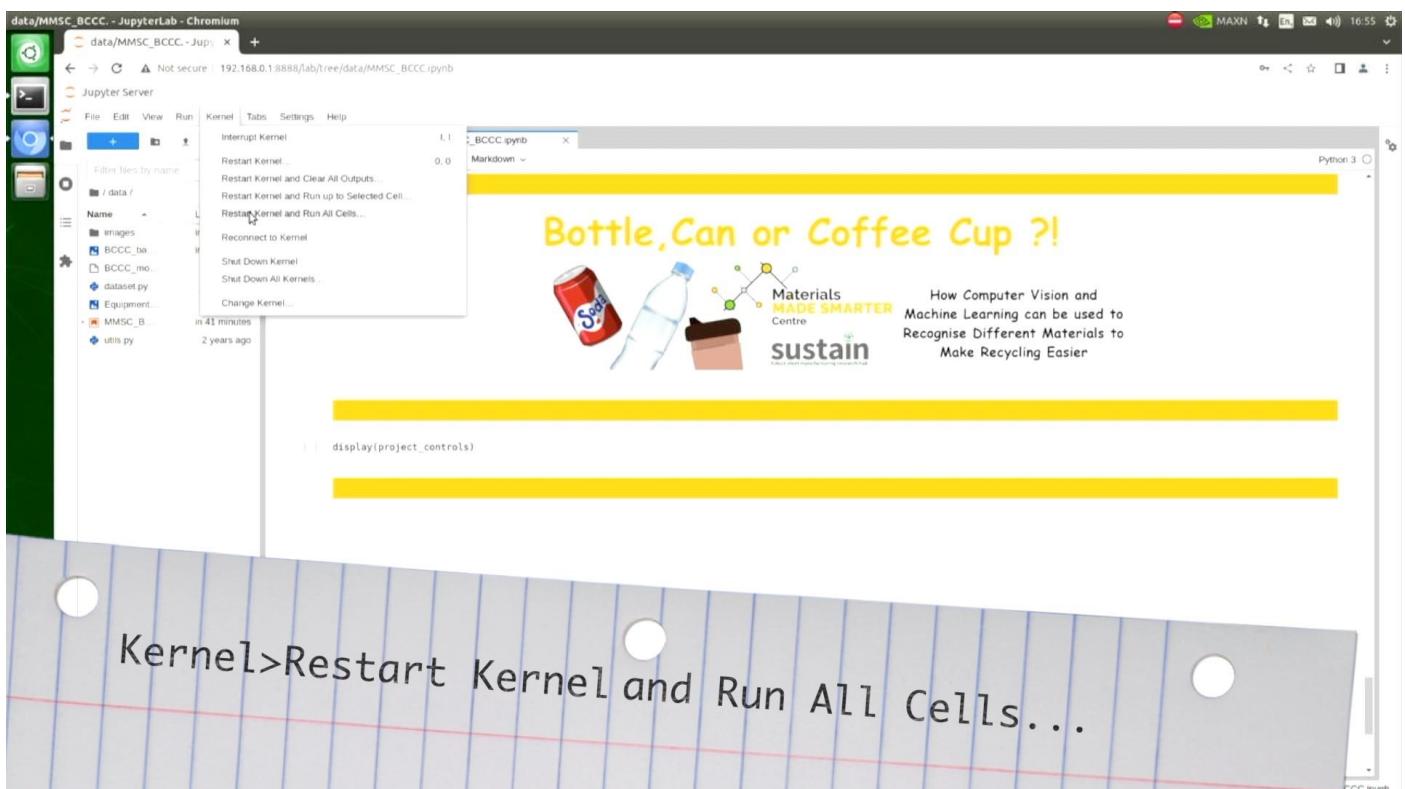
We click onto the terminal

In the terminal we will use the following commands in order to copy the existing BCCC_A folder into a new BCCC_B folder, pressing return after each step.

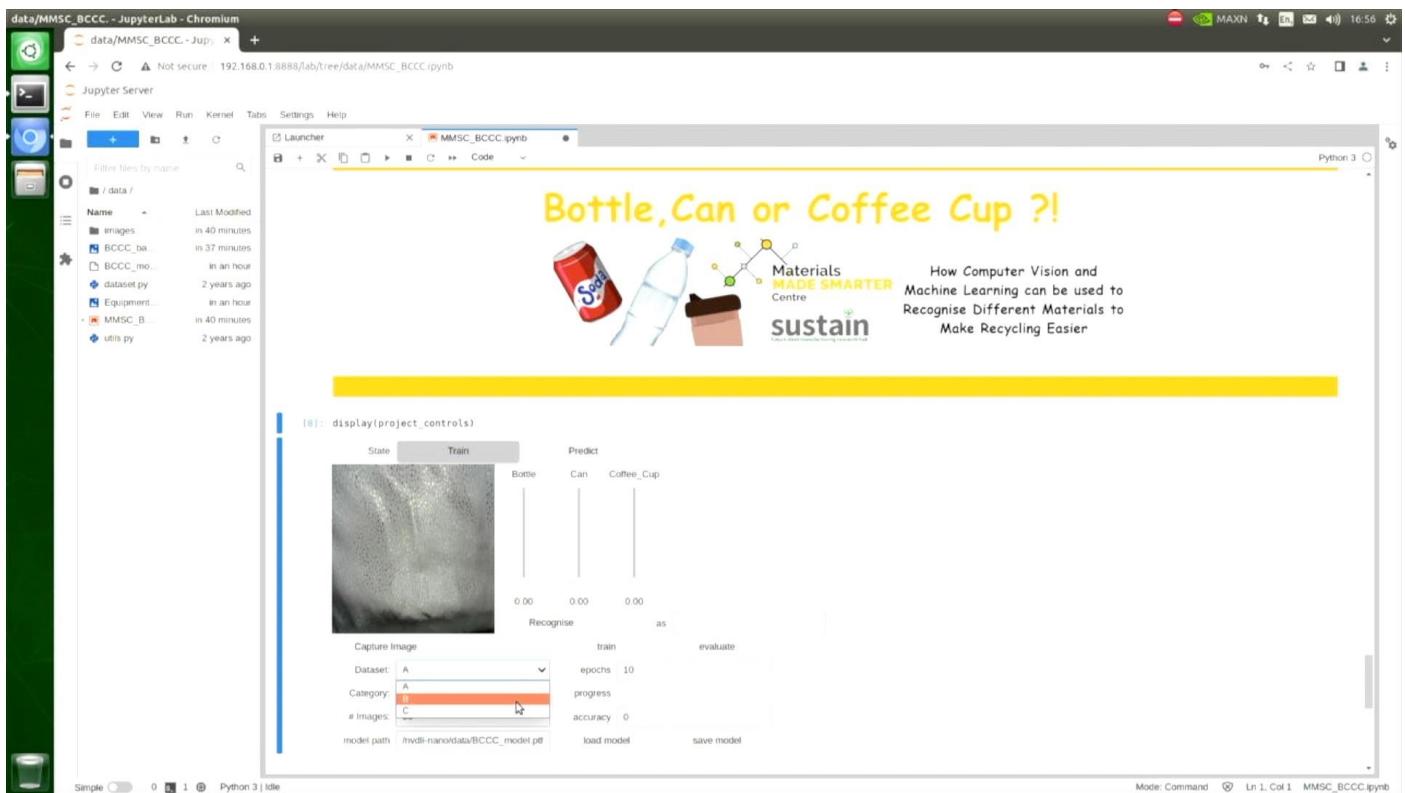
```
root@reComputer1:/nvdli-nano# ls
root@reComputer1:/nvdli-nano# cd data
root@reComputer1:/nvdli-nano# ls
root@reComputer1:/nvdli-nano# cd images
root@reComputer1:/nvdli-nano# ls
root@reComputer1:/nvdli-nano# cp -r ./BCCC_A/ ./BCCC_B/
root@reComputer1:/nvdli-nano# ls
```



and then we can return to the Jupyter Notebook in the chromium browser and see that our replicated BCCC_B dataset is present, already populated with 50 images of the original objects.

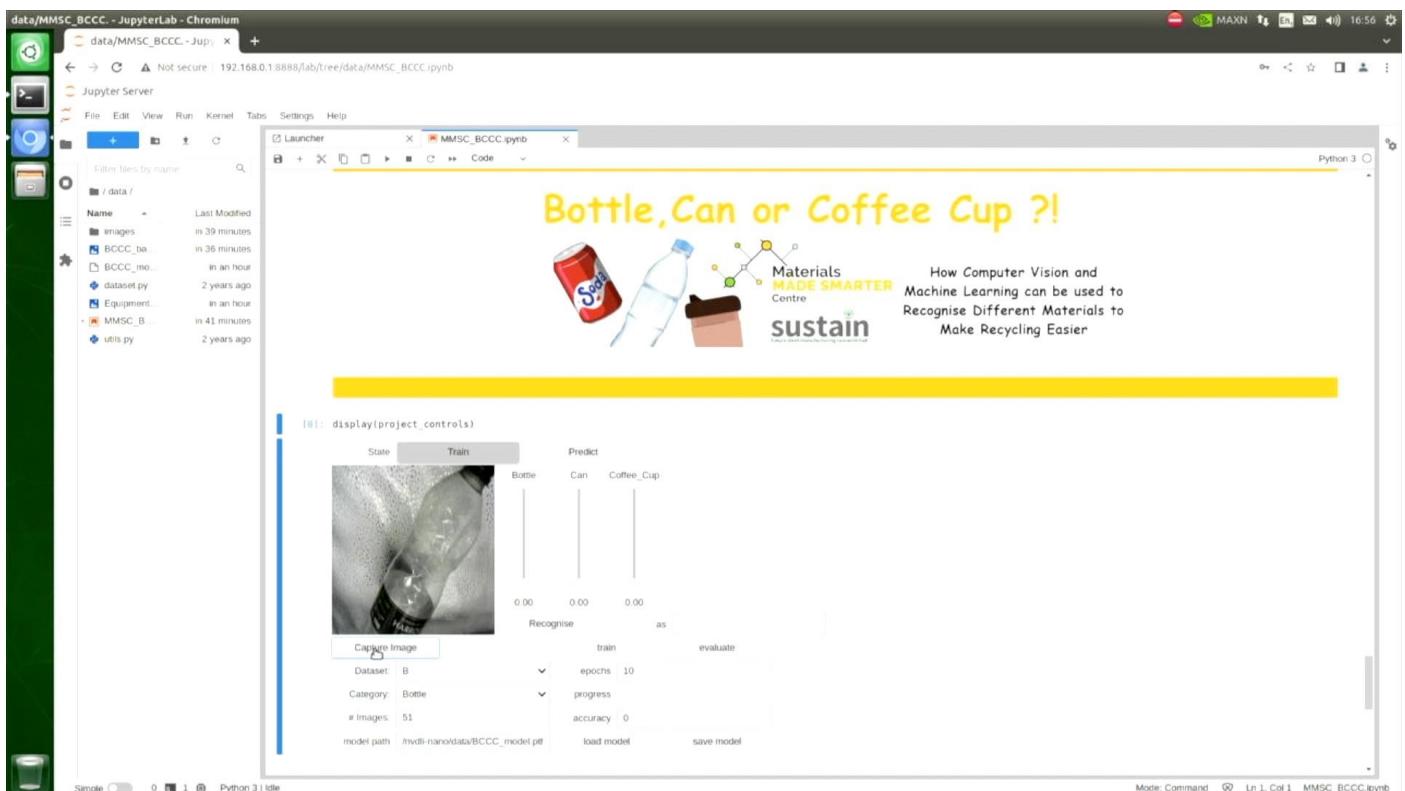


We go to **Kernel>Restart Kernel and Run All Cells...** and click on **Restart** when it appears to restart the system. Wait for 50 seconds.

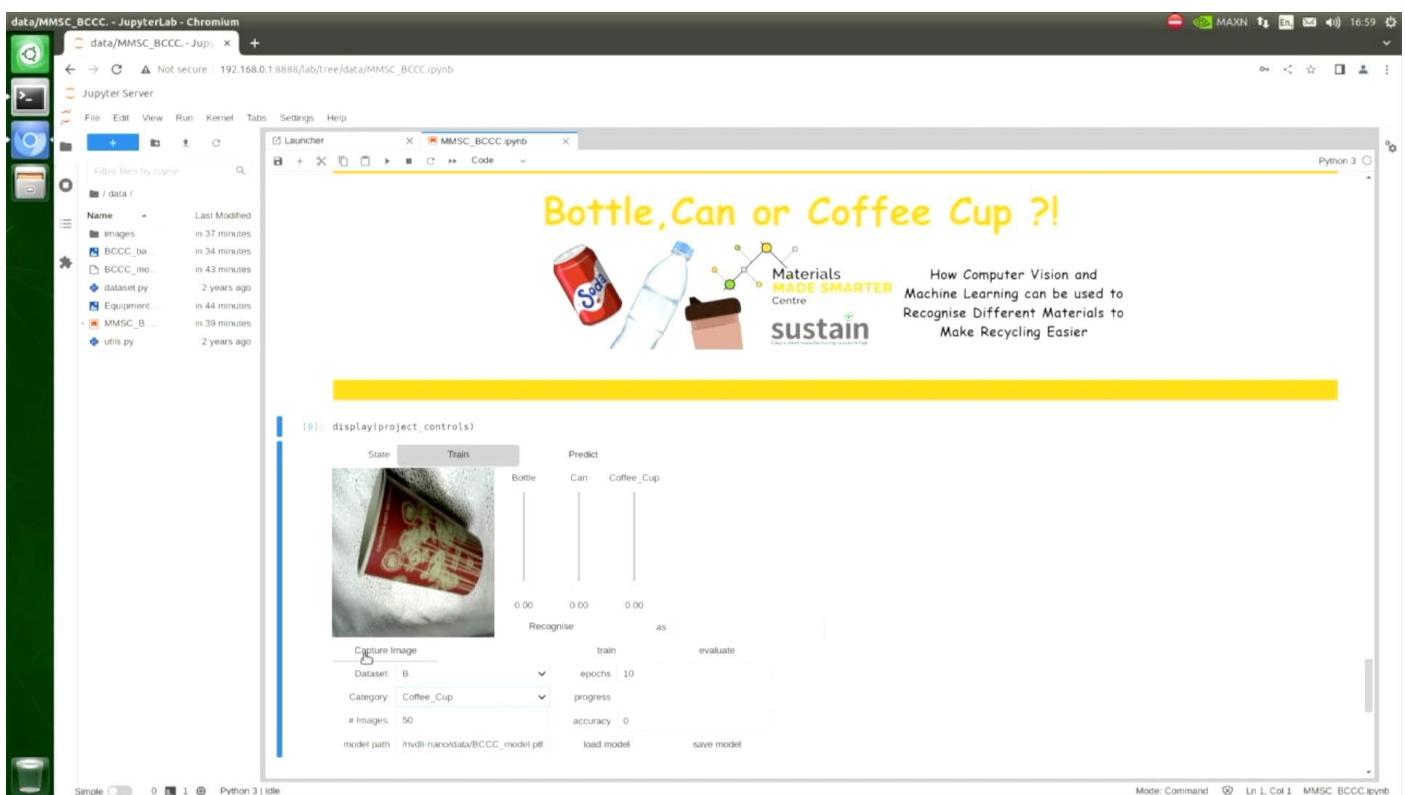
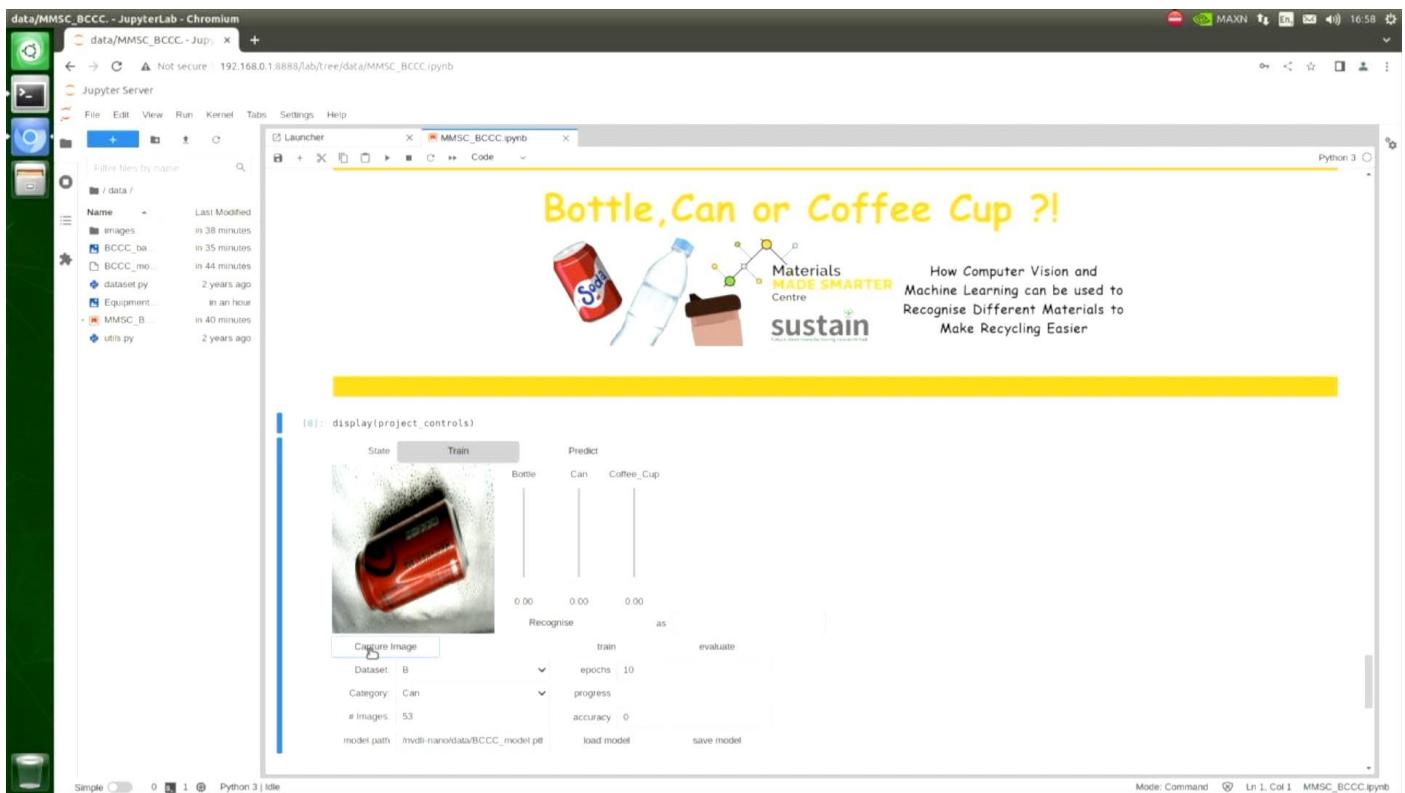


We are in training mode again and we need to select our new dataset B. We can see that there are already 50 images in each of the categories of that dataset as well.

We are going to add images of the three new examples of each object. It will only need ten images of each to improve the system.

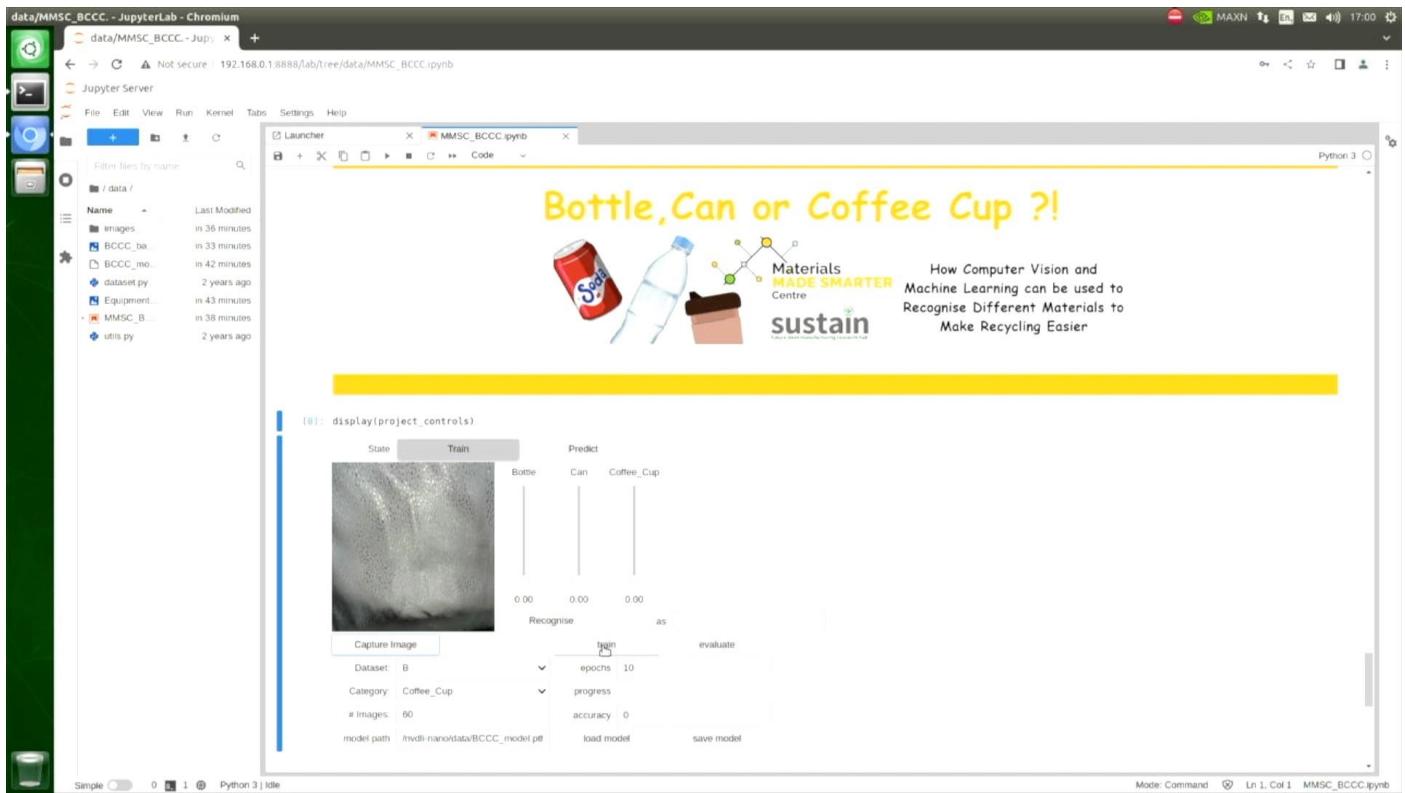


We place the new bottle in the system, click **Capture Image**, and then move the bottle to a different orientation and repeat 10 times.



We do the same for the new version of the can and the coffee cup. Make sure that your hand is not present in the captured image and that each object has a good selection of different orientations. Ten new images of each category will be sufficient so the dataset **BCCC_B** contains 60 images of each category.

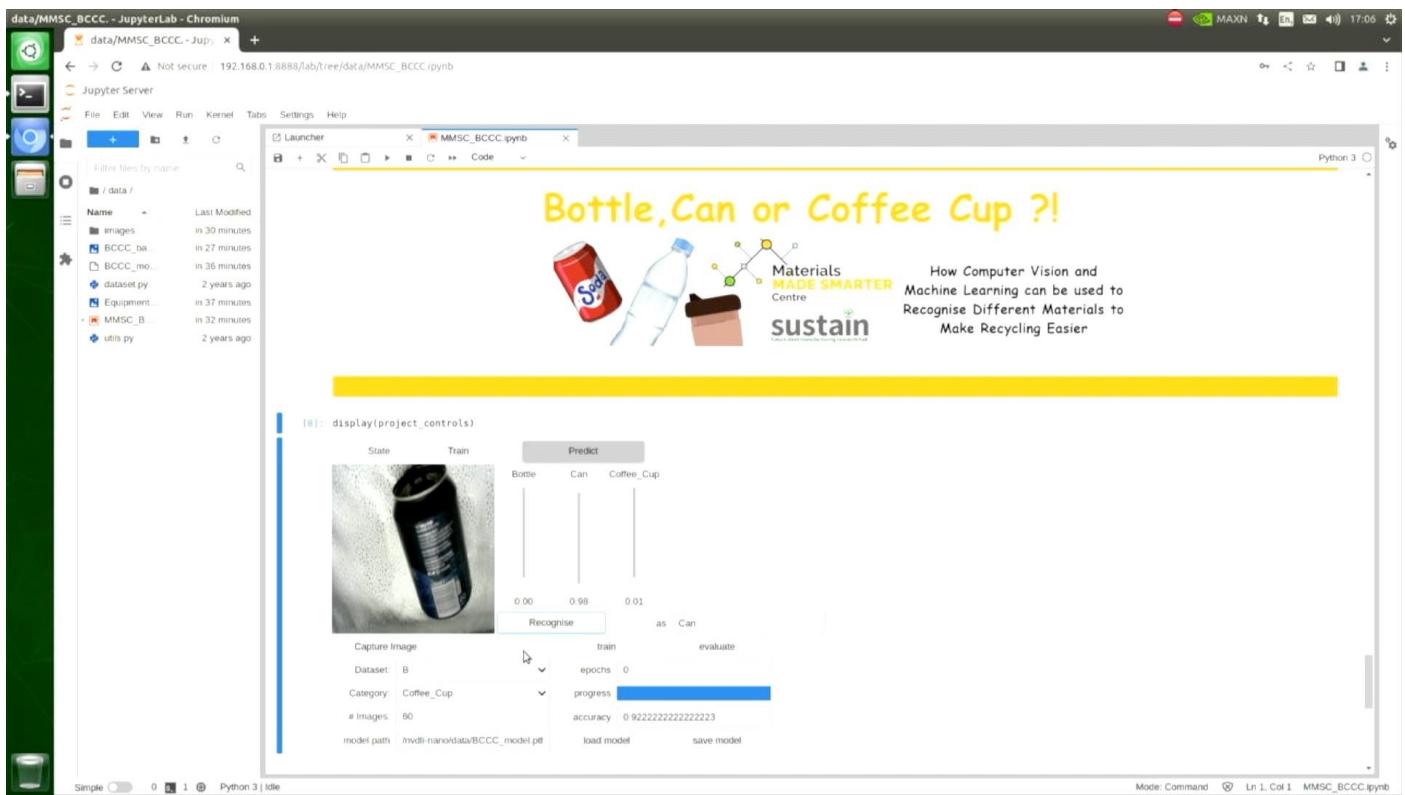
Thumbnails of the 60 images of the three objects, stored in **BCCC_B** are attached to the end of this guide, 50 of the original objects and 10 of the new versions.



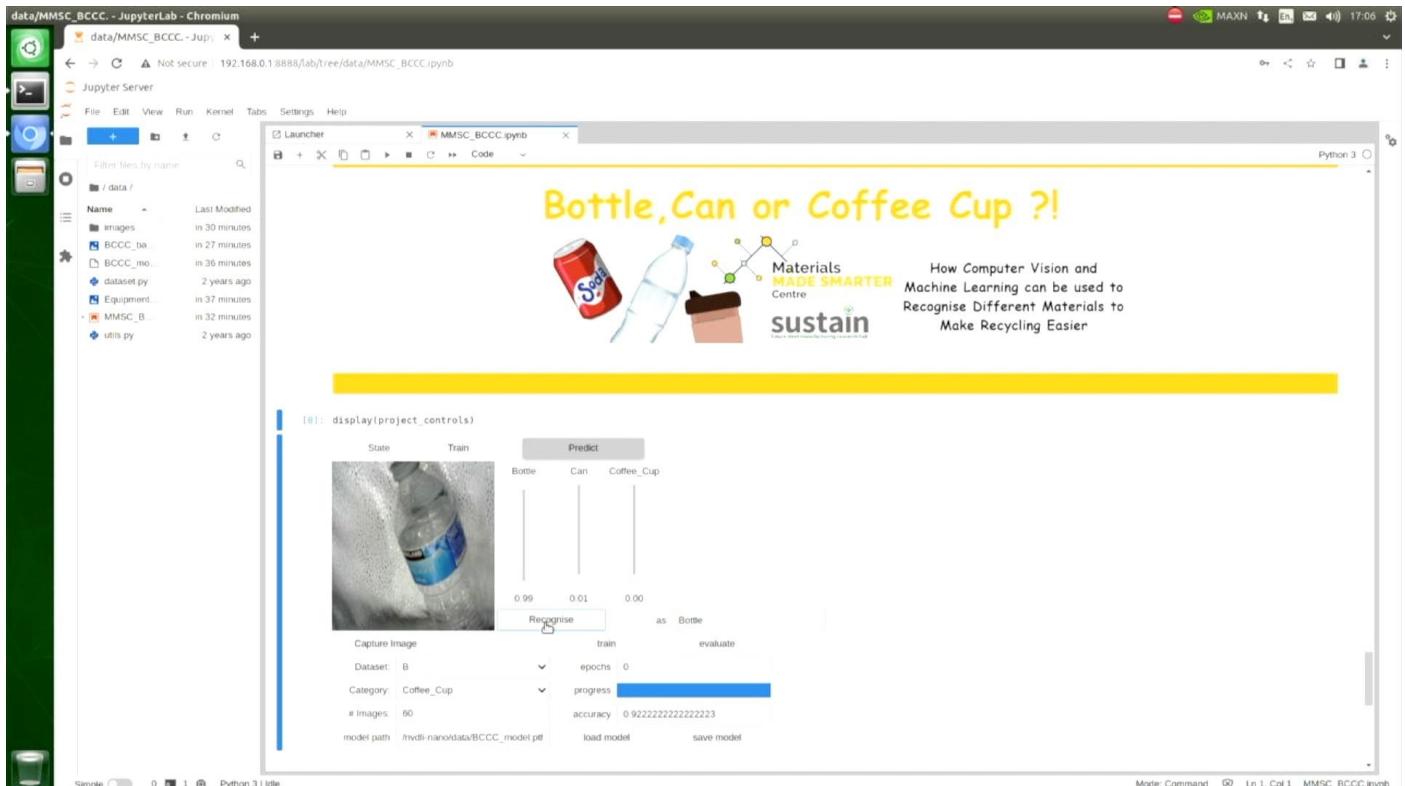
Again with 10 epochs, we are going to train the system on dataset B, 60 images, and see if just those 10 extra images helps it to recognise the coffee cup that it had trouble recognising before.

Even though it was able to recognise the bottle and the can without images of the new objects, it is important to have a **balanced dataset**, with an equal number of examples of each category.

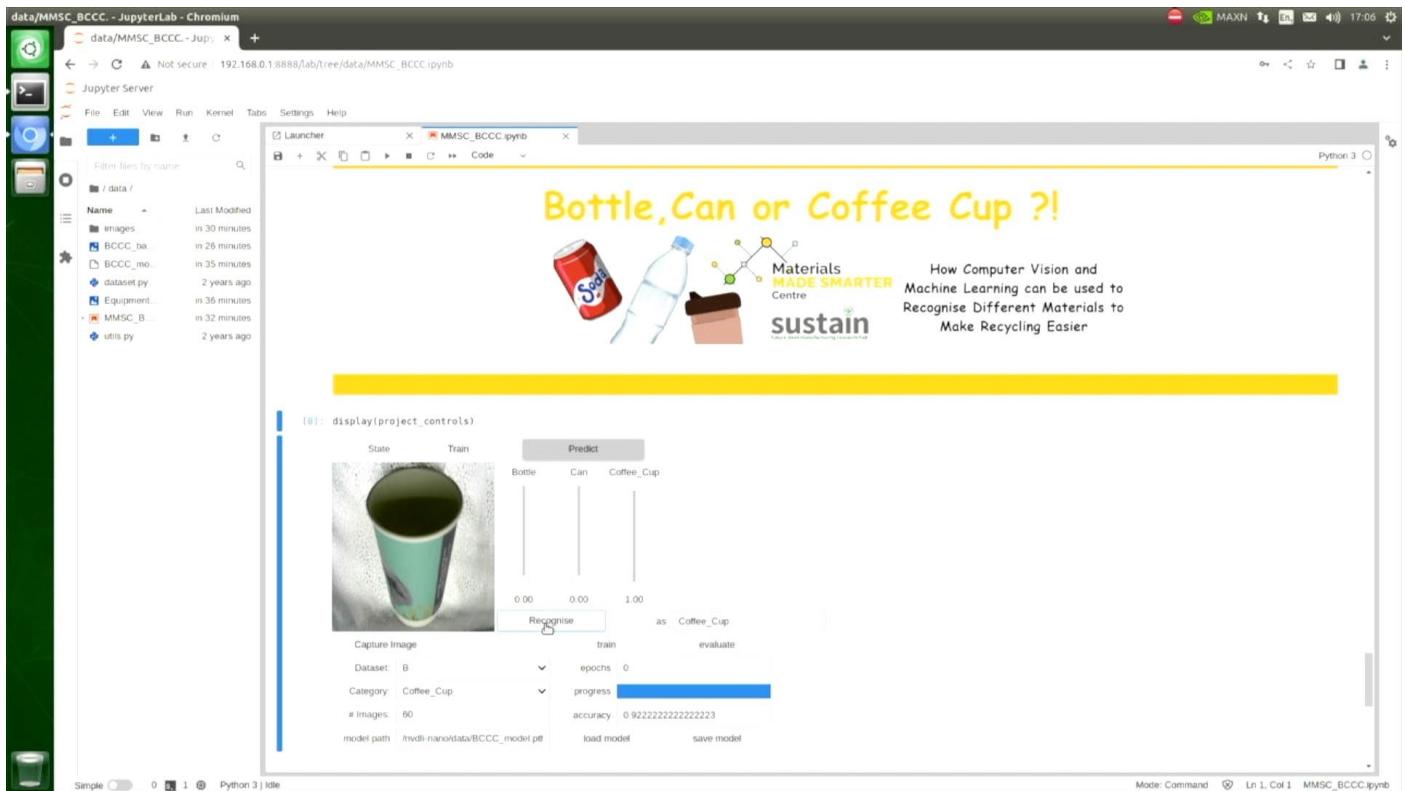
It will take a bit longer than 4.6 minutes to train this time because there are 30 extra images, which with 10 epochs represents 300 extra training **iterations**.



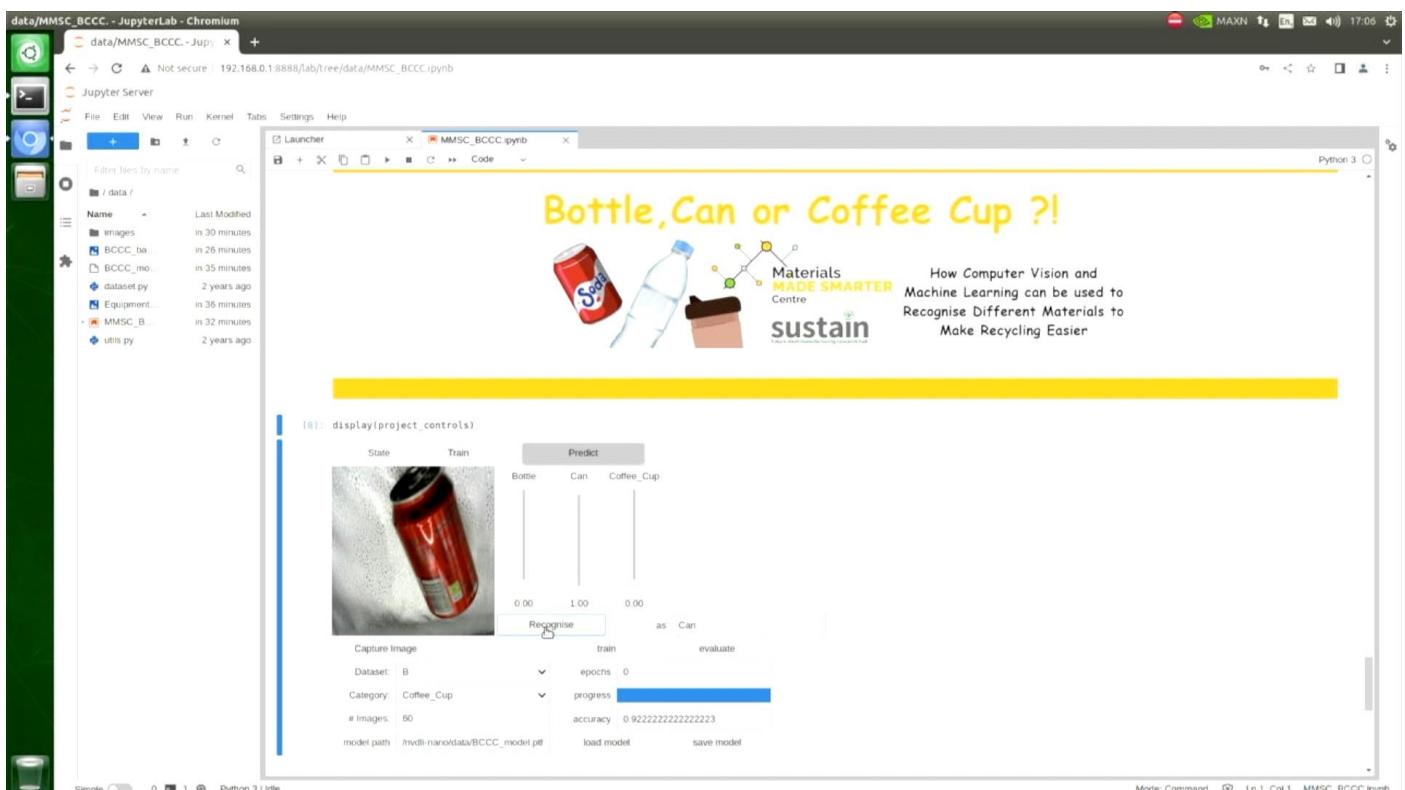
After training, the first time the **Recognize** button is pressed, the process takes a little time as the model is loaded into memory, but after that the recognition process happens in real-time. The can is recognised with 98% confidence.



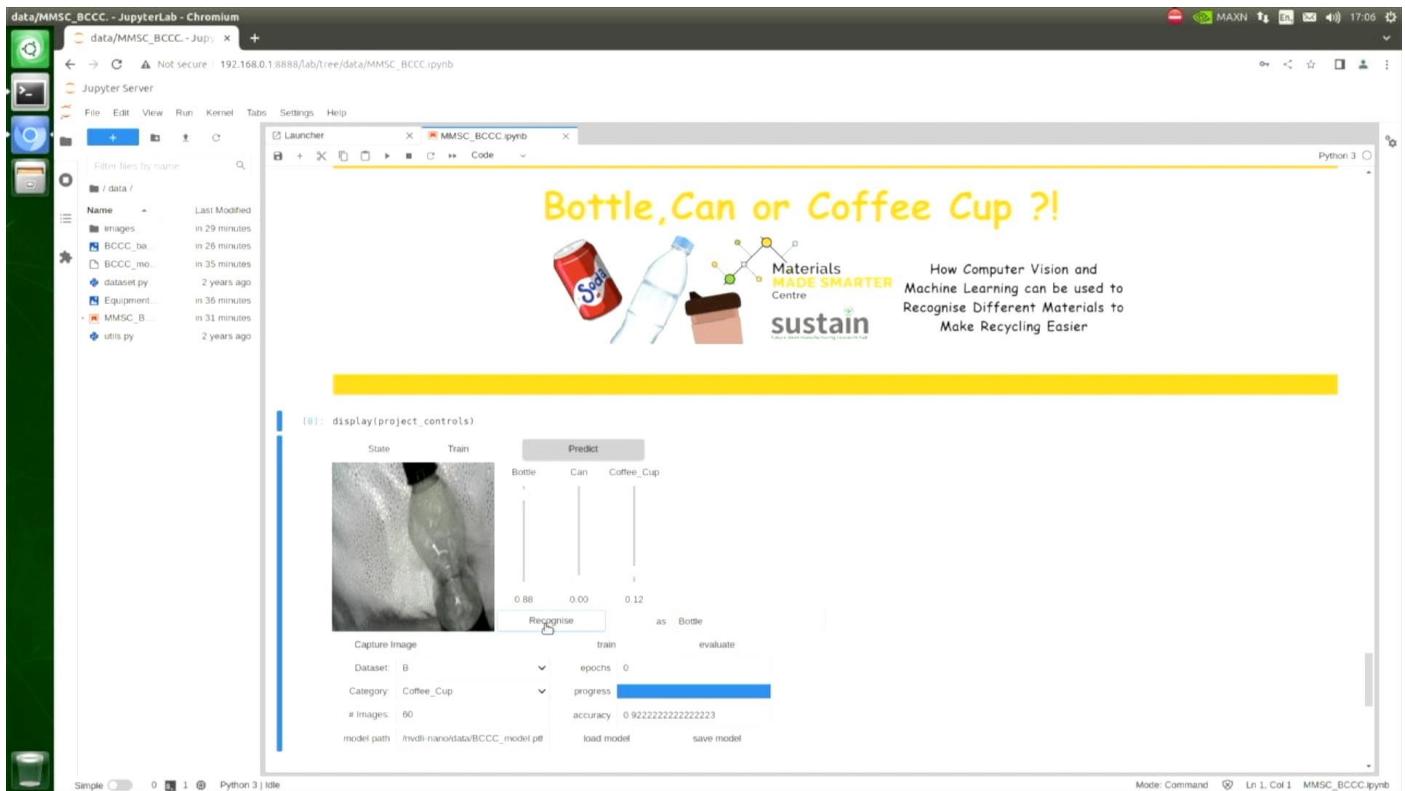
The original bottle with 99% confidence.



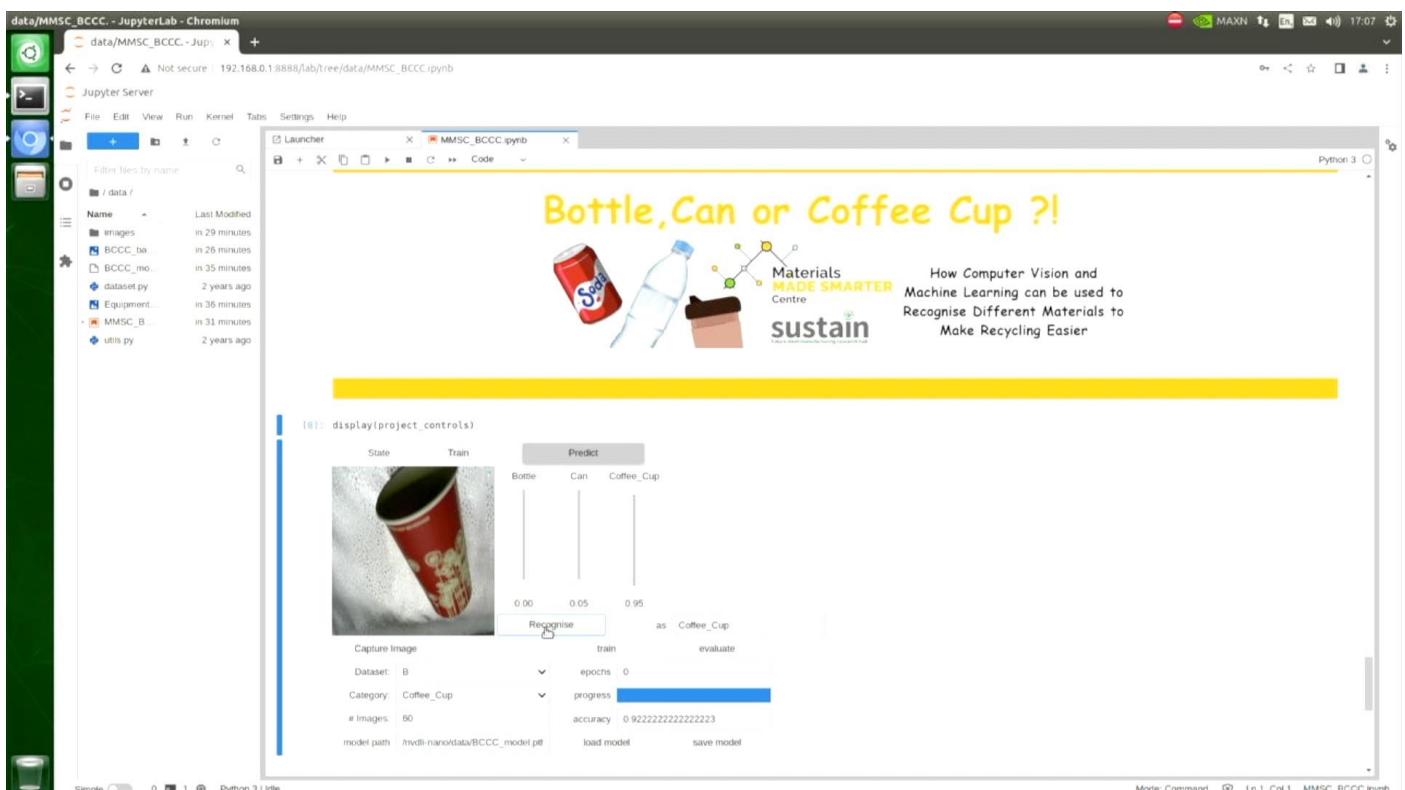
The original coffee cup with 100% confidence.



The new can with 100% confidence.



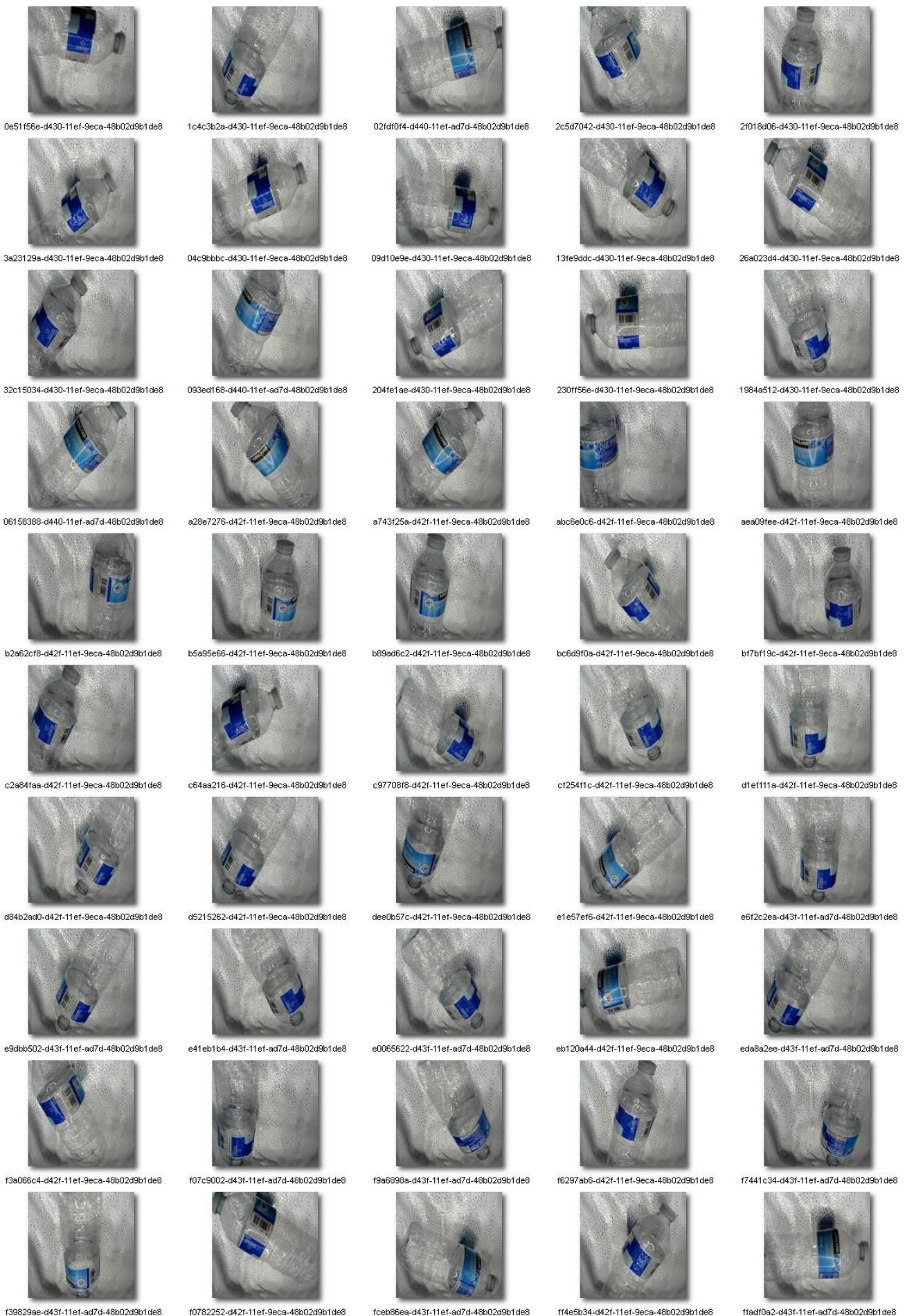
The new bottle with 88% confidence.



And then, finally, the new coffee cup with 95% confidence on the new coffee cup.

You can see in this straightforward demonstration how it is possible to re-train machine learning using just a few extra images to really improve its understanding of a new object without having to train from scratch every single time on exactly what is a bottle, a can or a coffee cup. Have fun playing around with the demonstration and I'll see you next time.

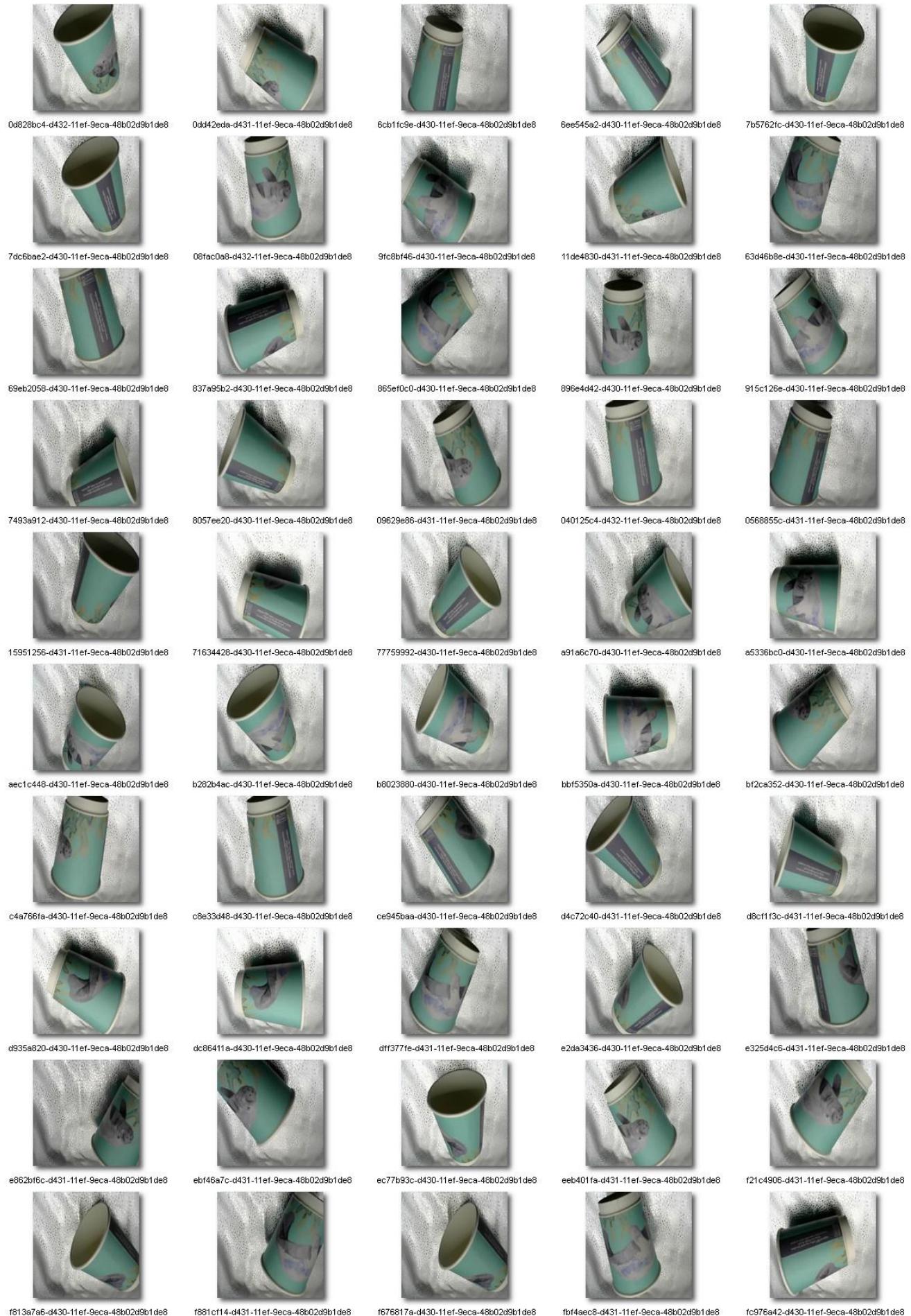
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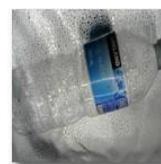
./data/images/BCCC_A/Can/



./data/images/BCCC_A/Coffee_Cup/



./data/images/BCCC_B/Bottle/



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./data/images/BCCC_B/Can/





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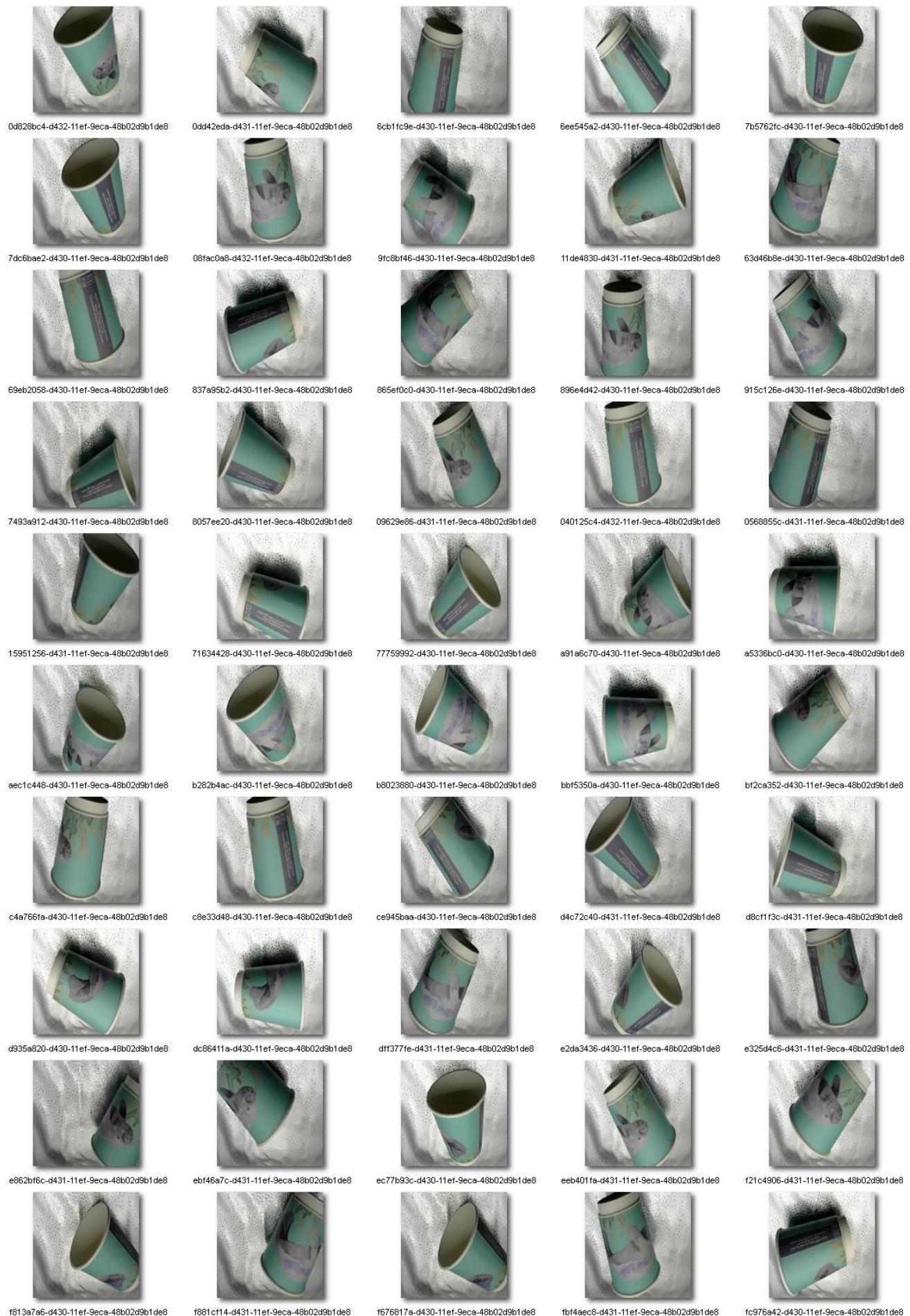


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