



# *Multilayer Perceptron and Application*



Lecture 8

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# **Defect Detection and Classification using BP Based Classifier**



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## ***Motivation***

- ✦ Venture into Interdisciplinary Project
- ✦ Project Domain – Advanced Manufacturing Technologies

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## ***Problem Definition***

- ✦ Visual Inspection of Hot Strip
- ✦ Surface Defects



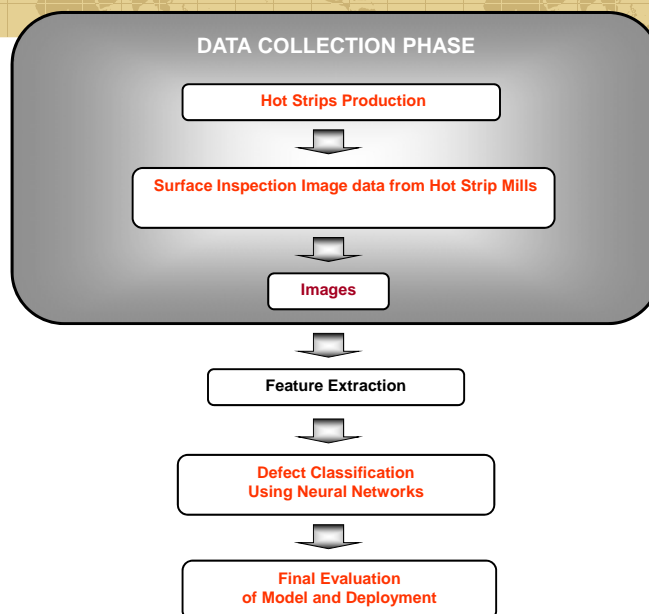
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## Objectives

- ✦ Best way to encode **image features** of **surface inspection data** of hot strip mills
- ✦ Proper **choice** of neural networks (NN) model
- ✦ Optimal **clustering** (if required) and separability of **defect classes**.
- ✦ NN **reliability** of diagnosed defect class.
- ✦ Finally **demonstrate the developed system** for **automatic surface inspection** for hot strip mills

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## ***Data Collection Phase***

✦ Leading Steel Industry of India

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## ***Typical Surface Defects***



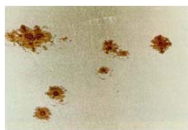
Coil Break



Coiling slip-marks



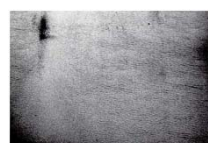
Holes



Rust



Scale-pits



Scale-residue



Shell

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## Image Processing

- ✦ **Standard Format** - 600 X 400 pixels
- ✦ **Binary** - Binary images creation from indexed, intensity, or RGB images. These are images with only black and white pixels

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## Image Processing (Contd.)

- ✦ **Morphing** - majority morphing to take care of noise in the image.
- ✦ It sets a pixel to 1 if five or more pixels in its 3-by-3 neighborhood are 1's; otherwise, it sets the pixel to 0



*Original image*



*Morphed with  
"majority morphing"*

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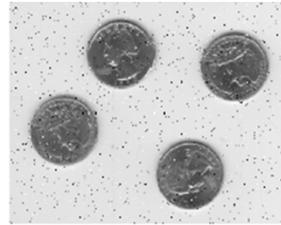


## Image Processing (Contd.)

### ✦ Salt & pepper:



*Original image*



*Image with added  
'salt and pepper' noise*

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## Image Processing (Contd.)

✦ **Speckle:** It is a multiplicative noise added to the image  $I$ , using the equation  $J$  (noisy image) =  $I + n * I$ , where  $n$  is **uniformly distributed random noise** with mean 0 and variance  $v$ .

✦ **Gaussian:** Gaussian white noise of mean  $m$  and variance  $v$  is added to the image.

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## Feature Extraction

- ✦ Number of Objects
- ✦ Euler Number
- ✦ Perimeter
- ✦ Area

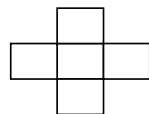
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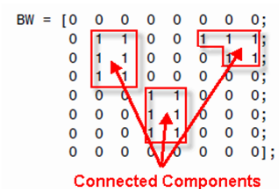
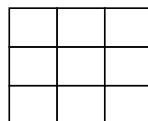
## Feature Extraction (Contd.)

- ✦ **Number of Objects:** It is the number of connected white pixels.

4-Connected



8-Connected

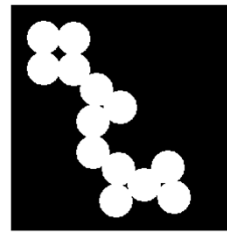


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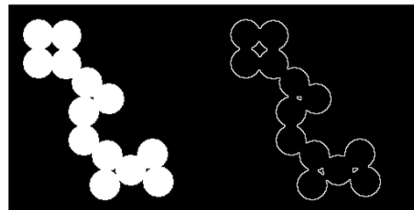
## Feature Extraction (Contd.)

- ✦ **Euler Number:** is a scalar whose value is the total number of objects in the image minus the total number of holes in those objects. It can have a 4-connected objects and 8-connected objects.



## Feature Extraction (Contd.)

- ✦ **Perimeter:** The image is changed to a perimeter image. A pixel is part of the perimeter if its value is 1 and there is at least one zero-valued pixel in its neighborhood.







## Feature Extraction (Contd.)

- ✦ **Area:** It is the area of all of the on pixels in an image. The area of an individual pixel is determined by looking at its 2-by-2 neighborhood.
  - Patterns with zero on pixels (area = 0)
  - Patterns with one on pixel (area = 1/4)
  - Patterns with two adjacent on pixels (area = 1/2)
  - Patterns with two diagonal on pixels (area = 3/4)
  - Patterns with three on pixels (area = 7/8)
  - Patterns with all four on pixels (area = 1)

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## Example of Noise Removal

Image Processing

Example

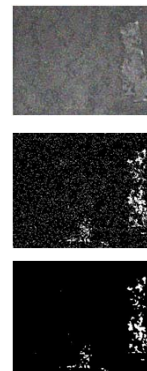
Standard image  
(Without noise)

After 'salt and pepper'  
noise

After processing with  
'majority morphing'

Area = 2600.2,  
Perimeter = 1986.2,  
No. of objects = 203  
Euler. no. = 195

Area = 2028  
Perimeter = 1255,  
No. of objects = 63  
Euler no. = 63



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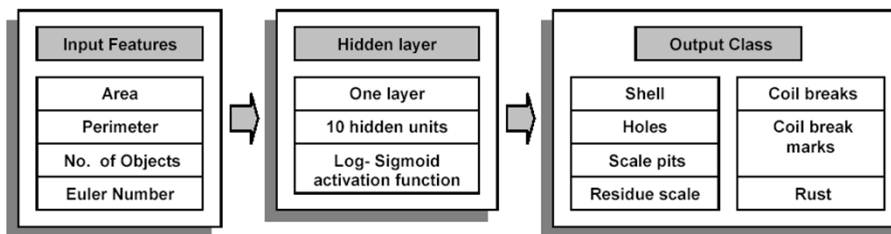
## Dataset Details

Dataset	Data Processing	Samples
Dataset A	The images chosen for modeling from the images collected from the mill.	15
Dataset B	Dataset A + "salt and pepper" noise.	30
Dataset C	Dataset A + "Speckle" noise	30
Dataset D	Dataset A with three different intensity of the "salt and pepper" noise.	45
Dataset E	Dataset A with three different intensity of the "Speckle" noise	45
Dataset F	Dataset D + Dataset E.	90

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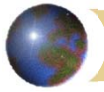


## Machine Learning Model



- Resilient Back propagation algorithm
  - Mean Square Error (MSE)

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## Results

Training	Testing	Misclassification	% Accuracy	Remarks on misclassification
Dataset A	Dataset B	0 of 15	100	-
Dataset B	Dataset A	1 of 15	93.33	Correct answer included
Dataset D	Dataset A	1 of 45	97.77	Correct answer included
Dataset E	Dataset A	0 of 45	100	-
Dataset F	Dataset A	0 of 90	100	-

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## Validation of Model

✚ Cross-validation – **Leave-one-out**

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## Leave-one-out (Dataset F)

Exercise number	Number of Misclassification
1	6
2	5
3	5
4	5
5	7
6	5
7	5
8	5
9	5
10	5
Total misclassification out of $(90) \cdot 10 = 900$ images	53 <i>Accuracy = 94.11 %</i>



## Leave-one-out (Dataset F) Tested on Dataset A

Exercise number	Number of Misclassification
1	24
2	15
3	15
4	15
5	24
6	15
7	15
8	15
9	15
10	15
Total misclassification out of $(90 \cdot 15) \cdot 10 = 13500$ images	168 <i>Accuracy = 98.75 %</i>



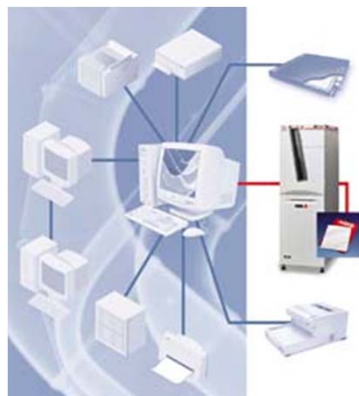
## ***Discussion***

- ✦ Data collection **difficulty** from the field
- ✦ **Understanding** the problem for various mills
- ✦ Model **Performance – Image Processing**
- ✦ Image capturing at such a **high speed of 10-15 m/sec**
- ✦ **Wavelet analysis** in image processing

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## ***Commercial Applications***

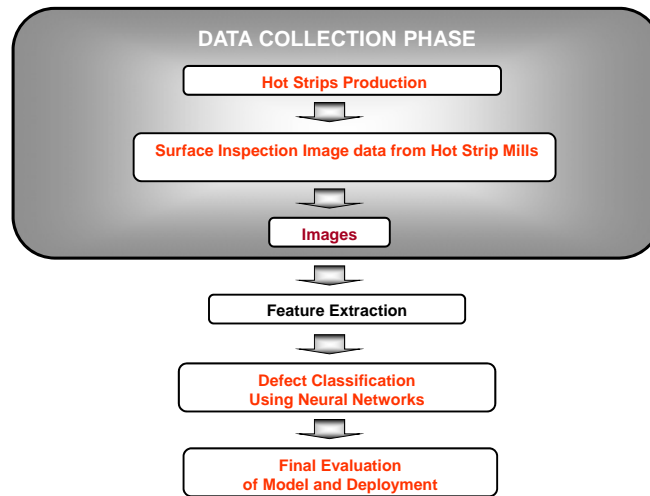


- ✦ **Guidelines**
- ✦ **Integrated Decision Support System**

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## Summary



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## Radiographic System

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