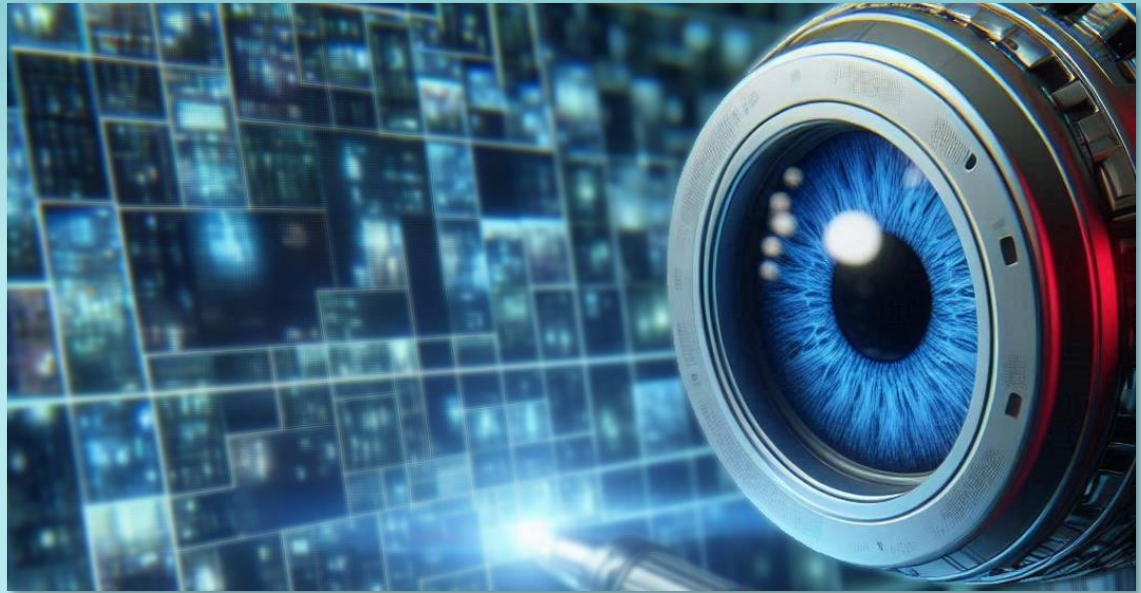


# Computer Vision Quality Inspection for Thermo Fisher Scientific

Dale DeFord  
Aug. 2024



# Agenda

**01**

**Business Problem**

**02**

**Exploratory Data Analysis**

**03**

**Predictive Modeling**

**04**

**Conclusions**

**05**

**Recommendation**

**06**

**Next Steps**



# 01

## Business Problem

Thermo Fisher Scientific (TFS) in Hillsboro OR manufactures cutting edge Scanning Electron Microscopes (SEM). In production, Liquid Metal Ion Source (LMIS) units are imaged at a SEM and human inspected for quality issues. This process is costly and prone to human error.

Goal:

- Create an automated Computer Vision process that will accurately classify LMIS SEM images, thus reducing cost in man-hours and quality problems due to varying human inspection biases.



SEM System Manufactured at TFS

# 02

## Data Analysis

LMIS SEM images were downloaded from TFS under Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA).

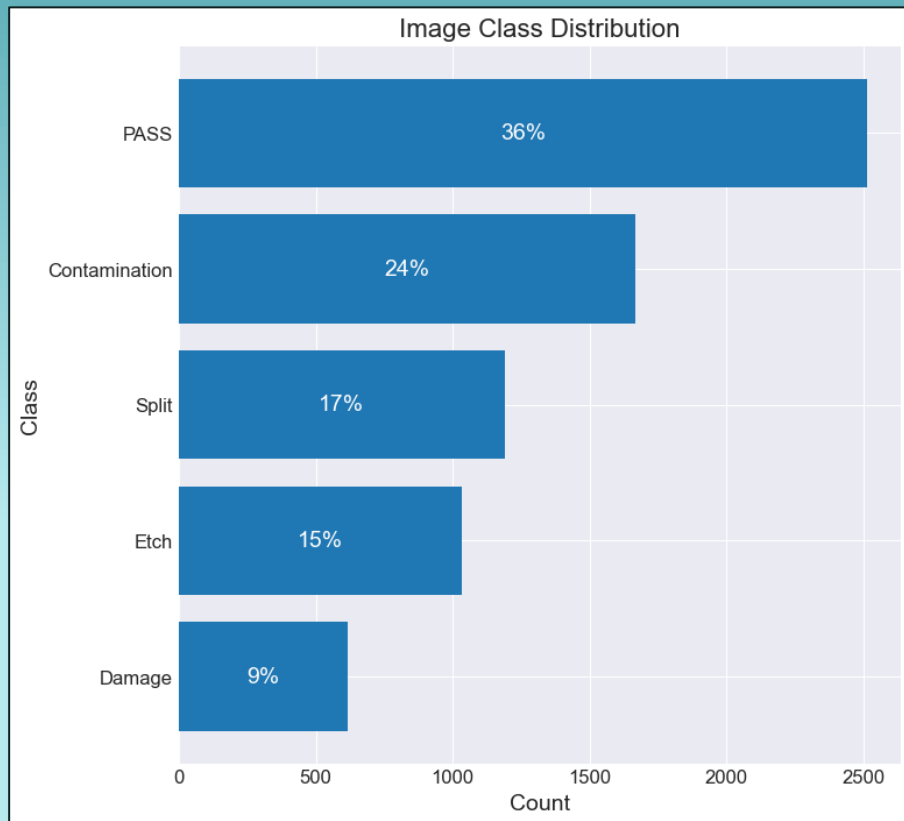
- 7,019 grayscale SEM image files
- Images labeled and sorted into 5 class folders
- Details will be omitted or intentionally vague due to NDA



NOTE: SEM image has been intentionally scaled down to protect intellectual property

# Image Data Class Distribution

- NOTE: Many non-PASS images contained features from multiple classes
- Imagine trying to classify CAT vs DOG, and many of your images have a CAT and a DOG!



# 03

## Predictive Modeling

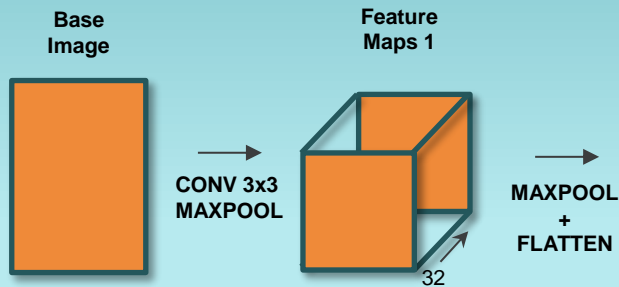


### BUSINESS REQUIREMENT:

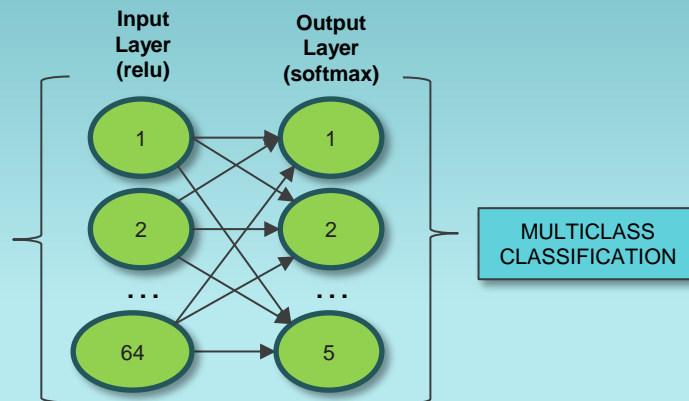
- Minimization of false-positives in the PASS class:
  - Top priority: avoid shipping non-PASS units to the customer.
  - False-Positive rate within PASS class must be  $< 1\%$
- Scoring Metric: Accuracy

# Baseline CNN Architecture

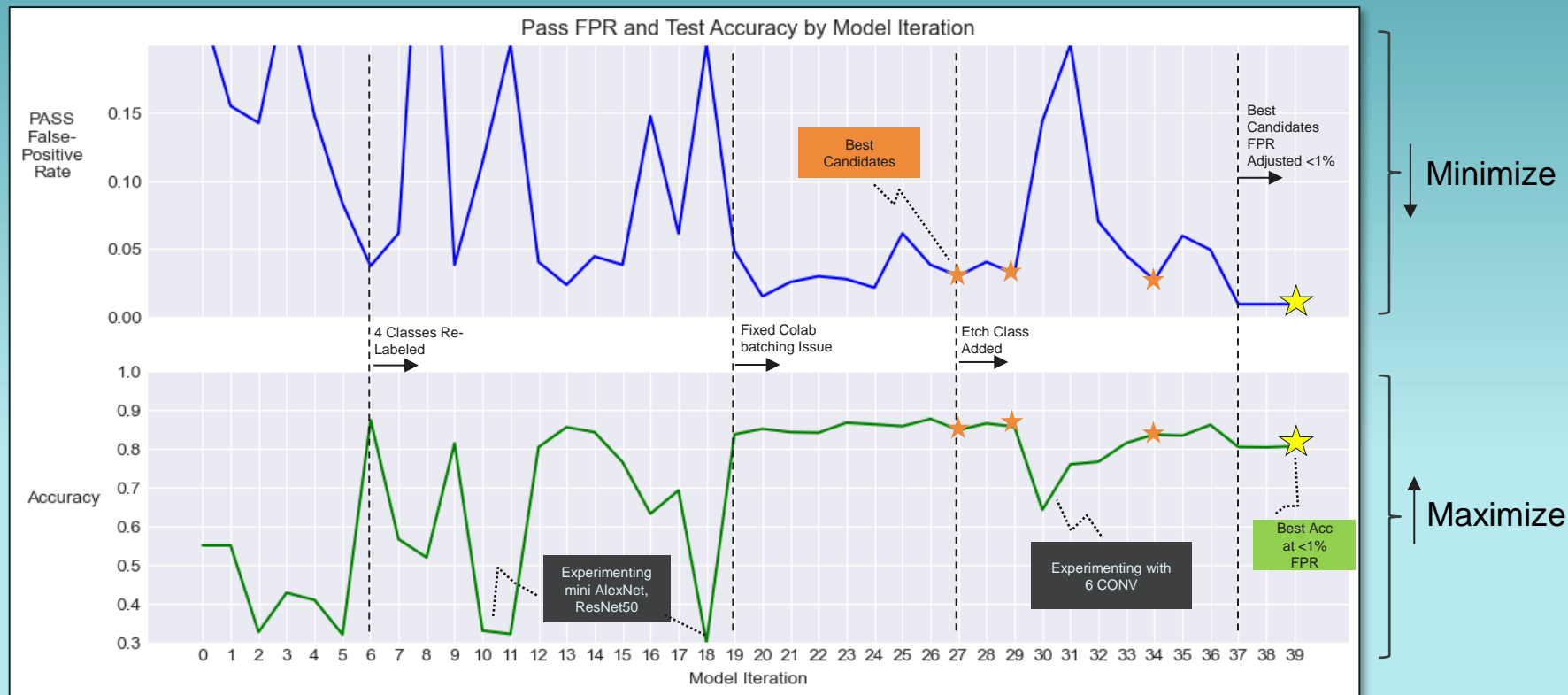
## Feature Extraction Architecture:



## Classification Architecture:



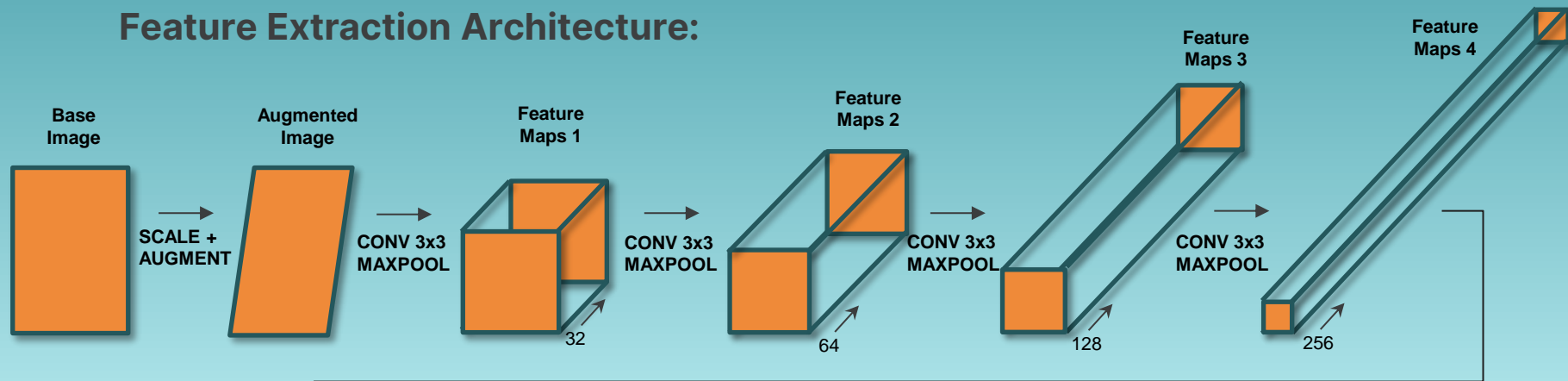
# Model Iteration Trends



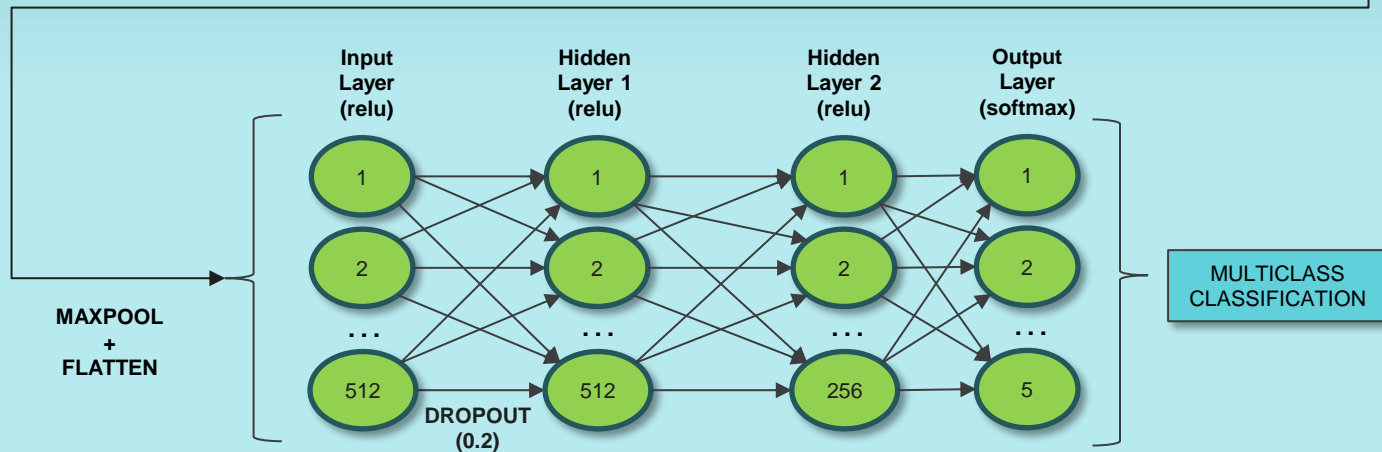


# Best CNN Architecture

## Feature Extraction Architecture:

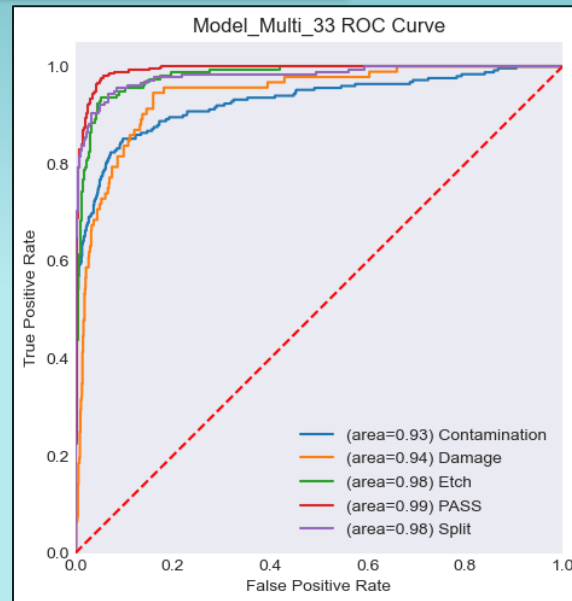
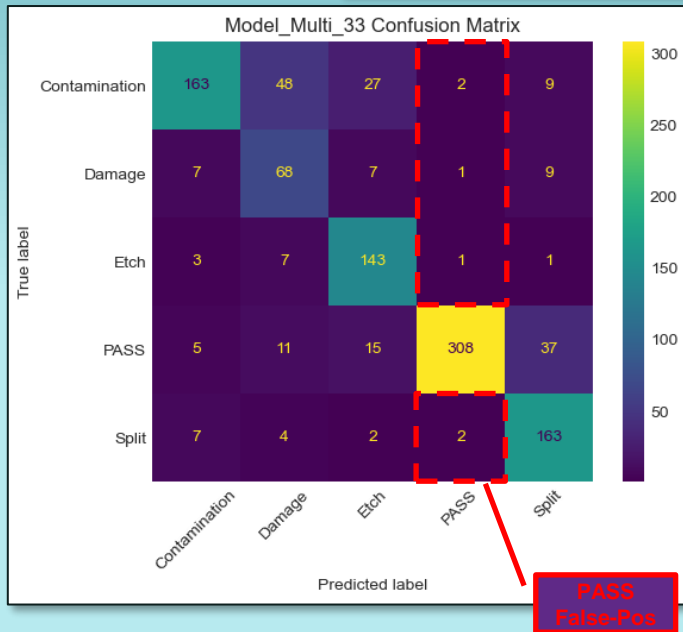


## Classification Architecture:



# Best Model Results

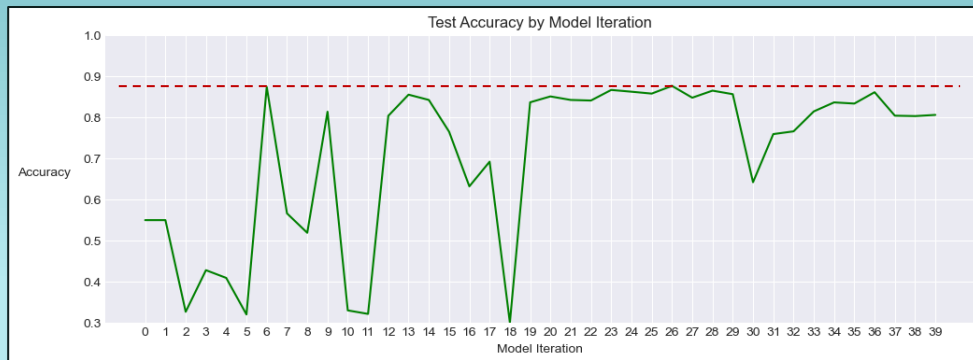
Training Accuracy: 94.2%  
Pre-FPR-Adjusted Test Accuracy: 83.5%  
FPR-Adjusted Test Accuracy: 80.5%  
PASS False-Pos Rate: 0.89%



# 04

## Conclusions

1. Model performance likely capped due to limited data sample size and mixing of non-PASS classification types.



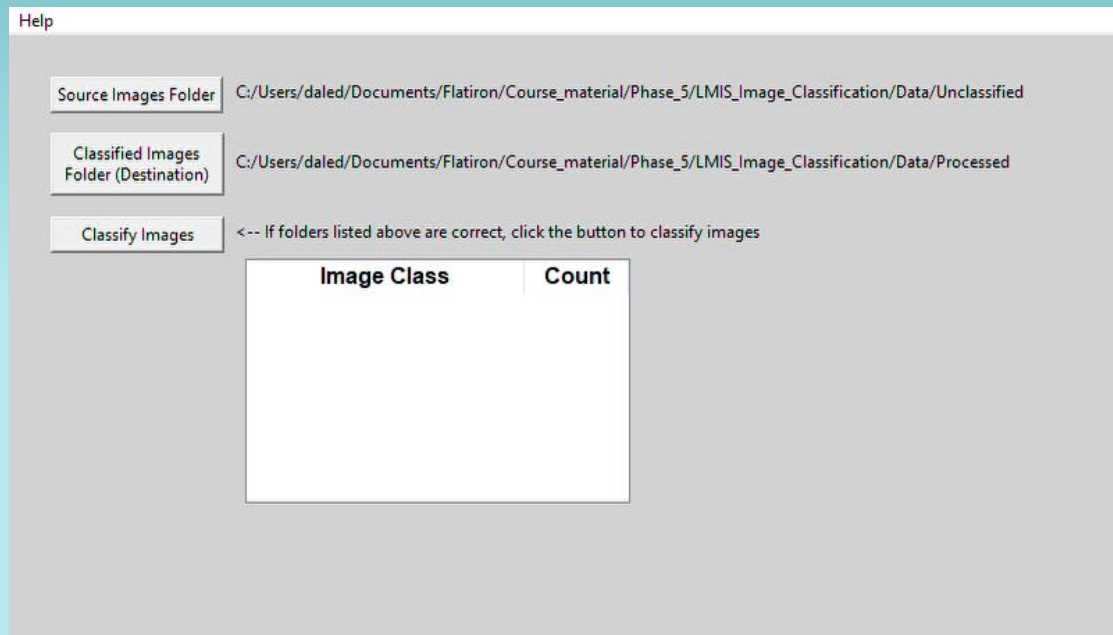
2. Final Model Metrics:

- Accuracy: **80.5%**
- PASS False-Positive Rate: **0.89%**

# 05

## Recommendation

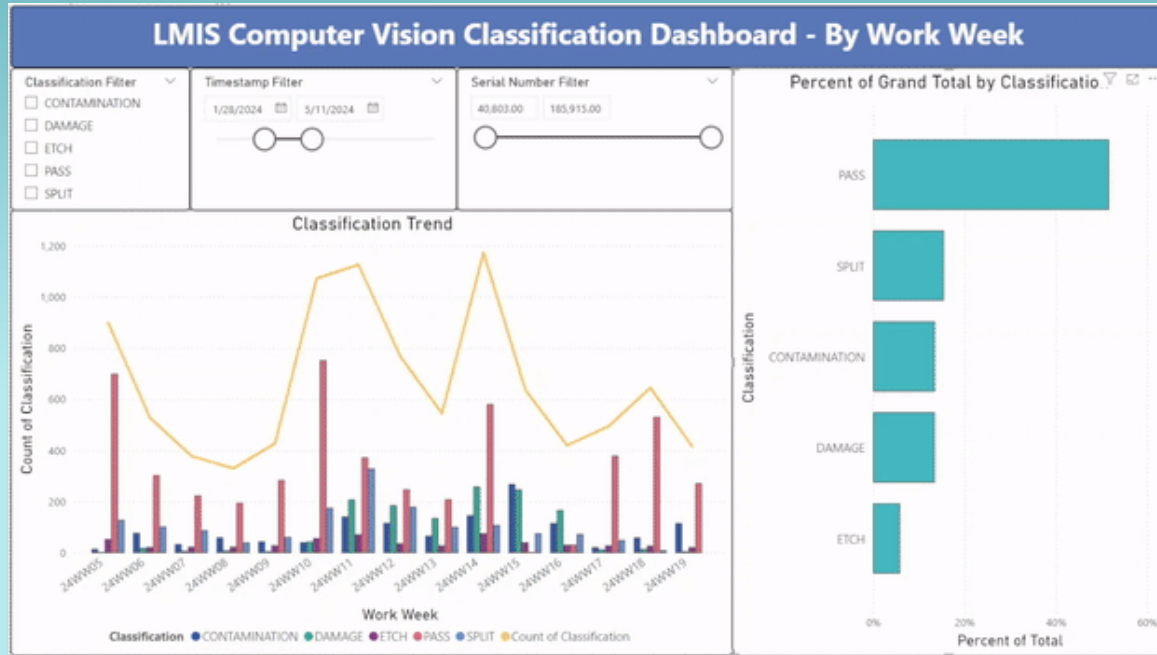
1. Initiate a production pilot evaluation of provided LMIS Image Classification executable and assess its performance vs. human; if accepted then discontinue human inspection of PASS class.



- Runs the best model, sorts images into class folders for human review
- Logs classification results to .csv file

# Recommendation

2. Monitor classification results via provided Power BI dashboard



NOTE: Fictitious data shown, not actual TFS production data

- Pulls production data from the csv log file
- Real-time monitor of classification trends and distributions
- Filter by class, date or unit serial number

# 06

## Next Steps

1. Continue to improve the model:
  - a) **Need more data!**
    - I. Subject matter expert labeling ~2000 images each class
    - II. Train with 'clean' samples, i.e., no images that could be more than 1 class
  - b) Continue attempting transfer learning architectures, i.e., ResNet50
1. If adequate model accuracy can be achieved, implement another production pilot to eliminate human inspection of all images

# Thanks!

A special thanks to collaborators at TFS:

- Jessica Panther, Manufacturing Engineering Supervisor
- Scott Gibson, Sr Engineering Mgr

Questions? Please contact me at:

Dale DeFord  
daledeford@gmail.com

