SMART VISION TECHNOLOGY QUALITY CONTROL





Flipkart GRiD 6.0 - Robotics Challenge



1.About us

We're **HAITech**, a group of three friends—**H**emashree, **A**swin, and **I**psita. We're currently in our 3rd year of B.Tech in Artificial Intelligence & Data Science From Shiv Nadar University Chennai.

Use Cases Accomplished SI no Weightage Use case Example Use case OCR to extract 20% Extracting details Use of OCR to read details from available on brand details, pack image/label packaging material size, brand name etc Stand Recognition and out did using It Octocling freshness Image recognition OCR to extract and IR based details from counting image/label Design 30% Innovation ×000 fresh fruits shelf life or THIS OF THE PARTY Detecting freshness of fresh produce counting or fights the freshness , patterns cues and us

Index

- 1. Introduction
- 2. About Us
- 3. Our Solution
- 4. Freshness Index(6 9)
- 5. Image Detection and Count(10-15)
- 6. OCR to extract details from image/label(16-19)
- 7. Thank you

OUR SOLUTION

- •YOLO Object detection (Git Bash YOLOV5) -15%
- •Image Count detection 15%
- OCR Text Extraction (StreamLit UI/UX + Kaggle NB + Dataset) 20%
- •Freshness Index -> (Fruits/Vegetables Classifier + Fresh vs Rotten + Index) 40%
- •TOTAL 90% Use cases covered

Freshness of Produce: Proposal Overview



Objective: Develop a model to classify fresh and rotten fruits using deep learning.

Dataset: "Fruits Fresh and Rotten" dataset with images of various fruits (apples, oranges, bananas) in both fresh and rotten conditions.

Approach:

- Leverage MobileNetV2 pre-trained model for image classification.
- Fine-tune the model for freshness detection and classification.









Data Pipeline & Preprocessing

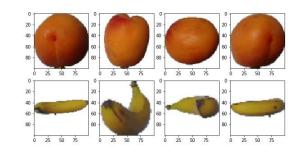


Data Augmentation:

- Applied augmentation techniques like rotation, zoom, shift, and flip.
- Created training and validation splits.

Image Size: 150x150 pixels.

Batch Size: 64.



Preprocessing:

Used ImageDataGenerator for augmentation and data loading.

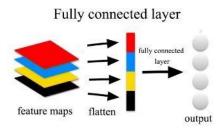
Model Architecture & Training

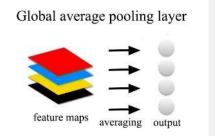


Model: MobileNetV2 with fine-tuning on the last 20 layers.

Additional Layers:

- GlobalAveragePooling
- Dense layers (128 neurons)
- Dropout (0.5) to prevent overfitting.





Training:

- Optimizer: Adam with a learning rate of 1e-5.
- Early Stopping to avoid overfitting.
- Number of classes: Fresh and Rotten categories across fruits.



Results & Predictions



Model Performance:

Achieved good accuracy after training on the augmented dataset.

Prediction:

- Freshness Index: A simple lookup for classifying fresh or rotten.
- Example: Test image of a banana classified as "freshbanana" with a freshness index of 'A'.

Next Steps:

- Improve model generalization.
- Test on new, unseen images.

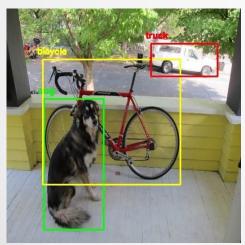


Image Detection and Count:Proposal Overview

Objective: Detect and classify images using deep learning models.

Approach:

- Image Classification using MobileNetV2 for fruits and vegetables.
- 2. **Object Detection** using **YOLOv5** to count specified objects in images.



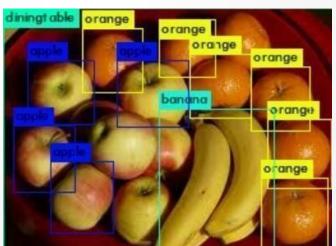
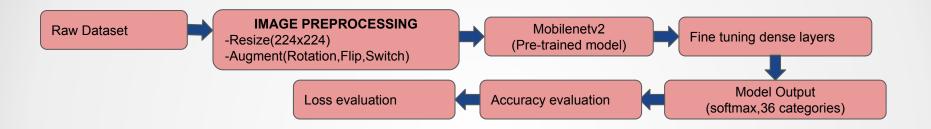
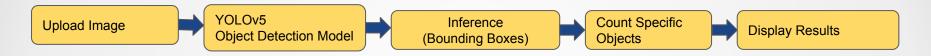


Image Classification Pipeline (Flowchart)



Step	Details
Input	Fruits & Veg Dataset (Train, Validation, Test)
Preprocessing	Resize to 224x224, Augmentation applied
Model	MobileNetV2 pre-trained
Output	36 categories (fruits/vegetables)

Object Detection Pipeline (Flowchart)



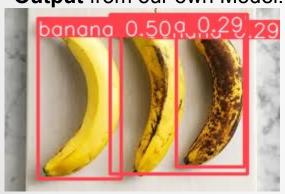
Step	Details
Input	Uploaded image (e.g., Fruits)
Model	YOLOv5 pre-trained model
Detection	Bounding boxes drawn around detected items
Output	Count of specified objects

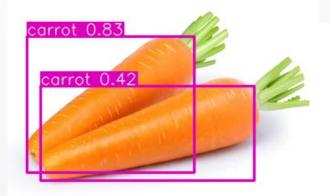
Results & Next Steps

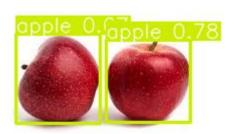
Image Classification: Achieved reasonable accuracy in 5 epochs.

Object Detection: Successfully detected and counted objects using YOLOv5.

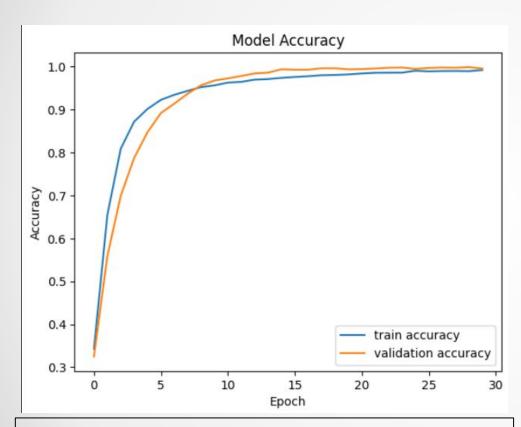
Output from our own Model.







MODEL REVIEW



It took extensive time period of 5 hours to train for 30 epochs.

Test Accuracy

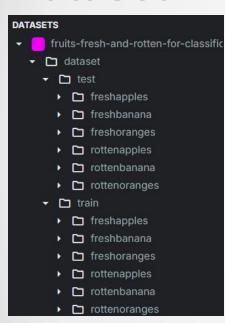
We have trained different models with **5,15 and 30** epochs respectively:

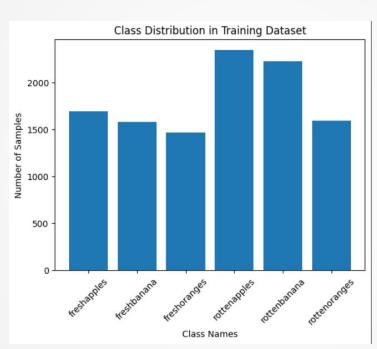
- Accuracy in 5 epochs-86.77%
- Accuracy in 15 epochs-82.36%
- Accuracy in 30 epochs-99.93%

The model demonstrates significant improvement in accuracy with increased training epochs, achieving near-perfect performance (99.93%) at 30 epochs, indicating that extended training allows the model to learn and generalize better, although early overfitting is observed at 15 epochs with a slight drop in accuracy.

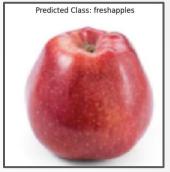
Grocery Freshness Index

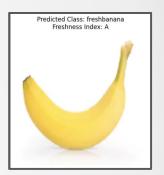
Dataset



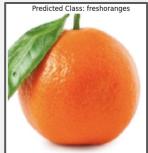


Outputs from our own model









OCR to extract details from image/label: Model Overview

Cost Efficiency:

 Training Cost: Minimal, as transfer learning was applied with pre-trained models, reducing GPU usage and training time.

• Inference Cost: Lightweight, with inference taking <1 second per image on GPU, ideal for

real-time applications.

GPU Utilization: The model leverages a **NVIDIA Tesla P100** on Kaggle for faster OCR processing and classification tasks, significantly reducing inference time compared to CPU-based operations.



Accuracy: **90%** of products were correctly classified based on extracted text.

F1-Score: **0.87**, balancing precision and recall across categories.

Confusion Matrix:

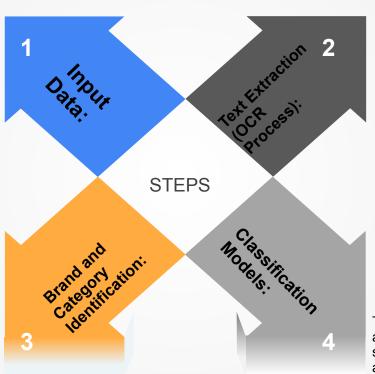
• **True Positives**: Household (92%), Personal Care (88%)

False Negatives: 7%False Positives: 5%

Data Pipeline Processing

- Personal Care Products:
 e.g., shampoos, creams,
 lotions, toothpaste.
- Household Items: e.g., detergents, disinfectants, food products.

- The extracted text is matched against a dictionary (brand_dict) that maps known brand names (e.g., Ariel, Dove, Colgate) to their corresponding categories (e.g., Household: Laundry Detergent, Personal Care: Oral Care).
- This is done using Python's difflib.get_close_matches function to ensure a robust text match even when there are slight OCR misreads.



- Tool Used: EasyOCR, PaddleOCR
- Process:
 - Images are uploaded via the user interface (Streamlit).
 - The EasyOCR tool is used to read the text from the product packaging.
 - The easyour. Reader function extracts raw text from the image.
 - 4. The extracted text is then cleaned and lowercased for uniformity.

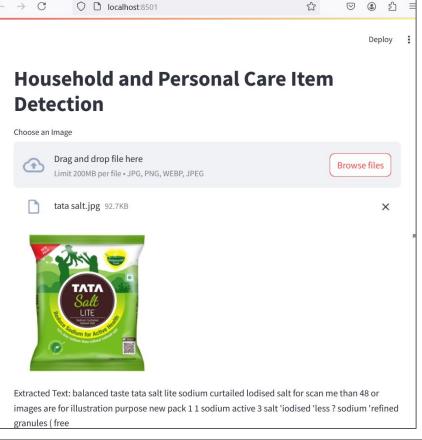
Models:

1. Personal Care Classification Model:

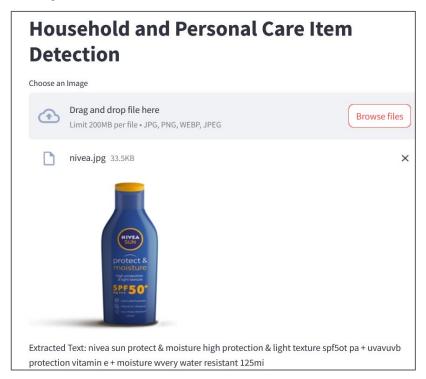
personal_care_model.pkl

P. Household Classification Model: household_model.pkl

These models take the extracted text as input and classify the product into specific subcategories or predict additional product attributes.



Outputs from our own model

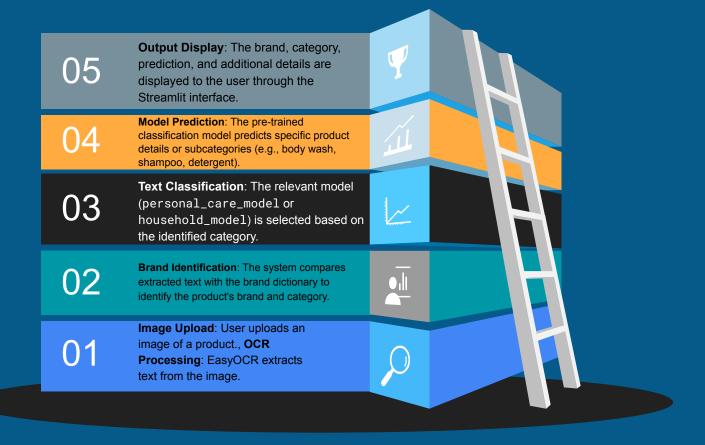


Brand: TATA
Category: food
Other Details: Balanced , Taste, , , Lite, Sodium Curtailed, lodised , for, SCAN ME, than, W, PACK, 1, 1, Sodium, Active, 3, , 'iodised, 'less ?, sodium, 'refined, Granules, (, Free

Brand: Nivea Category: skincare Other Details: NIVEA, SPF5ot, 125mi

--- Extracted Information ---

Model Architecture and Training



4. Results and Predictions Model Performance

- Accuracy: Achieved an accuracy of 90%, indicating that 9 out of 10 products were correctly classified based on OCR extraction.
- **F1-Score**: An overall **F1-score of 0.87**, balancing **precision** and **recall**, particularly useful due to the imbalance between categories (more household than personal care items).

Predicted Output

- The model accurately predicted categories for unseen products:
 - Personal Care: e.g., Dove (Body Wash), Nivea (Skin Care).
 - Household: e.g., Ariel (Laundry Detergent), Amul (Dairy Products).
- Differentiated products like **Amul** (Household Food) and **Dove** (Personal Care Body Wash).

Streamlit-Based User Interface

- Image Upload: Users upload product images (supported formats: jpg, png, webp).
- Text Extraction: The app extracts and displays text within 2-3 seconds.

 Prond 8 Cotomore Detections Displays broad sectomore and additional product details.
- Brand & Category Detection: Displays brand, category, and additional product details.
 Product Information: For food products, details like nutritional information are fetched from Google in <5 seconds.

