

# Development of Computer Vision and Image Processing at NSLS-II

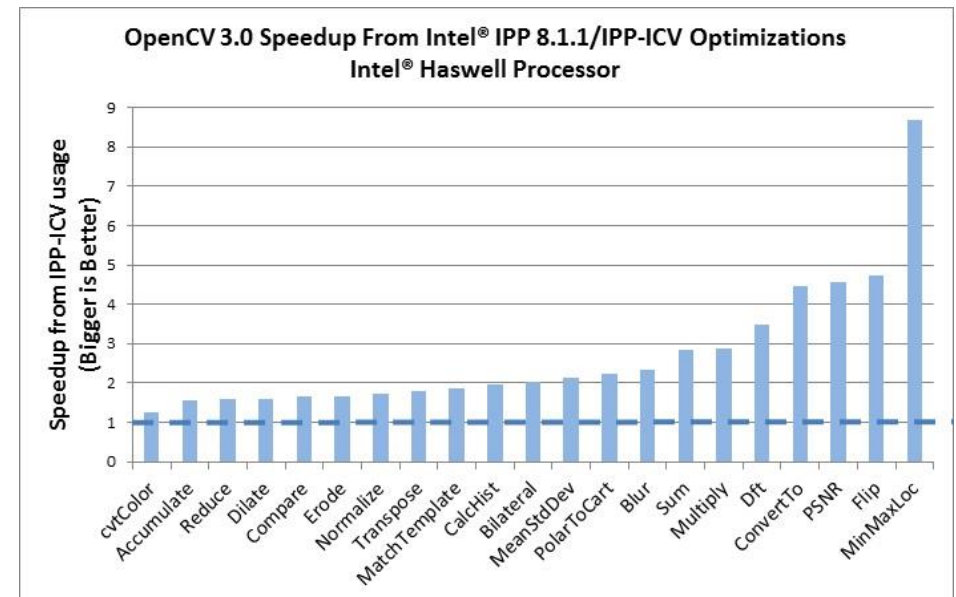
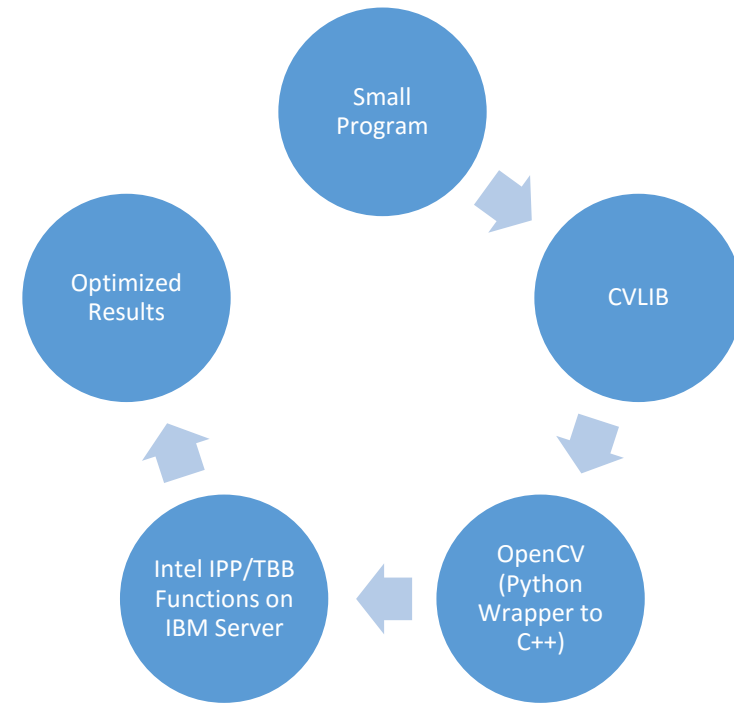
William Watson

# Purpose

- Development of image analysis software backed by OpenCV
- To provide an easy use python module to access computer vision functions
- Optimized results for fast computation, via C++, Intel IPP/TBB
- Automate processes from image input such as:
  - Positon, spread, and intensity of X-Ray Beams
  - Isolating and computing data on multiple objects
  - Provide assistance to mounting samples and report any errors

# OpenCV and CVLIB

- Small Programs call upon functions in CVLIB
- CVLIB calls upon OpenCV, which has a Python Wrapper for C++
- OpenCV 3.0 supports optimization via Intel's IPP Low Level Functions, Intel TBB
- Computation is done on a dedicated IBM Image Server



# BPM-1 X-Ray Analysis (IXS)

Purpose:

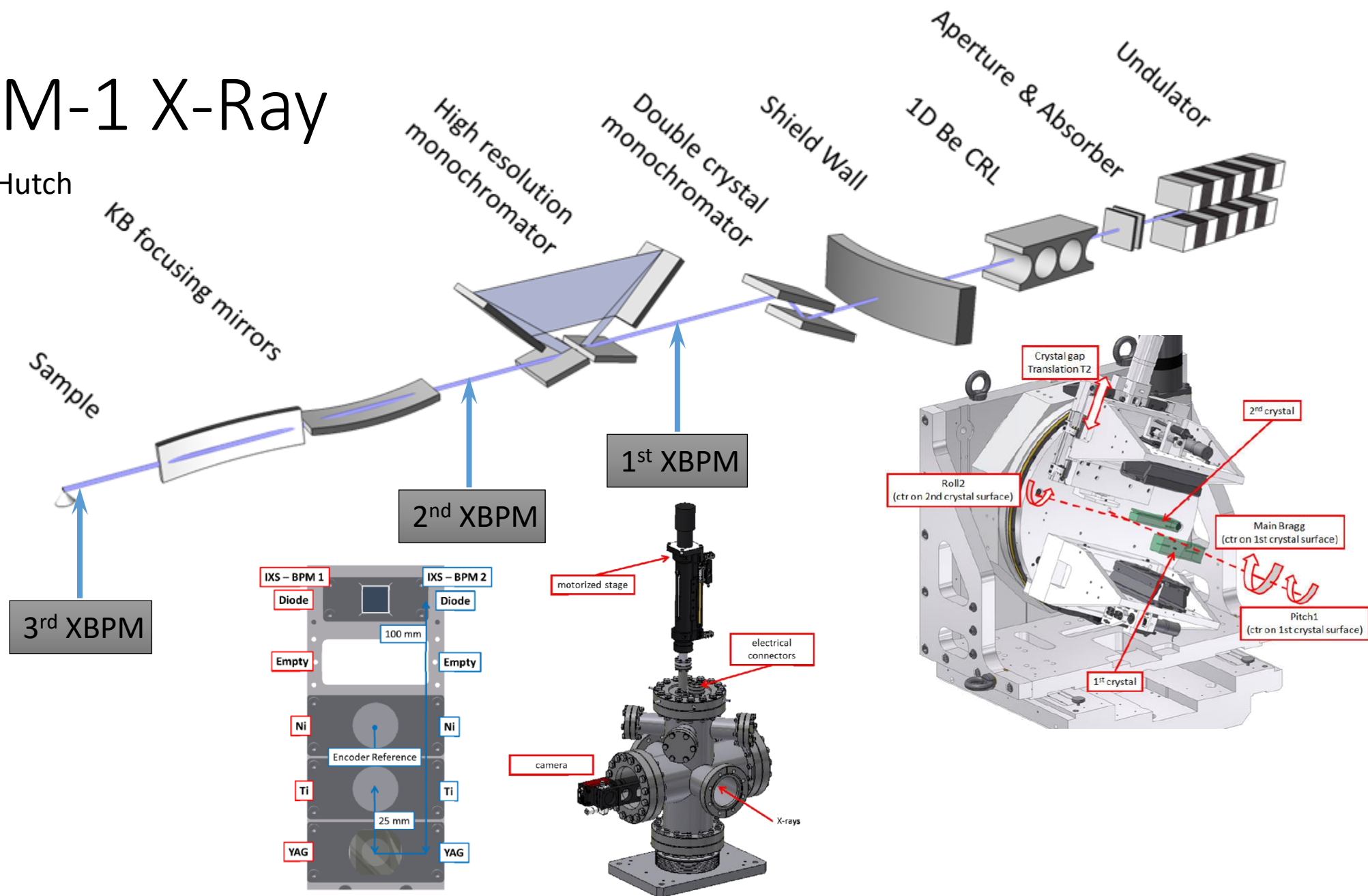
- Discover Position of Beam
- Discover Spread of Beam
- Discover Intensity of Beam
- Discover the Centroid of the Beam

E = 9.1 keV  
Scintillator: YAG  
Camera: Prosilica  
Magnification: 5x



# BPM-1 X-Ray

Located in B Hutch  
(IXS)



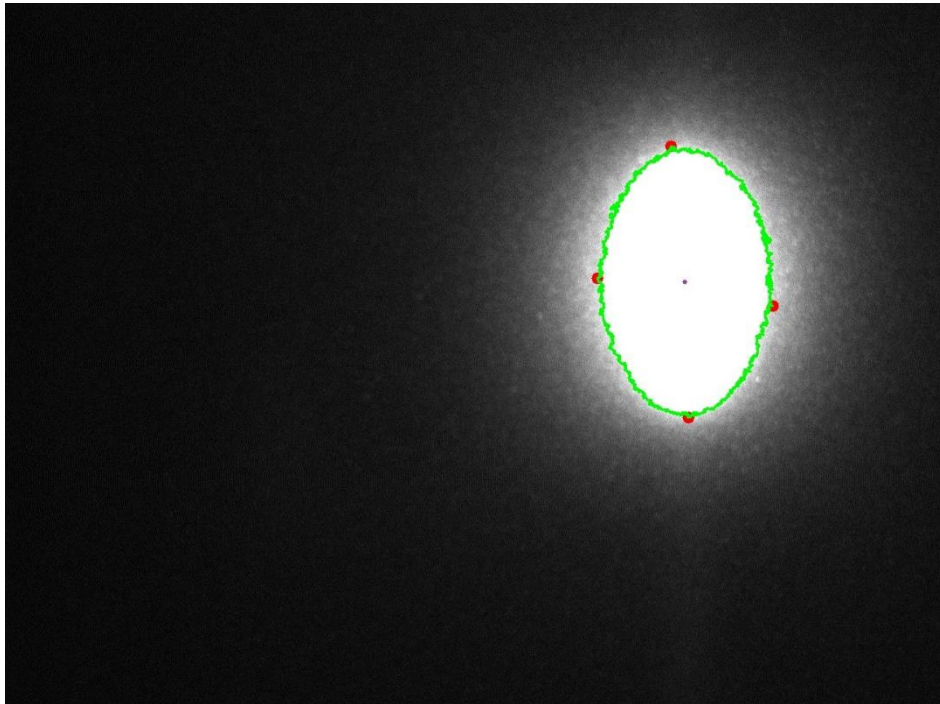
Images Courtesy of: Yong Cai, Alessandro Cunsolo, Alexey Suvorov, and the IXS Beamline Staff

# BPM-1 Image Results

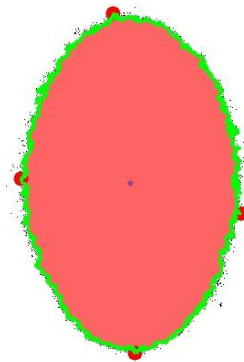
Process:

- Threshold
- Find Contours
- Interpret Contour Data (Plot, Draw, and Print)

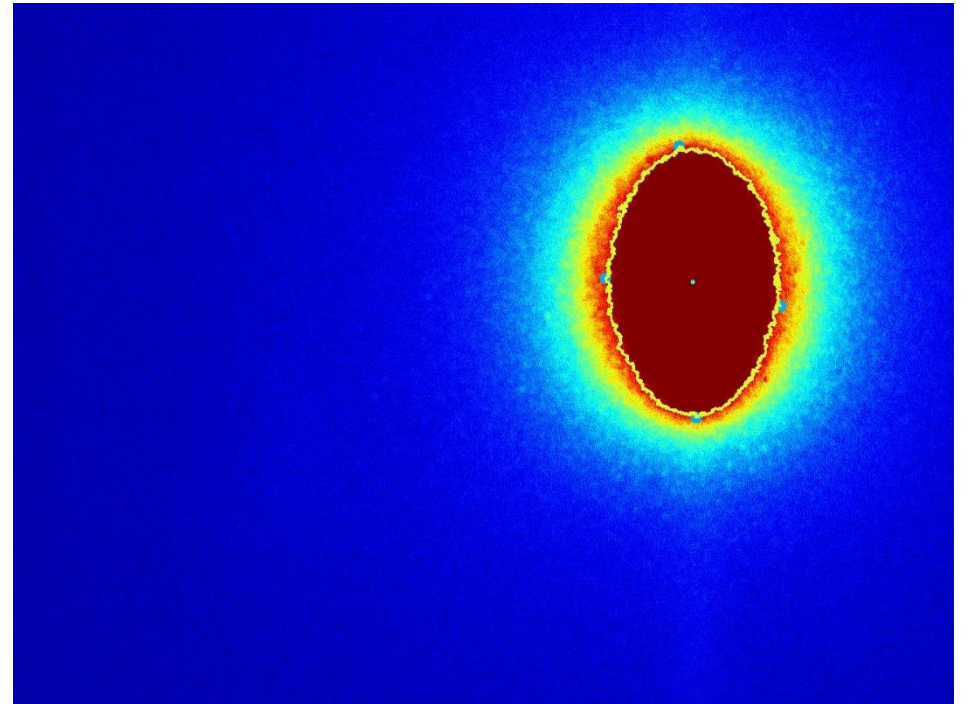
Result Superimposed on Original



Thresholding Result



Jet Color Map



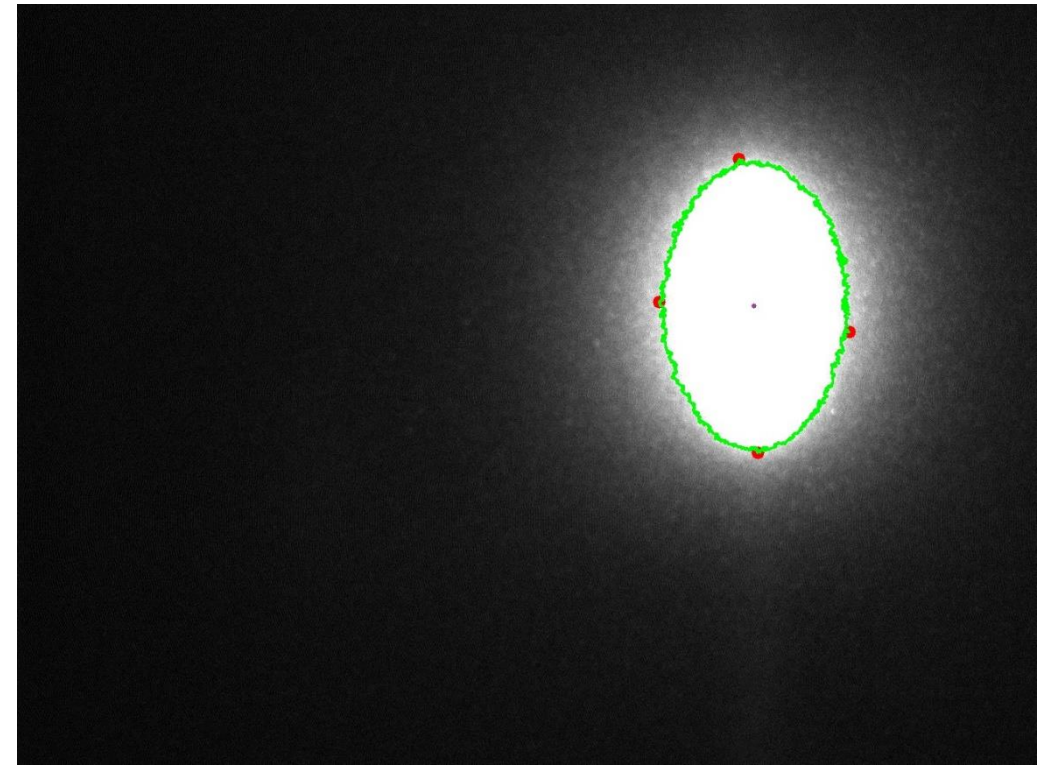


# BPM-1 Data Results

## Console Output:

### Object Details:

```
perimeter: 2356.99022925
orientation: 179.838363647
max: (925, 198)
height: 372
extrema: {'B': (938, 568), 'R': (1054, 415), 'L': (813, 377), 'T': (914, 196)}
area: 65058.5
min: (1047, 564)
sum intensity: 20426526
width: 241
centroid: (933, 382)
mean intensity: 227.842390577
```



# BPM-1 Results

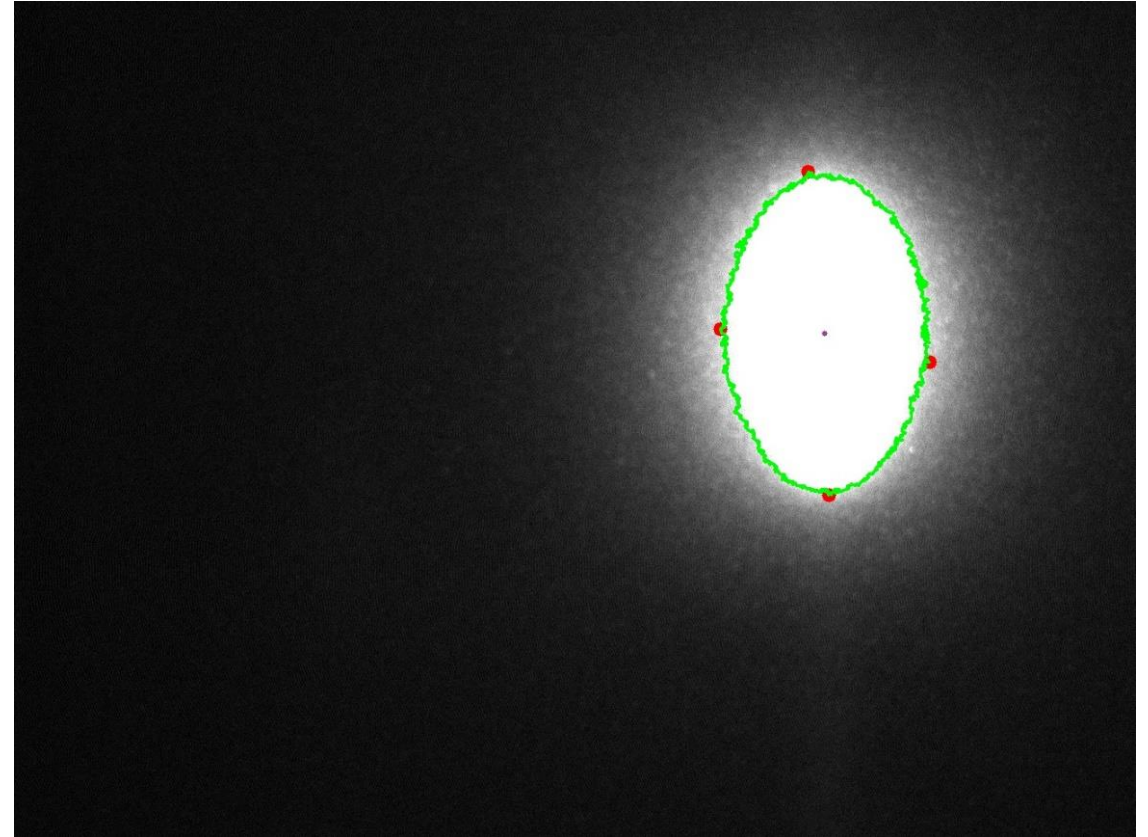
- Use Centroid and Extrema to adjust beam within image
- Sum of the Pixels displays the total intensity of the beam
- The Maximum point of intensity, and maximum intensity discovered
- Area and Perimeter of Beam
- Height and Width of the current Beam
- Average Intensity of the Beam



# BPM-1 Time

## BPM-1 (Single):

Real	0m0.350s
User	0m0.300s
Sys	0m0.068s

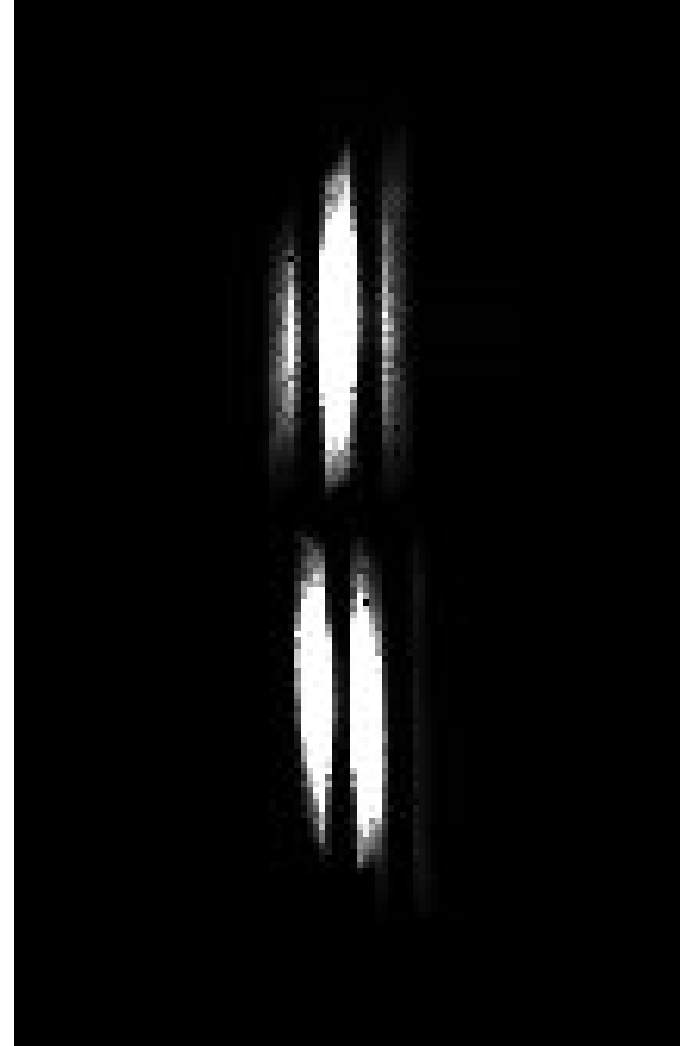


# Analysis -Merlin Quad X-Ray Detector (IXS)

- Data Retrieved from the Merlin Detector at IXS

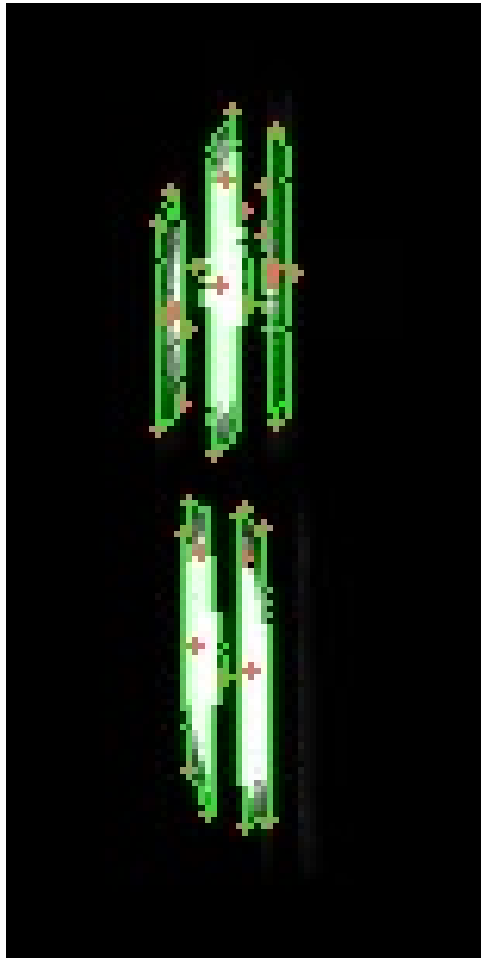
Purpose:

- Isolate Individual Streaks
- Process each Streak to learn Position, Center, Spread, Intensity, Max Values, etc.
- Count Intensity in each streak



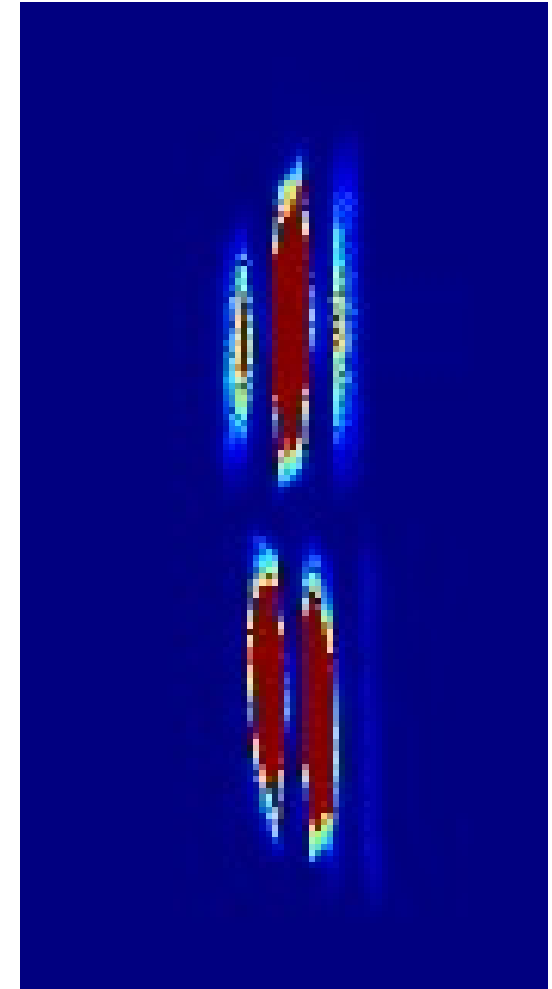
$E = 9.1 \text{ keV}$   
Direct detection  
PEL size = 55 [um]

# Merlin Image Results



Process:

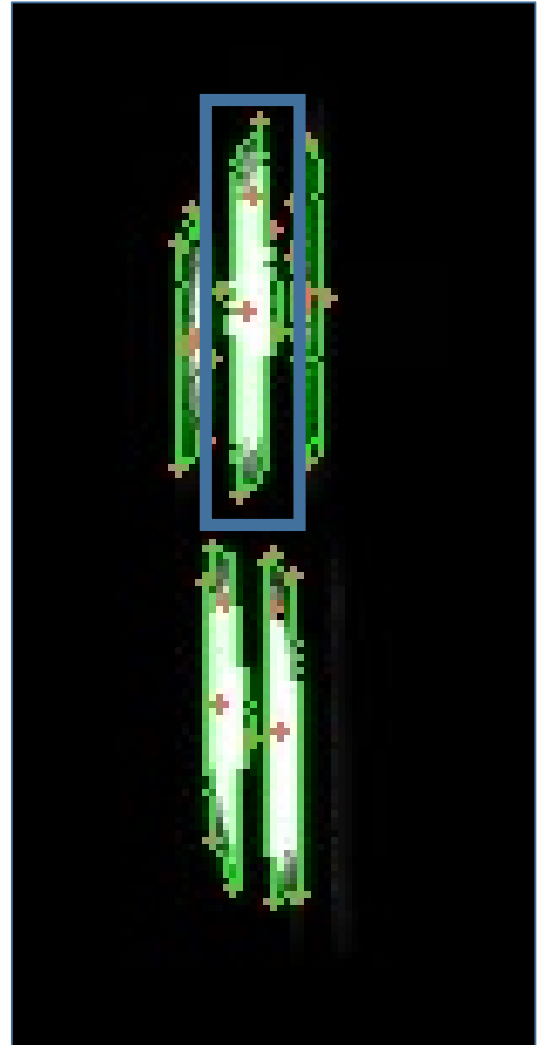
- Convert to Grayscale
- Threshold Image
- Find and filter contours by size
- For each object:
  - Print Object's Data
  - Plot Points of Interest
- Draw Contours
- Apply JET



# Merlin Data Results for First Object (Largest)

## Console Output:

```
Object 1:  
perimeter: 125.840619564  
orientation: 179.981033325  
max: (131, 78)  
height: 55  
extrema: {'B': (129, 122), 'R': (135, 98),  
          'L': (126, 92), 'T': (132, 67)}  
area: 270.5  
min: (134, 83)  
sum intensity: 62689  
width: 9  
centroid: (130, 95)  
mean intensity: 126.644444444
```



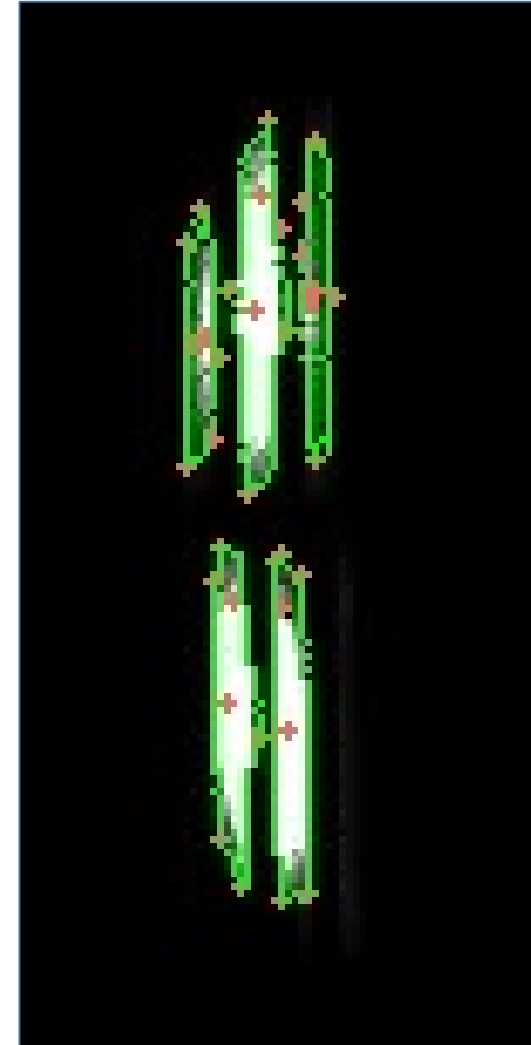
# Merlin - Time

## Merlin (1 Image Standalone):

Real 0m0.321s

User 0m0.284s

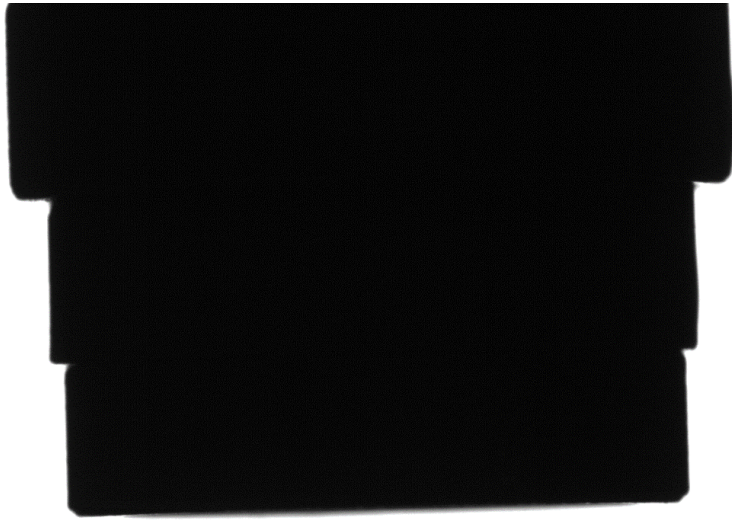
Sys 0m0.036s



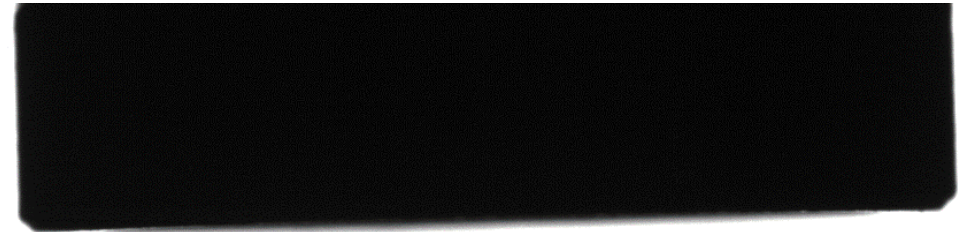
# ABBIX Beamlines (AMX): Pins in a Robot Gripper

- Images are from AMX, Displays a Pin and a Gripper, in an attempt to grab the pin

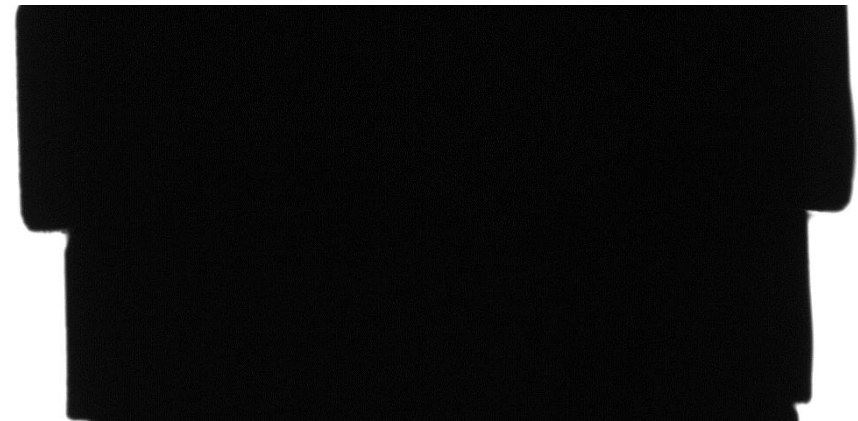
Pin and Gripper 'Perfect' Image



Pin Template Image



Gripper Template Image

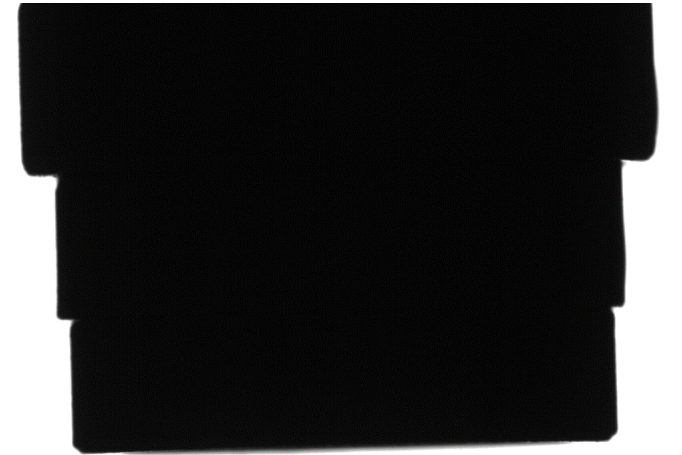


Images Courtesy of: Jean Jakoncic, AMX Beamline

# Robot Gripper - Purpose

## Purpose:

- Find if Pin is in the Gripper
- Determine if Pin is properly mounted
  - Analyze the position of the Gripper and Pin within the image
  - Find the Region of Interest (ROI) for the Pin and Gripper
  - Compare the Pin and Gripper to a 'Perfect' Image to determine if anomalies are present
  - Advise the user to any potential problems





# Robot Gripper– ‘Perfect’ vs Test Cases



# Robot Gripper- Results

## Console Output:

Template: 0.0 Disim

Image-1: 1.36311088973 Disim

Image-2: 0.0286209618648 Disim

Image-3: 0.0045508842333 Disim

Image-4: 0.190357587177 Disim

Image 2

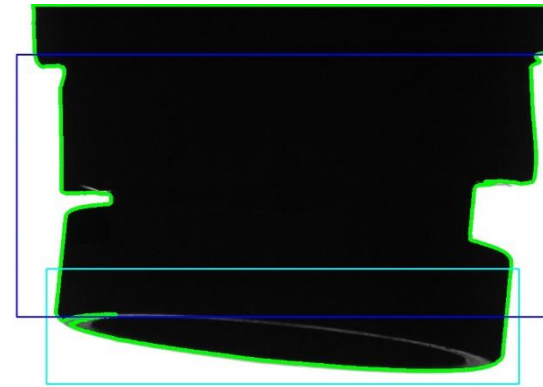


Image 3

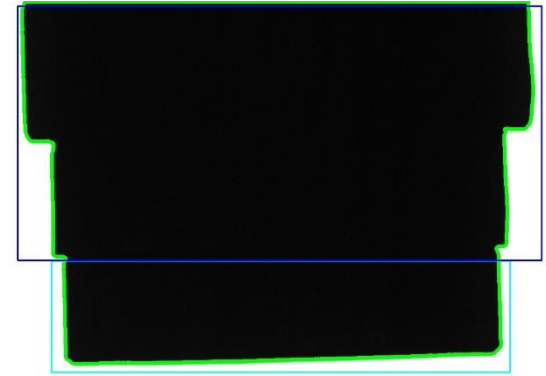
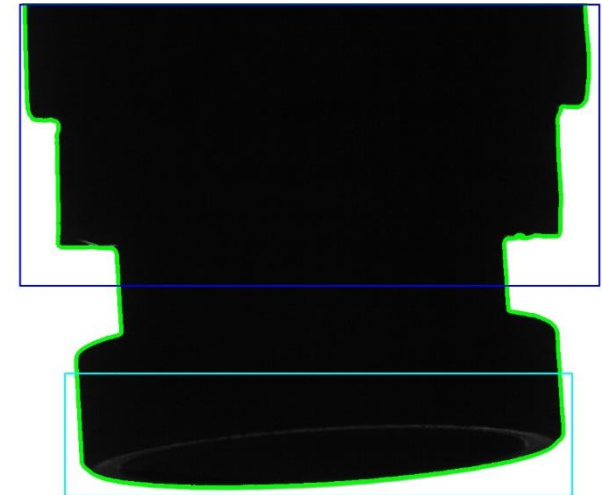


Image 4



'Perfect'



Image 1

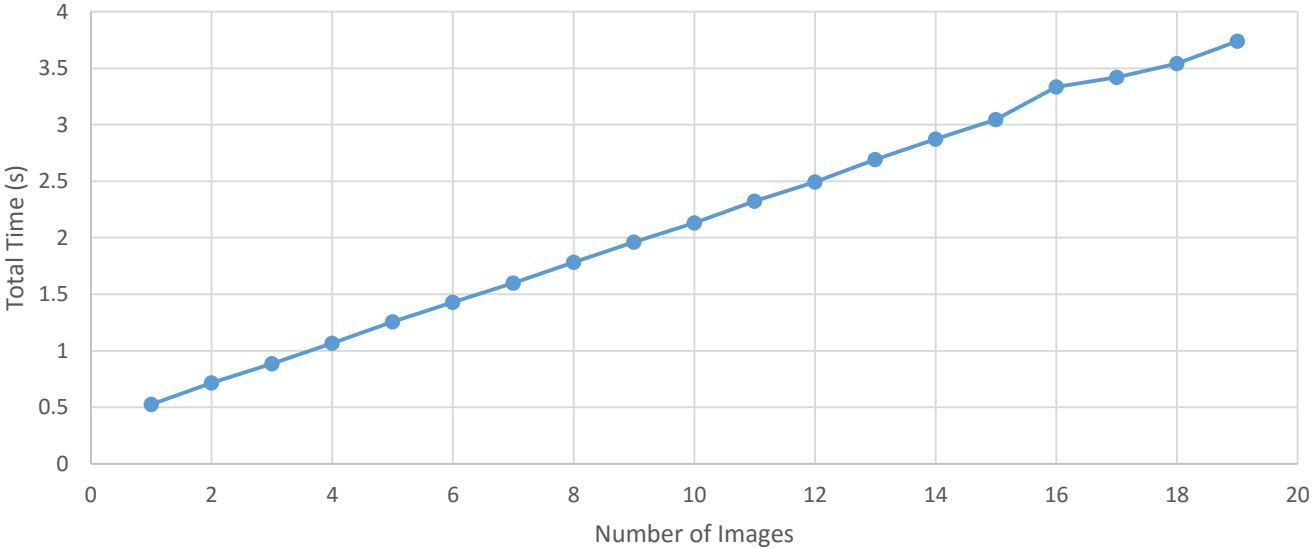


Images Courtesy of: Jean Jakoncic, AMX Beamline

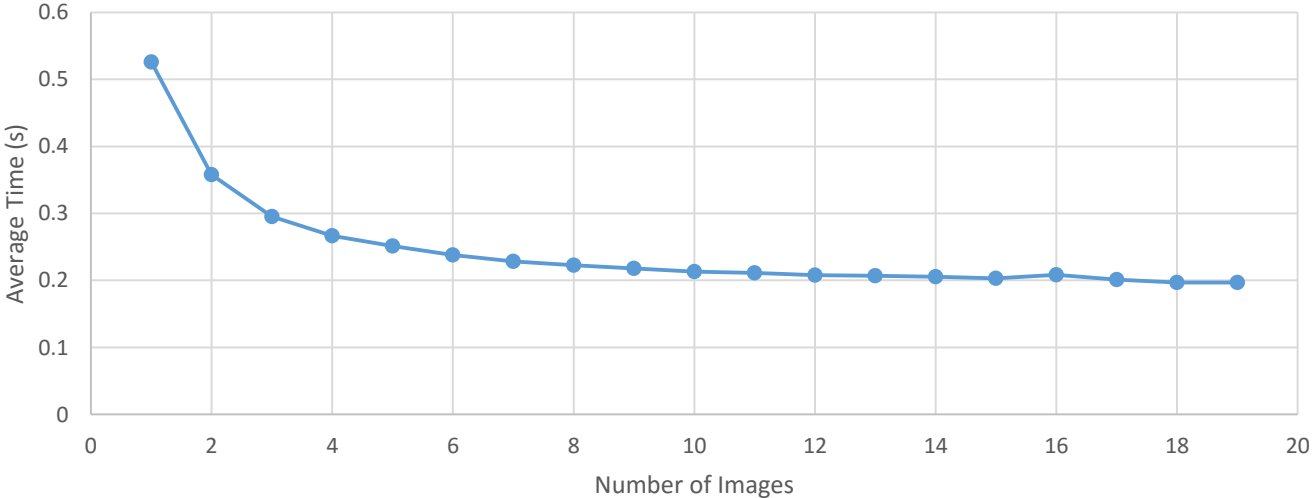
# Robot Gripper Time – 1-19 Images

Number of Images	Total Time	Average Time
1	0.526	0.526
2	0.716	0.358
3	0.886	0.29533333
4	1.066	0.2665
5	1.256	0.2512
6	1.429	0.23816667
7	1.6	0.22857143
8	1.783	0.222875
9	1.962	0.218
10	2.131	0.2131
11	2.324	0.21127273
12	2.493	0.20775
13	2.692	0.20707692
14	2.875	0.20535714
15	3.046	0.20306667
16	3.335	0.2084375
17	3.42	0.20117647
18	3.543	0.19683333
19	3.74	0.19684211

Total Computation Time



Average Time Per Photo



# Pin/Gripper – ‘Perfect’ vs Test Cases



# Pin/Gripper Detailed Analysis

## Purpose:

- Find Pin and Gripper ROI's
- Compare Apparatus to 'Perfect' for anomalies
- Discover Possible Kinks within image
- Discover if Pin is not properly mounted
- Discover the Center of Mass
- Use Extreme Points as an assist for Alignment, along with Centroid

# Pin/Gripper Image Analysis – Results – Image 1

Console Output on Image 1:

**Image 1:**

perimeter: 2017.74725473

max: (745, 1)

height: 217

extrema: {'B': (1203, 218), 'R': (1567, 129),  
          'L': (745, 114), 'T': (748, 1)}

area: 168731.5

min: (793, 1)

sum intensity: 4280971

width: 822

centroid: (1161, 104)

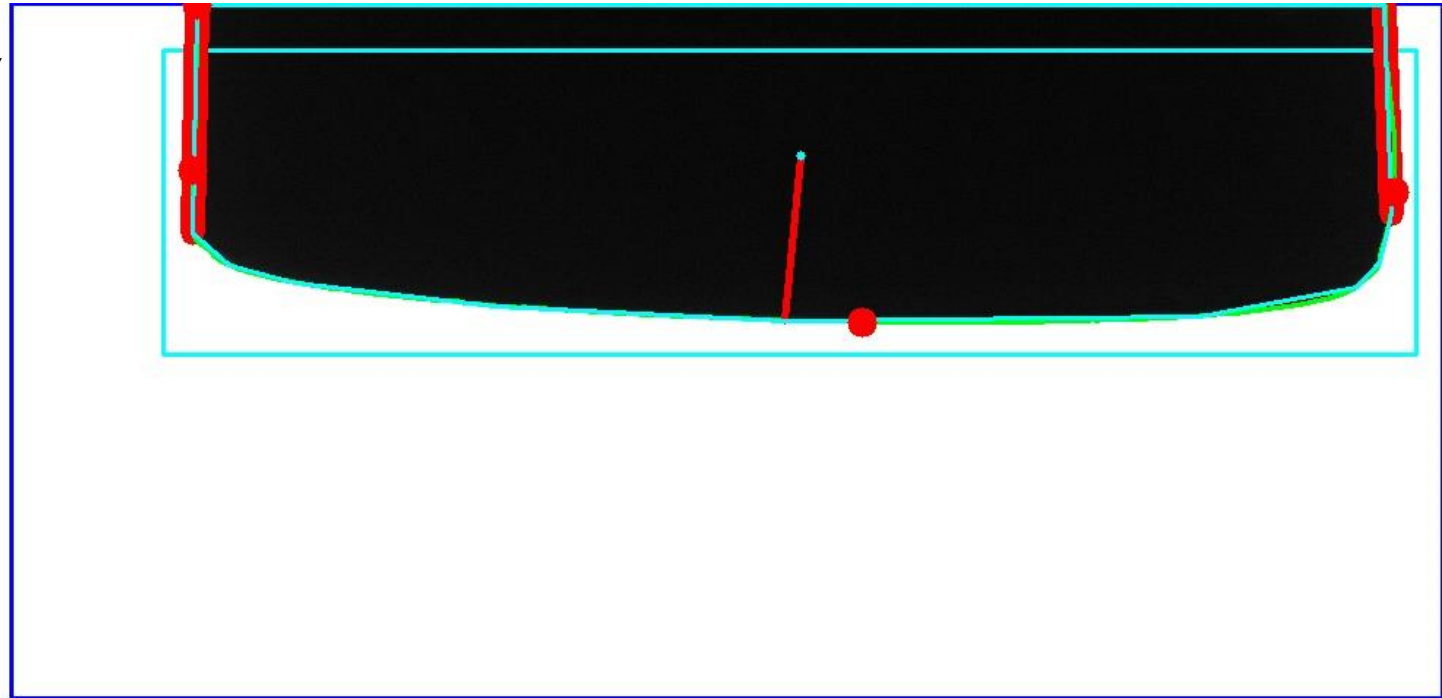
mean intensity: 23.999971969

Match Metrics:

Image Dissimilarity: 1.36080901012

Mount Centroid: Too High: 104

Missing Component / Gripper Not Aligned



# Pin/Gripper Image Analysis – Results – Image 2

## Console Output:

### Image 2:

perimeter: 3512.21232665

max: (497, 66)

height: 664

extrema: {'B': (1206, 665), 'R': (1450, 31),  
          'L': (497, 1), 'T': (497, 1)}

aspect ratio: 1.43458646617

area: 532620.5

min: (515, 1)

sum intensity: 30095708

width: 953

centroid: (968, 310)

mean intensity: 47.5601903943

## Match Metrics:

Image Dissimilarity: 0.0274253192917

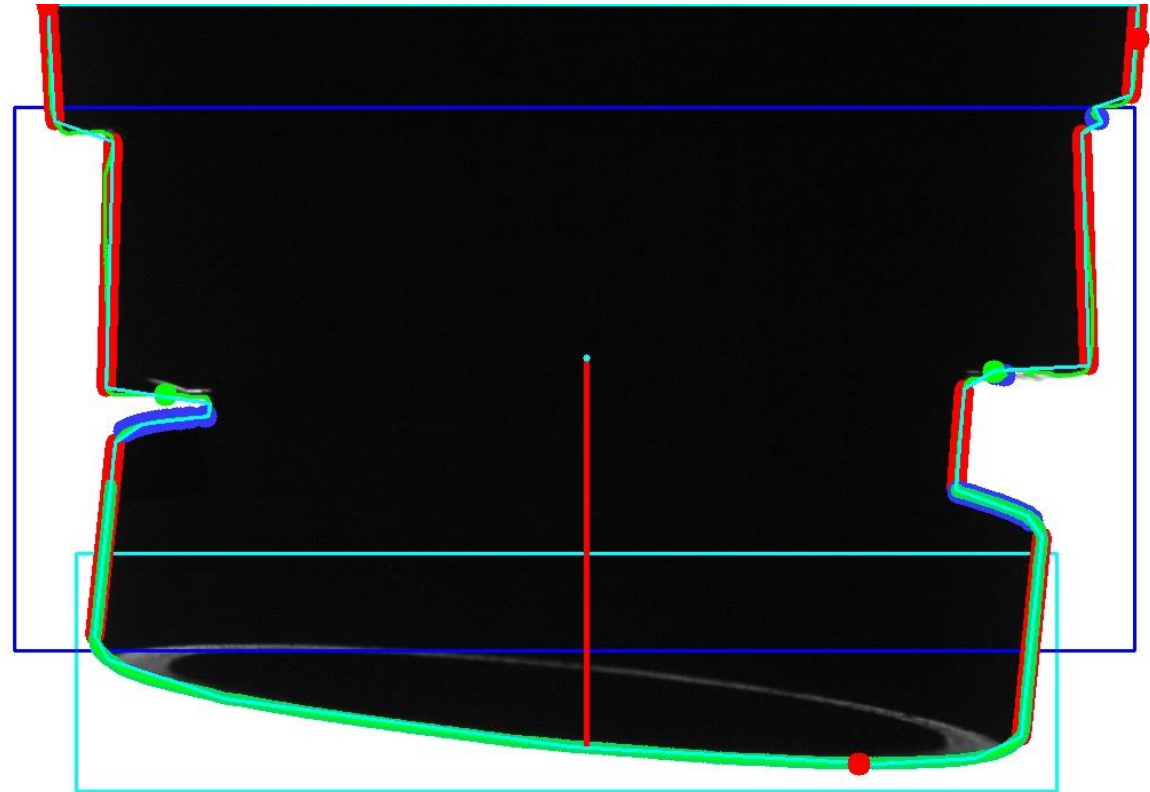
Possible Kinks Detected

41 Possible Kink Points Detected: Adjust Gripper

Possible Kink Distance on R: 115.004347744

Possible Kink Distance on L: 27.3130005675

Pin Not Mounted Correctly: Distance: 329



Images Courtesy of: Jean Jakoncic, AMX Beamline



# Pin/Gripper Image Analysis – Results – Image 3

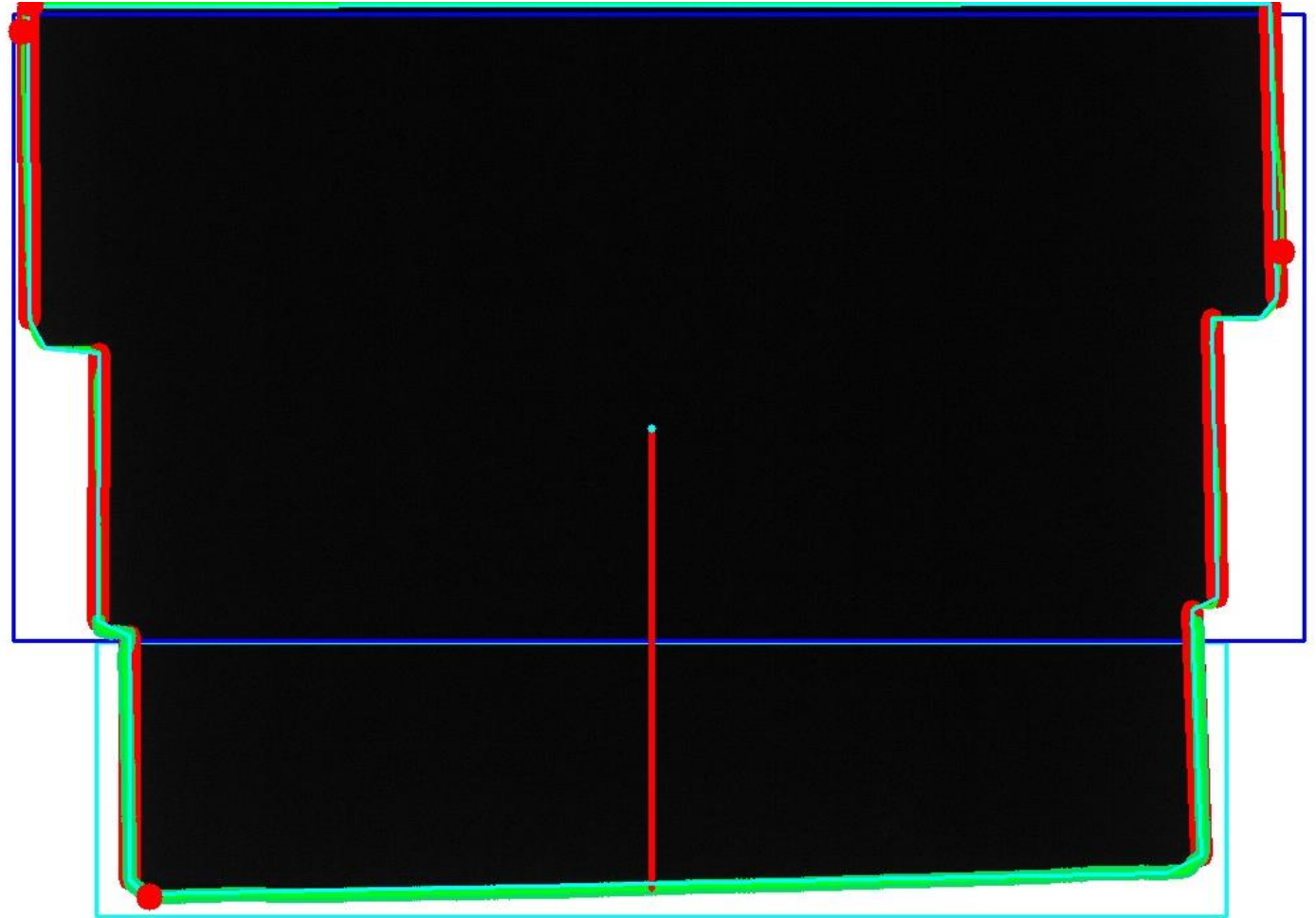
## Console Output:

### Image 3:

```
perimeter: 3272.13917053  
max: (496, 1)  
height: 677  
extent: 0.902237973263  
extrema: {'B': (593, 678), 'R': (1452, 189),  
          'L': (496, 22), 'T': (503, 1)}  
area: 585413.5  
min: (525, 1)  
sum intensity: 20199272  
width: 956  
centroid: (974, 323)  
mean intensity: 31.2096685476
```

## Match Metrics:

Image Dissimilarity: 0.00487836456791



# Pin/Gripper Image Analysis – Results – Image 4

## Console Output:

Image 4:

perimeter: 3790.45496655

max: (1443, 1)

height: 821

extrema: {'B': (828, 822), 'R': (1447, 125),  
          'L': (492, 1), 'T': (492, 1)}

aspect ratio: 1.16301703163

area: 664209.0

min: (503, 1)

sum intensity: 35452804

width: 955

centroid: (974, 387)

mean intensity: 45.2172411374

## Match Metrics:

Image Dissimilarity: 0.190836638543

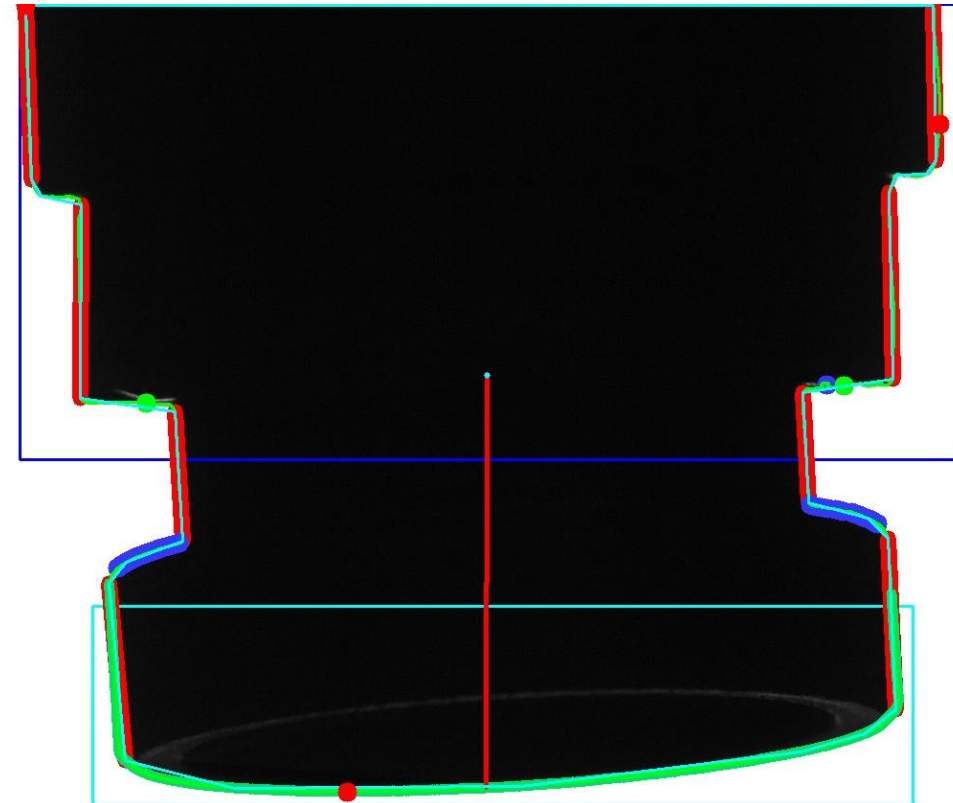
Possible Kinks Detected

44 Possible Kink Points Detected: Adjust Gripper

Possible Kink Distance on R: 125.015998976

Possible Kink Distance on L: 157.003184681

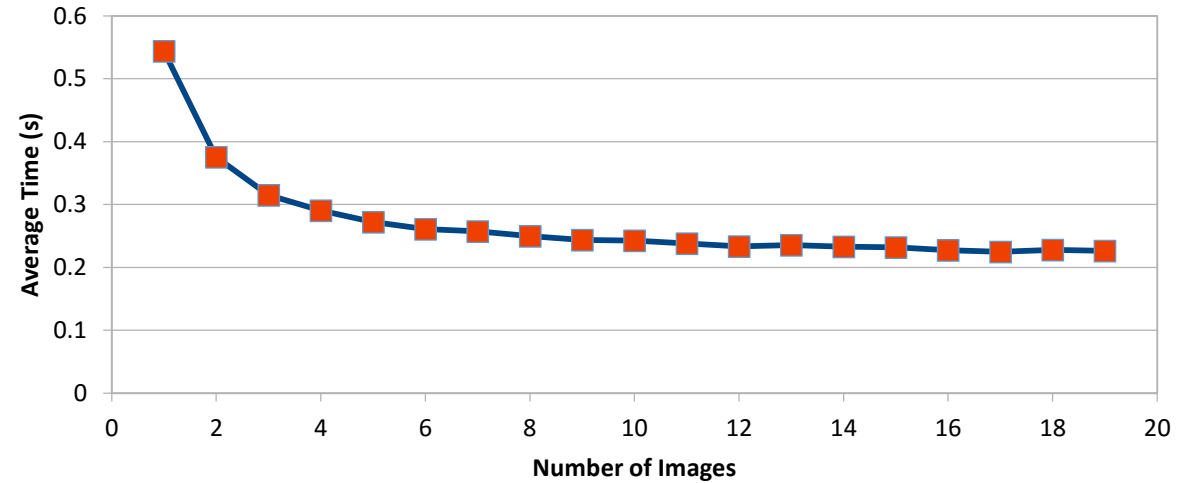
Pin Not Mounted Correctly: Distance: 411



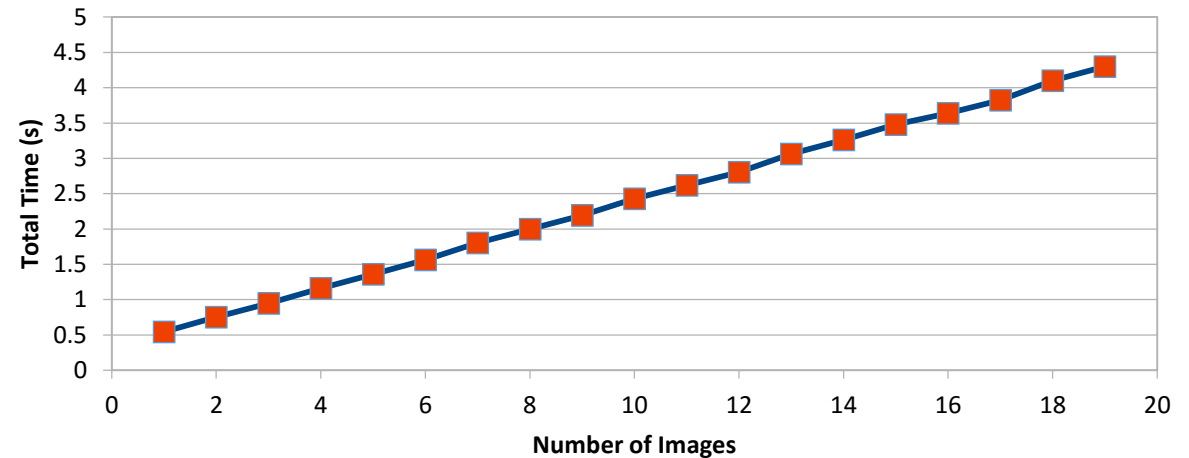
# Pin/Gripper Time – 1-19 Images

Number of Images	Total Time	Average Time
1	0.544	0.544
2	0.751	0.3755
3	0.945	0.315
4	1.162	0.2905
5	1.361	0.2722
6	1.565	0.26083333
7	1.802	0.25742857
8	1.999	0.249875
9	2.192	0.24355556
10	2.429	0.2429
11	2.621	0.23827273
12	2.803	0.23358333
13	3.064	0.23569231
14	3.264	0.23314286
15	3.482	0.23213333
16	3.637	0.2273125
17	3.824	0.22494118
18	4.1	0.22777778
19	4.302	0.22642105

## Average Time Per Photo



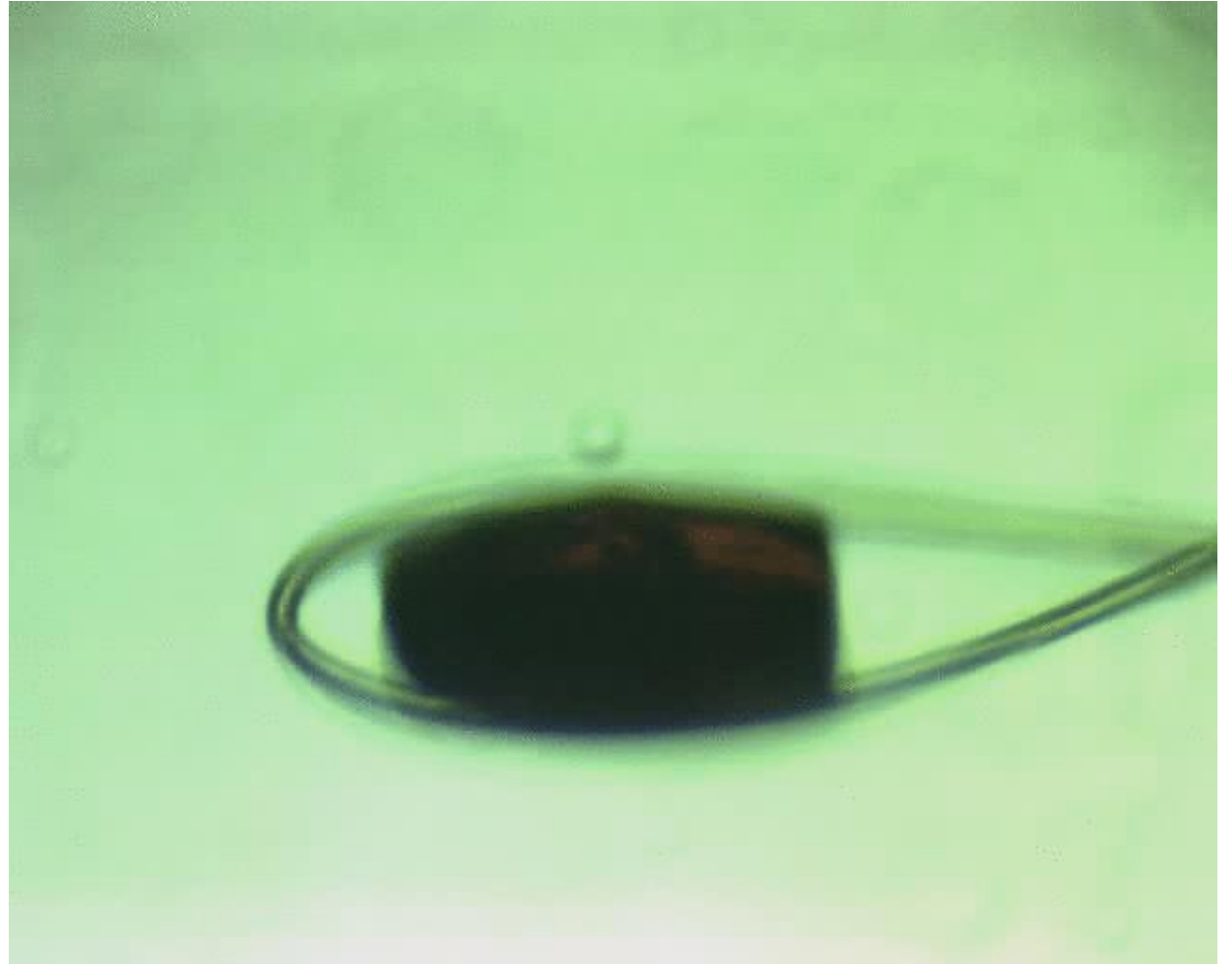
## Total Time



# Crystal Rotational Alignment - AMX

Purpose:

- Locate the Crystal
- Center the Crystal in Goniostat
- Plot as a function of angles the Y Pixel coordinate of Crystal during rotation



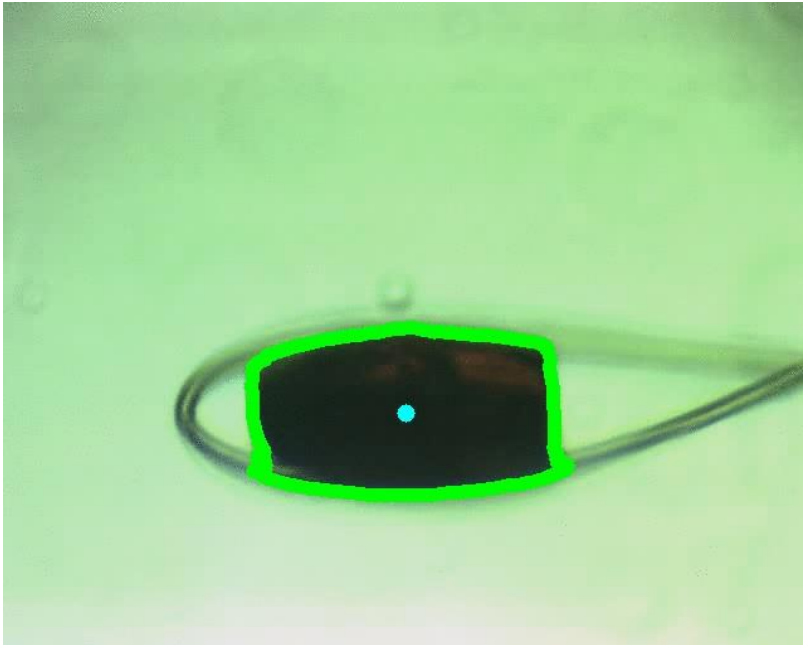
Images Courtesy of: Jean Jakoncic, AMX Beamline

# Crystal Rotational Alignment - AMX

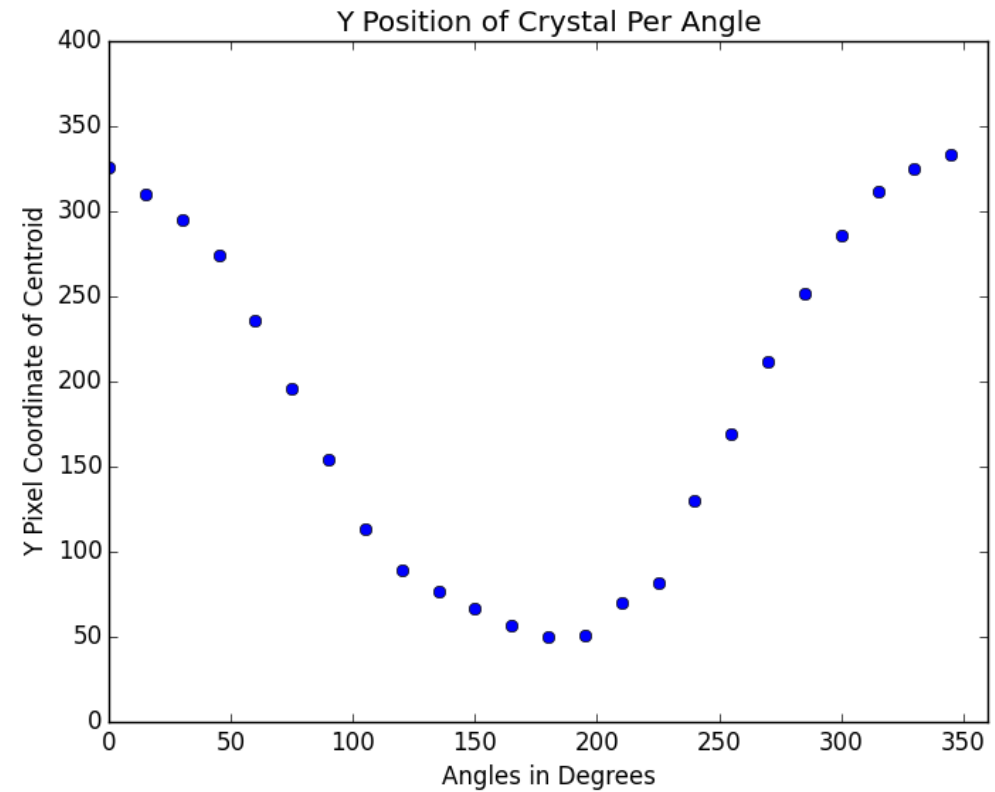
- Centering Crystal:

Total Time (24 Img): 0.858s

Average Time: 0.035s



Images Courtesy of: Jean Jakoncic, AMX Beamline

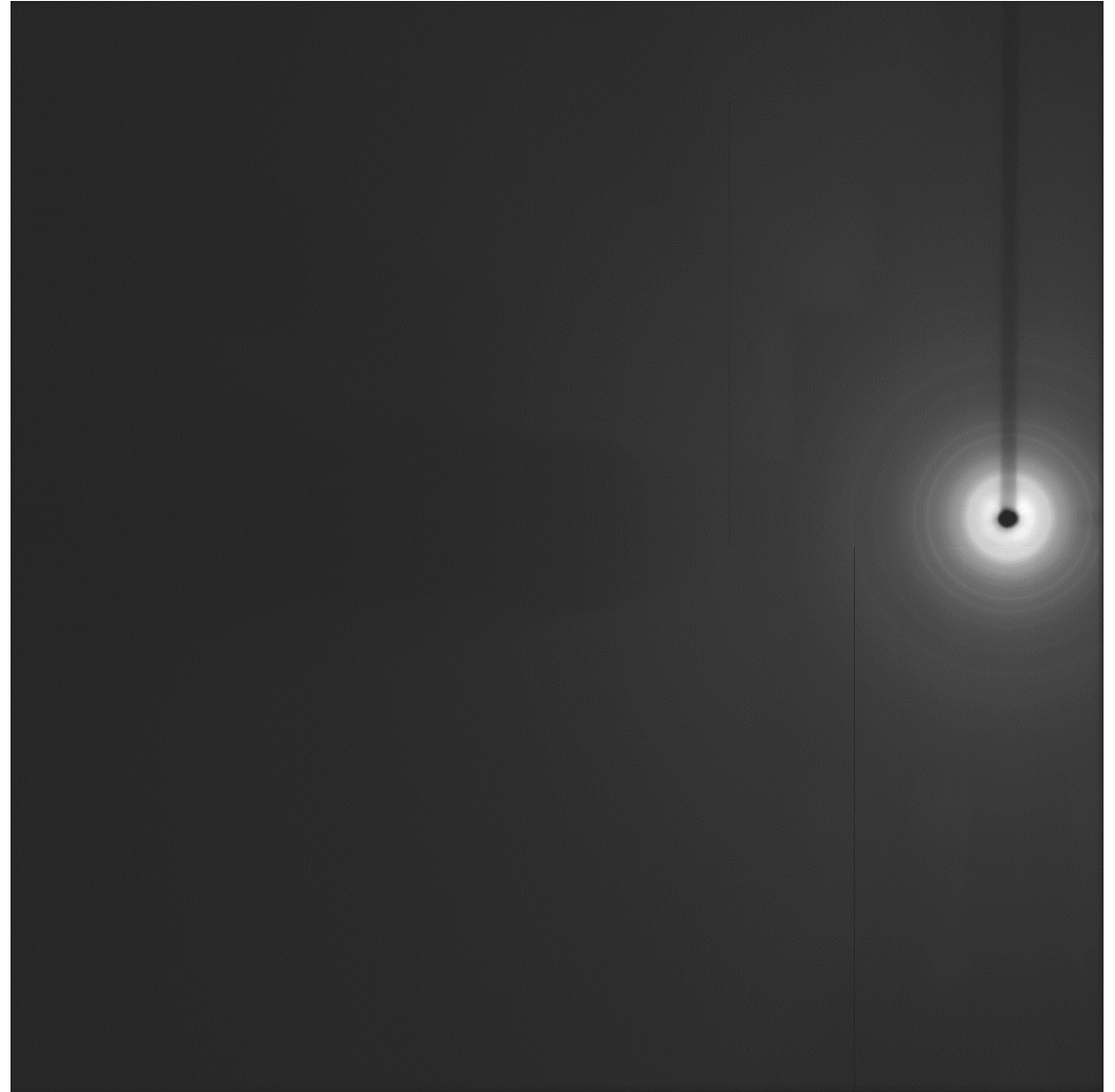


# Conclusion

- Computer Vision provides:
  - Center Samples in Goniostat (ABBIX, IXS, etc.)
  - Automated Robotic Mounting and Sample Detection (AMX)
  - Assist in alignments of samples, crystals, and beams
  - Discovers and reports information about objects within an image
  - Prevent potential problems by alerting users of anomalies
- With OpenCV 3.1.0 and the Intel IPP Library, all CV functions run at optimized speeds, providing the best computational results currently available.

# Future Plans - XPD

- XPD X-Ray Diffraction Scoring Analysis:
  - Discover Diffraction Circles
  - Integrate Intensities
  - Count Number of Circles
  - Count Total Diffraction in each Frame



Images Courtesy of: Sanjit Ghose, XPD Beamline