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Visual Non-conformities Detection on High Gloss Film by Computer Vision

SWE 523

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Project Name:	Visual Non-conformities Detection on High-Gloss Film by a Computer Vision
Project Budget	1.465.100 TL
Project Team	<p>39,3 men-month:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *1 bölüm lideri (otomotiv) *1 üretim lideri (otomotiv) *1 üretim mühendisi (otomotiv) *1 proses mühendisi (otomotiv) *1 kalite mühendisi (otomotiv) *1 yazılım uzmanı (dış kaynak) *1 kıdemli yazılım mühendisi (dış kaynak) *1 test uzmanı (dış kaynak) *1 veri tabanı uzmanı (dış kaynak)
Date of start and finish	17.03.2022 - 10.12.2022



Project Summary

Abstract:

To detect the visual nonconformities while in the production run.

Current set-up:

The machine cuts parts via press (tools) to the desired shape (previously tool is manufactured according to the part dimension drawings), then 100% visual inspection is applied to the parts to observe any nonconformities, which are defined, to eliminate the send Not Okay parts to the customer.

These NOK parts are not suitable to use by customer (generally means OEMs), thus it increases their cycle time to find these NOK parts in their shop floor.

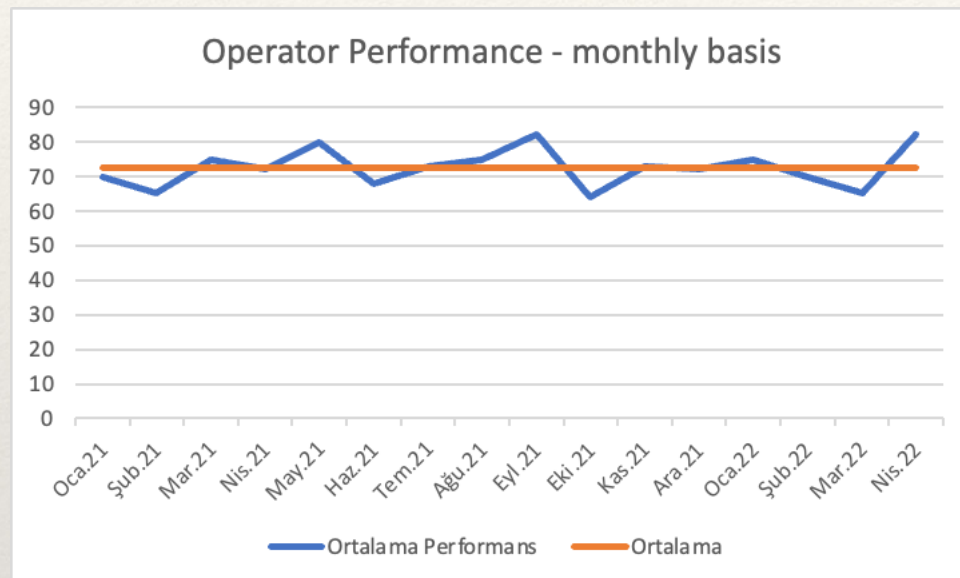
Aim:

To detect these nonconformities while in the production stage and eliminate it. By doing this, the time spent on the 100% visual inspection operation and the raw material will be used efficiently.

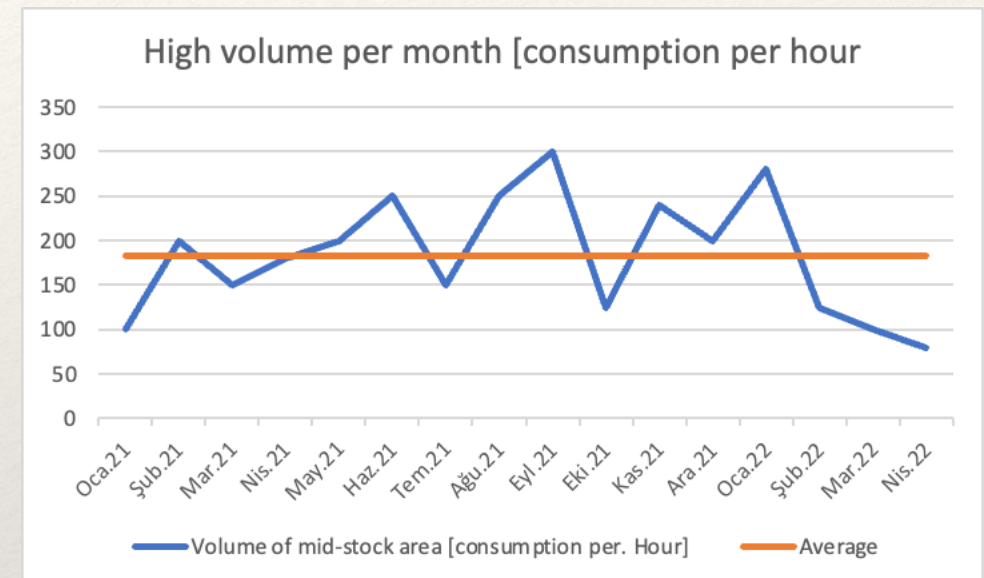
The system will include, database of OK part photos, model to analyze, cameras to capture the non-conformities, a medium to cancel-out potential reflection, a system for warn the operator or a system that mark the raw material for scrapping.

Reasons to have a project in given subject:

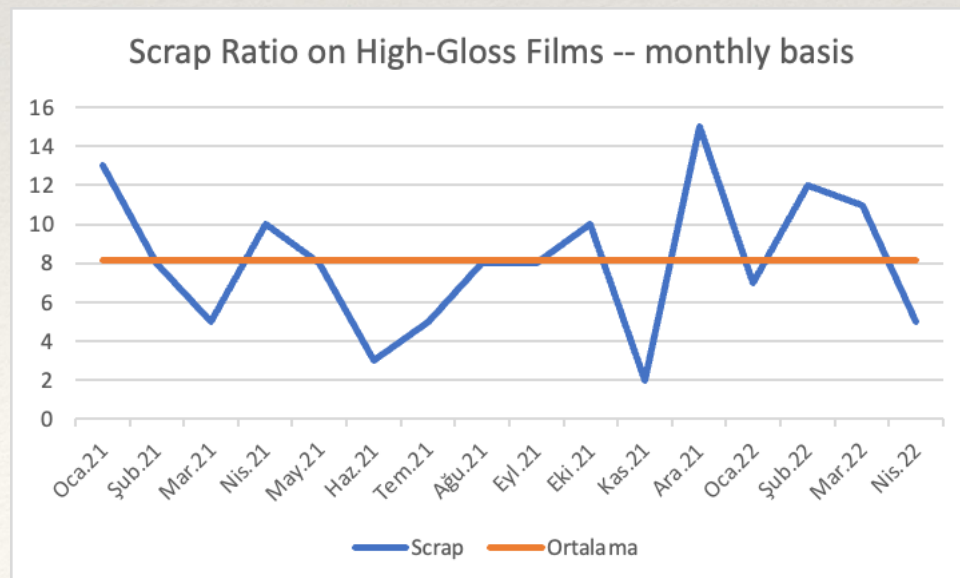
- ❖ Lack of efficiency of operators, who work in 100% visual operation



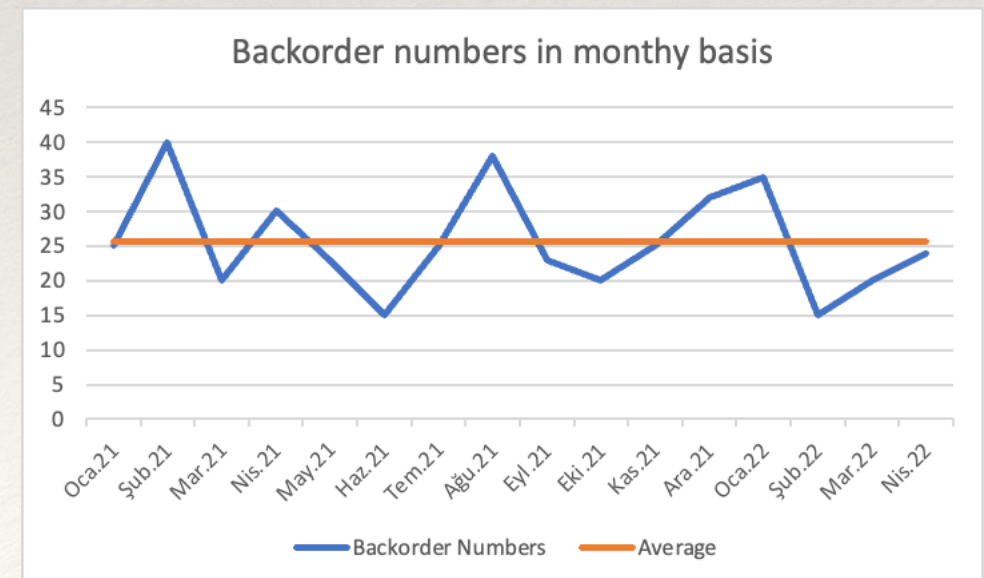
- ❖ High volume of mid-stock area



- ❖ High scrap ratios on high-gloss materials



- ❖ High backorder numbers on parts



Visual Non-conformities Detection on High-Gloss Film by a Computer Vision

Aim of the Project

It is aimed to both increase the efficiency on the machine side and minimize the time spent during the visual control by establishing a computerized visual control system on the machine in order to minimize these errors as a result of the separation of raw material-based errors into waste during the 100% visual control operation, which is one of the types of manual operation after the production of the parts.

Suggested solution:

Detection and debugging of the raw material with the camera system (in addition to this, the light room) to be installed on the production line, reducing the time spent in 100% visual control after the production line, reducing the number of operators used here or enabling them to be used in different jobs.

Methods

Special black and white striped light will be used in the light environment to be created under product control.

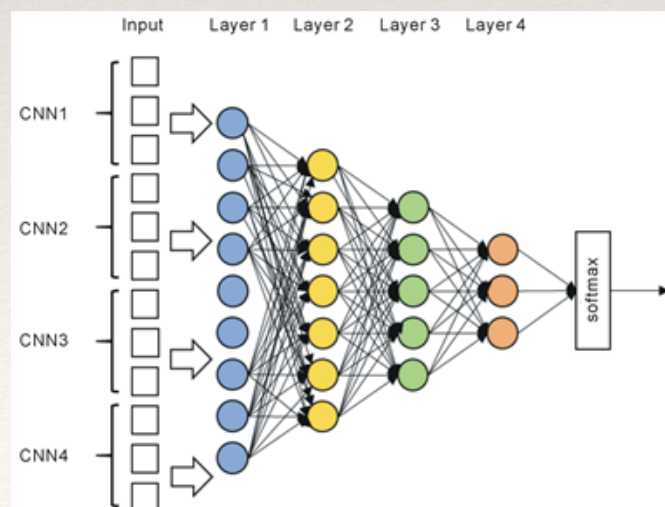
- In order to catch the faults on the part with the camera due to the raw material feature of the product.

Calibration of cameras by camera measurement methods.

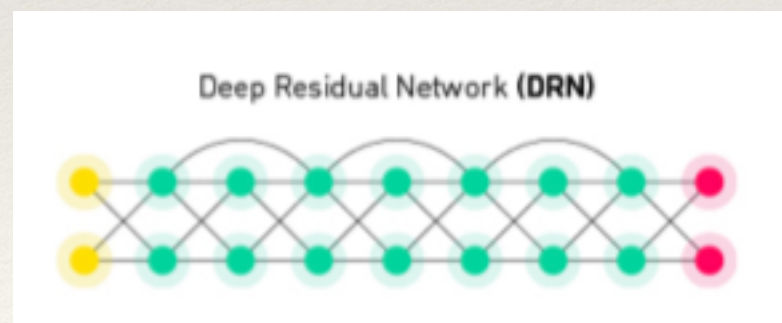
- Defect types on the parts can be viewed by the cameras, calibrating the focal point on the raw material.

Computer Vision methods (CNN – Convolutional Neural Networks, DRN – Depth Residual Neural Network) or Unsupervised (PMD – Phase Measuring Deflectometry) methods will be used.

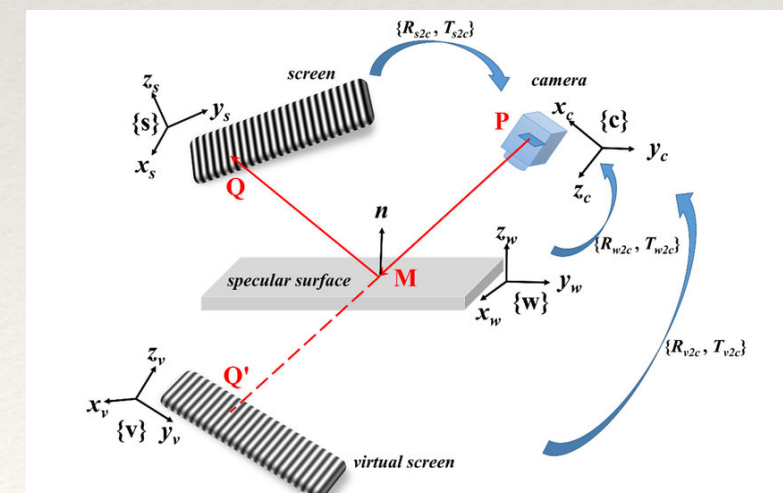
- CNN: Convolutional Neural Networks is an algorithm that captures elements on an image in different operations and classifies them.
- DRN: Deep Relic Networks takes the CNN algorithm as its base. Additional areas of improvement: higher classification, networking results with fewer parameters, faster training of networks, and reduced death of some neurons during training.
- PMD: Phase measurement deflectometry provides a superior performance on glossy (reflective) surfaces with its fast data collection, high sensitivity and automatic data processing.



CNN

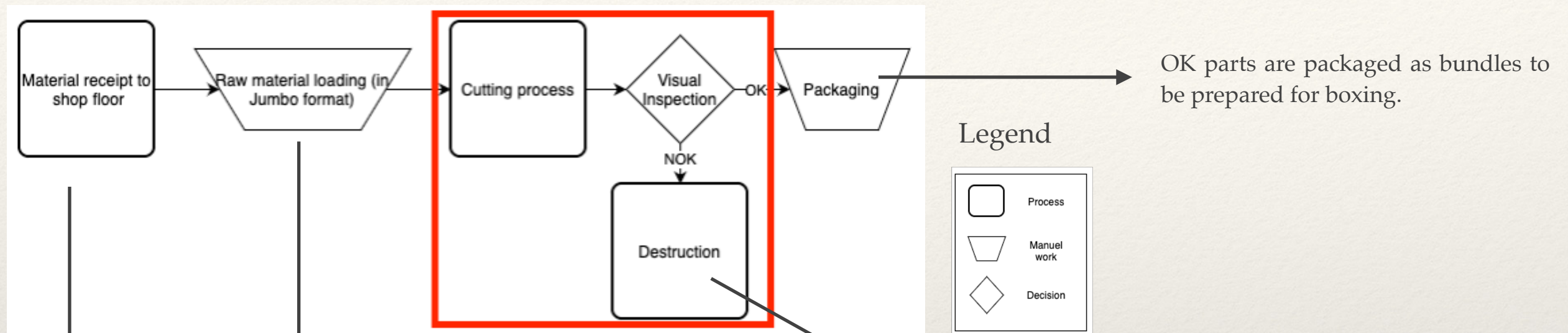


DRN



PMD

Production Flow



The raw material is loaded in this stage, the main important thing is the winding direction of the material should be correct.

The raw material is receipt to the shop floor, and prepared for loading to the machine.

Focus area:

1. Cutting process

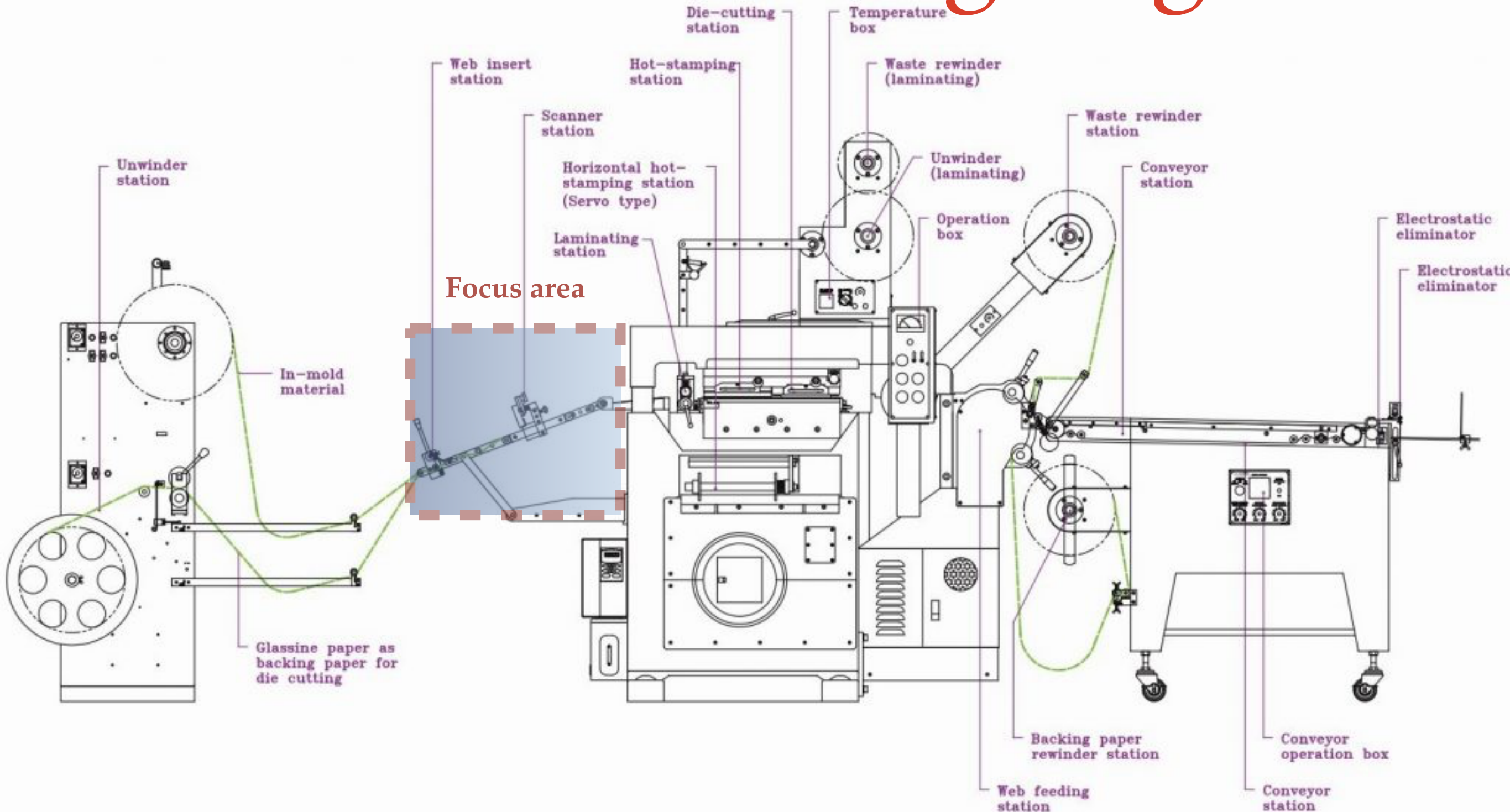
Main converting of the material starts within here. Related the part design, the press enables to the fat-bed tool to put pressure onto the material, and then the part is cut with the blades.

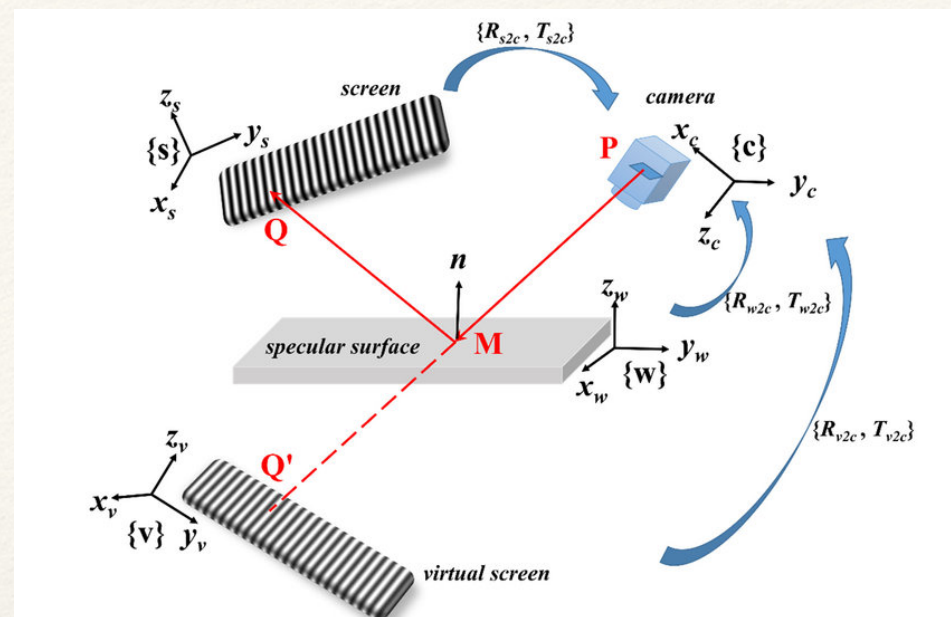
2. Visual Inspection

100% visual inspection and cutting inspection takes place after cutting process in order to eliminate parts with non-conformities.

These parts are on the visible side of the vehicles, thus they should not have an any kind of marks onto them.

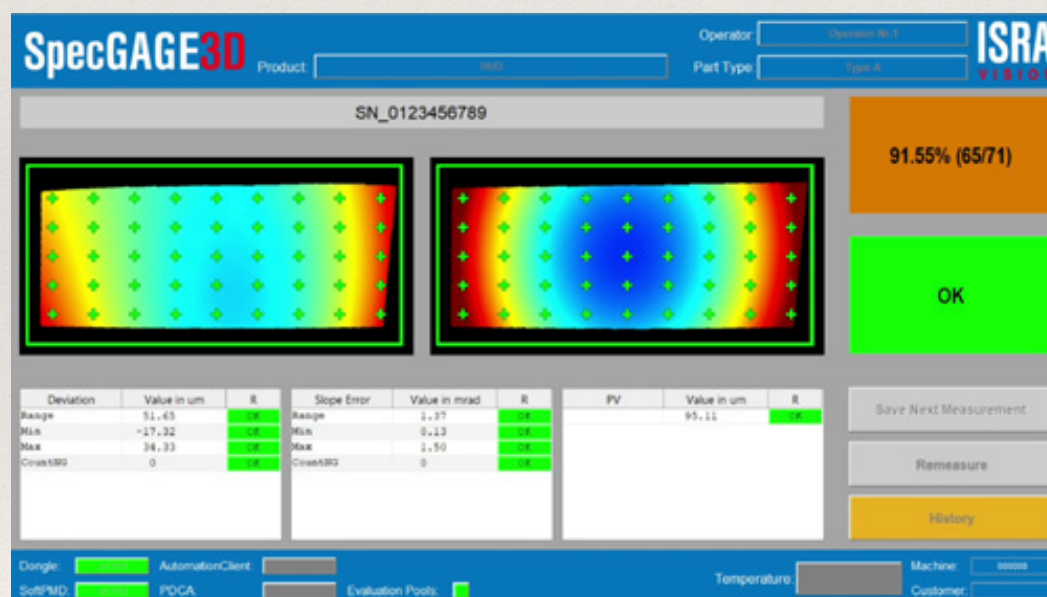
Flat-bed die cutting diagram





PMD

The topology determined through this process is then compared to the CAD model – a digital twin of the component – in just a few seconds. A height difference map, accurate to the micrometer, illustrates the deviations from the expected model.



The measurement data (right) is compared with the CAD model (left), and a difference map is created with micrometer accuracy.

The system projects stripe patterns onto the reflective surfaces to be inspected. The reflective stripe pattern is then recorded by multiple cameras from different perspectives and evaluated.

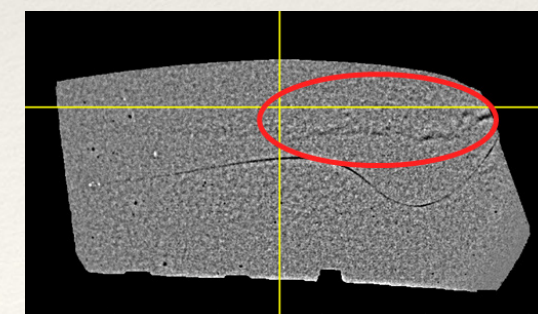
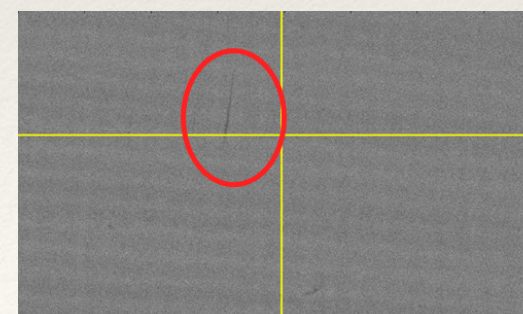
Based on the distortion of the recorded stripe pattern, the topology of the component can be calculated.



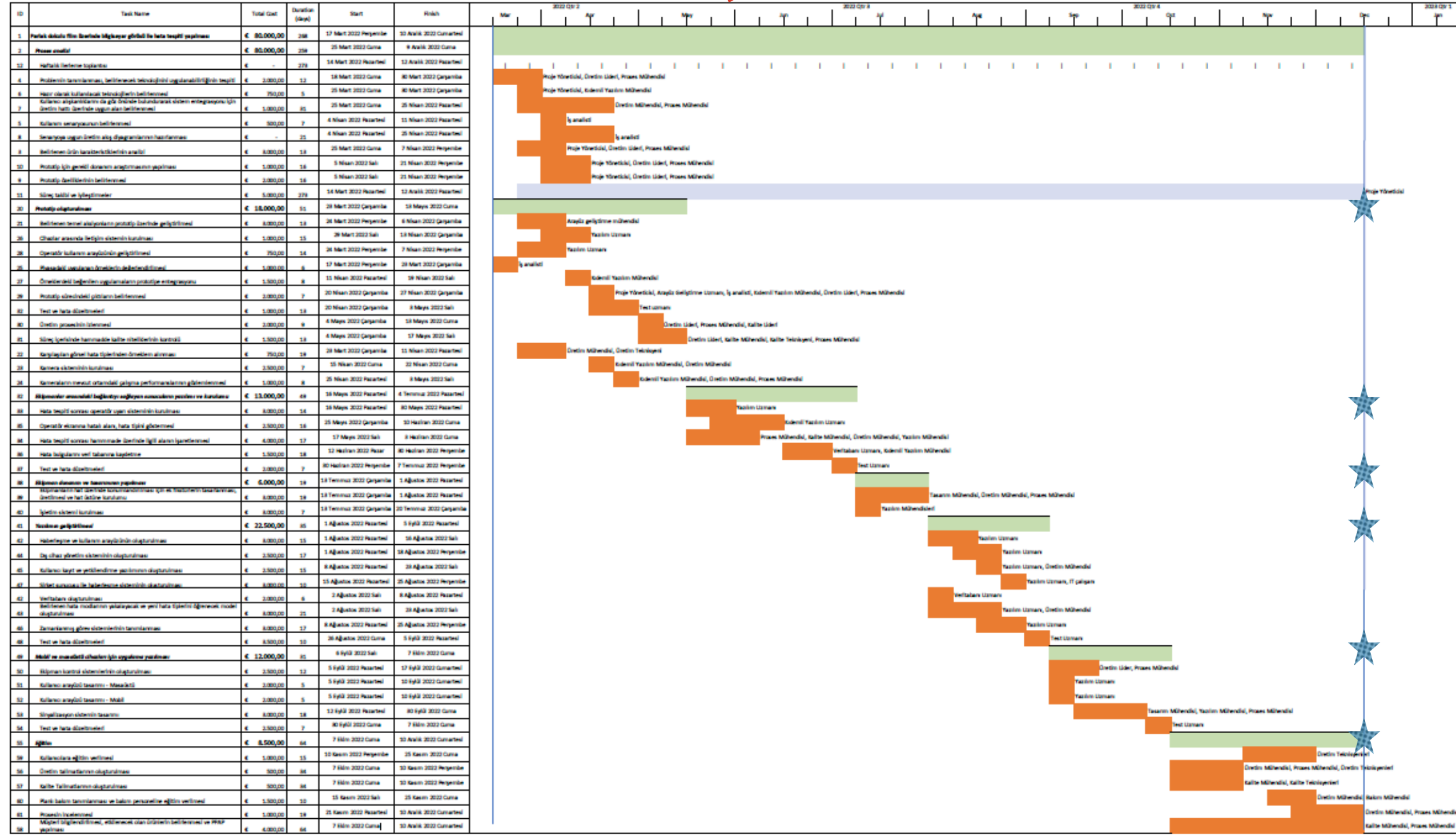
The example photo shows “deflectometric inspection of high-gloss B-pillar”.

At the same time, the sensor detects local roughness and cosmetic defects on the surface.

- Inclusions,
- Scratches,
- Holes,
- Bumps,
- And other faults can be detected.



Project Plan



Phases:

1. Proses analysis
2. Prototyping
3. System connection
4. Hardware&software architecture and testing
5. Software development
6. Interfaces development
7. Education



Kickoff
March 2022



Development&Integration
April 2022



Pre-cubing
August 2022



Test&Go Live
November - December 2022

Project Budget		Total - TL
1.	Personnel Expenses	666.600
2.	Travel Expenses	3.000
3.	Equipment/ Software Purchases	645.000
4.	External Support (R&D and Test Organizations)	4.500
5.	Service Purchases	3.500
6.	Material Purchases	142.500
Total:		1.465.100 TL