

Defect Detection in Raw Hide and Wet Blue Leather

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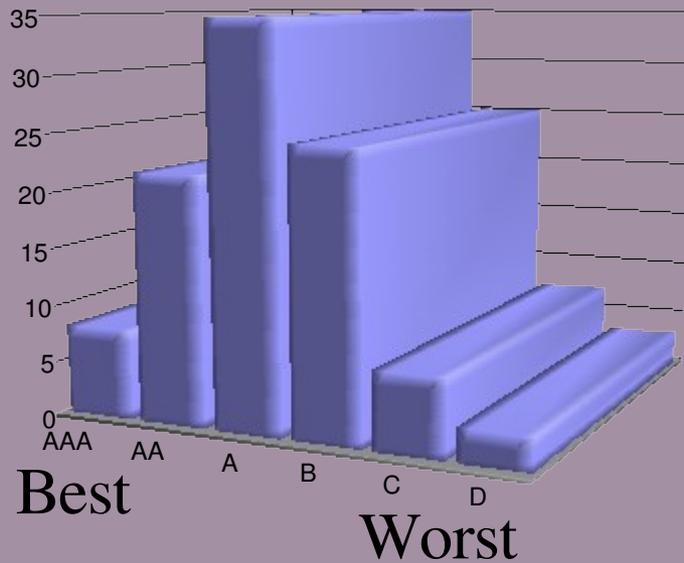
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Mariana Pereira, Manuel Jacinto (EMBRAPA)

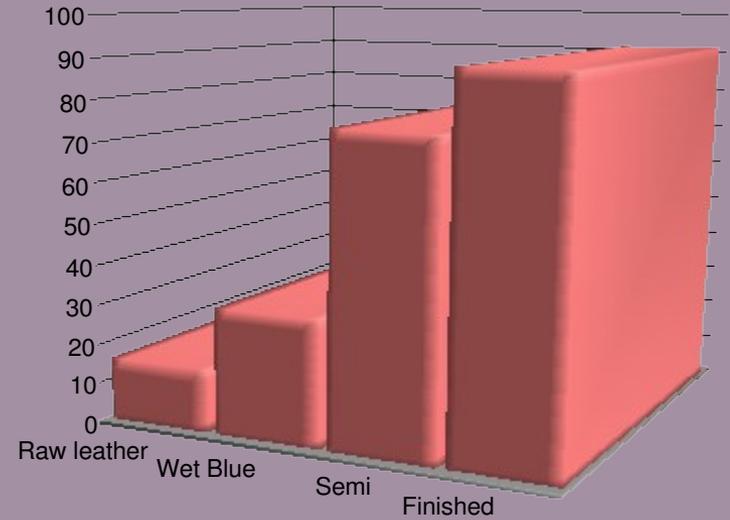
Summary

- Context and problem statement
- Proposed Solution
- Feature extraction
- Dimensionality reduction
- First experiments
- Results and Analysis
- Conclusions

Context – Brazilian Leather Market



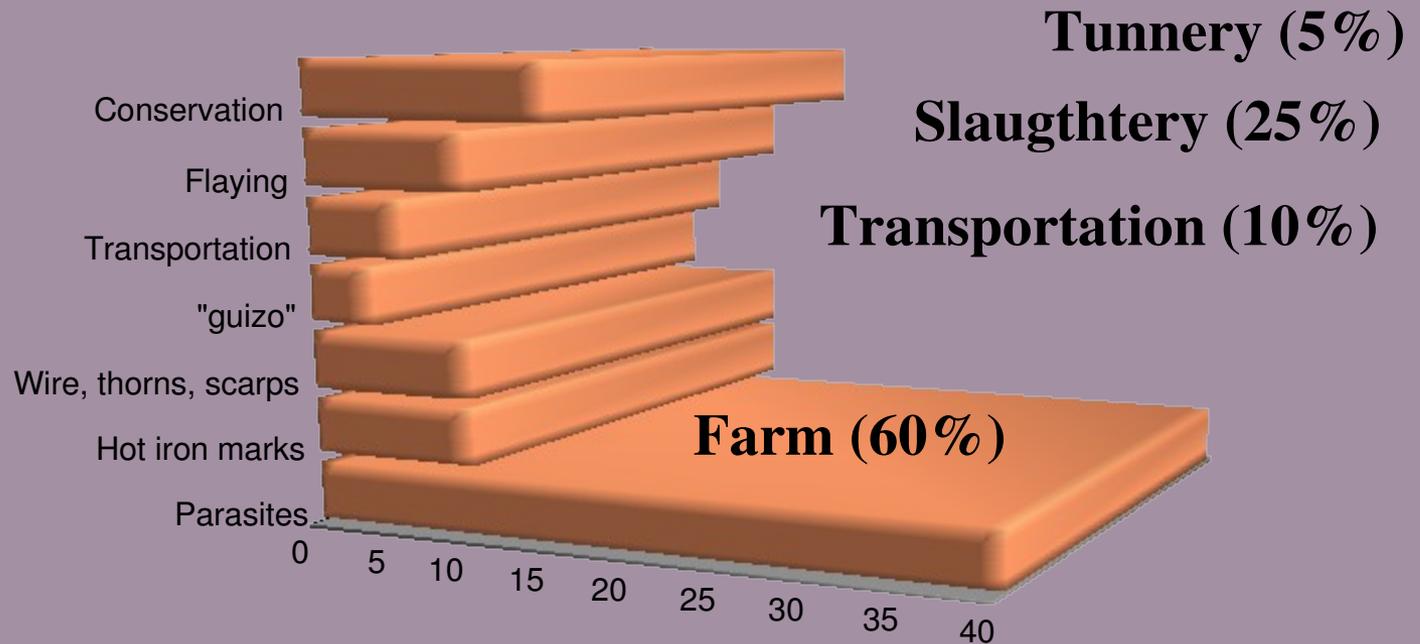
Brazil = 7% AAA
USA = 85% AAA



Value aggregated by
Technological Processing
(different tanning stages)

Context – Brazilian Leather Market

Main sources of damages



Problem Statement



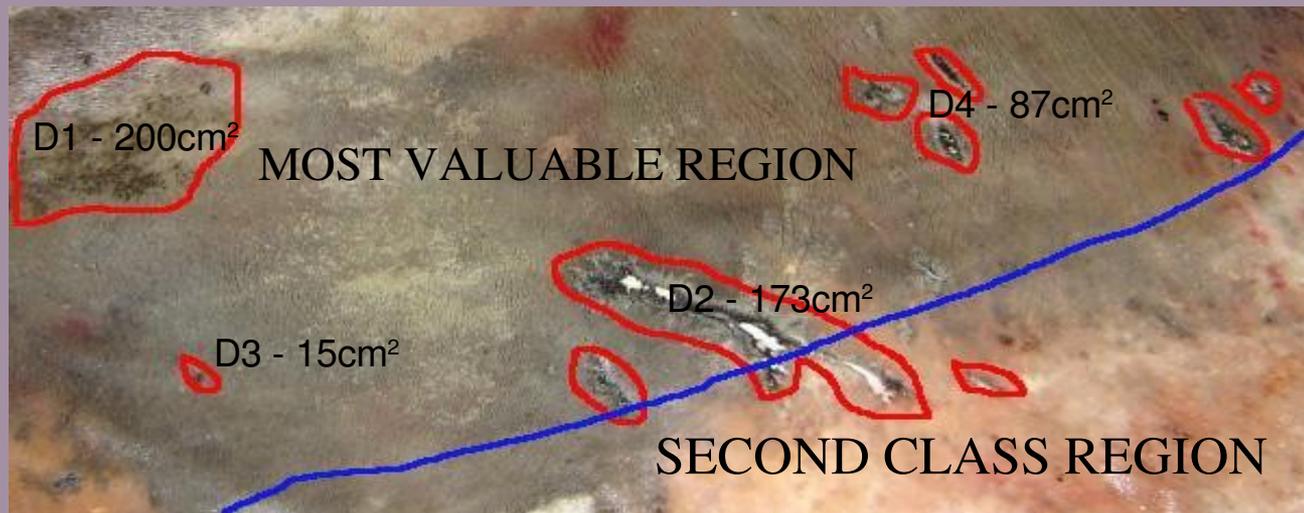
Alive cow



Just after flay



Wet Blue (Tunned)



Proposed Solution



Huge dataset of training images

Co-occurrence Matrix

Interaction Maps

Gabor F. B.

LBP

Color

Hough

Feature Extraction + Feature Selection

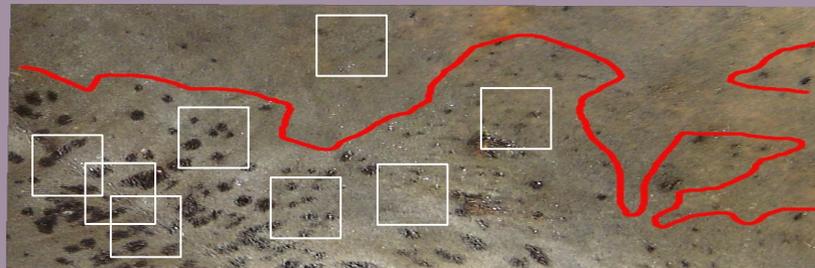
SVM

RBF

KNN

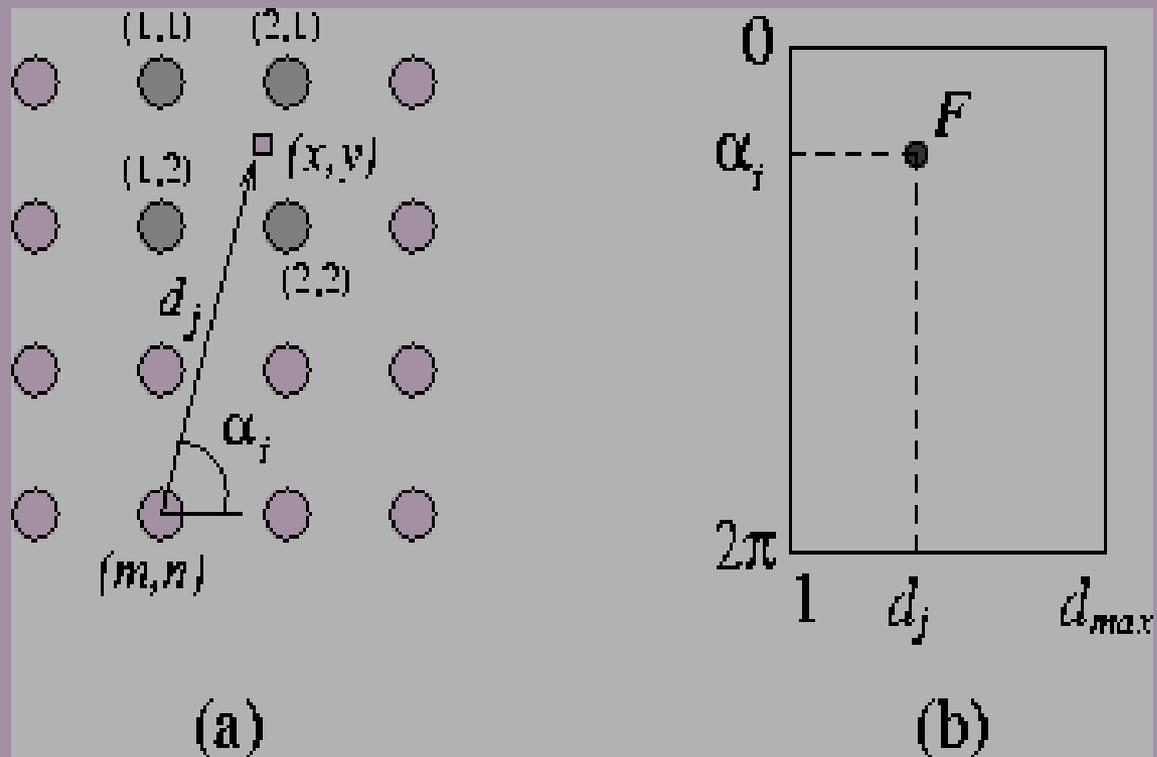
FF-NN

Adaptree



Feature Extraction

Interaction Maps – D. Chetverikov



Feature Extraction

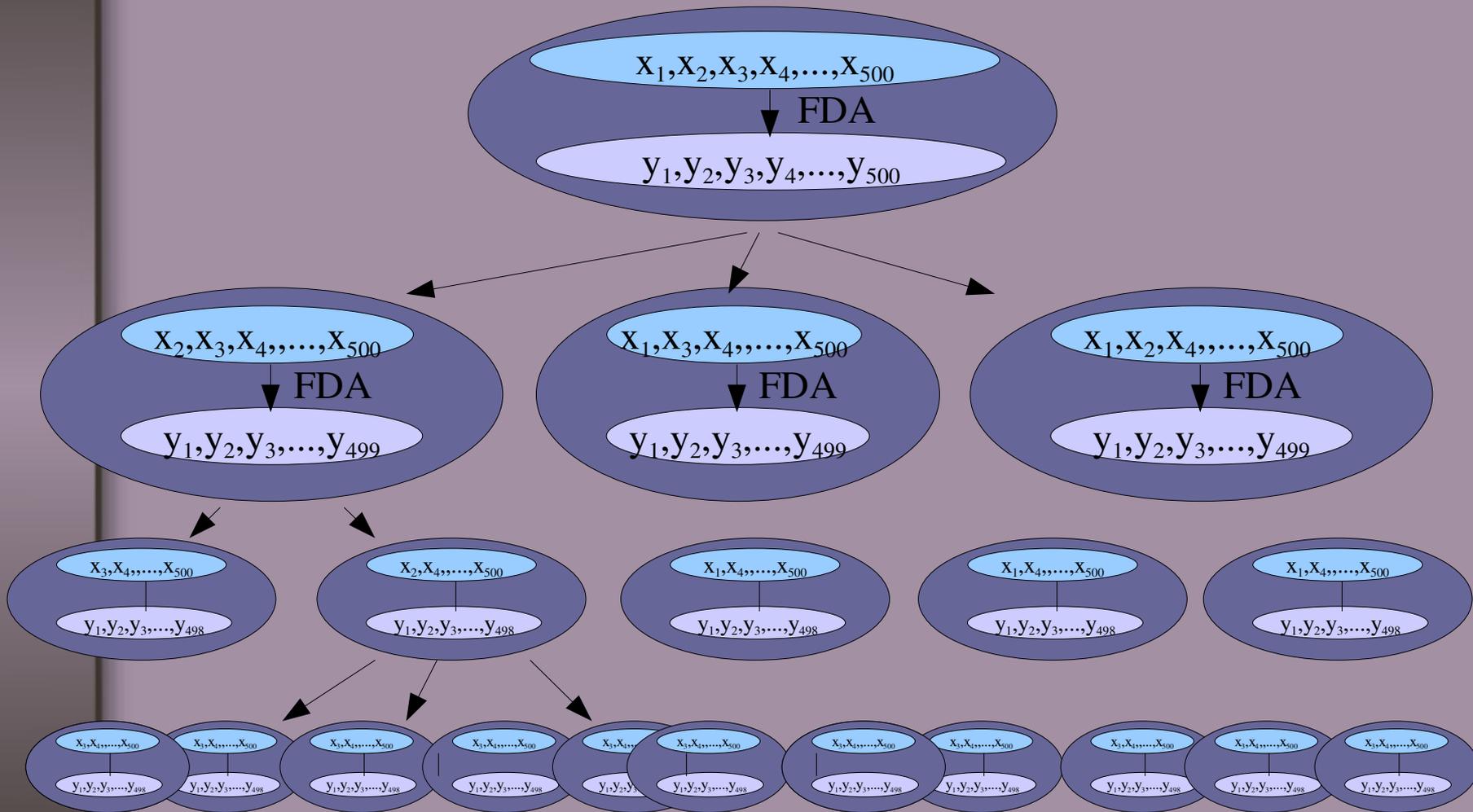
Local Binary Pattern – M. Pietikäinen

example	thresholded	weights																											
<table border="1"><tr><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	6	5	2	7	6	1	9	8	7	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	0	0	1		0	1	1	1	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>128</td><td></td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>64</td><td>32</td><td>16</td></tr></table>	1	2	4	128		8	64	32	16
6	5	2																											
7	6	1																											
9	8	7																											
1	0	0																											
1		0																											
1	1	1																											
1	2	4																											
128		8																											
64	32	16																											

Pattern = 11110001

LBP = 1 + 16 + 32 + 64 + 128 = 241

Dimensionality Reduction



Experiments and Results

- 63 co-occurrence features (3 angles, 3 displacements and 7 measures – entropy, correlation, etc)
- 3 color features (mean H, S and V values)
- 5 classes (tick marks, brand marks made from hot iron, cuts, scabies and non defective areas)
- 400 samples for each class
- 10 fold cross-validation (10 runs)

Data Set	SVM	RBF	KNN
10X10	97.44	87.40 ●	90.42 ●
20X20	99.82	98.40 ●	99.36
30X30	100.00	99.58	99.66
40X40	100.00	99.74	100.00

○ - improvement, ● - degradation

Data Set	SVM	RBF	KNN
10X10	94.32	81.18 ●	91.56 ●
20X20	99.88	96.50 ●	99.20 ●
30X30	100.00	99.06	99.90
40X40	100.00	99.92	100.00

○ - improvement, ● - degradation

Discussion and Conclusion

- Promising results
- Bottleneck: feature extraction takes several minutes
- Just 16 different pieces of leather (8 raw – 8 wet)
- Semi-automatic training samples generation
- Best classifier: SVM using Second Power Polynomial as Basis Functions and SMO (Platt's Sequential Minimal Optimization algorithm) for training