



FEDERAZIONE NAZIONALE IMPRESE  
ELETTROTECNICHE ED ELETTRONICHE



# IL RUOLO DELLA VISIONE ARTIFICIALE NELL'AUTOMAZIONE INDUSTRIALE

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*Application Engineering Manager*



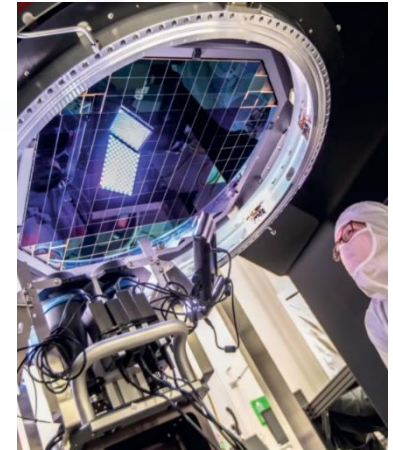
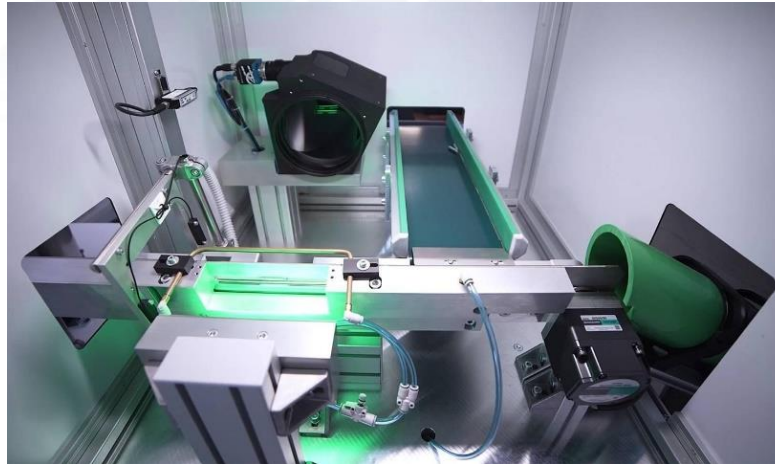
OPTO ENGINEERING

**Machine Vision** is the discipline that combines imaging technologies and methods to perform automatic inspection and analysis in several types of applications, such as verification, measurement, and process control.



A **vision system** is made up of every component that is needed to acquire and analyze an image in order to perform the intended task, these components include optics, lighting, cameras and software.

When designing and building a vision system, it is important to find the right balance between performance and cost to achieve the best result for the desired application.



*Credits: Farrin Abbott/SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory.*

Vision systems can do many different things, including:

- dimensional measurement
- object identification and sorting
- code reading
- character recognition
- robot guidance

These systems can easily interact with other machinery through different communication standards and are an integral part of an automated system.

**DIMENSIONAL  
MEASUREMENT**



**OBJECT  
IDENTIFICATION**



**SORTING**



**CODE  
READING**



**CHARACTER  
RECOGNITION**



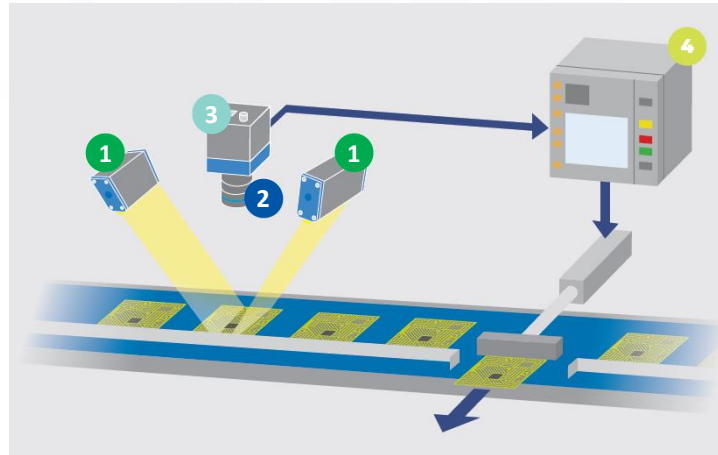
**ROBOT  
GUIDANCE**



# How a vision system works

A **vision system** is made up of every component that is needed to acquire and analyze an image

1. **Lighting**: it properly illuminates the object
2. **Optics**: it recreates an image of the object
3. **Cameras**: it captures, digitalizes and transmits the image
4. **Software**: it analyses the digital image and extracts the information needed



# Analogies with human vision

A machine vision system can be considered in analogy with the **human visual system**.

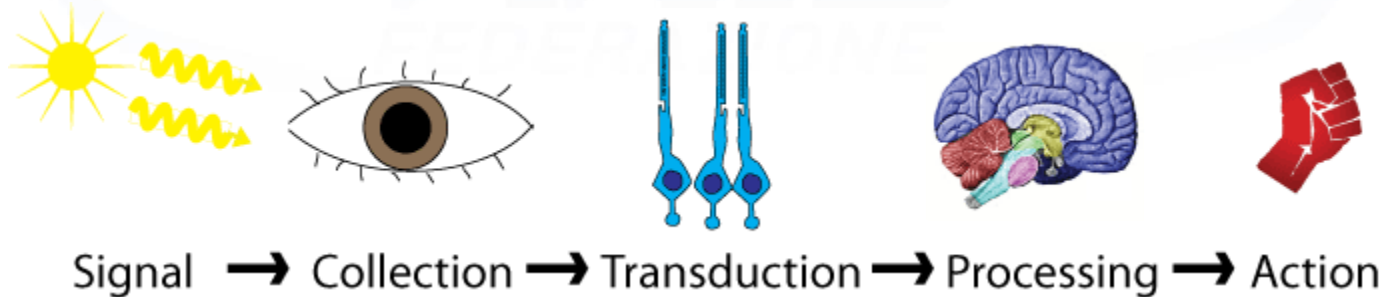
Function	Machine vision	Human vision
it properly illuminates the object	Lighting	Environmental light
it recreates an image of the object	Optics	Eye
it captures and transmits the image	Camera	Retina and optic nerve
it analyses the image and extracts the information needed	Software	Brain

# Machine vision and human vision

The human species perceives reality through the senses, such as sight, hearing, balance, smell, taste or touch.

Similarly, it is possible to equip machines with sensors capable of gathering information about the surroundings through the detection of stimuli related to temperature, sound, acceleration, and others.

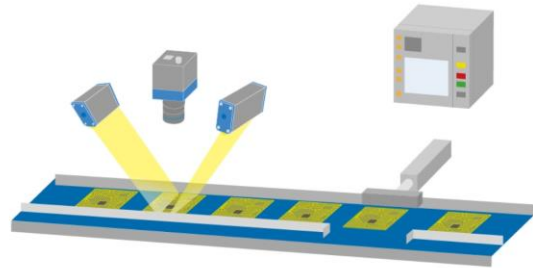
**Machine vision allows machines to see.** This is its importance in industrial automation.



# Machine vision in automation

**To perform a task** such as measuring a dimension, revealing a defect, or reading a code, **a machine needs to acquire and analyze images** and search for the relevant information.

An example of this concept is the possibility to instantly reject a product deemed non-compliant to set standards.





# Machine vision example

## Vision tasks

- precise measurement of turned parts between 3 and 50 mm in diameter
- Inspection of surface defects
- Up to 30,000 part/hour

## Vision system 1:

- **Camera** 12M pixels mono GigE
- **Optics** telecentric
- **Lighting** diffused backlight with collimating filter green

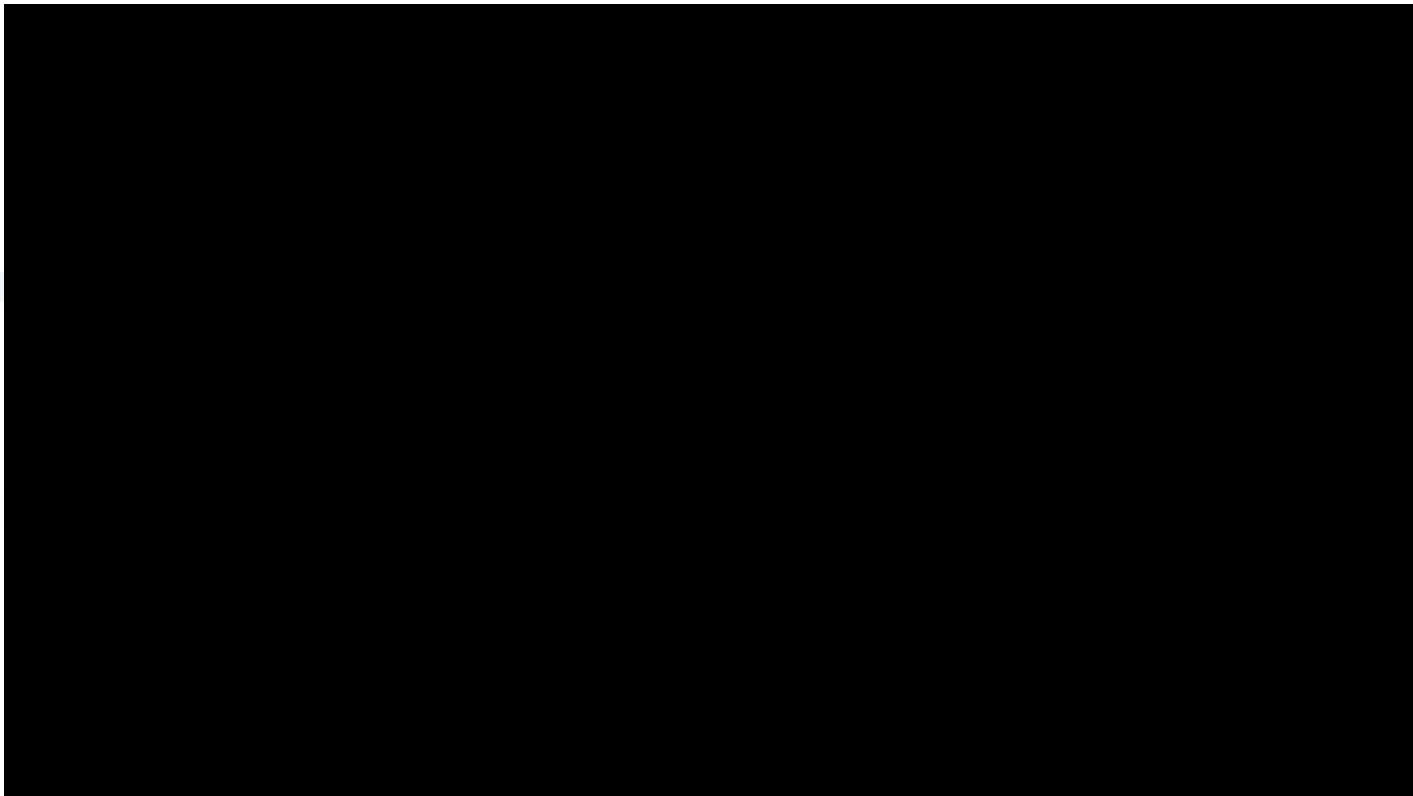
## Vision system 2:

- **Camera** 12M pixels mono GigE
- **Optics** telecentric
- **Lighting** telecentric backlight green

## Vision system 3:

- **Camera** 5M pixels mono GigE
- **Optics** fixed focal 35 mm
- **Lighting** ringlight

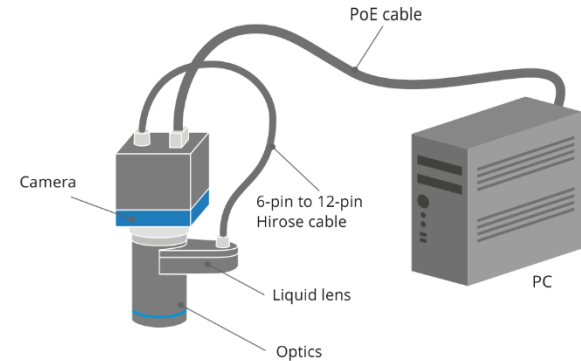
**Software:** in common with parallelization



# Machine vision applications

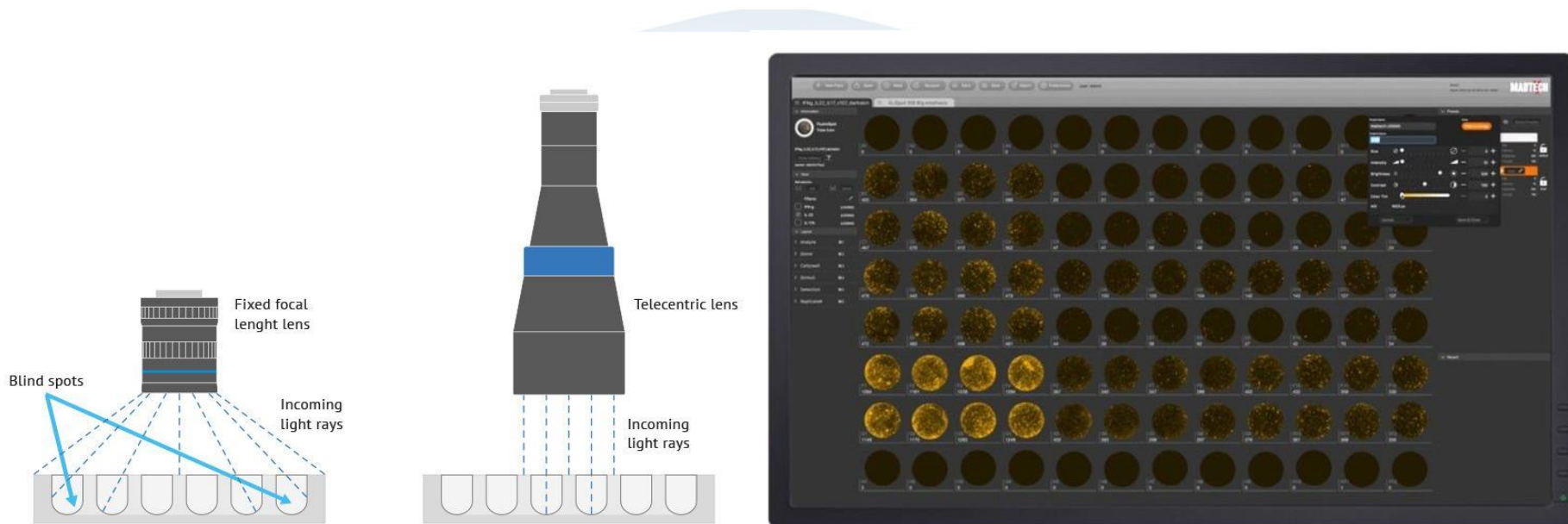
Code and data reading:

- Optical Character Recognition
- Barcode
- QR code
- Datamatrix

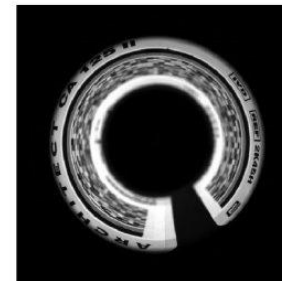
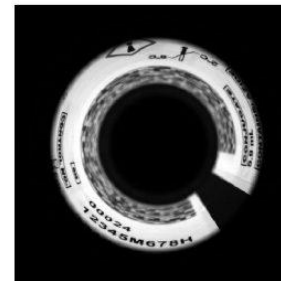
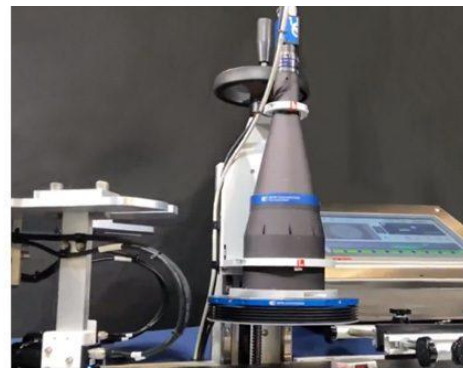
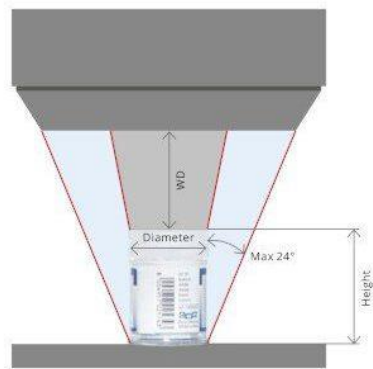


# Machine vision applications

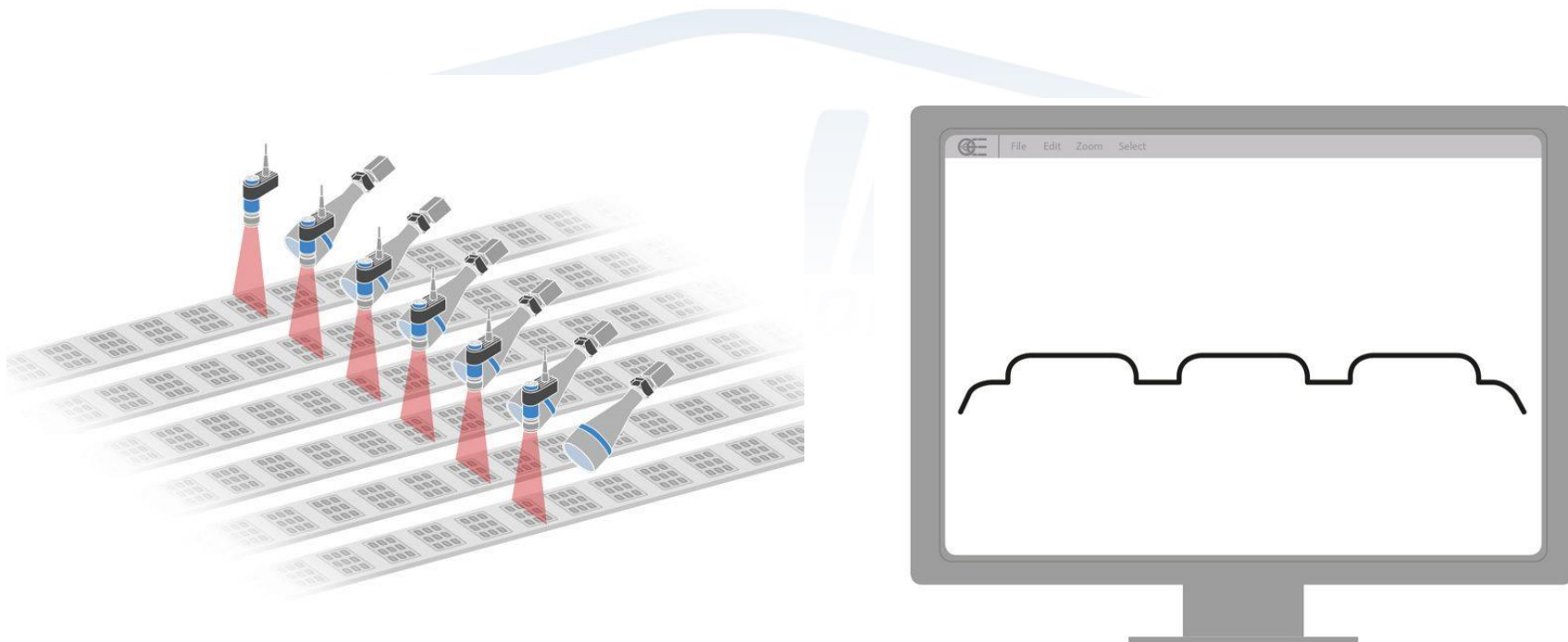
## Object recognition, classification and sorting



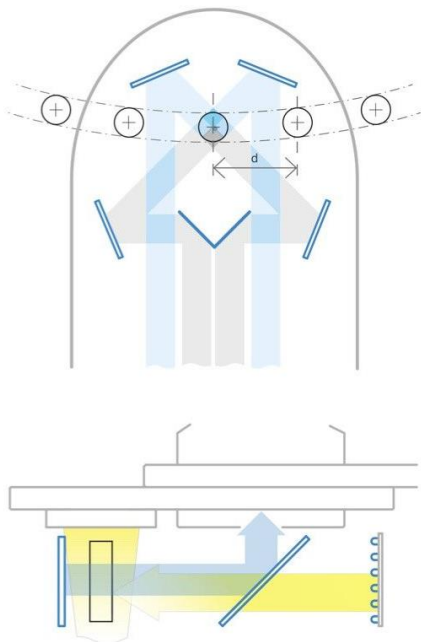
## Object inspection and defect detection



## 3D imaging for measurement or shape recognition



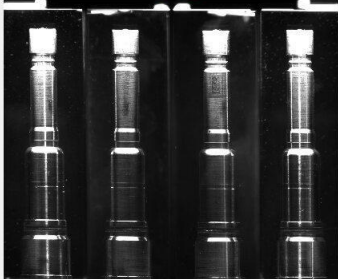
## Dimension measurement




Running program

### ITALA Dual Exposure


**Ring Light**



**Back Light**



**Data Matrix Code**

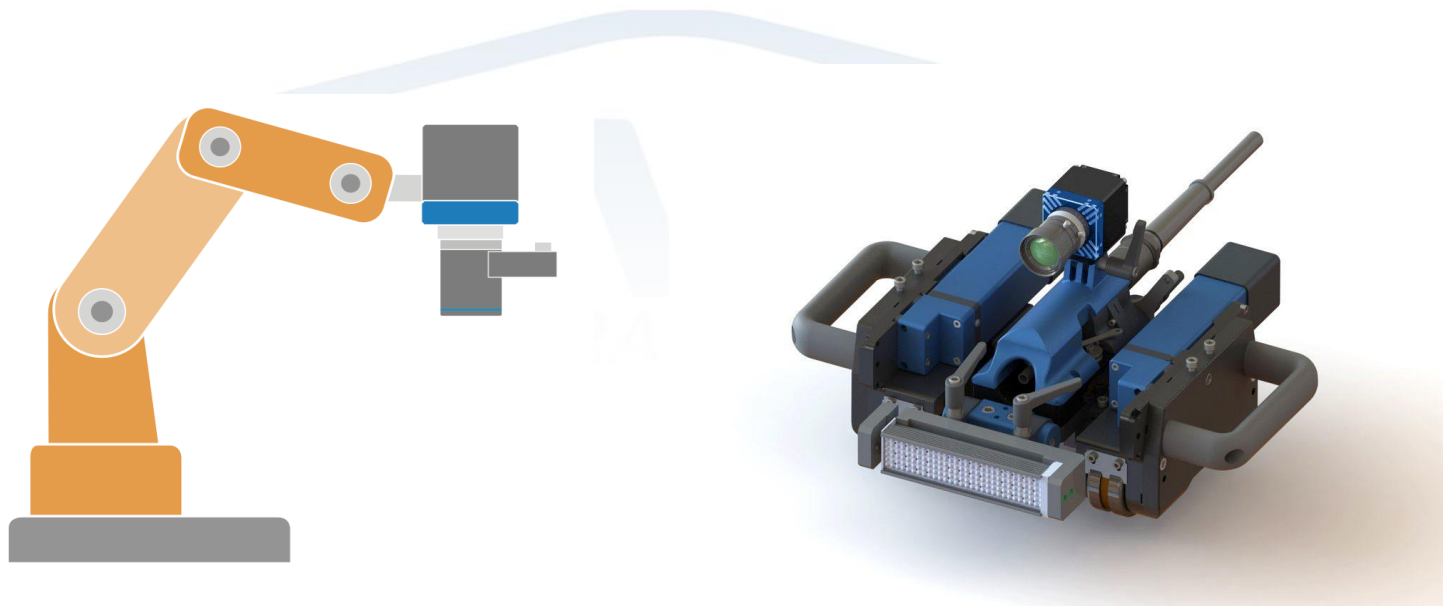


**Average Diameter [mm]**

00074;210/16;IHP10E;3

7,4208

## Robot guidance

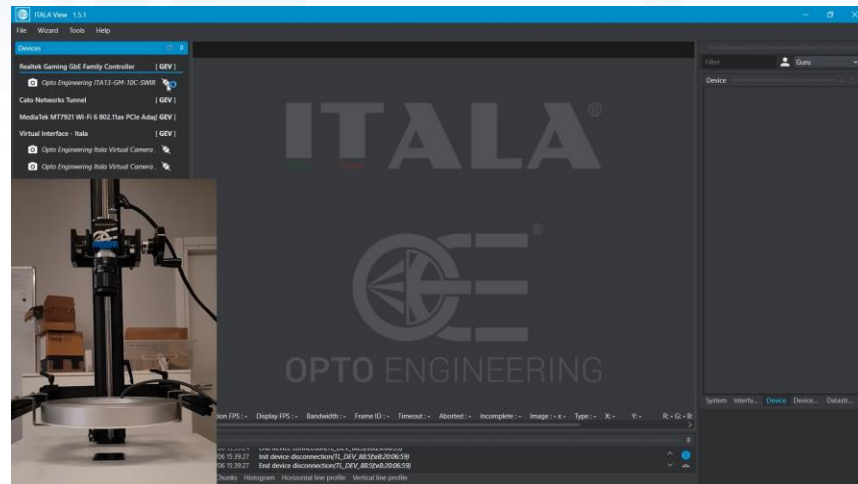
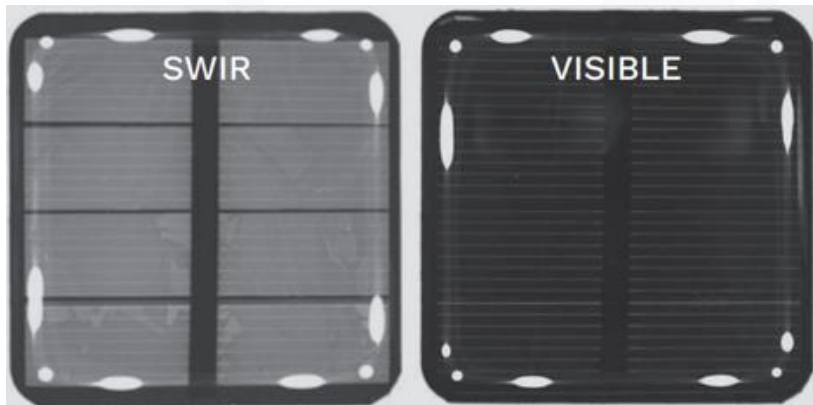


# Machine vision challenges

## LIGHTING

Unveiling the invisible:

- Light polarizaiont
- Infrared imaging

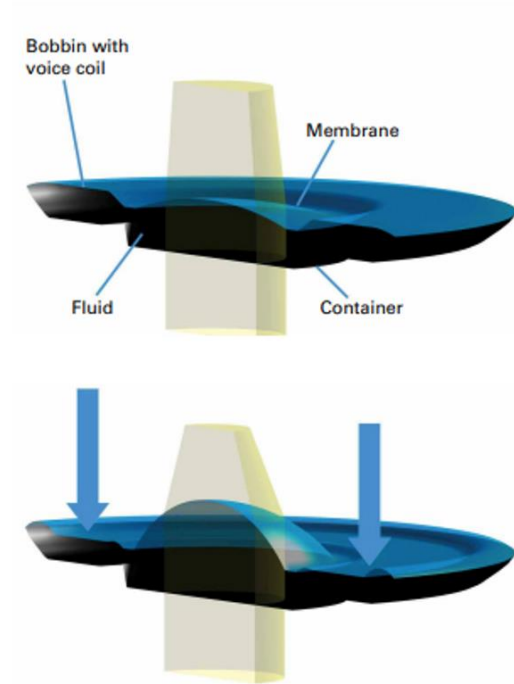




## OPTICS

Pushing the limits of physics:

- Extended Depth Of Field and Resolution
- Introduce degrees of freedom and flexibility with adaptive systems (i.e.: liquid lenses)



## CAMERAS

Pushing the limits of micro electronics and digital communications:

- Image sensors sensitivity ranges
- Pixel miniaturization
- Sensor speed
- Digital interface speed (10GigE, CoaXPress, Optical fibers)
- Camera's onboard image processing



### Burst

Burst mode allows the user to take several images in quick succession



### Sequencer

Real-time switch between different camera settings among different captured frames



### Auto white balance

Automatically or manually equalize the color channels to get balanced images



### Color correction matrix

Balance the color response to get better color fidelity



### Dual exposure

Dual exposure mode allows the user to acquire two images in rapid succession



### Fast trigger mode

Reduced jitter time between electrical trigger input and frame acquisition



### Precision Time Protocol

PTP is used to synchronize system clocks through the network to have precise timings



### Scheduled action command

Send and schedule actions at a precise time, such as camera triggering



### Image compression

Compress the output image to overcome the connection bandwidth limits



### API C#

Programming with C# dedicated API



### API Python

Programming with Python dedicated API



### Linux

API available for Linux operating system



### API C

Programming with C dedicated API



### API C++

Programming with C++ dedicated API



### Windows

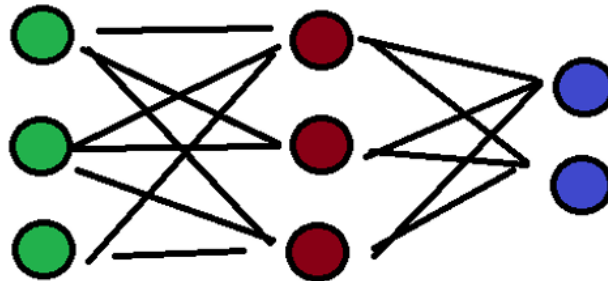
API available for Windows operating system

# Machine vision challenges

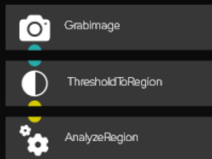
## SOFTWARE

Human-centric features:

- Learning capabilities by AI neural networks and Deep Learning
- Software ease-of-use and automatism capabilities

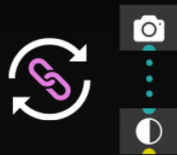


### Flow-based programming



Fast-use, intuitive graphical development method.

### Smart connections



Automatic linking of computer vision and logic tools.

### Single work environment



Program development and execution in a single software environment.

### Industrial integration



Advanced compatibility and integration with industry standards.



***Thank you!***

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