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Plain Woven Fabric Defect Detection using GLCM based Feature Extraction

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Abstract: ***An accurate fabric defect detection is done in based on extraction of features from Gray level co –occurrence matrix(GLCM). The process of extracting salient features plays a crucial role in Automatic fabric defect detection. The proposed system makes a fabric analysis to classify whether the fabric is defect free or defected using several Digital image processing techniques. This paper presents the application of gray level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) to extract second order statistical texture features for classification of various defects in plain woven fabric images. The salient features namely area, entropy, standard deviation, smoothness, skewness, max intensity, min intensity, mean, standard deviation and energy are calculated from GLCM. The results show that these texture features have high discrimination accuracy in classification of various defects in Automatic fabric defect detection where a support vector machine (SVM) is being used as the classifier.***
Keywords*: GLCM, Automatic fabric defect detection, texture features, Standard deviation, Entropy, Mean, SVM*

I. INTRODUCTION

Producing highest quality goods is highly desirable in the Garment industry. Fabric faults or defects are responsible for nearly 85% of the defects found by the garment industry [4]. Automatic fabric inspection plays vital role in maintaining the quality of fabric. It is imperative, therefore, to detect, to identify, and to prevent these defects from reoccurring. The Automatic fabric inspection system does not suffer the drawbacks of human visual inspection.

The proposed system makes a fabric analysis to classify whether the fabric is defect free or defected using several Digital image processing techniques. The process is done based on extraction of features from Gray level co –occurrence matrix(GLCM). In this paper the gray level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) is used to extract second order statistical texture features for classification of various defects in plain woven fabric images. The salient features namely area, entropy, standard deviation, smoothness, skewness, maximum intensity, minimum intensity, mean, standard deviation and energy are calculated from GLCM. The results show that these texture features have high discrimination accuracy in classification of various defects. Automatic fabric defect detection where a support vector machine (SVM) is being used as the classifier. These features are calculated and implemented using MATLAB.

In [1] it has been stated that Feature extraction process reduces the original MRI data set into a set of features . and these feature vectors are the basic inputs for any classification algorithm . In [2] it has been assessed that Support Vector Machine is a machine learning algorithm which has the ability to distinguish among different types of patterns fed to it and SVM tries to compute optimal hyperplanes and maps the points belonging to different categories or classes into distinct spatial regions separated by optimal hyperplanes. In [11] it has been concluded that in thework the accuracy of 96% is achieved using saliency map characterization and gray level co-occurrence matrix(GLCM) method is adapted which is very useful in differentiation of Neuro degeneration diseases with better accuracy. In [5] discusses that Texture analysis aims in finding a unique way of representing the underlying characteristics of textures and represent them in some simpler but unique form, so that they can be used for robust, accurate classification and segmentation of objects.

The proposed methodology for feature extraction is described in section II. The result obtained in various stages in the proposed system is discussed in section III. Finally conclusion is provided in section IV.

II. PROPOSED APPROACH

Most of the defects in fabric occur during weaving. Some of these fabric defects are visible, while others are not. Some of the fabric defects may be rectified during weaving whereas others are not. Finding the exact location of defects and determining the right type of defect are also important. The provides a chance to get a warning whenever defect or imperfection occurs during the production of the fabric which will help taking precautionary measures before the product goes for inspection[3]. In a fabric, defects can

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occur due to: machine faults, yarn problems, poor finishing, excessive stretching, etc. There are a large number of types of fabric defects available out of which the following are some of the Common Weaving Defects:

The development of an automated, i.e. computer vision based system for plain woven fabric defect inspection involves several steps as shown in Fig.2.

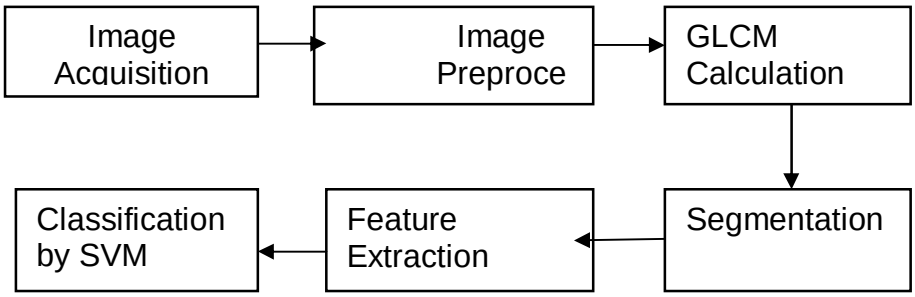


Fig. 1 Block diagram of the proposed Automated Fabric defect detection system

A. Image Acquisition

The first stage of any vision system is Image acquisition. There are different types of camera used for this application such as Digital camera, CCD (Charged Coupled Device) camera, CMOS (Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor) camera, etc. The fabric images database is created using images collected from various fabric producing companies in Tirupur, Tamilnadu, India. These images are converted to gray scale images and stored as having size of 256x256.

B. Image Preprocessing

Image preprocessing stage consist of collection of techniques that are used to improve the visual appearance of an image or used to convert the image to a form, which can be better suited for further analysis in the subsequent stages by a human or a machine[7].Here in the proposed system the noise in the image is removed by applying PSO based median filter[8]. The acquired image must be converted into gray scale image in order to calculate GLCM matrix.

C. GLCM calculation

The converted Gray image is then used to Graylevel co-occurrence matrix (GLCM). For this calculation, the following method is being employed to get the GLCM.

The Gray Level Co-ocurrence Matrix (GLCM) method is a used for extracting second order statistical texture features. The approach can be used in a number of applications [2]. Third and higher order textures consider the relationships among three or more pixels. A GLCM matrix can be defined to have the number of rows and columns is equal to the number of distinct gray levels or pixel values in the image. The matrix describes the frequency of one gray level appearing in a specified spatial linear relationship with another gray level within the area of investigation. Given an image, the GLCM gives the statistical tabulation of how frequently different combinations of gray levels co-occur in an image or image section [1]. GLCM matrix building is explained with the example illustrated in fig 2 for four different gray levels. Here one pixel offset is used (a reference pixel and its immediate neighbor. The top left cell will be filled with the number of times the combination 0,0 occurs, i.e. how many time within the image area a pixel with grey level 0 (neighbour pixel) falls to the right of another pixel with grey level 0(reference pixel).

D. Segmentation

Image segmentation is typically used to locate objects and boundaries (lines, curves, etc.) in images. The segmentation process assigns a label to every pixel in an image such that certain visual characteristics are shared by pixels with the same label. Several methods can be used to segment the defect, i.e., detect the defect on the image, ranging from simple segmentation methods (e.g., thresholding) to more advanced methods [9][10]. Here, in this proposed method, Entropy filter combined with morphological operations is used to segment the fabric images. Various defective type of fabric images after the segmentation stage is shown in the fig 5.

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neighbour pixel value ---> ref pixel value:	0	1	2	3
0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3
1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3
2	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3
3	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3

Fig. 1 GLCM calculation

E. GLCM based Feature extraction

Feature Extraction is a stage in which various methods can be employed for capturing visual content of images for indexing & retrieval purpose[5]. The textural features which are extracted in this proposed method are area, entropy, standard deviation, smoothness, skewness, maximum intensity, minimum intensity, mean, standard deviation and energy are calculated from GLCM. The formula of various features which are calculated from the GLCM is given in the fig 3.

Sl.No	**GLCM Feature**	**Formula**
1.	*Contrast*	$\sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} P_{i,j}\,(i-j)^2$
2.	*Correlation*	$\sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} P_{i,j}\left[\frac{(i-\mu_i)(j-\mu_j)}{\sqrt{(\sigma_i^2)(\sigma_j^2)}}\right]$
3.	*Dissimilarity*	$\sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} P_{i,j}\,\lvert i-j\rvert$
4.	*Energy*	$\sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} P_{i,j}^2$
5.	*Entropy*	$\sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} P_{i,j}\,(-\ln P_{i,j})$
6.	*Homogeneity*	$\sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} \frac{P_{i,j}}{1+(i-j)^2}$
7.	*Mean*	$\mu_i = \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} i\,(P_{i,j})\quad,\quad \mu_j = \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} j\,(P_{i,j})$
8.	*Variance*	$\sigma_i^2 = \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} P_{i,j}\,(i-\mu_i)^2\quad,\quad \sigma_j^2 = \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} P_{i,j}\,(j-\mu_j)^2$
9.	*Standard Deviation*	$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_i^2}\quad,\quad \sigma_j = \sqrt{\sigma_j^2}$

Fig. 3 Formula for various features calculated from GLCM

The sample MATLAB code to calculate GLCM and the various features is given as follows.

```
new_defect = graycomatrix(I2,'GrayLimits',[],'Offset',[1 0]);
new_defect(1,1)=0;
mea=mean2(new_defect);
```

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```
sa=std(std(new_defect));
% Smoothness
sm_a=1-(1/(1+sa).^2);
%sm_a=1-(1./(1+sa));
% Skewness - 3rd order moment
aa=new_defect(:);
[m, n]=size(aa);
for i=1:m
   for j=1:n
      sk_a(i,j)=((aa(i,j)-mea)/sa).^3;
   end
end
skew_a=mean(sk_a);
e_a=entropy(new_defect);
M=new/sum(new_defect(:));
f_1=M.^2;
ene_a=sum(f_1(:));
I2=double(I2);
MaxIntensity=max(max(I2));
MinIntensity=min(min(I2));
new_nby=[ma_defect mea sa sm_a skew_a e_a ene_a MaxIntensity MinIntensity b]
```

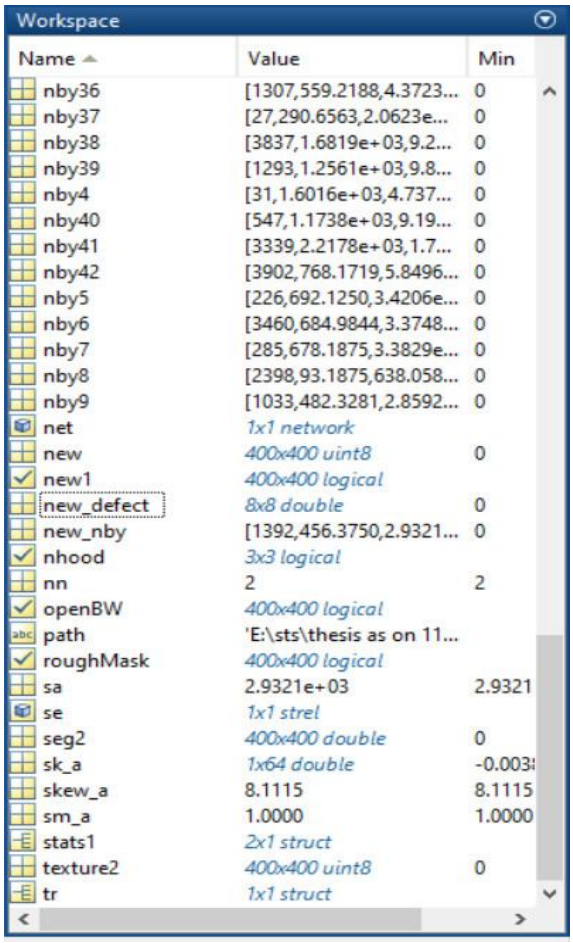


Fig. 4 The workspace of calculated feature values in MATLAB

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F. Classification

Support vector machines (SVMs) are supervised learning models with associated learning algorithms that analyze data and recognize patterns, used for classification and regression analysis [2]. This classifier classifies the input image to be one of the defected type . SVM has the advantage of classifying the defected fabric images with a high degree of accuracy value.

III.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this paper ,Grey Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) and Connected Regions are used for feature extraction. The result of each process of Automatic fabric defect detection method namely capturing , Preprocessing, Converting to gray scale image and segmentation is shown in the fig 5 . Each image is segmented and the Grey Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) is created. From the GLCM, texture features are calculated and connected regions are used to extract shape features. The sample feature values which are obtained from the images are shown in fig . 4. The result of classification of fabric image to be one of the defects is shown in fig 6. and in fig 7. Around 200 fabric images has been used in this work and the accuracy of classification of the fabric image is 97.4359.

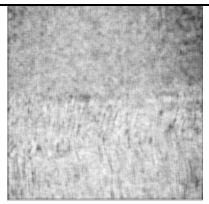
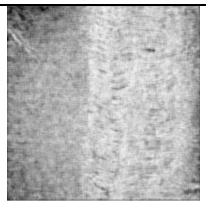
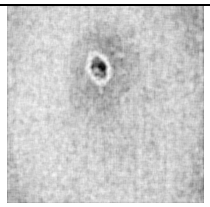
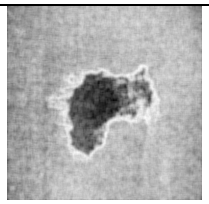
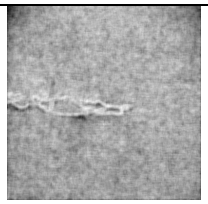
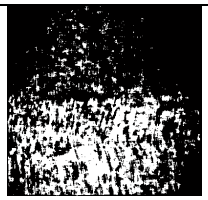
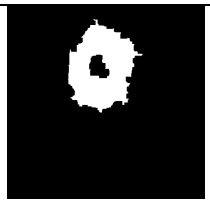
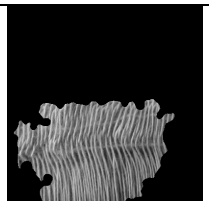
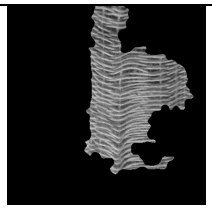
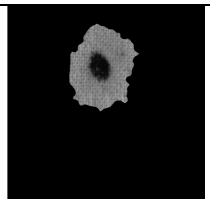
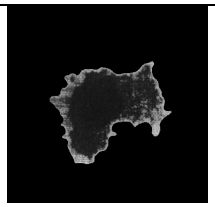
Defects	Missed thread	Missed thread	Greece	Ink	Tear
Original images					
Filtered images					
Segmented images					
Defected area					

Fig. 5 The resultant images of various stages of Automatic fabric defect detection

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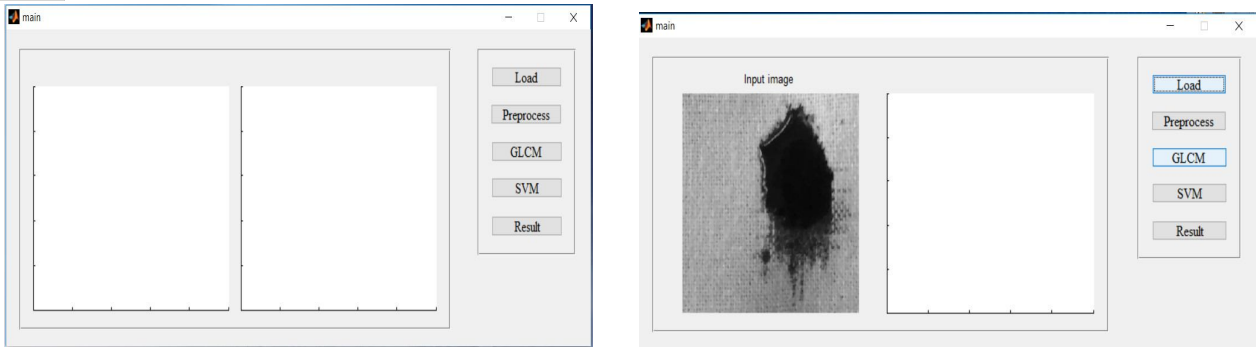


Fig. 6 The result after loading the fabric image into the system from the database

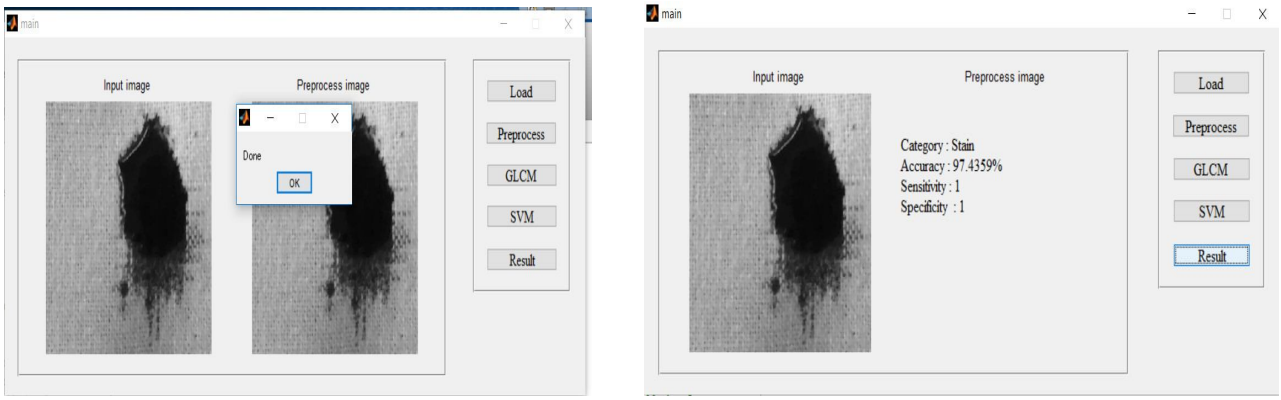


Fig. 7 The result after applying Pre-process and GLCM stages and the result of SVM classifier

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed feature extraction method for the Automatic fabric defect detection is faster and less complex . The accuracy of the classification is high and the obtained features are authentic. Texture features are extracted using GLCM and shape features are extracted using connected regions. The shape features are extracted directly from the segmented image. It is the simplest and less complex method for the calculation of texture and shape features. These features can be used for training the classification algorithm. The accuracy of classification can be increased by using larger dataset.

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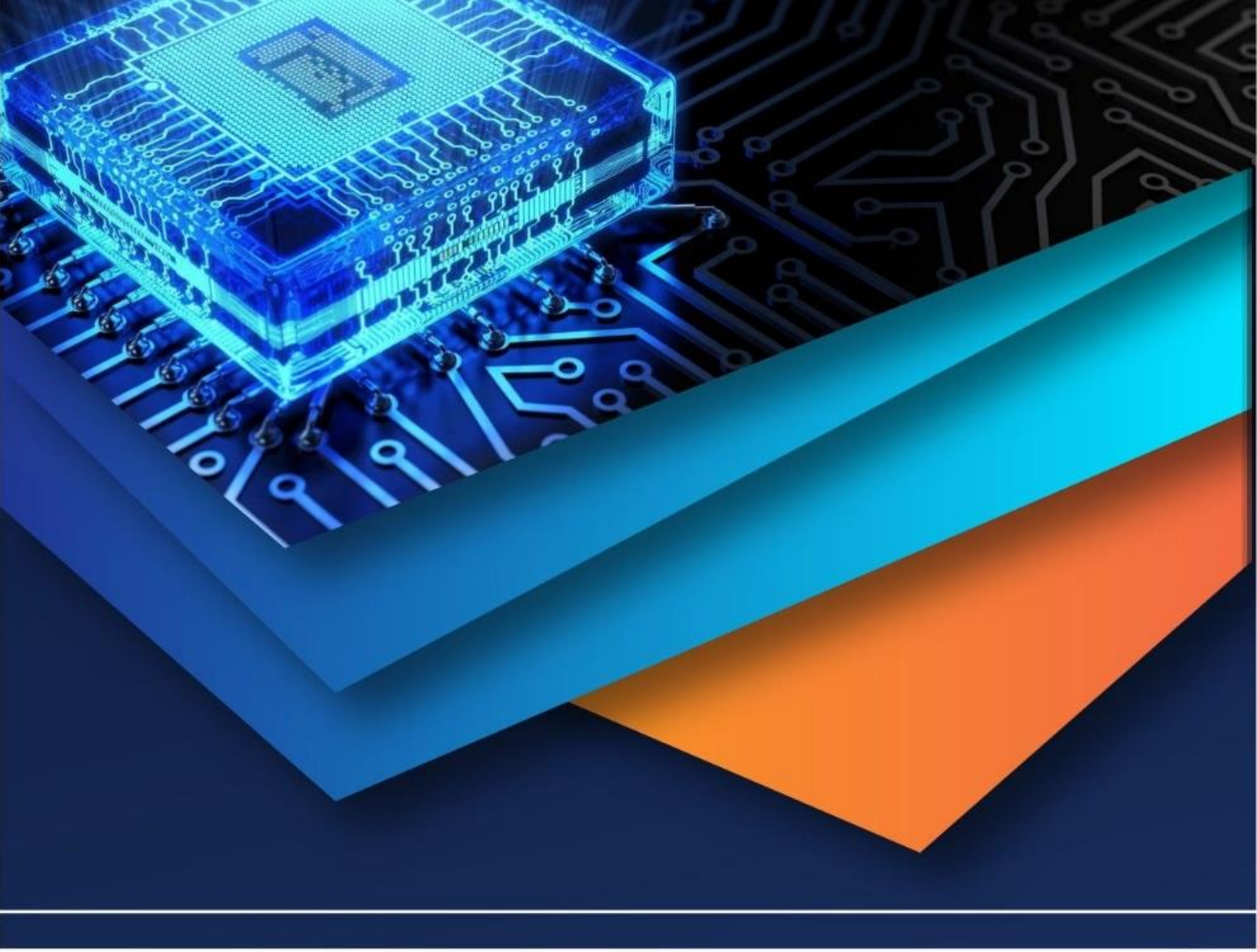
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