**Optimizing Woven Curtain Fabric Defect Classification Using Image Processing With Artificial Neural Network Method at PT Buana Intan Gemilang**

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**Abstract.** The textile industry is one of the industries that provide high export value by occupying the third position in Indonesia. The process of inspection on traditional textile enterprises by relying on human vision that takes an average scanning time of 19.87 seconds. Each roll of cloth should be inspected twice to avoid missed defects. This inspection process causes the buildup at the inspection station. This study proposes the automation of inspection systems using the Artificial Neural Network (ANN). The input for ANN comes from GLCM extraction. The automation system on the defect inspection resulted in a detection time of 0.56 seconds. The degree of accuracy gained in classifying the three types of defects is 88.7%. Implementing an automated inspection system results in faster processing time.

1. **Introduction**

Textile industry is one of the industrial sectors that ranks third largest exporter of export value that can increase foreign exchange. In order to produce products that conform to standards and quality based on consumer demand, it takes inspection process on the fabric. Inspection process at the company at this time is still done manually using the human eye with the help of lighting in the form of lights. After calculating the processing time to the manual inspection process obtained the average scanning time of 19.7 seconds. In addition, the limitations of human vision and human error affect greatly in the process of manual inspection, such as the defects that are missed when the fabric is inspected. Based on the company's production data, the volume of production and inspection volume are not balanced, since the total fabric produced is not entirely inspected on time.

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This has an impact on the unfulfilled consumer demand within the specified time. This research designs a proposal system in the form of an integrated automation system that aims to optimize the inspection process with the help of image processing. The purpose of this research is to be able to classify defects in fabric using artificial neural network method by substituting the function of human vision into digital image processing. The use of artificial neural network methods is done to reduce the inspection time and increase the accuracy level in classifying defects.

1. **Basic Theory and Methodology**

Quality is an important factor affecting products and services. The higher the quality of a cloth the less the defects are in the fabric and vice versa. Improving quality is a major factor in achieving business success, growth and enhancing the competitiveness of enterprises [8-14]. To determine the type of defects in the fabric based on Indonesian national standard (SNI) 08-0277-1989 consisting of 17 types of defects as contained in Table 1. The type of fabric defects observed generally found in textile companies based on SNI 08-0277-1989 data can be seen in Table 2.

**Table 1.** Types of defects on fabrics based on SNI 08-0277-1989

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ­­ | Defect Type | Defect Definition |
|  1 | Nep | Nep |
| 2 | Sub | Yarn twisted, slab broken yarn, dirt plaster, knot yarn |
| 3 | Uneven yarn | Large yarn, small yarn |
| 4 | Broken yarn | Broken warp, broken feed |
| 5 | Tight yarn/saggy | Wrinkled woven fabric, arches |
| 6 | Line fold | Folded fabric |
| 7 | Warp line | Different yarn structure, comb lines, double weld, usi rapat, dense meetings, rare warp, different types of fibers, large yarns, small yarns. |
| 8 | Feed line | Double feed, stop mark, feed meetings, rare feed, large yarns, small yarn. |
| 9 | Incorrect pattern | Pattern defects, incorrect stamped shapes, wrong webbing, stamped marks, wrong color coractenun |
| 10 | Bare | Different thread structures, different types of fibers, feed meetings, rare feed |
| 11 | Stripped | Unevenness of color, color difference |
| 12 | Tear | Hole, tear |
| 13 | Unfinished yarn | Skipped yarn |
| 14 | Stains | Rust stains, color stains |
| 15 | Wide defects |  |
| 16 | Feed bias | Feed bias include the curved feed |
| 17 | Flaw defects |  |

**Table 2.** Similarity of type of fabric defect based on SNI and observation result

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No | Defect Similarity |
| SNI | Observation Result |
| 1 | Nep | Hairy Feed |
| 2 | Slab | Brittle Feed |
| 3 | Broken Yarn | Broken Warp |
| 4 | Tight Yarn | Tight Wrap |
| 5 | Warp Line | Comb Defects |
| 6 | Incorrect Pattern | Broken Card |
| 7 | Unfinished Yarn | Plotting |

Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is one of the branches of Artificial Intelligence. ANN is an information processing system that has characteristics resembling a biological neural network. Neural networks are inspired by human biology and consist of several processing units called nerves. ANN can be interpreted as information processing that implies the input vector data and the output vector data. The most significant advantage of ANN is the mapping function of the results can be determined through the training vector, as ANN can perform the learning process from the provided training data [7]. There are two types of Artificial Neural Network architecture commonly used, namely: Single-Layer Networks and Multilayer Networks. Single - layer networks are used to classify and work well when classes are linearly separated [7]. During the training phase, the input and output pairs are used to train the network. Figure 1 shows the inputs *(x1, x2 ... xn*) and output (*y1, y2, y3 ... ym*). Using the input vector, the actual output is compared to the desired output, and the error between the actual output and the desired output is used to update the load.



**Fig** 1. Single-Layer Networks

To make more complex decisions, a multilayer perceptron model is required. The architecture of the multilayer network in Figure 2 shows three types of layers: the input layer, the hidden layer, and the output layer. Multilayer network can be trained by using back propagation learning algorithm. The actual output vector is compared with the desired output vector, if there is no change then no load is changed, in contrast if any then the weight is updated [7].



**Fig. 2**. Multilayer Networks

Graphical User Interface (GUI) is used as a display to extract GLCM features so as to get the value of 12 parameters that will be used as input data ANN. In the design of GUI feature extraction, there are 3 pushbuttons among them, browse picture, process, exit, and reset. There are two axes for displaying grayscale images and identification images. In addition, there are 12 *edittext* functions to display the value of GLCM feature extraction results. The extraction feature design features can be seen in Figure 3.

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**Fig. 3.** GUI design of extraction features

In GUI the classification of fabric defects is auto pushbutton, manual, browse picture, classification. Pushbutton is used to execute programs that have been created. There are two axes that serve to display images of fabric photographed by the camera and images identified by MATLAB. In addition, there are *edittext* there are two *edittext* on GUI classification contained in Figure 4. The first *edittext* is used to display what kind of defects are on the fabric, and the second *edittext* is used to display the processing time by MATLAB.



**Fig. 4.** GUI design defect classification

1. **Results and Discussion**

Extraction is done using Graphical User Interface (GUI) as Figure 5. The extraction results are used as ANN input. The amount of data used is as much as 120 data for training on ANN. The results of training data in the form of vectors, for defective spark plugs in the form of 1 0 0 0, defective feed 0 0 0 0, oil defects 0 0 0 1, and normal 0 0 1 0. The accuracy of ANN training can be seen in Figure 6. Accuracy ANN training is 95.8%, where in all confusion matrix there are five data that are in wrong class.



**Fig. 5.** GUI extraction feature results



**Fig. 6.** Accuracy of ANN training results

Furthermore, the results of the training will be test data as much as 80 data that is 20 defective lusi end, 20 defects of empty feed, 20 oil defects, and 20 normal. The result of classification test using ANN offline can be seen in Table 3. Accuracy is obtained by calculating using the following formula.

 Accuracy = (Amount of data true) / (Total data count) x 100% (1)

Based on the offline classification results there are three incorrect data on defective luran breaks and four incorrect data on empty feed defects. Accuracy results obtained is 91%.

**Table 3.** Offline defect classification results

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Input Type | Warp Defect | Empty Feed Defect  | Normal | Oil Defect |
| Warp Defect | 17 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Empty Feed Defect | 4 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Normal | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Oil Defect | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |

After the inspection process, the processing time to classify three types of offline defects in the fabric can be seen in Table 4. The average processing time obtained to identify 80 types of defects is for 0.73 seconds.

**Table 4.** Offline classification time defects

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Data Number | Process Time | Data Number | Process Time | Data Number | Process Time | Data Number | Process Time |
| 1 | 0.7700 | 21 | 0.6210 | 41 | 0.5356 | 61 | 0.2695 |
| 2 | 0.5921 | 22 | 0.7350 | 42 | 0.5240 | 62 | 0.4253 |
| 3 | 0.5713 | 23 | 0.6442 | 43 | 0.5280 | 63 | 0.4448 |
| 4 | 0.6468 | 24 | 0.5261 | 44 | 0.5729 | 64 | 0.4467 |
| 5.. | 0.5761 | 25.. | 0.5983 | 45.. | 0.6419 | 65.. | 0.5173 |
| ..20 | 13.4025 | ..40 | 0.6966 | ..60 | 0.5530 | ..80 | 0.4380 |

Furthermore, the results of the real-time test will be tested data as much as 80 data that is 20 defective spark plugs, 20 defects of empty feed, 20 oil defects, and 20 normal. The result of classification test using ANN offline can be seen in Table 5. Based on the result of real time classification there is one wrong data on the defect of breaks and eight wrong data on empty feed defect. Accuracy result obtained is equal to 88.75%.

**Table 5.** Results of real time defect classification

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Input Type | Warp Defect | Empty Feed Defect  | Normal | Oil Defect |
| Warp Defect | 19 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Empty Feed Defect | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Normal | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Oil Defect | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |

After the inspection process, the process time to classify the three types of defects in real time on the fabric can be seen in Table 6. After testing of 80 data obtained average time classification process defects in real time for 0.56 seconds

**Table 6.** Timing of real time classification process defects

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Data Number | Process Time | Data Number | Process Time | Data Number | Process Time | Data Number | Process Time |
| 1 | 0.5827 | 21 | 7.4924 | 41 | 0.2894 | 61 | 0.3048 |
| 2 | 0.5477 | 22 | 0.7361 | 42 | 0.2976 | 62 | 0.2957 |
| 3 | 0.5659 | 23 | 0.6321 | 43 | 0.3019 | 63 | 0.2794 |
| 4 | 0.5529 | 24 | 0.6334 | 44 | 0.2802 | 64 | 0.2935 |
| 5.. | 0.5578 | 25.. | 0.5485 | 45.. | 0.2940 | 65.. | 0.2709 |
| ..20 | 0.5485 | ..40 | 0.5109 | ..60 | 0.2910 | ..80 | 0.2757 |

Results Recap data from MATLAB which is connected with excel software can be seen in Table 7. From the data recap, it can be known that the average data recap time for 80 data is 2.96. The recap time of the proposed data is faster than the time of recap of the existing data.

**Table 7**. Results of recapitulation of defect classification data

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Data Number | Process Time | Data Number | Process Time | Data Number | Process Time | Data Number | Process Time |
| 1 | 2.8467 | 21 | 2.7874 | 41 | 2.7237 | 61 | 3.0801 |
| 2 | 2.9752 | 22 | 2.8246 | 42 | 2.7448 | 62 | 3.1667 |
| 3 | 3.8805 | 23 | 3.0763 | 43 | 2.8257 | 63 | 3.1096 |
| 4 | 3.0513 | 24 | 2.8904 | 44 | 3.0732 | 64 | 2.7941 |
| 5.. | 2.8351 | 25.. | 2.9323 | 45.. | 2.7731 | 65.. | 3.0580 |
| ..20 | 3.0263 | ..40 | 2.8941 | ..60 | 3.0943 | ..80 | 2.9206 |

Based on the results of the research, the comparison of the existing manual process and the time of the proposed process can be seen in Table 8. In Table 8 it can be seen that scanning defects are faster than the existing process of 0.56 seconds, as well as the recap of the proposed defect faster than the existing process time is 2.96 seconds. The total process time of the proposed system is 3.5 seconds, 29.8 seconds faster than the existing system with a total processing time of 33.57 seconds.

**Table 8.** comparison of total results of proposed and existing process time

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Activity** |  **Existing (second)** | **Automated (second)** |
| 1 | Defect Scanning  | 19.87 | 0.56 |
| 2 | Defect Recap  | 13.5 | 2.97 |
| Total (second) | 33.37 | 3.52 |

1. **Conclusion**

The manual inspection process has several drawbacks so that an automated inspection process that minimizes manual inspection is needed. One way to use is to use image processing to improve process accuracy and reduce the average time of the inspection process. In this research used artificial neural network method with GLCM extraction feature and processed by using MATLAB software. In the extraction feature used 12 parameters to get the best results on the process of classification of fabric defects. The proposed system is capable of generating an overall accuracy of 88.75% and an average processing time of 0.56 seconds. The proposed system is capable of producing faster processing time than the existing time. The timing of the proposal is 29.8 seconds faster, so the use of defect classification with ANN can be applied to speed up the inspection process time.

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