



**Development of Real Time Quality Evaluation
Technology, Automatic Sorting and Packaging System
of Mushroom for Export**

1997

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S U M M E R Y

I. Title of Research

Development of Real Time Quality Evaluation Technology,
Automatic Sorting and Packaging System of Mushroom for Export

II. Summary of Research Results

Quality evaluation of dried oak mushrooms are done first by classifying them into more than 10 different categories based on the state of opening of the cap and the surface pattern and color of the cap and gill. And mushrooms of each category are further classified into 3 or 4 groups based on its shape and size, resulting into total 30 to 40 different grades.

Size sorting is usually done roughly using a series of a set of conveyor mounted with vibrating plate having different sizes of punched round holes. However, quality evaluation and sorting based on the external visual features are done manually. Since visual features of mushroom affecting quality grades are distributed over the entire surface of the mushroom, both front(cap) and back(stem and gill) surfaces should be inspected thoroughly. In fact, it is almost impossible for human to inspect every mushroom, especially when they are fed continuously via conveyor.

In this research, computer vision neural network based algorithms for the automatic visual feature extraction, measurement, and recognition have been developed. Also as a final product, a computer controlled on-line real time automatic grading/sorting system has been developed and tested.

External visual feature inspection software was developed which can give a quantitative data of cap size, shape, rolled thickness of back(gill and stipe) side, color of gill and cap surface and arrangement state of gill membrane etc..

Considering real time on-line system implementation and the hardware

limitation, neuro-net based image processing algorithm for quality grading has been developed. The neuro-net based mushroom identification and grading utilized the captured raw gray value image of fed mushrooms by the camera without any complex image processing such as visual feature extraction and image enhancement. Grading algorithm utilized the modified BP(back propagation) network and direct raw gray level image captured by the camera. Prior to grading, a training process was done. For the successful implementation of the trained network, illumination calibration was also developed.

Neuro-net based grading of oak mushroom was developed and tested in two ways. One was using geometrical feature obtained from visual feature extraction algorithm and the other was using direct gray scale(256 stage) image captured by the camera.

Since from a viewpoint of the system implementation it was quite difficult to acquire both side images of the fed mushroom simultaneously, each side image of fed mushrooms was acquired sequentially using the side reversing mechanism. One set of vision system was used and the field of the view of the camera was adjusted enough to cover the both side images of mushrooms before and after reversing. Both side images were utilized for quality grading of a mushroom.

Once the fed mushroom was identified from the optic sensor, the image was captured. Using the captured raw gray level image, location of the mushroom was identified and the measuring window was assigned. The window was converted to the rectangular input grids to the network being composed of 64(8x8) grids. Since the size of rectangular input grid varies according to the size of the mushroom, the total number of grids are kept same. Value of each grid was computed by averaging the gray values of pixels which belong to each grid and was normalized between 0 and 1. Using these converted input values the feeding states of mushrooms were

identified as either front side up or not via network processing. The converted network input values were kept for further processing.

Then, mushroom was reversed and the image was captured again. Exactly same process was repeated for the reversed mushroom. The converted network input values of the reversed mushroom were also kept after identifying the feeding state. Two sets of the converted network inputs, 128 normalized grid values with normalized 8 size factors(x , y , $|x-y|$, $x+y$) computed from two measuring windows were used for the network input for quality grading. The illumination compensation process was also done to ensure the consistent performance of the trained network.

Network training for the feeding state recognition and grading was done using static images. 200 samples(20 grade levels and 10 per each grade) were used for training. Network grading and feeding state recognition for training samples showed near 100% accuracy. 300 sample mushrooms(20 grade levels and 15 per each grade) were used for verification of the trained network. By changing orientation of each sample, 600 sample data sets were made and used for the test. And the trained network showed around 91% grading accuracy.

Grading performance of the network which was trained by 200 static samples was then tested for moving mushrooms. With the conveyor speed of 150.6mm/sec grading accuracy was around 88%. As a result, it could be seen that the blurring effect of the camera captured moving image under the 1/500 sec shutter speed was negligible in grading performance.

The proposed grading scheme required average 0.23 second per mushroom. Theoretical grading capacity was 15,000/hr without considering actuator delay. Considering the actuating device and control response, average 0.6 to 0.7 second was enough for grading and sorting of one mushroom resulting into 5000/hr to 6,000/hr processing capability.

The developed algorithm was implemented to the prototype on-line

grading and sorting system. Developed on-line real time grading and sorting system for oak mushrooms was composed of 1 set of computer vision system with lighting chamber, storage hopper, feeding device such as conveyor and vibrating feeder, automatic reversing device, two channel bucket, unloading device, one board controller with optic sensors, and computer. Controller was developed with F-8086 microprocessor.

Lighting chamber was designed for a computer vision system and 4 high frequency(20,000Hz) inverter fluorescent lighting were installed to reduce the shade effect caused by lighting. Large vibrating hopper was installed to store and feed the dried mushrooms. Two vibrating feeders were installed to control the number of mushrooms to be fed and to avoid overlapping and to precisely feed one by one. Specially designed round cross-sectioned plate was mounted on the vibrating feeder. Utilizing the speed variation of feeding between the vibrating feeder and the conveyor, mushrooms could be successfully isolated and fed while maintaining certain distance interval.

To sort graded mushrooms into the designated buckets, pneumatic cylinders and air jet nozzles were installed. The electronic shutter speed controller was mounted to the B/W CCD camera to reduce the blurring effect of the camera captured image caused by the movement of the mushroom.

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3

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2	52
3	58
4	60
5	64

4

1 1	73
2 2	85

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- 2-2 .
- 2-3 .
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- 4-1 .
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- 4-3 PLC .

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- 3- 1 BP .
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- 4-3 1
- 4-4 가
- 4-5
- 4-6
- 4-7
- 4-8 PLC
- 4-9 2
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- 4-14
- 4-15 DC
- 4-16
- 4-17
- 4-18
- 4-19 1
- 4-20 2
- 4-21 F8680
- 4-22
- 4-23 DC
- 4-24
- 4-25
- 4-26

1

1

가 健康食品 가 가
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가 가
가 輸出 林産物 ,
가 10% .
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(Marc,1994),

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(Miller,1989)

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(Paulsen,1989),

(Dowell,1992),

(Paulsen,1989)

(Okado,1992)

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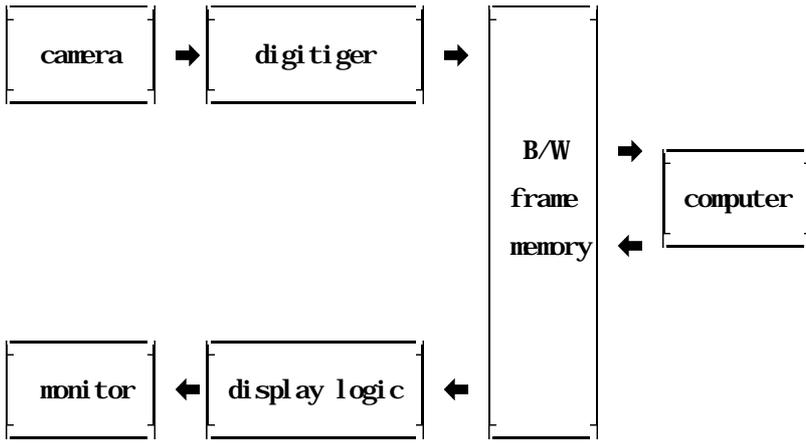
2

1.

CCD Pulnix Canon 8mm
 (f=1.4)
 (flickering)
 20,000 Hz 가 4
 2-1 2-1

2-1

	IBM Compatible 486- DX2/66 Pulnix Co. TM-7CN B/W CCD Camera , Pulnix Co. SC-745 ITEX Co. PC Vision Plus Frame Grabber IC Inverter Fluorscent Lamp (40,000 Hz) PL Filter etc.



2-1

2.

乾

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5

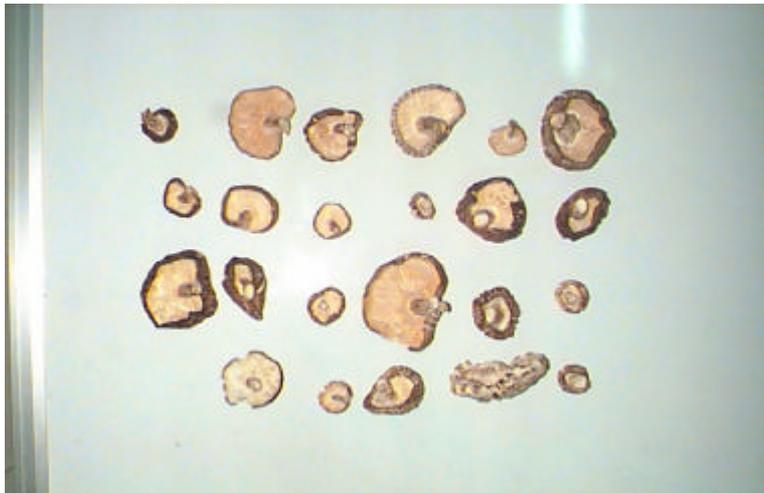
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16

2-2



(a)

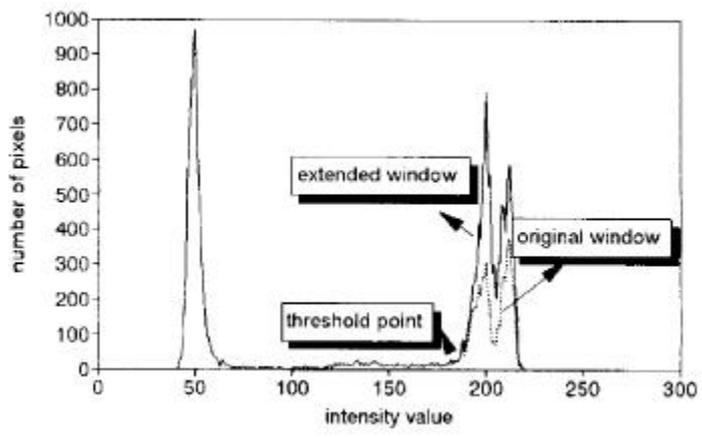


(b)

2-2

$$y_l(x_g) = \max(y_l(x_g) - y_s(x_g)) \quad , \quad 0 \leq g \leq 255$$

2-3

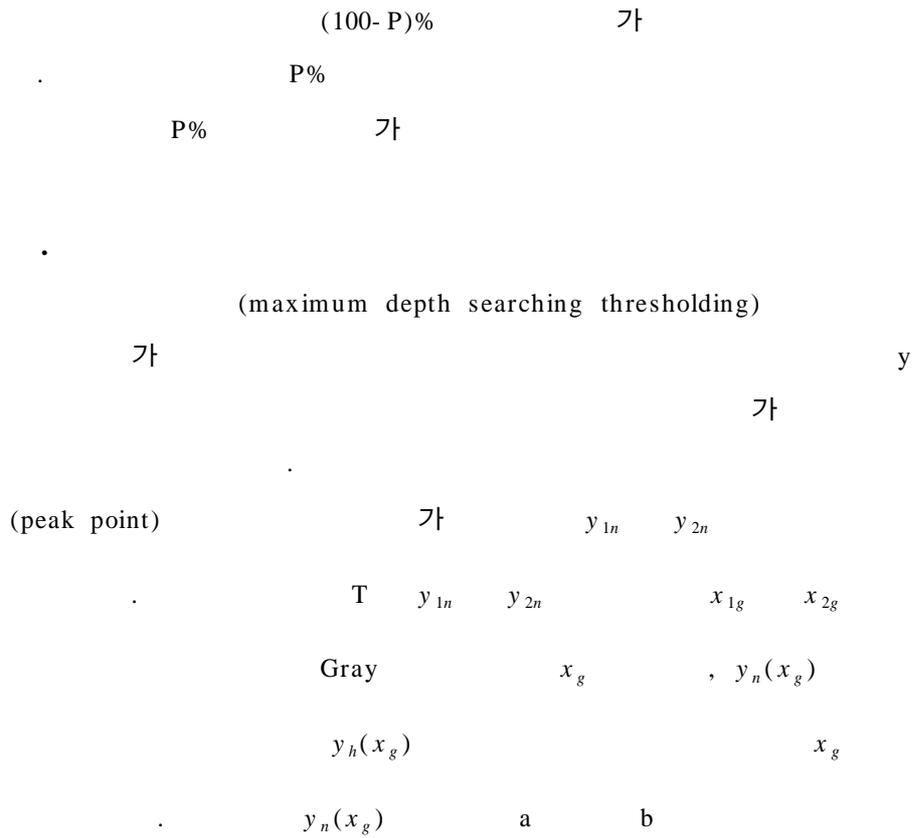


2-3

가 ,
 가 .
 가
 가

. P- tile

가 ,



$$a = \frac{y_{2n} - y_{1n}}{x_{2g} - x_{1g}}$$

$$b = \frac{x_{2g} \cdot y_{1n} - x_{1g} \cdot y_{2n}}{x_{2g} - x_{1g}}$$

$$y_n(x_g)$$

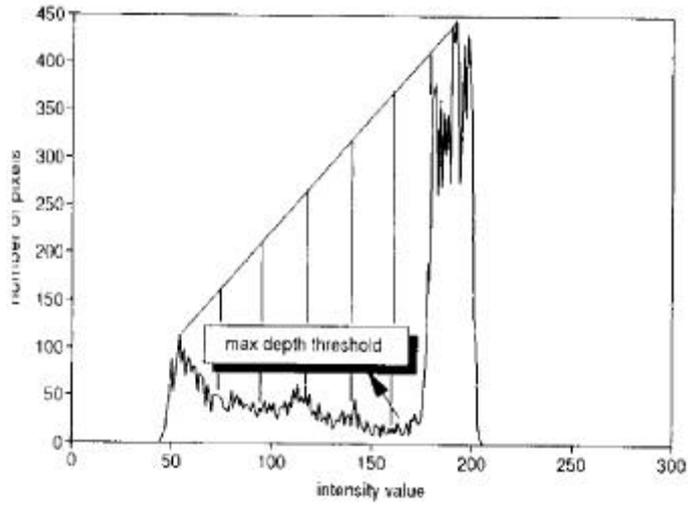
$$y_n(x_g) = a \cdot x_g + b$$

$$T \quad y_n(x_g) \quad y_h(x_g)$$

$$x_g \quad x_g$$

$$= \max(y_n(x_g) - y_h(x_g))$$

2-4



2-4

가 , 가 가 3
가

가

(Combined Type Thresholding)

T_w

T_d

가

T_w

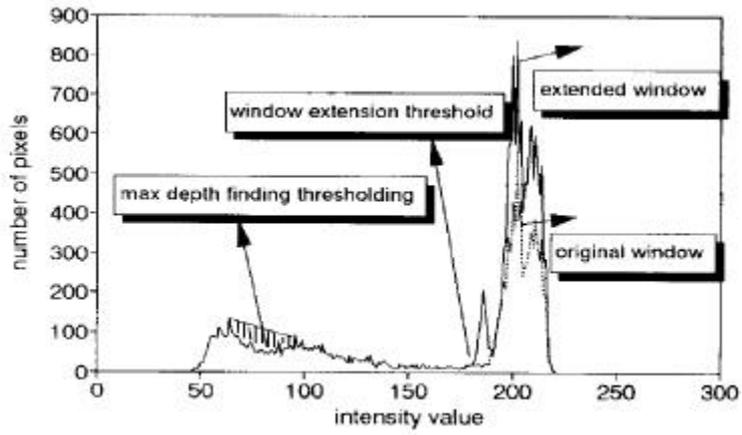
가

T_d

3 Gray level

Td 3 Gray level

2-5 3 gray level



2-5

가 50 150

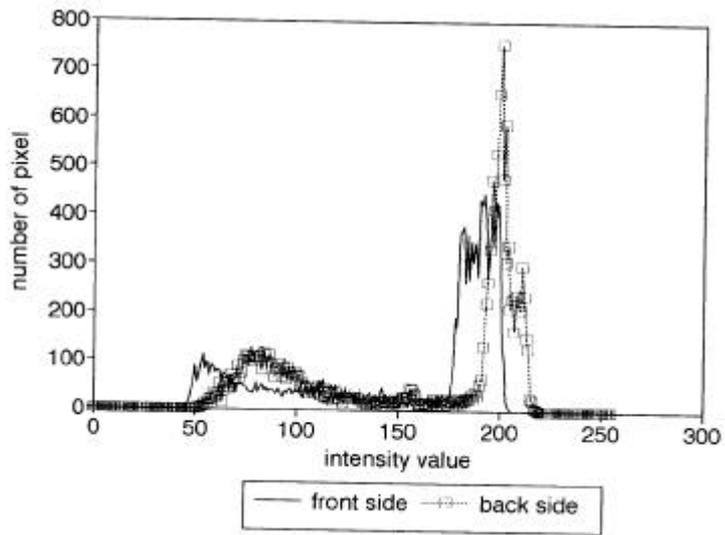
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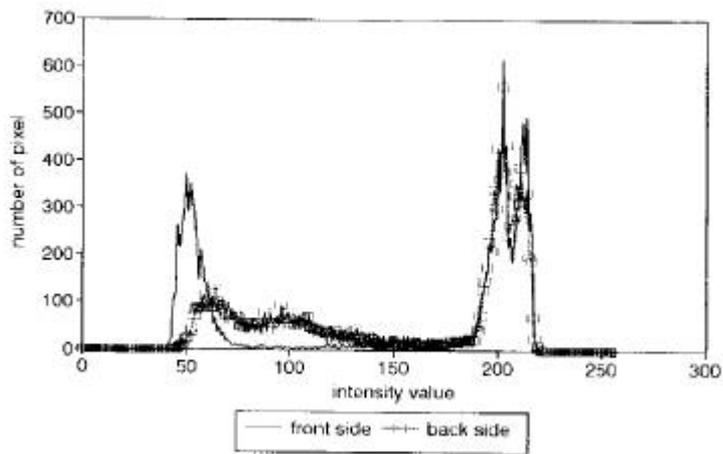
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가

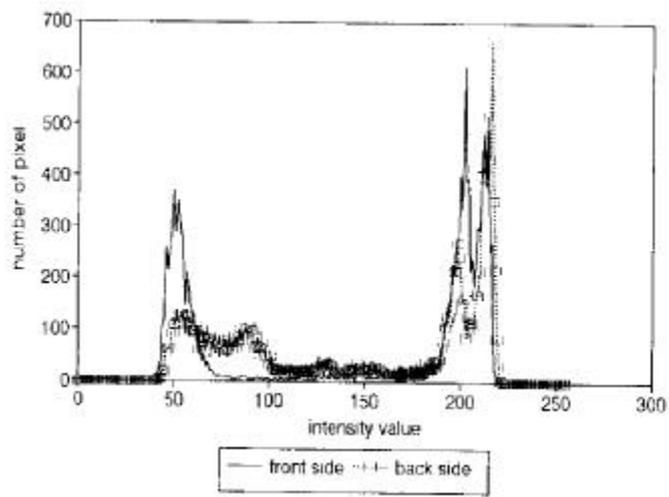
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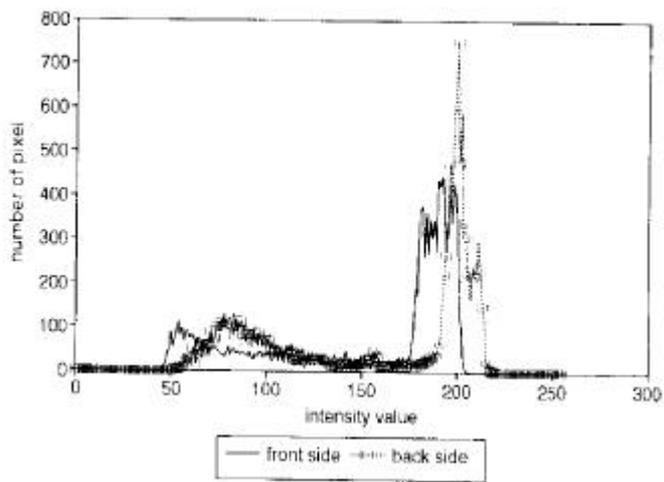
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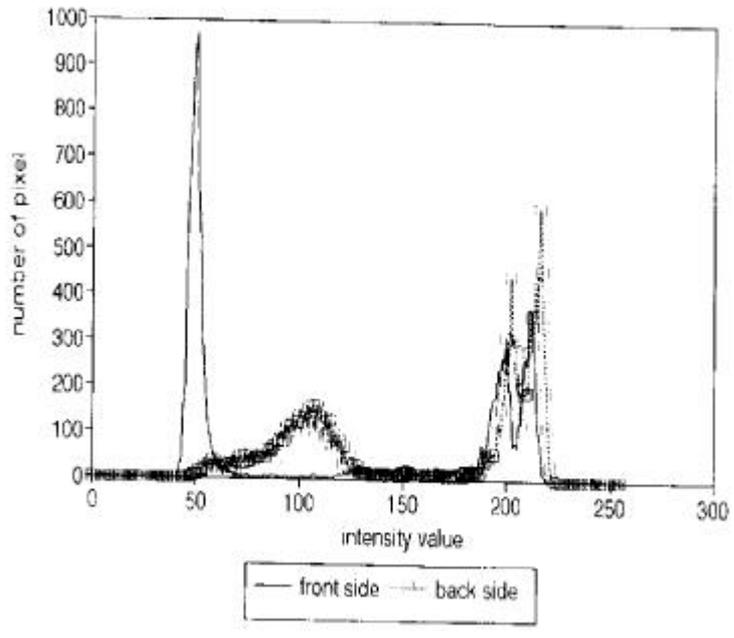
2-7



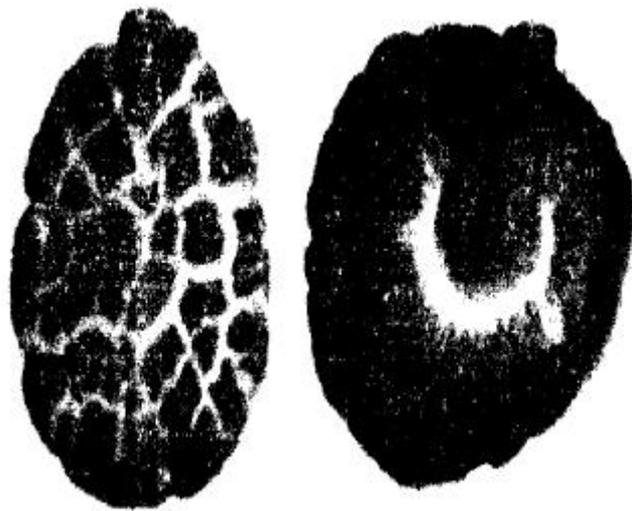
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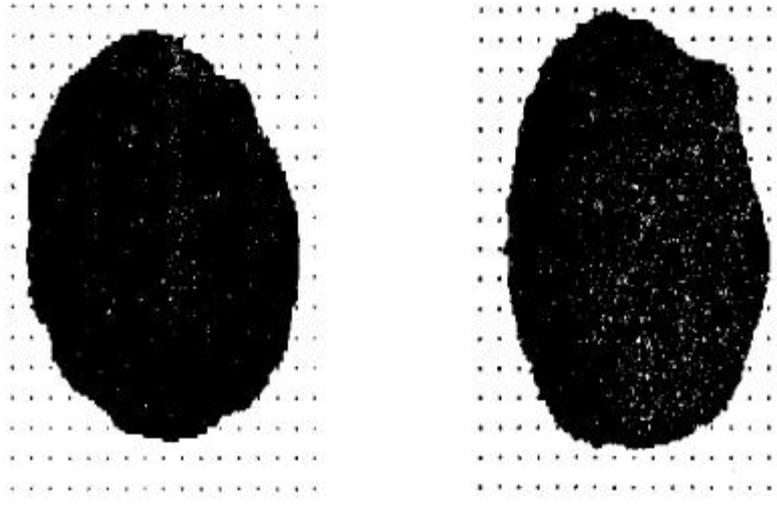
2- 9



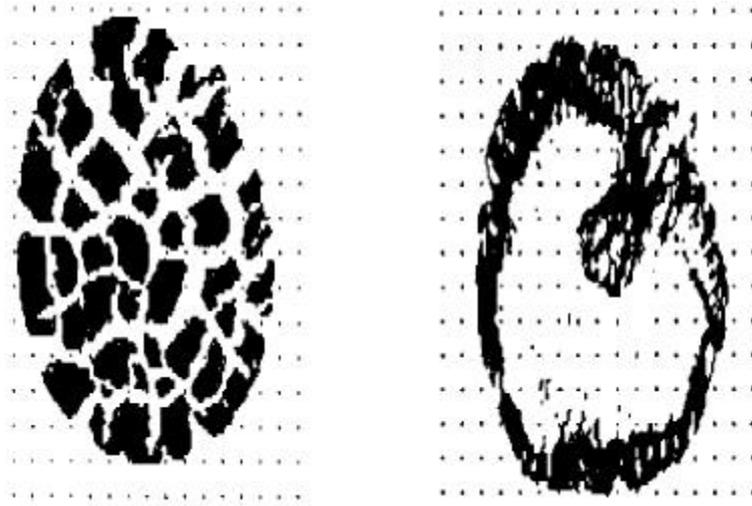
2- 10



(a)



(b)



(c)

2-11

2.

가 .
 가 .
 ,
 3 × 3
 2-12
 , 1 0
 2-2 M
 (true) 1 (false)
 0

2-2

	M
Hole & Notch	& & & { } & & & { }
Isolated point &	&&{()&&()&&()&&
Bump	()}
Upper right corner	!{ } &&{ && && }&& !{ }
Upper left corner	!{ } &&{ && && }&& !{ }
Lower right corner	!{ } &&{ && && }&& !{ }
Lower left corner	!{ }&&{ && && }&& !{ }

(a) 3×3

(b) hole

(c) notch

(d) isolated point

(e) bump

(f) lower- right

(g) lower- left

(h) upper- left

(i) upper- right

2- 12 3×3

3.

(Calibration)

가.

가

CY()

CX()

$$CX = \frac{\quad}{\quad}(X)$$

$$CY = \frac{\quad}{\quad}(Y)$$

(aspect ratio)

가

가

F I R 가

$$F(x, y) = I(x, y) \cdot R(x, y)$$

$$= K \cdot R(x, y)$$

, x, y

K

가

K

255

$$K = \frac{\quad}{255}$$

4.

歪曲

가

가

5.

3×3

X,Y

가

8

N_x, N_y, N_d

CX, CY, CD

가

$$Perimeter = ((N_x \times CX) + (N_y \times CY) + (N_d \times CD)) \times CV$$

CV

Y=0

X=0

가 8

가

$$AREA = \sum area_1 + \sum area_2 + \dots + \sum area_8$$

(centroid)

1

$$M_x = \int_b^y y \, dA \quad M_y = \int_0^x x \, dA$$

가

X_c, Y_c

$$X_c = \frac{M_y}{Area} \quad , \quad Y_c = \frac{M_x}{Area}$$

< 8 >

< > < : 1 > < : 2 >

< : 3 > < : 4 > < : 5 >

< : 6 > < : 7 > < : 8 >

: , : , : , :

2-13

(gray image)

$$\textit{Perimeter ratio} = \frac{\textit{perimeter}}{\textit{box perimeter}}$$

$$\textit{Area ratio} = \frac{\textit{area}}{\textit{box area}}$$

$$\textit{Axis ratio} = \frac{\textit{length of major axis}}{\textit{length of minor axis}}$$

$$\textit{Complex ratio} = \frac{\textit{perimeter}^2}{\textit{area}}$$

$$\textit{Roundness} = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \textit{area}}{\textit{perimeter}^2}$$

4

1.

가
가 (stem)가
가
가

가
가
가

가
가
가

(60) 가
가

1
1/7 가

1

1

2

10%

가

10%

50%

가

가

50%

가

가

가

가

l_{i+1}

l_i

1/7

2

60

가

5

10

2 가 3

l_o 가 l_o 가

1.6

< _____ >

l_o 3

l_i l_i l_{i+1}

l_{i+1} l_i 1.5

l_{i+1} 가 l_i

3 가

l_k P_2 P_3

5

(curve generation) P_1 P_4

P_1 P_4 2-14

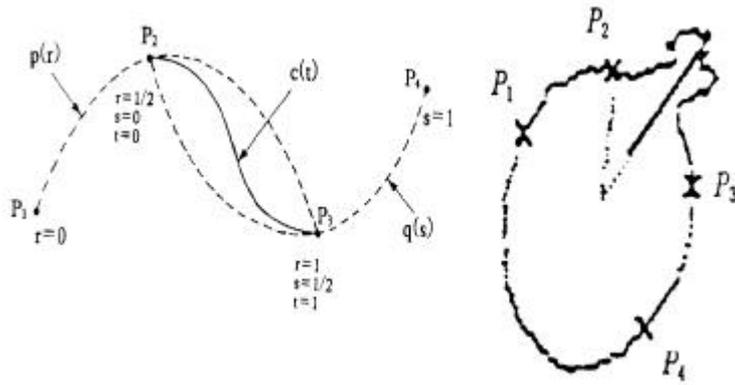
$P_1 = P_2 - INT$

$P_4 = P_3 + INT$

, INT 1/4

P_1, P_2, P_3 P_4 가

Overhauser



(a) Overhauser (b)

2- 14

가

Overhauser

3

P_2, P_3

P_1, P_4

Overhauser

2- 14

P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4

P_1

P_2

P_3

P_4

2

P_2

P_3

t

3

t

P_2

P_3

X, Y

Overhauser

$C(t)$

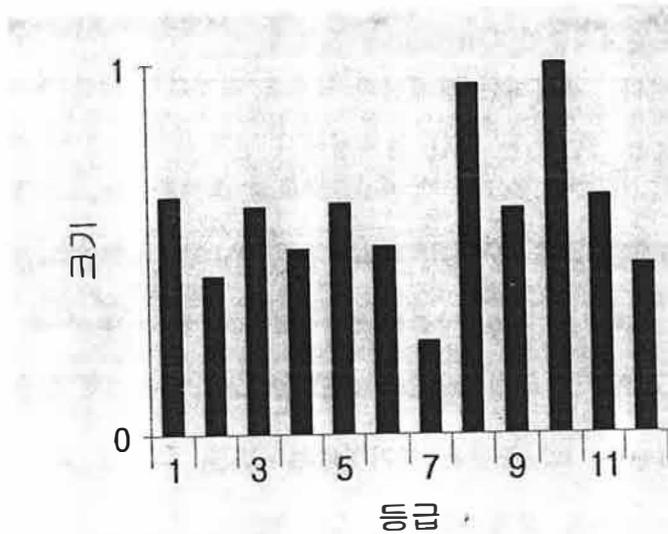
t 0 1

$$C(t) = [t^3 \ t^2 \ t \ 1] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 3/2 & -3/2 & 1/2 \\ 1 & -5/2 & 2 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \\ P_3 \\ P_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

갓의 크기는 꼭지부 제거 알고리즘에 의해 제거과정을 거친 후 체인코딩에 의해 산출된 면적으로 나타났으며, 표고 12등급에 대해 각 10개의 샘플을 측정하였다. 여기서, 크기는 향신 대가 가장 크게 나타났으며, 표 2-3에 향신 대의 크기를 기준으로 나머지 크기를 상대적으로 나타냈다.

표 2-3 꼭지부 제거후의 버섯 크기

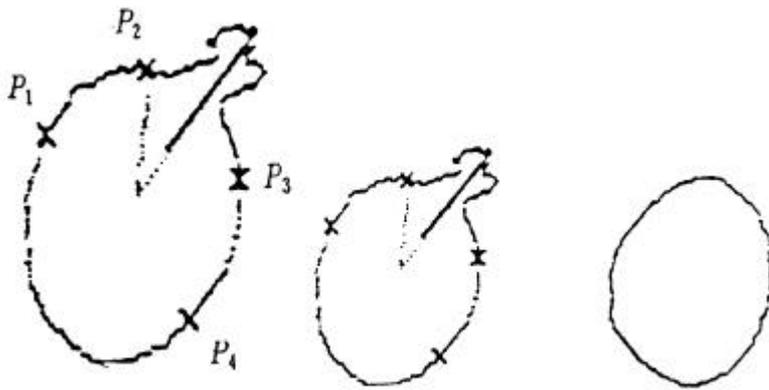
	12 등급 표고											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
크기	0.642	0.428	0.615	0.500	0.623	0.507	0.250	0.944	0.608	1.00	0.641	0.457



(1: 화고 대, 2: 화고 소, 3: 흑화고 대, 4: 흑화고 소, 5: 동고 대, 6: 동고 중, 7: 동고 소, 8: 향고 대, 9: 향고 소, 10: 향신 대, 11: 향신 소, 12: 격외)

2-15

가



2-15

가

가 10

2.4%

2.9% 가

가

10

가

3 (polynomial curve)

가

2-4 , (A)

, (B)

2- 4

가(: mm², : mm)

		(A)		(B)	(A) ÷ (B)
1	Area	1371.35	1238.45	1255.73	0.986
	Perim	156.86	132.80	135.17	0.983
2	Area	1020.83	939.13	939.11	1.000
	Perim	129.39	118.20	118.49	0.998
3	Area	1030.19	928.34	920.54	1.009
	Perim	124.76	103.30	98.32	1.051
4	Area	415.95	364.52	373.65	0.976
	Perim	86.93	72.30	74.45	0.971
5	Area	1060.36	987.53	1001.74	0.986
	Perim	139.57	119.10	120.06	0.992
6	Area	1096.02	970.75	964.56	1.006
	Perim	137.18	119.60	118.27	1.011
7	Area	1199.88	1039.30	1040.99	0.998
	Perim	142.46	123.40	122.88	1.004
8	Area	646.40	594.69	590.64	1.007
	Perim	110.79	95.70	90.34	1.059
9	Area	1230.76	1026.30	1020.50	1.005
	Perim	145.20	120.70	118.45	1.019
10	Area	723.34	604.30	598.74	1.009
	Perim	125.67	102.30	100.23	1.021

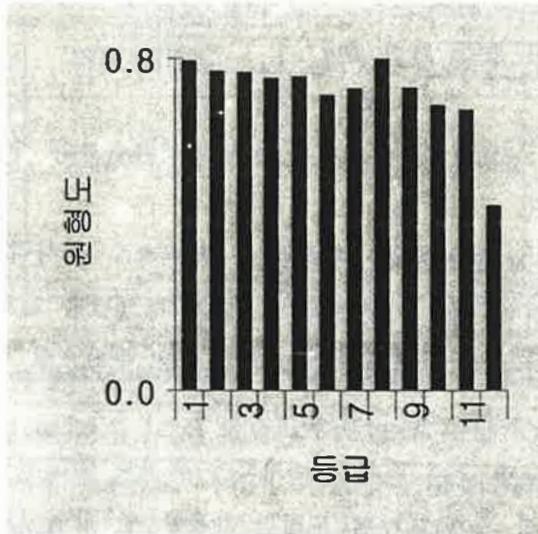
2.

ratio) (eccentricity) (roundness) (complex
 가 , ,
 가 1
 (roundness) 가 가 1

근접한 수치로 나올때 원에 가까운 정도를 의미한다. 표고 12등급에 대한 평균 원형도는 표 2-5에 나타냈는데 향고 대(hyanggo large)가 가장 큰 수치로 나타났으며 격외(bad)가 0.470으로 가장 낮은 수치로 나타났다.

표 2-5 12등급 표고의 원형도.

등급 항목	12 등급 표고											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
원형도	0.836	0.810	0.807	0.791	0.796	0.749	0.766	0.841	0.768	0.724	0.712	0.470

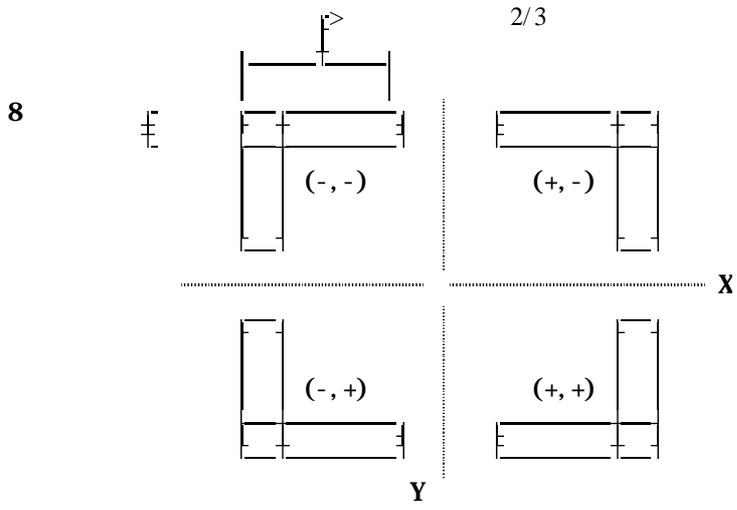


(1: 화고 대, 2: 화고 소, 3: 흑화고 대, 4: 흑화고 소, 5: 동고 대, 6: 동고 중, 7: 동고 소, 8: 향고 대, 9: 향고 소, 10: 향신 대, 11: 향신 소, 12: 격외)

3. 비섯갓의 전후면 자세 판정

혼합형 자동이치화에 의해 표고의 표피영상을 추출한 후 국부마스크를 설정하여 표피상태를 정량적으로 추출하여 비섯의 전후면 자세 판정을 수행하였다. 윈도우 확장에 의하여 얻어지는 이치영상으로부터 갓 바깥으로 돌출한 꼭지부의 존재 및 제거여부를 결정하는 전처리결과에 의거하여 꼭지부의 제거위치를 알고

2-16



2-16

가

1

4

가

가

가

DX DY

X Y

DX, DY ,

2-6

8

2/3

0.2 가

가

2

X Y DX DY

DX DY

90°

가 20%

2-6

DX	DY	Y	X	Y
+	+		-	-
+	-		-	+
-	+		+	-
-	-		+	+

가

1

1/2

4

가

4

(gray

value)가 4

1/4

1/4

1

가

가

1/2

4

가

가

가

.

가

60 가

52

8

2

가

6

(interior

skin)가

가

2-17

가

, 2-18

가

2

가

가

가

.



(a)



(b)

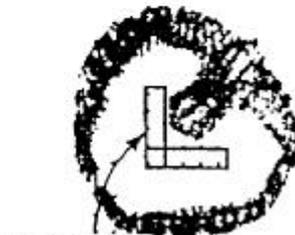
2- 17



(a)



Checking region



Selected region

(b)

2- 18

4.

(gray value)

가

가

2-19

가

가 , 4

가

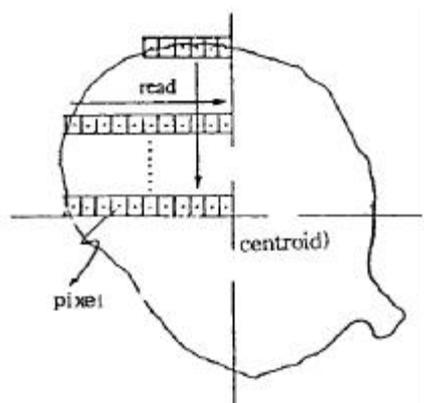
가

가

4

가

가



2-19

12

10

大

가

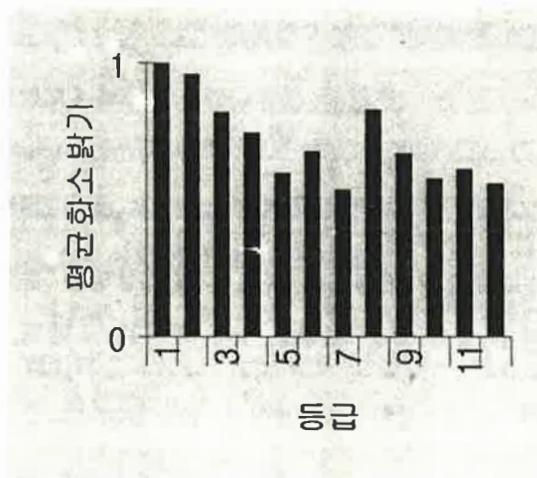
표 2-7에 화고 大의 밝기를 기준으로 하여 나머지 등급의 밝기를 상대적으로 나타냈다. 표고의 밝기는 화고→구름화고→향고→동고→향신→격외의 순서로 밝게 나타났다.

혼합형이치화에 의해 산출한 이치영상에 대해 마스크 기법을 적용하여 표고의 전후면을 인식하는 방법에 대한 연구를 수행하였다. 혼합형이치화에 의해 설정된 경계값을 이용하여 표피의 무늬형상을 효과적으로 추출할 수 있으며 등급별 표고의 세부적인 전후면 표피형상을 얻을수 있다.

표피의 형상을 정량적으로 검색하기 위해 화소간의 상대적인 위치와 밝기를 고려한 통계적인 텍스처(texture) 분석법을 이용하였으며 그림 2-20과 같이 경로 마스크를 설정하여 각 경로에 대한 텍스처 데이터를 비교하였다.

표 2-7 12등급 표고의 평균 화소밝기

등급 항목	12 등급 표고											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
화소 평균 밝기	1.00	0.960	0.820	0.745	0.597	0.677	0.537	0.830	0.670	0.577	0.612	0.560



(1: 화고 대, 2:화고 소, 3:흑화고 대, 4:흑화고 소, 5:동고 대, 6:동고 중, 7:동고 소, 8:향고 대, 9:향고 소, 10:향신 대, 11:향신 소, 12:격외)

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 8

2-20

4

$a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}$

p

가

(0,0), (0,255), (255,0), (255,255)

A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

A

n

C

$$C = \frac{A}{n}$$

Haralick(1979)

C

, k

, k

가

- (maximum probability) : $\max_{ij}(C_{ij})$

▪ k (EDM): $\sum_i \sum_j (i-j)^k C_{ij}$

▪ k (IEDM) : $\frac{\sum_i \sum_j}{(i-j)^k}, i \neq j$

▪ : $-\sum_i \sum_j C_{ij} \log C_{ij}$

▪ : $\sum_i \sum_j (C_{ij})^2$

4

. EDM

IEDM

C

가

(uniformity)

가

2-8

2-12

5

,

,

,

,

10

, k

2

(co-occurrence matrix) C

C11, C12, C21, C22

가

C11

4

(mask)가 0.5

0.5

1

,

C

max C

가

→ → → →

C22→C22→C11→C22→C11

가

, C11

가 (0,0)

C22

(255,255)

C22가

C11

2- 8

		c11	c12	c21	c22	nax c	EDM	Entr.	Unif.
	1	0.652	0.030	0.036	0.282	0.652	0.066	0.452	0.543
	2	0.628	0.074	0.074	0.224	0.628	0.149	0.340	0.479
	3	0.635	0.067	0.067	0.231	0.635	0.133	0.335	0.490
	4	0.723	0.025	0.033	0.219	0.723	0.058	0.265	0.603
	1	0.728	0.021	0.025	0.226	0.728	0.046	0.400	0.600
	2	0.641	0.058	0.059	0.242	0.641	0.117	0.331	0.497
	3	0.646	0.053	0.054	0.247	0.646	0.107	0.327	0.505
	4	0.718	0.019	0.024	0.239	0.718	0.043	0.267	0.600

2- 9

		c11	c12	c21	c22	nax c	EDM	Entr.	Unif.
	1	0.472	0.031	0.026	0.471	0.472	0.057	0.547	0.457
	2	0.427	0.070	0.072	0.431	0.427	0.142	0.392	0.386
	3	0.433	0.064	0.064	0.439	0.439	0.128	0.387	0.396
	4	0.477	0.029	0.024	0.470	0.477	0.052	0.347	0.461
	1	0.760	0.016	0.018	0.207	0.760	0.057	0.547	0.457
	2	0.702	0.043	0.048	0.208	0.702	0.090	0.299	0.552
	3	0.707	0.038	0.039	0.217	0.707	0.076	0.296	0.561
	4	0.772	0.014	0.016	0.198	0.772	0.030	0.241	0.650

2- 10

		c11	c12	c21	c22	nax c	EDM	Entr.	Unif.
	1	0.338	0.026	0.018	0.618	0.618	0.043	0.524	0.512
	2	0.318	0.054	0.054	0.575	0.575	0.107	0.357	0.451
	3	0.324	0.047	0.047	0.581	0.581	0.094	0.351	0.461

	4	0.341	0.024	0.016	0.620	0.620	0.040	0.319	0.516
	1	0.684	0.021	0.019	0.276	0.684	0.040	0.431	0.568
	2	0.626	0.049	0.052	0.274	0.626	0.100	0.334	0.488
	3	0.630	0.044	0.044	0.281	0.630	0.088	0.330	0.497
	4	0.697	0.019	0.017	0.267	0.697	0.036	0.279	0.583

2- 11

		c11	c12	c21	c22	nax c	EDM	Entr.	Unif.
	1	0.138	0.035	0.024	0.803	0.803	0.059	0.384	0.676
	2	0.144	0.067	0.083	0.706	0.706	0.150	0.297	0.544
	3	0.150	0.061	0.061	0.729	0.729	0.121	0.289	0.573
	4	0.131	0.032	0.021	0.816	0.816	0.053	0.227	0.694
	1	0.720	0.015	0.018	0.246	0.720	0.033	0.393	0.604
	2	0.664	0.044	0.052	0.239	0.664	0.097	0.313	0.522
	3	0.672	0.036	0.037	0.254	0.672	0.074	0.307	0.538
	4	0.730	0.014	0.017	0.239	0.730	0.031	0.257	0.616

2- 12

		c11	c12	c21	c22	nax c	EDM	Entr.	Unif.
	1	0.137	0.028	0.020	0.815	0.815	0.048	0.367	0.698
	2	0.141	0.064	0.059	0.737	0.737	0.122	0.283	0.585
	3	0.155	0.049	0.051	0.745	0.745	0.100	0.275	0.598
	4	0.131	0.027	0.018	0.824	0.824	0.044	0.216	0.711
	1	0.837	0.015	0.015	0.132	0.837	0.031	0.276	0.732
	2	0.768	0.054	0.043	0.136	0.768	0.097	0.258	0.629
	3	0.788	0.034	0.034	0.145	0.788	0.068	0.241	0.657
	4	0.847	0.013	0.014	0.125	0.847	0.028	0.185	0.747

5.

가

2

가

(stem)

가

2- 21(a)

60

가

가

가

가

가

, 2- 21(b)

60

T

가

(8)

(Gray level 255),

(Gray level 0)

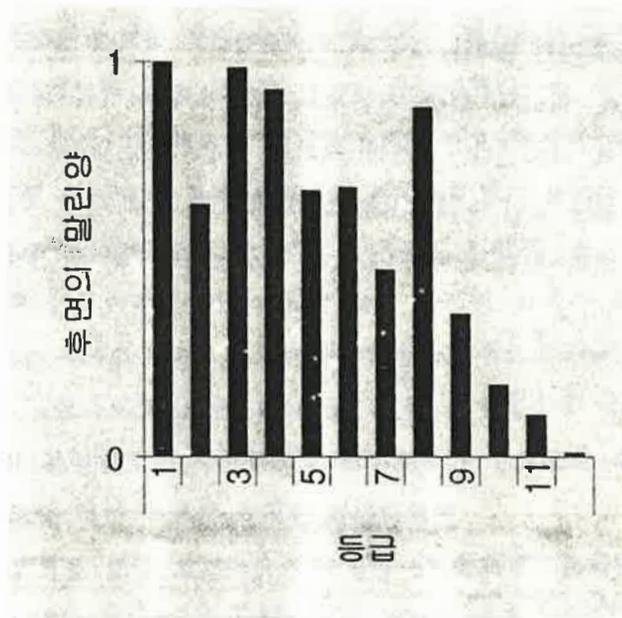
60

(scan line conversion)

2- 22

표 2-13 표고 12등급에 대한 후면부 말린부위의 양 측정

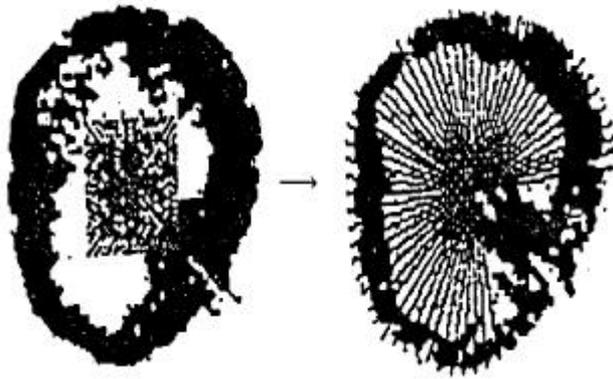
등급	12 등급 표고											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
말린 두께	1.00	0.64	0.985	0.930	0.675	0.683	0.474	0.885	0.363	0.183	0.106	0.011



(1: 화고 대, 2: 화고 소, 3: 흑화고 대, 4: 흑화고 소, 5: 동고 대, 6: 동고 중, 7: 동고 소, 8: 향고 대, 9: 향고 소, 10: 향신 대, 11: 향신 소, 12: 격외)

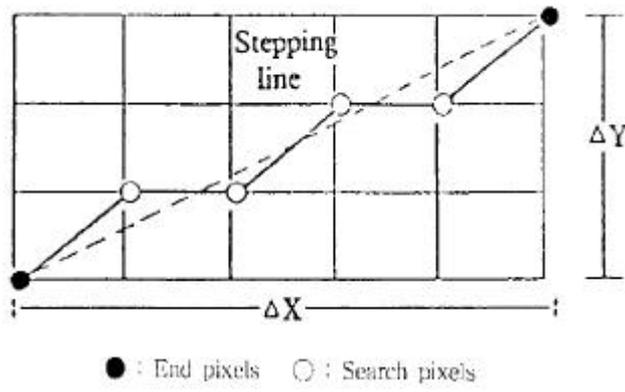


a)



b)

2-21



2-22

(SDDA)

6.

(interior skin)

2-23

가

가

2

가

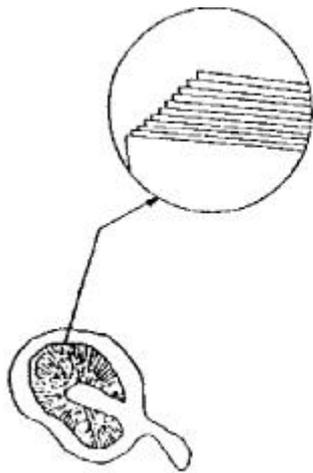
()

가

1/8

X

(gray)



2-23

가 가

가

12

10

가

2-14

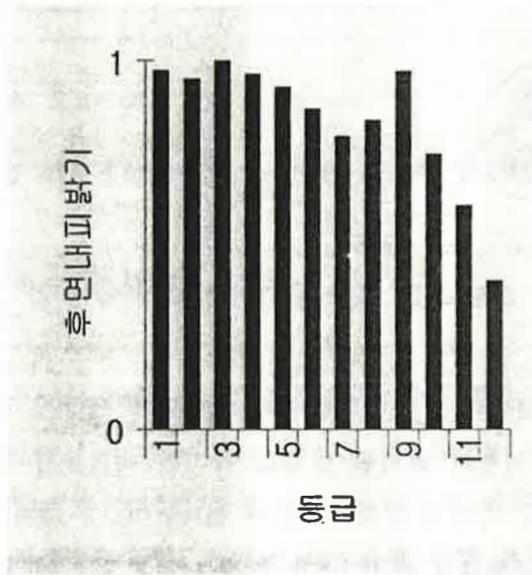
가 가

4

가

표 2-14 표고 후면의 내피부 측정 결과

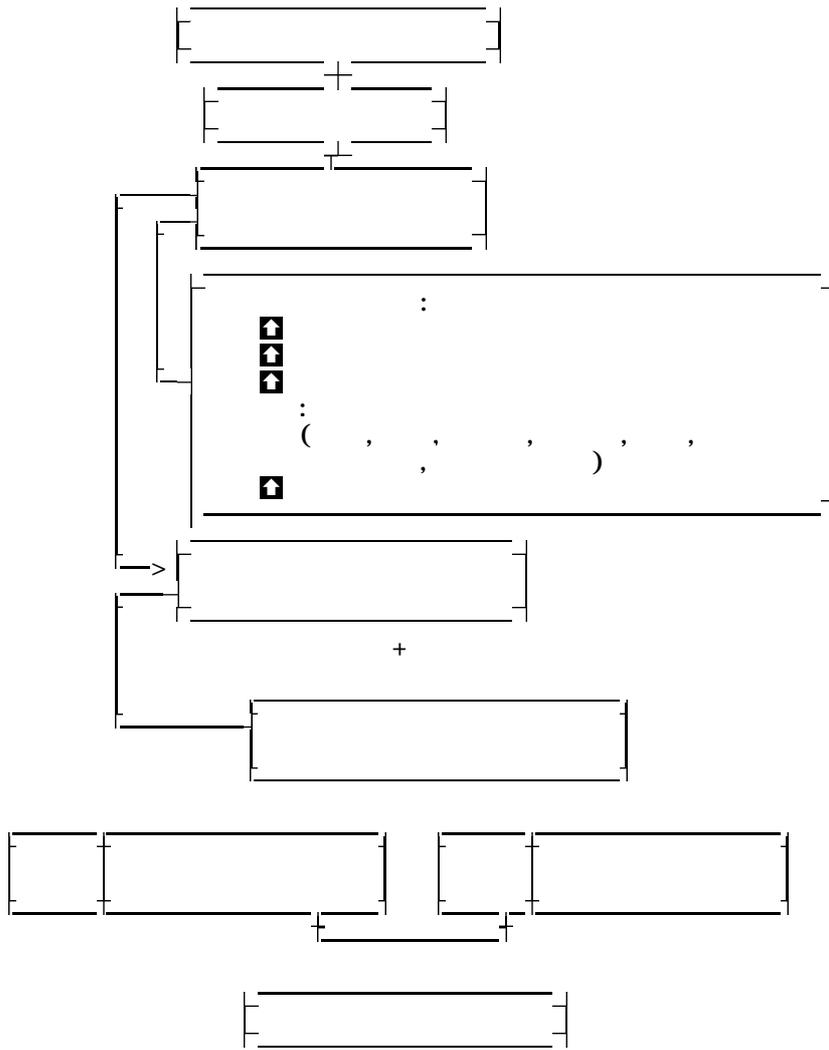
등급 항목	12 등급 표고											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
내피상태 (밝기)	0.974	0.951	1.000	0.963	0.928	0.869	0.795	0.838	0.970	0.747	0.608	0.403



(1: 화고 대, 2: 화고 소, 3: 흑화고 대, 4: 흑화고 소, 5: 동고 대, 6: 동고 중, 7: 동고 소, 8: 향고 대, 9: 향고 소, 10: 향신 대, 11: 향신 소, 12: 격외)

7. 표고 외관 분석 소프트웨어 개발

마이크로소프트 C 7.0 그래픽 라이브러리와 ITEX PFG 라이브러리를 이용하였으며 모든 알고리즘의 처리과정이 順次的으로 이루어지도록 사용자 편의에 의거하여 개발하였다. 소프트웨어의 기능블럭도는 그림 2-24에 나타냈다.

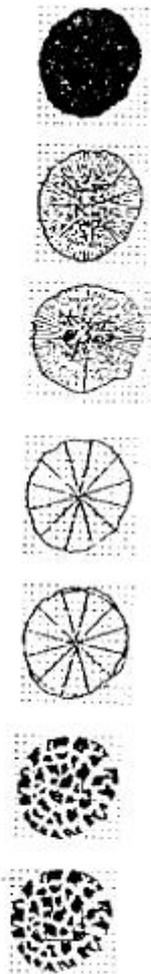
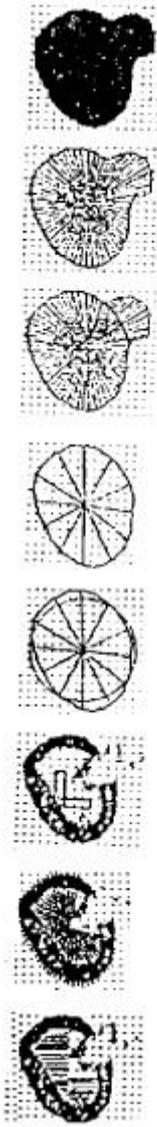
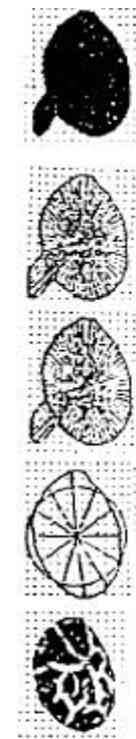


2- 24

2- 25

2- 25- (a) (stem)가

2- 25- (b) 가



a)

(b)

2-25

8.

,

.

,

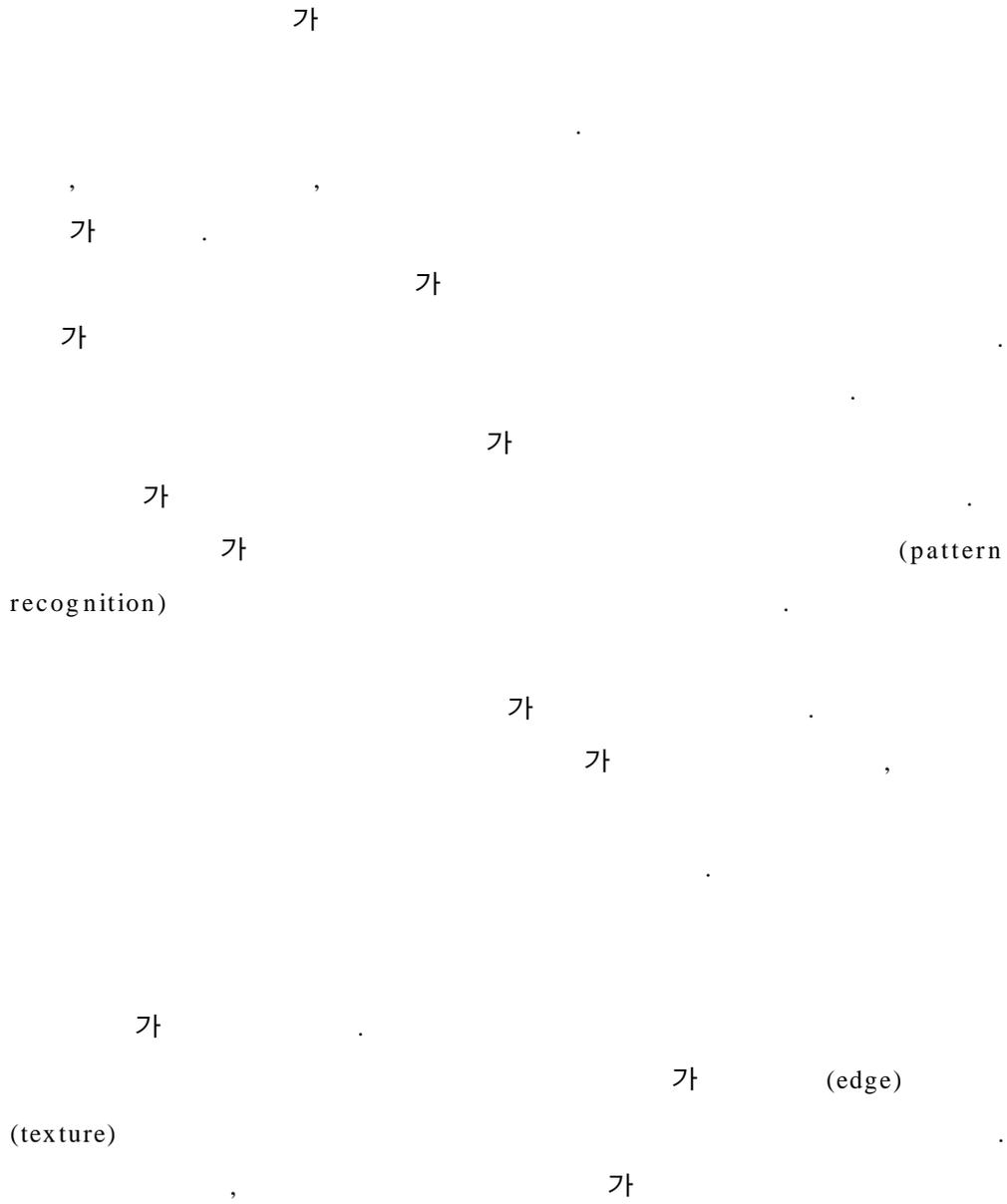
,

가

.

3

1



가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

2

1.

(neural network) 가

가 (association) (similarity)

가

(associative reasoning), (learning),
(parallel distributed processing), (generalization effect)

가

가

가 (artificial neural network)

(artificial intelligence)

(natural intelligence)

1960 Rosenblatt(1958)가

Widrow (1960) Adaline

Minsky (1969) XOR

가

Adaline LMS(least mean square)

1970

가

Grossberg(1976)

ART(adaptive resonance theory)가 , Kohonen(1982)

(self organization) 가

Albus(1975) CMAC(cerebellar model articulation controller)

1970 Werbos(1974)

BP(back

propagation)

1980

Rumelhart (1986) BP

가

Hopfield(1982) (recurrent type)

, Hinton

(1984) (boltzman machine) , Kosko(1987) BAM(bidirectional

associative memory)

80

가

(western mushroom)

Tillet(1989)

(chain coding)

2.

BP(back propagation)
Propagation)

가

(Error Back
(delta rule)

function)

가

(activation

BP

(perceptron)

가 (weight)

(supervised learning)

BP

3-1

(layer)

k

(2^k)

(k)

↘ ↓ ↙

...

(j)

↘ ↓ ↙ ↘ ↓ ↙ ↘ ↓ ↙ ↘ ↓ ↙

...

(i)

↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓ ↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓ ↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓

i

3-1 BP

, 가

(neuron)

(sigmoid)

0 1

, Hyperbolic Tangent

- 1 1

BP

3- 3

(sigmoid)

0 1

0 1

Tangent

- 1

1

가

i

j

$$net_j = \sum w_{ji} o_i \quad (3-1)$$

, w_{ji} 先行層 i j 가

o_i i

가 가

(learning

pathology)

가 0

$$o_j = f(\sum_i w_{ij} x_i + \theta_j) \quad (3-2)$$

$$o_j = \frac{1}{1 + \exp[-(\sum_i w_{ij} x_i + \theta_j)]} \quad (3-3)$$

θ_j : Bias (threshold)
 Bias 가
 $0 < o_j < 1$ 가
 Bias 가 (dummy unit)

$$E = \sum_p E_p = \frac{1}{2} \sum_p \sum_j (t_{pj} - o_{pj})^2 \quad (3-4)$$

p : , t_{pj}
 o_{pj} : BP
 Gradient Descent , 가
 U_j : , O_j

p

가 Bias

E_p

...

$$\frac{-\partial E_p}{\partial w_{ji}} = \sum_p \partial_{t_{ij}} o_{pj} \quad (3-5)$$

$$\frac{-\partial E_p}{\partial o_{ij}} = \sum_p \partial_{t_{ij}} \quad (3-6)$$

$\partial_{t_{ij}}$

$$\partial_{t_{ij}} = \frac{-\partial E_p}{\partial net_{ij}} \quad (3-7)$$

$\partial_{t_{ij}}$ chain rule

$$\partial_{t_{ij}} = \frac{-\partial E_p}{\partial o_{ij}} \cdot \frac{-\partial o_{ij}}{\partial net_{ij}} \quad (3-8)$$

(3-8)

$$\frac{-\partial o_{ij}}{\partial net_{ij}} = (1 - o_{ij}) \cdot o_{ij} \quad (3-9)$$

j

$$\frac{-\partial E_p}{\partial o_{ij}} = \frac{-\partial}{\partial o_{ij}} \cdot \sum_k \frac{1}{2} (t_{pj} - o_{ij})^2 = - (t_{pj} - o_{ij}) \quad (3-10)$$

j

가

,

$$\frac{-\partial E_p}{\partial o_{ij}} = \sum_k \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial net_{pk}} \cdot \frac{\partial net_{pk}}{\partial o_{ij}} = - \sum_k \partial_{pk} \cdot w_{kj} \quad (3-11)$$

· δ_{pj} (output layer) (hidden layer)

· δ_{rj} ·

$$\delta_{pj} = (t_{pj} - o_{pj}) \cdot (1 - o_{pj}) \cdot o_{pj} \quad (3-12)$$

(3-1)

δ_{rj}

$$\delta_{rj} = (1 - o_{rj}) \cdot o_{rj} - \sum \delta_{pk} \cdot w_{kj} \quad (3-13)$$

, 가 w_{ji} Bias θ_j

$$\nabla w_{ji} = \delta \sum \delta_{rj} \cdot o_{ix} + \alpha \cdot w_{ji}(n-1) \quad (3-14)$$

$$\nabla \theta_j = \delta \sum \delta_{rj} + \alpha \cdot \theta_j(n-1) \quad (3-15)$$

· n p , δ

(learning rate)

가

가

(oscillation)

가

(momentum) α 가

(Rumelhart, 1986).

α

가

가

(forward)

(backward)

(network pathology),

(local minimum problem),

3 .

가

가

(binary) (gray)

가

가

가

(binary)

3-26 가

10 × 10 0 1

1

100, 20, 1 3-9

0가 0.9 , 0.1

20 100%

60

60 가 100

60
 100%
 60 (gray) 가
 3-27 100 가
 18 1
 () 0.5, () 0.1
 0.0001
 가 K
 K ,
 가 60
 가
 100%
 60
 가 가
 100%

4

가
 가
 가 가
 가
 가

가

가

()

()

1.

2-4-5

50

5

, 90%

가

가

2.

()

가

가

10

100

가

0 1

45 °

가

50

가

45 ° 8

가

9

4

15

0.7,

0.4

0.000001

Oret

4

. O1 0.9 가
 0.1 . O2, O3, O4
 (0,0,0) , (0,0,1) , (0,1,0) , (0,1,1) , (1,0,0)
 , (1,0,1) , (1,1,0) , (1,1,1) .

$$O_{net} = [O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4]$$

3-28 . 50

32 가 18

가 . 50

100%

檢證

未學習

50 , 4

92%

가 .

100

가 ,

가

0 1

45°

가

50

가 .

8

가

9

4

15

0.6,

0.1

0.00001

3-13 .

O

가

0.1 0.9

O1 ,

O2, O3, O4 (0,0,0) , (0,0,1) , (0,1,0) , (0,1,1)

, (1,0,0) , (1,0,1) , (1,1,0) , (1,1,1)

50

32 가

18 가 . 50

100%

, 3 94% .
가 .

3. ()

100 .
100, 30, 4 .
45 ° 50 가
30 4
0.6, 0.3 0.0001 .
50 32 가
18 가 Onet

가 0.1 0.9
O1 , O2, O3, O4 (0,0,0)
, (0,0,1) , (0,1,0) , (0,1,1) , (1,0,0) ,
(1,0,1) , (1,1,0) , (1,1,1) 가
(0.9,0.1,0.1,0.1) .

9344
100% ,
50 , 6
88%

가 4 가
가
100 가
20 4 0.4,
0.1 0.001 3- 15

100 가 80 가 . Onet
 20 가 .
 가 0.1 0.9
 O1 , O2, O3, O4 (0,0,0)
 , (0,0,1) , (0,1,0) , (0,1,1) , (1,0,0) ,
 (1,0,1) , (1,1,0) , (1,1,1) 가
 (0.9,0.1,0.1,0.1) .
 100
 9,344 100% ,
 50 , 3 94%

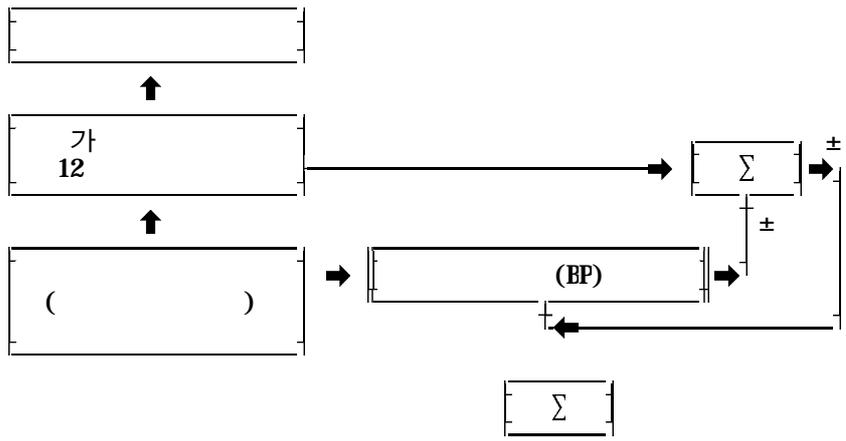
5

가
 . 1 16 12
 .
 20 .
 4 8

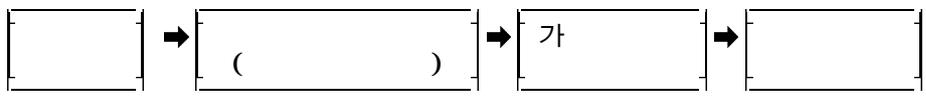
(grayl)
 3-2 BP

가 ,

가



(a)



(b)

3-2

1. 1

(), (), (,), (),
 () .
 , 76 (grid)
 (intensity value)
 12
 가 .
 大(小) 大(小) 4가
 , 大(中,小),
 大(小), 大(小), 格外 8
 가 . 4 ,
 8 12

가. **1 :** **4**
 4 (), () 10 40
 가 256 가

76
 78
 5 2 . O_1, O_2 가 0.1, 0.1 大, 0.1 0.9
 小, 0.9 0.1 大, 0.9 0.9 小
 가 9239 0.000001
 20 가 80
 5 93.8%

2 : **8**
 (,), (), (), 8 10
 80 가 BP 가
 256 가 76 가

76
 78
 未知層 5 가 1 出力層 3

未學習 20 가 160
 13 91.9%
 가 23434 0.00001

10

가 1

4

值(gray)

二值(binary)

多

優秀

12

前面

後面

4

8

가

3-1

3-1

		No. of misrecognition (total)	Recognition Performance (%)
	1	5 (80)	93.8
	2	13 (160)	91.9
	3	23 (240)	90.4
	4	19 (240)	92.1

2.

2

20

1

4

4

2

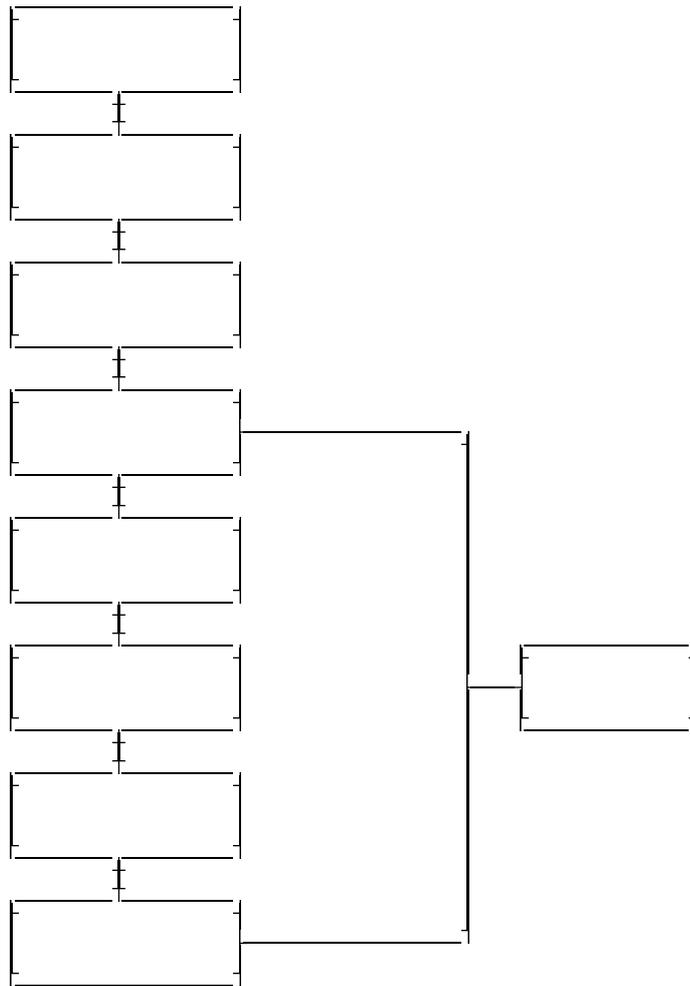
20

가

가

(gray image)

3-3



3-3

가.

3-2

3-2

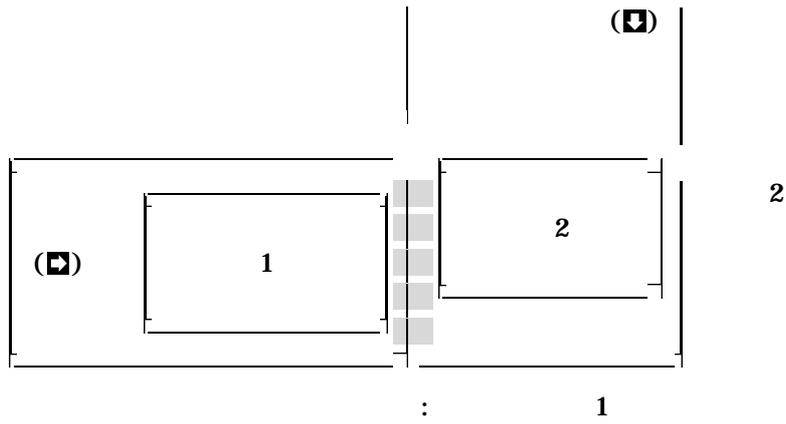
M1	M11
M2	M12
M3	M13
M4	M14
M5	M15
M6	M16
M7	M17
M8	M18
M9	M19
M10	M20

1
가

2
1

8x8





■ :

3-4.

20

10

200

BP

64

가

256

가 多値

64

가

X, Y, X*Y

K /

132

가

50

가 1

5

0.3

,

가 1697

0.001

100%

20

가

400

46

88.5%

O_1

O_2

O_3

O_4

O_5

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

(5)

.. .. .

(50)

.. ..

(132)

↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓

↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓

↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓

(64) +

(64) +

(4)

3-5

4

1 1

1.

2 1

1

가

2

가

4-1 ..



4-1 (1) .

(1)

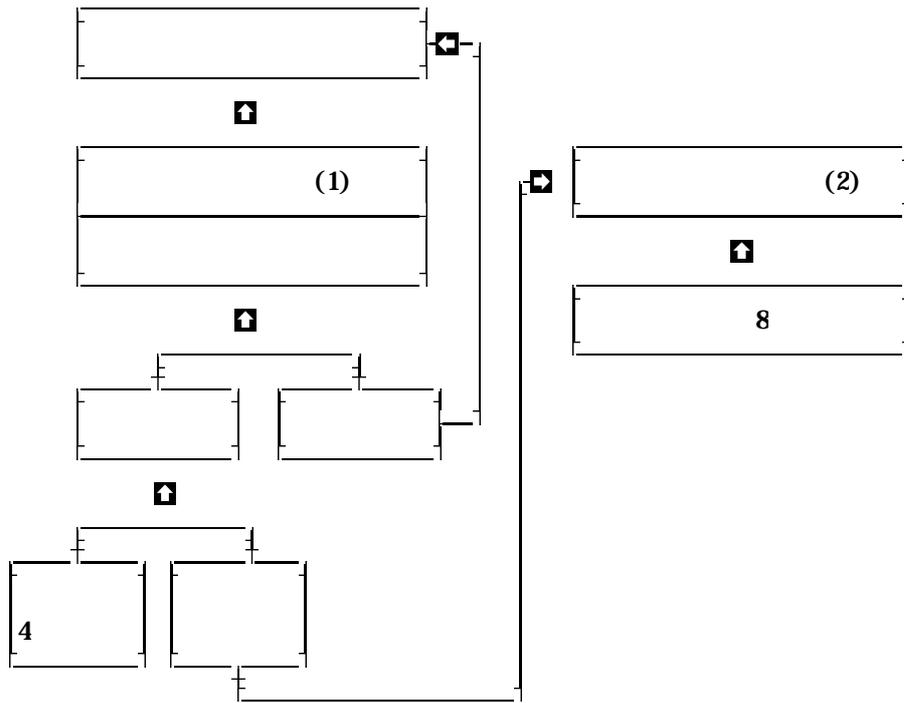
(2)

(1) ()

大() 4 , (,), (),

() (2I) .

4-2 .



4-2 1

1 I/O , PLC(programmable logic controller),
4-1

4-1

PLC I/O Board	Autonics Co. , BM3M-TDT1·2 , Korea KMC R0 , Korea GSI, MASTER K-50 Series, Korea AXIOM Co. AX5008 , Taiwan Tanhay Pneumatics Co., Korea Korea Pubot Co., TRC-00-30-600, Korea Seowon Compressor Co. B980S/9.5cm SMC Co., IDF1C-1, Japan

(vibrating feeder)

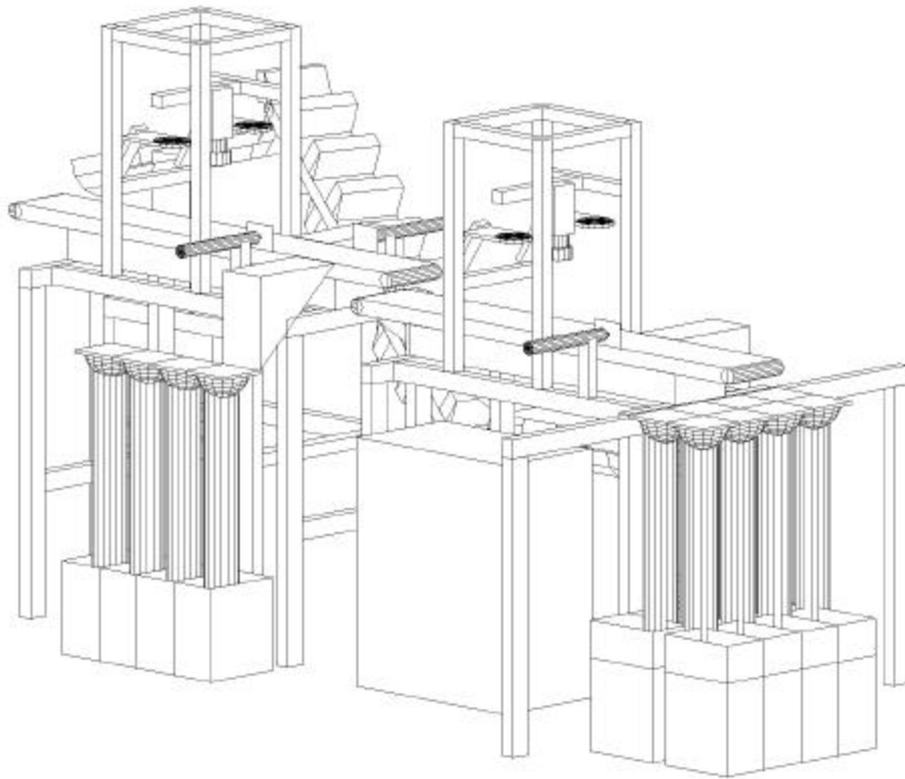
5cm

가 DC
15.6 cm/sec . 2 1
(carrier)가
3 가 .
1.5m, 0.2m
1.7m, 0.15m
0.15m, 0.05m 23
(profile)

2.

4-3

1.	2.	3. PLC	4. 1
5. 2	6. 1	7. 2	8.
9. 10.	10.		



4-3 1

가.

-

(1)

(1)

(\ /)

3-8

가

2

(I)

(1)

(back

feeding)

(1)

4

(2)

가

(2)

(2)

(1)

反轉

1

2

4-4

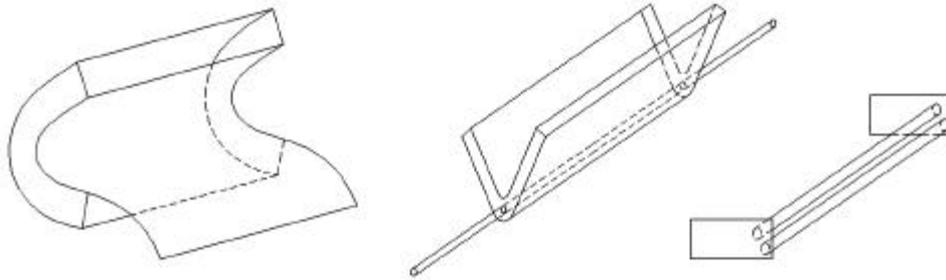
字

案内

(Shoute)

(Rotary actuator)

V字



(a) -

(b)

(c) 가

(V-)

4-4 가

4-2 가

	-	V- ()	가
(total=100)	67	57.3	96.7

가

(brake cylinder)

가 (stroke) 3

3. 1

(photo sensor)

8

(relay)

I/O (AXIOM co. AX-5008)

(magnetic lead switch)

가

光

가

8

ROM

가

가 PLC

I/O

PLC

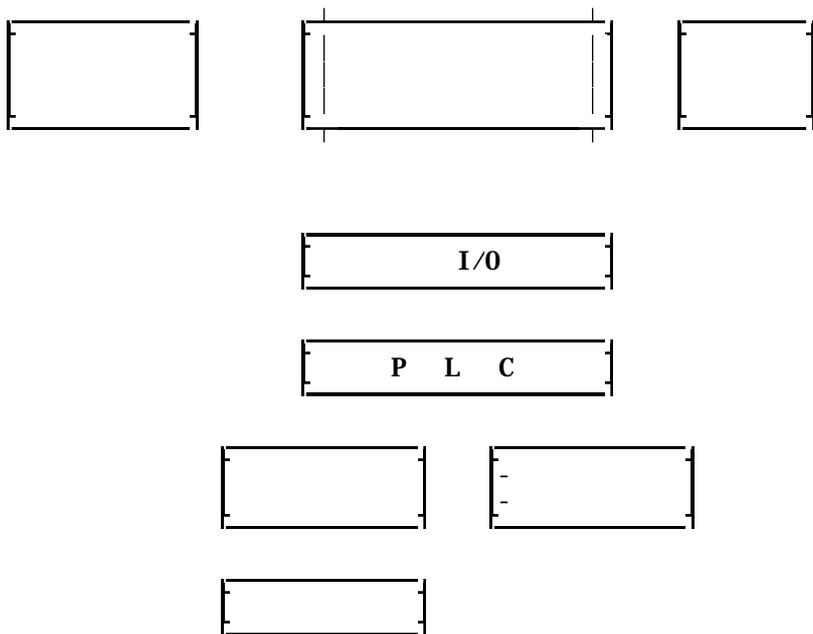
(ON)

(timing)

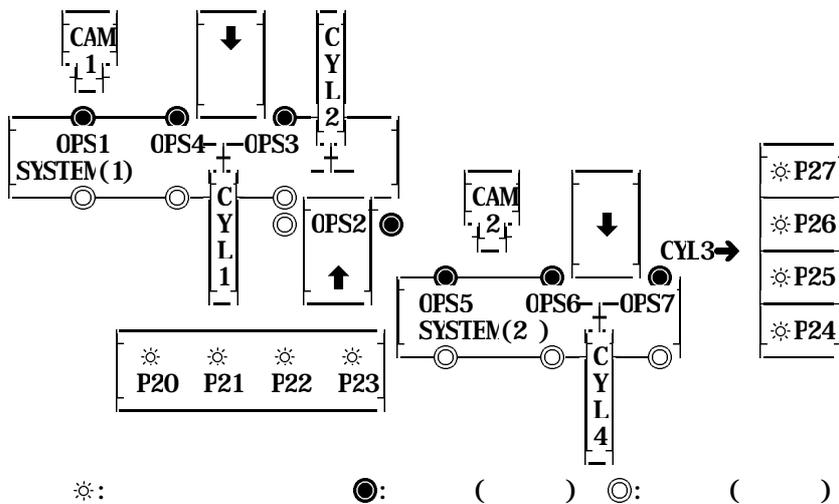
PLC

가

PLC



4-6



4-7

0x300

I/O

0x200

(logical AND)

PLC

I/O

Ch1

Ch4

Ch1

(slot)

I/O

3- 19

37

D

PLC

PLC

Master K-50 PLC

(AC 220V),

(DC

24V),

負荷

(ladder)

(mnemonic)

直列

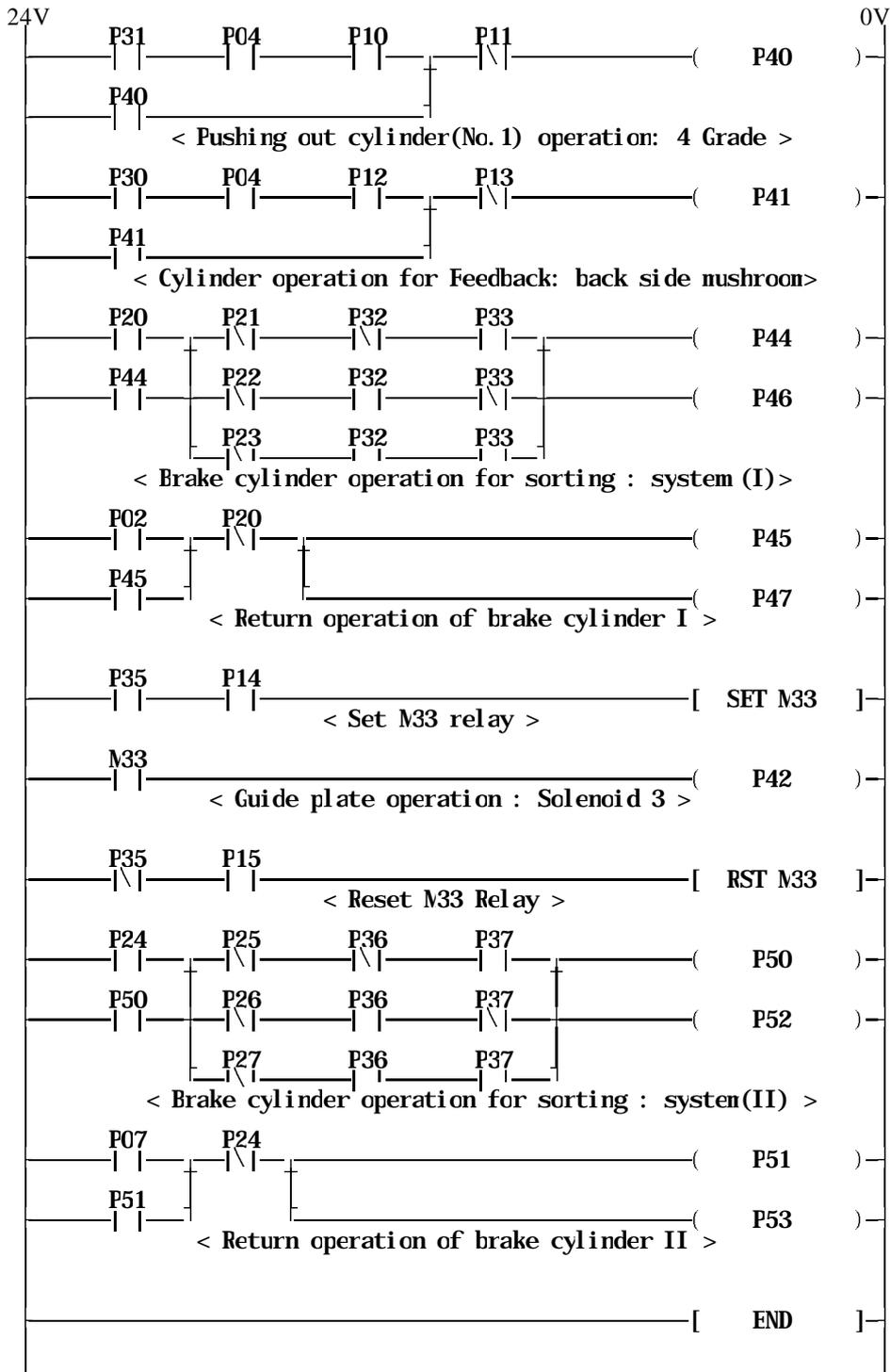
PLC

4- 8

PLC

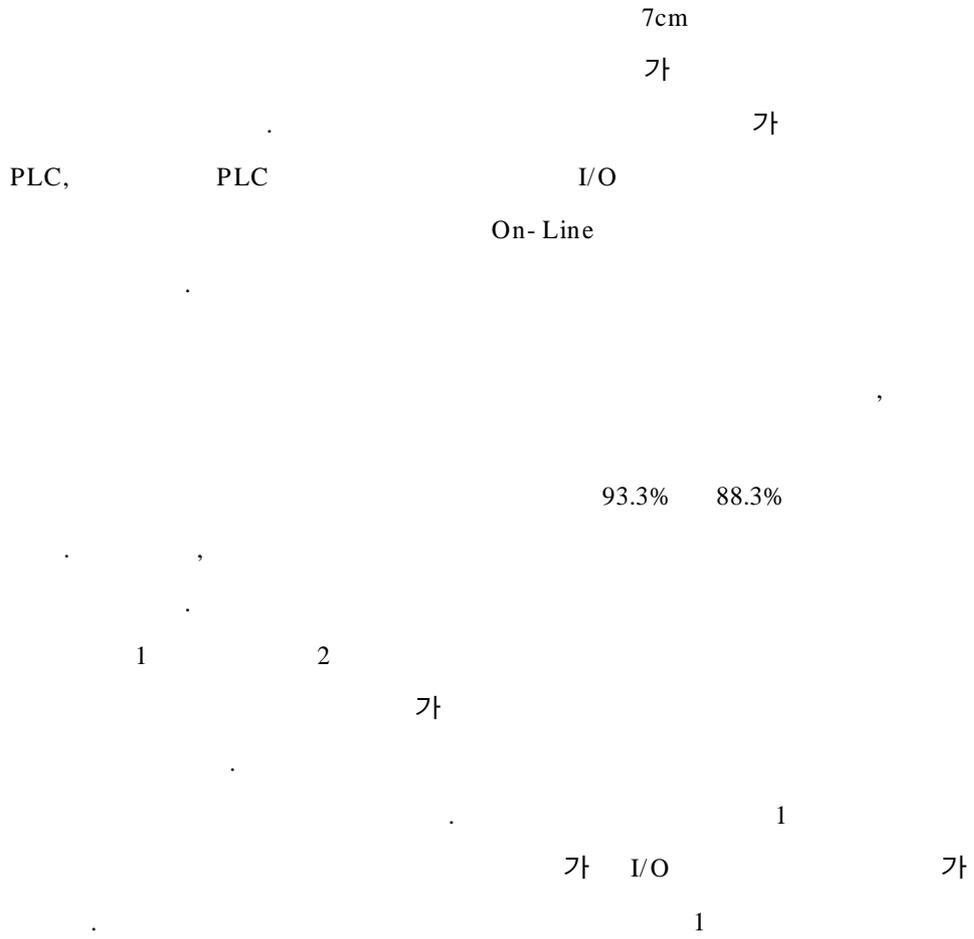
4-3 PLC

P00	SW1	emergency stop : push button main switch
P01	OPSW1	optic switch for image capture (vision system I)
P02	OPSW2	optic switch for hwago out
P03	OPSW3	optic switch for hwago out check
P04	OPSW4	optic switch for mushroom feed back
P05	OPSW5	optic switch for image capture (vision system II)
P06	OPSW6	optic switch for hyanggo out check
P07	OPSW7	optic switch for mushroom feed back check
P10	SWB1	cylinder #1 switch for backward direction
P11	SWF1	cylinder #1 switch for forward direction
P12	SWB2	cylinder #2 switch for backward direction
P13	SWF2	cylinder #2 switch for forward direction
P14	SWB3	cylinder #3 switch for backward direction
P15	SWF3	cylinder #3 switch for forward direction
P16	SWB4	cylinder #4 switch for backward direction
P17	SWF4	cylinder #4 switch for forward direction
P20	AS1	brake cylinder A switch 1 (4 grading)
P21	AS2	brake cylinder A switch 2
P22	AS3	brake cylinder A switch 3
P23	AS4	brake cylinder A switch 4
P24	BS1	brake cylinder B switch 1 (8 grading)
P25	BS2	brake cylinder B switch 2
P26	BS3	brake cylinder B switch 3
P27	BS4	brake cylinder B switch 4
P30	AA	I/O board 1 output 1
P31	AB	I/O board 1 output 2
P32	AC	I/O board 1 output 3
P33	AD	I/O board 1 output 4
P34	BA	I/O board 2 output 1
P35	BB	I/O board 2 output 2
P36	BC	I/O board 2 output 3
P37	BD	I/O board 2 output 4
P40	SOL1	solenoid valve for cylinder #1
P41	SOL2	solenoid valve for cylinder #2
P42	SOL3	solenoid valve for cylinder #3
P43	SOL4	solenoid valve for cylinder #4
P44	ASOLB	solenoid valve B for brake cylinder A
P45	ASOLF	solenoid valve A for brake cylinder A
P46	ABRK	brake solenoid valve for brake cylinder A(COMMON)
P47	ABRK	brake solenoid valve for brake cylinder A
P50	BSOLB	solenoid valve B for brake cylinder B
P51	BSOLF	solenoid valve A for brake cylinder B
P52	BBRK	brake solenoid valve for brake cylinder B(COMMON)
P53	BBRK	brake solenoid valve for brake cylinder B



4. 1

1



2

2

1.

1

1

4-9

가

가

2

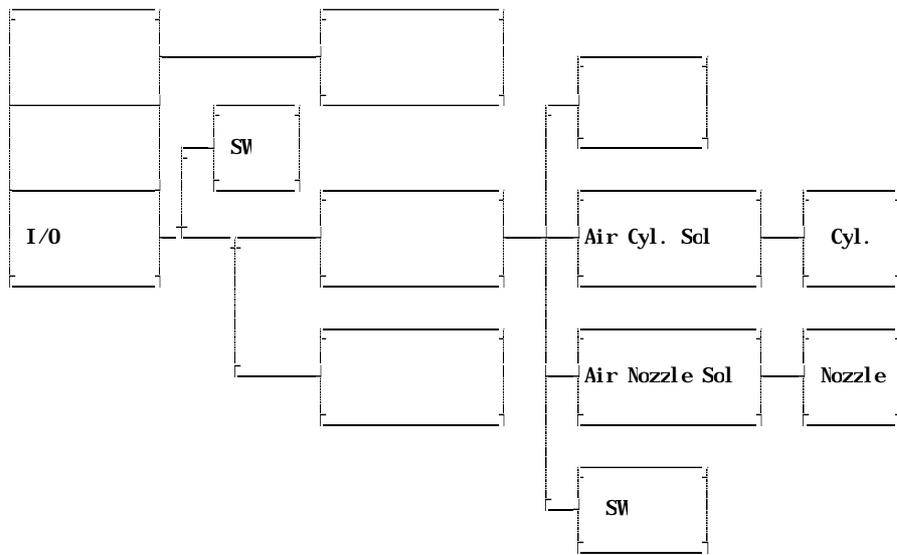
(bowl feeder)

PLC F8086 CPU



4-9

2



4-10

2.

가.

(bowl feeder), ,

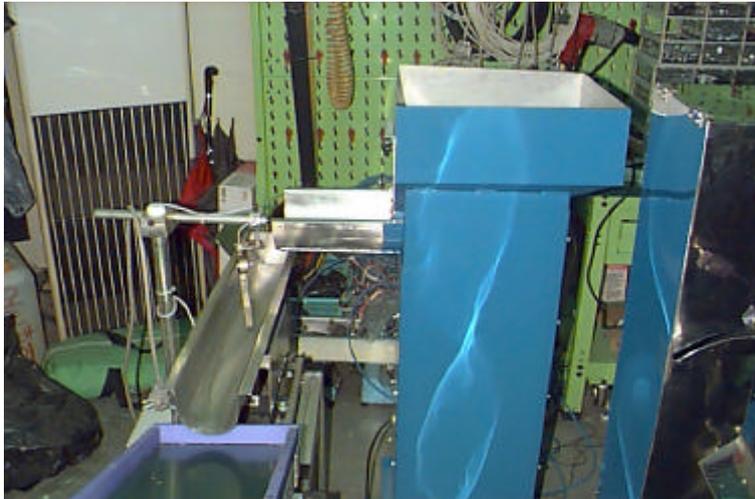
“ ”

가 가

(OFF)



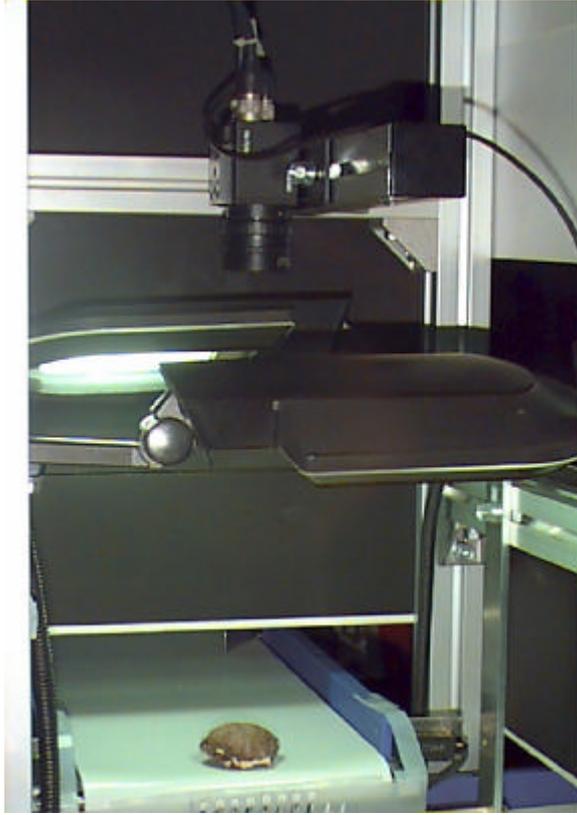
4- 11



4- 12

“ ”

“ ”



4-13

1

가

가

가

가

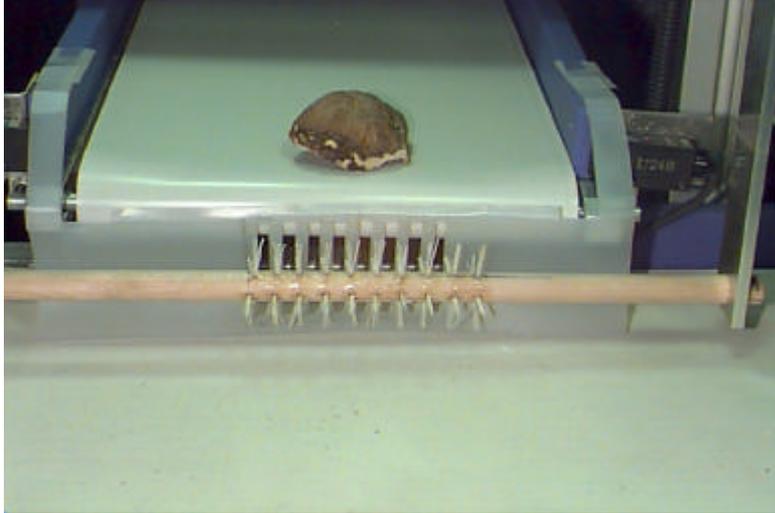
가

가

가

가

14 15



(a)

1



(b)

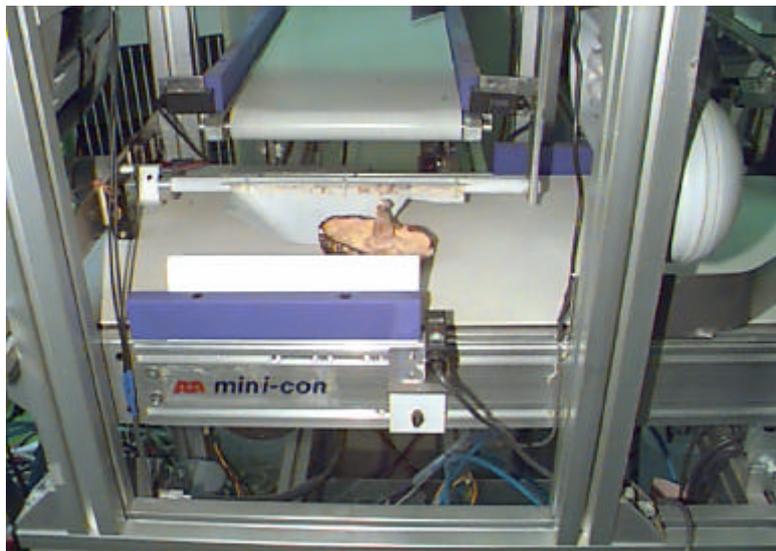
2

4-14



(a)

1



(b)

2

4-15 DC

4- 16

4- 17

4- 18

, 4- 19 20

가

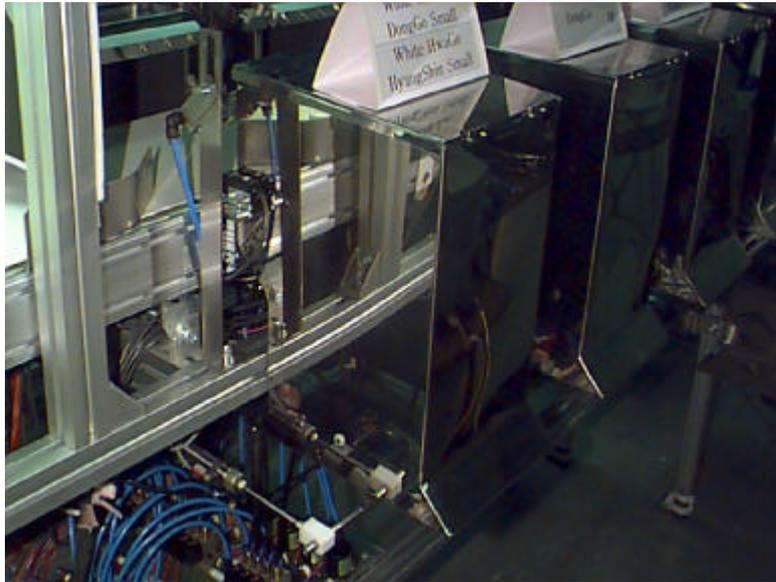
2



4- 16



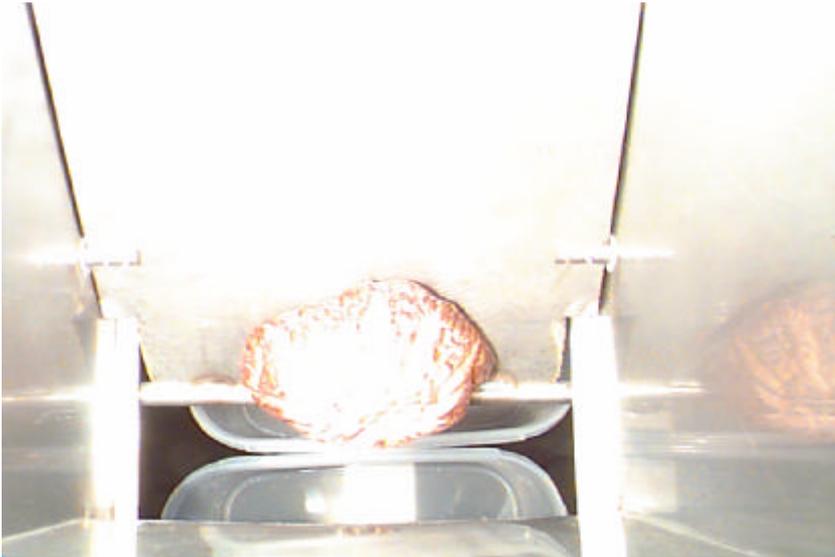
4- 17



4- 18



4-19 1 .



4-20 2 .

3.

4- 21 F8680

가

가

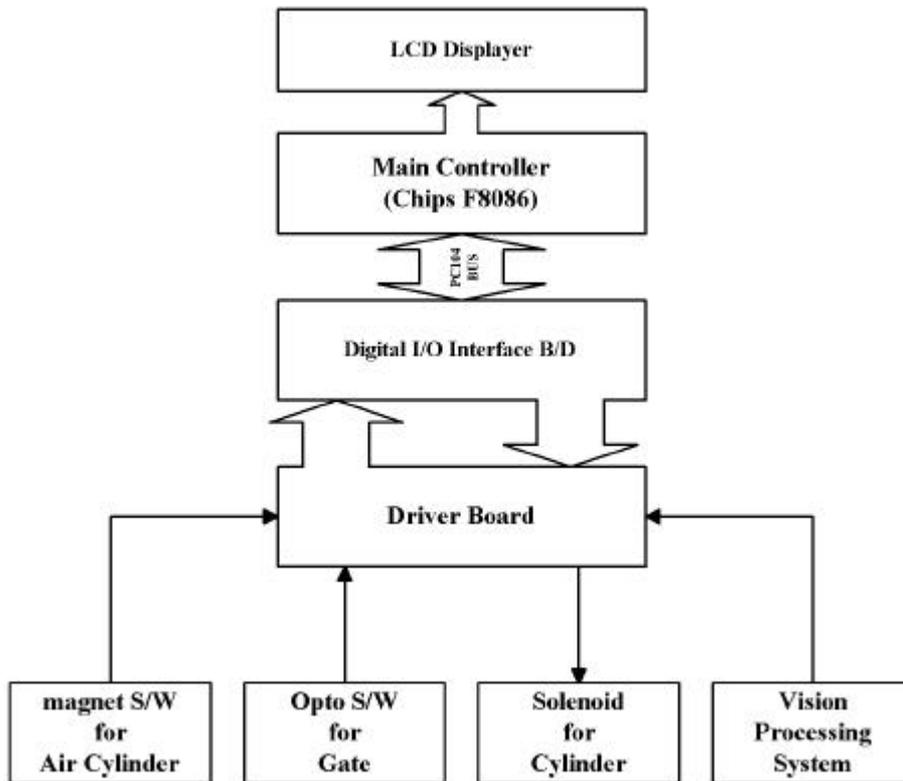
4- 22

DC

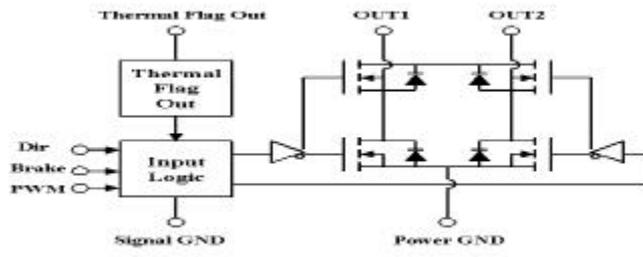
4- 23

4- 24

4- 25

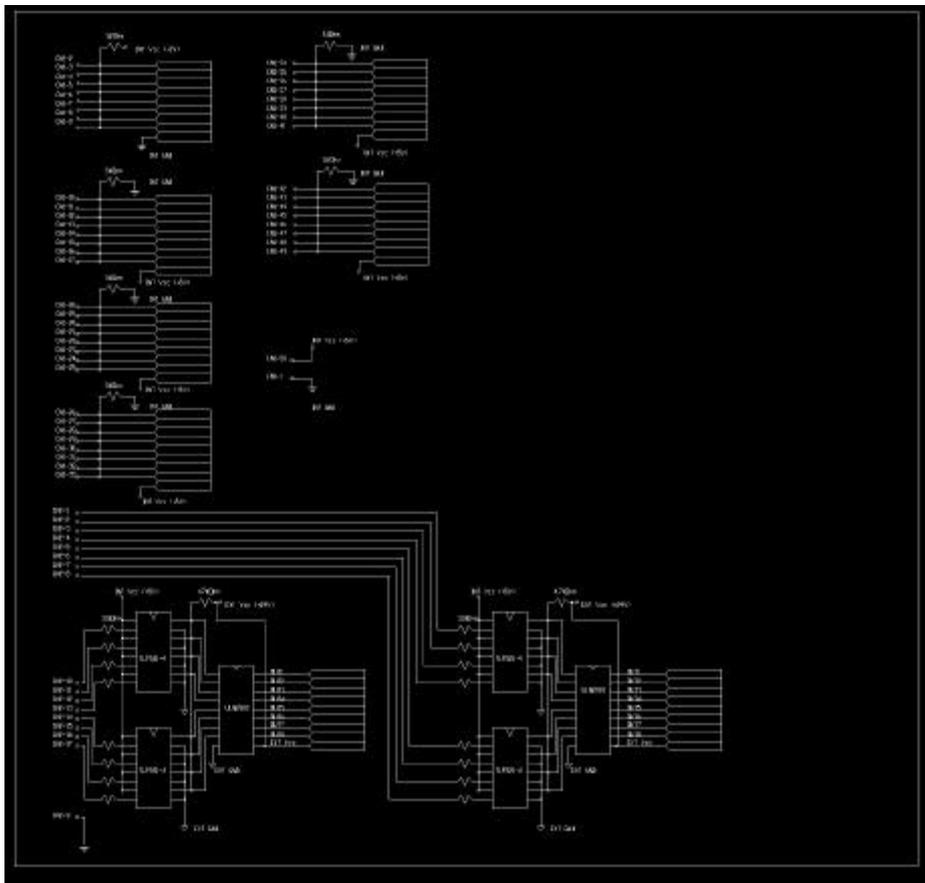


4- 21 F8680



4- 23.

DC



4- 24

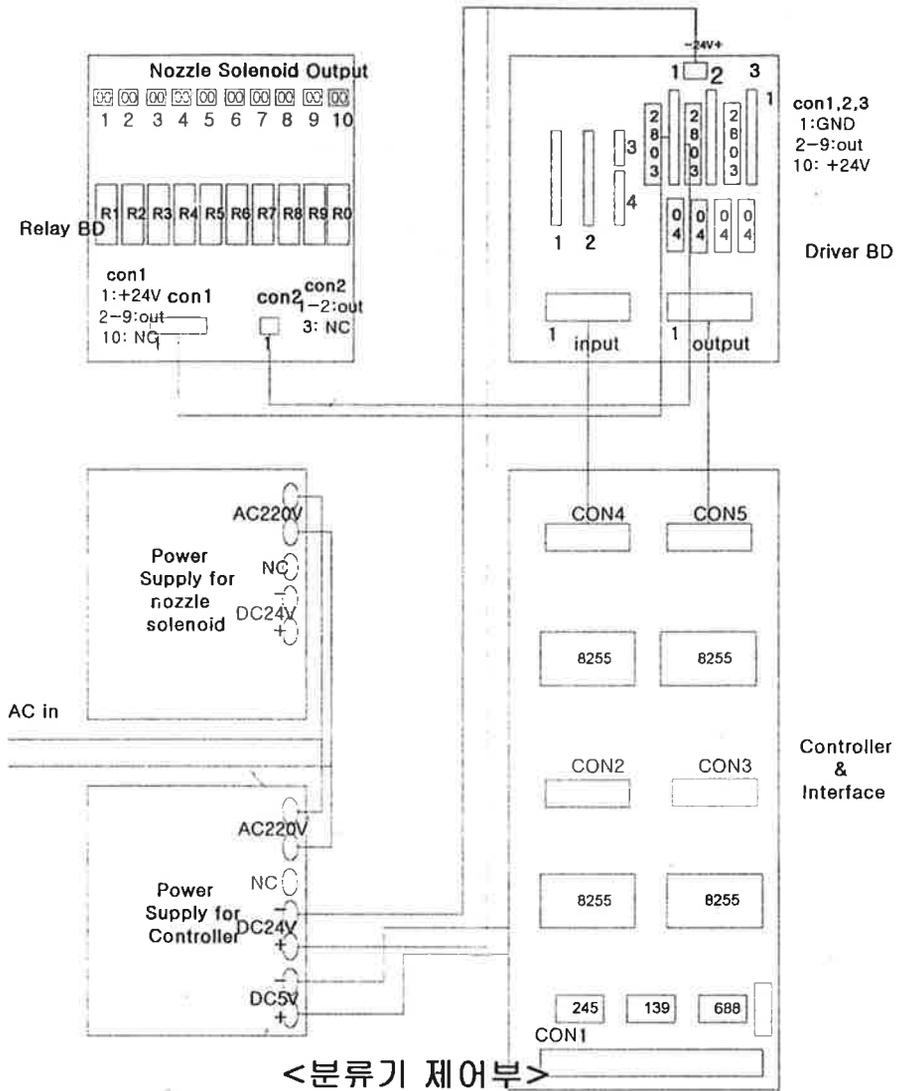


그림 4-25 분류기 제어부 회로.

4. 제어기 선별알고리즘

임의로 입력되는 버섯은 컴퓨터에서 영상처리를 통한 등급판정 사이클과 제어기에서의 동기신호를 얻기가 어렵다. 동시에 두 개 이상의 작업이 수행될 때 우선순위를 구하는 알고리즘의 개발은 연속이동 시스템에서 중요한 요인이다.

가.

()

가 (MSB가 1) 가

? :

,

“ ”

가

가

가

가 ,

1 가

가

“ ”

“ ”

” , , 1 가

가 , 가 가

가

: 가 가

: 가 1/3

가

가

가

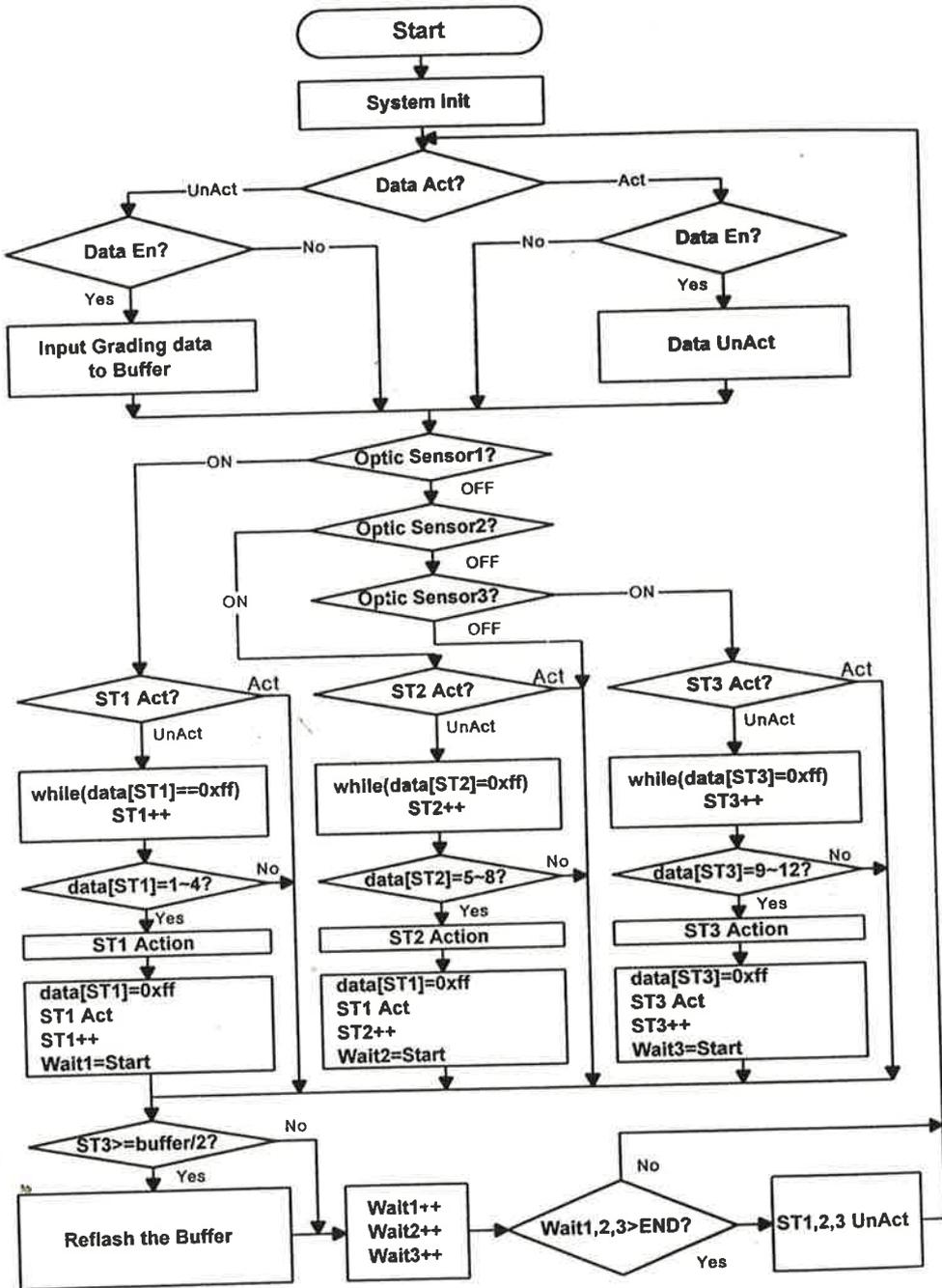


그림 4-26 제어기 선별 알고리즘 작동도.

5.

가 , ,
0.6 0.7 가 .
5,000 6,000 가 가 . 2
2

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71. , 1991,
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72. , 1995,
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73. , 1994, ,
, 19(2):124- 137

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