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Industrial Iot (Iiot) Based Model To Identify Defective Objects Using Solidworks.

[1]Moinoddin Kazi, [2]Ayan Shaikh, [3]Shashank Gadage, [4]Adarsh Kuntoji, [5]Satish Paryani.

[1,2,3,4]UG Student,[5]Professor, Department ofMechanical Engineering, Walchand Institute of Technology, Solapur, Maharashtra, India.

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ABSTRACT-

Defects in product packaging are one of the key factors that affect product sales. Traditional defect detection depends primarily on artificial vision detection. With the rapid development of machine vision, image processing, pattern recognition, and other technologies, industrial automation detection has become an inevitable trend because machine vision technology can greatly improve accuracy and efficiency; therefore, it is of great practical value to study automatic detection technology of defects detection encountered in packaging boxes. In this study, machine vision and machine learning were combined to examine defect detection method based IIOT where defective products are eliminated by a sorting pneumatic pump system. The industrial environments are adopting more and more aspects of automation to enhance product quality, accuracy and to reduce product cost.

Keywords- Fault detection, Sensors, Motors, Separation.

I. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we proposed a fault detection and separation mechanismfor the packaging industry with industrial IOT.The purpose of this paper is to design a framework using solid-works to identify defective products and separate them to simulate the process of detection and separation of packaging defects and to reduce human efforts by automation.

Conveyor belt scales are most important for the production of a great variety of pre-packaged product the main aspect of this project is to increase the accuracy and speed of the checking dimensions of the material in the industry and accept or reject the material as per predetermined standard set by industry based on scalar and pneumatic system. There are various methods of measuring the dimension of the material. These conventional methods are not suitable for the industrial application, because every industry requires an automatic dimension measuring and control machine in order to accept or reject the job as per standard height.This problem is sort out by proposed design of production lines. Introduction to the increasing level of automation, automatic control technology application in the production of quantitative packaging and more in food, fertilizer, oil bottle packaging are widely used in industry. Automation system nowadays are chosen to overcome these problems. Our design produces efficient and productive results.

All product manufacturing units need to have a faulty product detection and separation system in order to maintain product quality and maintain a good reputation. So here we demonstrate such a system using a mini conveyer belt system. We propose to design and fabricate a faulty product detection and separation mechanism.Each product is different and thus has different mechanisms to detect faulty products. Here we detect faulty products based on product size. We use a sensor to detect each product's dimensions as products move over a conveyer belt.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

G. Lo Re proposed a model-based method in [1] for the fault detection in sensor networks where the measurements are collected from its neighboring nodes and implement a convergence cast-broadcast method.

Ease of use, portability and scalability features of this method makes its implementation with better performance compared to others but the size of the field is limited.

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Arash proposed a model-based method in [2] stating the detection process using the clusters assuming at least a single cluster with homogeneous nodes where the energy spent by the node is calculated in a cluster and if drops uses recovery algorithm. Energy efficient and faster response and a well performing cluster heed algorithm for clusters are the features driven but the number of nodes are limited in a cluster.

Jeng-Yang Wu in [3] proposed a model-based method for fault detection using the fusion center for monitoring assuming each sensor node has a binary decision rule based observations and equation decreasing the error rate at a time step for the limited number of nodes in the network.

A distributed heuristic method is proposed in [4] uses the tendency value and share the nodes test value which is compared with the other node values and validates them later. The simulation is done using C++. This method minimizes the likelihood of incorrect faulty node diagnosis. But if the status of the node is not acquired then this algorithm does not work.

A time-series analysis method in [5] is used for the faulty node identification and arrangement of redundant nodes and replaces the redundant node using threshold model and simulation process which reduced the power consumption and power loss except for the fixed threshold policy condition.

The fault detection in the real-world datasets described in [6] defines four fault models: Rule-based, Estimation, Time-series analysis and Learning-based models respectively. It also states the detection techniques used in each model. The combination of these classes of methods results in reduced faulty nodes only if the estimated and the tendency value used is determined correctly.

A heuristic approach in [7] proposed by S. Gayathri, and Ms.R.Divya, for the detection uses the round trip delay and round trip path computations and compares with the threshold for the identification of faulty nodes improving the network efficiency except for the complex paths.

A new method is proposed for existing fault detection in [8] by calculating the difference of test value between the nodes which improves the accuracy in validating the results and in the process of simulation.

For data center monitoring sited in [9] uses hardware and software design architectures. The validation of the output is done; it shows a significant increase in the performance, dynamic implementation with low power but it is a time consuming process in testing and implementing the same.

[10]Shiyu Liang, Yixuan Li, R. Srikant

We consider the problem of detecting out-of-distribution images in neural networks. We propose ODIN, a simple and effective method that does not require any change to a pre-trained neural network. Our method is based on the observation that using temperature scaling and adding small perturbations to the input can separate the softmax score distributions between in- and out-of-distribution images, allowing for more effective detection. We show in a series of experiments that ODIN is compatible with diverse network architectures and datasets. It consistently outperforms the baseline approach by a large margin, establishing a new state-of-the-art performance on this task. For example, ODIN reduces the false positive rate from the baseline 34.7% to 4.3% on the DenseNet (applied to CIFAR-10) when the true positive rate is 95%

Praveen Reddy, SamreenKausar, UppalpatiRamyashree Laxmi, Varadi Sahana [11] concluded with the assistance of Switchyard and transmission framework Automation we can improve dependability, Power Quality, and power taking care of and conveyance limit/the executives. The usage of computerization is exorbitant and complex strategy with expanding utilization of intensity hardware and gadgets gear, for execution in handy existing field.

Huizhong Song, Ming Dong, Rongjie Han, Fushuan Wen Md. Abdus Salam, Xiaogang Chen, Hua Fan and Jian Ye [12] concluded so as to deal with dubious components, including breaking down and other ill-advised activities of PRs and CBs, notwithstanding false as well as missing cautions, a shot obliged programming model is brought into power framework fault determination. The Monte Carlo reproduction based hereditary calculation is utilized to comprehend the created enhancement show. Moreover, the calculation speed of the created strategy meets the necessities of on-line fault finding applications

Divyapradeepa T [13] concluded the utilization of PLCs (Programmable Logic Controllers) in substation and dispersion robotization application has developed as of late. The financial aspects of plc based arrangement imply that substation mechanization and SCADA arrangement can be connected considerably more broadly

Ing. Komi Agbesi, Felix AttuquayeOkai [14] concluded in end the proposed framework will give a decrease in the time required to find a fault via consequently giving exact fault area data. It will likewise permit administrators, for example, GRID to accurately identify and find faulted sections on

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their transmission lines and, accordingly, limit control disruptions to dissemination substations and help spare costly transformers

Kunjin Chen, Caowei Huang, Jinliang He [15] concluded an assortment of techniques is presented and agent works are introduced in detail. Notwithstanding the traditional models, for example, ANN and SVM, we likewise present some encouraging new models developed of late. We propose the conceivable pattern for future works, including the use of models, for example, RBM and CNN. We likewise advanced the likelihood of utilizing the most recent AI models to encourage the fault location assignments

Majid Jamil, Rajveer Singh, Sanjeev Kumar Sharma [16] concluded the structure of any electrical power dispersion framework regularly changes in view of the changing of burden designs, exchanging of intensity framework supplies, sudden separate of producing units, and so on. The proposed strategy is completely compelling in arranging every one of the ten sorts of issues and for any conceivable blend of various power framework parameters. The testing of the proposed technique under different working conditions, diverse fault opposition and fault origin edges, and correspondingly result got demonstrates that the outcomes are acceptable

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C. Fortunato, A. Casaca, A. Grilo and M. Santos [19] In the proposed methodology, the obtained current signs, hotspots pictures signs and interruption recognition pictures are transmitted to the SCADA System. To recognize the flawed task it will be utilized the program to identify the towers in which the deficiencies exist. This Project can likewise be incorporated into the Distribution Automation (DA), which is a key part of the keen network. The sensors, then again, could transmit the signs of fault area so as to address it by means of the switch in MV blended systems.

M. M. Ahmed [20] this exploration advances staff productivity by conveying staff to on location area just when essential. The working framework depicted here can decrease the quantity of blackouts and isolate the clients influenced by the shortcomings from the individuals who are not influenced the fault blackouts. In any case, clients still experience a momentary blackout amid the low side and high side checking until the suitable exchanging capacities are enacted and the fault area is to be actually recognized

Ravi V. Ghodchar and Dr.R.G.Karandikar [21] wavelet based strategy is best for the investigation of L-L-L fault, DL-G fault can't be recognized by it. The technique including DWT alongside the SVM gives lesser productivity of L-L-L fault recognizable proof; still it gives high precision for different sorts of fault. Accordingly we infer that this strategy is most fitting one for transmission line fault discovery and grouping

M. M. Mansour, Mohamed, A. A. Wahab , Wael M. Soliman [22], The proposed strategy can be connected on expansive power age station through building Petri net model for each segment. In addition it can manage mis-tasks of the circuit Breakers.

Exploration directed by Kumar who contemplated "The impacts of packaging on customer view" expresses that universally 80% of customers accept that the excellent significance of product packaging is to secure the actual product, not considering advertising strategies, which subliminally assume a critical part in the acquisition of an product [23]. Through his investigation, he analyzed product packaging and the impact it had on customer view and how it added to the accomplishment of a product. The goal was to distinguish the influence of product packaging on customer behavior and to check the impact of different components of packaging on customers. 71% of customers say that the packaging of a product adds to their general product satisfaction. Customers build up an enthusiastic connection towards a specific product that upgrades brand faithfulness.

Through "Customer behavior on the way to the fresh packaging with FMCG Products", an examination led by Mitul Deliya [24], means to comprehend the developing significance of packaging as a vehicle of communication, particularly in the serious space of FMCG deals. A center gathering and definite survey were utilized to comprehend customer behavior towards such products including skincare, oral care, beautifying agents, and home consideration products. Packing assumes a gigantic part in the positioning of a

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product. Package plan and substance shapes the view of customers and can be a deciding component in purpose ofprocurement choices that portray most of shopping events. Results show that 67% of customers are impacted side-effect packaging and just 26% of them switch brands dependent on the packaging

In an examination led by Deng et al. on "The effect of customer products packaging quality on customer product satisfaction, brands judgement, customer speculation and behavior [25]" intends to inspect the job of container quality in marked filtered water and its connection to customer satisfaction and purchasing behavior. They set up how packaging attributes go about as an unavoidable component of the general product and added to the utilization experience. Results were then agreed dependent on how customers felt when taking a gander at the packaging and what their general utilization experience was. They have demonstrated that the thicker the material utilized (for this situation plastic) to make the container, the higher was the thought that clients accept that the nature of water is better. Packaging quality has a basic part in building a productive customer marking connections which would rethink the packaging of numerous brands and enhance the customer loyalty

As per Carl Daniel in an examination on "Influence of food packaging and impression of food quality [26]" intended to comprehend customer decision towards potato chips that were packed in polyvinyl sacks and what it meant for their acquisition of the product. In today's self-administration economy, the packaging of an product gives advertisers one final chance to convince planned customers of an product preceding brand determination, at the purpose of procurement (for this situation, at grocery stores). It was discovered that in most polyvinyl sacks that were square shape in dimension, customers thought that it was hard to open the sack and would wind up annihilating the packaging in the request to eat the chips that were inside the parcel. However in disdain, of this bother, 93% of customers actually floated towards purchasing these chips in light of the fact that as indicated by discoveries, customers saw that chips inside polyvinyl packs were crisper than those that one would discover inside a wax sack or a paper sack. They additionally felt that the bother of such packaging implied that the pack was firmly fixed, consequently keeping up the nature of the product significantly more

As referenced already, under Product packaging and customer view, Hannele et al. led an examination on "The impacts of packaging on customer decision [27]" which featured individual components of packaging and what they mean for customer behavior. Taking the finding of just tone as a component, results appeared that packaging color assists customers with separating one brand structure to another while additionally building up a "most loved brand" according to the customer. Color, joined with other packaging components meet up to make eye-catching and imaginative advertising offers.

As per "The effect of product packaging tone on customers" purchasing behavior under time tension" by Raheen et al. the color plan utilized in product packaging assumes a huge part and adds to the customers buying behavior [28]. It pointed toward testing whether product packaging color affected impacts client buying inclinations or not. Through this examination, demonstrated that color use in packaging and customer purchasing inclinations are decidedly and fundamentally connected to each other. The outcomes encouraged that color plans expanded positive relations with customer view and product buy. It was likewise seen that most customers in Pakistan incline toward fluctuated color plans utilized in product packaging.

An investigation directed by Abdalkrim et al. on how "Brain science of color impacts customers' behavior–a symptomatic report [29]" expresses that essentially all customer products today execute color plans while planning product packaging. Choosing the correct tones that suit your image character can significantly affect the deals of a product. The point of the investigation was to inspect what the brain research of tones means for purchasing behavior of customers in choosing a product as for packaging and marking. The investigation utilizes content examination of optional information. Discoveries express that color inclinations change dependent on gender. 76% of ladies incline toward cool colors rather than just 56% of men. There is no widespread color plan that one brand can execute to expand perceivability, color gangs as having a large number of implications dependent on the customers social foundation. For instance, in the Middle East just as dominant part of Asia, the color white represents virtue. In the US, blue means trust and authority.

In an investigation led by PolyakovaKsenia on "Packaging plan as an advertising instrument and want to buy" [30], the product packaging of milk was utilized a specialist to decide the customer view on plan components in product packaging and what it meant for their purchasing behavior. The packaging configuration was utilized a device to quantify the amount of the

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brand‟s character came out through the packaging and how such communication was deciphered by the customers. Results demonstrated that 76.6% of customers were attracted to the symbolism utilized on the pack and 3.36% of customers related to the brand dependent on the plan components, which set up additional the brand dedication customers had towards brand. 23 of the 30 members were slanted to buy product (B) than (A) on the grounds that they felt that the plan utilized imparted more about the brand instead of genuine data on the organization. 16 members called attention to that the plan utilized on the packaging affected their buy since they felt that the plan components conveyed the nature of the milk, which as indicated by them was a definitive determinant on if to buy the product.

In an investigation directed by Hussain et al. on "The impact of packaging typeface on product view and assessment" [31], it was discovered that customers more attracted to products that utilized a "characteristic" textual style which was firm with the brands character

instead of one which was attractive however no connection to the brand had by any stretch of the imagination. The utilization of "Effortlessness" of text style alludes to the size, bend, style and strength of text style and how well it converges with the brand, thusly making the product packaging stick out. Through this examination, the scientist plans to comprehend the connection among text style and product decision and semantics that at long last lead to a product buy. Results indicated that product packaging with more characteristic textual style was seen as having preferred quality over that with unnatural textual style and were assessed as more good than brands that pre-owned text styles that didn't exactly measure up for brand esteems. Deals of products with a sound textual style were essentially higher than those which utilized unnatural text styles.

Object detection in remote sensing images is a branch of traditional object detection, which has many applications. Common methods of object detection in remote sensing images include template matching, background modeling, and shallow learning. At present, the deep-learning technology has greatly improved the performance of object detection because of its powerful feature representation and end-to-end learning ability. The main methods include R-CNN (regional recommendation convolutional neural network) [32], Faster R-CNN (real-time regional recommendation convolutional neural network) [33], YOLO (Unified Real-Time Object Detection) [34], SSD (single-network multi-scale detector) [35].

Reference [36] proposes a unified self-enhancement network, which is based on the convolutional neural network (R2-CNN) of a remote sensing region. It consists of Tiny-Net, a core network, a middle global attention module, a final classifier, and a detector. Tiny-Net is a lightweight residual network, which can extract depth features quickly and strongly from the input. A global attention module is built in Tiny-Net to suppress false positives. Then, the classifier is used to predict whether there are objects in each candidate box, and if there are objects, the tracking detector is used to locate them accurately. Classifier and detector reinforce each other through end-to-end training, which further speeds up the training process and avoids false alarms.

In reference [37], a cascade convolutional neural network detection framework was designed. The detection framework is composed of two fully convolutional networks: object pre-screening fully convolutional network (P-FCN) and object accurate detection fully convolutional network (D-FCN). P-FCN is a lightweight image classification network, which is responsible for the rapid pre-screening of possible ship areas in large-scene remote sensing images. It has fewer layers, simple training, and less redundancy of candidate frames, which can reduce the computational burden of subsequent networks. D-FCN adds an object mask and a ship orientation estimation layer to the traditional U-Net structure in order to carry out multi-task learning and determine the fine positioning of any ship object.

Reference [38] presents a visual perception object detection algorithm for high-resolution remote sensing images. Firstly, the algorithm obtains the sub-regions of the scene by selective guidance of salient regions and transfers computing resources to the regions that may contain objects, so as to reduce the computational complexity; secondly, it obtains the pre-selected objects by using the object detection model based on the single-detector (YOLO) convolutional neural network; lastly, it proposes an item. Object semantic association suppression is effective in screening pre-selected objects, which can reduce the interference of false objects and the false alarm rate.

Reference [39] proposes a multi-scale convolutional neural network remote sensing object detection framework (MSCNN). This method introduces an enhanced feature pyramid network (EFPN) to enhance the network’s ability to extract multi-scale object features. Then, focus

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classification loss is introduced as a classification loss function to enhance the network's ability to learn difficult samples.

Reference [40] analyzes the influence of pooling operation and object size on regional proposals and proposes a method of combining multi-level features to carry out regional proposals, which improves the recall rate of proposals in object areas.

The generation strategy of foreground samples is optimized to avoid invalid foreground samples in the training process, which makes the training of the whole detection model more efficient.

III. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

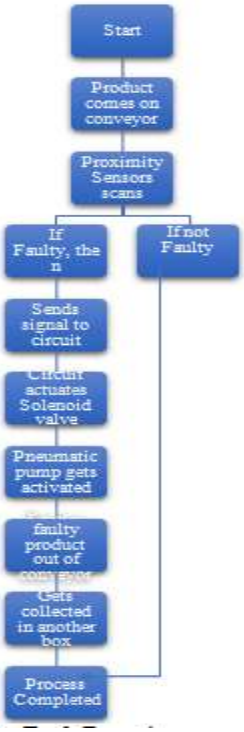


Fig.Flow chart of the Fault Detection system.

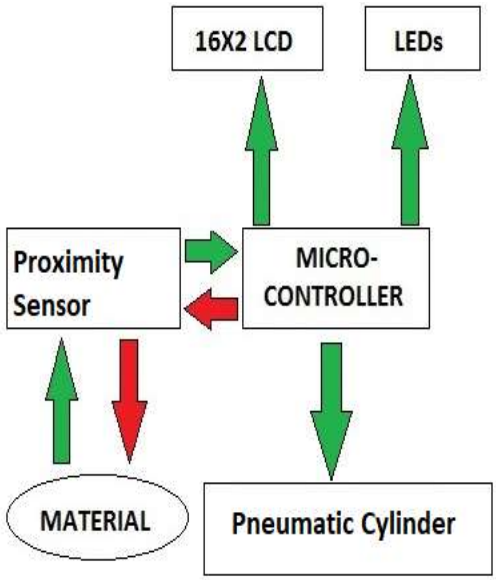
Methodology

The figure below shows the flow diagram of system. The basic theme of this project is material flowing through the conveyor, sensed, analyzed, sorted and indicated depending on the height of the material.

For this, ultrasonic sensor used as the sensing device. Ultrasonic sensor detects the height of material by capturing reflected sonic wave which transmitted by the same device. At the same time, the timer calculates the time - ultrasonic wave travelling time in the air.

The height of the material calculated by these values. The detected distance analyzed by Microcontroller. Microcontroller actuates the servo motor by giving controlled signal.

Simultaneously, the microcontroller sends the data to the Liquid Crystal display to display and it give power to LEDs to indicate the material movement status.



IV. PROJECT DESIGN.

Mechanical Design or Machine Design is one of the important branches of Engineering Design.To understand what exactly machine design or mechanical design is let us consider the example of the gear box of the car.

The gear box transmits the motion and the power of the engine to the wheels of the vehicle.The gearbox comprises group of gears which are subjected to not only motion but also the load of the vehicle. For the gears to run at desired speeds and take desired loads it is important that they should be designed

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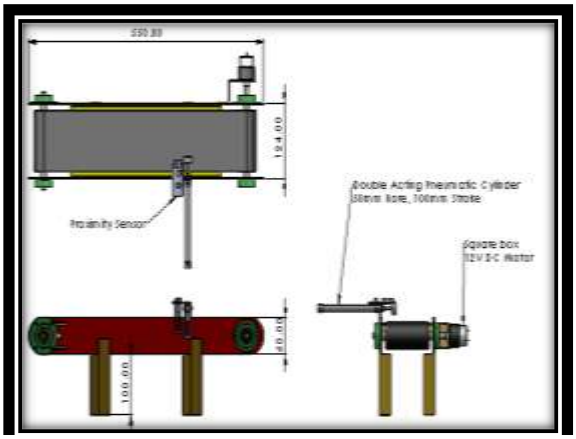

Fig.AssemblyAnd Details Sheet for system.

V. WORKING

The system consists of conveyor belt mechanism on which the products will be kept for sorting purpose. A proximity sensor is used to detect the fault in the product.

Proximity sensor is adjusted little above the height of the product that are to be tested and hence a faulty product which has more height than the actual product will be detected by the proximity sensor and the sensor will give signal to the circuit and the circuit will actuate the solenoid valve and further the pneumatic cylinder will actuated.

The actuated pneumatic cylinder will push the faulty product out of the conveyor and the faulty product will be collected in a box beside the conveyor. This way fault detection and sorting of faulty product will be achieved.

A proximity sensor is a sensor able to detect the presence of nearby objects without any physical contact. Proximity sensor often emits an electromagnetic field or a beam of electromagnetic radiation (infrared, for instance), and looks for changes in the field or return signal. The object being sensed is often referred to as the proximity sensor's target. Different proximity sensor targets demand different sensors. For example, a capacitive proximity sensor or photoelectric sensor might be suitable for a plastic target; an inductive proximity sensor always requires a metal target.

The application of IoT systems in industries creates a huge amount of data. In addition, these industrial systems have become more and more complex and it is difficult to obtain an analytical model of the system.

In this context, the use of ML tools comes out obvious and logic to cope with the challenges of diagnosis in these systems. The goal of this paper is to show through several methods, the application of ML techniques on fault detection and diagnosis problems. Most of the publications reviewed and cited in this paper cover articles published from 2002 to 2018 using ML tools for fault diagnosis in industrial systems. ML methods are reviewed in the literature many times [27]-[28].

Therefore, we will review the most important and popular ML techniques in the diagnosis of a process in industries. Among the machine learning techniques, there are Support Vector Machine (SVM), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Fuzzy Neural Network (FNN), Decision Trees (DT).

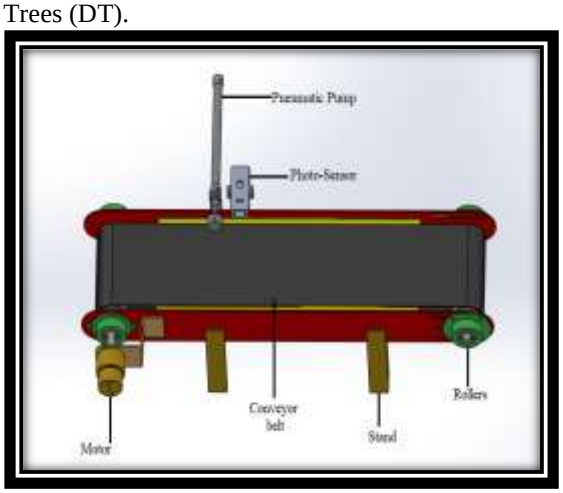

Fig. System Diagram.

VI. TESTING ANIMATION

Mechanical testing includes testing each part of the machine/robot individually followed by the complete testing after which the project is ready to be used.

A defected product with height lower than minimum limit will be automatically detected as it moves on a conveyer belt and separated by a conveyer arm. Here we use rollers and rubber belt to develop a mini conveyer belt mechanism. This mechanism is operated by a motor. We use a proximity to detect product dimensions and products with less than minimum dimensions are detected as faulty products.

Due to this the time required to check the product manually is reduced and the quality of the product is
maintained. For such we require lots of coding and programming the sensors need to be programmed accordingto the requirement of the application. The speed of the servomotor is to be controlled so that it does not apply jerk on theproduct during stopping or starting. The servo motor used tounlock the lock is to be programmed so that it does notdisturb the position of the product and the motor should turnonly to therequired angle so that the lock should operate.

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SIMULATION USING SOLIDWORKS
https://drive.google.com/file/d/14VNC-Mm0VtvG20fyrEfWa0ywIVY8AhpK/view

VII. CONCLUSION& FUTURE SCOPE

Finally,all product manufacturing units need to have a faulty product detection and separation system in order to maintain product quality and maintain a good reputation.

So here we demonstrate such a system using a mini conveyer belt system. We propose to design and fabricate a faulty product detection and separation mechanism.

Each product is different and thus has different mechanisms to detect faulty products. Here we detect faulty products based on product size.

The adoption of emerging technological trends and applications of the Internet of Things (IoT) in the industrial systems is leading towards the development of Industrial IoT (IIoT). Packaging research helps brands understand how well their pack performs on shelf, as well as accurately identify what motivates consumers to select one product over another.

Simulation, in industry, science, and education, a research or teaching technique that reproduces actual events and processes under test conditions. Developing a simulation is often a highly complex mathematical process.

The performance of the system both in the presence and absence of the faults is an important task to be focused and ensured. This can be achieved by using the IOT devices in the data centers. Sensors in the data centers are the IOT devices for monitoring the environment and other sources

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