

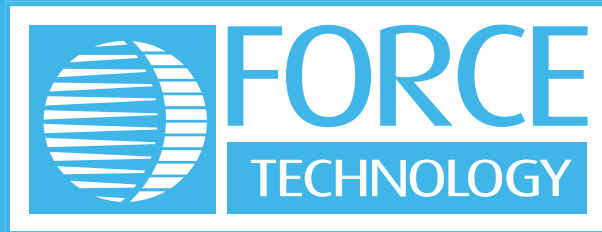


# AUTOMATIC EVALUATION OF ULTRASOUND DATA FROM BLADES



Technical University  
of Denmark





*Vestas*<sup>®</sup>



Using machine learning is easy,

*...implementing machine learning is hard.*

# Artificial Intelligence

## Logical Systems

$$A \vee B = \neg(\neg A \wedge \neg B)$$

$$A \Rightarrow B = \neg A \vee B$$

$$= \neg(A \wedge \neg B)$$

$$A \oplus B = (A \wedge \neg B) \vee (\neg A \wedge B)$$

$$= \neg[\neg(A \wedge \neg B) \wedge \neg(\neg A \wedge B)]$$

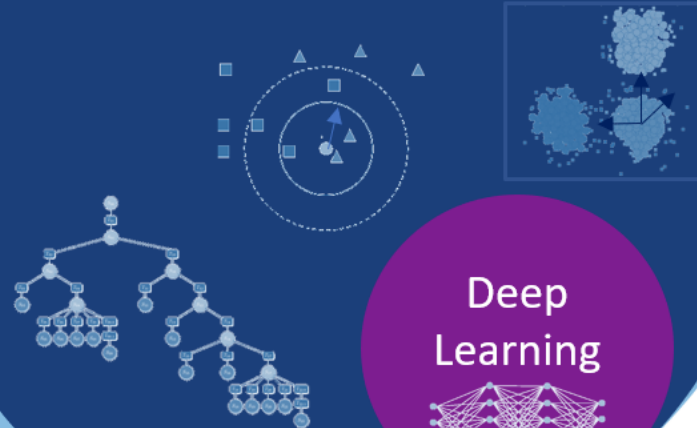
$$A \equiv B = (A \wedge B) \vee (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$$

$$= \neg[\neg(A \wedge B) \wedge \neg(\neg A \wedge \neg B)]$$

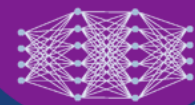
## Knowledge-Based Systems



## Machine Learning

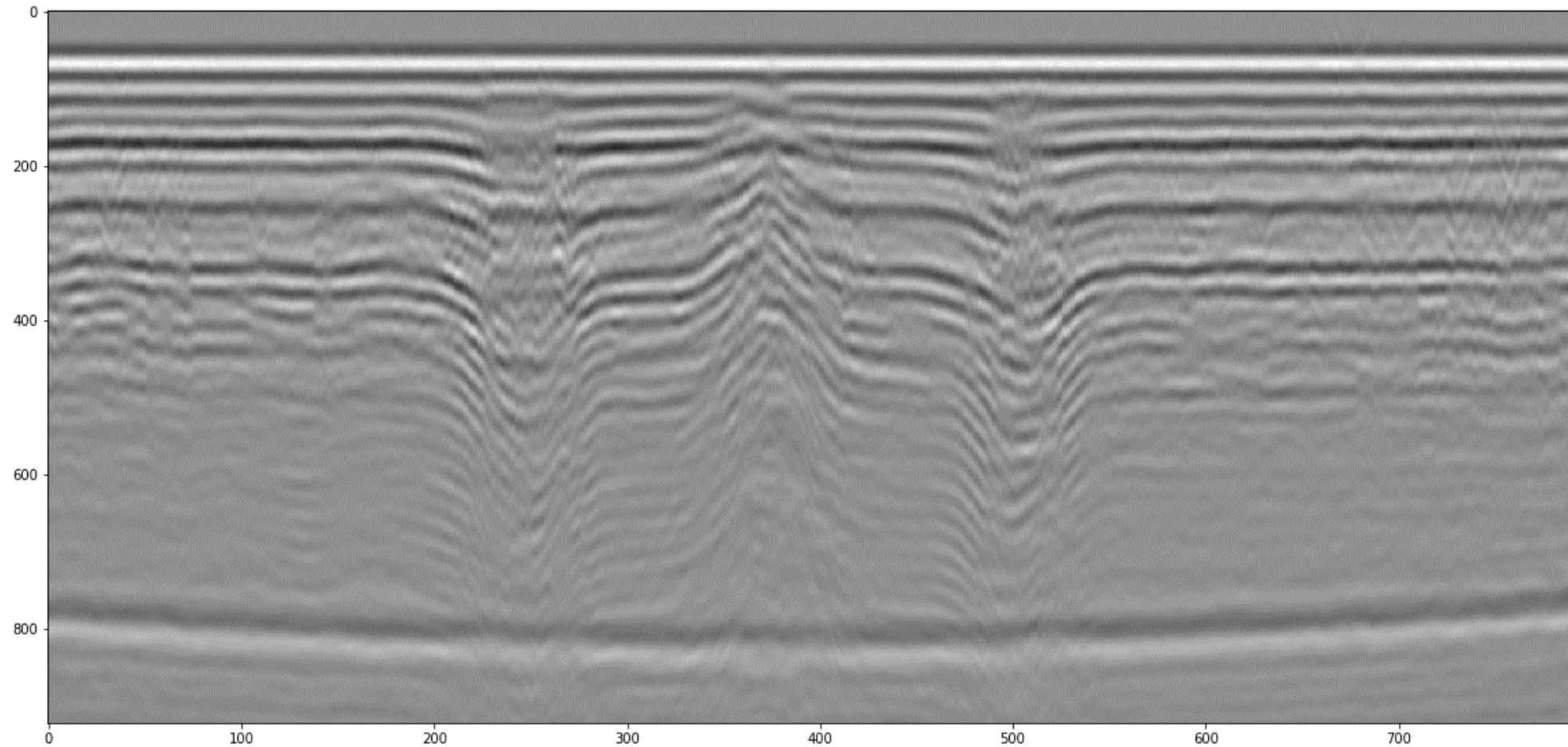


## Deep Learning



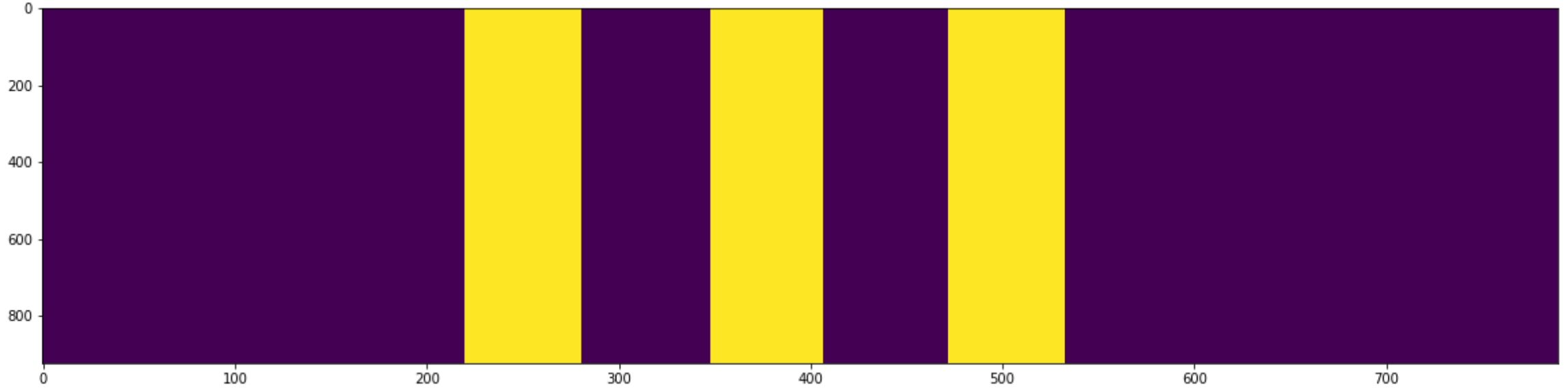
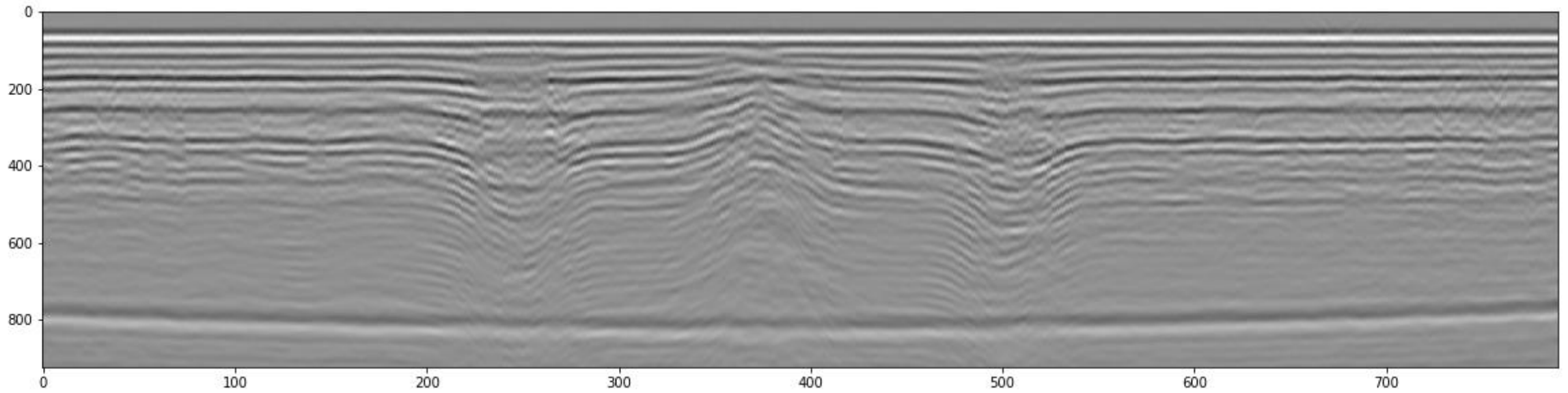
# Classifying wrinkles

Data by:  
Smith, R. A., Nelson, L. J., Mienczakowski, M. J., & Wilcox, P. D. (2018). Ultrasonic Analytic-Signal Responses from Polymer-Matrix Composite Laminates. *IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics, and Frequency Control*, 65(2), 231–243. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TUFFC.2017.2774776>



```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

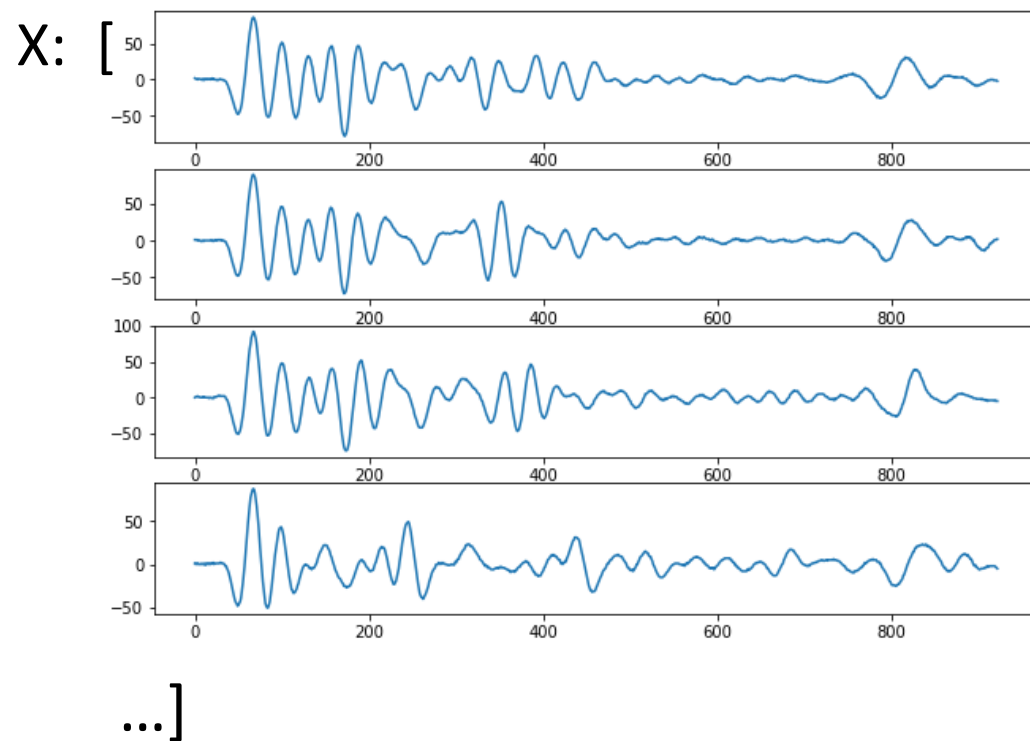
model = KNeighborsClassifier()
model.fit(x_train, y_train)
y = model.predict(x)
```





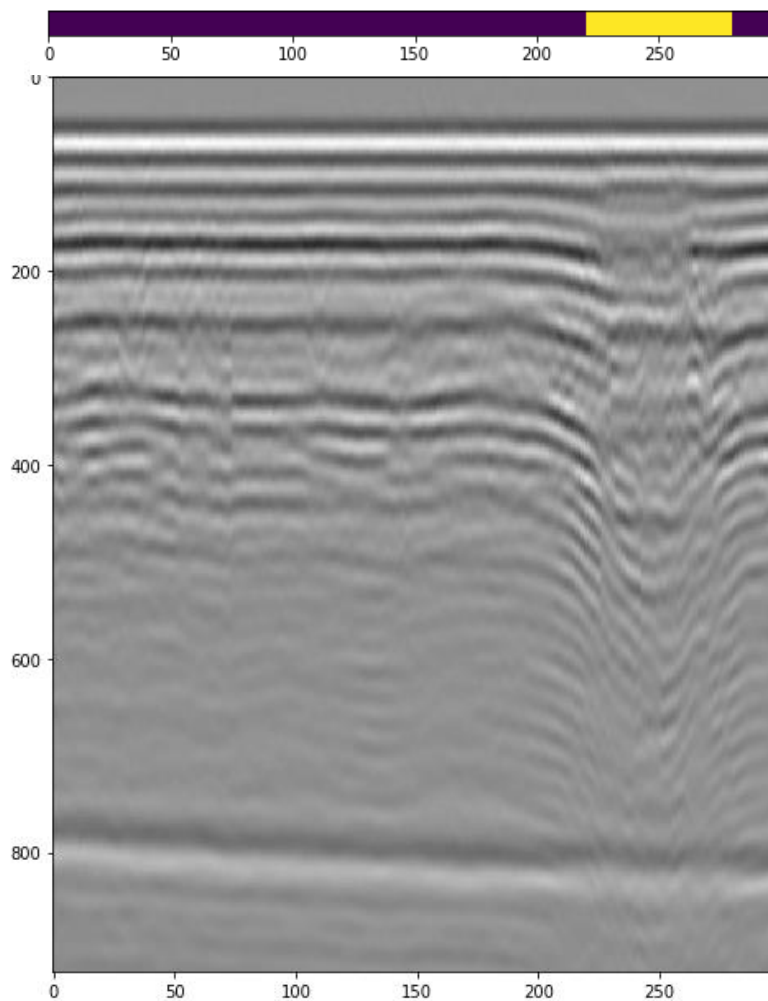
# X's and Y's

- Data and labels



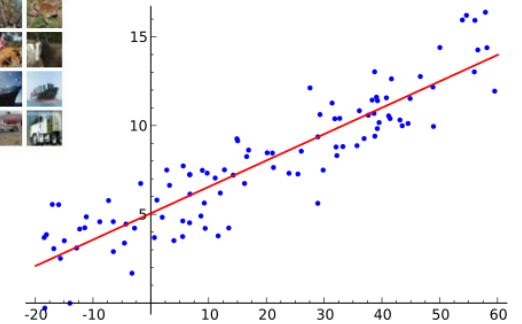
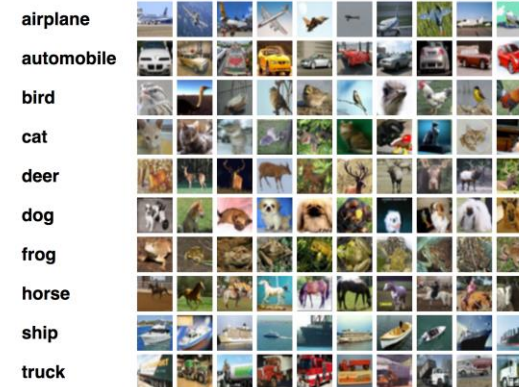
Y: [0, ← Not wrinkle  
0,  
0,  
1, ← Wrinkle  
...]

# Training data



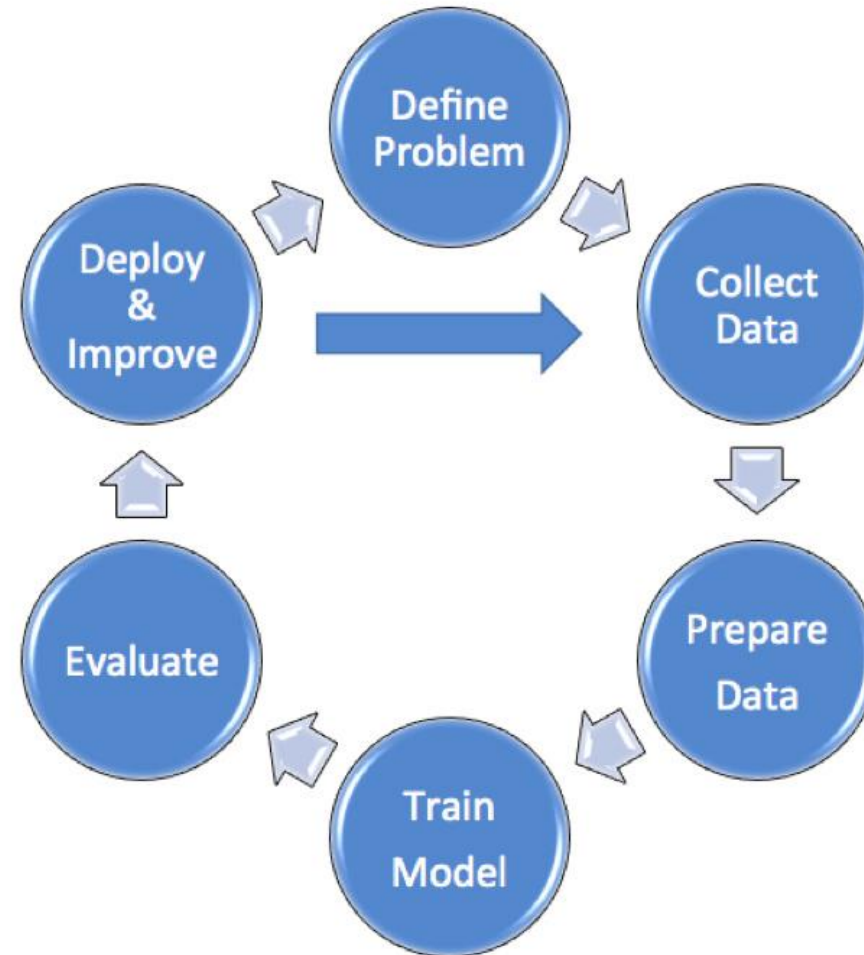
# Labels (whY's)

- Why are we are we doing this?
- What is required to evaluate our data?
- What should be the output of the model?
  
- Classification
  - Does the data contain a wrinkle?
- Regression
  - What is the maximum angle of the plies?
- Segmentation
  - Which parts of the data contain a wrinkle?
- ...



<https://medium.com/@tifa2up/image-classification-using-deep-neural-networks-a-beginner-friendly-approach-using-tensorflow-94b0a090ccd4>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regression\\_analysis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regression_analysis)  
<https://medium.com/nanonets/how-to-do-image-segmentation-using-deep-learning-c673cc5862ef>

# Machine learning process



<https://dzone.com/articles/machine-learning-in-plain-english>

# Explicit rules and measurements

- Explicit requirements are usually set by designers
  - Void must be less than 20x40 mm OR less than 10x80 mm OR ...
  - Thickness must be less than 3 mm from spec, unless...
  - ...
- How to measure using ML?
  - Not classification!
  - Regression?
  - Segmentation!

## Logical Systems

$$A \vee B = \neg(\neg A \wedge \neg B)$$

$$A \Rightarrow B = \neg A \vee B$$

$$= \neg(A \wedge \neg B)$$

$$A \oplus B = (A \wedge \neg B) \vee (\neg A \wedge B)$$

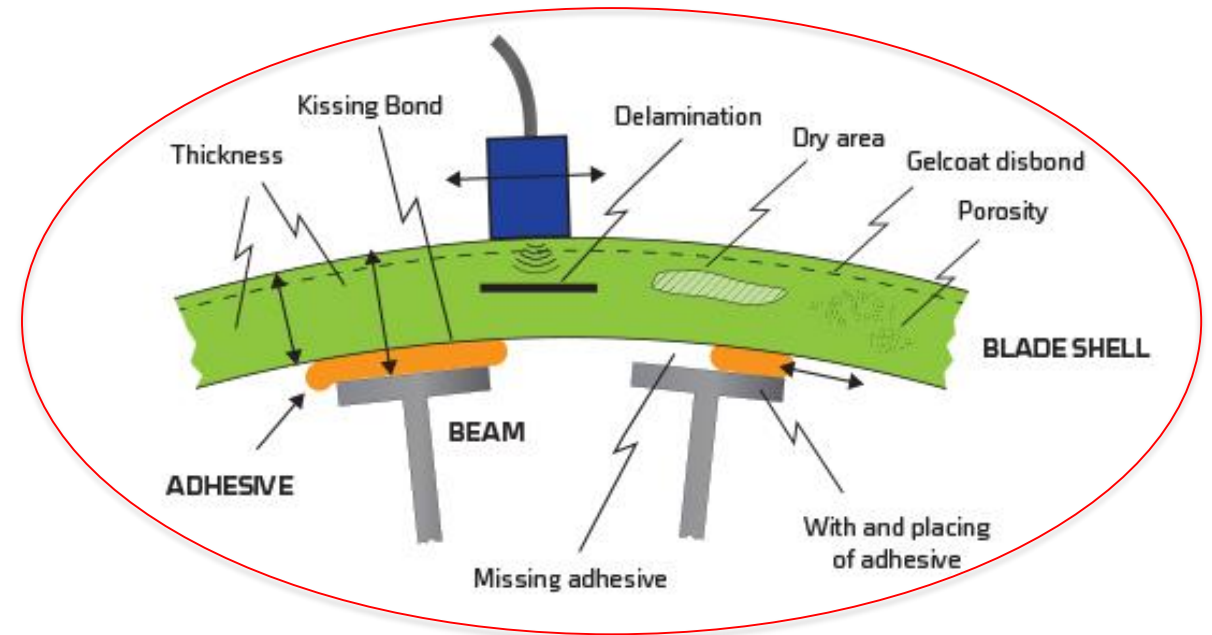
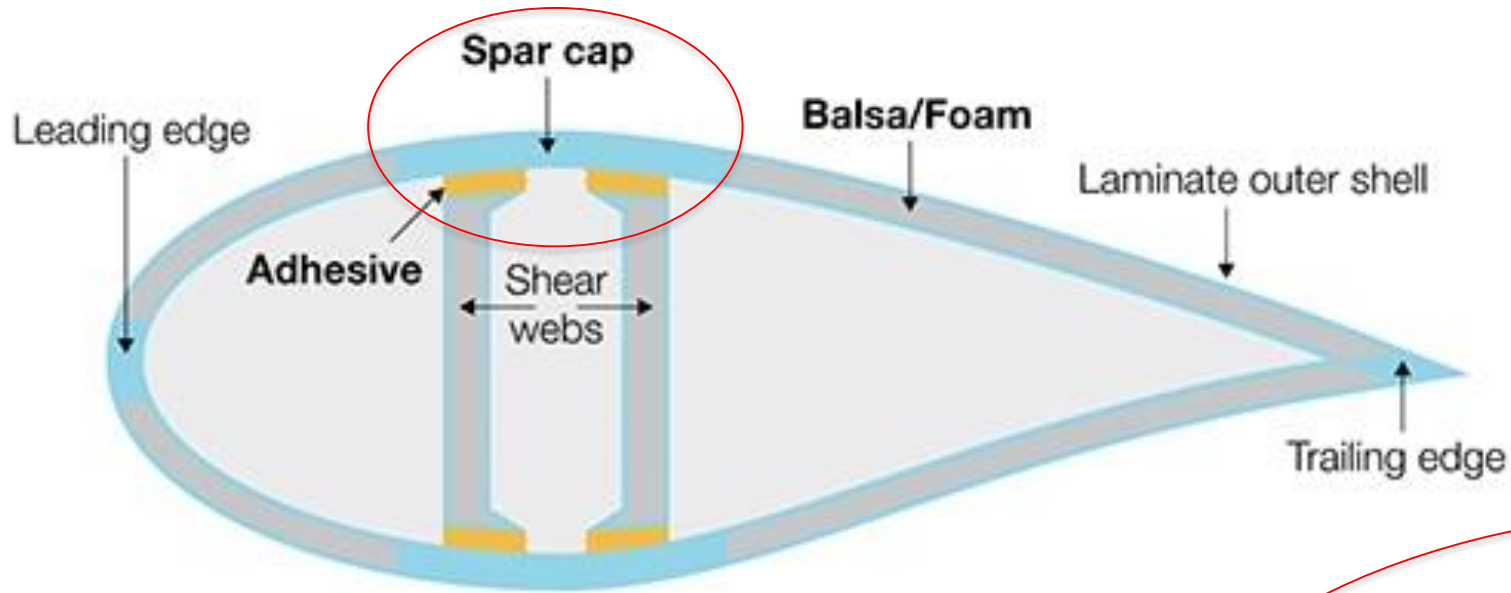
$$= \neg[(A \wedge \neg B) \wedge \neg(\neg A \wedge B)]$$

$$A \equiv B = (A \wedge B) \vee (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$$

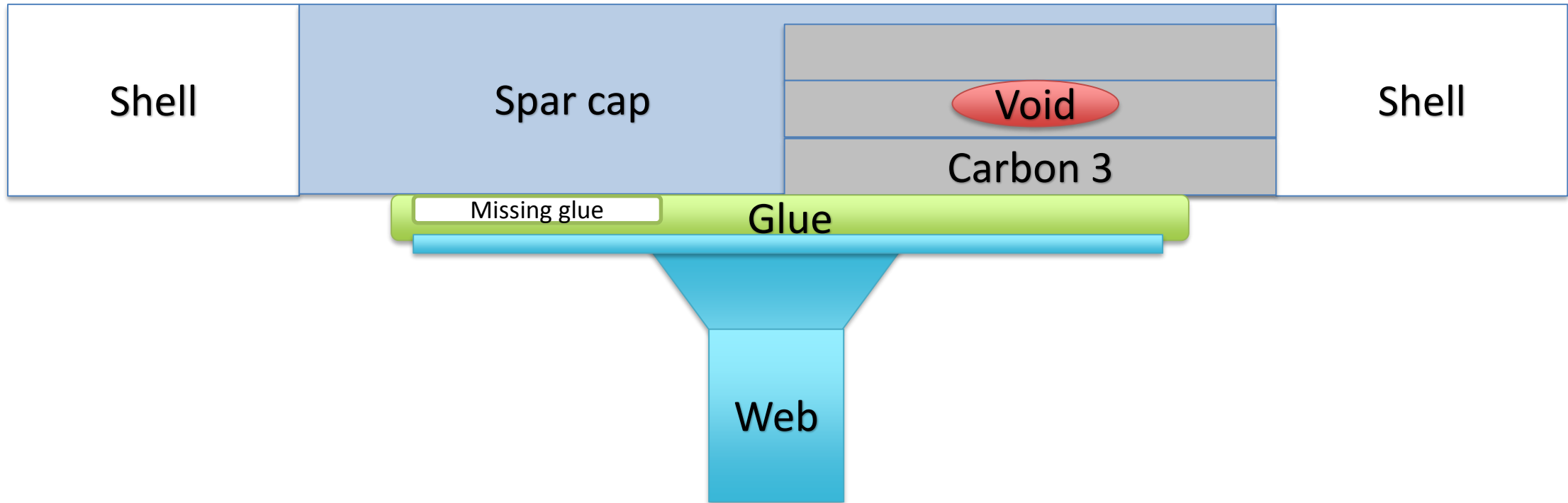
$$= \neg[(A \wedge B) \wedge \neg(\neg A \wedge \neg B)]$$



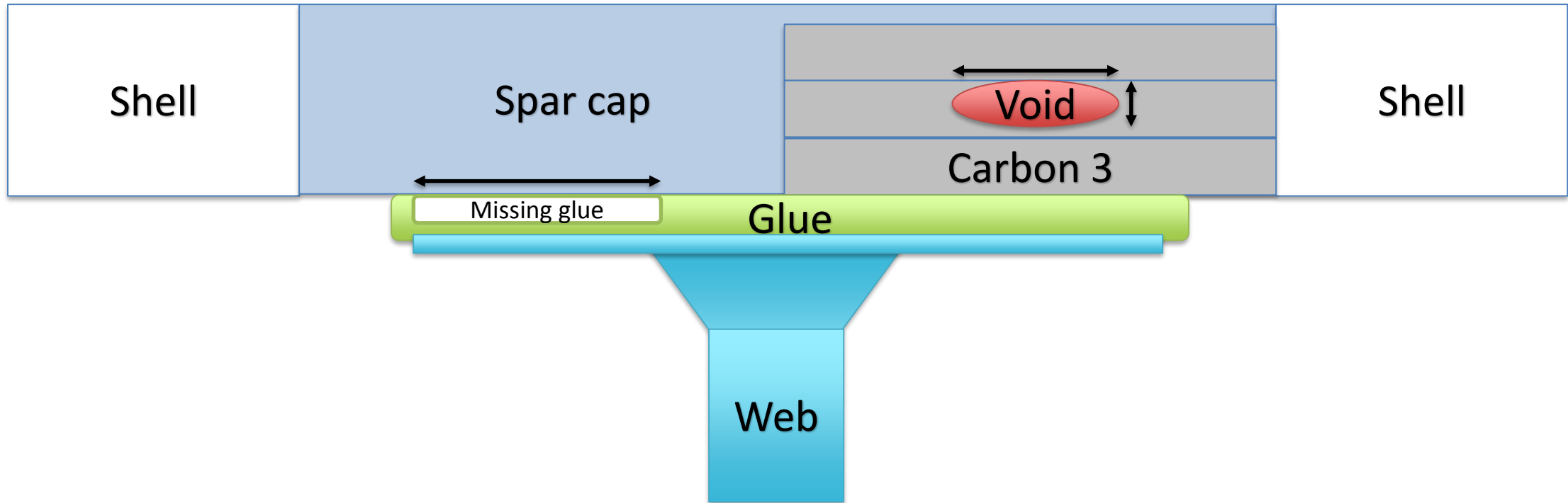
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qWI9idsCuLQ>



# Segmenting structure



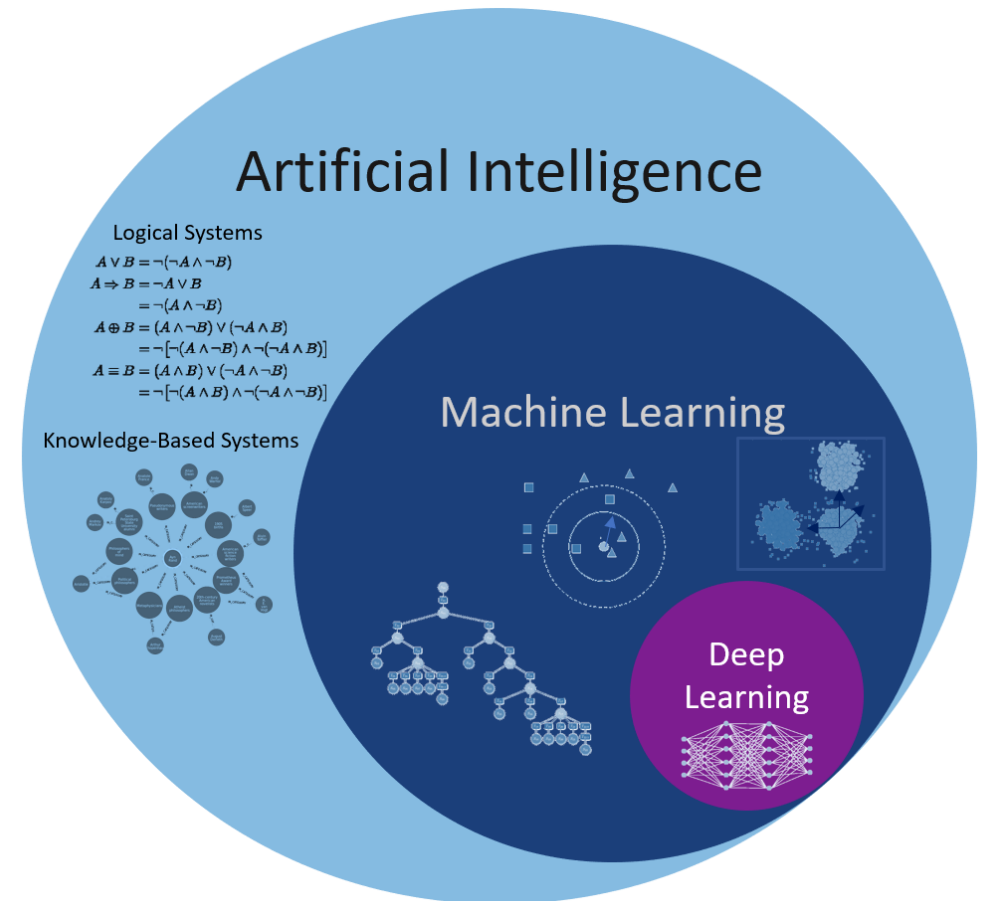
# Measure defects





# Ensemble models

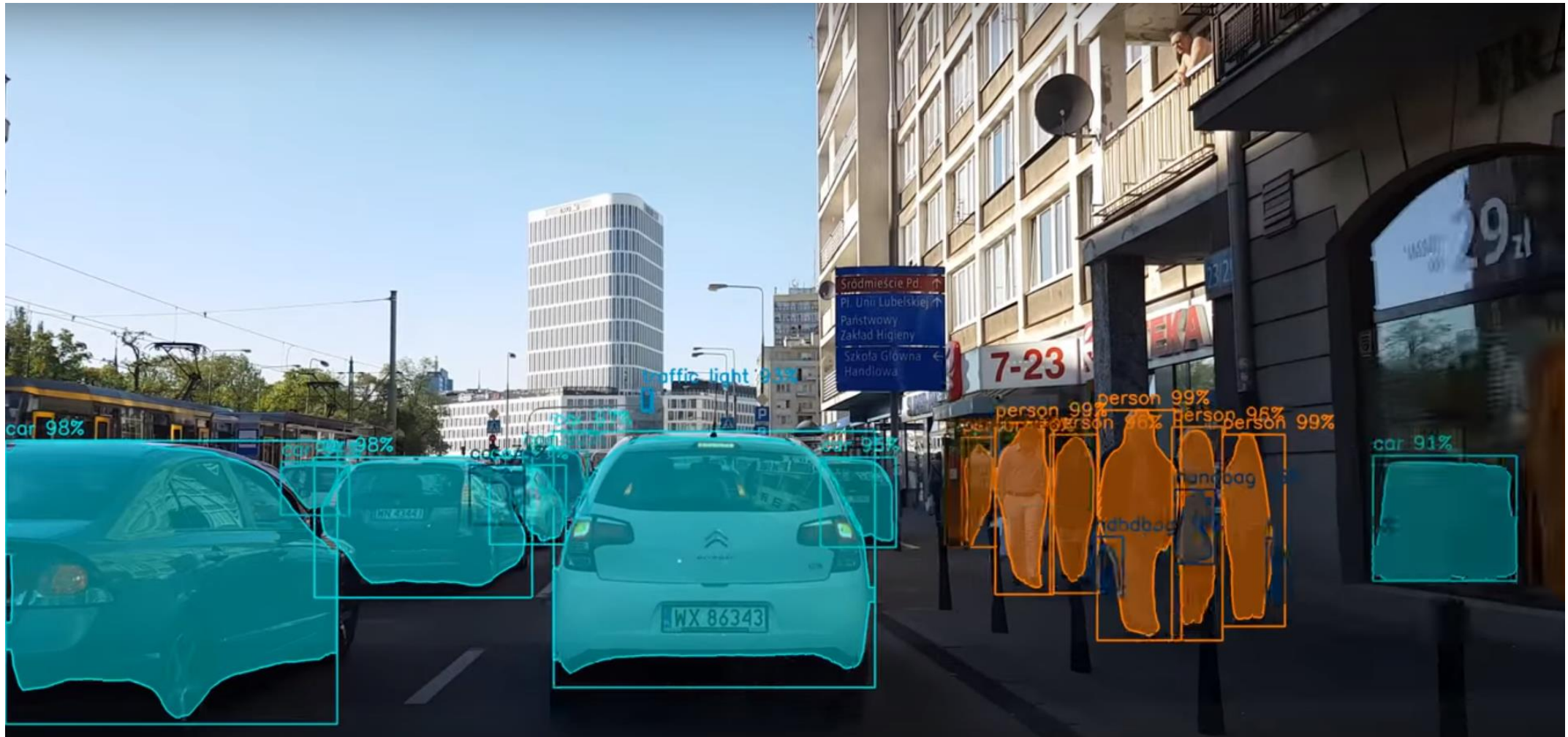
- Combine different models with different strengths
- Determine structure using segmentation
  - What is the actual structure and are there defects?
- Evaluate structure using logical expressions
  - Are the defects permissible or do they require repair?



<http://itsparkds.com/AI-and-Deep-Learning/>

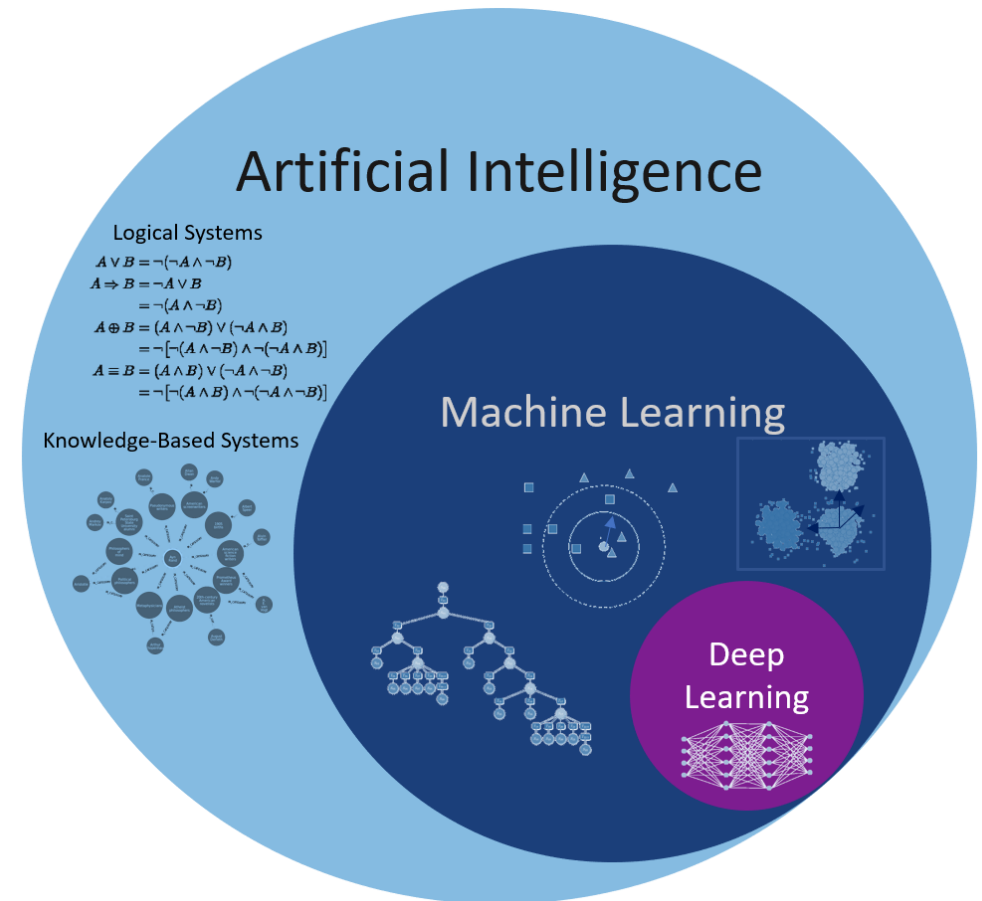
# Object detection + instance segmentation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OOT3UIXZtE>



# Ensemble models

- Advanced ML and image analysis methods for analyzing the data automatically
  - “Black box”
  - Requires training/advanced modelling
- Logical expressions for evaluating the results of the analysis
  - Explicit
  - Easy to change



<http://itsparkds.com/AI-and-Deep-Learning/>

# COCO object segmentation

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OOT3UIXZztE>



# THANK YOU!