Density Evaluation and Weave Pattern Classification of Fabric Using Image Processing

Miss. Ravina D. Karnik
Research Scholar, Department of electronics,DKTE’s textile and engineering institute, Ichalkaranji,India.

Prof.(Dr)Mrs.L.S. Admuthe
Assistant Professor and Vice Principal, Department of electronics,DKTE’s textile and engineering institute, Ichalkaranji,India.

Abstract
A method of combining image processing and multi-scale wavelet transform for the detection of the density of warp and weft of woven fabric automatically is proposed in this paper. Three foundational weaves with different yarn density, are evaluated via wavelet transform. With a series of image processing, wavelet transform and morphology processing, the density of warp and weft is obtained. In this study, we proposed a novel automatic method for the identification of woven fabric structure. This method is based on widely used digital image analysis techniques. It allows automatic warp yarn and weft yarn cross area segmentation through a spatial domain integral projection approach. Secondly, texture features based on grey level occurrence matrix are studied and developed by applying principal component analysis. The optimized texture features are analyzed by fuzzy c-means clustering for classifying the different cross area states. The texture orientation features are calculated to identify the exact state of cross area. Finally, woven fabric structures are automatically determined.

Keywords: woven fabric; density detection; wavelet transform; morphological processing; principal component analysis; fuzzy clustering; integral projection; gray level co-occurrence matrix; texture analysis; woven fabric.

Introduction
Visual analysis of a fabric sample is an essential process for reproducing this fabric, the densities of warp and weft yarns and probably the counts of warp and weft yarns by and/or evaluating its structural characteristics. Basically this analysis defines the weave pattern using a microscope. The process is traditionally carried out by a human inspector who uses a magnifier, ruler and some other simple tools to count the densities and visually define the weave pattern. Generally a manual operation like this is tedious, time-consuming and inconvenient for the inspector’s eyes. Thus the judgment may not be accurate enough because it may vary from one inspector to another. On the other hand, the dynamic development in computer speed and storage capacity opens the door for more advanced digital image analysis to replace the operations that depend on human vision. Using digital image analysis enabled detailed analysis of basic structural parameters of textile products. It was used earlier to estimate the cross sectional area of wool fibres. A digital image processing approach was developed to evaluate fabric structure characteristics and to recognize the weave pattern. Images of six different groups were obtained and used for analysis. The groups included three different fabric structures with two different constructions for each. The approach developed decompose the fabric image into two images, each of which included either warp or weft yarns. Yarn boundaries were outlined to evaluate the fabric surface characteristics and further used for identification of the areas of interlaces to detect the fabric structure. The results showed success in evaluating the surface fabric characteristics and detecting the fabric structure for types of fabrics having the same colors of warp and weft yarns.

Methods
a. Methodology of Implementation-
This work is divided in:

i) Density Detection
ii) Weave pattern classification

i) Density Detection:-
Planning process in general for density detection by measuring warp and weft of woven fabrics can be represented by the following figure:-

Figure 1. Block diagram for density detection of fabrics.
Images captured: Fabric image is capture using camera.

Image pre-processing: In order to improve the visual effect and facilitate people as well as machines to analyze and understand the images, image enhancement and media filter are use to reduce noisy and make fabric texture more clear.

Wavelet transform: A fabric image at level s can be decompose into four components. The approximation at level s+1 and the details in three orientations (horizontal, vertical and diagonal) via two dimension (2D) DWT [1]. In the processing, the input fabric images should be processed via low-pass and high-pass filtering, and downsampling in a horizontal direction, so is the vertical direction. Then low frequency decomposition approximate number, high frequency horizontal, vertical and diagonal detail component are obtain. The same decomposition could be done for the low frequency image and same results are obtain. The decomposition steps of 2D DWT can be expressed in fig shown below:- while the wavelet reconstruction is the inverse transform of wavelet decomposition.

Wavelet reconstruction is the inverse transform of wavelet decomposition.

Figure 2: The decomposition step of 2D DWT

Morphological Processing: Binarization is that the images are shown in form of white and black. Among the binarization algorithms, Bernsen algorithm as a typical binarization algorithm and an adaptive method of dynamic selection threshold is apply to realize binarization processing [1]. Bernsen algorithm could be described as follows: w(x,y)=0.5*(maxf(x+m,y+n)+minf(x+m,y+n))w≤m≤w, -w≤n≤w
Where f(x,y) is the gray value of the pixel (x, y)
w(x,y) is the threshold of each pixel.

To distinguish the information between warp and weft, weft morphological processing is required. This is done by using dilation and erosion techniques.

Algorithm for Density evaluation: -

1) Fabric Image can be capture by using camera.
2) Apply pre-processing techniques such as enhancement etc.
3) Apply wavelet transform on that image.
4) Apply Binarization and Morphological Processing techniques.
5) Calculate density that is no. of warp and weft in that image.

\[
D = \frac{\text{sum } \times P \times 10}{2.54 \times M(N)}
\]

Where, P= is the resolution of CCD
D= is the density of warp and weft of woven fabrics
M(N)=is the size of processed images.

II) Weave Pattern Classification:

Weaving is a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth. The way the way filling threads interlace with each other is called the weave. The majority of woven products are created with one of three basic weaves: plain weave, satin weave, or twill.

There are three basic weave types of woven fabrics as shown in fig below:-

Figure 3: basic weave types of woven fabrics

Plain Weave: In plain weave, the warp and weft are aligned so they form a simple criss-cross pattern. Each weft thread crosses the warp threads by going over one, then under the next, and so on. The next weft thread goes under the warp threads that its neighbor went over, and vice versa.

Twill Weave: Twill is a type of textile weave with a pattern of diagonal parallel ribs (in contrast with a satin and plain weave).

Satin Weave: Satin is a weave that typically has a glossy surface and a dull back. The satin weave is characterized by four or more fill or weft yarns floating over a warp yarn or vice versa. The planning process for weave pattern
classification is as follows:-

\[
H(y) = \sum_{x=1}^{N} I(x, y) \quad (2)
\]

\[
V(x) = \sum_{y=1}^{N} I(x, y) \quad (3)
\]

Due to image complexity and noise, there are some small waves through in the projection curve, which interfere actual local minima location detections. Therefore, we use moving average filter to smooth the curves. The enhancement of smoothing is shown in Fig.2. The upper panel depicts the integral projection curves without smoothing. Undesired local minima, which are highlighted by circle, are detected. These errors are removed after smoothing in lower panel.

**Textured feature calculation:** The texture of an image is represented by the change of image gray levels. The gray level occurrence matrix (GLCM) of an image shows the statistic characteristics of grey level or grey level gradient under the condition of a certain spatial position. [5] The features extracted from GLCM are related to the density of fiber and the orientation of yarn on a cross area. In this work, we use GLCM based texture features to discriminate the different cross area states. GLCM is computed based on two parameters, which are the distance between the pixel pair d and their angular relation \( \theta \). \( \theta \) is quantized in four directions (0°, 45°, 90° and 135°). For rectangular M×N image segment \( I(x, y) \), gray levels i and j, the non-normalized GLCM \( P_{ij} \) are defined by:

\[
P_{ij, \theta} = \sum_{x=1}^{N} \sum_{y=1}^{N} C((I(x, y) = i) \cap (I(x \pm d\theta y \pm d) = j))
\]

**Principal component analysis:**
A feature vector has 192 elements. By definitions GLCM features are interrelated. Moreover, the diversity of the fabric samples also makes the measured feature vectors become confusing. The measured feature vector sets appear clouded, and may be redundant. It obstructs the accuracy of the next classification. As a standard tool in modern data analysis, principal component analysis (PCA) applies to large areas from image processing to bioscience. The goal of PCA is to extract relevant information from data sets consisting of a large number of interrelated variables [14]. Therefore, PCA is the optimal method to solve our above problems. We can state that our goals for using PCA are (i) to minimize redundancy in our feature vector sets and (ii) maximize the signal which is expressed by our feature vectors. The basic idea of PCA is to identify the most meaningful basis to re-express the data set. In our studies, we assume that each fabric image has m detected image cells and each cell is expressed by a feature vector with 192 elements [5]. The feature data set for a fabric image is a 192×m matrix \( X \). By using PCA, we aim at finding a new basis \( P \) which will reveal an optimal representation \( Y \) of the original data set \( X \). The row vectors of \( P \) will become the principal components of \( X \). Geometrically, \( P \) is a linear transform which rotates and stretches \( X \) into \( Y \):

\[
PX = Y
\]

**Fuzzy c-means clustering:** the optimized texture features are analyzed by fuzzy c-means clustering for classifying the different cross area states by using algorithm shown below:-

**Algorithm for weave pattern classification:**

1. **Step 1:** Initialization (Iteration 0):
   Randomly choose the centers of clusters \( v_i \).

2. **Step 2:** compute the membership function \( u_{i,k} \) using:-
   If \( ||x_k - v_i|| = 0 \) then set \( u_{i,k} = 0 \) (for \( i \neq k \))
   If \( ||x_k - v_i|| \neq 0 \) then
   \[
u_{i,k} = \left( \sum_{j=1}^{c} \left( \frac{||x_k - v_j||}{||x_k - v_i||} \right)^{2/m-1} \right)^{-1}
   \]
   Where \( v_i \) is the center of the \( i^{th} \) cluster.
   The norm \( ||x_k - v_i|| \) is the distance between the sample \( x_k \) and the centers of classes \( v_i \).

3. **Step 3:** Update the positions of the centers \( v_i \).
\[
\nu_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{i,k} x_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{i,k}}
\]

**Step 4:** Termination Test: If \( \| U(t+1) - U(t) \| \geq \epsilon \), then increment the iteration \( t \) and back to the step 2. Otherwise stop the algorithm. \( \epsilon \) is the termination criterion.

**Conclusion**

Applying the wavelet transform to analysis the structure of woven fabrics could detect the yarns density of woven fabric perfectly, which requires woven fabrics with high quality. In other words, the whole algorithm is processed under the condition of warp being completely vertical and weft being horizontal. Nevertheless, being hard to avoid the affect by external interference in the process of actual image captured, the images of fabric weaves will be skew to a certain degree. Under the circumstances, the density detection would not be precise. Hence, it is the next target that skewing degree, under the circumstances, the density detection would not be precise. Hence, it is the next target that skewing detection and rectification should be disposed for woven fabrics images to make the fabric density more accuracy.

In this paper, we have developed a novel automatic method for woven fabric structure identification. This method is based on digital image analysis techniques. It allows automatic weft yarn and warp yarn cross area segmentation through a spatial domain integral projection approach. Secondly, by applying unsupervised fuzzy c-means clustering to extracted texture features based on grey level co-occurrence matrix and principal component analysis, we can classify detected segments into two clusters. Then using a fuzzy rule based analysis on texture orientation features, the cross area states are automatically determined. To verify the validity of this method, a number of fabric images are used. The samples have different weave types, different fiber appearances and yarn counts. The recognition results match the actual structure of tested samples.

**References**


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