A hand holding a smartphone in front of a whiteboard with diagrams and sticky notes.

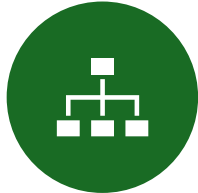
Final Presentation: Image Recognition App

Szymon Chirowski (242621), 11th April 2025

Introduction



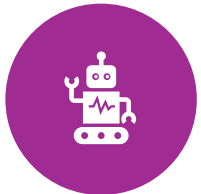
Persona: You're a small manufacturing company owner scaling operations.



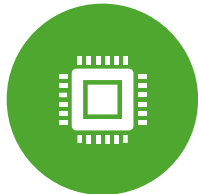
Problem: Manual classification & quality control can't keep up with growth.



Pain point: Defects are increasing and costing money.

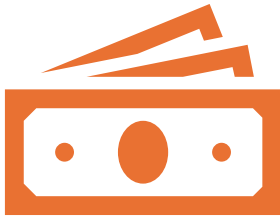


Realization: Need for an automated, real-time QC system.

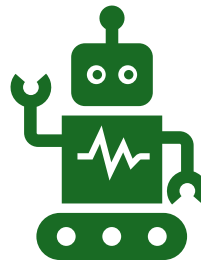


Market problem: Existing industrial systems cost ~\$15,000+ (without hardware).

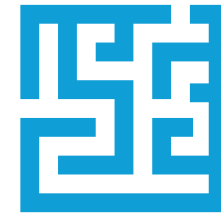
Project Presentation



Cost Advantage: My custom solution is ~10% of the cost of mainstream systems.



Offer: An affordable AI-powered image classification & defect detection system.



Benefits: Easy-to-use, real-time results, no unnecessary complexity.

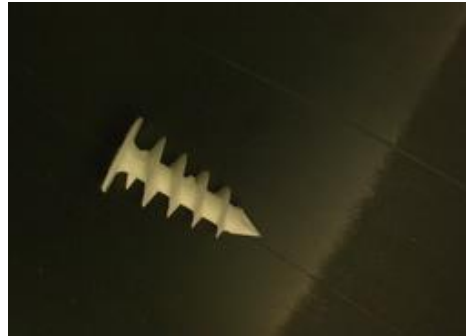
Practical, Scalable, and Affordable



- Real-time object classification.
- Runs on low-cost hardware (even Raspberry Pi).
- USB3-compatible camera support.
- Proof of Concept: Simple and cost-effective setup (2 lamps, \$100 sensor, \$700 camera).

Let's explore how I built the system from the ground up.

Problem Overview



- Dataset: ~500 images of 4 wall plug classes.
- Classes: Frame fixing plug, insulation anchor, ribbed wall plug, toggle anchor.
- Preprocessing:
 - Resizing 4K images for speed.
 - Rescaling to improve model performance.

Baselines

Goal: Understand human vs machine performance before training.



```
graph TD; A[Goal: Understand human vs machine performance before training.] --> B[Human Level Performance (HLP): 95% accuracy.]; B --> C[Basic Neural Network (MLP):  
• Looked at the full image without focus on features.  
• Result: 84% accuracy.]; C --> D[Insight: A stronger model is needed to match/exceed human accuracy.];
```

Human Level Performance (HLP): 95% accuracy.

Basic Neural Network (MLP):

- Looked at the full image without focus on features.
- Result: 84% accuracy.

Insight: A stronger model is needed to match/exceed human accuracy.

Model Overview: Iterative Development

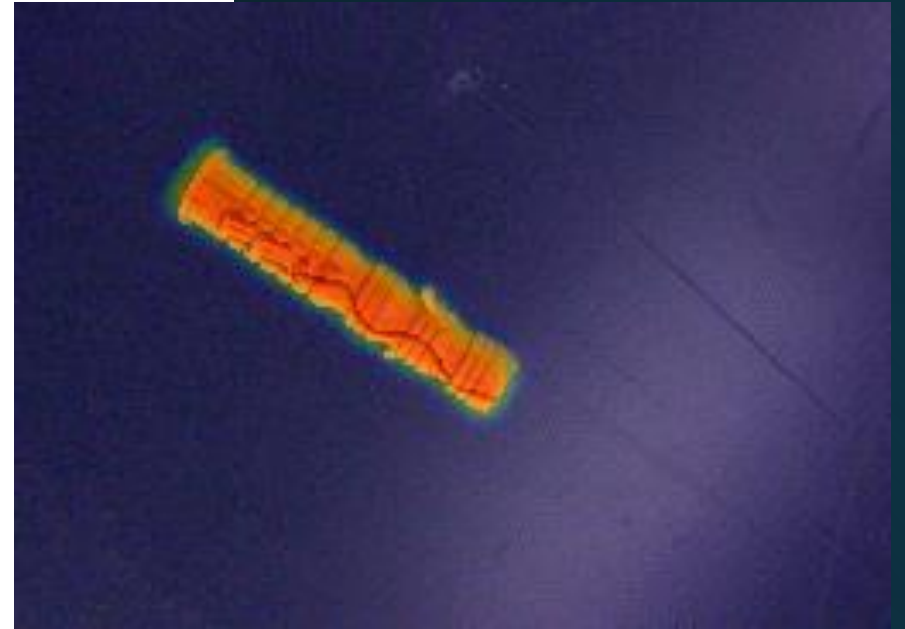
- Iteration 1:
 - Started with a simple CNN architecture.
 - Architecture:
 - Input Layer
 - Conv2D Layer
 - MaxPooling2D
 - Conv2D Layer
 - MaxPooling2D
 - Batch Normalization
 - Dense Layer
 - Output Layer
 - Result: 90% accuracy.
- Iteration 2:
 - Problem: AI needs more data
 - Solution: Data augmentation – 5 new images per original.
 - Result: Accuracy improved to 92%

Model Overview: Iterative Development

- Iteration 3:
 - Applied Transfer Learning with MobileNetV2 (pre-trained on ImageNet)
 - Benefit: Leverage real-world knowledge for better learning.
 - Result: 98.3% accuracy.
- Iteration 4:
 - Combined augmentation with EfficientNetB0.
 - Result: 100% accuracy.
 - Limitation: Not suitable for Raspberry Pi – too computationally heavy.

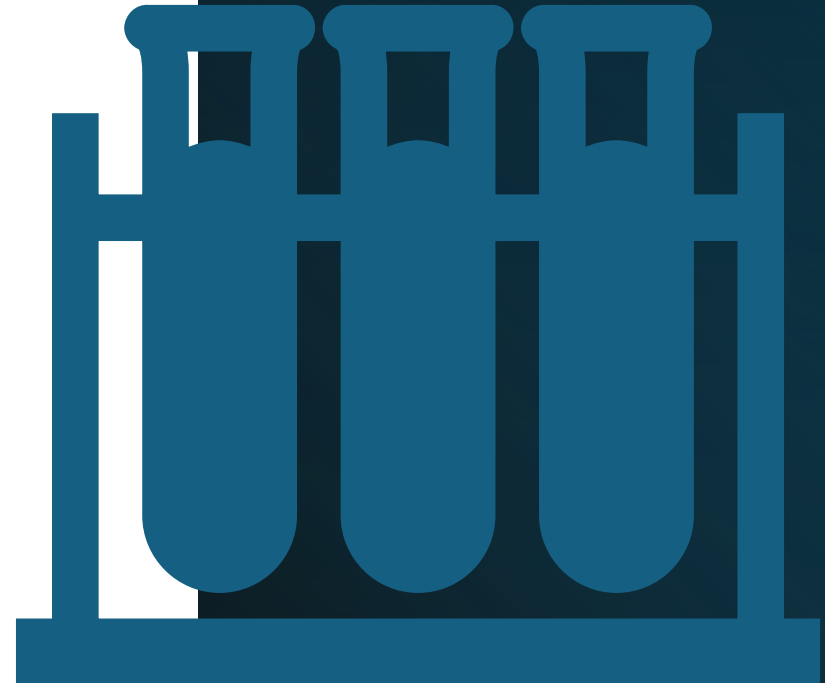
Explainable AI (XAI)

- Question: Can we trust the model's decisions?
- Solution: Grad-CAM visualisations via XAI dashboard.
- Explanation:
 - Red/yellow – important areas used by the model.
 - Blue – ignored areas.
- Purpose: Verify model decisions align with human expectations.



Think-Aloud Study

- Purpose: Test the usability and intuitiveness of the app.
- Tasks:
 - Single image classification.
 - Batch classification.
 - Run XAI module.
- Results:
 - Positive: Easy to use, one-click workflows, batch upload feature praised.
 - Negative: Lack of XAI explanation, unclear batch results layout.
- Improvements made: Updated UI, added separators, and guidance.



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

