

Fuzzy Logic Based Decision System For PCB Defects Correction

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ABSTRACT

Printed circuit boards (PCB) are vital and essential part for all of the electronics industries. It helps to minimize the size, ease of automation, increasing durability and reliability of any circuit being developed. Defect & errors while developments are much obvious. Detecting them is primary part but taking decision for correction of same in testing specimen will be effective or not is much more crucial. Sometimes defect correction in the PCB is much more efficient than reprinting, in terms of time, resource and cost with respect to production. Making decision manually is tiresome & less efficient. So in this paper a novel method of decision making system based on fuzzy logic is proposed which takes decision whether the testing specimen should undergo correction or reprinting. Fuzzy based system takes decision in the way humans do. Results shown for the proposed system are quite promising in decision making.

Keywords: defect correction, fatal errors, mamdani fuzzy, misalignment & potential errors.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Printed Circuit Board (PCB) is very important in all electronic gadgets, which are used either for domestic use, or for industrial purpose. PCB design services are used to design the electronic circuits. Apart from electrically connecting, it also gives mechanical support to the electrical components. The PCB designs can be created both manually and automatically. Manual layouts are created with the help of CAD drafting, and the automatic router helps in the creation of the designs automatically. The designers usually prefer the manual way of designs, since they can implement their own ideas and techniques in them.

Non-contact methods can be from a wide range of selection from x-ray imaging, ultrasonic imaging, thermal imaging and optical inspection using image processing [5-6]. Although these techniques are successful in detecting defects, none is able to classify the defects. In a non-contact reference based, image processing approaches template of a defect free PCB image and a defected test PCB image are segmented and compared with each other using image subtraction and other procedures. This project utilizes a non-contact reference based, image processing approach for defect detection and classification and simple image processing algorithm for locating those defects on PCB board. A template of a defect free PCB image and a defected test PCB image are segmented and compared with each other using image subtraction and other procedures. Discrepancies between the images are considered defects and are classified based on similarities and area of occurrences. After obtaining patterns concerning the results these are located on the PCB. This paper is organized as

follows. Section 2 defines the review of previous works and research methodology chosen for this paper. Section 3 describes the details of mathematical and conceptual modeling of the proposed system for automatic decision of PCB defects. Section 4 contains the experimental results for defect detection and classification while the discussion and conclusion is described in section 5.

II. BACKGROUND

Mogantiet al. [2] proposed three categories of inspection algorithm: referential approaches, non-referential approaches, and hybrid approaches. The reference approaches is performed, by doing a comparison between the template PCB image and tested PCB image. There are two major techniques; image comparison techniques and model based inspection. Image comparison, which is the simplest approach, consists of comparing both images pixel-by-pixel using simple logic operators such as XOR. The main difficulty found in these techniques is determining a precise alignment of the reference image and the test image, which makes its utilization difficult. More sophisticated proposals under the same idea, involve feature and template matching [2], but suffer from the same problem and normally require a large number of templates. This technique can be subdivided to image subtraction, template matching, and phase only method. Model-based methods are techniques, which match the pattern under inspection with a set of predefined models. They are also called Graph- Matching Methods [2] and are based on the structural, topological, and geometrical properties of the image. The major difficulty of those methods is related to the matching complexity. Although Sunet al.[4] proposed a

technique called Pattern Attributed Hyper graph to make the method more practical, it still remains a complex and time consuming method. This technique can be subdivided to tree, syntactic, and graph matching method.

Human operators simply inspect visually against prescribed standards. The decisions made by them often involve subjective judgment, in addition to being labor intensive and therefore costly, whereas automatic inspection systems remove the subjective aspects and provide fast, quantitative dimensional assessments. Due to the following criteria, the sophistication in automated visual inspection has become a part of the modern manufacturing environment.

- They relieve human inspectors of the tedious jobs involved.
- Manual inspection is slow, costly, leads to excessive scrap rates, and does not assure high quality.
- Multi-layer boards are not suitable for human eyes to inspect.
- With the aid of a magnifying lens, the average fault-finding rate of a human being is about 90%. However, on multi-layered boards (say 6 layered), the rate drops to about 50%. Even with fault free power and ground layers, the rate does not exceed 70% [9].
- Industry has set quality levels so high that sampling inspection is not applicable.
- Production rates are so high that manual inspection is not feasible.
- Tolerances are so tight that manual visual inspection is inadequate.

A variety of approaches for automated optical inspection of printed circuit boards (PCBs) have been reported over the last two decades.

III. PROPOSED WORK

Making decision for correction of error in given specimen is quite significant because it can save resources as well as time. If the specimen cannot be corrected then whole printing process must be repeated for correct circuit board. Although manual decision for each defected PCB is tedious and less efficient; it can also cost resource and time wastage. A novel method for automatic decision system for such scenario is proposed in this paper. Proposed system is based on fuzzy logic which is efficient to take decisions the way humans do and quite fast. Block diagram of the system is shown in figure 1. For the correction decision first of all we need to compute the defects in the PCB. Reference image corresponds to the original circuit diagram, ideally which should be exactly printed on all of PCB's. Test image corresponds to the image of the board which is printed by the machine and should be

compared or tested against the reference image. Before any kind of testing procedure the reference and test images must be noise free. This noise is in existence because of the various reasons but primary it is from the imaging device used to capture these images.

To remove the noise median filter (low pass filter) is used.

$$y[m, n] = \text{median} \{x[i, j], (i, j) \in w\}$$

equation (1)

where w represents a neighborhood defined by the user, centered around location $[m, n]$ in the image. As per equation (1) given below are the required pixels. Neighborhood pixels in increasing order are: 115, 119, 120, 123, **124**, 125, 126, 127 and 150. Median value: 124. De-noised images are converted in to the binary images so that all of the pixels should have the values in form of 0 and 1 only, where 1 represents the white color and 0 represents the black color.

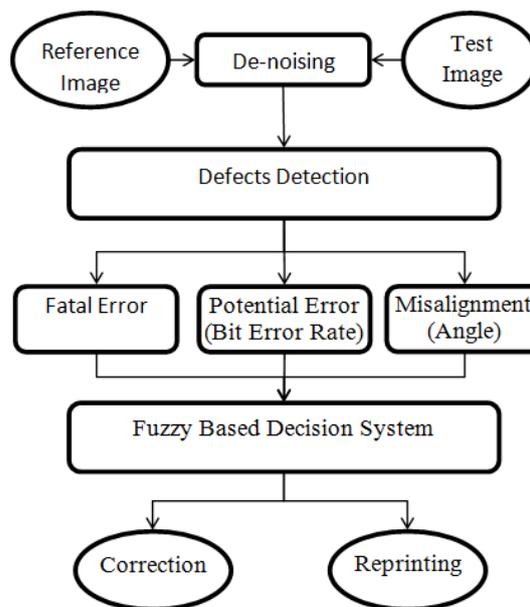


Fig. 1: Block diagram proposed method

Misalignment errors in the PCB test images are corrected using the SURF (Speed Up Robust Features) algorithm which is based on multi-scale space theory and the feature detector is based on Hessian matrix.

Since Hessian matrix has good performance and accuracy. In image I , $x = (x, y)$ is the given point, the Hessian matrix $H(x, \sigma)$ in x at scale σ , it can be defined as:

$$H(x, \sigma) = \begin{bmatrix} L_{xx}(x, \sigma) & L_{xy}(x, \sigma) \\ L_{yx}(x, \sigma) & L_{yy}(x, \sigma) \end{bmatrix}$$

equation (2)

Where $L_{xx}(x, \sigma)$ is the convolution result of the second order derivative of Gaussian filter $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} g(\sigma)$ with the image I in point x , and similarly

for $L_{xy}(x, \sigma)$ and $L_{yy}(x, \sigma)$. Surf features provides the angle and scaling factor for test image with respect to reference image to be corrected and are also shown in the results and discussion section.

Fatal & potential errors are detected by XOR operations of test images with reference image. Subtraction of test image from reference image provides the potential and under printing errors, whereas the vice versa process provides the fatal and over printing errors.

Basically three values are obtained from the above methods of defect detection.

- 1) Bit error rate for fatal error (FBER)
- 2) Bit error rate for the potential error (PBER)
- 3) Misalignment angle (MisA)

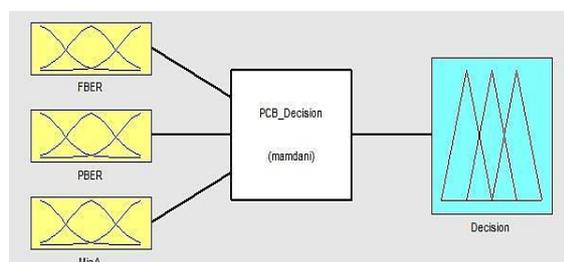


Fig. 2: Overview of proposed fuzzy system.

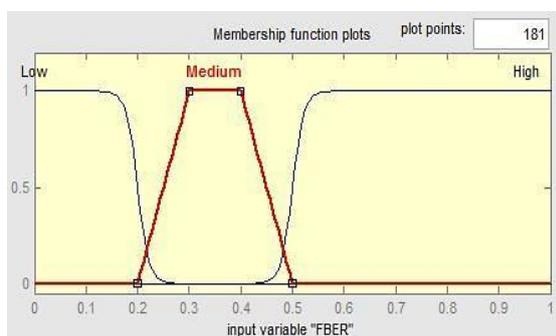


Fig. 3: Membership function of FBER

On the basis of these three inputs proposed system takes the decision that the specimen should undergo correction or reprinting. Output of the proposed system is in the range of 0 to 1. So a threshold is set as 0.5 below which the specimen should undergo correction and above which it means that specimen must go for reprinting. Figure 2 represents the overview proposed fuzzy system.

While designing the system and method is *min*, or method is *max*, Implication is *min*, Aggregation is *max* and *de-fuzzification* method is taken as centroid. In the figure 2, FBER represents the bit error rate of the fatal errors; PBER represents the bit error rate for the potential errors; MisA represents the angle for misalignment and Decision represents the output. Membership functions for above three inputs and one output are shown in figure 3, figure4, figure 5 and figure 6 respectively.

Misalignment angle can be in range of 0 to 360° but the membership function range is given from 0 to 27. Because the algorithm used for misalignment error correction can correct the errors in range of 45° steps from 0° to 360° (45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270°, 315° and 360°) and scaling factor of 0 to 2. So the value taken for misalignment angle input is the difference from nearest angle from the list provided above.

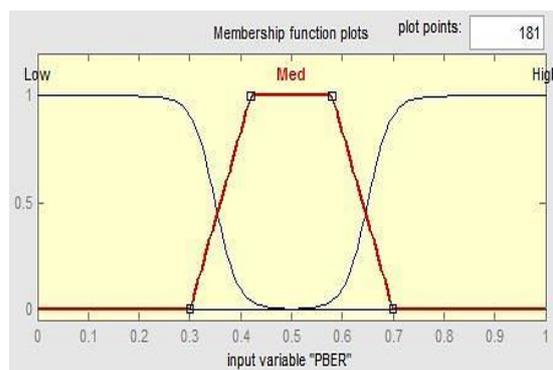


Fig. 4: Membership function of PBER

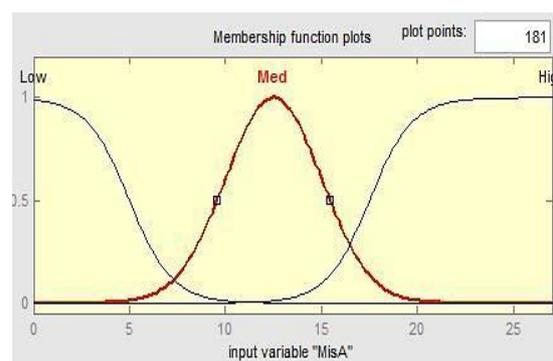


Fig. 5: Membership function of MisA

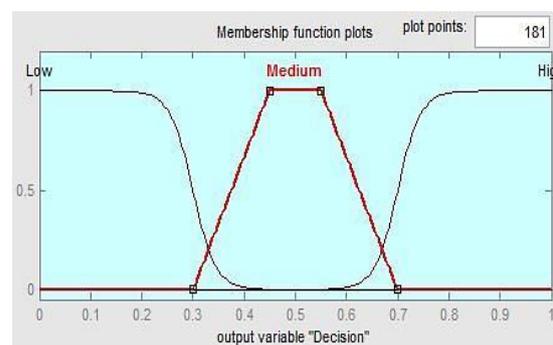


Fig. 6: Membership function of Decision

For the three input system, each input having 3 membership functions; as per combination there are 27 rules for the system which are given below:

1. If (FBER is High) and (PBER is Low) and (MisA is Med) then (Decision is High) (1)
2. If (FBER is High) and (PBER is Low) and (MisA is Low) then (Decision is High) (1)

3. If (FBER is High) and (PBER is Low) and (MisA is High) then (Decision is High) (1)
4. If (FBER is High) and (PBER is High) and (MisA is Med) then (Decision is High) (1)
5. If (FBER is High) and (PBER is High) and (MisA is Low) then (Decision is High) (1)
6. If (FBER is High) and (PBER is High) and (MisA is High) then (Decision is High) (1)
7. If (FBER is High) and (PBER is Med) and (MisA is Med) then (Decision is High) (1)
8. If (FBER is High) and (PBER is Med) and (MisA is Low) then (Decision is High) (1)
9. If (FBER is High) and (PBER is Med) and (MisA is High) then (Decision is High) (1)
10. If (FBER is Low) and (PBER is Low) and (MisA is Low) then (Decision is Low) (1)
11. If (FBER is Low) and (PBER is Low) and (MisA is Med) then (Decision is Medium) (1)
12. If (FBER is Low) and (PBER is Low) and (MisA is High) then (Decision is High) (1)
13. If (FBER is Low) and (PBER is Med) and (MisA is Low) then (Decision is Low) (1)
14. If (FBER is Low) and (PBER is Med) and (MisA is Med) then (Decision is Medium) (1)
15. If (FBER is Low) and (PBER is Med) and (MisA is High) then (Decision is High) (1)
16. If (FBER is Low) and (PBER is High) and (MisA is Low) then (Decision is Medium) (1)
17. If (FBER is Low) and (PBER is High) and (MisA is Med) then (Decision is High) (1)
18. If (FBER is Low) and (PBER is High) and (MisA is High) then (Decision is High) (1)
19. If (FBER is Medium) and (PBER is Low) and (MisA is Low) then (Decision is Medium) (1)
20. If (FBER is Medium) and (PBER is Low) and (MisA is Med) then (Decision is High) (1)
21. If (FBER is Medium) and (PBER is Low) and (MisA is High) then (Decision is High) (1)
22. If (FBER is Medium) and (PBER is Med) and (MisA is Low) then (Decision is Medium) (1)
23. If (FBER is Medium) and (PBER is Med) and (MisA is Med) then (Decision is High) (1)
24. If (FBER is Medium) and (PBER is Med) and (MisA is High) then (Decision is High) (1)
25. If (FBER is Medium) and (PBER is High) and (MisA is Low) then (Decision is High) (1)
26. If (FBER is Medium) and (PBER is High) and (MisA is Med) then (Decision is High) (1)
27. If (FBER is Medium) and (PBER is High) and (MisA is High) then (Decision is High) (1)

These rules map each and every possibility of the inputs as per their combination. Figure 7 represents the surface view plot for PBER, FBER and Decision of the system. Figure 8 represents the relationship plot between MisA and Decision. Variation of input and out parameters can be analytically analyzed using these plots.

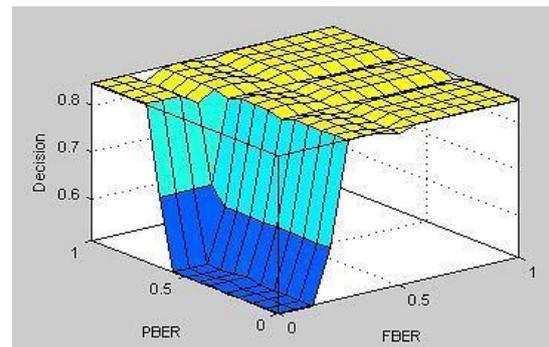


Fig. 7: Relationship between PBER, FBER and Decision.

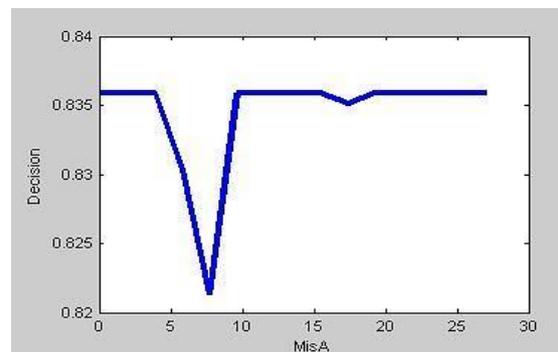


Fig. 8: Relationship between MisA and Decision.

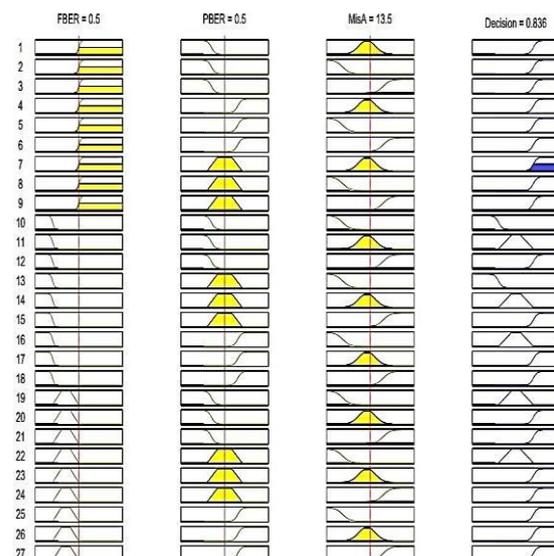


Figure 9: Rule base viewer for all 27 rules.

IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Given below are the test images and results by the proposed algorithm. For the test image-I results along with reference images are shown below. Figure 10 represents the reference image, figure 11 represents the test image and figure 12 represents fatal and potential errors. Exact location of the errors are also provided in the excel file for exact localization. Table-I represents the results for 20 samples.

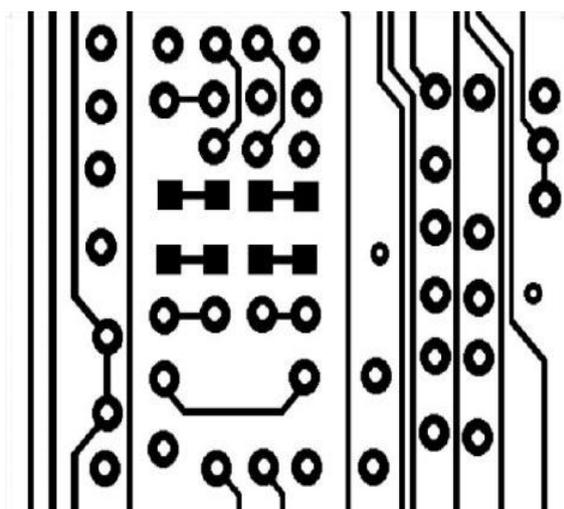


Figure 10: Reference Image-1.

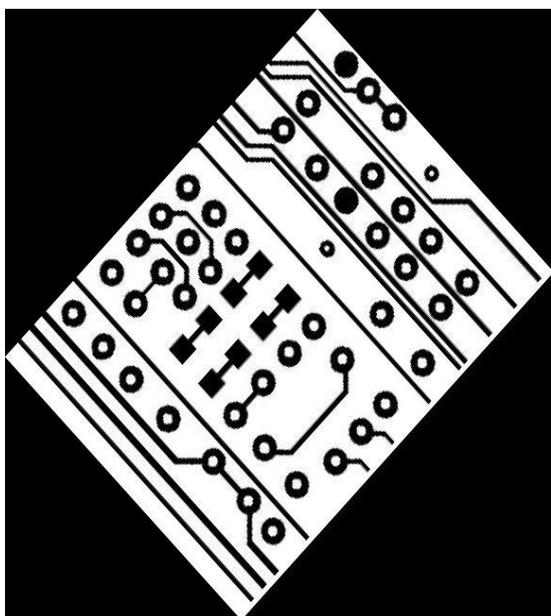


Figure 11: Test Image-1.

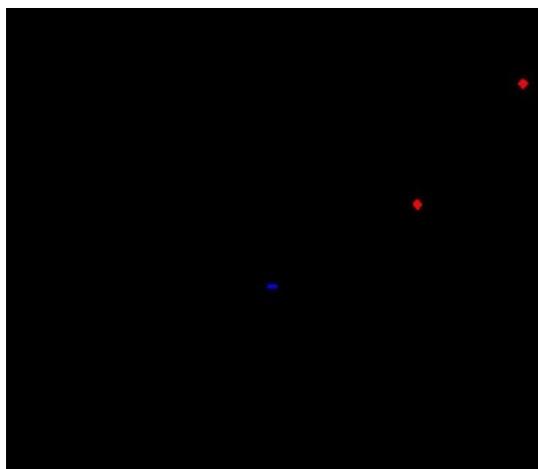


Figure 12: Fatal (Red) & Potential (Blue) Error in test image-1

TABLE I. Results

Sr.	F BER I/P-1	P BER I/P-2	Angle	Diff. I/P-3	Fuzzy Result	Decision
1	0.075	0.64	274	9	0.65	Reprint
2	0.055	0.044	224	4	0.16	Correct
3	0.013	0.091	300	10	0.494	Correction
4	0.024	0.057	291	19	0.829	Reprint
5	0.41	0.85	133	3	0.846	Reprint
6	0.031	0.075	90	5	0.171	Correct
7	0.022	0.13	66	19	0.829	Reprint
8	0.046	0.093	168	7	0.304	Correct
9	0.084	0.079	330	20	0.843	Reprint
10	0.6	0.69	275	10	0.839	Reprint
11	0.076	0.55	231	11	0.503	Reprint
12	0.002	0.026	60	20	0.843	Reprint
13	0.047	0.084	291	19	0.829	Reprint
14	0.09	0.61	327	17	0.717	Reprint
15	0.1	0.004	279	14	0.518	Reprint
16	0.075	0.096	2	3	0.155	Correct
17	0.029	0.56	23	17	0.717	Reprint
18	0.016	0.066	328	18	0.793	Reprint
19	0.065	0.058	65	20	0.843	Reprint
20	0.065	0.18	233	13	0.507	Reprint

V. CONCLUSION

Fatal, Potential and Misalignment errors can be detected easily using surf features for any value of angle. These three inputs are fed to the proposed fuzzy system which evaluates the decision on the bases of rule base provide. By the output of the system one can easily decide that given specimen should undergo Reprinting or correction. Proposed system provides fast, efficient and promising results.

Further area of improvisation can be automatic correction of errors for the specimens which are needed to undergo correction.

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