

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
CAWANGAN PULAU PINANG**

**CLASSIFICATION OF METAL SCREW DEFECT
DETECTION USING FOMO ON EDGE IMPULSE**

**MUHAMMAD IMRAN
BIN DAING**

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (HONS)
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC
ENGINEERING**

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

Name of Student : Muhammad Imran Bin Daing
Student I.D. No. : 202275
Programme : Bachelor of Engineering (Hons.) Electrical and
Electronic Engineering (CEEE200)
Faculty : Electrical Engineering Studies
Thesis : Classification of Metal Screw Defect Detection using
FOMO on Edge Impulse

Signature of Student :
Date : February 2025

ABSTRACT

Surface defects in metal screws are typically identified through manual inspection, which can be prone to human error. The introduction of deep learning, particularly in visual detection, offers a significant improvement in the effectiveness and precision of defect identification. This project uses the FOMO (Faster Objects, More Objects) algorithm to detect surface flaws on metal screws. FOMO is optimized for real-time applications, making it suitable for edge devices with limited resources such as microcontrollers. The model processes images to identify defects by analyzing features such as shape, texture, and structural integrity. By enabling defect detection directly on compact, low-power devices, this method reduces the need for expensive hardware and complex setups. The results demonstrate that FOMO not only achieves high accuracy of 94.5% in defect detection but also operates efficiently, with minimal latency, making it ideal for real-time applications. Furthermore, this approach underscores the growing role of deep learning in automating quality control processes, offering a fast, reliable, and scalable solution for the manufacturing industry.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	i
ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 introduction	1
1.2 RESEARCH BACKGROUND	1
1.3 Problem Statement	2
1.4 Objectives	3
1.5 Significance of Study	3
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 MEtal screw defect detection	5
2.3 Image classification and image detectection	6
2.4 FOMO algorithm	9
2.5 EDGE impulse	10
2.6 OTHER METHODS USED	12
2.7 Summary	13
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	14
3.1 Introduction	14
3.2 Flowchart	14
3.2.1 Data Collection	16