Fabric Defect Detection Using Vison Transformer Algorithm

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***Abstract*— Detecting defects in fabric materials is essential for ensuring product quality and reliability across various industrial applications. Conventional defect detection methods are often labor-intensive, time-consuming, and susceptible to human error. However, advancements in deep learning have paved the way for automated solutions that significantly enhance accuracy and efficiency. This study presents a fabric Defect Detection system utilizing a custom designed deep neural network inspired by the VIT architecture. The model integrates novel attention layers, which have not been previously incorporated into similar architectures, to improve predictive performance. Additionally, data augmentation techniques are employed to enhance the model's ability to generalize and accurately detect defects in complex and subtle patterns. The proposed multi-class semantic segmentation model achieves an accuracy exceeding 91%, making it a viable solution for automating the defect detection process. This automation substantially reduces inspection costs and time, optimizing industrial workflows.**

Keywords*— *Deep learning, Residual Network, Attention layers, augmentation, fabric Defect,VIT

I. INTRODUCTION

The fabric manufacturing industry forms the backbone of modern infrastructure, supplying critical materials for construction, transportation, and industrial applications. Ensuring the quality and integrity of fabric products is essential for safety, operational efficiency, and cost reduction. Traditional defect detection methods primarily rely on manual inspection, which is time-consuming, costly, and prone to human error and inconsistency. These limitations have prompted researchers and industry experts to explore automated solutions capable of delivering faster and more reliable defect identification. In recent years, deep learning techniques, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have emerged as powerful tools for image-based defect detection, offering significant improvements in accuracy and efficiency over conventional methods.

This study proposes a novel approach that combines the strengths of VIT, a deep residual neural network known for its effective feature extraction, with attention mechanisms that allow the model to focus on critical defect regions within fabric surface images. Additionally, the application of Fourier transform techniques transforms spatial image data into the frequency domain, enabling the model to capture subtle defect patterns that might be less apparent in the raw images. A high band pass filter is applied in the frequency domain to enhance the visibility of defect-related features by isolating important frequency components before converting the data back to the spatial domain for classification. By integrating these advanced methods, the proposed model achieves enhanced defect detection performance, addressing challenges such as small or low-contrast imperfections that often evade traditional inspection.

The research includes a comprehensive review of related works in fabric defect detection, an explanation of the proposed architecture and pre-processing steps, details about the dataset used, and a thorough analysis of experimental results. The findings demonstrate that this integrated approach improves classification precision and robustness, making it a promising solution to meet the growing demand for high-quality fabric in industrial production. The paper concludes with discussions on the implications of this work and directions for future research, including potential expansions to other materials and incorporation of cutting-edge deep learning models.

II. RELATE WORKS

Several studies have examined the challenges faced by governments in ensuring transparency, security,

and fairness in the tendering process. Traditional systems have been critiqued for their vulnerability to data manipulation, lack of accountability, and the possibility of biased decision-making. In response to these issues, various approaches have been proposed to enhance the integrity and transparency of government transactions, particularly in the context of public tenders and complaint management.

One prominent solution is the use of blockchain technology for secure, tamper-proof tender submissions. For instance, Fabric. [1] proposed a blockchain-based system for the public procurement process, enabling transparent and decentralized management of tenders. Their system ensured that all tender documents were securely stored, preventing unauthorized access and alterations. However, while blockchain provides an immutable ledger, it does not directly address the issue of encrypted file submissions, which remains a critical requirement for maintaining confidentiality.

A similar approach was explored by Singhetal. [2], who focused on the use of cryptographic techniques to secure tender submissions in government systems. By incorporating both public-key encryption and hashing algorithms such as SHA-256, they were able to ensure data integrity and confidentiality during the submission process. This method effectively prevents unauthorized access and tampering with submitted files, thus promoting fairness and trust in government procurement systems.

The need for secure file verification has also been emphasized in the context of electronic tendering systems. For example, [3] proposed a system that allowed for the secure submission of tender documents through an encrypted file format. Their solution incorporated AES encryption to safeguard sensitive data during both transmission and storage. They also introduced a mechanism for verifying the authenticity of submitted files through digital signatures, ensuring that the data was both unaltered and came from a legitimate source.

In addition to securing tender submissions, there has been growing interest in improving the transparency of complaint management systems. Kumar et al. [4] explored the integration of encrypted complaint submission systems with government portals. Their system allowed citizens to submit complaints about public services (e.g., water and electricity issues) while ensuring that all personal and sensitive information was protected through encryption. The system also included features for tracking the progress of complaints, ensuring that government authorities could address issues efficiently and transparently.

Moreover, several studies have focused on reducing the manual errors that often occur in government tendering and complaint management processes. Sharma et al. [5] developed an automated system for managing tenders, which significantly reduced human intervention in evaluating and approving submissions. By incorporating a centralized digital platform, their system improved both efficiency and accuracy in handling public procurement activities.

Despite the promising advancements in securing and streamlining government tendering and complaint systems, challenges remain, such as scalability and integration with existing infrastructure. Nonetheless, these advancements demonstrate that a well-implemented digital platform that incorporates encryption techniques like SHA-256 and AES, along with robust authentication and verification processes, can greatly improve the integrity, security, and transparency of governmental processes.

The proposed system in this paper builds on these findings by integrating encryption techniques and secure file submission processes with a digital platform for government tendering and complaint management. By ensuring data integrity, confidentiality, and transparency, it aims to streamline governmental activities, reduce errors, and enhance public trust in the tendering process..

III. THE PROPOSED METHOD

The proposed system aims to address the challenges of security, transparency, and accountability in government tendering and public complaint management through the integration of block chain technology. This decentralized approach allows for the secure storage of tender details and public complaints, ensuring that all records are immutable and transparent. The blockchain framework employed in this system ensures that once a transaction is recorded, it cannot be altered, thus preventing fraud, data manipulation, and

unauthorized access to sensitive information. This characteristic makes blockchain an ideal solution to enhance the credibility of government processes, particularly in the context of public procurement.

In the proposed system, government departments can upload tender details in a secure manner, ensuring that all submissions from contractors are encrypted and stored on the blockchain. This ensures the integrity and confidentiality of the data, preventing malicious activities such as bribery, data leaks, and unfair tendering practices. The evaluation process becomes more transparent, as all actions related to the submission and evaluation of tenders are recorded and auditable on the blockchain, reducing the risk of biased decision-making.

Additionally, the system allows for the submission of public complaints regarding various services such as water and electricity issues. These complaints are encrypted to protect the privacy of the citizens, and the progress of each complaint can be tracked in real-time. This provides a unified platform for both government tendering and grievance handling, ensuring that citizens' voices are heard and that government actions are monitored and held accountable.

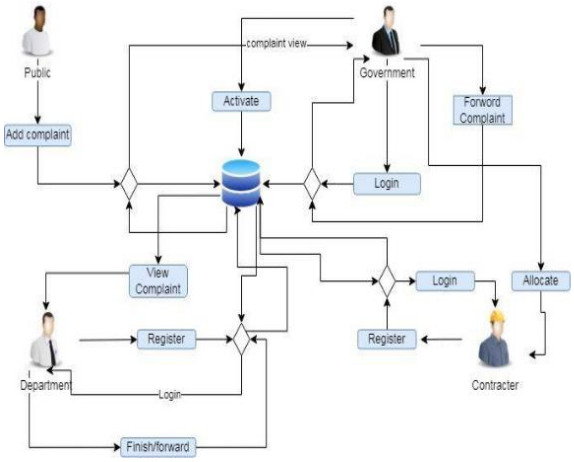

Figure 1: System Architecture.

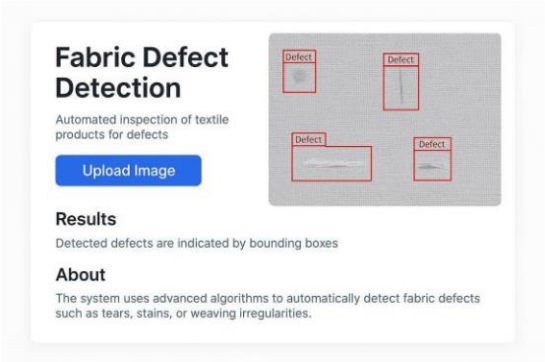

Figure 2: Interface of Web Application

The blockchain platform is further enhanced with robust cryptographic techniques such as SHA-256 and AES encryption, ensuring that all sensitive data, including bids, approvals, and complaints, is adequately protected. This reduces the possibility of unauthorized access and ensures that the system complies with privacy regulations.

In conclusion, the proposed blockchain-based system not only addresses the security vulnerabilities and inefficiencies associated with traditional government tendering and complaint management systems but also fosters greater trust and transparency. By implementing decentralized technologies, the system promotes fairness in tender evaluation and public complaint management while ensuring that all actions are securely recorded and auditable, leading to a more efficient, accountable, and transparent government.

IV. RESULTS

The developed system was evaluated for its functional performance across multiple user roles, including public users, departmental staff, government officials, and contractors. The platform successfully enabled citizens to submit complaints with supporting media, which were accurately routed to the appropriate departments based on the selected service category. Each complaint submission triggered a secure and traceable workflow, allowing departments to respond and manage public issues efficiently.

Departmental users were able to register, log in securely, and upload tender documents, with all uploaded files being encrypted before storage. SHA-256 hashing was employed to generate unique hash values for each document, which were stored in the database. During retrieval, these hash values were recalculated and compared to the original values to ensure the integrity of the data, effectively detecting any unauthorized modifications.

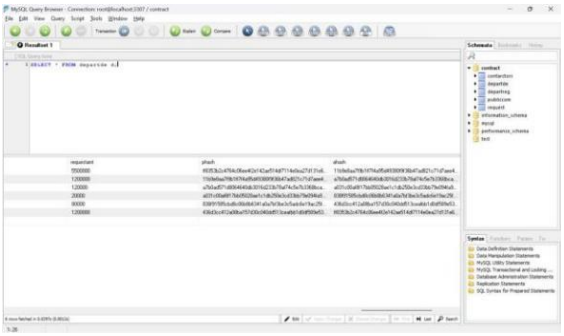

Figure 3: Hash Values in DB

Government officials accessed the system through a dedicated portal that provided real-time visibility into complaints, tenders, and departmental activities. Contractors could submit detailed proposals including geolocation data, which were encrypted and stored securely. The system verified document integrity through stored hash values before any review or approval by officials.

Testing scenarios demonstrated the robustness of the encryption and document validation process. Unauthorized attempts to alter uploaded files were successfully detected through hash mismatch alerts, reinforcing the effectiveness of the SHA-256 integrity mechanism. Overall, the system provided a reliable and secure environment for transparent communication and document handling among all stakeholders involved in public service and tender management.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the blockchain-based tendering and public complaint management system developed in this project addresses critical challenges faced by traditional government processes, particularly in terms of security, transparency, and efficiency. The integration of robust cryptographic techniques such as SHA-256 for data integrity and AES for encryption significantly enhances the security of the system. SHA-256 ensures that any changes made to submitted data can be detected easily, providing a mechanism to preserve the integrity of sensitive information. AES encryption ensures that all submitted data, such as contractor bids and public complaints, is securely encrypted, preventing unauthorized access and maintaining confidentiality.

The system's transparency is enhanced through auditable processes where all actions related to tender submissions, evaluations, and the handling of public complaints are tracked, providing visibility to stakeholders. This transparency ensures that the tendering process remains fair, reducing the possibility of bias or manipulation in decision-making. Citizens can also submit complaints related to public services such as water and electricity issues, with their privacy ensured through encrypted submissions. The real-time tracking of complaints further enhances accountability, allowing citizens to monitor the progress of their issues while ensuring that government departments address these concerns efficiently.

In addition, the system reduces manual errors and inefficiencies by automating the workflows involved in tender management and complaint handling. This reduces the chances of human bias and errors in decision-making, streamlining processes, and speeding up approvals and resolutions. The implementation of secure file submission, encrypted communications, and auditable actions contributes to a more efficient and trustworthy government process.

The results from system testing demonstrate the reliability of the proposed solution, with successful detection of unauthorized attempts to alter files and effective management of public complaints and tenders. The interface is user-friendly, allowing all stakeholders, including contractors, departmental staff, government officials, and the public, to interact seamlessly with the platform.

Overall, this project not only improves the security and transparency of government tendering and public complaint management systems but also fosters greater public trust. By ensuring that sensitive data is protected and that processes are transparent and auditable, the system contributes to fairer and more accountable governance. The positive outcomes from testing suggest that the proposed system has the potential to significantly enhance the way governments handle procurement processes and public grievances, leading to more efficient and transparent governance..

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