

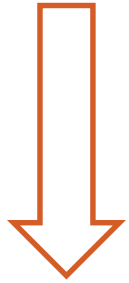


RoboBEER:

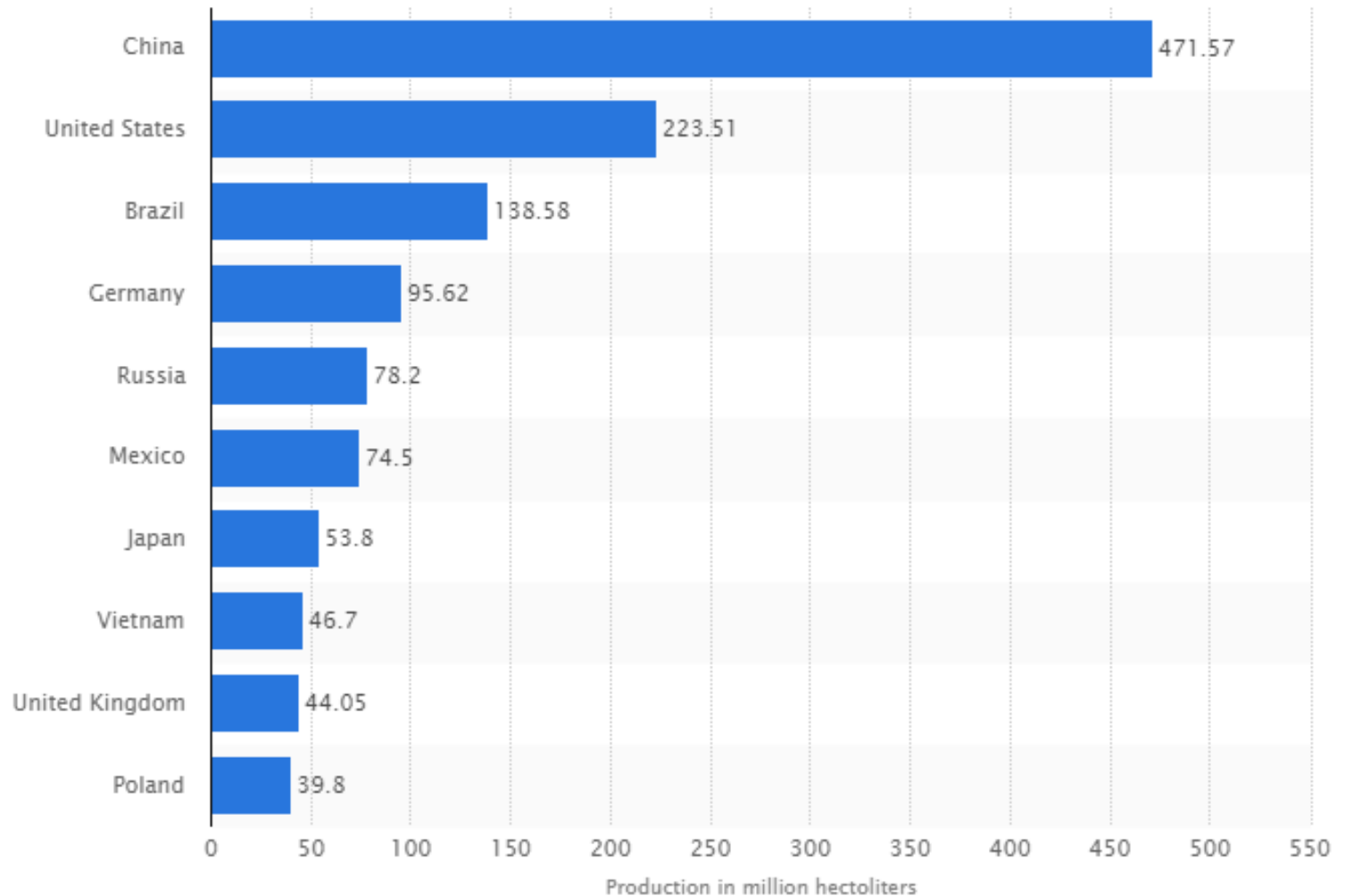
A robot made with LEGO components that showed to be not a toy when analysing beer quality parameters based on foamability using computer vision algorithms.

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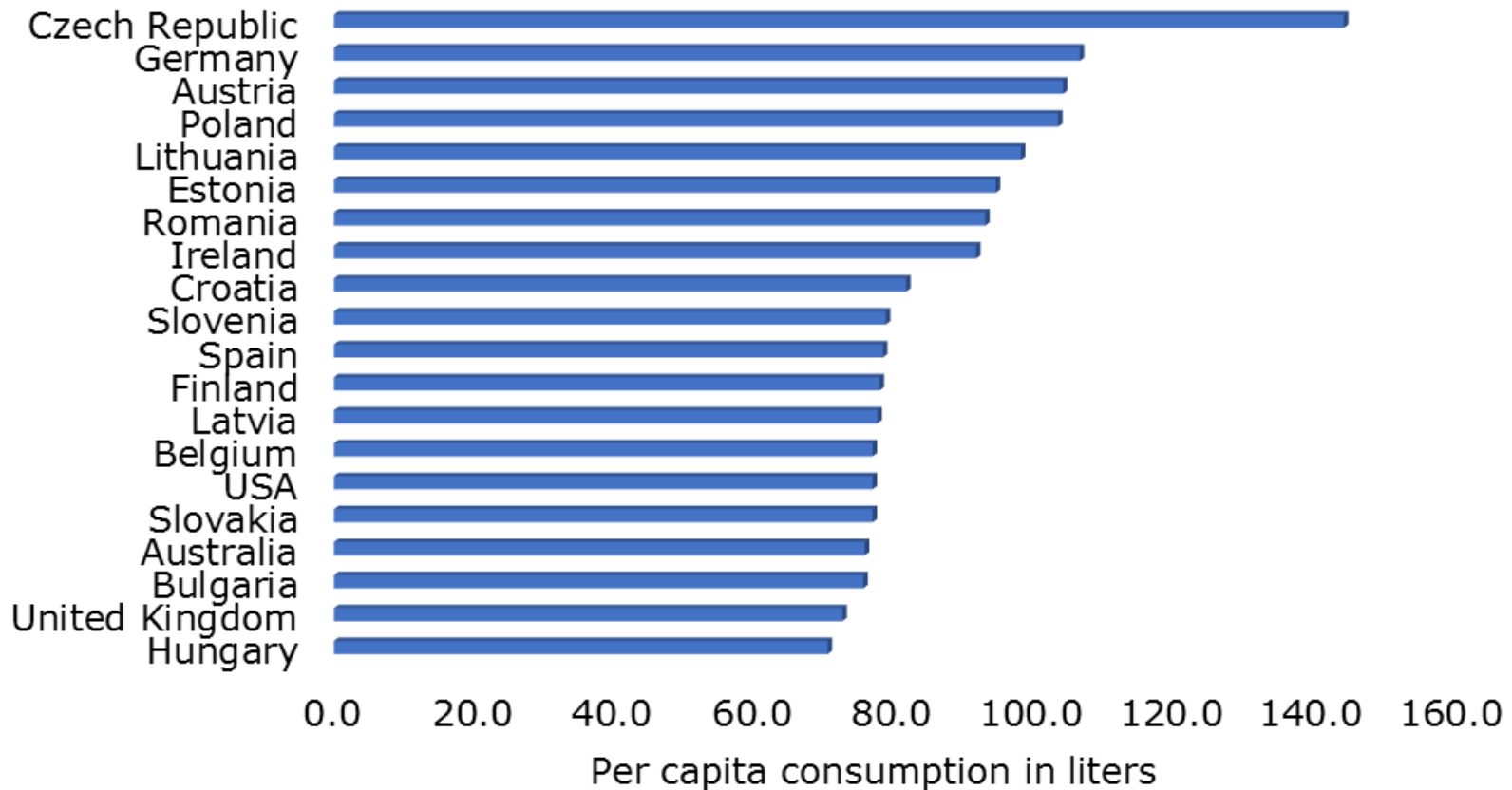
Top producing countries



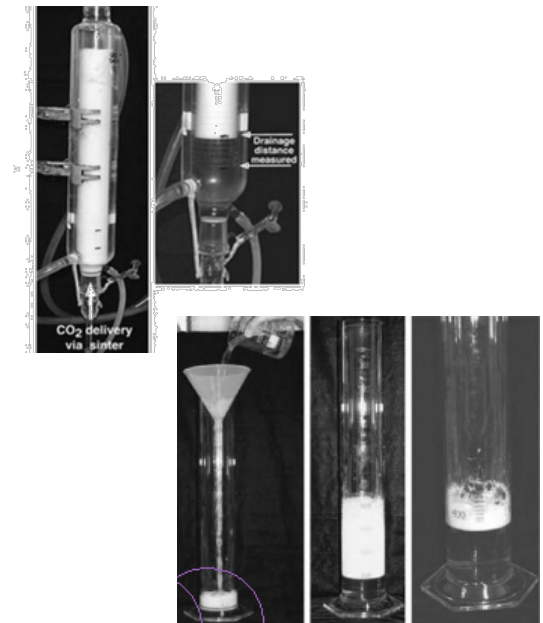


WORLDWIDE

Beer consumption by country



- Beer quality defined by:
 - Foamability
 - Foam stability
 - Foam texture (bubble size)
 - Colour
 - Alcohol content
 - Flavours and taste
 - Aromas
 - Mouthfeel
- Current methods to assess foam:
 - Time-consuming
 - Measure one or two parameters
 - Manual pouring

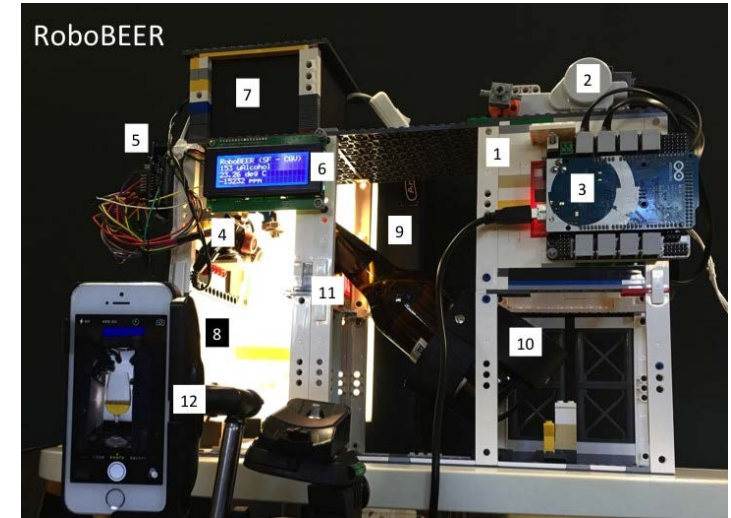




- Uniformity in measurement conditions
- Beer quality assessment:
 - Colour and foam-related parameters
 - Sealability
 - Prediction of intensity levels of sensory descriptors
 - Classification per type of fermentation

Approach used to solve the problem

- Robotic pourer prototype:
 - Lego® blocks
 - Lego® Servo motors
 - Open source sensors (temperature, alcohol and CO₂)
 - Arduino® boards
 - iPhone 5S
- Data processing:
 - Computer vision algorithms – Matlab®
 - Machine learning algorithms – Matlab Neural Network Toolbox™ 7

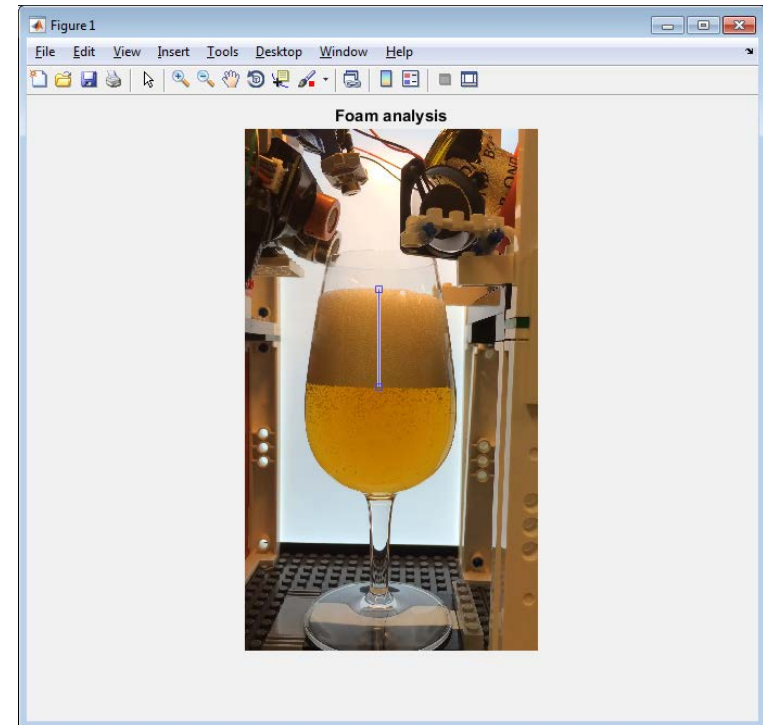
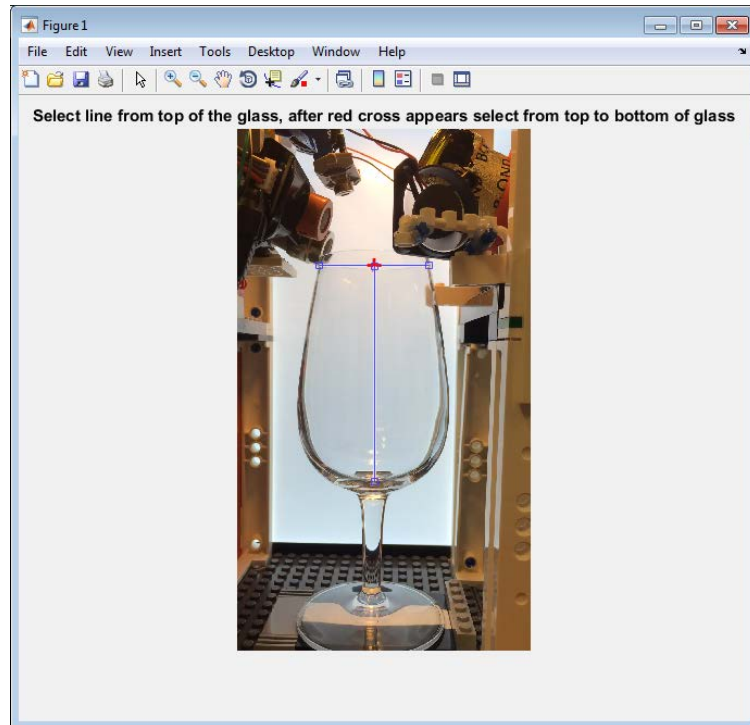




- Open source sensors:
 - CO₂, alcohol gas release, temperature
- Computer vision algorithms to assess:
 - Colour (RGB and CieLab)
 - Maximum volume of foam (MaxVol)
 - Total lifetime of foam (TLTF)
 - Lifetime of foam (LTF)
 - Foam Drainage (FDrain)
 - Bubble size distribution (small, medium and large)

Use of Matlab

FOAM ANALYSIS





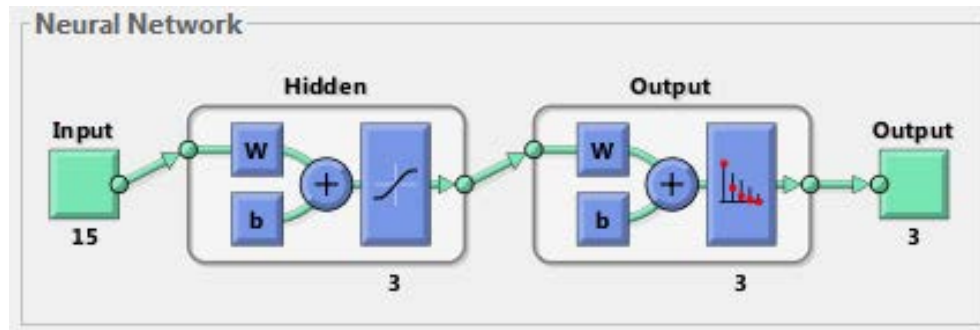
Use of Matlab

SCIENCE COURSE 12



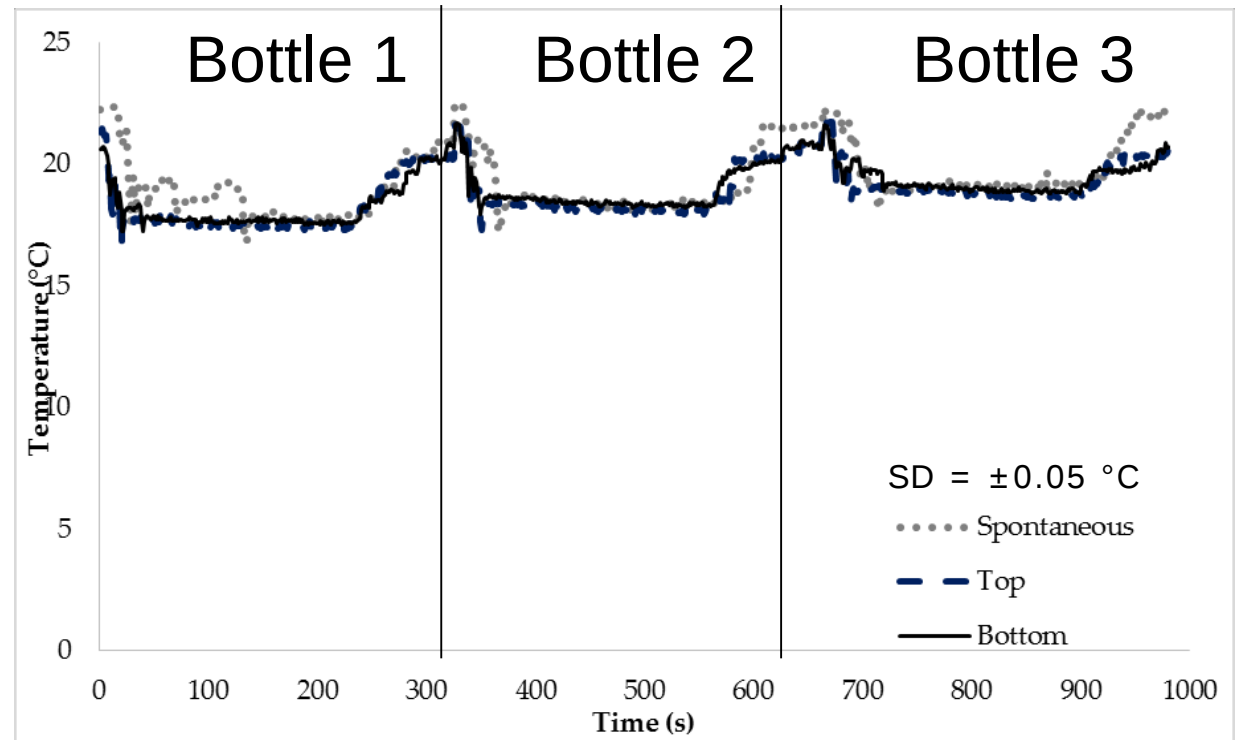
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sN37HkpcjhA>

- Matlab® code to analyse results using principal component analysis (PCA) and cluster analysis
- Machine learning using Matlab Neural Network Toolbox™ 7 for pattern recognition and regression



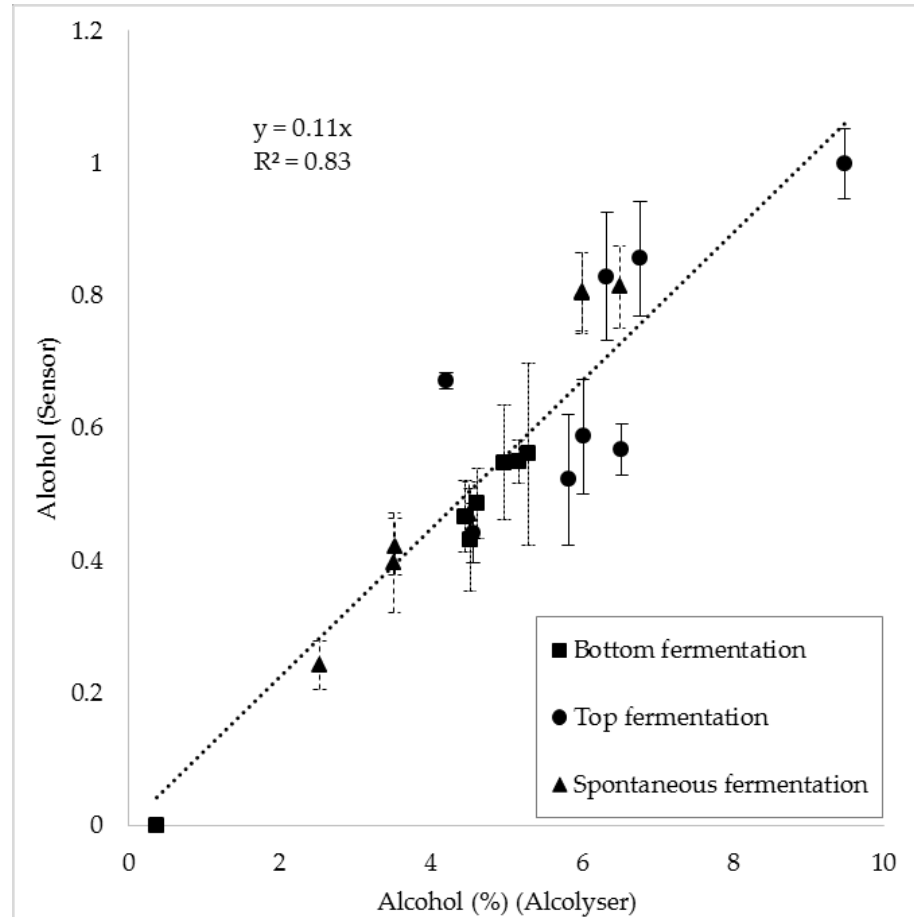
Results – Temperature

SPONTANEOUS

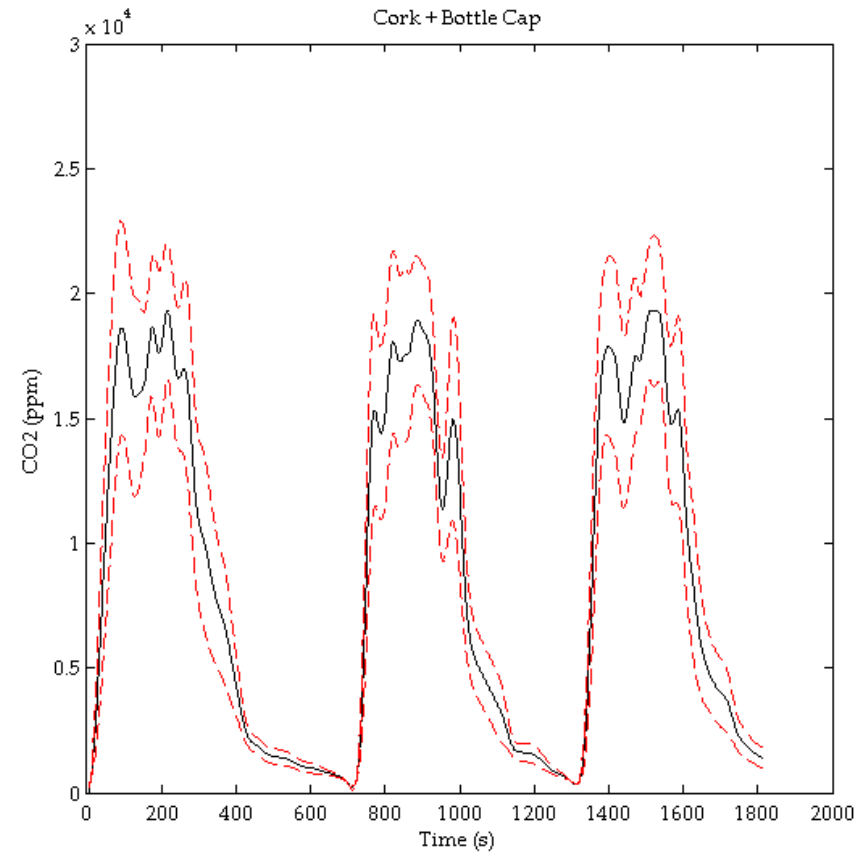
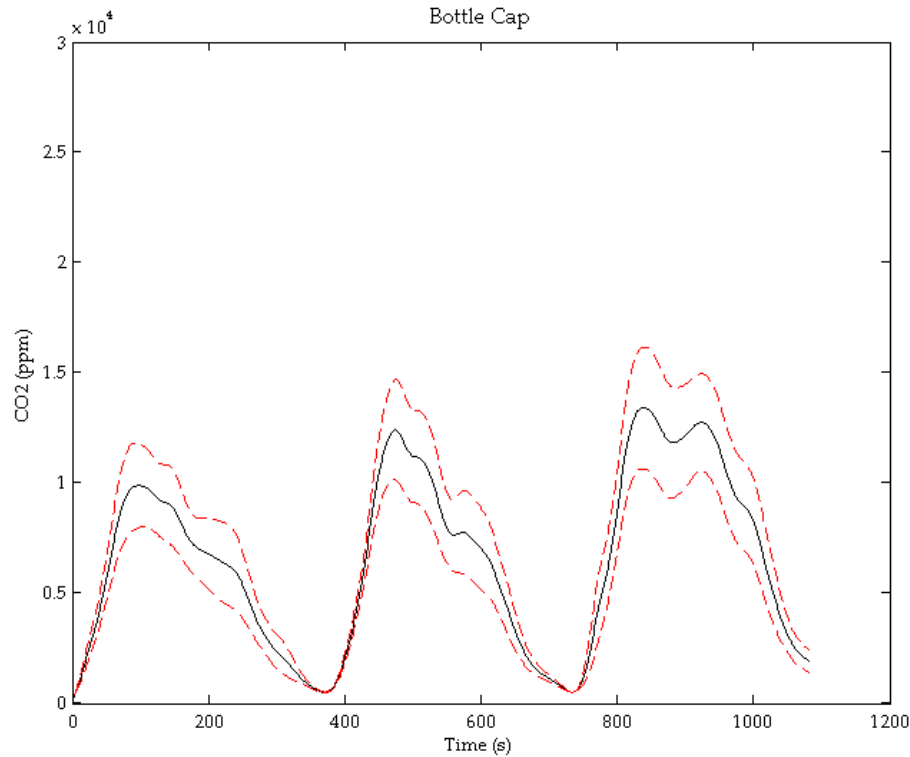


Results – Alcohol

ROBERTO V. GARCIA



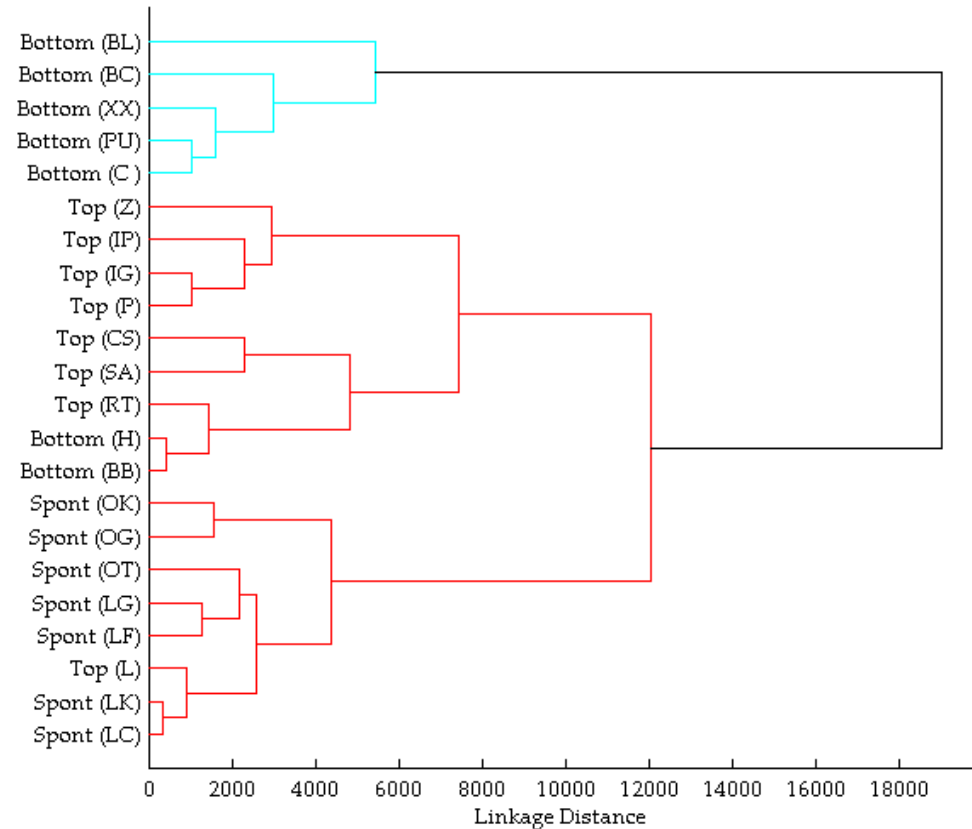
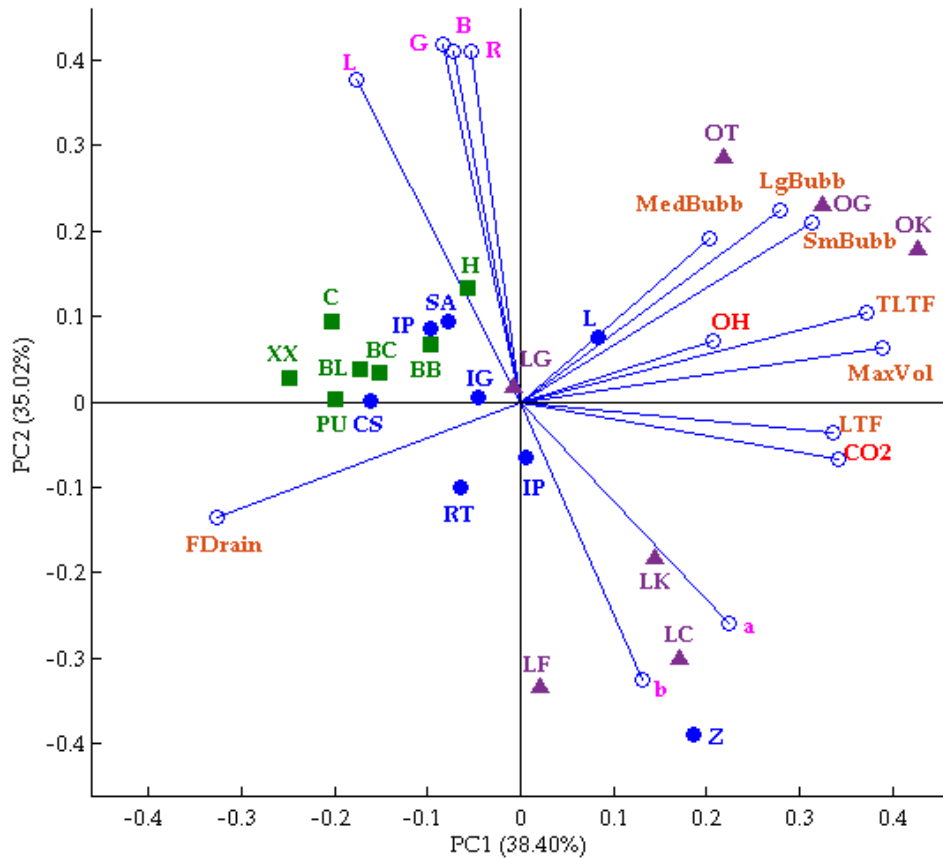
Results – CO₂





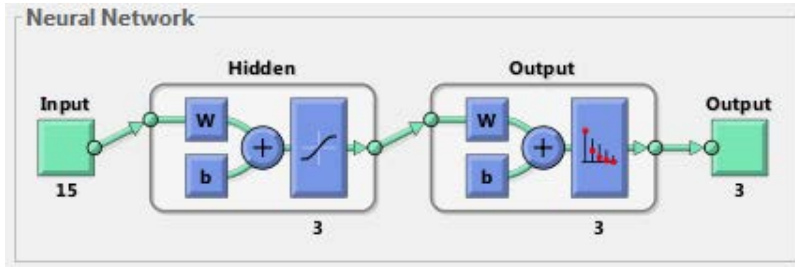
Results – PCA and Cluster

SPRINGER NATURE





Results – ANN Pattern Recognition



All Confusion Matrix

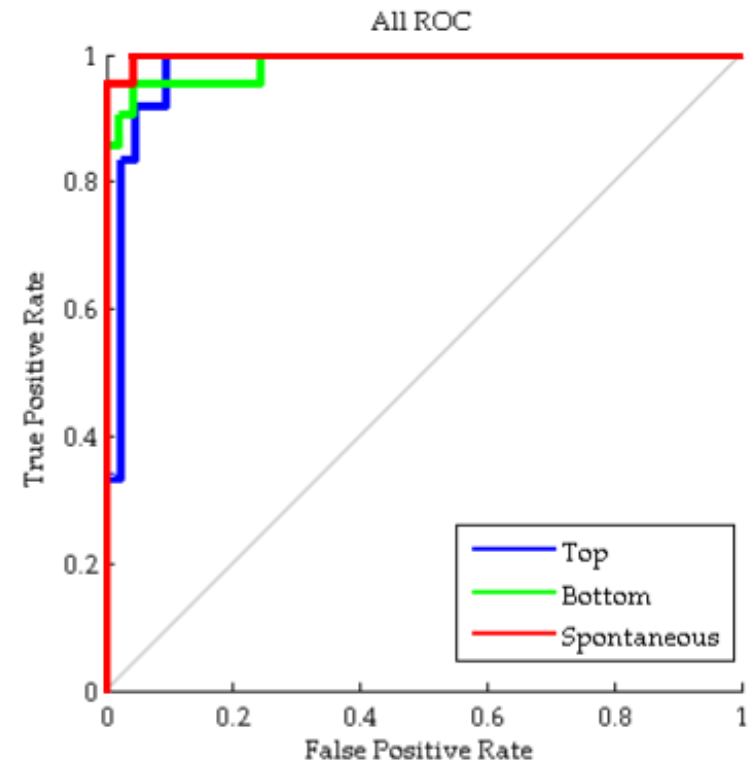
Output Class	1	2	3	
1	22 33.3%	2 3.0%	1 1.5%	88.0% 12.0%
2	1 1.5%	19 28.8%	0 0.0%	95.0% 5.0%
3	1 1.5%	0 0.0%	20 30.3%	95.2% 4.8%
	91.7% 8.3%	90.5% 9.5%	95.2% 4.8%	92.4% 7.6%
Target Class				
				1 2 3

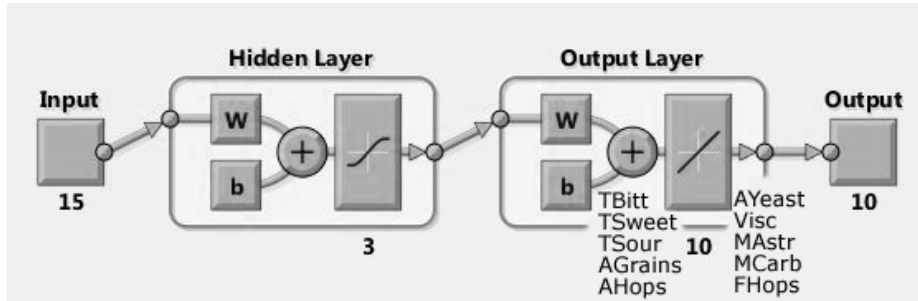
Class / Targets:

1 = Top

2 = Bottom

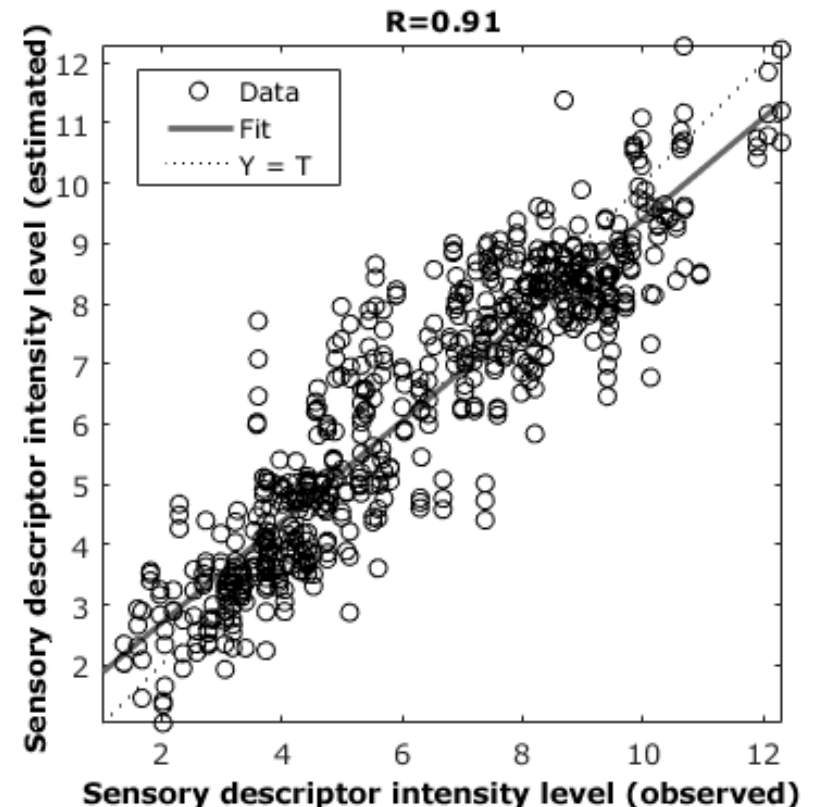
3 = Spontaneous





Intensity of sensory descriptors:

- Bitterness
- Sweetness
- Sourness
- Aroma grains
- Aroma hops
- Aroma yeast
- Viscosity
- Astringency
- Carbonation mouthfeel
- Flavour hops





- Use of RoboBEER, computer vision and machine learning algorithms: cost effective and rapid tool to assess foamability
- Accessible tool for industry. Quality assurance of beer and packaging at the end of production line.
- ANN highly accurate model for beer classification using RoboBEER
- ANN regression high correlation for prediction of intensity levels of sensory descriptors

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