



Glass inspection leaps ahead with ZETAMOTION's synthetic data

With the onset of a new era in glass manufacturing that's characterised by customization, complexity and increasingly stringent quality demands, shop floor manufacturers are expected now to switch from one custom order to the next with hardly a pause - sometimes making only a handful of

identical panels, or even a single bespoke piece, before the recipe changes again. At the same time the glass itself is becoming smarter: Low-E and IR-reflective coatings vary by layer; micro-textures suppress glare; photovoltaic cells, antennas and even OLED pixels are embedded between lites.



As glass products grow smarter and more customized, ZETAMOTION now offers a solution that's revolutionizing quality control - giving AI the much-needed labelled training and precision to enable faster, more accurate defect detection across variants - all to radically transform today's bottleneck inspection into a competitive advantage.

Each tweak alters how defects look under the camera, and the first-generation vision systems that learned on thousands of near-identical flat plates quickly lose confidence after a variant switch. Because con-

ventional deep-learning models are extremely data-hungry, their performance tends to plateau around an insufficient 80 percent detection accuracy unless they are fed with an ever-growing mountain of correctly labelled examples.



THE DATA DROUGHT IN DEFECT DETECTION

Collecting that mountain is unusually hard in glass. True fault events -sub-surface inclusions, coating delamination, edge chips- are thankfully rare, so weeks can pass before enough samples appear. And when they do, transparency, double reflections and parallax make manual labelling uncertain; two experts may disagree on exactly where the defect ends. By the time a statistically useful set is gathered, the product design or layout may have changed again. This is a problem shared across industries. As Elon Musk quipped in a recent discussion on AI training, industry is 'running out of real-world data' and must top up the tank synthetically. That is precisely the route research institutes such as Fraunhofer and several leading OEM consortia are

taking. High-fidelity renderers now replicate the optics of multilayer glass, coating stacks and embedded electronics with millimetre-wave precision. Virtual 'defect injectors' add scratches, bubbles, inclusions or haze at controlled depths and orientations, while lighting, camera position and spectral filters are all varied programmatically.

BUILDING A VIRTUAL GLASS TWIN

Every synthetic image arrives with a perfect pixel-level ground-truth map and a full recipe of how it was generated - an auditor's dream. A single night of GPU time can yield a defect library that would take months to collect by hand, and the process is repeatable whenever the product, coating or lighting rig changes. In specialty glass manufacturing -aviation glass is a prime exam-

ple, with its complex shapes and uncompromising safety standards- synthetic data is already transforming quality control. Zetamotion recently helped one aerospace supplier cut inspection time from more than 20 minutes per panel to just a few seconds - delivering sizable annual labour savings and a measurable boost in production yield.

FROM RESEARCH BREAKTHROUGH TO FACTORY-READY

This same approach can benefit any producer facing a growing mix of product variants and inspection rules. Synthetic datasets let vision systems scale quickly, slashing time-to-market, while data-driven analytics support faster corrective actions, cleaner defect classification and an easier hand-off between automated tools and human experts. That being said, synthetic data is not a sil-

ver bullet; real glass still has the last word. But in a market where variants multiply faster than operators can label them, it supplies the missing feedstock that lets modern AI keep pace with agile manufacturing. Faster deployments, robust detection across coating and geometry changes and a traceable digital twin of every inspection scenario are shifting synthetic data from an interesting research topic to a practical necessity for competitive glass production. Indeed, synthetic data lets inspection systems learn from thousands of perfectly labelled glass variants - boosting defect detection even as shapes and coatings change.



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