Metaheuristic Algorithms with Applications

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Metaheur. Algor. Appl. Vol. 1, No. 1 (2024) 20–34.

Paper Type: Original Article

Conjectures of Computer Vision Technology (CVT) on Industrial Information Management Systems (IMSs): A Futuristic Gaze

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Citation:

Received: 16 April 2024 *Revised: 11 August 2024* *Accepted: 01 October 2024*	Ekanem, I. I., Ohwoekevwo, J. U. & Ikpe, A. E. (2024). Conjectures of computer vision technology (CVT) on industrial information management systems (IMSs): a futuristic gaze. *Metaheuristic algorithms with applications, 1* (1), 20-34.

Abstract

Computer Vision Technology (CVT) has emerged as a promising tool for enhancing industrial Information Management Systems (IMSs) by enabling machines to interpret and understand visual information. This study explores the potential impact of CVT on IMSs in the industrial sector, focusing on its conjectures and implications for the future. The rapid advancement of CVT has raised expectations for its potential applications in industrial IMSs. However, there is a lack of research on the specific conjectures of CVT in this context, and the implications of its integration on industrial processes and operations remain unclear. This study seeks to address this gap by examining the potential benefits and challenges of CVT in industrial IMSs and by proposing strategies for its successful implementation. This study employs a qualitative research approach, drawing on existing literature and related studies to analyze the conjectures of CVT on industrial IMSs. The research methodology includes a review of relevant literature, interviews with industry experts, and analysis of real-world applications of CVT in industrial settings. The findings are synthesized to identify key trends and insights on the potential impact of CVT on industrial IMSs. The findings revealed that CVT has the potential to revolutionize industrial IMSs by enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and decision-making based on visual data. The technology can enhance efficiency, accuracy, and safety in industrial processes, leading to improved productivity and cost savings. However, challenges such as data privacy, security, and integration with existing systems need to be addressed for the successful implementation of CVT in industrial IMSs. With careful planning and strategic implementation, CVT can pave the way for a more efficient, intelligent, and sustainable future for industrial IMSs.

Keywords: Computer vision, Inventory management, Industrial process, Machine learning.

1 | Introduction

Computer Vision Technology (CVT) is a rapidly evolving field that has the potential to revolutionize industrial Information Management Systems (IMSs). This technology involves the use of cameras and image processing algorithms to analyze and interpret visual data, allowing for the automation of tasks that were previously

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performed manually. CVT can be defined as the use of computer algorithms to extract information from visual data. In the context of industrial IMSs, CVT can be used to automatically identify and track inventory items, monitor stock levels, and detect anomalies or errors in the inventory process [1]. By leveraging the power of artificial intelligence and machine learning, CVT can improve the efficiency, accuracy, and reliability of IMSs. CVT relies on the use of cameras and sensors to capture visual data, which is then processed by algorithms to extract meaningful information. In the context of industrial IMSs, cameras can be installed in warehouses, distribution centers, and other facilities to monitor inventory items in real-time [2]. These cameras can capture images of shelves, pallets, and other storage areas, allowing the algorithms to analyze the images and identify individual items. The principles of CVT in industrial IMSs revolve around the use of advanced algorithms, machine learning models, and neural networks to analyze visual data [3].

These principles include feature extraction, pattern recognition, and image segmentation, which are essential for accurately identifying and tracking inventory items. By applying these principles, organizations can improve the efficiency and accuracy of their inventory management processes, leading to cost savings and increased productivity. Looking towards the future, it is clear that CVT will play a crucial role in shaping the evolution of industrial IMSs. With advancements in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and sensor technology, we can expect to see even more sophisticated applications of CVT in inventory management [4]. These applications may include the use of drones for aerial inventory monitoring, the integration of augmented reality for visualizing inventory data, and the development of autonomous robots for inventory picking and sorting tasks [5], [6]. CVT holds great promise for improving industrial IMSs. By considering the power of cameras, algorithms, and artificial intelligence, organizations can streamline their inventory processes, reduce errors, and increase efficiency. As the future is being focused on, it is obvious that CVT will continue to play a major role in shaping the future of inventory management, offering new possibilities for automation, optimization, and innovation.

2 | Recent Trends on CVT

In recent years, there has been a significant surge in the adoption of CVT in various industries, including industrial IMSs. This technology has revolutionized the way businesses track and manage their inventory, leading to increased efficiency and accuracy in inventory management processes. Some of the key recent trends in CVT are highlighted as follows:

I. The development of advanced algorithms that can accurately identify and track inventory items in real-time: these algorithms use machine learning techniques to analyze images and video footage, allowing businesses to monitor their inventory levels with unprecedented accuracy. In other words, these algorithms enable the system to accurately identify and track inventory items in real-time, reducing the risk of human error and improving overall inventory accuracy [7]. This has significant implications for inventory management, as it enables businesses to optimize their stock levels and reduce the risk of stock-outs or overstocking.

II. The integration of this technology with other advanced systems, such as robotics and artificial intelligence: by combining computer vision with robotics, businesses and even healthcare can automate the process of inventory management, safer clinical operations, leading to further efficiency gains and cost savings [8]. Additionally, the use of artificial intelligence algorithms can help businesses predict future inventory needs and optimize their supply chain operations.

III. The use of drones equipped with CVT for inventory management in large warehouses and distribution centers: these drones are able to fly autonomously through the warehouse, capturing images of inventory items and transmitting this data back to the central IMS. This has greatly improved the speed and accuracy of inventory counts, as well as reducing the need for manual labor in inventory management processes [9], [10].

The recent trends in CVT have had a significant impact on the conjectures of industrial IMSs. Businesses that embrace this technology are likely to see improvements in efficiency, cost savings, and accuracy in tracking their inventory. As this technology continues to advance, we are expected to witness significant benefits in the increasingly competitive landscape of Industrial Inventory Management (IIM).

3 | Advancements in CVT on Industrial IMSs

CVT has made significant advancements in recent years, particularly in the realm of industrial IMSs. This technology has the potential to revolutionize the way businesses track and manage their inventory, leading to increased efficiency and cost savings. The key advancements recorded are as follows:

I. The development of advanced algorithms that can accurately identify and track inventory items in real-time: these algorithms use machine learning techniques to analyze images and video footage, allowing them to recognize and categorize different types of inventory items with a high degree of accuracy [11]. This has greatly improved the speed and accuracy of IMSs, making it easier for businesses to keep track of their stock levels and prevent stock-outs.

II. The development of 3D imaging systems that can create detailed, three-dimensional models of inventory items: these systems use multiple cameras and sensors to capture detailed images of each item from multiple angles, allowing businesses to measure and analyze their inventory in three dimensions accurately [12]. This has proven to be particularly useful in industries where precise measurements are critical, such as the aerospace and automotive sectors.

III. CVT has also made significant strides in the area of object recognition and classification: by training algorithms on large datasets of images, researchers have been able to develop systems that can accurately identify and classify different types of inventory items, even in complex and cluttered environments [13], [14]. This has greatly improved the efficiency of IMSs, allowing businesses to quickly and accurately identify items without the need for manual intervention.

CVT has made significant advancements in recent years, with notable achievements and milestones in the field of industrial IMSs. By leveraging advanced algorithms, 3D imaging systems, and object recognition techniques, businesses can improve the efficiency and accuracy of their inventory management processes.

4 | Operation of CVT in Industrial IMSs

CVT has revolutionized the way industrial IMSs operate. By utilizing advanced algorithms and machine learning techniques, CVT can accurately and efficiently track and manage inventory in real-time. The operation of CVT in industrial IMSs is described in the following steps:

I. Image acquisition: this involves capturing images of the inventory using cameras or other imaging devices. These images are then processed by the computer vision system to extract relevant information such as item location, quantity, and condition [15].

II. Image preprocessing: this is where the captured images are cleaned and enhanced to improve the accuracy of the computer vision system. This may involve removing noise, adjusting lighting conditions, and enhancing image quality to ensure that the system can accurately identify and track inventory items [16].

III. Once the images have been preprocessed, the computer vision system uses object detection algorithms to identify and locate inventory items within the images. These algorithms analyze the visual features of the items, such as shape, color, and texture, to accurately detect and localize them in the image [17].

IV. After the inventory items have been detected, the computer vision system uses object recognition algorithms to classify and identify the items based on their visual characteristics. This allows the system to accurately identify different types of inventory items and categorize them accordingly [18].

V. Once the inventory items have been identified and classified, the computer vision system uses object-tracking algorithms to track the movement of the items in real-time. This allows the system to monitor the location and status of inventory items as they move through the warehouse or production facility [19].

VI. Finally, the computer vision system integrates with the inventory management software to update the inventory database in real-time. This allows the system to provide accurate and up-to-date information on inventory levels, locations, and status, enabling businesses to make informed decisions and optimize their inventory management processes [20].

CVT plays a crucial role in improving the efficiency and accuracy of industrial IMSs. By following the operation principles outlined in this study, businesses can leverage the power of CVT to streamline their inventory management processes and improve overall operational efficiency. The flowchart of the CVT operation process in industrial IMS is presented in *Fig. 1*.

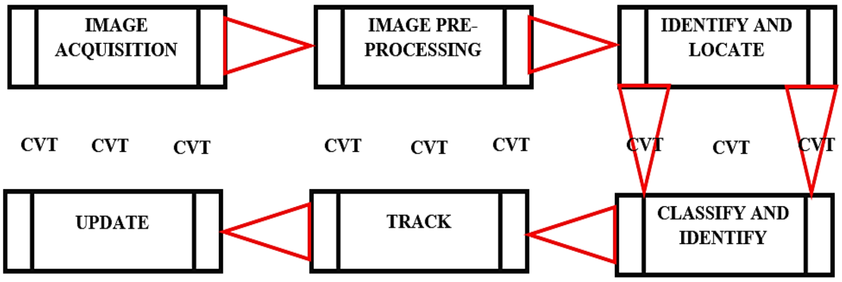

Fig. 1. Flow chart of CVT operation process in industrial IMS.

5 | Area of CVT Coverage in IIM

CVT has revolutionized the way industrial IMSs operate, providing a more efficient and accurate way to track and manage inventory. It has its coverage across the following aspects of industrial IMSs:

I. Object detection: object detection algorithms can accurately identify and locate objects within an image or video feed, allowing for real-time tracking of inventory items. This technology can significantly reduce the time and effort required for manual inventory counting and tracking, leading to improved efficiency and accuracy in inventory management [21].

II. Image recognition: image recognition algorithms can classify and categorize inventory items based on their visual characteristics, such as shape, color, and size. This allows for automated sorting and organization of inventory items, making it easier to locate and retrieve specific items when needed [22].

III. CVT also extend its coverage to Optical Character Recognition (OCR) capabilities, which can extract text information from images or documents. This can be particularly useful in IMSs for reading product labels, serial numbers, and other text-based information, enabling faster and more accurate data entry and retrieval [23].

CVT in industrial IMSs covers many aspects, offering a wide range of benefits, including improved efficiency, accuracy, and security. By leveraging the capabilities of object detection, image recognition, and OCR, businesses can streamline their inventory management processes and gain a competitive edge in today's fast-paced and dynamic market.

6 | CVT Features in Industrial IMSs

Highlights of different CVT features for industrial IMSs are as follows:

I. Object recognition: this technology allows the system to accurately identify and categorize items in real-time, reducing the risk of human error and streamlining the inventory tracking process. By using advanced algorithms and machine learning techniques, CVT can quickly and accurately recognize a wide range of objects, from small components to large machinery [24].

II. CVT enables automated data capture, eliminating the need for manual data entry and reducing the risk of errors. By using cameras and sensors to capture images of inventory items, the system can automatically extract relevant information such as product codes, quantities, and locations. This not only saves time and labor costs but also ensures that inventory data is accurate and up-to-date [25].

III. Anomaly detection: by analyzing images of inventory items, the system can identify any discrepancies or irregularities, such as missing or damaged items. This allows for quick intervention and resolution of issues, preventing potential disruptions to the supply chain and minimizing losses [26].

IV. CVT enables real-time inventory tracking and monitoring, providing managers with instant access to accurate inventory data. By continuously analyzing images and data from cameras and sensors, the system can provide real-time updates on inventory levels, locations, and movements [27]. This allows for better decision-making and planning, as managers can quickly identify trends, optimize inventory levels, and prevent stock-outs or overstock situations.

CVT has a range of features that enhance the efficiency and accuracy of industrial IMSs. From object recognition and automated data capture to anomaly detection and real-time tracking, this technology provides a powerful tool for optimizing inventory processes and improving overall operational performance. By utilizing CVT, the aforementioned industrial organizations can streamline their inventory management operations, reduce costs, and increase productivity.

7 | Factors that Affect the Implementation of CVT in Industrial IMSs

CVT has gained significant attention in recent years for its potential to revolutionize industrial IMSs. However, the successful implementation of this technology is not without its challenges. Some of the key factors that can impact the implementation of CVT in industrial IMSs are highlighted as follows:

I. Cost: implementing this technology requires significant investment in hardware, software, and training. Additionally, ongoing maintenance and support costs can also be substantial. For many organizations, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, these costs can be prohibitive. As a result, they may be hesitant to adopt CVT, even though it has the potential to improve efficiency and accuracy in inventory management [28].

II. The complexity of the technology itself: computer vision systems rely on sophisticated algorithms and machine learning models to analyze and interpret visual data. Implementing and fine-tuning these systems can be a complex and time-consuming process. Organizations may struggle to find the expertise and resources needed to successfully implement and integrate CVT into their existing IMSs [29].

III. The reliability and accuracy of CVT can also be a concern: In industrial settings, where inventory management is critical for operations, any errors or inaccuracies in the data provided by computer vision systems can have serious consequences [30]. Organizations may be hesitant to fully rely on this technology if they are not confident in its accuracy and reliability.

IV. Organizational culture and resistance to change: employees may be resistant to adopting new technology, especially if it threatens their job security or requires them to learn new skills. Organizational leaders may also be hesitant to invest in new technology if they are not convinced of its benefits or if they perceive it as a risky investment.

The successful implementation of CVT in industrial IMSs requires addressing a range of factors, including cost, complexity, reliability, and organizational culture. By carefully considering and addressing these factors, organizations can maximize the benefits of this technology and improve efficiency and accuracy in their inventory management processes. It is essential for organizations to carefully evaluate these factors and develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to ensure the successful adoption of CVT in industrial IMSs [31].

8 | Factors that Limit the Performance/Effectiveness of CVT Industrial IMSs

Several factors can limit the effectiveness of CVT in industrial IMSs, as highlighted below:

I. The quality of the image captured: in order for computer vision algorithms to accurately identify and track items in a warehouse or manufacturing facility, the images captured by cameras must be clear and high-resolution. Poor lighting conditions, camera angles, and obstructions can all impact the quality of the images, leading to errors in item recognition and tracking [32].

II. The complexity of the environment: industrial settings are often cluttered and chaotic, with items stacked on shelves, moving conveyor belts, and workers moving around the space. This complexity can make it difficult for computer vision algorithms to accurately identify and track items, leading to errors in inventory management [33].

III. The speed at which items move through the industrial environment: if items are moving too quickly, or if there are too many items moving at once, computer vision algorithms may struggle to keep up with the pace, leading to errors in tracking and inventory management [34].

IV. The size and shape of the items being tracked can also affect the performance of CVT in industrial IMSs: irregularly shaped items, or items that are very small or very large, can be difficult for computer vision algorithms to identify and track accurately, leading to errors in inventory management [35].

Several factors can limit the effectiveness of CVT in industrial IMSs. These factors include the quality of image capture, the complexity of the environment, the speed of item movement, and the size and shape of the items being tracked. By addressing these factors and implementing strategies to overcome them, industrial organizations can improve the performance of CVT in their IMSs.

9 | Strategic Capabilities and Enhancement of CVT in Industrial IMSs

Some strategies that can enhance the capabilities of CVT in industrial IMSs are as follows:

I. To ensure high-quality image capture: this can be achieved by using high-resolution cameras and proper lighting conditions to capture clear and detailed images of the inventory items. Additionally, the use of advanced image processing algorithms can help to enhance the quality of the captured images and improve the accuracy of object recognition.

II. Implementation of machine learning algorithms to train the CVT to identify and classify inventory items accurately: by providing the system with a large dataset of labeled images, it can learn to recognize different types of objects and improve its accuracy over time. Continuous training and fine-tuning of the machine learning models are essential to keep up with changes in the inventory and improve the system's performance [36].

III. Integration with other technologies, such as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) or barcode scanning: by combining different technologies, companies can create a more robust and reliable inventory tracking system that can provide real-time data on the location and status of inventory items. This integration can help to reduce errors and improve the overall efficiency of the inventory management process [37].

IV. Regular maintenance and calibration of the computer vision system are crucial to ensure its optimal performance. This includes cleaning the cameras, checking for any hardware malfunctions, and updating the software to the latest version. By keeping the system well-maintained, companies can prevent performance degradation and ensure accurate and reliable inventory tracking.

Improving the performance of CVT in industrial IMSs requires a combination of high-quality image capture, machine learning algorithms, integration with other technologies, and regular maintenance. By following these strategies, companies can enhance the capabilities of their IMSs and achieve greater efficiency and accuracy in tracking their inventory.

10 | CVT Algorithms in IIM

One of the key components of CVT is the use of processing algorithms to analyze and interpret visual data. The following processing algorithms are commonly used in CVT for IIM, each with its own specific features:

I. Template matching algorithm: this algorithm works by comparing a template image of a known object with the input image to determine if the object is present. While template matching is a simple and straightforward algorithm, it can be computationally expensive and may not be suitable for complex or cluttered environments [38].

II. Feature extraction algorithm: this algorithm works by identifying key features in the input image, such as edges, corners, or textures, and using these features to classify objects. Feature extraction algorithms are often more robust and efficient than template-matching algorithms, but they may require more computational resources and may be more difficult to implement [39].

III. Deep learning algorithm: deep learning algorithms, such as convolutional neural networks, are able to automatically learn and extract features from large amounts of data, making them well-suited for complex and dynamic environments. However, deep learning algorithms may require large amounts of training data and computational resources and may be more difficult to interpret and debug [40].

While template matching algorithms are simple and straightforward, feature extraction algorithms are more robust and efficient, and deep learning algorithms are well-suited for complex environments. The choice of processing algorithm will depend on the specific requirements of the industrial IMS and the resources available for implementation.

11 | Implementation Process of CVT in IIM

With the advancement of technology, computerized IMSs have become an integral part of the inventory management process. These systems help businesses streamline their operations, reduce costs, and improve overall efficiency. The steps for implementing CVT in IIM are as follows:

I. Choose the right software for your business: there are various types of inventory management software available in the market, each with its own set of features and capabilities. It is important to carefully evaluate your business needs and choose software that best fits your requirements [41].

II. Install and configure it according to your business requirements: this may involve setting up user accounts, defining inventory categories, and configuring reporting tools. It is important to ensure that the software is properly configured to meet the specific needs of your business [42].

III. Input your inventory data into the system: this may involve entering information such as product names, quantities, prices, and suppliers. It is important to ensure that the data is accurate and up-to-date to ensure the effectiveness of the IMS [43].

IV. Start using the software to manage your inventory: this may involve tasks such as tracking inventory levels, generating purchase orders, and monitoring stock levels. It is important to regularly update the system with new inventory data to ensure accurate and timely information [44].

Computerized IMSs play a crucial role in the success of modern businesses. By following the aforementioned implementation process of CVT in IIM, businesses can streamline their operations, reduce costs, and improve overall efficiency. It is important for businesses to carefully evaluate their needs and choose the right software for their inventory management needs.

12 | Types of CVT in IIM

In the realm of IIM, the use of computerized technologies has become increasingly prevalent in recent years. These technologies have revolutionized the way businesses track, monitor, and manage their inventory, leading to increased efficiency and accuracy in the process. There are several types of computer version technologies that are commonly used in IIM, each with its own unique features and benefits. Some of the most common types of computer version technologies used in IIM are:

I. Barcode scanning: as shown in *Fig. 2*, barcode scanning involves the use of barcode labels on inventory items, which are then scanned using a handheld barcode scanner. This technology allows for quick and accurate tracking of inventory items, as well as easy identification of items in the warehouse. Barcode scanning is also highly efficient, as it eliminates the need for manual data entry and reduces the risk of human error.

Fig. 2. Barcode scanning [45].

II. RFID technology: RFID technology uses radio waves to track and identify inventory items, allowing for real-time monitoring of inventory levels and locations, as illustrated in *Fig. 3*. RFID technology is particularly useful in large warehouses or distribution centers, where manual tracking of inventory items would be time-consuming and impractical. RFID technology also allows for automated inventory management processes, such as the automatic reordering of items when stock levels are low [46], [47].

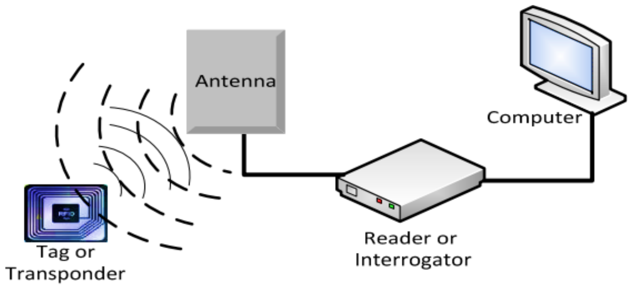

Fig. 3. RFID system configuration [48].

III. Cloud-based IMSs allow businesses to access their inventory data from anywhere, at any time, using a secure online platform. These systems offer real-time visibility into inventory levels, as well as advanced reporting and analytics capabilities. Cloud-based IMSs, as illustrated in *Fig. 4*, are particularly useful for businesses with multiple locations or remote employees, as they allow for seamless collaboration and communication across different teams [49].

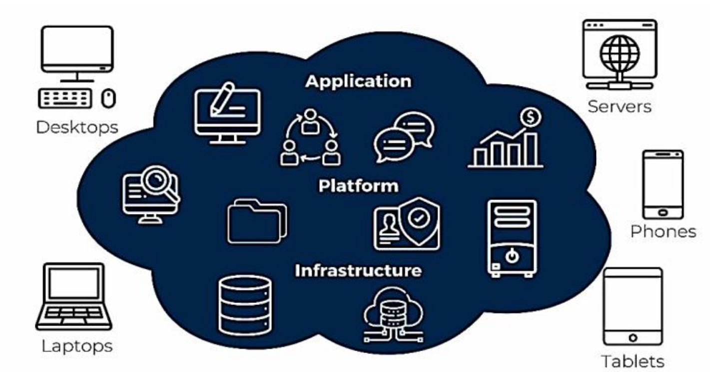

Fig. 4. Cloud-based IMSs [50].

The use of computer version technologies in IIM has greatly improved the efficiency and accuracy of inventory tracking and management processes. Barcode scanning, RFID technology, and cloud-based IMSs are just a few examples of the types of technologies that businesses can leverage to streamline their inventory management operations. By incorporating these technologies into their workflows, businesses can reduce costs, improve inventory accuracy, and ultimately enhance their overall competitiveness in the market.

13 | Future Conjectures of CVT in Industrial IMSs

The future conjectures of CVT in industrial IMSs are as follows:

I. The ability to automate the inventory tracking process: currently, many businesses rely on manual methods such as barcode scanning or RFID tags to track their inventory. However, these methods can be time-consuming and prone to errors. CVT has the potential to automate this process by using cameras and image recognition algorithms to identify and track inventory items in real-time [51], [52]. This would not only save time and reduce errors but also provide businesses with more accurate and up-to-date information about their inventory levels.

II. The ability to improve inventory visibility: many businesses struggle to maintain accurate and up-to-date inventory records, leading to stock-outs, overstocking, and lost sales. CVT can help address this issue by providing businesses with real-time visibility into their inventory levels. By using cameras and image recognition algorithms to monitor inventory levels, businesses can quickly identify and address any discrepancies or shortages, leading to improved inventory accuracy and reduced stock-outs.

III. CVT has the potential to enhance the efficiency of inventory management processes. By automating tasks such as inventory counting, tracking, and replenishment, businesses can streamline their operations and reduce the time and resources required to manage their inventory. This can lead to cost savings and increased productivity, allowing businesses to focus on other strategic initiatives [53].

The future conjectures of CVT on industrial IMSs are promising. By automating inventory tracking, improving inventory visibility, and enhancing efficiency, this technology has the potential to revolutionize the way businesses manage their inventory. As this technology continues to evolve and improve, more benefits for businesses are expected in terms of cost savings, efficiency, and accuracy in inventory management.

14 | Applications of CVT in IIM

Some of the key applications of CVT in inventory management are highlighted as follows:

I. In the area of automating the process of tracking and monitoring inventory levels in real-time, this technology can be used to scan and identify products on shelves, in warehouses, or during transportation, allowing for faster and more accurate inventory counts [54].

II. In quality control: by using computer vision algorithms, manufacturers can inspect products for defects or damage, ensuring that only high-quality products are shipped to customers. This not only improves customer satisfaction but also reduces the risk of costly returns and recalls [55].

III. To optimize warehouse layout and organization: by analyzing images of the warehouse space, algorithms can identify inefficiencies in storage and suggest improvements to maximize space utilization and streamline operations. This can lead to significant cost savings and increased productivity for businesses.

IV. For predictive maintenance in industrial IMSs: by analyzing images of equipment and machinery, algorithms can detect signs of wear and tear before they lead to breakdowns, allowing for proactive maintenance and minimizing downtime.

The various applications of CVT in industrial IMSs offer numerous benefits, which include optimization of warehouse layout and organization, predictive maintenance in the area of automating the process of tracking and monitoring inventory levels in real-time and quality control.

15 | Advantages of CVT in IIM

The various advantages of CVT in industrial IMSs are as follows:

I. Its ability to automate the process of inventory tracking: traditional IMSs often rely on manual data entry and barcode scanning, which can be time-consuming and prone to errors. CVT, on the other hand, can automatically identify and track inventory items using visual data, reducing the need for manual intervention and improving accuracy [56].

II. Its ability to provide real-time inventory visibility: by continuously monitoring and analyzing visual data, this technology can provide up-to-date information on inventory levels, locations and movement. This real-time visibility allows businesses to make more informed decisions about inventory management, such as optimizing stock levels, reducing stock-outs, and improving order fulfillment [47].

III. CVT can enhance inventory accuracy and reduce shrinkage: by automatically identifying and tracking inventory items, this technology can help businesses detect discrepancies and anomalies in inventory data, such as missing or misplaced items. This can help businesses identify and address inventory issues more quickly, reducing the risk of shrinkage and improving overall inventory accuracy [57].

IV. CVT can improve operational efficiency in inventory management: by automating inventory tracking and providing real-time visibility, this technology can streamline inventory management processes and reduce the time and resources required for manual inventory checks [58], [59]. This can help businesses save time and money while also improving overall operational efficiency.

From automating inventory tracking to providing real-time visibility and improving accuracy, CVT can help businesses optimize their inventory management processes and improve operational efficiency. As businesses continue to adopt and integrate CVT into their IMSs, further improvements can be expected in the practices and overall business performance.

16 | Disadvantages of CVT in IIM

Despite the many advantages, CVT also has several disadvantages and limitations that are highlighted as follows:

I. Their reliance on accurate and consistent lighting conditions: in order for cameras to accurately capture and process images of inventory items, the lighting in the warehouse or storage facility must be uniform and consistent. Any changes in lighting, such as shadows or glare, can affect the accuracy of the computer vision system and lead to errors in inventory tracking. This limitation can be particularly problematic in environments with variable lighting conditions, such as outdoor storage yards or warehouses with large windows.

II. Their susceptibility to occlusions: occlusions occur when inventory items are partially or completely blocked from view by other objects or obstacles in the warehouse. This can happen when items are stacked on top of each other or when items are stored in bins or containers. In these situations, the computer vision system may struggle to accurately identify and track inventory items, leading to errors in inventory management [60]. This limitation can be especially challenging in warehouses with high-density storage systems or complex inventory layouts.

III. CVT may struggle with identifying and tracking certain types of inventory items. For example, items that are similar in shape, size, or color can be difficult for the system to differentiate, leading to errors in inventory tracking [61]. Similarly, items that are reflective or transparent can cause issues for computer vision systems, as they may produce glare or reflections that interfere with image processing. In these cases, manual intervention may be required to ensure accurate inventory management, negating some of the benefits of using computer vision technologies [62].

Despite the limitations of CVT, their reliance on consistent lighting conditions, susceptibility to occlusions, and challenges in identifying certain types of inventory items, with careful planning and implementation, CVT can still be a valuable tool for improving efficiency and accuracy in industrial IMSs.

17 | Conclusion

The findings from this study provide a futuristic gaze into the potential benefits and challenges that this CVT may unfold. While there is a growing body of research that highlights the advantages of using CVT in streamlining inventory management processes, there are also concerns regarding the accuracy and reliability of these systems. One of the key arguments for the implementation of computer CVT in industrial IMSs is its ability to automate and optimize various tasks, such as inventory tracking, stock replenishment, and order fulfillment. This can lead to increased efficiency, reduced human error, and improved overall productivity. Additionally, CVTs can provide real-time insights into inventory levels, allowing businesses to make more informed decisions and better manage their supply chain. However, some challenges that need to be addressed before the widespread adoption of CVT in industrial IMSs include concerns about data privacy and security, as well as the need for ongoing maintenance and updates to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the systems. Furthermore, there may be resistance from employees who fear that automation will lead to job losses or changes in their roles within the organization. Generally, while the potential benefits of CVT in industrial IMSs are promising with significant future prospects, it is important for business owners to consider the implications and challenges associated with its implementation carefully. By addressing these concerns and leveraging the capabilities of CVT, businesses can potentially revolutionize their inventory management processes and gain a competitive edge in the marketplace. In light of the findings presented in this study, the following recommendations are suggested to enhance the implementation and utilization of CVT in the industrial sector:

I. It is imperative for organizations to invest in the necessary infrastructure and resources to support the integration of CVT into their IMSs. This includes acquiring high-quality cameras, sensors, and software that are capable of accurately capturing and analyzing data in real-time. Additionally, organizations should ensure that their employees are adequately trained to operate and interpret the data generated by these technologies.

II. Organizations should consider the ethical implications of using CVT in their IMSs. It is important to establish clear guidelines and protocols for the collection, storage, and use of data to ensure the privacy and security of sensitive information.

III. Organizations should regularly evaluate the performance and impact of CVT on their IMSs. This will help to identify any potential issues or areas for improvement and allow for adjustments to be made in a timely manner.

By adopting the recommendations outlined in this study, organizations can maximize the benefits of this technology and stay ahead of the curve in the rapidly evolving industrial landscape.

Author Contributions

Imoh Ime Ekanem conceptualized the research framework and methodology. Jephtar Uviefovwe Ohwoekevwo contributed to data collection and literature review. Aniekan Essienubong Ikpe handled data analysis and results interpretation. All authors contributed to writing and editing the manuscript.

Funding

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Data Availability

Data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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