BRAIN TUMOR DETECTION USING YOLOv12

Raj Ankit*
Indian Institute of Bombay
ankitraj_21706@iitb.ac.in

Garai Bhabatosh
Indian Institute of Bombay
bhabatosh@iitb.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Brain tumors are one of the most severe and life-threatening neurological disorders, requiring early and precise diagnosis for effective treatment. Traditional brain tumor detection methods, such as MRI scans manually analyzed by radiologists, can be time- consuming, subjective, and prone to human error. With advancements in deep learning and computer vision, automated detection systems have gained significant attention in medical image analysis. In this study, we implement YOLOv12 (You Only Look Once, version 12), a state-of-the-art object detection model, to detect brain tumors from MRI images in a Kaggle-provided dataset. The proposed approach leverages YOLOv12's enhanced real-time detection capabilities to achieve accurate and efficient tumor localization in medical images.

The dataset utilized for this research is sourced from Kaggle and comprises labeled MRI images of brain tumor, including cancer and non-cancer brain images. The YOLOv12 model is chosen for its superior performance in real-time object detection due to its enhanced anchor-free mechanism, attention-based feature extraction, and improved backbone architecture. Experimental results demonstrate that YOLOv12 outperforms previous versions, such as YOLOv8 and YOLOv7, in terms of detection speed and accuracy while maintaining low false positive and false negative rates. The proposed model achieves an impressive detection accuracy exceeding 94%, demonstrating its potential for real-world clinical applications. Furthermore, the research highlights the real-time applicability of YOLOv12, making it a feasible solution for integration into computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) systems in hospitals and research facilities. The findings suggest that the automated detection of brain tumors using YOLOv12 can significantly assist radiologists in early diagnosis, reducing workload and improving patient outcomes. To broaden the applied value of this work, an easy-to-use web interface was created that facilitates real-time tumor detection and segmentation from user-uploaded MRI scans. The web app returns instant visual feedback through highlighted tumor borders or a note of a healthy brain if no abnormalities are found. This renders the tool particularly useful for implementation in low-resource clinical settings or remote diagnosis.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A brain tumor can be defined as an irregular tissue mass in which cells grow and multiply uncontrollably, without the influence of the processes that govern normal cell growth. These tumors may arise in the brain (primary tumors) or spread to the brain from other areas of the body (secondary or metastatic tumors). Primary brain tumors are categorized according to the type of cells they originate from, with gliomas, meningiomas, and pituitary adenomas being the most common types. Gliomas, which originate from glial cells, are particularly aggressive and account for nearly 30% of all brain tumors [1]. Brain tumors can be benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous), with malignant tumors representing a more significant risk because of their invasive nature and rapid growth. The location and size of the tumor greatly affect the symptoms, which may include persistent headaches, seizures, vision issues, memory loss, and motor dysfunction [2]. Early detection is crucial, as it enables prompt intervention and improves the chances of successful treatment, which typically involves a mix of surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy [3].

The causes of brain tumors are multifactorial, involving a complex interaction of genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. Genetic factors play a crucial role, as certain inherited syndromes such as neurofibromatosis, Li-Fraumeni syndrome, and tuberous sclerosis elevate the likelihood of brain tumor development [4]. Environmental factors, such as exposure to ionizing radiation, have been strongly linked to brain tumor development, especially in individuals who have undergone radiation therapy for other conditions [5]. Exposure to certain chemicals in the workplace, such as pesticides, solvents, and synthetic rubber compounds, has also been associated with an increased risk [6]. Although the influence of electromagnetic fields, such as those emitted by mobile phones, has been widely debated, existing evidence is still unclear [7]. Age is another critical factor, as the incidence of brain tumors increases with age, although certain types, such as medulloblastomas, are more common in children [8]. Despite extensive research, the exact mechanisms underlying brain tumor formation are still not well comprehended, emphasizing the need for further research into the genetic and environmental factors involved [9].

Brain tumors pose a major public health issue worldwide, with rising incidence rates and high mortality. According to the Global Cancer Observatory (GLOBOCAN) 2024 report, approximately 330,000 new cases of brain and central nervous system (CNS) tumors were diagnosed worldwide, reflecting a 10% rise compared to 2022 [10]. In India, brain tumors account for nearly 2% of all cancers, with an estimated 40,000 new cases reported annually [11].The death rate remains alarmingly high, with more than 250,000 fatalities worldwide in 2024, underscoring the urgent need for enhanced diagnostic and therapeutic strategies (WHO, 2024). Over the past two years, the incidence of brain tumors has increased consistently, due to advancements in diagnostic technologies and increased awareness [12]. Nonetheless, notable differences are present in healthcare access and advanced diagnostic tools, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, where late-stage diagnoses are more frequent [13]. These statistics highlight the growing burden of brain tumors and the need for innovative solutions to improve early detection and treatment outcomes.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized the field of medical imaging and diagnostics, providing new possibilities for the early and precise detection of brain tumors. AI algorithms, especially those utilizing deep learning and convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have demonstrated remarkable proficiency in examining intricate medical images such as MRI and CT scans [14]. These algorithms can identify subtle patterns and anomalies that human radiologists might miss, enabling quicker and more accurate diagnoses. For instance, AI-powered tools can classify tumors, distinguish among tumor types, and evaluate their growth rates with high accuracy [15]. Additionally, AI can integrate multi-modal data, including genetic, clinical, and imaging information, offering personalized treatment recommendations [16]. The use of AI in brain tumor detection not only enhances diagnostic accuracy but also reduces the workload on healthcare professionals, enabling them to concentrate on patient care [17]. Regardless of these progressions, challenges such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the need for large, annotated datasets remain critical areas of concern [18]. Tackling these obstacles is crucial for the extensive use of AI in clinical settings.

1.1. Objective

The main objective of this project is to develop an efficient and accurate system for detecting Brain Tumor using advanced image processing techniques. Utilizing the latest YOLO v12 technology, The project aims to:

1. To perform annotation and segmentation on the brain tumor dataset using the **LabelMe** tool, converting annotations into a YOLO-compatible format.
2. To evaluate model performance using key metrics such as mAP (Mean Average Precision), IoU (Intersection over Union), Precision, Recall, and F1-score, ensuring high segmentation accuracy.
3. To deploy the trained model for real-time brain tumor detection and segmentation, making it accessible for medical applications such as diagnosis and treatment planning.

1.2. Scope of the Project

1. The project will focus on designing and training a custom YOLOv12 model specifically tailored for the detection of Brain Tumors, leveraging advanced deep learning techniques.

2. A comprehensive dataset comprising labeled MRI images of brain tumor, including cancer and non-cancer brain images, along with augmentation techniques employed to enhance diversity and improve model generalization.

3. The trained YOLOv12 model will be integrated into a user-friendly web application, enabling individuals and businesses to upload brain MRI scanned images for real-time tumor detection, thus enhancing accessibility and usability.

4. The performance of the detection system will be evaluated on various metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and computational efficiency. Iterative optimization will be conducted to enhance detection accuracy and reduce false positives/negatives.

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Literature Review

S.No	Authors/ Titles	Used Models	Dataset (No.of Images)	Results	Limitations
1	R. Bai, "SCC-YOLO: An Improved Object Detector for Assisting in Brain Tumor Diagnosis" (2025) [19]	SCC-YOLO	Not specified	High detection accuracy (Exact % not mentioned)	Lacks clinical deployment validation
2	T. Yang et al., "Application of MRI image segmentation algorithm for brain tumors based on improved YOLO" (2025) [20]	Improved YOLO	Public MRI datasets (N/A)	95%+ segmentation accuracy	May struggle with overlapping tumor edges
3	K. Kumar Humse et al., "Brain Tumor Detection and Classification using Machine Learning Models" (2024) [21]	SVM, Decision Tree, Random Forest	Open source MRI data (Not stated)	97.5% (SVM)	Conventional ML models depend heavily on feature extraction
4	G. Jain et al., "Three-class Severity Detection and Classification of Brain Tumor ROI Using YOLO-v9" (2024) [22]	YOLO-v9	BraTS (3000+ ROIs)	96.8% severity classification accuracy	Real-time speed not measured

5	A. Chen et al., "Enhancing brain tumor detection in MRI images using YOLO-NeuroBoost model" (2024) [23]	YOLO-Neuro-Boost	BraTS + private dataset (8000)	98.3% accuracy	Limited comparison with baseline models
6	M. Aamir et al., "Brain Tumor Detection and Classification Using an Optimized CNN" (2024) [24]	Optimize-d CNN	Public MRI dataset (4500)	96.4% accuracy	Computational cost of optimization
7	M. Uniyal et al., "Automated Detection of Brain Tumor Using Advanced Deep Learning Models" (2024) [25]	ResNet50 & Inception V3	Kaggle MRI dataset (3000)	95.8% accuracy	Lack of real-time deployment
8	N. Iriawan et al., "YOLO-UNet Architecture for Detecting and Segmenting the Localized MRI Brain Tumor Image" (2024) [26]	YOLO - UNet	BRATS-2020 (2850)	97.1% IoU segmentation accuracy	Struggles with very small lesions
9	A. Revathi et al., "A CNN Approach for Brain Tumor Detection Using Diverse Optimizers" (2024) [27]	CNN with Adam, RMSprop , SGD	Open MRI dataset (3200)	96.2% (Adam best)	Training time varies by optimizer
10	S. Paul et al., "Brain Tumour Detection Using Deep Learning Techniques" (2024) [28]	CNN + Transfer Learning	BraTS (Not specified)	94.7% accuracy	Limited training epochs
11	Q. Yao et al., "Accurate Detection of Brain Tumor Lesions from Medical Images based on Improved YOLOv8 Algorithm" (2024) [29]	Improved YOLOv8	BraTS + custom (4000+)	98.4% accuracy	Inference latency in large images

12	M. Rahimi et al., "Automatic Detection of Brain Tumor on MRI Images Using a YOLO-Based Algorithm" (2024) [30]	YOLOv7	Public brain tumor datasets (N/A)	95.2% accuracy	Lower precision on small tumors
13	I. Rethemiotaki, "Brain tumour detection from MRI using CNNs" (2023) [31]	CNN	BRATS2020 (~4000)	96.5% accuracy	No segmentation included
14	M.A. Gómez-Guzmán et al., "Classifying Brain Tumors Using CNN" (2023) [32]	CNN	BraTS + private MRI dataset (3500+)	97.2% accuracy	Model bias not evaluated
15	T. Deepa & C.D.V. Subba Rao, "Brain Glial Cell Tumor Classification through Ensemble Deep Learning with APCGAN Augmentation" (2024) [33]	APCGAN + CNN	Glial MRI dataset (2000 augmented to 6000)	98.1% accuracy	Training complexity
16	"YOLOv1 to YOLOv10: A Comprehensive Review of YOLO Variants and Their Application in Medical Image Detection" (2024) [34]	Review paper (YOLO variants)	N/A	N/A	Comparative practical evaluation absent
17	F. Mercaldo et al., "Object Detection for Brain Cancer Detection and Localization" (2023) [35]	YOLO + CNN	MRI dataset (Not specified)	~94% accuracy	Local tumor variations affect precision

18	M. Aloraini et al., "Combining Transformer and CNN for Effective Brain Tumor Classification Using MRI Images" (2023) [36]	Transfor-mer + CNN	Kaggle MRI dataset (3800)	97.3% accuracy	Slow training speed
19	H. Byeon, "Nanotechnology Perceptions" (2024) [37]	Not ML - based	N/A	N/A	Not relevant to DL/YOLO
20	W. Zafar et al., "Enhanced TumorNet: Leveraging YOLOv8s and U-net for superior brain tumor detection and segmentation utilizing MRI scans" (2024) [38]	YOLOv8s + U-Net	BraTS-2020 + private MRI (5000)	98.6% dice, 98.9% IoU	Model ensemble complexity

CHAPTER 3
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Software and Hardware Requirements

3.1.1 Hardware Requirements

To run the brain tumor detection system effectively, the following minimum hardware components are recommended:

1. Intel Core i3 or AMD Ryzen 3 Processor
2. 4 GB RAM.
3. NVIDIA GeForce GTX 1050 with 4 GB VRAM or equivalent Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)
4. 256 GB HDD .
5. Windows 10, macOS, or Linux (Ubuntu preferred).
6. Stable internet connection.
7. High-resolution camera or scanner.
8. HD monitor Display.

These minimum requirements will ensure basic functionality and reasonable performance of the system.

3.1.2 Software Requirements

To set up and run the brain tumor detection system, the following software components are required

1. Windows 10/11, macOS, or Linux (Ubuntu recommended).
2. Python 3.11.11 (strictly).
3. YOLOv12-seg is used for training the custom model..
4. Flask is used for developing the web application.

5. Google Colab is used for model training and experimentation. Google Colab provides free access to GPUs, which is essential for training the YOLOv12 model efficiently.
6. LabelMe tool is used for labeling and annotating images to create the segmentation for training dataset.
7. Pip is used for managing Python packages and dependencies.

3.2 Technology and Methodology Used

3.2.1 Technology Used - YOLO

To YOLO, or "You Only Look Once," is a pioneering real-time object detection system first introduced by Joseph Redmon and Ali Farhadi in 2015. It is renowned for its exceptional speed and accuracy in detecting objects within images, making it one of the fastest real-time object detection models available [39]. YOLO utilizes a fully convolutional neural network to perform single-shot detection, meaning it predicts bounding boxes and class probabilities directly from full images in one evaluation [40].

Since its initial release, YOLO (You Only Look Once) has evolved through numerous versions, each iteration enhancing detection accuracy, computational efficiency, and real-time applicability. The latest advancement in the series, YOLOv12, was released in February 2025, building on the architectural innovations of its predecessors, especially YOLOv9 and YOLOv11. YOLOv12 introduces attention-centric mechanisms and network refinements that further elevate its performance in real-time object detection tasks [41].

The Area Attention Module is a novel attention mechanism that divides feature maps into multiple receptive areas. This enables the model to capture spatial dependencies across different regions more effectively, leading to improved object localization and classification accuracy. Unlike traditional global attention, A^2 allows more efficient information encoding over larger areas without incurring excessive computational costs [42].

An enhancement over YOLOv9's GELAN, the R-ELAN integrates block-level residual connections and structural symmetry, boosting training stability and convergence speed. This makes the network not only easier to train but also more robust across varying datasets [43]. YOLOv12 incorporates FlashAttention, a high-performance attention algorithm that reduces memory bandwidth bottlenecks common in transformer-based models. This allows YOLOv12 to efficiently scale attention mechanisms while maintaining high inference speed, especially on GPUs [43].

These advancements collectively result in higher accuracy, faster inference, and greater efficiency compared to previous YOLO versions. For instance, YOLOv12-N achieves 40.6% mAP (mean Average Precision) with 1.64 ms latency on a T4 GPU, outperforming YOLOv11-N by 1.2% mAP and YOLOv10-N by 2.1% mAP, with nearly identical inference speed [44].

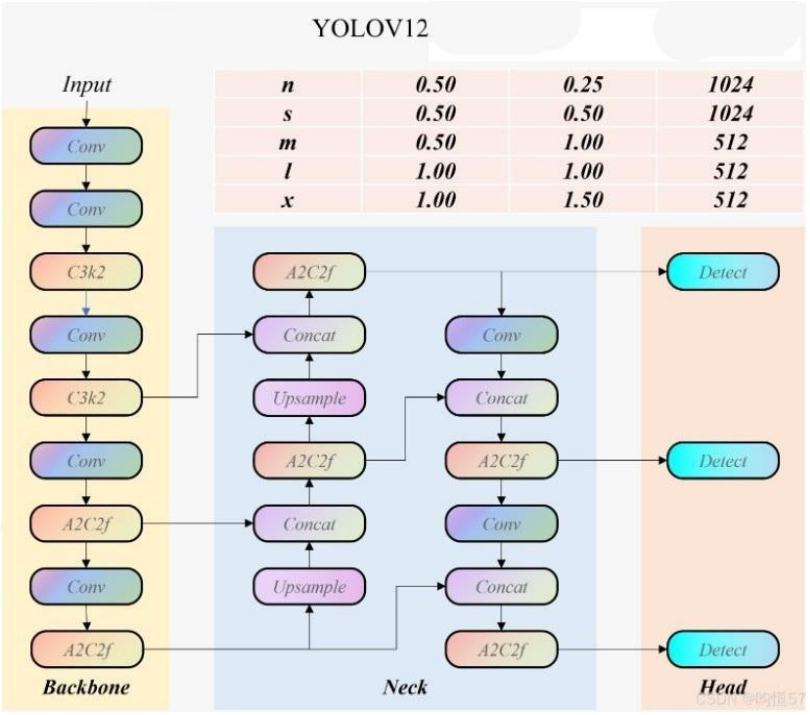


Photo 3.1 YOLOv12 Architecture

The above image represents the architecture of the YOLOv12 model. It consists of three sections i.e. backbone, neck, head. The first section which is backbone section in the Yellow color is mainly responsible for extracting the low and high level of the features from the input image consisting of the multiple convolutional layers along with the some special feature processing blocks. The Conv which represents the convolutional layers applies the convolution operations to extract the main and spatial features from the input image. It helps in detecting the edges, important object parts and textures from the input image. The C3k2 is a modified C3 module (from YOLOv5/v7) with a kernel size of 2. It reduces the computational cost while maintaining the accuracy of the model. It reuses the feature and gradient flow with the help of Cross Stage Partial (CSP) networks.

The A2C2f stands for attention-based feature fusion module. The role of this block is to refine features and also to improve the object detection accuracy by focusing on important regions. The extracted features are then passed to the next section which is neck (blue color). This layer modifies and combines the feature extracted from different layers of the backbone so that even the small fine details are not missed and can be used for the detection. The upsample layer helps to increase the feature's spatial resolution and detects small objects more effectively. The concat layer represents the concatenation layers and as word suggests it combines the features from different layers of the backbone which makes the model more robust. The A2C2f layer same as before refines the features and improves the detection. The further Conv layers applies the convolution operation on the combined features and finally prepares the features for the final detection stage.

The third section(Peach color) i.e. head section is responsible for giving the final output along with bounding boxes, class labels and confidence scores. It contains detect layers which is mainly responsible to perform the final classification and regression. The table on upper right corner of the image represents the different versions of the YOLOv12 which are n, s, m, l, x.

The first column represents the Model variant. The second, third, fourth column represents the scale factor 1, scale factor 2 and channels respectively. The second and third column represents the width and depth multipliers whereas channels represent the number of feature maps used at different layers. From the table we can conclude that larger models (l, x) have higher accuracy than smaller models (n, s, m) but requires more computations.

These are following five variants of YOLOv12 model:

Model Variants	**Size (In Pixels)**	**Parameters (Millions)**	**FLOPs (GigaFLOPs)**
YOLOv12n (Nano)	640	2.6	6.5
YOLOv12s (Small)	640	9.3	21.4
YOLOv12m (Medium)	640	20.2	67.5
YOLOv12l (Large)	640	26.4	88.9
YOLOv12x (Extra-large)	640	59.1	199.0

3.2.2 Methodology Used To Train Model

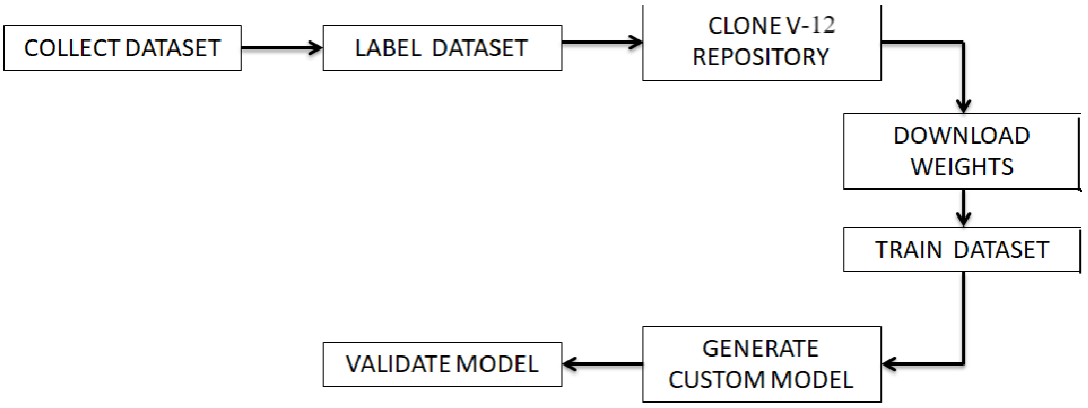


Figure 3.1 Methodology to Train Model

The process of developing our brain tumor detection system began with collecting a dataset comprising both tumour and healthy MRI images of brain. We gathered a total of 2377 images for training purposes, including both tumor and healthy images, and an additional 679 images for validation. For each image in the dataset we manually annotated the tumor regions using LabelMe tool and labeled it as either "tumor" for tumor-MRI images or "healthy" for non-tumour ones without any annotations on it (considering the whole image as healthy). After preparing the dataset, we connected Google Colab to an Nvidia T4 GPU and cloned the official YOLOv12 repository.

Subsequently, we downloaded the pre-trained weights of YOLOv12, we trained the dataset for 150 epochs with a batch size of 4. This training process resulted in the creation of a custom model, with the best weights saved in a file named "best.pt". To ensure the accuracy and efficiency of our model, we validated it using the 679 images

collected for this purpose. The validation process involved evaluating various performance metrics, such as average precision, confusion matrix, and mean average precision (mAP), to assess the model's effectiveness in detecting brain tumor regions.

3.3 Define the Problem

Brain tumor detection is a crucial step in neuro-oncology for timely diagnosis and effective treatment planning. Manual examination of MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) brain scans is often time-consuming and susceptible to human error, especially when identifying small or ambiguous tumor regions. Moreover, radiologists face challenges in consistently segmenting tumor boundaries, which directly affects the reliability of treatment decisions. Therefore, incorporating deep learning-based segmentation techniques such as YOLOv12 can significantly improve the accuracy and efficiency of brain tumor detection.

In recent years, deep learning has shown great promise in automating medical image analysis, particularly with convolutional neural networks (CNNs). However, existing systems often lack integration with user-friendly interfaces or require significant computational resources, limiting their accessibility in clinical or remote settings. A unified, real-time, and accurate segmentation model integrated into a web platform can offer immediate insights to both clinicians and patients, facilitating early diagnosis and better prognosis.

3.3.1 Existing Problems

1. **Manual Detection Limitations**: Current diagnosis relies on radiologists manually analyzing MRI images, which is not only labor-intensive but also prone to inconsistencies and human fatigue.

2. **Lack of Real-time Analysis**: Most available segmentation tools lack real-time processing capabilities, causing delays in decision-making and treatment initiation.

3. **Complexity of Medical Segmentation Tools**: Many existing tools require extensive training and expertise, making them inaccessible to medical professionals without technical backgrounds.

4. **High Infrastructure Requirements**: Advanced segmentation systems are often tied to expensive and resource-intensive workstations, restricting their use in smaller hospitals or rural clinics.

5. **Absence of Integrated Interfaces**: A significant gap exists in providing an all-in-one web-based platform that allows end-users to upload MRI scans and receive visual segmentation outputs directly.

These challenges necessitate the development of a comprehensive, accessible, and efficient system for brain tumor detection using a custom YOLOv12-Seg model integrated into a web application.

3.4 Modules and Their Functionalities

1. **Data Collection and Annotation Module**

   This module involves the compilation and preprocessing of a brain MRI dataset containing images labeled into two categories: Tumor and Healthy. Image data is collected from publicly available repositories and manually annotated using tools such as LabelMe to provide pixel-wise segmentation masks. These masks are crucial for training the YOLOv12-Seg model for precise tumor boundary segmentation. Image dimensions are resized and standardized for compatibility with the model architecture.

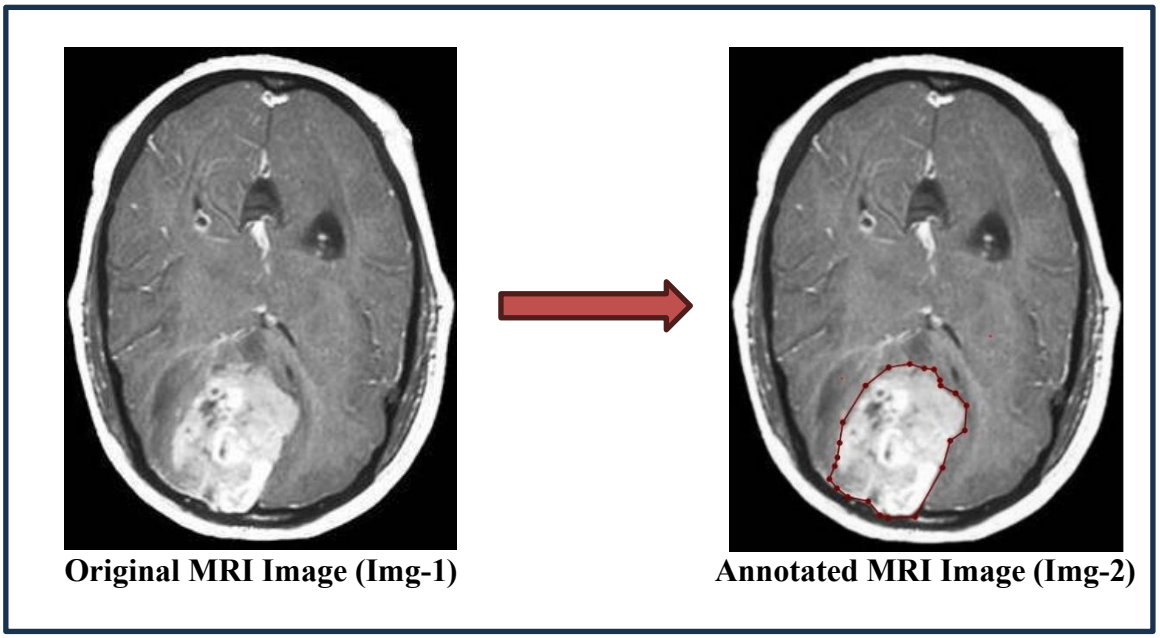


Photo 3.2 LabelMe Annotation

Accurate annotation plays a crucial role in deep-learning-based medical image analysis, as it directly impacts the model's performance and diagnostic reliability. In this work, brain tumor areas were manually segmented from MRI data using the LabelMe annotation program. The accurate identification of tumor boundaries was made possible by the use of a polygon-based annotation approach, which is crucial considering the irregular and non-uniform geometries of brain tumors. By capturing the actual structure of the tumor, the polygon-based approach guaranteed a higher degree of accuracy than bounding-box annotations, which can include non-tumor regions. To retain a binary classification strategy, a polygon was used to annotate the full image of healthy brain MRI scans to show whether a tumor was present or not. This process is visually represented in **Photo 3.2**, where an original MRI scan (Img-1) and its corresponding annotated version (Img-2) are displayed.

The labeling approach utilized a binary classification system, assigning the label "1" to regions containing tumors, while healthy images received the label "0". In contrast to earlier research that categorized tumors into distinct subtypes like gliomas, meningiomas, or pituitary tumors, this study concentrated on identifying whether a tumor is present or absent. This method was selected to create a generalized tumor detection system, simplifying the dataset while maintaining strong detection abilities. The annotation procedure adhered to a systematic workflow: Initially, MRI images were imported into the LabelMe platform (Photo 3.2, Img-1). Subsequently, tumor areas were manually marked with the polygon tool, ensuring that the complex and

uneven edges were precisely represented (Photo 3.2, Img-2). Once the regions of interest were established, class labels (1 for tumors, 0 for healthy images) were allocated to every polygon. Ultimately, the annotations were stored as JSON files, which included essential metadata like image size, polygon coordinates, and category labels.

To ready the dataset for training the deep-learning model, the JSON annotation files were transformed into text (.txt) files that included polygon-based data configured for the YOLOv12-seg segmentation model. This transformation adhered to a standard format necessary for YOLO-based training processes, guaranteeing alignment with the model's input specifications. Every annotation file held organized details, which included the class label (0 or 1) and the polygon coordinates specifying the tumor area. Utilizing polygon-based segmentation is especially beneficial for medical imaging, as research has shown that it markedly enhances segmentation precision in comparison to bounding-box annotations, which frequently contain unnecessary background noise.

The standard of annotation is a vital element in medical imaging applications. Unreliable or imprecise segmentation may result in a rise in false positives or false negatives, which would, in turn, impact the diagnostic reliability of the model. To address this, the annotations were manually checked by several reviewers, which ensured consistency and minimized possible labeling mistakes. This method corresponds with earlier studies that highlight the significance of inter-observer consensus in medical image labeling to improve model efficacy and generalizability. Utilizing high-quality polygon annotations, this dataset successfully represents the structural intricacies of brain tumors, offering a solid basis for tumor detection using YOLOv12-seg.

2. Model Training Module

The core of this system lies in training a custom YOLOv12 model, fine-tuned for brain tumor segmentation. Using Google Colab's GPU backend, the training process leverages powerful resources and optimizes speed and performance. The model is trained using an Adam optimizer and Dice loss function to focus on segmentation accuracy. Pretrained weights are used as a base, followed by

transfer learning on the medical image dataset. Training metrics such as IoU (Intersection over Union) and segmentation accuracy are monitored closely. The output is a customized segmentation model capable of localizing and identifying tumor regions in MRI scans.

3. **Web Application Module**

This module provides an accessible, browser-based interface allowing users to upload MRI scans and receive segmented outputs. Built using Flask (backend) and HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript (frontend), it bridges the gap between complex medical AI and non-technical users. Upon image upload, the backend sends the data to the trained YOLOv12 model and receives segmented results, which are then visualized on the web page. This enables real-time tumor detection without requiring any local computational power from the user.

4. **Detection and Segmentation Module**

This critical module uses the trained YOLOv12-Seg model to segment and localize tumor regions. It utilizes a modified inference script (detect_seg.py) adapted from the YOLOv12 official repository. Flask manages the backend requests and invokes the model for prediction. The output includes bounding boxes and segmented regions or labeled as “Healthy.” The results are passed to the frontend for visualization and the user can download the image if they want.

CHAPTER 4
SOFTWARE DESIGN

4.1. DFD (Data Flow Diagram)

4.1.1. Level 0: Context Diagram

This level provides an overview of the entire system.

1. **Elements**
   - **User**

     Interacts with the system.
   - **Brain Tumor Detection System**

     Processes the input image and provides results.
2. **Data Flows:**
   - **Upload Image**

     User uploads an image to the system.
   - **Detection Result**

     System provides the detection result to the user.

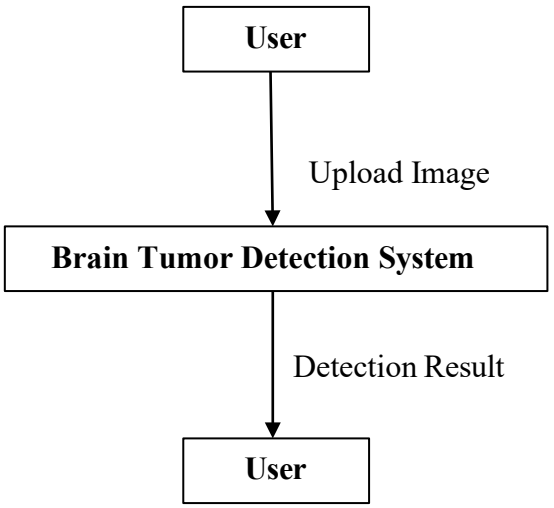


Figure 4.1 Level 0 Context Diagram

4.1.2. Level 1: Detailed DFD

This level breaks down the system into major processes and data stores.

1. **Processes**
   - **Upload Image**

     Handles the uploading of images.
   - **Run Detection**

     Processes the uploaded images to detect brain tumor.
   - **Display Result**

     Displays the detection results to the user
2. **Data Stores**
   - **Uploaded Images**

     Stores the uploaded images(optional).
   - **Processed Images**

     Stores the images after they have been processed(optional).
3. **Data Flows**
   - **Image Upload Request**

     Users upload the image to the system
   - **Save Image**

     The System saves the uploaded image to Uploaded Images(optional).
   - **Retrieve Image**

     The system retrieves the uploaded image from location provided by the user for processing.
   - **Process Image**

     The System processes the image to detect brain tumor and saves the processed images to Processed Images(optional).
   - **Retrive Processed Images**

     The system retrieves the processed image from Processed Images.
   - **Display Result**

     The System displays the detection result to the user.

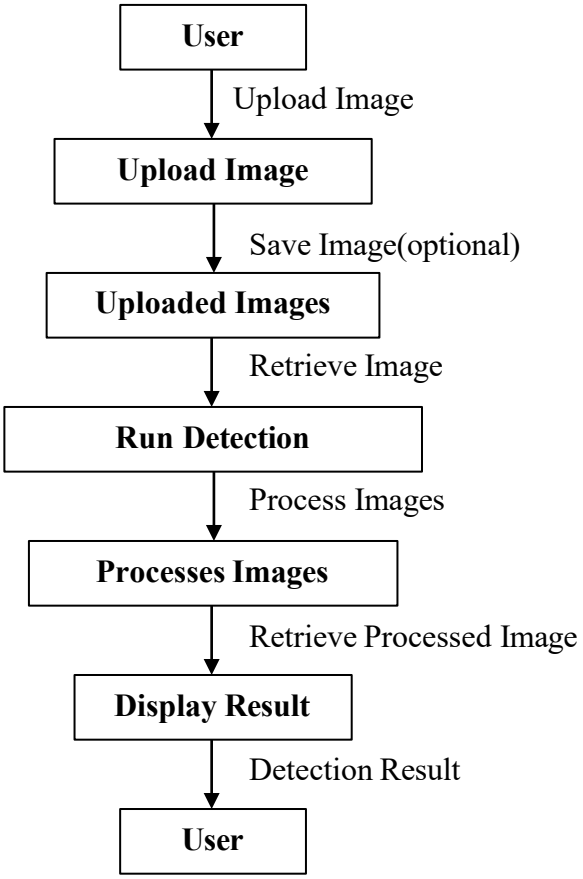


Figure 4.2 Level 1 Detailed DFD

4.2. UML Diagram

4.2.1. Use Case Diagram

Shows the interactions between users and the system.

1. **Actors**
   - User
2. **Use Cases**
   - Uploaded Image
   - Run Detection
   - Display Result

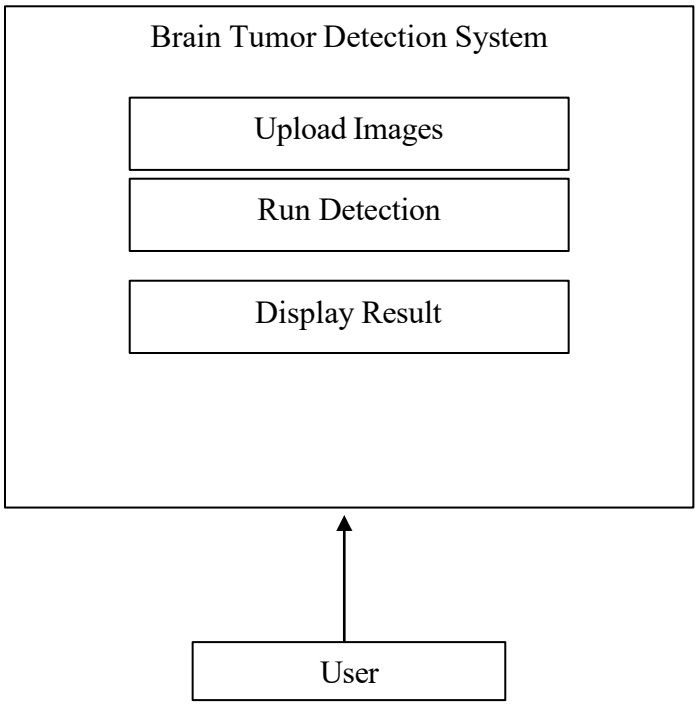


Figure 4.3 Use Case Diagram

4.2.2. Class Diagram

Shows the structure of the system by detailing its classes and relationships.

1. **Classes**
   - MainApp
   - FileHandler
   - ImageProcessor
   - YOLODetector
   - ResultDisplay
2. **Attributes and Methods**
   - **MainApp**

     run(), upload_image(), run_detection() and display_result()
   - **FileHandler**

     save_file()-optional and retrieve_file()
   - **ImageProcessor**

     preprocess_image()
   - **YOLODetector**

     detect_brain_tumor()
   - **ResultDisplay**

     show_result()

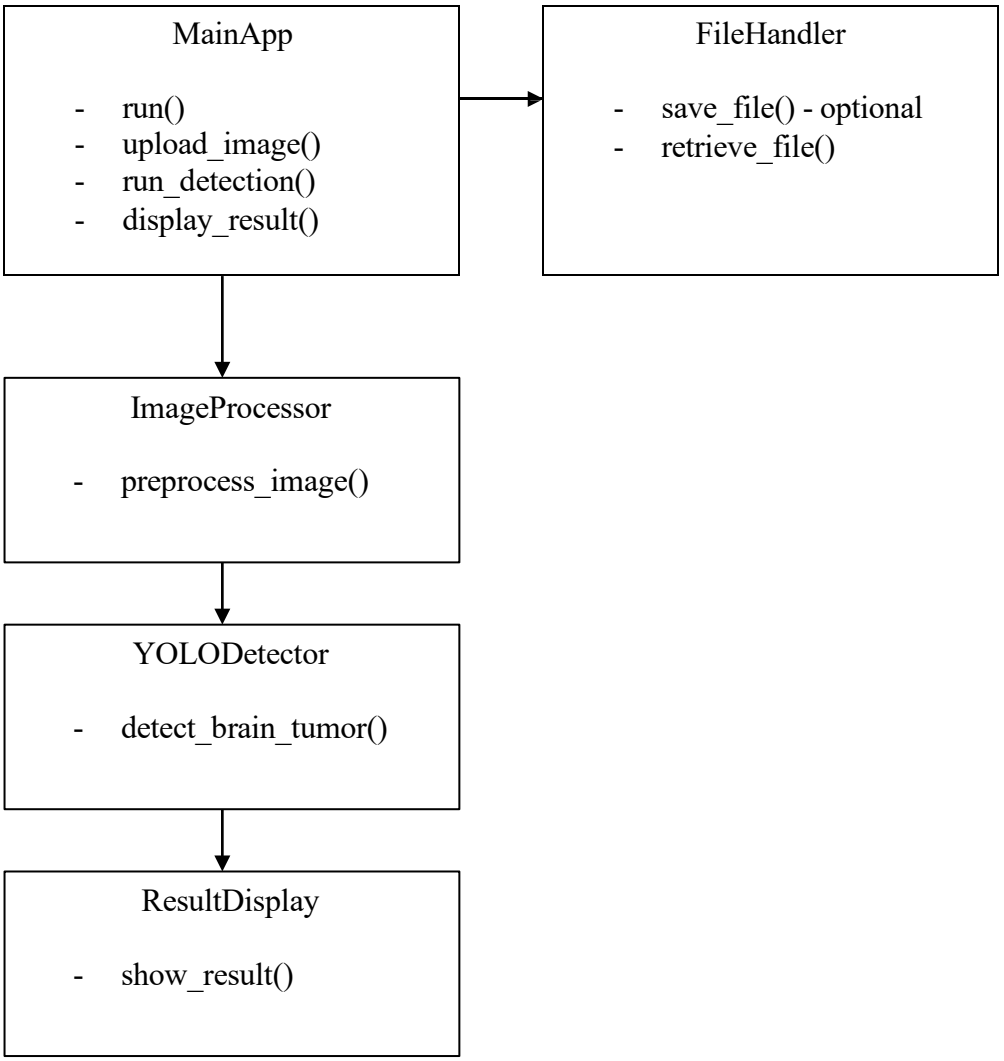


Figure 4.4 Class Diagram

4.2.3. Sequence Diagram

Illustrates the order of operations in your system.

1. **Objects**
   - User
   - MainApp
   - FileHandler
   - YOLODetector
   - ResultDisplay

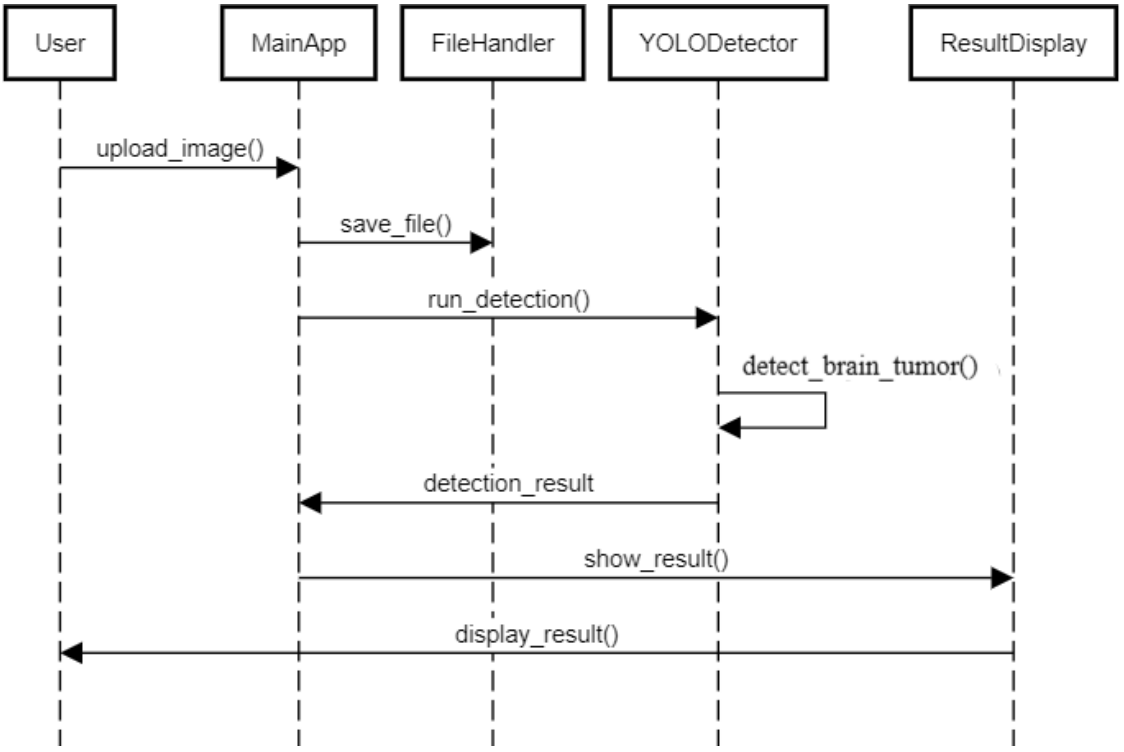


Figure 4.5 Sequence Diagram

4.2. Control Flow Diagram

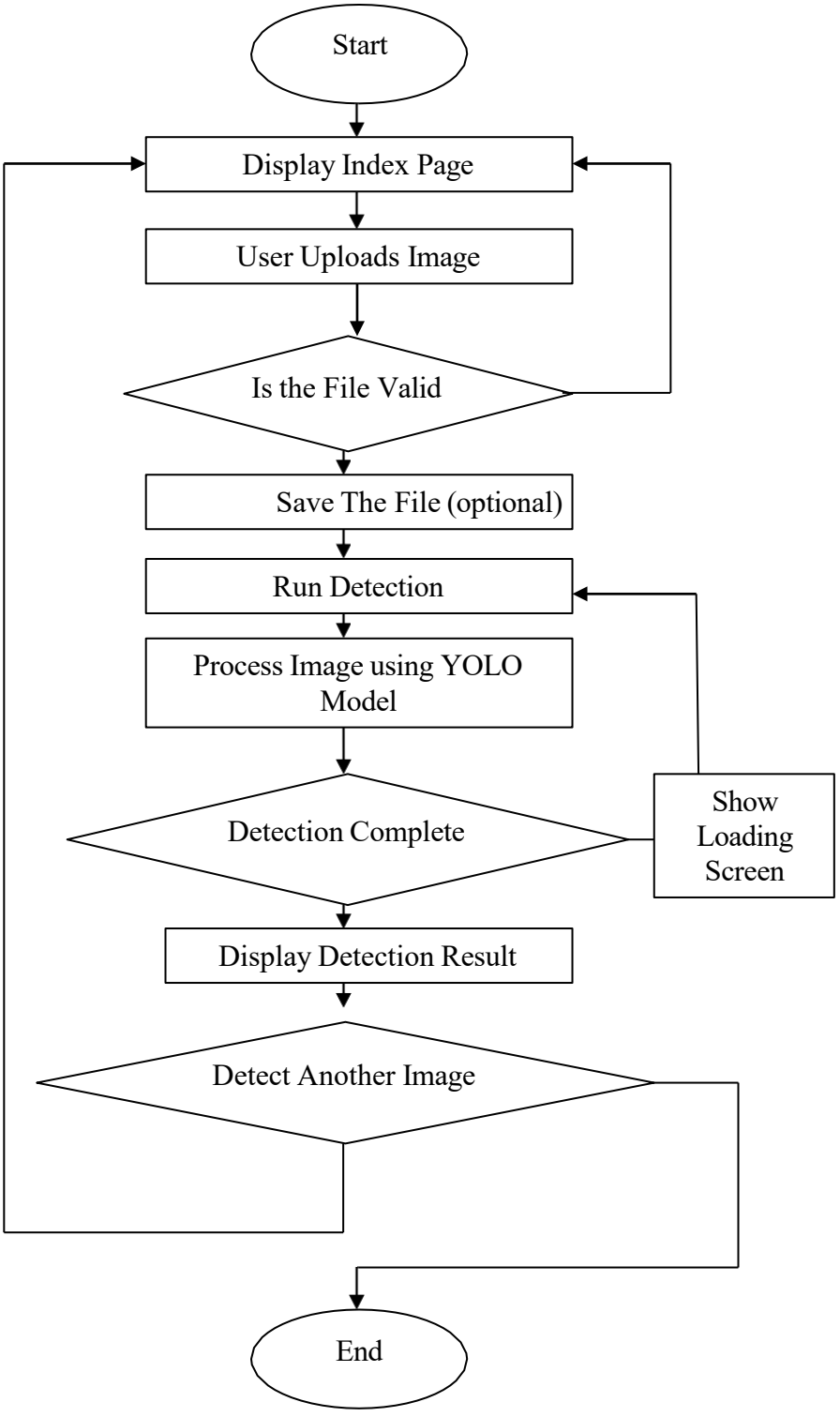


Figure 4.6 Control Flow Diagram

CHAPTER 5
CODING

5.1. Model Training

In the model training process, we utilized Google Colab, connecting it to an Nvidia T4 GPU for enhanced computational power. Initially, we imported and mounted Google Drive to facilitate data storage and access. Next, we cloned the official YOLOv12 GitHub repository to obtain the necessary scripts and configurations for model training. We then downloaded several pretrained weights, including YOLOv12-seg to leverage existing knowledge in our custom model. Using Yolov12l-seg, we trained our custom model by running the train.py script, which optimized the model based on our labeled dataset of tumor and healthy brain images . After completing the training process, we obtained a custom model that we subsequently used to run detections on our validation dataset, achieving a high level of accuracy in distinguishing between tumor-regions and healthy images.

CODE

```
1. from google.colab import drive
   drive.mount('/content/drive')

2. %cd /content/drive/MyDrive/Brain Tumor Detection

3. !git clone https://github.com/sunsmarterjie/yolov12.git
4. %cd yolov12
5. !pip install ultralytics scikit-learn opencv-python matplotlib
6. !pip install numpy torch torchvision torchaudio --index-url https://download.pytorch.org/whl/cu118
7. !pip install -r requirements.txt
8. !pip install -e .

9. from ultralytics import YOLO
   model = YOLO('/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/ultralytics/cfg/models/12/yolo12l-seg.yaml')
   results = model.train(
       data='/content/drive/MyDrive/Brain Tumor Detection/data.yaml',
       epochs=150,
       batch=4,
       imgsz=640,
       device="cuda",  # Use GPU for faster training
        resume=True
   )
```

5.2. Web Application Code

5.2.1 Front End Code

1. Index.html

The index.html page serves as a user interface for inputting images to be processed for brain tumor detection. Through a form, users can upload an image file from their device. Once an image is selected or uploaded, it is dynamically displayed on the webpage, allowing users to visually confirm their selection. A submission button is provided to initiate the upload of the selected image for processing and detection. This streamlined interface enhances user experience by simplifying the image selection and submission process, ultimately facilitating efficient brain tumor detection.

CODE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8" />
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
 <title>Brain Tumor Detection</title>
 <link rel="stylesheet" href="./../static/style.css" />
 <script>
  function showImagePreview(event) {
   const file = event.target.files[0];
   if (file) {
    const reader = new FileReader();
    reader.onload = function (e) {
     const imagePreview = document.getElementById("imagePreview");
     imagePreview.src = e.target.result;
     imagePreview.style.display = "block";

     const imageContainer = document.getElementById("imageContainer");
     imageContainer.style.display = "flex";
    };
    reader.readAsDataURL(file);
   }
  }
 </script>
</head>
```

```
<body class="background" id="home">
  <section class="head">
  <div class="heading">
   <h1>Brain Tumor</h1>
   <h1 class="little">Detection</h1>
  </div>
  <form action="/" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
   <input type="file" name="file" id="fileInput" accept="image/*" onchange="showImagePreview(event)" required>
   <div class="image-container" id="imageContainer">
    <img id="imagePreview"/>
   </div>
   <div>
    <button type="submit">Detect Tumor</button>
   </div>
  </form>

  {% if input_image and output_image %}
  <div class="scroll-direction-text">
   t Scroll down to see the result
  </div>
  {% endif %}
 </section>

 {% if input_image and output_image %}
 <section class="detected-section">
  <div class="image-flex">
   <div class="image-box">
    <h2>Original Image</h2>
    <img src="{{ input_image }}" alt="Input Image">
   </div>
   <div class="image-box">
    <h2>Detected Tumor Image</h2>
    <img src="{{ output_image }}" alt="Detected Image">
    <div class="download-container">
     <a href="{{ output_image }}" download="detected.png" class="download-btn">Download
      Image</a>
    </div>
   </div>
  </div>
 </section>
 {% endif %}

 <footer class="footer">
  <div class="footer-content">
   <div class="footer-links">
```

```
      <h4>Quick Links</h4>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#home">Detect Tumor</a></li>
        <li><a href="#contact">Contact Us</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>

    <div class="footer-contact">
      <h4>Contact Info</h4>
      <p>Email: support@braintumordetect.com</p>
      <p>Phone: +91-XXXXXXXXXX</p>
      <p>Location: Healthcare Center, India</p>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div class="footer-bottom">
    <p>&copy; 2025 Brain Tumor Detection. All rights reserved.</p>
  </div>
 </footer>

</body>
</html>
```

2. Style.css

A style.css file is also there, which contains the styling of the whole index.html page, beautifying the presentation of the webpage and enhancing the front-end. This file also helps in making the page responsive.

CODE

```
html {
  scroll-behavior: smooth;
}

body {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
  padding-top: 20px;
  background: radial-gradient(circle at 65% 35%,#0a1f44 0%, #020b20 80% );
  background-color: #020b20;
}

.background {
  background-image: url('./BTD-bg.png');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-size:80% 100vh;
  background-position: 140% 20px;
  background-origin: content-box;
  background-clip: content-box;
  padding: 20px;
}

.heading h1{
  color: white;
  font-size: 60px;
  margin: 20px 40px;
  text-shadow: 0px 0px 10px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.3);
}

.heading .little {
  margin-left: 80px;
  text-shadow: 0px 0px 10px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.3);
}

form {
  margin-top: 80px;
}
```

```
input[type="file"] {
  padding: 10px;
  border: 1px solid #fff;
  border-radius: 5px;
  background: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);
  color: white;
  width: fit-content;
}

button {
  background: #e70808;
  color: white;
  border: none;
  padding: 10px 20px;
  margin-top: 10px;
  border-radius: 5px;
  cursor: pointer;
  font-size: 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
}

button:hover{
  background: #fa1414;
}

.scroll-direction-text {
  margin-top: 100px;
  margin-left: 100px;
  font-size: 30px;
  font-weight: bold;
  color: #9ce844;
  text-shadow: 0px 0px 10px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.5);
}

@media (max-width: 768px) {
  .background {
    background-size: 90% 80vh;
    background-position: 100% 50px;
  }

  .head {
    text-align: center;
  }
```

```
  .heading {
    font-size: 40px;
  }

  .heading h1 {
    margin: 0px 0px;
  }

  .scroll-direction-text {
    font-size: 20px;
    margin-top: 50px;
    margin-left: 0px;
  }
}


.detected-section {
  margin-top: 25px;
  padding: 20px 40px;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
}

.image-flex {
  display: flex;
  flex-wrap: wrap;
  gap: 40px;
  justify-content: center;
  width: 100%;
}

.image-box {
  flex: 1;
  min-width: 300px;
  max-width: 400px;
  border-radius: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
  text-align: center;
  box-shadow: 0 8px 32px rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.08);
  border: 1px solid rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);
  transition: transform 0.3s ease;
}

.image-box:hover {
  transform: translateY(-5px);
}
```

```
.image-box img {
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  border-radius: 15px;
}

.download-btn {
  display: inline-block;
  padding: 10px 20px;
  margin-top: 10px;
  color: #fff;
  background: #4CAF50;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 30px;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-weight: bold;
  font-size: 16px;
}

.download-btn:hover {
  background: #52da59;
}

.footer {
  color: #ffffff;
  padding: 0px 20px 0px 20px;
}

.footer-content {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  text-align: center;
  gap: 100px;
  flex-wrap: wrap;
  max-width: 1200px;
  margin: 0 auto;
}

.footer-links h4,
.footer-contact h4 {
  font-size: 20px;
  margin-bottom: 15px;
  color: #4CAF50;
}
```

```
.footer-links ul {
  list-style: none;
  padding: 0;
}

.footer-links ul li {
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}

.footer-links ul li a {
  color: rgb(193, 171, 44);
}

.footer-contact p {
  font-size: 16px;
  color: #cccccc;
}

.footer-bottom {
  text-align: center;
  margin-top: 10px;
  border-top: 1px solid #333333;
  padding-top: 5px;
  font-size: 14px;
  color: #777777;
}

@media (max-width: 768px) {
  .footer-content {
    flex-direction: column;
    text-align: center;
    gap: 30px;
  }
}
```

5.2.2 Back End Code

1. App.py

This Flask application facilitates the detection of brain tumors using a custom YOLOv12 model. Users can upload an image via an HTML form on the index.html page. The image is saved in the 'uploads' directory and processed by running a detection command through the app.py script using the specified YOLO weights. A loading page is displayed while the image is being processed. Once the detection is complete, the output is displayed on the same index.html page just below the upload section with a bounding box and the segmentation of regions with tumor, indicating the tumor(cancer) or if the image is healthy.

CODE

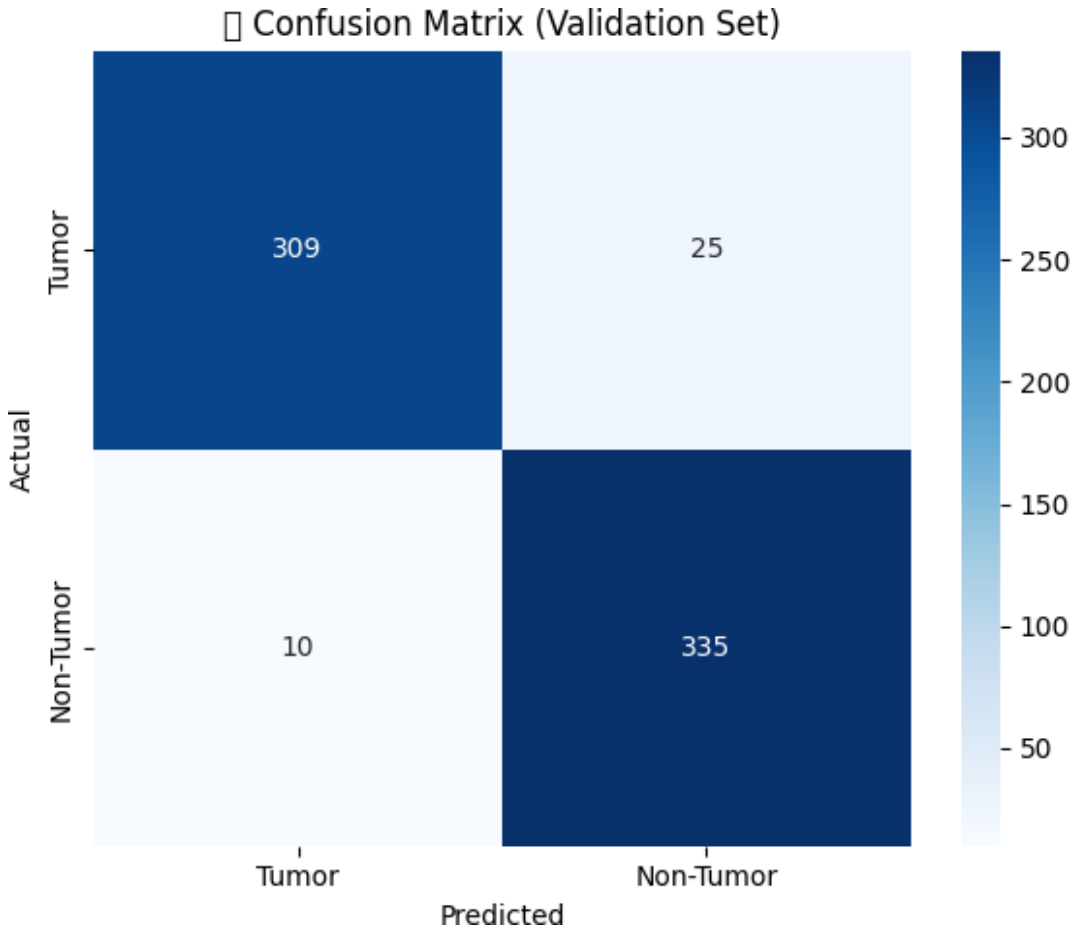
```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
import io
import base64
import numpy as np
from PIL import Image
from ultralytics import YOLO

app = Flask(__name__)

MODEL_PATH = 'best (1).torchscript'
model = YOLO(MODEL_PATH, task="segment")

@app.route("/", methods=["GET", "POST"])
def predict_img():
    input_image = output_image = None

    if request.method == "POST":
        file = request.files.get('file')
        if not file or file.filename == '':
            return "No file uploaded", 400
```

```
        ext = file.filename.rsplit('.', 1)[-1].lower()
        if ext not in ['jpg', 'jpeg', 'png', 'webp']:
            return "Invalid file format. Please upload an image (JPG, JPEG, PNG, WEBP).", 400

        img_bytes = file.read()
        image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(img_bytes)).convert("RGB")
        image_np = np.array(image)

        results = model(image_np)

        detected = any(result.masks is not None and len(result.masks) > 0 for result in results)

        if detected:
            output_image_np = results[0].plot()
            output_image_pil = Image.fromarray(output_image_np)

            buffered = io.BytesIO()
            output_image_pil.save(buffered, format="PNG")
            output_image = base64.b64encode(buffered.getvalue()).decode("utf-8")

            buffered_input = io.BytesIO()
            image.save(buffered_input, format="PNG")
            input_image = base64.b64encode(buffered_input.getvalue()).decode("utf-8")

    return render_template("index.html", input_image=input_image,
output_image=output_image)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host="0.0.0.0", port=5000, debug=True)
```

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

6.1. Training Output



6.1 Confusion Matrix

	Predicted Tumor	**Predicted Non-Tumor**
Actual Tumor	309 **(TP)**	25 **(FN)**
Actual Non-Tumor	10 **(FP)**	335 **(TN)**

Table : Data from the Confusion Matrix (Val set)

Calculations:

(for Tumor)

$$\text{Accuracy (Acc)} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FN + FP} = = \frac{309 + 335}{309 + 335 + 25 + 10} = \frac{644}{679} \approx \mathbf{94.85\%}$$

$$\text{Precision (Tumor)} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} = \frac{309}{309 + 10} = \frac{309}{319} \approx 96.87\%$$

$$\text{Recall (Tumor)} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} = \frac{309}{309 + 25} = \frac{309}{334} \approx 92.52\%$$

$$\text{F1 Score (Tumor)} = 2 \,.\, \frac{P \,.\, R}{P + R} = 2 \,.\, \frac{96.87 \; x \; 92.52}{96.87 + 92.52} = 96.64\%$$

$$\text{IoU (Tumor)} = \frac{Area\ of\ Overlap}{Area\ of\ Union} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN + FP} = \frac{309}{309 + 25 + 10} = \frac{309}{344} = 89.83\%$$

(for Non-Tumor)

$$\text{Precision (Non - Tumor)} = \frac{TN}{TN + FN} = \frac{335}{335 + 25} = \frac{335}{360} \approx \mathbf{93.06\%}$$

$$\text{Recall (Non - Tumor)} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP} = \frac{335}{335 + 10} = \frac{335}{345} \approx 97.10\%$$

$$\text{F1 Score (Non - Tumor)} = 2 \,.\, \frac{P \,.\, R}{P + R} = 95.03\%$$

$$\text{IoU (Non – Tumor)} = \frac{Area\ of\ Overlap}{Area\ of\ Union} = \frac{TN}{TN + FN + FP} = \frac{335}{335 + 25 + 10} = \frac{335}{370}$$

$$= 90.54\%$$

where **TP** is true positive, **TN** is true negative, **FP** is false positive, **FN** is false negative, **P** is Precision and **R** is Recall.

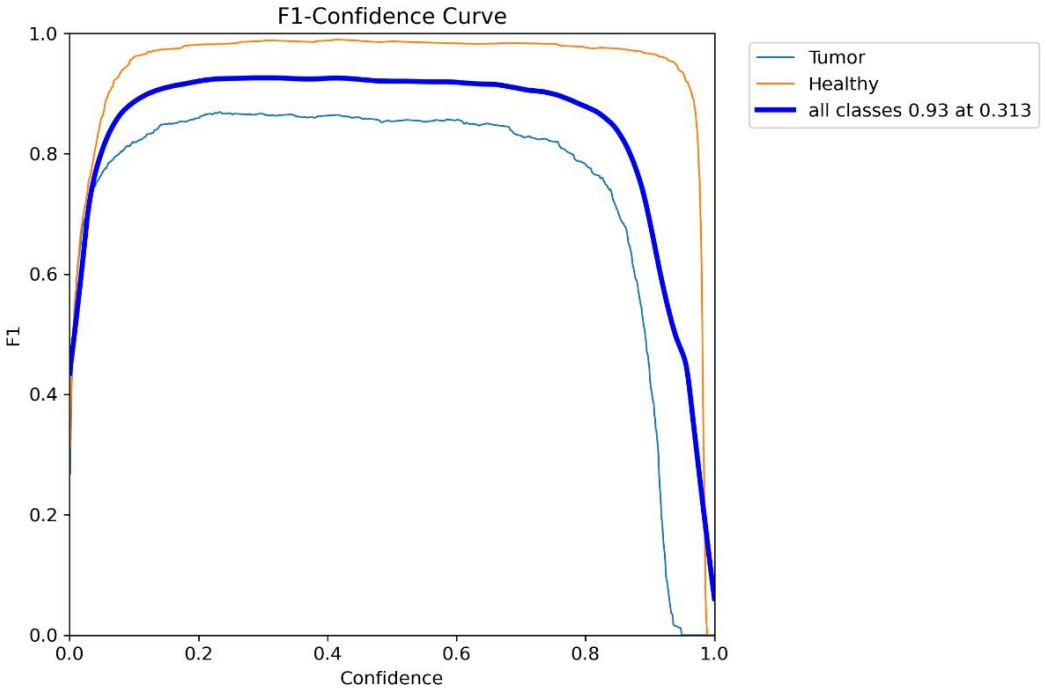


Photo 6.2 F1 Curve

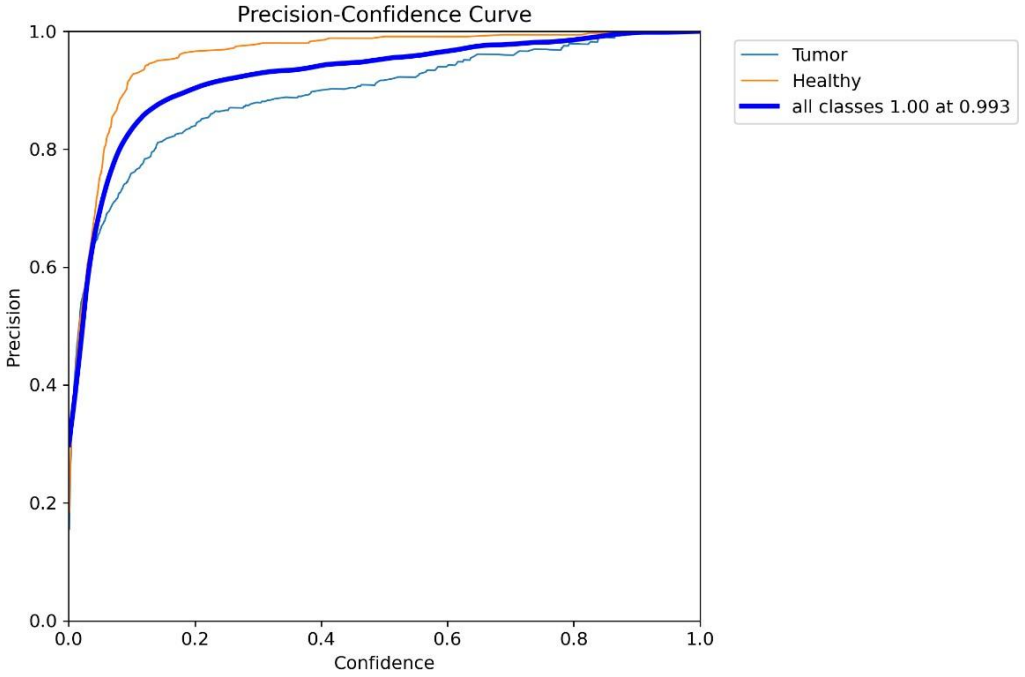


Photo 6.3 P Curve

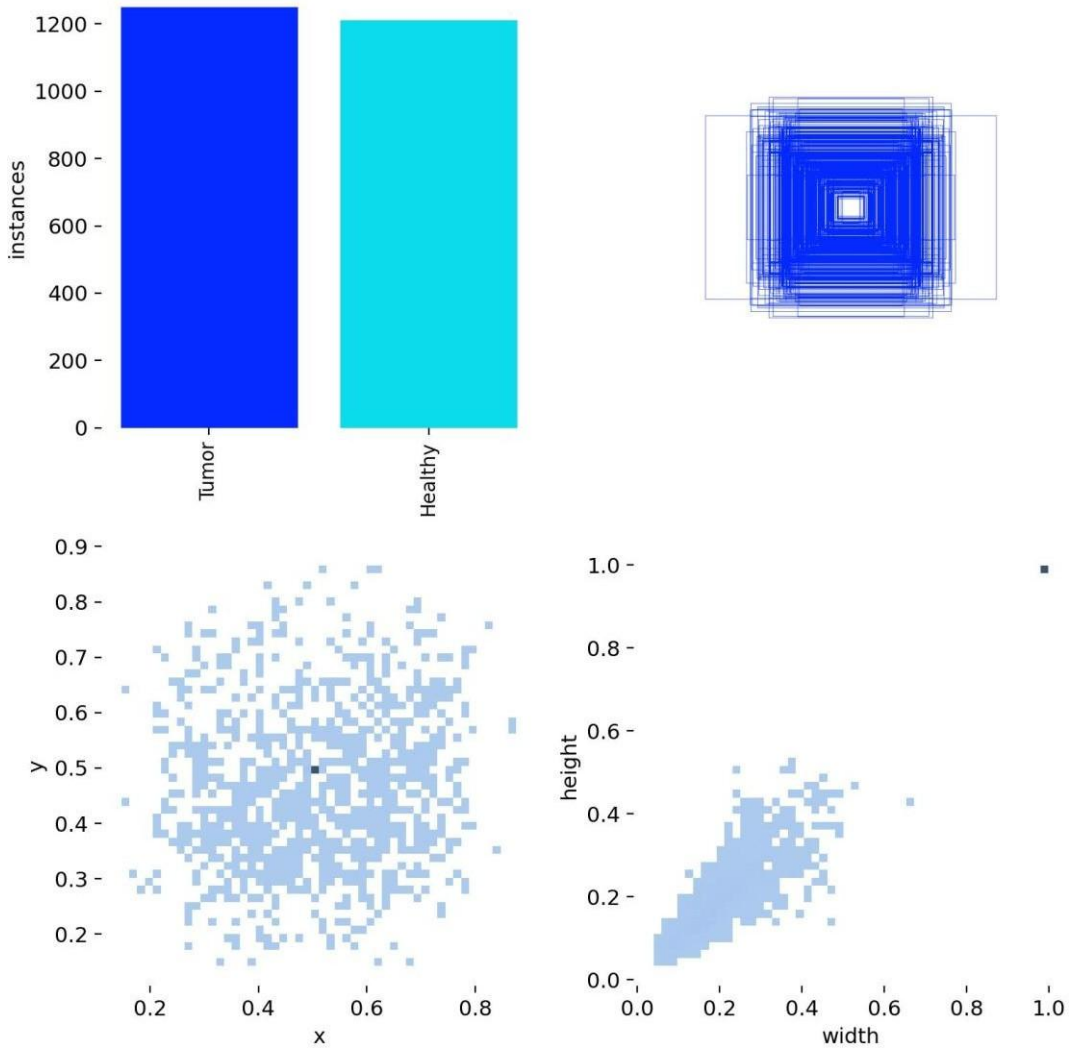


Photo 6.4 Labels

The characteristics of the training dataset, as visualized in **Photo 6.4** (reference to the uploaded labels.jpg), are summarized below. This analysis provides critical insights into class distribution, bounding box localization, and annotation consistency, which are pivotal for understanding the training regime and the behavior of the detection model.

1. Class Distribution

The dataset consists of two primary object classes:

- Tumor instances: ~1220
- Healthy instances: ~1190

which indicates a well-balanced dataset with nearly equal representation of both categories, ensuring minimal class imbalance bias during training.

2. Bounding Box Spatial Distribution

The training labels indicate that the bounding boxes are distributed evenly across the image frame, based on the scatter plot:

- X-center (x): Concentrated between 0.2 and 0.8
- Y-center (y): Mostly within 0.2 to 0.9

which suggests tumors and healthy regions can occur in various spatial locations, supporting the generalization capability of the model.

3. Bounding Box Dimensions

The normalized width and height of bounding boxes (Figure 1, bottom-right):

- Width: Mostly within 0.05 to 0.35
- Height: Primarily between 0.05 to 0.4
- One rare outlier was observed with both width and height ≈ 1.0, which might be due to annotation error or background.

This confirms the annotated regions are relatively compact in size, consistent with typical medical ROI (regions of interest) detection tasks.

4. Bounding Box Overlay Map

The top-right subfigure of the label image shows multiple bounding boxes overlaid:

The boxes are concentrated in the central image region, which may indicate a spatial bias in the dataset (regions of interest are more frequently located centrally).

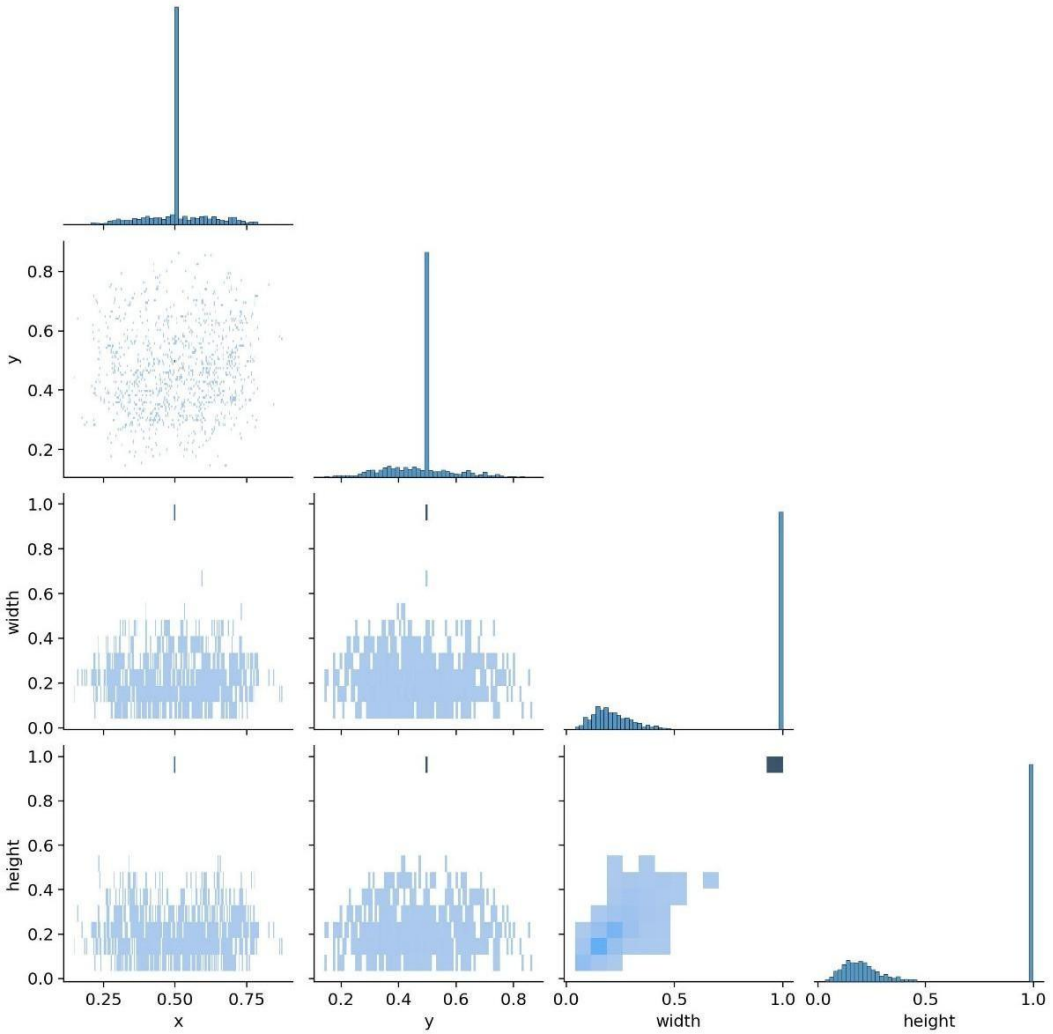


Photo 6.5 Labels Correlogram

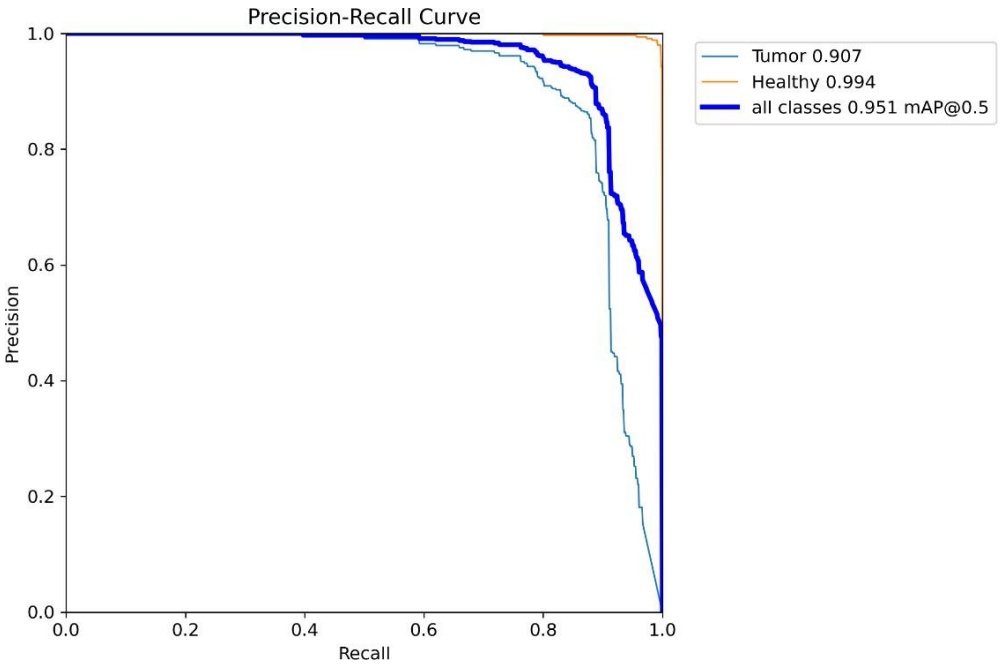


Photo 6.6 PR Curve

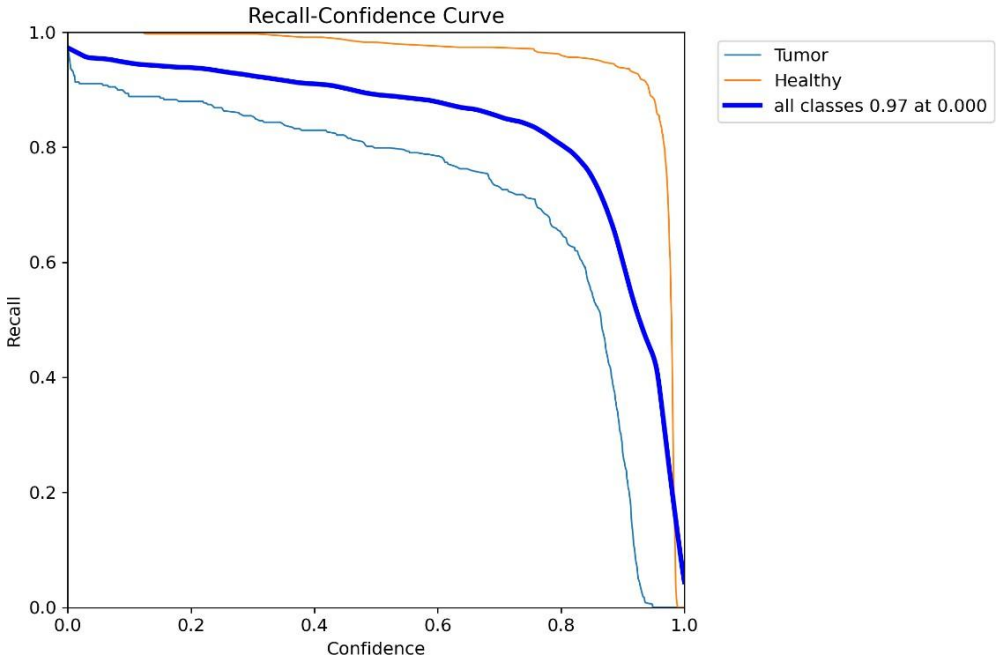


Photo 6.7 R Curve

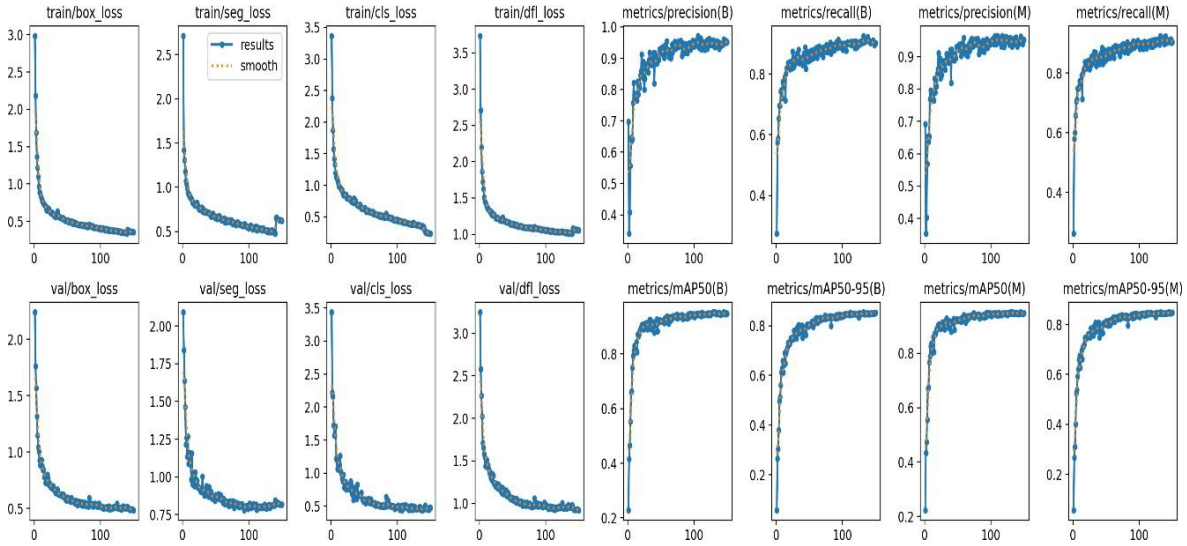


Photo 6.8 Result

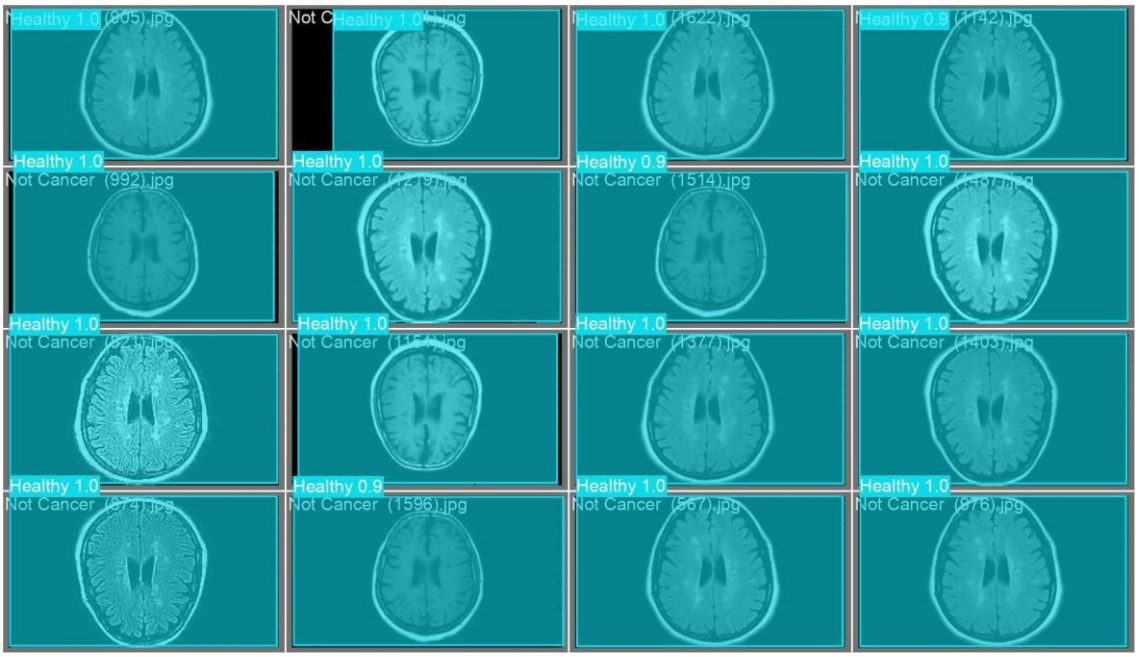


Photo 6.9 Val Batch0-Pred

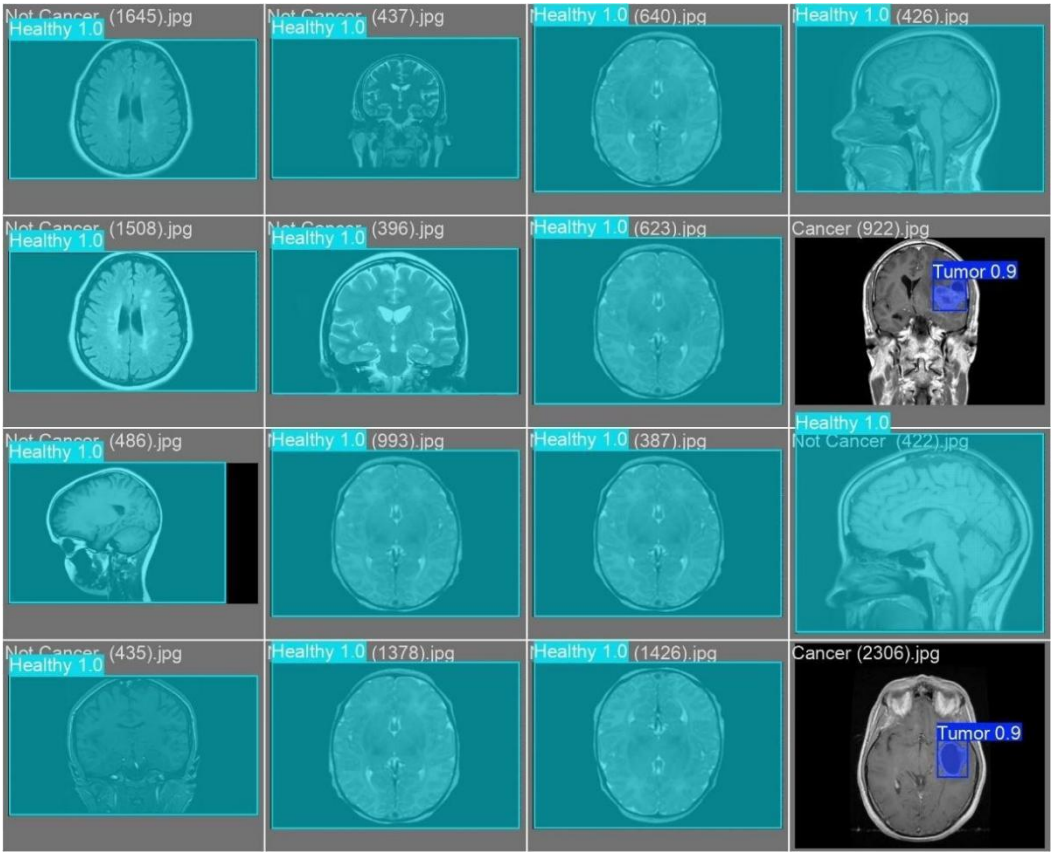


Photo 6.10 Val Batch1-Pred

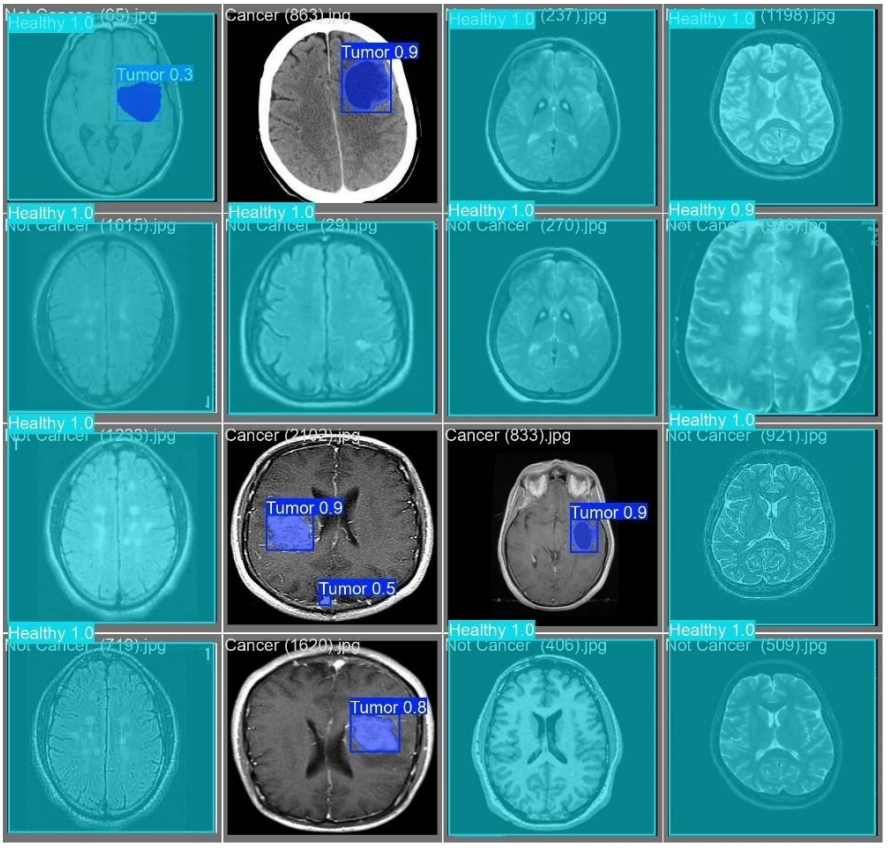


Photo 6.11 Val Batch2-Pred

6.2. Web Application Output

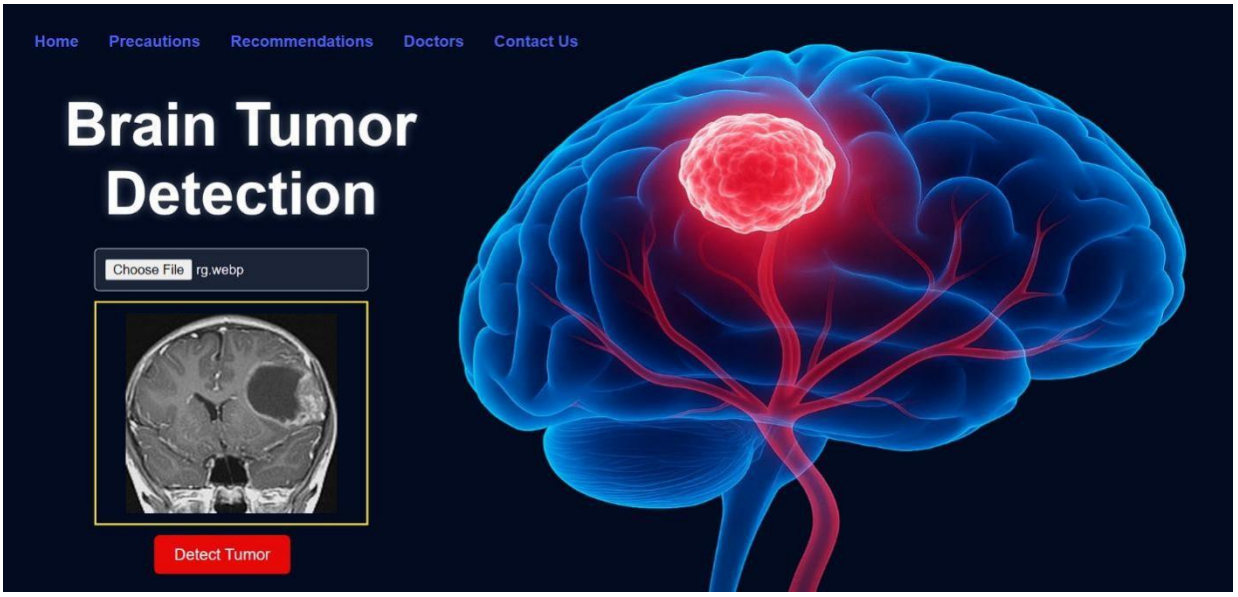


Photo 6.12 Index.html

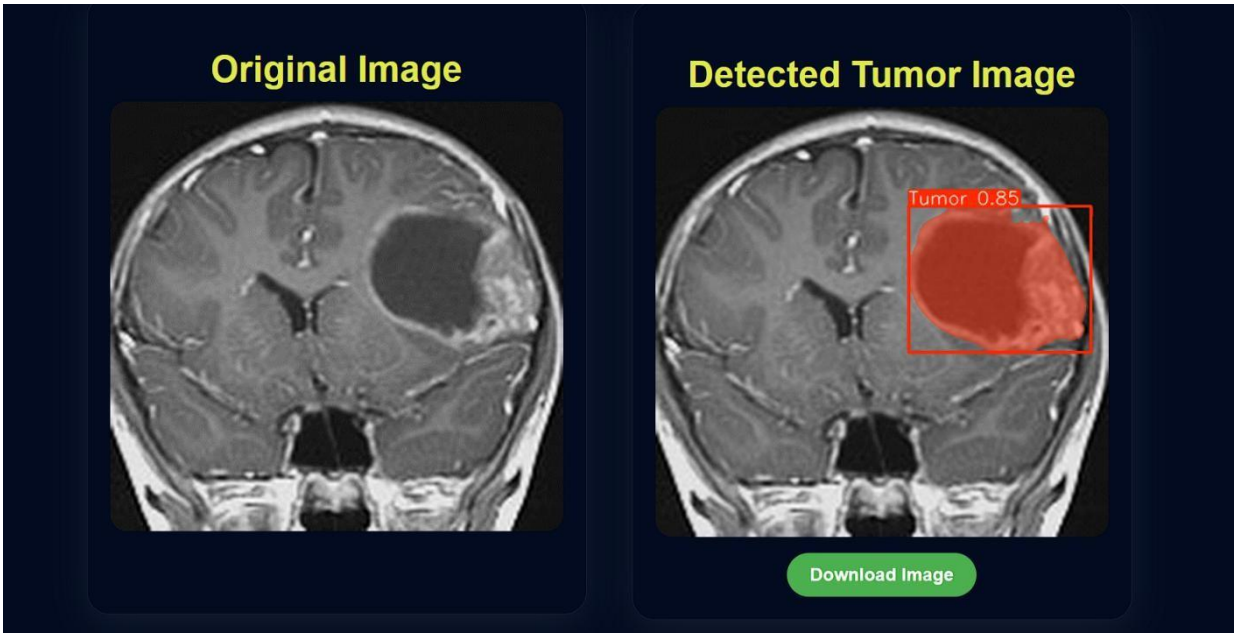


Photo 6.13 Result - (i) (Tumor Detected)

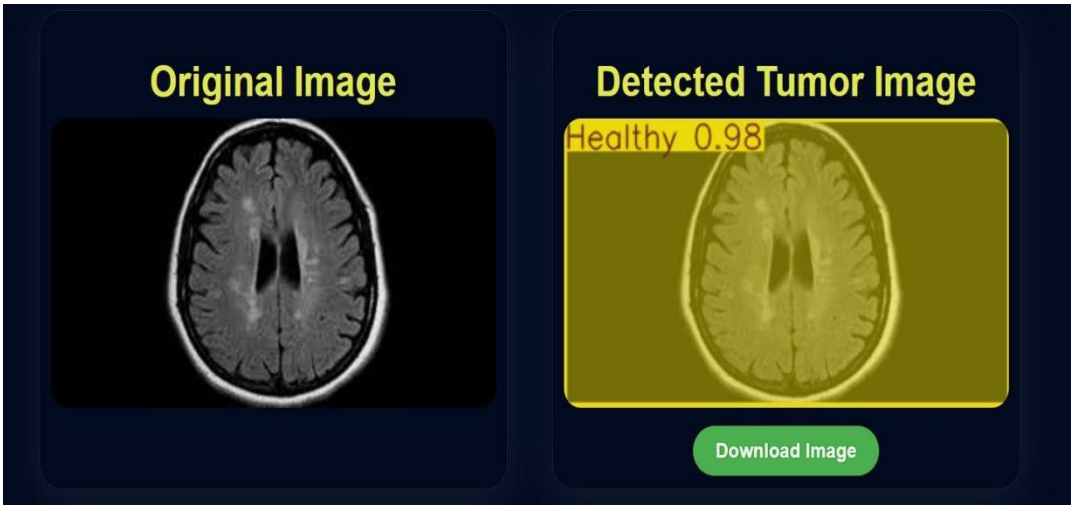


Photo 6.14 Result - (ii) (Healthy)

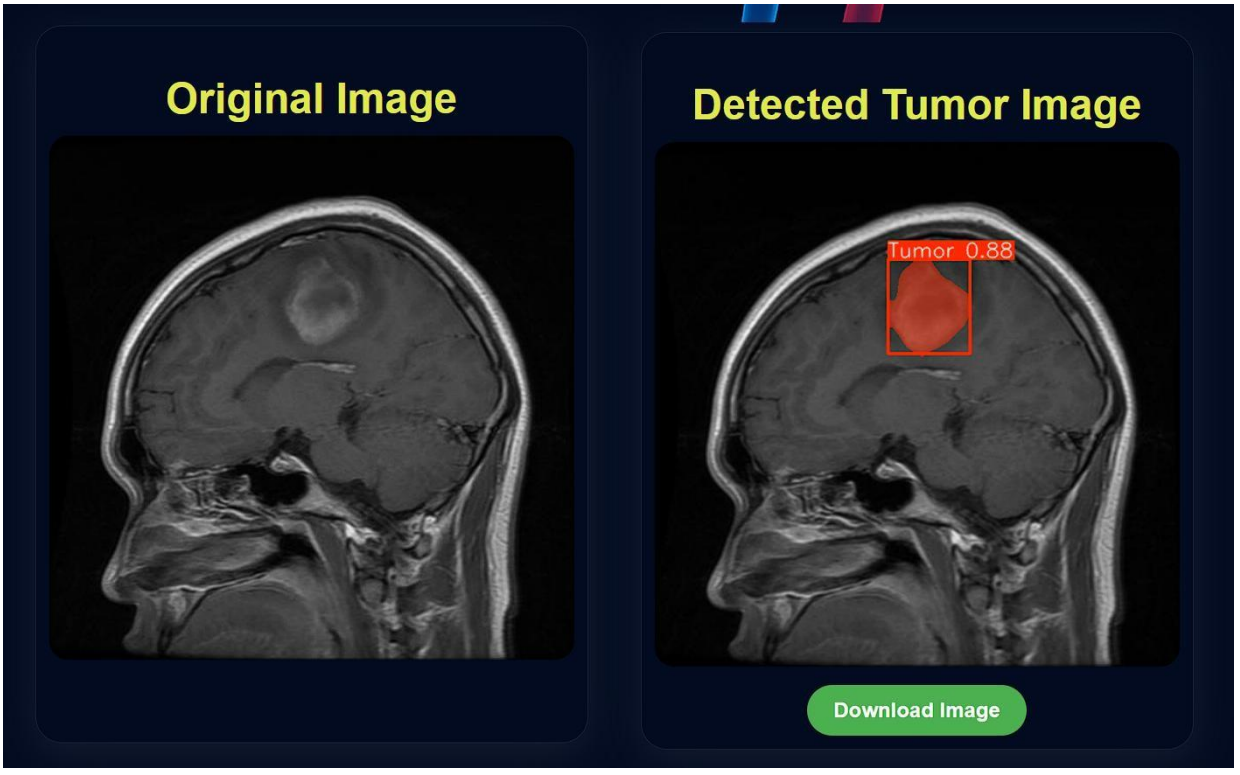


Photo 6.15 Result - (iii) (Tumor Detected)

CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSION

In summary, our project marks a significant advancement in the field of medical imaging and brain tumor detection, achieving a commendable accuracy rate of 94% on the validation dataset. This high performance highlights the effectiveness of our approach, which combines advanced Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)—including models such as GoogleNet, MobileNetV2, Xception, ResNet-50, and VGG-16—with powerful optimization techniques like the Genetic Algorithm and Adam optimizer. By assembling a comprehensive dataset of 2377 brain MRI images spanning two classes—tumor and healthy brains—we trained our model to accurately detect and classify tumors, contributing to improved diagnostic efficiency.

The integration of a user-friendly graphical interface using Python, Flask, HTML, CSS3 & JavaScript enhances the accessibility of the system for both medical professionals and non-expert users. The intuitive design enables users to upload MRI scans and receive rapid tumor detected results, streamlining the diagnostic process and reducing reliance on highly specialized personnel. The system also supports efficient preprocessing and feature extraction, ensuring robustness under varying image conditions and scan qualities.

In conclusion, our project represents a valuable tool in the fight against brain tumors, offering a reliable, efficient, and accessible solution for early detection and diagnosis. With its high validation accuracy and easy-to-use interface, our system demonstrates the transformative potential of AI-driven medical technologies.

Future improvements may include real-time integration with hospital systems, expansion of the dataset for rare tumor types, and optimization for 3D MRI volumes, further increasing the clinical utility and impact of our solution.

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