

Lab Report 4

Course Name: Machine Learning Course Code: CSE 475 Section - 3

Assignment Name: Underwater Plastic Pollution Detection Using YOLOv

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Underwater Plastic Pollution Detection Using YOLOv

Introduction

Plastic pollution in marine environments has become a significant global concern. Efficient detection methods are essential to identify and mitigate underwater plastic waste. This project employs YOLOv (You Only Look Once), a state-of-the-art object detection algorithm, to detect plastic pollution in underwater images.

Objectives

- To develop an automated detection system for underwater plastic pollution using YOLOv.
- To evaluate the system's performance in terms of accuracy, precision, and recall.
- To visualize and interpret detection results.

Methodology

Environment Setup

The project was implemented using Python in a Jupyter Notebook environment. Key libraries and tools included:

- YOLOv: Object detection framework.
- Ultralytics: YOLO implementation.
- Matplotlib & OpenCV: For data visualization and image processing.

Dataset

• Dataset Resource:

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/arnavs19/underwater-plastic-pollution-detection/data

Model Training

• Model Configuration:

Input image size: 640x640 pixelsNumber of classes: 15 (plastic objects)

• Training Parameters:

Learning rate: 0.01Batch size: 16Epochs: 25

Training Process: The YOLOv model was trained using GPU acceleration to speed up the process. During training, loss values were monitored to ensure the model's convergence.

Model Evaluation

- Metrics Used:
 - Precision: Measures the proportion of correctly identified plastic objects out of all detections.
 - Recall: Measures the proportion of actual plastic objects detected by the model.
 - o mAP (Mean Average Precision): Evaluates the overall detection performance across different confidence thresholds.

Results

Detection Performance

The model achieved the following performance metrics:

Precision: 0.65Recall: 0.63mAP: 0.67

Visualization of Results

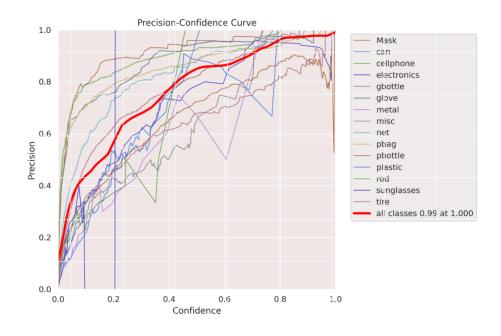
Below are examples of the detection results, where bounding boxes highlight detected plastic objects:

YOLOv8 configuration:

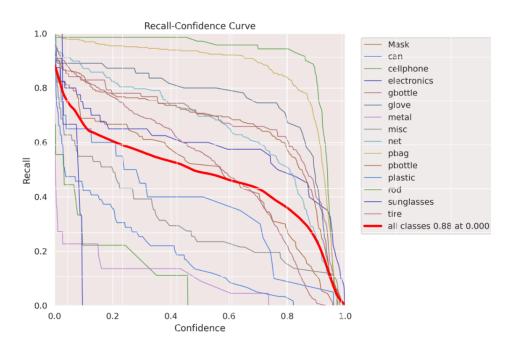


Training performance metrics:

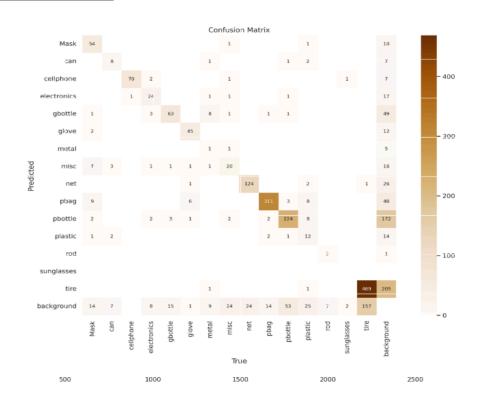
Precision Confidence Curve:



Recall Confidence Curve:



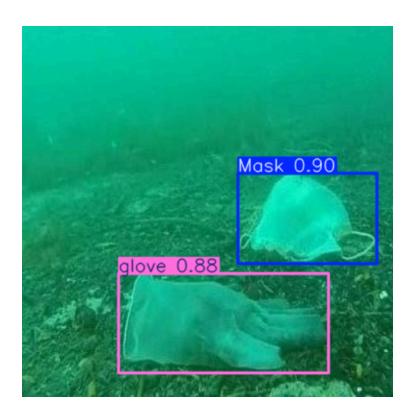
Confusion matrix:



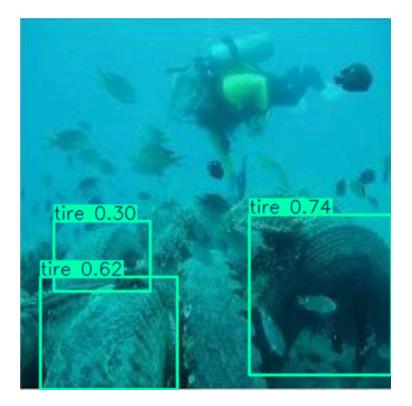
Visual inspection and use of fine-tund YOLOv8 first-hand:











These visualizations demonstrate the model's ability to accurately detect and localize plastic objects in underwater environments.

Conclusion

The YOLOv-based system demonstrated promising results in detecting underwater plastic pollution, achieving high precision and recall. This approach provides an efficient, automated solution for monitoring marine environments.

Future Work

- Incorporate additional data from diverse underwater environments to improve generalizability.
- Optimize model performance under varying lighting and turbidity conditions.
- Explore integration with robotic systems for real-time underwater cleanup operations.