



REAL TIME PERSONAL PROSPECTIVE EQUIPMENT DETECTION

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & MACHINE
LEARNING (623.504, 22W)

PROJECT PRESENTATION

12237686 MUSTAFA TAYYİP BAYRAM



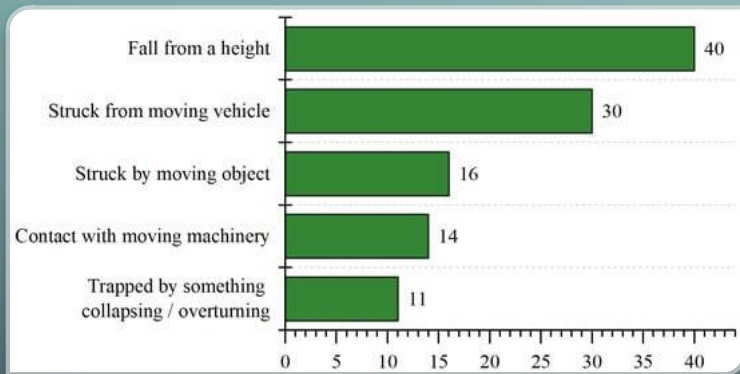
AGENDA

- I. Learning Task
 - i. Why it is important?
 - ii. What is object detection?
 - iii. Object detection applications
- II. Preliminary Data Analysis
- III. Literature Overview
- IV. Performance Measure
- V. YOLO
 - i. Modelling YOLOv5
 - ii. Modelling YOLOv7
- VI. Results and Conclusions

LEARNING TASK

- ❖ Real time personal prospective equipment detection.
- ❖ Object Detection Task (Computer Vision)
- ❖ Hard Hat

WHY IT IS IMPORTANT?



- The most common cause of construction accidents is falling or becoming stuck in equipment, as well as collisions.
- The majority of these injuries can be avoided by using proper protective equipment.

WHAT IS OBJECT DETECTION

Object detection is a type of computer vision approach that detects occurrences of semantic items in digital photos and movies.

There are two types of object detection

Image Level: Detecting presence of an object in an image.

Instance Level: Additionally locates each occurrence of the object and drawing a bounding box around it.

Real time algorithms such as

Faster R-CNN, YOLO, SSD, etc.

OBJECT DETECTION APPLICATIONS



Self-driving
cars



Surveillance
and security



Object tracking
in videos



Augmented
Reality (AR)



Medical
imaging



Retail and e-
commerce

PRELIMINARY DATA ANALYSIS



- ❖ Obtained from {roboflow}: Hard Hat Workers Dataset
- ❖ Shared by Northeastern University – China
- ❖ Totally 7035 Images
 - ❖ Train: 3688
 - ❖ Validation: 1581
 - ❖ Test: 1766
- ❖ 2 Classes
 - ❖ 0 – Head (Without Hard Hat)
 - ❖ 1 – Hard Hat
 - ❖ 2 – Person (Removed)

label	location
1	0.5456730769230769 0.3918269230769231 0.03125 0.038461538461538464
1	0.7307692307692307 0.39903846153846156 0.038461538461538464 0.04326923076923077
1	0.6730769230769231 0.40865384615384615 0.03365384615384615 0.038461538461538464
0	0.2980769230769231 0.41346153846153844 0.036057692307692304 0.04567307692307692
0	0.8942307692307693 0.3870192307692308 0.03125 0.04326923076923077
0	0.4423076923076923 0.39663461538461536 0.036057692307692304 0.040865384615384616

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Focus on developing Computer Vision algorithms in real time.
 - [COVID-19 Real Time PPE Detection with YOLOv4](#) - mAP 79%
 - [Deep Learning for Site Safety: Real-Time Detection of Personal Protective Equipment YOLOv3 with different methods](#) - mAP 72.3%
 - [Fast Personal Protective Equipment Detection for Real Construction Sites Using Deep Learning Approaches YOLOv5s](#) - mAP 82.65
- Focus on developing wearable devices for detection.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE

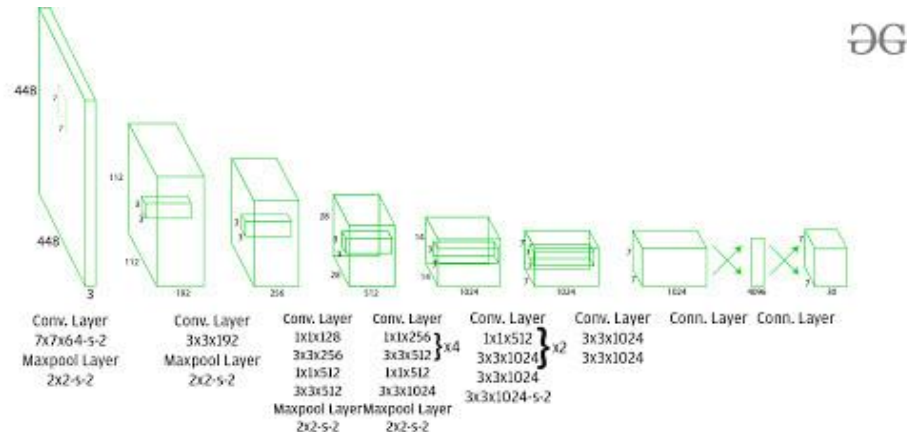
$$mAP = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} AP_k$$

AP_k = the AP of class k

n = the number of classes

- Purpose: Accuracy and efficiency
- Mean Average Precision (mAP): Gives overall measure of the accuracy.
- Processing Speed: Measure of the time taken by algorithm to process an image.

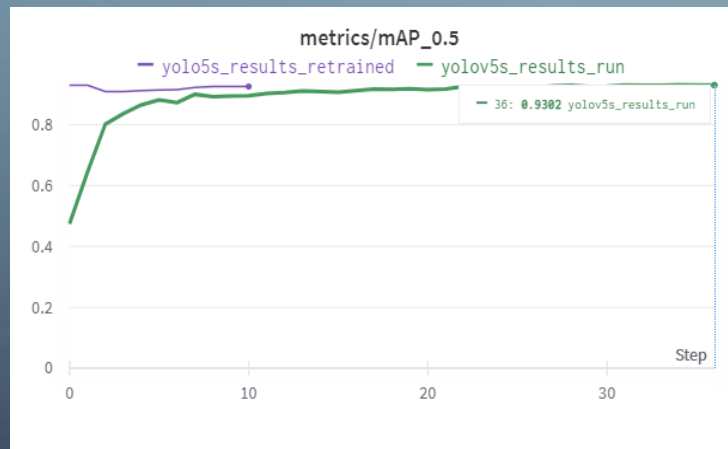
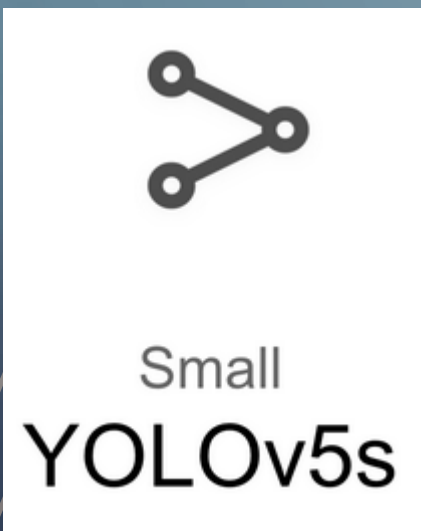
- Fast and Efficient
- Uses single neural network to predict bounding boxes and class probabilities directly from full images in one evaluation.
- Allows to run in real time on standard hardware such as CCT.
- Scalable architecture and simple to implement.
- YOLOV_x or YOLOV_s



MODELING YOLOV5

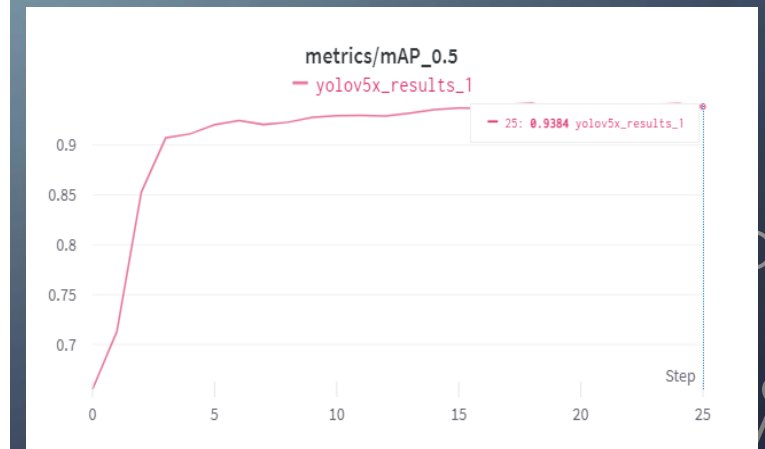
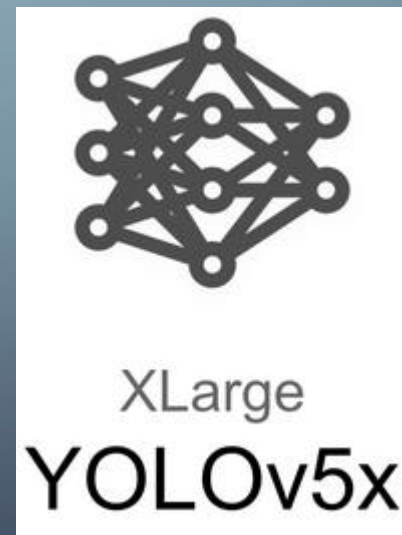
- YOLOV5S

- Best mAP – 0.93



- YOLOV5X

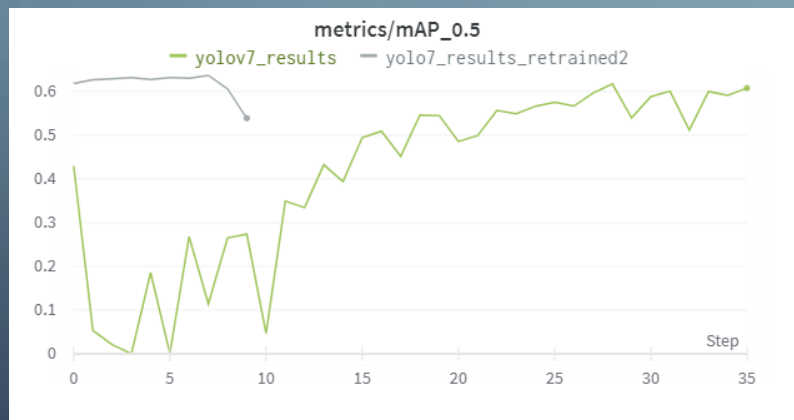
- Best mAP – 0.93 (non-completed)



MODELING YOLOV7

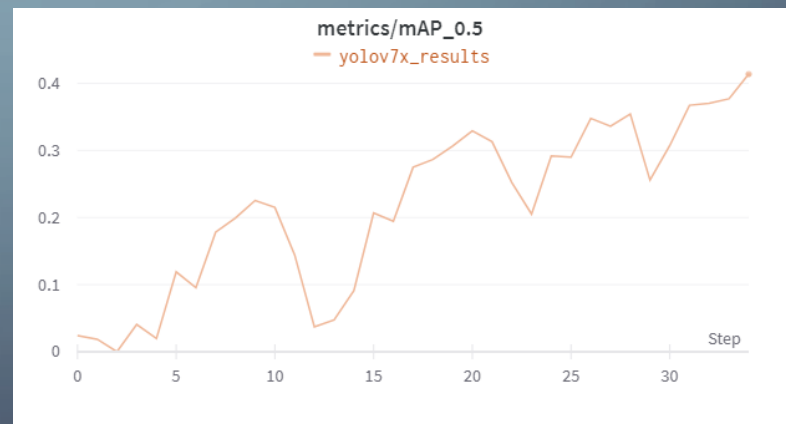
- YOLOV7

- Best mAP – 0.61



- YOLOV7X

- Best mAP – 0.41 (non-completed)





RESULTS

- X models are so complex, and they are not fast as much as base models.
- v5 models are more accurate. (Research shows that v7 is much more accurate.)
- v5s model is the fastest (it depends on the system)
- v5s model is the optimal with new starting (fast and accurate)



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING