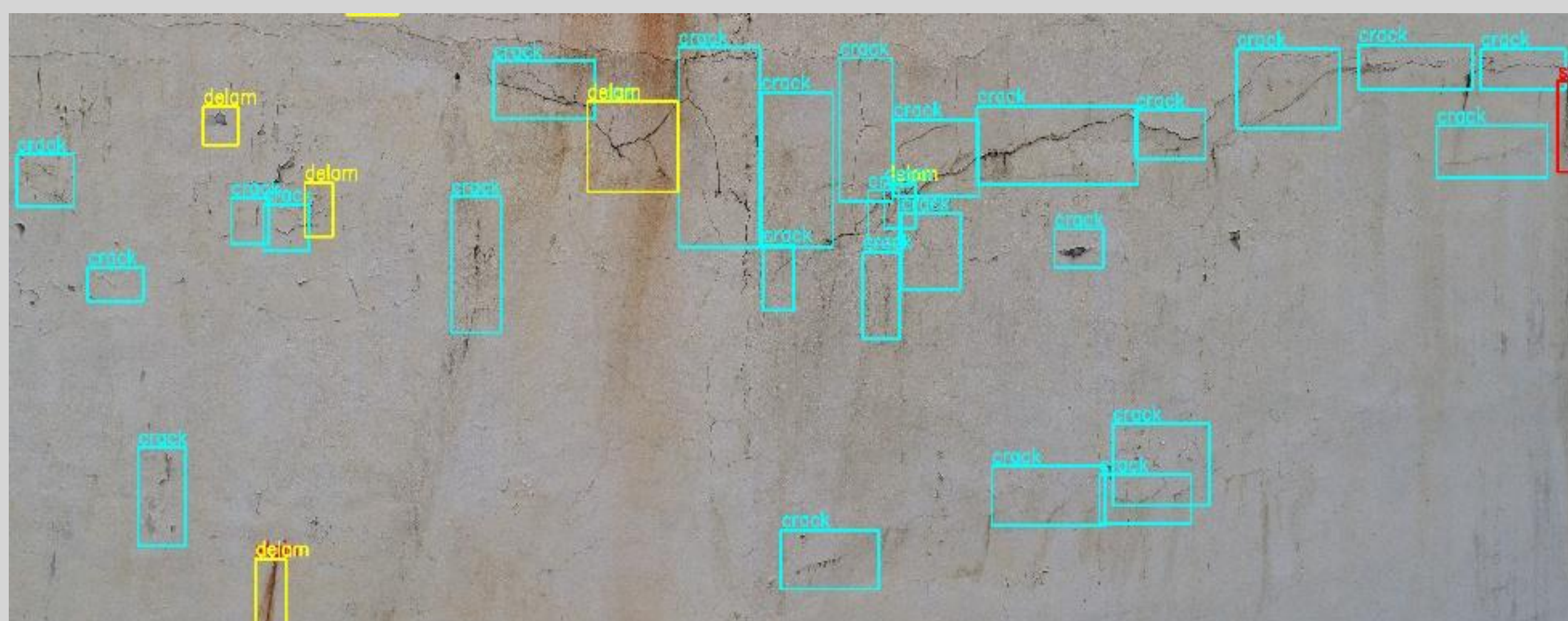


## Purpose

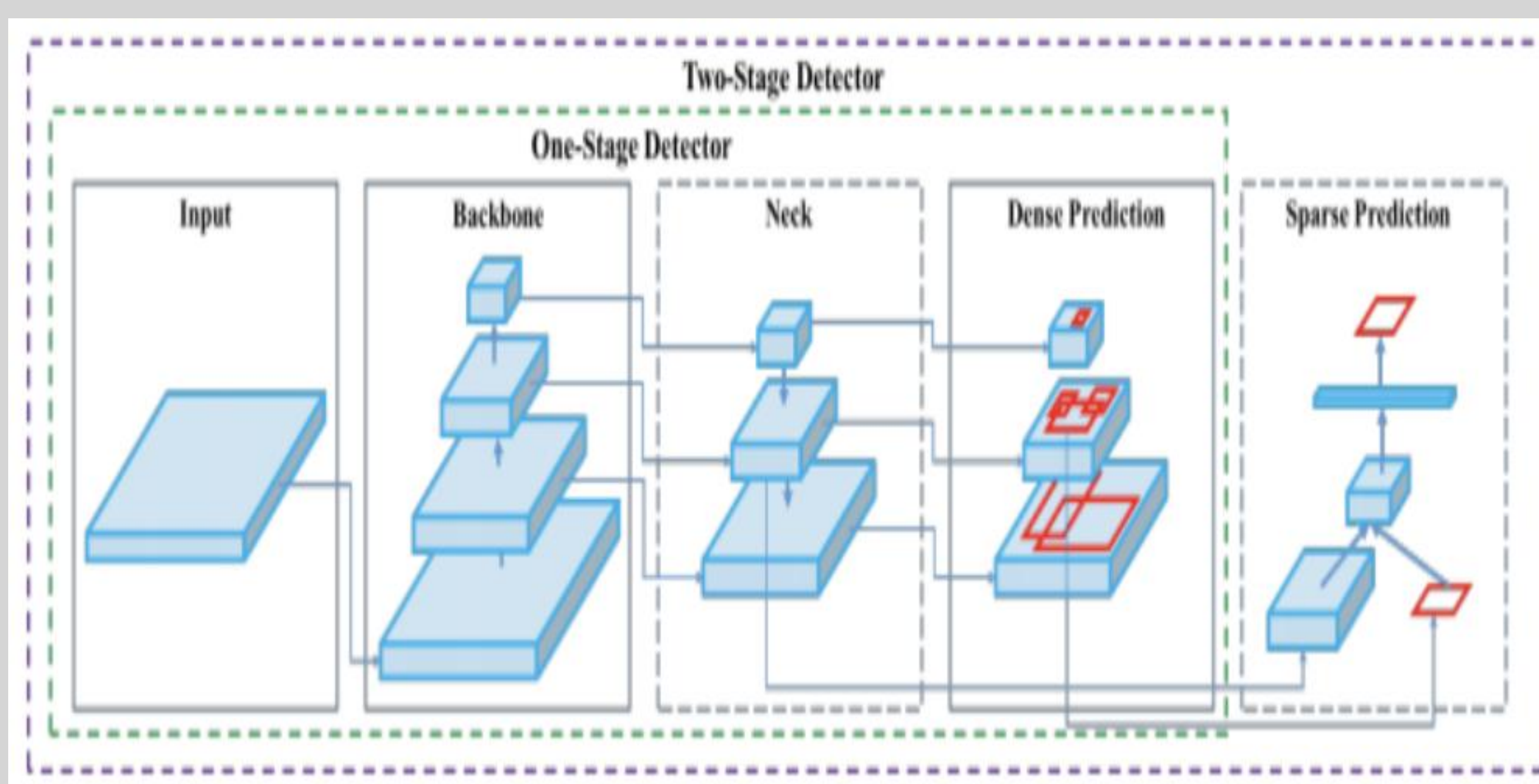
- ❖ Detect cracks in images using ML models
- ❖ Compare different models and analyze the output
- ❖ Improve existing model to get better result

## Goal



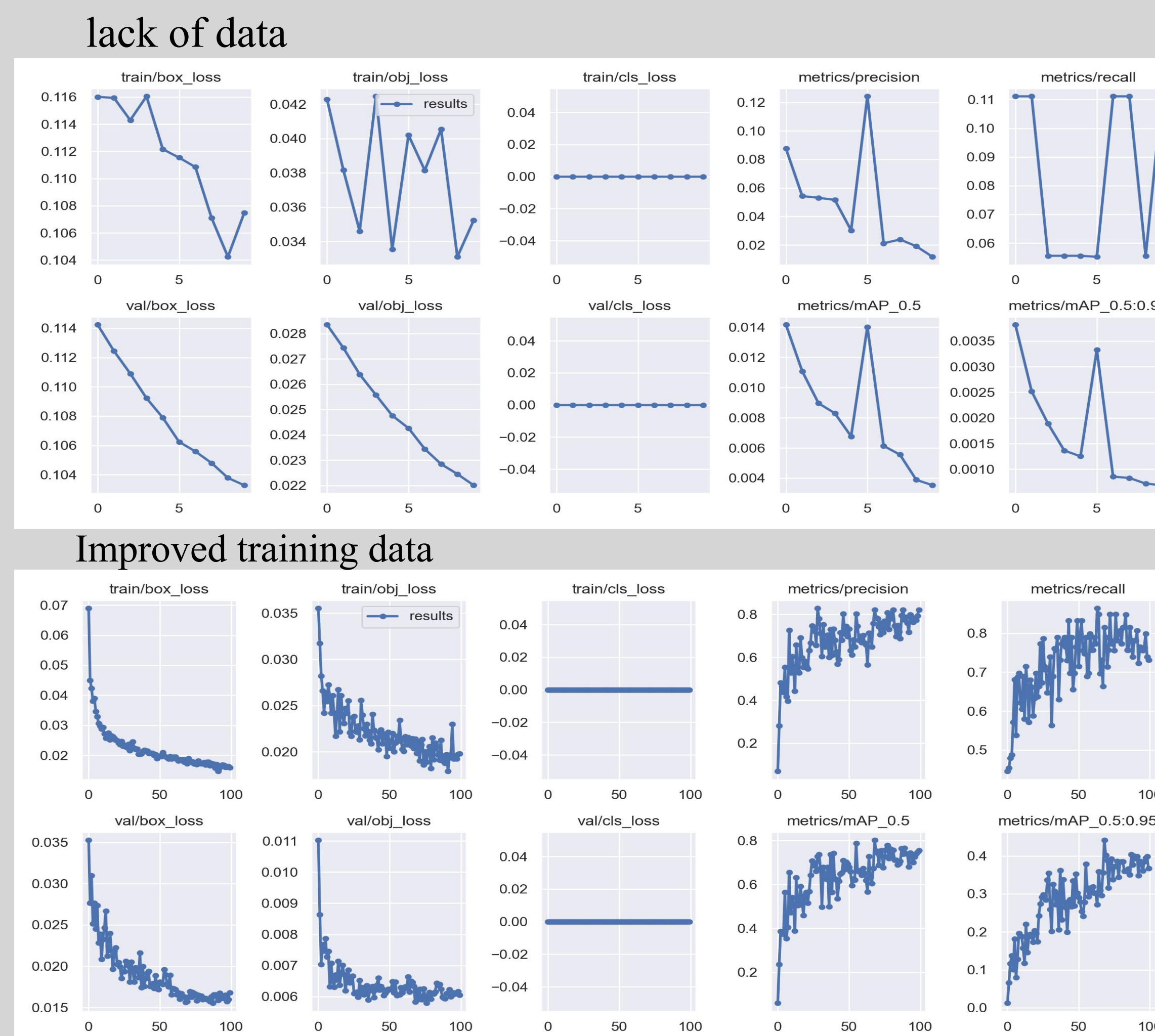
## Methods

- ❖ Gather different type of crack datasets
- ❖ Label the images and then organize the processed dataset
- ❖ Train the YOLOv5
- ❖ Evaluate and fine-tune model based on results



I. object detection process (citation from YOLOv5)

## Result



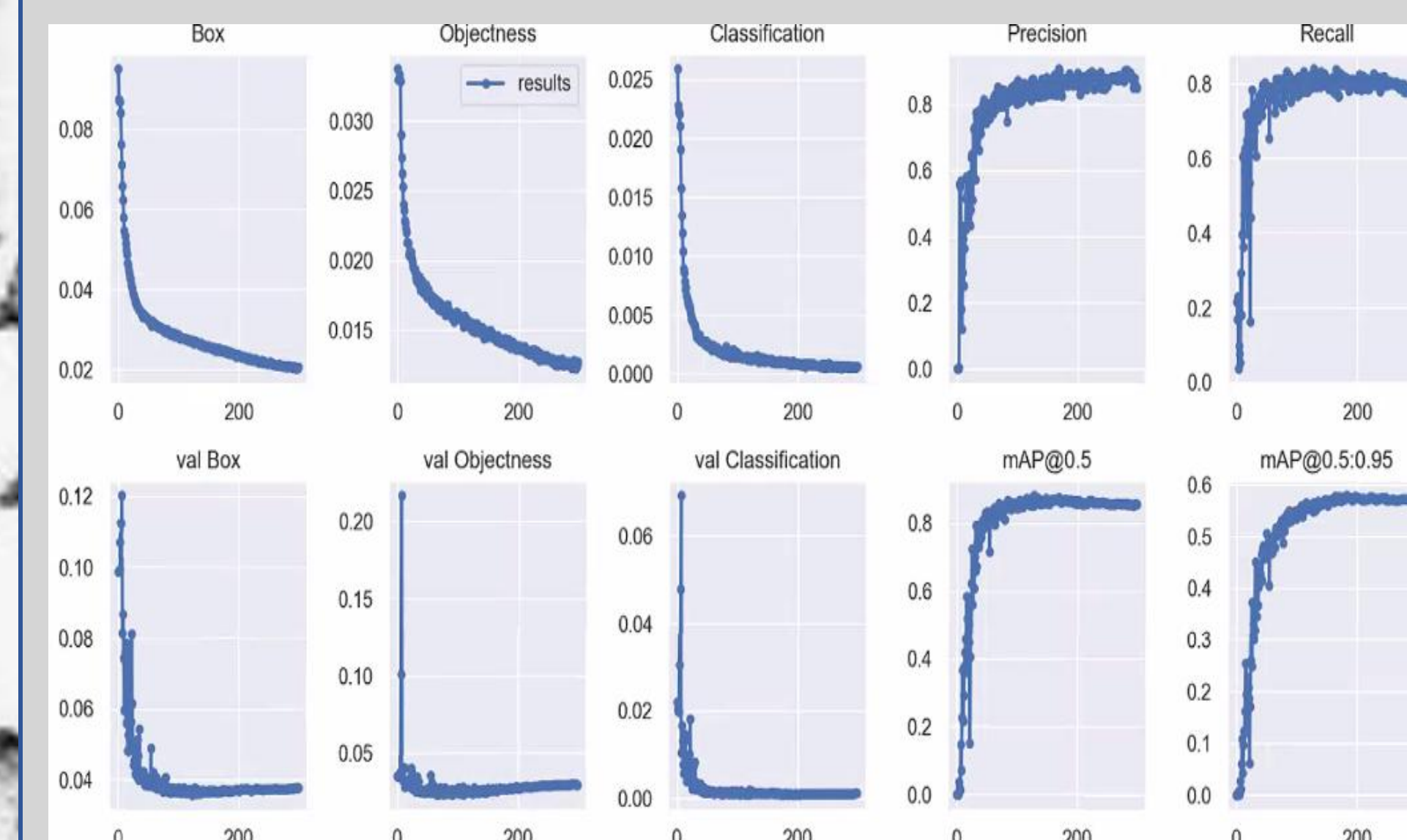
- ❖ First line input--training dataset
- ❖ Second line input--validation dataset
- ❖ Box\_loss: smaller the box, more accurate;
- ❖ Objectness\_loss: smaller the target detection, more accurate
- ❖ Precision: find the correct positive class / all found positive classes
- ❖ Recall: number of positive samples found
- ❖ mAP: overall performance metric for the object detection model



## Conclusion

- ❖ With less data and training times, the curve is not as ideal
- ❖ With training time increasing, loss decreases and also precision rate and recall rate increases
- ❖ The curve should be smooth instead of fluctuating
- ❖ With single classification, the class-loss is unchanged

## Next Step



- ❖ Add more classification of cracks
- ❖ Train more and adjust the dataset to make curve smoother

## Acknowledgements

- I. Jacob Solawetz
- II. Jian, M. J., Weidong, Y. W., & Guoqi, L. G.
- III. <http://t.csdnimg.cn/FhpRv>