

Enhancing Safety in Construction: A Computer Vision Approach for Personal Protective Equipment Detection

MSc Research Project Data Analytics

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Enhancing Safety in Construction: A Computer Vision Approach for Personal Protective Equipment Detection

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1 Introduction

The configuration manual offers concise details regarding the hardware and software prerequisites for this research. The program will additionally offer a detailed roadmap for completing the analysis project successfully. The manual is divided into various sections for informational clarity and guidance.

2 System Requirement

2.1 Hardware Requirements

1- Model Name: Acer Aspire E15

2- Operating System: Windows 10 64-bi

3- Processor: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-7200U CPU @ 2.50GHz 2.70 GHz

4- Memory: 8:00 GB Ram Storage

2.2 Software Requirements

Python was the computer programming language used. The basis for this project was Google Colab PRO, a cloud resource from Google. The software was executed in the background during execution using a Tesla T4 GPU, NVIDIA-SMI 525.105.17, Driver Version: 525.105.17, and CUDA Version: 12.0. An overview of all the software needs used in this study is given in Figure 1.

3 Importing Libraries

The 'pip' statement must be used for installing in cases when particular libraries are not already installed. To set up Roboflow, for example, in a Google Colab, use "%pip install Roboflow." The commands that can be used for importing libraries are shown in Figure 2. All of these libraries combined offer the features required to handle a Deep Learning Image Dataset effectively.

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0	0	NVIDIA-SMI 525.105.17 Driver Version: 525.105.17 CUDA Version: 12.0	<u>↑</u> ↓	· 🕀 🖣 1	2 🗋 1	î :
{ <i>x</i> }		GPU Name Persistence-M Bus-Id Disp.A Volatile Uncorr. ECC Fan Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap Memory-Usage GPU-Util Compute M. MIG M.				
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		N/A 43C PS 110 / 70W 0010 15500010 N/A				
		Processes: GPU GI CI PID Type Process name GPU Memory ID ID UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU				

Figure 1: Google Colab



Figure 2: Importing Libraries

4 Dataset Exploration

The set of pictures was downloaded from the Roboflow website and contains 11,978 photos divided into 6,473 training images, 3,570 validation images, and 1,935 test images. Figure 3 shows the data file loading procedure and the API key. The collection of data was fetched into the Google Colab notebook using the Roboflow API.



Figure 3: Importing Dataset

5 Evaluation

The YOLOv5 repository was extracted along with necessary prerequisites and library imports before model analysis was started. This included installing the required dependencies, the Ultralytics YOLOv5 model, the required Roboflow prerequisites, and the indispensable packages. To display pictures in the final result, the 'IPython.display' package was also loaded. The extensive configuration was designed to provide a smooth and fully-equipped setting for the evaluation of the model and examination that followed are shown in figure 4

```
!git clone https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov5 # clone
%cd yolov5
%pip install -qr requirements.txt # install
%pip install -q roboflow
import torch
 import os
from IPython.display import Image, clear_output
Cloning into 'yolov5'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 16088, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (32/32), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (31/31), done.
remote: Total 16088 (delta 10), reused 11 (delta 1), pack-reused 16056
Receiving objects: 100% (16088/16088), 14.65 MiB | 15.33 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (11042/11042), done.
/content/yolov5
                                             - 190.6/190.6 kB 4.6 MB/s eta 0:00:00
                                             - 3.6/3.6 MB 38.5 MB/s eta 0:00:00
                                             - 654.0/654.0 kB 57.2 MB/s eta 0:00:00
                                             - 62.7/62.7 kB 8.4 MB/s eta 0:00:00
ERROR: pip's dependency resolver does not currently take into account all the packages that are installed.
imageio 2.31.6 requires pillow<10.1.0,>=8.3.2, but you have pillow 10.1.0 which is incompatible.
                                             - 68.5/68.5 kB 1.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00
                                             - 158.3/158.3 kB 4.6 MB/s eta 0:00:00
                                             - 178.7/178.7 kB 19.3 MB/s eta 0:00:00
                                             - 58.8/58.8 kB 6.6 MB/s eta 0:00:00
```

Figure 4: YOLOv5 repository

5.1 Ultralytics YOLOv5 Hyperparameter

Within Ultralytics YOLO, important parameters include things like learning rate and structural information like neuron count and activation function kinds. As an example, 'Learning Rate lr0' establishes the step size in the direction of the loss function minimum. 'Number of Epochs epochs' denotes a complete forward and backward processing pass over all training examples, set here for 5 epochs. 'Batch Size batch' refers to the number of pictures processed concurrently in a forward pass. The Tuner class was used in the'model.tune()' function to parametric tune YOLOv5n on PPE-8 over five epochs. This included implementing an AdamW optimizer and limiting confirmation, checkpointing, and visualization to the last epoch in order to facilitate rapid tweaking. Using momentum and stochastic gradient descent (SGD), the optimizer and weight decay coefficients set at 0.9209 and 0.0005, respectively. The YAML file encapsulates the optimally performing hyperparameters discovered during the tuning process, as illustrated in Figure 6.

```
[ ] from ultralytics import YOLO
# Initialize the YOLO model
model = YOLO('yolov5s.pt')
# Tune hyperparameters on PPE-8 for 5 epochs
model.tune(data='/content/datasets/PPEs-8/data.yaml', epochs=5, iterations=5, optimizer='AdamW', plots=False, save=False, val=False)
```

Figure 5: Hyperparameter

lr0: 0.01001 lrf: 0.00919 momentum: 0.9209 weight decay: 0.0005 warmup_epochs: 2.72434 warmup momentum: 0.79397 box: 7.37398 cls: 0.50774 dfl: 1.51006 hsv h: 0.01526 hsv s: 0.69304 hsv v: 0.38952 degrees: 0.0 translate: 0.09797 scale: 0.48178 shear: 0.0 perspective: 0.0 flipud: 0.0 fliplr: 0.50675 mosaic: 0.9757 mixup: 0.0 copy paste: 0.0

Figure 6: Results of Hyperparameter

5.2 Training YOLOv5 Detection

Multiple variables are given in this context: 'img' indicates the dimensions of the source picture, 'batch' the batch size, 'epochs' the number of simulated epochs, and 'data' the

path to the YAML file. 'Cache' speeds up training by caching pictures, whereas 'nosave' only save the final checkpoint. The PPE-8 the file from Roboflow was used to simulate YOLOv5s in order to evaluate the model; this took about 5.282 hours for 50 epochs. The analysis criteria, which utilizes an Intersection over Union (IoU) criterion with a score threshold of 0.5, is calculating the percentage of overlap between the predicted and real bounding boxes. Figure 7 illustrates this process.

!python train.py --img 416 --batch 16 --epochs 50 --data {dataset.location}/data.yaml --weights yolov5s.pt --cache

2023-12-04 19:16:55.573168: E tensorflow/compiler/xla/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_dnn.cc:9342] Unable to register cuDNN factory: Attempting to register factory f 2023-12-04 19:16:55.573219: E tensorflow/compiler/xla/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_fft.cc:609] Unable to register cuFFT factory: Attempting to register factory fo 2023-12-04 19:16:55.573256: E tensorflow/compiler/xla/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_blas.cc:1518] Unable to register cuBLAS factory: Attempting to register factory fo 2023-12-04 19:16:55.573256: E tensorflow/compiler/xla/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_blas.cc:1518] Unable to register cuBLAS factory: Attempting to register factory train: weights=yolov5s.pt, cfg., data=/content/datasets/PPEs-8/data.yam], hyp-data/hyps/hyp.scratch-low.yaml, epochs=50, batch_size=16, imgsz=416, rect=False, github: up to date with https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov5

hyperparameters: lr0=0.01, lrf=0.01, momentum=0.937, weight_decay=0.0005, warmup_epochs=3.0, warmup_momentum=0.8, warmup_bias_lr=0.1, box=0.05, cls=0.5, cls_pw Comet: run 'pip install comet_ml' to automatically track and visualize YOLOV5 of runs in Comet TensonBoard: Start with 'tensorboard --logdir runs/train', view at <u>http://localhost:6006/</u> Downloading <u>https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov5/releases/download/v7.0/yolov5s.pt</u> to yolov5s.pt... 100% 14.1N/14.1M [00:00x00:00, 200MB/s]

Figure 7: Train yolov5s on custom data for 50 epochs

Epoch 49/49	GPU_mem b 1.83G Class	0.02991 Images	obj_loss 0.01172 Instances	cls_loss 1 0.0006721 P	Instances 36 R	Size 416: mAP50	100% 1214/12 mAP50-95: 1	214 [06:03<0 100% 112/112	0:00, 3.34it/s [00:27<00:00,	;] 4.11it/s]
50 enochs com	all moleted in 5.2	3570 82 hours	//10	0.0//	0.43	0.304	0.155			
Optimizer str Optimizer str	ipped from ru ipped from ru	uns/train uns/train	/exp/weights /exp/weights	/last.pt, 14 /best.pt, 14	1.4MB 1.4MB					
Validating ru Fusing layers	ns/train/exp/	/weights/	best.pt							
Model summarv	: 157 lavers.	7042489	parameters.	0 gradients	. 15.9 GELOPS					
,	Class	Images	Instances,	P	R	mAP50	mAP50-95: 1	100% 112/112	[00:31<00:00,	3.57it/s]
	all	3570	7710	0.665	0.458	0.311	0.158		. ,	
	glove	3570	984	0.712	0.937	0.91	0.475			
	goggles	3570	1192	0.81	0.601	0.643	0.384			
	helmet	3570	283	1	0	0	0			
	mask	3570	253	1	0	0	0			
	no-suit	3570	15	0.016	0.8	0.0306	0.0261			
	no_glove	3570	1548	0.553	0.731	0.6	0.277			
n	o_goggles	3570	1384	0.702	0.699	0.702	0.338			
	no_helmet	3570	229	1	0	0	0			
	no_mask	3570	640	1	0	0	0			
	no_shoes	3570	525	0.157	0.169	0.104	0.0168			
	shoes	3570	639	0.992	0.556	0.599	0.231			
	suit	3570	18	0.0404	1	0.149	0.144			
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Figure 8: Model Summary after running 50 epochs

5.3 Dectecting all the valid images

Using the best.pt weights file from the YOLOv5 model, 3570 valid photos (with a picture size of 416) were analyzed, and all 12 classes from 1 to 12 were correctly detected and numbered. Figure 9 displays the findings, together with the detection status, time frame in milliseconds, and class numbering.

5.4 Printing the final results

A collection of legitimate photographs found in the PPE dataset are printed using the code in image 10. It looks for folders that match a given pattern by using the glob function. Furthermore, the pictures are displayed by the code using "IPython.display import Image". The final result of valid labels is shown in Figure 11, while the end result of valid predicted pictures is shown in Figure 12.

lpython detect.pyweights /content/yolov5/runs/train/exp/weights/best.ptimg 416conf 0.1source {dataset.location}/valid/images
image 3077/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/p65213195_jpg.rf.af45f2527310832369dddd3fb509dcbc.jpg: 416x416 (no detections), 6.9ms
image 3078/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/p65213198_jpg.rf.c4443d19353b694eb7723d5aecf48d5d.jpg: 416x416 (no detections), 5.6ms image 3070/3570 /content/datasets/DPEs-8/valid/images/p65213198_jpg.rf.c4443d19353b694eb7723d5aecf48d5d.jpg: 416x416 (no detections), 7.1ms
<pre>image 308/3570 /content/datasets/PPE-s8/ulld/image/p5521313 jpg.rf.0cdf2829594c7b32932d3842429508.jpg t40x416 2 no-suits, 1 no_glove, 7.6ms</pre>
image 3081/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/p656213109_jpg.rf.cc19c97082cd6bad4194403f973eb4d6.jpg: 416x416 1 no-suit, 1 no glove, 5.8ms
Image 3082/5570 /CONTENT/datasets/PFESs/Valu/images/p05021311_jpg.rf.1001505010/3616012(209702421, jpg. +100410 2 1075015, 1 10_g10VE, 5.sms image 3082/3570 /CONTENT/datasets/PFESs/Valu/images/p05621311_jpg.rf.88866422213f8f3927356ca3999446.jpg: 4160416 1 no.suit, 1 no_g10VE, 5.4ms
image 3084/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/p656213117_jpg.rf.bf50d90d49458f6cb95ad52eb90a158d.jpg: 416x416 1 no-suit, 5.4ms
<pre>image 3085/35/0 /content/datasetS/PHE-s/Valid/images/po5c13121_j0g.rt.yla2d25498951009/c40rc4s0tre34315.j0g: 410X410 1 no-Sult, 1 no_gloVe, 5.8ms image 3086/3570 /content/datasetS/PHE-s/Valid/images/po5c513124 jog.rf.id40213065764374bd87c86d1bblbcb.jog: 416X416 1 no gloVe, 7.4ms</pre>
image 3087/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/p656213131_jpg.rf.9725d7fa180766750a84ecfb89c4ab28.jpg: 416x416 1 no_glove, 5.7ms
Image 3088/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/po5c21315_jpg.rt.06/0512126549c70644ta710ad74tea66.jpg: 416x416 1 no_glove, 9.3ms image 3089/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/po5c21315 jpg.rt.4c4d8f66c18dac206fad7ba9ab50e5a.jpg: 416x416 1 no_suit. 9.3ms
image 3090/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/p656213165_jpg.rf.669f8ac0fd14e8c27362b13733eb6575.jpg: 416x416 2 no-suits, 1 no_glove, 9.1ms
image 3091/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/p656213172_pg.rf.1676e580797559af3d3685741d83946f.jpg: 416x416 1 no glove, 9.9ms image 3090/3570 /content/datasets/DPEs-8/valid/images/p656213172_jg.rf.1676e580797559af3d3685741d83946f.jpg: 416x416 1 no glove, 7.5ms
image 3093/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/p65621336_jps.ft.a10f5645c445c04df92716df78ef5514.jpg: 416x416 1 no_glove, 7.3ms
image 3094/3570 /content/datasets/PPES-8/valid/images/p65621340_jpg.rf-0994bF701ea7c4386d65c6c7be3fcb8fe.jpg: 416x416 1 no-suit, 1 no_glove, 8.9ms
<pre>image 309/5/370 /content/datasets/rts-ovalu/images/possilva_jpg.rf.e38475f61d4e4437620t4269549kg5, jp: 416A401 i norsult, z no guotes, 9.1ms image 309/5/370 /content/datasets/PFEs8/valu/images/possilva_jpg.rf.e38475f61d4e4437620t4265478c265, jp: 416A401 i norsult, z no guotes, 7.1ms</pre>
image 3097/3570 /content/datasets/PPEs-8/valid/images/p6562135 jpg.rf.d81451c14edc10005eed503e1b74bc3a.jpg: 416x416 1 no-suit, 1 no glove, 7.1ms

Figure 9: Valid set

```
import glob
from IPython.display import Image, display
i = 0
for imageName in glob.glob('/content/yolov5/runs/train/exp/*.jpg'):
    i += 1
if i < 8:
    display(Image(filename=imageName))
    print("\n")
```

Figure 10: Printing final results



Figure 11: valid labels Results



Figure 12: valid predicted results