

# Research Article

## A Study of YOLO Algorithm for Multi-target Detection

Haokang Wen<sup>1</sup>, Fengzhi Dai<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tianjin University of Science and Technology, China;

<sup>2</sup>Tianjin Tianke Intelligent and Manufacture Technology CO., LTD, China

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### ABSTRACT

With the development of deep learning, target detection has become one of the research directions of many scholars. As one of the more mature algorithms, the single-stage YOLO algorithms have been widely used in real life. Combining the development history of the YOLO algorithm, this article focuses on the main framework and main content of the current latest YOLOv5 algorithm, and uses the YOLOv5s model to identify and detect multi-target. The test results show that YOLOv5s algorithm has good detection effect and wide application meaning in real life.

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## 1. Introduction

Computer vision includes target detection, target segmentation, target tracking, image description, event detection, and activity recognition. Target detection is the cornerstone of other more complex vision tasks. Its main task is to use computers to predict: a given image and video Object, what is it or where it is. Multi-target detection is to achieve the task of detecting multiple targets.

Currently, target recognition technology is widely used in the following fields:

Security field: fingerprint recognition, face recognition, etc.

Military field: terrain survey, flying object recognition, etc.

Traffic field: license plate number recognition, unmanned driving, traffic sign recognition, etc.

Medical field: electrocardiogram, B-ultrasound, health management, etc.

Life field: smart home, shopping, etc.

## 2. Object detection algorithm

With the rapid development of deep learning technology, since 2012 target detection algorithms have shifted from

Corresponding author's E-mail: [daifz@tust.edu.cn](mailto:daifz@tust.edu.cn). URL: [www.tust.edu.cn](http://www.tust.edu.cn)

traditional target recognition algorithms based on manual features to target recognition technologies based on deep neural networks. Object detection is one of the most fundamental and challenging problems in computer vision in recent years. A road map of object detection [1] is shown in the Fig.1.

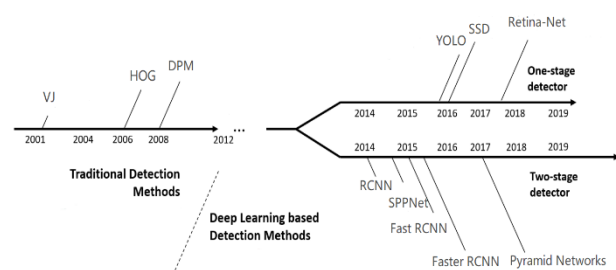


Fig.1 A road map of object detection

Single-stage algorithm and two-stage algorithm are currently two mainstream target detection algorithms based on deep neural networks.

The single-stage algorithm treats the target detection process as a regression problem, and uses a unified deep neural network for feature extraction, target classification



residual block of Darknet53, divides the feature map of the base layer into two parts, and merges them through a cross-stage hierarchy. This reduces the amount of calculation and ensures accuracy. The activation function of CSPDarknet53 uses the Mish activation function, and the following network uses the leaky\_relu function, so that the setting is more accurate in target detection.

Unlike the YOLOv3 algorithm that uses FPN for upsampling, YOLOv4 draws on the idea of information circulation in the PANet network. First, the semantic information of high-level features is propagated to the low-level network through up-sampling, and then it is fused with the high-resolution information of the underlying features to improve the detection effect of small targets. Then increase the information transmission path from the bottom to the top, and enhance the feature pyramid through downsampling. Finally, the feature maps of different layers are fused to make predictions.

### 3.5. YOLO v5

Compared with YOLOv4, YOLOv5 has a higher accuracy rate and better ability to recognize small objects [7]. YOLOv5 is more flexible and faster than YOLOv4, and has great advantages in the rapid deployment of models. There are four network models in YOLOv5. Model design of different complexity can be realized by adjusting depth and width multiple parameters.

The YOLOv5 detection network uses CSPDarknet as the feature extraction network to extract rich information features from the input image. CSPNet solves the gradient information duplication problem of network optimization in other large-scale convolutional neural network frameworks, and integrates the gradient changes from the beginning to the end into the feature map, thus reducing the amount of model parameters and FLOPS values. This not only ensures the speed and accuracy of inference, but also reduces the scale of the model.

YOLOv5 proposes to use the Fcos algorithm to participate in the calculation of the frame selection area, which greatly improves the detection efficiency. And through image enhancement, new training samples are generated from the existing training data. Various advanced data enhancement techniques are used to maximize the use of data sets to achieve a breakthrough in the performance of the target detection framework. Through a series of image enhancement technology steps, the performance of the model can be improved without increasing the reasoning delay.

YOLOv5 uses the CSPDarknet feature extraction network to effectively extract image features, and uses BottleneckCSP instead of shortcut residual connection to strengthen the description of image features. The Neck module is mainly used to generate feature pyramids. The feature pyramid can enhance the model's detection of objects of different scales, thereby being able to identify the same object of different sizes and scales.

## 4. The test of YOLO v5

Based on the environment that is shown in Table 1, the YOLOv5s model was built based on the Pytorch framework.

Table 1. Computer environment

GPU	NVIDIA GeForce MX150
Video memory	2 GB
operating system	Windows 10
CUDA architecture	CUDA 10.2

In this article, 4000 and 1000 pictures in the PASCAL VOC data set are used as the training set and the test set. After training the neural network and using YOLOv5s algorithm, actual tests were performed on multi-target detection. The test result is shown in the Fig.3.



Fig.3 The test result

Experiments show that the YOLOv5 algorithm can detect different objects in complex scenes and has good results and can accurately identify objects. Overall, I think the algorithm is very user-friendly and can easily train our own data set.

## 5. Conclusion

After years of development, the YOLO algorithm has been continuously improving the network structure to

maintain the advantage of faster detection speed while maintaining high accuracy. As an excellent target detection algorithm, YOLOv5 algorithm has very considerable prospects in future detection work. In theory, this method has a wide range of application value in real life.

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Dr. Fengzhi Dai



He received an M.E. and Doctor of Engineering (PhD) from the Beijing Institute of Technology, China in 1998 and Oita University, Japan in 2004 respectively. His main research interests are artificial intelligence, pattern recognition and robotics. He worked in

National Institute of Technology, Matsue College, Japan from 2003 to 2009. Since October 2009, he has been the staff in Tianjin University of Science and Technology, China, where he is currently an associate Professor of the College of Electronic Information and Automation.

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## Authors Introduction

Mr. Haokang Wen



He is the second-year graduate student of Tianjin University of Science and Technology. His major is information processing and Internet of Things technology. His main research field is digital image processing and computer vision. During his

studies in school, he published several research papers.