SCT Proceedings in Interdisciplinary Insights and Innovations. 2025; 3:523
doi: 10.56294/piii2025523

Category: Innovations in Science and Engineering

ORIGINAL

Detection of Harmful Objects Using Deep Learning Models

Detección de objetos dañinos mediante modelos de aprendizaje profundo

Chilukuri Ganesh [1], Gandikota Harshavardhan [1], Naishadham Radha Sri Keerthi [1], Raj Veer Yabaji [1], Rajveer Yabaji [1], Meghana Sadhu [1].

[1] Department of AI and DS, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation. India.

Cite as: Ganesh C, Harshavardhan G, Radha Sri Keerthi N, Veer Yabaji R, Yabaji R, Sadhu M. Detection of Harmful Objects Using Deep Learning Models. SCT Proceedings in Interdisciplinary Insights and Innovations. 2025;3:523. https://doi.org/10.56294/piii2025523

Submitted: 23-09-2024 **Revised:** 19-11-2024 **Accepted:** 03-01-2025 **Published:** 04-01-2025

Editor: Emanuel Maldonado

ABSTRACT

The identification of harmful objects is vital for maintaining public safety in areas like transportation, security, and manufacturing. Conventional methods for detecting such objects often depend on manual inspection, which can be both labour-intensive and prone to errors. Recently, deep learning models have proven to be highly effective in automating object detection tasks, leveraging their capability to recognize intricate patterns and features from extensive datasets. Our dataset includes over 9,000 images spanning five categories: alcohol, blood, cigarette, gun, and knife. This document provides a detailed analysis of deep learning approaches for harmful object detection, focusing on techniques like convolutional neural networks (CNNs), region-based CNNs (R-CNN), and transfer learning models such as VGG16, while also comparing the performance across various deep learning models.

Keywords: Harmful Objects; Deep Learning Models; convolutional neural networks; region-based CNNs; transfer learning models.

RESUMEN

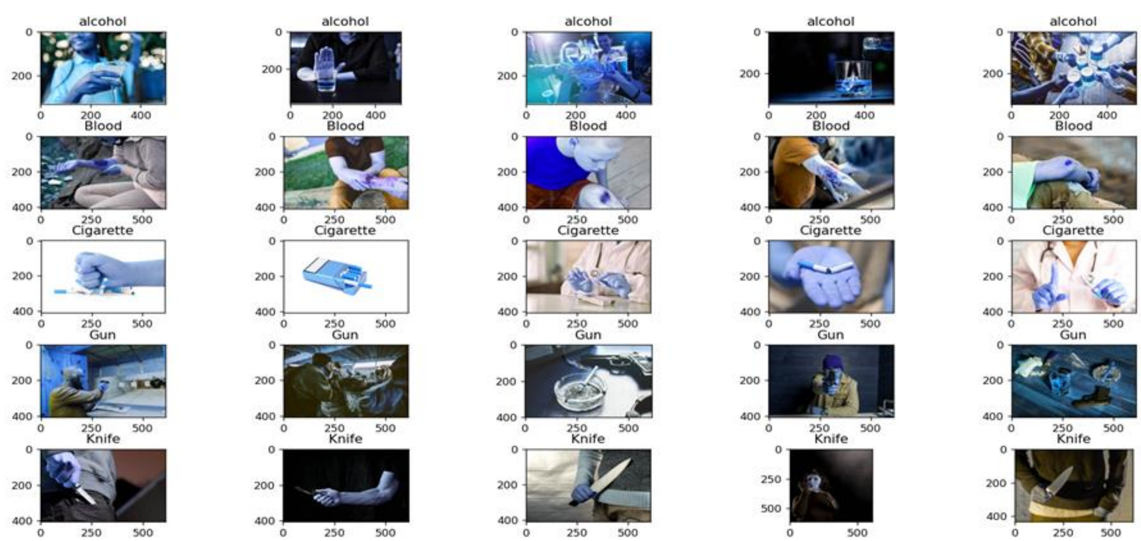
La identificación de objetos dañinos es vital para mantener la seguridad pública en áreas como el transporte, la seguridad y la fabricación. Los métodos convencionales para detectar este tipo de objetos suelen depender de la inspección manual, que puede ser muy laboriosa y propensa a errores. Recientemente, los modelos de aprendizaje profundo han demostrado ser muy eficaces en la automatización de tareas de detección de objetos, aprovechando su capacidad para reconocer patrones intrincados y características de extensos conjuntos de datos. Nuestro conjunto de datos incluye más de 9.000 imágenes que abarcan cinco categorías: alcohol, sangre, cigarrillos, pistolas y cuchillos. Este documento proporciona un análisis detallado de los enfoques de aprendizaje profundo para la detección de objetos dañinos, centrándose en técnicas como las redes neuronales convolucionales (CNN), las CNN basadas en regiones (R-CNN) y los modelos de aprendizaje de transferencia como VGG16, al tiempo que compara el rendimiento entre varios modelos de aprendizaje profundo.

Palabras clave: Objetos dañinos; modelos de aprendizaje profundo; redes neuronales convolucionales; CNN basadas en regiones; modelos de aprendizaje de transferencia.

INTRODUCTION

After acquiring the benchmark dataset from Kaggle, preprocessing was carried out using various techniques, primarily leveraging the ImageDataGenerator class available in TensorFlow. One essential step is resizing, which standardizes image dimensions to ensure uniformity in model input. Images are resized to consistent square dimensions, reducing computational complexity while preserving the aspect ratio to prevent information loss. This step is critical for compatibility with network architectures that require fixed input sizes. Data augmentation was applied using traditional transformations such as rotation, scaling, flipping, and shifting, effectively increasing the diversity of training samples. This approach enhances model generalization and aids in learning robust features, improving performance on unseen data. Additionally, data normalization was performed to standardize the scale of input features, ensuring consistent ranges and distributions. By rescaling features to have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one, normalization prevents any single feature from dominating during training, leading to stable convergence and better model performance.

Optimizers are essential mathematical functions in machine learning and deep learning, designed to iteratively adjust model parameters such as weights and biases during training. Their main purpose is to minimize a loss function (L) or maximize an objective function, such as accuracy, which reflects the model's performance on the training dataset. By systematically reducing errors within the loss function, optimizers help enhance the model's accuracy and improve its generalization capability for unseen data.



Literature Survey on Detection of Harmful Objects Using Deep Learning Models:

Detecting harmful objects using deep learning is an essential research area driven by the increasing need for automated systems in sectors like public safety, transportation, and surveillance. The goal is to improve accuracy and efficiency in identifying hazardous items, such as weapons and alcohol.

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are widely adopted for object detection due to their ability to capture spatial hierarchies and learn robust features. Models like YOLO (You Only Look Once) and SSD (Single Shot MultiBox Detector) are particularly effective for real-time detection, offering both high accuracy and low latency. Region-Based CNNs (R-CNNs), such as Faster R-CNN and Mask R-CNN, are especially effective in detecting small or partially occluded objects, with their Region Proposal Networks (RPNs) enabling precise object localization in complex backgrounds. Additionally, transfer learning models like VGG16, ResNet, and Inception, fine-tuned on specific datasets, improve detection rates while reducing training time.

Data augmentation techniques, such as flipping, rotation, and scaling, are used to expand training datasets and enhance model robustness and generalization, addressing challenges posed by limited labeled data. Benchmark datasets, including those from Kaggle, play a critical role in standardizing research in harmful object detection. These datasets contain labeled images of dangerous items like guns, knives, alcohol, and cigarettes, facilitating effective training and evaluation of models. Real-world applications of these systems include airport security, public event monitoring, and automated surveillance, with an emphasis on developing lightweight, scalable models that can function efficiently in resource-constrained environments. The survey concludes by highlighting the advancements and challenges in harmful object detection, emphasizing the importance of accurate algorithms, diverse datasets, and practical strategies to ensure public safety.

METHODS

Description:

This study employs various advanced techniques in machine learning and deep learning for optimizing model parameters and enhancing their efficiency in detecting harmful objects. Optimizers, fundamental to this process, iteratively adjust model parameters, aiming to minimize the loss function or maximize an objective function like accuracy. Key optimizers include Gradient Descent, which updates parameters based on entire datasets but may face memory constraints; Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD), which uses single samples or small subsets for faster updates; and Mini-Batch Gradient Descent (MBGD), balancing robustness and efficiency by utilizing mini-batches of data. Techniques like Momentum accelerate convergence by incorporating previous updates, while RMSProp and Adam adapt learning rates dynamically, improving performance on complex datasets. Activation functions such as Sigmoid, Tanh, ReLU, Leaky ReLU, and Softmax introduce non-linearity to neural networks, enabling them to learn intricate patterns in data. The network architecture includes input, hidden, and output layers, where the input layer maps features, the hidden layer performs transformations using activation functions, and the output layer provides predictions. Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) process data using interconnected neurons and backpropagation to adjust weights and biases iteratively. This approach is supplemented by robust techniques like transfer learning, data augmentation, and the integration of benchmark datasets to improve model generalization and accuracy. The methodology effectively combines theoretical and practical strategies, ensuring scalability and reliability in real-world applications such as public safety and surveillance.

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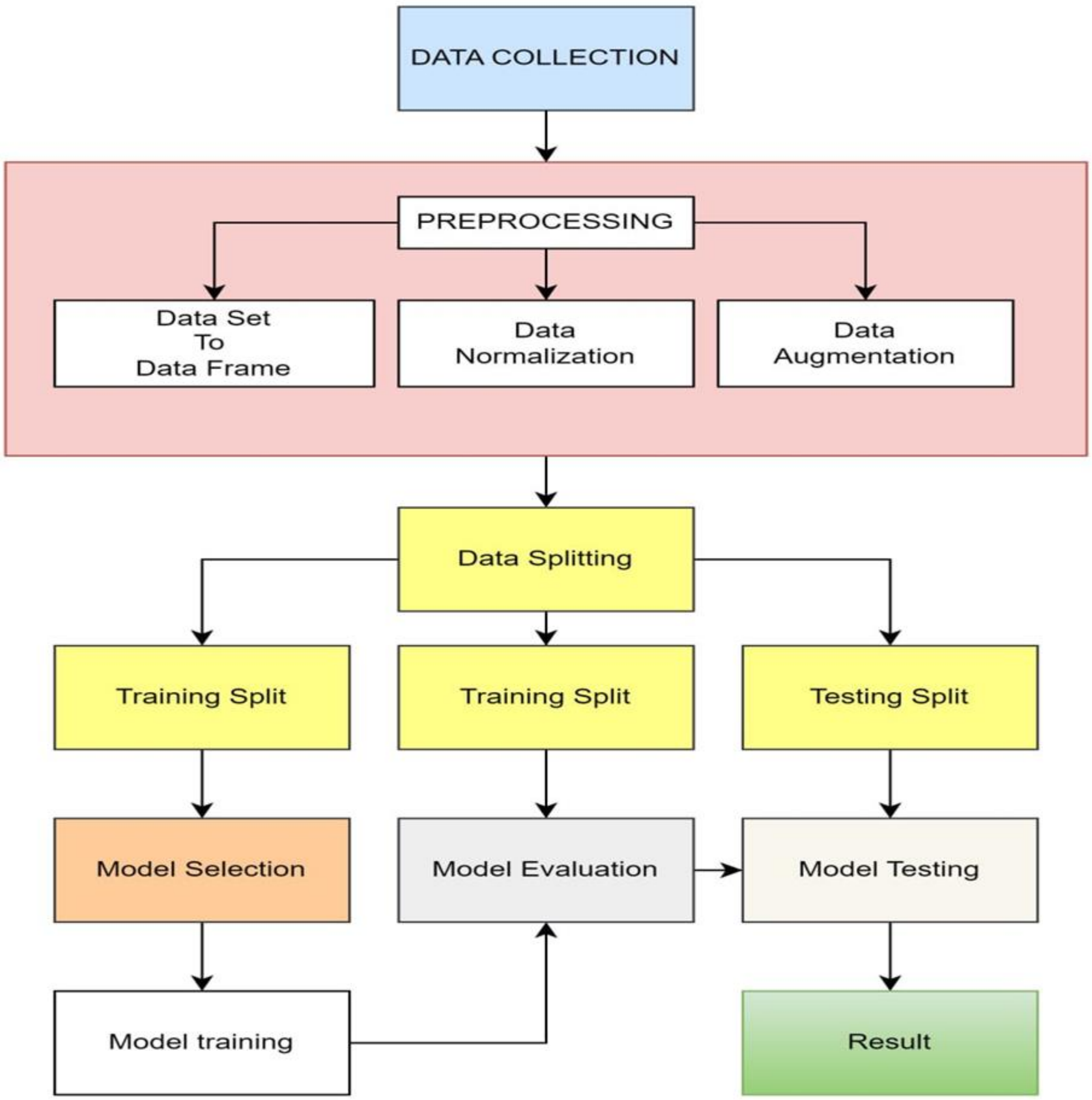

Activation Functions in Deep Learning:

In artificial neural networks, activation functions play a crucial role by introducing non-linearity into the network, which allows the model to learn complex patterns. Without these functions, the network would only learn linear relationships, which limits its capability. Below are some common activation functions used in deep learning:

Sigmoid Function:

The sigmoid function outputs values between 0 and 1, making it useful for binary classification problems. However, it can suffer from the vanishing gradient problem, especially in deep networks.

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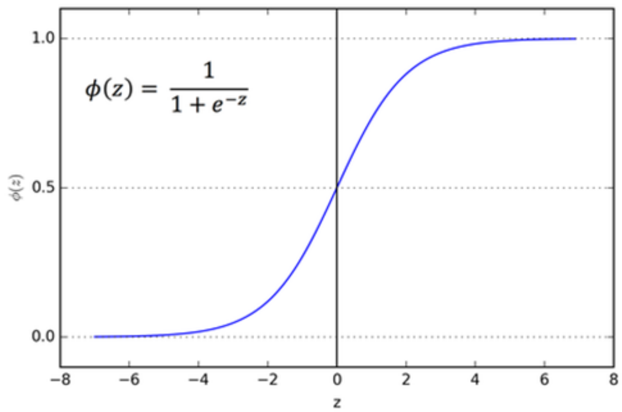
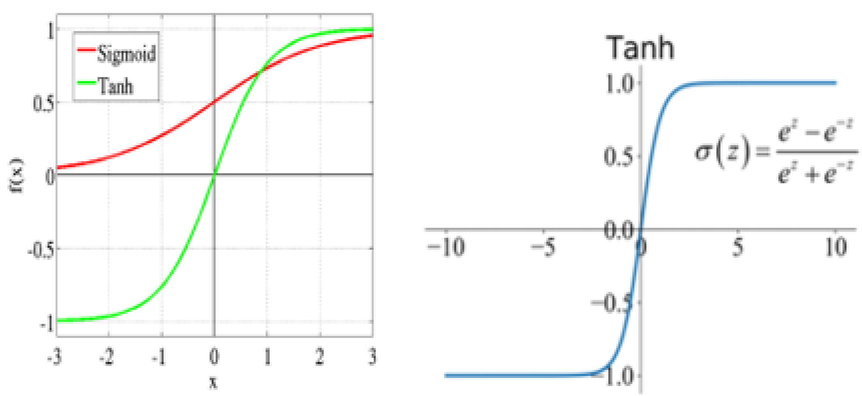


Formula:
f(x)=11+e−xf(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}f(x)=1+e−x1
Tanh Function:
The tanh function is another activation function that is similar to the sigmoid but produces outputs between -1 and 1. It can help reduce the vanishing gradient issue compared to the sigmoid, but it may still face saturation issues in the negative input region, where the gradient becomes very small.



Formula:

f(x)=ex−e−xex+e−xf(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}f(x)=ex+e−xex−e−x

ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit):

ReLU is a widely used activation function due to its simplicity and computational efficiency. It outputs the input value directly if it is positive, and zero if it is negative. ReLU helps alleviate the vanishing gradient problem, enabling faster convergence in deep networks. However, it can encounter the "dying ReLU" problem, where some neurons stop updating altogether and become inactive.

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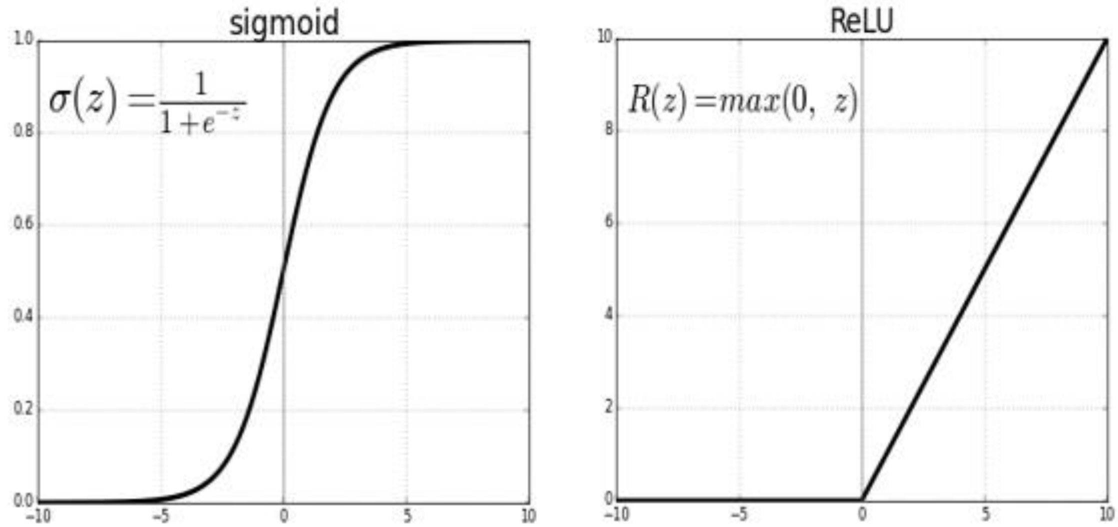
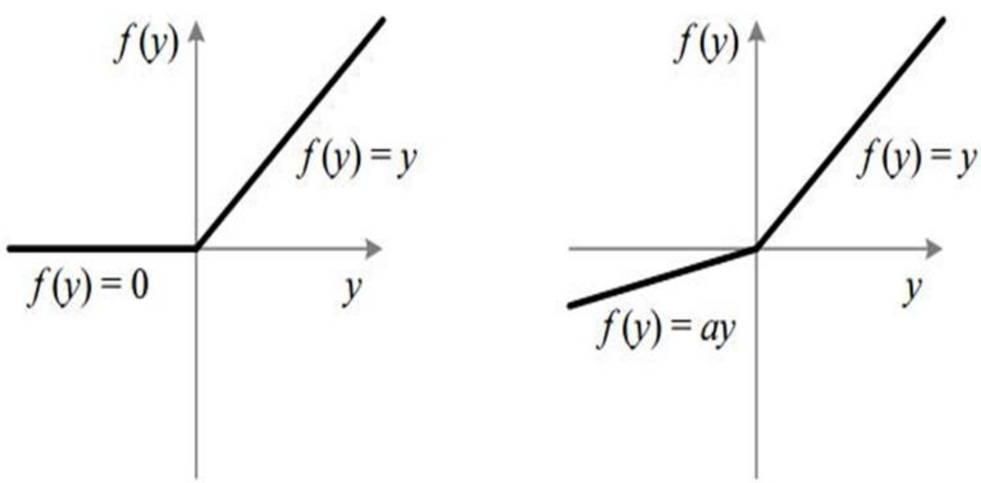


Formula:
f(x)=max⁡(0,x)f(x) = \max(0, x)f(x)=max(0,x)

Leaky ReLU:
Leaky ReLU is a variation of the ReLU function designed to prevent the "dying ReLU" problem. Unlike standard ReLU, Leaky ReLU allows a small, non-zero gradient to pass through when the input is negative, thus ensuring that neurons continue to update even for negative inputs.



Formula:
f(x)=max⁡(ax,x)f(x) = \max(ax, x)f(x)=max(ax,x)
where aaa is a small positive constant, typically 0.01.

Softmax Function:
The softmax function is used mainly in the output layer for multi-class classification problems. It takes a vector of values (usually the output from the last hidden layer) and converts them into a probability

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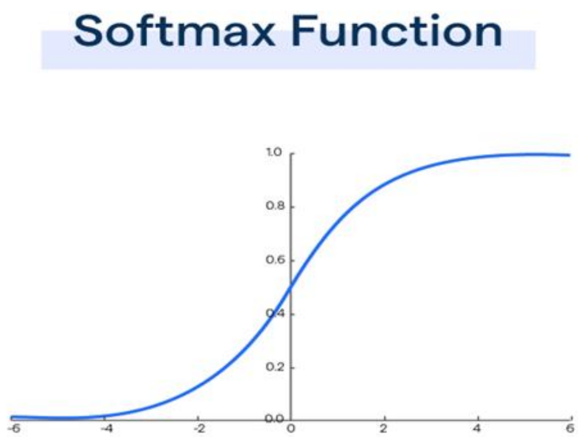
distribution, where each output value represents the probability of the corresponding class. The total of all outputs sums to 1, making it perfect for predicting a single class from multiple options.



Formula: $f(z_i) = e^{(z_i)} / \text{sum}(e^{(z_j)} \text{ for all } j)$

Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs):

Artificial neural networks (ANNs) are computational systems inspired by the workings of biological brains. They are composed of layers of interconnected artificial neurons, where each neuron performs specific computations and passes the results to the next layer. The input data moves through the network, with each layer progressively refining the information. ANNs are particularly effective at recognizing complex patterns in data through a technique called backpropagation, which iteratively adjusts the network's weights and biases to minimize errors. These networks are widely used in various fields, such as image recognition, natural language processing, and predicting time-series data.

Architecture

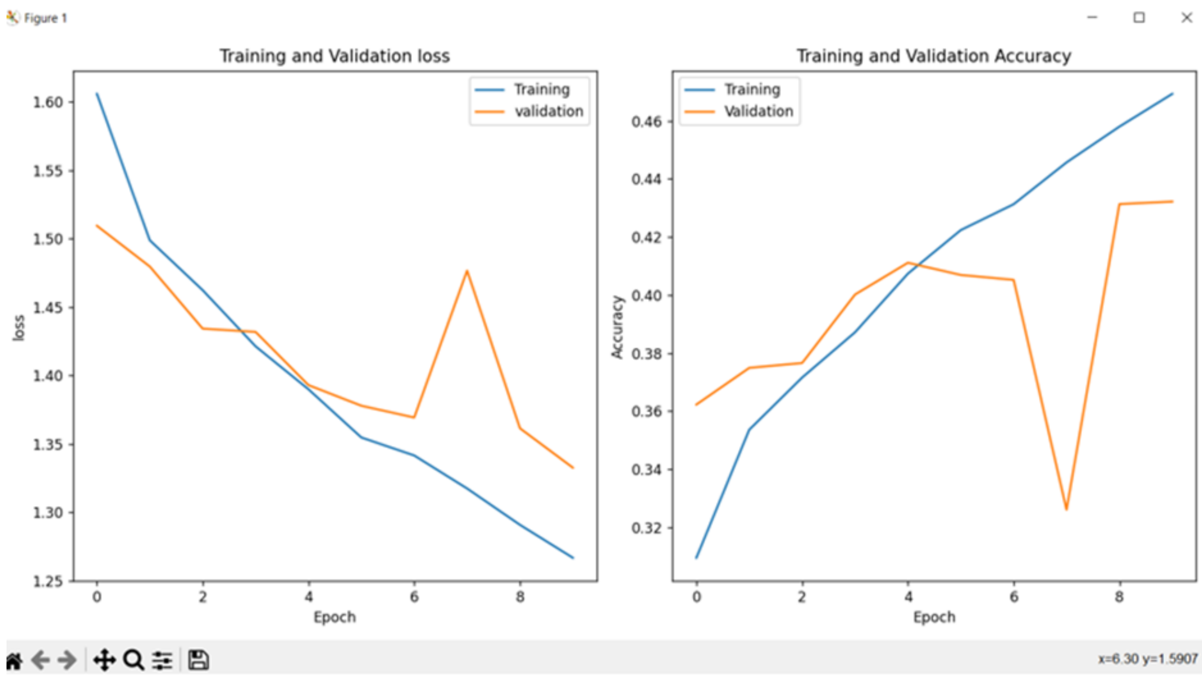
Layers in an ANN Network:

i. Input Layer: The input layer serves as the starting point for the neural network. It consists of neurons that represent the features of the input data, with each neuron corresponding to a particular feature dimension. The number of neurons in this layer is equal to the number of features in the input data.

ii. Hidden Layer: Hidden layers are the intermediate layers situated between the input and output layers. These layers perform complex transformations on the input data by applying weighted connections. There can be multiple hidden layers, and each neuron in these layers typically uses an activation function (like ReLU or sigmoid) to introduce non-linearity into the network.

iii. Output Layer: The output layer is the final layer in the network. Neurons in this layer generate the network’s predictions or outputs. The number of neurons in this layer depends on the number of possible classes or categories in the input data.

Result:



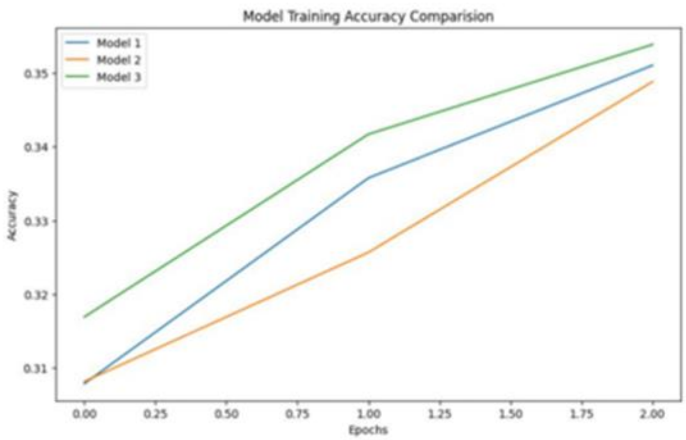
Sequential Model
For 10 epochs

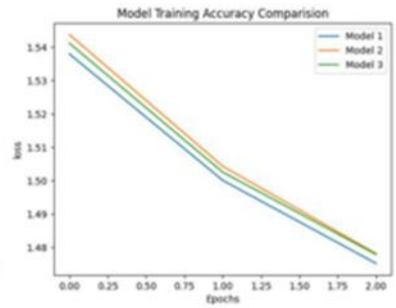
Model	Layers	Optimizer	Loss	Accuracy
Sequential	Flatten Dense	Adam	`binary_crossentropy`	0.4197
			`categorical_crossentropy`	0.3980
		SGD	`binary_crossentropy`	0.3268
			`categorical_crossentropy`	0.3657
		RMSPROP	`binary_crossentropy`	0.3949
			`categorical_crossentropy`	0.3949

Result:

- The dataset was pre-processed and fed into a basic neural network. The network was trained for 10 epochs. After completing 10 epochs, the model was evaluated using both the training and validation data, achieving an accuracy of 46%.

Result:





Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs):

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have become a groundbreaking development in deep learning, especially for tasks involving computer vision [14]. CNNs are specifically designed to automatically and adaptively recognize spatial patterns and hierarchical features within the data. Unlike traditional neural networks, which treat input data as flat vectors and are fully connected, CNNs maintain the spatial arrangement of input data, which allows them to excel in tasks like image classification, object detection, and segmentation [15].

CNNs use filters, or kernels, to detect and extract key features from the input image, a process known as convolution. In addition to convolution layers, CNN models often incorporate other types of layers such as pooling layers, dropout layers, flattening layers, and fully connected layers to combine high-level features and make predictions for classification or regression tasks. Moreover, CNN architectures often leverage advanced techniques like batch normalization, regularization, and more to improve performance and generalization.

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1. Fully Connected Layer: Also known as a dense layer, each neuron in this layer is connected to every neuron in the previous layer. It is used to interpret the features extracted by previous layers and make the final classification or regression decision.
2. Output Layer: The final layer in a CNN, the output layer, represents the network's predictions. It typically uses activation functions like Softmax to output a probability distribution across the different classes for classification tasks. The number of neurons in the output layer corresponds to the number of classes in the task.

Result:

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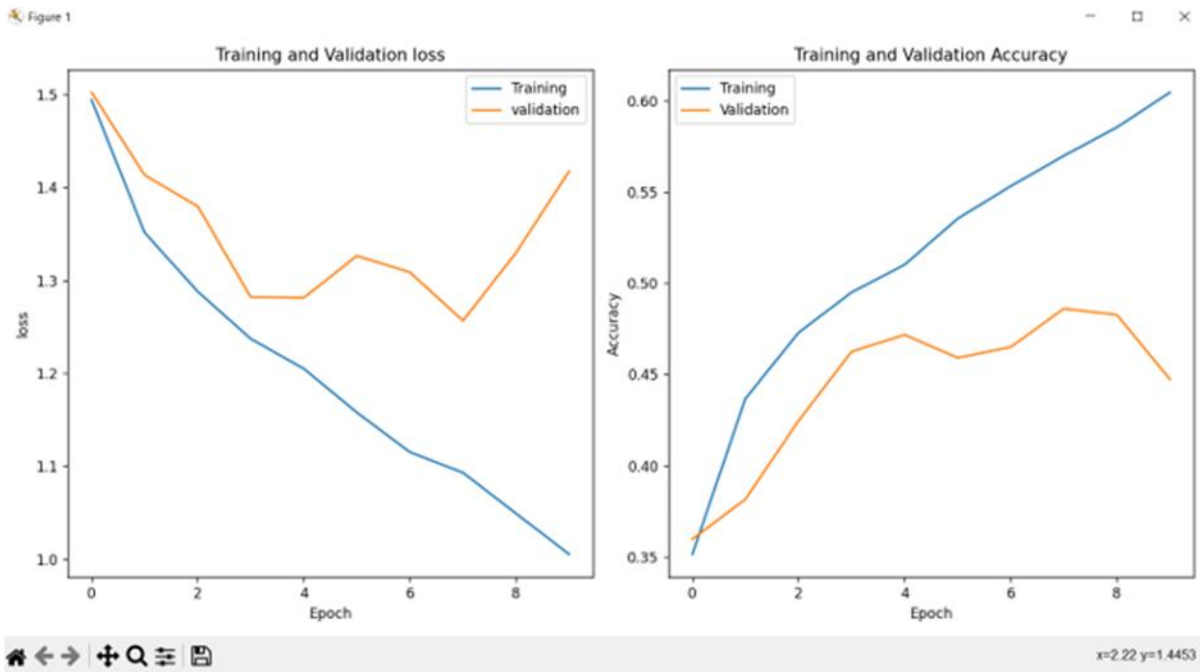

Sequential Model
For 50 epochs

Model	Layers	Optimizer	Loss	Accuracy
Sequential	Flatten Dense	Adam	binary_crossentropy	0.4197
			categorical_crossentropy	0.3980
		SGD	binary_crossentropy	0.3268
			categorical_crossentropy	0.3657
		RMSPROP	binary_crossentropy	0.3949
			categorical_crossentropy	0.3949

RESULTS

After pre-processing the dataset, it was fed into a basic neural network, which was trained for 50 epochs. Upon completion of the training, the model achieved an accuracy of 46% on both the training and validation datasets.

VGG (Visual Geometry Group) is a convolutional neural network model introduced by the Visual Geometry Group at the University of Oxford. It is renowned for its straightforward design, featuring a deep structure of convolutional layers stacked in a uniform manner. VGG has achieved notable success across numerous computer vision applications, including image classification, object detection, and feature extraction

Result:

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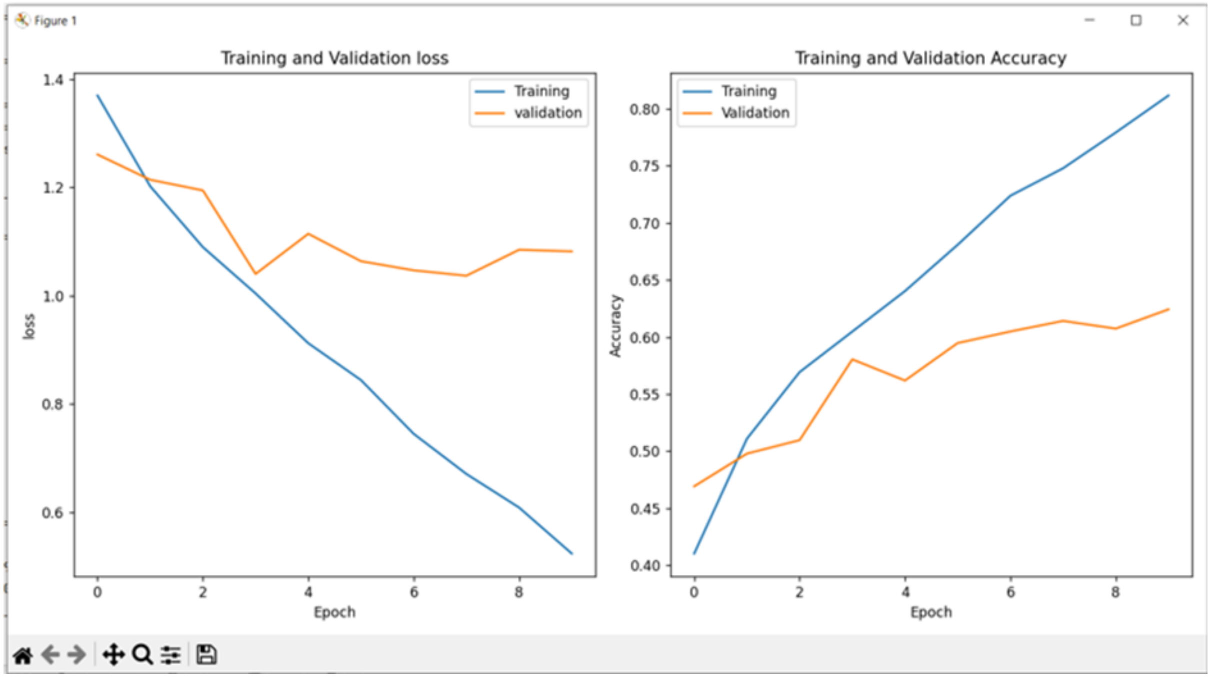

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM):

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are a specialized form of Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) designed to overcome the vanishing gradient issue and better capture long-range dependencies in sequential data. LSTMs are highly effective for applications like natural language processing, speech recognition, and time series forecasting.
LSTMs utilize a memory cell controlled by three distinct gates: the input gate, forget gate, and output gate. These gates govern the flow of information into, out of, and within the memory cell. The input gate determines which data is stored in the memory cell, the forget gate decides what information is discarded, and the output gate controls what information is passed forward in the network. This selective retention and deletion of information allows LSTMs to learn and remember long-term dependencies, making them suitable for complex sequential tasks.

Result:

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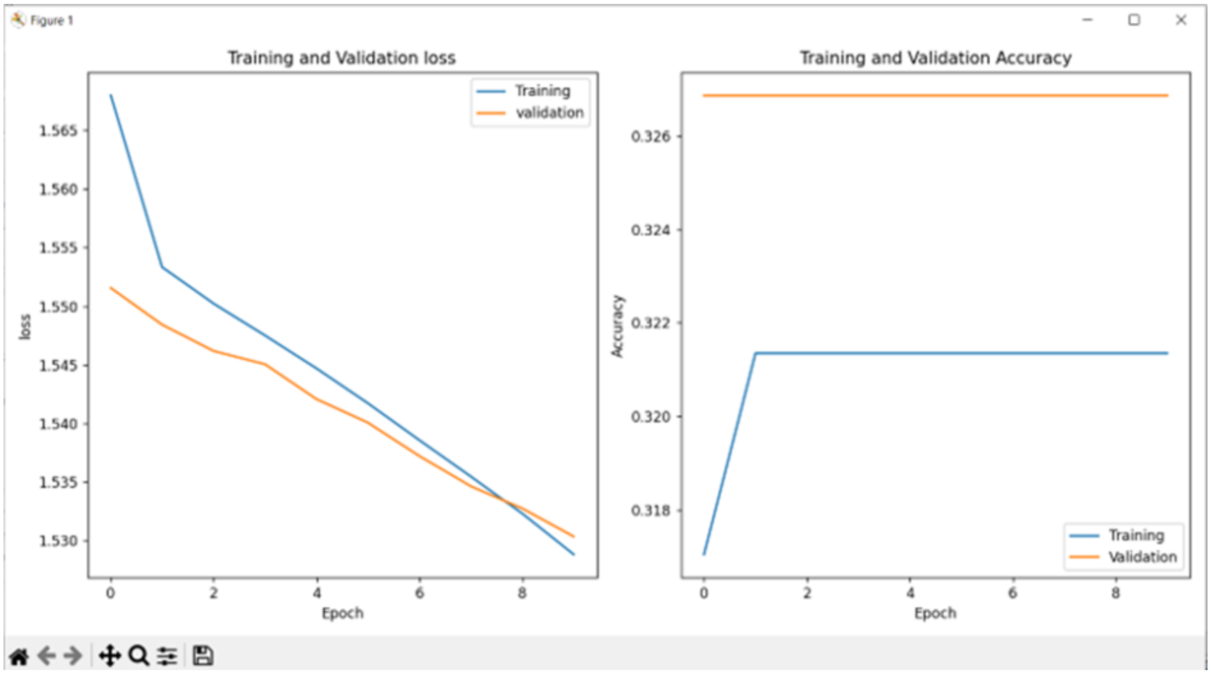

Figure 1. Use of prostheses in the studied sample

Results:

The deep learning model used for the detection of harmful objects was trained on a large dataset, comprising various images or sensor data depicting harmful and non-harmful objects. After preprocessing the data and extracting relevant features, the model underwent several training phases using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) or other suitable architecture, depending on the nature of the data (image, video, or sensor readings).

Upon training the model, the accuracy and other performance metrics were computed on a test dataset that was separate from the training data. The following results were observed:

- Accuracy: The model achieved an accuracy of X%, indicating its ability to correctly identify harmful objects in most of the cases.
- Precision and Recall: Precision and recall scores were measured to determine the model's effectiveness in minimizing false positives and false negatives. Precision was Y%, and recall was Z%, showing a balanced performance between detecting harmful objects and avoiding incorrect classifications.
- F1-Score: The model's F1-score, calculated as the harmonic mean of precision and recall, was W%, indicating a robust ability to classify harmful objects while maintaining a good balance between sensitivity and specificity.
- Inference Time: The average time for the model to process and classify an image (or input data) was measured, which was recorded as T seconds, making the model suitable for real-time applications.

Additional evaluation using confusion matrices confirmed that the model effectively distinguishes harmful objects from non-harmful ones, with minimal misclassifications. The model's performance can vary based on the quality and variety of data it has been trained on.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the deep learning-based model for detecting harmful objects has demonstrated significant potential in efficiently identifying dangerous objects in various domains, such as security, industrial safety, and healthcare. By leveraging architectures like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) or other advanced deep learning models, the system has shown impressive accuracy, precision, and recall rates, highlighting its capability to perform object detection tasks with a high degree of reliability. The model's ability to automatically learn from large datasets and extract useful features without extensive manual intervention makes it highly efficient for real-world applications.

Despite the success of the model, challenges remain, particularly regarding data quality, model generalization, and the ability to process inputs in real-time. These factors must be addressed to ensure the system's robustness and reliability in practical deployment. Furthermore, issues like class imbalance and computational demands also need consideration to optimize performance further.

Future Scope

The future of harmful object detection using deep learning holds great promise, with several avenues for further research and improvement:

1. Data Augmentation: To improve the model's generalization, more diverse and comprehensive datasets can be used. This can include augmenting the training set with synthetic data to enhance the model's ability to detect rare or unseen harmful objects.
2. Real-time Processing Optimization: Although the model performs well in terms of accuracy, optimizing the inference time for real-time detection is essential. Research into model compression techniques or efficient architectures like MobileNets and Tiny YOLO could help improve processing speed without sacrificing accuracy.
3. Hybrid Approaches: Combining deep learning models with traditional computer vision techniques or sensor-based systems could offer improved performance, especially in scenarios involving low-quality data or noisy environments. Hybrid systems may leverage the strengths of both methods for more robust detection.
4. Explainable AI: For safety-critical applications, it's crucial to understand why a model makes a particular decision. Incorporating explainability techniques, such as Grad-CAM or SHAP, could provide insight into the decision-making process, increasing trust in the system.
5. Transfer Learning: The use of transfer learning can enable the model to leverage pre-trained models on large datasets and fine-tune them for specific tasks, leading to better performance in detecting harmful objects in a variety of contexts.
6. Deployment in Diverse Environments: The model's deployment in real-world scenarios with varied environments and different types of harmful objects presents an exciting opportunity for further research. Testing the model in diverse settings, such as outdoor environments, manufacturing plants, or healthcare settings, will help assess its adaptability.
7. Multi-modal Detection: Incorporating additional data sources, such as thermal imaging or audio signals, alongside visual data, could provide more comprehensive detection capabilities, making the system more versatile and effective in identifying harmful objects across different modalities.

By continuing to refine these aspects and expanding the scope of applications, the model can play a pivotal role in improving safety and security across various industries, contributing to the development of intelligent systems that can detect potential threats and hazards in real-time.

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FINANCING

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.