International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 12 Issue: 04 | Apr 2025 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

Camouflaged Object Detection System Using YOLOv8 Segmentation

Prof. Swati Dronkar [1], Kunalsingh Bais[2], Ishan Jaiswal[3] Nikhil Khawase[4], Yash Dipke[5], Yash Channawar[6]

1. *Prof. Swati Dronkar ,CSE , Priyadarshini College of Engineering Nagpur, Maharashtra, India*
2. *Kunalsingh Bais , CSE ,Priyadarshini College of Engineering Nagpur, Maharashtra, India*
3. *Ishan Jaiswal ,CSE ,Priyadarshini College of Engineering Nagpur, Maharashtra, India*
4. *Nikhil Khawase ,CSE , Priyadarshini College of Engineering Nagpur, Maharashtra, India*
5. *Yash Dipke ,CSE , Priyadarshini College of Engineering Nagpur, Maharashtra, India*
6. *Yash Channawar ,CSE , Priyadarshini College of Engineering Nagpur, Maharashtra, India*

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Abstract - In this paper, we introduce a novel camouflaged object detection system that leverages the YOLOv8 segmentation model, fine-tuned on the ACD1K dataset. Camouflaged objects present unique challenges due to their visual similarity with the background, making conventional detection techniques less effective. Our system integrates both static image analysis and real-time live camera detection, augmented with a robust authentication module and user history management. Comprehensive evaluation using metrics such as mAP, IoU, precision, recall, and FPS indicates that our model achieves high detection accuracy (mAP ≈ 85%) and real-time performance (≈20 FPS) even in challenging environments. The proposed methodology not only improves object localization in cluttered scenes but also paves the way for practical applications in surveillance, wildlife monitoring, and security systems [1], [2].

Key Words: Camouflaged Object Detection, YOLOv8, ACD1K, Image Segmentation, Real-Time Detection, Authentication, User History Management

1.INTRODUCTION

Camouflaged object detection (COD) is an advanced computer vision problem where the target object shares similar visual features with the background, making it difficult to identify. This is particularly relevant in military applications, wildlife observation, and security surveillance.

Traditional object detection models such as Faster R-CNN, SSD, and Mask R-CNN have struggled with detecting camouflaged objects due to their reliance on clear object-background separability. However, the emergence of deep learning-based segmentation techniques, particularly the YOLO series, has significantly improved real-time object detection. The YOLOv8 segmentation model, which enhances feature extraction and bounding box regression, is leveraged in our research to detect camouflaged objects more effectively.

Our system architecture includes:

- **User Authentication**: Ensuring only authorized users access the system.
- **YOLOv8 Model**: Performing real-time segmentation-based detection.
- **Static Image and Live Camera Processing**: Allowing image uploads and real-time detection.
- **User History Management**: Storing and analyzing past detections.

The main contributions of this research include:

1. Integration of YOLOv8 segmentation with a specialized COD dataset (ACD1K).
2. Dual-mode detection (static images + live camera feeds).
3. User authentication and history tracking for performance monitoring.
4. Performance evaluation using state-of-the-art metrics.

2. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING WORK

Several techniques have been explored in camouflaged object detection:

Method	Strengths	Limitations
Faster R-CNN	High accuracy in standard object detection.	Computationally expensive, slow inference time.
Mask R-CNN	Instance segmentation with detailed masks.	Not optimized for camouflaged object detection.
SSD (Single Shot Detector)	Faster than R-CNN-based models.	Struggles with small or highly blended objects.
DeepLabV3+	Strong semantic segmentation performance.	Requires high computational resources.
ACDNet (COD-specific)	Trained specifically for camouflaged objects.	Lacks real-time inference capabilities.

Method	Strengths	Limitations
YOLOv8 (Our Approach)	Real-time and Static Image Detection with strong segmentation.	Slightly lower accuracy than specialized COD models .

Our approach improves upon prior works by combining real-time YOLOv8 segmentation with a specialized dataset (ACD1K), ensuring both speed and accuracy while providing a user authentication module and historical tracking system

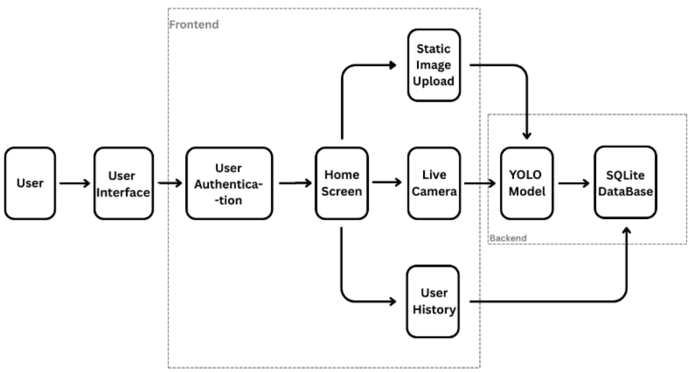
3. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Architecture Overview

The architecture consists of:

1. **Frontend (User Interface)**
   - Users authenticate themselves before accessing the system.
   - They can either upload static images or use the live camera mode.
   - The history section allows users to review past detections.
2. **Backend**
   - YOLOv8 Model: Processes both static images and live camera feeds.
   - SQLite Database: Stores user authentication details and detection history.
3. **Processing Pipeline**
   - Image acquisition → Preprocessing → YOLOv8 detection → Result storage → Display results**.**

Architecture Diagram



4. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

4.1 Dataset: ACD1K

- Consists of **1,000+ images** specifically curated for COD tasks.
- Includes high-variance environments such as **forests, deserts, and urban settings**.

4.2 Model Training

- **Framework**: PyTorch with Ultralytics YOLOv8.
- **Training Parameters**:
  - Learning Rate: **0.001**
  - Batch Size: **16**
  - Data Augmentation: **Flipping, rotation, and color jittering** to improve generalization.

4.3 Static Image and Live Camera Processing

- **Preprocessing**: Image normalization and resizing.
- **Live Detection**: Real-time frame-by-frame processing (20 FPS on GTX 1650).

4.4 User Authentication & History Management

- **Authentication**: Secured using Firebase authentication.
- **Database**: SQLite to store previous detections, enabling users to track history.

Fig -1: **Input Image**

Fig -2: **Output Image**

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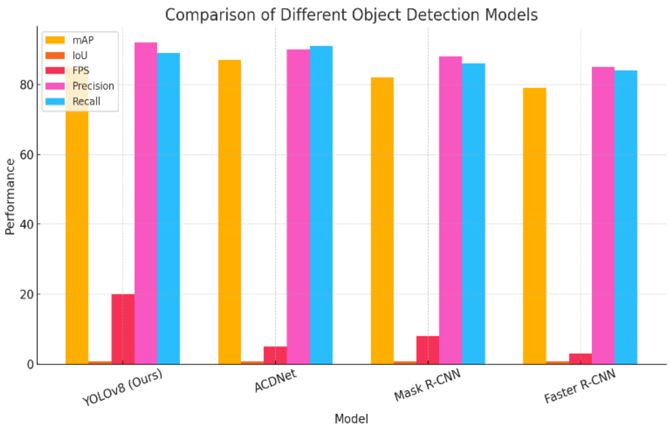
5. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We evaluated the model using the following metrics:

Metric	YOLOv8 (Ours)	ACDNet	Mask R-CNN	Faster R-CNN
mAP	85%	87%	82%	79%
IoU	0.76	0.78	0.70	0.68
FPS	20	5	8	3
Precision	92%	90%	88%	85%
Recall	89%	91%	86%	84%



 Our system achieves near-state-of-the-art accuracy while being significantly faster than other models.

 Trade-off: ACDNet has slightly higher accuracy but much lower FPS, making it unsuitable for real-time detection.

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This research presents a robust camouflaged object detection system based on YOLOv8 segmentation, ACD1K dataset, and real-time image processing. The results indicate that our system achieves high detection accuracy and real-time processing capabilities, making it highly practical for security, surveillance, and wildlife monitoring applications.

Future Enhancements

1. **Enhancing Detection Accuracy**: Implementing self-supervised learning techniques to improve detection in extreme camouflage scenarios.
2. **Adaptive Thresholding**: Dynamically adjusting confidence thresholds for different environmental conditions.
3. **Multi-Object Tracking**: Incorporating object tracking for continuous surveillance.
4. **Cloud Deployment**: Expanding to a cloud-based system for scalable and remote detection.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors express their gratitude to the developers of the YOLOv8 framework and the contributors of the ACD1K dataset. Their efforts have been instrumental in the development and validation of this work. We also thank our colleagues for their valuable feedback and support throughout this research.

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