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Supporting Information

Lightweight target detection for large-field ddPCR images based on improved YOLOv5

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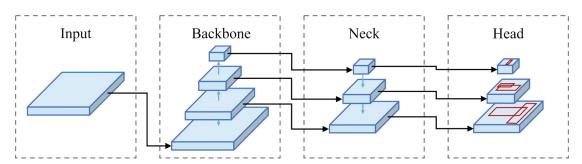


Fig. S1. YOLOv5 network detection workflow. The backbone network captures image features, which are subsequently refined and integrated by the neck network. The head network outputs the final target predictions, detailing both categories and locations.

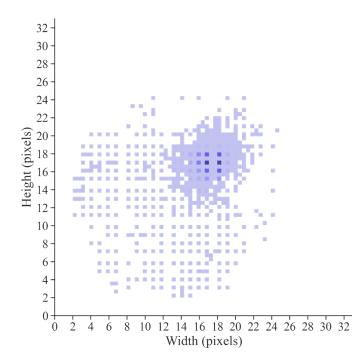


Fig. S2. Size distribution of annotated boxes for targets. The dimensions of all microchambers are confined to a 32×32 pixel, covering the detection ranges of P2, P3, and P4. The majority are concentrated within the region surrounding 14×14 to 20×20 pixels. Since the cropped droplets in the sub-images were considered during annotation, the distribution of annotated detection boxes is wider in size.

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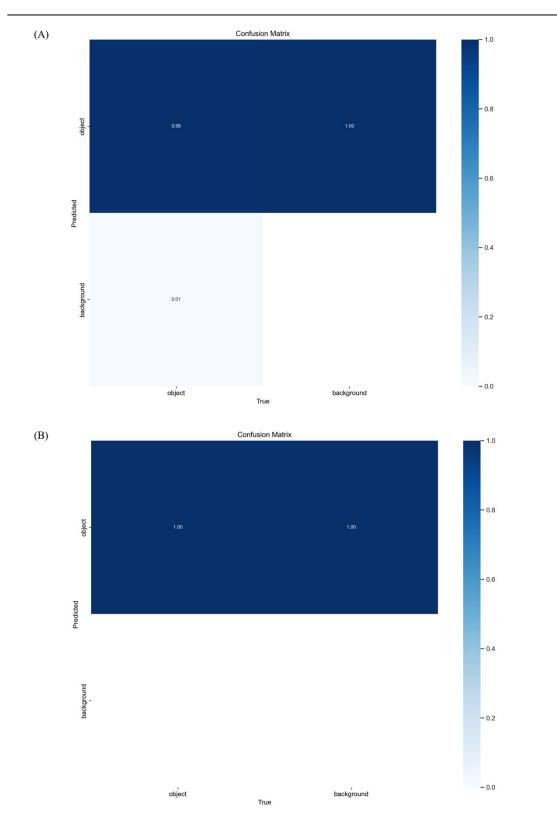


Fig. S3. Confusion Matrices. (A) Results of the original YOLOv5s model. (B) Training results of the final optimized model.

Device	Details
CPU	Intel Core i7-10750H
GPU	NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3060
Memory	16 G
Graphics Memory	6 G
SSD	512 G
Operating System	Windows 11
Python	3.9.7
PyTorch	1.13.0
CUDA	11.7
CUDNN	8.8.1

 Table S1. Hardware configuration and operating environment.

Table S2. Comparison of different detection scales.

Р 2	Р 3	Р 4	Р 5	Р	R	mAP(0.5:0.95)	Parameter s	Size(MB)	FLOPs(G)
	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	99.5 %	99.3 %	77.9%	7012822	14.4	15.8
	\checkmark	\checkmark		99.5 %	99.3 %	77.9%	1558340	3.4	10.1
\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		99.2 %	99.5 %	78.3%	1701526	4.3	12.9

 Table S3. Comparison of different feature fusion methods.

Method	Р	R	mAP(0.5:0.95)	Parameters	Size(MB)	FLOPs(G)
PANet	99.2%	99.5%	78.3%	1701526	4.3	12.9
FPN	99.5%	99.4%	77.8%	1442902	3.8	11.6
BiFPN	99.3%	99.4%	78.5%	1717910	4.4	13.1

В	Ν	S	Р	R	mAP(0.5:0.95)	Parameters	Size(MB)	FLOPs(G)
\checkmark			99.5%	99.3%	77.9%	1292030	3.5	9.8
	\checkmark		99.2%	99.6%	78.5%	854492	3.7	10.6
\checkmark	\checkmark		99.5%	99.3%	78.2%	946246	2.9	7.3
		\checkmark	99.4%	99.7%	78.7%	1718358	4.4	13.1
\checkmark		\checkmark	99.4%	99.4%	78%	1292030	3.6	9.8
	\checkmark	\checkmark	99.5%	99.5%	78.7%	1372574	3.7	10.6
\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	99.3%	99.4%	78.6%	946246	2.9	7.3

Table S4. Comparison of different module improvement experiments. "B" and "N" represent the backbone and neck networks, respectively, while "S" indicates the insertion of attention mechanism.

Table S5. Results of ablation experiment. Scheme A: Original model without modifications. Scheme B: Improved with scales P2, P3, P4. Scheme C: Improved with BiFPN. Scheme D: Improved with GhostConv, C3Ghost, and SimAM. Scheme E: Improved with network pruning.

Scheme	Р	R	mAP(0.5:0.95)	Parameters	Size(MB)	FLOPs(G)
A	99.5%	99.3%	77.9%	7012822	14.4	15.8
В	99.2%	99.5%	78.3%	1701526	4.3	12.9
С	99.3%	99.4%	78.5%	1717910	4.4	13.1
D	99.3%	99.4%	78.6%	946246	2.9	7.3
Е	99.5%	99.5%	78.1%	262047	1.5	2.6

Model	Р	R	mAP(0.5:0.9 5)	Paramete rs	Size(M B)	FLOPs(G)
SSD	80.8 %	44.6 %	41.9%	2664977 2	90.6	35
YOLOv3-tiny	99.7 %	98.9 %	74.1%	8666692	17.4	12.9
YOLOv5s- ShuffleNetv2	99.5 %	99.1 %	76.5%	842358	2.0	1.8
YOLOv5s- MobileNetv3	99.4 %	98.4 %	76.3%	1374732	3.1	2.3
YOLOv5n	99.4 %	99.3 %	77.3%	1760518	3.9	4.1
YOLOv5s	99.5 %	99.3 %	77.9%	7012822	14.4	15.8
Ours	99.5 %	99.5 %	78.1%	262047	1.5	2.6

Table S6. Comparison of mainstream single-stage object detection algorithms.