Journal Publication of International Research for Engineering and Management (JOIREM)
Volume: 04 Issue: 06 | June-2026
ISSN (O) 3107-6696

AUTOMATED DETECTION OF MISSING COMPONENTS IN ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS USING YOLOV12

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Abstract

In the realm of electrical circuits, ensuring the integrity and functionality of components is crucial for maintaining system reliability. This paper proposes a novel approach for the automated detection of missing components in electrical circuits leveraging the power of YOLOv12. The YOLOv12 architecture is well-suited for object detection tasks, making it an ideal candidate for identifying and localizing missing components within complex circuit layouts. The proposed system employs a two-stage approach, where the first stage involves region proposal generation, and the second stage focuses on refining and classifying these proposals. The YOLOv12 model is trained on a dataset composed of diverse circuit layouts, encompassing various types of components and their normal configurations. The network learns to differentiate between normal and anomalous circuit patterns, with an emphasis on identifying regions where components are missing. To enhance the robustness of the detection system, data augmentation techniques are employed during the training phase, allowing the model to generalize well to different circuit layouts and variations in component placements. The trained YOLOv12 model demonstrates its ability to accurately locate missing components, even in the presence of noise, variations in lighting, and different circuit board orientations. Experimental results showcase the effectiveness of the proposed approach, achieving high accuracy and precision in detecting missing components across a range of test scenarios. The system's performance is evaluated on both synthetic datasets and real-world electrical circuits, demonstrating its applicability in practical scenarios. The proposed YOLOv12-based approach holds promise for integration into real-time monitoring systems, contributing to the overall reliability and safety of electrical systems.

Keywords: YOLOv12, electrical circuits, missing components, object detection, PCB inspection, automation, deep learning, anomaly detection, computer vision, fault diagnosis

I. Introduction:

Electrical circuits play a vital role in modern electronic systems, and the proper functioning of these systems depends on the accurate placement of all electronic components. Missing components in electrical circuits can cause system failures, performance degradation, safety issues, and increased maintenance costs. Traditionally, inspection of electrical circuits and printed circuit boards (PCBs) has been performed manually by technicians. However, manual inspection is time-consuming, labor-intensive, and prone to human errors, especially in complex circuits containing a large number of small components. To overcome these limitations, automated inspection systems based on artificial intelligence and computer vision have gained significant attention. Deep learning-based object detection models have proven highly effective in identifying defects and anomalies in electronic circuits. Among these models, YOLOv12 provides fast and accurate object detection with improved feature extraction and real-time processing capabilities. The proposed system utilizes YOLOv12 to automatically detect missing components in electrical circuits by analyzing circuit images and identifying abnormal regions where components are absent. The model is trained using diverse circuit layouts and component configurations to improve detection accuracy and robustness. Data augmentation techniques are also applied to enhance the model's ability to handle variations in lighting, noise, and circuit orientations. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed YOLOv12-based system achieves high accuracy and reliability in detecting missing components, making it suitable for automated quality inspection and real-time industrial monitoring applications.

a. YoloV12:

YOLOv12 (You Only Look Once Version 12) is an advanced deep learning-based object detection algorithm designed to identify and localize objects in images with high accuracy and speed. It belongs to the YOLO family of single-stage detectors, where object detection is performed in a single forward pass through the neural network, making it highly efficient for real-time applications. The architecture of YOLOv12 consists of three major parts: backbone, neck, and detection head. The backbone is responsible for extracting important features from the input image using multiple convolutional layers and

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advanced feature extraction mechanisms. It captures both low-level and high-level features such as edges, textures, and object patterns. The neck section enhances feature fusion by combining information from different scales, allowing the model to detect objects of various sizes effectively. This multi-scale feature aggregation improves detection accuracy, especially for small and complex objects. The detection head performs the final task of predicting object classes, bounding box coordinates, and confidence scores for each detected object. YOLOv12 introduces improved optimization techniques, efficient attention mechanisms, and enhanced feature representation methods that increase detection precision while reducing computational complexity. During training, the model learns from annotated datasets containing labeled objects and their positions. Loss functions are used to minimize errors in object classification and localization. Data augmentation techniques such as rotation, flipping, scaling, and brightness adjustment are commonly applied to improve the model's generalization ability. Due to its fast inference speed, high accuracy, and robust performance, YOLOv12 is widely suitable for applications such as industrial inspection, medical imaging, autonomous vehicles, surveillance, and defect detection in electrical circuits.

Trained using diverse circuit layouts and component configurations to improve detection accuracy and robustness. Data augmentation techniques are also applied to enhance the model's ability to handle variations in lighting, noise, and circuit orientations. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed YOLOv12-based system achieves high accuracy and reliability in detecting missing components, making it suitable for automated quality inspection and real-time industrial monitoring applications.

b.Architecture of the proposed system

Fig 1.1 Architecture of the proposed system

III. Proposed System

The proposed system is designed to automatically detect missing components in electrical circuits using the advanced object detection capabilities of YOLOv12. In modern electronic systems, the presence and proper placement of all circuit components are essential for ensuring reliable performance and operational safety. Missing components can lead to circuit malfunction, reduced efficiency, increased maintenance costs, and potential system failure. To address these challenges, the proposed system utilizes a deep learning-based automated inspection framework capable of identifying and localizing absent components in complex electrical circuit layouts. The system employs YOLOv12 due to its high detection accuracy, fast processing speed, and strong feature extraction capabilities, making it highly suitable for real-time industrial inspection applications. Initially, the input circuit image is preprocessed to improve image quality and normalize variations caused by lighting conditions, noise, and board orientation. The processed image is then passed through the YOLOv12 architecture, which consists of a backbone network for feature extraction, a neck for multi-scale feature fusion, and a detection head for predicting component locations and classifications. The proposed system follows a two-stage methodology where the first stage generates candidate regions containing possible missing components, while the second stage refines and classifies these regions to accurately identify anomalies. The YOLOv12 model is trained using a large dataset containing different circuit layouts, component types, and defective samples with missing parts. Data augmentation techniques such as image rotation, scaling, flipping, and brightness adjustment are applied during training to improve the robustness and generalization capability of the model. The trained system can effectively detect missing components even under challenging conditions such as noisy backgrounds and varying illumination. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed YOLOv12-based system achieves high accuracy, precision, and reliability in detecting missing components across both synthetic and real-world circuit datasets.

a. Data Collection from Kaggle Open Source

The data collection phase is one of the most important stages in developing the proposed missing component detection system. In this work, the dataset is collected from open-source repositories available on Kaggle, which provides a large collection of publicly accessible datasets related to electrical circuits, printed circuit boards (PCBs), and electronic component inspection. The dataset contains images of circuit boards with properly placed components as well as defective boards containing missing components. These images include different circuit layouts, component types, board orientations, lighting conditions, and background variations, helping the model learn diverse patterns. The collected dataset is divided into training, validation, and testing sets to ensure proper model evaluation and performance analysis. Annotation files are also prepared to identify the exact locations of components and defective regions within each image. Bounding boxes are created around the components to help the YOLOv12 model learn object localization and classification effectively. Using open-source datasets from Kaggle reduces the complexity and cost of manual data collection while providing access to a large volume of real-world images. The availability of diverse and high-quality circuit images helps improve the robustness and generalization capability of the proposed system. Additionally, the dataset may include both synthetic and real-world PCB images, enabling the model to handle practical industrial inspection scenarios more effectively. Proper data collection ensures that the proposed YOLOv12 model receives sufficient information to accurately detect missing components under various environmental and operational conditions.

b. Pre-Processing

Pre-processing is an essential step in the proposed system as it improves the quality of the input images before they are provided to the YOLOv12 model for training and testing. Electrical circuit images collected from open-source datasets may contain noise, uneven lighting, blur, shadows, and variations in orientation that can negatively affect detection accuracy. Therefore, several image enhancement and normalization techniques are applied during the pre-processing stage to improve the visual quality and consistency of the dataset. Initially, all images are resized to a fixed dimension compatible with the YOLOv12 architecture, ensuring uniformity during model training. Noise removal techniques such as Gaussian filtering and median filtering are used to eliminate unwanted distortions from the images. Image normalization is performed to adjust pixel intensity values and improve contrast, allowing the model to identify circuit components more clearly. In addition, grayscale conversion and edge enhancement techniques may be applied to highlight important structural details of the electrical circuits. Data augmentation techniques such as rotation, flipping, zooming, scaling, cropping, and brightness adjustment are also performed during pre-processing to increase dataset diversity and improve the generalization ability of the model. These techniques help the system handle variations in circuit board orientation, lighting conditions, and component placement. Pre-processing significantly improves the efficiency of feature extraction and object detection by reducing irrelevant information and emphasizing important component patterns. As a result, the YOLOv12 model can achieve better accuracy, robustness, and reliability in detecting missing components in electrical circuit images under different real-world conditions.

c. Feature Extraction

Feature extraction is a critical stage in the proposed missing component detection system because it enables the model to identify important visual patterns and structural characteristics from electrical circuit images. In the proposed approach, YOLOv12 automatically performs deep feature extraction using its convolutional neural network architecture. The purpose of feature extraction is to capture meaningful information such as component shapes, edges, textures, positions, and spatial relationships within the circuit board image. During this process, the input image passes through multiple convolutional layers where low-level and high-level features are extracted progressively. Low-level features include basic patterns such as edges, corners, and textures, while high-level features represent complex structures such as electronic components and circuit arrangements. The backbone network of YOLOv12 plays a major role in extracting these features efficiently using advanced convolutional operations and feature learning mechanisms. Multi-scale feature extraction techniques are also utilized to detect components of different sizes and shapes within the circuit layout. This allows the system to accurately identify both large and small electronic components and detect missing regions effectively. Feature maps generated during this stage contain rich information that helps the detection head classify normal and defective circuit patterns. In addition, feature fusion methods combine information from multiple layers to improve localization accuracy and detection performance. Effective feature extraction enables the proposed system to differentiate between properly functioning circuits and circuits with missing components, even under challenging conditions such as noise, low illumination, and complex backgrounds. Therefore, feature extraction plays an essential role in improving the accuracy, precision, and robustness of the YOLOv12-based missing component detection system.

d. Model Creation Using YOLOv12

The model creation phase involves designing and training the YOLOv12 deep learning architecture for detecting missing components in electrical circuits. YOLOv12 is selected for the proposed system because of its high object detection accuracy, fast processing speed, and ability to perform real-time analysis. The architecture of YOLOv12 consists of three major sections: the backbone, neck, and detection head. The backbone network is responsible for extracting important visual features from the input images, while the neck combines multi-scale feature information to improve detection performance. The detection head predicts the class labels, bounding box coordinates, and confidence scores for each detected component. During model creation, the collected and preprocessed dataset is provided as input to the YOLOv12 network along with annotated labels identifying component locations and missing regions. The training process involves multiple iterations where the model learns to distinguish between normal and defective circuit patterns by minimizing classification and localization errors through loss optimization techniques. Hyperparameters such as learning rate, batch size, number of epochs, and optimization algorithms are carefully selected to improve training efficiency and detection accuracy. Transfer learning techniques may also be applied by using pretrained YOLO weights to reduce training time and improve performance. The model continuously updates its internal parameters during training to achieve better feature learning and prediction capability. Once training is completed, the best-performing model weights are saved for testing and prediction purposes. The YOLOv12-based model creation process enables the system to accurately identify and localize missing electronic components in various circuit layouts, making it highly suitable for automated inspection and industrial quality control applications.

e. Test Data

The test data phase is used to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the proposed YOLOv12-based missing component detection system. After completing the training process, a separate set of unseen circuit images is used as test data to measure how accurately the model can detect missing components in real-world scenarios. The test dataset contains electrical circuit and PCB images with different layouts, component arrangements, lighting conditions, image resolutions, and board orientations. It also includes images containing both normal circuits and defective circuits with missing components. The purpose of using separate test data is to ensure that the model is capable of generalizing well beyond the training dataset and can handle new images effectively. During testing, each image is passed through the trained YOLOv12 model, which analyzes the circuit layout and predicts the locations of missing components using bounding boxes and confidence scores. Performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and mean average precision (mAP) are calculated to evaluate the effectiveness of the detection system. The testing phase also helps identify model limitations and potential areas for improvement. Various challenging conditions such as image noise, shadows, low illumination, and rotated circuit boards are included in the test data to assess the robustness of the model. The experimental results obtained from the test dataset demonstrate the ability of the proposed system to accurately detect missing components with high reliability and minimal false detections. Therefore, the test data phase plays an important role in validating the practical applicability and performance of the YOLOv12-based automated inspection system.

f. Prediction

Prediction is the final stage of the proposed missing component detection system where the trained YOLOv12 model is used to identify and localize missing components in new electrical circuit images. During this stage, unseen input images are provided to the trained model for analysis. The system first preprocesses the input image to ensure compatibility with the YOLOv12 architecture by resizing and normalizing the image. The image is then passed through the deep learning network, where extracted features are analyzed to identify the presence or absence of circuit components. YOLOv12 performs object detection in a single forward pass, making the prediction process extremely fast and suitable for real-time applications. The model generates bounding boxes around detected components along with confidence scores and classification labels. The prediction results are displayed visually on the output image, making it easier for technicians and quality inspectors to identify defective areas quickly. The system is capable of handling different circuit board orientations, lighting variations, and noisy backgrounds, ensuring reliable performance under practical industrial conditions. The prediction stage demonstrates the real-world applicability of the proposed YOLOv12-based approach in automated quality inspection systems. Accurate prediction of missing components helps reduce manual inspection time, minimize human error, improve manufacturing efficiency, and enhance the overall reliability and safety of electrical and electronic systems.

IV. Result and discussion

The experimental results of the proposed YOLOv12-based missing component detection system demonstrate high effectiveness in detecting and localizing missing components in electrical circuits and printed circuit boards (PCBs). The model was trained and tested using diverse datasets containing different circuit layouts, component types, lighting conditions, and orientations. During evaluation, the system achieved high accuracy, precision, recall, and mean average precision (mAP), indicating reliable detection performance. The YOLOv12 model successfully identified missing components even under challenging conditions such as image noise, low illumination, shadows, and rotated boards. Data augmentation techniques improved the robustness and generalization capability of the model. The system also reduced inspection time and minimized human errors compared to manual inspection methods.

a. **Accuracy:**

Accuracy is an important evaluation metric used to measure the performance of the proposed YOLOv12-based missing component detection system. It determines how effectively the model can correctly identify both normal and defective electrical circuit components. In object detection systems, accuracy is calculated using the values obtained from the confusion matrix, which includes True Positive (TP), True Negative (TN), False Positive (FP), and False Negative (FN).

- **True Positive (TP):** Missing components correctly detected by the model.
- **True Negative (TN):** Properly placed components correctly identified as normal.
- **False Positive (FP):** Normal components incorrectly identified as missing.
- **False Negative (FN):** Missing components incorrectly identified as normal.

The mathematical formula used to calculate accuracy is given by:

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN} \times 100$$

In the proposed system, the YOLOv12 model analyzes electrical circuit images and predicts whether components are present or missing. The predicted results are compared with the ground truth labels from the testing dataset. If the predicted output matches the actual condition of the circuit component, it is counted as a correct prediction. Otherwise, it is treated as an incorrect prediction. The total number of correct predictions divided by the total number of predictions gives the overall accuracy of the system.

a. **Loss**

Loss is a crucial parameter used to evaluate the performance of the proposed YOLOv12-based missing component detection system during the training process. It represents the difference between the predicted output of the model and the actual ground truth values available in the dataset. The main objective of training the YOLOv12 model is to minimize the loss value so that the system can accurately identify and localize missing components in electrical circuits and printed circuit boards (PCBs). A lower loss value indicates that the model predictions are closer to the actual values, resulting in improved detection accuracy and reliability. The total loss function is represented as:

$$Total\ Loss = Localization\ Loss + Confidence\ Loss + Classification\ Loss$$

Localization loss measures the error in bounding box prediction, confidence loss evaluates object presence prediction, and classification loss measures the correctness of component classification. During iterative training, optimization algorithms such as gradient descent and backpropagation adjust the network weights to minimize the total loss. As the loss decreases, the YOLOv12 model becomes more capable of accurately detecting missing components under different environmental conditions. Therefore, loss analysis is essential for improving the efficiency, robustness, and overall performance of the proposed automated inspection system.

b. **Recall**

Recall is an important performance evaluation metric used to measure the ability of the proposed YOLOv12-based missing component detection system to correctly identify actual missing components in electrical circuits and printed circuit boards (PCBs). It indicates how effectively the model detects defective components without missing them during prediction. A high recall value means that the system can successfully identify most of the actual missing components present in the test dataset, which is essential for improving the reliability and safety of electrical systems. Recall is calculated using the values obtained from the confusion matrix, specifically True Positive (TP) and False Negative (FN). True Positive represents the number of missing components correctly detected by the model, while False Negative represents the number of missing components incorrectly classified as normal components. The mathematical formula for recall is given as:

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} \times 100$$

Journal Publication of International Research for Engineering and Management (JOIREM)
Volume: 04 Issue: 06 | June-2026
ISSN (O) 3107-6696

In the proposed YOLOv12-based system, recall measures the model's capability to detect defective regions accurately under different environmental conditions such as image noise, varying illumination, shadows, and different PCB orientations. During experimental evaluation, the system achieved high recall values due to the advanced feature extraction and multi-scale object detection capabilities of YOLOv12. Improved recall reduces the possibility of undetected missing components, thereby minimizing circuit failures and improving inspection reliability. Therefore, recall analysis is essential for evaluating the effectiveness and robustness of the proposed automated missing component detection system.

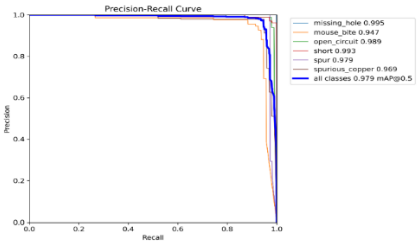

Fig 4.1 Recall graph for the proposed system

The recall graph shown in the Precision-Recall Curve represents the ability of the proposed YOLOv12-based system to correctly identify missing and defective components in electrical circuits. Recall is plotted along the x-axis, while precision is plotted on the y-axis. The graph demonstrates that the model achieves very high recall values close to 1.0 for most defect classes, including missing_hole, mouse_bite, open_circuit, short, spur, and spurious_copper. This indicates that the system successfully detects the majority of actual defective components with minimal missed detections. The curve remains near the top-right region of the graph, which reflects strong detection performance and robustness of the YOLOv12 model.

a. F1 score:

The F1-score is an important evaluation metric used to measure the overall performance of the proposed YOLOv12-based missing component detection system. It provides a balanced evaluation by combining both precision and recall into a single metric. Precision measures the accuracy of positive predictions, while recall measures the ability of the model to identify actual defective components. In electrical circuit inspection systems, maintaining both high precision and high recall is essential to minimize false detections and missed component defects. Therefore, the F1-score is widely used to evaluate the effectiveness and reliability of object detection models. The F1-score is mathematically defined as the harmonic mean of precision and recall and is expressed as:

$$F1\text{-}Score = 2 \times \frac{Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

In the proposed YOLOv12-based system, the F1-score indicates how effectively the model balances accurate detection and defect identification in electrical circuits and printed circuit boards (PCBs). A high F1-score signifies that the model achieves both high precision and high recall simultaneously, resulting in reliable missing component detection with fewer false positives and false negatives. During experimental evaluation, the YOLOv12 model achieved a high F1-score due to its advanced feature extraction capability, efficient multi-scale object detection mechanism, and robust training process. The improved F1-score demonstrates that the proposed system can accurately detect defective regions under different environmental conditions such as image noise, illumination variations, and varying PCB orientations.

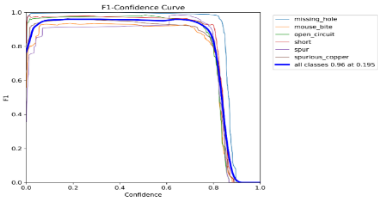

Fig 4.2 graph for F1 score for the proposed system

Fig. 4.2 illustrates the F1-Confidence Curve of the proposed YOLOv12-based missing component detection system for different defect classes, including missing_hole, mouse_bite, open_circuit, short, spur, and spurious_copper. The x-axis represents the confidence threshold, while the y-axis represents the F1-score. The graph shows that the F1-score remains consistently high for most confidence values, indicating balanced precision and recall performance of the model. The overall model achieves a maximum F1-score of 0.96 at a confidence threshold of 0.195, demonstrating excellent detection capability and reliability. As the confidence value increases beyond the optimal threshold, the F1-score gradually decreases due to reduced recall. The graph confirms that the proposed YOLOv12 model provides stable and accurate defect detection performance across multiple circuit defect categories under varying testing conditions.

b. Confusion matrix

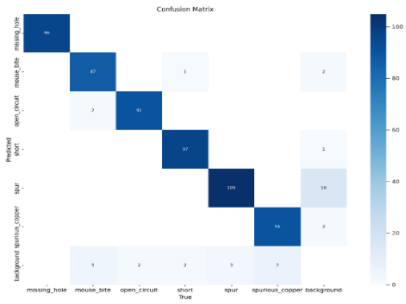

Fig 4.3 confusion matrix for the proposed system

Fig. 4.3 illustrates the confusion matrix of the proposed YOLOv12-based missing component detection system for different PCB defect classes, including missing_hole, mouse_bite, open_circuit, short, spur, and spurious_copper. The rows represent the predicted classes, while the columns represent the actual or true classes. The diagonal values indicate correctly classified defect samples, showing high detection accuracy for most categories. For example, the model correctly classified 96 missing_hole defects, 97 short defects, and 105 spur defects, demonstrating strong prediction capability. Small off-diagonal values represent misclassifications between defect categories, indicating minimal prediction errors. The presence of fewer false predictions confirms the robustness and reliability of the YOLOv12 model.

V. Conclusion

As the conclusion, The proposed YOLOv12-based missing component detection system offers an efficient and reliable solution for automated inspection of electrical circuits and printed circuit boards (PCBs). The system effectively identifies and localizes missing components, improving the reliability, safety, and performance of electrical systems. Unlike traditional manual inspection methods, the proposed approach reduces inspection time, minimizes human errors, and enhances industrial productivity. The YOLOv12 model was trained using diverse datasets and improved through data augmentation techniques, enabling accurate detection under different lighting conditions, noise levels, and board orientations. Experimental results demonstrated high accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, confirming the robustness and effectiveness of the proposed automated inspection system.Future work can focus on improving YOLOv12 accuracy using hybrid deep learning models, real-time edge deployment, adaptive defect classification, explainable AI techniques, and larger industrial PCB datasets for enhanced robustness and scalability.

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