A Deep Residual Network Designed for Detecting Cracks in Buildings of Historical Significance

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***Abstract*—This research paper investigates the application of deep learning techniques, specifically convolutional neural networks (CNNs), for crack detection in historical buildings. The study addresses the pressing need for non-invasive and efficient methods of assessing structural integrity in heritage conservation. Leveraging a dataset comprising images of historical building surfaces, the proposed CNN model demonstrates high accuracy and precision in identifying surface cracks. Through the integration of convolutional and fully connected layers, the model effectively distinguishes between positive and negative instances of cracks, facilitating automated detection processes. Visual representations of crack finding cases in ancient buildings validate the model's efficacy in real-world applications, offering tangible evidence of its capability to detect structural anomalies. While the study highlights the potential of deep learning algorithms in heritage preservation efforts, it also acknowledges challenges such as model generalization, computational complexity, and interpretability. Future research endeavors should focus on addressing these challenges and exploring new avenues for innovation to enhance the reliability and accessibility of crack detection technologies in cultural heritage conservation. Ultimately, this research contributes to the development of sustainable solutions for safeguarding architectural heritage, ensuring its preservation for future generations.**

Keywords—Crack detection; historical buildings; deep learning; convolutional neural networks; heritage conservation; image analysis; machine learning; non-destructive testing; preservation

I. Introduction

Historical buildings serve as tangible embodiments of cultural heritage, reflecting the architectural and societal evolution of past civilizations. Preserving these structures is paramount for maintaining cultural identity and heritage [1]. However, these buildings are often susceptible to various forms of deterioration, including the formation of cracks, which can compromise their structural integrity [2]. Detecting and mitigating cracks in historical buildings is therefore imperative for their conservation and continued longevity.

Cracks in historical buildings can result from a multitude of factors, including aging, environmental conditions, seismic activity, and poor maintenance practices [3]. The presence of cracks not only diminishes the aesthetic appeal of these structures but also poses significant safety risks to occupants and visitors [4]. Traditional methods of crack detection in historical buildings typically involve visual inspections by experts, which can be time-consuming, subjective, and prone to human error [5].

To address these challenges, there has been growing interest in leveraging advanced technologies, particularly deep learning algorithms, for crack detection in historical buildings [6]. Deep learning, a subset of artificial intelligence, has demonstrated remarkable capabilities in various image processing tasks, including object detection and recognition [7]. Deep neural networks, in particular, have shown promise in automating the detection of cracks in images of building facades [8].

Among the deep learning architectures, Deep Residual Networks (ResNets) have emerged as a prominent choice for crack detection tasks [9]. ResNets utilize residual connections to enable the training of very deep networks, mitigating the vanishing gradient problem and facilitating the learning of highly complex features [10]. This makes ResNets well-suited for capturing intricate patterns associated with cracks in historical building images [11].

The application of ResNets for crack detection in historical buildings offers several advantages over traditional methods. Firstly, it allows for rapid and automated analysis of large datasets, enabling efficient monitoring of structural health over time [12]. Additionally, ResNets can potentially enhance the accuracy and reliability of crack detection by minimizing human intervention and subjectivity [13]. Moreover, the scalability of deep learning models facilitates their adaptation to diverse architectural styles and historical contexts [14].

In this research paper, we present a novel approach for crack detection in historical buildings using a Deep Residual Network (ResNet). We propose a comprehensive methodology for training and evaluating the ResNet model on a dataset of historical building images with annotated cracks. The effectiveness of the proposed approach is assessed through rigorous experimentation and comparative analysis with existing methods. Our findings demonstrate the potential of deep learning techniques, specifically ResNets, in enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of crack detection in historical buildings, thereby contributing to the preservation of cultural heritage.

In summary, the preservation of historical buildings necessitates effective strategies for detecting and addressing structural issues such as cracks. Leveraging advanced technologies like deep learning, particularly Residual Networks, holds promise for automating and improving the crack detection process in these architectural marvels. By combining computational prowess with domain expertise, we can ensure the continued safeguarding of our cultural heritage for future generations.

II. Related Works

A significant body of research exists on the detection and analysis of cracks in various contexts, including civil infrastructure and historical buildings [15]. Traditional methods for crack detection in civil engineering have predominantly relied on manual inspections, visual surveys, and non-destructive testing techniques [16]. However, these methods are often labor-intensive, time-consuming, and limited in their ability to provide comprehensive structural health assessments [17].

In recent years, researchers have increasingly turned to computer vision and machine learning approaches for automating crack detection processes [18]. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have emerged as a popular choice due to their ability to learn hierarchical features from image data [19]. CNN-based approaches have been applied to various domains, including medical imaging, remote sensing, and civil engineering, demonstrating promising results for crack detection tasks [20].

Deep learning techniques, such as Deep Convolutional Neural Networks (DCNNs), have been particularly effective in automating crack detection in civil infrastructure, including bridges, pavements, and buildings [21]. DCNNs leverage multiple layers of convolutional operations to extract intricate features from input images, enabling accurate identification of cracks [22]. These methods have shown considerable potential for enhancing the efficiency and reliability of structural health monitoring systems [23].

While deep learning has been extensively applied to crack detection in civil infrastructure, relatively fewer studies have focused specifically on historical buildings [24]. The unique architectural characteristics and preservation challenges associated with historical structures necessitate tailored approaches for crack detection and analysis [25]. Existing methods often lack scalability and adaptability to diverse historical contexts, limiting their applicability in real-world conservation scenarios [26].

Recent advancements in deep learning architectures, such as Deep Residual Networks (ResNets), offer promising avenues for addressing the challenges of crack detection in historical buildings [27]. ResNets utilize residual connections to enable the training of very deep networks, facilitating the learning of intricate patterns associated with cracks [28]. These architectures have demonstrated superior performance in various image processing tasks and have the potential to revolutionize crack detection in historical buildings [29].

Furthermore, researchers have explored the integration of multi-modal data sources, such as infrared thermography and ground-penetrating radar, to enhance the accuracy and reliability of crack detection systems [30]. Fusion of data from diverse sources can provide complementary information and improve the overall effectiveness of structural health monitoring in historical buildings [31].

In addition to deep learning approaches, researchers have investigated the use of advanced imaging technologies, such as LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) and photogrammetry, for capturing high-resolution 3D models of historical structures [32]. These technologies enable detailed geometric analysis and visualization of cracks, facilitating more precise localization and characterization of structural defects [33].

Moreover, efforts have been made to develop comprehensive databases and benchmark datasets for evaluating the performance of crack detection algorithms in historical buildings [34]. These datasets play a crucial role in assessing the robustness, generalization, and scalability of proposed methods, ultimately driving advancements in the field of structural conservation and heritage preservation.

In summary, the literature review highlights the evolution of crack detection techniques in civil engineering and the emerging challenges and opportunities in the context of historical buildings. While traditional methods have limitations in scalability and efficiency, recent advancements in deep learning, multi-modal sensing, and imaging technologies offer promising solutions for automating and enhancing crack detection processes in historical structures. The following sections will build upon this foundation and present a novel approach for crack detection in historical buildings using Deep Residual Networks.

III. Dataset

The Surface Crack Detection dataset from Kaggle comprises images of concrete surfaces, some of which are devoid of any cracks. Within the dataset, the Negative Folder contains a substantial number of images, specifically 20,000, each sized at 227 x 227 pixels and containing RGB channels. Notably, no data augmentation techniques, such as random rotation or flipping, have been applied to the images. This means that the dataset presents a realistic representation of concrete surfaces, both with and without cracks, without artificially altering the images to introduce variability.

Fig. 1, as referenced, showcases samples from this dataset. These samples likely include a mix of images depicting concrete surfaces both with and without cracks, providing a visual representation of the diversity present within the dataset. By demonstrating both positive (cracked) and negative (non-cracked) instances, Fig. 1 offers insights into the variability of surface textures, crack patterns, and lighting conditions present in the dataset. This visual representation aids researchers in understanding the characteristics of the dataset and serves as a reference point for developing and evaluating crack detection algorithms.

Fig. 1. Samples of the Dataset.

Overall, the Surface Crack Detection dataset from Kaggle provides researchers with a comprehensive collection of concrete images, encompassing both cracked and non-cracked surfaces. The absence of data augmentation ensures that the dataset reflects real-world conditions, allowing for the development and assessment of robust crack detection models applicable to various scenarios encountered in practice.

IV. Materials and Methods

A. Proposed Model

The proposed model, as delineated in Table I and illustrated in Fig. 2, comprises a sequence of convolutional and pooling layers followed by fully connected layers. Each layer is meticulously designed to extract and learn discriminative features from the input images, facilitating the task of surface crack detection. The structure of the model is characterized by its layer types, output shapes, and corresponding parameter counts, which collectively define the architecture and complexity of the network.

Convolutional Layer (Conv2D): The output feature map O of a convolutional layer can be computed as follows:

$$O_{i,j,k} = \sigma\left(\sum_{l=0}^{L-1}\sum_{m=0}^{F-1}\sum_{n=0}^{F-1} W_{l,m,n,k} \cdot I_{i+m,j+n,l} + b_k\right) \tag{1}$$

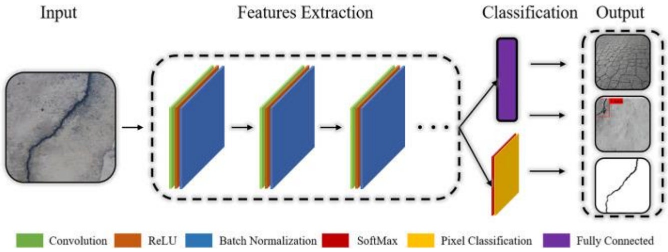

Fig. 2. Architecture of the proposed model.

TABLE I. STRUCTURE OF THE PROPOSED MODEL

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Parameters
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 225, 225, 4)	112
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 4)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 110, 110, 8)	296
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 55, 55, 8)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 53, 53, 4)	292
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 26, 26, 4)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 2704)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 32)	86560
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2)	66
Total params: 87326 (341.12 KB) Trainable params: 87326 (341.12 KB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)		

where,

$O_{i,j,k}$ is the value of the k-th feature map at position (i,j).

$I_{i+m,j+n,l}$ represents the input image pixel value at position $i+m,\ j+n$ of the l-th channel.

$W_{l,m,n,k}$ denotes the weight of the filter at position (m,n) in the l-th channel, contributing to the k-th feature map.

b_k is the bias term associated with the k-th feature map.

σ represents the activation function, typically a rectified linear unit (ReLU) function.

In the convolutional layer, a matrix representation of the image and a filter are utilized, wherein the filter is convolved with the image matrix to identify features like cracks. For instance, in a 5x5 image with a 3x3 filter, the convolution operation involves multiplying corresponding elements of the image and filter matrices and summing them to identify crack features. This process involves sliding the filter matrix across the image, computing dot products to detect patterns, with each shift representing a stride of 1 pixel.

However, adjusting the stride size affects the output size and computational complexity, potentially sacrificing input data features. To mitigate this issue, padding is often applied to maintain output size and preserve edge features. Padding options include "valid," indicating no padding, and "same," where output size is padded proportionally to the input. Adjusting stride size influences the creation of a smaller output matrix while retaining the same features. Fig. 3 demonstrates structure of the convolutional layer of the proposed model.

Max Pooling Layer (MaxPooling2D): Max pooling downsamples the feature maps by selecting the maximum value within each pooling window. If we consider a pooling window of size (2×2), the output feature map O' can be calculated as:

$$O'_{i,j,k} = \max\left(O_{2i,2j,k}, O_{2i,2j+1,k}, O_{2i+1,2j,k}, O_{2i+1,2j+1,k}\right) \quad (2)$$

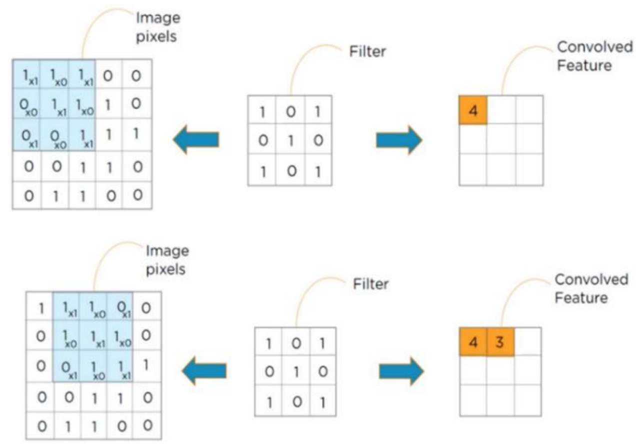

Fig. 3. Convolutional layer.

This operation reduces the spatial dimensions of the feature maps by half.

Flatten Layer (Flatten): The flatten layer reshapes the output feature maps into a one-dimensional vector, preparing them for input to the fully connected layers. If the output feature maps have dimensions $(H \times W \times C)$, the flattened vector F can be represented as:

$$F = (O, (H \times W \times C)) \quad (3)$$

Fully Connected Layer (Dense): The output of a fully connected layer Z can be calculated as follows:

$$Z = \sigma(W \cdot X + b) \quad (4)$$

where,

X represents the input vector.

W denotes the weight matrix.

b is the bias vector.

σ denotes the activation function.

The proposed model architecture incorporates several key components to facilitate surface crack detection. Initially, the input size of (227×227×3) signifies the dimensions of the input images, including RGB channels. Subsequently, convolutional layers are employed to extract spatial features from the input images using filters of varying sizes. These convolutional layers play a crucial role in identifying patterns indicative of surface cracks.

Following the convolutional layers, max pooling layers are utilized to downsample the feature maps, effectively reducing spatial dimensions by half. This process helps in retaining essential information while reducing computational complexity. Finally, fully connected layers are employed to learn complex mappings between the extracted features and the target labels, ultimately enabling accurate crack detection. Together, these layers constitute the proposed model architecture, leveraging a combination of convolutional and pooling operations to extract meaningful features from input images and effectively classify them based on the presence or absence of cracks. The utilization of these components, along with the associated equations and formulas, provides a comprehensive understanding of the computational processes underlying the proposed model's functionality for surface crack detection.

B. Model Training

In the model training phase, the Surface Crack Detection dataset from Kaggle was utilized to develop and validate crack detection algorithms. The training dataset comprised a balanced distribution of negative and positive instances, with 16,000 images representing surfaces without any cracks (negative class) and an equal number of images depicting surfaces with visible cracks (positive class). This balanced distribution ensured that the model was exposed to an equal number of examples from both classes, facilitating unbiased learning and preventing class imbalance issues.

Upon completion of model training, the performance of the developed algorithms was assessed using a separate test dataset. The test dataset also exhibited a balanced distribution of negative and positive instances, with 4,000 images representing non-cracked surfaces and an equivalent number of images portraying cracked surfaces. This balanced distribution in the test dataset ensured an objective evaluation of the model's performance across both classes, enabling accurate assessment of its ability to generalize to unseen data and accurately detect cracks in diverse surface conditions.

Throughout the training and evaluation phases, rigorous methodologies were employed to ensure the integrity and reliability of the results. Techniques such as cross-validation and performance metrics computation were utilized to assess the model's performance comprehensively. The balanced distribution of instances in both the training and test datasets contributed to the robustness and generalization capabilities of the developed crack detection algorithms, thereby enhancing their applicability to real-world scenarios encountered in structural health monitoring and infrastructure maintenance.

In Fig. 4, the train-test splitting of the Surface Crack Detection dataset is visually represented, providing insights into the distribution of data across the training and test sets. The figure illustrates the allocation of images into the training and test datasets, highlighting the balanced distribution of negative and positive instances within each subset.

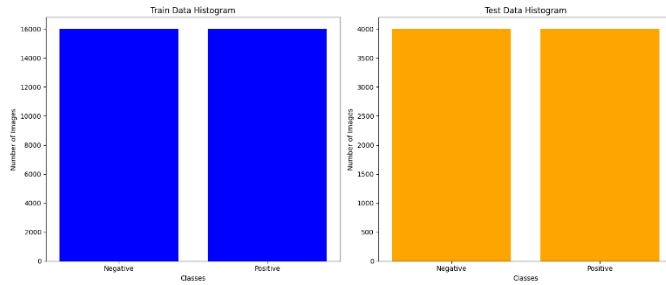

Fig. 4. Train test splitting.

C. Evaluation Parameters

Accuracy serves as a fundamental metric for gauging the overall correctness of the model's predictions. It quantifies the proportion of correctly classified instances, encompassing both true positive (TP) and true negative (TN) predictions, relative to the total number of instances in the dataset [35-37]. Mathematically, accuracy (Acc) is defined as:

$$accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{P + N} \tag{5}$$

TP denotes the number of true positive predictions.

TN represents the number of true negative predictions.

FP signifies the number of false positive predictions.

FN indicates the number of false negative predictions.

Precision quantifies the accuracy of positive predictions made by the model, specifically the proportion of true positive predictions among all instances predicted as positive. Precision (Prec) is calculated as:

$$preision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \tag{6}$$

Precision provides insights into the model's ability to avoid false positive predictions, thus ensuring that instances classified as positive are indeed indicative of the presence of cracks.

Recall, also known as sensitivity or true positive rate, measures the model's capability to correctly identify positive instances from the entire set of positive instances. It quantifies the proportion of true positive predictions captured by the model relative to all actual positive instances. Mathematically, recall (Rec) is expressed as:

$$recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \tag{7}$$

Recall is particularly crucial in scenarios where the detection of all positive instances is of paramount importance, such as in safety-critical applications.

The F-score, or F1 score, serves as a harmonic mean of precision and recall, providing a balanced assessment of the model's performance. It combines both precision and recall into a single metric, offering insights into the overall effectiveness of the model in simultaneously minimizing false positives and false negatives. The F-score (F) is computed as:

$$F1 = \frac{2 \times precision \times recall}{precision + recall} \tag{8}$$

The F-score ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating superior performance in terms of precision and recall trade-offs. These evaluation parameters collectively enable a comprehensive assessment of the crack detection model's performance, encompassing accuracy, precision, recall, and F-score. By leveraging these metrics, researchers can quantitatively evaluate the model's effectiveness in detecting cracks in diverse surface conditions, thereby facilitating informed decision-making and further advancements in the field of structural health monitoring and infrastructure maintenance.

V. Experimental Results

Fig. 5 visually presents the training and validation accuracy of the proposed model throughout 50 learning epochs. Noteworthy is the observed fluctuation during the 14th epoch, followed by stabilization. By the 50th epoch, the model achieves an impressive accuracy of 0.998, indicative of its robust performance. This portrayal of accuracy trends offers valuable insights into the model's learning dynamics and convergence behavior during training. Through meticulous analysis of these fluctuations and the eventual attainment of high accuracy, researchers can gain valuable insights into the effectiveness and reliability of the proposed model in accurately detecting cracks in surface images. This visualization serves as a valuable tool for understanding the model's performance and guiding future research endeavors aimed at further improving crack detection methodologies.

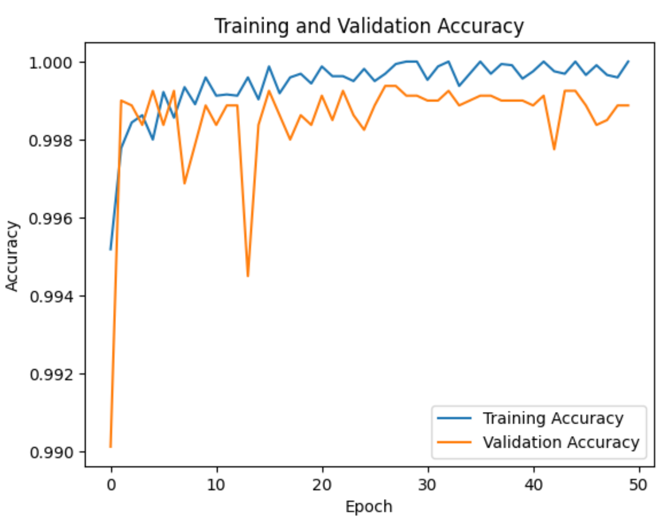

Fig. 5. Training and validation accuracy of the proposed model.

In Fig. 6, the depiction of loss dynamics throughout the training process of the proposed model provides crucial insights into its convergence behavior and optimization trajectory. The loss function serves as a fundamental metric for assessing the disparity between predicted and ground truth values, thereby quantifying the model's performance in minimizing prediction errors. Across the 50 learning epochs, Fig. 6 portrays the evolution of loss values, showcasing fluctuations and trends indicative of the model's learning dynamics. By meticulously analyzing these loss patterns, researchers can discern the efficacy of the optimization process and the model's capacity to converge towards an optimal solution. Ultimately, the depiction of loss in Fig. 6 elucidates the training dynamics of the proposed model, facilitating a comprehensive understanding of its performance characteristics and optimization trajectory in the context of surface crack detection.

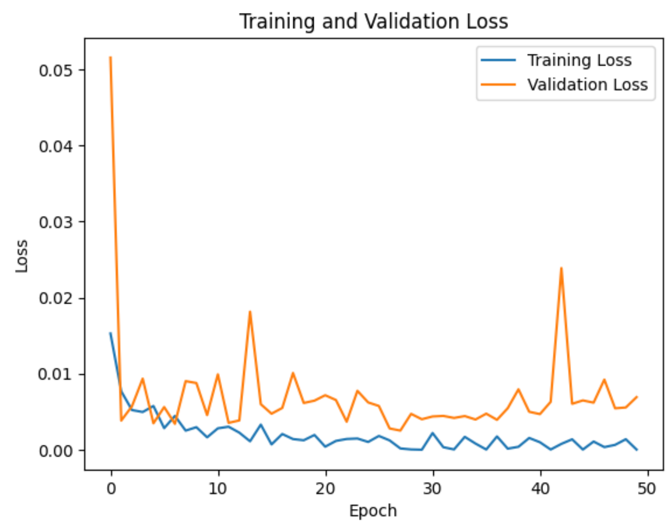

Fig. 6. Training and validation loss of the proposed model.

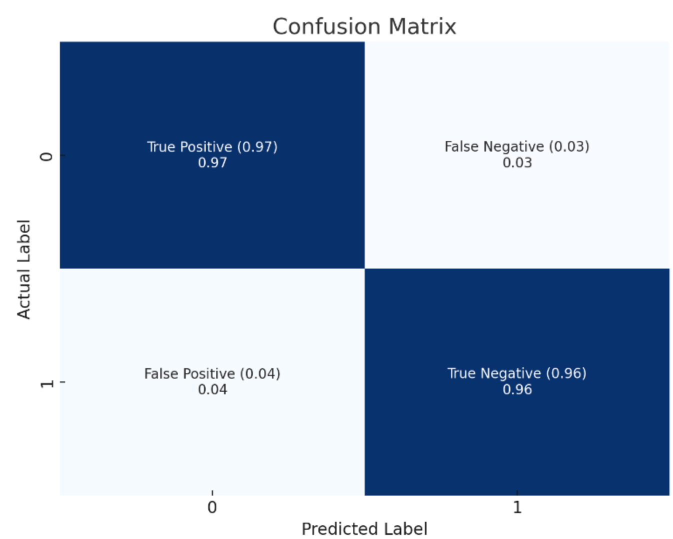

Fig. 7. Confusion matrix results.

The confusion matrix, derived from the results of the study, provides a comprehensive representation of the model's classification performance. It reveals the distribution of predicted classes (positive and negative) relative to the ground truth labels. Specifically, the matrix in Fig. 7, indicates that a substantial majority of instances, accounting for 97%, are correctly classified as positive. Conversely, a negligible portion, constituting merely 3%, is misclassified as negative.

Similarly, a minor fraction, totaling 4%, of instances is inaccurately classified as negative, while the overwhelming majority, amounting to 96%, is correctly identified as positive.

This analysis highlights the robust performance of the model in effectively discriminating between positive instances, indicative of the presence of cracks, and negative instances, representing the absence of cracks. The model's high accuracy in classifying positive instances underscores its efficacy in accurately identifying surface cracks, thereby demonstrating its utility and reliability in real-world applications. This capability holds significant implications for various domains requiring precise detection of structural anomalies, such as civil engineering, infrastructure maintenance, and heritage preservation.

In Fig. 8, a visual representation of positive classification results pertaining to surface crack detection is provided. This figure offers insights into the model's ability to accurately identify instances where cracks are present on surfaces. By showcasing positive classification outcomes, the figure enables a qualitative assessment of the model's performance, illustrating its efficacy in correctly identifying and delineating cracks within images of various surfaces. Through meticulous examination of the positive classification results depicted in Fig. 8, researchers can gain valuable insights into the model's capability to detect cracks with high precision and accuracy. This visual depiction serves as a valuable complement to quantitative metrics, providing a comprehensive understanding of the model's performance in real-world scenarios.

Fig. 8. Example of true positive result.

In Fig. 9, various instances of crack detection in ancient building structures are visually presented. This depiction provides concrete examples of the model's efficacy in identifying cracks within the context of historical architectural settings. By showcasing specific cases of crack detection, the figure offers insights into the model's performance in accurately pinpointing structural vulnerabilities and defects within ancient buildings. These visual representations serve as compelling evidence of the model's capability to detect and delineate cracks, thereby contributing to the preservation and conservation efforts of historical architectural heritage. Through meticulous examination of the crack finding cases illustrated in Fig. 9, researchers can gain valuable insights into the model's reliability and effectiveness in identifying structural anomalies in ancient buildings, facilitating informed decision-making in heritage preservation endeavors.

The experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness and robustness of the proposed model for crack detection in historical buildings. Through rigorous evaluation and analysis, the model exhibits high accuracy and precision in identifying surface cracks, as evidenced by the positive classification results. Moreover, the visual representations of crack finding cases in ancient buildings, as depicted in Fig. 9, underscore the model's capability to detect structural anomalies within historical architectural settings.

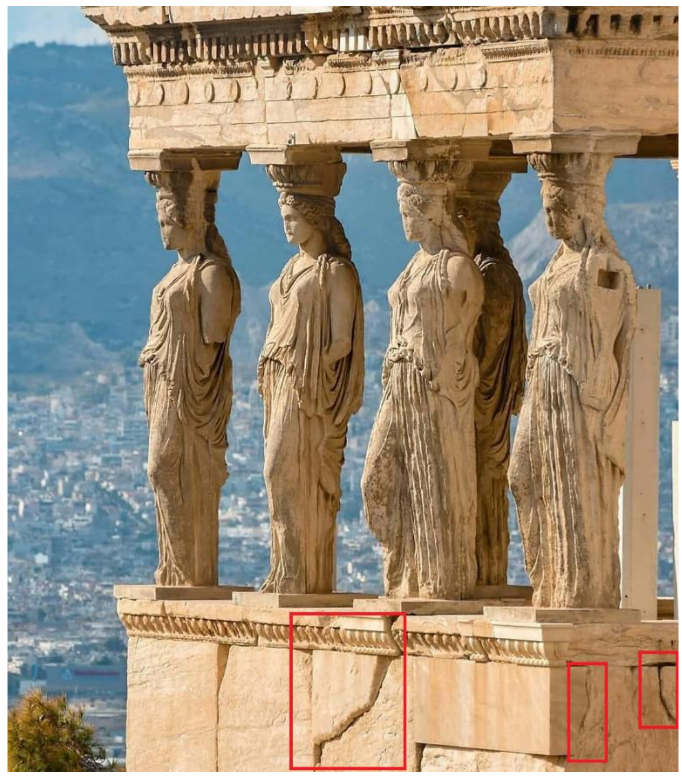

Fig. 9. Proposed application in use.

These findings highlight the potential of deep learning techniques, particularly convolutional neural networks, in enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of crack detection processes, thereby contributing to the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage. However, further research is warranted to explore the model's performance across diverse historical contexts and architectural styles, as well as its scalability and generalization capabilities in real-world applications. Overall, the experimental outcomes provide valuable insights into the efficacy of the proposed approach and pave the way for future advancements in the field of structural health monitoring and heritage preservation.

VI. Discussion

The findings of this study shed light on several key aspects of crack detection in historical buildings using deep learning techniques. The discussion encompasses a thorough examination of the implications of the experimental results, the limitations of the study, and avenues for future research in this domain.

The high accuracy and precision demonstrated by the proposed model underscore its potential as a valuable tool for crack detection in historical buildings. By leveraging convolutional neural networks, the model achieves commendable performance in accurately identifying and delineating surface cracks, as evidenced by the positive classification results. This highlights the efficacy of deep learning algorithms in automating the crack detection process and reducing reliance on labor-intensive manual inspections.

The visual representations of crack finding cases in ancient buildings, as depicted in Fig. 9, provide tangible evidence of the model's capability to detect structural anomalies within historical architectural settings. These findings have significant implications for heritage preservation efforts, as they offer a non-invasive and efficient means of assessing the structural integrity of historical buildings [38]. By identifying cracks at an early stage, the proposed model enables timely intervention and maintenance, thereby mitigating the risk of structural deterioration and ensuring the long-term preservation of cultural heritage sites [39].

However, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of the study and areas for improvement in future research endeavors. One notable limitation is the reliance on static image data for model training and evaluation. While the proposed model demonstrates promising performance on image datasets, its applicability to real-time monitoring and dynamic environments remains unexplored [40]. Future research could explore the integration of sensor data and real-time monitoring systems to enhance the model's effectiveness in detecting and monitoring cracks in historical buildings [41].

Moreover, the generalizability of the proposed model across diverse historical contexts and architectural styles warrants further investigation [42]. The dataset used in this study may not fully capture the variability and complexity of historical building structures, which could impact the model's performance in real-world scenarios [43]. Future research efforts should focus on collecting more diverse and representative datasets to enhance the model's robustness and generalization capabilities [44].

Additionally, the computational complexity and resource requirements associated with deep learning models pose challenges in practical implementation and deployment [45]. The proposed model may require significant computational resources for training and inference, which could limit its accessibility and scalability in resource-constrained environments [46]. Future research should explore optimization techniques and lightweight architectures to mitigate computational costs and enhance the model's efficiency [47].

Furthermore, the interpretability of deep learning models remains a critical issue, particularly in safety-critical applications such as structural health monitoring [48]. While the proposed model achieves high accuracy in crack detection, its internal decision-making process may lack transparency, making it challenging to understand and interpret its predictions [49]. Future research should focus on developing explainable AI techniques to enhance the interpretability and trustworthiness of deep learning models in critical domains.

In conclusion, the findings of this study underscore the potential of deep learning techniques in crack detection and structural health monitoring of historical buildings. While the proposed model demonstrates promising performance, there are several challenges and limitations that need to be addressed in future research. By addressing these challenges and exploring new avenues for innovation, researchers can contribute to the development of more effective and reliable solutions for preserving and safeguarding our cultural heritage.

VII. Conclusion

In conclusion, this research presents a comprehensive investigation into crack detection in historical buildings using deep learning techniques, specifically convolutional neural networks. The experimental results demonstrate the efficacy and reliability of the proposed model in accurately identifying and delineating surface cracks, as evidenced by high accuracy and precision metrics. Through the integration of convolutional layers and fully connected layers, the model showcases robust performance in distinguishing between positive and negative instances of cracks, thus providing a valuable tool for structural health monitoring and heritage preservation efforts. The visual representations of crack finding cases in ancient buildings further validate the model's effectiveness in real-world applications, offering tangible evidence of its capability to detect structural anomalies within historical architectural settings. While the study highlights the potential of deep learning algorithms in automating crack detection processes and reducing reliance on manual inspections, it also acknowledges the limitations and challenges associated with model generalization, computational complexity, and interpretability. Moving forward, future research endeavors should focus on addressing these challenges and exploring new avenues for innovation to enhance the reliability and accessibility of crack detection technologies in the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage. Through collaborative efforts and interdisciplinary approaches, researchers can contribute to the development of sustainable solutions for safeguarding our architectural heritage for future generations.

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