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Luis Alberto Trujillo-Lopez , Rodrigo Alejandro Raymundo-Guevara , [Juan Carlos Morales-Arevalo](#) *

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Article

User-Centered Design of a Computer Vision System for Monitoring PPE Compliance in Manufacturing

Luis Alberto Trujillo-Lopez, Rodrigo Alejandro Raymundo-Guevara and Juan Carlos Morales-Arevalo *

Ingeniería de Software, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas, Lima, Perú

* Correspondence: juan.morales@upc.edu.pe

Abstract

In manufacturing environments, the proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is essential to prevent workplace accidents. Despite this need, existing PPE monitoring methods remain largely manual and suffer from limited coverage, significant errors, and inefficiencies. This article focuses on addressing this deficiency by designing a computer vision desktop application for automated monitoring of PPE use. This system uses lightweight YOLOv8 models, developed to run on the local system and operate even in industrial locations with limited network connectivity. Using a Lean UX approach, the development of the system involved creating empathy maps, assumptions, product backlog, followed by high-fidelity prototype interface components. C4 and physical diagrams helped define the system architecture to facilitate modifiability, scalability, and maintainability. Usability was verified using the System Usability Scale (SUS), with a score of 87.6/100 indicating "excellent" usability. The findings demonstrate that a user-centered design approach, considering user experience and technical flexibility, can significantly advance the utility and adoption of AI-based safety tools, especially in small and medium-sized manufacturing operations. This article delivers a validated and user-centered design solution for implementing machine vision systems into manufacturing safety processes, simplifying the complexities of utilizing advanced AI technologies and their practical application in resource-limited environments.

Keywords: computer vision; Lean UX in application; Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); real-time monitoring; manufacturing industry; YOLOV8 model; industrial safety

1. Introduction

Using personal protective equipment (PPE) is one of the most important strategies for maintaining safety in many industries in the manufacturing sector where employees are exposed to the potential risks of physical and mechanical hazards. However, the overwhelming majority of organizations monitor compliance to PPE standards manually [1]. Thus, any kind of manual monitoring is limited in coverage, efficiency, and reliability. Furthermore, human factors limit the ability to monitor processes continuously and prevent accidents from happening at work.

In light of this challenge, computer vision is a legitimate solution because it can help automate PPE detection methods using deep learning. YOLO-based models have successfully provided detection of helmets, gloves, and high visibility vests in a quantitative (real-time detection) fashion in constant flux industrial environments [2]. Using these technologies not only improves accuracy, but also provides ongoing monitoring without the challenges of human attention, drastically reduces scopes of error, and creates a more efficient safety measures for organizations.

To really change this opportunity to a practical solution, the purpose of this project is to develop a desktop application that includes computer vision methods to secure or validate the use of PPE while employees work. For desktop applications installed directly on computers, they do not need

any specific external server to run the application, which is very beneficial for small and large companies [3]. Additionally, this application approach is entailing efficiency, data security and privacy, simplicity of implementation, as well as the desire to better connect advanced technologies to the real needs of manufacturers.

The introduction of automated systems presents some obstacles, such as adapting to less and variable lighting and movements. A current study identifies these issues as an active part of real-world system testing [4]. Another task is to adapt to the increasing acceptance of new technologies in industrial settings where new technology is not commonly adopted. This project aims to overcome the resistance to acceptance of new technologies through its intuitive interface and minimal computational resource needs.

Despite these technical difficulties, the encouragement that will continue to push for measures to improve workplace safety remains. The current study noted some positive early findings, suggesting that computer vision is not merely possible, but indeed required, in the SRM process to produce a safer and more productive workplace [5]. The aim is simple: minimize workplace incidents, save lives, and take the management of risk prevention beyond the current state of practice with the introduction of technology and innovation [6].

The primary objective of the article was to concretely put methodology through systematic and realistic processes, employed Lean UX methodology across all development phases, to design development to match the actual needs of users and better assure effective iteration using direct user feedback. After the project's completion, usability and effectiveness of the system were evaluated with the System Usability Scale (SUS). This allowed assurances that the solution would be technically effective, and always used at an accessible, intuitive and reliable level for users. Research has demonstrated that using these methodological practices has improved perceived quality in intended digital products and reported a SUS score of 81.75 after incorporating Lean UX into web interfaces redesign. Both results seem to suggest that these are effective ways to enhance usability and user satisfaction [7].

2. Related Work

2.1. Technologies Used with YOLO

Recent advances in computer vision have shown promise for automated PPE detection through several avenues. Design For Safety (D4S) shares a new architecture, in which visual language models (CLIP, GPT-4o0) and YOLO-World are used to differentiate PPE detection while additionally recognizing PPE attributes (e.g., PPE type or color) [8]. Its zero-shot learning model is impressive for its flexibility; however, it relies on expensive computational models such as GPT-4o, which is why the development of a desktop application that runs locally is more suitable for small and medium-sized manufacturers who cannot afford cloud-based AI options.

The SH17 dataset is also useful because it contains 8,099 images from 17 categories of PPE, designed for manufacturing environments. In addition, the solution uses lightweight variants of YOLO (v8-nano) to ensure smooth operation on standard industrial computers without the need for specialized hardware [9]. While this dataset could directly benefit the training process, it does not address how to create a comprehensive application with intuitive interfaces and real-time monitoring capabilities.

Agricultural applications based on YOLO offer important optimization lessons for an EPP detection system. A study achieved efficient weed detection on peripheral devices by incorporating BiFPN and LiteDetect into YOLOv8n. While its agricultural context differs from industrial safety, its parameter reduction techniques (which achieved a 63.8% reduction in parameters) directly influence an approach to maintaining model efficiency [10]. However, additional challenges remain when integrating these optimizations into a full desktop application that must manage dynamic manufacturing environments with variable lighting and worker movements.

Table 1 presents success stories of the use of deep learning in YOLO-based industrial applications that validate the viability of this technology in the manufacturing sector and highlight key lessons for our project.

Table 1. Successful applications of deep learning in industry.

Application	Method	Results	Lessons for your project
PPE detection	Clip2Safety (YOLO-World + GPT-4o)	79.7% accuracy in attributes	Avoid cloud dependency
Follow-up	YOLOv8 + SAM	95.61% MOTA in multi-chambers	Pre-processing techniques (e.g. histogram equalization) applicable to your system
Optimization	MEAG-YOLO (YOLOv8n)	98.4% mAP in substations	Using lightweight modules (GhostConv) for CPUs

2.2. Lean UX in Industrial Applications

Recent studies highlight the effectiveness of user-centered approaches in demanding technical environments, demonstrating that iterative and collaborative design improves the user experience, aligning with Lean UX principles [11]. Likewise, another study showed that integrating Lean UX with agile frameworks such as Scrum allows design hypotheses to be validated in short and efficient cycles [12]. These approaches support the methodology by facilitating the development of applications tailored to the real needs of operators and supervisors, while the System Usability Scale (SUS) provides a reliable quantitative assessment of usability.

In contrast, the traditional Waterfall approach features rigid sequential phases with low adaptability, making it difficult to incorporate early feedback and often leading to costly rework in later phases. A recent comparative study found that projects based on agile methodologies have a success rate of 40%, compared to just 15% for those guided by the Waterfall approach, highlighting its limitations in changing and demanding environments such as the industrial sector [13].

Table 2 compares traditional design methodologies with the Lean UX approach applied in industrial environments, highlighting how this methodology allows for more agile development cycles, greater focus on the end user, and more natural integration with quantitative assessments such as the System Usability Scale (SUS). This combination not only accelerates the iteration of functional prototypes but also ensures products with high levels of acceptance in contexts where resistance to change and resource constraints are common barriers.

Table 2. Comparison of design methodologies in industrial environments.

Criteria	Traditional Design	Lean UX + SUS
Iteration time	Slow	Fast
Design approach	Requirements based	User centered
Usability evaluation	Informal	SUS Scale
Adaptability to change	Low	High

2.2. Lean UX in Industrial Applications

Research on railway security using YOLOv3 and Mask R-CNN for intrusion detection shares the focus on security applications, but differs in its technical approach [11]. While they address challenges in open environments, such as low visibility, it is less focused on controlled industrial environments where regulatory compliance of PPE is critical. The use of the YOLOv8 architecture, offers greater advantages in accuracy and speed than its implementation in YOLOv3, crucial for real-time PPE monitoring.

Agricultural disease detection systems using YOLOv8/v9 on drones and smartphones demonstrate the versatility of the framework [12]. However, to develop an application for medium or small industrial companies, we deliberately avoid the use of expensive hardware such as drones, opting for conventional webcams to maximize accessibility. We also prioritize data privacy through local processing, a crucial concern in industrial environments that is not addressed by its cloud-based approach.

Comparative studies of YOLO versions for fruit disease detection revealed that YOLOv4 achieves 98 % mAP, validating its efficacy for real-time detection tasks [13]. While focused on version comparison, these findings are useful to implement in newer YOLOv8 architectures, specifically optimized for dynamic industrial environments where workers and equipment are in constant motion.

YOLOv8n's specialized adaptation of MEAG-YOLO for electrical substations achieved a remarkable 98.4 % accuracy in EPP detection [6]. The use of modules such as MSCA and GhostConv could inspire future optimizations in our model. However, our main innovation lies not in the architecture of the model, but in presenting the technology as an accessible desktop application designed for manufacturing industries, bridging the gap between advanced machine vision and practical industrial implementation.

Table 3 contrasts the typical challenges of manual PPE monitoring with the solutions offered by YOLOv8, emphasizing how a new approach can improve efficiency, reduce costs and ensure real-time monitoring.

Table 3. Advantages of YOLOv8 over traditional methods.

Industrial Challenge	Traditional Solution	Limitations	Benefit
Real-time monitoring	Cameras + human supervisors	Costly, error prone	Cost reduction and increased reliability
Variable conditions	Random inspection	Limited coverage	Continuous detection without gaps
Regulatory compliance	Manual records	Risk of counterfeiting	Transparent audits

3. Metodology

In the development of technological solutions with machine vision, the adoption of agile methodologies is key to ensure the effectiveness and adaptability of the final product. A current study implemented Lean UX in the design of virtual reality environments to support the learning of students with ADHD, which enabled fast, intuitive and collaborative responses adapted to real needs [14]. Given this successful experience in complex technological contexts, it is proposed to apply Lean UX to design an application that detects the improper use of PPEs in workers in the manufacturing sector. Lean UX is composed of 3 stages: Think, Make and Check.

3.1. Think

In Lean UX, there is first the “Think” phase, which focuses on thoroughly understanding the problem to be solved, formulating clear hypotheses to guide the design and development process. This approach recognizes that proper problem identification is critical to designing technology solutions that effectively respond to real needs. It is important to understand the difficulties

experienced by workers in industrial workplaces, and the variables that impact their experiences of protective equipment, in any development, especially in contexts where safety and efficiency is paramount [15].

In this light, Lean UX focuses on the development of hypothesis and assumption tables. These tables allow us to clarify the context, needs and behaviors the user is bringing, while allowing us to validate or invalidate these hypotheses via experimentation. Regardless of how we organize the data related to the user's action, thinking, feelings and perceptions, the empathy map is a very helpful model when we want to understand the user within a lean UX framework. This method has proven to be effective during recent research with indigenous tribes in participatory design contexts - to find out trends in experience and guide user-centered design [16].

Finally, this phase emphasizes the definition of an abstract design framework for the solution. This will also sort and prioritize the Product Backlog, which is to include the features and functions of product development. The Product Backlog will also use the Fibonacci system to rank and categorize the tasks in their backlog. According to the current study, projects using Lean UX have shown improved integration of engineering and risk management viewpoints that encourage better development of adaptable solution to an industry with constant change in demands and regulation [15].

3.2. Make

In the "Make" phase of Lean UX, physical and logical architectures are designed. A physical architecture is concerned with distribution and implementation of components within the technological infrastructure, logical architecture is concerned with definition of organization and interactions. By combining the two, it ensures a well-organized system that will be easier to maintain, scale and trust, which is particularly important in industrial contexts [17].

Interface design in this space must be intuitive and suited for the needs. During this phase, posture using something like C4 architecture (Context, Containers, Components and Code) is very relevant and valuable. This model provides clear opportunities to visually understand how the system is architected, and how the various components are mapped out, which supports the collaboration between the design and development teams [18]. This gives great value in a dynamic environment when clarity is needed to navigate.

The stated ideas and concepts are then designed and prototyped with physical representations to test the hypotheses and the activities defined in the product backlog. Prototypes are an important method that allows for visibility into how the user interacts with technology, according to the cited article. Prototypes allow for faster user feedback, and better alignment between development and design teams, as well as acting as a mediator between requirements and creating technical decisions during the systems development process [19]. These prototypes allow for the testing of possible improvement to user interface and user experience before implementing final products.

In addition, user-flows are a valuable tool and play an essential role in mapping user interactions. User flows are diagrams that visualise the steps users must take in order to complete specific tasks. User-centered visual representations, visual aids like user flows, not only bring clarity to processes, but also bring alignment between the systems design and users actual needs, leading to greater usability and technology acceptance [20].

3.3. Check

Lastly, the Check in Lean UX reflects assessing and validating solutions to be certain they function as intended and are useful. At this stage, users can provide direct feedback in order to validate your hypothesis deposition. Surveys are a great way to obtain information about your experience with the prototype, while also allowing to watch out for potential usability problems and areas for improvement. When you design your survey with well-crafted questions, evaluating the perceived functionality of the design and usability is effective, which helps with adjusting the design before it is implemented [21].

The user interface design principles proposed by Jakob Nielsen are a core component of this framework for usability measurement. The heuristics identified by Nielsen such as visibility of the system state, match with the real world, and error prevention should be critical when designing any interface within which the user interacts and is indicative of an intuitive and safe interface. Using these heuristics in systems supports in proving the user experience, prevents errors and positively increases user acceptance of the system [22].

Finally, a very popular tool in the area of usability evaluation is the System Usability Scale (SUS). The SUS, developed by John Brooke, is a ten-question Likert-formatted questionnaire that provides a quantitative measure of users' perception of usability [23]. In this report, the evaluation of an application designed for the manufacturing sector is used.

As shown in Table 4, SUS is commonly used and is best known for its simplicity and for providing an overview of user experience from their perspective of system performance.

Table 4. Questions for the evaluation of the SUS.

Nº	Questions
1	I would like to use this system frequently.
2	The system is unnecessarily complex.
3	I found the system easy to use.
4	I think I would need the support of a technician to be able to use this system.
5	The various functions of the system are well integrated.
6	There is too much inconsistency in this system.
7	I think most people would learn to use this system very quickly.
8	I find the system very cumbersome to use.
9	I felt safe using the system.
10	I needed to learn a lot of things before I could use the system.

4. Results

Using the Lean UX approach described in the methodology, with details on the three stages: Think, Make and Check. In the Think stage, tools such as Empathy Maps, UX hypothesis building and product backlog were used to thoroughly understand the users. In the Make stage, solutions were materialized through a coherent technical architecture and visual prototypes. Finally, in the Check stage, the user experience was validated using the SUS questionnaire. Each stage provided important information to develop a solution that met the real needs of the industrial context, offering an effective and satisfactory experience for users.

4.1. Think

To ensure a user-centered design, an Empathy Map was developed specifically focused on industrial supervisors, who will be the main users of the desktop application for the detection of personal protective equipment (PPE).

This tool, shown in Figure 1, allowed us to gain an in-depth understanding of their motivations, frustrations, needs and the actual context in which they interact with technology. By identifying what they see, hear, think, feel and do in their work environment, their perceptions revealed that they face difficulties due to the lack of effective tools to monitor and the complexity of current systems, which generates frustration and pressure to comply with safety regulations. This mapping was key to aligning the technology solution with users' actual expectations and conditions.

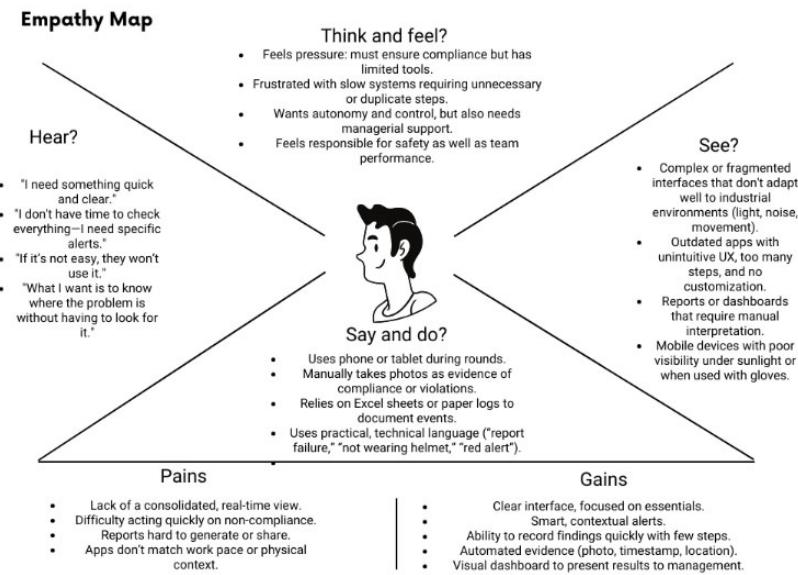
**Figure 1.** Empathy map.

Table 5 presents a series of key assumptions about user behavior and needs in relation to the platform, as well as the associated user experience (UX) hypotheses that will guide the design and development of the system. These assumptions arise from the initial understanding of the context of use and enable the formulation of hypotheses that can then be validated through testing, interviews or prototyping. The goal is to ensure that each design decision responds to real needs, thus improving efficiency, usability and overall user satisfaction within the platform.

Table 5. Assumptions and hypotheses.

Assumptions	Hypotheses
The user needs to act quickly in critical situations.	If we design direct action flows with quick access and clear visual hierarchy, the user will be able to register events in an agile and efficient way.
The user works in multiple windows or tabs simultaneously.	If we offer a modular interface, we facilitate the simultaneous handling of tasks and the comparison of information in real time.
Technical information can be dense and complex.	If we structure the information with hierarchical design, intelligent filters and clear visualization, we will reduce the user's cognitive load.
The user expects to see evidence of recorded work quickly.	If we enable immediate uploading of images, files or logs from the browser, we will increase confidence in the system and reduce management times.
The user needs reports ready to communicate results.	If we implement automated exports and customizable dashboards, we will improve your productivity and reporting capabilities.

Table 6 shows the Product Backlog, which contains the main functionalities identified and graded in ascending order following the Fibonacci sequence, estimated based on the cost of creating each user story. This allows a clear and structured prioritization, facilitating the planning and efficient development of the project.

Table 6. Product backlog.

Code	Title	Value (1/2/3/5/8)
US001	Integrate Yolov8 for PPE detection	8
US002	Integrate OpenCV for real-time capture	5
US003	Train a model for PPE detection	8
US004	Visual interface to see when a worker is not wearing PPE	5
US005	Quick identification of missing PPE detected on screen	5
US006	Receive alerts when a worker is without PPE	5
US007	Keep a history of alerts	3
US008	Organize alerts	3
US009	Display detection graphs for the month	5
US010	Configure alert colors	2
US011	Review detection statistics	3
US012	Configure profile and frequency	1

4.2. Make

Based on the hypotheses and the product backlog developed in the Thinking phase, we carry out the concrete design of the solution, giving shape to a tangible proposal that allows us to validate the initial ideas. This stage is divided into two fundamental components: Architecture, which describes the technical organization of the system to guarantee its functionality and coherence. Prototypes, which allow us to visualize and evaluate the user's interaction with the interface.

4.2.1. Architecture

The development of the physical and logical diagrams was essential to clearly structure and communicate the project architecture.

The physical diagram, shown in Figure 2, integrates the system components: from the camera that captures images, to the Python desktop application that manages the video input, to the YOLOv8 machine vision model that detects breaches and stores the results in a SQLite database.

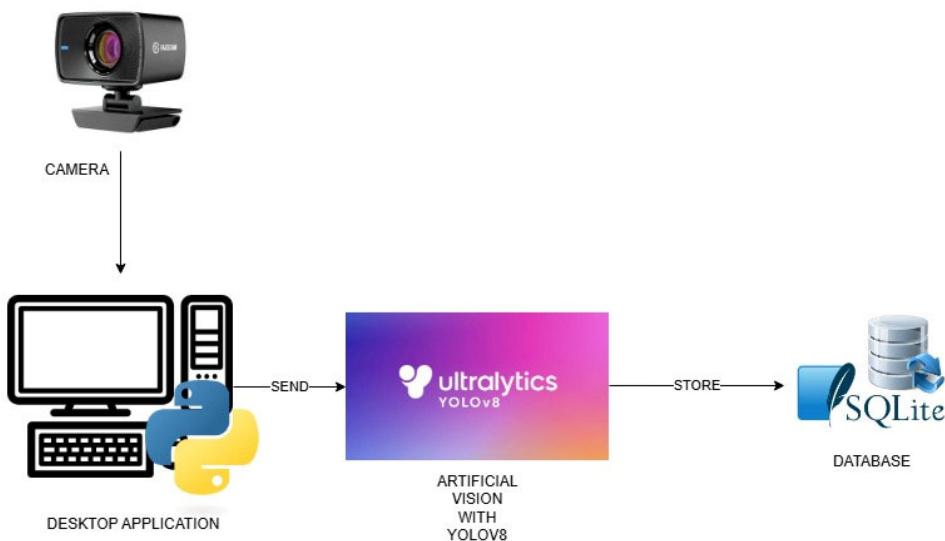


Figure 2. Physical diagram from PPEYE.

On the other hand, the logical diagram depicted in Figure 3 organizes the system into layers (client, presentation, business and data), which allows visualizing the separation of responsibilities between modules such as dashboard, alerts, camera flow control and data persistence. These diagrams are essential to ensure a consistent and scalable implementation, and reflect good software design practices aligned with the principles of a clean architecture.

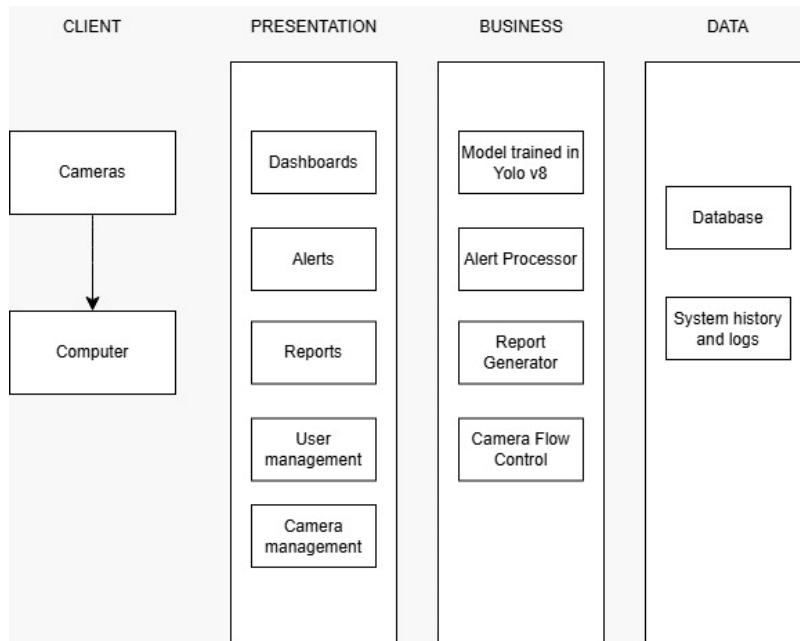


Figure 3. Logical diagram from PPEYE.

In our project, the use of the C4 model (Context, Container, Component, Code) was key to clearly visualize the system architecture at different levels. The context diagram, shown in Figure 4, allowed us to identify and communicate in a simple way the relationship between the main stakeholders and the systems involved. This high-level view is critical for any stakeholder to understand the purpose and scope of the system without the need for deep technical knowledge.

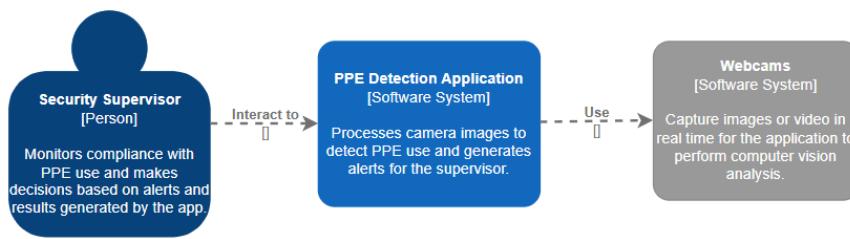


Figure 4. Context diagram.

In Figure 5, the PPEYE system was divided into several technology containers to ensure a modular and scalable architecture. These include: the detection container with YOLOv8, the real-time alerts container, the history container for tracking, the configuration container for customized management, and the database container (SQLite). This separation facilitates maintenance, reuse and efficient deployment of the system.

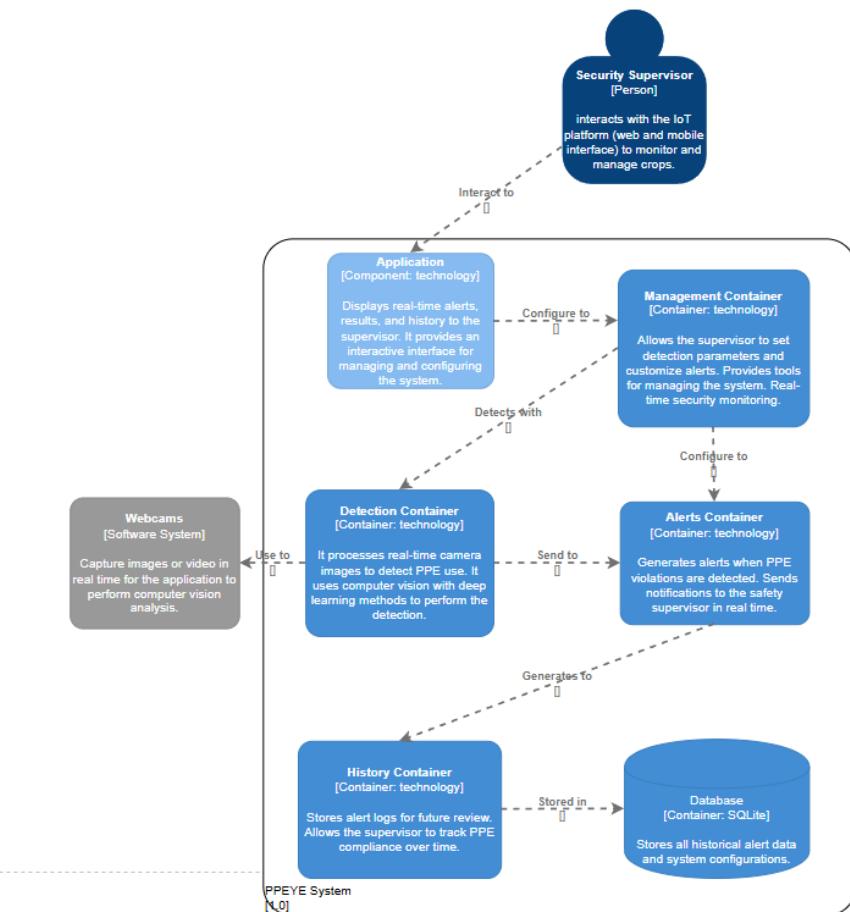


Figure 5. Content diagram.

The component diagram, shown in Figure 6, provides a more detailed view of the internal modules that make up each technological container, allowing a better understanding of their structure and communication between them. New components are incorporated in this view, such as the Processing Component, in charge of processing in real time the images captured by the webcam; the Parameters Component, which defines the PPE detection criteria according to the supervisor's configuration; and the Dashboard Component, which presents a statistical summary based on historical data. This precise division facilitates maintenance, improves the traceability of the information flow, and allows for more accurate configuration.

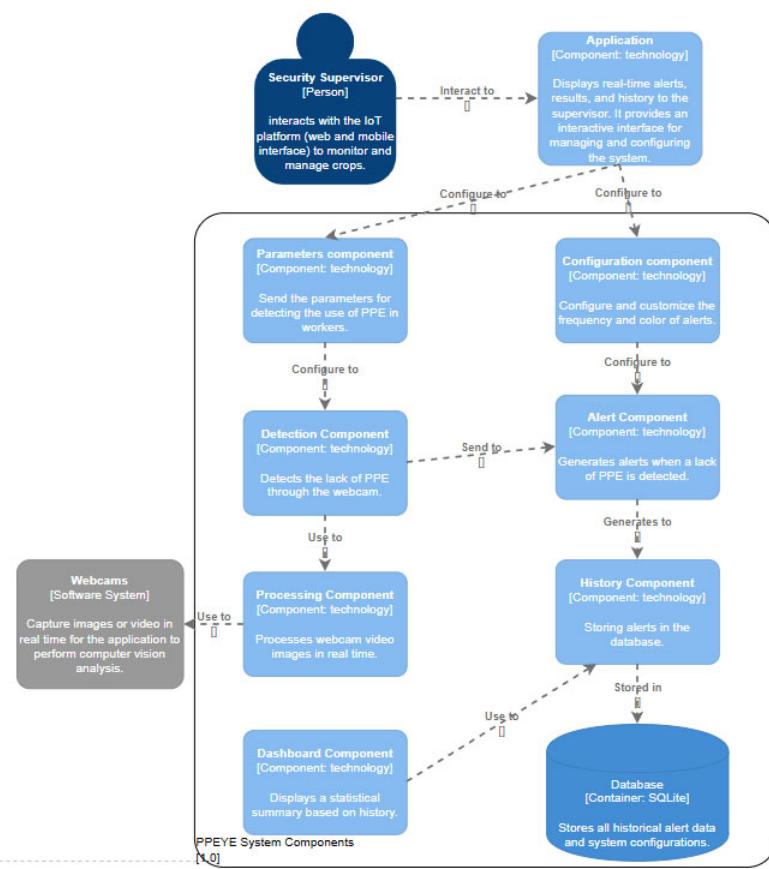


Figure 6. Component diagram.

Finally, in Figure 7, the class diagram shows how the main classes of the system interact to detect and manage EPP alerts. The user configures the system through the Config class, displays the Dashboard and receives the alerts. Detection is performed by DetectionService, which analyzes the images captured by the camera using the parameters defined in Config. If a violation is detected, an alert is generated and stored in the history. The user can query this history to view alerts and statistics. The diagram reflects a clear object-oriented architecture, where each class has specific responsibilities that allow a structured flow from image capture to results display.

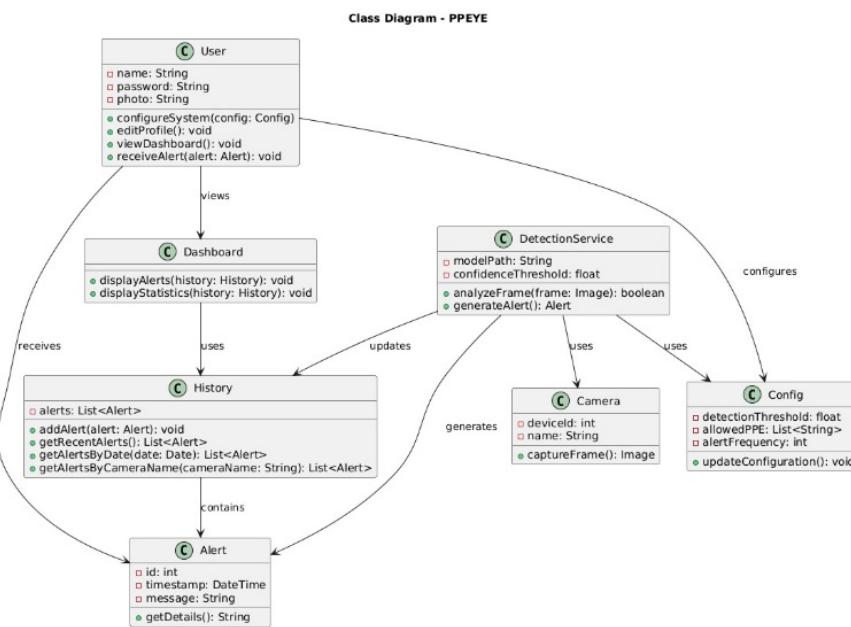


Figure 7. Class diagram.

4.2.2. Prototypes

For prototype design, icons facilitate an intuitive and accessible interface, key in dynamic work environments that require quick response. As shown in Figure 8, conventional symbols such as the bell (notifications), eye (visualization), and pencil (editing) were used, allowing immediate understanding without the need for text.



Figure 8. PPEYE icons.

In addition, a clear and intuitive visual design is key to a quick user response. As shown in Figure 9, a sober and safe color palette, in line with the manufacturing industry, was chosen to reinforce confidence, make alerts easier to read and improve visibility. This visual consistency optimizes the supervisors' monitoring experience.



Figure 9. PPEYE color palette.

In the first view, as shown in Figure 10, it presents a clear and functional interface that combines an image of the industrial environment with a simple access form, which reinforces the context of use of the application. The design prioritizes readability and accessibility, with well delimited fields and a prominent action button that facilitates quick access for the user.

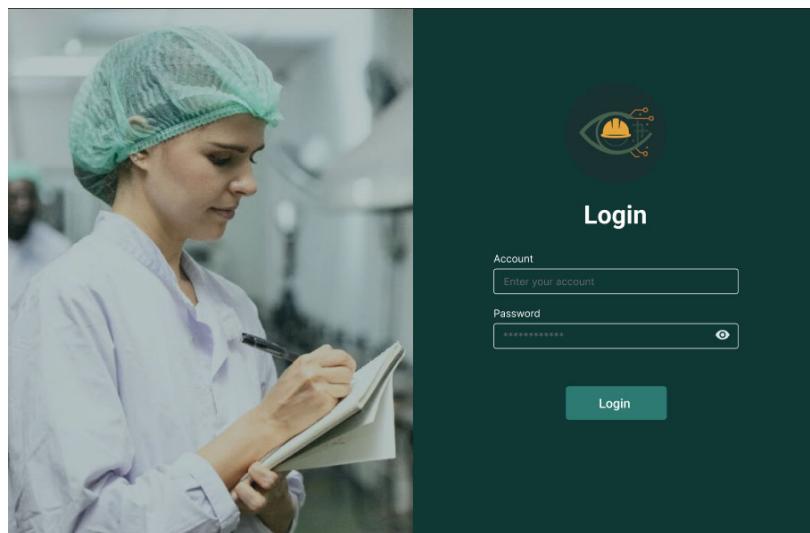


Figure 10. Login view.

In the application, we opted for the Z pattern, a design model that guides the user's gaze naturally and efficiently. In the Home view, as shown in Figure 11, it features a navigation bar at the top, a key for scrolling within the application. This space contains the names of the main views, ensuring that the user can quickly access the different functionalities of the application. The central content of the view is dedicated to the camera with the EPP detection system, allowing the user to see in real time the security status of the area. Just below, an option is provided to switch between the webcams linked to the application. Finally, on the right, a list of alerts generated by the detection

system is displayed, with the characteristic color configured for the different PPE, allowing the user to quickly review any incident.

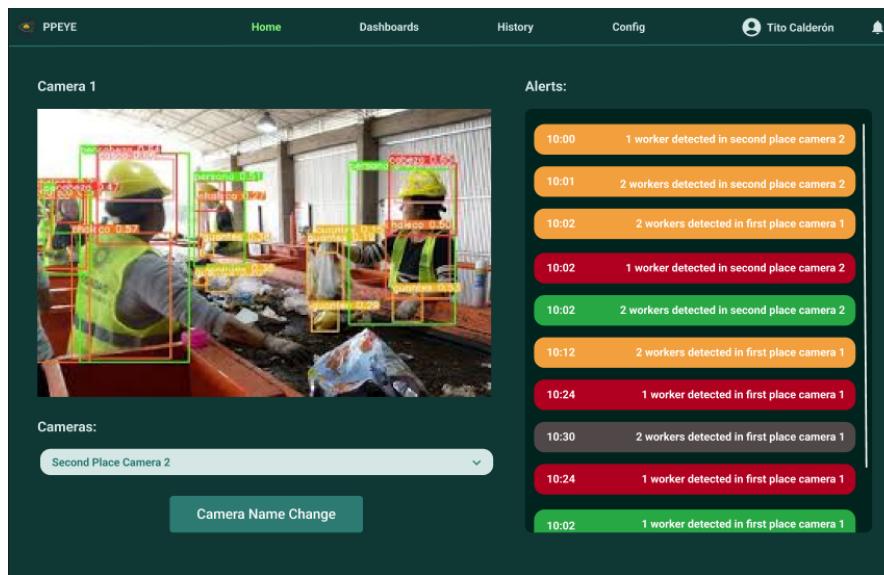


Figure 11. Home view.

The Dashboard view, as shown in Figure 12, provides a detailed overview of EPP monitoring over time. At the top, a drop-down menu allows selecting the month of interest. On the left, a pie chart shows alerts of workers without PPE, segmented by equipment type. On the right, there are two additional graphs: a pie chart showing how many workers without PPE were detected by the different cameras registered in the application and a bar chart detailing the number of workers without PPE by week in the selected month. This temporal breakdown allows you to identify patterns and make safety decisions, providing both an overview and a more detailed analysis.



Figure 12. Dashboard view.

The History view, as shown in Figure 13, presents a detailed record of the alerts generated by workers without PPE registered in the database. This interface is designed to provide a clear and organized display of each event, including the description of the alert, the camera that captured it, and the exact date and time. The tabular design, along with the ability to sort data by camera name or date, responds to the need for supervisors to quickly access critical information, facilitating the identification of non-compliance and timely intervention in specific areas.

The History view displays a table of recent alerts. Each alert row includes an icon, the alert description, the camera name, and the date and time of the detection.

Alert Description	Camera Name	Date
⚠ 1 person without safety gloves detected	Second Place Camera 2	Oct 4, 2025 10:23
⚠ 1 person without safety gloves detected	First Place Camera 1	Oct 4, 2025 10:18
⚠ 1 person without safety helmet detected	Second Place Camera 2	Oct 4, 2025 10:10
⚠ 1 person without safety helmet detected	Second Place Camera 2	Oct 4, 2025 10:05
⚠ 1 person without safety gloves detected	First Place Camera 1	Oct 2, 2025 13:15
⚠ 1 person without safety gloves detected	Second Place Camera 2	Oct 2, 2025 12:10
⚠ 1 person without safety boots detected	Second Place Camera 2	Oct 2, 2025 11:15
⚠ 1 person without safety boots detected	Second Place Camera 2	Oct 2, 2025 11:05
⚠ 1 person without safety gloves detected	First Place Camera 1	Oct 1, 2025 10:55
⚠ 1 person without safety vest detected	First Place Camera 1	Oct 1, 2025 10:45
⚠ 1 person without mask detected	Second Place Camera 2	Oct 1, 2025 10:25
⚠ 1 person without safety gloves detected	Second Place Camera 2	Oct 1, 2025 10:05

Figure 13. History view.

In the Config view illustrated in Figure 14, users benefit from a multi-level customization panel enabling them to configure the system to the specific requirements of their different environments. Using the "Safety Alerts" user panel, supervisors can elect which optimum equipment (e.g., vests, helmets, etc.) that they want the system to monitor thus allowing a modular and scalable response depending on operational context. In addition, the "Alert Frequency" option can be configured to send an alert every 1 to 5 minutes, avoiding alert saturation while sending alerts as per task loading, and the "Alert Colors" option enables users to configure the colors allocated to each different type of alert improving visual identification and lowering user task burden. This allows for flexible configuration based on the empathetic design approach of Lean UX, allowing each user to configure how to control their alerts while adapting to their workflows and actual monitoring needs.

The Config view contains a "Settings" section with three main configuration areas: Safety Alerts, Alert frequency, and Alert colors.

- Safety Alerts:** A list of checkboxes for Safety Vest, Safety Boots, Mask, Safety Helmet, Hearing Protection, Protective coverall, Safety Gloves, and Safety Glasses.
- Alert frequency:** A dropdown menu set to "2 minutes".
- Alert colors:** A color-coded mapping for each alert type. Safety Vest is brown, Safety Boots is pink, Mask is blue, Safety Helmet is red, Hearing Protection is purple, Protective coverall is grey, Safety Gloves is green, and Safety Glasses is dark purple.

Figure 14. Config view.

The Profile view, seen in Figure 15, creates a straightforward and understandable environment for the user to control their own information within the system. The Profile view allows the user to edit key information such as their name, email and password, and also change their profile picture - again creating a more unique and recognizable interaction. The visual design is consistent with basic user experience (UX) standards, such as visibility of system status and editing directly using an icon next to each field.

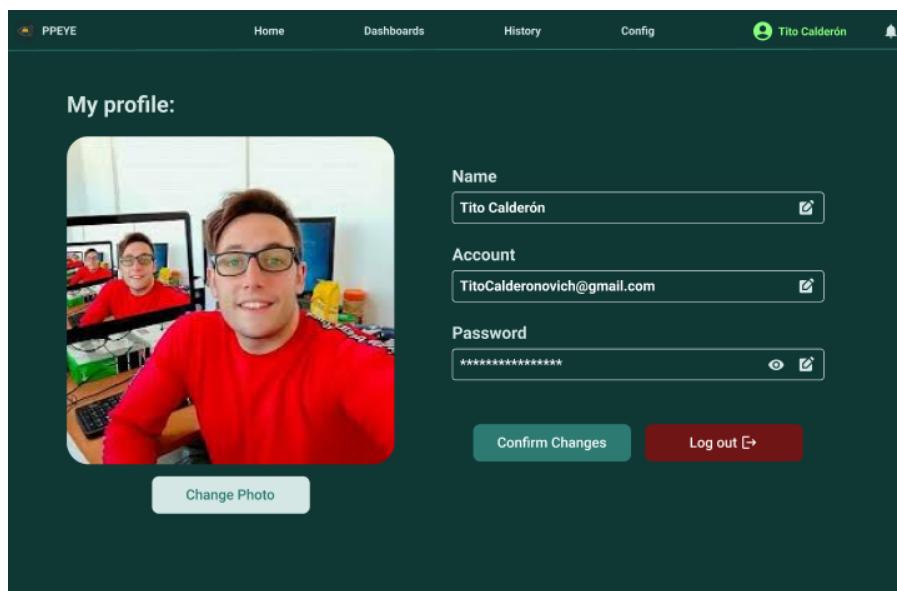


Figure 15. Profile view.

The Alerts view, as shown in Figure 16, displays real-time events about workers not wearing their PPE, indicating the time, a clear description and a customized color according to the type of alert, previously configured by the user. Its design responds to user experience (UX) principles, such as visual clarity, user control and operational efficiency, ensuring an immediate response to risk situations.

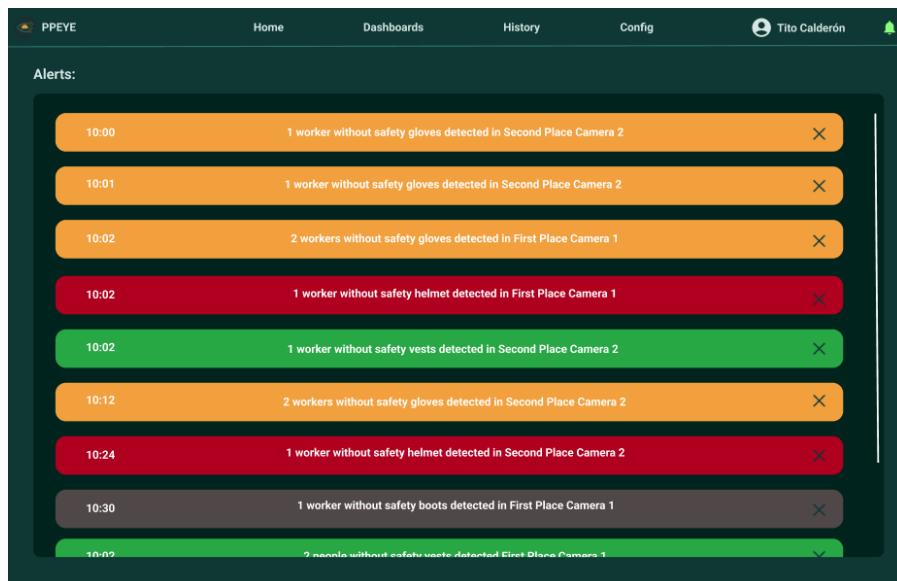


Figure 16. Alerts view.

4.3. Check

In this project SUS was used as the main verification tool in the verification phase, providing a reliable and standardized measurement of the user experience with the application prototype. The evaluation was carried out on 50 people to collect the necessary information, who interacted with the prototype and completed the SUS questionnaire. The results we obtained allowed us to find areas of improvement in the user interface which allowed us to make important changes in making the experience more optimal.

To perform the evaluation, users were invited to work with the prototype in Figma and answer the SUS questionnaire. The questions addressed aspects such as user confidence, ease of learning, system consistency and perceived complexity. The average score obtained was 87.6 out of 100, which,

according to the interpretation of the SUS scale, is classified as “excellent” usability. This result confirms that the design of the application is highly intuitive, accessible and satisfactory for the end user.

As a complement to the overall score, a stacked horizontal bar chart was generated that visualizes the percentage distribution of the responses to each question in the questionnaire, as shown in Figure 17. This graph allows us to observe in detail the users' perception of individual aspects of the system. The low proportion of negative responses suggests that there are no critical areas that compromise the user experience. This visualization not only quantitatively supports the score obtained, but also provides clear visual information to detect specific patterns, strengths and possible opportunities for improvement in the evaluated interface.

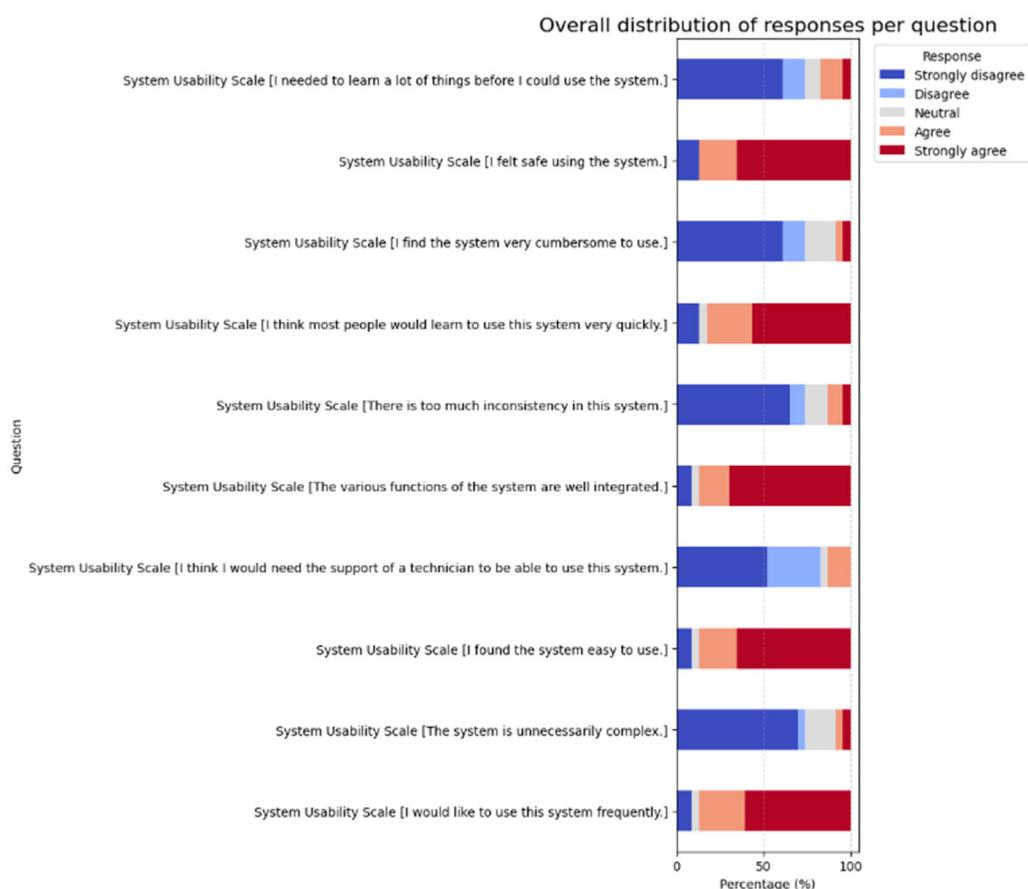


Figure 17. Bar graph of the SUS responses.

5. Discussion

According to the results obtained on the SUS scale, which was 87.6, it was classified as “excellent”. When comparing the presented solution with a management application, but for emotion management from a reference article, whose value was 86 [24], although the difference is subtle, it reinforces the effectiveness of the user-centered approach applied in our design, especially in aspects such as intuitive interface, alert customization and local data processing. This appears to have positively influenced the users' perception of efficiency and control, suggesting a competitive advantage in industrial settings.

Likewise, when comparing our SUS score with that obtained in the study where an intelligent health monitoring system was evaluated, an average of 51.25 was obtained and, according to the SUS scale, it was 0.911, where a more marked difference is evident that reaffirms the positive impact of key decisions [25]. The use of clear visual components, optimized navigation flows and an adaptive approach to the actual conditions of the environment seem to have contributed to a more satisfactory user experience. This comparison also highlights opportunities for improvement for future versions.

6. Conclusions

In conclusion, the design of the application was focused from the beginning on the end user, the supervisors who need quick responses and easy-to-use digital environments. Through the empathy map and product backlog, key needs such as simplicity, speed and adaptability to the work environment were identified. These tools allowed to translate frustrations and expectations into concrete UX decisions that guided the entire proposal.

Consequently, the system architecture was conceived with modularity and scalability criteria. The use of the C4 model made it possible to represent each level of the system, from the general context to the internal components. The separation into containers and the use of logical, physical and class diagrams ensured a clear and adaptable structure, in line with good software design practices.

In addition, based on the assumptions and product backlog defined, the functionalities of the prototype were established. These instruments allowed us to validate icons; have a clear visual hierarchy of elements, and sobriety of color that enhance interaction; -each screen was aimed to specific aims, enabling efficient interaction in the user, while also ensuring visual and functional coherence throughout the system.

In contrast, in order to validate the usability of the prototype, the System Usability Scale (SUS) was employed with 50 users populated in the industrial environment and yielded an average score of 87.6 out of 100. This would be considered excellent and indicates that the application's design and function is both intuitive, reliable, and efficient for its intended users. Apart from these positive results, the testing process showed other possible future improvements including adjustments to the interface to accommodate low visibility conditions, adjusting model accuracy to the face of EPP variations, and potentially adding language functionalities.

These possibilities will give the product the opportunity to scale, develop greater value in alternative industrial contexts, and keep focused on the user. This research is part of a multi-stage thesis project; it successfully contributes to addressing the challenge of safety in manufacturing by applying and iteratively demonstrating how user-centric machine vision-based solutions can effectively address this issue.

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