



# CAMEL: Camera Adaptation with Embedded Machine Learning Based Feedback Control

Burhan A. Mudassar

Georgia Institute of Technology

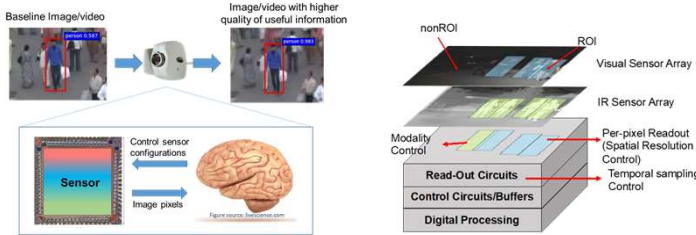


## Driving Applications: Reconfigurable Imaging (Relmagine)

This research was developed with funding from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).

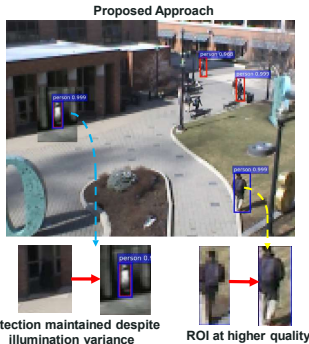
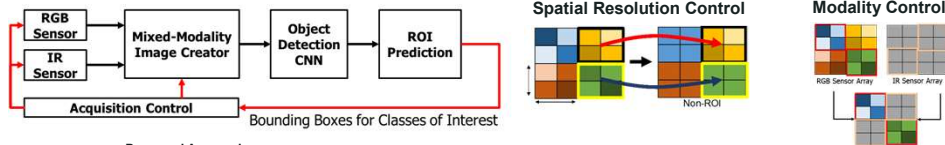
- Smart Surveillance
- Aerial Surveillance
- High Speed Object Tracking

### Objective: A Camera that delivers higher quality of useful content



**Innovation: An adaptive camera model that uses embedded deep learning algorithms to dynamically control sensor parameters (Spatial/Temporal Resolution, Modality)**

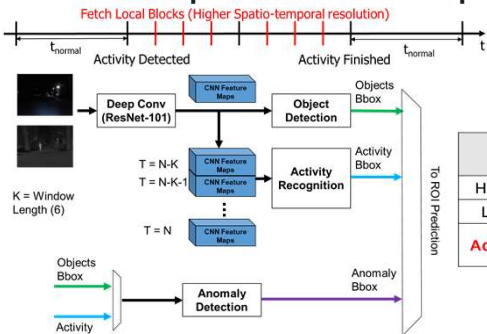
### Adaptive Camera with Spatial + Modality Control



Approach	Tracking Accuracy (MOTA)	Object Detection Accuracy (mAP)	Bandwidth (Mbits/s)
Baseline	0.528	0.467	61.93
Spatial Res. only	0.544	0.467	19.88
Proposed (Spatial + modality)	0.650	0.500	17.50

- Higher tracking performance is delivered under 3x lower bandwidth
- Losses in tracking accuracy/object detection accuracy due to illumination variances within the scene are recovered through modality control

### Adaptive Camera with Spatiotemporal Control



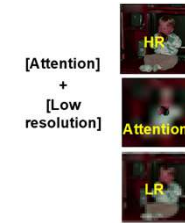
Cases	Bandwidth (MB/s)	Normalized Accuracy*
High frame rate(240 fps)	15,840	1
Low frame rate(30 fps)	1,980	0.95
<b>AdaptiveSpatioTemporal</b>	<b>576 (27X lower)</b>	<b>1</b>

### Training of DNNs

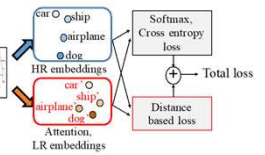


- Task accuracy can degrade for mixed parameter (spatial + modality + temporal) input
- DNNs are retrained with data augmentation and novel loss functions to ensure robust performance for mixed parameter input
- Training process can be adapted to any user-defined task e.g. Facial Recognition

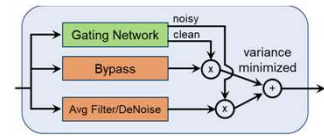
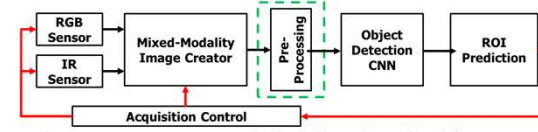
### 1. Data Augmentation



### 2. Similarity Loss



### Noise in the Pipeline

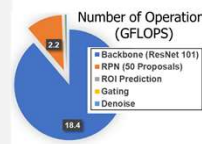
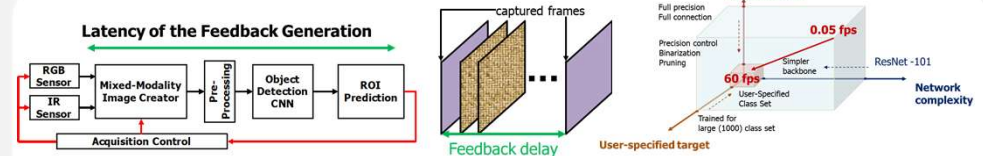


- Adaptive camera with feedback is highly sensitive to noise in the input as false negatives are increased
- Noise-robust network can enhance the tolerance to noise and recover the accuracy degradation.
- Noise - robust adaptive camera uses mixture of pre-processing techniques

MOTA – Multiple Object Tracking Accuracy

Network	Feedback	Feedback + $\sigma=0.15$
Non-Robust (Data augmentation only)	0.527	0.345
Noise-Robust	0.527	0.451

### Latency of the Feedback Generation



Platform	Conv Backbone	Latency (s)	Frame Rate (fps)	AP (Person)	MOTA
GTX1080 [300W]	ResNet-101	0.128	7.8	0.43	0.54
mGPU [5W]	ResNet-101	21	0.04	0.43	0.05
	SSD MobileNet v1, Class-based Training+Pruning	0.099	10.1	0.27	0.35

- Latency between acquisition of frame and generation of feedback degrades the tracking accuracy
- Hardware/Software innovations are needed to speed up DNN inference