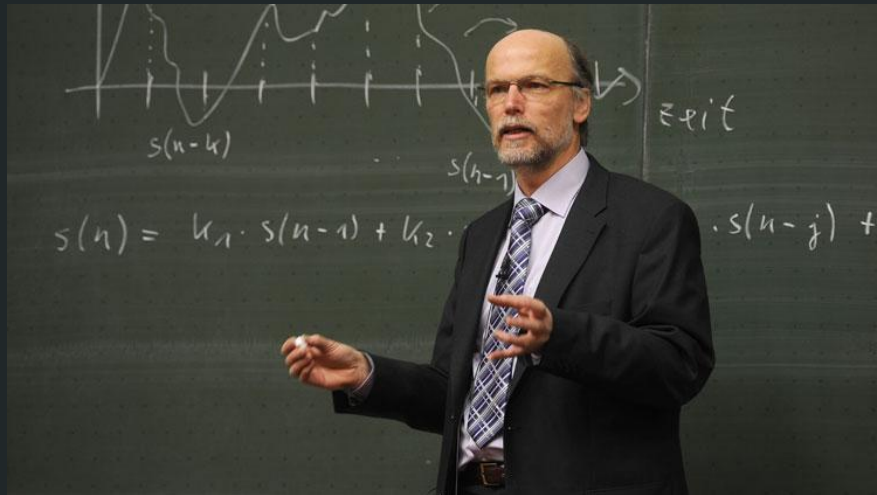




Team A5: Diego Martinez, Ike Kilinc, Ismael Mercier

Application Area

Lecture Filming



Action Shots



Application

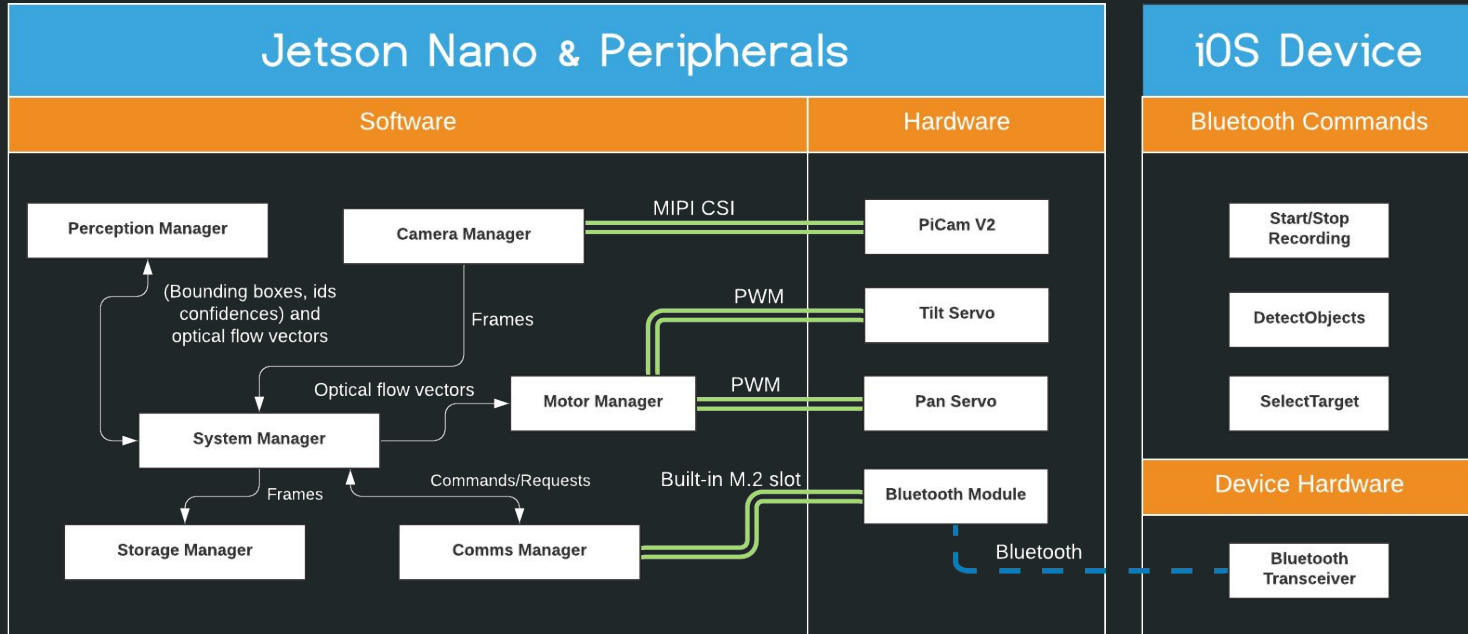
Solution

M&V

Trade-Offs

Proj. Mgmt.

Solution Approach



Application

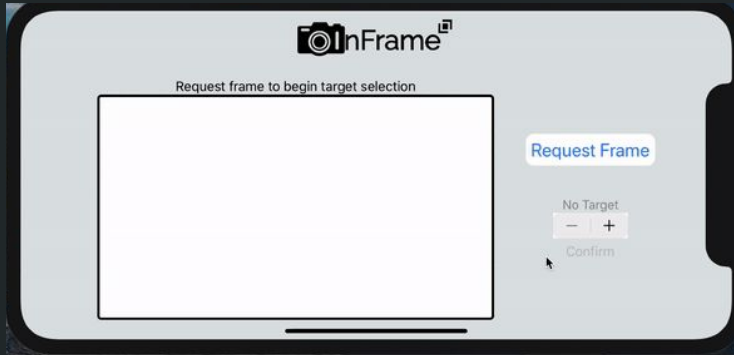
Solution

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Trade-Offs

Proj. Mgmt.

1. Target Selection

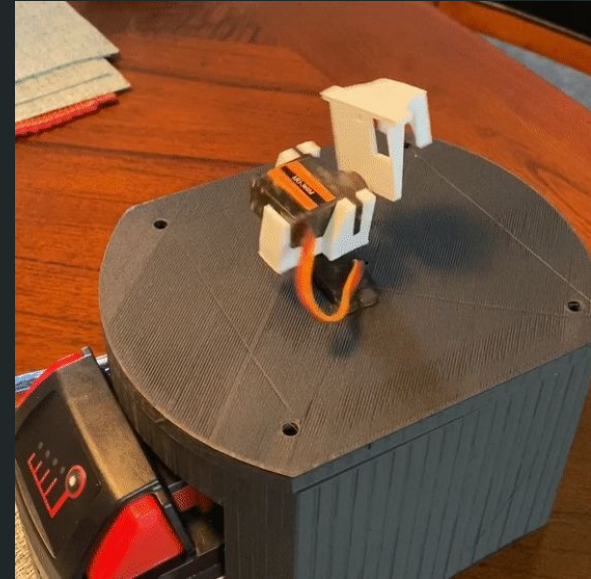


2. Target Tracking



Complete Solution

3. Motors Follow Target



Application

Solution

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Trade-Offs

Proj. Mgmt.

Metrics and Validation → Hardware

| Goals | Requirements | Testing Method | Result |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Motion Speed | Servos should move at least 40°/s | Record full rotation time w SW timer | Motors are capable of 100°/s |
| Position Accuracy | Within 10 degrees of target | Moved CW and CCW by the same amount 10 times | Average of 5-7 degree drift |
| Smooth Motion | Ignore movements < 0.5m | At a fixed user-defined distance, manually verify that small movements do not trigger motors | Software ignores optical flow vectors which magnitude moves the motors to an angle translating to movements of < 0.5m. |
| Battery powered | Battery life would last the length of a trip (e.g. hike) | Prove theoretically since PCB manufacture not possible | N/A (was not able to test the battery from home) |
| Backpack storable | Size < 26.5"h x 17.5"w x 6.5"d | Measure with ruler, compare to pre-design quantities, place in backpack | Measurements: 6.25" x 4.5" x 5.5" |

Application

Solution

M&V

Trade-Offs

Proj. Mgmt.

Design Trade-offs → Hardware

System PCB

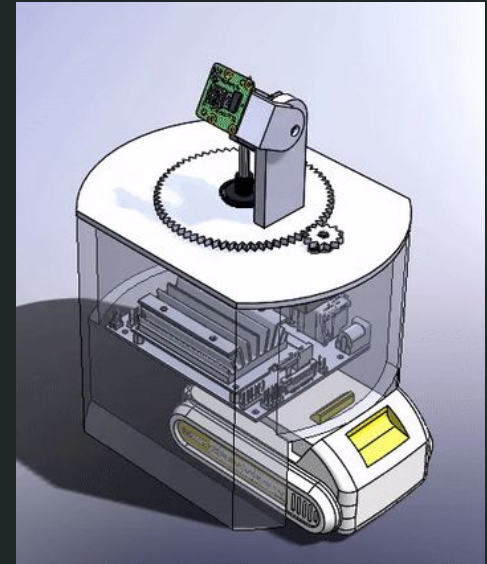
- Decided to use one PCB instead of two for battery management and motor drivers.
 - ◆ Easier to design and manufacture
 - ◆ Easier to integrate into housing
 - ◆ Less wiring

Voltage Regulator

- Changed to switching voltage regulator instead of linear regulator
 - ◆ Linear voltage regulator was burning ~46W as heat
 - ◆ Switching regulator is much more efficient

Housing

- Smaller form factor + increased portability.
- Cut out continuous rotation due to design complications



Application

Solution

M&V

Trade-Offs

Proj. Mgmt.

Metrics and Validation → Perception

| Goals | Requirements | Testing Method | Result |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Accurate Object Detection | > 80% accuracy in frames with our use cases | Run on suite of 120 potential targets: 40 lecturers, 40 runners and 40 skateboarders, binary success metric | 92.5% accuracy on lecturers 77.5% accuracy on runners 85% accuracy on skateboarders |
| Tracking Reliability | With no occlusions and no lighting changes, never lose target | frames_tracked / total_frames from suite of 10 tests > 99%, bounding box automatically drawn and manually verified | 6 “easy” tests = 718/720 4 reach tests = 417/480** <small>**Includes occlusions, lighting changes and shape changes!</small> |
| Track Any Possible Target | Identify any target and be able to differentiate between any pair of targets | Select different range of targets and compare with benchmark above | Can only track one of any detection class in a frame |

Application

Solution

M&V

Trade-Offs

Proj. Mgmt.

Design Trade-offs → Perception

Object Tracking Implementation

- **MOSSE Tracker:** As fast as it gets, not very good.
- **CSRT Tracker:** *Very* slow, supposedly the best but still not great.
- **MOSSE + Intermittent Obj Detection:** Almost as fast as standalone MOSSE, works very well.
- **Obj Detection + TensorRT:** Incredibly fast, works very well. A bit more jitter in optical flow but manageable.

| Tracking Type | Speed | Targets Lost |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| MOSSE Tracker | 5.98 FPS | 19/20 |
| CSRT Tracker | 1.19 FPS | 14/20 |
| MOSSE Tracker + OD | 4.83 FPS | 1/20 |
| OD + Inference Boosts | 13.75 FPS | 0/20 |

Object Detection Model / Compute

- **MobileNet-V2 on board:** Fast but light (39 FPS)
- **ResNet-18 on board:** Very slow on Jetson (5 FPS)
- **Heavy Models on AWS:** Much faster than necessary, limited by ping to closest AWS servers (Approx 20 ms)

Application

Solution

M&V

Trade-Offs

Proj. Mgmt.

Metrics and Validation → CSM

| Goals | Requirements | Testing Method | Result |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Minimizing latency overhead | Inter-frame operation time falls within the 60ms threshold of negligible mechanical reaction time | Run the CSM independently of Perception, with frame data mock-inserted into execution flow | 13.75 FPS perception (72.7ms), 4.13 FPS full CSM (242ms), CSM adds 170ms per frame on avg |
| Responsive target selection | User-input response time $\leq 2s$ | Manually time each possible Bluetooth message transmission to the CSM: timeSentFromRI - timeReceivedByCSM | 243 ms 43ms CSM processing time + 200ms BT latency (average) |
| Robustness | System execution cannot be ended abruptly by any possible user-input | Give app to 3 non-developer users, ask them to try and break it | 3 major errors found in first test, All 3 were fixed, 2 nd test could not be broken. |

Application

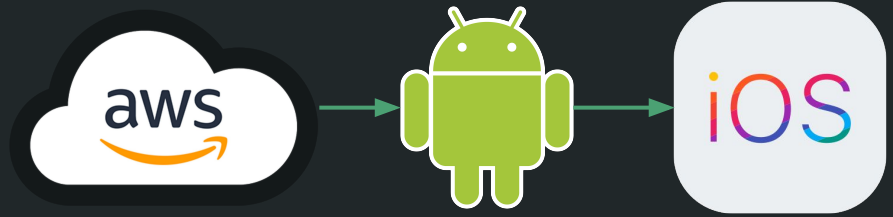
Solution

M&V

Trade-Offs

Proj. Mgmt.

Design Trade-offs → CSM



Control Interface

- On-Board → Remote Interface: Reducing cost & improving convenience
- Web-Server → Android → iOS: Cutting down on user-input latency & usability by team members

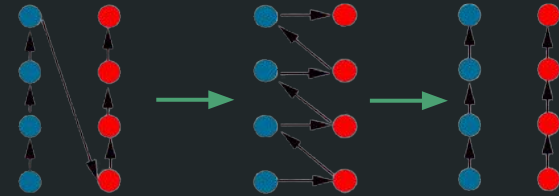
Communication Protocol

- WiFi → Bluetooth: Portability demands LAN independence



CSM Software

- Sequential → Concurrent → Parallel**: Listen to Bluetooth while processing frames & improving inter-frame speed
- Golang → Python: Perception requires Python, multi-language platform creates yet another link exposed to failure



Integration – Virus Edition

Integration Testing Limitations

- Only one team member had access to a Jetson
- Jetson needed to run Perception code
- Heavy documentation on shared code for efficient development

Hardware Tested on Arduino

- Motor tests run using Arduino C
- Unable to test Python MotorMan

Bluetooth Communications

- Replaced Jetson Bluetooth capabilities with OSX Bluetooth Framework for testing

Application

Solution

M&V

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