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Fast Meteor Detection Toolbox

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CONTEXT

- **Detection and characterization of meteoroids** and space debris that enter into our atmosphere
 - From satellite (CubeSat) [1, 2]
 - From weather balloon
 - From aircraft observation campaign [3]
 - → Better observation conditions than from earth
- Greyscale input videos, output tracks (= positions of meteors)
- Real-time constraints & Challenges
 - Non-stabilized cameras, noisy video sequences
 - Limited computational power: ≤ 10 Watts
 - **Embedded systems** (RPi, Jetson, ...) & RISC architectures [4]

2022 τ -Herculids meteor cluster



• LIP6/ALSOC & IMCCE joint-team: https://www.imcce.fr/recherche/ campagnes-observations/meteors/2022the

Composite closeup view of the 34 τ -Herculids meteor cluster (duration: 7.5 s) from an airborne observation campaign [3]. Center: *Ursa Minor* constellation.

initiative

FMDT: COMPUTER-VISION DETECTION CHAIN



TASKS GRAPH AND MULTI-THREADING WITH AFF3CT





SEQUENTIAL TIME DISTRIBUTION





Raspberry Pi 4 Apple Silicon M1 Pro Nvidia Jetson Nano Odroid-XU4

 \square copy image \mathcal{I}_t from RAM \square hysteresis thresholding \square CC labeling & analysis morphological thresholding other tasks

EXPERIMENTATION RESULTS

- Video resolution: **1920x1200 (HD)**
- GNU compiler: -03 -march=native



AFF3CT pipeline parallel construct.

A **3-stage pipeline** using the AFF3CT DSEL [5] has been implemented:

- Copy image \mathcal{I}_t (sequential stage)
- Costly processing tasks from hysteresis to (2)morphological thresholding (parallel stage)
- Lightweight processing tasks from *k*-NN to (3)tracking (sequential stage)
- Design choice: most tasks of stage 3 are parallel but they are run on a single thread
 - Image processing results from \mathcal{I}_t are **memorized** for iteration t + 1
 - **Dependency**: stage 3 tasks require memorized t-1 statistics
 - **Tracking is mainly a sequential task**, history management of statistics

METEORS AUTOMATIC DETECTION EFFICIENCY



• **Odroid-XU4** – Feb. 2016 – 28 nm proc.

- 4 × *LITTLE* **ARMv7 Cortex-A7** CPU @ 1.4 GHz

- $4 \times Big$ **ARMv7 Cortex-A15** CPU @ 1.5 GHz

Conf. [†]	FPS	\mathcal{L} (ms)	\mathcal{E} (mJ)	$\mathcal{P}\left(\mathrm{W} ight)$
LITTLE	7	142.6	403.7	2.82
Big	14	70.4	274.6	3.88
1L/4L/1L	26	361.8	153.1	4.04
1B/4B/1B	42	216.1	159.9	6.74
1/8/1	59	324.0	127.5	7.53
	Conf. [†] <i>LITTLE</i> <i>Big</i> 1L/4L/1L 1B/4B/1B 1/8/1	Conf. [†] FPS LITTLE 7 Big 14 1L/4L/1L 26 1B/4B/1B 42 1/8/1 59	Conf. [†] FPS \mathcal{L} (ms)LITTLE7142.6Big1470.41L/4L/1L26361.81B/4B/1B42216.11/8/159324.0	Conf. [†] FPS \mathcal{L} (ms) \mathcal{E} (mJ)LITTLE7142.6403.7Big1470.4274.61L/4L/1L26361.8153.11B/4B/1B42216.1159.91/8/159324.0127.5

• Nvidia Jetson Nano – Mar. 2019 – 20 nm proc.

- 4 × **ARMv8 Cortex-A57** CPU @ 1.479 GHz

	Conf. [†]	FPS	\mathcal{L} (ms)	\mathcal{E} (mJ)	$\mathcal{P}\left(\mathrm{W} ight)$
Seq.	-	34	29.0	114.9	3.93
Pıp.	1/2/1	66	76.5	77.8	5.21
Pip.	1/4/1	91	98.5	68.1	6.25

• **RaspberryPi 4** model B – Jun. 2019 – 28 nm proc. - 4 × **ARMv8 Cortex-A72** CPU @ 1.5 GHz

> FPS $\mathcal{P}(W)$ Conf. \mathcal{E} (mJ) \mathcal{L} (ms)



Overlapped duration of ground truth and automatic detection (overall tracking rate: $T_r = 80.4\%$).

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Seq.	_	20	48.7	156.5	3.19
Pip.	1/2/1	28	181.9	130.5	3.75
Pip.	1/4/1	30	310.8	123.4	3.79

• Apple Silicon M1 Pro – Oct. 2021 – 5 nm proc. - $2 \times E$ -core **ARMv8 Icestorm** CPU @ ≈ 2.0 GHz - $8 \times P$ -core **ARMv8 Firestorm** CPU @ ≈ 3.0 GHz

	Conf. [†]	FPS	\mathcal{L} (ms)	\mathcal{E} (mJ)	$\mathcal{P}\left(\mathrm{W} ight)$
Seq.	E-core	60	16.1	34.0	2.04
Seq.	P-core	206	4.8	30.4	6.27
Pip.	1E/2E/1E	118	42.0	19.7	2.33
Pip.	1P/2P/1P	409	12.4	25.8	10.55
Pip.	1/8/1	1280	14.6	21.8	27.98

[†] Pipeline config.: [stage 1, # of threads] / [stage 2, # of threads] / [stage 3, # of threads]

FPS: frames per sec., \mathcal{L} : latency per frame, \mathcal{E} : energy consumption per frame, \mathcal{P} : instant power