

FIG. 2

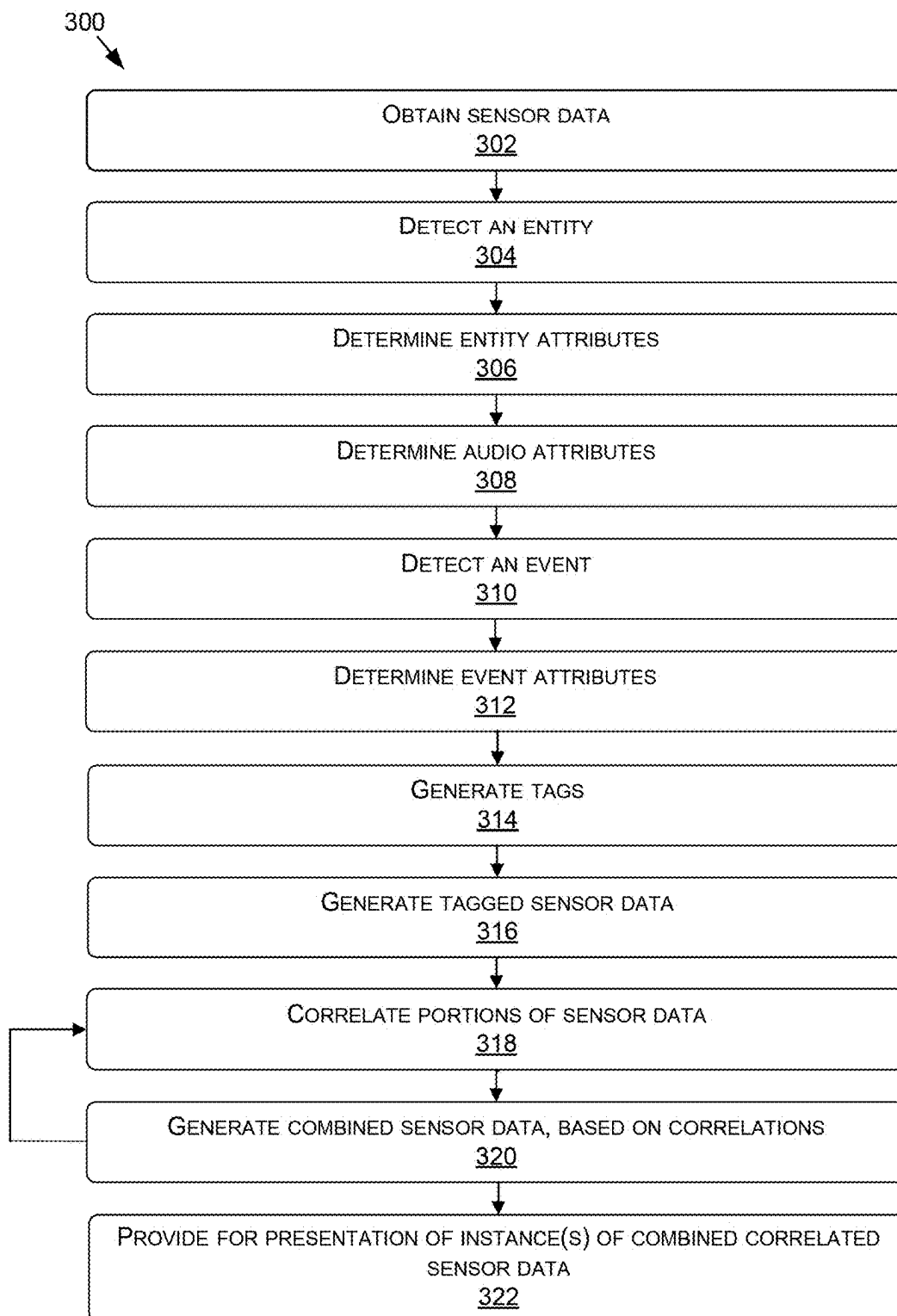


FIG. 3

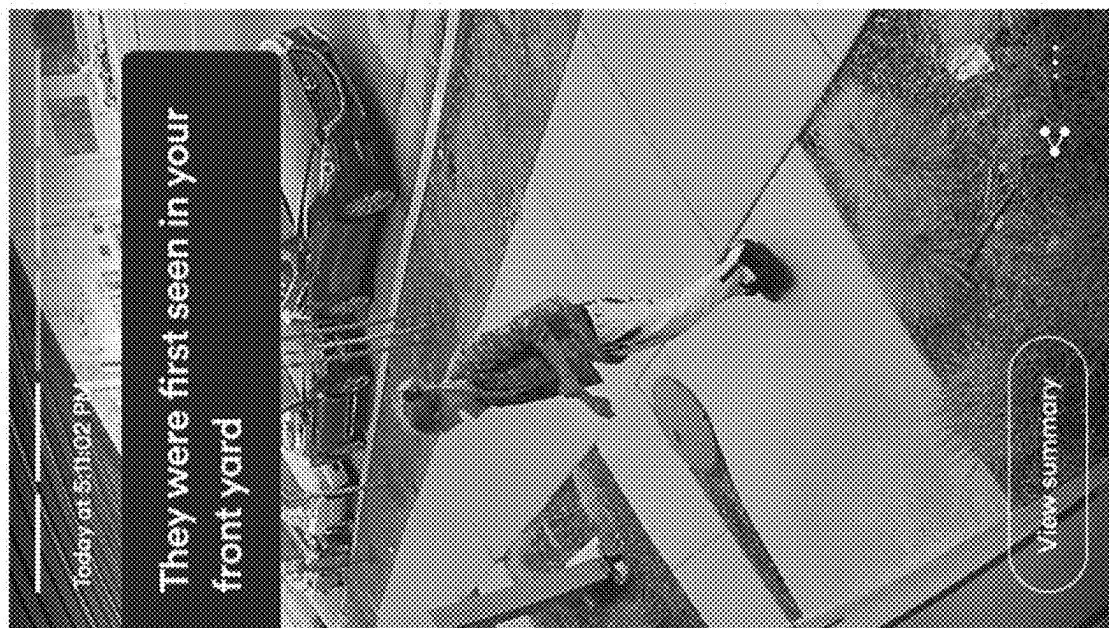


FIG. 4B

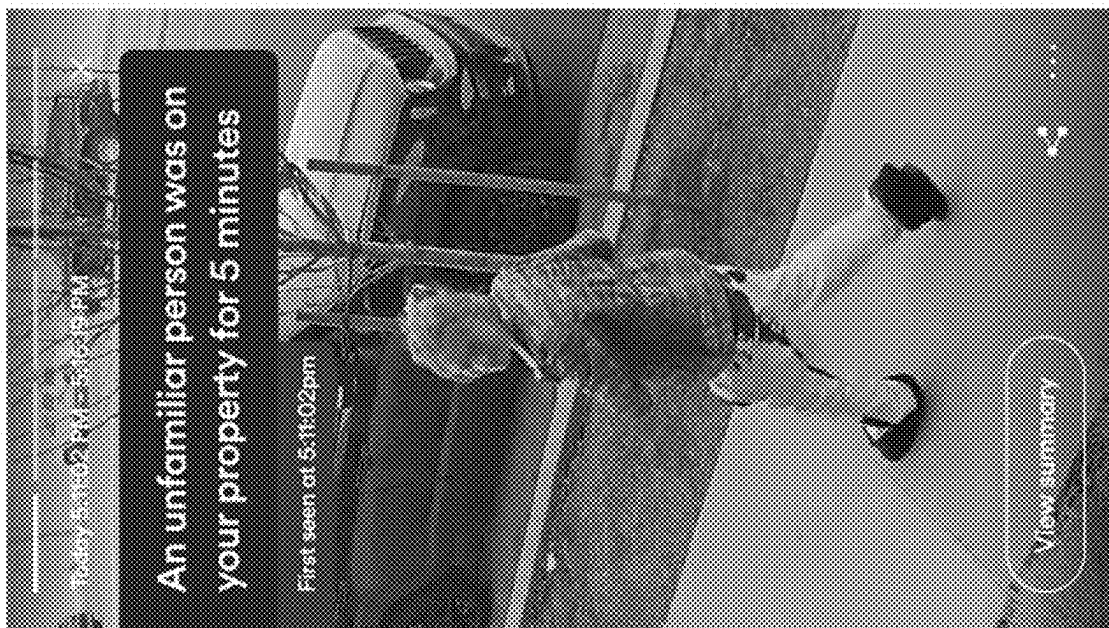


FIG. 4A

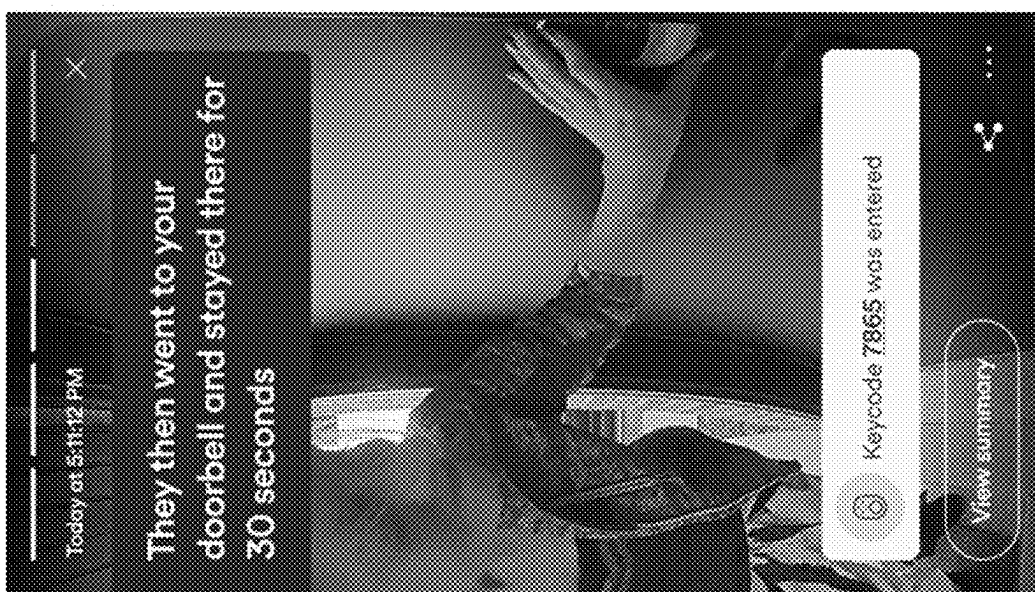


FIG. 4C

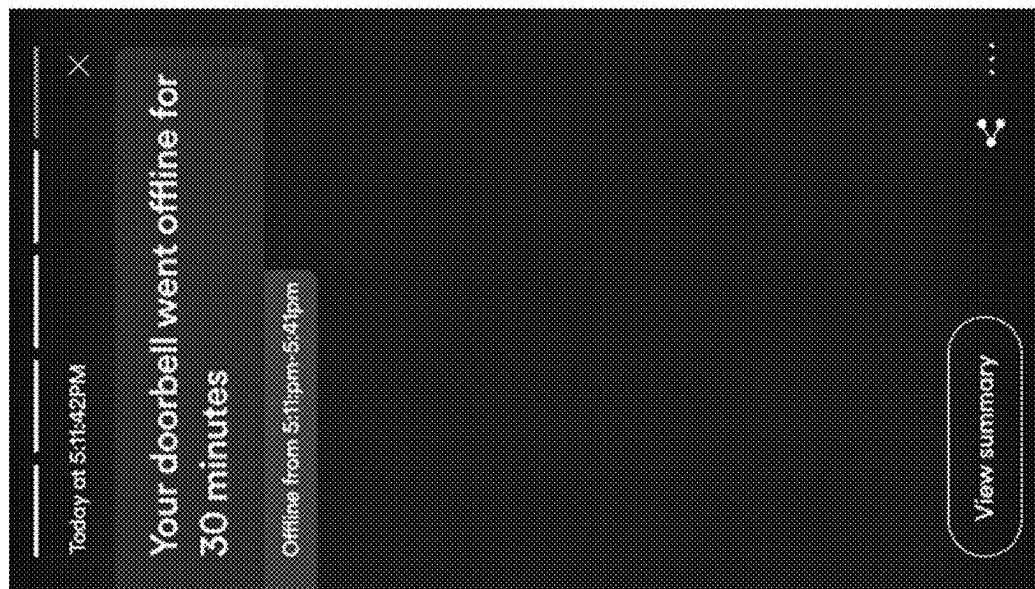


FIG. 4D



FIG. 4F

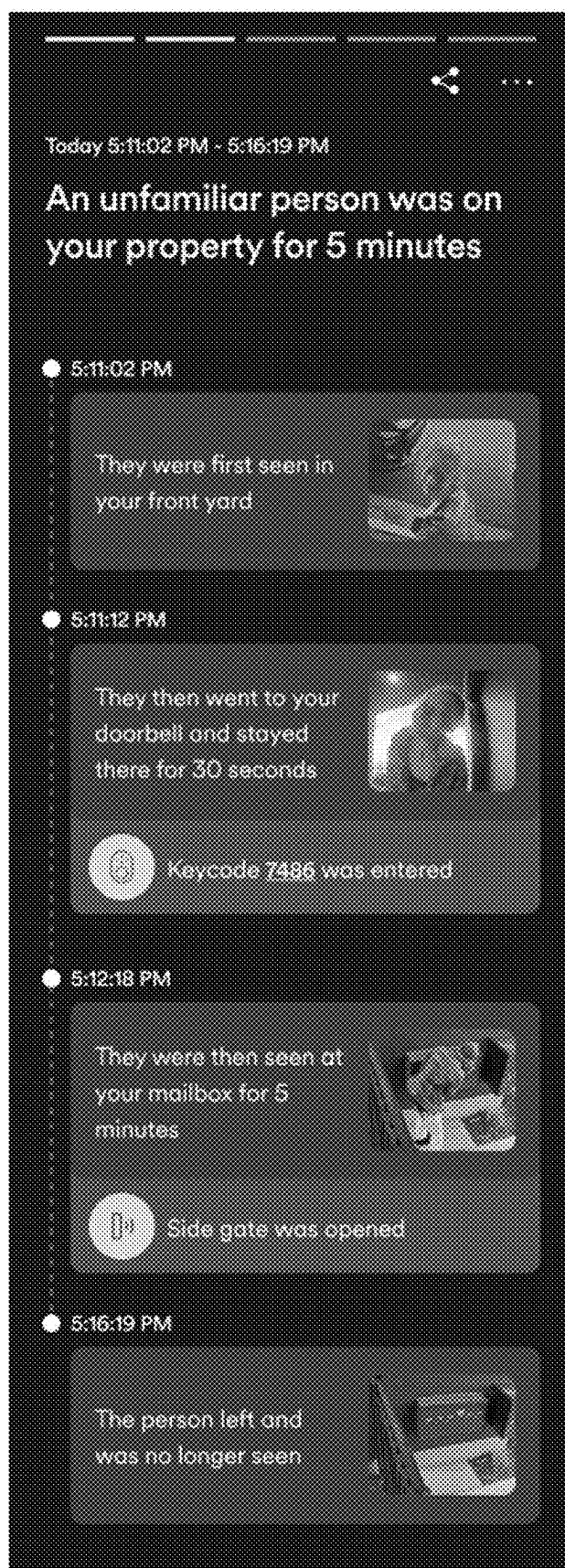


FIG. 4F



## SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF COMBINING MULTIPLE VIEWS

### CROSS REFERENCE

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application, 63/553,525, filed Feb. 14, 2024, and entitled SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF COMBINING MULTIPLE VIEWS, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] This application relates generally to handling of sensor data in home security and automation applications. In particular, the present application relates to presenting as a single event multiple portions of the sensor data, and more particularly image data (e.g., clips), captured from a plurality of sensor devices.

### BACKGROUND

[0003] Cameras are widely used to monitor premises for security reasons. Home security and/or automations systems that include cameras for monitoring premises collect image data (e.g., still images, video footage). For example, video footage is stored for later viewing. Increasingly, multiple cameras are utilized for monitoring a single premises, recording image data for a single timeframe from multiple views. However, camera footage captured by a camera but not viewed by a user cannot be used by the user, for example, to prevent harmful activities. As an example, a homeowner cannot practically review all the image data of all the camera feeds of a multi-camera system. The amount of video captured by a single camera for a single day makes review of the image data challenging, even at faster review speeds. The amount of video footage available for review is multiplied for every camera included in a system.

[0004] Typically, much of the video footage collected is entirely irrelevant. By contrast, video footage that may be of assistance or other interest to a homeowner is a relatively small percentage compared to all captured video footage. For example, when entities enter into areas within a field of view of a camera and take actions and initiate events that may be of interest to the homeowner, video footage of the entities and/or events may be of interest to a homeowner. An unfriendly entity may perpetrate an event, such as a burglary, solicitation, vandalization, or other undesirable event, while a friendly entity may be returning home, coming for a visit, bringing a gift, or other desirable events.

[0005] Presently available systems and methods are limited in handling and/or presenting desired, interesting, or otherwise relevant image data in an easily or otherwise practically reviewable manner. Synchronizing or otherwise coherently viewing image data of multiple different camera feeds for a single timeframe is a cumbersome, manual process that includes queuing a feed for review, laboriously locating a point in time that an event occurs, watching the clip, and then repeating for each of the multiple feeds.

### SUMMARY

[0006] The present disclosure is directed to systems and methods for handling image data, collected by a security, automation, and/or other monitoring system of a premises,

to enable presentation of multiple portions of image data (e.g., clips) captured from a plurality of image capture devices.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] The accompanying drawings constitute a part of this specification, illustrate an embodiment, and, together with the specification, explain the subject matter of the disclosure.

[0008] FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of a home security and/or automation system and an example system for handling image data, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0009] FIG. 2 illustrates a diagrammatic view of systems and methods of generating tagged image data, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0010] FIG. 3 is a flow diagram of a method of handling image data, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0011] FIGS. 4A-4F illustrate examples of multiple portions of image data (e.g., clips) captured by multiple image devices (e.g., different camera feeds) of a home security and/or automation system, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, and presented as a single clip.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] Reference will now be made to the embodiments illustrated in the drawings, and specific language will be used here to describe the same. It will nevertheless be understood that no limitation of the scope of the disclosure is thereby intended. Alterations and further modifications of the features illustrated here, and additional applications of the principles as illustrated here, which would occur to a person skilled in the relevant art and having possession of this disclosure, are to be considered within the scope of the disclosure.

[0013] Disclosed herein are systems and methods for handling image data, and specifically presenting in a cohesive manner (e.g., as a single clip, or event) multiple portions of the image data captured from a plurality of image capture devices of a security and/or automations systems. For example, the disclosed embodiments can “stitch” together multiple video clips of a single event, each captured by different cameras. The disclosed embodiments stitch together the multiple video clips into a single clip. The multiple video clips may be combined into the single clip sequentially and/or overlapping or concurrently (e.g., side-by-side, split-screen, or picture-in-picture) to present relevant and helpful video content from all sources in a cohesive and singular manner. The disclosed embodiments may tag image data (e.g., according to any combination of attributes or criteria, including but not limited to time stamp, detected entity, entity attributes, audio attribute, event attributes, image attributes) and then correlate different image portions together based on the tags.

[0014] Cameras are commonly used for monitoring, such as monitoring premises and/or a surrounding environment, such as for security or safety reasons. For example, home security and/or automations systems that include cameras capture and store video footage for later viewing. Such systems capture significant amounts of image data, which makes review of the image data challenging and even impractical with currently available systems. Homeowners

do not want to watch a full day of video footage, even at faster playback speed, just to understand what is happening at the premises. Ironically, the more comprehensive the video footage, the likelihood that the footage is actually reviewed by a homeowner probably decreases.

**[0015]** Furthermore, viewing or otherwise finding desired or relevant portions of video footage from multiple camera feeds for a given timeframe or event, is challenging. For example, if a vandal strikes on the premises during the workday, locating the video footage for the time of the vandalism can be onerous as searching based on characteristics or attributes of events is not possible with presently available systems. Video footage that may be of assistance or other interest to a homeowner is a relatively small percentage compared to all captured video footage and is difficult to locate in the massive amounts of video footage captured.

**[0016]** For example, a vandal or thief may move around the premises, transitioning among multiple camera views, and a perpetrated event may be more easily witnessed from one angle or perspective while a face or other identifying information of the perpetrator maybe more clearly seen from another angle of perspective. Presently available systems and methods of handling image data do not enable a user to easily find or view image data of a time frame or event in a cohesive or practical manner. Presently available systems and methods are simply limited in handling and/or presenting desired, interesting, or otherwise relevant image data in an easily or otherwise practically reviewable manner.

**[0017]** FIG. 1 illustrates an example environment 100, such as a residential property, in which the present systems and methods may be implemented. The environment 100 may include a site that can include one or more structures, any of which can be a structure or building 130, such as a home, office, warehouse, garage, and/or the like. The building 130 may include various entryways, such as one or more doors 132, one or more windows 136, and/or a garage 160 having a garage door 162. The environment 100 may include multiple sites. In some implementations, the environment 100 includes multiple sites, each corresponding to a different property and/or building. In an example, the environment 100 may be a cul-de-sac that includes multiple buildings 130.

**[0018]** The building 130 may include a security system 101 or one or more security devices that are configured to detect and mitigate crime and property theft and damage by alerting a trespasser or intruder that their presence is known while optionally alerting a monitoring service about detecting a trespasser or intruder (e.g., burglar). The security system 101 may include a variety of hardware components and software modules or programs configured to monitor and protect the environment 100 and one or more buildings 130 located thereat. In an embodiment, the security system 101 may include one or more sensors (e.g., cameras, microphones, vibration sensors, pressure sensors, motion detectors, proximity sensors (e.g., door or window sensors), range sensors, etc.), lights, speakers, and optionally one or more controllers (e.g., hub) at the building 130 in which the security system 101 is installed. In an embodiment, the cameras, sensors, lights, speakers, and/or other devices may be smart by including one or more processors therewith to be able to process sensed information (e.g., images, sounds,

motion, etc.) so that decisions may be made by the processor (s) as to whether the captured information is associated with a security risk or otherwise.

**[0019]** The sensor(s) of the security system 101 may be used to detect a presence of a trespasser or intruder of the environment (e.g., outside, inside, above, or below the environment) such that the sensor(s) may automatically send a communication to the controller(s). The communication may occur whether or not the security system 101 is armed, but if armed, the controller(s) may initiate a different action than if not armed. For example, if the security system 101 is not armed when an entity is detected, then the controller(s) may simply record that a detection of an entity occurred without sending a communication to a monitoring service or taking local action (e.g., outputting an alert or other alarm audio signal) and optionally notify a user via a mobile app or other communication method of the detection of the entity. If the security system 101 is armed when a detection of an entity is made, then the controller(s) may initiate a disarm countdown timer (e.g., 60 seconds) to enable a user to disarm the security system 101 via a controller, mobile app, or otherwise, and, in response to the security system 101 not being disarmed (or being accepted by a user prior to completion of the countdown timer), communicate a notification including detection information (e.g., image, sensor type, sensor location, etc.) to a monitoring service (optionally after giving a user a chance to disarm the security system 101), which may, in turn, notify public authorities, such as police, to dispatch a unit to the environment 100, initiate an alarm (e.g., output an audible signal) local to the environment 100, communicate a message to a user via a mobile app or other communication (e.g., text message), or otherwise.

**[0020]** In the event that the security system 101 is armed and detects a trespasser or intruder, then the security system 101 may be configured to generate and communicate a message to a monitoring service of the security system 101. The monitoring service may be a third-party monitoring service (i.e., a service that is not the provider of the security system 101). The message may include a number of parameters, such as location of the environment 100, type of sensor, location of the sensor, image(s) if received, and any other information received with the message. It should be understood that the message may utilize any communications protocol for communicating information from the security service to the monitoring service. The message and data contained therein may be used to populate a template on a user interface of the monitoring service such that an operator at the monitoring service may view the data to assess a situation. In an embodiment, a user of the security system 101 may be able to provide additional information that may also be populated on the user interface for an operator in determining whether to contact the authorities to initiate a dispatch. The monitoring service may utilize a standard procedure in response to receiving the message in communicating with a user of the security service and/or dispatching the authorities.

**[0021]** A first camera 110a and a second camera 110b, referred to herein collectively as cameras 110, may be disposed at the environment 100, such as outside and/or inside the building 130. The cameras 110 may be attached to the building 130, such as at a front door of the building 130 or inside of a living room. The cameras 110 may communicate with each other over a local network 105. The

cameras **110** may communicate with a server **120** over a network **102**. The local network **105** and/or the network **102**, in some implementations, may each include a digital communication network that transmits digital communications. The local network **105** and/or the network **102** may each include a wireless network, such as a wireless cellular network, a local wireless network, such as a Wi-Fi network, a Bluetooth® network, a near-field communication (“NFC”) network, an ad hoc network, and/or the like. The local network **105** and/or the network **102** may each include a wide area network (“WAN”), a storage area network (“SAN”), a local area network (“LAN”) (e.g., a home network), an optical fiber network, the internet, or other digital communication network. The local network **105** and/or the network **102** may each include two or more networks. The network **102** may include one or more servers, routers, switches, and/or other networking equipment. The local network **105** and/or the network **102** may also include one or more computer readable storage media, such as a hard disk drive, an optical drive, non-volatile memory, RAM, or the like.

[0022] The local network **105** and/or the network **102** may be a mobile telephone network. The local network **105** and/or the network **102** may employ a Wi-Fi network based on any one of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (“IEEE”) 802.11 standards. The local network **105** and/or the network **102** may employ Bluetooth® connectivity and may include one or more Bluetooth connections. The local network **105** and/or the network **102** may employ Radio Frequency Identification (“RFID”) communications, including RFID standards established by the International Organization for Standardization (“ISO”), the International Electrotechnical Commission (“IEC”), the American Society for Testing and Materials® (ASTM®), the DASH7™ Alliance, and/or EPCglobal™.

[0023] In some implementations, the local network **105** and/or the network **102** may employ ZigBee® connectivity based on the IEEE 802 standard and may include one or more ZigBee connections. The local network **105** and/or the network **102** may include a ZigBee® bridge. In some implementations, the local network **105** and/or the network **102** employs Z-Wave® connectivity as designed by Sigma Designs® and may include one or more Z-Wave connections. The local network **105** and/or the network **102** may employ an ANT® and/or ANT+® connectivity as defined by Dynastream® Innovations Inc. of Cochrane, Canada and may include one or more ANT connections and/or ANT+ connections.

[0024] The first camera **110a** may include an image sensor **115a**, a processor **111a**, a memory **112a**, a depth sensor **114a** (e.g., radar sensor **114a**), a speaker **116a**, and a microphone **118a**. The memory **112a** may include computer-readable, non-transitory instructions which, when executed by the processor **111a**, cause the processor **111a** to perform methods and operations discussed herein. The processor **111a** may include one or more processors. The second camera **110b** may include an image sensor **115b**, a processor **111b**, a memory **112b**, a radar sensor **114b**, a speaker **116b**, and a microphone **118b**. The memory **112b** may include computer-readable, non-transitory instructions which, when executed by the processor **111b**, cause the processor to perform methods and operations discussed herein. The processor **111a** may include one or more processors.

[0025] The memory **112a** may include an AI model **113a**. The AI model **113a** may be applied to or otherwise process data from the camera **110a**, the radar sensor **114a**, and/or the microphone **118a** to detect and/or identify one or more objects (e.g., people, animals, vehicles, shipping packages or other deliveries, or the like), one or more events (e.g., arrivals, departures, weather conditions, crimes, property damage, or the like), and/or other conditions. For example, the cameras **110** may determine a likelihood that an object **170**, such as a package, vehicle, person, or animal, is within an area (e.g., a geographic area, a property, a room, a field of view of the first camera **110a**, a field of view of the second camera **110b**, a field of view of another sensor, or the like) based on data from the first camera **110a**, the second camera **110b**, and/or other sensors.

[0026] The memory **112b** of the second camera **110b** may include an AI model **113b**. The AI model **113b** may be similar to the AI model **113a**. In some implementations, the AI model **113a** and the AI model **113b** have the same parameters. In some implementations, the AI model **113a** and the AI model **113b** are trained together using data from the cameras **110**. In some implementations, the AI model **113a** and the AI model **113b** are initially the same, but are independently trained by the first camera **110a** and the second camera **110b**, respectively. For example, the first camera **110a** may be focused on a porch and the second camera **110b** may be focused on a driveway, causing data collected by the first camera **110a** and the second camera **110b** to be different, leading to different training inputs for the first AI model **113a** and the second AI model **113b**. In some implementations, the AI models **113** are trained using data from the server **120**. In an example, the AI models **113** are trained using data collected from a plurality of cameras associated with a plurality of buildings. The cameras **110** may share data with the server **120** for training the AI models **113** and/or a plurality of other AI models. The AI models **113** may be trained using both data from the server **120** and data from their respective cameras.

[0027] The cameras **110**, in some implementations, may determine a likelihood that the object **170** (e.g., a package) is within an area (e.g., a portion of a site or of the environment **100**) based at least in part on audio data from microphones **118**, using sound analytics and/or the AI models **113**. In some implementations, the cameras **110** may determine a likelihood that the object **170** is within an area based at least in part on image data using image processing, image detection, and/or the AI models **113**. The cameras **110** may determine a likelihood that an object is within an area based at least in part on depth data from the radar sensors **114**, a direct or indirect time of flight sensor, an infrared sensor, a structured light sensor, or other sensor. For example, the cameras **110** may determine a location for an object, a speed of an object, a proximity of an object to another object and/or location, an interaction of an object (e.g., touching and/or approaching another object or location, touching a car/automobile or other vehicle, touching or opening a mailbox, leaving a package, leaving a car door open, leaving a car running, touching a package, picking up a package, or the like), and/or another determination based at least in part on depth data from the radar sensors **114**.

[0028] The sensors, such as cameras **110**, radar sensors **114**, microphones **118**, door sensors, window sensors, or other sensors, may be configured to detect a breach of security event for which the respective sensors are config-

ured. For example, the microphones 118 may be configured to sense sounds, such as voices, broken glass, door knocking, or otherwise, and an audio processing system may be configured to process the audio so as to determine whether the captured audio signals are indicative of a trespasser or potential intruder of the environment 100 or building 130. Each of the signals generated or captured by the different sensors may be processed so as to determine whether the sounds are indicative of a security risk or not, and the determination may be time and/or situation dependent. For example, responses to sounds made when the security system 101 is armed may be different to responses to sounds when the security system 101 is unarmed.

[0029] A user interface 119 may be installed or otherwise located at the building 130. The user interface 119 may be part of or executed by a device, such as a mobile phone, a tablet, a laptop, wall panel, or other device. The user interface 119 may connect to the cameras 110 via the network 102 or the local network 105. The user interface 119 may allow a user to access sensor data of the cameras 110. In an example, the user interface 119 may allow the user to view a field of view of the image sensors 115 and hear audio data from the microphones 118. In an example, the user interface may allow the user to view a representation, such as a point cloud, of radar data from the radar sensors 114.

[0030] The user interface 119 may allow a user to provide input to the cameras 110. In an example, the user interface 119 may allow a user to speak or otherwise provide sounds using the speakers 116.

[0031] In some implementations, the cameras 110 may receive additional data from one or more additional sensors, such as a door sensor 135 of the door 132, an electronic lock 133 of the door 132, a doorbell camera 134, and/or a window sensor 139 of the window 136. The door sensor 135, the electronic lock 133, the doorbell camera 134 and/or the window sensor 139 may be connected to the local network 105 and/or the network 102. The cameras 110 may receive the additional data from the door sensor 135, the electronic lock 133, the doorbell camera 134 and/or the window sensor 139 from the server 120.

[0032] In some implementations, the cameras 110 may determine separate and/or independent likelihoods that an object is within an area based on data from different sensors (e.g., processing data separately, using separate machine learning and/or other artificial intelligence, using separate metrics, or the like). The cameras 110 may combine data, likelihoods, determinations, or the like from multiple sensors such as image sensors 115, the radar sensors 114, and/or the microphones 118 into a single determination of whether an object is within an area (e.g., in order to perform an action relative to the object 170 within the area. For example, the cameras 110 and/or each of the cameras 110 may use a voting algorithm and determine that the object 170 is present within an area in response to a majority of sensors of the cameras and/or of each of the cameras determining that the object 170 is present within the area. In some implementations, the cameras 110 may determine that the object 170 is present within an area in response to all sensors determining that the object 170 is present within the area (e.g., a more conservative and/or less aggressive determination than a voting algorithm). In some implementations, the cameras 110 may determine that the object 170 is present within an area in response to at least one sensor determining that the

object 170 is present within the area (e.g., a less conservative and/or more aggressive determination than a voting algorithm).

[0033] The cameras 110, in some implementations, may combine confidence metrics indicating likelihoods that the object 170 is within an area from multiple sensors of the cameras 110 and/or additional sensors (e.g., averaging confidence metrics, selecting a median confidence metric, or the like) in order to determine whether the combination indicates a presence of the object 170 within the area. In some embodiments, the cameras 110 are configured to correlate and/or analyze data from multiple sensors together. For example, the cameras 110 may detect a person or other object in a specific area and/or field of view of the image sensors 115 and may confirm a presence of the person or other object using data from additional sensors of the cameras 110 such as the radar sensors 114 and/or the microphones 118, confirming a sound made by the person or other object, a distance and/or speed of the person or other object, or the like. The cameras 110, in some implementations, may detect the object 170 with one sensor and identify and/or confirm an identity of the object 170 using a different sensor. In an example, the cameras detect the object 170 using the image sensor 115a of the first camera 110a and verifies the object 170 using the radar sensor 114b of the second camera 110b. In this manner, in some implementations, the cameras 110 may detect and/or identify the object 170 more accurately using multiple sensors than may be possible using data from a single sensor.

[0034] The cameras 110, in some implementations, in response to determining that a combination of data and/or determinations from the multiple sensors indicates a presence of the object 170 within an area, may perform initiate, or otherwise coordinate one or more actions relative to the object 170 within the area. For example, the cameras 110 may perform an action including emitting one or more sounds from the speakers 116, turning on a light, turning off a light, directing a lighting element toward the object 170, opening or closing the garage door 162, turning a sprinkler on or off, turning a television or other smart device or appliance on or off, activating a smart vacuum cleaner, activating a smart lawnmower, and/or performing another action based on a detected object, based on a determined identity of a detected object, or the like. In an example, the cameras 110 may actuate an interior light 137 of the building 130 and/or an exterior light 138 of the building 130. The interior light 137 and/or the exterior light 138 may be connected to the local network 105 and/or the network 102.

[0035] In some embodiments, the security system 101 and/or security device may perform initiate, or otherwise coordinate an action selected to deter a detected person (e.g., to deter the person from the area and/or property, to deter the person from damaging property and/or committing a crime, or the like), to deter an animal, or the like. For example, based on a setting and/or mode, in response to failing to identify an identity of a person (e.g., an unknown person, an identity failing to match a profile of an occupant or known user in a library, based on facial recognition, based on bio-identification, or the like), and/or in response to determining a person is engaged in suspicious behavior and/or has performed a suspicious action, or the like, the cameras 110 may perform, initiate, or otherwise coordinate an action to deter the detected person. In some implementations, the cameras 110 may determine that a combination of data

and/or determinations from multiple sensors indicates that the detected human is, has, intends to, and/or may otherwise perform one or more suspicious acts, from a set of predefined suspicious acts or the like, such as crawling on the ground, creeping, running away, picking up a package, touching an automobile and/or other vehicle, opening a door of an automobile and/or other vehicle, looking into a window of an automobile and/or other vehicle, opening a mailbox, opening a door, opening a window, throwing an object, or the like.

[0036] In some implementations, the cameras 110 may monitor one or more objects based on a combination of data and/or determinations from the multiple sensors. For example, in some embodiments, the cameras 110 may detect and/or determine that a detected human has picked up the object 170 (e.g., a package, a bicycle, a mobile phone or other electronic device, or the like) and is walking or otherwise moving away from the home or other building 130. In a further embodiment, the cameras 110 may monitor a vehicle, such as an automobile, a boat, a bicycle, a motorcycle, an offroad and/or utility vehicle, a recreational vehicle, or the like. The cameras 110, in various embodiments, may determine if a vehicle has been left running, if a door has been left open, when a vehicle arrives and/or leaves, or the like.

[0037] The environment 100 may include one or more regions of interest, which each may be a given area within the environment. A region of interest may include the entire environment 100, an entire site within the environment, or an area within the environment. A region of interest may be within a single site or multiple sites. A region of interest may be inside of another region of interest. In an example, a property-scale region of interest which encompasses an entire property within the environment 100 may include multiple additional regions of interest within the property.

[0038] The environment 100 may include a first region of interest 140 and/or a second region of interest 150. The first region of interest 140 and the second region of interest 150 may be determined by the AI models 113, fields of view of the image sensors 115 of the cameras 110, fields of view of the radar sensors 114, and/or user input received via the user interface 119. In an example, the first region of interest 140 includes a garden or other landscaping of the building 130 and the second region of interest 150 includes a driveway of the building 130. In some implementations, the first region of interest 140 may be determined by user input received via the user interface 119 indicating that the garden should be a region of interest and the AI models 113 determining where in the fields of view of the sensors of the cameras 110 the garden is located. In some implementations, the first region of interest 140 may be determined by user input selecting, within the fields of view of the sensors of the cameras 110 on the user interface 119, where the garden is located. Similarly, the second region of interest 150 may be determined by user input indicating, on the user interface 119, that the driveway should be a region of interest and the AI models 113 determining where in the fields of view of the sensors of the cameras 110 the driveway is located. In some implementations, the second region of interest 150 may be determined by user input selecting, on the user interface 119, within the fields of view of the sensors of the cameras 110, where the driveway is located.

[0039] In response to determining that a combination of data and/or determinations from the multiple sensors indi-

cates that a detected human (e.g., an entity) is, has, intends to, and/or may otherwise perform one or more suspicious acts, is unknown/unrecognized, has entered a restricted area/zone such as the first region of interest 140 or the second region of interest 150, the security system 101 and/or security devices may expedite a deter action, reduce a waiting/monitoring period after detecting the human and before performing a deter action, or the like. In response to determining that a combination of data and/or determinations from the multiple sensors indicates that a detected human is continuing and/or persisting performance of one or more suspicious acts, the cameras 110 may escalate one or more deter actions, perform one or more additional deter actions (e.g., a more serious deter action), or the like. For example, the cameras 110 may play an escalated and/or more serious sound such as a siren, yelling, or the like; may turn on a spotlight, strobe light, or the like; and/or may perform, initiate, or otherwise coordinate another escalated and/or more serious action. In some embodiments, the cameras 110 may enter a different state (e.g., an armed mode, a security mode, an away mode, or the like) in response to detecting a human in a predefined restricted area/zone or other region of interest, or the like (e.g., passing through a gate and/or door, entering an area/zone previously identified by an authorized user as restricted, entering an area/zone not frequently entered such as a flowerbed, shed or other storage area, or the like).

[0040] In a further embodiment, the cameras 110 may perform, initiate, or otherwise coordinate, a welcoming action and/or another predefined action in response to recognizing a known human (e.g., an identity matching a profile of an occupant or known user in a library, based on facial recognition, based on bio-identification, or the like) such as executing a configurable scene for a user, activating lighting, playing music, opening or closing a window covering, turning a fan on or off, locking or unlocking a door 132, lighting a fireplace, powering an electrical outlet, turning on or play a predefined channel or video or music on a television or other device, starting or stopping a kitchen appliance, starting or stopping a sprinkler system, opening or closing a garage door 103, adjusting a temperature or other function of a thermostat or furnace or air conditioning unit, or the like. In response to detecting a presence of a known human, one or more safe behaviors and/or conditions, or the like, in some embodiments, the cameras 110 may extend, increase, pause, toll, and/or otherwise adjust a waiting/monitoring period after detecting a human, before performing a deter action, or the like.

[0041] In some implementations, the cameras 110 may receive a notification from a user's smart phone that the user is within a predefined proximity or distance from the home, e.g., on their way home from work. Accordingly, the cameras 110 may activate a predefined or learned comfort setting for the home, including setting a thermostat at a certain temperature, turning on certain lights inside the home, turning on certain lights on the exterior of the home, turning on the television, turning a water heater on, and/or the like.

[0042] The cameras 110, in some implementations, may be configured to detect one or more health events based on data from one or more sensors. For example, the cameras 110 may use data from the radar sensors 114 to determine a heart rate, a breathing pattern, or the like and/or to detect a sudden loss of a heartbeat, breathing, or other change in a

life sign. The cameras **110** may detect that a human has fallen and/or that another accident has occurred.

**[0043]** In some embodiments, the security system **101** and/or one or more security devices may include one or more speakers **116**. The speaker(s) **116** may be independent from other devices or integrated therein. For example, the camera(s) may include one or more speakers **116** (e.g., speakers **116a**, **116b**) that enable sound to be output therefrom. In an embodiment, a controller or other device may include a speaker from which sound (e.g., alarm sound, tones, verbal audio, and/or otherwise) may be output. The controller may be configured to cause audio sounds (e.g., verbal commands, dog barks, alarm sounds, etc.) to play and/or otherwise emit those audio sounds from the speaker (s) **116** located at the building **130**. In an embodiment, one or more sounds may be output in response to detecting the presence of a human within an area. For example, the controller may cause the speaker **116** may play one or more sounds selected to deter a detected person from an area around a building **130**, environment **100**, and/or object. The speaker **116**, in some implementations, may vary sounds over time, dynamically layer and/or overlap sounds, and/or generate unique sounds, to preserve a deterrent effect of the sounds over time and/or to avoid, limit, or even prevent those being deterred from becoming accustomed to the same sounds used over and over.

**[0044]** The security system **101**, one or more security devices, and/or the speakers **116**, in some implementations, may be configured to store and/or has access to a library comprising a plurality of different sounds and/or a set of dynamically generated sounds so that the controller **106** may vary the different sounds over time, thereby not using the same sound too often. In some embodiments, varying and/or layering sounds allows a deter sound to be more realistic and/or less predictable.

**[0045]** One or more of the sounds may be selected to give a perception of human presence in the environment **100** or building **130**, a perception of a human talking over an electronic speaker **116** in real-time, or the like which may be effective at preventing crime and/or property damage. For example, a library and/or other set of sounds may include audio recordings and/or dynamically generated sounds of one or more, male and/or female voices saying different phrases, such as for example, a female saying “hello?,” a female and male together saying “can we help you?,” a male with a gruff voice saying, “get off my property” and then a female saying “what’s going on?,” a female with a country accent saying “hello there,” a dog barking, a teenager saying “don’t you know you’re on camera?,” and/or a man shouting “hey!” or “hey you!,” or the like.

**[0046]** In some implementations, the security system **101** and/or the one or more security devices may dynamically generate one or more sounds (e.g., using machine learning and/or other artificial intelligence, or the like) with one or more attributes that vary from a previously played sound. For example, the security system, one or more security devices, and/or the speaker **116** may generate sounds with different verbal tones, verbal emotions, verbal emphases, verbal pitches, verbal cadences, verbal accents, or the like so that the sounds are said in different ways, even if they include some or all of the same words. In some embodiments, the security system **101**, one or more security devices, the speaker **116** and/or a remote computer **125** may train machine learning on reactions of previously detected

humans in other areas to different sounds and/or sound combinations (e.g., improving sound selection and/or generation over time).

**[0047]** The security system **101**, one or more security devices, and/or the speaker **116** may combine and/or layer these sounds (e.g., primary sounds), with one or more secondary, tertiary, and/or other background sounds, which may comprise background noises selected to give an appearance that a primary sound is a person speaking in real time, or the like. For example, a secondary, tertiary, and/or other background sound may include sounds of a kitchen, of tools being used, of someone working in a garage, of children playing, of a television being on, of music playing, of a dog barking, or the like. The security system **101** and/or the one or more security devices, in some embodiments, may be configured to combine and/or layer one or more tertiary sounds with primary and/or secondary sounds for more variety, or the like. For example, a first sound (e.g., a primary sound) may comprise a verbal language message and a second sound (e.g., a secondary and/or tertiary sound) may comprise a background noise for the verbal language message (e.g., selected to provide a real-time temporal impression for the verbal language message of the first sound, or the like).

**[0048]** In this manner, in various embodiments, the security system **101** and/or the one or more security devices may intelligently track which sounds and/or combinations of sounds have been played, and in response to detecting the presence of a human, may select a first sound to play that is different than a previously played sound, may select a second sound to play that is different than the first sound, and may play the first and second sounds at least partially simultaneously and/or overlapping. For example, the security system **101** and/or the one or more security devices may play a primary sound layered and/or overlapping with one or more secondary, tertiary, and/or background sounds, varying the sounds and/or the combination from one or more previously played sounds and/or combinations, or the like.

**[0049]** The security system **101** and/or the one or more security devices the security system **101** and/or the one or more security devices, in some embodiments, may select and/or customize an action based at least partially on one or more characteristics of a detected object. For example, the cameras **110** may determine one or more characteristics of the object **170** based on audio data, image data, depth data, and/or other data from a sensor. For example, the cameras **110** may determine a characteristic such as a type or color of an article of clothing being worn by a person, a physical characteristic of a person, an item being held by a person, or the like. The cameras **110** may customize an action based on a determined characteristic, such as by including a description of the characteristic in an emitted sound (e.g., “hey you in the blue coat!”, “you with the umbrella!”, or another description), or the like.

**[0050]** The security system **101** and/or the one or more security devices, in some implementations, may escalate and/or otherwise adjust an action over time and/or may perform a subsequent action in response to determining (e.g., based on data and/or determinations from one or more sensors, from the multiple sensors, or the like) that the object **170** (e.g., a human, an animal, vehicle, drone, etc.) remains in an area after performing a first action (e.g., after expiration of a timer, or the like). For example, the security system **101** and/or the one or more security devices may increase a

volume of a sound, emit a louder and/or more aggressive sound (e.g., a siren, a warning message, an angry or yelling voice, or the like), increase a brightness of a light, introduce a strobe pattern to a light, and/or otherwise escalate an action and/or subsequent action. In some implementations, the security system **101** and/or the one or more security devices may perform a subsequent action (e.g., an escalated and/or adjusted action) relative to the object **170** in response to determining that movement of the object **170** satisfies a movement threshold based on subsequent depth data from the radar sensors **114** (e.g., subsequent depth data indicating the object **170** is moving and/or has moved at least a movement threshold amount closer to the radar sensors **114**, closer to the building **130**, closer to another identified and/or predefined object, or the like).

**[0051]** In some implementations, the cameras **110** and/or the server **120** (or other device), may include image processing capabilities and/or radar data processing capabilities for analyzing images, videos, and/or radar data that are captured with the cameras **110**. The image/radar processing capabilities may include object detection, facial recognition, gait detection, and/or the like. For example, the controller **106** may analyze or process images and/or radar data to determine that a package is being delivered at the front door/porch. In other examples, the cameras **110** may analyze or process images and/or radar data to detect a child walking within a proximity of a pool, to detect a person within a proximity of a vehicle, to detect a mail delivery person, to detect animals, and/or the like. In some implementations, the cameras **110** may utilize the AI models **113** for processing and analyzing image and/or radar data.

**[0052]** In some implementations, the security system **101** and/or the one or more security devices are connected to various IoT devices. As used herein, an IoT device may be a device that includes computing hardware to connect to a data network and to communicate with other devices to exchange information. In such an embodiment, the cameras **110** may be configured to connect to, control (e.g., send instructions or commands), and/or share information with different IoT devices. Examples of IoT devices may include home appliances (e.g., stoves, dishwashers, washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, microwaves, ovens, coffee makers), vacuums, garage door openers, thermostats, HVAC systems, irrigation/sprinkler controller, television, set-top boxes, grills/barbeques, humidifiers, air purifiers, sound systems, phone systems, smart cars, cameras, projectors, and/or the like. In some implementations, the cameras **110** may poll, request, receive, or the like information from the IoT devices (e.g., status information, health information, power information, and/or the like) and present the information on a display and/or via a mobile application.

**[0053]** The IoT devices may include a smart home device **131**. The smart home device **131** may be connected to the IoT devices. The smart home device **131** may receive information from the IoT devices, configure the IoT devices, and/or control the IoT devices. In some implementations, the smart home device **131** provides the cameras **110** with a connection to the IoT devices. In some implementations, the cameras **110** provide the smart home device **131** with a connection to the IoT devices. The smart home device **131** may be an AMAZON ALEXA device, an AMAZON ECHO, A GOOGLE NEST device, a GOOGLE HOME device, or other smart home hub or device. In some implementations, the smart home device **131** may receive commands, such as

voice commands, and relay the commands to the cameras **110**. In some implementations, the cameras **110** may cause the smart home device **131** to emit sound and/or light, speak words, or otherwise notify a user of one or more conditions via the user interface **119**.

**[0054]** In some implementations, the IoT devices include various lighting components including the interior light **137**, the exterior light **138**, the smart home device **131**, other smart light fixtures or bulbs, smart switches, and/or smart outlets. For example, the cameras **110** may be communicatively connected to the interior light **137** and/or the exterior light **138** to turn them on/off, change their settings (e.g., set timers, adjust brightness/dimmer settings, and/or adjust color settings).

**[0055]** In some implementations, the IoT devices include one or more speakers within the building. The speakers may be stand-alone devices such as speakers that are part of a sound system, e.g., a home theatre system, a doorbell chime, a Bluetooth speaker, and/or the like. In some implementations, the one or more speakers may be integrated with other devices such as televisions, lighting components, camera devices (e.g., security cameras that are configured to generate an audible noise or alert), and/or the like. In some implementations, the speakers may be integrated in the smart home device **131**.

**[0056]** FIG. 2 depicts a diagram **200** of systems and methods of generating tagged image data, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. The tagged image data can be used to correlate different portions of image data (e.g., clips) and other sensor data, captured by different image capture sensors (e.g., cameras) and other sensors. Sensor data **202** is collected by one or more sensors of a home automation/security system. The sensor data **202** can include image data **204** of an environment of premises monitored by the home automation/security system. Attributes can be determined from the sensor data **202**. From the sensor data **202**, entities within an environment may be detected, and entity attributes **210** can be determined for each of the entities. In some embodiments, audio attributes **212** may also be determined from the sensor data **202**. In some embodiment, event attributes **214** may be determined from the sensor. Image attributes **216** may also be determined or otherwise available. The attributes (e.g., entity attributes **210**, audio attributes **212**, event attributes **214**, and/or image attributes **216**) may be used in generating tags **218** that can be used in generating tagged sensor data **220** (e.g., tagged image data).

**[0057]** The sensor data **202** can be data from one or more sensor devices. The sensor devices can include but are not limited to image sensors (e.g., cameras), audio sensors (e.g., microphones), depth sensors (e.g., radar sensors), light sensors, moisture sensors, and any other sensor device that can capture and provide sensor data that indicates information about an environment and/or be used to identify or otherwise detect an entity within the environment and/or an occurrence of an event within the environment.

**[0058]** An entity can be a person within the environment. In some cases, the entity can include multiple persons within the environment. The entity can be known or unknown to a homeowner, resident, or neighbor of a building. For example, the entity can include a mail delivery person, a stranger, a child, a friend, a gardener, or a group of these people or other people. The entity can include a homeowner, resident, or neighbor of a building (e.g., house, residence) of

the environment. In some cases, the entity can be a friendly entity, such as the homeowner, a visitor, the mailman, a relative, among others. A friendly entity can be or include an entity which is welcome, invited, or to be received to a building of the environment, has business in or around the building of the environment, or otherwise has positive intentions for the building of the environment or its occupants. In some cases, the entity can be an unfriendly entity. An unfriendly entity can be or include an entity who is not welcome to the building of the environment or the surrounding areas, an entity who is to be deterred from the environment, or an otherwise undesirable entity. An entity can also be an animal, such as a pet, dog, cat, etc. An entity can also be an object within the environment, such as a vehicle, a bike, a tree, a mailbox, a decorative fixture, etc.

**[0059]** An event can be an action or occurrence in the environment. An event may generally involve an entity. For example, a vandal inflicting damage on the premises, a thief approaching, a car speeding past, etc. In less common circumstances, an event may occur apart from any entity, or without involvement of any identifiable entity. For example, a watering by an automated irrigation system (e.g., sprinklers) on the premises, water flowing out of the ground, a shattering of glass not visible in image data, etc.

**[0060]** A system according to some embodiments of the present disclosure can utilize the one or more sensors or sensor data gathered therefrom to detect one or more entities within the environment. In some embodiments, a machine-learning model may be trained and utilized to detect or otherwise identify the one or more entities.

**[0061]** Once an entity is identified, entity attributes **210** of an entity may be determined. A system according to some embodiments can determine characteristics of an entity, which may be entity attributes, and which may be used to determine other attributes. Entity attributes may include a distance attribute, such as a distance from another entity, a distance from a reference, a distance from an image capture device, or the like. Entity attributes may include a directionality attribute indicating a direction of travel, path, or the like, of the entity. Some entity attributes of an entity may be determined according to at least one of physical characteristics of the entity or behavioral characteristics of the entity. In some cases, the system can determine from image data, or other sensor data from the sensors of the environment, characteristics of the entity that correspond to a person.

**[0062]** Determining the one or more characteristics of the person may include determining clothing, height, girth, weight, hair color, gait, category, profession, identity, carried objects, and other characteristics. The characteristics may be determined using a machine learning model. The machine learning model can be trained using historical data and/or user input to identify characteristics in image data that can be defined or otherwise determined as entity attributes. In an example, a camera executing a machine learning model may determine that a person is wearing jeans and a red t-shirt. In an example, a camera executing a machine-learning model may determine that a person is a mail carrier. In an example, a camera executing a machine-learning model may determine that a person is a child. In an example, a camera executing a machine-learning model may determine that a person is going door-to-door to sell something. In an example, a camera executing a machine-learning model may determine that a person is jogging. In an example, a camera executing a machine-learning model may determine that a

person is looking at a package on a porch. The characteristics determined may include the detected person making noises such as shouting, whispering, stomping, or speech. The characteristics may include the person engaging with a part of the building, such as the door, the e-lock, or the exterior light, among others.

**[0063]** Physical characteristics may correspond to an entity a shape of the entity, a size of the entity, a sound of the entity (e.g., a vocal pitch or tone), among others. Behavioral characteristics of the entity can include movements of the entity (e.g., a gait or gesticulation), a sound of the entity (e.g., a cadence of speech or a selection of words spoken), or other such behavioral characteristics described herein.

**[0064]** A positioning of an entity within the environment and/or a distance of an entity relative to another entity can be a characteristic of the entity. For example, a distance of a person from an object such as a vehicle can be a characteristic of the entity. A direction of travel of an entity can be a characteristic of an entity. A speed of travel of an entity can be a characteristic of the entity. A path of travel of an entity can be a characteristic of an entity, and those characteristics of an entity can be entity attributes **210**.

**[0065]** In some cases, characteristics of an accessory of an entity can be determined from the sensor data and can be entity attributes. Accessories of an entity can include an object carried by the entity, clothing worn by the entity, jewelry, among others.

**[0066]** In some embodiments, a machine learning model may be trained and utilized to determine or otherwise identify additional entity attributes, in accordance with characteristics of the entity. These additional attributes may correspond to an intent of an entity. The machine-learning model may be trained by applying the machine-learning model on historical sensor data including image data of various objects and entities. In an example, a burglar may be identified, using a machine-learning model, on a porch of a house. In an example, a homeowner may be identified, using a machine learning model executed on a camera, approaching a porch of the house via a walkway. Determining the attributes of an entity may include tracking movement of the entity. In an example, a “burglar” attribute of an entity (e.g., an unfriendly entity) may be determined at least in part, using a machine-learning model, by tracking the movement of the entity across a lawn of the house to a window of the house. In an example, a “neighbor” attribute of a friendly entity may be determined at least in part, using a machine learning model, by tracking the movement of the entity down a walkway towards a porch of the house. The entity may be identified by the machine learning model as an entity type, such as friendly or unfriendly, based on the movement of the entity within the environment. For example, an entity may be identified as an unfriendly entity based on movements performed by the entity which matches the attributes of a burglar, such as pacing in place, crouching, shaking a door, or checking over his shoulder.

**[0067]** In some embodiments, audio attributes **212** may also be determined. One or more sensors of a system may include one or more microphones to capture audio data of an environment. The audio data may include sounds made or caused by an entity of the one or more entities. In an example, a loud crash resulting from an entity swinging a baseball bat to strike a mailbox on the premises is a sound that can be associated with the entity. Similarly, a hushed



celebratory remark that “The [car] doors are unlocked!” can be associated with an entity. In another example, the sounds of an engine and/or brakes of a delivery truck pulling up at the premises can be associated with both the truck as an entity and also associated with the driver entity that is delivering a package. By contrast, is an example a shattering of glass may be audible and captured as audio data without any entity associated—e.g., a vandal may shatter a window out of the field of view of any camera such that no entity is detected, identified, or otherwise able to be associated with the shattering glass sound. The audio data can be used to determine the audio attributes **212**. In an example, a machine learning model can be used to determine the audio attribute **212**. The machine learning model can be trained using historical data and/or user input to identify sounds in sound data that can be defined or otherwise determined as audio attributes.

**[0068]** A system according to some embodiments of the present disclosure can utilize the one or more sensors or sensor data gathered therefrom to detect or otherwise identify one or more events occurring within the environment. In some embodiments, a machine-learning model may be trained and utilized to detect or otherwise identify the one or more events. In an example, a theft event may be identified based on a detected entity obtaining an object (e.g., package, bicycle) on the premises of an environment and proceeding to remove the object from the premises. A detected entity (e.g., an unknown person) may be detected as approaching the premises and later be detected as leaving the premises with a new object entity that was not previously present when the entity was first detected and approaching the premises. In another example, a trespassing event may be identified based on an unknown entity entering the premises. In another example, a delivery event may be identified according to an entity entering the premises with an object entity (e.g., a package, flowers) and then departing the premises without the object entity. In another example, a vandalism entity may be identified according to a detected entity inciting a change to the premises (e.g., striking an object entity (mailbox, vehicle window), changing a surface (e.g., paint, toilet paper) of an object entity, etc.). In another example, a speeding event may be identified according to a detected entity (e.g., an automobile, truck, motorcycle) moving at a high velocity.

**[0069]** Once an event is identified, event attributes **214** may be determined, using sensor data captured by the one or more sensor devices. A system according to some embodiments can determine characteristics of an event, which may be event attributes, and which may be used to determine other attributes. A category or type of event may be determined and may be an event attribute. In an example, “theft” may be a category of event and an event may be determined to have a “theft” event attribute. In an example, “delivery” may be a category of event and an event may be determined to have a “delivery” event attribute. In an example, “demand response” may be a category of event and an event may be determined to have a “demand response” event attribute. The event attributes can be general or can be specific. A subcategory or subtype of event may be determined and may be an event attribute. For example, “package theft” may be an event attribute and may be a subcategory of a “theft” event attribute for an event that is a theft of a package and “bicycle theft” may be an event attribute and may be a subcategory of a “theft” event attribute for an event that is

a theft of a bicycle. Event attributes can include timing data, such as time of day (e.g., sunrise, morning, afternoon, evening, sunset, dusk, night, hour: minute: second, etc.) the event occurred, season the event occurred, duration of the event. Event attributes can include weather (e.g., rainy, sunny, overcast, snow) and other environmental factors (e.g., smokey, dusty, solar radiation, solar radiance, solar irradiance, solar insolation, wind speed, temperature, humidity, and the like). Event attributes can include geolocation. Event attributes can include power levels (e.g., production of solar panels (or photovoltaic (PV) cells, production of a generator; battery or other storage discharge, reading at an inverter), load levels (e.g., air conditioning unit turns on, charging an electric vehicle), demand response characteristics (e.g., storage discharge), and other attributes pertaining to an electrical system (or state thereof) at the premises and coupled to or otherwise accessible to the system.

**[0070]** In some embodiments, some events can also be considered an outcome. An outcome attribute may be correlated with an intent attribute to indicate when a determined intent was in fact carried out. In an example, an entity may be detected and determined to have an entity attribute of thief and an entity attribute of an “intent to steal”. If the entity is detected as involved in a theft event the “theft” event attribute can correlate to the “intent to steal.” The correlations between intent entity attributes and outcome event attributes can be used for updating a machine learning model that may be used to determine intent of an entity.

**[0071]** Image attributes **216** may also be determined or otherwise available. Image attributes may be obtained from an image capture device and may pertain to field of view orientation, image, image capture device resolution, time data (e.g., time of day, date, clip duration), image capture device model, image capture device serial number, and other attributes that may be readily available with the image capture device, without need for a determination, such as by a machine-learning model. In some embodiments, a machine-learning model may be utilized to determine image attributes.

**[0072]** The attributes that are determined (including but not limited to entity attributes **210**, audio attributes **212**, event attributes **214**, and image attributes, **216**) may be used in generating tags **218**. A tag may be a data structure that can be embedded with or in image data **204** to enable complex and/or advanced forms of finding relevant portions of image data (e.g., clips) and/or filtering image data to locate desired portions of image data (e.g., clips). The image data **204** (which may be a portion of the sensor data **202**) is to be tagged using the generated tags **218** to enable searching for relevant clips or filtering to locate desired clips, according to search criteria or a search query. A tag may be part of a set of tags, each comprising individual data structures. A tag may be part of a set of tags collectively comprising one or more data structure, each data structure comprising one or more tags. A tag may be generated to include a reference to a portion of image data. A tag may be generated to be stored with a portion of image data. A tag may otherwise be associated with a portion of image data. Identifying a tag thereby identifies an associated portion of image data.

**[0073]** In some embodiments, the attributes are the tags. In some embodiments, the attributes are converted to tags **218**. In some embodiments, the attributes are used to generate tags that correspond to the attributes. In some embodiments,

the tags **218** are generated live time (or near live) as the sensor data (e.g., image data) is captured by the one or more sensors (e.g., the image capture device). In some embodiments, the tags **218** are generated in real-time. In some embodiments, the sensor data is collected and stored and at a later time the sensor data is processed to determine the attributes and/or the tags **218**. In some embodiments, some attributes and/or some tags **218** are determined live or near live while other attributes and/or tags **218** are determined at a later time (e.g., with post-processing of the sensor data).

**[0074]** In an example, as sensor data **208** is captured a portion of image data **204** (“a clip”) is also captured and attributes are determined. One or more entities may be detected within an environment and entity attributes may be determined. A detected entity may be determined to have entity attributes of: unknown person, black clothes, black pants, mask, carrying a crowbar, a trespasser, a thief, with intent to break into a vehicle. These entity attributes may be used to generate tags **218** for the clip. Audio attributes may also be determined, such as: loud sound, impact, shattering class. An event, namely a vehicle break-in event, may be detected and event attributes may be determined such as vehicle break-in, shattered window, theft. Image attributes may be obtained including: 2:00 am time of day, date, 3-minute clip duration. These attributes may be utilized to generate tags **218** that can be stored in, with, or in association with the clip.

**[0075]** The sensor data **202** (including the image data **204**) in combination with the tags **218** are used to generate tagged sensor data **220**. The tagged sensor data **220** includes a set of tags each associated with a portion of image data (e.g., clip) and other sensor data. The set of tags includes one or more entity tags each indicating an entity attribute of one or more entities detected in the sensor data. The tagged sensor data **220** is generated to be searchable on one or more designated tags **218**, as specified by a search query and/or search term(s) to locate portions of the sensor data corresponding to the designated tags **218**. A search query can be provided by a user and can be received. The search query can include one or more search terms. Relevant portions of the sensor data (e.g., image data, or clips) can be located within the tagged sensor data **220**. The clip(s) correspond to the one or more designated tags as indicated by the one or more search terms. The clip(s) and other sensor data that correspond to the designated tags can be provided for presentation on a display device to a user.

**[0076]** FIG. 3 is a flow diagram of a method **300** of handling sensor data, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure. Sensor data is obtained **302** from one or more sensors. The one or more sensors can include one or more image capture devices (e.g., a camera). One or more entities are detected **304** within an environment, according to the sensor data. The detection **304** of entities may include utilizing a machine learning model. Characteristics and/or entity attributes of the one or more entities are determined **306**. The determining **306** of entity attributes may include utilizing a machine learning model.

**[0077]** Audio attributes can also be determined **308**, such as using audio analytics and/or a machine learning model. The audio attributes may correspond to a detected entity, or may simply correlate to a portion of image data (e.g., a clip).

**[0078]** One or more events may be detected **310**. Events may be associated with entities. The detecting **310** of an event may include utilizing a machine learning model. Once

detected, event attributes may be determined **312**. The event attributes may be determined **312** using a machine learning model.

**[0079]** The attributes can be utilized to generate **314** tags. The attributes utilized can include the entity attributes, the audio attributes, event attributes, image attributes, and any other appropriate attribute that can be determined. In some embodiments, the attributes can be or can become the tags and determining the attributes can be generating **314** the tags.

**[0080]** The obtained **302** sensor data and the generated **314** tags can be utilized to generate **316** tagged sensor data. The generation **316** of the tagged sensor data can be live or substantially live time with capture of the image data, or can occur through post processing of the sensor data (including the image data) and/or later determination of attributes and/or generation of tags. The tagged image data is generated **316** in a manner to provide advanced find (e.g., searching) and filter (e.g., selection) of desired clips of image data (e.g., video clips). In some embodiments, the tagged sensor data can be, more specifically, tagged image data.

**[0081]** The tagged sensor data may be captured, stored, and/or otherwise arranged as instances or portions of sensor data from a single source and having a duration. For example, an portion of sensor data may be an audio clip captured by a single microphone for a default duration or period of time (e.g., 10 sec, 2 mins) or for a more customized or tailored duration or period during which an entity or event may be detected in the sensor data. As another example, a portion of sensor data may be a video clip captured by a single microphone for a default duration of time or for a more customized or tailored duration or period of time during which an entity or event may be detected in the image data. Another example of a portion of sensor data may be data from a lock key pad for a code entered. Another portion of sensor data may be depth sensor data from a radar sensor or other depth sensor device. Another portion of sensor data may be from a window sensor, a door sensor, a gate sensor, a glass break sensor, or any of a number of sensors.

**[0082]** Using the tagged sensor data, multiple portions of sensor data may be correlated **318**. For example, multiple views of an entity, scene, event, or the like can be correlated to be combined (e.g., “stitched”) together into one continuous scene or clip. The correlation **318** of the sensor data may be based on the tags. For example, a correlation **318** of portions of sensor data may be combined based on one or more of: time of day (or a time stamp), directionality of an entity, size of an entity or other object, characteristics of an entity (e.g., height, appearance, clothing, style, color). The correlating **318** of portions of portions of sensor data may be real-time, or substantially real-time, as the sensor data is captured. The correlating **318** of portions of sensor data may be live, as the sensor data is captured. The correlating **318** of portions of sensor data may be post facto, at a later time after all the sensor data is collected and processed. Correlation **318** of multiple portions of sensor data may be based on a common sensor data type (e.g., audio data, video data, entry sensor data, etc.). In a more fulsome embodiment, the correlation **318** of multiple portions of sensor data may be cross sensor type, such that audio sensor data, video sensor data, and other types of sensor data may be integrated into a single instance of combined sensor data or otherwise combined together into one continuous scene or clip.

**[0083]** In one embodiment, portions of image data from multiple cameras can be correlated **318** to be combined together into one continuous scene or video clip. The correlation may be sequential such that, in the combined image data a portion of image data from one camera is followed in sequence by a portion of image data from another camera. In creating a sequential correlation, determinations may be made about which view(s) (i.e., portion of image data) to use. The determinations may be made according to attributes (e.g., entity attributes, etc.) of the image data. In another embodiment, the correlation may be in parallel such that two or more portions of image data are to be presented simultaneously or concurrently, for example, side-by-side, split screen, or picture-in-picture.

**[0084]** Combined sensor data may be generated **320**, based on correlations of multiple portions of sensor data. Generating **320** combined sensor data can include generating instances of combined correlated data, each a cohesive combination of multiple portions of sensor data to be presented in a cohesive manner to a user. For example, a first portion of image data depicting an entity (e.g., an intruder) walking across into, across, and then out of a field of view of a first camera may be combined with a second portion of image data depicting the intruder then walking into a field of view of a second camera. The combined sensor data can then be presented to a user as a continuous scene of the activity of the intruder moving about the premises.

**[0085]** In some embodiments, combined sensor data may be generated **320** to be single portions of sensor data presented sequentially, similar to a movie transitioning from one camera angle to another camera angle, or from one part of the scene to another. For example, a first view may be presented and then a second view may be presented. In another embodiment, additional sensor data may be interleaved between the combined image data, such that information about a keypad entry (e.g., an attempted code) is presented, or information about an entry sensor (window, doorway, etc.) being actuated.

**[0086]** In order to generate **320** combined sensor data with a sequential flow or presentation, determinations the disclosed embodiments may make determinations about which views, or portions of sensor data (e.g., image data), to include. Image processing and/or machine learning models can be used to identify considerations of when or how to switch focus from one portion of image data to another.

**[0087]** One consideration for determining a sequence of which portion of sensor data to present can be a direction of movement of an entity. A layout of cameras of a system may be available for the system to track movement in a direction from one camera field of view to another. For example, a data analytics model can be used to track or map which cameras can “see” portions of another camera’s view. (Also of note, radar cameras can see other radar cameras, enabling efficient automated mapping.) As another example, at configuration or set-up of the system, an installer or user can map a layout of cameras. A configuration process may prompt the installer or user with an approximate position (e.g., based on publicly available data) and for input to correct or tweak that approximate position to a more refined or definite position. A configuration mapping interface may also prompt the user or installer for when additional cameras are needed or recommended to fill in gaps in coverage.

**[0088]** Relatedly, an entity size and/or change in size may be a consideration for determining portions of sensor data to

present. A camera view in which an entity appears large and/or complete may be a more helpful and relevant view than a concurrent view in which the same entity appears small, or partially cut off. A camera view that shows an entity growing larger (and therefore closer to the camera) may be more relevant or helpful than a camera view showing the entity diminishing in size (and therefore moving away from the camera). The change in entity size may also indicate a direction of travel and may be a consideration for transitioning from one camera view to another camera view.

**[0089]** Intent of an entity may be inferred or otherwise determined (e.g., by machine-learning models) and may be a consideration for determining portions of sensor data to present.

**[0090]** Image processing and/or machine learning models may be utilized to determine a priority and/or relevance for consideration in determining a sequence of which portion of sensor data to present. For example, image processing and/or machine learning models may enable detection of faces and/or other identification features (e.g., tattoos, license plates, mobile device TMSI, etc.) and such identification information may be prioritized for including in a sequence for combined sensor data, relative to other concurrently captures sensor data. For example, two camera views may show an entity identified as the same entity, because their field of views overlap, and in one of the camera views a face of the entity (e.g., an intruder) may be seen whereas the other camera view shows only the back of the entity. In such case, identifying the face of the entity is a consideration for including the camera view with the face as compared to the camera view of only the back of the entity. As a further examples, two camera views may both capture a front of an entity (e.g., an intruder) and in one view only part of the face is viewable (e.g., only one eye is visible) or detail of the face may be minimal due to being far away, and in the other view the face may be more clearly visible (e.g., two eyes, a nose shape, teeth). Determination that the face of the entity is more clearly discernible in one portion of image data than another portion of image data may be a consideration for determining a portion of sensor data to present.

**[0091]** In another example, image processing and/or machine learning models may enable processing of audio to determine which microphone of a plurality of microphones may be obtaining clearer, more discernible, more coherent, more relevant, or otherwise more desirable audio to include in combined sensor data.

**[0092]** Correlating **318** portions of sensor data may occur in a predictive fashion, such as based on directionality, speed, sounds (audio), intent of an entity, and the like. For example, the system may predict which camera view an entity is soon going to enter and include the portion of image data (which may include image data before the entity enters the field of view. After a prediction of a need to change from a first camera view to a second camera view, some embodiments may then proceed to a confirming state to confirm that the entity indeed transitions to the second view as predicted by confirming (e.g., detecting) the entity arriving or otherwise appearing in the second view.

**[0093]** Correlating **318** portions of sensor data may occur in a confirmatory fashion, such as after actual detection, which can be based on an entity classification, subclassification, color, height, size, or other entity attributes. A For

example, the system may confirm or otherwise react to a new detection of an entity appearing in a field of view of a different camera.

**[0094]** As previously mentioned, in some embodiment, correlating **318** may occur in live time, substantially as the sensor data is obtained. In some embodiments correlating **318** may occur in real-time or substantially real-time. In other embodiments, correlating **318** may occur in post processing. In some embodiments, correlating **318** can occur live time and also occur in post processing to revise and enhance an instance of combined sensor data.

**[0095]** In some embodiments, correlating **318** portions of sensor data may be limited to sensor data captured by sensor devices within a single home security and/or automations system, such as all may be networked via a single local Wi-Fi network. In some embodiments, correlating **318** portions of sensor data can include correlating sensor data from multiple home security and/or automations systems. For example, a cul-de-sac may include multiple neighbors each having home security and/or automations systems with camera views potentially overlapping that of a neighboring home security and/or automations system, or that may otherwise capture sensor data for an entity or event that is detected on multiple separate premises. Correlating **318** portions of sensor data among multiple home security and/or automations systems may enable a more complete understanding and recap of activities of an entity or event.

**[0096]** In some embodiments, combined sensor data may be generated **320** to present portions of sensor data concurrently, for example in a manner similar to a surveillance interface, such that all available (e.g., captured) angles or perspectives of a scene can be viewed at once. For example, portions of image data from multiple cameras may be included in combined sensor data so as to appear in a side-by-side presentation or a picture-in-picture presentation.

**[0097]** Correlating **318** portions of sensor data and then generating **320** combined sensor data, based on correlations, may occur repeatedly. In some embodiments, correlating **318** and generating **320** occur sequentially for a single instance of combined sensor data and then repeat for another single instance of combined sensor data. In other embodiments, correlating **318** and generating **320** occur multiple times in a parallel manner to concurrently generate multiple instances of combined sensor data.

**[0098]** The instance(s) of combined sensor data can be provided **322** for presentation. For example, in one embodiment, one or more instances of combined sensor data may be provided for presentation on a hub or panel at the premises, such as for review by a homeowner upon arriving home from work. In another embodiment, one or more instances of combined sensor data may be provided to a mobile device, such as to an application executing on the mobile device, for review by a user. The instance(s) of combined sensor data are provided in a cohesive format so that a single actuation begins presentation, and the multiple portions of sensor data are presented to the user as a single, unified experience.

**[0099]** A graphical user interface (GUI) for presenting the combined sensor data may be provided on a display, such as a screen (e.g., a touchscreen) of a tablet or mobile device. The GUI may enable a user to zoom in or focus on a sub-portion of the combined sensor data, and accordingly the combined sensor data may be provided **322** in a format or manner to support zoom and focus on sub-portions of the

combined sensor data. For example, in some embodiments, the GUI may receive a mouse click, tap or pinch (e.g., two fingers pinched together or apart) to focus on or zoom on a sub-portion of combined sensor data. In some embodiments, image data may be presented and, where zoom or focus functionality available, a bounding box or icon could indicate the functionality.

**[0100]** In some embodiments, the GUI presents sensor data in text, such as description of an action or event. Examples include “sound of shattering glass,” “incorrect code ‘1234’ entered on front door lock keypad,” “multiple incorrect codes entered on garage door keypad: 1234, 0000, 5555, etc.,” “side gate opened,” “unidentified person at mailbox for 2 minutes,” “dog on lawn for 45 seconds,” etc. Accordingly, combined sensor data may be provided in a manner and format to accommodate inclusion of textual descriptions in the presentation of combined sensor data.

**[0101]** In some embodiments, the GUI may enable a user to see overlays on image data, such as an overlay showing a path of movement traveled by an entity, or pathing of multiple entities. In another example, an overlay may include other sensor data, such as “this individual has been detected on the premises three times this week.” Accordingly, combined sensor data may be provided in a manner and format to accommodate inclusion of overlays in the presentation of combined sensor data. In some embodiments, the GUI may provide an option for presenting sensor data according to a birds eye view map of the premises. The map may be a default map of the premises and sensor data may be included overlaid on/over the map. The map may also be generated according to sensor data. In addition, pathing of entities may be overlaid on the map to depict travel of one or more detected entities while on the premises or during an event.

**[0102]** In some embodiments, multiple events may occur with some temporal overlap. For example, a person may approach the front door with a delivery at the same time someone moves through the backyard. Each event may be captured, tagged with identifying information to correspond to the individual events, and compiled. In some embodiments, the individual events, through at least partially contemporaneous, may be displayed on the GUI to communicate the relative timing of the event. For example, the events may be shown side-by-side, as separate calendar items, books or other graphical representations, or the like. In response to detection of at least partially contemporaneous event, the GUI may provide an indicator such as a highlight, a color change, an asterisk (or other character or visual demarcation), or the like to communicate the contemporaneous nature of the events.

**[0103]** In some embodiments, an event may be viewed on the GUI. An event may be displayed with an associated time in which the event occurred. In some embodiments, events may be displayed on the GUI in a live display. The live display of the event may be shown with tags applied in a live manner, as described herein. For example, a notification may be provided in response to detection of an event (e.g., a delivery person is approaching your door) and a live feed of the event may be accessed to view what is happening live in the portion of the environment corresponding to the event. In some embodiments, the live feed may be shown with potential responses such as emergency services, deterrence features, and the like.

**[0104]** In some embodiments, information displayed in the GUI may be organized into a feed. The feed may show activity over a particular time period (week, day, morning, hour, etc.). The feed may be curated by a user or may be automatically curated. For example, a user may select the timeframe, event, activity, portion of the environment, etc. to be displayed in the activity feed. In some embodiments, the feed may be curated automatically. For example, a learning model or other artificial intelligence may be used to analyze at least one of user actions (preferences, filtering, searching), activity in the environment (movement near a particular portion of the environment such as a camera or other area of interest), or other criteria. Adjustments to the feed may be suggested or implemented without input.

**[0105]** FIGS. 4A-4F illustrate examples of multiple portions of image data (e.g., clips) captured by multiple image devices (e.g., different camera feeds) of a home security and/or automation system, according to one embodiment of the present disclosure, and presented as a single clip.

**[0106]** FIG. 4A illustrates presentation of a first portion of image data and also sensor data indicating an unfamiliar person was on the premises for five minutes, first seen at 5:11:02 pm. The first portion of image data is captured by a first camera or image sensor of the home security and/or automation system.

**[0107]** FIG. 4B illustrates presentation of a second portion of image data and captured from a second camera or image sensor of the home security and/or automation system. The second portion of image data is captured concurrently with the first portion of image data of FIG. 4A but is captured by the second camera having a field of view at a different perspective to entity (e.g., the unfamiliar person).

**[0108]** FIG. 4C illustrates presentation of a third portion of image data captured from a third camera or image sensor, namely a doorbell camera, of the home security and/or automation system.

**[0109]** FIG. 4D illustrates a fourth portion of sensor data, which is data other than image data, captured by one or more sensors of a home security and/or automation system. The sensor data indicates that the doorbell camera went offline for a period of time.

**[0110]** FIG. 4E illustrates a fifth portion of image data captured by another camera of the home security and/or automation system. The camera may be the first camera, the second camera, or another camera. The image data depicts the unfamiliar person at the mailbox for the premises.

**[0111]** FIG. 4F illustrates a summary of the various parts of the event of this unfamiliar person on the premises. The summary provides multiple portions of sensor data, including image data, timing data, keycode data, entry sensor data (e.g., side gate was opened), combined in one cohesive summary of the combined sensor data, as was depicted in FIGS. 4A-4E, all of which is presentable as a single clip or video of the event.

**[0112]** In some embodiments, in addition to the summary presented in FIG. 4F, a synopsis or report associated with the clip of combined image data may be generated. The synopsis or report can include additional data captured contemporaneous to the first image data and the second image data, the additional data including sensor data other than image data that is captured by the one or more sensor devices.

**[0113]** The foregoing method descriptions and the process flow diagrams are provided merely as illustrative examples and are not intended to require or imply that the steps of the

various embodiments must be performed in the order presented. The steps in the foregoing embodiments may be performed in any order. Words such as “then” and “next,” among others, are not intended to limit the order of the steps; these words are simply used to guide the reader through the description of the methods. Although process flow diagrams may describe the operations as a sequential process, many of the operations can be performed in parallel or concurrently. In addition, the order of the operations may be rearranged. A process may correspond to a method, a function, a procedure, a subroutine, a subprogram, and the like. When a process corresponds to a function, the process termination may correspond to a return of the function to a calling function or a main function.

**[0114]** The various illustrative logical blocks, modules, circuits, and algorithm steps described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein may be implemented as electronic hardware, computer software, or combinations of both. To clearly illustrate this interchangeability of hardware and software, various illustrative components, blocks, modules, circuits, and steps have been described above generally in terms of their functionality. Whether such functionality is implemented as hardware or software depends upon the particular application and design constraints imposed on the overall system. Skilled artisans may implement the described functionality in varying ways for each particular application, but such implementation decisions should not be interpreted as causing a departure from the scope of the present disclosure.

**[0115]** Embodiments implemented in computer software may be implemented in software, firmware, middleware, microcode, hardware description languages, or any combination thereof. A code segment or machine-executable instructions may represent a procedure, a function, a sub-program, a program, a routine, a subroutine, a module, a software package, a class, or any combination of instructions, data structures, or program statements. A code segment may be coupled to another code segment or a hardware circuit by passing and/or receiving information, data, arguments, parameters, or memory contents. Information, arguments, parameters, data, among others, may be passed, forwarded, or transmitted via any suitable means including memory sharing, message passing, token passing, network transmission, etc.

**[0116]** The actual software code or specialized control hardware used to implement these systems and methods is not limiting. Thus, the operation and behavior of the systems and methods were described without reference to the specific software code being understood that software and control hardware can be designed to implement the systems and methods based on the description herein.

**[0117]** When implemented in software, the functions may be stored as one or more instructions or code on a non-transitory computer-readable or processor-readable storage medium. The steps of a method or algorithm disclosed herein may be embodied in a processor-executable software module, which may reside on a computer-readable or processor-readable storage medium. A non-transitory computer-readable or processor-readable media includes both computer storage media and tangible storage media that facilitate transfer of a computer program from one place to another. A non-transitory processor-readable storage media may be any available media that may be accessed by a computer. By way of example, and not limitation, such non-transitory proces-

processor-readable media may comprise RAM, ROM, EEPROM, CD-ROM or other optical disk storage, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other tangible storage medium that may be used to store desired program code in the form of instructions or data structures and that may be accessed by a computer or processor. Disk and disc, as used herein, include compact disc (CD), laser disc, optical disc, digital versatile disc (DVD), floppy disk, and Blu-ray disc where disks usually reproduce data magnetically, while discs reproduce data optically with lasers. Combinations of the above should also be included within the scope of computer-readable media. Additionally, the operations of a method or algorithm may reside as one or any combination or set of codes and/or instructions on a non-transitory processor-readable medium and/or computer-readable medium, which may be incorporated into a computer program product.

**[0118]** The preceding description of the disclosed embodiments is provided to enable any person skilled in the art to make or use the present disclosure. Various modifications to these embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the generic principles defined herein may be applied to other embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the disclosure. Thus, the present disclosure is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown herein but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the following claims and the principles and novel features disclosed herein.

**[0119]** While various aspects and embodiments have been disclosed, other aspects and embodiments are contemplated. The various aspects and embodiments disclosed are for purposes of illustration and are not intended to be limiting, with the true scope and spirit being indicated by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus comprising:
  - one or more sensor devices, including a plurality of image capture devices to capture image data of an environment; and
  - one or more processors configured to execute instructions to perform operations to cause the apparatus to:
    - detect, using the one or more sensor devices, one or more entities within an environment;
    - determine, using sensor data captured by the one or more sensor devices, entity attributes of the one or more entities;
    - correlate, using the entity attributes, first image data of a first view of the environment and second image data of a second view of the environment, the first image data captured by a first image capture device of the plurality of image capture devices and including the one or more entities, the second image data captured by a second image capture device of the plurality of image capture devices and including the one or more entities; and
    - generate a single clip of combined image data including the first image data and the second image data, the single clip providing a continuous video including the first view of the environment and the second view of the environment.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein correlating the first image data and the second image data comprises:
  - predicting, based on one or more entity attributes of an entity of the one or more entities, that the entity is likely to travel from the first view into the second view; and
  - confirming, according to the one or more entity attributes, accuracy of the prediction by confirming arrival of the entity in a latter portion of the second image data.
3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the one or more entity attributes include one or more of an entity size, an entity height, an entity appearance, an entity clothing style, an entity clothing color, and an entity intent, and wherein the confirming accuracy of the prediction is based on the one or more of the entity size, the entity height, the entity appearance, the entity clothing style, the entity clothing color, the entity intent.
4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein correlating the first image data and the second image data comprises:
  - identifying an entity in the first image data, according to one or more entity attributes of the entity; and
  - identifying the entity in the second image data, according to the one or more entity attributes of the entity.
5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein correlating the first image data and the second image data comprises:
  - correlating one or more timestamps of the first image data and one or more timestamps of the second image data.
6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first image data and the second image data are contemporaneous, and wherein the first image data and the second image data appear together, contemporaneously, in the single clip.
7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first image data and the second image data appear sequentially in the single clip.
8. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein correlating the first image data and the second image data comprises considering a data analytics model that maps which views of the plurality of image capture devices include portions of views of other of the plurality of image capture devices.
9. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the one or more sensor devices include one or more microphones to capture audio data for the environment and one or more depth sensors to capture depth data for the environment, and wherein correlating the first image data and the second image data is according to at least one of the audio data and the depth data.
10. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the one or more processors are further configured to execute instructions to perform operations to cause the apparatus to:
  - generate a synopsis associated with the clip of combined image data, the synopsis including additional data captured contemporaneous to the first image data and the second image data, the additional data including sensor data other than image data that is captured by the one or more sensor devices.
11. A method comprising:
  - detecting, using sensor data from one or more sensor devices, one or more entities within an environment;
  - determining, using the sensor data from the one or more sensor devices, entity attributes of the one or more entities;
  - correlating, by one or more processors, using the entity attributes, first image data of a first view of the environment and second image data of a second view of the environment, the first image data captured by a first image capture device of the one or more sensor devices and including the one or more entities, the second

- image data captured by a second image capture device of the one or more sensor devices and including the one or more entities;
- generating, by the one or more processors, a single clip of combined image data including the first image data and the second image data, the single clip providing a continuous video including the first view of the environment and the second view of the environment.
- 12.** The method of claim **11**, wherein correlating the first image data and the second image data comprises:
- predicting, based on one or more entity attributes of an entity of the one or more entities, that the entity is likely to travel from the first view into the second view; and
  - confirming, according to the one or more entity attributes, accuracy of the prediction by confirming arrival of the entity in a latter portion of the second image data
- 13.** The method of claim **12**, wherein the one or more entity attributes include one or more of an entity size, an entity height, an entity appearance, an entity clothing style, an entity clothing color, and an entity intent, and wherein the confirming accuracy of the prediction is based on the one or more of the entity size, the entity height, the entity appearance, the entity clothing style, the entity clothing color, the entity intent.
- 14.** The method of claim **11**, wherein correlating the first image data and the second image data comprises:
- identifying an entity in the first image data, according to one or more entity attributes of the entity; and
  - identifying the entity in the second image data, according to the one or more entity attributes of the entity.
- 15.** The method of claim **11**, wherein correlating the first image data and the second image data further comprises:
- synchronizing one or more timestamps of the first image data and one or more timestamps of the second image data.
- 16.** The method of claim **11**, wherein the first image data and the second image data are contemporaneous, and wherein the first image data and the second image data appear together, contemporaneously, in the single clip.
- 17.** The method of claim **11**, wherein the first image data and the second image data appear sequentially in the single clip.
- 18.** The method of claim **11**, wherein correlating the first image data and the second image data comprises considering a data analytics model that maps which views of the one or more sensor devices include portions of views of another of the one or more sensor devices.
- 19.** The method of claim **11**, wherein the one or more sensor devices include one or more microphones to capture audio data for the environment, and wherein correlating the first image data and the second image data is according to the audio data.
- 20.** The method of claim **11**, further comprising:
- generating a synopsis associated with the clip of combined image data, the synopsis including additional data captured contemporaneous to the first image data and the second image data, the additional data including sensor data other than image data that is captured by the one or more sensor devices.
- \* \* \* \* \*