

## Imaging-free classification of fast-moving object based on single-pixel detection

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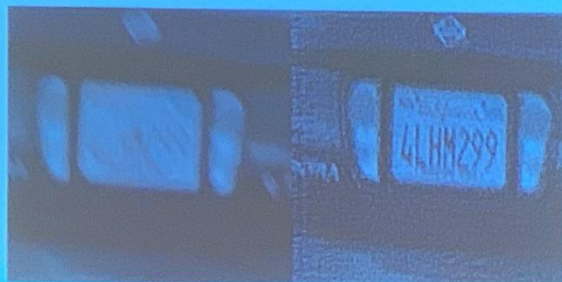
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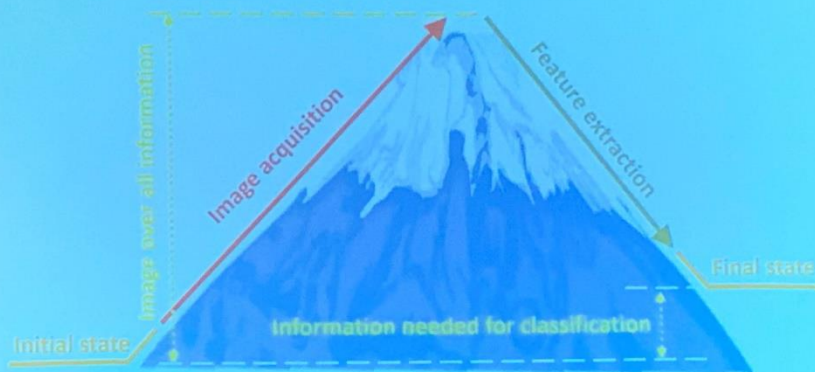
### Image Post-processing

- ❑ Effectively eliminate motion blur through computation
- ❑ Computationally exhausted
- ❑ Inapplicable for real-time object classification



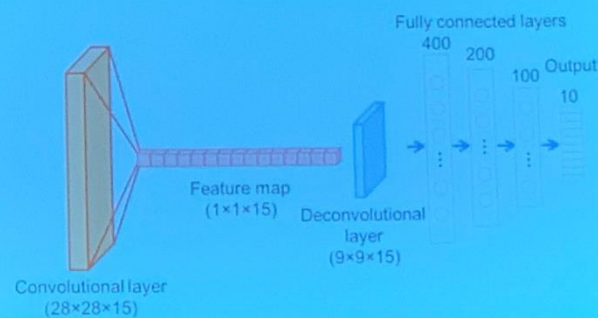
## How to Achieve Real-time & Long-duration Fast-moving Object Classification?

- Images involve too much redundancy for object classification



## Optoelectronic Hybrid CNN

- Convolution implemented in an optical means (in application)
- Goal: Fast-moving handwritten digit classification

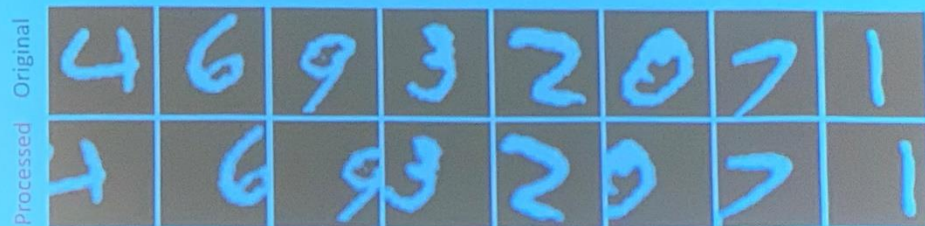


Z. Zhang, X. Li, et al., "Image-free classification of fast-moving objects using "learned" structured illumination and single-pixel detection," Opt. Express 28, 13269-13278 (2020)



## Training Data Preparation

- ❑ Random rotation and lateral shift added to the training / test set
- ❑ Reason: adding robustness against object motion

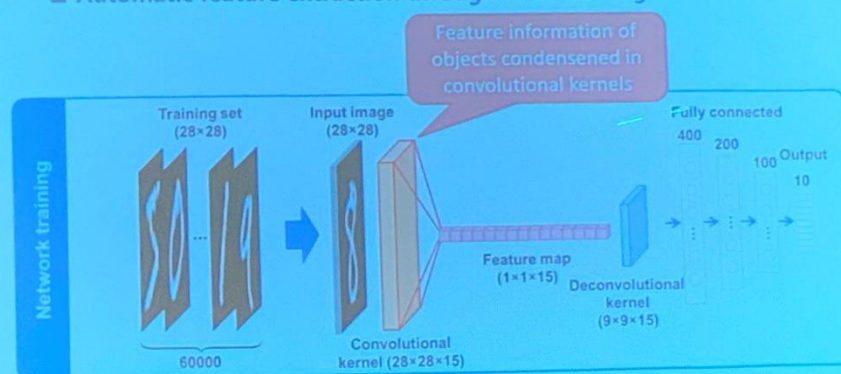


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## CNN Training

- ❑ Automatic feature extraction through CNN training

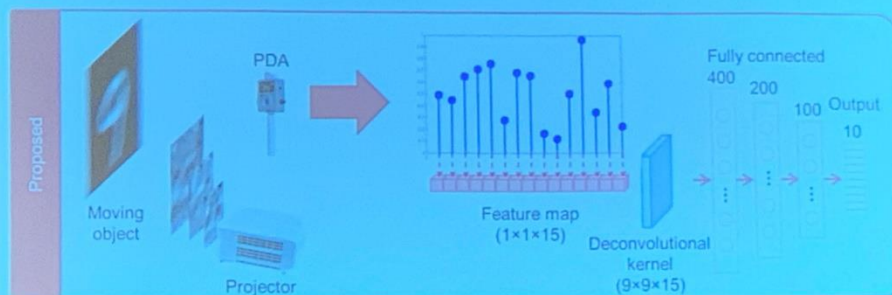


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## CNN in Imaging-free Application

- 1) Illuminating the target object with the convolutional kernels
- 2) Collecting the intensity of light with a single-pixel detector
- 3) Feeding the collected light intensity to the feature map of CNN

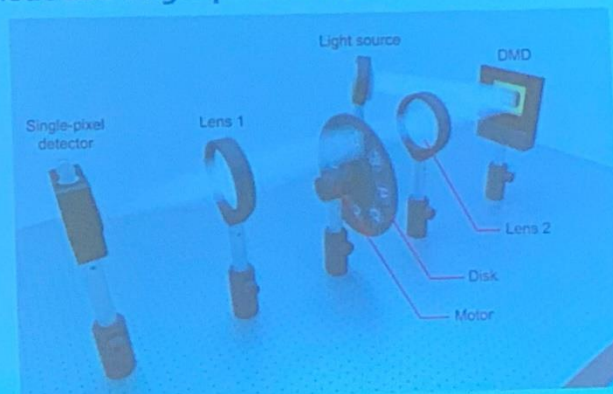


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## Experimental Setup

- Digital micro-mirror device (DMD) as a high-speed projector
- Photodiode as a single-pixel detector



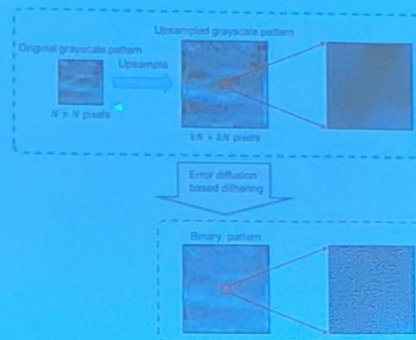
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## Pattern Binarization for High-speed Spatial Light Modulation

- ❑ DMD can only generate binary patterns at a high speed ( $\sim 22.7$  kHz)
- ❑ Method: Upsample and dither

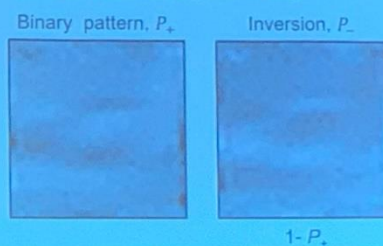


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## Differential Measurement for SNR Improvement

- ❑ Pattern illuminated followed by its inversion
- ❑ Subtraction of the two single-pixel measurements as an effective measurement
- ❑ Total pattern number doubled (15  $\rightarrow$  30)

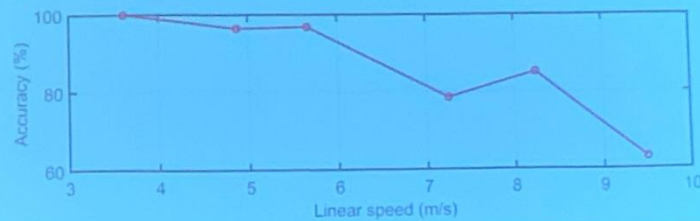


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## Moving Handwritten Digits Classification Results

Results	Motor voltage (V)	Angular speed (rad/s)	Linear speed (m/s)	Rotation speed (rpm)	Accuracy (%)
	1.5	24.05	3.61	229.2	100
	2	32.49	4.87	310.2	96.43
	2.5	37.74	5.66	360.6	96.88
	3	48.34	7.25	462.0	78.57
	3.5	54.94	8.24	525.0	85.11
	4	63.31	9.50	604.8	62.96



DMD refreshing rate	FOV	Temporal res.	Data throughput
17,850 Hz	45 mm × 45 mm	1.68 ms (data acq.) 1.43 ms (computation)	0.95 Mb/s

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## Summary

1. A imaging-free fast-moving object classification method based on a hybrid CNN proposed
2. Applicable for real-time and long-duration classification
3. High-speed spatial light modulation and single-pixel detection allowing feature information to be acquired directly
4. Potentially applicable for hidden moving object classification at invisible wavebands

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