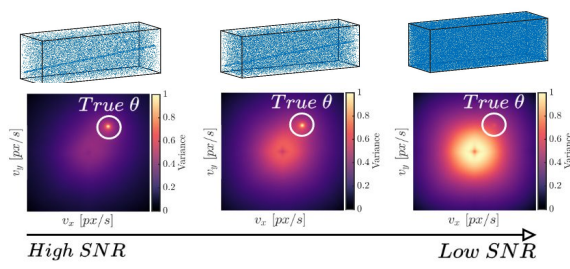


# Introduction

- Project Falcon Neuro was a collaboration between WSU and USAFA that placed an event camera on the ISS for earth imaging, representing the first of its kind in such an environment
- Data from the ISS are extremely dense and noisy
- To enable Neuromorphic Earth Observations we propose an analytical solution to the contrast maximization (CMax) algorithm to handle highly dense scenes

## Problem

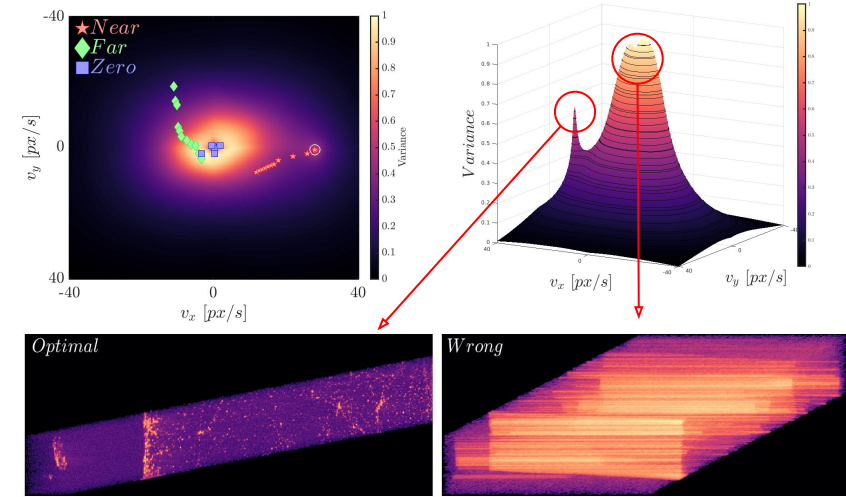
- CMax is noise-intolerant: multiple extrema appear on the loss surface



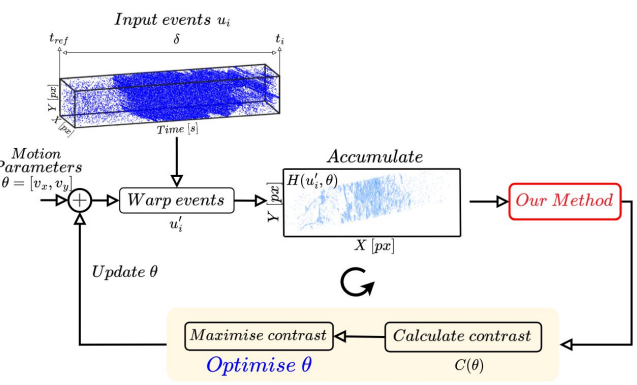
## Question

## How to make CMax invariant to high event density?

High variance does not always indicate a high level of contrast  
The optimizer is likely to converge to an incorrect solution



## Method



CMax aims at estimating the camera's motion parameters by aligning the events to a candidate point trajectories that give the maximum image contrast. Gallego et al. CVPR'18

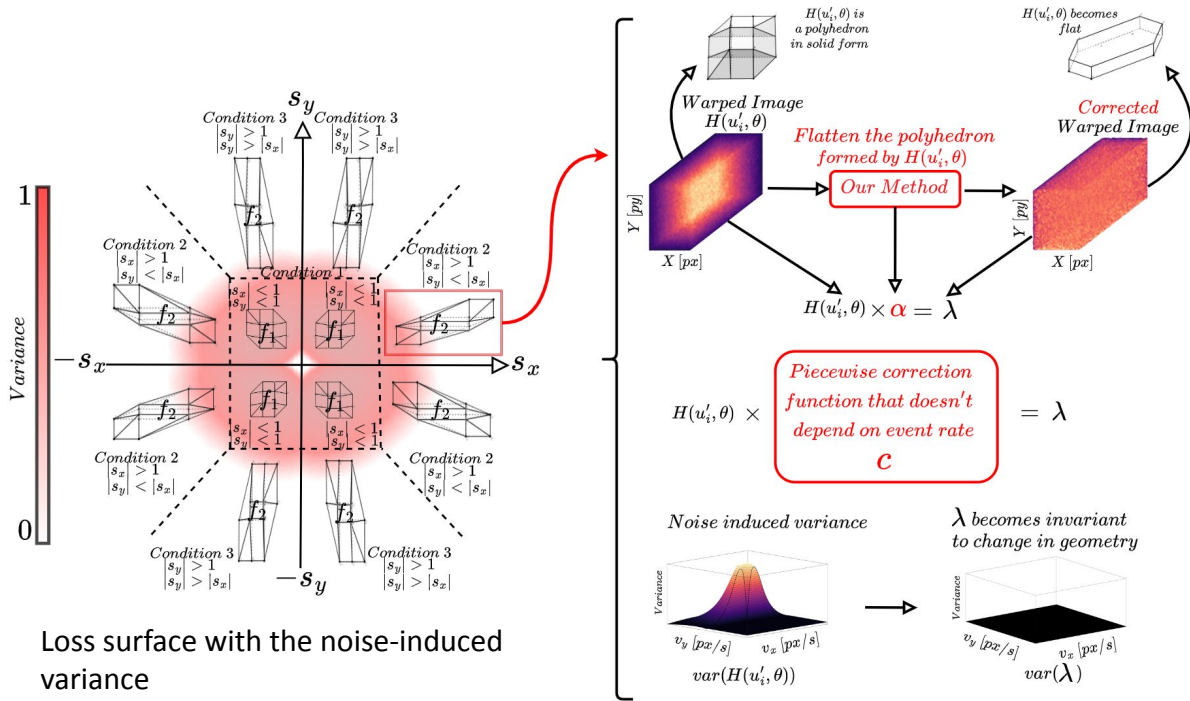
### Assumptions:

- Constant-speed linear motion
- Time window can be arbitrary large
- No prior about events rate

**Contribution:** Making CMax invariant to the density of events, analytically

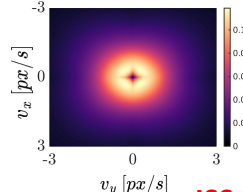
## Analytical Piecewise Correction Functions

Correct the warped image with a multiplicative weight function to analytically cancel the noise-induced variance



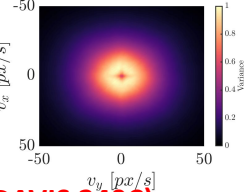
## Results

## Analytical Model (Continuous)



Analytical model  
matches with rea  
noise data

## Real noise (Discrete)



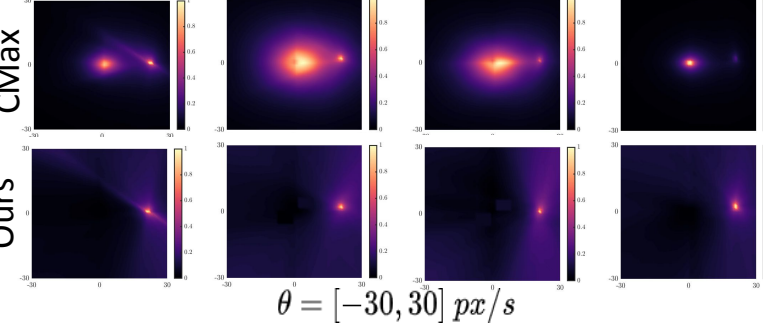
## ISS Data (Falcon Neuro, DAVIS 240C)

Mexico

## Spain

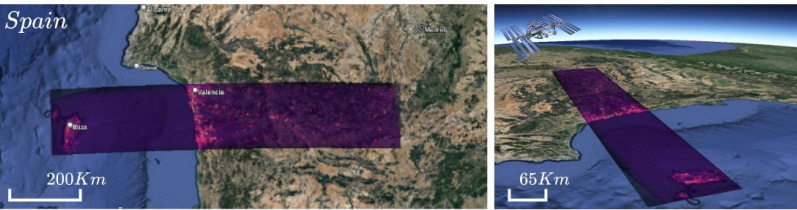
# Washington

# Egypt



	CMax [8]		Ours	
	<i>RMS</i>	<i>RoC</i> %	<i>RMS</i>	<i>RoC</i> %
EL Salvador	14.47	2.55	<b>0.61</b>	<b>75.57</b>
Houston	13.74	2.62	<b>0.55</b>	<b>81.48</b>
Brittany	0.08	83.13	<b>0.01</b>	<b>83.57</b>
Mexico	14.13	1.16	<b>0.09</b>	<b>80.50</b>
Washington	14.19	2.87	<b>0.11</b>	<b>74.10</b>
Spain	13.77	2.45	<b>0.14</b>	<b>80.82</b>
Sumatra	13.41	1.62	<b>0.22</b>	<b>81.60</b>
UK	12.84	2.02	<b>0.28</b>	<b>82.89</b>
Egypt	13.53	1.95	<b>0.01</b>	<b>76.51</b>
Panama	14.50	2.72	<b>0.04</b>	<b>70.61</b>

## Neuromorphic Earth Observations



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