Fourier Domain Pruning of MobileNet-V2 with **Application to Video Based Wildfire Detection**

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MobileNet-V2 for Wildfire Detection

MobileNet-V2: A mobile CNN model published in



Rate (%)

0.6250

0 6849

0.7083

1.0371

0.6394

0.7682 0.6285

0.9148

0.9585

0.6240

0.6289

0.7825

Fourier Transform Based Neural Network Pruning

We extract 3x3 convolution kernel weights and calculate

their Fourier Transforms (FT). 2018. We remove similar filters according to their FT We totally have about 10K training images: magnitudes. 3K wildfire images. > We notice that some kernels have nearly 0-response, so All images are resized into 224x224. we remove them from the graph. We will use NVIDIA Jetson Nano in our wildfire We also eliminate those kernels with low energy at the 1x1 convolutional layers and the dense layer. ▶ We perform 64x64 FT and check their cosine similarity: Filter similarity = $cos(\theta) = \frac{\langle \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y} \rangle}{||\mathbf{X}|| \cdot ||\mathbf{Y}||}$ where **X** and **Y** are (a) (c) (e) **Training Dataset Samples** the Fourier transform magnitudes of the two filters in vector form, respectively. **Block-Based Image Frame Analysis** ▶ We treat the kernels with similarity larger than Problem: In real time application, input frames are in 0.99925 as a pair of similar kernels and store only one 1080P or higher resolution, but the input of the of them. This value is chosen based on no-fire video test experiment. network is 224x224. We may miss very small smoke Reason to use FT: A kernel with its shifted kernel may regions, if we just down-sample the frames. have a small cosine similarity in time-domain but their FT We divide a frame into many small tiles. magnitudes will produce a $\cos(\theta) = 1$ or -1. We have overlapping tiles. In this way, 22.91% kernels are removed, and 7.04% time saving is achieved by pruning these layers. (a) Kernel 10 Channel 1 (b) Kernel 10 Channel 2 (c) Kernel 10 Channel 3 Neural Network Performance: HPWREN (d) Kernel 11 Channel 1 (e) Kernel 11 Channel 2 (f) Kernel 11 Channel 3 (g) Kernel 12 Channel 1 (h) Kernel 12 Channel 2 (i) Kernel 12 Channel 3 No-Fire Video Test Detection Result 0.99900 Threshold None 0.99925^a 0.99500 Videos Name Fire Starts First Dotoctod 24.90% Slimming Rate 0.00% 22.01% 47.27% Rate (%) Rate (%) Videos Name Rate (%) Frames Num Num Num Num wilson-w-mobo-cb 0.0198 10080 0.0198 0.0496 63 wilson-s-mobo-c 10074 2 0.0199 2 0.0199 0.0199 69 wilson-n-mobo-c^b 10024 0.0299 0.0399 0.0299 71

wilson-e-mobo-co

vo-w-mobo-c

69bravo-e-mobo-e

69bravo-e-mobo-c

syp-e-mobo-c

sp-n-mobo-c

sp-w-mobo-c^b

sp-s-mobo-c

sp-e-mobo-o

videos rvame	The Starts	rust Detected			í –
		Fourier	Time	No	
		Domain	Domain	Pruning	
		Pruning	Pruning		
Lyons Fire	156	164	168	164	
Holy Fire East View	721	732	738	732	
Holy Fire South View	715	725	725	724	
Skylinefire	684	690	690	690	
Palisades Fire	636	639	640	639	
Palomar Mountain Fire	262	277	279	275	
Banner Fire	15	17	20	17	
Highway Fire	4	6	6	6	

48

37 HPWREN dataset: https://hpwren.ucsd.edu/

DeLuz Fire

ng in threshold of 0.99925 ^aWe get same false alarm result before d after pruning and sl ^bWith lower the slimming threshold (0.99900), the false-alarm rate increases on these videos. ^cThere is an unexpected long light

43

5

0

0 4288

0.0500

0.0698

0.0000

0.2111 0.1597

0.0780

0.1572

0.1565

43

5

1 0

0.4288

0.0500

0.0698

0.2111

0.1597

0.0780

0.1572

0.1565

43

5

0

0 4288

0.0500

0.0698

0.0000

0.2111

0.1597

0.1560

0.1572

0.1565

104

64 11 9

13

12

8

8

10028

10009

1432

1432

1421 1252

1282

1272

1278