



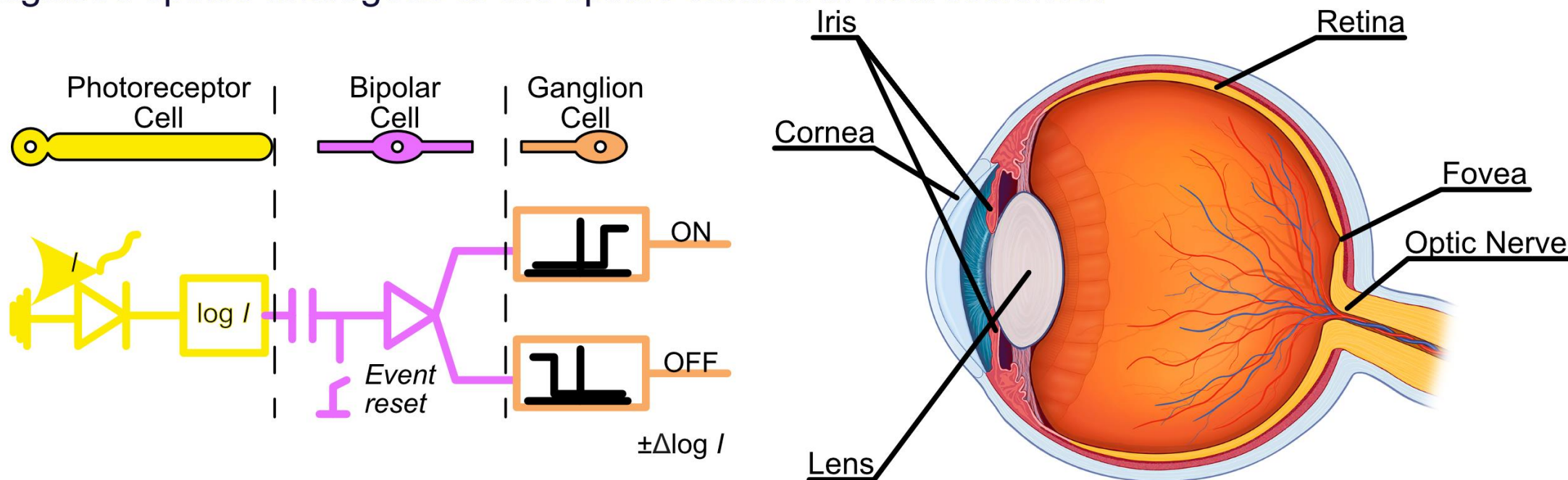
Reducing-Over-Time Tree

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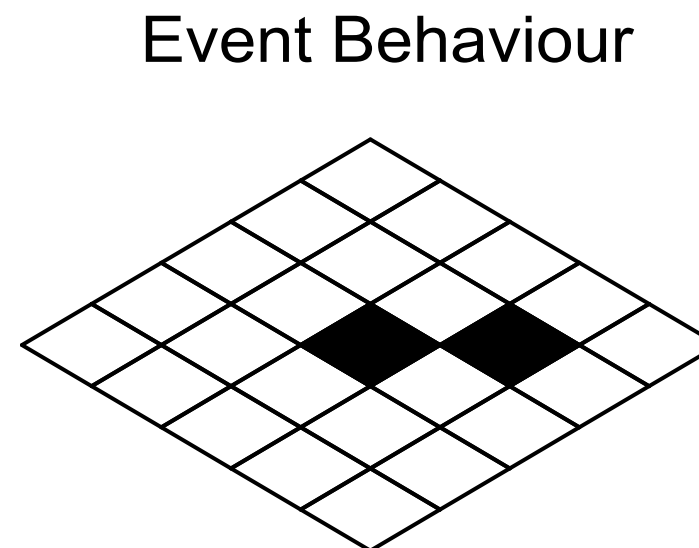
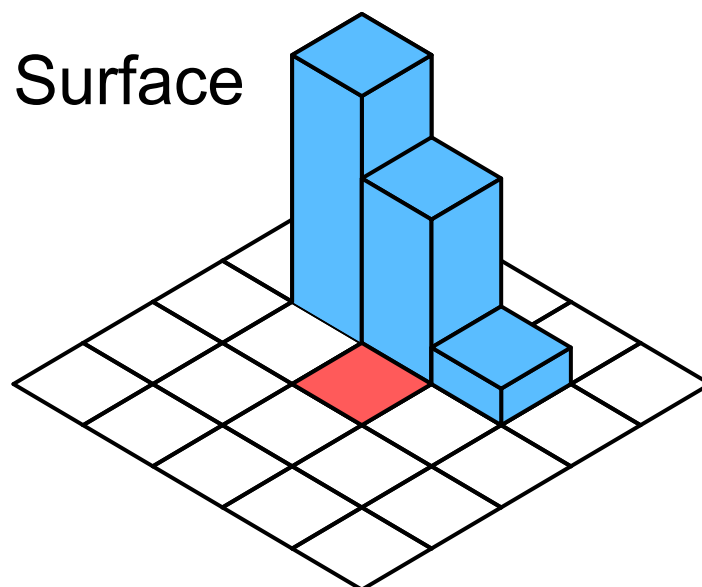
Event-based Vision

Event-based vision is a paradigm shifting approach to vision information capturing and representation which is bio-inspired. Event-based vision sensors typically emulate the retina neural behaviour when under stimuli, this approach per-pixel level produces asynchronous digitised spikes analogous to the spikes studied in neuroscience.

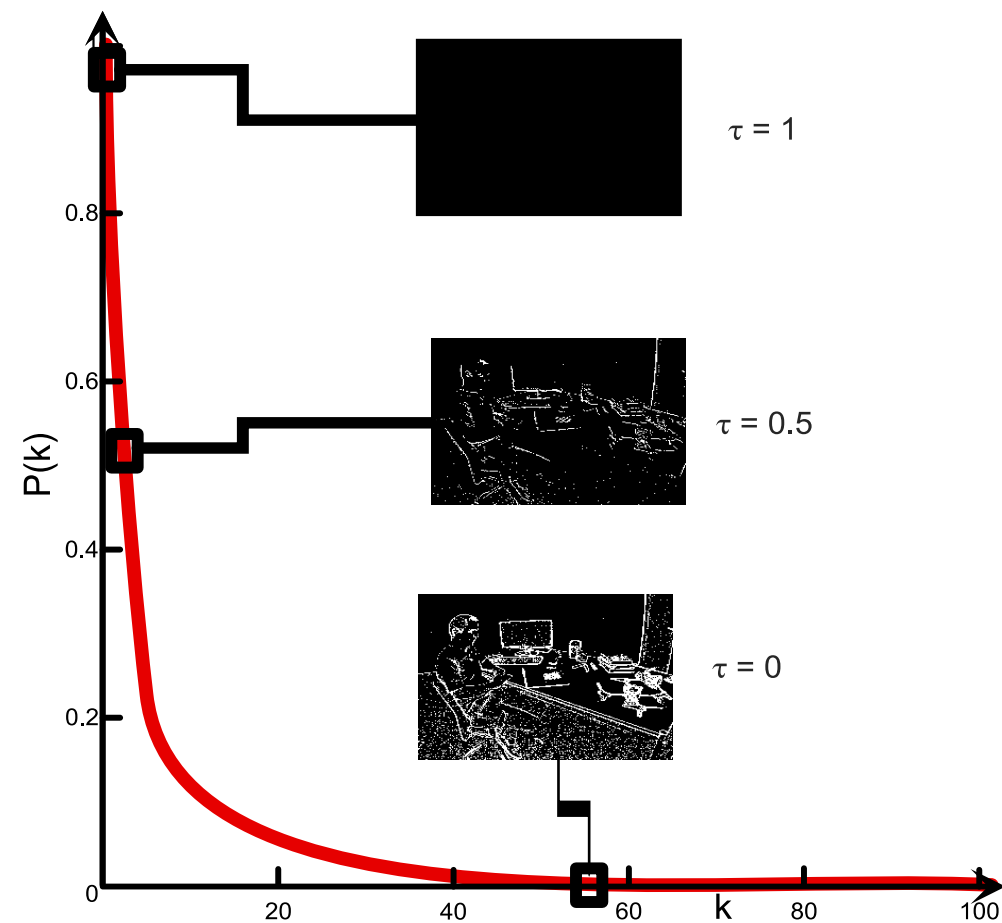
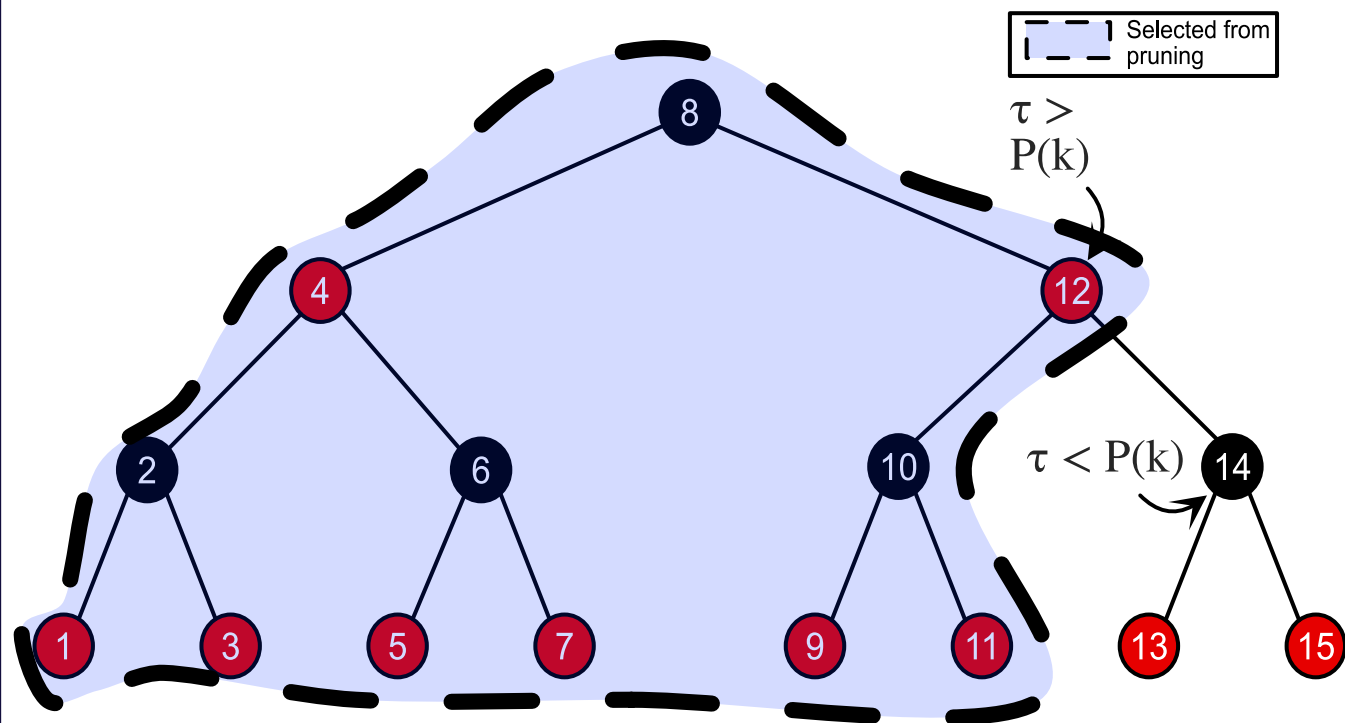


Event-based Projection

It is common in event-based vision to project data onto a 2D image plane, normally using integration of the data over time to produce event-frames; such as the time-surface and surface-of-active-events which can be analysed using classical frame-based techniques and allow for observation of event data behaviour over time.



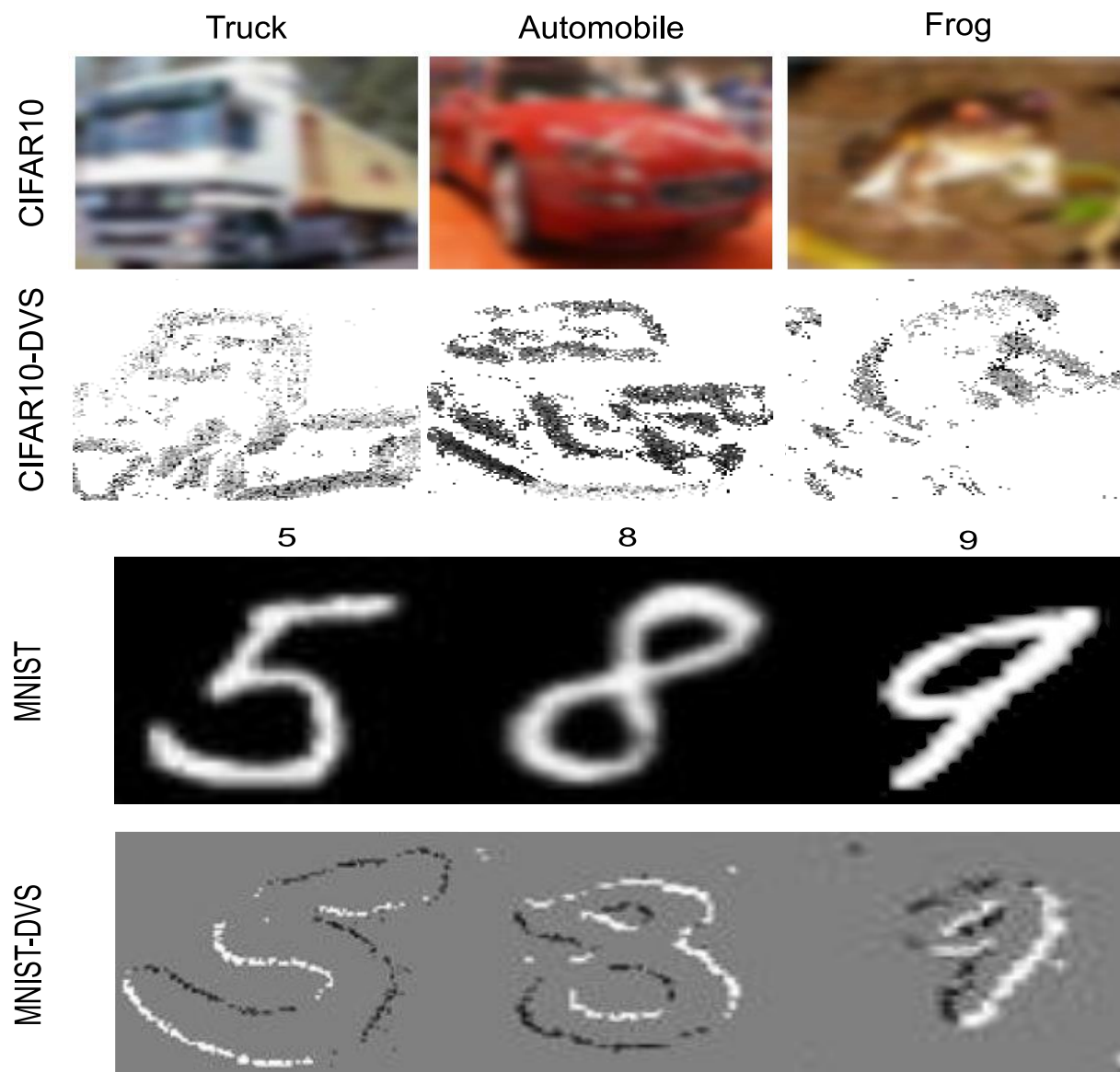
ROT Tree



Setup



Dataset



Results

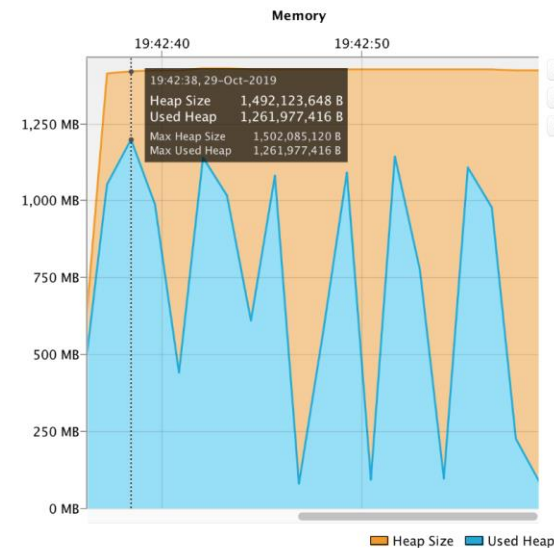
We used the ROT as a filter of event-based data to reduce to salient points such as high probability edge events; the filter produced a rich-sparse data subset of the original input data. This subset was passed to popular objection recognition frameworks to observe if the subset increased the accuracy of the frameworks. We used the DART [1] and P-TED [2-3] frameworks.



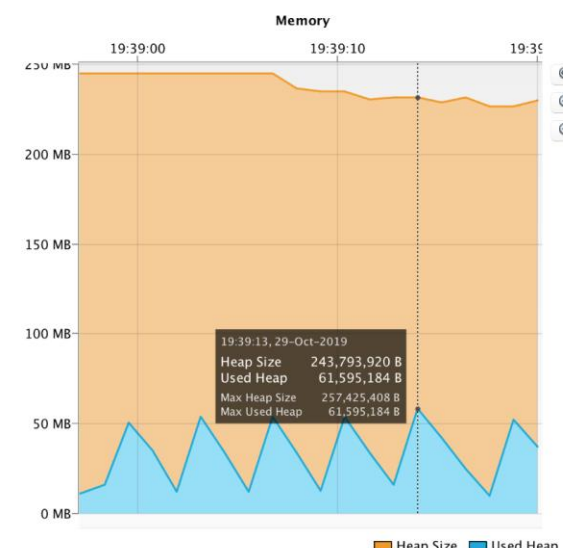
DATASET\FRAMEWORK	P-TED (%)	P-TED(ROT) (%)	DART (%)
<i>N-MNIST</i>	93.09	98.44	91.12
<i>MNIST-DVS</i>	91.73	96.71	86.74
<i>MNIST-FLAST-DVS</i>	94.80	96.93	93.20
<i>CIFAR10-DVS</i>	58.55	71.80	51.74

Additionally we analysed the memory usage of the framework in comparison to popular event-based data platforms which operate in over linked lists

Platform	Memory(Mb)
<i>cAER</i>	56
<i>ROT Framework</i>	62
<i>Tarsier, Sepia, Chameleon (TSC)</i>	81
<i>pyAER</i>	186
<i>python-aer</i>	196
<i>JAER</i>	1262



JAER framework



ROT framework

Conclusion

This work presents a novel ROT tree for event-based data. This tree is self-balancing and self-pruning resulting in near-real time event data processing without the need to perform event projection onto an image plane; in particular we present initial methods for the acquisition of salient features (such as edges) within the event data and we use the salient features within popular classification frameworks. We found that using the ROT as a pre-filter for event-based data showed a desirable increase in classification accuracy while being memory efficient.

