

# Helmet Cam

David Brady, Rick Morrison, Robert Pless, Dinesh Rajan, Clay Stanek, Ed Watson, Wayne Wolf, Khoa Dang, Nick George, Mike Ciftan



*Integrated systems*



**Distribution A, Approved for Public Release, Distribution Unlimited**



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# Design Goals

- ① Do not interfere with core helmet function
- ② Assemble basic awareness of space, positions of friendlies, foes and bogies
- ③ Present images of blind spots
- ④ Triangulate flashes

# Image Processing Tasks: (modulo unspecified system requirements)

- Image warping to present all or part of a panoramic image (high power mode?)
- Detection of muzzle flashes and independent motion (low power mode?)
- Identification of friend and foe.
- **Simultaneous tracking of multiple objects in visual field (fits in high power mode?).**
- (Multi-helmet stereo/triangulation).
- Proprioception --- viewing soldier itself can be used as input device for other computational capabilities?

# Image warping

- Requires accurate camera (or sensor) calibration.
- Dependent on actual display format.
- Likely to require auto-calibration for helmets actually in use.
- Simultaneous geo-registration of image? (not easy with nearby 3D structure).
- Cheap solution: Only show view from individual camera.

Detection of muzzle flashes, independent motion?

What is the temporal extent of a muzzle flash? If it is smaller than our desired low power frame-rate, then we need long exposure/integration time.

Algorithms for (independent) motion detection from low frame rate video... systems with multiple frame rates.

Identification of friend and foe.

multi-spectral bar codes? Special optics to recognize them?

Heterogeneous Imaging

10 cm resolution @ 100 m

$$A = \frac{R}{N}$$

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{\lambda}{A}$$

$$\Delta\theta \geq 0.001$$

$\Delta\theta$  is pixel limited



$$\delta = A$$

# Sample System

- 10 cm resolution at 100 m implies 1mrad IFOV
- Conventional pixel pitch of 30 microns implies 30 mm focal length required for optics
- f/1 optics implies 30 mm diameter for lens
- Spot size at object is then 3.25 cm
- Spot size at image is 10 microns (hence detector limited resolution)
- Simple optics will image well over only a few degrees
  - Assume  $20^\circ$ , then need 18 imaging systems around circumference; implies 315 pixels in FPA

Pin wheel Helmet

$$A = \frac{r}{n \sin \theta}$$



Helmet bandwidth 10 Gbps

# ELECTRONICALLY STABILIZED COMPACT "BINOCULAR"

ASSUME DISPLAYS  $\sim 640 \times 480$

CAMERAS  $\sim 6\mu\text{m}$  PIXELS  $\Rightarrow 4\text{mm} \times 3\text{mm}$

'TYPICAL' LENSE - 6mm FOCAL LENGTH.

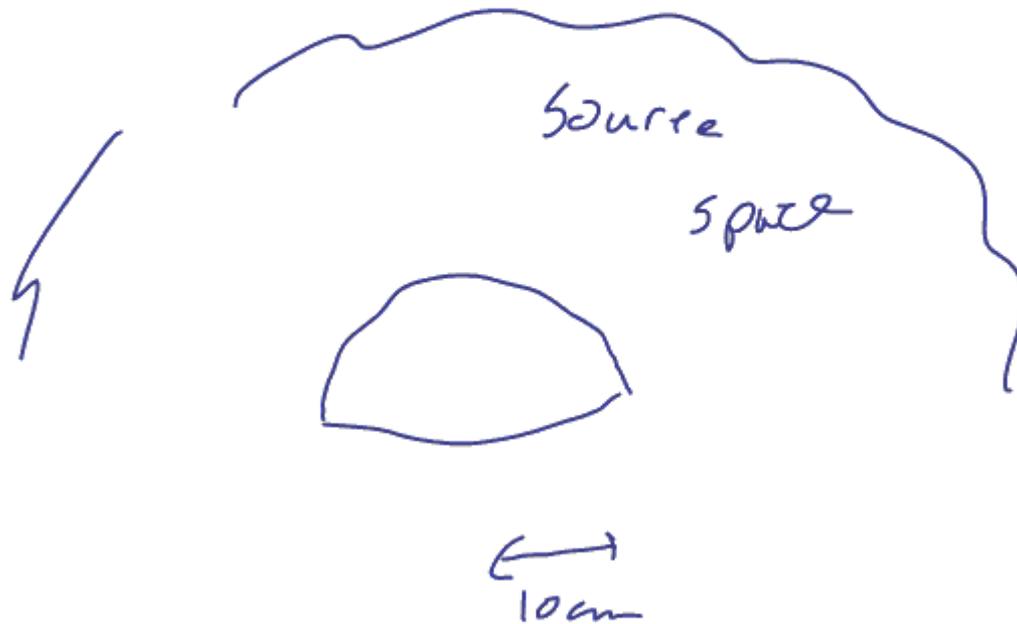
HIGH RESOLUTION = MAGNIFICATION = ZOOM

USE  $n^2$  CAMERAS TO PROVIDE  $n \times$  MAG.

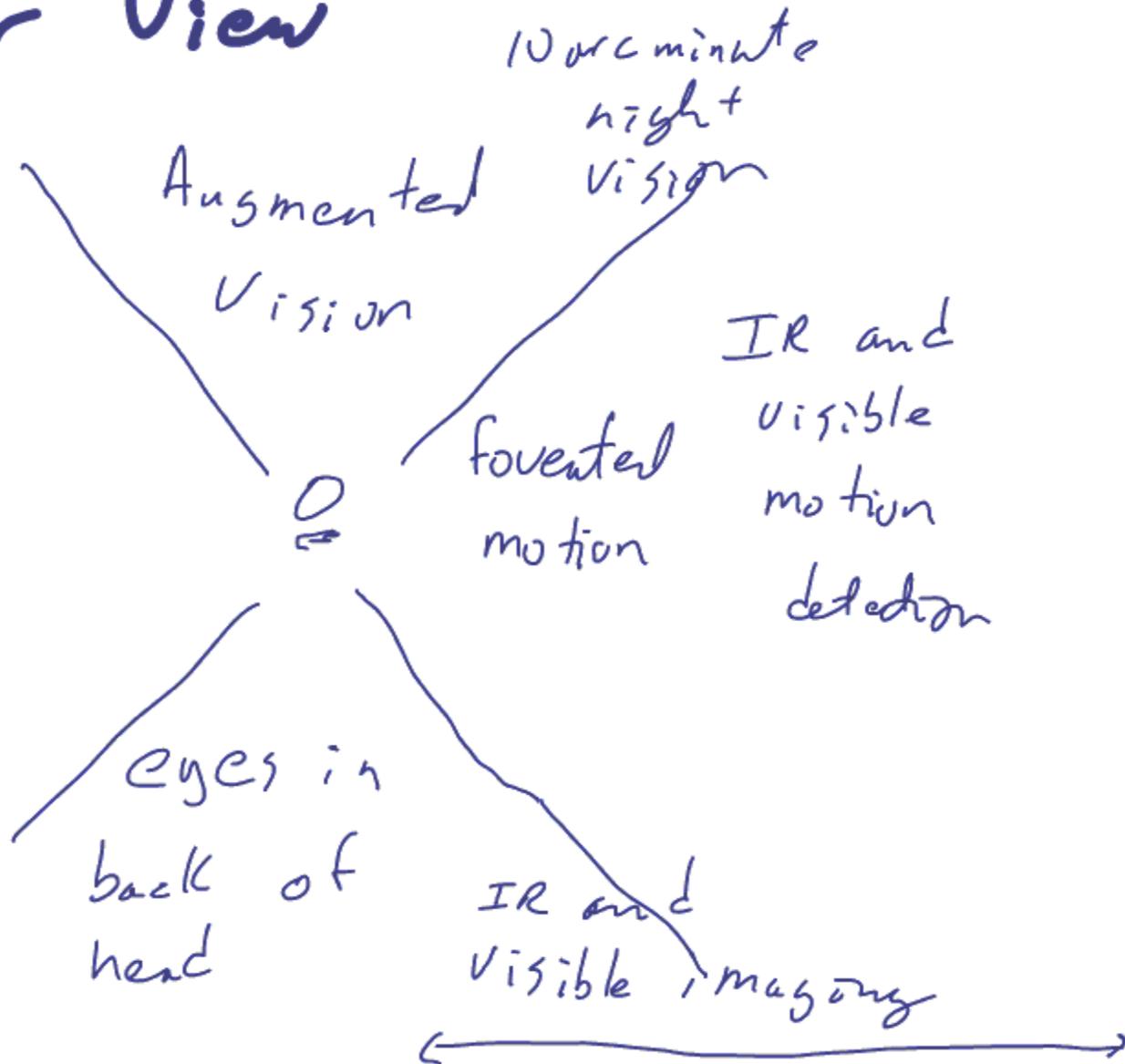
$\rightarrow$  7X BINOCULARS = 49 CAMERAS

ABOUT 1 SQUARE INCH BY 6mm THICK.

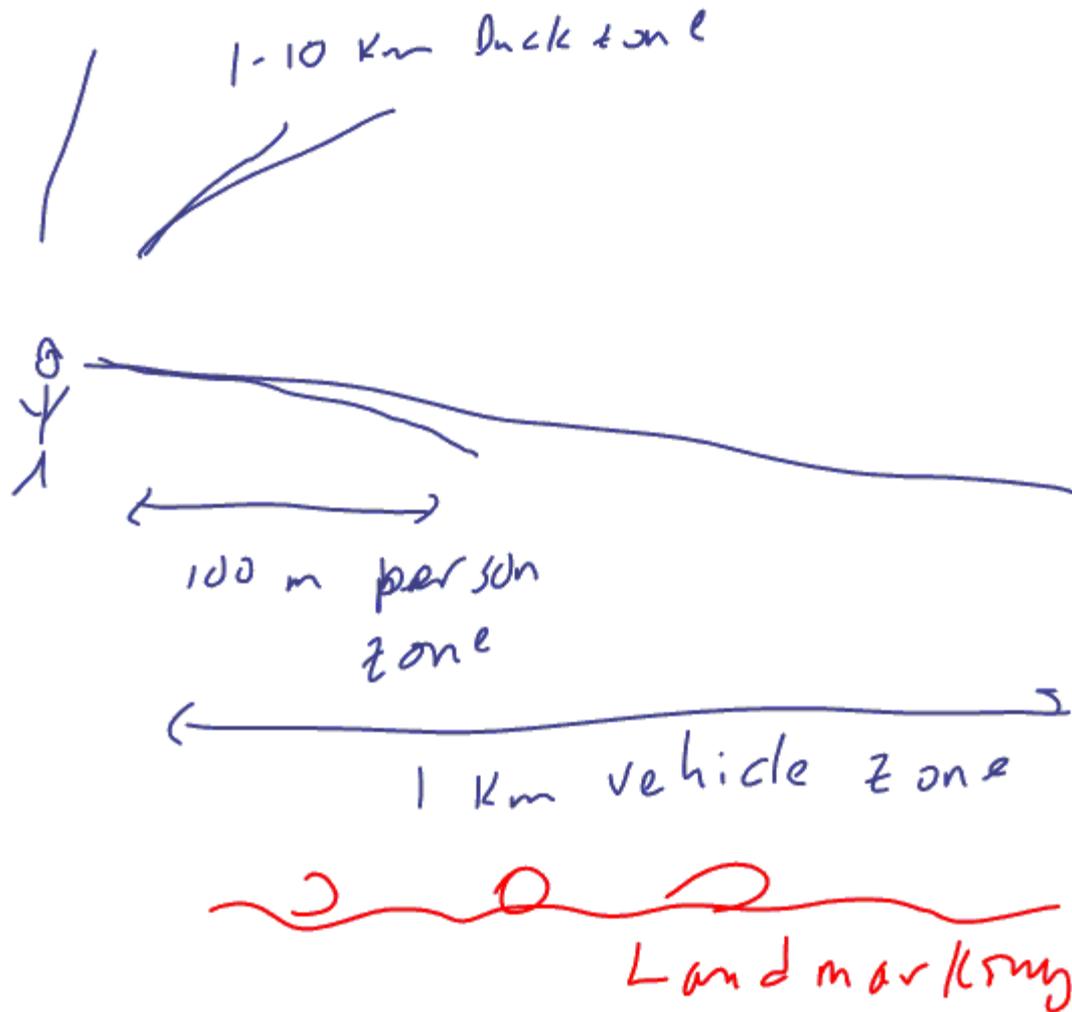
Head space



# Planar View



# Motion, tracking and ID system



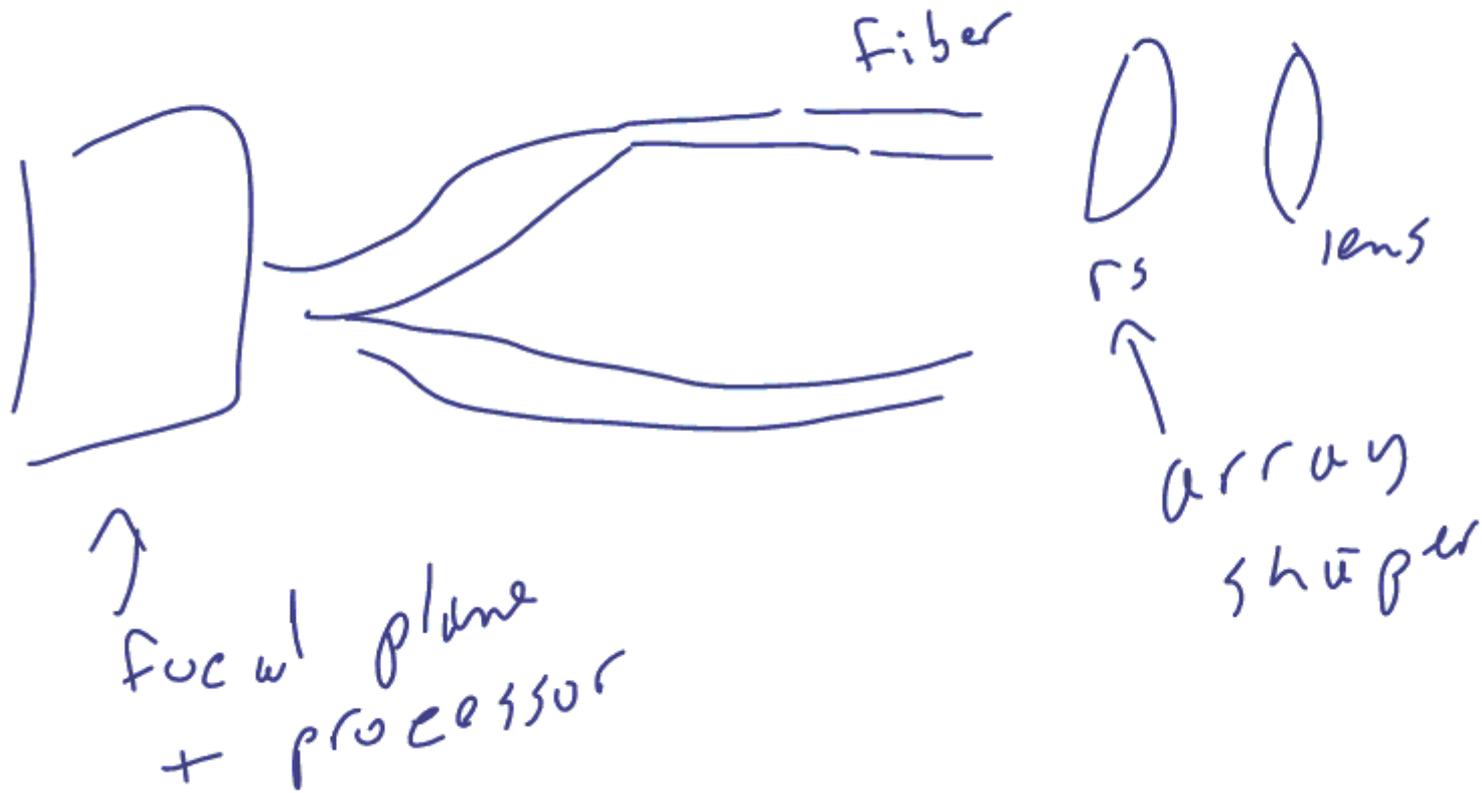
# Helmet Cam

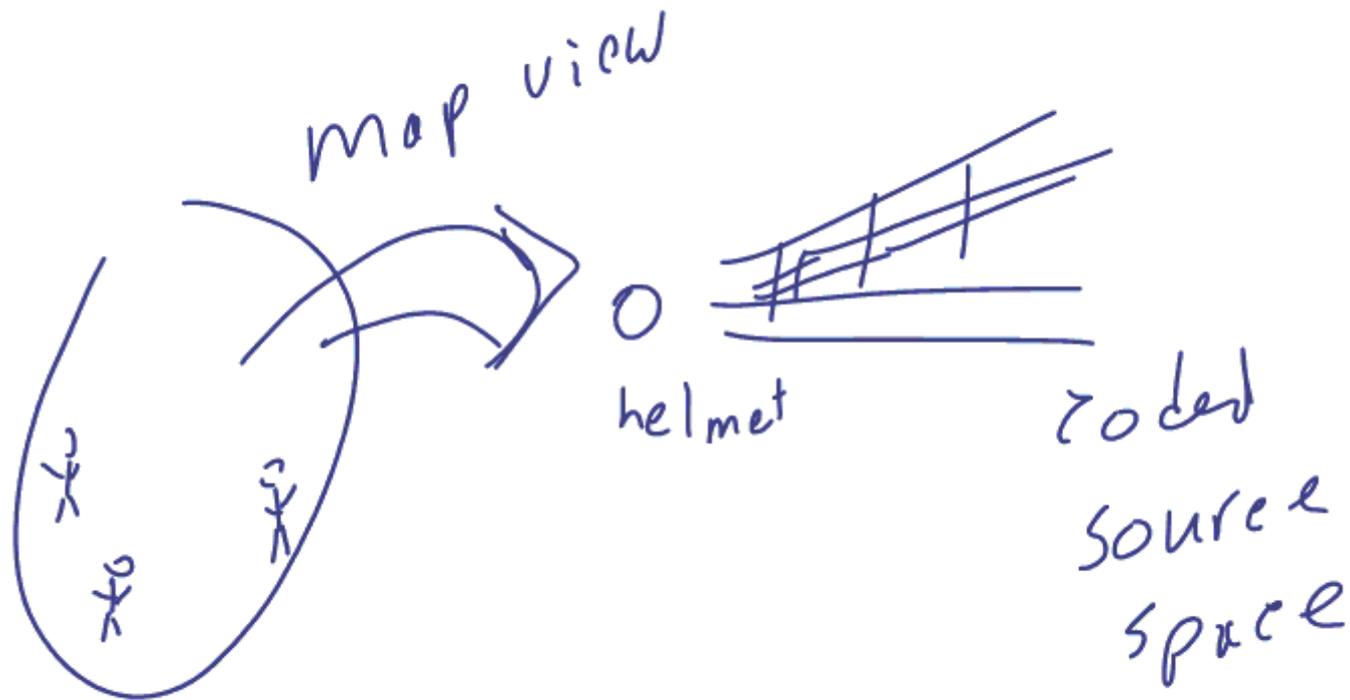


Fiber coded motion detection system

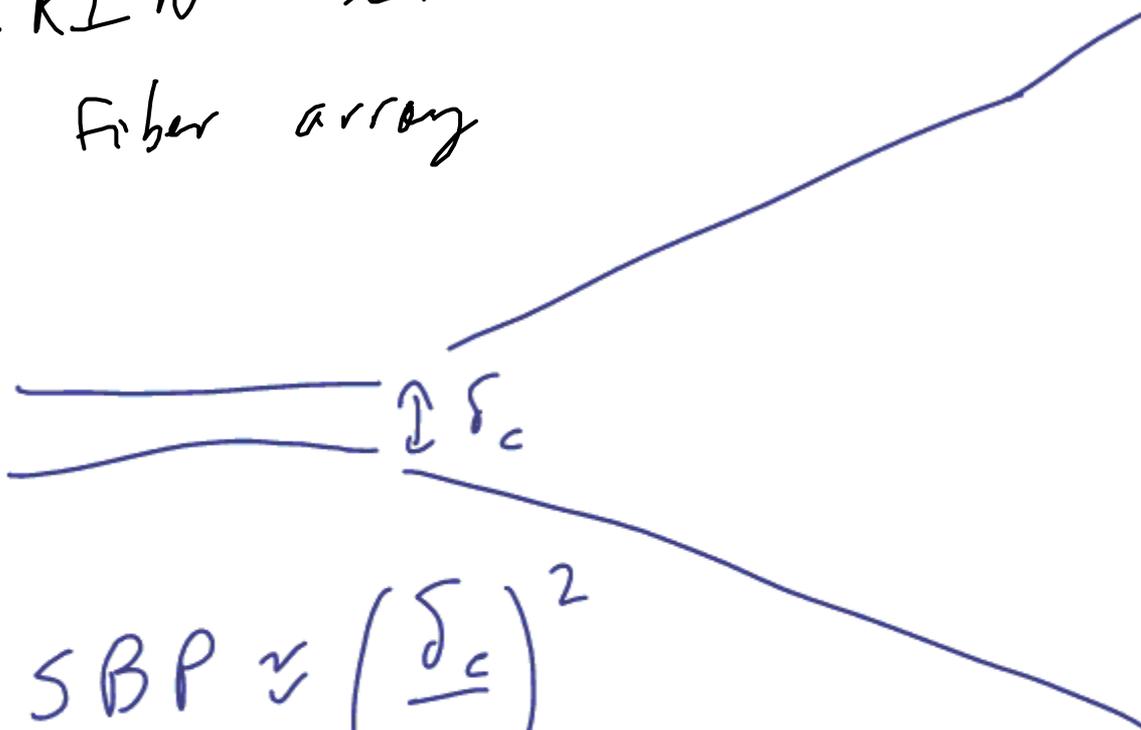
Integrated systems

# Coded Fiber sensor systems





GRIN Selfoc  
Fiber array



$$SBP \approx \left( \frac{\delta_c}{\lambda} \right)^2$$

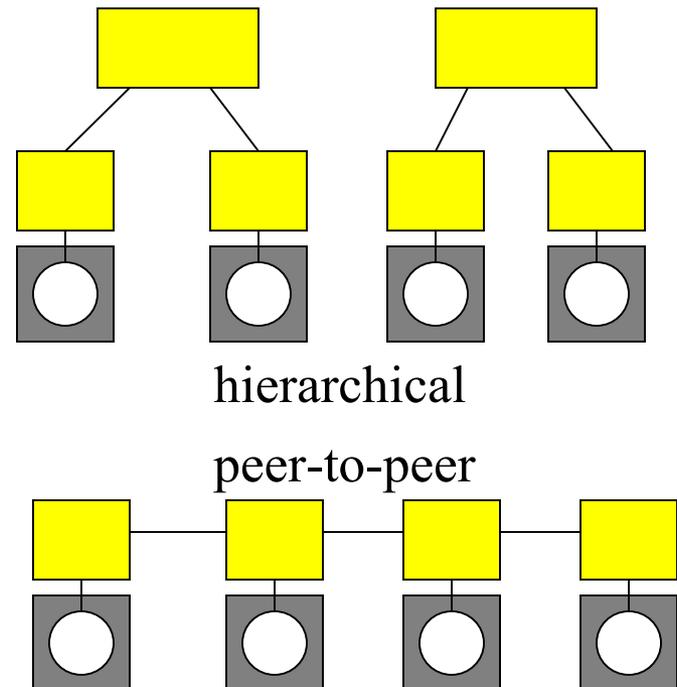
$$\Delta\theta \approx \frac{\delta_c}{\lambda} \approx 0.001$$

Helmet is  $10'' \lambda$   
Fiber coded tracking with  
100 detectors?

# Distributed computer architectures

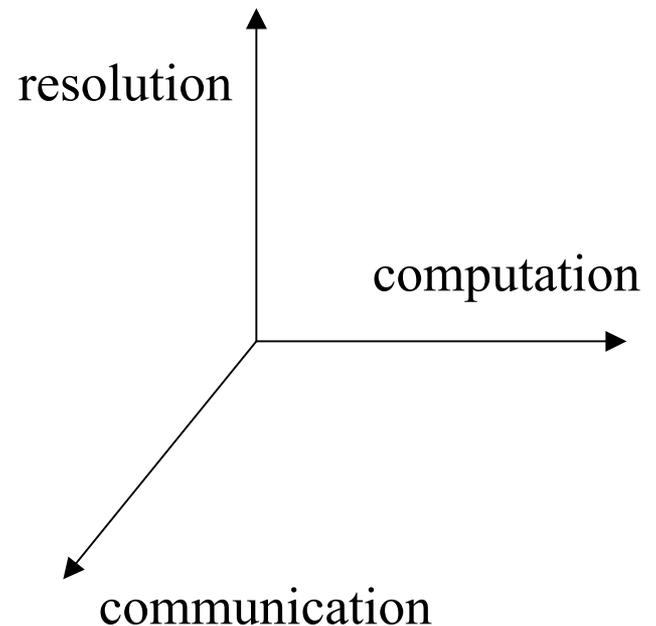
- Requirements:
  - Low power.
  - Low latency.
  - Small buffer memories.
- Architectural techniques:
  - Distributed processing with dynamic load balancing.
  - Application-specific network.
  - Power management system.

- Alternative network architectures:



# Low energy operation

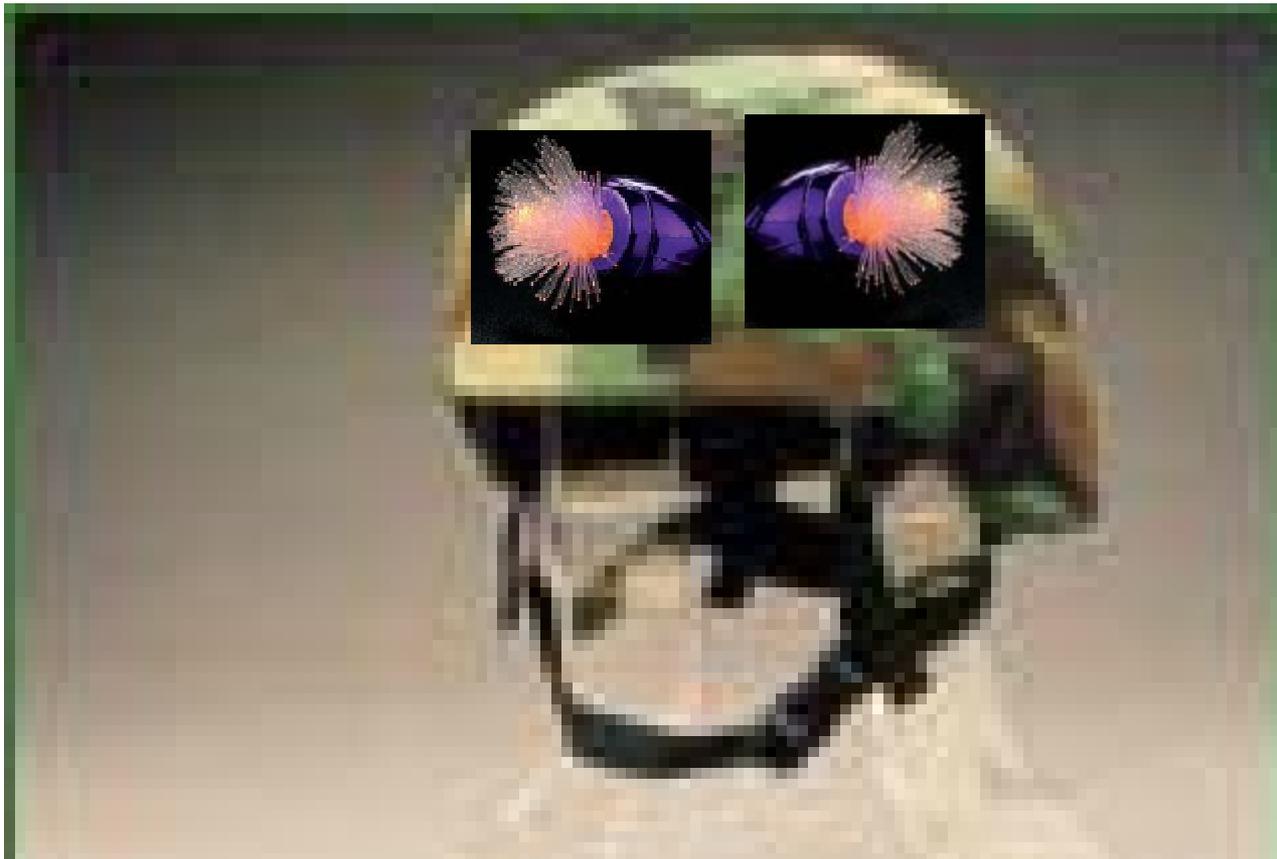
- How to save energy: shut it down, slow it down.
- Architecture must support units that provide a range of energy/performance options.
- Power management system determines what units should be used.
  - Predictive schemes measure past user/environmental behavior, predict usage in the near future.



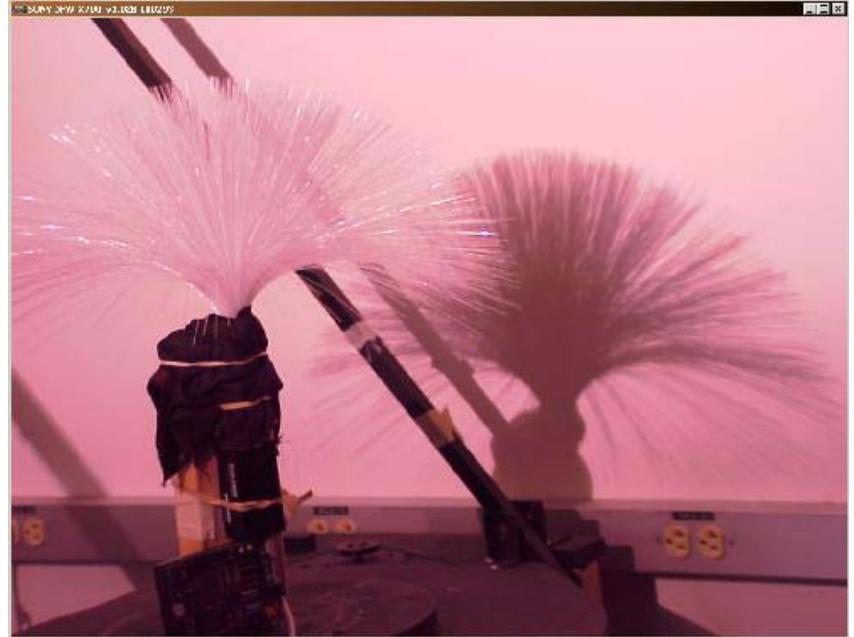
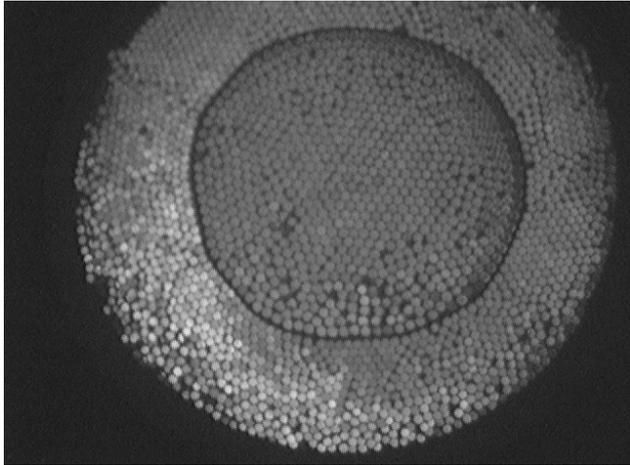
# Algorithm/architecture co-design for low energy

- Trade off algorithmic qualities for energy consumption:
  - Spatial resolution
  - Temporal resolution
  - Desired features
  - Radiation band
- Trade off sensor and computer performance vs. energy consumption:
  - Software vs. hardware vs. optical foveation.

# Helmet Cam



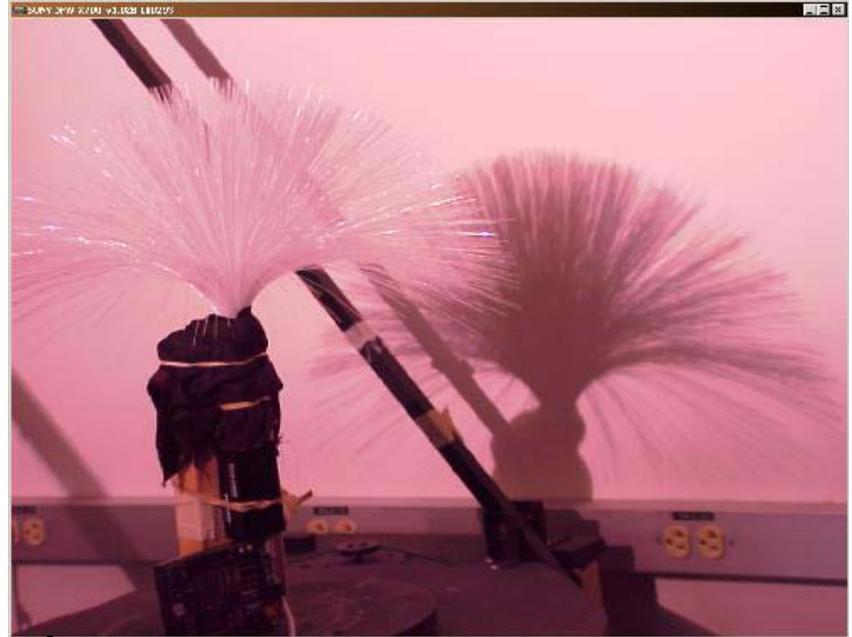
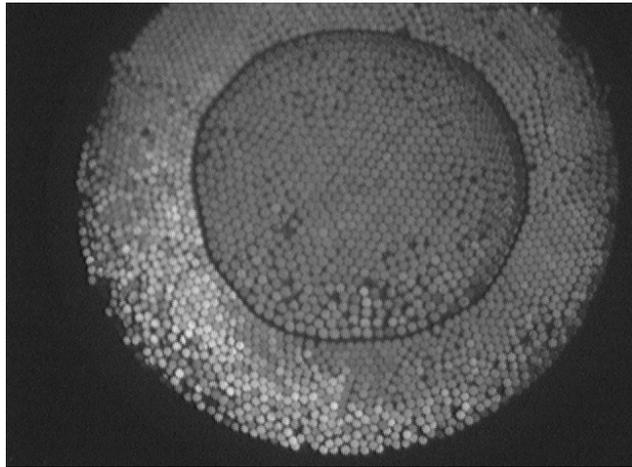
# Conclusions / Future Work



Critical research challenges.

- compact IR arrays
- compact multispectral / fof sensors / spatio-spectral sensors
- graceful degradation / system robustness
- Grating / holographic / PC ID tracking sensors
- real-time helmet operating systems / low power efficient algorithms
- How to make information awareness?
- Calibrate

# Conclusions / Future Work



Helmet coordination / Team

→ Robo helmets / Males

Battery / power challenges

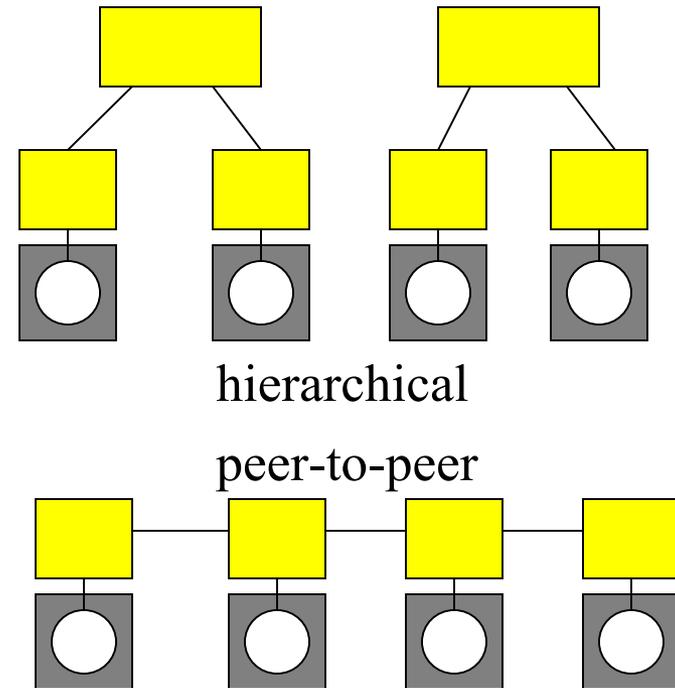
Augmented  
cognition  
program

→ cues  
psychological  
studies

# Distributed computer architectures

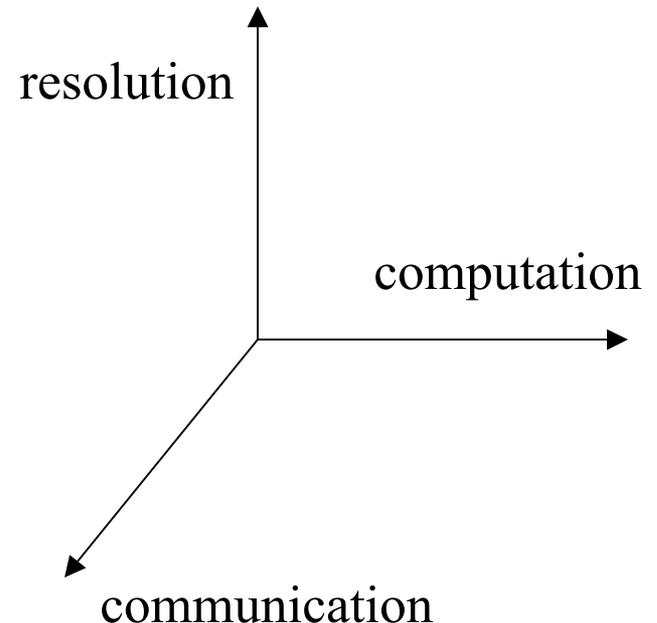
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