

Introduction

As technology advances, image recognition software becomes more capable than ever before, to the point that a computer with such a capability can potentially be used to replace a human driver in a car. The purpose of this experiment is to design a miniature version of a self-driving car which uses a convolutional neural network to recognize images of and navigate around a closed environment.

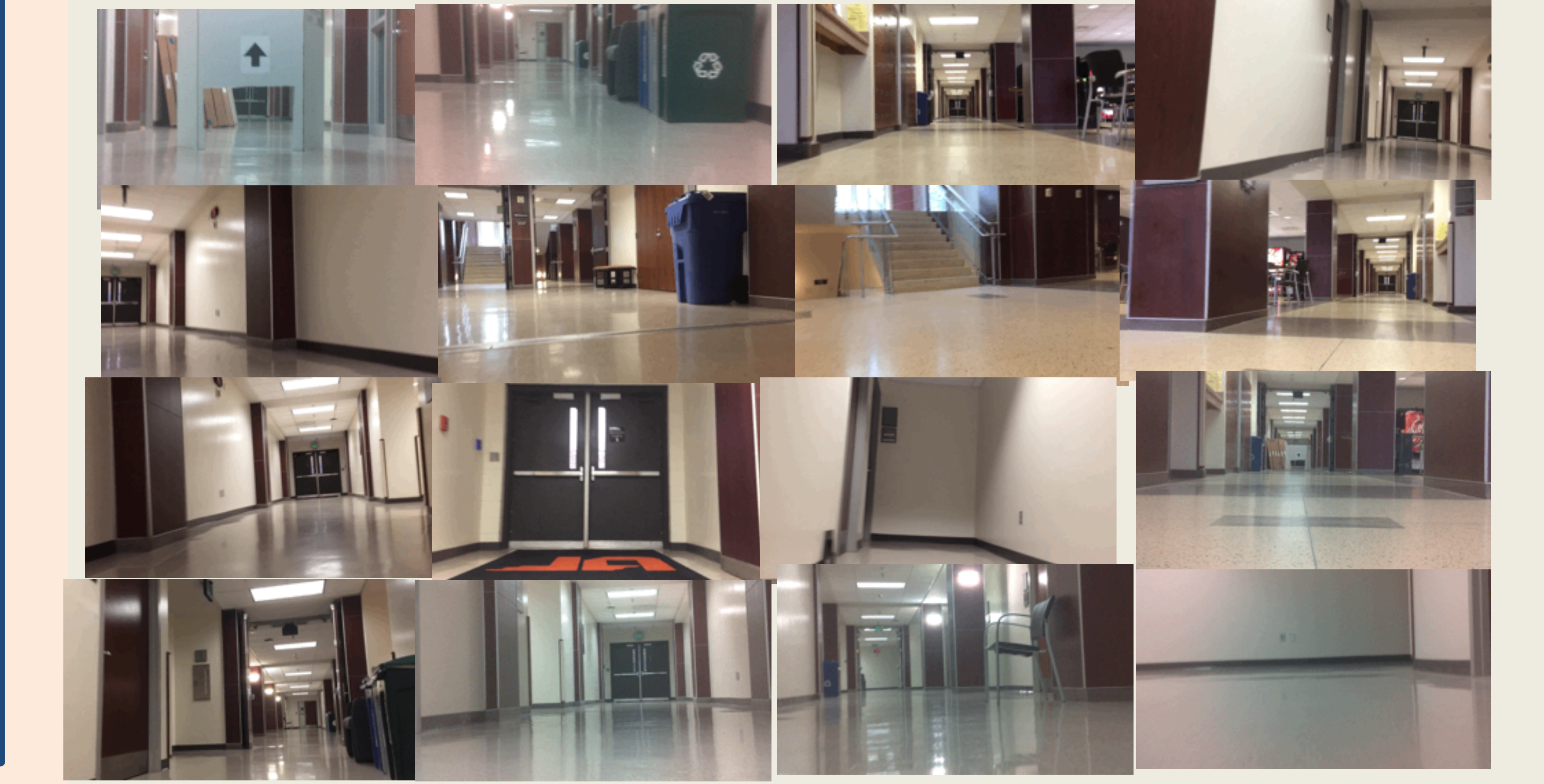
3D Model Design

Since we need to put additional components on the car, we did 3D printing designs to combine the individual parts into one piece.



Data Collection

To train the network, video footage from the camera was broken down into about 10 images per second, which were sorted into network output classes based on what was in the image and how the car should react. Some images included directive signs, while others just contained the natural features of the empty hallway. An estimated 6,000 images were used to train and test the network.



Equipment Setup

Hardware	Software
 Nvidia Jetson Nano Developer Kit	 OpenCV
 Arduino UNO R3 Core Board	 PY SERIAL
 Raspberry Pi Camera Module V2	 TensorFlow
 DROK Buck Converter Module	 ImageAI
 11.1V 2200mAh LiPo Battery	 gstreamer
 PAUOS Wi-Fi Dongle	 ARDUINO
	 TKERCAD
	 NumPy
	 Keras

Neural Network

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112x112	7x7, 64, stride 2				
conv2_x	56x56	3x3 max pool, stride 2				
		$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
conv3_x	28x28	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 8$
conv4_x	14x14	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 23$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 36$
conv5_x	7x7	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
	1x1	average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax				
FLOPs		1.8x10 ⁹	3.6x10 ⁹	3.8x10 ⁹	7.6x10 ⁹	11.3x10 ⁹

Testing



Limitation

- Memory of Jetson Nano
- Data Size
- Power Supply

Future Work

1. Collect more data for model training
2. Fine-tune the data set and thoroughly train for increased accuracy
3. Develop and test more intricate MagmaDNN networks
4. Devise new ways to store, organize, and label data

Acknowledgements

- National Science Foundation
- The Joint Institute Computational Sciences
- Extreme Science and Engineering Discovery Environment (XSEDE)