



Efficient AI: Maximizing Throughput Without Diminishing Accuracy in Real-time



In-Situ Computer Vision

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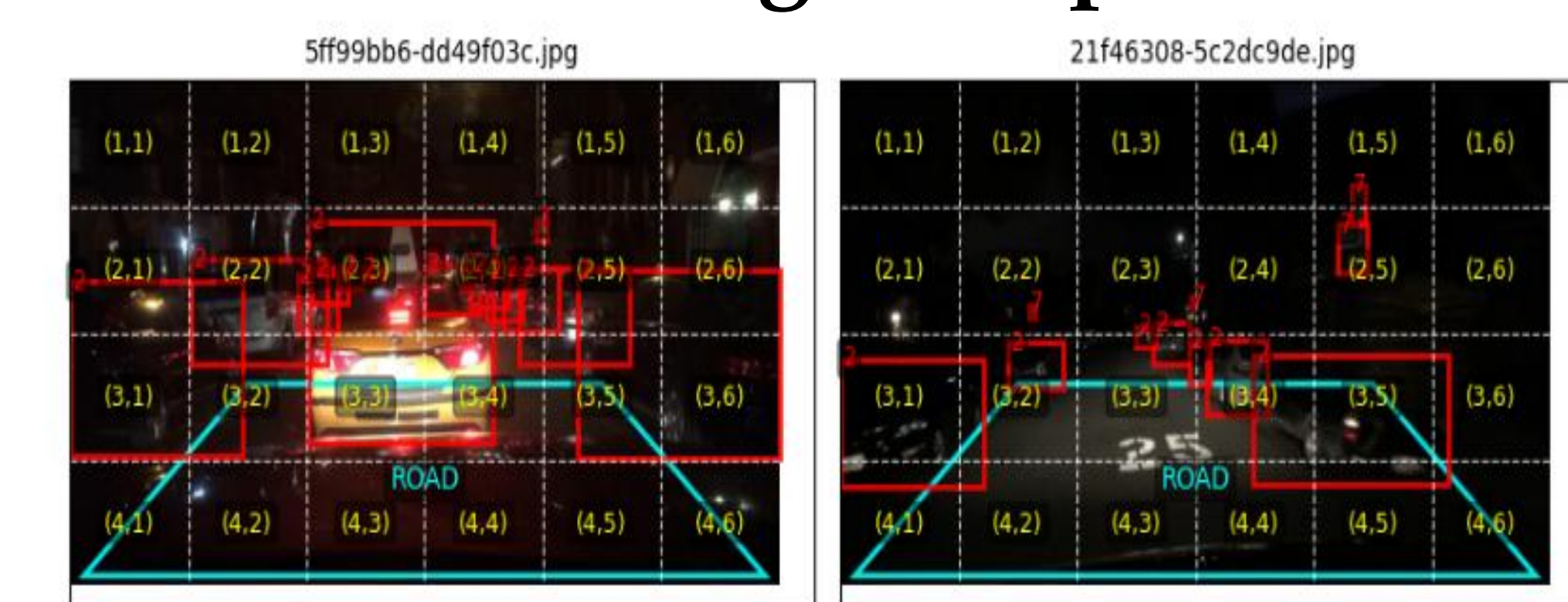
Problem Statement: How can throughput be maximized without diminishing accuracy in real-time computer vision? This project addresses one of the most pressing challenges in Efficient AI: How to design systems that deliver reliable predictions at high frame rates without sacrificing precision?

Why is this important?

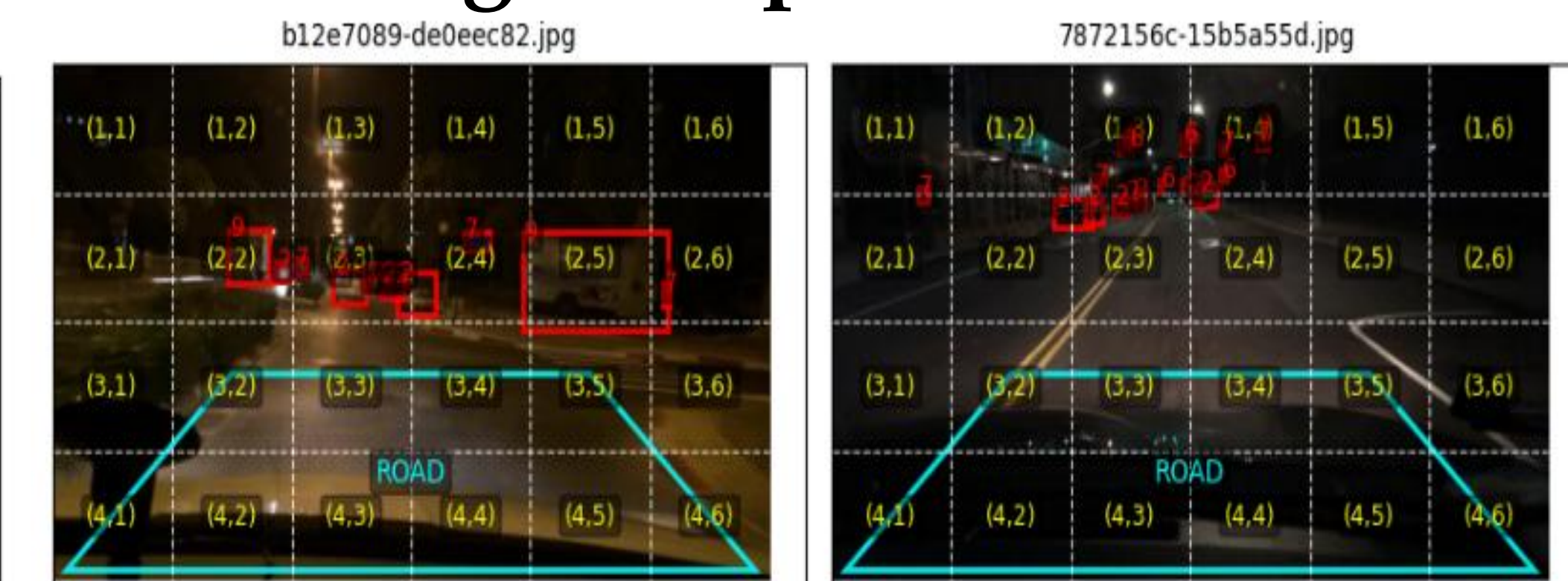
Even small latency or throughput drops can compromise safety and reliability, leading to hazards, costly errors, or potential injury.

Dataset Generation

Obstructed image samples:

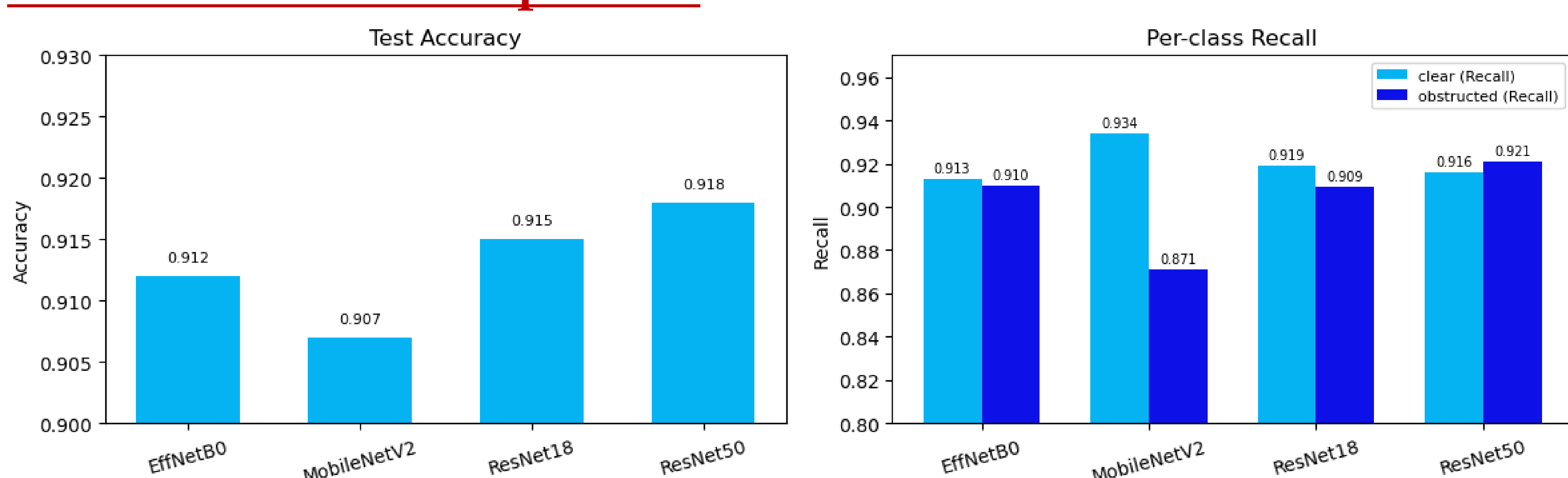


Clear image samples:



Defined a Road Region on a subset(20K Samples) of the BDD100K Dataset with preset YOLO Labels to create our “clear” and “obstructed” images -> easier for binary classification and training.

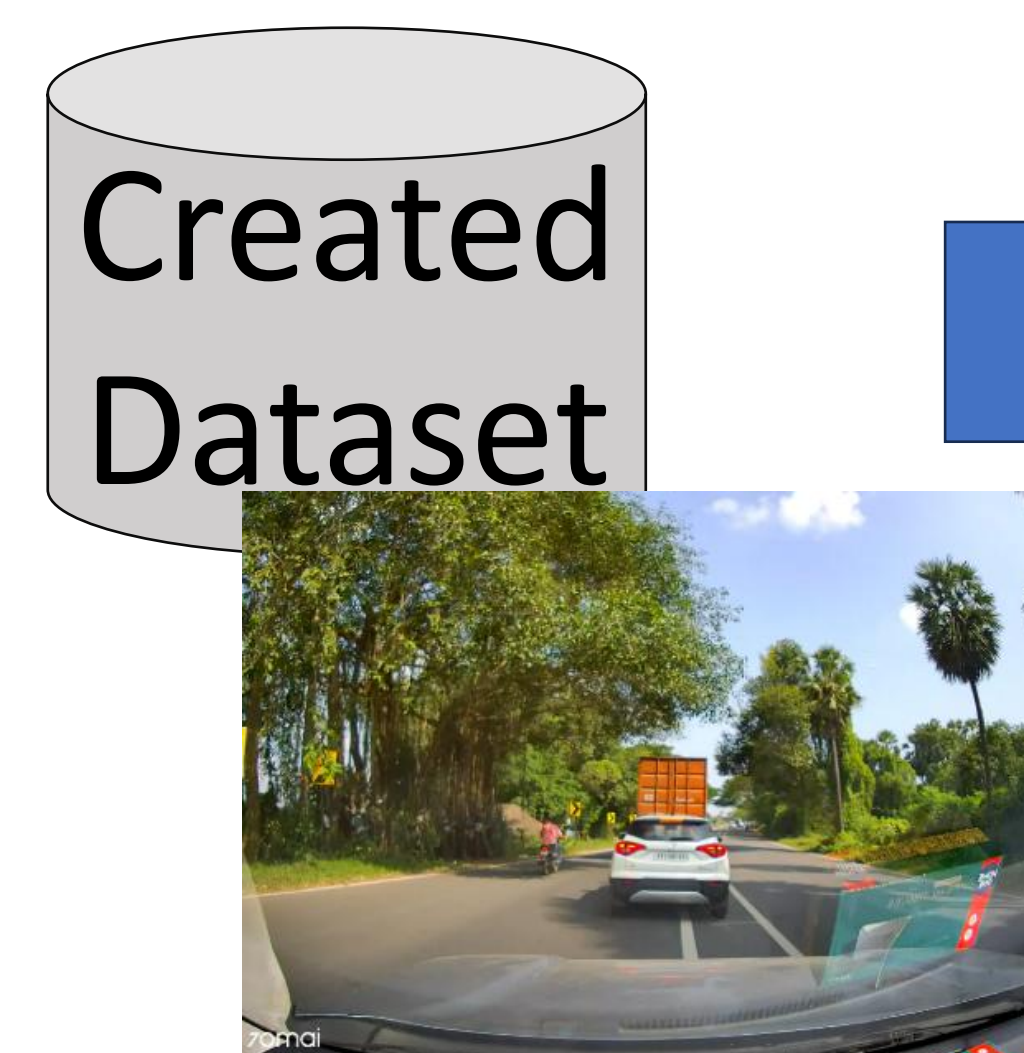
Baseline Model Comparison



Key Findings:

- ❖ EffNetB0 and MobileNetv2 didn't benefit considerably from optimization techniques.
- ❖ RandAugment showed improved obstructed recall at the expense of overall test accuracy on all models with certain parameters.
- ❖ Ensemble showed improved accuracy (1%) and throughput (120%)

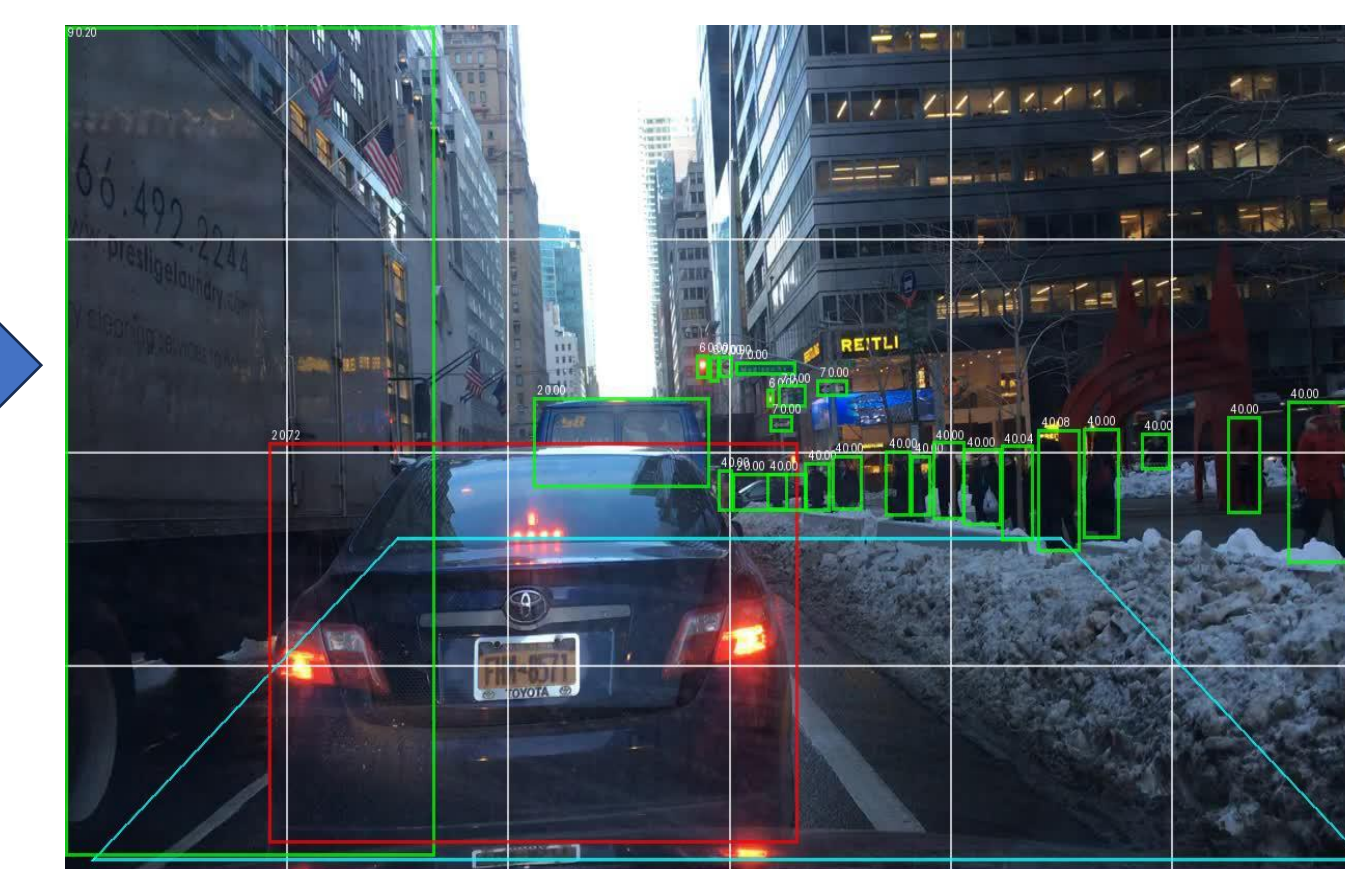
Basic Methodology



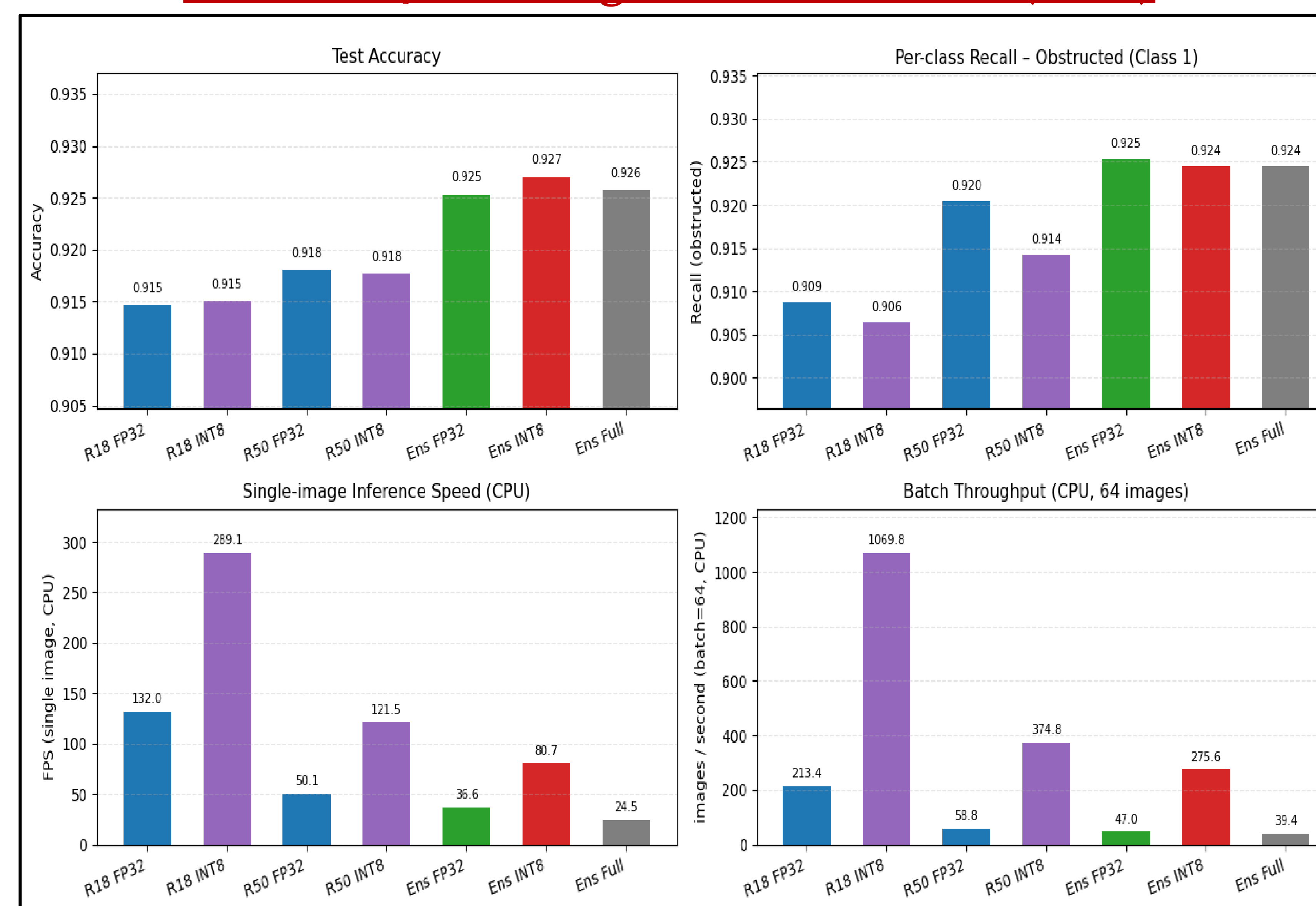
Model Architectures:
1.EffNetB0 2.MobileNetv2
3.ResNet18 4.Resnet50

Training & Optimization
(trials on Quantization
& Data Augmentation)

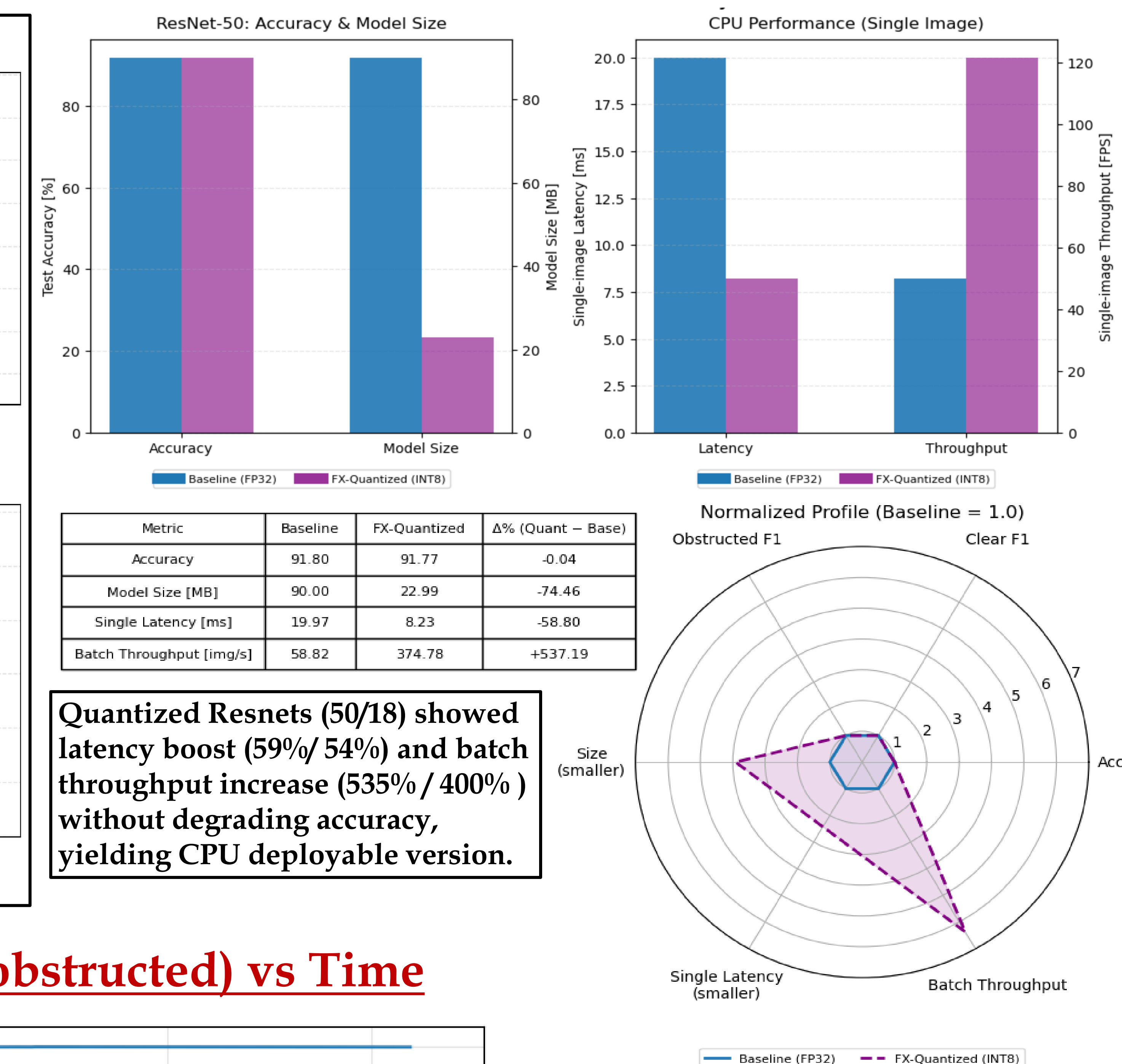
Hybrid
ensemble
methods with
combined good
results!



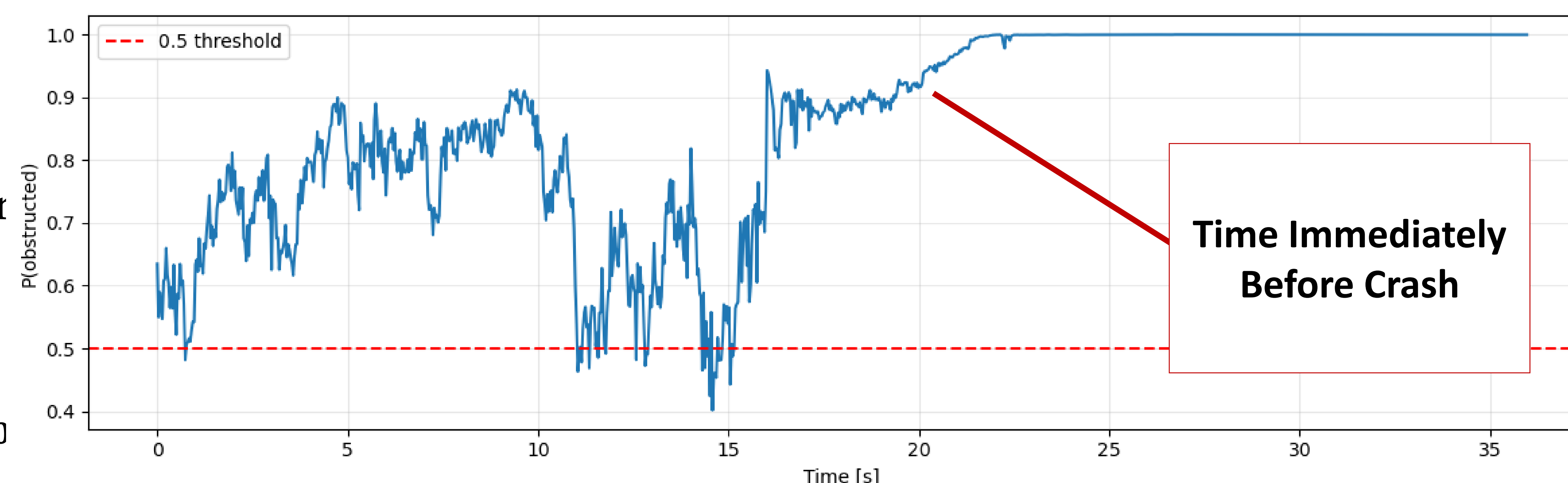
ResNet 18/50 - Singles vs Ensembles (CPU)



Resnet 50 Quantization Results



ResNet18+50 FP32 Ensemble Real-Time Monitoring: P(obstructed) vs Time



**QUANTIZED ENSEMBLE
ACHIEVED THE BEST
TRADEOFF!
Highest accuracy:
92.70%**