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# Beyond Surveillance: Darpa Wants a Thinking Camera

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It's tough being an imagery analyst for the U.S. military: you're drowning in pictures and drone video, with more pouring in endlessly from the tons of sensors and cameras used on planes, ships and satellites. Sifting through it to find roadside bombs or missile components is a time-consuming challenge. That's why the Pentagon's blue sky research arm figures that cameras ought to be able to filter out useless information themselves — so you don't have to. Darpa announced yesterday that it's moving forward in earnest with a program to endow cameras with "visual intelligence." That's the ability to process information from visual cues, contextualize its significance, and learn what *other* visual data is necessary to answer some pre-existing question. Visual-intelligence algorithms are already out there. They can read [license plates in traffic or recognized faces](#) (in limited, brightly-lit circumstances). But the programs are still relatively dumb; they simply help collate data that analysts have to go through. Darpa's program, called Mind's Eye, seeks to get humans out of the picture. If it works, it could change the world of surveillance overnight.

Following on a [March conference for potential contractors](#), Darpa has given 12 research teams, mostly based at universities, contracts to build these thinking cameras. The initial idea is to mount them on drones for ground surveillance, so robots can take dangerous scouting responsibilities away from troops. In theory, humans wouldn't be required to instruct the scouts while they wheel around about what pictures to take.

That's the crucial distinction between Mind's Eye and every surveillance system the military has. Powerful cameras and sensors, whether they're the Reaper-mounted [Gorgon Stare](#), with its two-mile-plus field of vision, or the [1.8 gigapixel ARGUS-IS camera](#) for Special Operations helicopters still require a crucial element: You. Even when hooked up to drones, someone needs to tell the cameras what to shoot, and even more people need to mine that data for

significance. And “[star\[ing\] at Death TV for hours on end trying to find the single target or see something move](#)” is just “a waste of manpower,” Gen. James Cartwright, the vice chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, recently told an intelligence conference.

So Darpa wants to push artificial intelligence forward in a big way. It envisions its research teams making “novel contributions in visual event learning, new spatiotemporal representations, machine-generated envisionment, visual inspection and grounding of visual concepts.” All that will spot “operationally significant activity and report on that activity so warfighters can focus on important events in a timely manner.” If you’re an imagery-data jockey, you might be free to see a ballgame sometime.

And while all this is clearly a long way away — Darpa didn’t set out a timeline in its announcement — Mind’s Eye would have dramatic privacy implications. After all, military technology [typically filters down to law enforcement](#), given time. Right now, the firehose of data that surveillance cameras give to government analysts acts as de facto privacy protection for individuals caught up in a sprawling surveillance net. But what happens when that firehose becomes a targeted stream? What happens when cameras decide for themselves who to spy on?

For now, Darpa doesn’t intend the images collected by Mind’s Eye to be so extensive. Even if its researchers can develop the visual-intelligence software, it wants to first mount the thinking cameras on robo-scouts like the Army’s [Small Unmanned Ground Vehicle](#), not aboard an airborne drone. The ambition is huge, but the initial scope is small. Still, the mind’s eye has a tendency to wander.

*Photo: Wikimedia*

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**jhowar4**

Spoiler Alert, Skynet decides that all mankind is the enemy.

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**Ritual**

Cool. I think we can do a better job of making aerial surveillance more affordable and widely used though. We still use ground troops for patrols when we should be using RC helicopters and other cool UAV's. We would get a better value if we put our money into giving them all autopilot and getting a network of them in the air over our battlefields which gives us overlapping views of the area, and the software so squad leaders and battlefield commanders can view whats going on coherently. I know we have some

pretty cool sensors too like being able to see through foliage with radiation and picking up body heat.

We just need to take what we know and organize it and put it ot use.

I heard a long time ago that you can view a certain spectrum of light unseen to the eye, and filter out things like clouds and fog. That you can also tune in on a certain frequency that represents a certain temperature (aka infrared/nightvision). With all this how is it possible for the Taliban to step foot out of their hut and us not able to track them? I see videos of the Taliban walking around in groups of ten and setting up firing positions on the side of the road, and then US military comes driving by completely oblivious. How can that happen? Those solar powered airplanes can fly for 20+ hours at a time. Get them smaller, use them for cameras only (no need to be able to carry a 500 pound bomb), and get them up over the battlefields or areas we think the badguys are at.

I dont get it when we spend so much money. I cannot understand where it all goes and what we get back for it. We should have better tech.

1 year ago

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