Metodología Para la Iransferencia de Conocimientos en el Diseño de Sistemas Digitales

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Introducción

1. Introducción La transferencia de tecnología ha introducido técnicas de alta productividad y en muchos casos cambios técnicos en países menos desarrollados. La adquisición de tecnología foránea contribuye a mejorar la competitividad en los mercados locales e internacionales en estos países, en los que debe ser considerada como un proceso vital. Este proceso presenta problemas cuando se pierde capacidad de absorción por parte del país receptor y la renuencia del país que transfiere a transferir tecnología real y el know-how. Por lo que es necesario que estos países promuevan sus capacidades tecnológicas con el fin de absorber las tecnologías foráneas de forma eficiente en función de sus necesidades locales y de esta forma forma generar un rápido proceso de industrialización. La transferencia de tecnología involucra la adquisición de ?actividad Inventiva? por parte de usuarios secundarios. Es decir, la transferencia tecnológica no involucra necesariamente maquinaria o dispositivos físicos; el conocimiento puede ser transferido a través de entrenamiento y educación, y puede incluir temas como manejo efectivo de procesos y cambios tecnológicos (Bar, 2007). En este trabajo utilizaremos al conocimiento como canal para la transferencia; entre más personas puedan soportar la nueva tecnología, adaptándose a sus cambios y utilizándola para generar productos que den solución a problemas locales; mayores posibilidades de alcanzar una transferencia exitosa.

Model

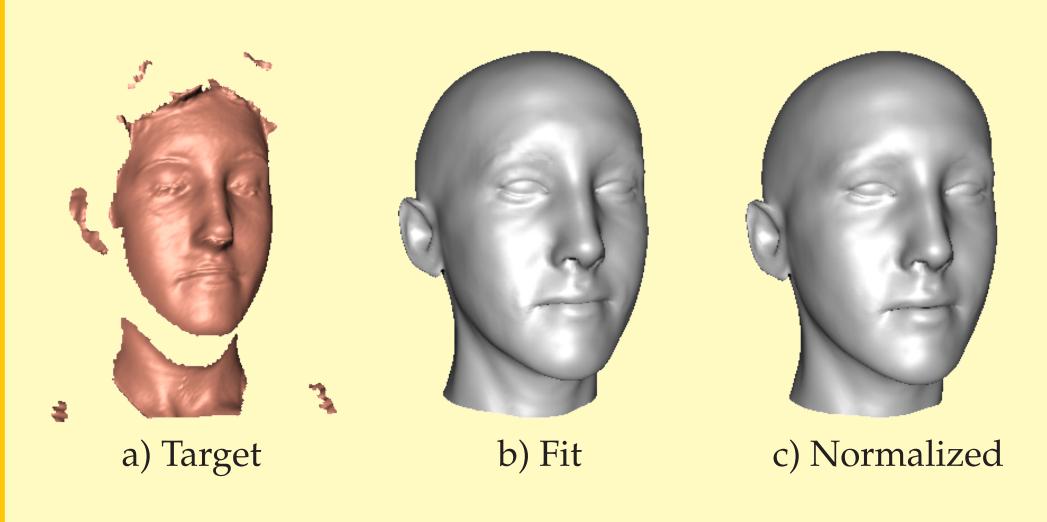
The Model was learnt from 175 subjects. We used one neutral expression scan per identity and 50 expression scans of a subset of the subjects.

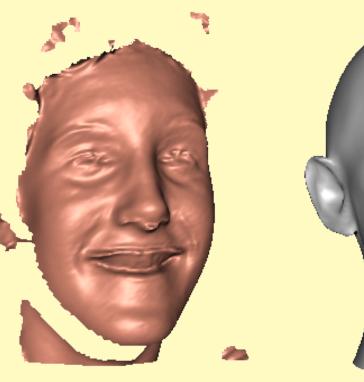
The identity model is a linear model build from the neutral scans.

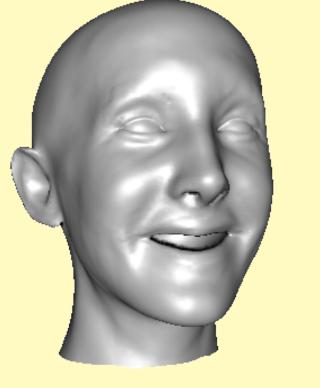
$$f = \mu + \mathbf{M}_n \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$$
 (1)

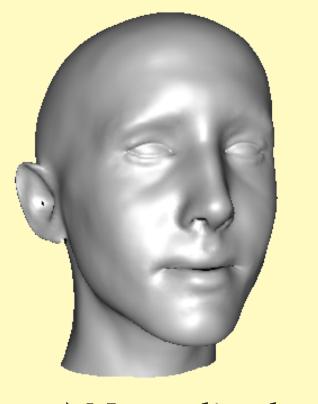
For each of the 50 expression scans, we calculated an expression vector as the difference between the expression scan and the corresponding neutral scan of that subject. This data is already mode-centered, if we regard the neutral expression as the natural mode of expression data. From these offset vectors an additional expression matrix M_e was calculated, such that the complete linear Model is

Expression Neutralization







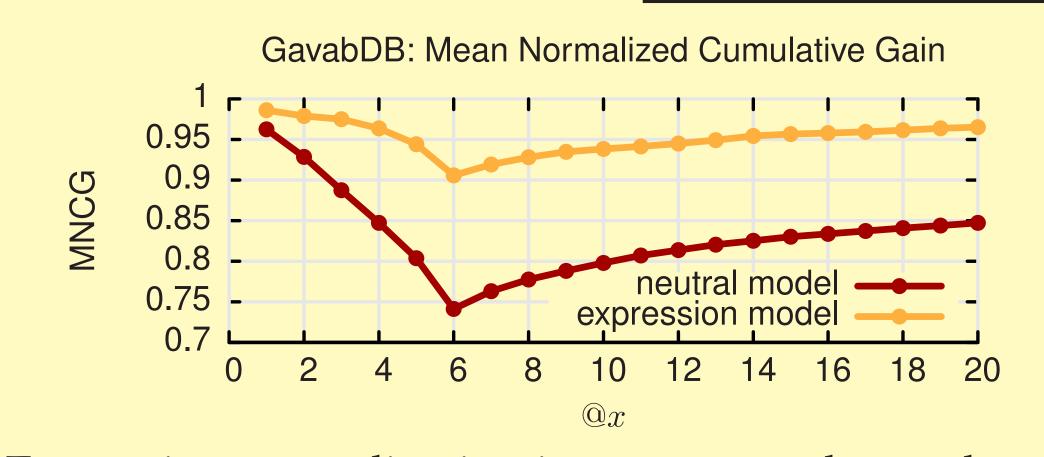


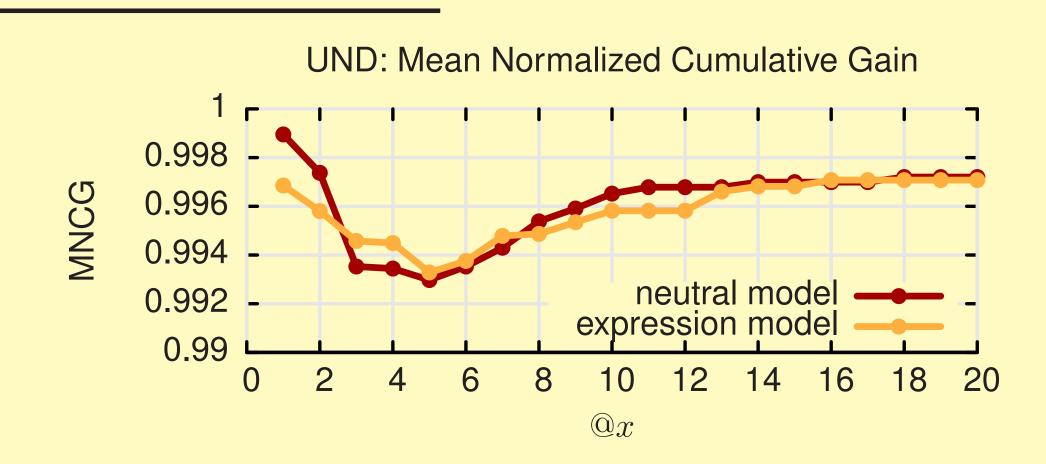
a) Target c) Normalized Expression normalisation for two scans of the same individual. The robust fitting gives a good estimate (b) of the true face surface given the noisy measurement (a). It fills in holes and removes artifacts using prior knowledge from the face model. The pose and expression normalized faces (c) are used for face recognition.

Results

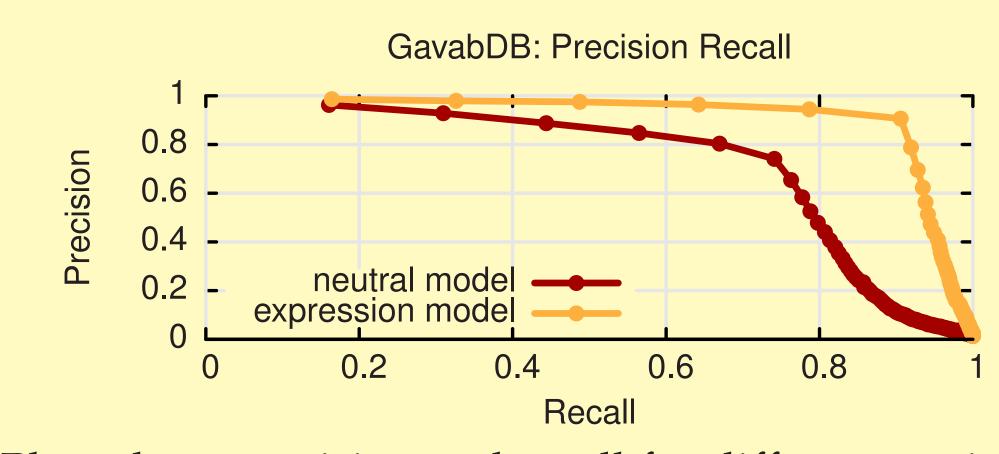
sion dataset which contains 427 Scans, with 3 neu- Great Vendor Test, which contains 953 neutral scans tral scans and 4 expression scans per ID. To test the with one to eight scans per subject. impact of expression invariance on neutral data we

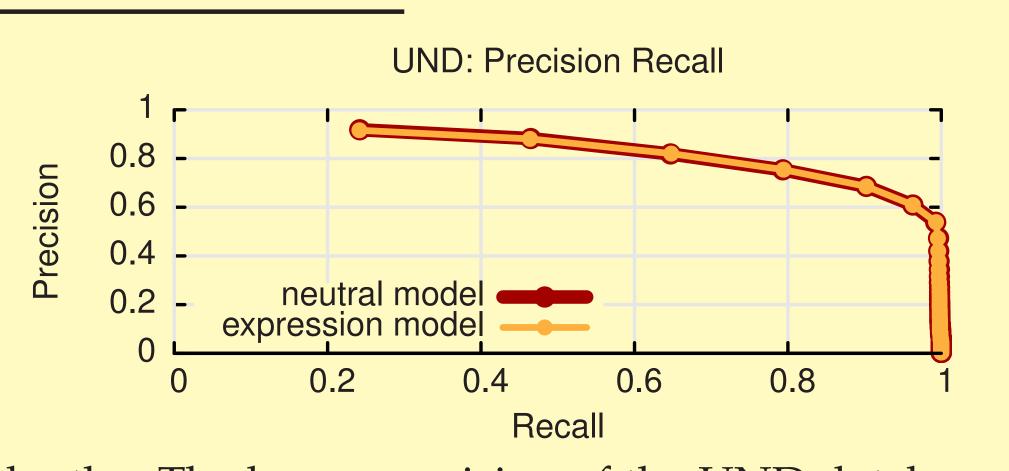
The method was evaluated on the GavabDB expres- used the UND Dataset from the Face Recognition



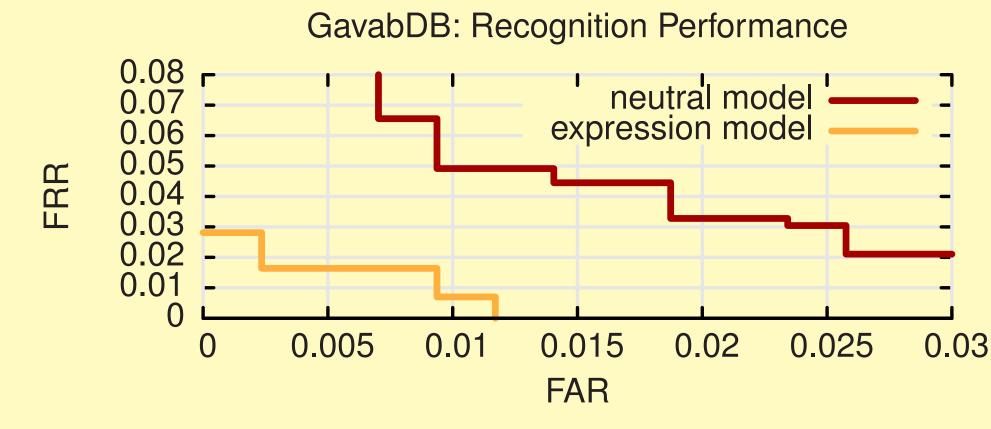


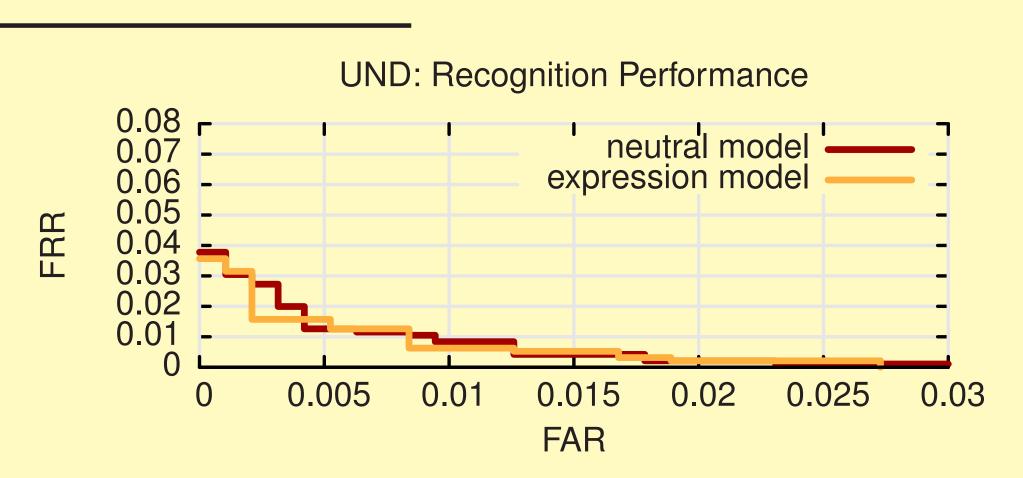
Expression neutralization improves results on the expression dataset without decreasing the accuracy on the neutral testset. Plotted is the ratio of correct answers to the number of possible correct answers.





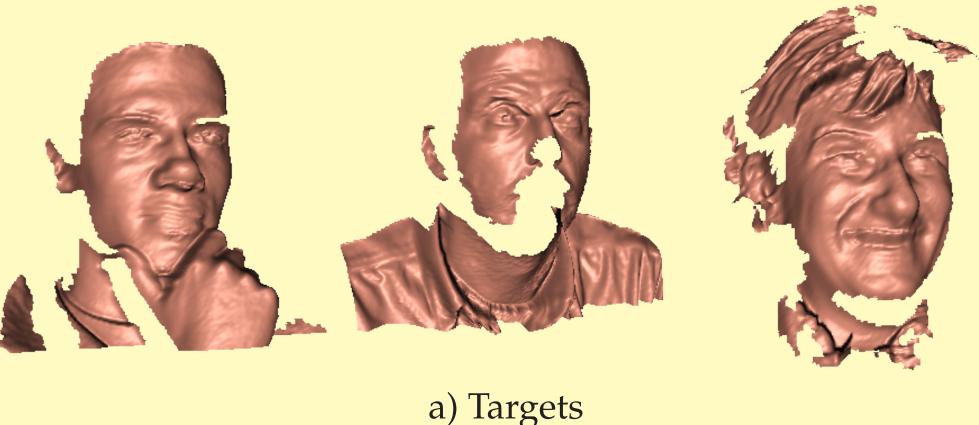
Plotted are precision and recall for different retrieval depths. The lower precision of the UND database is due to the fact that some queries have no correct answers.

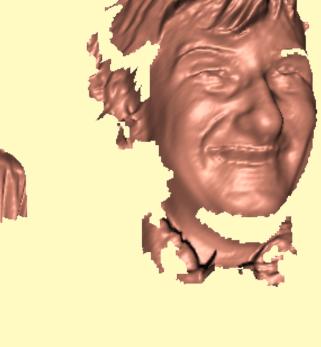


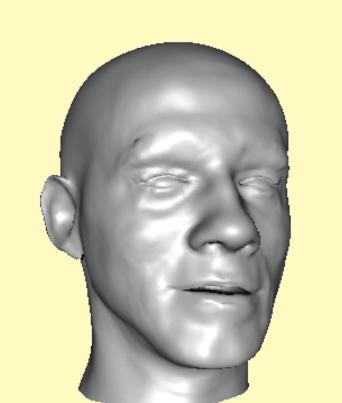


Impostor detection is reliable, as the minimum distance to a match is smaller than the minimum distance to a nonmatch.

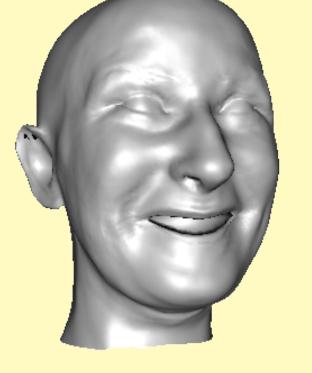
Robustness











The reconstruction (b) is robust against scans (a) with artifacts, noise, and holes.

Open Questions

While the expression and identity space are linearly independent, there is some expression left in the identity model. This is because a "neutral" face is interpreted differently by the subjects. We investigate the possibilty to build an identity/expression separated model without using the data labelling, based on a measure of independence.

References

- [1] B. Amberg, S. Romdhani, T. Vetter. Optimal Step Nonrigid ICP Algorithms for Surface Registration In CVPR 2007
- [2] B. Amberg, R. Knothe, T. Vetter. Expression Invariant Face Recognition with a 3D Morphable Model In AFGR 2008

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