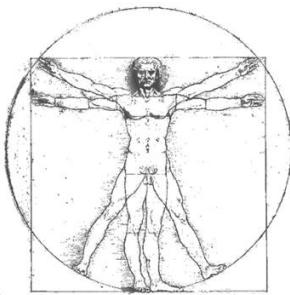


PREDICATE LOGIC BASED IMAGE GRAMMARS FOR COMPLEX PATTERN RECOGNITION

V. SHET, M. SINGH, C. BAHLMANN, V. RAMESH, J. NEUMANN, L. DAVIS
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER VISION, 93(2):141-161, 2011

Member:
Anh Khoa NGO HO
Trong Bach VU

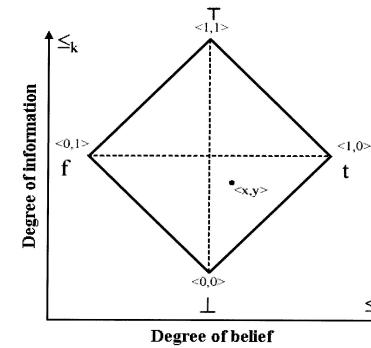
IDÉE GÉNÉRALE



Domain Knowledge

Rule and fact

" If ... then "
A <- B,C,D



Input Image

Low Level Features

Pattern Grammars

Bilattice

Human ?
Where ?
Why ?

Rules and Facts

Weight

Result

human() <- head()
human() <- torso()
human() <- legs()

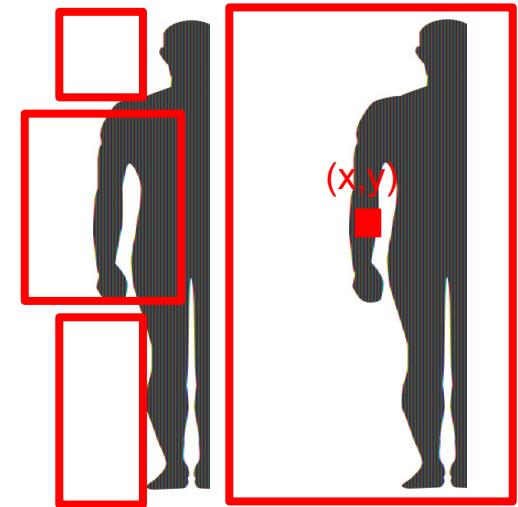
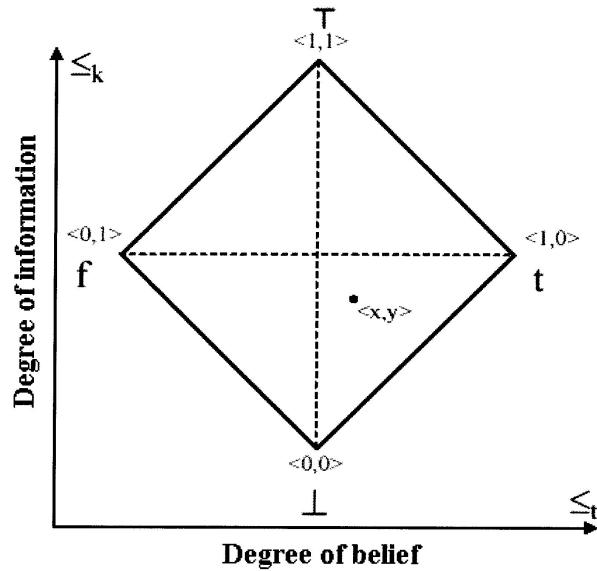
head()
torso()
legs()

<0.90,0.10>
<0.50,0.50>
<0.80,0.20>

Rule Weight Learning

REASONING FRAMEWORK

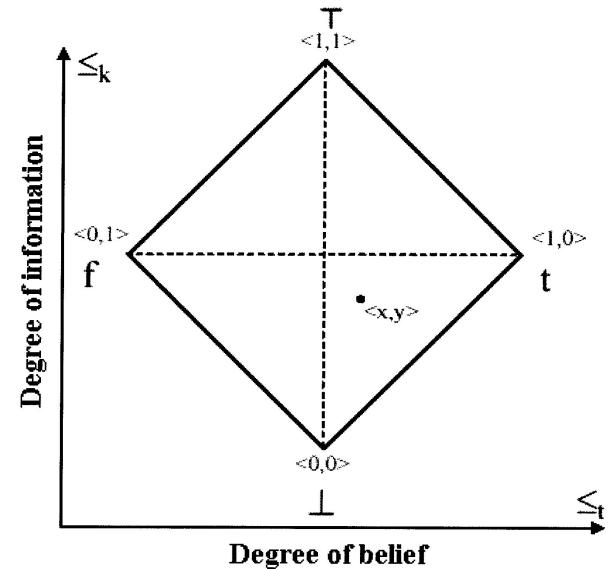
- **Logic Based Reasoning:**
 - Rule: “If ... then ...” = “`human() <- head(), torso(), legs()`”
 - Fact: `A(X, Y, S)` = `head(location(x,y) and scale)`
- **Bilattice Square** → uncertainty



REASONING FRAMEWORK

- **Bilattice Square:**

- $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle \text{evidence for}, \text{evidence against} \rangle$
- Two axis: Source ‘s degree of information and degree of belief
- Four points: true, false, contradiction, unknown
- Line of indifference and of consistency



- **Operations:** Conjunction – Disjunction, Combination of evidence from different sources – Consensus, Negation
→ Closure

RULE WEIGHT LEARNING

Positive Predictive Value Based Learning (PPV)



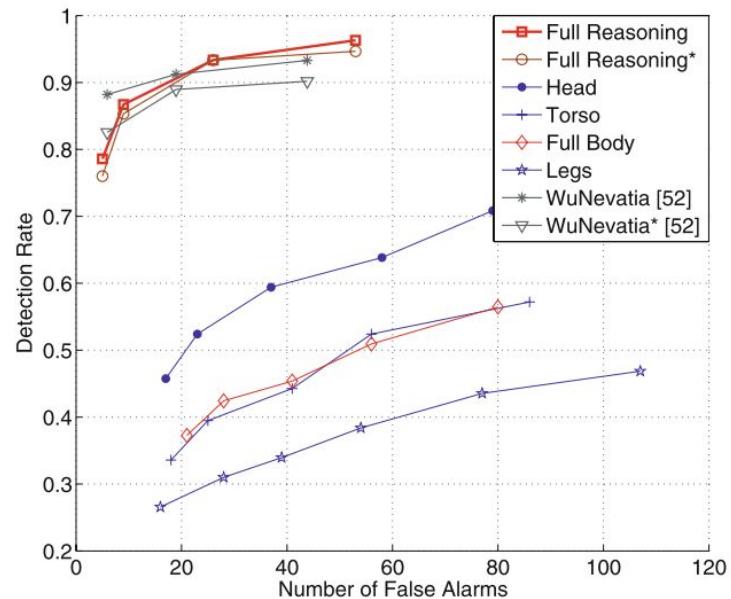
This measure is learnt individually for each rule

Full reasoning

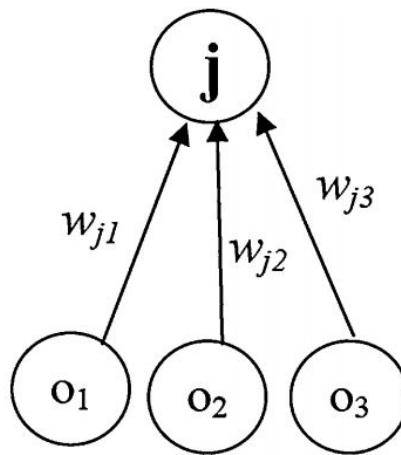
Head

Torso

ROC Curve



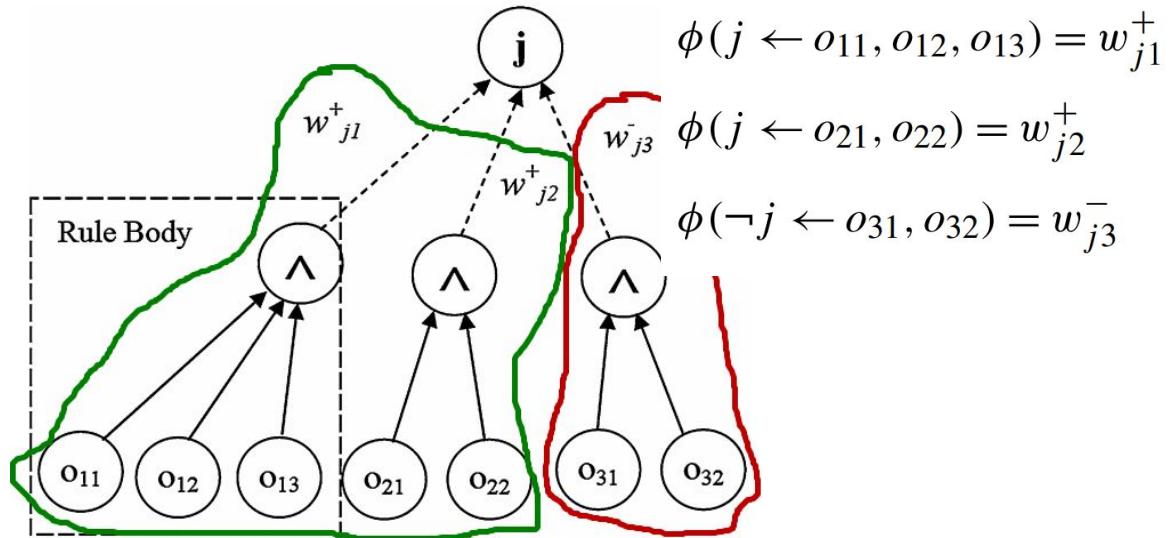
KNOWLEDGE BASED ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS (KBANN)



Traditional Back-propagation

$$z_j = \phi(j) = \sum_i w_{ji} \sigma(\phi(o_i))$$

σ is the sigmoid function
(activation function)



Modified Back-propagation

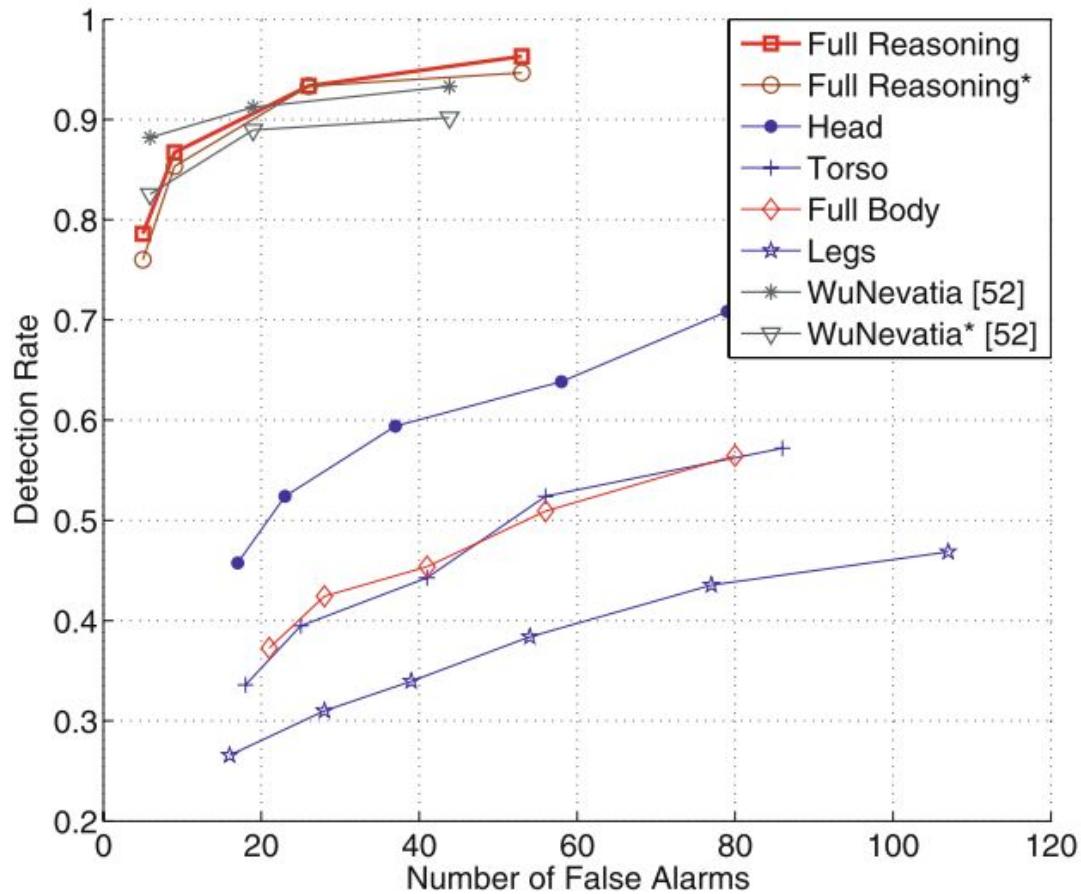
$$z_j = \phi(j)$$

$$= \bigoplus_i^{+ve} w_{ji}^+ \wedge \left[\bigwedge_l \phi(o_{il}) \right] \oplus \neg \bigoplus_i^{-ve} w_{ji}^- \wedge \left[\bigwedge_l \phi(o_{il}) \right]$$

So on => error, update rule weight, etc.

APPLICATION

Human Detection



Aerial Object Detection

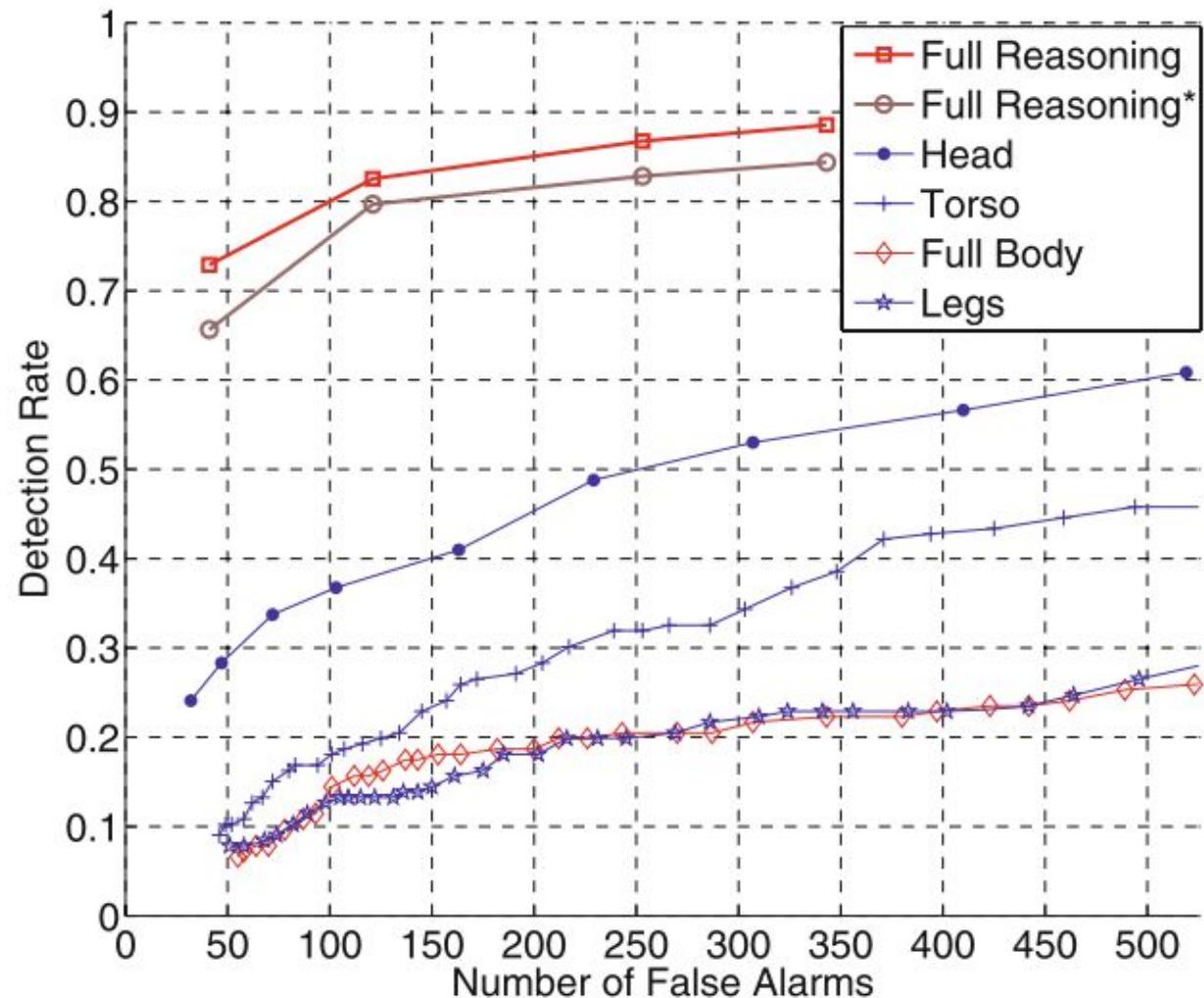
ROC Curve

Human Detection

Component based rules

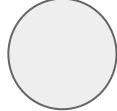
Geometry based rules

Context based rules



Aerial Object Detection

Geometry
Features

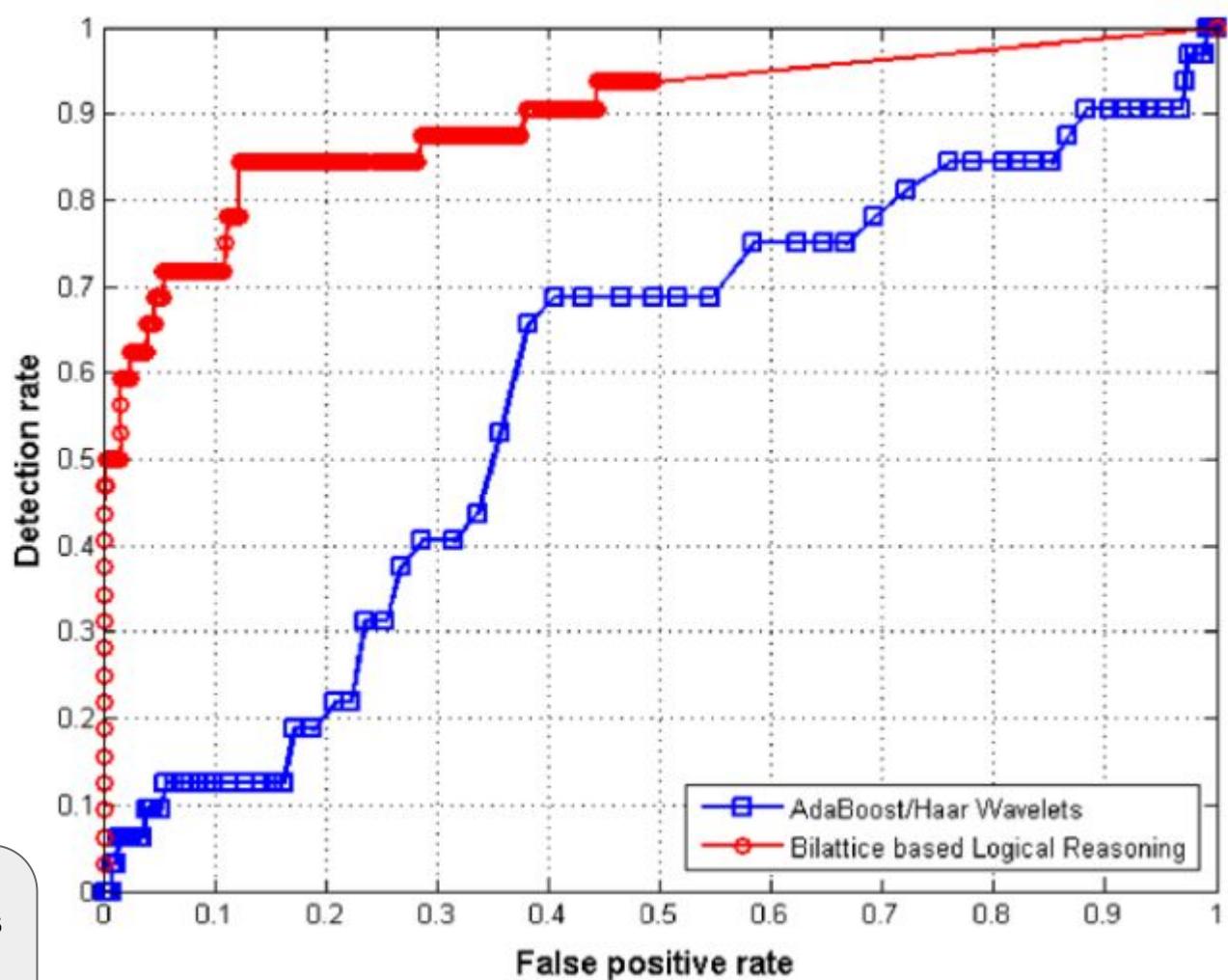


Extract:
line,
cerclle.
conet...

Contextual
Features

Discriminate terrain textures
in aerial scenes.

oceans, forest, urban,..



ROC Curves for SAM site detection problem

CONCLUSION

Capable of predicting the presence of a specific pattern and its location

It provides a capability to synthesize many information of object. (head, torso, leg...)

It provides the proof in linguistic form by Using facts inferred and level of uncertainty