

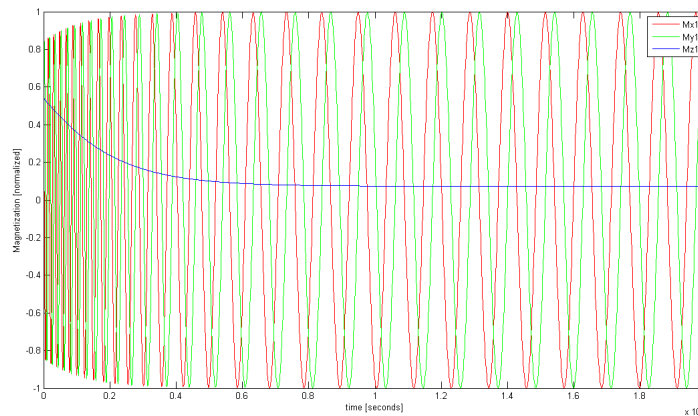
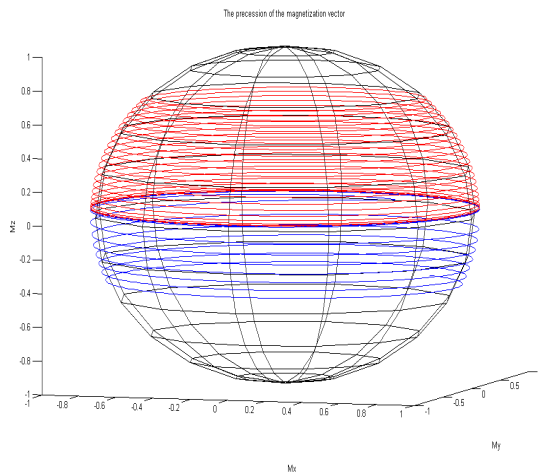
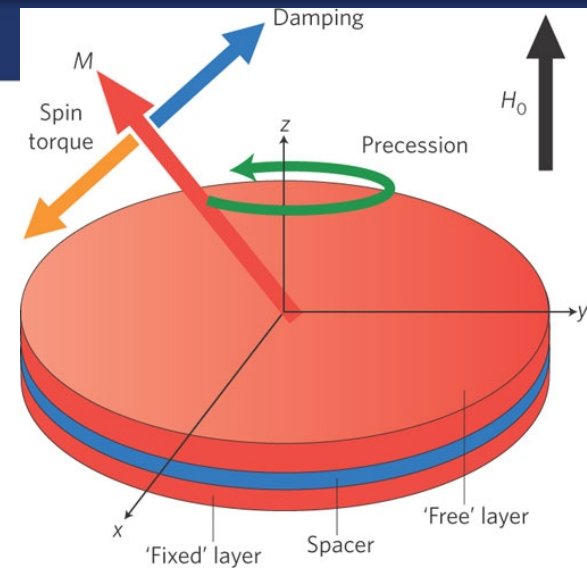
Object detection by oscillatory networks

Improving machine learning method



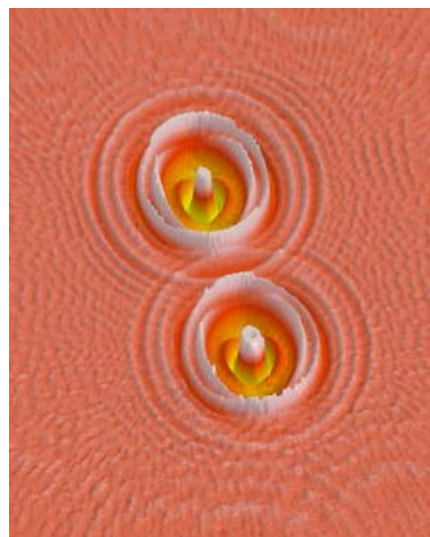
Spin torque oscillators

- „Let the physics do the computation”
- Nano-scale
- Low power consumption
- Fast
- Needs extra effort to write and read

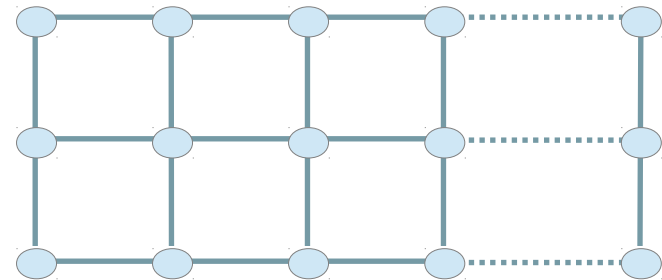
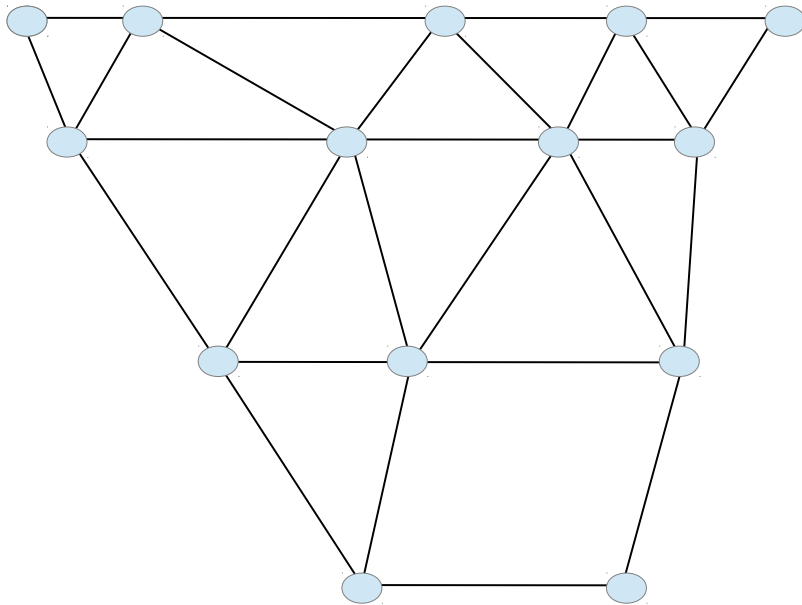


Synchronization in oscillations

- Important in many fields
- Encapsulates information
- Phase difference stores extra information

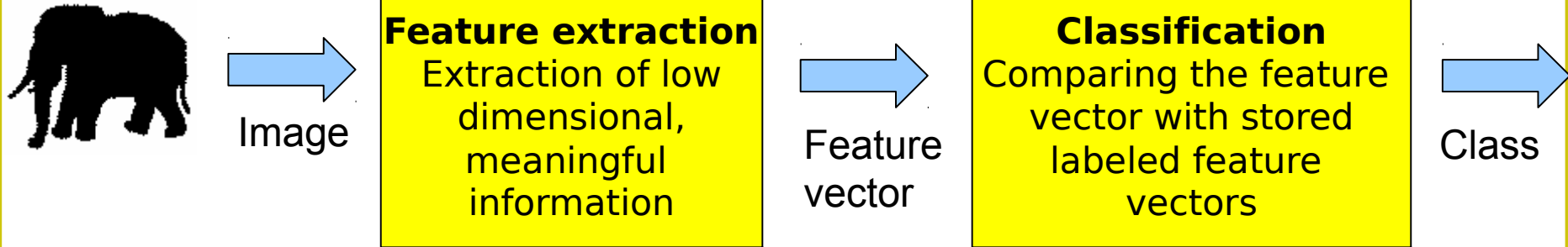


Oscillatory network structures

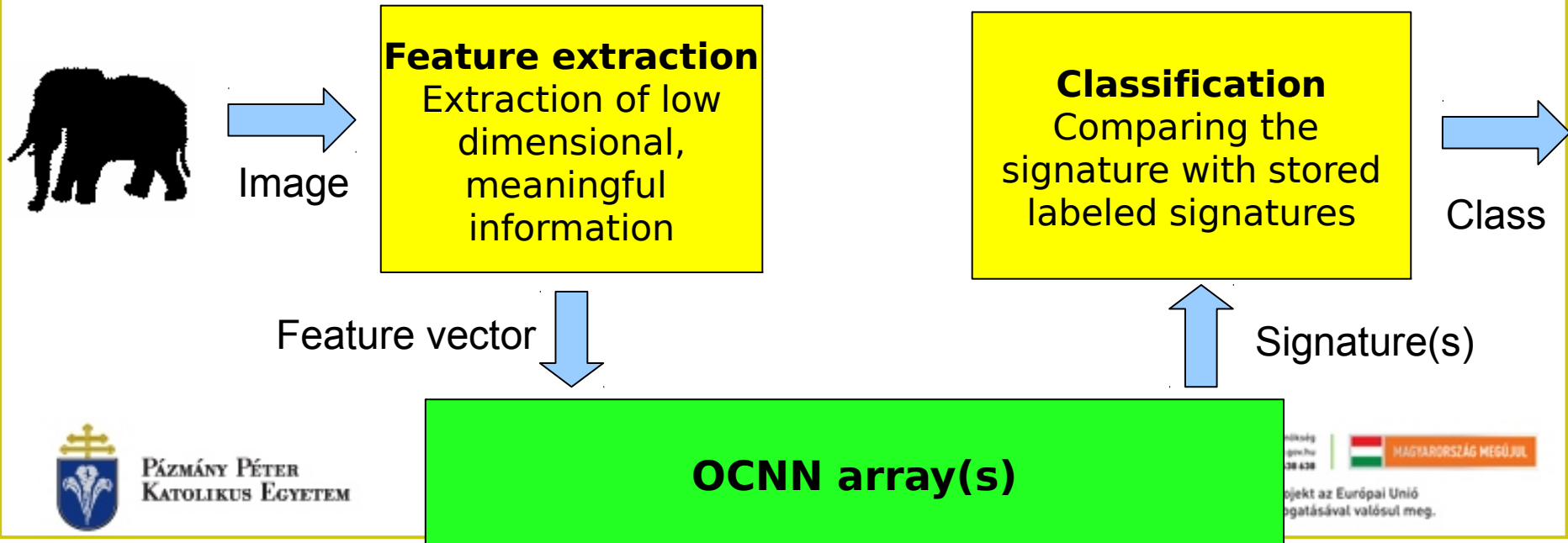


Improving machine learning

The „traditional” classification method



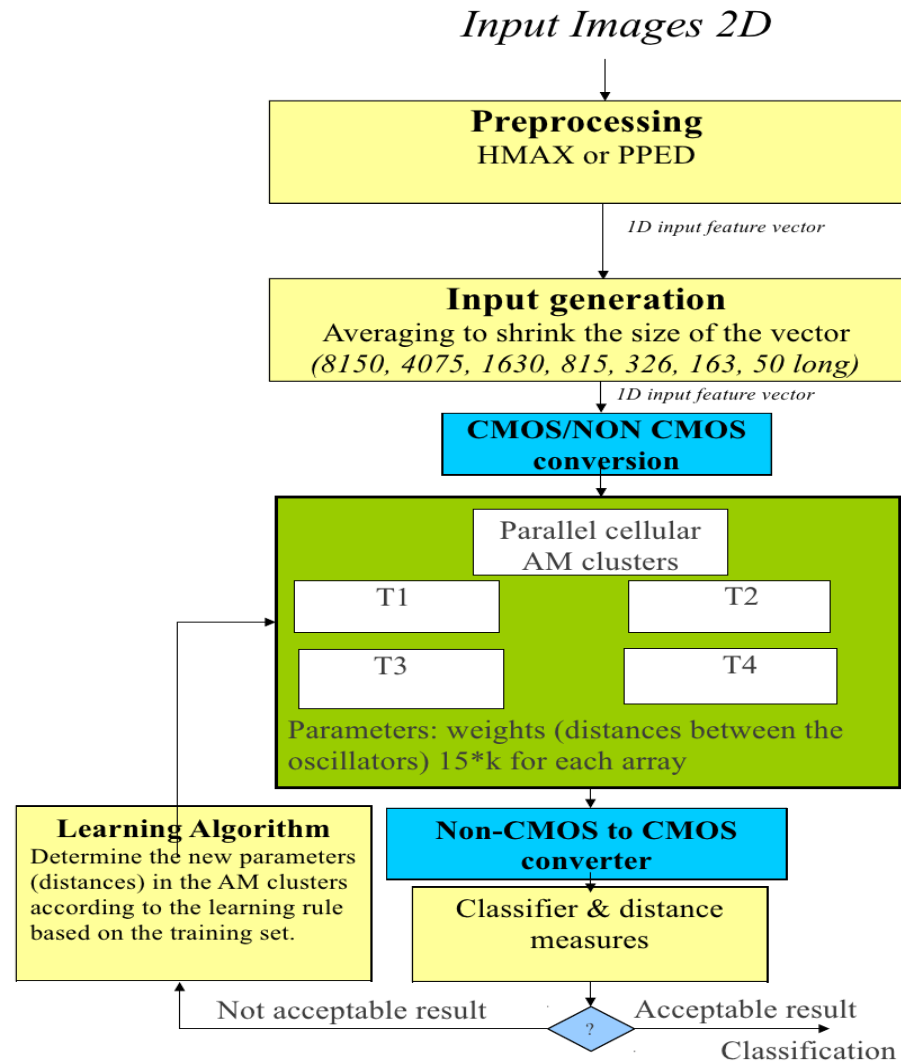
The proposed classification method



Improving machine learning

- 2D input flow
- 1D vector feature
- 1D signature
- Class

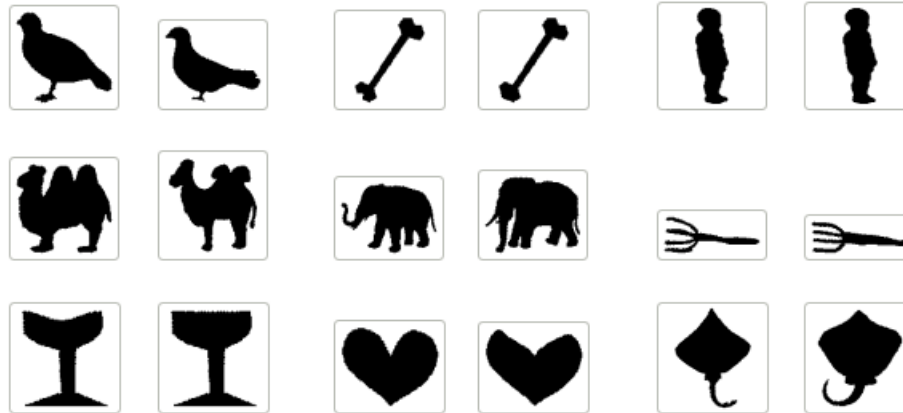
- Classification
 - Compare to signature prototypes (templates)



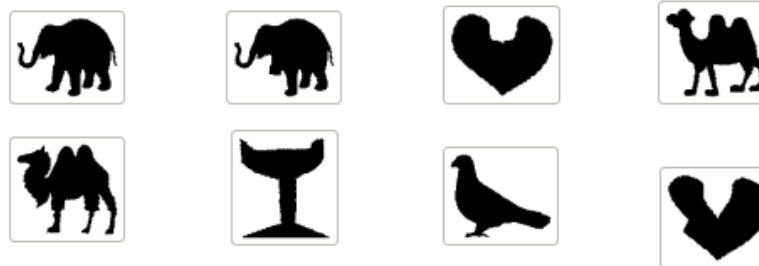
Example

- 64 shape images from the Shape Database of The Vision Group at LEMS, Brown University

- Train set
9 classes



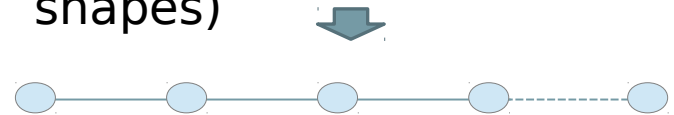
- Test set
46 images



Example

- Weights defined by genetic computation
 1. Generate 20 random weight vectors
 2. Try the vectors resulting accuracy values
 3. Keep the best 10 vectors
 4. Generate 5 mutated vectors
 - Change every value with the probability $p=0.15$
 5. Generate 5 mixed vectors
 - Randomly select two vectors and assemble a new vector from their elements
 6. Repeat steps 2-5.

Feature vector (PPED for shapes)

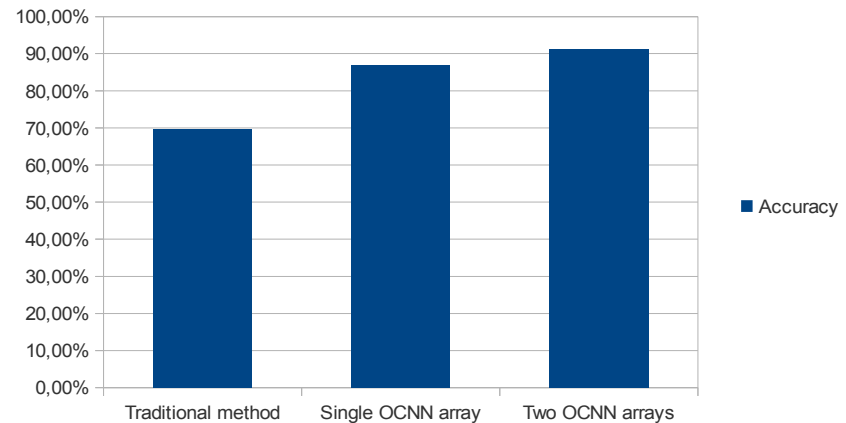


Tuning the weights

- Genetic computation
 1. Generate 100-1000 random weight vectors (depending on the input dimension)
 2. Try the vectors resulting accuracy values as fitness functions
 3. Keep the best 50-100 vectors
 4. Generate 50-100 mutated vectors
 - Change every value with the probability $p=0.15-0.2$
 5. Generate 50-10 crossover vectors
 - Randomly select two vectors and assemble a new vector from their elements
 6. Repeat steps 2-5.

Results

- Without OCNN
 - Accuracy: 69,57%
- With OCNN, the simplest configuration
 - Accuracy: 86,95%
- With OCNN, two simple 1-D arrays
 - Accuracy: 91,3%



Results on H-MAX data

- Dimension reduction by averaging

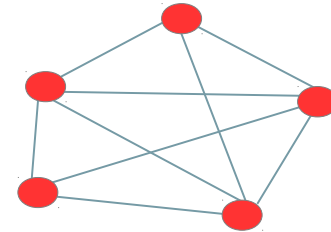
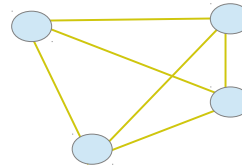
Vector length	accruacy
50:	85 %
163:	87.5%
326:	82.5%
815:	77.5%
1630:	77.5%
4075:	75%
8150:	75%

- Dimension reduction by vector quantization

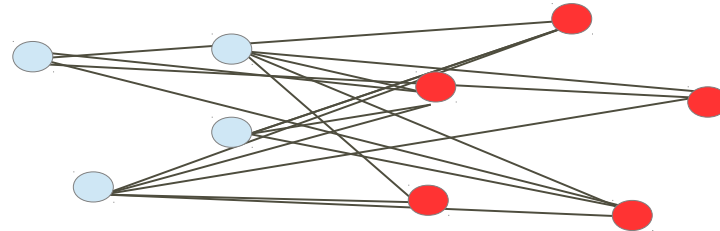
Vector length	accruacy
50:	100 %
163:	100%
326:	100%
815:	100%

Quantitative results

- Cross Group distances (CGD)
- In Group distances (IGD)
- To normalize, observe the rate $AD = CGD/IGD$



In-Class distance - Average of the distances of elements in one class



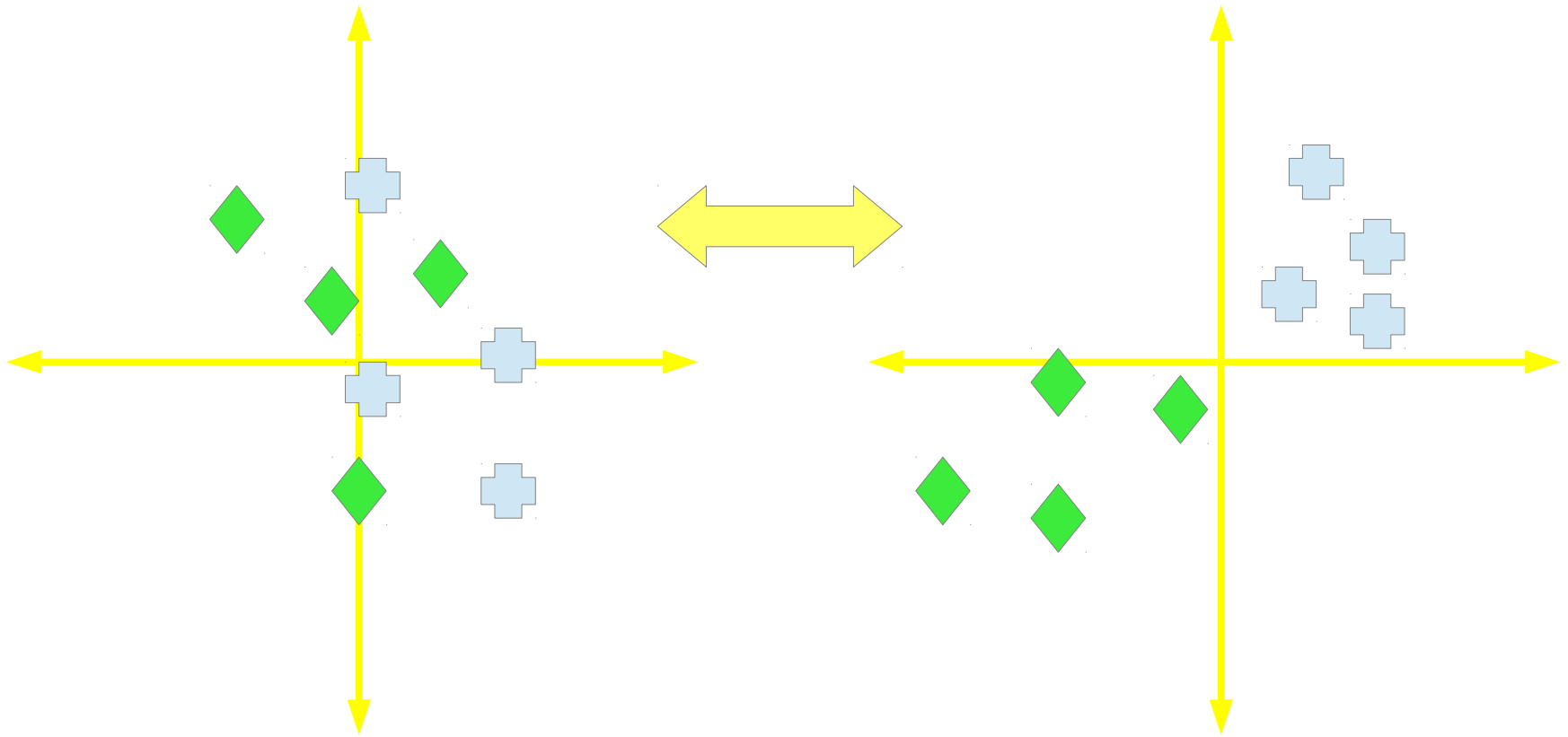
Cross-Class distance - Average of the distances of elements of other classes

Quantitative results

Cross Group/ In Group	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Before OCNN array	3.60	2.87	1.58	1.83
50 long vectors	15.02	3.58	3.26	9.16
163 long vectors	12.28	3.46	3.23	7.92
815 long vectors	20.10	5.30	2.47	8.56

Cross Group/ In Group	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Before OCNN array	12.4016	1.5013	4.9720	3.5272
50 long vectors	29.70	8.82	9.24	9.57
163 long vectors	96.55	10.80	30.74	52.54
815 long vectors	175.56	23.81	56.04	59.28

Effect of a 1D oscillator chain



Thank you for your attention