

[SS 1] color and gems

Results in EPODOC 50

[SS 2] recognition and ss1

Results in EPODOC 7

[SS 3] ..li



1/7 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN106650694](#) A 20170510

PR - CN201611256201 20161230

AP - CN201611256201 20161230

DT - I

CNOI - [G06K9/00288](#)

PA - JIANGSU SIDIANLING ROBOT CO LTD

TI - Human face **recognition** method taking convolutional neural network as feature extractor

AB - The invention discloses a human face **recognition** method taking a convolutional neural network (CNN) as a feature extractor. The method is characterized by comprising the following steps of **SS1**: constructing a to-be-identified human face image database according to a **recognition** need, and forming a training set and a test set according to needs; **SS2**: extracting a CNN model as the feature extractor; **SS3**: extracting to-be-identified eigenvectors of images of the to-be-identified human face library by the CNN model, and performing storage; and **SS4**: classifying extracted training set and test set data by utilizing a feature classifier. According to the method, a relatively popular deep learning CNN in existing



image **recognition** serves as the feature extractor, so that the characteristics of high **recognition** rate and high anti-jamming property of the CNN can be utilized, the to-be-identified human face database can be conveniently subjected to modification operation, and the practicality of the human face **recognition** method in the field of human face identity **recognition** is improved.

2/7 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JP2011199698](#) A 20111006

PR - JP20100065525 20100323

AP - JP20100065525 20100323

DT - I

FI - G06F17/30&380D;
G10L15/00&200G;
G10L15/28&400; H04N21/432;
H04N21/439; H04N7/173&630;
H04R3/02

FT - 5B075/ND12; 5B075/ND14;
5B075/PQ02; 5B075/PQ32;
5B075/PQ69; 5C164/FA12;
5C164/MA07S; 5C164/PA43;
5C164/PA45; 5C164/UB08P;
5C164/UB31P; 5C164/UB81S;
5D015/AA02; 5D015/KK01;
5D020/CC01; 5D220/BA06;
5D220/BC05; 5D220/CC06

PA - YAMAHA CORP

TI - AVEQUIPMENT

AB - PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To
provide AV equipment capable of
simply outputting information
desired by a user and additional
information related thereto.
SOLUTION: External source
sound signals Ss0, Ss1 are input
to an associated information
acquisition section 10 from an
external source device. Sound
pickup signals Sme1 to Sme8
after echo cancellation are input



to the associated information acquisition section 10. The associated information acquisition section 10 generates a speaker speech signal Ssp from the sound pickup signals Sme1 to Sme8 after echo cancellation, generating pronunciation signal Sspa corresponding to user speech. The associated information acquisition section 10 generates a pronunciation interval external source sound signal Ssa corresponding to the pronunciation signal Sspa to conduct the speech **recognition** processing. The associated information acquisition section 10 refers to the sound **recognition** result to extract information retrieval phrases based on user speech and an external source sound at the same timing as for this speech, and retrieves the associated information. The acquired associated information is displayed on a display device 300.

3/7 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPS63127185](#) A 19880531
PR - JP19860272777 19861118
AP - JP19860272777 19861118
DT - I
FI - G04C9/04; G04G1/00&305M; G04G21/00&303; G04G21/06; G04G5/00&H;
G04G5/04&F; G10L15/00&200M; G10L15/00&200Z; G10L3/00&301F; G10L3/00&551M;
G10L3/00&551Z
FT - 2F002/AD00; 2F002/AD06; 2F002/AD07; 2F002/BA04; 2F002/BA14; 2F002/BB07;
2F002/EB13; 2F002/ED03; 2F002/ED04; 2F002/ED05; 2F002/EE01; 2F002/EF04;
2F002/EH01; 2F002/FA01; 5D015/KK01; 5D015/LL11
PA - CITIZEN WATCH CO LTD
TI - VOICE INPUT ELECTRONIC CLOCK
AB - PURPOSE:To correct time, by a method wherein voice **recognition** circuit is brought to a voice **recognition** state by the input signal from a switch while a display device is brought to a correction state and, thereafter, the correction figure of time is directly called out by an instruction voice signal to be inputted numerically. CONSTITUTION:

When a switch **SS1** is pushed, a voice **recognition** circuit 7 comes to a registering state and the indication of resisted voice to be successively inputted from CPU built in the circuit 7 is decoded by a decoder 8. When [1] is sounded toward a microphone 3, a voice signal 32 is subjected to analogue/digital conversion in the circuit 7 to be temporarily stored as a comparing signal 40. At the same time, CPU built in the circuit 7 compares the voice signal 32 with a large number of reference voice signals 41 already stored in a memory circuit 9 and further compares the same with the signal 40 to find out the most similar one. This found out signal 41 is outputted to the decoder 8 as an instruction voice signal 33 for the first time herein from the circuit 9 and the decoder 8 decodes the signal 41 to display the same on a display device 2.

4/7 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPH04281498](#) A 19921007
 PR - JP19910069189 19910308
 AP - JP19910069189 19910308
 DT - I
 FI - G10L15/20&353; G10L21/02&101B; G10L21/02&102A; G10L21/0208&100A; G10L21/0232; G10L3/02&301; G10L9/00&F
 FT - 5D015/CC01; 5D015/CC07; 5D015/CC14; 5D015/CC17; 5D015/DD02; 5D015/EE05
 PA - RICOH KK
 TI - NOISE ELIMINATING DEVICE
 AB - PURPOSE:To realize voice **recognition** in noise and to enable plural microphone inputs into a single voice **recognition** device. CONSTITUTION:The voice **recognition** device has plural microphones (MS1, MS2) for inputting voices and besides, it has a sound transforming section (Mn) for noise detection. Let the output signal of the microphone MS1 be **SS1**, the output signal of the microphone MS2 be SS2, the output signal of the microphone Mn be Sn and let coefficient K1 and K2 sections compute and store **SS1**/Sn and SS2/Sn, respectively. During a voice **recognition** operation, these stored values are multiplied by the output signal Sn of the microphone Mn and subtract these values from the output signals of each microphone MS1 and MS2, obtain **SS1**-K1n as the output of MS1 and SS2-K2Sn as the output of MS2 and supply them to the voice **recognition** device.

5/7 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [JPH05258117](#) A 19931008
 PR - JP19920052762 19920311
 AP - JP19920052762 19920311
 DT - I
 FI - G06K9/62&610C; G06K9/66; G06K9/68&E
 FT - 5B064/AA01; 5B064/AB03; 5B064/AB13; 5B064/AB14; 5B064/DA16; 5B064/DA18; 5B064/DA27
 AB - PURPOSE:To improve a handwriting character **recognition** rate by taking a correlation with a handwriting peculiarity stored in a handwriting habit correlation storage means, estimating the handwriting peculiarity of a specified person, comparing a character pattern whose character type is uncertain with handwriting peculiarity data of the estimated person and judging the character type of the uncertain character pattern.

CONSTITUTION: A pair of the character pattern whose character type is decided and the character type is inputted to a peculiarity estimation part 14. It retrieves a character sample group where the character type is stored among the character type sample groups **SS1**-**SSn** of a character type sample storage part 11, and decides a character type sample being the representative pattern of the groups of the character patterns to which the character pattern being a pair with the character type belongs. The decided character type sample is substituted as the character pattern of the character type and it is inputted to an inter-sample correlation storage part 13 as the handwriting peculiarity. The inter-sample correlation storage part 13 retrieves the most coincident handwriting peculiarity, sends it to the habit estimation part 14, and estimates and stores it as the handwriting peculiarity.

6/7 © EPODOC / EPO

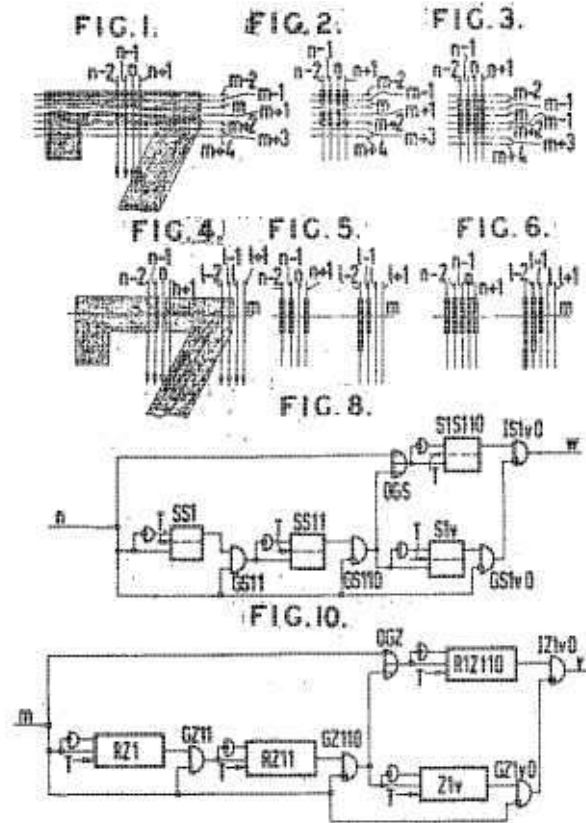
PN - [JPH05187876](#) A 19930727
 PR - JP19920002880 19920110
 AP - JP19920002880 19920110
 DT - I
 FI - G01C11/04; G01C11/36
 PA - FURUNO ELECTRIC CO
 TI - PROCESSING METHOD FOR
 SHADING OF GROUND IMAGE
 AB - PURPOSE: To display the ground
 image visually to which shading
 which may be produced by a
 solar light irradiation from an
 arbitrary position, is applied.
 CONSTITUTION: A luminance data
 L0 of the original ground image
 data and a first shading data **SS1**
 which is generated at a same
 position as a solar position
 which is shot when creating the
 ground image data are obtained
 from digital terrain data and a
 luminance data L1 where
 shading is removed by the
 luminance data L0 and the first
 shading data **SS1** is obtained. A
 second shading data **SS2** in an
 arbitrary solar position is
 obtained from a digital terrain
 data and an image data L2 with a
 target shading is obtained by
 superposing the second shading
 data **SS2** to the luminance data
 L1 where shading is removed.
 The ground image under



arbitrary conditions of the solar position which is shot when creating the ground image data is obtained, thus achieving an accurate **recognition** and reading of specified items.

7/7 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [GB1004019](#) A 19650908
- PR - DE1963S084676 19630411
- AP - GB19640015100 19640413
- DT - **
- CCI - [G06K9/40](#)
- CCA - [G06K2209/01](#)
- PA - SIEMENS AG
- TI - Scanning signal processing apparatus for use in the automatic **recognition** of symbols
- AB - 1,004,019. Automatic character reading. SIEMENS & HALSKE A.G. April 13, 1964 [April 11, 1963], No. 15100/64. Heading G4R. Defects in the printed character cause gaps in the signals as shown in Fig. 2, which are removed (Fig. 3) by the circuit of Fig. 8. The input signals on line n are gated in gate GS 11 with the same signal delayed by a one-bit store SS1. The output is passed, via one-bit store SS11 to one input of blocking gate GS110, the blocking input of which is from line n. Output of gate GS110 passes, via Or gate OGS, to one-bit store S1S110. The input n is also applied to this gate. The output of gate GS110 is also applied, via one-bit store S1v to blocking gate GS1v0 and the output is the blocking input of gate IS1v0. During scanning of column n-2, Fig. 1, the first black is in row m-2. The corresponding signal on line n passes through Or gate OGS and, after a delay of one-bit appears at the output of



store S1S110 passing through blocking gate TS1v0 to output w. The black signal from line n produces an output from gate GS11 as there are black signals at points m-2 and m-1. When the scanning spot reaches row m a white signal is produced so that gate GS110 opens, allowing the output from store SS11 to pass via Or gate OGS to store " 1 " in S1S110 ready to take the place of the white signal on line n. If the next signal is black (as in Fig. 1) gate GS1v0 is blocked, giving no output and allowing gate TS1v0 to pass the signal from store S1S110 to output w. The white area in row m of scan n-z is filled in, therefore, by the detection of a " 110 " sequence of which the "0 " is transmitted as a " 1 " if it is followed by a " 1." If it is not followed by a " 1 " signal, a " 0 " is transmitted. Other possible rules are suggested, e.g. that the replacement of a " 0 " by a " 1 " may depend upon being preceded by a group of black signals longer than " 11 " or upon being followed by a black signal somewhere within a larger group of following signals. Breaks in the perpendicular direction as shown in Fig. 4 are filled by a circuit, Fig. 10, having a shift register RZ1 1 which holds a complete column of signals. Corresponding signals from adjacent columns are gated by gate GZ11 and the output entered into another register RZ 11. The presence in three adjacent columns of " 1," " 1 " and " 0 " in the same row is detected by blocking gate GZ110. A following " 1 " in the next column blocks

gate GZ1v0 so that output gate TZ1v0 is unblocked at the time the " 110 " signal appears at the output of a further one-column shift register R1Z110. By this means the blank column n in Fig. 5 resulting from the break in the character is filled to produce the signals of Fig. 6. Circuits for filling spaces in a column and for filling spaces across the columns may be combined, a suitable delay being provided to compensate for the different storage periods of the two component circuits.

[SS 3]