# 東北大学大学院情報科学研究科主催 第17回 博士後期課程学生発表会

アブストラクト集

2017年7月20日(木) 東北大学大学院情報科学研究科 2階 大講義室 <第1セッション 13:05~14:25>

#### 畑中 達彦

### 「グラフ彩色遷移問題とその一般化に関する研究」

「四色定理」に代表されるグラフ彩色は、理論計算機科学分野で長年に渡り研究されている重要な題材である. 従来型の研究では、適切なグラフ彩色を 1 つ見つけることを目的としていたが、近年定式化された「グラフ彩色遷移問題」では、グラフ彩色の間の連結性を解明することを目的とする. 本研究では、色数及びグラフ構造の観点から、グラフ彩色遷移問題およびその一般化を効率よく解くアルゴリズムの開発を行っている.

#### 清水 拓

# 「音場共有信号処理に基づく複数聴取者用高精細 3 次元聴覚ディスプレイの実現」

次世代情報通信では臨場感や自然性の高い通信技術が求められており、その実現には3次元音空間を超高精細に再現できる音響技術が不可欠である。既存の超高精細音響技術の多くは個人利用を想定している。しかし、遠隔会議や家庭、車室では、複数人での利用が一般的であり、その対応が難しかった。本研究は、複数聴取者へ同じ音場の情報を超高精細提示することを目的とした音場共有信号処理に基づく聴覚ディスプレイの提案、実現を目指すものである。

#### Vicky Sintunata

# A STUDY OF SINGLE NATURAL INPUT IMAGE IN VIEW-BASED 3D MODEL RETRIEVAL

Instead of creating a 3D model from scratch, which is not an easy task, one can select available model from a database. With the increasing number of models in the database, finding the 3D model that we want will be troublesome. Therefore, an automatic system to retrieve based on the user's input is needed. Here, we are studying a 3D model retrieval system with a single natural input image as an input. In view-based 3D model retrieval, the problems are not only the time requirement for matching between the model and the database, but also matching between two identical objects with different pose. We propose a method based on the skewness information of the object to speed up the system. Furthermore, a novel skeleton-based approach to solve the different-pose problem is also proposed.

#### 竜 強

## A Novel and Blur-Invariant Local Feature Scheme for Image Matching

Image matching between a blurred image (caused by camera motion, out of focus, etc.) and a non-blurred image becomes a critical task for many image/video applications recently. However, most of the existing local feature schemes fail to achieve this work. Hence, I present a novel and blur-invariant local feature scheme including a blur-invariant interest point detector and a blur-invariant local feature descriptor. The proposed detector is based on a new concept – moment symmetry (MS). Unlike those traditional interest points – corners or blobs, MS is very robust to blur. By detecting the MS, the same interest points from a blurred image and a non-blurred image can be found. The proposed descriptor is based on some blur-invariant moments. By constructing these blur-invariant moments, the proposed descriptor is distinctive and robust to blur. Experimental results show the proposed whole scheme is good at blurred image matching. Also, both the detector and the descriptor are outperform state of the art methods for blurred image matching.

<第2セッション 14:35~15:55>

# 吉江佑介

# Grover walkが周期を持つグラフの特徴付け

量子ウォークとは平たく言えばランダムウォークの非可換化、量子化であり、探索問題やグラフの同型問題など様々な分野で応用されている。本講演では離散グラフ上での量子ウォークを定義し、Grover walk と呼ばれる量子ウォークを導入する。Grover walkはベースとなるグラフを与える事で定まり、特に周期的、即ち任意の状態がある周期で元の状態に戻るGrover walkを定めるグラフの特徴づけについて報告する。

# MOHAMMAD SAMY BALADRAM New Construction of Spherical t-designs

A set of N points is called a spherical t-design if the integral of any polynomial of degree at most t over the sphere is equal to the average value of the polynomial over the set of N points. Spherical designs can be of value in statistics, in combinatorics, and in geometry. The first given explicit construction was given by Rabau and Bajnok (1992). We try to generalize their result to construct some designs in the higher dimensions by introducing a new concept called ball t-design. By this, we constructed some new designs for some t and some dimensions.

# Ramos, Phoebe Chloe Fajilan Synchronizing Automata and the Road Coloring Conjecture

Let  $T_X$  be the set of all maps on a finite set X. A (finite, deterministic) automaton  $(X, \Sigma)$  consists of a set of states X and a finite set of transitions  $\Sigma$  where  $\Sigma \subseteq T_X$ . A word w on  $\Sigma$  is a finite sequence of elements of  $\Sigma$  and w is called reset or synchronizing if it sends the state set X to a single state. An automaton is called synchronizing if there exists a reset word for it. In 1964, J. Černý conjectured that a synchronizing automaton with n states contains a reset word of length at most  $(n-1)^2$ . The best general upper bound was  $\frac{n^3-n}{6}$  obtained by Pin in 1983. In this talk, we introduce synchronizing automata and related topics such as the road coloring conjecture.

#### 宫澤弘法

### 「タービン多段翼列を通る非定常湿り蒸気熱流動・構造連成問題の数値解析」

蒸気タービンの高効率化を実現する手段の一つに動翼の長大化が挙げられるが、これは同時に翼の剛性を低下させる.しかしながら、現在は未解明な現象による予期せぬ事故を防ぐために設計の段階で剛性の制約条件に余裕を持たせる必要があり、これらが効率向上の妨げとなっている.そこで本研究では実機のタービンを対象とした数値解析により、多段翼列を通過する非定常な湿り蒸気熱流動が長翼列に及ぼす影響について評価する.

# 宫鍋慶介

# 「次世代アクセスネットワークにおける最適なシステム構築に関する研究」

近年、IoT 時代の到来により通信要求の多様化が著しく進んでる。この多様化した要求を満足するため、集中制御型ネットワークである C-RAN(Cloud Radio Access Network)に着目する。しかし、すべての要求を100%満足することは不可能である。そこで、様々な要求に対して柔軟に対応可能なシステムを提案し、このシステムが要求に対してどれだけ対応可能かという柔軟性において評価を行う。

#### Bomin Mao

# Routing or Computing? The Paradigm Shift Towards Intelligent Computer Network Packet Transmission Based on Deep Learning

Recent years, Software Defined Routers (SDRs) (programmable routers) have emerged as a viable solution to provide a cost-effective packet processing platform with easy extensibility and programmability. Multi-core platforms significantly promote SDRs' parallel computing capacities, enabling them to adopt artificial intelligent techniques, i.e., deep learning, to manage routing paths. In this paper, we explore new opportunities in packet processing with deep learning to inexpensively shift the computing needs from rule-based route computation to deep learning based route estimation for high-throughput packet processing. Even though deep learning techniques have been extensively exploited in various computing areas, researchers have, to date, not been able to effectively utilize deep learning based route computation for high-speed core networks. We envision a supervised deep learning system to construct the routing tables and show how the proposed method can be integrated with programmable routers using both Central Processing Units (CPUs) and Graphics Processing Units (GPUs). We demonstrate how our uniquely characterized input and output traffic patterns can enhance the route computation of the deep learning based SDRs through both analysis and extensive computer simulations. In particular, the simulation results demonstrate that our proposal outperforms the benchmark method in terms of delay, throughput, and signaling overhead.

# Tang Fengxiao New Intelligent Network Traffic Control beyond Routing Protocol: Deep Learning Approach

Recently, deep learning has appeared as a breakthrough machine learning technique for various areas in computer science as well as other disciplines. Application of deep learning in network traffic control system, in wireless/heterogeneous networks, is a relatively new area. With the evolution of wireless networks, efficient network traffic control such as routing methodology in the wireless backbone network appears as a key challenge. This is because the conventional routing protocols do not learn from their previous experiences regarding network abnormalities such as congestion and so forth. Therefore, an evolved intelligent network traffic control method is essential to avoid this problem. In this article, we address this issue and propose a new, deep learning based intelligent network traffic control method. Our proposal uses deep Convolutional Neural Networks (deep CNNs) with uniquely characterized inputs and outputs to represent the considered Wireless Mesh Network

(WMN) backbone. The performance of our proposed method is evaluated through computer based simulations. The simulation results demonstrate that our proposal achieves significantly lower average delay and packet loss rate compared to those observed with the existing routing methods. We particularly stress on our proposed method's independence of existing routing protocols that make it a potential candidate to remove routing protocol(s) from future wired/wireless networks.

#### 曹南

# Study on Perception of High Frequency Vibration Using Amplitude Modulated Signals for Tactile Displays

Tactile vibration cues can provide contact information between the human skin and touched object, for example, hardness and roughness. To build a vibration feedback system, it is very important to understand the human perceptual ability of the high-frequency tactile vibration. The conventional studies report that people can perceive the envelope of the Amplitude Modulated (AM) vibration even when the carrier frequency is higher than the human perceivable frequency. However, the perceptual effects of the envelope has not yet been fully investigated. This study investigated the envelope effect by measuring the Just Noticeable Difference (JND) of the time constant of the transient collision vibration. The results show that the JNDs are relatively higher in the short time constant and not sensitive to carrier frequency changes in most conditions.

#### 山本知生

# 「空圧式柔軟索状ロボットのアクチュエーションに関する研究」

災害等で破損した原子炉内部の様子を調査するために、小径配管内から原子炉内へと進入し、原子炉内の開けた場所を走行可能なロボットが求められている。また、小径配管内を走行可能なロボット使って配管インフラやプラントの点検を行いたいというニーズも高まっている。そこで本研究では空圧アクチュエータを用いて小径配管内とオープンスペースの両方を走行可能な柔軟索状ロボットの研究開発を行い、本日はその経過を報告する。

#### 安藤 久人

# 「水噴射により浮上移動する索状消火ロボットの研究開発」

我々は災害対応ロボットへ流体を適応することで、これまで困難であった課題を克服している。例えば、瓦礫内探査を行う能動スコープカメラに空気噴射機能を付与することで、 先端を噴射反力により持ち上げ、これまで走破できなかった段差の乗り越えを実現し、機動性を向上させた。

本研究では、空気よりも密度の大きい水を索状体から噴射することで、索状体がダイナミックに躍動することを応用し、能動化のために必要な流量と圧力の理論モデルを構築して水噴射により索状体が浮上することを確認した。そして、これまで対応が困難であった高層ビル火災での火元の直接消火などを行う新たな技術として、索状消火ロボットの開発を行なっており、その研究計画と研究成果について報告する。