



Company Profile

PFN creates technologies that provide intelligence to things and networks, pioneering the development of IoT's next generation : the Smart Internet of Things



Preferred Networks, Inc. (PFN)

- Founded : March, 2014
- HQ : Hongo (Tokyo, Japan)
- Branch: San Mateo (CA, USA)
- Directors : Toru Nishikawa, Daisuke Okanohra, Junich Hasegawa
- Mission :

PFN creates technologies that provide intelligence to things and networks, pioneering the development of IoT's next generation: the Smart Internet of Things.

➤ **To accelerate evolving business in IoT/IoE**

PFN was split from PFI (founded in March of 2006)

➤ <http://www.preferred-networks.jp/>

October 1, 2014

**1. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation
Preferred Networks, Inc.**

**NTT and PFN sign a business capital tie-up contract
with the aim of developing next-generation Big Data
technologies for the age of IoT**

2. Joint R&D Contract with Toyota on Self-driving Cars

**Preferred Networks, Inc. (HQ: Tokyo, President & CEO: Toru Nishikawa)
today announced that the company starts a joint research
and development project with
Toyota Motor Corporation (HQ: Aichi, CEO: Akio Toyoda)
on self-driving cars to examine the feasibility of its machine learning
and deep learning technologies.**

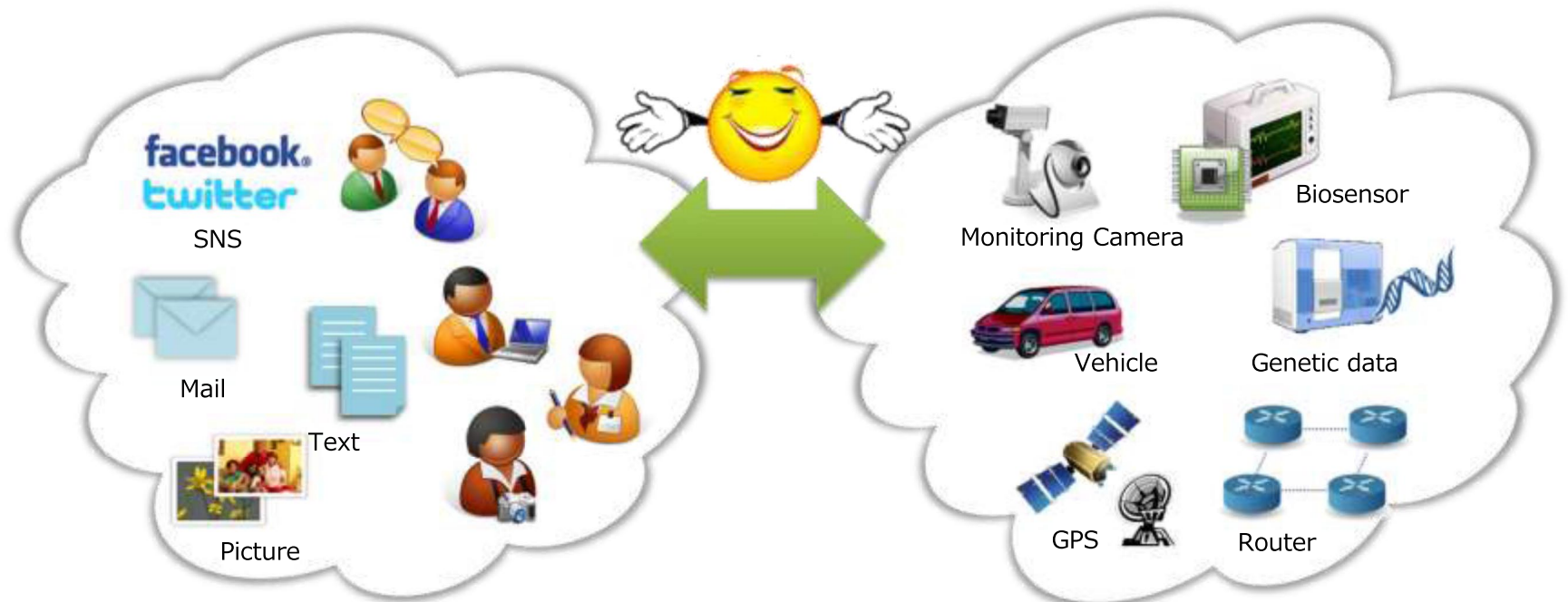
<http://blogs.wsj.com/japanrealtime/2014/10/01/ntt-toyota-see-deep-learning-expertise/>



Problems that PFN solves and How we do it

Problems that IoT/IoE applications face

- Massive amounts of data are generated at the edge of the network
 - e.g. surveillance cameras (100TB/year per one camera), Point Cloud, sensors



Human-generated data

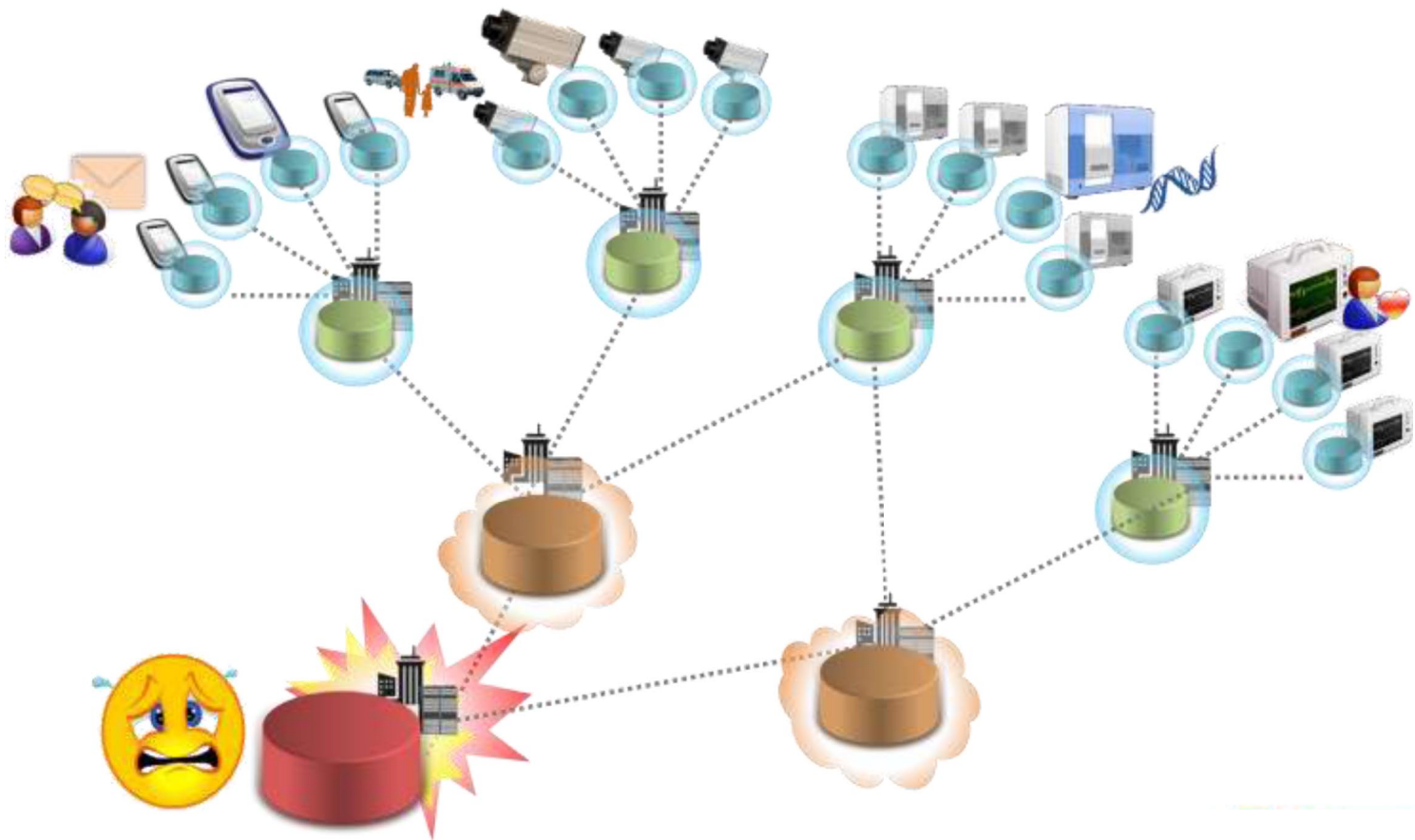
- Not so big
- Less noise
- Limited data representations
 - Text, audio, video

Machine-generated data

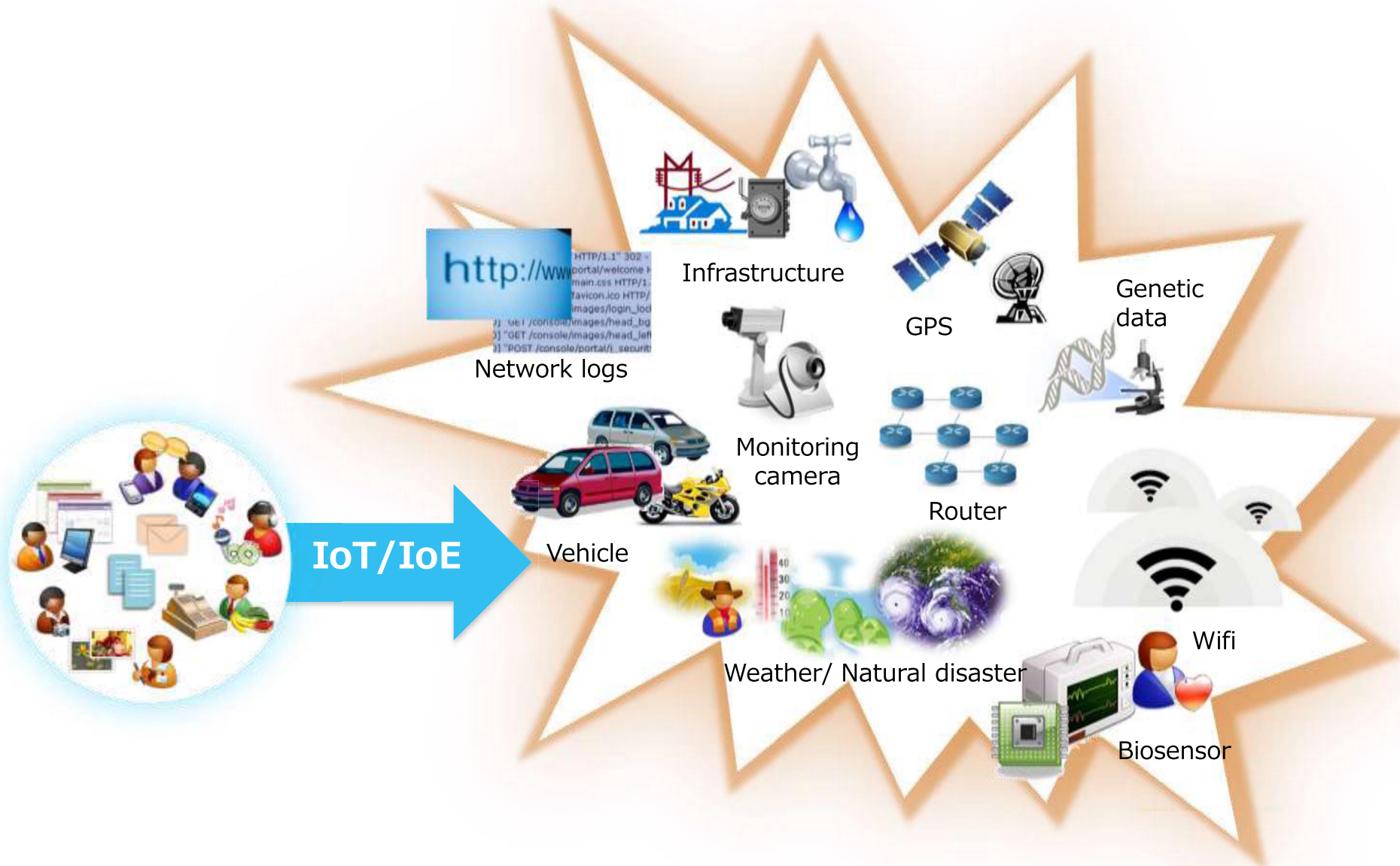
- Very large
- May be noisy
- Various data representations
 - Depends on devices

1. Massive increase in volume and velocity of data

- Data collected at the edge of the network has low value density
 - Collecting all data in the Cloud does not make sense

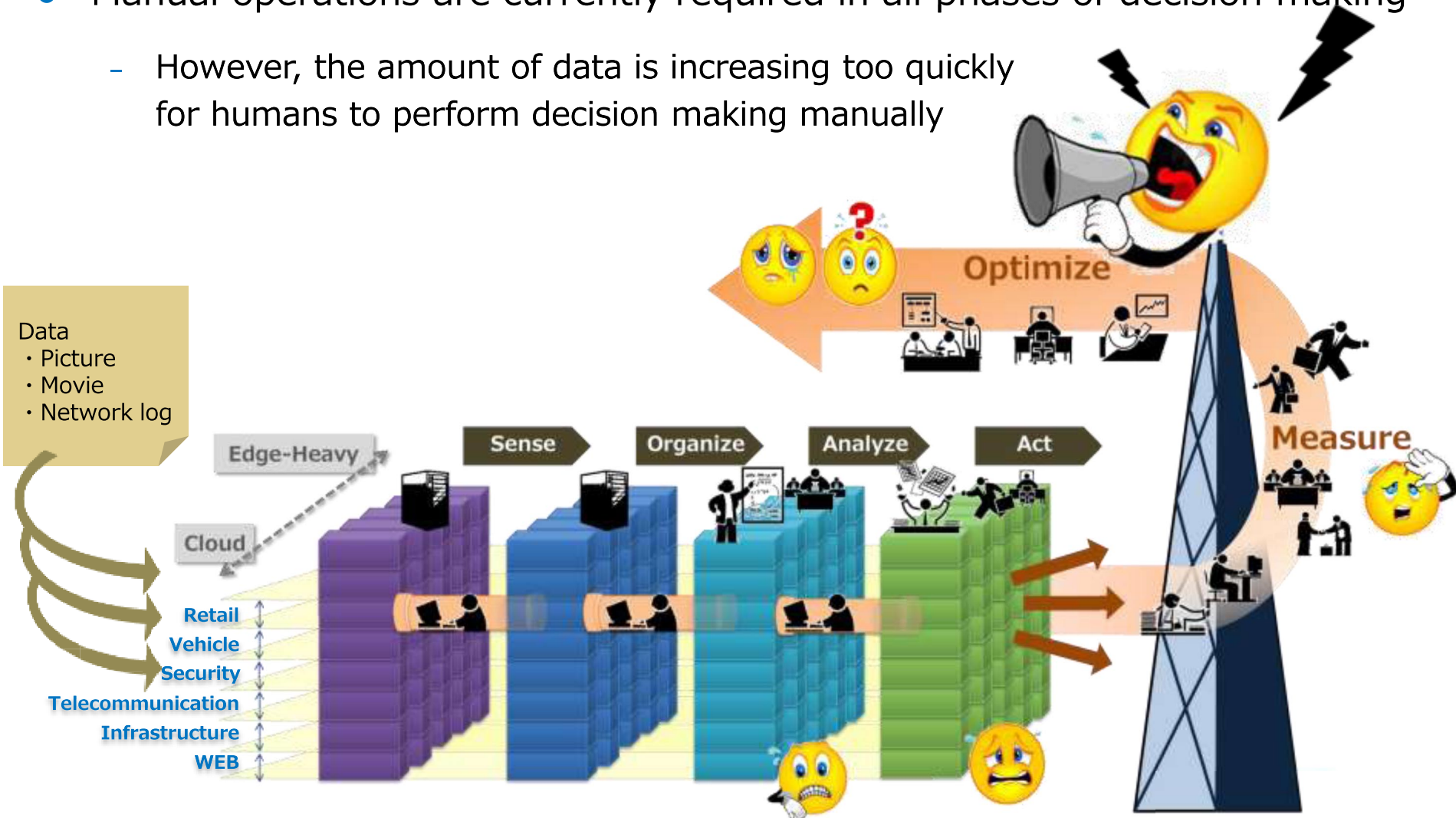


2. Massive increase in variety of data



3. Limit of manual operations

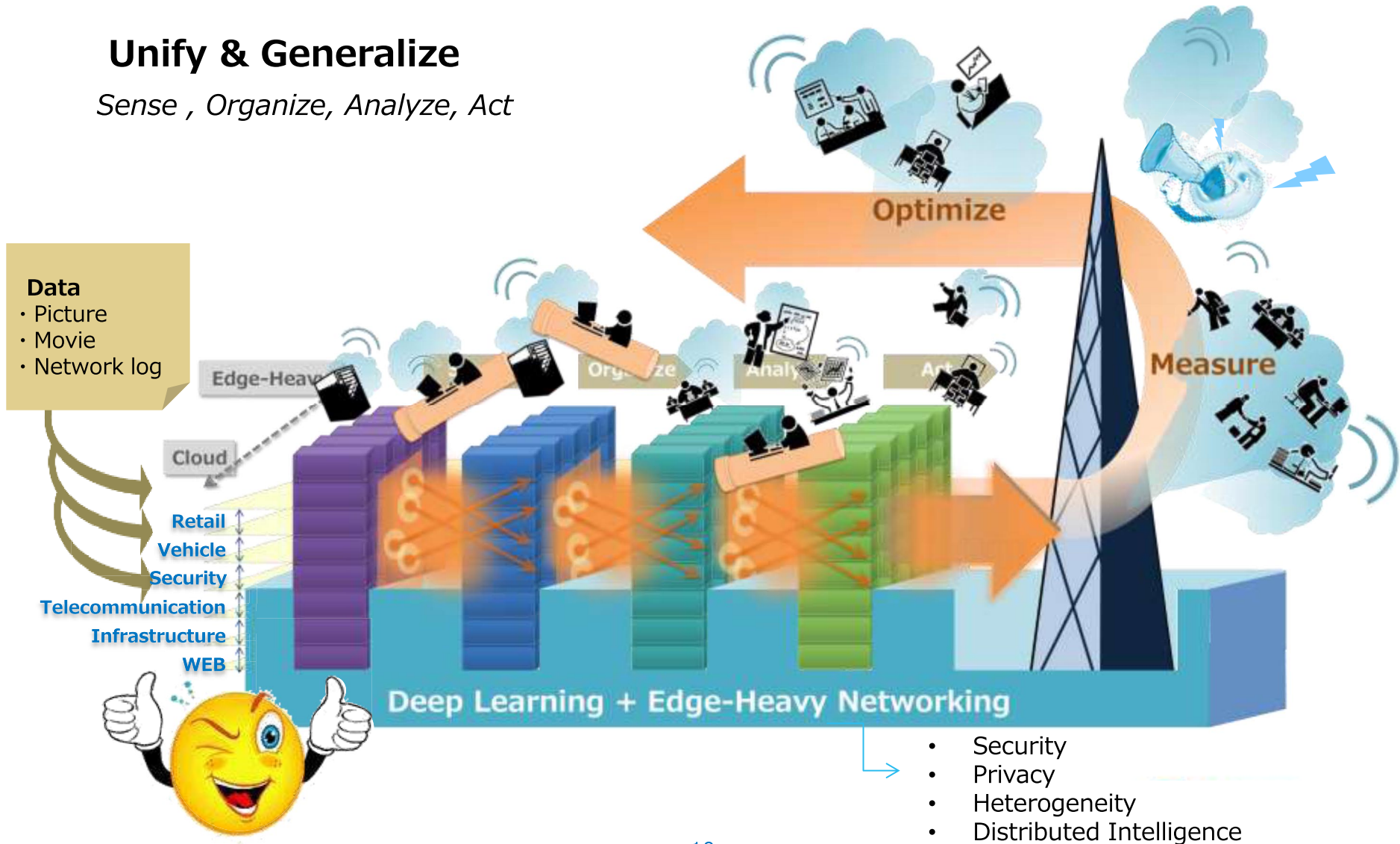
- Manual operations are currently required in all phases of decision making
 - However, the amount of data is increasing too quickly for humans to perform decision making manually



PFN's solution

Unify & Generalize

Sense , Organize, Analyze, Act

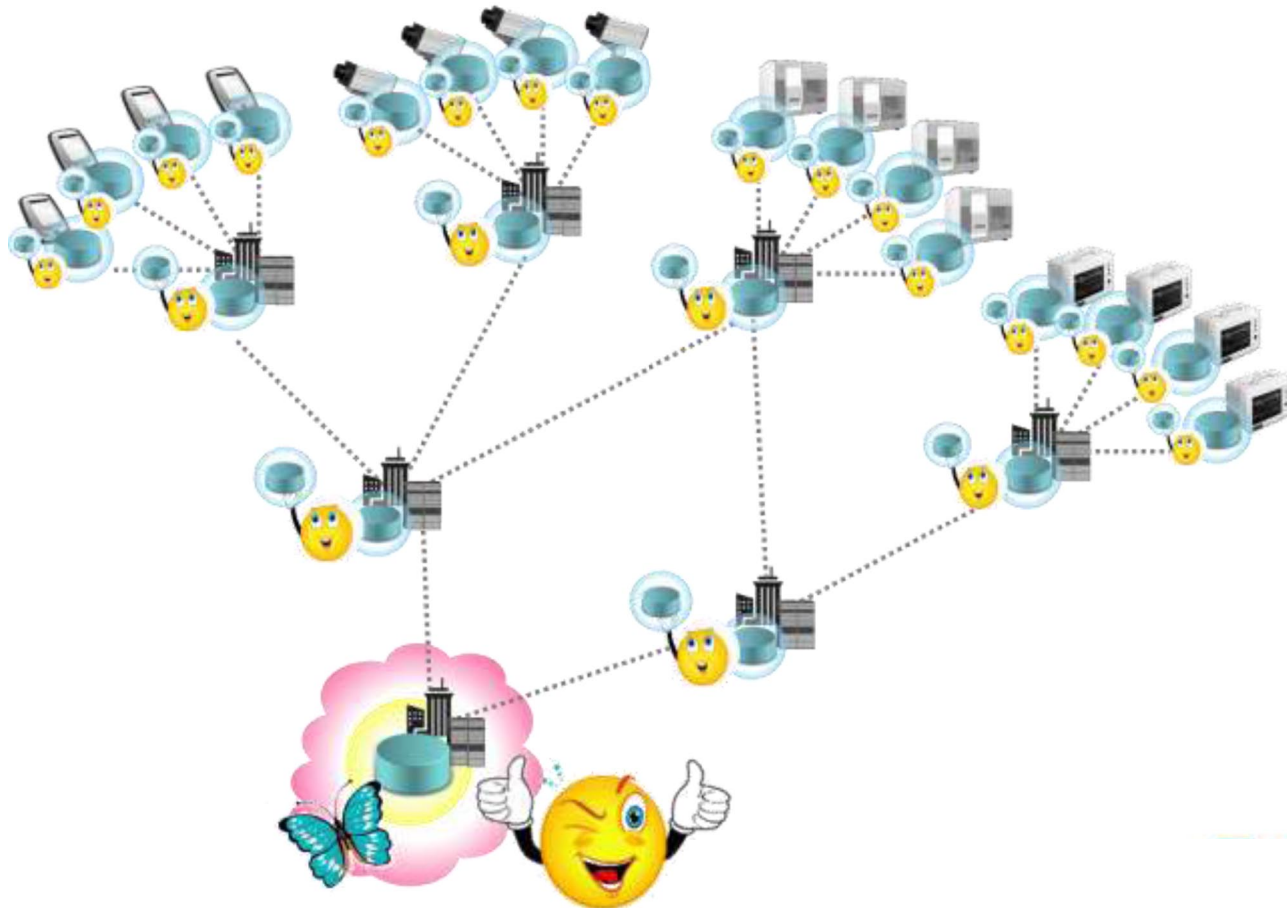




Core Technologies of PFN

1. Edge-Heavy Computing

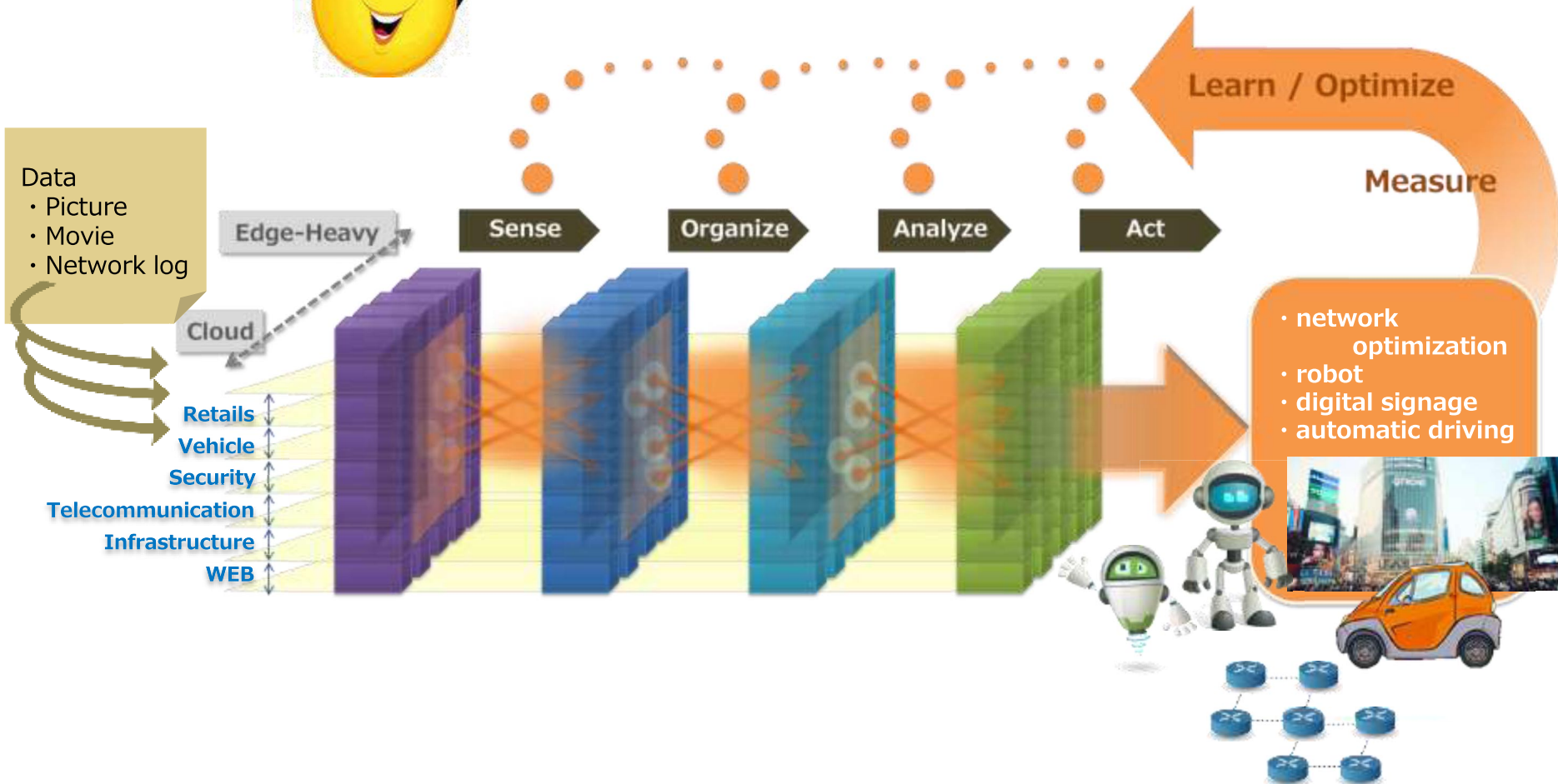
- Some tasks can only be performed at the edge of the network
- In addition to Cloud-based global analytics, local analytics done by devices running at the edge will be important



2. Distributed Intelligence

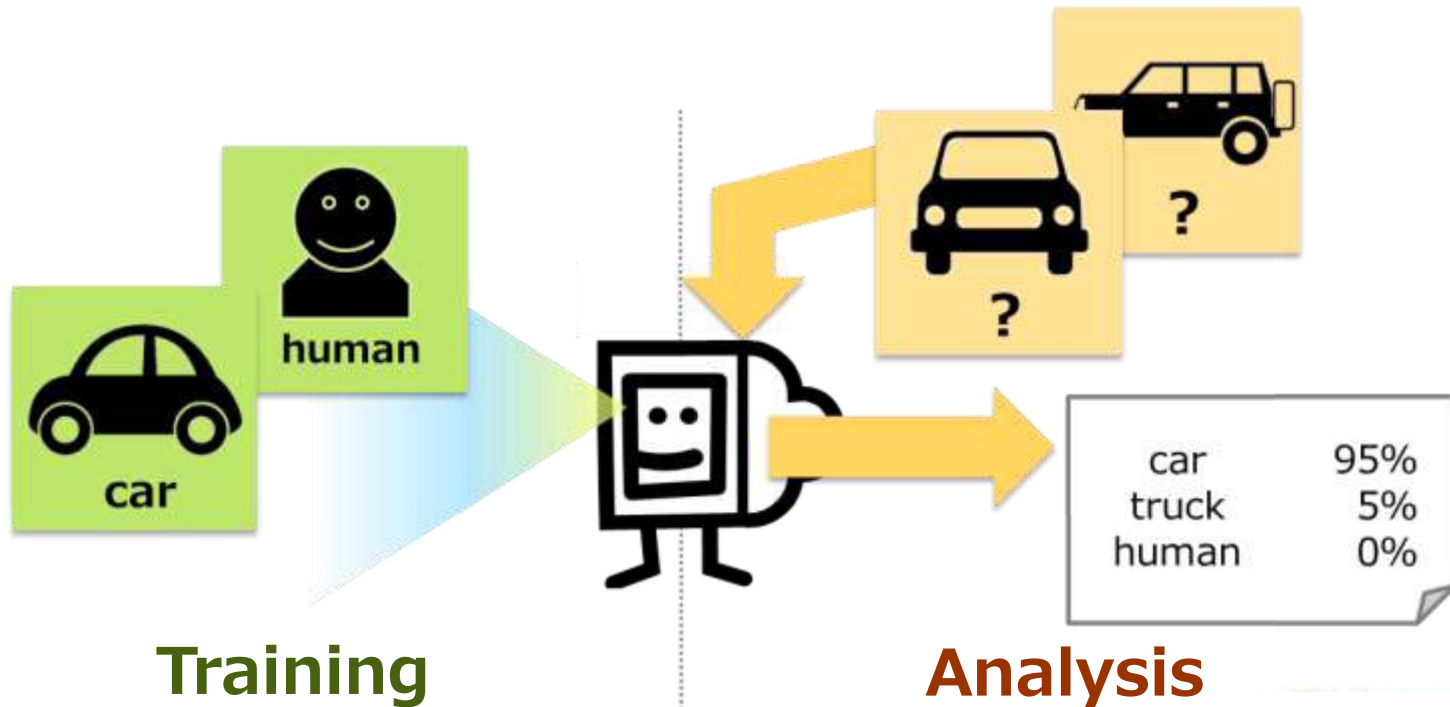


Automatic & Real-Time



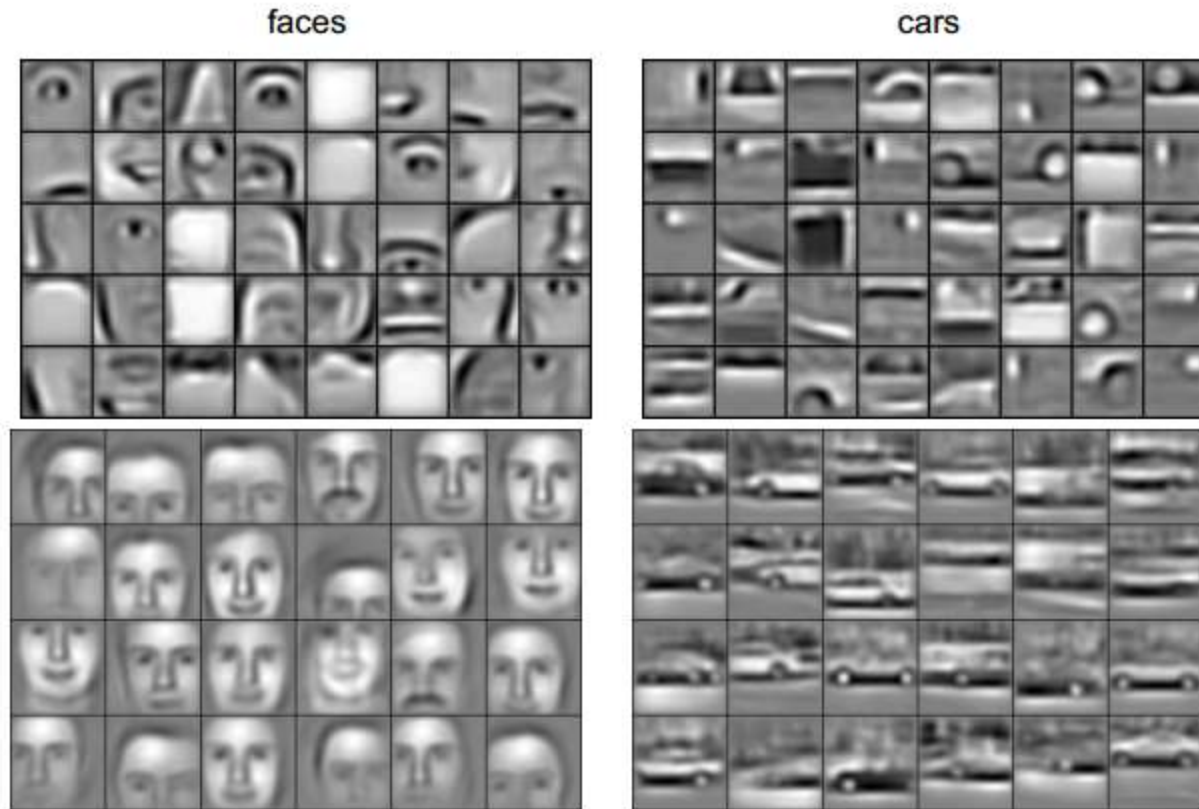
3. Machine Learning

- Machines learn how to recognize, classify, or predict something through learning from a large amount of data
- Compared to classic rule-based approach, Machine Learning can tolerate unknown conditions or problems without requiring human involvement
 - This leads to automatic decision making



4. Deep Learning

- Effective feature extraction has been a task solved only by an expert of both machine learning and a specific problem domain
- Deep Learning performs feature extraction by itself, in addition to traditional machine learning tasks. Its accuracy can be above human-level.



5. Visual Recognition

- Video data will be a universal sensor since it contains rich information
 - Humans gain about 80% of information through eyesight
- Performing time-series analysis on video data reveals valuable insights
 - Demo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bIMaZPEA5rA>



5. Visual Recognition

Status: Recognition of Hand Raising Action

Method	Error rate (less is better)
Conventional: AROW classifier (using only the dataset made in the office)	19%
Deep learning (using only the dataset made in the office)	8%
Deep learning w/ pre-training (using additional ImageNet dataset)	2%



- Achieved much smaller error rate by using deep learning
- Pre-training on a large amount of out-of-domain data greatly reduces the error rate (by extracting more robust features)

5. Visual Recognition / Functions and Improvements of Visual Recognition

2. Person Detection

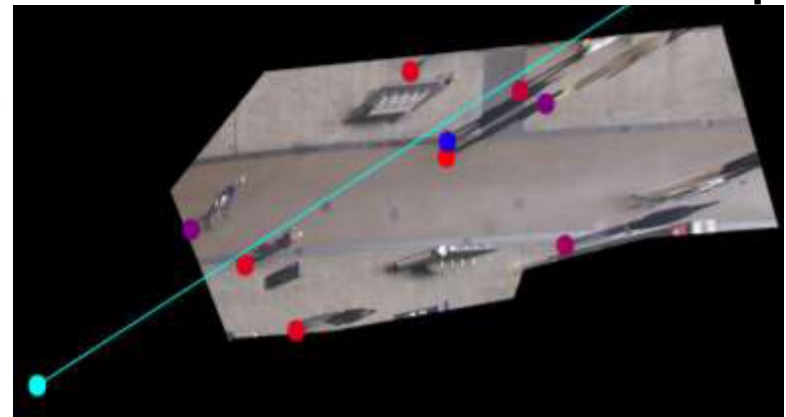
Date	Error @ 0.1 fppi*
Feb. 2014	40%
May. 2014	19%



*fppi means false positives per image.

- Will improve further with more learning data

3. Position Estimation on the Map



- Higher accuracy compared to other position estimation methods based on e.g. Wi-Fi strength, geomagnetism
- Can be improved by using multiple cameras (to be added)



1. Attribute Classification

Date	Error of Each Tag		
	Raising Hands	Gender	Hat
Feb. 2014	19%	-	-
May. 2014	2%	10%	3%



- Improvement given by Deep Learning
- Will improve further with more learning data

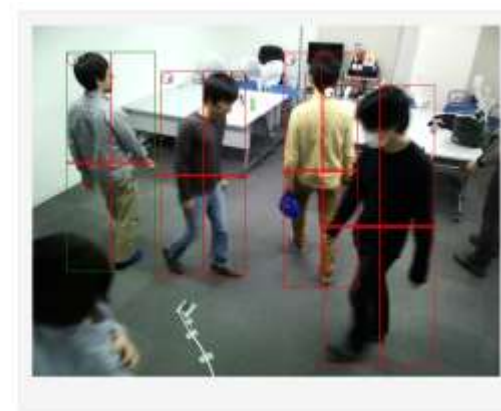


5. Visual Recognition / Tools to Improve Visual Recognition and Deep Learning

Hawk

Platform to manage learning process of large scale video data with efficient annotation

- Recognition is improved by quality and quantity of annotated video data
- Hawk is a platform for management of videos, annotations and learning results
- Hawk has UI for efficient annotation (right)
- Hawk will provide
 - Automated annotation via crowdsourcing
 - Management of learning process and resulting recognizers



Recognizer Inspection Tool

Understanding mechanisms of recognizer obtained through Deep Learning

- Visualizer shows what features are (not) recognized well
- Visualization makes it easy to find the tuning point of the complex recognizer
- Enables users w/o expertise in Deep Learning to improve the recognizer

5. Visual Recognition

Use-cases

(1) Surveillance

- Purpose
 - Annotate people's appearance and behaviors
 - Detect anomalies and make search index
- Application
 - Alarm for crimes and suspicious behaviors
 - Help investigating criminals on the run
 - Search and locate suspects by characteristics
- Advantage
 - No need to monitoring by human eye
 - Instant search by characteristics tags
 - No need to check all videos for massive hours



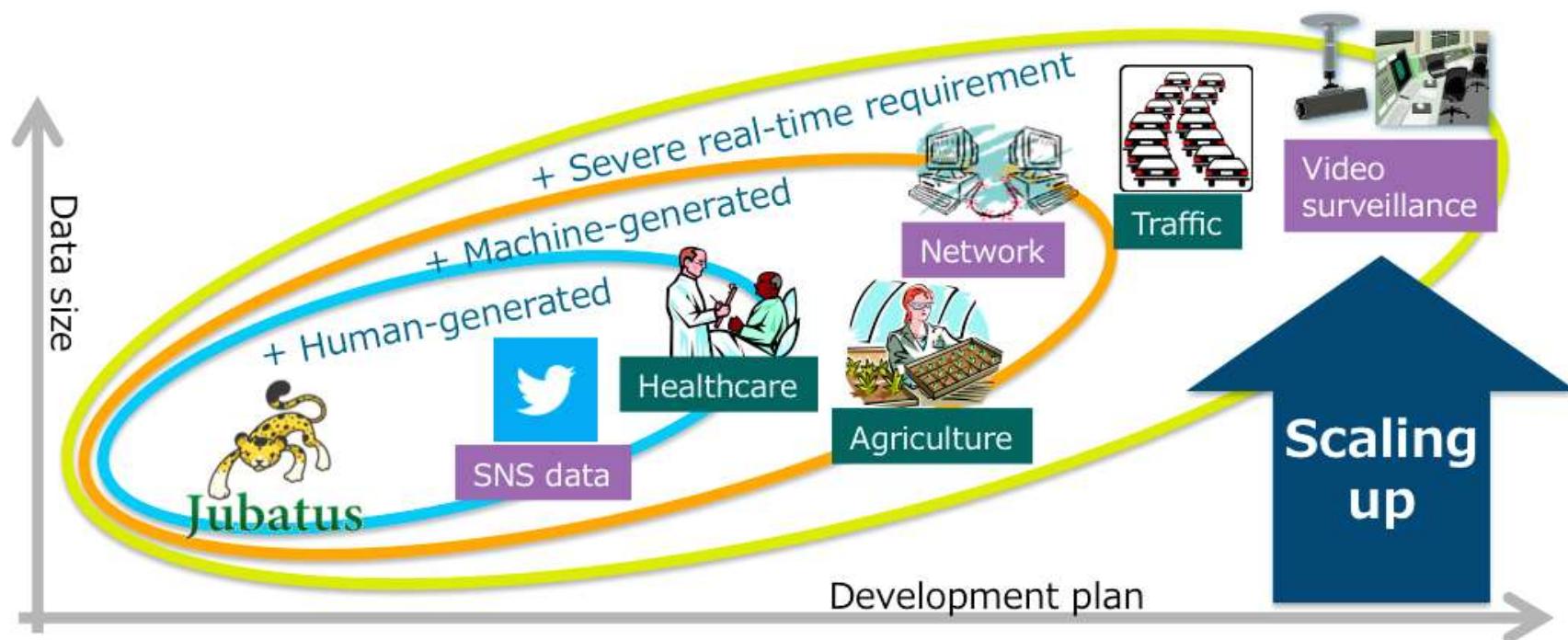
(2) In-store behavior analysis

- Purpose
 - Annotate customers' appearance and behaviors
 - Estimate their profile and intention in detail
- Application
 - Detect unseen demands to serve
 - Analyze POS data with detailed categorization
 - Optimize items, layout and shopping process
- Advantage
 - More precise and dynamic than analyzing only POS and membership information



6. Jubatus

- ◆ Open source, distributed online machine learning framework
 - Developed in 2011, many use cases in Japan and other countries
 - Loose model sharing enables effective distributed machine learning
- ◆ The result of joint development between NTT and PFN



Roadmap of Market Penetration

- R&D with various industrial leaders for exploring market opportunities
 - Joint projects with leading companies in each market

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Target Market: Starting full- fledged business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail (Advertiser) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle • Public Safety • Security • Manufacturing • Public Transportation 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation • Healthcare
Vertical industry focused Product	Edge-heavy Intelligent Platform for Digital Marketing <u>1. Virtual Loyalty Program</u> <u>2. In-Store Ad Targeting</u>	Automatic Cooperative Monitoring & Prediction for Risks					Understanding Relationships between Individuals and Environments
Major Problems solved by ML <small>ML = Machine Learning</small>	Lacking information of non-loyalty program offline customers	Limited capacity and accuracy of human monitoring of complex situations					Complexity of problems and phenomena that humans cannot solve
Technical Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy protection • Network & Computation Latency • Band width 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation to various environments

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