OSINT Pattern Recognition: Slip (Street Level Image Processing)

Extract Bollard Features:

- 1. Get raw data to show object boundaries
 - Possibly enhance to better recognize color or differences in arrangements or color scheme (adaptive histogram equalization)
 - Use Gaussian blur to reduce noise
- 2. Detect bollards using object detection (Faster R-CNN)
 - Apply edge detection (Canny or Sobel)
 - Use image processing techniques that help you find and separate upright objects (Morphological Operations that can be used to isolate vertical structures)
 - Further filtering for precise image recognition
 - Also for additional contrast for image detection: Contour detection
- 3. Work on extracting pattern features
 - Measure bollard height-to-width ratios
 - Record bollard top shapes (flat, rounded, decorative) *Distinctive across regions*
 - Document material appearance (concrete, metal, plastic)
 - Detect color patterns or reflective elements
 - Calculate alignment patterns (straight line, curved, staggered)
- 4. Return Vector layout of bollard arrangement for later analysis

To Analyze Central Asian Telephone Pole:

- 1. Detect telephone poles
 - Use vertical line detection for poles
 - Apply template matching with common Central Asian pole pattern
- 2. Extract distinctive regional features (examples given)
 - Kazakhstan: Measure height-to-width ratio (typically taller)
 - Uzbekistan: Count number and arrangement of crossbeams (often X-pattern)
 - Tajikistan: Detect specific insulator configurations (ceramic clusters)
 - Kyrgyzstan: Identify mountain-specific reinforcement patterns
 - Turkmenistan: Detect distinctive pole tops and desert-specific modifications
- 3. Analyze surrounding power line configurations
 - Calculate angles between lines
 - Count number of wires
 - Measure height of lowest wire from ground
- 4. Return feature vector of pole characteristics

Further Machine Learning algorithms to Classify Country From Infrastructure:

- 1. bollardFeatures = Extraction from Bollard features given (image)
- 2. poleFeatures = Analysis from Central Asian Telephone Poles given (image)
- 3. Load pre-trained country-specific models
 - bollardModel = loadBollardClassificationModel()
 - poleModel = loadPoleClassificationModel()
- 4. Generate prediction scores
 - bollardScores = bollardModel.predict(bollardFeatures)
 - poleScores = poleModel.predict(poleFeatures)
- 5. Apply weighted ensemble method
 - If image is urban street with bollards: weight bollardScores higher
 - If image is roadside/rural with poles: weight poleScores higher
 - Otherwise use balanced weighting
- 6. Calculate confidence intervals
 - AImplement bootstrap resampling on feature vectors
 - (Estimates the sample distribution through repeated sampling of a specific population; for a range of predictions)
- 7. Calculate confidence bounds and return top 3 country predictions with confidence scores

// Key bollard patterns by country (Source: https://plonkit.net)

bollardPatterns = {

```
Netherlands: {"spacing": "wide", "shape": "cylindrical", "color": "red/white alternating"},
```

UK: {"spacing": "medium", "shape": "round-topped", "material": "cast iron"},

Japan: {"spacing": "tight", "shape": "square/rectangular", "color": "yellow/black"},

France: {"spacing": "medium", "shape": "conical", "material": "concrete"},

// Put other countries here during implementation...

}

// Central Asian telephone pole characteristics

centralAsianPoles = {

"Kazakhstan": {

"height": "tall",

"crossbeam": "perpendicular double",

"insulators": "white ceramic clusters"

},

"Uzbekistan": {

"height": "medium",

"crossbeam": "X-pattern",

"insulators": "spaced evenly in rows"

},

"Tajikistan": {

"height": "variable",

"crossbeam": "single T-top",

"insulators": "mixed ceramic/glass"

},

```
"Kyrgyzstan": {
```

"height": "reinforced base",

"crossbeam": "angled braces",

"insulators": "compact arrangement"

},

```
"Turkmenistan": {
```

"height": "shorter",

"crossbeam": "triangular pattern",

"insulators": "desert-specific spacing"

}

}