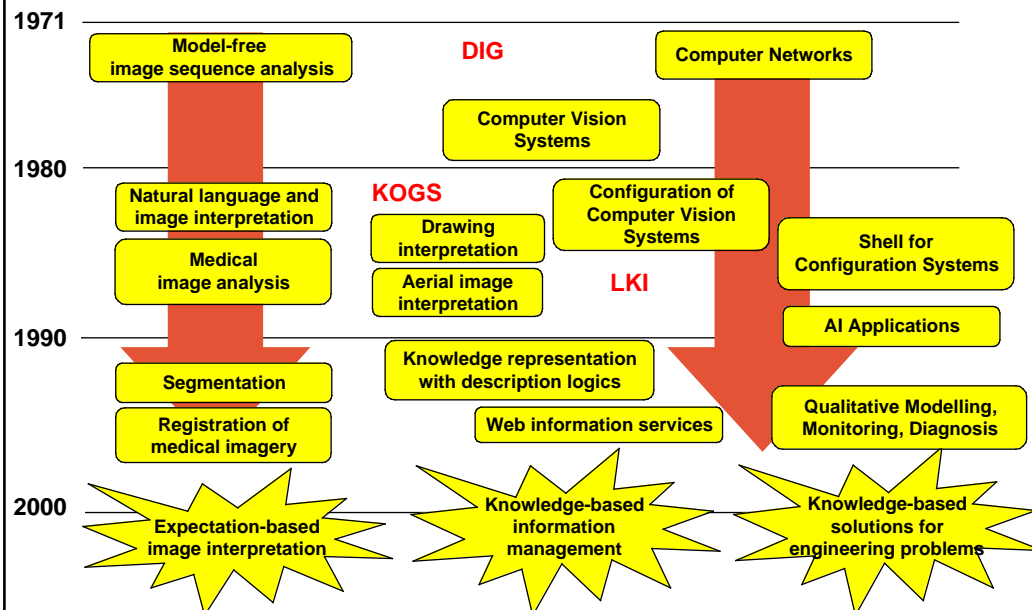


Kick-off Meeting CogVis - CSL -

Bernd Neumann
(for the rest of the team)

Cognitive Systems Laboratory
Hamburg University
Germany

CSL History



The CSL Project Team

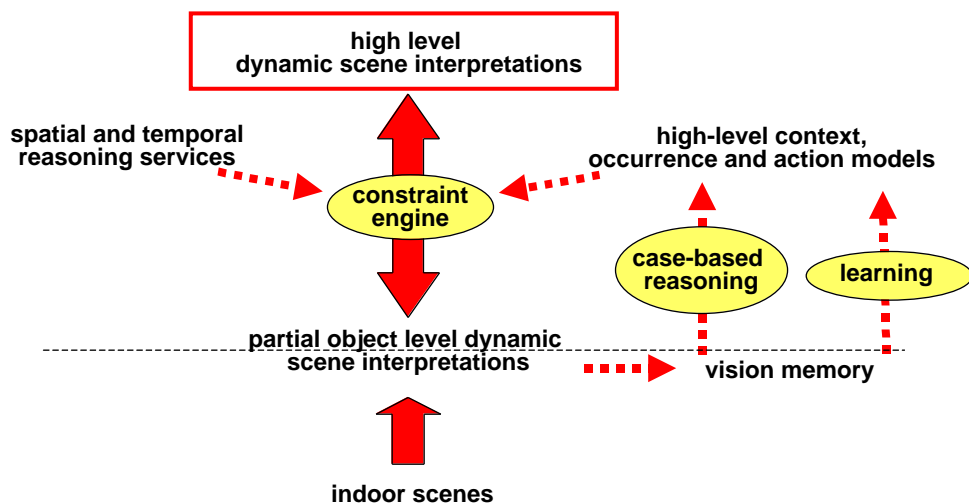
University staff (supporting)

Soenke Frantz
 Ullrich Koethe
 Sven Utcke
 Bernd Neumann

Project staff

Christian Deike
 Amar Isli (1/2)
 N.N.

Research "Road Work Ahead"



Basic Ingredients for Representing Occurrence Models

- relational structure
- taxonomy
- partonomy
- spatial relational language
- temporal relational language
- object appearance models

Occurrence Model for Automatic Load Transport

Predicate:	transport-load :is-a occurrence-model :local-name tl
Arguments:	(?dtv :is-a stacker) (?rm :is-a room) (?stat :is-a station)
Time marks:	(tl.B tl.E)
Component events:	(er :is-a (enter-room ?rm ?dtv er.B er.E)) (fs :is-a (free-station ?stat fs.B fs.E)) (ul :is-a (unload ?dtv ?stat ul.B ul.E)) (ex :is-a (exit-room ?rm ?dtv ex.B ex.E))
Temporal relations:	(tl.B + 10 ≤ tl.E) (tl.E - 12 ≤ tl.B) (er :before ul) (ul :before ex) (ul :starts-within fs) (tl.B = er.B) (tl.E 0 ex.B)

What are primitive occurrences?

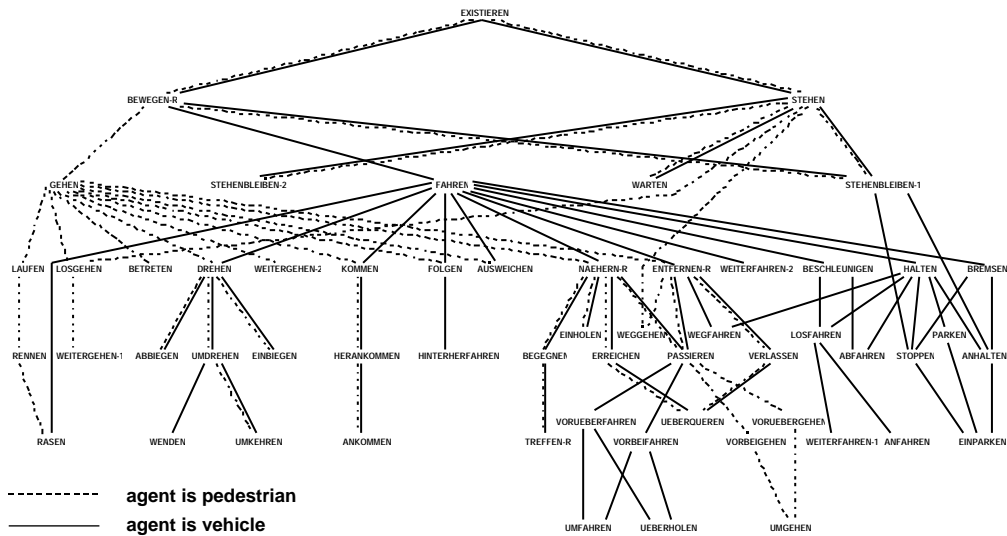
"primitive occurrences" = dynamic scene observations at a low interpretation level, e.g. moving blobs

Approach followed in previous work:

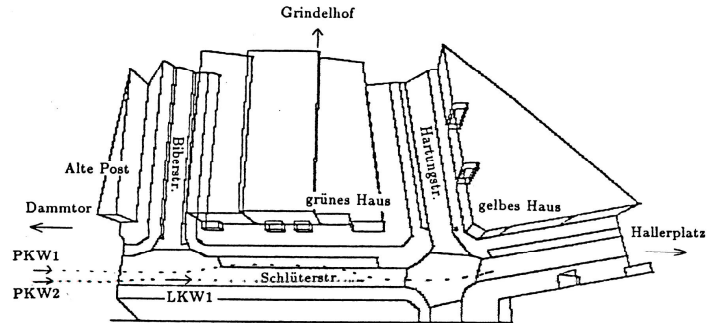
Qualitative constancies of

- distances
- orientations
- temporal derivatives thereof

Verb hierarchy for object motion in street traffic



Scene interpretation in NAOS



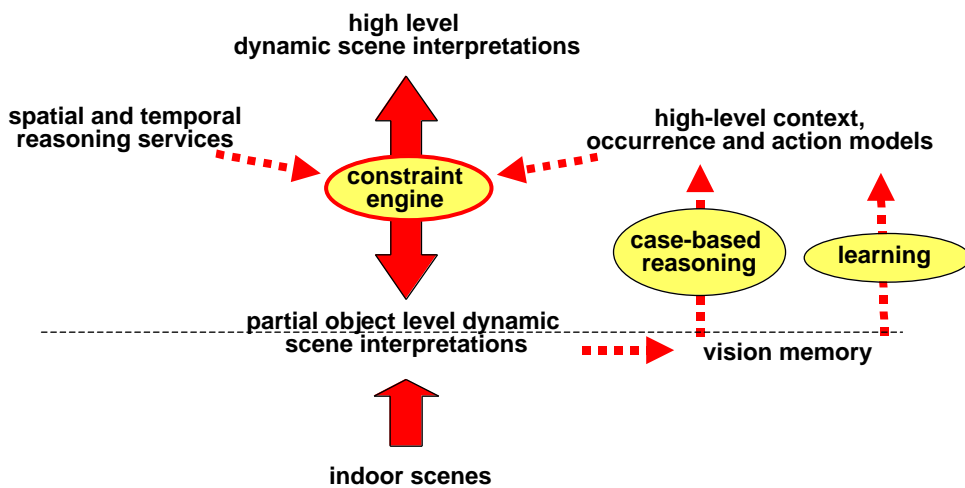
DIE SZENE ENTHAELT DREI BEWEGTE OBJEKTE: ZWEI PKWS UND EINEN LKW.

EIN GELBER PKW FAEHRT IN RICHTUNG HALLERPLATZ. DABEI UEBERHOLT ER DEN LKW AUF DER SCHLUETERSTRASSE. DER GELBE PKW RAST VON DER ALTEN POST VOR DAS GELBE HAUS. ER ERREICHT DIE HARTUNGSTRASSE. ER HAEHLT AN. ER HAEHLT.

EIN SCHWARZER PKW ERREICHT DIE SCHLUETERSTRASSE. ER NAEHERT SICH DEM LKW VON DER ALTEN POST. DER SCHWARZE PKW FAEHRT IN RICHTUNG HALLERSTRASSE.

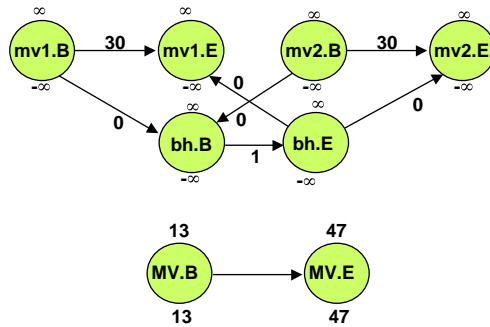
DER LKW FAEHRT VON DER ALTEN POST VOR DAS GRUENE HAUS. DABEI STOPPT ER VOR IHM. ER HAEHLT. ER FAEHRT IN RICHTUNG DAMMTOR WEITER. ER ENTFERNT SICH VON DEM GELBEN PKW. DER LKW HAEHLT AN. ER HAEHLT.

Research "Road Work Ahead"

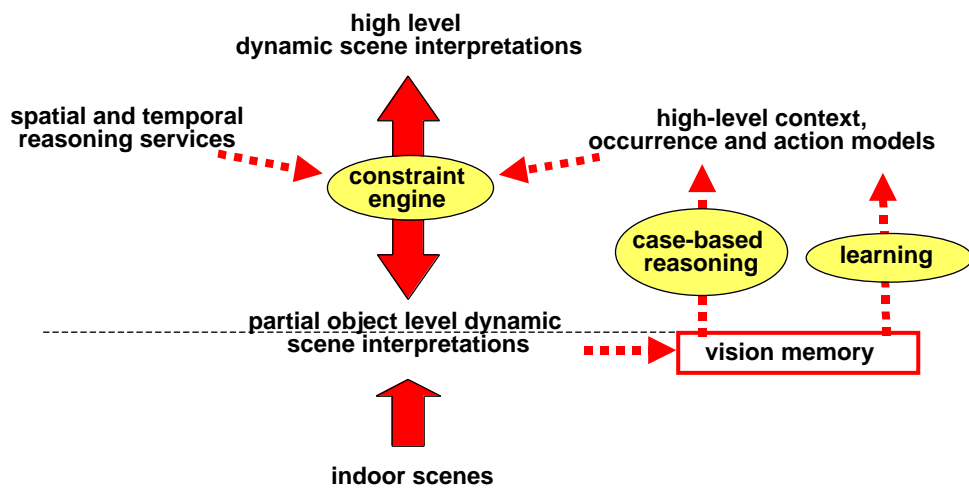


Temporal constraint propagation

Merging model-based and scene-based temporal constraints



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Vision memory

Current state

- **No common sense without memory (Waltz 82)**
- **Vision memory not yet explored extensively**
- **Use of models and probabilities reflects experiences**

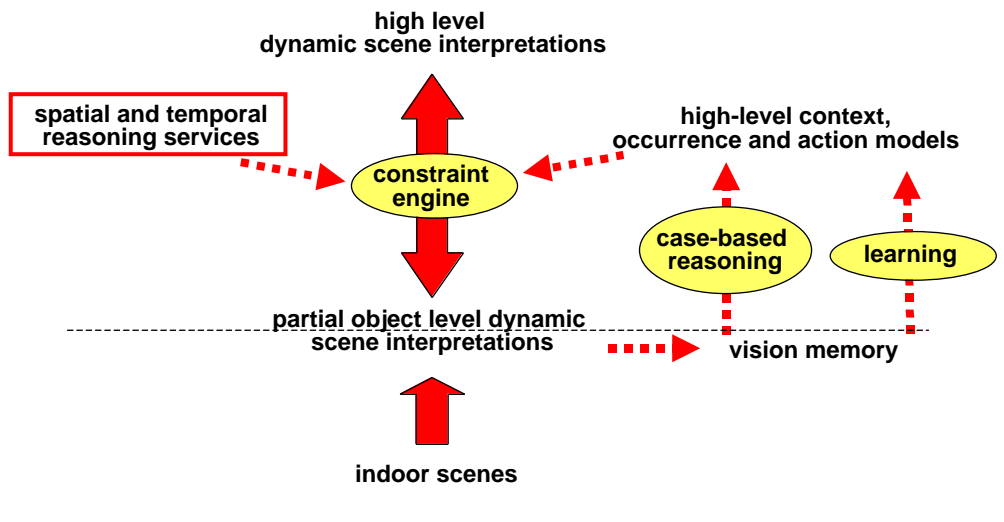
Vision tasks not yet supported

- **Model-free recognition, e.g. of shapes seen before**
- **Experience-based situated vision, e.g. associating observer motion with visual phenomena**
- **Learning probabilities and adjusting parameters from experiences**
- **Prediction of low-level visual phenomena from high-level information, e.g. knowing what imagery to expect from an unfolding event**

Challenges for designing a vision memory

- **Associating relevant multilevel and multimodal information**
Image features, scene features, task information, ego-motion, spatial and temporal context, language, etc.
- **Transforming experiences into generalised memory patterns**
 - Abstracting from irrelevant features and parts
 - Representing likelihoods, correlations, causality
- **Providing useful indexing structures**
 - Similarity-based access
 - Probabilistic part-whole reasoning
 - Mapping symbols into signals

Research "Road Work Ahead"



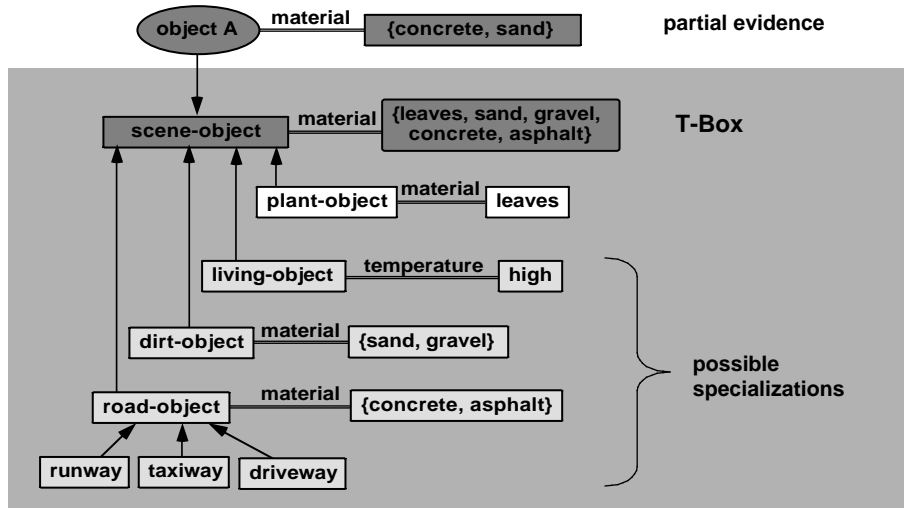
Hypothesizing possible concept specializations

Extension of description logic reasoning service for hypothesis generation:

- Which concept hypotheses can be specialized further consistent with existing evidence?
- Which additional evidence is required for specialization?

1. partial evidence => consistent concepts
2. partial evidence + concepts => missing evidence

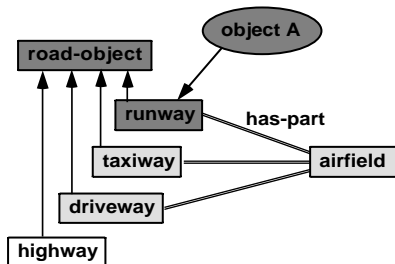
Example for possible concept specializations



Hypothesizing possible aggregates (1)

For which concepts (aggregats) are roll fillers (parts) available?

- Provide concepts which are consistent with existing role fillers
- Which roles provide decisive evidence?
- Criteria for ranking hypotheses

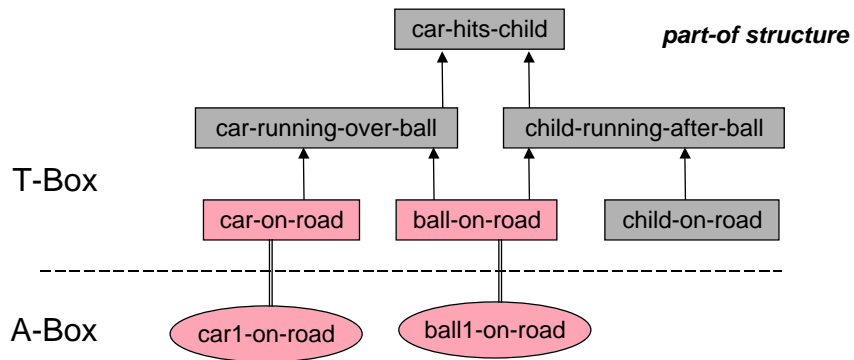


Existing instance runway is evidence for airfield and its further parts taxiway and driveway.

Hypothesizing possible aggregates (2)

For which concepts (aggregats) are roll fillers (parts) available?

Generating temporal and spatial expectations:

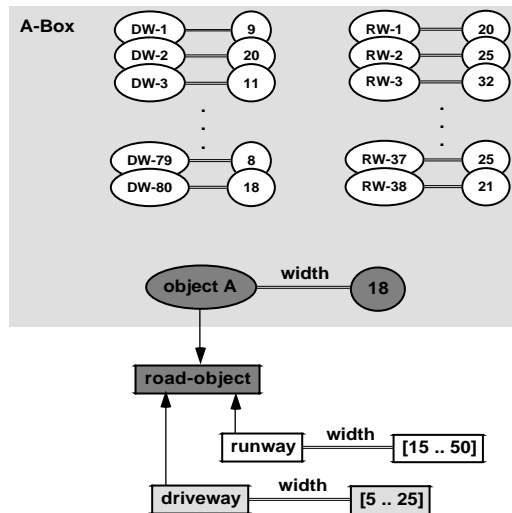


Exploiting A-Box statistics

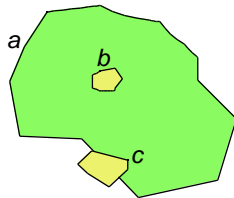
What are the most probable concepts (aggregates) for given parts (role fillers)?



- using experiences for predictions
- ranking hypotheses



Hypothesis generation using default rules (1)



World description W
a : country
b : area
c : area
(*a,b*) : contains
(*b,a*) : inside
(*a,c*) : overlaps
(*c,a*) : overlaps

Generate hypotheses for *a, b, c*

Default rules

<i>area</i> <i>country</i>
<i>country</i>
<i>area</i> <i>city</i>
<i>city</i>
<i>area</i> <i>lake</i>
<i>lake</i>



Default rules D closed over W

<i>a</i> : <i>area</i> <i>a</i> : <i>country</i>	<i>a</i> : <i>area</i> <i>a</i> : <i>city</i>	<i>a</i> : <i>area</i> <i>a</i> : <i>lake</i>
<i>a</i> : <i>country</i>	<i>a</i> : <i>city</i>	<i>a</i> : <i>lake</i>
<i>b</i> : <i>area</i> <i>b</i> : <i>country</i>	<i>b</i> : <i>area</i> <i>b</i> : <i>city</i>	<i>b</i> : <i>area</i> <i>b</i> : <i>lake</i>
<i>b</i> : <i>country</i>	<i>b</i> : <i>city</i>	<i>b</i> : <i>lake</i>
<i>c</i> : <i>area</i> <i>c</i> : <i>country</i>	<i>c</i> : <i>area</i> <i>c</i> : <i>city</i>	<i>c</i> : <i>area</i> <i>c</i> : <i>lake</i>
<i>c</i> : <i>country</i>	<i>c</i> : <i>city</i>	<i>c</i> : <i>lake</i>

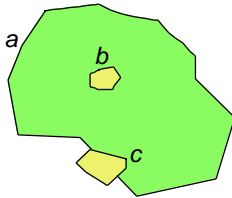
Example: Spatioterminological background knowledge

TBox

```

building_region = area  $\sqcap$   $\exists$  has_area . building_features
natural_region =  $\neg$ building_region
country_region  $\sqsubseteq$  building_region  $\sqcap$  large_area
city_region = building_region  $\sqcap$   $\neg$ large_area
river_region  $\sqsubseteq$  natural_region  $\sqcap$  area
lake_region  $\sqsubseteq$  natural_region  $\sqcap$  area
country = country_region  $\sqcap$   $\forall$  contains .  $\neg$ country_region  $\sqcap$ 
 $\forall$  overlaps .  $\neg$ country_region  $\sqcap$ 
 $\forall$  inside .  $\neg$ country_region
city = city_region  $\sqcap$   $\exists$  inside . country_region
lake  $\sqsubseteq$  lake_region
river  $\sqsubseteq$  river_region  $\sqcap$   $\forall$  overlaps .  $\neg$ lake_region  $\sqcap$ 
 $\forall$  inside .  $\neg$ lake_region  $\sqcap$ 
 $\forall$  contains .  $\perp$ 
river_floving_into_lake = river  $\sqcap$   $\exists$  touches .  $\neg$ lake_region
    
```

Hypothesis generation using default rules (2)



World description *W*

a : country
b : area
c : area
(*a,b*) : contains
(*b,a*) : inside
(*a,c*) : overlaps
(*c,a*) : overlaps

Extension E1

b : city
c : lake

Extension E2

b : lake
c : lake

2 mutually exclusive extensions E1 and E2

Default rules

$\frac{\text{area} \mid \text{country}}{\text{country}}$
 $\frac{\text{area} \mid \text{city}}{\text{city}}$
 $\frac{\text{area} \mid \text{lake}}{\text{lake}}$

Default rules *D* closed over *W*

$\frac{a : \text{area} \mid a : \text{country}}{a : \text{country}}$	$\frac{a : \text{area} \mid a : \text{city}}{a : \text{city}}$	$\frac{a : \text{area} \mid a : \text{lake}}{a : \text{lake}}$
$\frac{b : \text{area} \mid b : \text{country}}{b : \text{country}}$	$\frac{b : \text{area} \mid b : \text{city}}{b : \text{city}}$	$\frac{b : \text{area} \mid b : \text{lake}}{b : \text{lake}}$
$\frac{c : \text{area} \mid c : \text{country}}{c : \text{country}}$	$\frac{c : \text{area} \mid c : \text{city}}{c : \text{city}}$	$\frac{c : \text{area} \mid c : \text{lake}}{c : \text{lake}}$

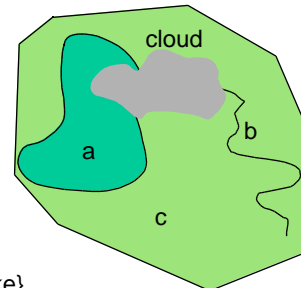
Example: River flowing into lake

ABox

a : lake
b : river
c : country

Default rules

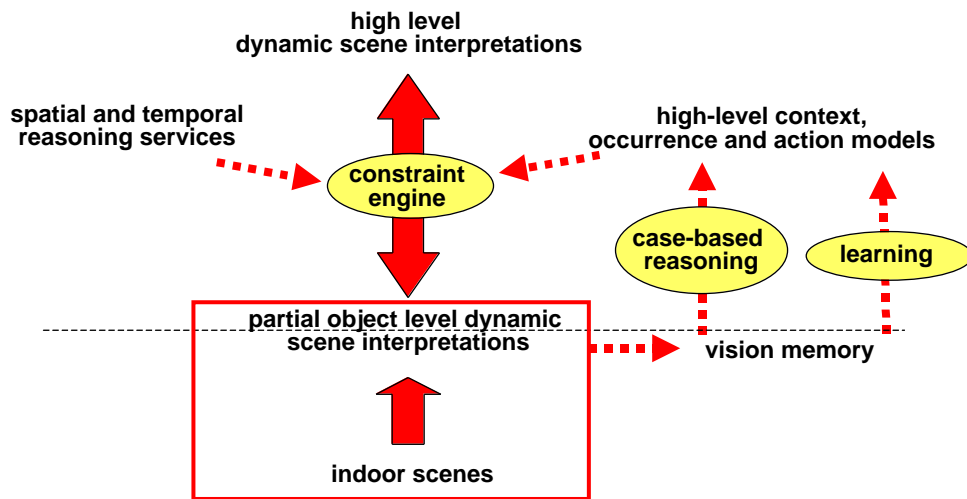
$\frac{\{X : \text{lake}, Y : \text{river_flowing_into_lake}\} \mid \{(X, Y) : \text{touches}\}}{\{(X, Y) : \text{touches}\}}$
 $\frac{\{X : \text{river}, Y : \text{country}, (X, Y) : \text{inside}\} \mid \{X : \text{river_flowing_into_lake}\}}{\{X : \text{river_flowing_into_lake}\}}$



Extension

a : river_flow_into_lake
(*a, b*) : touches

Research "Road Work Ahead"



Experiments

- Human actions as playground for learning
- Experimental multi-camera infrastructure to provide image sequence segmentation
- Service robotics application perspective
- Instructions to bridge object recognition shortcomings

Conclusion

- We will address several basic problems at the borderline of Computer Vision and AI
- We are still in the process of narrowing down problems and selecting particular approaches