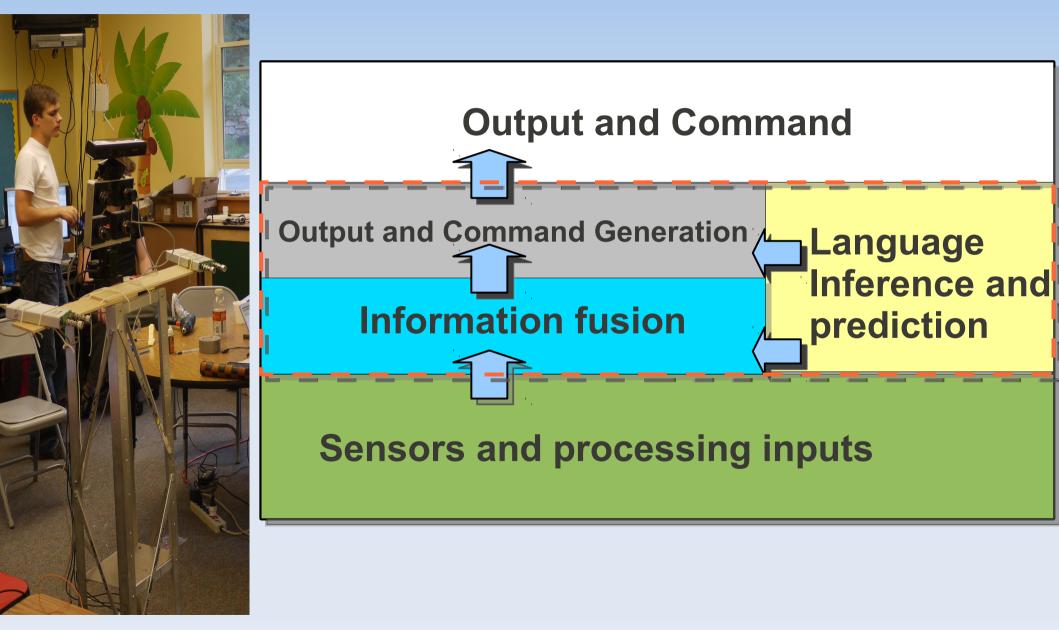
A Corpus-Guided Framework for Robotic Visual Perception

Ching L. Teo, Yezhou Yang, Hal Daume III, Cornelia Fermuller and Yiannis Aloimonos University of Maryland Institute for Advanced Computer Studies, College Park





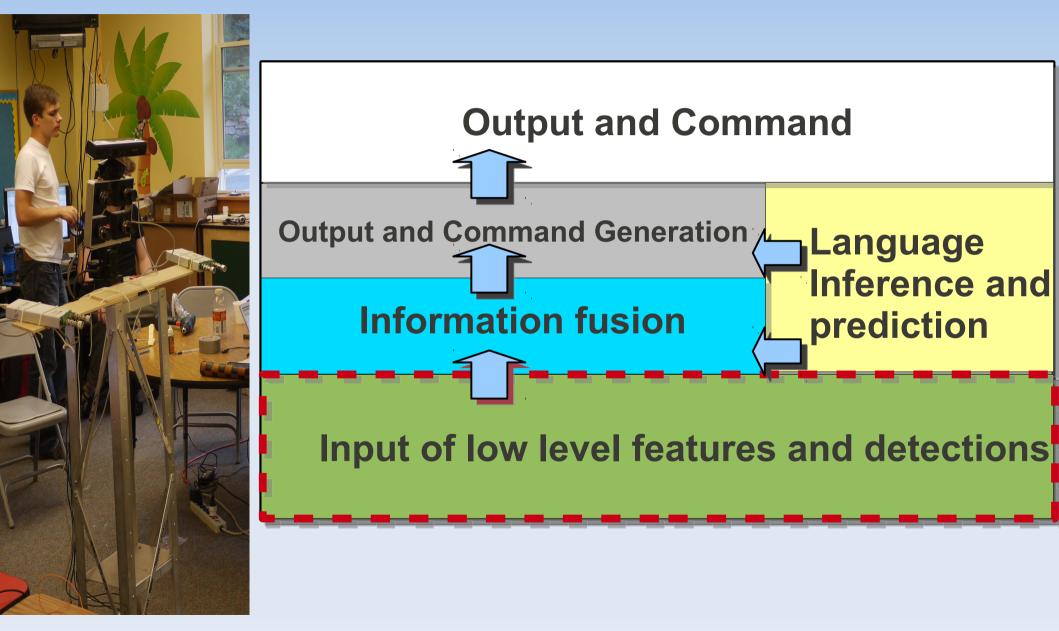
The Functions of RPCU

- 1) fuse (noisy) information from various sensors and process inputs;
- 2) perform inference and predictions using language;
- 3) eventually generate a useful output or command that show that the robot has truly perceived the world with all its complexity and richness.

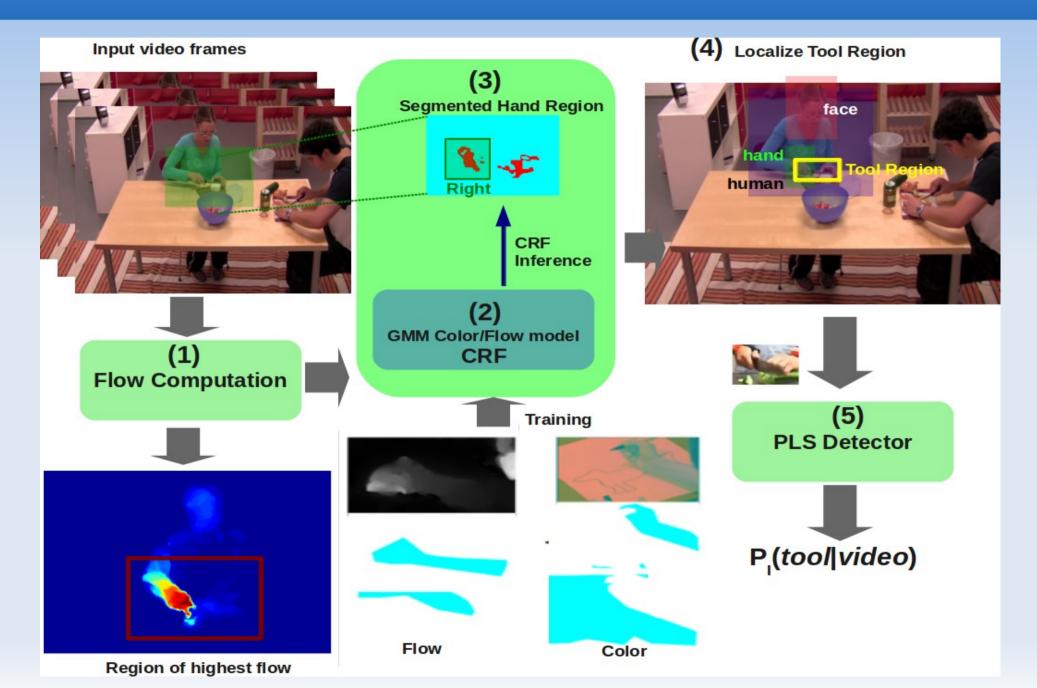
Our example of RPCU for Visual Perception

- 1) Using Language: We use language (large corpora) as a prior in guiding other modules;
- 2) Information Fusion: We use state-of-art object detectors to detect hands, tools and direct-objects, then predict actions using an EM framework;
- 3) Output (Command) Generation: We model the sentence generation process as a HMM;

Both 2) and 3) are language guided.

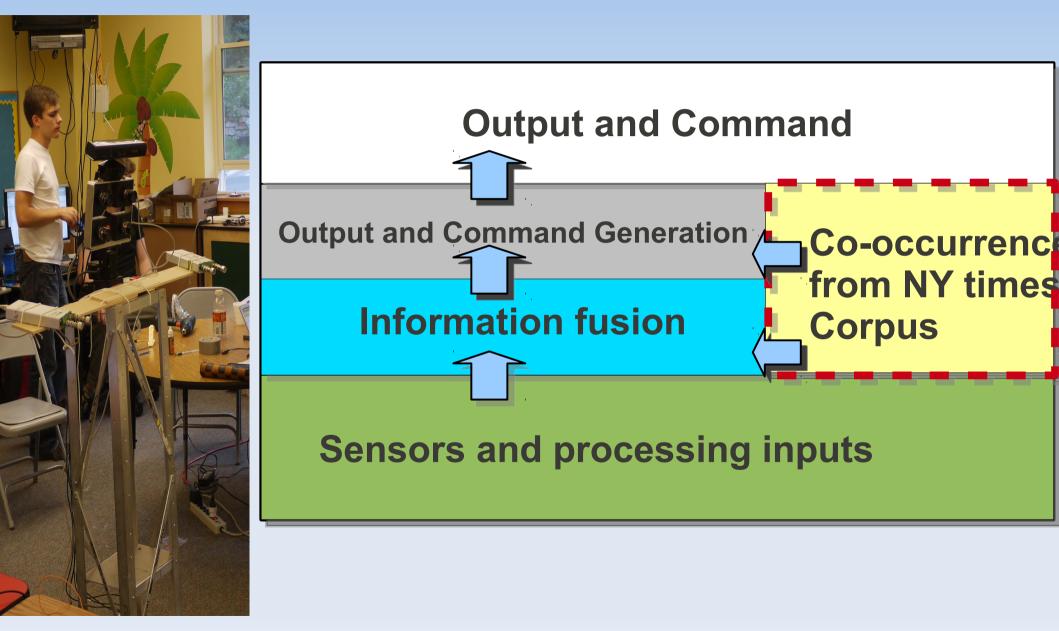


Hand, Tool and Object Detections



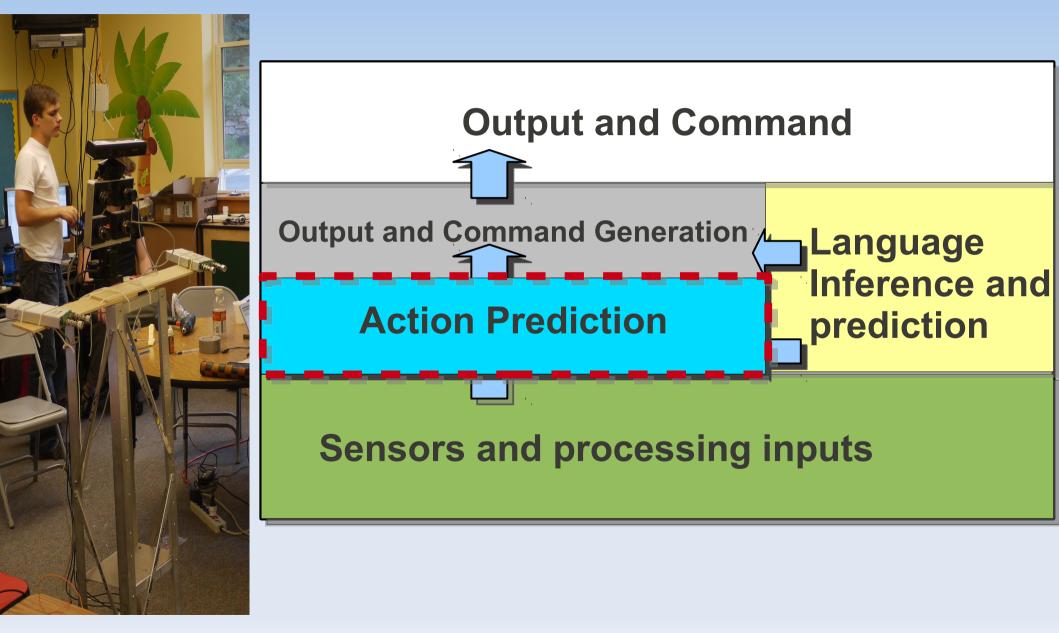
Action Features



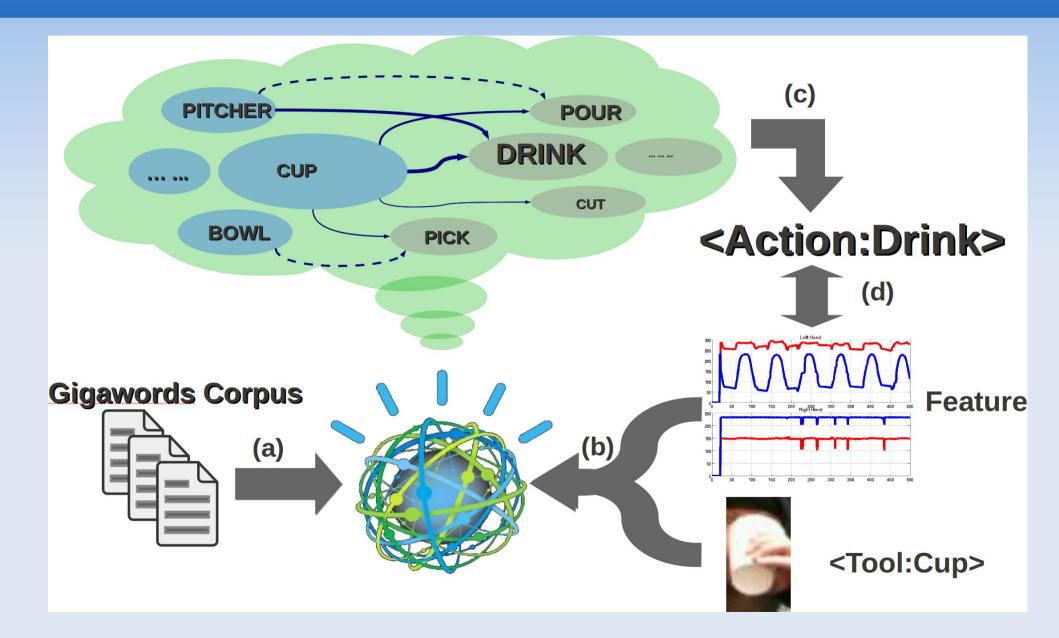


RPCU: Language Model

towel	0.76	0.16	0.07
knife	0.18	0.82	
fork	0.10	0.68	0.21 -
spoon	0.31	0.46	0.23
	clean	cut	toss



RPCU: Predicting Actions



RPCU: Predicting Actions

Define a latent assignment variable A:

$$A_{ijd} = \begin{cases} 1 & j \text{ is performed using } i \text{ during } d \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Expectation Step:

 $\mathcal{W} = \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{P}(A)}[A]$

 $\mathcal{W}_{ijd} \propto \mathcal{P}_I(i)\mathcal{P}_L(j|i)Pen(d|j)$

RPCU: Predicting Actions

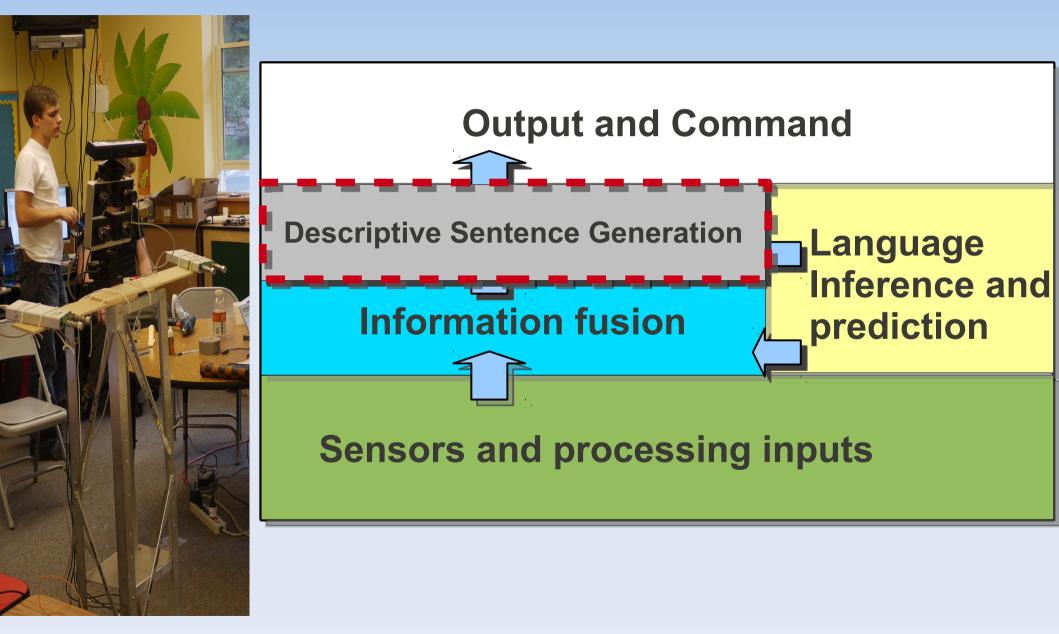
Maximization Step:

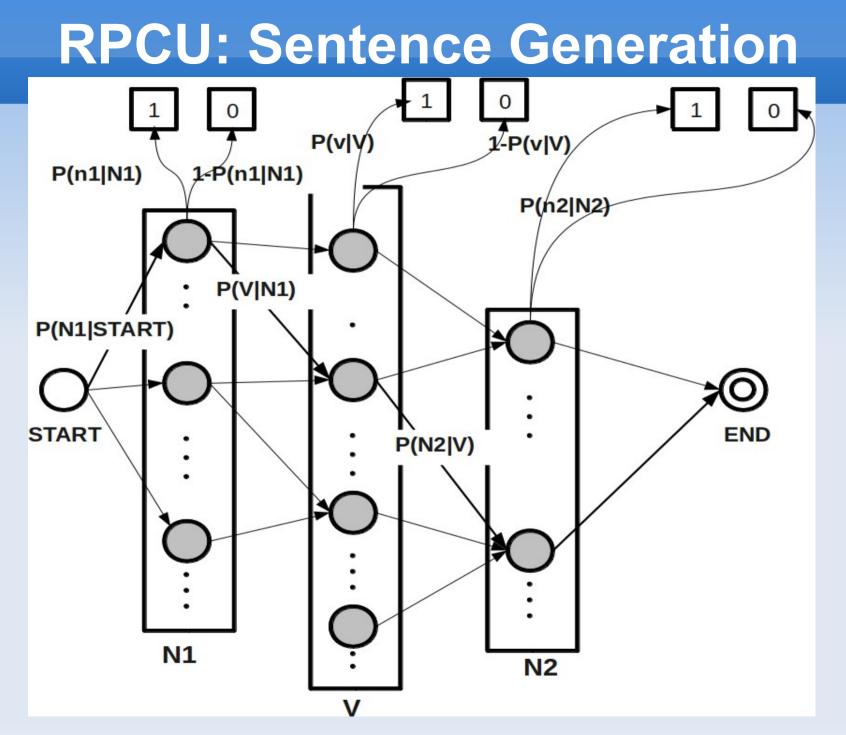
$$\hat{\mathcal{C}} = \arg\max_{\mathcal{C}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{P}(A)}[\log \mathcal{P}(A|\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{C})\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}|\mathcal{C})]$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{C}}_{j} = \frac{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{1}, j \in V, d \in M} \mathcal{W}_{ijd} F_{d}}{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_{1}, j \in V, d \in M} \mathcal{W}_{ijd}}$$

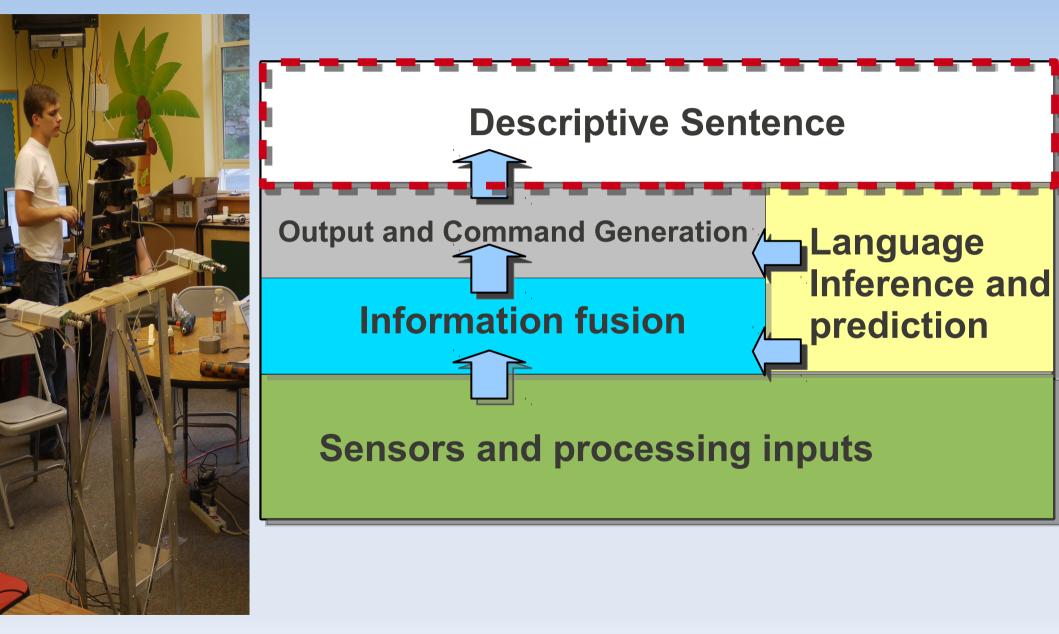
Action Prediction:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z} &= \sum_{j \in V} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_1} \left(\mathcal{P}_I(i|d) \mathcal{P}_L(j|i) Pen(F_t|\mathcal{C}_j^*) \right) \\ \mathcal{P}_I(j|d) &= \frac{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_1} \left(\mathcal{P}_I(i|d) \mathcal{P}_L(j|i) Pen(F_t|\mathcal{C}_j^*) \right)}{\mathcal{Z}} \end{aligned}$$





Corpus-Guided Sentence Generation of Natural Images, EMNLP. 2011



Dataset and Results





{towel,clean,table} The person is cleaning the table with the towel.

{knife,cut,cheese} The person is cutting the cheese with the knife.



{knife,cut,tomato}
The person is cutting the tomato with the knife.



{spoon,toss,salad} The person is tossing the salad with the spoon.

Telluride Experiments

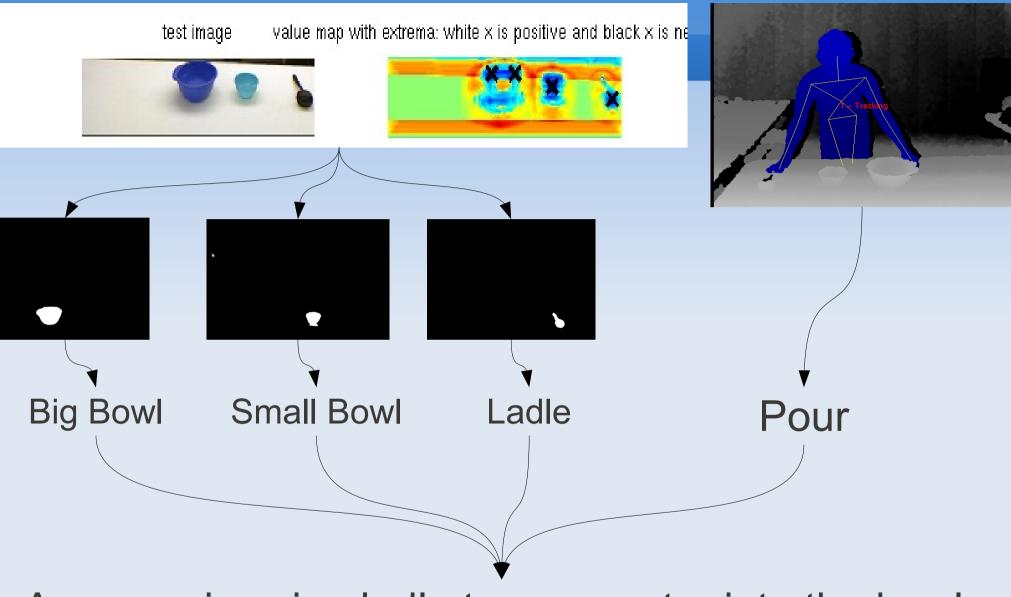


► Kinect





neuromorphs.net - Telluride Neuromorphic Cognition Engineering Workshop



A person is using ladle to pour water into the bowl.

Future Work

- Expand to more sensors input, such as Sound.
- Discover from language, the co-located set of such tools, objects and actions via attributes, rather than pre-defined sets.
- Extend the language generation module to generate even more complicated sentences that involves, for example, adjectives and adverbs.

Thank You!

