

CAUSAL COGNITIVE ARCHITECTURE 3 (CCA3): A SOLUTION TO THE BINDING PROBLEM

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Cognitive Systems Research, in press
Supplementary Video File

GITHUB Username: "CausalCog"
<https://github.com/CausalCog>

VIDEO #1



- CCA3 Overview ←
- Binding Problem Overview ←
- Software Overview
- Operations Overview
- Operations Causal
- Software in More Detail
- More videos, code on
GitHub “CausalCog”
(If interest, continued updating on GitHub)



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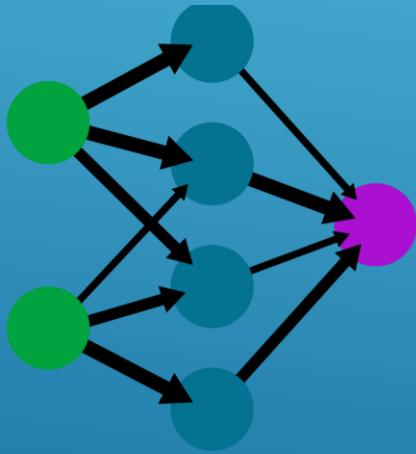
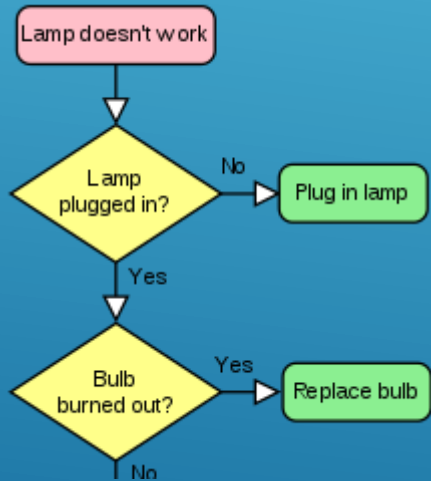
```
self.visual_inputs_zoom_out_assocn_module ['patient',  
self.visual_inputs_zoom_out_motion_modules []  
self.radar_inputs_assocn_module []
```

These set of LNM's represent $l_{nm}(t)$ Equation 23
Also, at this time we have effectively extracted motion
as per equation 44 $s'_{series}(t)$, although not the full
Also the definitions of the various types of navigation

SOFTWARE OPERATION LINKED TO “CCA3 – A SOLUTION TO BINDING PROBLEM” PAPER



What are mechanisms we can use to think.... to make decisions?



Symbolic
Logic
GOFAI

Neural
Networks
ANN, SNN

Navigation
Maps/ with
Causality



Navigation Maps:

Different way of making
decisions

Most animals – invertebrates
and vertebrates use some
sort of navigation system



Navigation Maps:

Vertebrates – all have formal navigation systems similar to mammalian hippocampus (place and grid cells)

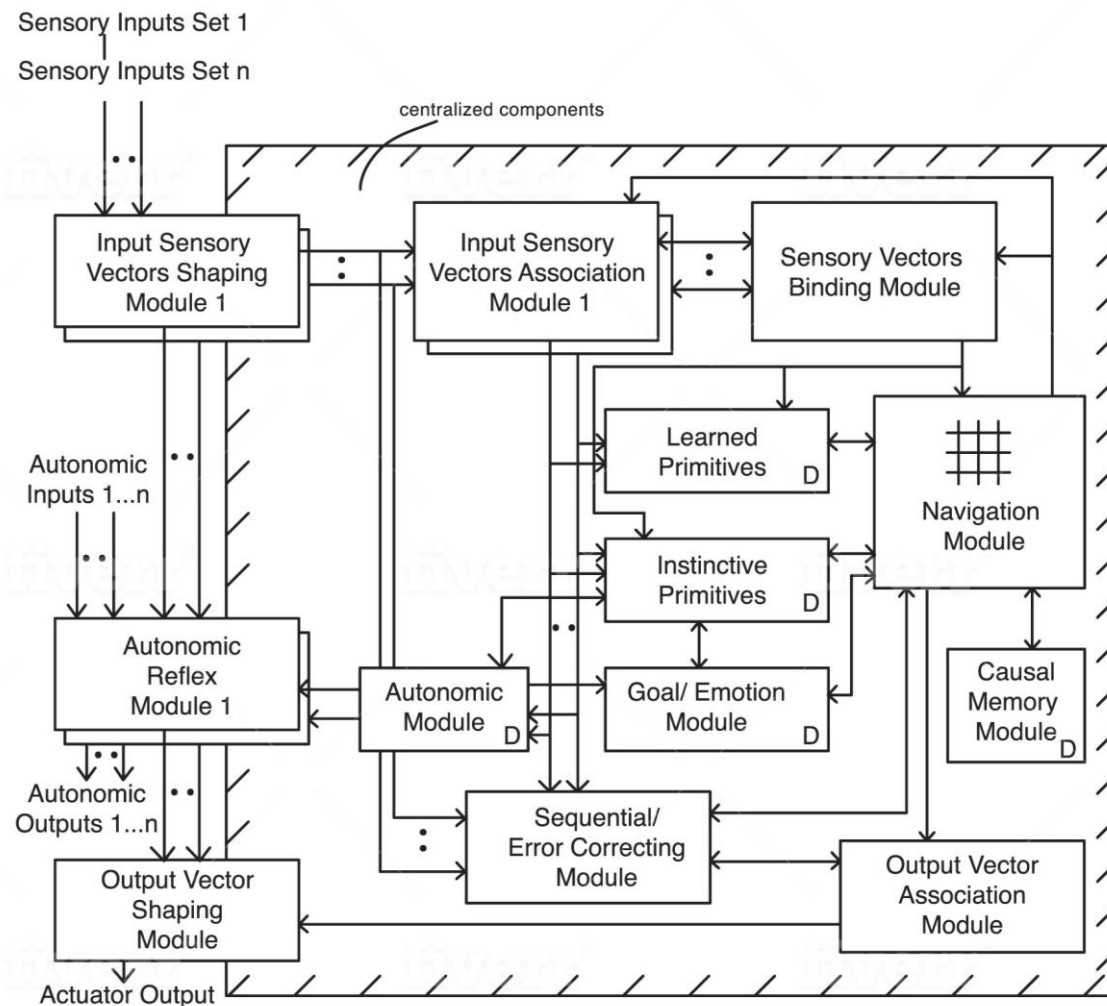


Navigation Maps:

-use in an artificial cognitive architecture not just for navigation but all decisions

→ Causal Cognitive Architecture

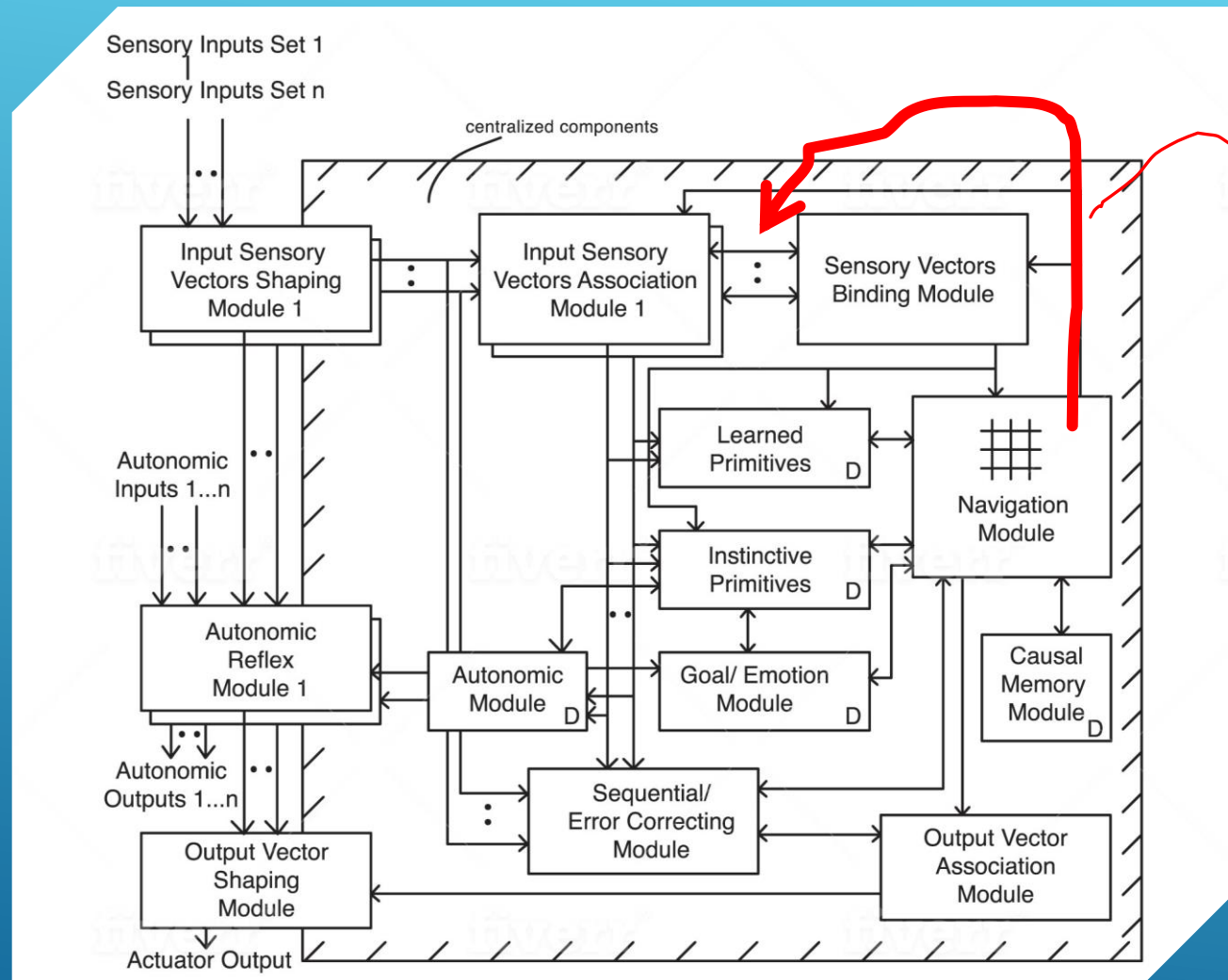




CAUSAL COGNITIVE ARCHITECTURE 1 (CCA1)

BICA 2018, 2019,
2020





Feedback of partial results, and re-operate on them
 → causal behavior
 → increase risk psycho



WHY PREVALENCE OF PSYCHOSIS IN HUMANS?

17% some other psychosis
or psychosis-like (van Os et
al 2001)
(albeit, 1% schizophrenia)





WHY NO PSYCHOSIS IN ANIMALS?

animal – unsplash license



WHY NO FULL CAUSAL BEHAVIOR IN ANIMALS?





FOOD IN
PLEXIGLASS TUBE

GRAVITY TRAP

CHIMPANZEE WITH
STICK

youtube image modified by author
plus unsplash license chimpanzee
face



2020



Inferring Unseen Causes: Developmental and Evolutionary Origins

Zeynep Civelek, Josep Call and Amanda M. Seed*

School of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, United Kingdom



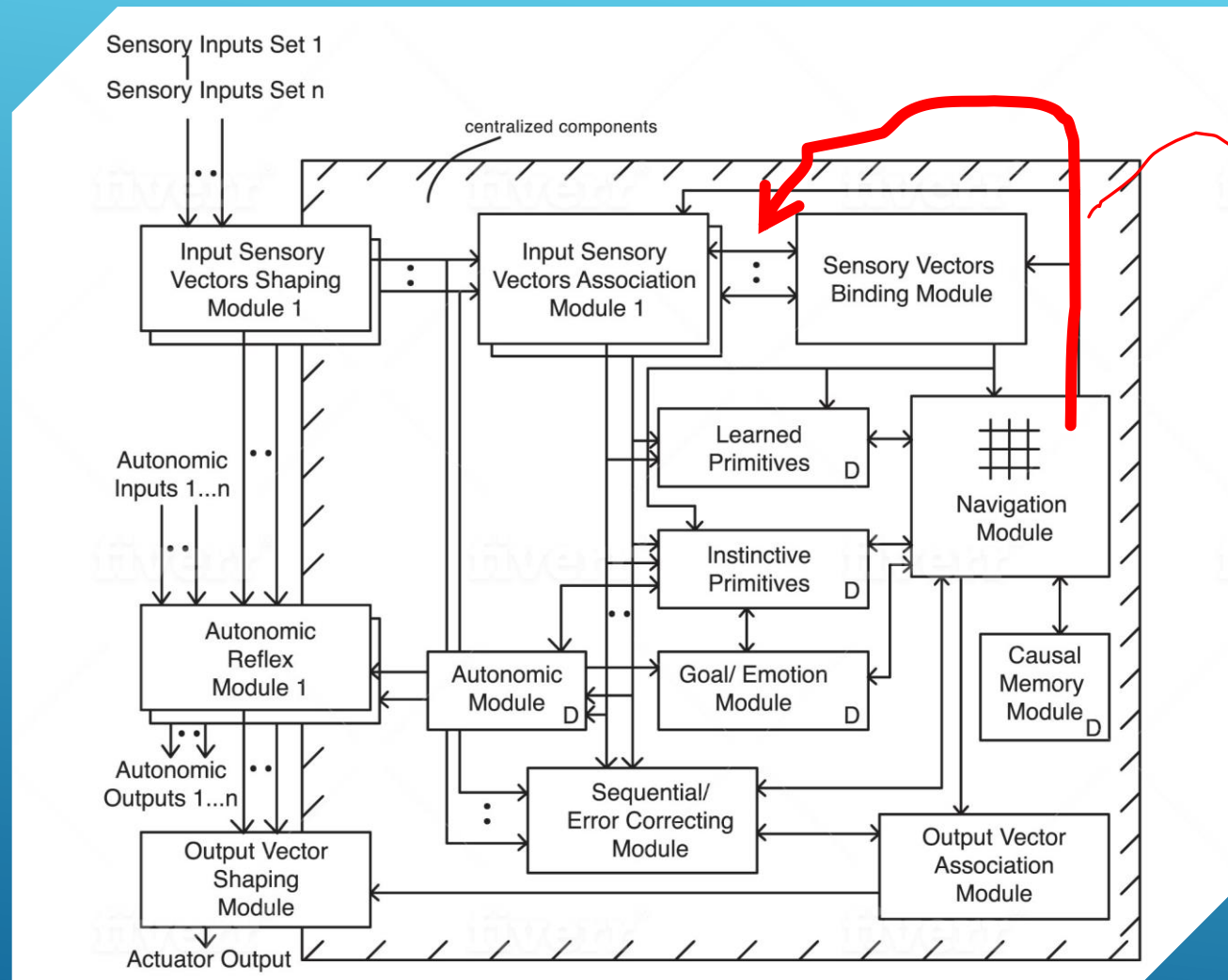
reward via opaque tube into cup A or cup B + causal auditory cue

chimpanzee n=11, age 7-41 years old -- performance at **chance**

human child, n= 32, age **3 years** old – performance at **chance**

human child, n= 97, age **4-6 years** old – **causal** performance





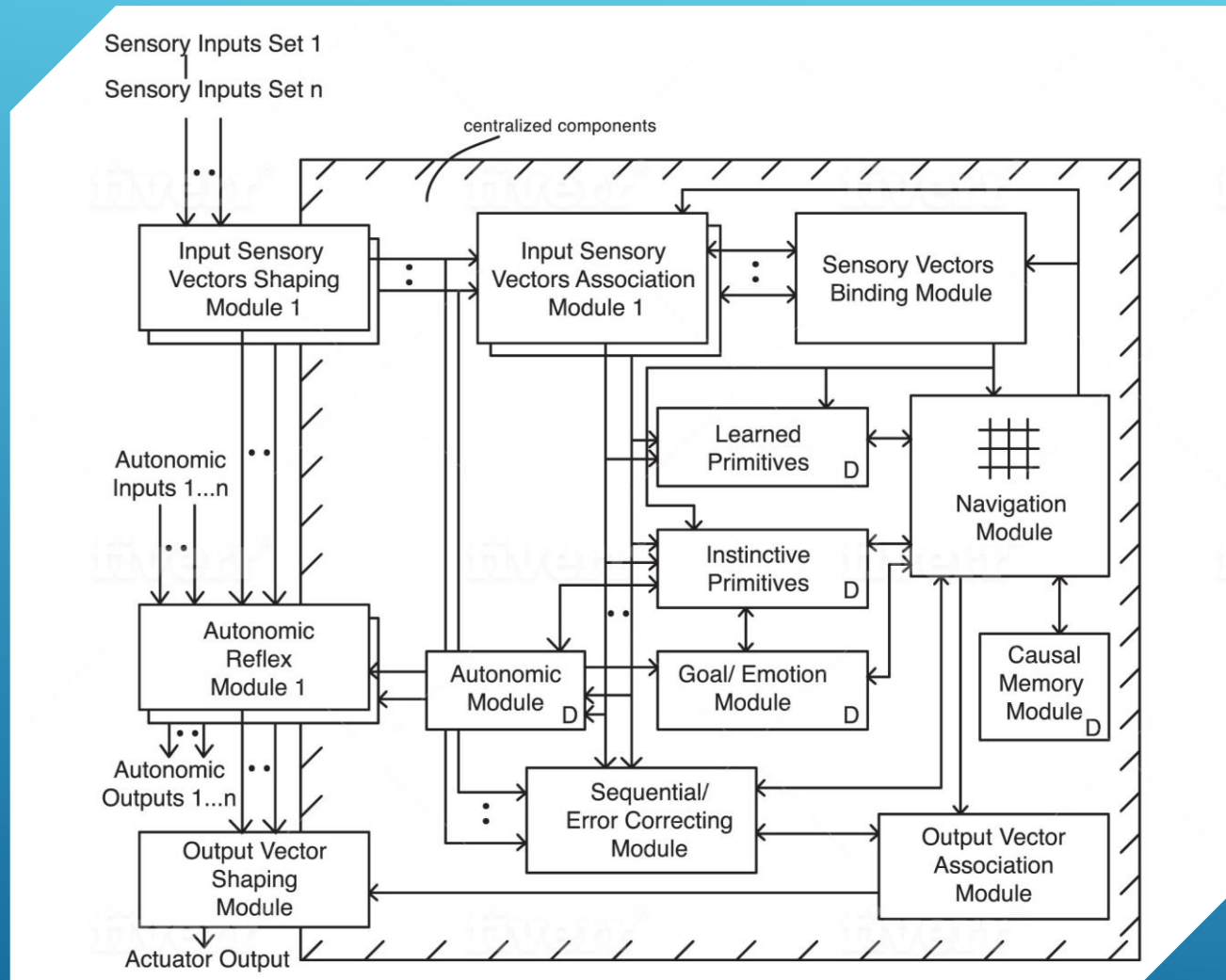
Feedback of
partial results, and
re-operate on
them → causal
behavior
→ increase risk
psychosis



CAUSAL COGNITIVE ARCHITECTURE 1 (CCA1)

BICA 2018, 2019,
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Works for toy
problems



CCA1 handles toy problems

Want a more robust version of CCA1

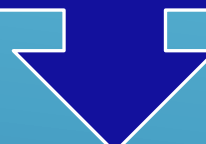
**but....problems arising in attempts to
enhance the CCA1....**



Problem is that Sensory Vectors Binding Module must output some vector which represents object/environment it has detected by fusing sensory features together



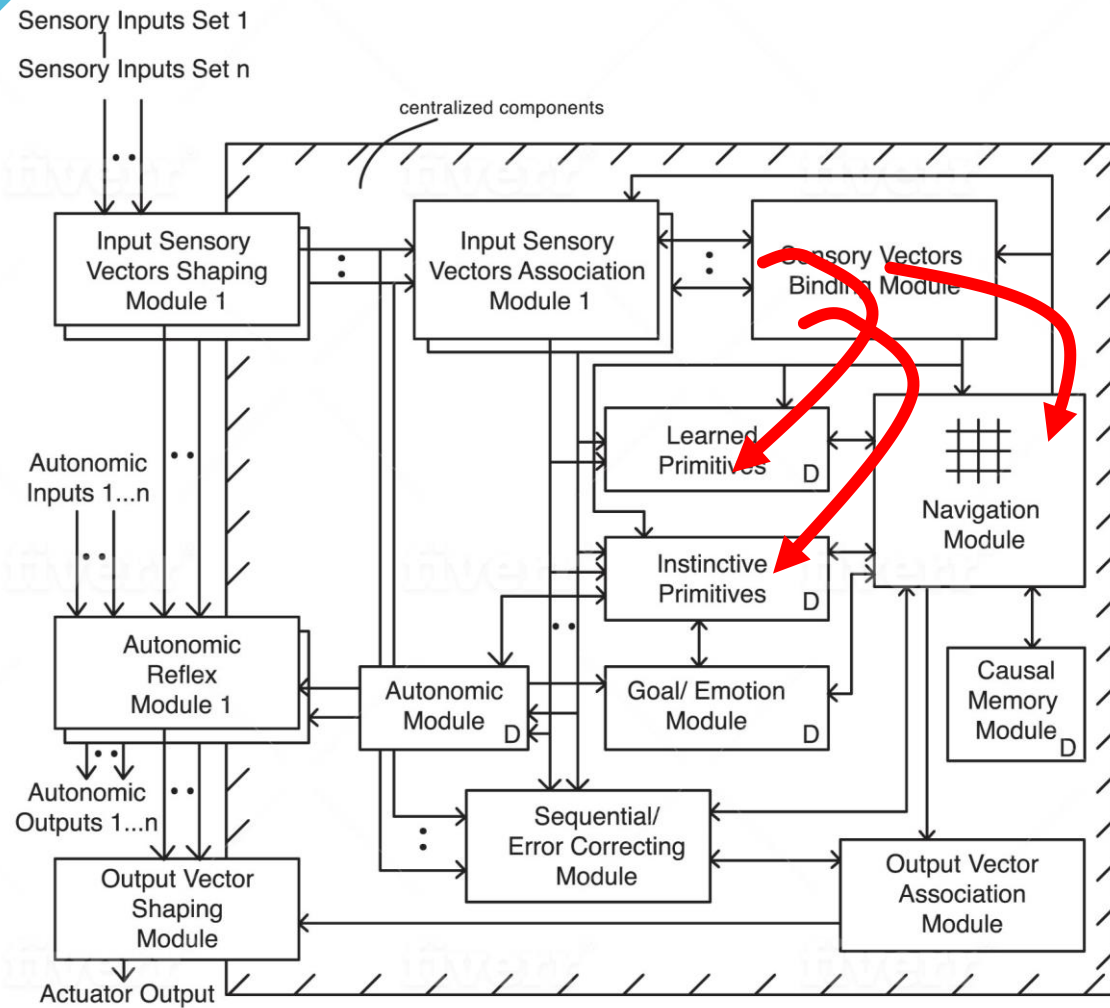
How to label different combinations?



Need a binding language of sorts?



Do we need a “binding language” ?



["river", "water"] →
river, water

Or maybe: water,
river

→ ?? 10! = 3 million
possible steps ??

["river", "water",
"object", "bubbling",
"algae", "floating",
"lines", "turn right",
"turn left", "straight"]



TO HANDLE REAL WORLD
PROBLEMS, THE BINDING
ISSUE NEEDS TO BE
ADDRESSED



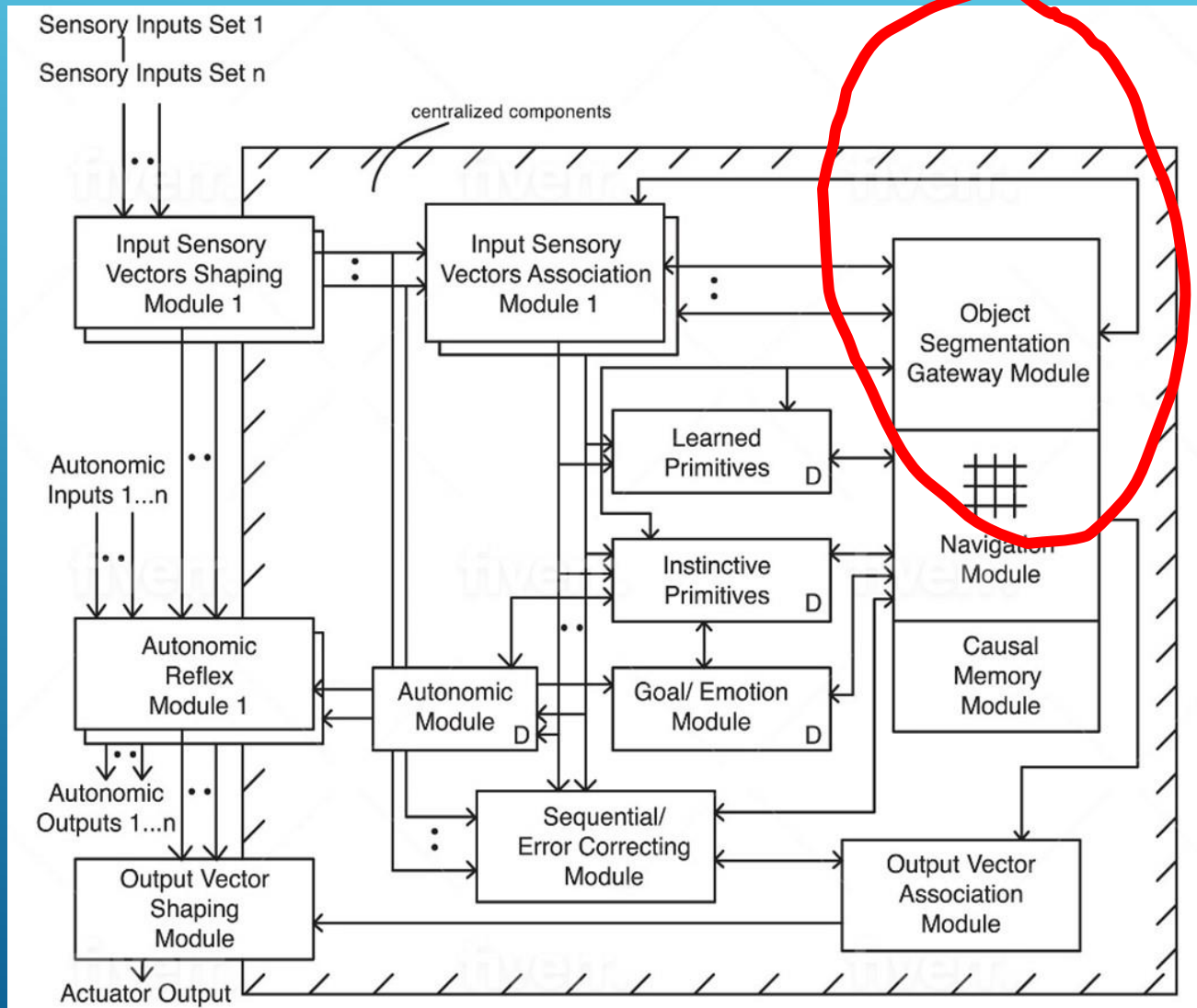
The Binding Problem (Feldman, 2013):

- General coordination of objects and activities
- The subjective unity of perception
- Visual Feature-Binding
- Variable Binding such as the binding of words in a sentence that allow reasoning

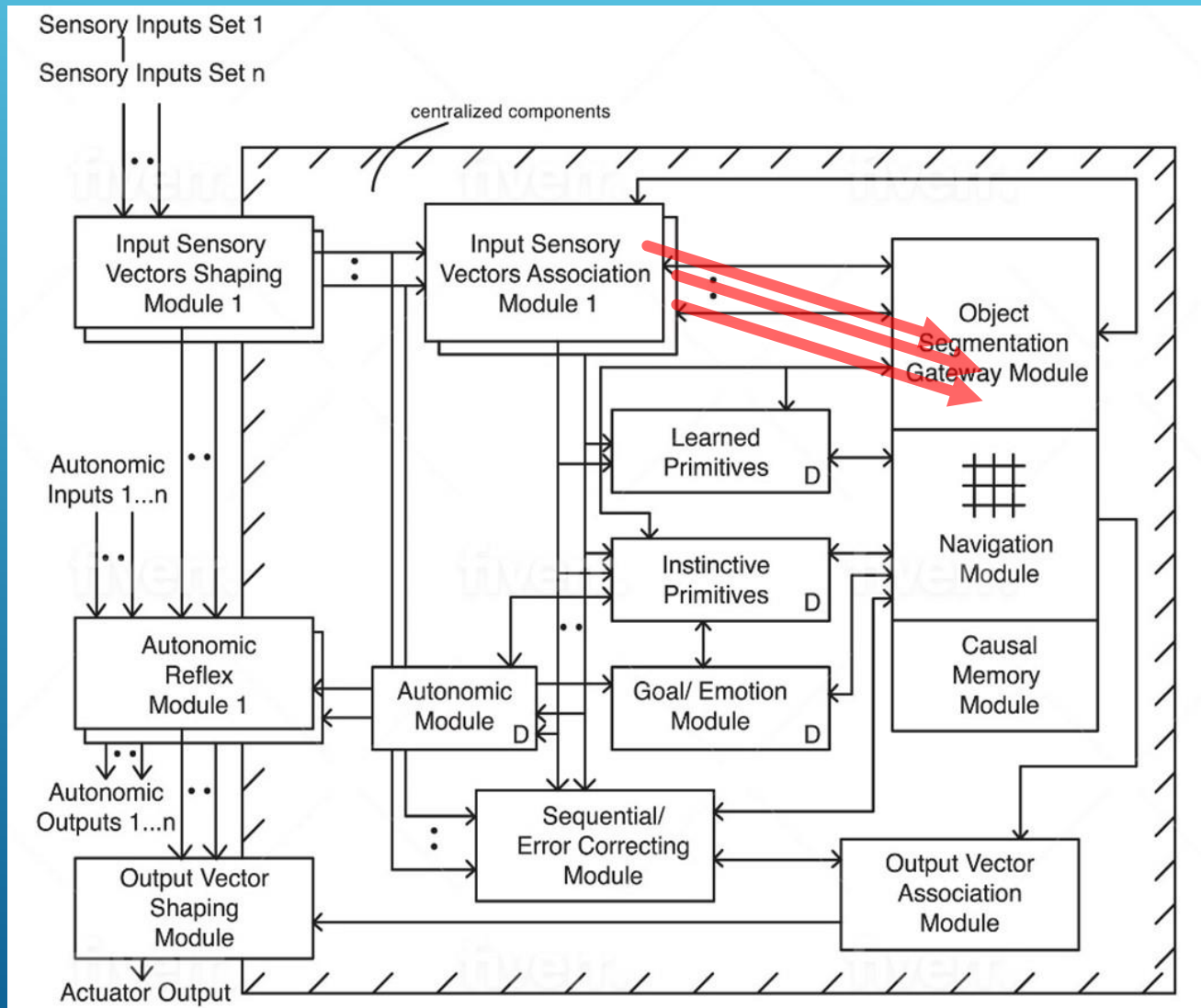


CCA2

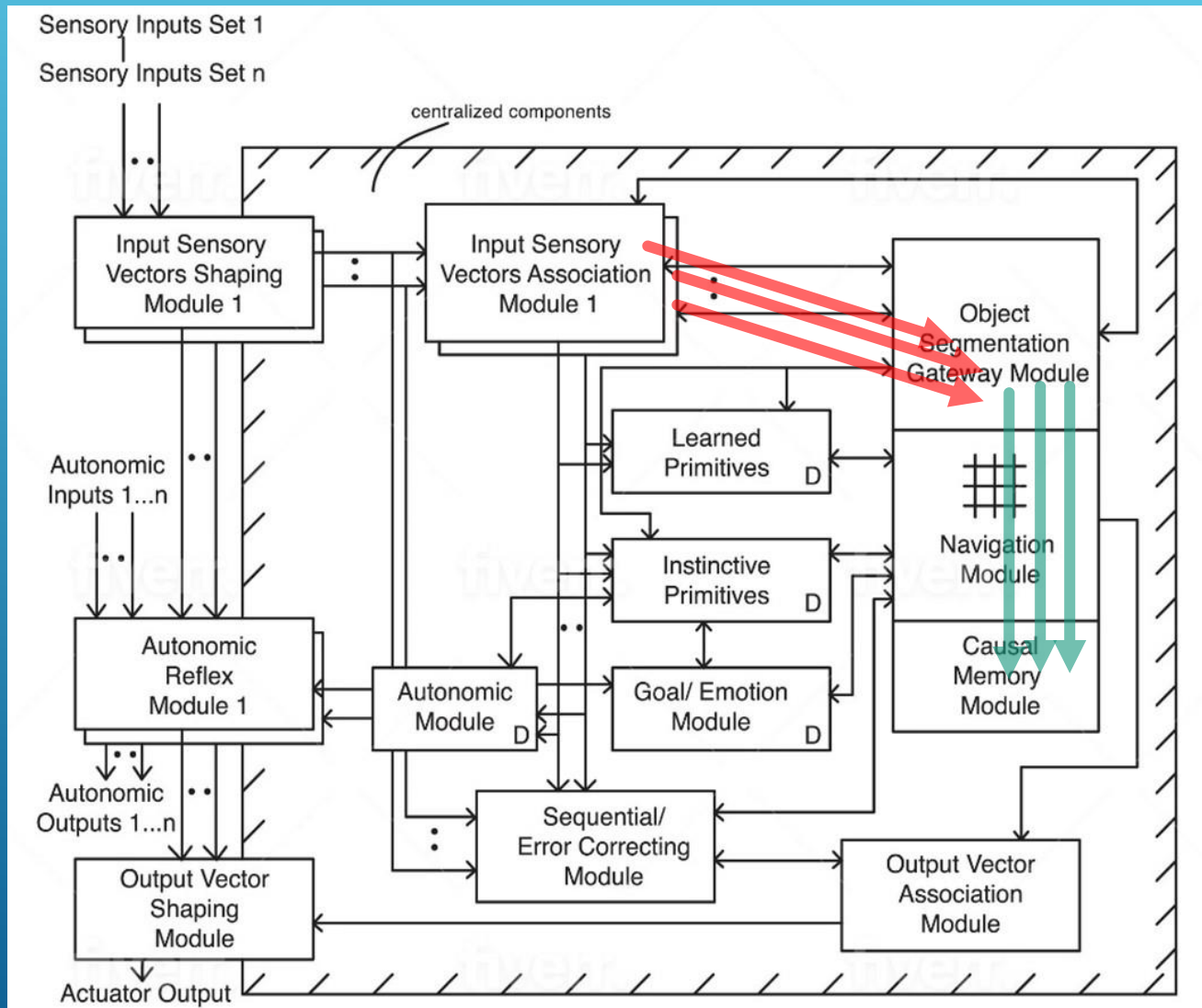
To handle real world problems, the binding issue needs to be addressed



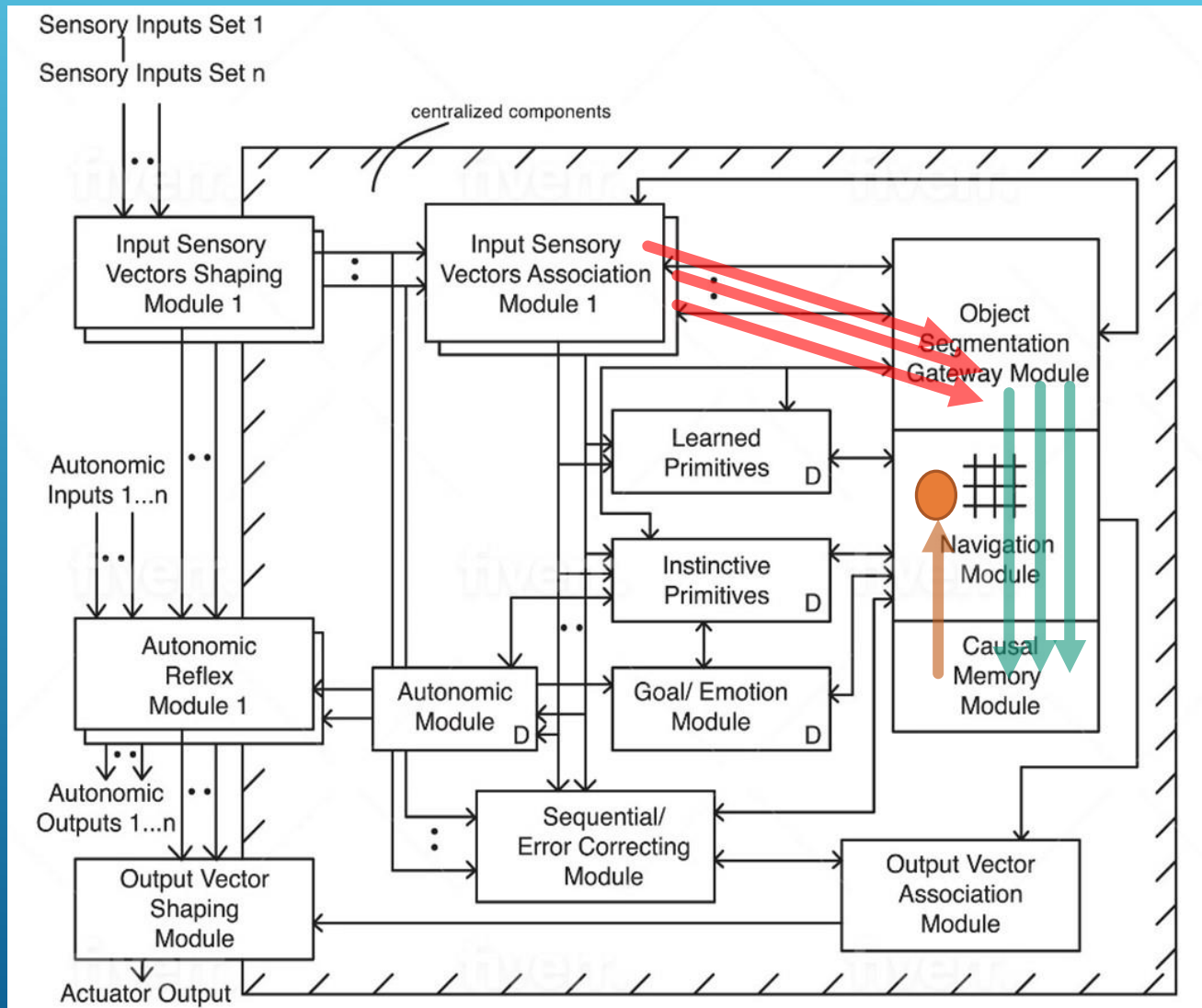
← CCA2

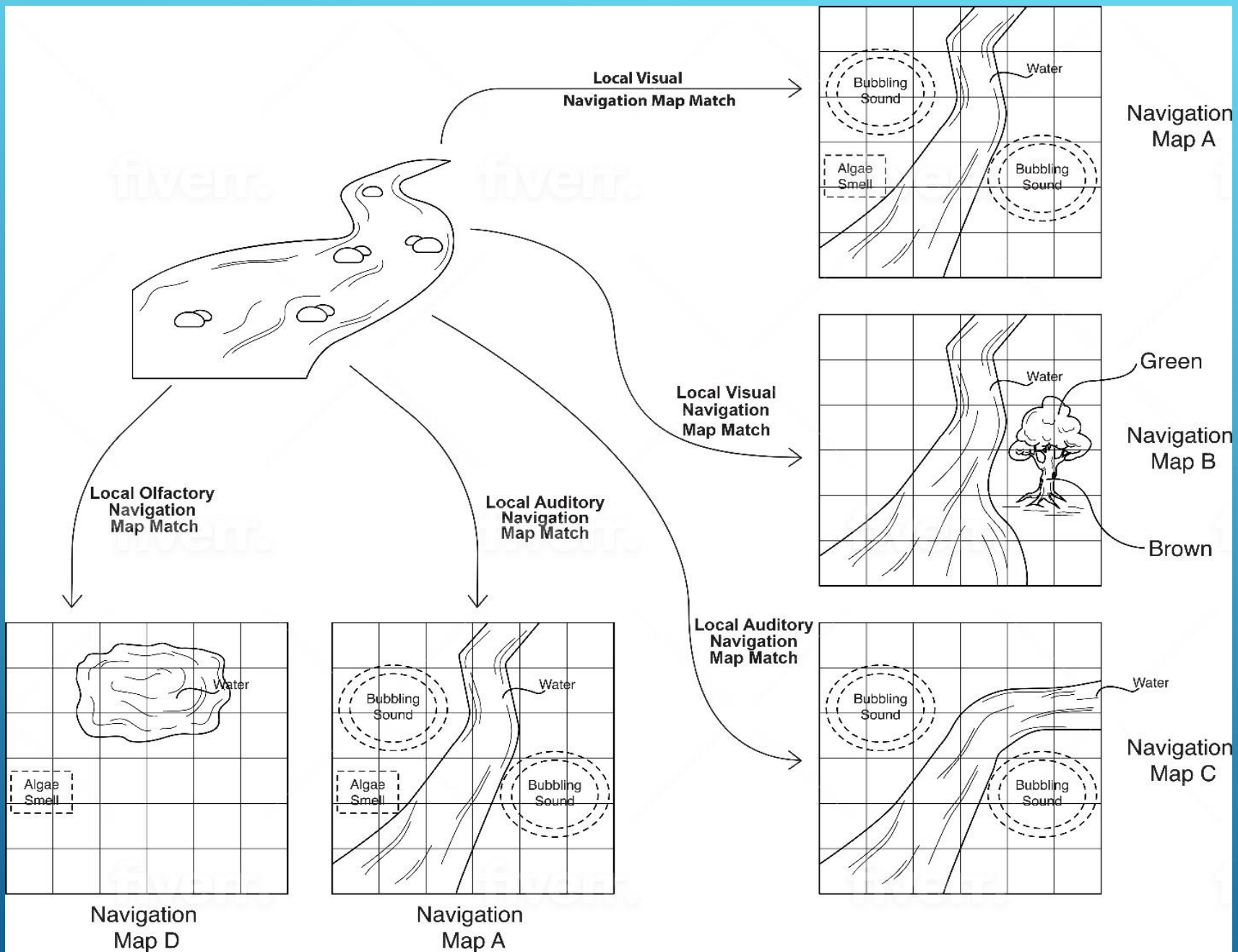


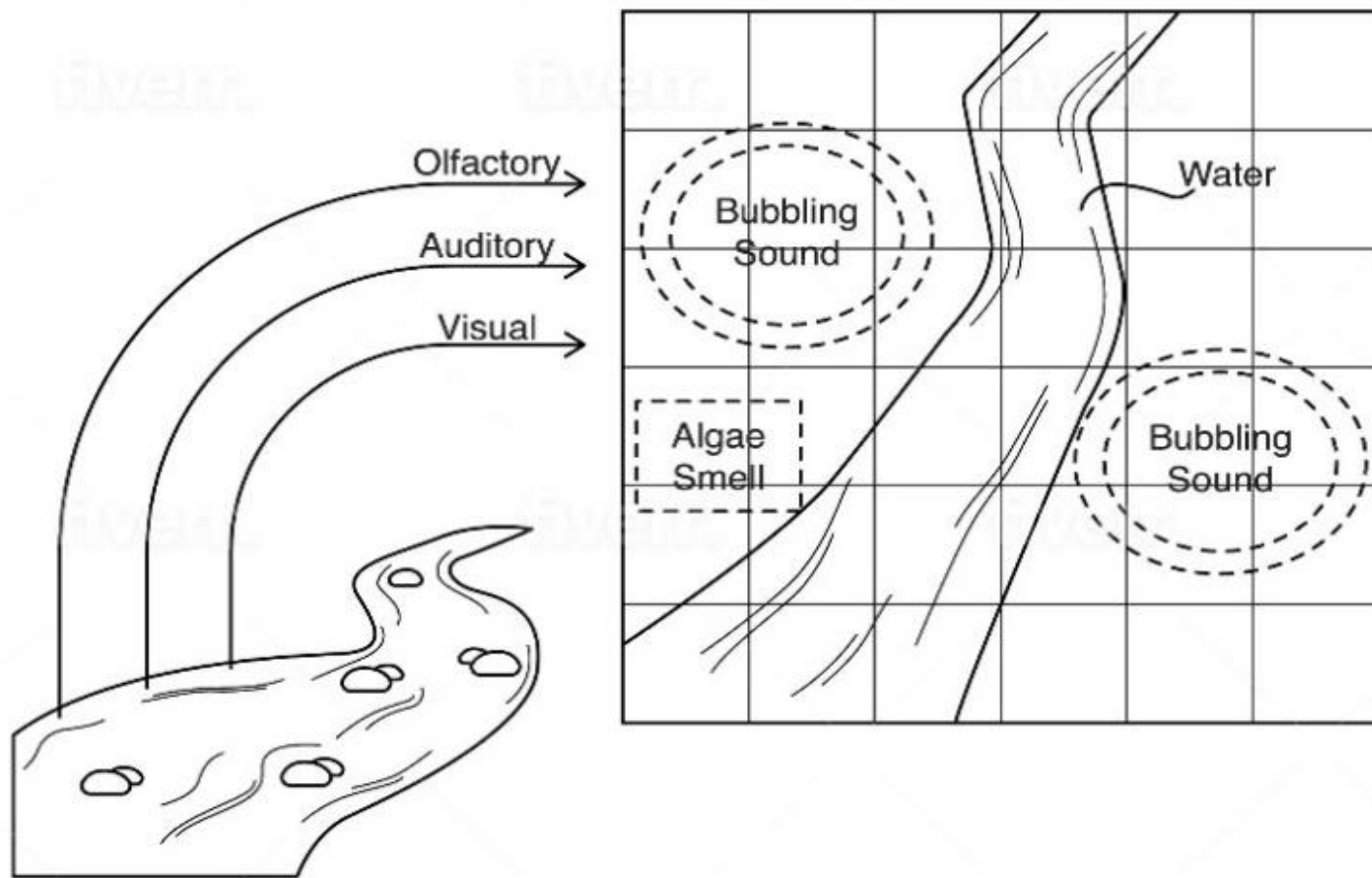
← CCA2



← CCA2







The Binding Problem (Feldman, 2013):

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1. Sub-problem: General coordination of objects and activities

Use of navigation maps
as a basic data
element

Instinctive Primitives
and Learned Primitives
are applied against
objects on the current
navigation map

As such, a coordination
of objects and activities
occurs



2. Sub-problem: The subjective unity of perception

Best match navigation map represents the CCA2's perception of reality of the sensory scene in front of it

Current best match navigation map will be updated with current input sensory information, and represents CCA2's perception of the world

There is a subjective unity perception



3. Sub-problem: Visual Feature-Binding

Spatially mapping visual features onto a spatial navigation map solves this binding sub-problem

No longer require a binding language; rather, binding occurs in the Vectors Association module and the Navigation Module



4. Sub-problem: Binding of Words Allow Reasoning

Verbs and nouns
provide
explanations to
the user

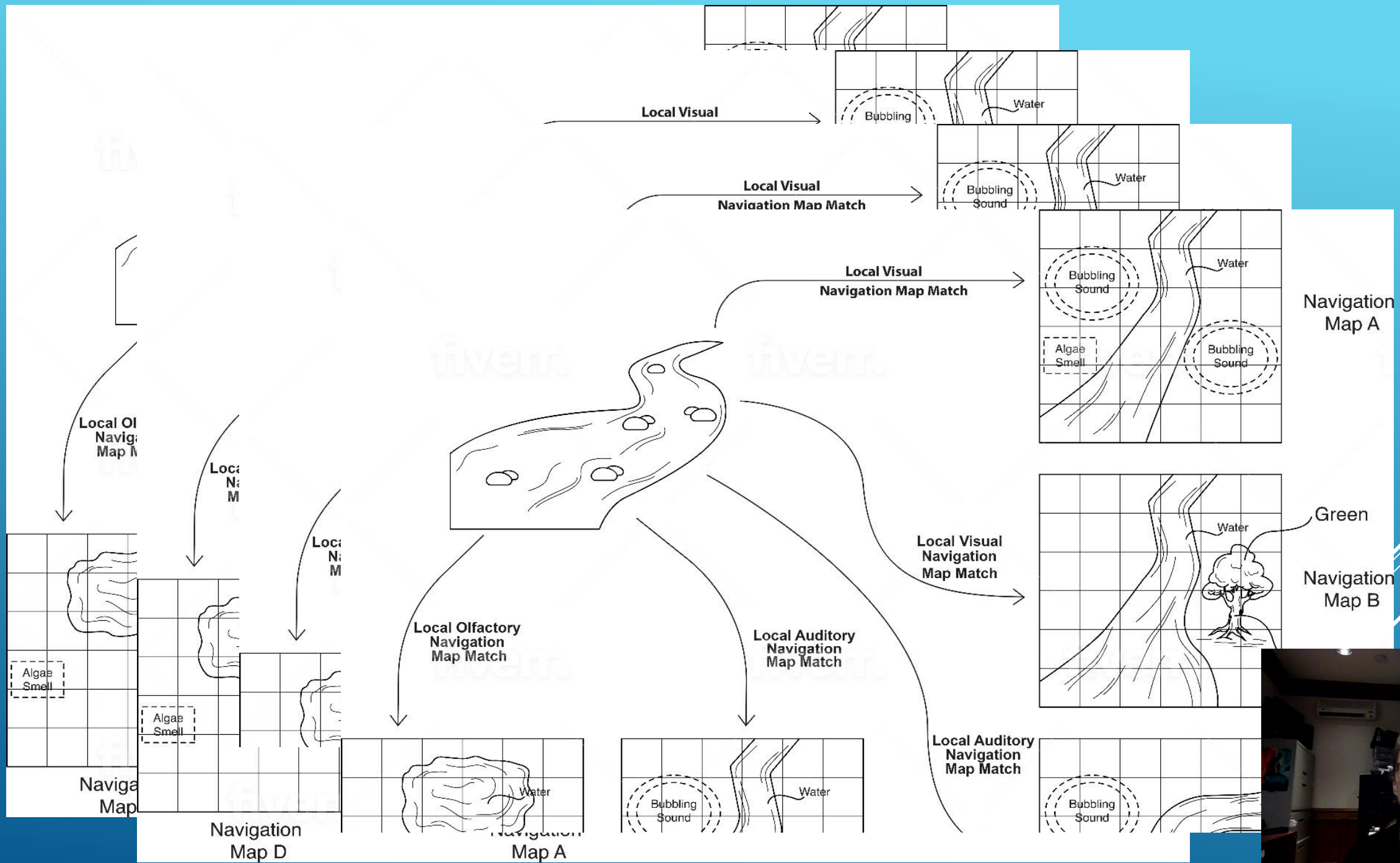
Explanations
generated via
saved navigation
maps

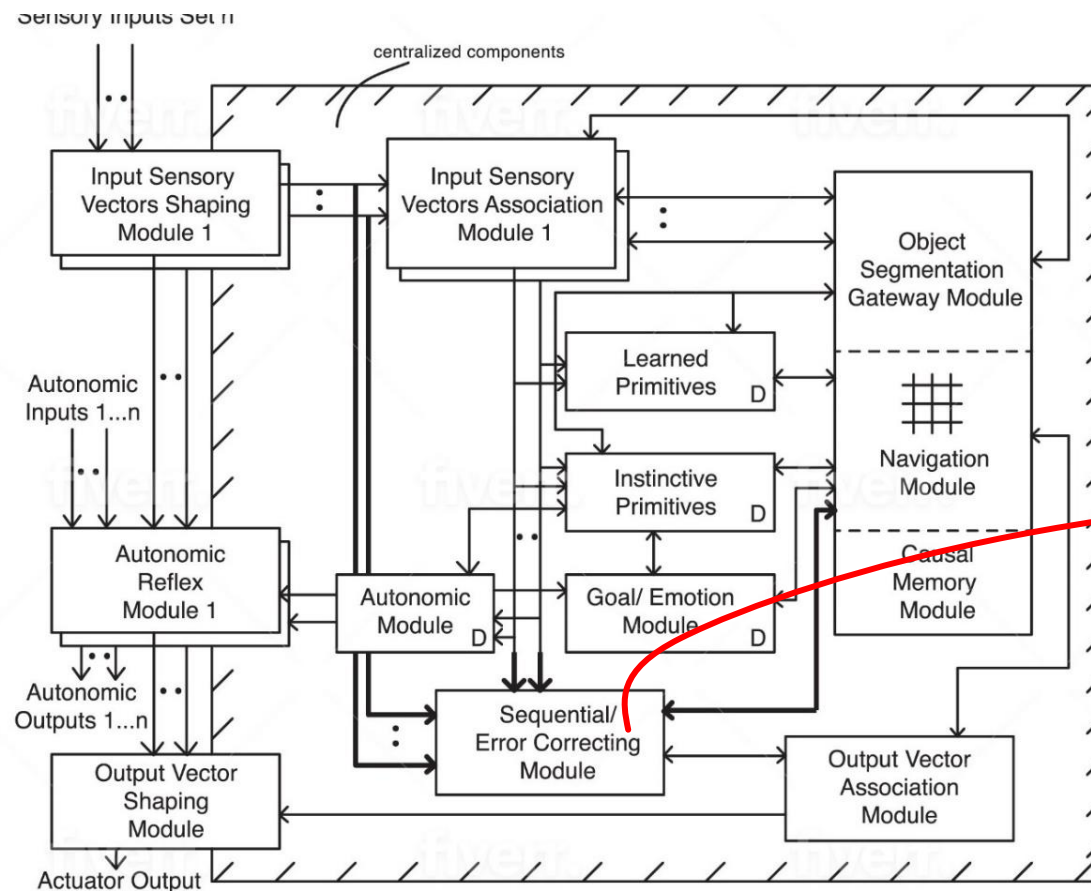


**Most definitions of the
'Binding Problem' do not
take time into account,
ie, binding changes**

- However, CCA2 shows changes in sensory inputs with time, that **must** bind time also
- **CCA3** – bind space time





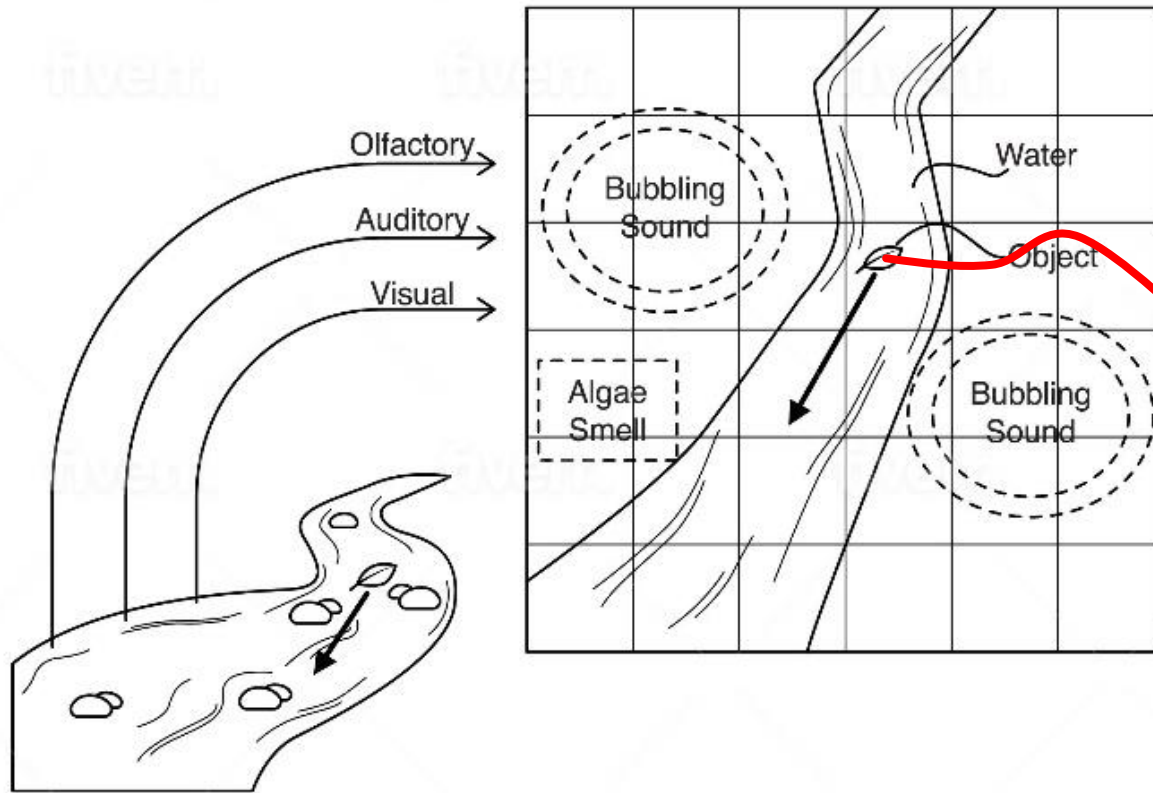


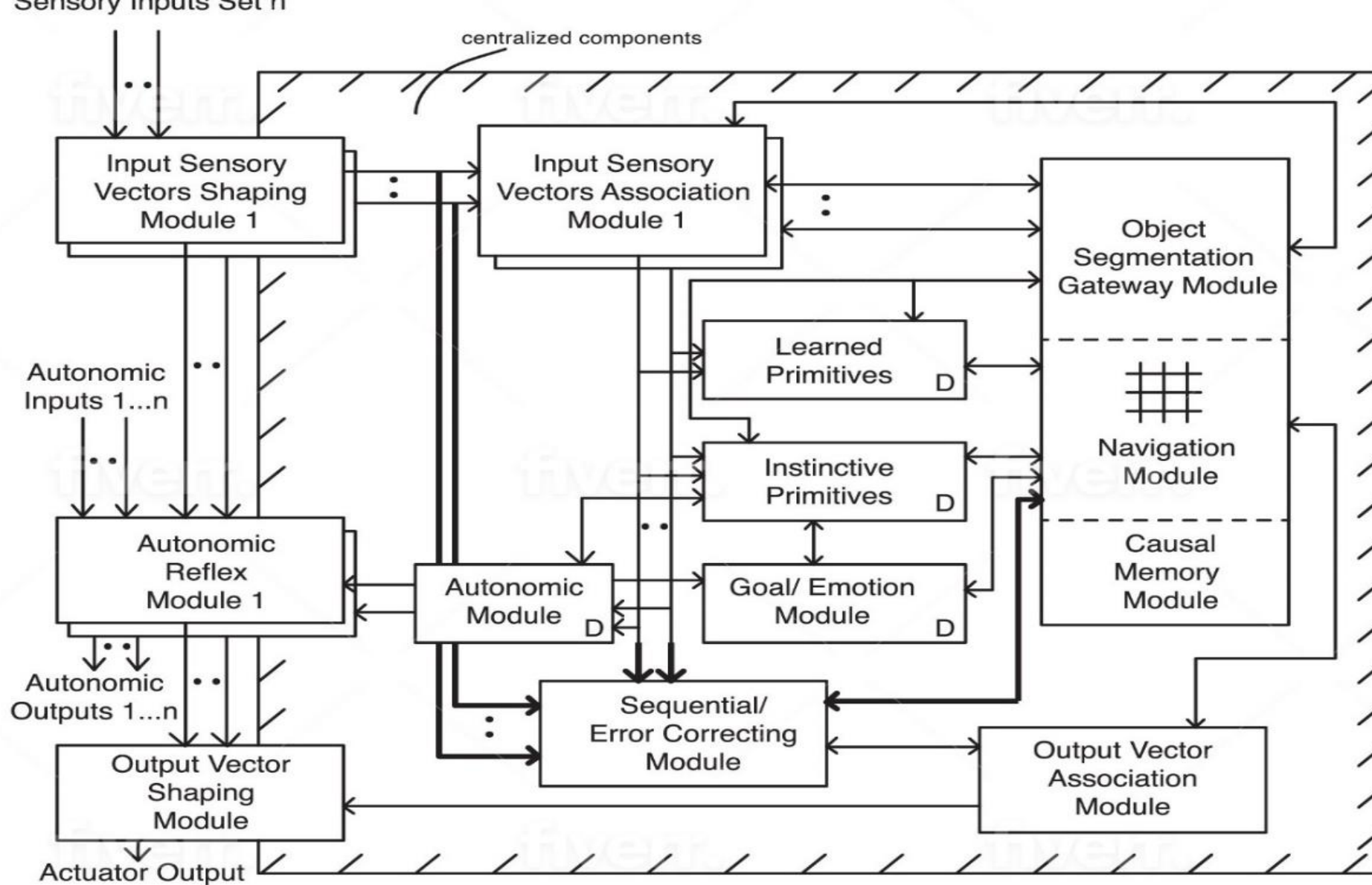
► CCA2 – binding of space

► CCA3 – need to bind changes with time also



GENERATE MOTION PREDICTION VECTORS





BRIEF OVERVIEW:

CCA3 SIMULATION SOFTWARE – STRUCTURE





....continued in VIDEO 2

balloon from powerpoint stock image

