Cognitive Architectures for Virtual Humans

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Outline

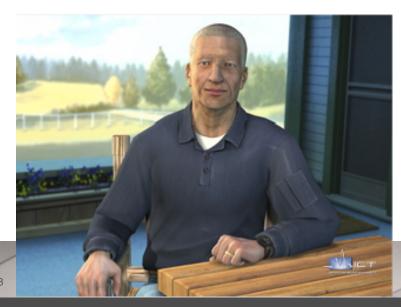
- Desiderata
- Dichotomies
- Techniques
- Results





Desideratum I Broad Spectrum Architectures

- Easy to create simple virtual humans
 - Data driven, like NPCEditor (as in SimCoach and other systems)
- Can create very sophisticated virtual humans
 - Model based, like SASO and MRE
- Incrementally extend to arbitrary points in between





Combining Paradigms

Data driven (shallow)

- Simple statistical architecture in combination with large amounts of (uncertain) data/knowledge
- Achieves robustness through breadth of data/knowledge and focus on statistical regularities

Model based (deep)

- Sophisticated symbolic reasoning architecture in combination with articulated models of domains of interest
- Achieves robustness via combinatoric flexibility of first principles reasoning over comprehensive models

The ideal solution is a mixed approach

- Probabilistic (statistical) + symbolic (relational)
- Each provides strengths, and can counterbalance other's weaknesses, in authoring, learning, reasoning, perception, etc.
- Multiplicative effect on robustness





Desideratum II Tightly Integrated

Within the cognitive system

Typical focus within work on cognitive architecture

Between cognition and perceptuomotor system

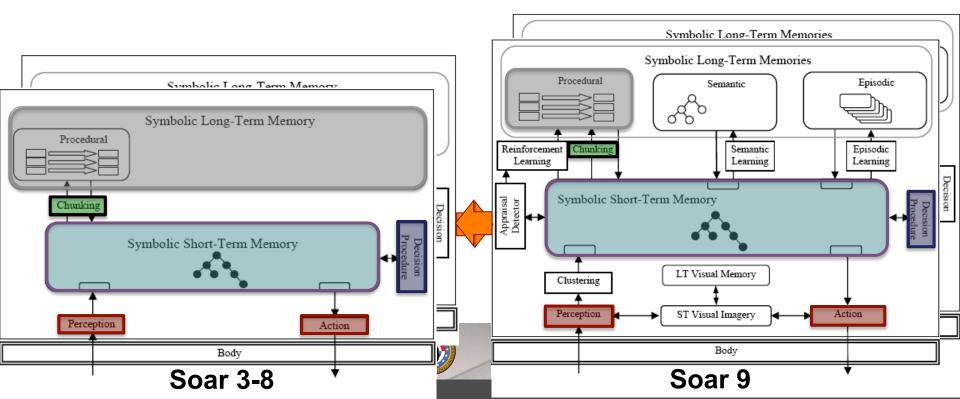
- Needed for virtual humans, intelligent robots, etc.
- Implies hybrid systems
 - Combining discrete and continuous representations and processing
- Also can benefit from mixed systems
 - Supporting general reasoning in presence of uncertainty





Desideratum III Functionally Elegant

- Broad scope of capability and applicability
 - Embodying a superset of existing VH capabilities (cognitive, perceptuomotor, emotive, social, adaptive, ...)
- Theoretically elegant, maintainable, extendible



Summary of Desiderata

- Broadly and incrementally functional
- Theoretically elegant and simple for simple things
- Mixed and hybrid
- Supporting truly robust systems
- Maintainable and extendible





Dichotomies Faced by Cognitive Architectures

- Data-driven versus model-based
- Probabilistic versus logical
- Central versus peripheral
- Discrete versus continuous
- Uniform versus diverse
- Explicit versus implicit
- Symbolic versus subsymbolic/neural
- Procedural versus declarative
- Goal-based versus utility-based
- Reactive versus deliberative

. ...





Resolving Dichotomies

Choose a side

- Can work for some, particularly until challenges get too diverse
- But usually inadequate over the long run

Bridge the dichotomy

- Addition: Add a box for each side
 - Yields two points on broad spectrum, but not full spectrum
 - Neutral on tight integration
 - Supports functional side of functional elegance, but not elegance
- Reduction: Extract commonality that exists across dichotomy
 - Can yield full spectrum
 - Can provide leverage in tight integration based on what is shared
 - Can add elegance to functionality
 - + May uncover deep scientific results
 - May require compromise or yield residual





Reduction Methods

Create generalization that subsumes both sides

- Markov logic yields a generalization over logic and probability
 - Also generalizes over other dichotomies
- Traditional shallow rule systems can be thought of as generalizing over data-driven and model-based
 - Compromises both ends of dichotomy for simplicity and efficiency

Implement one side via other

- Soar implements deliberation via reactivity (plus decision proc.)
- Data chunking tried to implement declarative via procedural
- Graphical architecture implements diversity via uniformity
- Requires level/time-scale difference and non-peer integration

Generalize implementation level beneath dichotomy

Factor graphs implement both procedural and declarative





Techniques

Piecewise continuous functions

- Subsumption generalization for representational primitives
 - N-ary predicates become N-dimensional functions
- Embodies aspects of both discrete and continuous functions
 - Exact for discrete and symbolic functions
 - Can represent some continuous functions exactly and approximate others as closely as needed

Factor graphs w/ summary product algorithm

- Implementation generalization for complex reps. and processing
- Generalizes over algorithms underlying many capabilities
 - Implement memories, decisions, etc.

Both are relevant to bridging all listed dichotomies





Space of Piecewise Continuous Functions

Types of regions

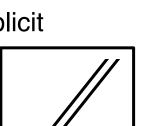
- Hypercubes (squares, cubes, etc.)
- Hyperrectangles/orthotopes (rectangles, etc.)
- Polytopes (polygons, etc.)

Types of functions over regions

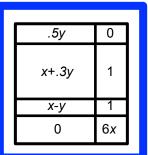
 Constant, linear, polynomial, exponential, Gaussian, wavelet, ...

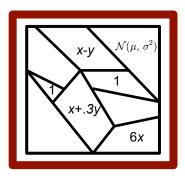
Additional sources of variation

- Axially aligned or not (for hypercubes/orthotopes)
- Totally explicit or inactive regions implicit
- Local borders or space-wide slices



0	0	7	4
0	0	5	2
.2	.3	1	3
.6	.2	.4	1









Examples

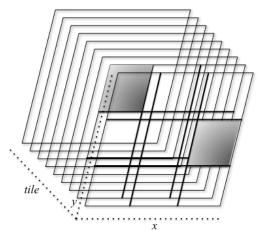
Working memory

- (01 ^color Green) (02 ^color Yellow)
(03 ^color Yellow) (04 ^color Red)

	Red	Green	Yellow	Blue
01	0	1	0	0
O2	0	0	1	0
О3	U	U	1	U
O 4	1	0	0	0

Mental imagery

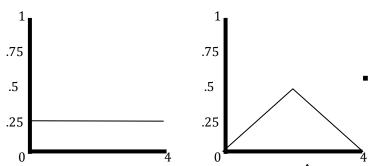




Episodic memory

ľ		1	2	3	4	5
rator	Left	1	0			0
	Right	0	0			0
oper	Up	O				
0	Down	0	1			0
				time		

Probability densities





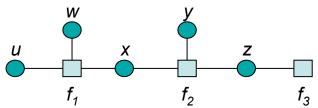


Factor Graphs w/ Summary Product

- Factor graphs are the most expressive form of GM
 - More complex rep. + inference

(Next ob1:b ob2:c)

$$f(u,w,x,y,z) = f_1(u,w,x)f_2(x,y,z)f_3(z)$$



- Summary product processes messages on links
- Implements a generalized conditional language

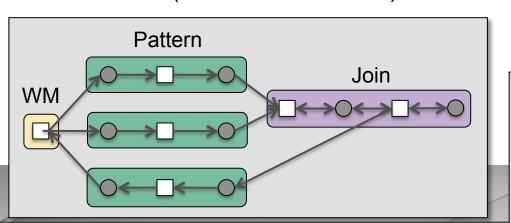
CONDITIONAL Concept-Weight

condacts: (concept object:01 class:c)

(weight object:01 value:w)

function:

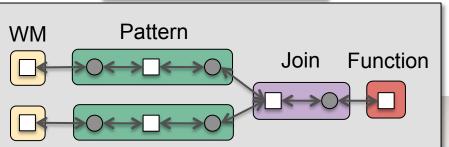
w∖c	Walker	Table	
[1,10>	.01 <i>w</i>	.001 <i>w</i>	
[10,20>	.201 <i>w</i>	и	
[20,50>	0	.02500025 <i>w</i>	
[50,100>	и	и	



conditions: (Next ob1:a ob2:b)

actions: (Next ob1:a ob2:c)

CONDITIONAL Transitive



Some Recent Results

- Decision making
- Mental imagery
- Episodic learning
- Statistical question answering
- Prediction-based supervised learning





Decision Making

Preferences encoded via actions and functions

- Most processing happens in graph via SP algorithm
- Complete implementation of Eight Puzzle
 - 747 podes 404 variable, 343 factor)
 - Solves a simple problem in 9 decisions
 - 1130nessages telesion, 2.5 seconds/decision
- Also initial implementation of reflection, but slow(er)

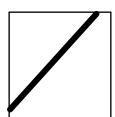


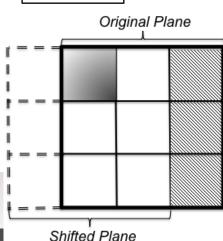


Mental Imagery

- Beginnings of mental imagery
 - 2D imagery with translation operation
- Translation requires an angled, shifted delta function
 - Need extended functional form for efficiency in uniform rep.
 - Implemented a special purpose optimization: offset factors
 - Also currently important in reflection and may be relevant to EM
- Need 3D, time, scaling, rotation, ...
- Need more focus on predicate extraction

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Episodic Learning

 Initialize LTM with a temporal prior and an EM conditional for each predicate that includes state

CONDITIONAL Time

Condacts: (Time value:t)

Function: [1,2) - .6667t

CONDITIONAL Time-Selected

Condacts: (Time value:t)

(Selected state: 0 operator: op)

Function: $[1,\infty)\times[\text{Left},\text{Right},\text{Up},\text{Down}]-1$

 History of top-level state in WM is recorded in temporal slices of functions in EM conditionals

Ţ		1	2	3	4	5
operator	Left	1	0			0
	Right	0	0			0
	Up					
0	Down	0		1		0
	time					

Final region extends to ∞, implicitly extrapolating to future

Scope & slope of temporal prior updated each cycle

Function: [1,5) - .0833t

Retrieve best previous state given cues by SP/max





Statistical Question Answering

- The NPCEditor learns to choose appropriate answers to questions from statistics gathered over pairs of questions and answers
 - Also has additional dialogue components that can affect choice
- Implemented Bayesian computation of language model of answers given question

$$P(a,Q) = \sum_{s} \varphi(a,s) \prod_{i} \phi(s,q_{i})$$

- Compiled sentence-pair statistics into semantic memory
- Can be used directly to choose best answer
- Extending to full Kullback-Liebler divergence

$$D(P(Q)||P(A)) = \sum_{a} P(a|Q) \log \frac{P(a|Q)}{\pi_A(a)}$$

Also looking to further extend capabilities and run scale-up experiments





Plans

Continue with mental imagery

Including extending function representation

Pervasive prediction

- Decisions choose next operator and predict next situation
- Support perception, understanding, learning, appraisal, ...

Implement more complete learning capability

- Based on predictions, actuals and dependencies
- Chunking, reinforcement, supervised and unsupervised

Pursue further capabilities

- Theory of Mind, behavior understanding, speech and natural language, perceptuomotor behavior (SLAM), ...
- Evaluate, optimize and apply architecture





Gold

- On path to bridge dichotomies
- Decisions, reflection and beginnings of imagery with little additional code
 - Continued promise of functional elegance
 - Step towards tight integration
- Getting experience with datadriven statistical processing
 - A significant step towards broad spectrum
- First bit of learning
- Lots of exciting projects starting

Coal

- Still little learning and no true perception
- Function representation needs significant rethinking
- Speed of code becoming an issue



