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### Motivation

Natural Language Command Processing



Generalized Grounding Graph (G3)



Output: Probability of Command

Physical Surroundings Sensing



### Solution Example

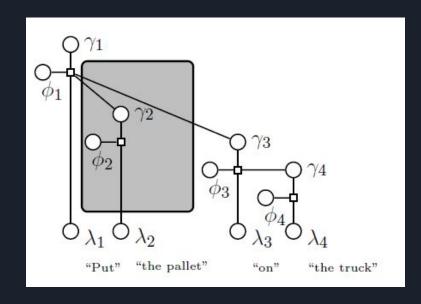


Figure 1: G3 Graph of "Put the pallet on the truck"

### Goal:

Find γ1...γN such that maximize

 $p(\boldsymbol{\Phi}|\Lambda, \gamma 1...\gamma N)$ 

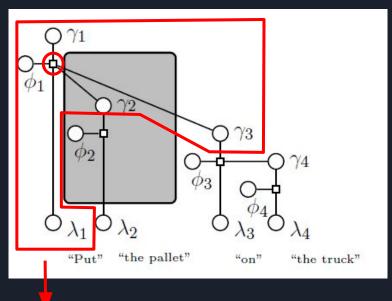
#### Annotations:

 $\lambda$  = Random Variables for the Language

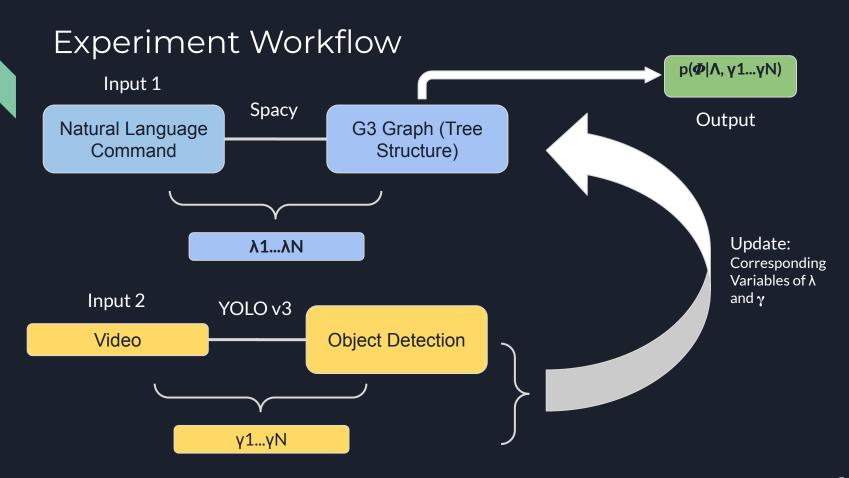
γ = Groundings (Object, Place or Path, Action)

 $\Phi$  = Corresponding Variables of  $\lambda$  and  $\gamma$ (T or F)

### Solution Example - Calculation



 $p(\Phi|\lambda 1, \lambda 2, \lambda 3, \lambda 4, \gamma 1, \gamma 2, \gamma 3, \gamma 4)$   $= p(\phi 1|\gamma 1, \gamma 2, \gamma 3, \lambda 1 = Put) \times p(\phi 2|\gamma 2, \lambda 2 = the pallet) \times p(\phi 3|\gamma 3, \gamma 4, \lambda 3 = on) \times p(\phi 4|\gamma 4, \lambda 4 = the truck)$ 



### Experiment - More Details

- Natural Language Processing
  - o Tool: Spacy
  - Target Keywords
    - Noun-Objects
    - Verb Event
    - Preposition place/path
- Objects Detection
  - o Tool: Yolo v3
  - o Confidence: 0.8
  - Trained Dataset
    - COCO
      - 330K images
      - 80 Objects

### Experiment - Result

#### Command: Put those books on the chair

```
Semantic Language G3 Map - Before Sensing

    Put(EVENT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1

    those books(OBJECT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 0

       on(PLACES OR PATHS) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1
        the chair(OBJECT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 0
Probability of language command: 0
                                                                         Books Detected

    Put(EVENT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1

    those books(OBJECT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1

      - on(PLACES OR PATHS) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1
        the chair(OBJECT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 0
Probability of language command: 0
                                                                         Chair Detected
     Put(EVENT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1
        those books(OBJECT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1
        on(PLACES OR PATHS) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1
        the chair(OBJECT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1
Probability of language command: 1
```

Figure 2: G3 Graph of "Put those books on the chair"

### Experiment - Result Cont.

Command: Put those books on the chair

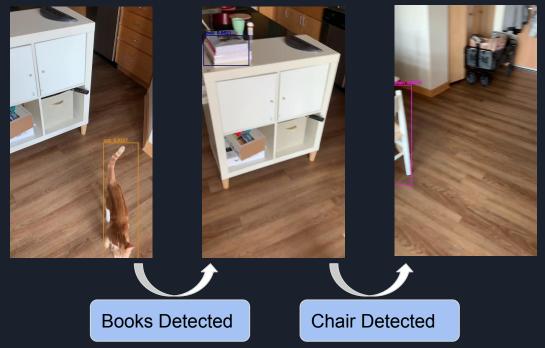


Figure 3: First frame of the video

### Experiment - Result

Command: Jump on the chair

```
Semantic Language G3 Map - Before Sensing

jump(EVENT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 0

on(PLACES OR PATHS) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1

the chair(OBJECT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 0

Probability of language command: 0

Chair Detected

imp(EVENT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1

on(PLACES OR PATHS) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1

the chair(OBJECT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1

Probability of language command: 0

imp(EVENT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1

on(PLACES OR PATHS) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1

the chair(OBJECT) Corresponding Variance Phi: 1

Probability of language command: 0

End
```

Figure 4: G3 Graph of "Jump on the chair"

## Experiment - Result Cont.

Command: Jump on the chair

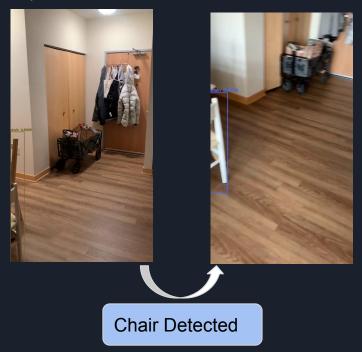


Figure 5: First frame of the video

### Experiment - Result Cont.



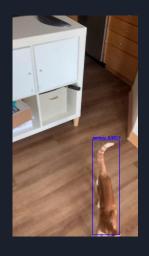
Figure 6: • Probability vs Time (Put those books on the chair)



Figure 7: **P** & Probability vs Time (Jump on the chair)

### Challenges

- Language Processing
  - Dependency analysis
  - Event words ambiguity
- Object Detection
  - Objects detected certainty
  - More object categories
- Language Input
  - Voice



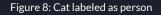




Figure 9: VoTT Label Tool



# Appendix - G3 Graph Generation from natural language input

Algorithm 1 Generating a grounding graph from natural language input.

```
Input:

    Parsed natural language input, Λ = λ<sub>1</sub> . . . λ<sub>M</sub>, with root λ<sub>root</sub> ∈ Λ

 3: \Phi \leftarrow \phi_1 \dots \phi_M
 4: \Gamma \leftarrow \gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M
 5: F ← []
 6: for \lambda_i \in \Lambda do
       \Gamma_{children} \leftarrow [
      for \lambda_{child} \in children(\lambda_i) do
                Add Ychild to Ychildren
       end for
          Add (\phi_i, \lambda_i, \gamma_i, \Gamma_{children}) to F
12: end for
Output: \Lambda, \Phi, \Gamma, F
```