

# THE NAVIGATION MAP- BASED COGNITIVE ARCHITECTURE—A NEW CLASS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Artificial Intelligence  
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of Guadalajara, Mexico



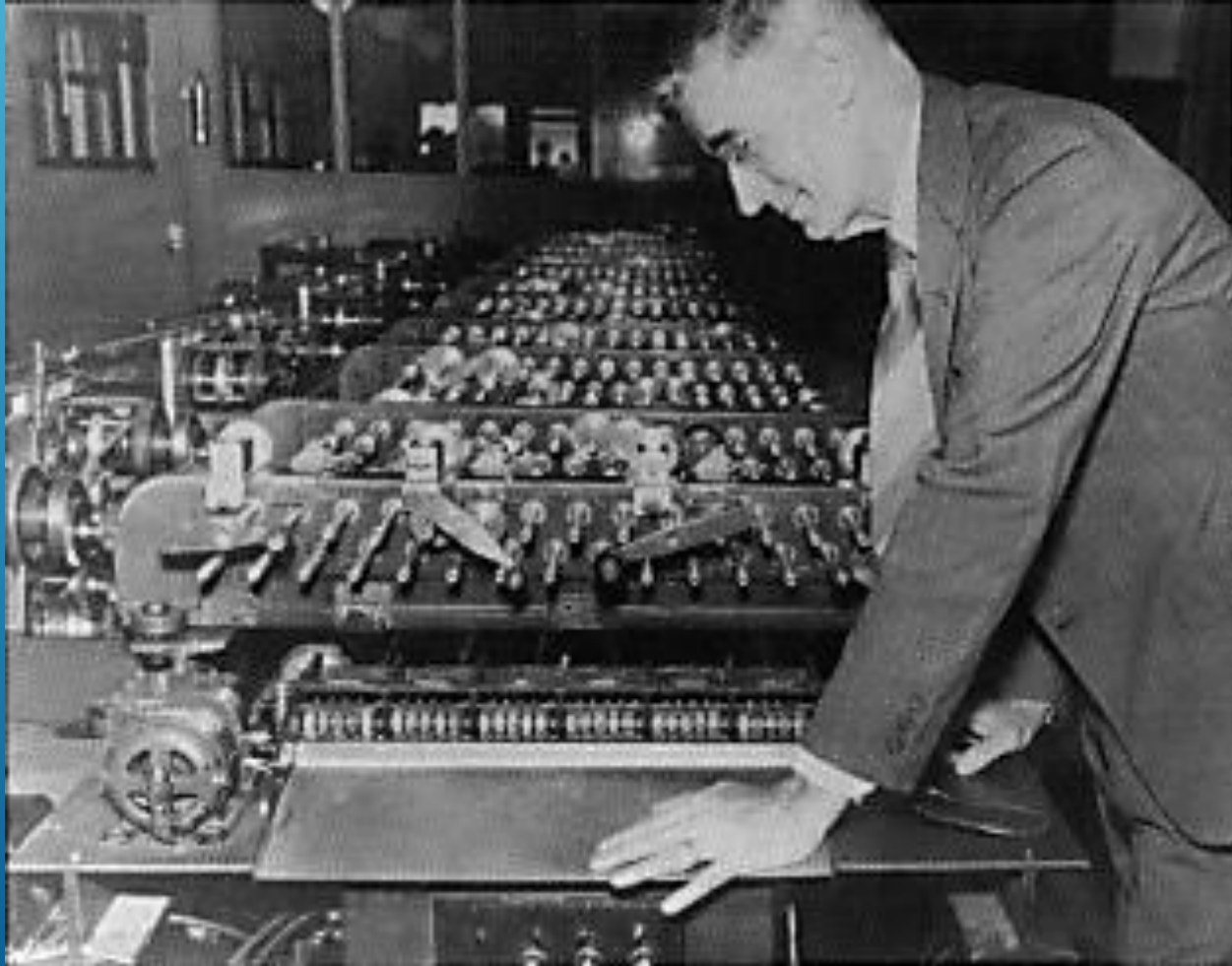
# Navigation map- based cognitive architecture

-- A new class of  
artificial intelligence



# MANY WAYS TO ACHIEVING “INTELLIGENCE” OR “ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE”

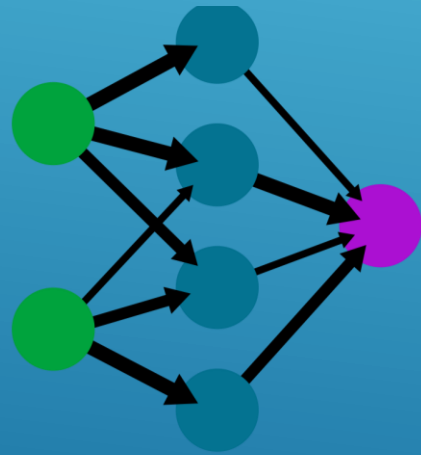
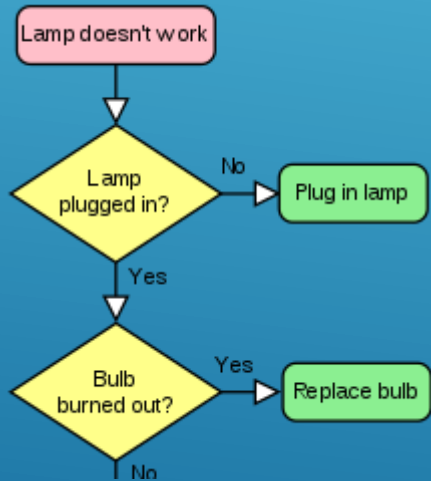
# What are mechanisms machines can use to think.... to make decisions?



Differential analyzer, 1930's. 1940's  
solve differential equations, tricks for  
adding, multiplying



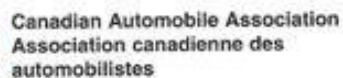
# What are mechanisms we or machines can use to think.... to make decisions?



Symbolic  
Logic  
GOFAI

Neural  
Networks  
ANN, SNN

Navigation Maps  
with Pre-Causal  
and Full Causal  
Properties



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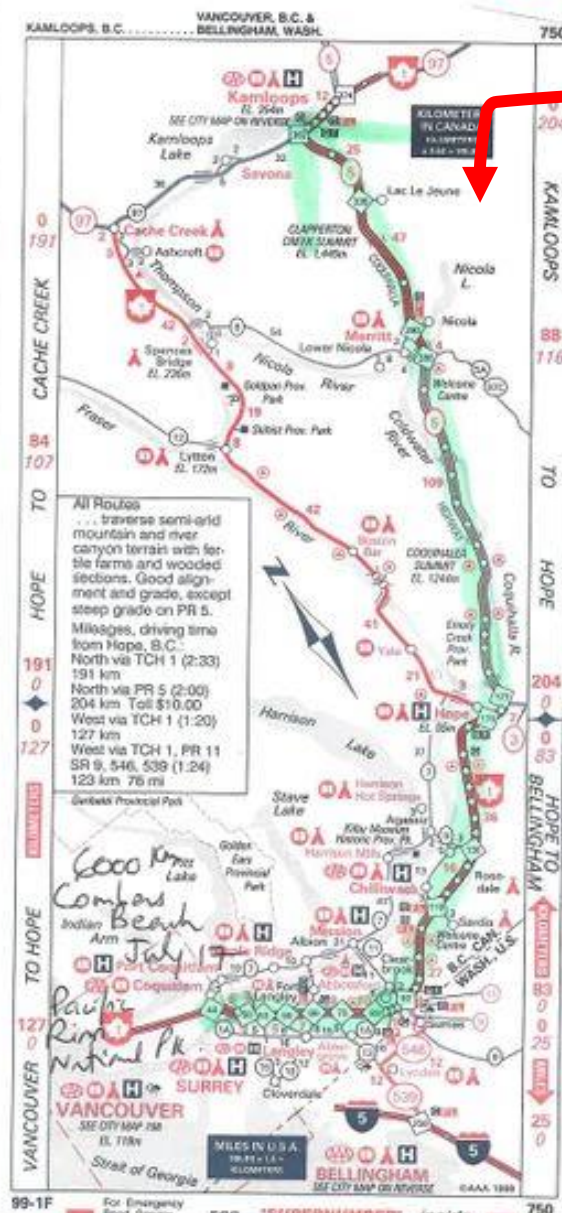
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# Navigation Map

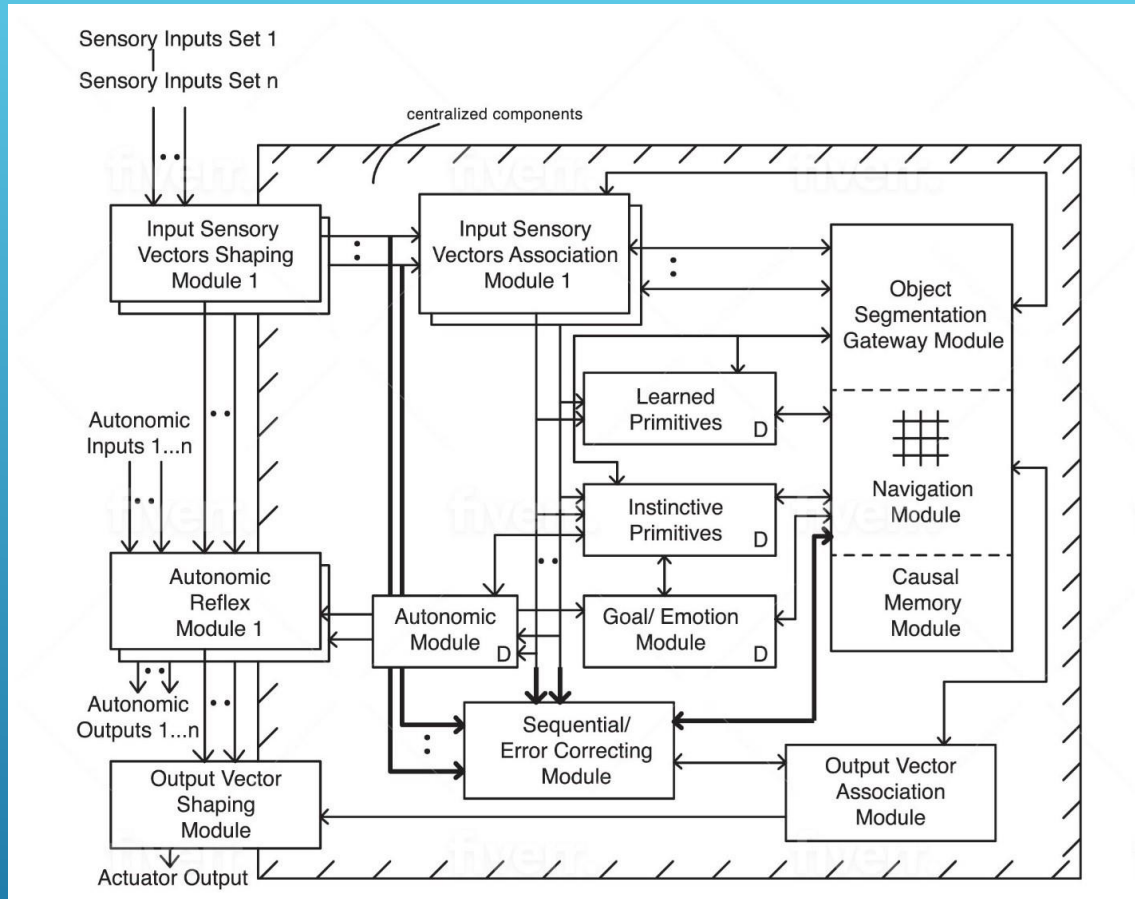
*paper version,  
2 spatial dimensions*

```
self.total_labels = TOTAL_ASSOCIATION_LABELS #default 4  
self.gb = np.empty((self.total_maps, 6, 6, 6, self.total_seg  
# self.gb = np.empty((1000,6,6,6,16,4), dtype=object) (at ti  
# gb[n,x,y,z,s,a]  
# 1000 maps each 6×6×6 cube with up to 9 mapped objects -- a
```

## Navigation Map

*Python version,  
3 spatial dimensions +  
3 non-spatial dimensions*

# EVERY MODULE IN THE ARCHITECTURE USES NAVIGATION MAPS



Causal Cognitive Architecture 3



## Navigation Maps:

Different way of making  
decisions

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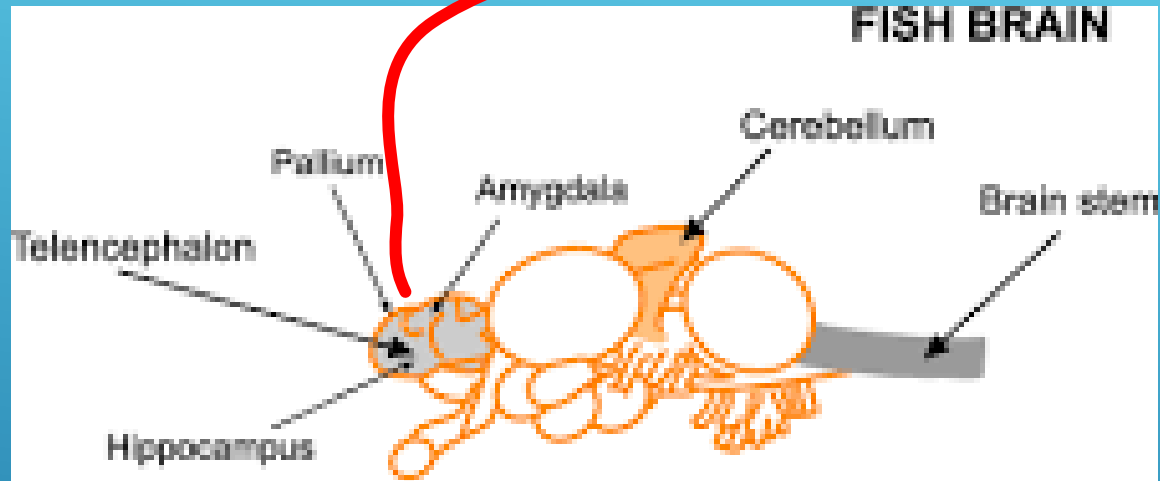
Most animals – invertebrates  
and vertebrates use some  
sort of navigation system

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## Navigation Maps:

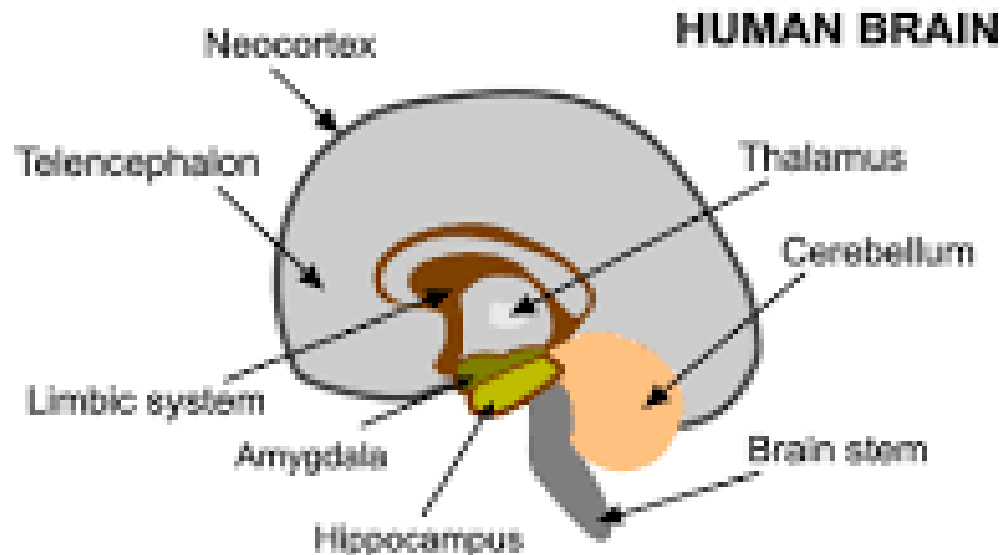
Vertebrates – all have formal navigation systems similar to mammalian hippocampus (place and grid cells)

---



- possible homologue of hippocampus
- conserved gene markers of mammalian hippocampus in fish and birds

# Spatial cognition exists in fish



# Assumptions of the Causal Cognitive Architecture:

- Navigation map-like structures behind mammalian cognition
- Not just navigation, but most higher-level cognitive functions in the brain

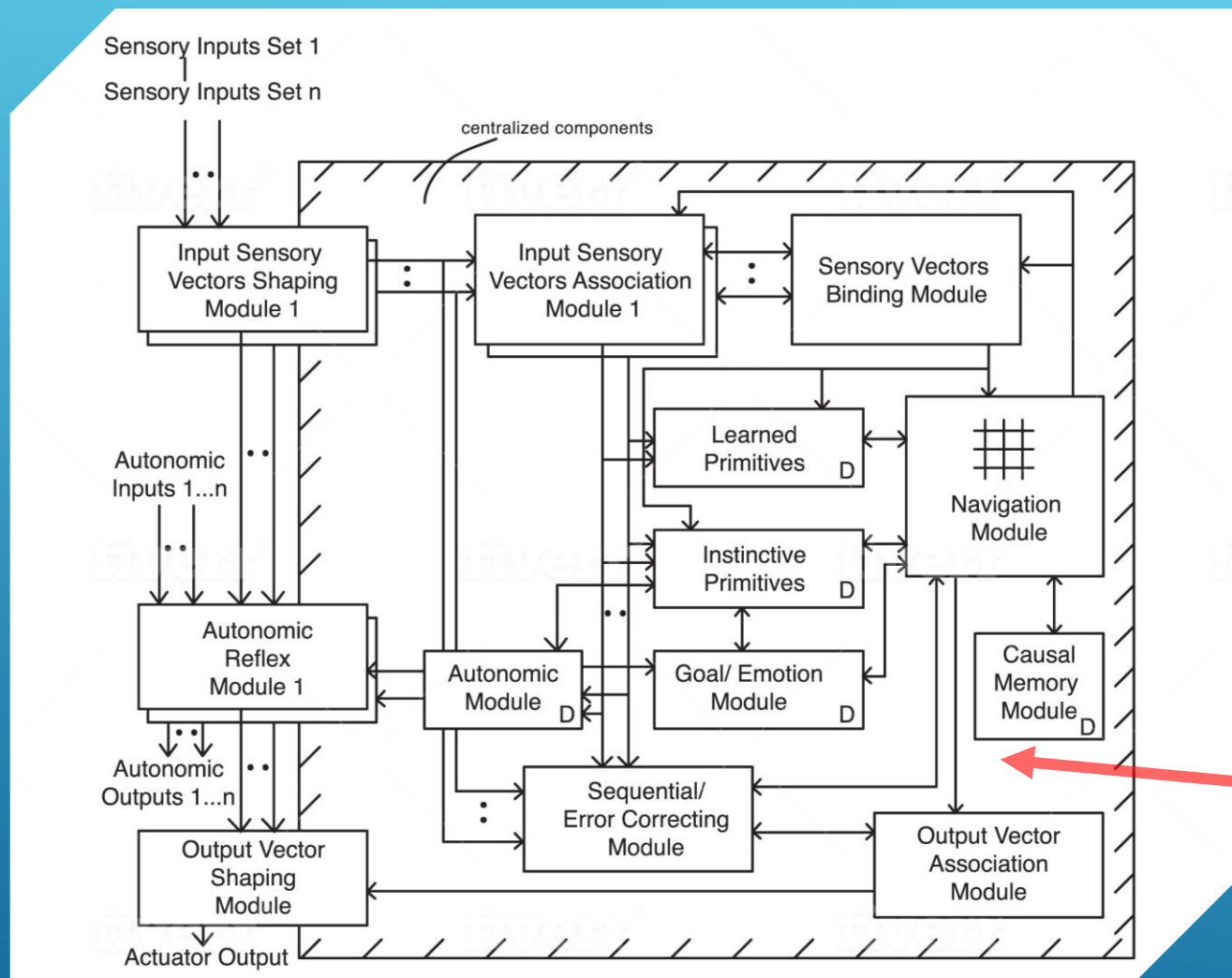


# CAUSAL COGNITIVE ARCHITECTURE 1 (CCA1)

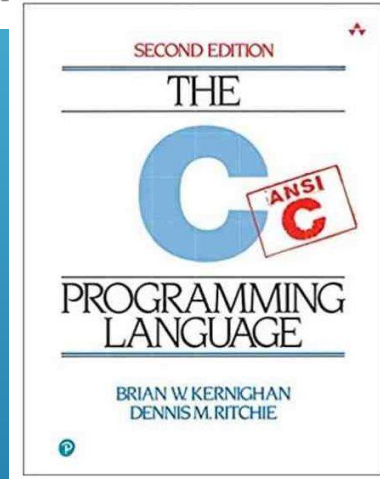
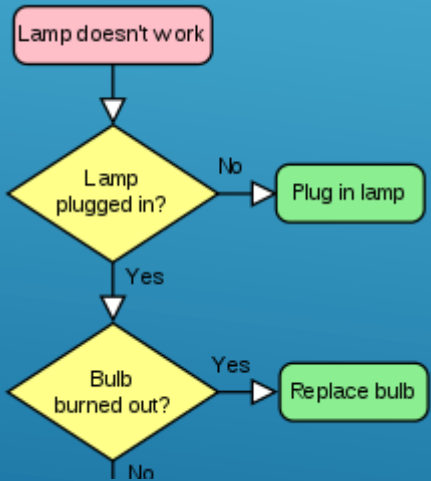
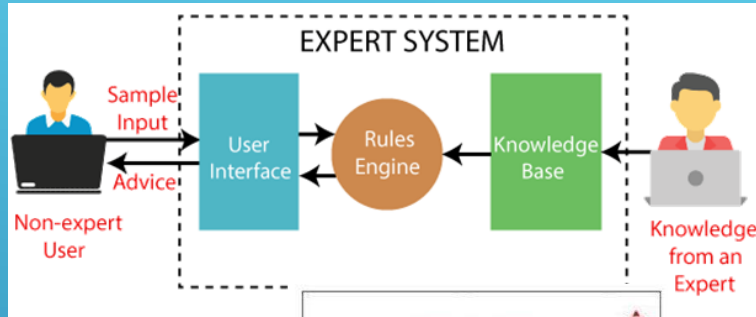
BICA 2018, 2019,  
2020

How do we  
engineer this  
type of  
architecture?

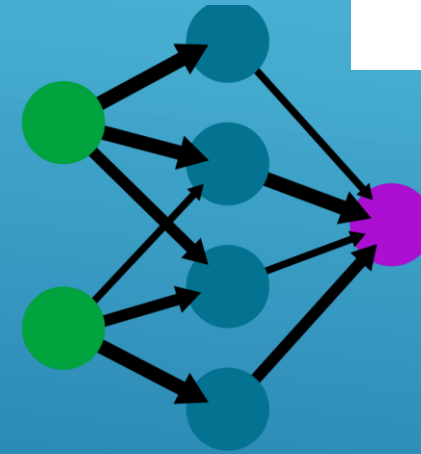
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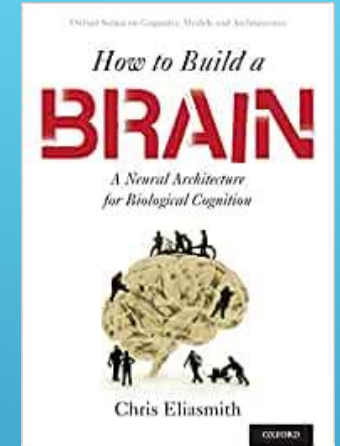
# Tools to create systems with Symbolic Logic ....with Neural Networks



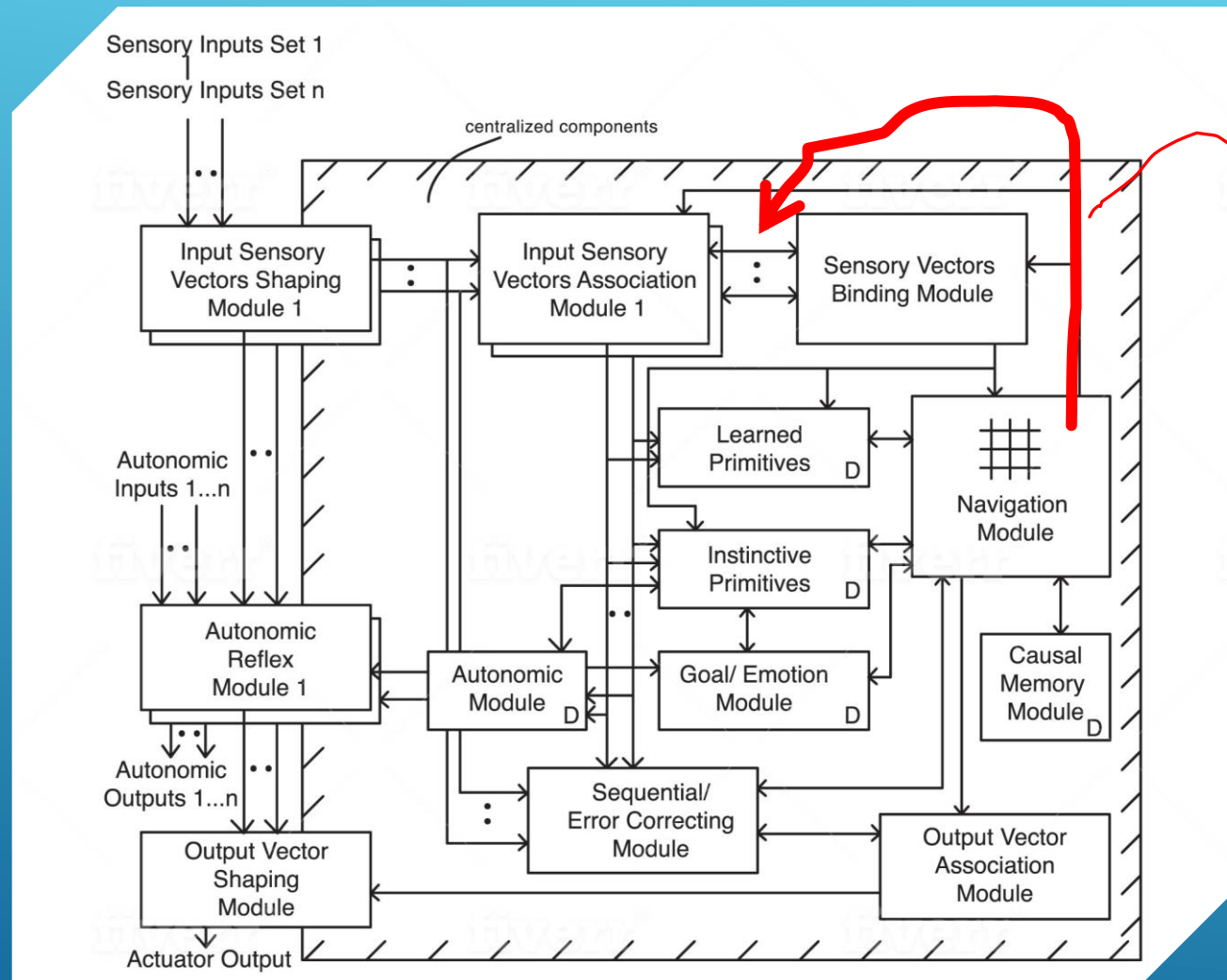
Symbolic  
Logic  
GOFAI



Neural  
Networks  
ANN, SNN



# Tools to create systems with Nav Maps



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



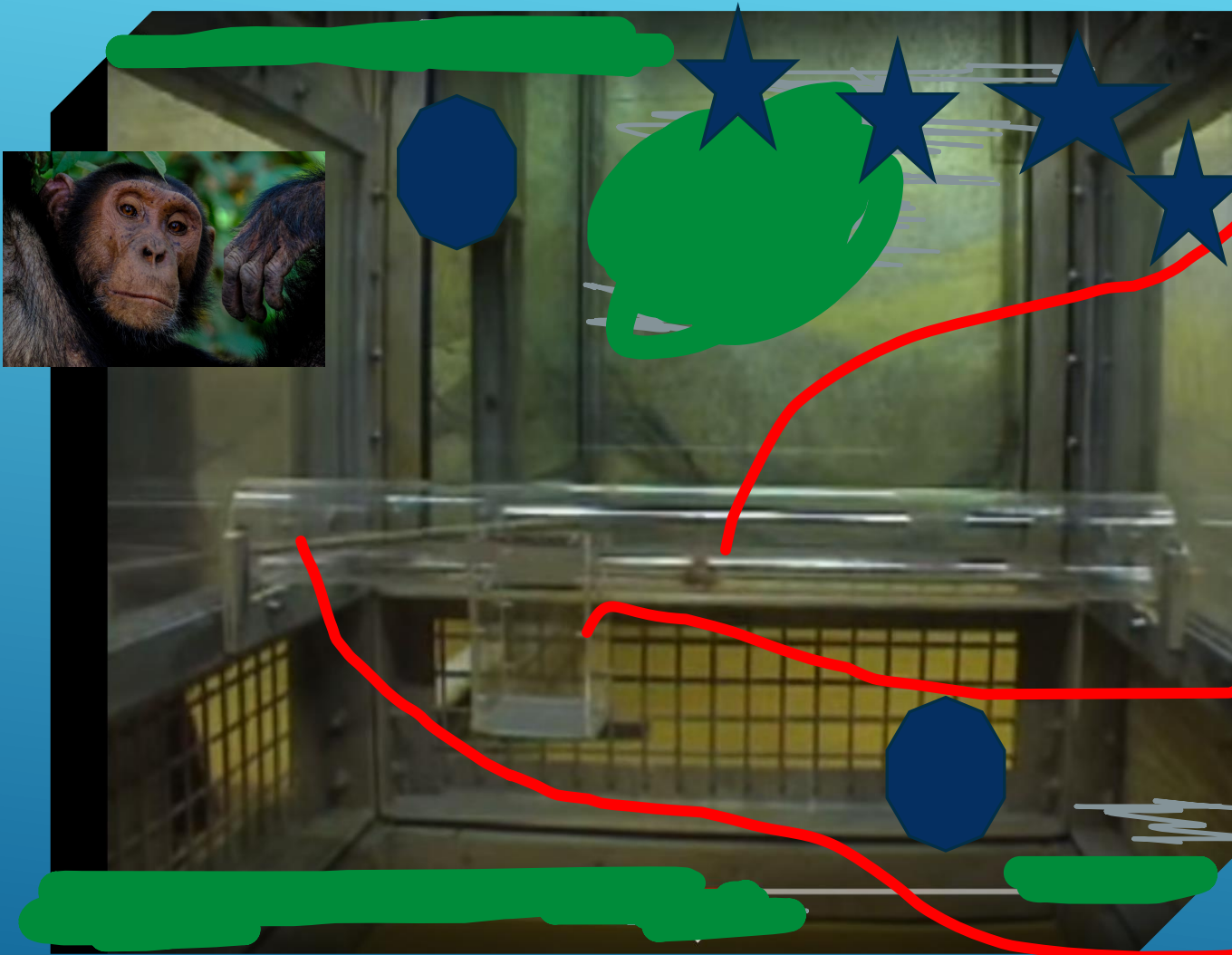
# WHY PREVALENCE OF PSYCHOSIS IN HUMANS?

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





# WHY NO FULL CAUSAL BEHAVIOR IN ANIMALS?

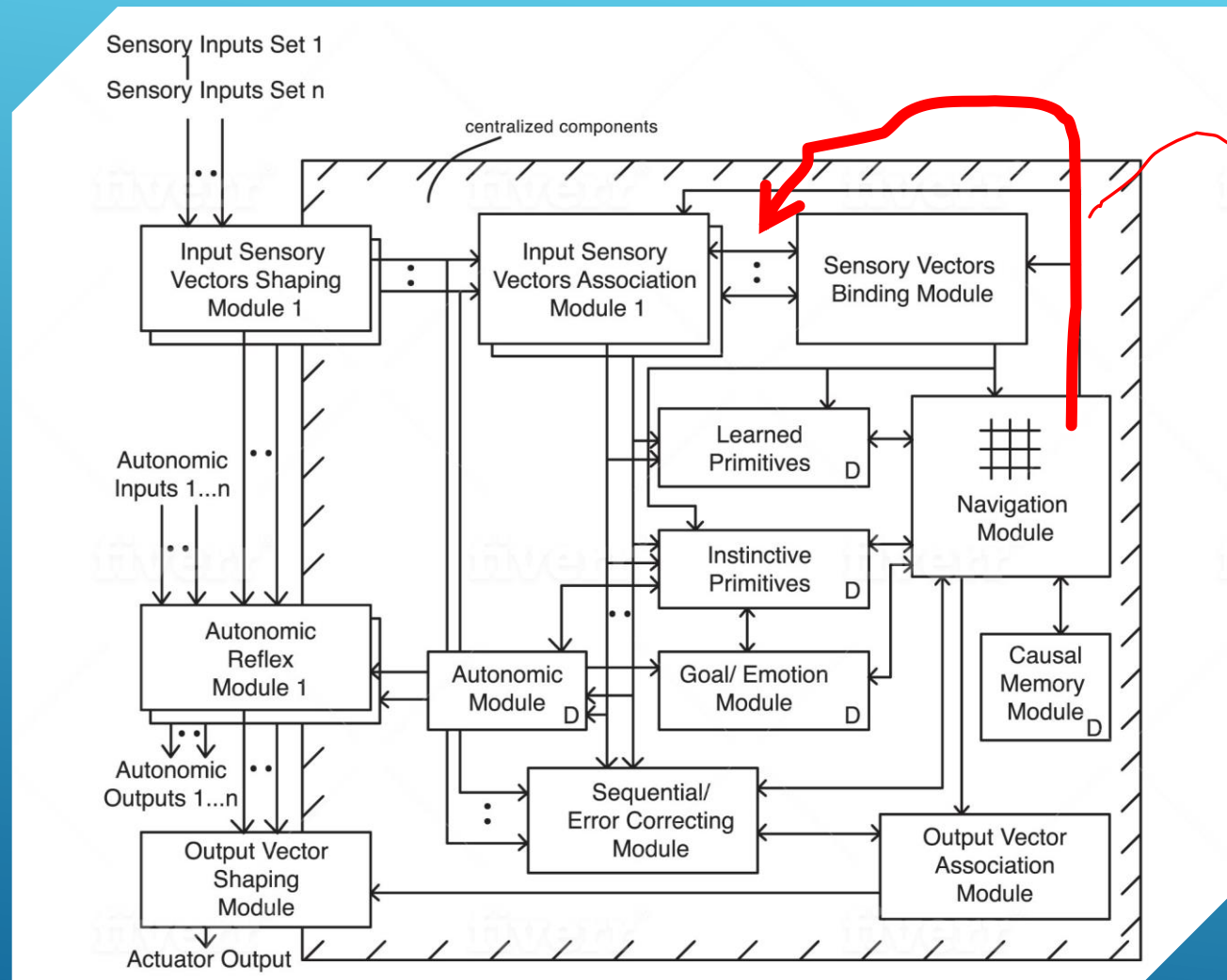


FOOD IN  
PLEXIGLASS TUBE

GRAVITY TRAP

CHIMPANZEE WITH  
STICK

youtube image modified by author  
plus unsplash license chimpanzee  
face

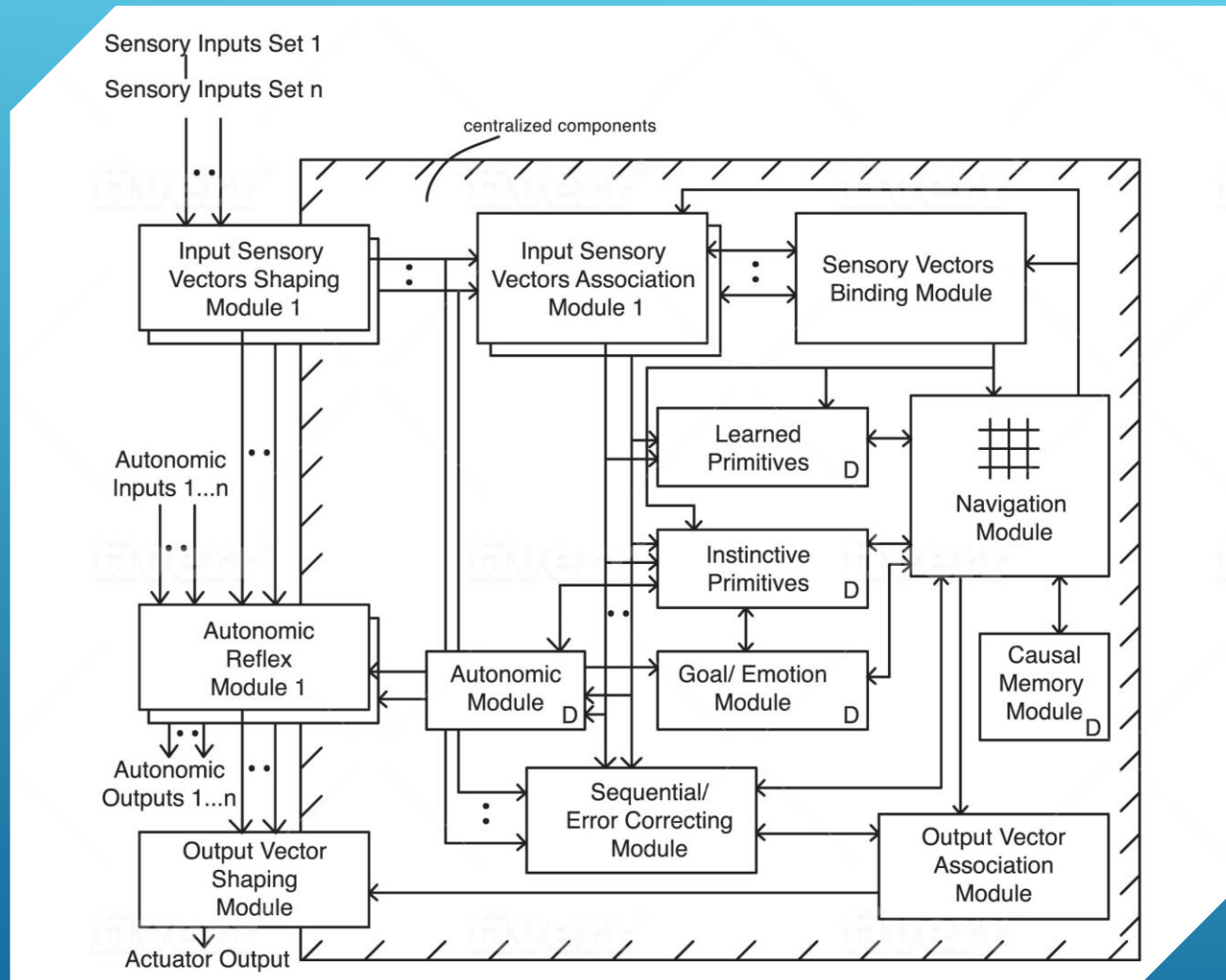


Feedback of  
partial  
results, and  
re-operate  
on them  
→ causal  
behavior  
→ increase  
risk psychosis

# CAUSAL COGNITIVE ARCHITECTURE 1 (CCA1)

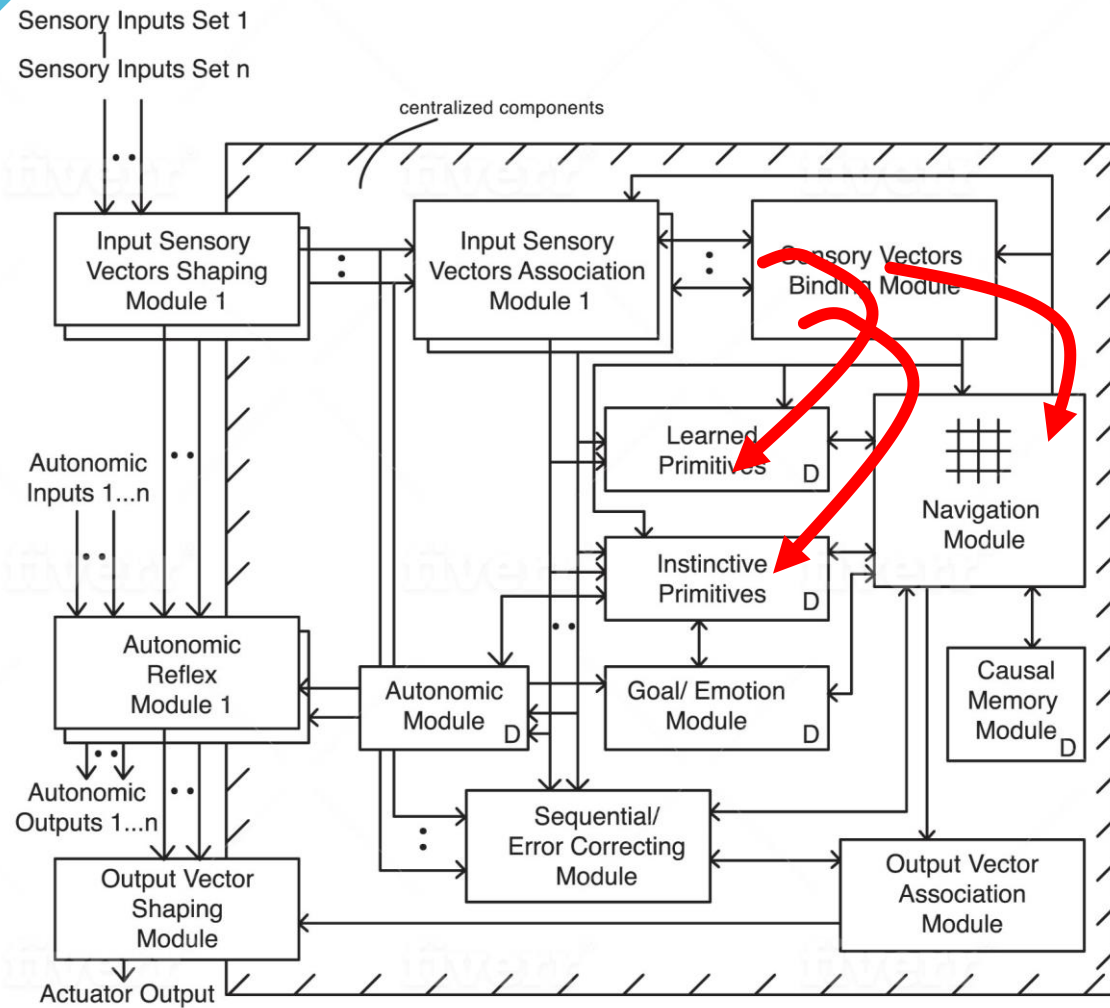
BICA 2018, 2019,  
2020

Works for toy  
problems





# Do we need a “binding language” ?



["river", "water"] →  
river, water

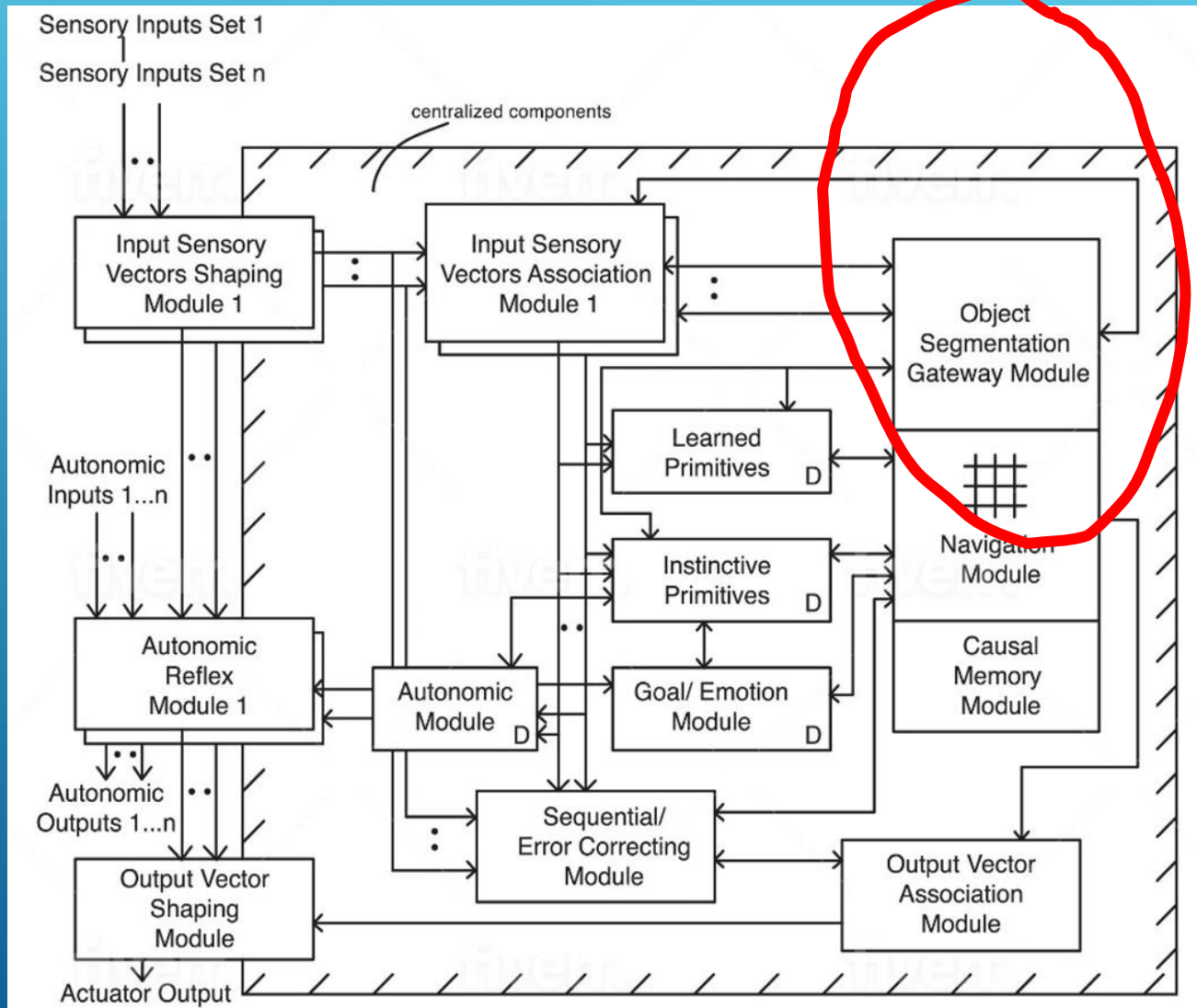
Or maybe: water,  
river

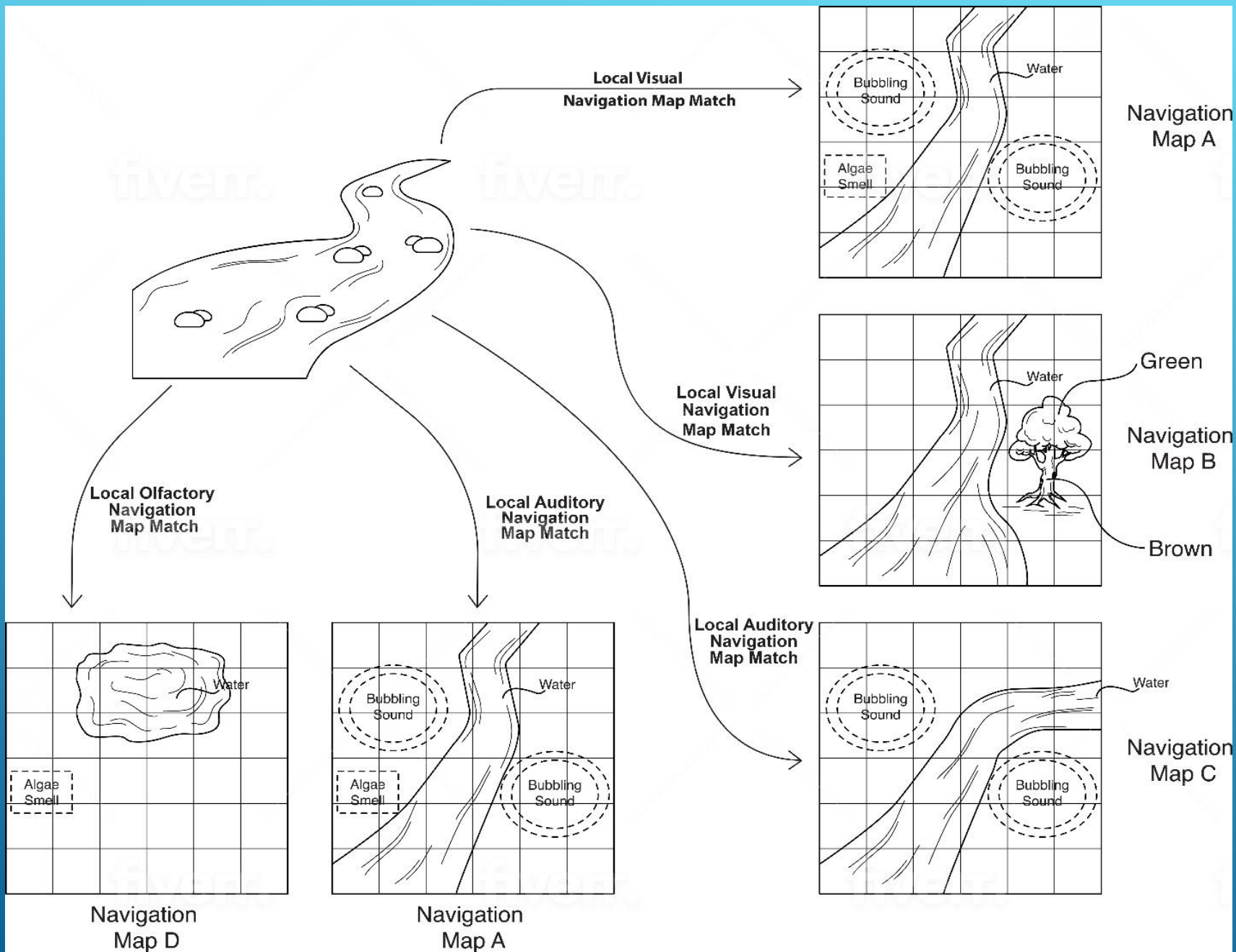
→ ?? 10! = 3 million  
possible steps ??

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

# CCA2

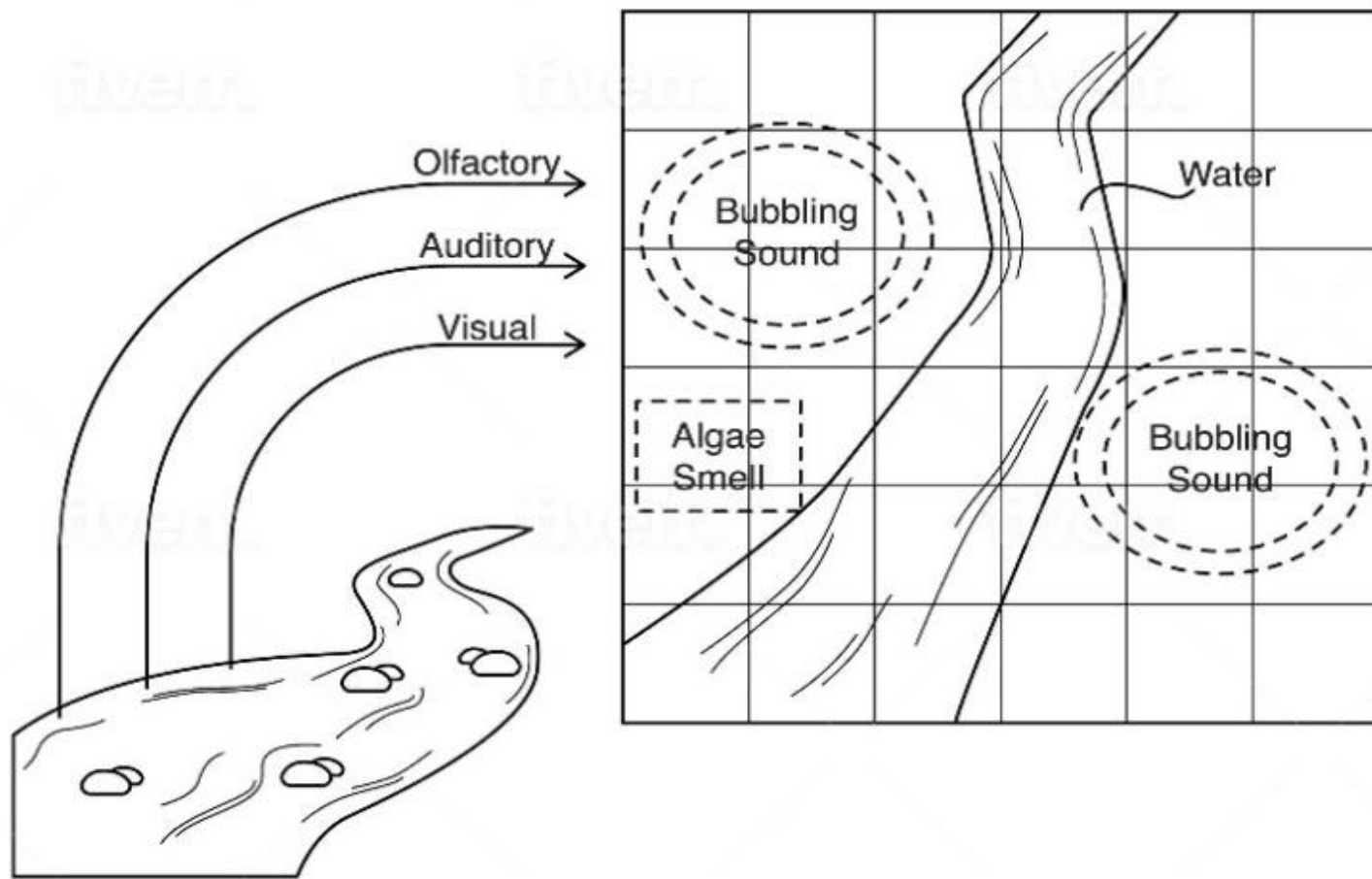
To handle real world problems, the binding issue needs to be addressed





Use Navigation Maps for everything.....

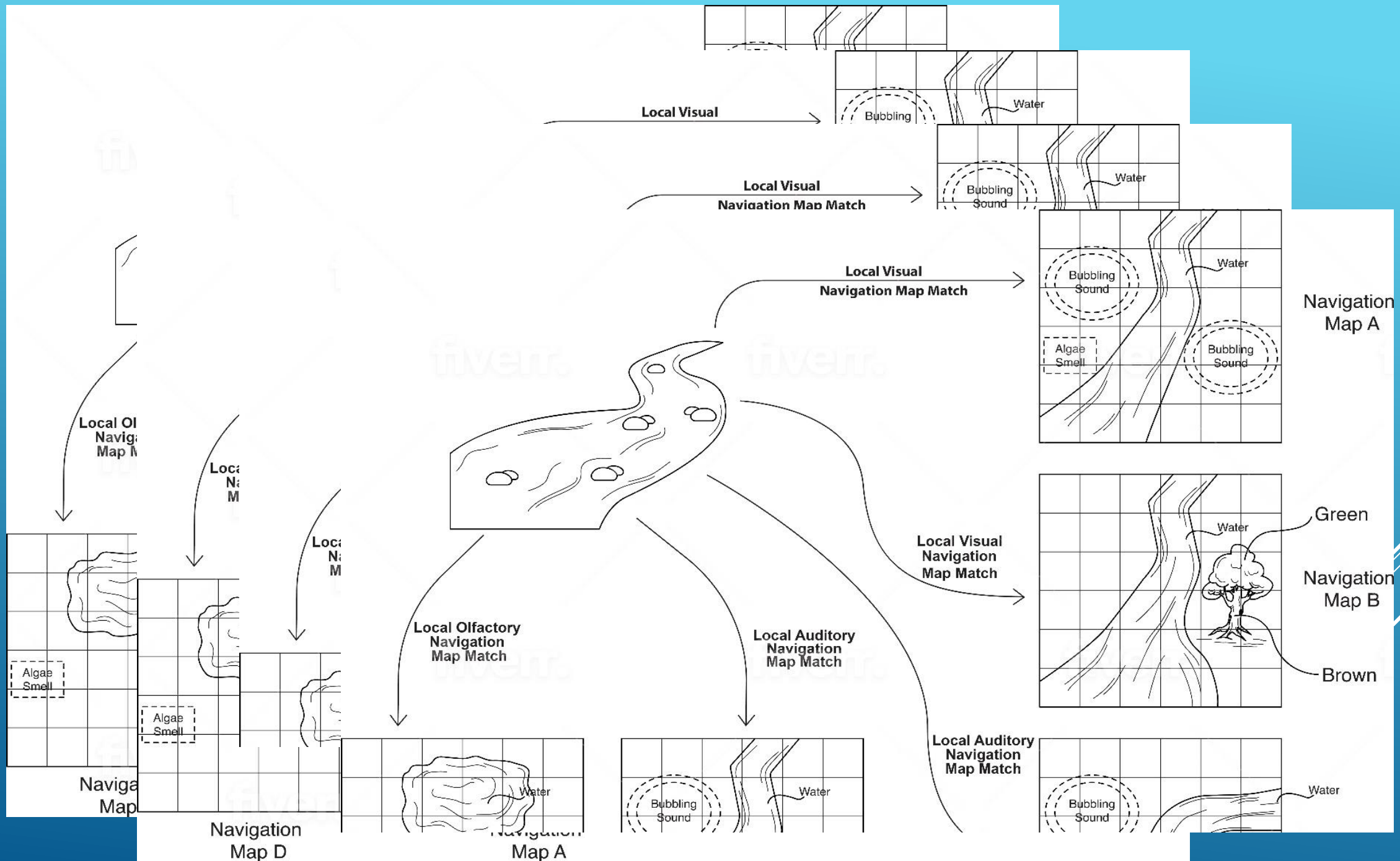
Copy NavMaps.....  
 Compare NavMaps....  
 Add NavMaps.....  
 Subtract NavMaps....





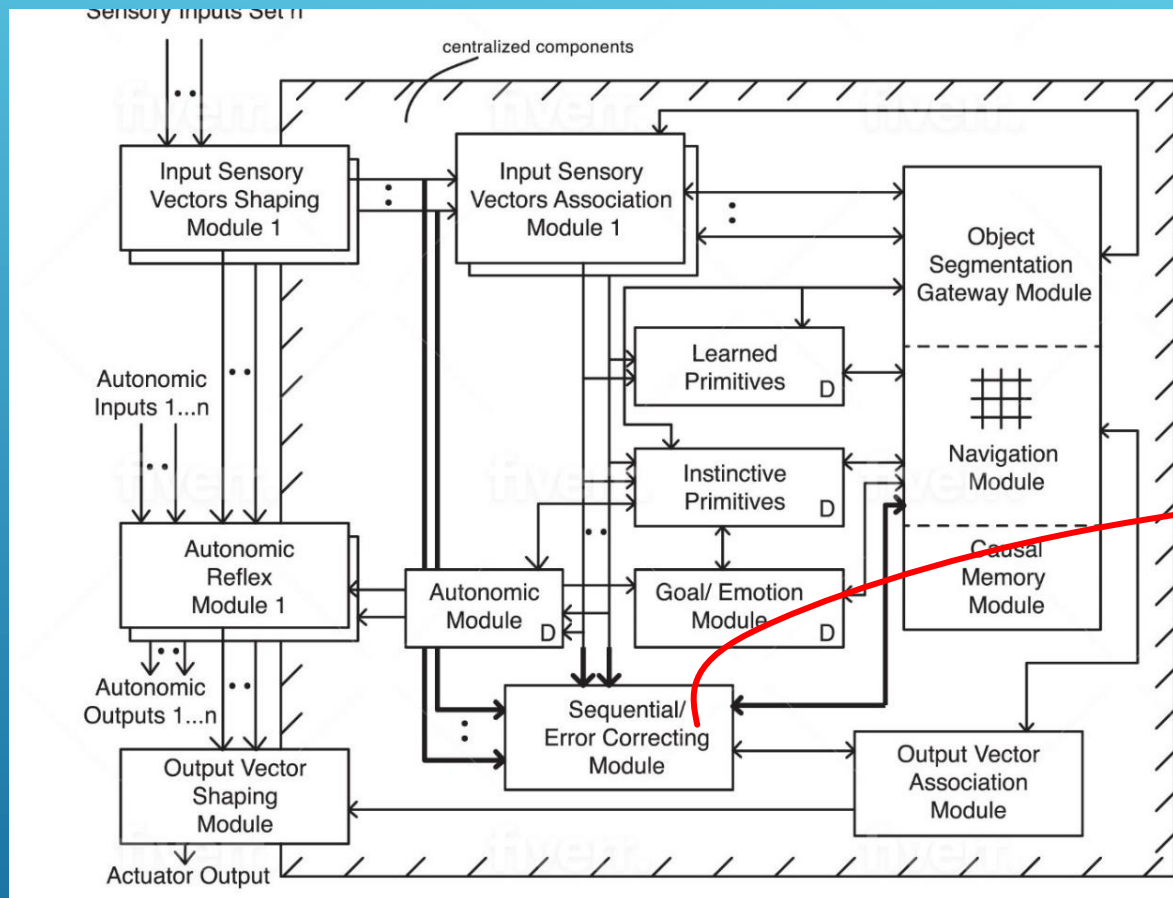
**Most definitions of the  
'Binding Problem' do not  
take time into account,  
ie, binding changes**

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

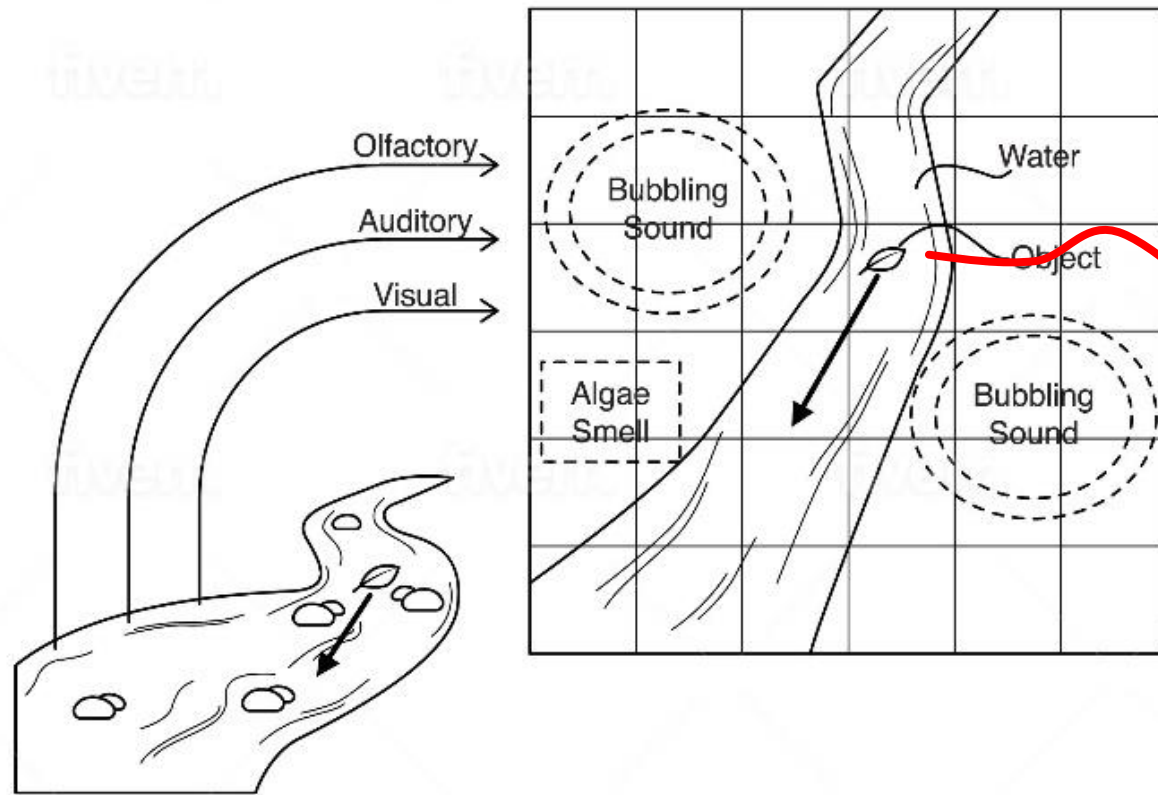


► CCA2 – binding of space

► CCA3 – need to bind changes with time also



# GENERATE MOTION PREDICTION VECTORS



Use Navigation Maps for everything.....

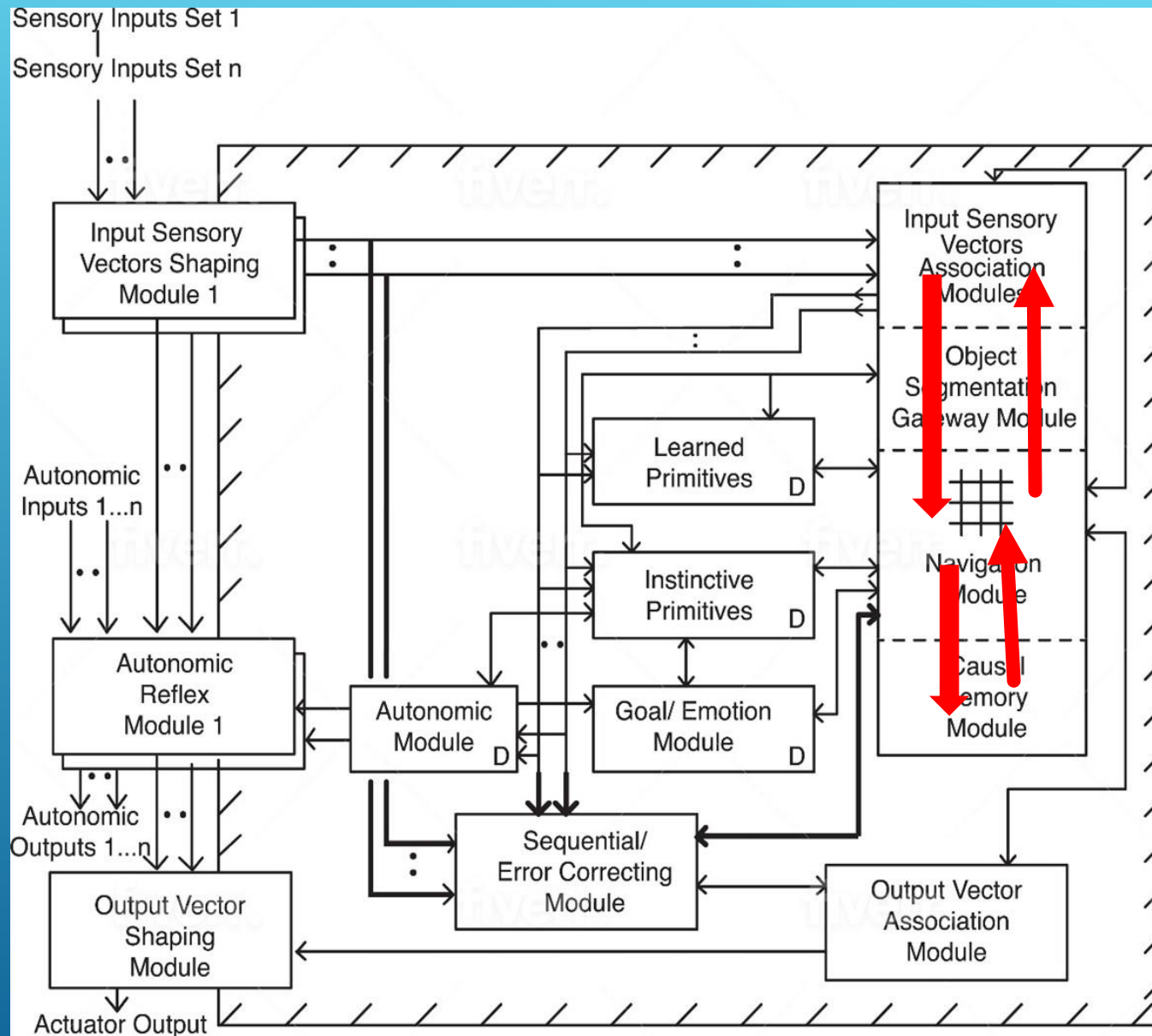
Copy NavMaps.....

Compare NavMaps....

Add NavMaps....

Subtract NavMaps....

Add Vectors to NavMaps.....



Use Navigation Maps for everything.....

Copy NavMaps.....

Compare NavMaps....

Add NavMaps....

Subtract NavMaps....

Add Vectors....

Feed back NavMaps +

Copy NavMaps +

Subtract NavMaps....



$(\text{action}_t \neq \text{"move*"} \text{ and } \text{WPR}_t \neq [\text{"discard*"}] \text{ and } \text{WPR}_t \neq [\text{"feedback*"}])$

or  $\text{WPR}_t = [\text{"analogical*"}]$ ,

$\Rightarrow \text{Navigation\_Module.feedback\_intermediate}(\text{WNM}'_t) \quad (86)$

$\Rightarrow \text{WNM}'_t = \text{Causal\_Memory\_Module.match\_best\_multisensory\_navmap}(\text{WNM}'_t) \quad (87)$

$\Rightarrow \text{short\_term\_memory} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n \times o} \quad (88)$

$\Rightarrow \text{short\_term\_memory} = \text{WNM}'_t \quad (89)$

$\Rightarrow \text{WNM}'_t = \text{Navigation\_Module.next\_map1}(\text{WNM}'_t) \quad (90)$

$\Rightarrow \text{WNM}'_t = \text{WNM}'_t - \text{short\_term\_memory} \quad (91)$

$(\text{action}_{t-1} \neq \text{"move*"} \text{ and } \text{WPR}_{t-1} \neq [\text{"discard*"}]) \text{ or } \text{WPR}_{t-1} = [\text{"analogical*"}],$

$\Rightarrow \text{WNM}'_t = \text{Navigation\_Module.retrieve\_and\_add\_intermediates} \quad (92)$

# CCA4 – Inductive Analogic Reasoning

LINES					
LINES	LINES				

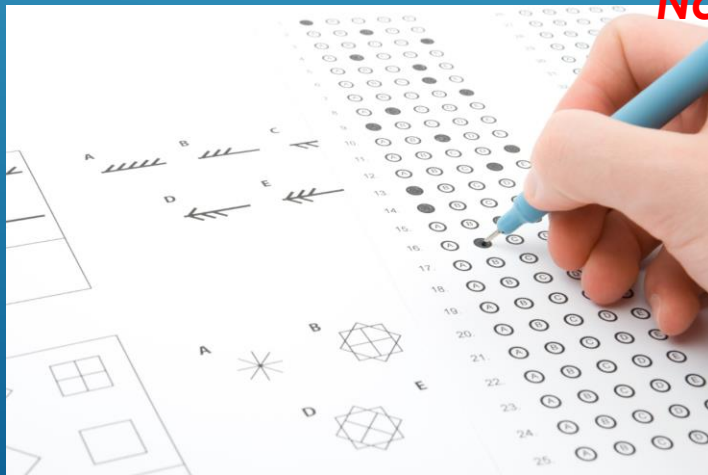
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Simplified from Chollet's Abstraction and Reasoning Corpus

- Analogical inductive abilities are a core mechanism now of the architecture.



**Not a module for IQ tests**

# CCA5

Inductive Analogical Feedback  
Mechanism allows a full solution to the  
Symbol Grounding Problem

Paper #14 -- to present on September  
24, 2022 at 10AM (BICA\*AI 2022)

# Inductive Analogical Properties → Stronger Symbol Grounding

Copy NavMaps.....

Compare NavMaps....

Add NavMaps....

Subtract NavMaps....

Add Vectors....

Match NavMaps...

Feedback NavMaps + Copy NavMaps + Subtract NavMaps....

Feedback NavMaps a slightly different way....



Causal Cognitive Architecture one of many possible implementations of a

“Navigation Map-Based Cognitive Architecture”



# Basic Operations and Properties of a Navigation Map-Based Cognitive Architecture

- The existence of navigation map-like structures with the representation of the physical dimensions as well as the utilization of non-spatial dimensions, and their use as the core data and processing elements of the system
- The ability to match navigation map-like structures and determine closest matches, and compare same and different navigation map-like structures
- The ability of navigation map-like structures and their cells to have links to other navigation map-like structures and their cells

-Mapping of input sensory data onto closest matching navigation map-like structures or create a new navigation map-like structure if needed

....

....

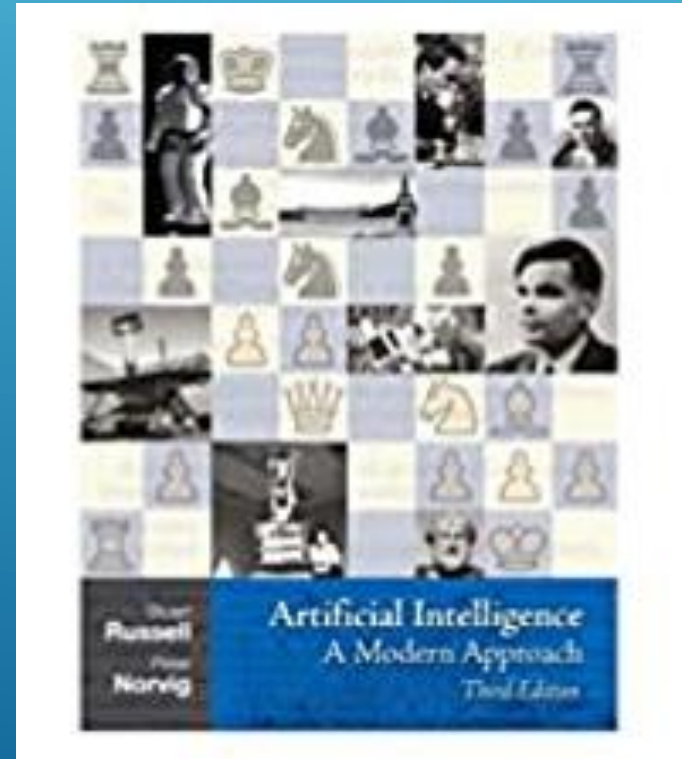
....

....

-The ability to feed back the results of simple operations so as to be able to reprocess by analogic induction the intermediate results in the next cognitive cycle

# Differences between Navigation Map-Based Cognitive Architecture and other Approaches to AI

-compare to Russell and Norvig, “Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach” – 4<sup>th</sup> Edition”



-compare to Russell and Norvig, “Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach” – 4<sup>th</sup> Edition”

e.g., Russell and Norvig logic-based agent vs Navigation Map-Based Cog Architecture

- CCA3 uses a very minor subset of first-order logic in its core operations,
- embedded as a very specific part of an overall architecture
- to exhibit the more complete first-order logic, or even propositional logic, a combination of additional instinctive primitives and learned primitives are required



# e.g., Russell and Norvig deep learning vs Navigation Map-Based Cog Architecture

- completely different architecture
- however, elements of deep learning can be used within a given navigation map

....

....

....

....

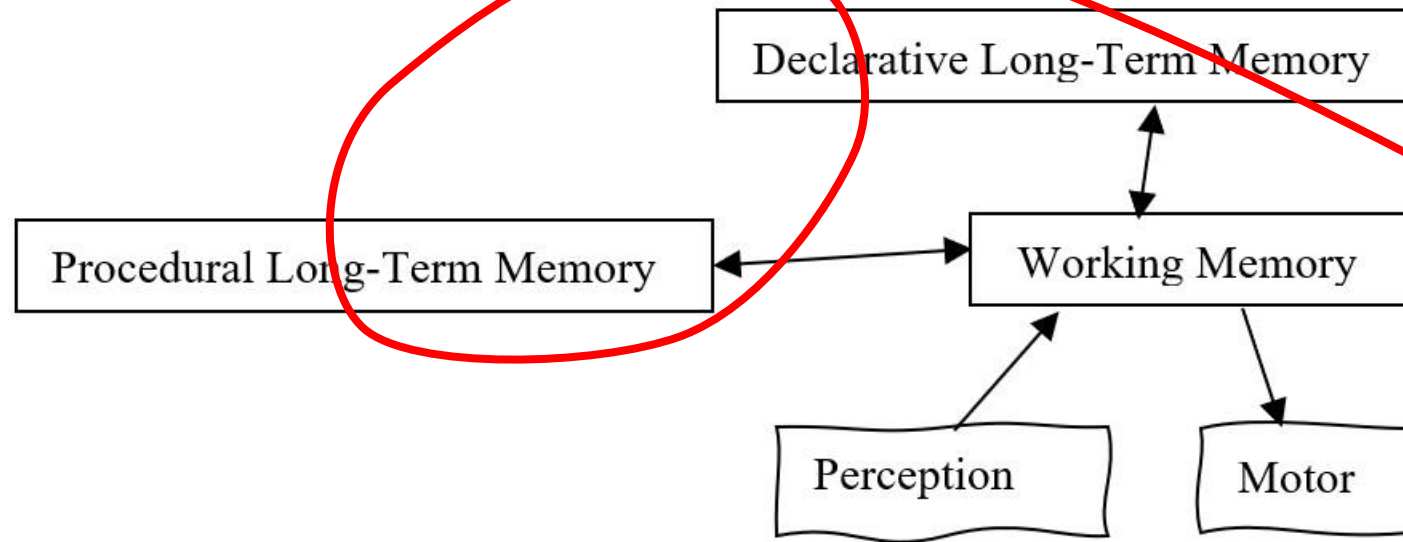
# Navigation Map-Based Cognitive Architecture

→ A new and different class of artificial intelligence

# Navigation Map-Based Cognitive Architecture

→ What type of Cognitive Architecture is it?

# Laird, Lebiere and Rosenbloom -- **standard model of the mind**



CCA3 binding  
??

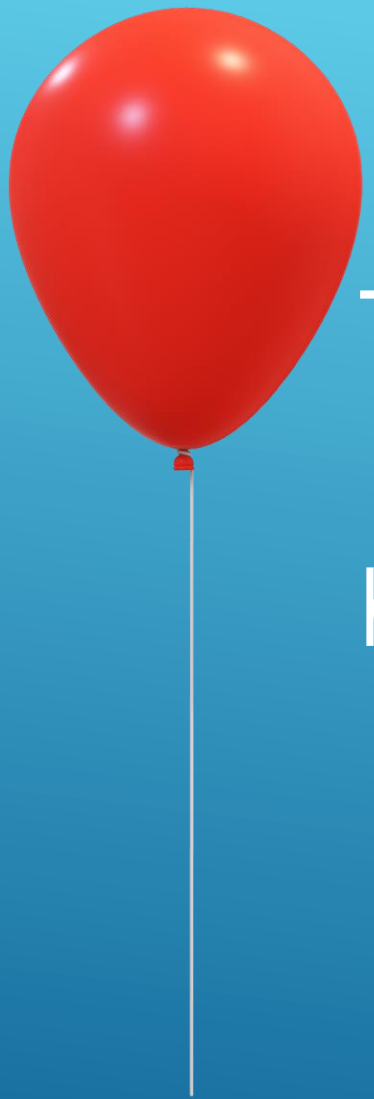
CCA5  
grounding ??

CCA3 link  
together and  
can be  
stored  
together in  
the same  
nav maps  
cells

# Navigation Map-Based Cognitive Architecture

→ A new and different class of artificial intelligence (and cognitive architecture)





Thank you

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