

# Master seminar: Solving localization problem in first person computer games with deep learning

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
  - Unsupervised learning
  - Localization problem
- 2 Approach
  - Model design
  - Metrics
- 3 Evaluation
  - Data collection
  - Results

# Importance of unsupervised learning for AI

How Much Information Does the Machine Need to Predict?

Y LeCun

- "Pure" Reinforcement Learning (cherry)
  - ▶ The machine predicts a scalar reward given once in a while.
  - ▶ **A few bits for some samples**
- Supervised Learning (icing)
  - ▶ The machine predicts a category or a few numbers for each input
  - ▶ Predicting human-supplied data
  - ▶ **10→10,000 bits per sample**
- Unsupervised/Predictive Learning (cake)
  - ▶ The machine predicts any part of its input for any observed part.
  - ▶ Predicts future frames in videos
  - ▶ **Millions of bits per sample**




Figure: Slide from "Predictive learning" opening address given by Yann Lecun at NIPS2016.

# Key components of finding a solutions

- Sufficient amount of training data
- Computational feasibility of the problem

# Localization

Localization as a task of extracting, tracking or predicting object's position in some environment from available sensory data

# Localization example: Tracking

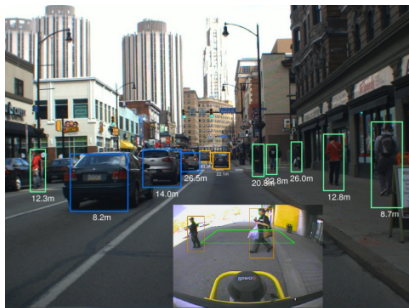


Figure: Pedestrian tracking visualization <sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>H. Cho et. al. "Real-Time Pedestrian and Vehicle Detection for Automotive Active Safety Systems"

# Localization example: SLAM



Figure: Example solution of SLAM problem on PC3 dataset (courtesy of University of Michigan).

# Localization example: surgery

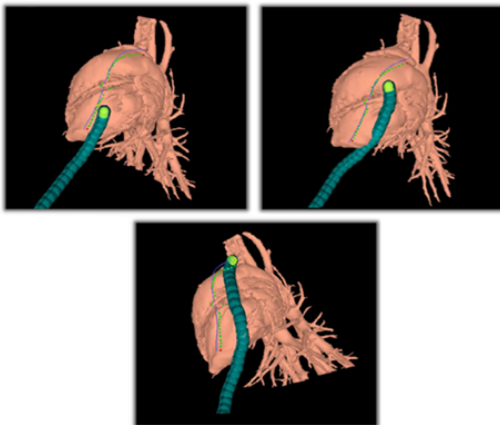


Figure: Mapping the position of a tool in minimally invasive surgery  
[<http://biorobotics.ri.cmu.edu/research/medicalSLAM.html>].



# Motivation. Continued

Goal of this work: reconstruction of the actors trajectory in first-person shooter (games) from visual data.

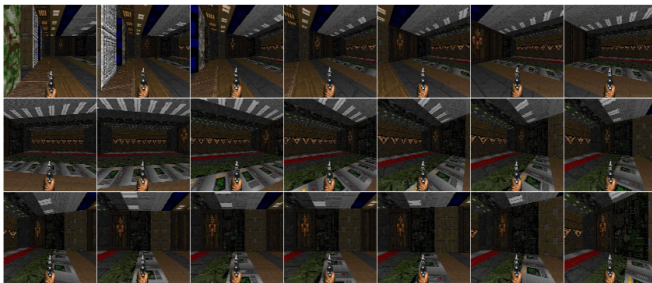
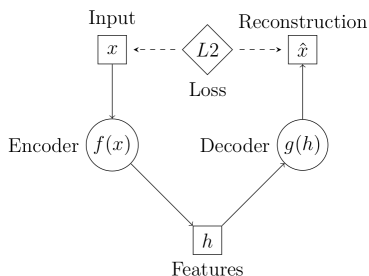


Figure: Example visual data.

# Autoencoder model

**Autoencoders** learn to project the input  $x$  into some embedding space  $h \in H$  and simultaneously reconstruct the original information  $\hat{x}$ .



$$\blacksquare f : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^M$$

$$\blacksquare g : \mathbb{R}^M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$$

# Model pre-training. Motivation

Extremely high compression rates 76200 ( $160 \times 120 \times 4$ )  $\rightarrow$  3..6 are notoriously difficult to learn.

# Common irregularities in the manifold space

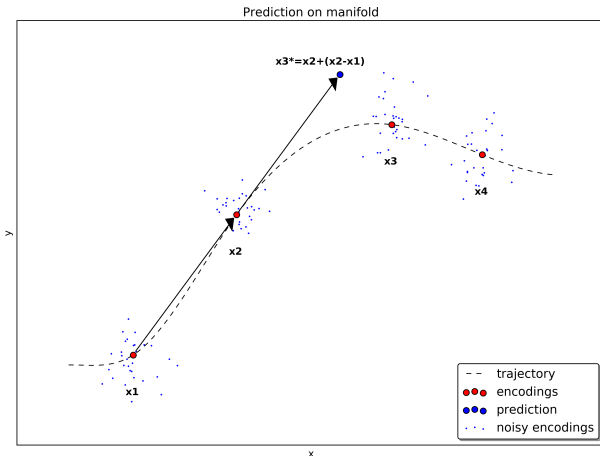
- 1 High density region
- 2 Low density regions
- 3 High curvature of the manifold

# Common irregularities in the manifold space

- 1 High density region
  - Apply random noise in the encoding space to increase "save" distance between frames
- 2 Low density regions
  - Add "max-distance" penalty
- 3 High curvature of the manifold
  - Regularize local continuity of in the embedding space

# Predictive regularization

Try to estimate positional encoding of the next frame using last two frames of the video.



# Model regularization

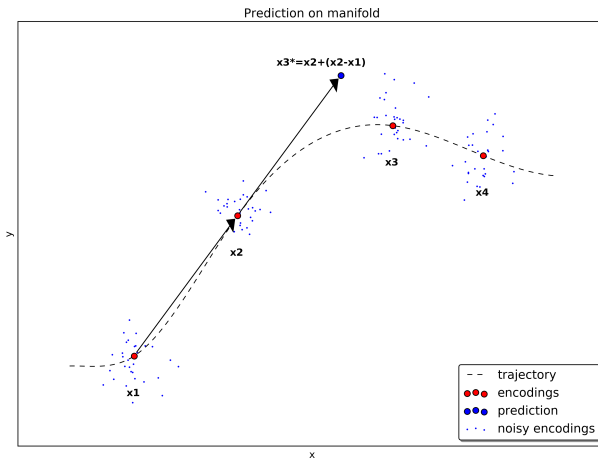


Figure: Complete model with regularization.

# Complete model structure

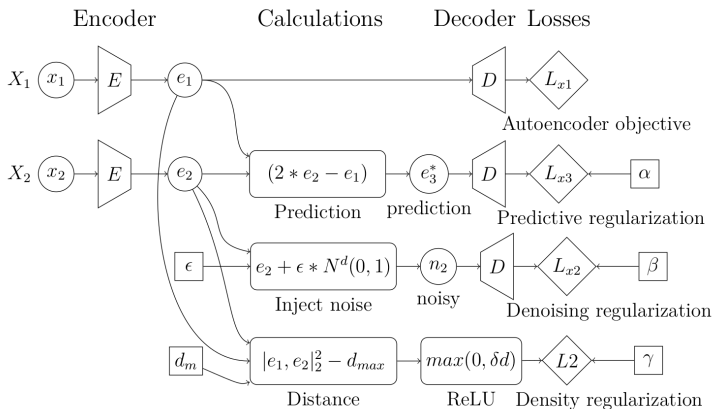


Figure: Complete model with regularization.













# Definition

# Summary

- The **first main message** of your talk in one or two lines.
- Outlook
  - Something you haven't solved.
  - Something else you haven't solved.