

Better Vision through Manipulation



Giorgio Metta - Paul Fitzpatrick

Humanoid Robotics Group

MIT AI Lab



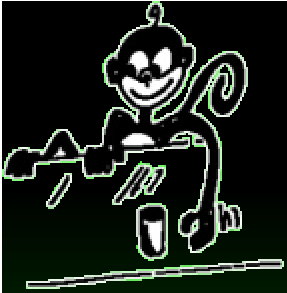
Vision & Manipulation

In robotics, vision is often used to guide manipulation

But manipulation can also guide vision

Important for...

- **Correction** recovering when perception is misleading
- **Experimentation** progressing when perception is ambiguous
- **Development** bootstrapping when perception is dumb



Linking Vision & Manipulation

A link from robotics

- **Active vision**: Good motor strategies can simplify perceptual problems

A link from neuroscience

- **Mirror neurons**: Relating perceived actions of others with own action may simplify learning tasks



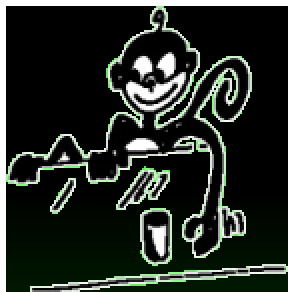
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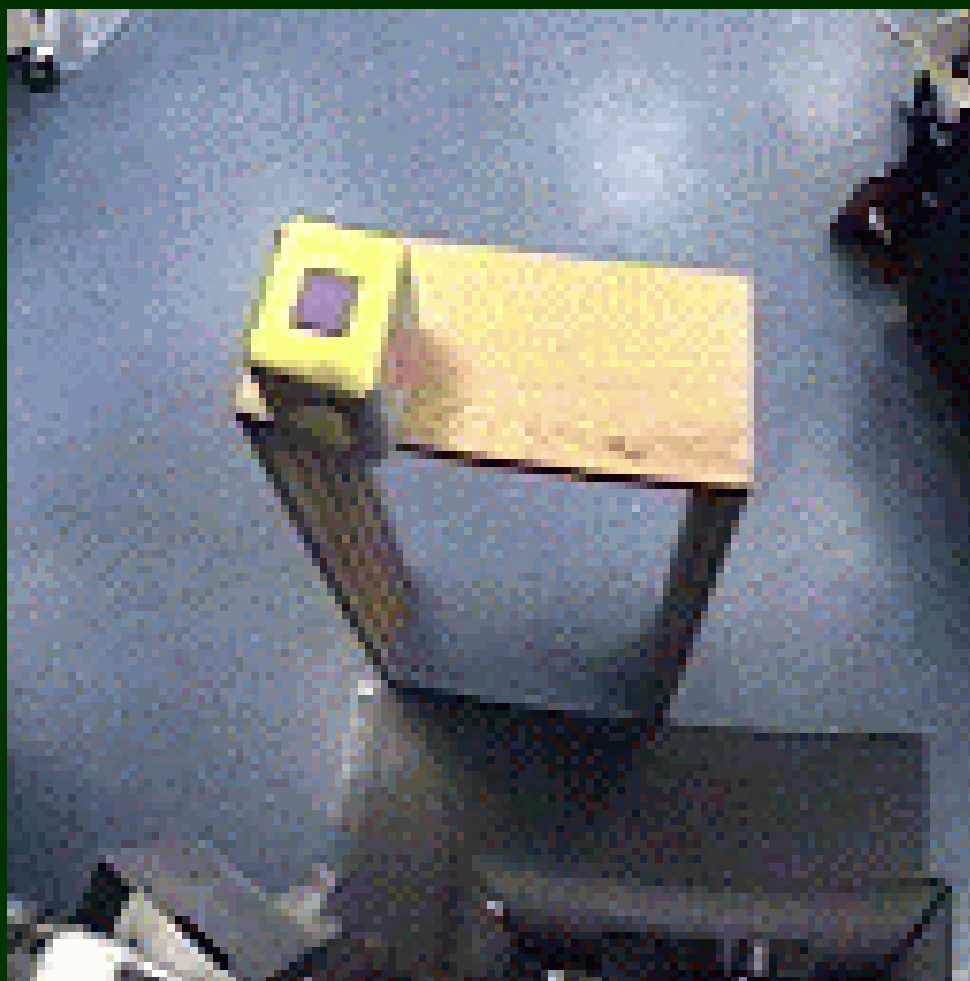
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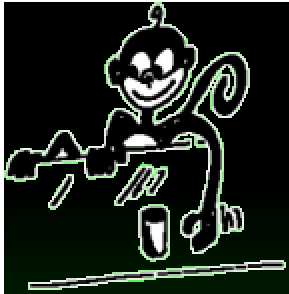
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A Simple Scene?

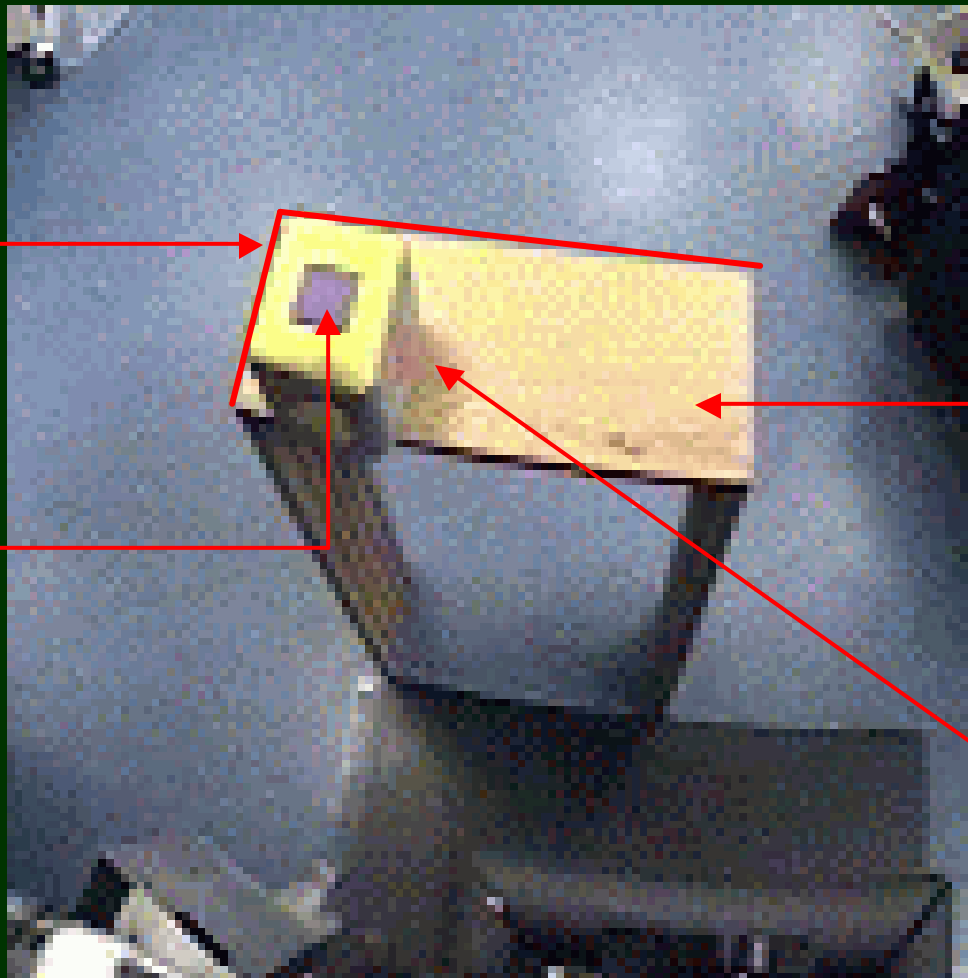




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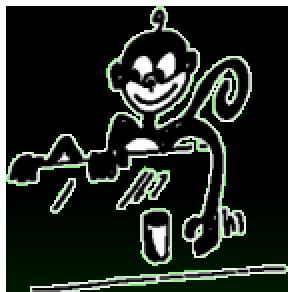
Edges of table
and cube
overlap

Cube has
misleading
surface pattern



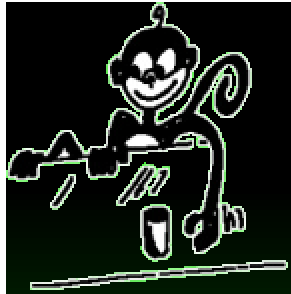
Color of cube and
table are poorly
separated

Maybe some cruel
grad-student
glued the cube to
the table



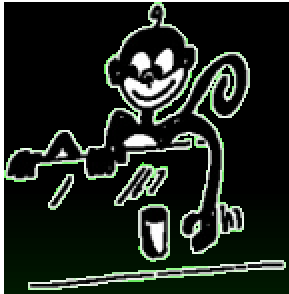
Active Segmentation





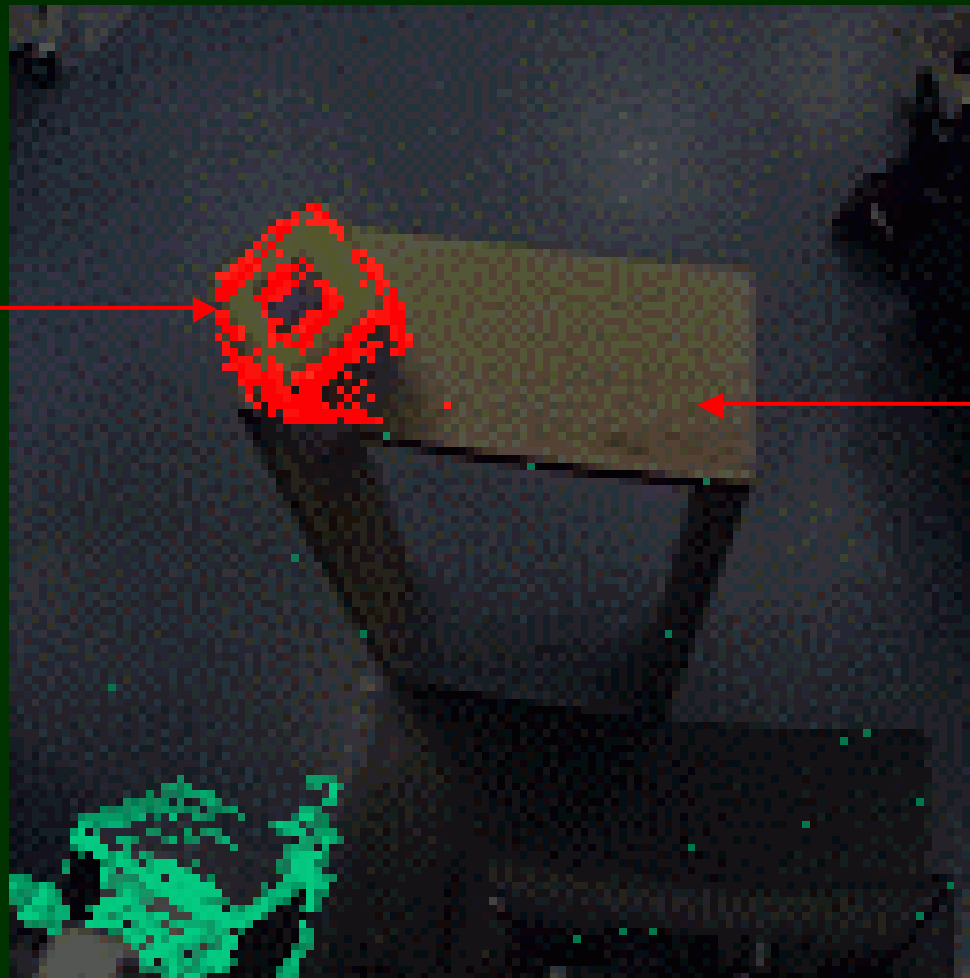
Active Segmentation



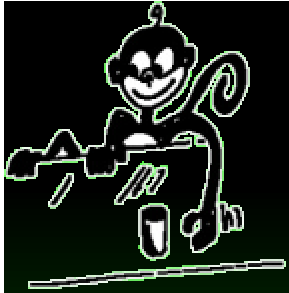


Result

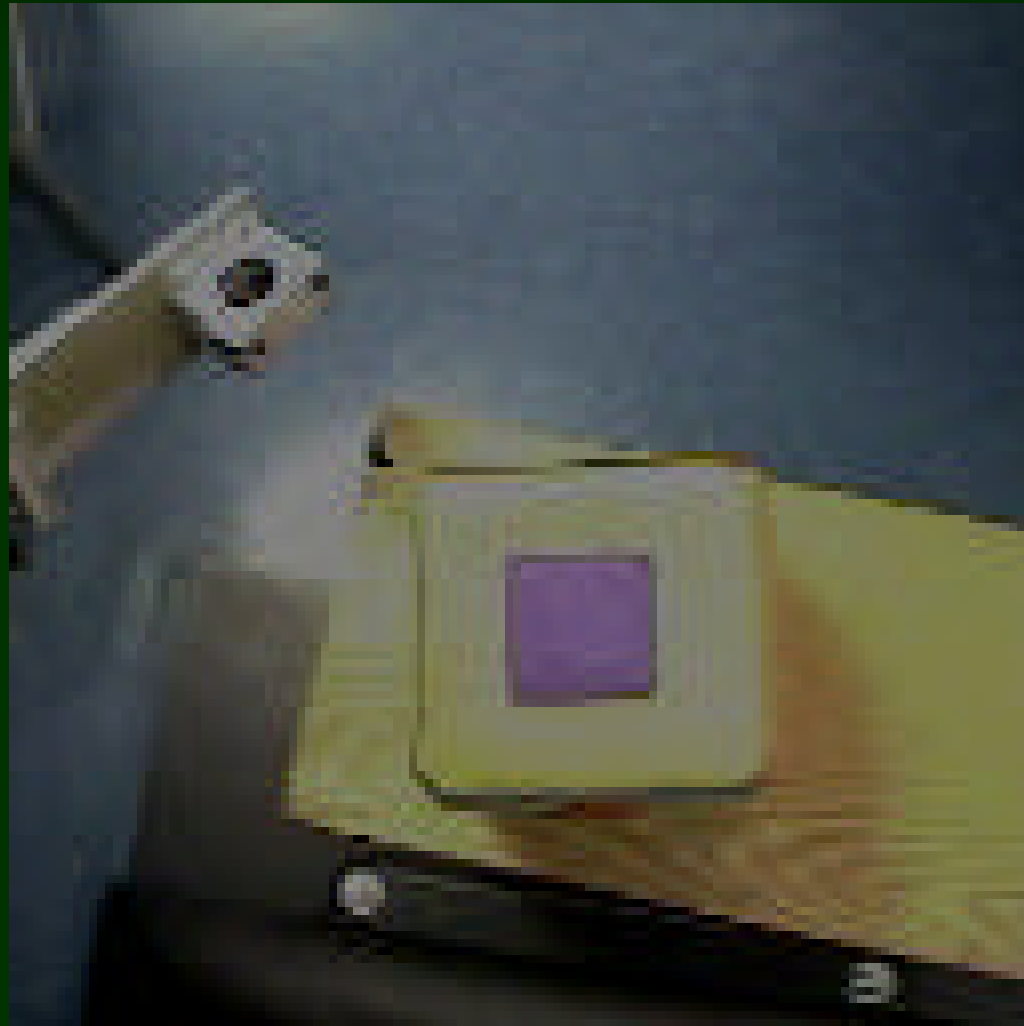
No confusion
between cube
and own texture

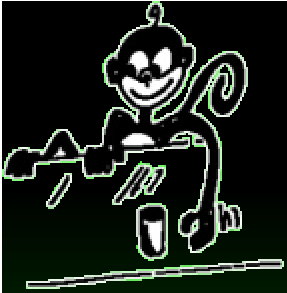


No confusion
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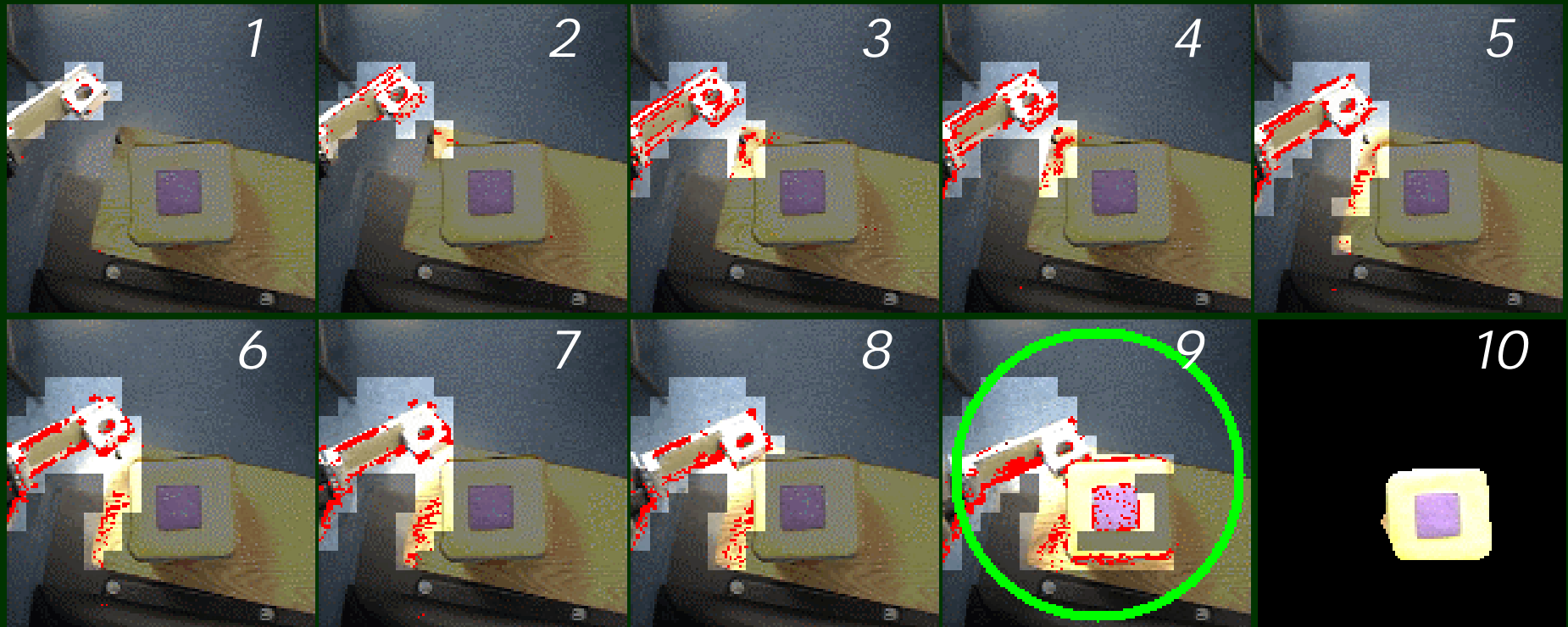


Point of Contact



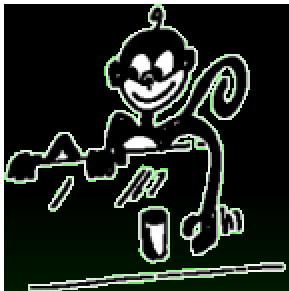


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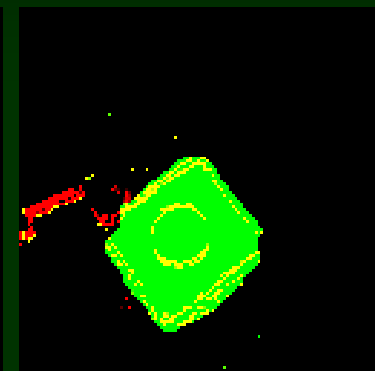
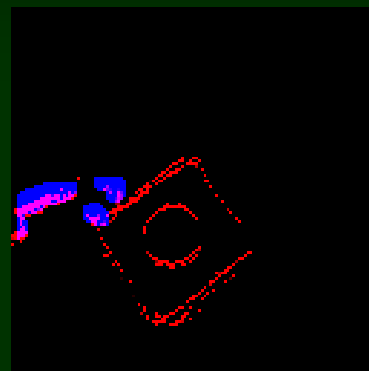
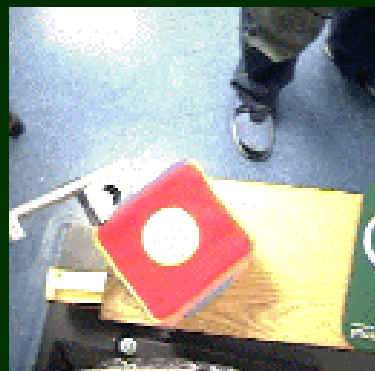
Motion spreads continuously
(arm or its shadow)

Motion spreads
suddenly, faster
than the arm
itself → **contact**

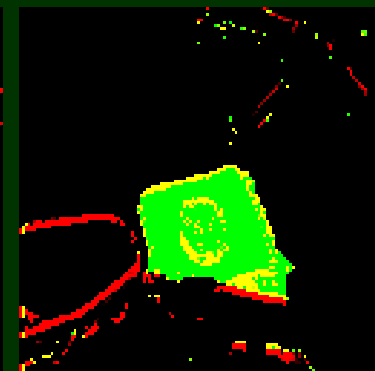


Segmentation

Side tap



Back slap

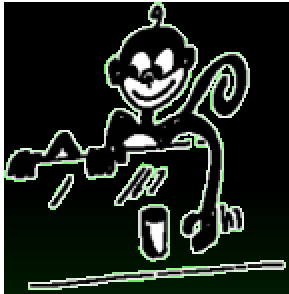


Prior to impact

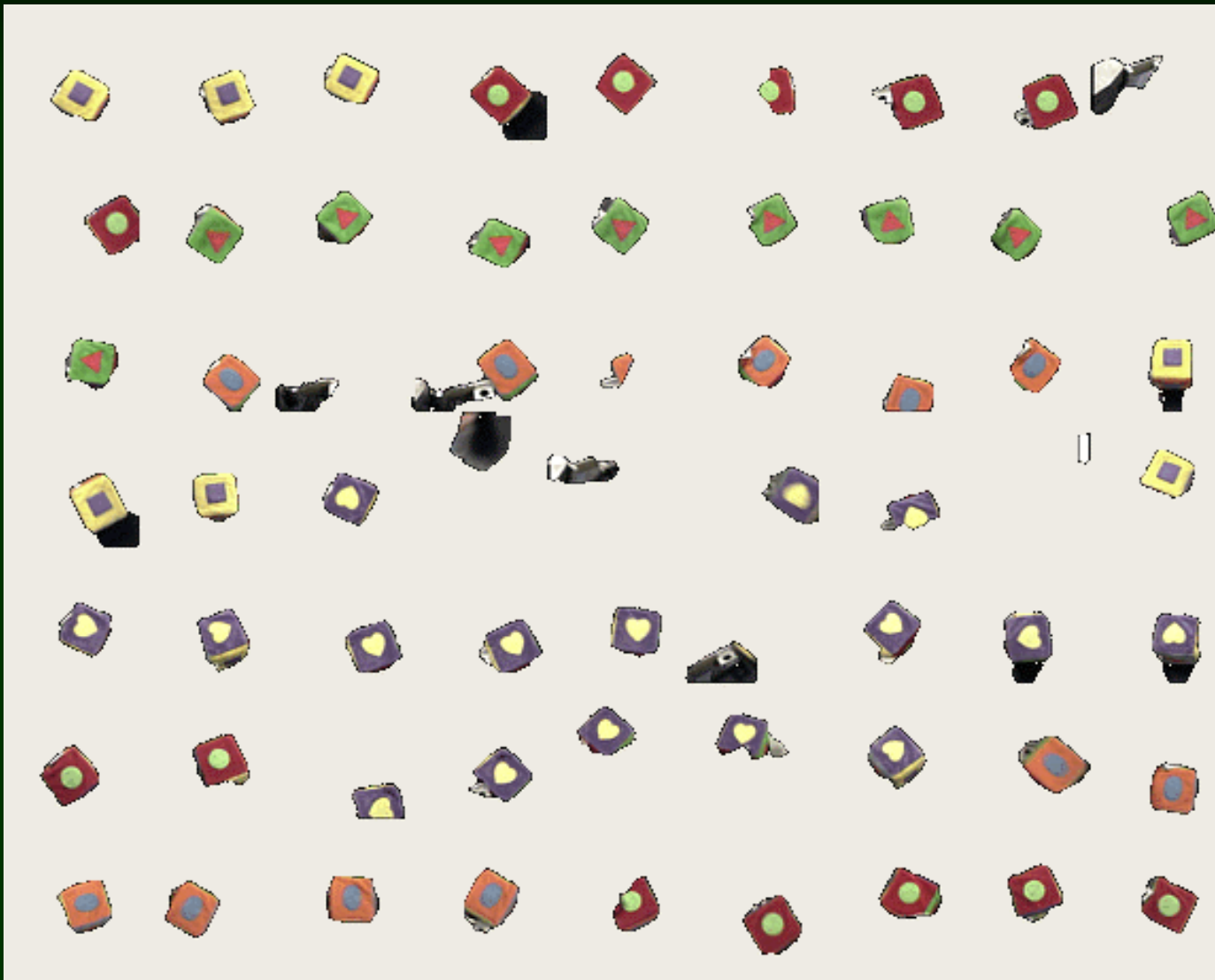
Impact event

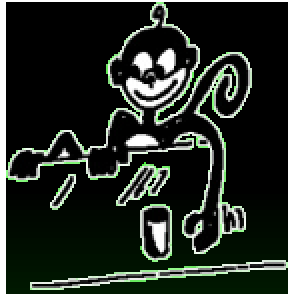
Motion caused
(red = novel,
Purple/blue = discounted)

Segmentation
(green/yellow)

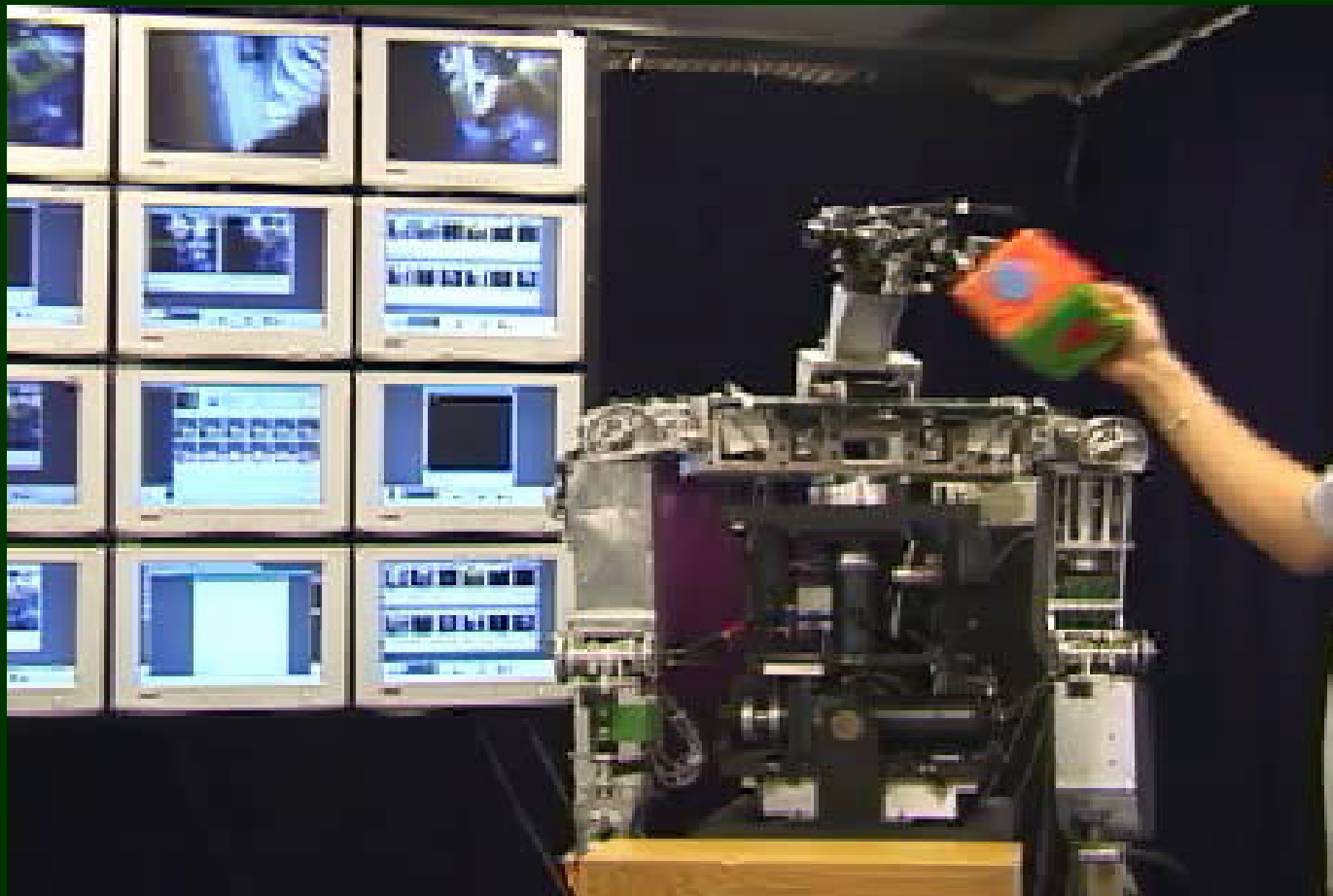


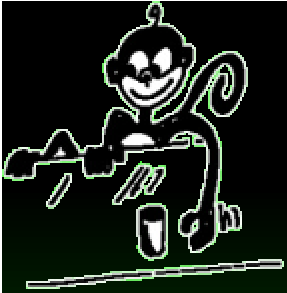
Typical results





A Complete Example





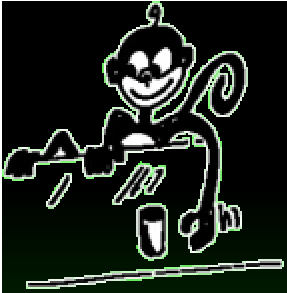
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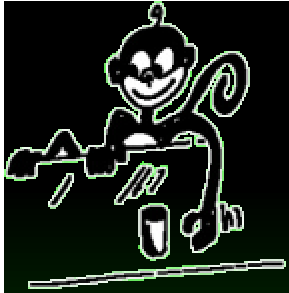
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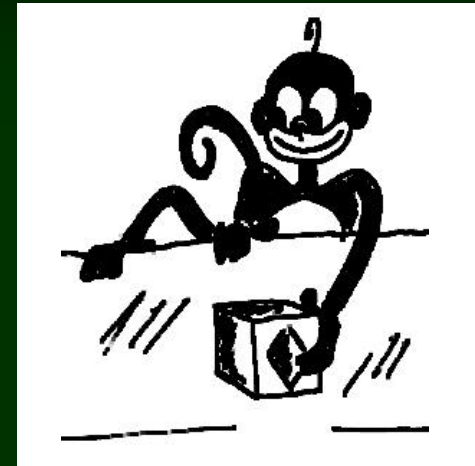
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Viewing Manipulation

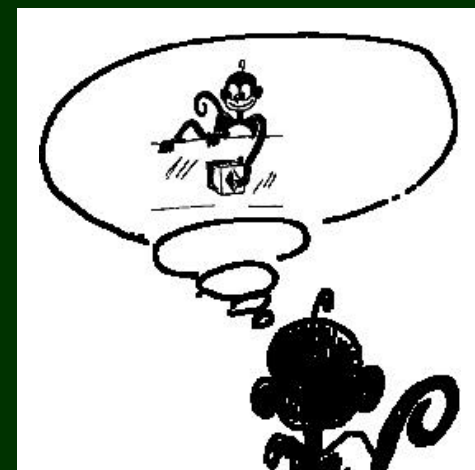
“Canonical neurons”

Active when manipulable objects are presented visually



“Mirror neurons”

Active when another individual is seen performing manipulative gestures



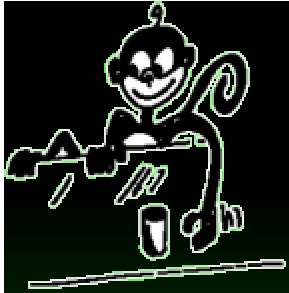


Simplest Form of Manipulation

What is the simplest possible manipulative gesture?

- Contact with object is **necessary**; can't do much without it
- Contact with object is **sufficient** for certain classes of affordances to come into play (e.g. rolling)
- So can use various styles of poking/prodding/tapping/swiping as basic manipulative gestures

(if willing to omit the *manus* from manipulation...)

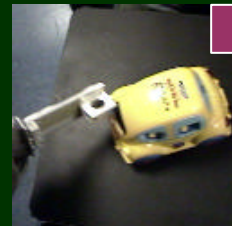


Gesture “Vocabulary”

pull in



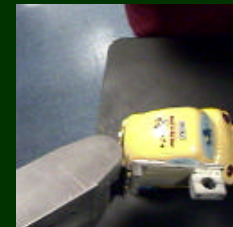
side tap

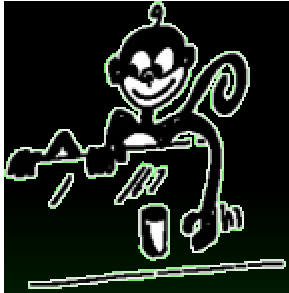


push away



back slap



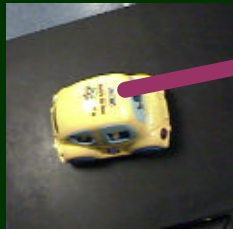


Exploring an Affordance: Rolling





Exploring an Affordance: Rolling



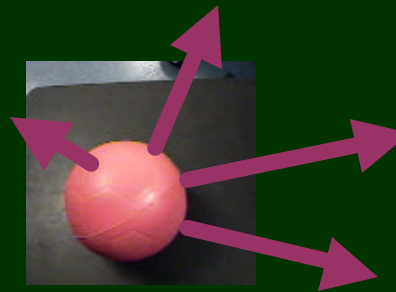
A toy car: it rolls in the direction of its principal axis



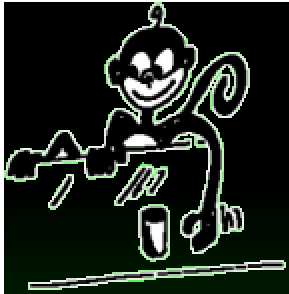
A bottle: it rolls orthogonal to the direction of its principal axis



A toy cube: it doesn't roll, it doesn't have a principal axis

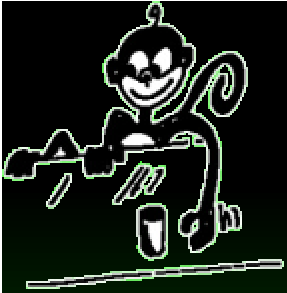


A ball: it rolls, it doesn't have a principal axis

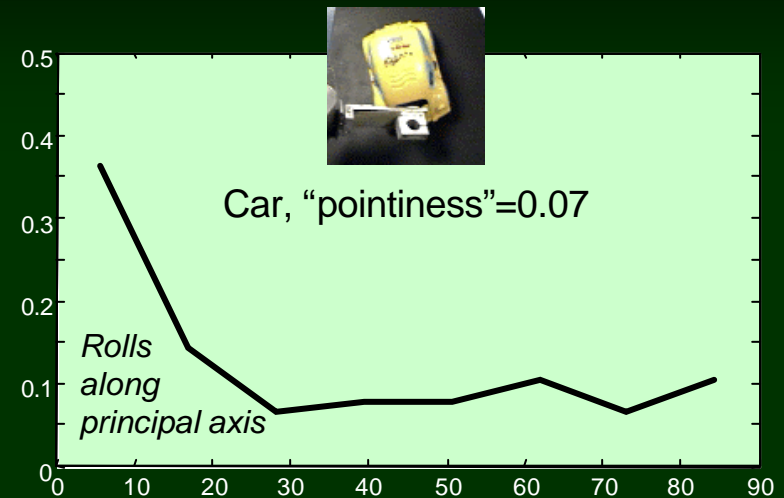
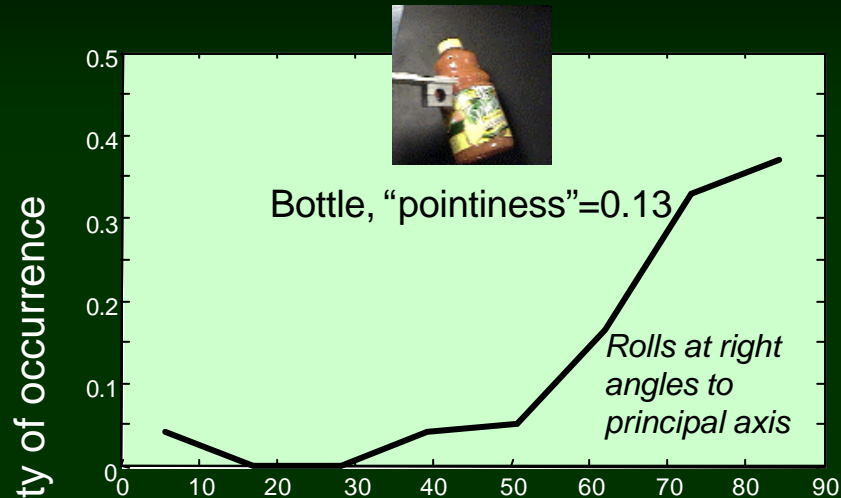


Forming Object Clusters

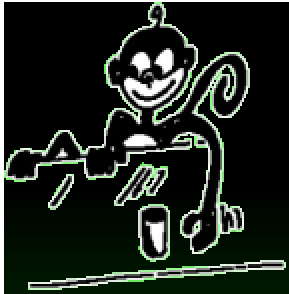




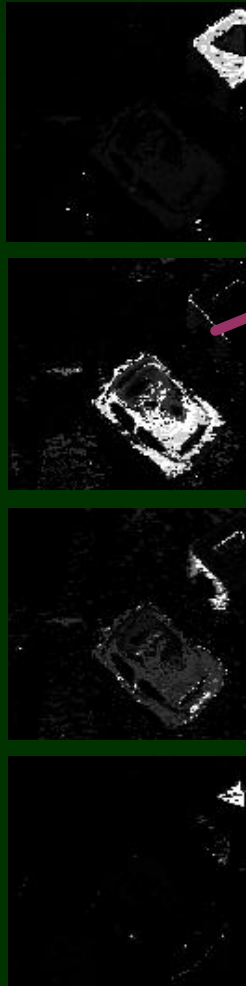
Preferred Direction of Motion



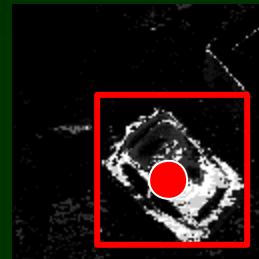
difference between angle of motion and principal axis of object [degrees]



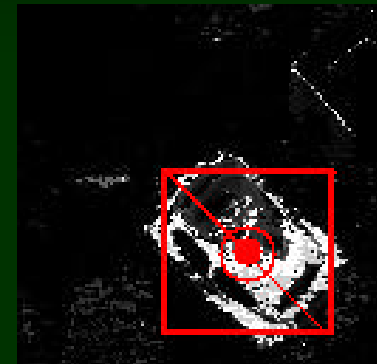
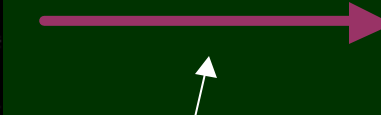
Closing the Loop



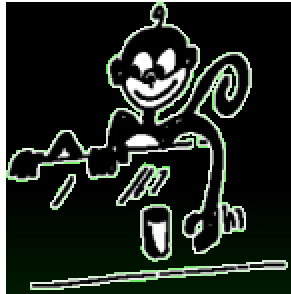
identify
and
localize
object



search rotation



Previously-poked
prototypes



Closing The Loop: Very Preliminary!





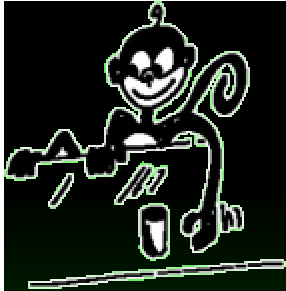
Conclusions

Poking works!

Will always be an important perceptual fall-back

Simple, yet already enough to let robot explore world of objects and motion

Stepping stone to greater things?



Acknowledgements

This work was funded by

DARPA

as part of the

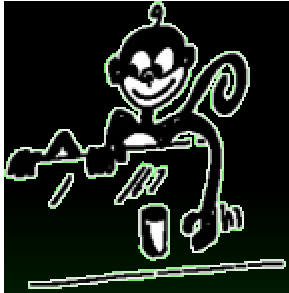
“Natural Tasking of Robots Based on Human Interaction Cues”
project under contract number DABT 63-00-C-10102

and by

NTT

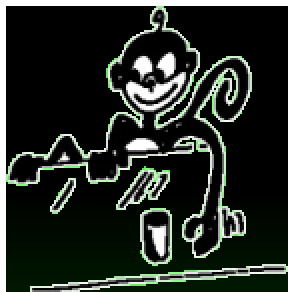
as part of the
NTT/MIT Collaboration Agreement



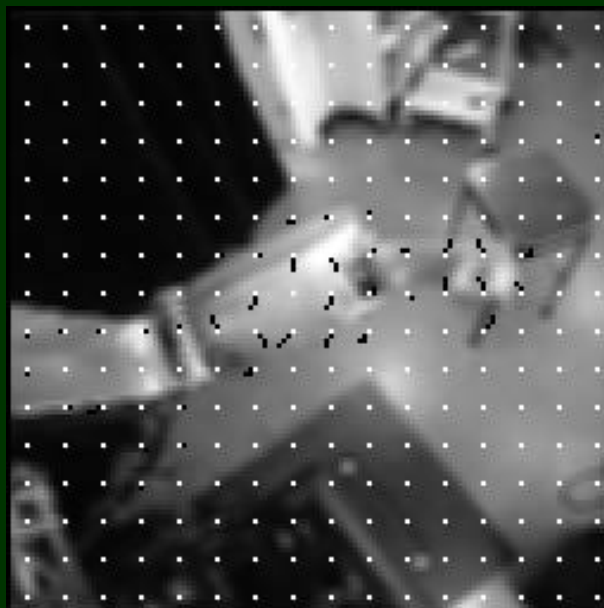


Training Visual Predictor

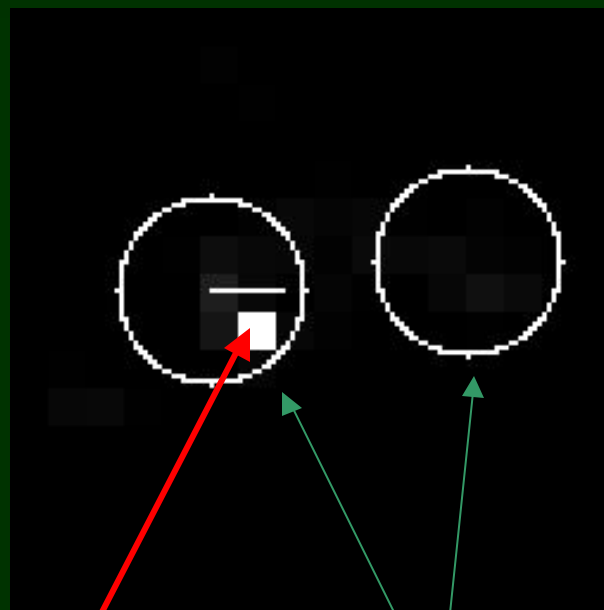




Locating Arm without Appearance Model



Optical flow

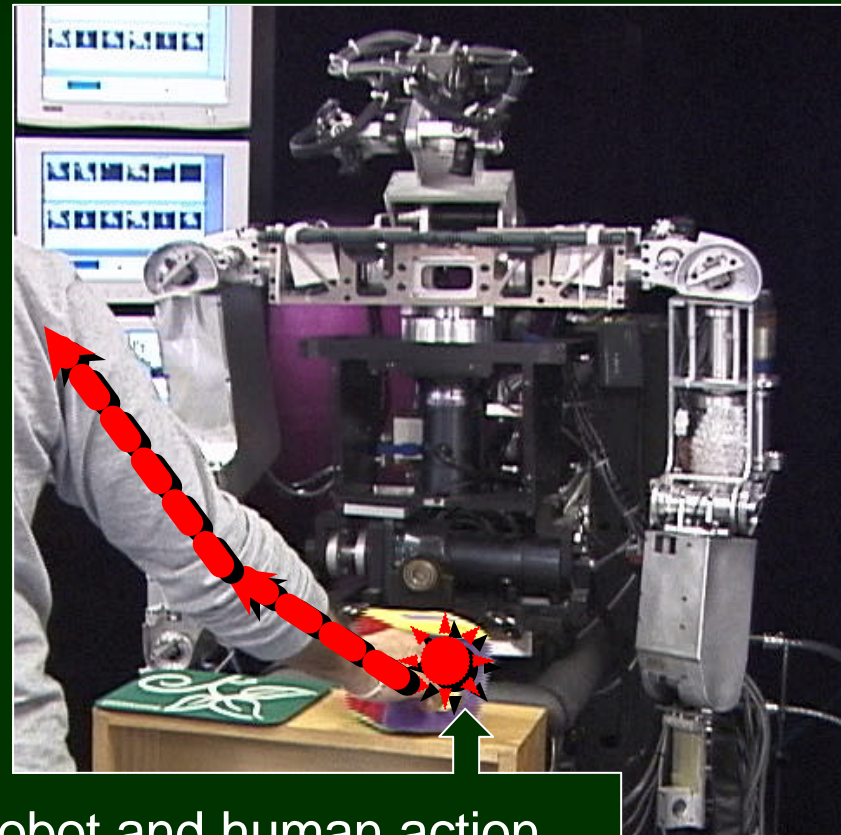
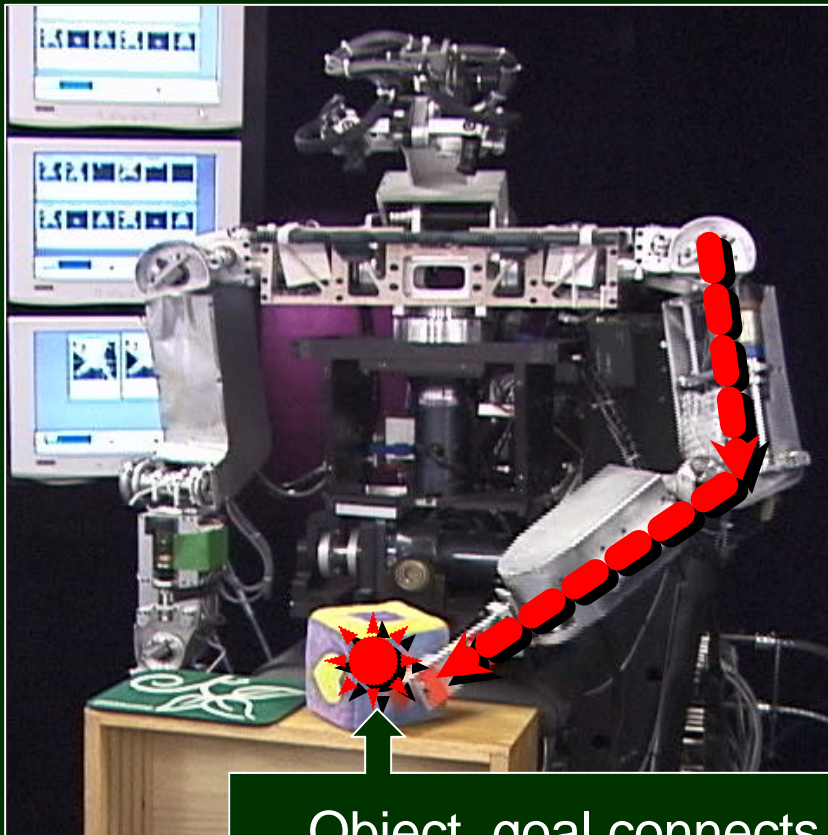


Maximum

Segmented regions



Tracing Cause and Effect



Object, goal connects robot and human action