

# Contribution to Social Aspects of Cognition, with Implementation in Signal Supporting Systems and Intelligent Robots, Capable to Interact with Children in the Real-World

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du Canton de Vaud



# Contribution to Social Aspects of Cognition, with Implementation in Signal Supporting Systems and Intelligent Robots, Capable to Interact with Children in the Real-World

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Brain, Mind and Development, SSP in IACAPAP 2012 World Congress, (Social Signal Processing in the International Association for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Allied Professions), Institut de Systèmes intelligents et Robotique, Universités Paris-Descartes, Pierre et Marie Curie, de la Sorbonne, et al., Palais des Congrès, Paris, July 21-25, 2012.

http://www.heig-vd.ch, http://lara.heig-vd.ch re. publications

**Keywords:** , knowledge, cognition, cognitics, ontology, information, model, memory, service robotics, domestic applications, following and guiding, standardization

## Content

- 1. Introduction
- 2. High tech for human development
- 3. Robotics 2 views (Human clones or functional machines?)
- 4. Cognition and cognitics
- 5. Service to children and adolescents
- 6. Conclusion References

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### 1. Introduction

### **Existing technologies**

- ICT's
- Robotics
- Automated cognition = Cognitics

### **Future considered goals**

- Child Development Analysis
- Socially Intelligent Processing of Atypical Interactive Situations
- Socially Assistive Robotics for Children

#### **Plan**

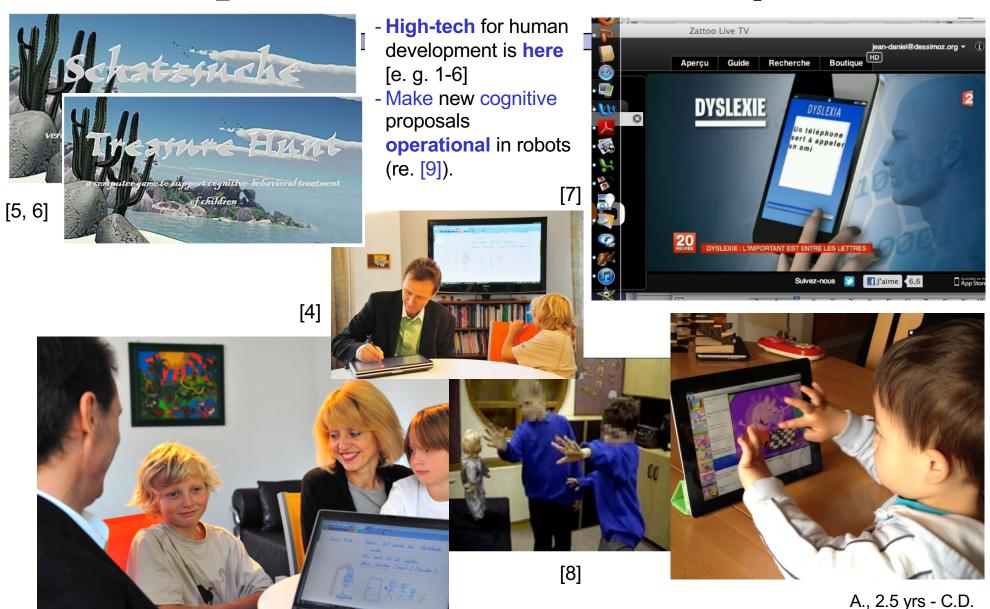
- High tech for human development
- . Robotics are we looking for human clones or for functional machines?
- Cognition and cognitics
- Service to children and adolescents

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### 2. High tech for human development



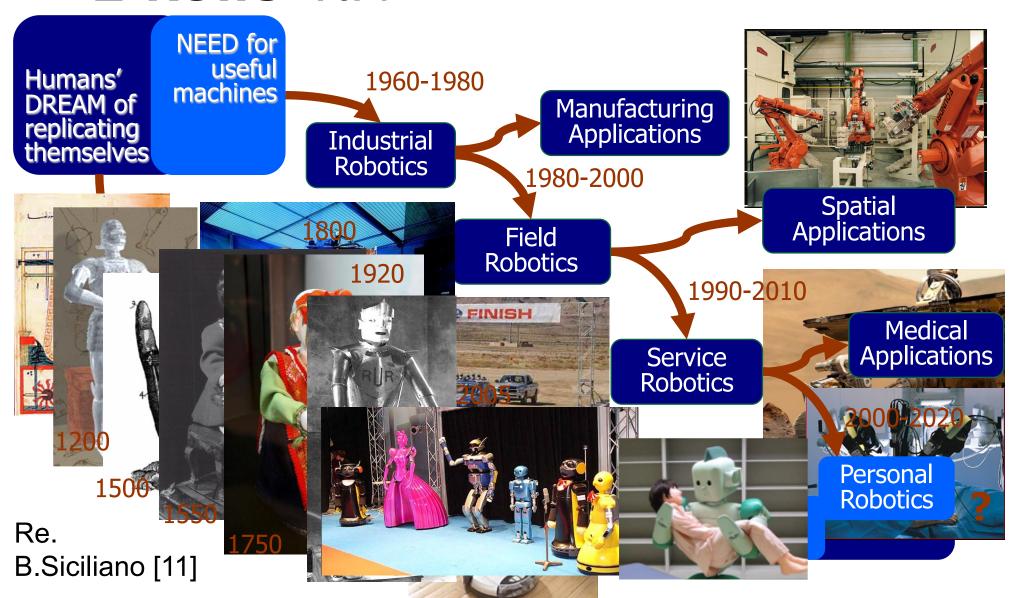
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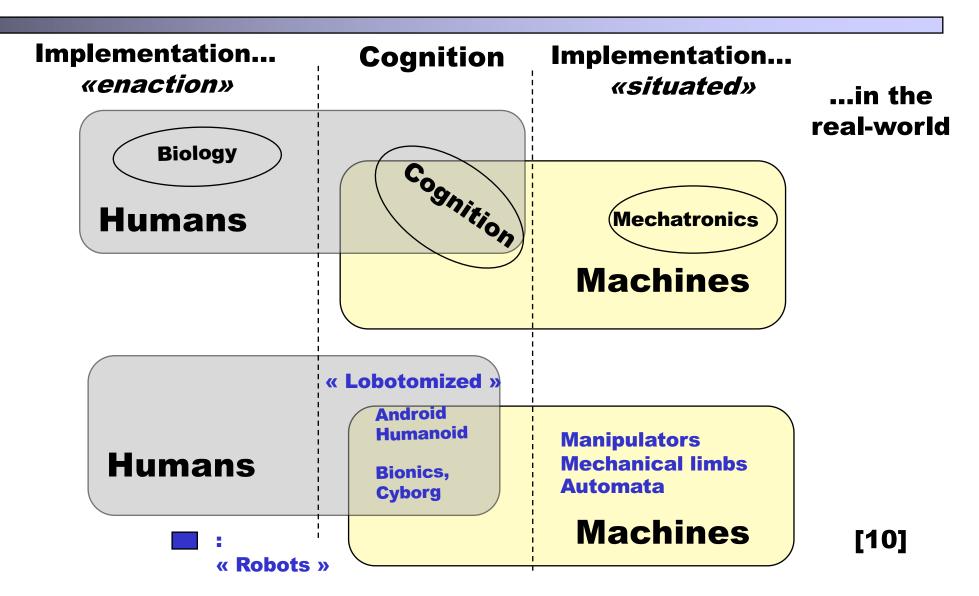
## 3. Robotics - 2 views 1 of 4

### **Evolution of Robotics**



## 3. Robotics - 2 views 2 of 4

## Cognitive sciences and thinking machines



#### 3. Robotics -2 views 3 of 4



12: if(!SignalIn(NSIStart)) GoState(6); else GoSTate(20);

20: ApproAGN(Table, 30); break; case //Switch light on 21: SignalOutAGN(NSOLamp, true)

22: SleepAGN(0.05); //Visual analysis of a row in scene 23: WatchRowAGN(R,CStart,Cstop)



Smart Systems in the Real World; and Piaget (center and right)



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**Piaget for Cognitics** 



10

#### 3. Robotics -2 views 4 of 4

### **Piaget for Cognitics**

- > Robotics and AI:
  - Robocup (soccer) and Robocup@Home (domestic help, [13])
  - Examples of HEIG-VD contributions



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## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (1 de 12)

#### **Definitions and metrics**

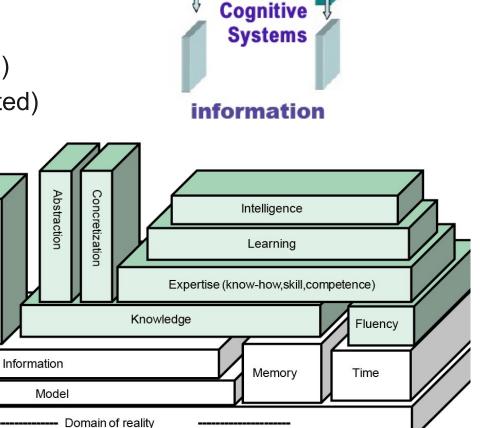
#### **Content:**

- « Classical » notions
  - > Logarithm
  - Model (2000 years and more; revisited)
  - Information (50 years and more; revisited)

[9]

MCS (Model for cognitive sciences) theory

- > Complexity
- > Knowledge
- > Expertise
- Learning
- Intelligence
- Scalability
- > Dynamics



storage

Complexity

Experience

cognition

### 4. Cognition and Cognitics (2 de 12)

Definitions and metrics

Logarithm: re. counting the digits! Ex.: 6-figure salary.

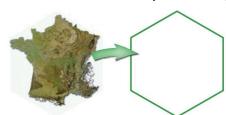
Number	Log <sub>10</sub> : dit	Log <sub>2</sub> : bit
1	0	0
2	0.3	1
3	0.5	1.6
4	0.6	2
8	0.9	3
10	1	3.3
100	2	6.6
1000	3	10.0
1000000	6	19.9

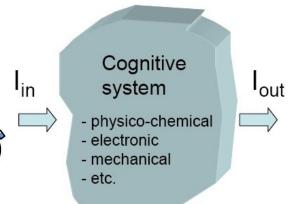
## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (3 de 12)

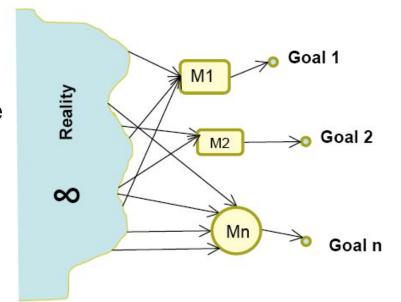
#### **Definitions and metrics**

- Model (2000 years and more; revisited)
- Information (50 years and more; revisite)
- MCS (Model for cognitive sciences) theory
  - Complexity
  - Knowledge
  - Expertise
  - Learning
  - Intelligence
  - Scalability
  - Dynamics









Simple representation of reality

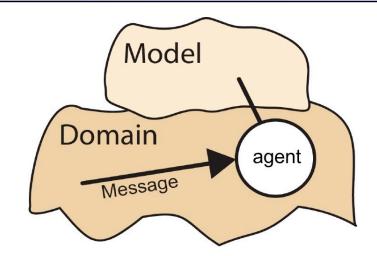
#### Revisited:

- 0+ relative complexity
- goal specific, possibly good

## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (4 de 12)

#### **Definitions and metrics**

Information (50 years and more)



Information is conveyed by messages, which allow cognitive agents to form and update their opinion (model) relating to some subset of reality (domain)

$$Q = \log_2\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) \text{ bit}$$

Revisited:

- time dependant
- subjective

## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (5 de 12)

#### **Definitions and metrics**

Probabilité, p	Probabilité, p	1/p	Log <sub>10</sub> : dit	Log <sub>2</sub> : bit
1	1	1	0	0
1/2	0.5	2	0.3	1
1/3	0.33	3	0.5	1.6
1/4	0.25	4	0.6	2
1/8	0.125	8	0.9	3
1/10	0.1	10	1	3.3
1/100	0.01	100	2	6.6
1/1000	0.001	1000	3	10.0
1/1000000	0.000001	1000000	6	19.9

## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (6 de 12)

#### **Definitions and metrics**

- MCS (Model for cognitive sciences) theory
  - > Complexity
  - Knowledge
  - > Expertise
  - Learning
  - > Intelligence
  - Scalability from thinking to group behavior
  - Dynamic behavior

Complexity is the property to require a lot of information for an exhaustive description.

Quantitatively, complexity is the amount of required information for this description. The measurement unit is therefore the same as for information (the bit)

## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (7 de 12)

#### **Definitions and metrics**

- MCS (Model for cognitive sciences) theory
  - Complexity
  - > Knowledge
  - > Expertise
  - Learning
  - Intelligence
  - Scalability from thinking to group behavior
  - Dynamic behavior

$$K = \log_2(n_{out} \cdot 2^{n_{in}} + 1) \quad \text{lin}$$

Knowledge makes systems capable to generate the relevant information.



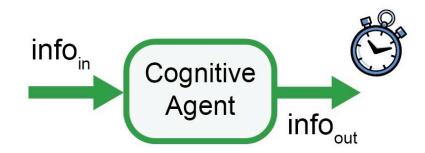
## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (8 de 12)

#### **Definitions and metrics**

- MCS (Model for cognitive sciences) theory
  - Complexity
  - Knowledge
  - Expertise
  - Learning
  - Intelligence
  - Scalability from thinking to group behavior
  - Dynamic behavior

$$E = K \cdot f$$
 lin/s

Expertise is the property of a cognitive system to quickly deliver relevant information.



Where f is the cognitive speed, in 1/s

## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (9 de 12)

#### **Definitions and metrics**

- MCS (Model for cognitive sciences) theory
  - Complexity
  - Knowledge
  - > Expertise
  - > Learning
  - > Intelligence
  - Scalability from thinking to group behavior
  - Dynamic behavior

Learning is the ability of a CS to raise its level of expertise over time (t), or more generally speaking, with experience (r).

$$L = E(t_1) - E(t_0) \quad \text{lin/s}$$

## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (10 de 12)

#### **Definitions and metrics**

- MCS (Model for cognitive sciences) theory
  - Complexity
  - > Knowledge
  - > Expertise
  - > Learning
  - > Intelligence
  - Scalability from thinking to group behavior
  - Dynamic behavior

$$i_{I_t} = \frac{L}{R_T} \quad \text{lin/s}^2$$

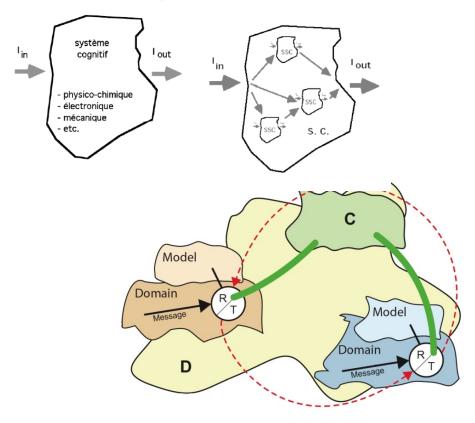
Intelligence is the capacity to learn

$$i_{I_i} = \frac{L}{R_i} \qquad \frac{lin}{s \cdot bit}$$

## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (11 de 12)

#### **Definitions and metrics**

#### Scalability - from thinking to group behavior

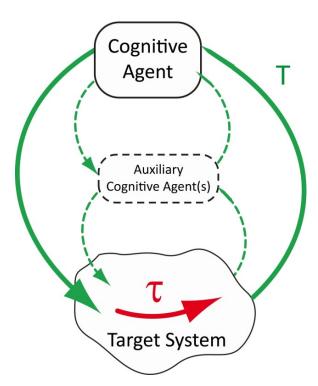


Individual cognitive agents (blue, brown) may coordinate each other, and thus may collectivety form a group. For this purpose, a common culture (C, green), in reference to some common domain of interest (D, yellow) and some communication media are required among agents (R: receive; T: transmit). At a metalevel, the individual members may be considered as merging, to yield a new individual (the group) with its own collective model (C).

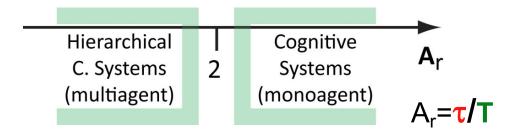
## 4. Cognition and Cognitics (12 de 12)

#### **Definitions and metrics**

Dynamic behavior - compensation for disturbances and stability; hierarchies and autonomy



For successive control, the agility of a cognitive agent must be large relatively to the one of the target system



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#### A large spectrum of possible modes:

Cognitive evaluation

- Classical methods (e. g. Dawba) « Plus »
- Direct testing (e. g. Piaget)

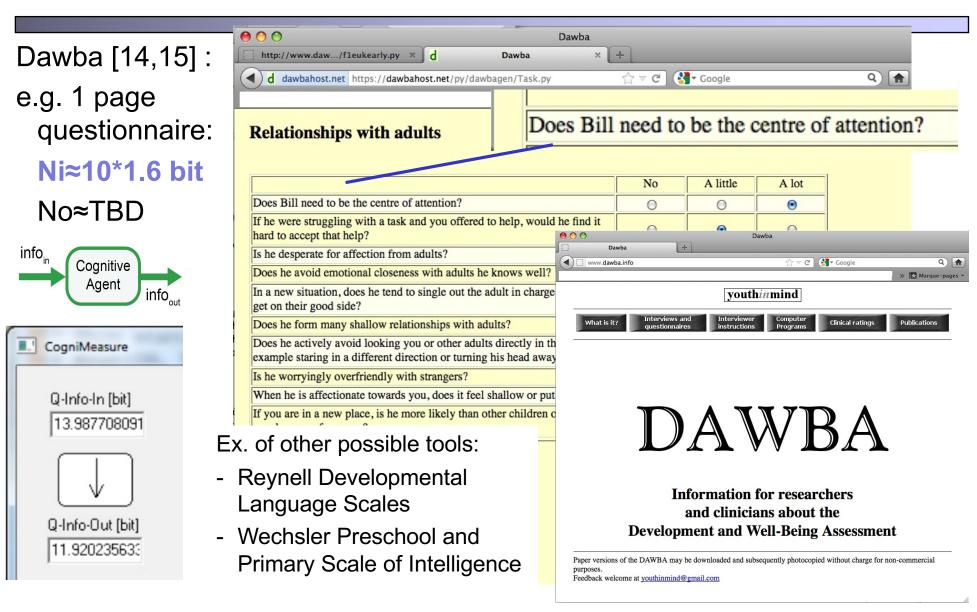
Eliza typed chatbox with multiple aspects

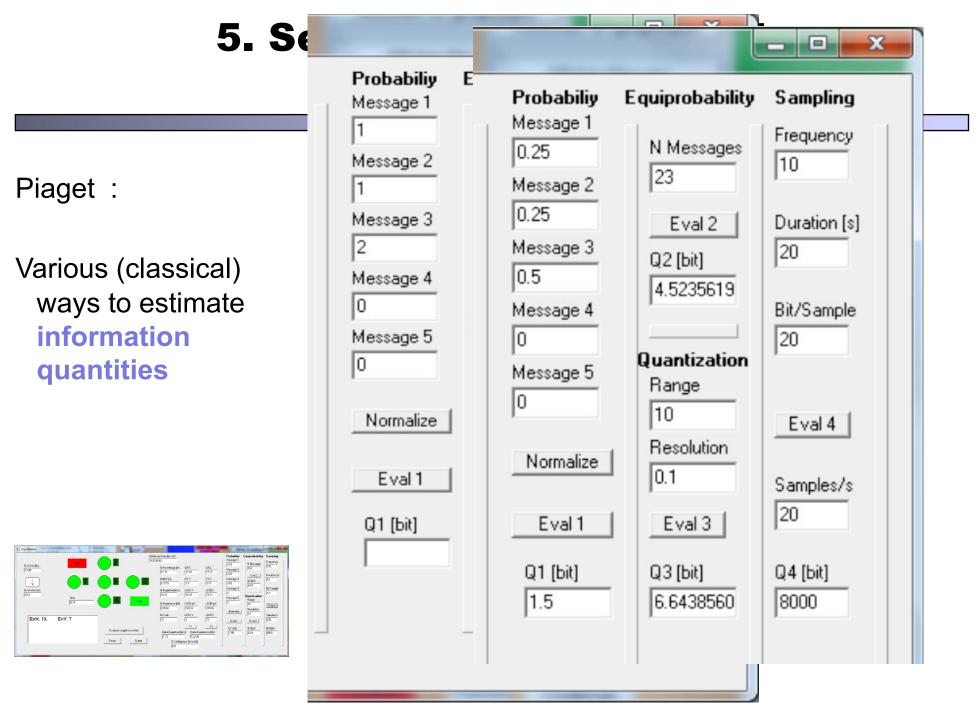
- domestic and personal development ontologies
- ludic worlds and games

Interaction in the real-world (incl. Robots)

- « simpler » systems (re. kinematics) yet unique
  - for motions and transport capabilities,
  - as support for emotions,
  - and for multisense stimulation and synaesthesia
- robots as functional machines
- humanoids and androids, as mediators

Possible integration of several domains





## 5. Service to adoles

#### Piaget and MCS:

Original way to estimate cognition

quantities

Information:  $n = \sum p_i \log_2(1/p_i)$  [bit]

Knowledge:  $K = log_2(n_{out} 2^{nin} + 1)$  [lin]

Fluency:  $F = 1/\Delta t [s^{-1}]$ Expertise:  $E = K \cdot F [lin/s]$ 

Learning:  $\Delta E = E(t_1)-E(t_0)$ ; >0 [lin/s]

Experience:  $R = r(n_{in} + n_{out})$  [bit] Intelligence:  $I = \Delta E/\Delta R$  [lin/s/bit]

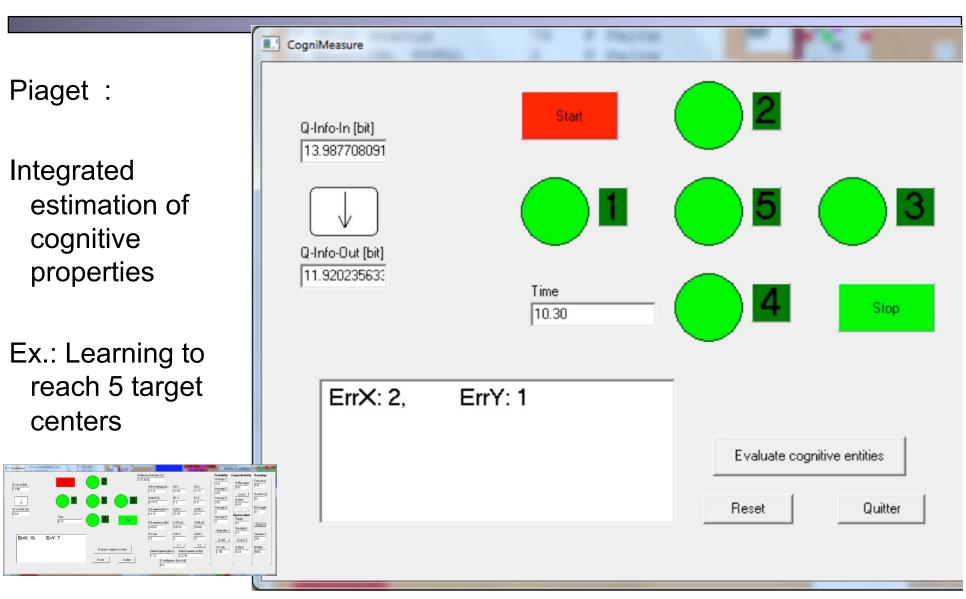
relative Agility: Ar =  $\tau/T$ 

T: Fluency and communication delays

 $\tau \colon \mathsf{Reaction}$  time of target system, to be controlled



Q-Knowledge [lin] 17.563056945	Q-K1 17.559780	Q-K2 17.56305		
DeltaT [s] 0.85799998044	DT-1 1.6720000	DT-2 0.857999		
Q-Expertise [lin/s] 20.469764705	LEQE1 10.502260	LEQE2 20.46976		
Q-Experience [bit] 282.07211303	LEQExp1 151.76130	LEQExp2 282.0721		
N-Trials	LENT1 5	LENT2 10		
	T-1	(:::T:2:::)		
Delta-Expertise [lin/s] Delta-Experience [bit] 9.96750450134276 130.310806274414				
Q-Intelligence [lin/s/bit] 0.0764902373510971				



Eliza typed chatbox

- domestic and

personal development

ontologies

[17]

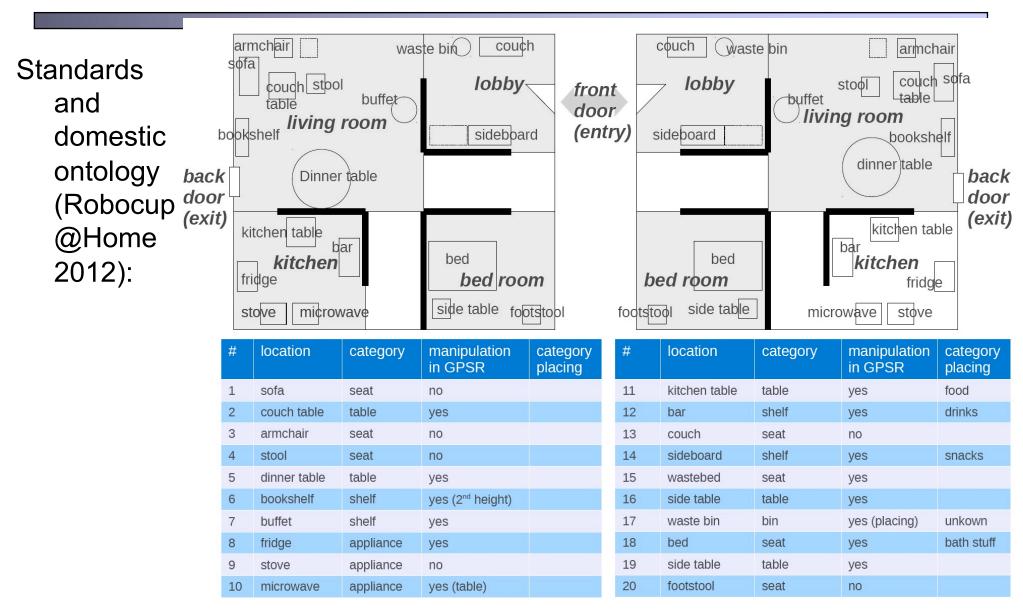




Get ALICE Silver Edition with talking Sitepal[tm], winner of the 2004 Loebner Prize competition sponsored by Crown Industries, Inc.

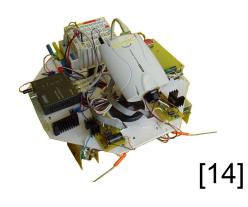


Human: hello	
ALICE: Hi there!	
Human: Do you know Eliz	a?
Joseph Weisenbaum at m	
Human: Are you different	? her or not I am different. I am a robot.
Human: do you have nigh	
ALICE: No these days my	dreams are pleasant ones.
You say:	
The second secon	7 av 47 27 3 4 10
Benefits of Membership	Vote for ALICE!



Interaction in the real-world (incl. Robots)

- « simpler » systems (re. kinematics) yet unique
  - for motions and transport capabilities,
  - as support for emotions,
  - and for multisense stimulation and synaesthesia
- robots as functional machines
- humanoids and androids, as mediators





[18]



Barre personnelle
Menu des marque...
Marque-pages no...

Interaction in the real-world (incl. Robots)

- ...

- robots as functional machines
- humanoids and androids, as mediators

[19]

23/07/



Interaction in the real-world (incl. Robots)

Festiv. 2011:

- humanoids and androids, as mediators J.-D. Dessimoz et al., HESSO.HEIG-VD, SSP-IACAPAP Conference 201

Interaction in the real-world (incl. Robots)

- ...

- humanoids and androids, as mediators



JPO 2011:

Interaction in the real-world (incl. Robots)

- . . .
- humanoids and androids, as mediators



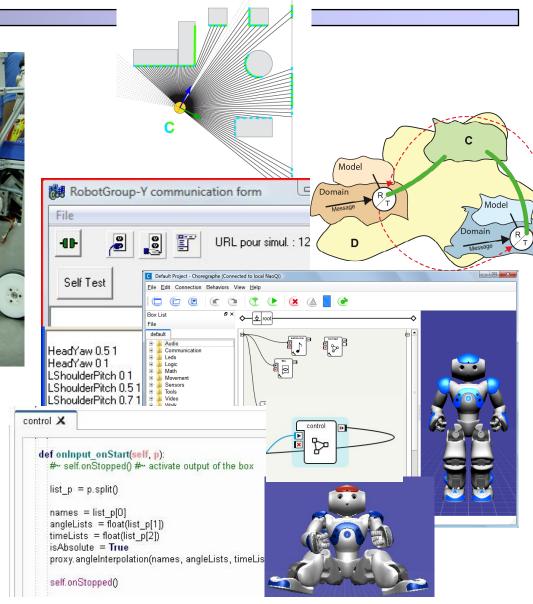


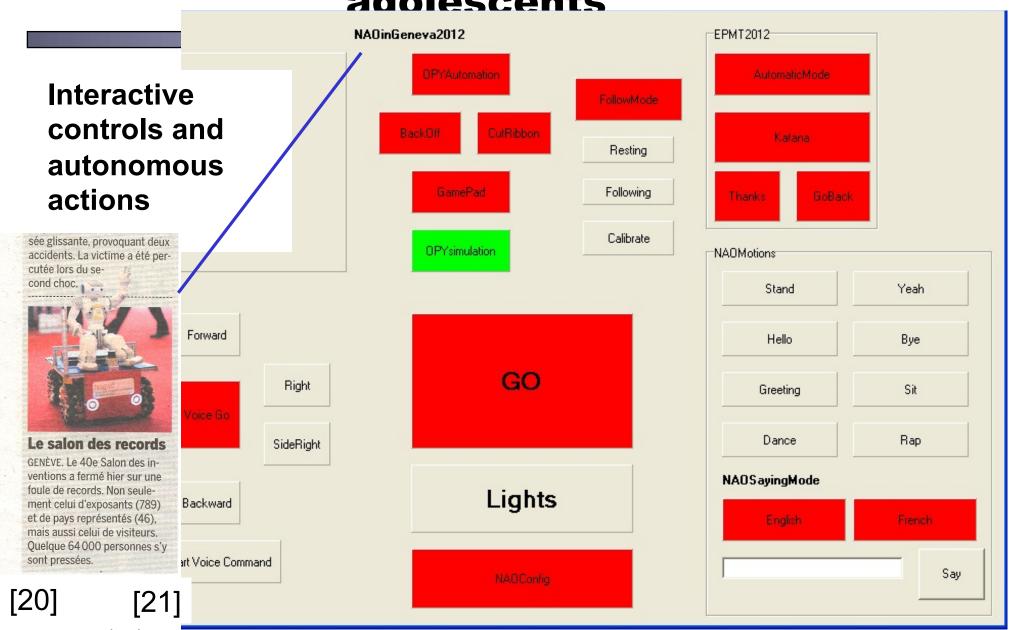




#### **Concept validation**

Robot Group, 3-D correlation of 2-D maps (ex. of conscience), graphic programming and Piaget communication for NAO





#### Possible benefits in three domains:

- Experimental validation of new formal concepts in cognition,
- Understanding of children nature, and directions for new standards in personal and social development
- Possibility to sense and act in the real-world, allowing for multisensory communication and conviviality
- Robot and intelligent system assistance in correcting and/or coping with some disorders

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## 6. Conclusion

- Consider ICT, robots and cognitics for the benefit of children and adolescents
- High tech has already proven useful for human development
- Robots have long been considered in 2 very different ways: towards human clones or towards more elaborated functional machines. We favor the second.
- The MCS theory of cognition is useful, providing formal definitions and quantitative assessment means for human and machine-based cognition, with continuity between macro-scale (society of individuals) and micro-scale (brain as a set of subunits).
- Our "Piaget" environment is mature for programming and developing real-world cooperating robots and cognitics. In particular, it has been demonstrated for various domestic applications, in world-level benchmarks.
- New potential benefits are at hand, in particular for children and adolescents:
  - Measuring cognitive and cooperating capabilities in children
  - Gradually, like in constructivism, defining a standard for personal and social development.
  - Simultaneously, making the new cognitive proposals operational in robots (cognitics).
  - Helping children and adolescents develop by robotic assistance in the real world, correcting, and/or coping with, selected disorders.

### References 1 of 3

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# Thanks for your attention!

