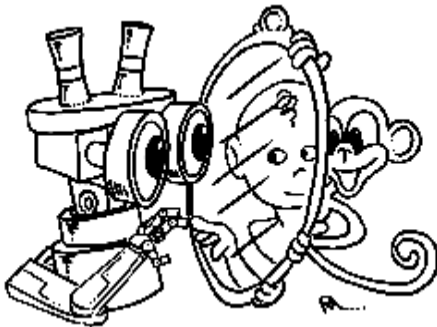




Information Society  
Technologies

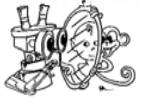
# MIRROR Project Review IST-2000-28159

Brussels – December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2003





# Agenda



## First Hour

### Introduction

1. Overview of Mirror Projects – Giorgio Metta

### Highlights of the second year results

2. Model of the learning artifact – Jose' Santos-Victor
3. Biological experiments – Luciano Fadiga
4. Development of action – Claes von Hofsten



# Consortium



- LIRA-Lab, DIST, University of Genova – Italy:  
G. Sandini, G. Metta
- Dept. of Biomedical Sciences University of Ferrara – Italy:  
Luciano Fadiga, Laila Craighero
- Instituto Superior Técnico – Lisbon, Portugal:  
José Santos-Victor, Alex Bernardino, Manuel Cabido-Lopes
- Dept. of Psychology – University of Uppsala – Sweden:  
Claes Von Hofsten, Kerstin Rosander



# Scientific framework



The project investigates the association between visual information and motor commands in the learning, representation and understanding of complex manipulative gestures (grasping).

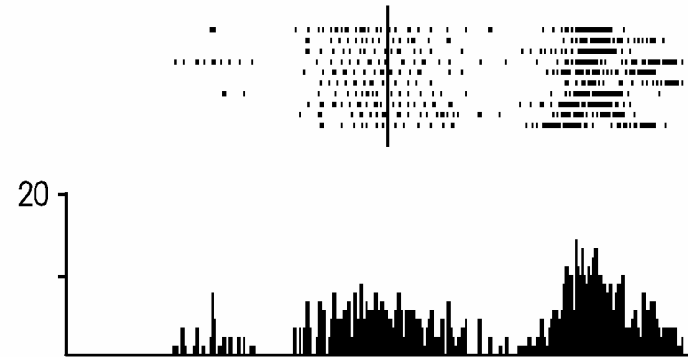
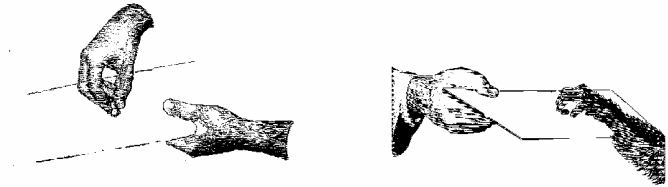
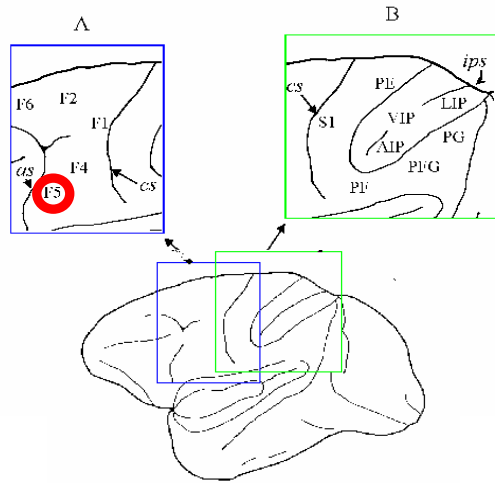
taking inspiration from...



# Mirror neurons (and 'canonical' neurons)



A



The neuron is activated by “seeing” someone else’s hand performing a manipulative action **and** while the monkey is performing the same action

**A mirror neuron is a motor neuron that “recognizes” gestures**



# Projects objectives



- Realize an artificial system (artifact) able to interpret human gestures (hand grasping) by means of a *mirror system*
- Study the ontogenesis of motor (mirror) representation in humans, monkeys, and robots

MIRROR combines physiology, psychology, and computer science in building a model of the mirror system.

In doing so, we aim at enlarging our understanding of action recognition, interpretation, and communication in biological systems.



# Developmental approach

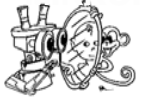


...understanding someone else's actions is much simpler by **being able of performing that action**

In other words the person's ability in interpreting and/or imitating motor acts is facilitated by having learned how to perform that action while observing, **visually and "motorically"**, his/her own body



# Elements of the model

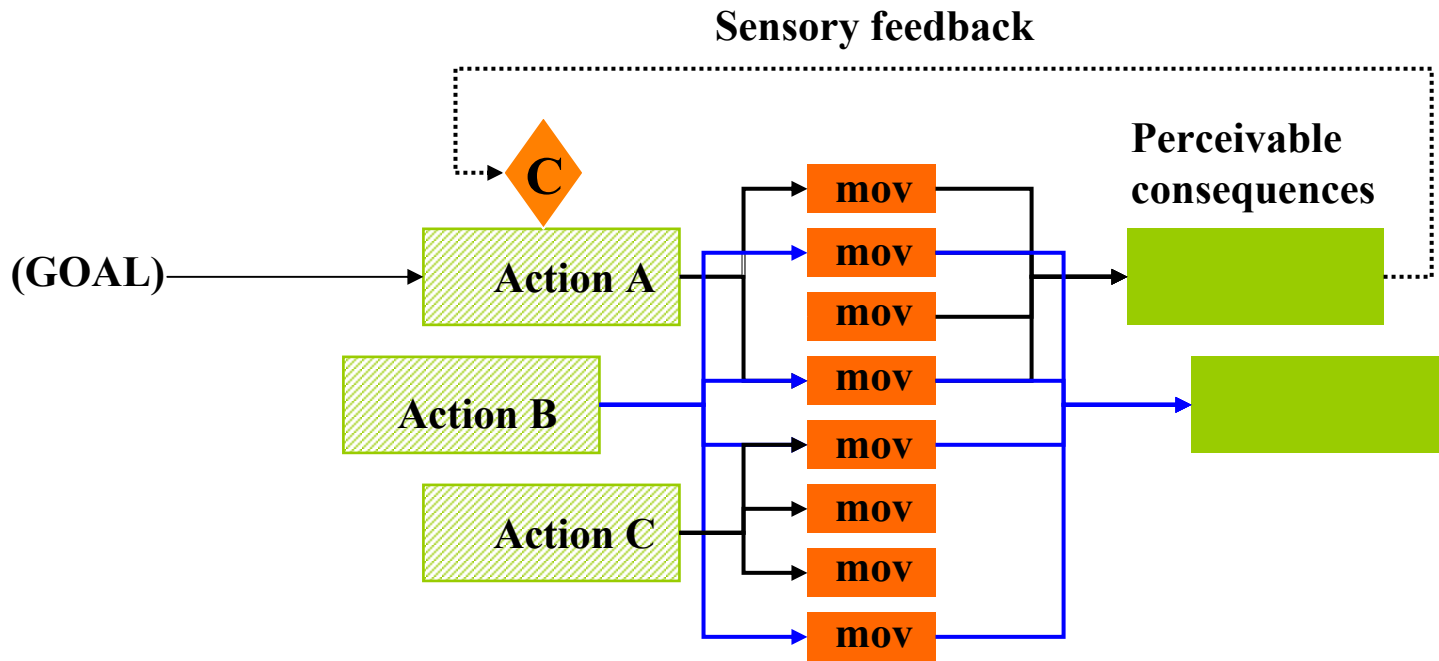


- **What do two individuals have in common?**
  - The effects of the action are shared (visually for example)
  - The target object of the action maybe shared
  - A similar (if not the same) motor repertoire



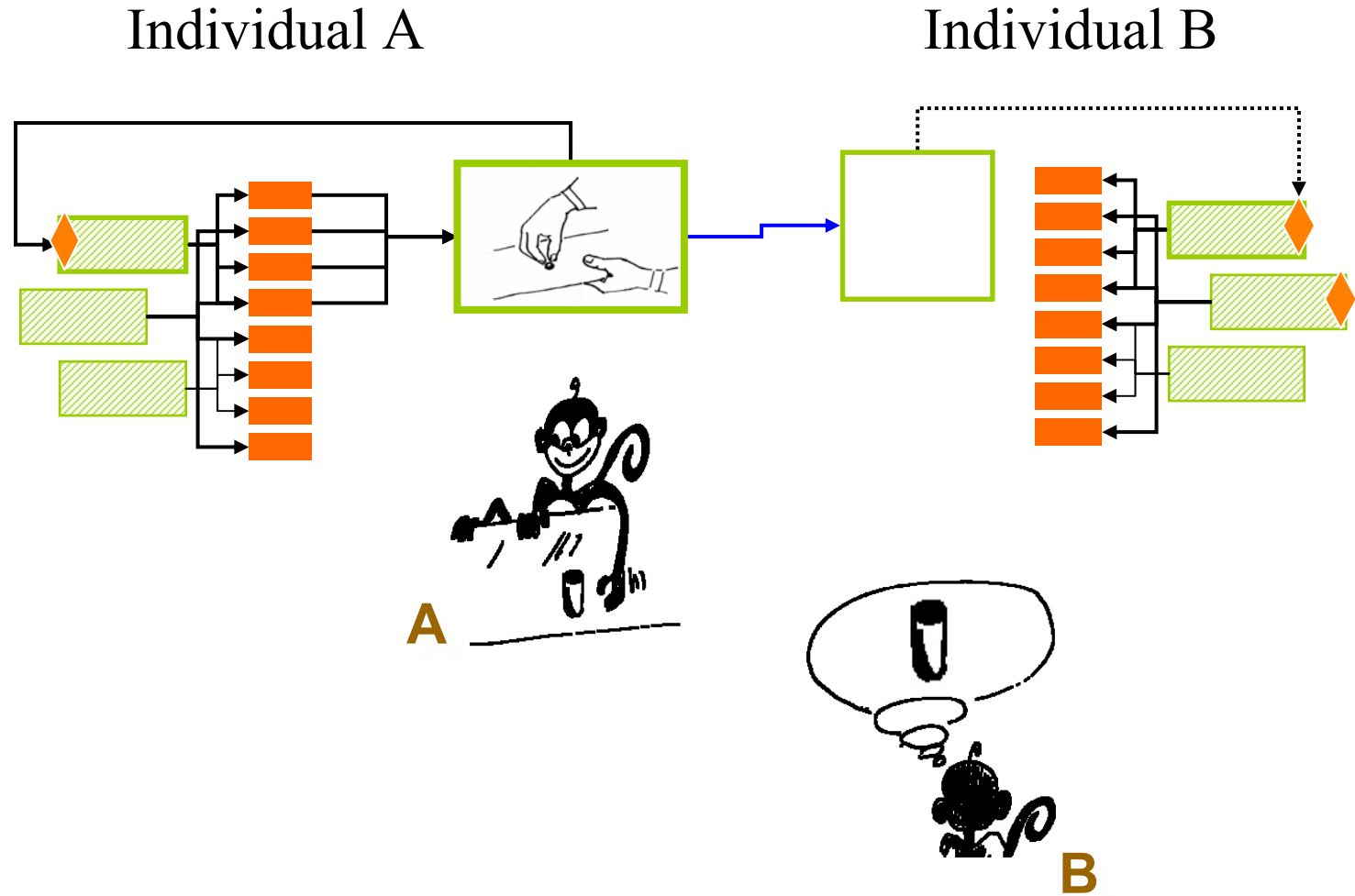


# Conceptual schema





# Exchange of information





# Object affordances



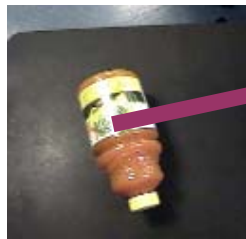
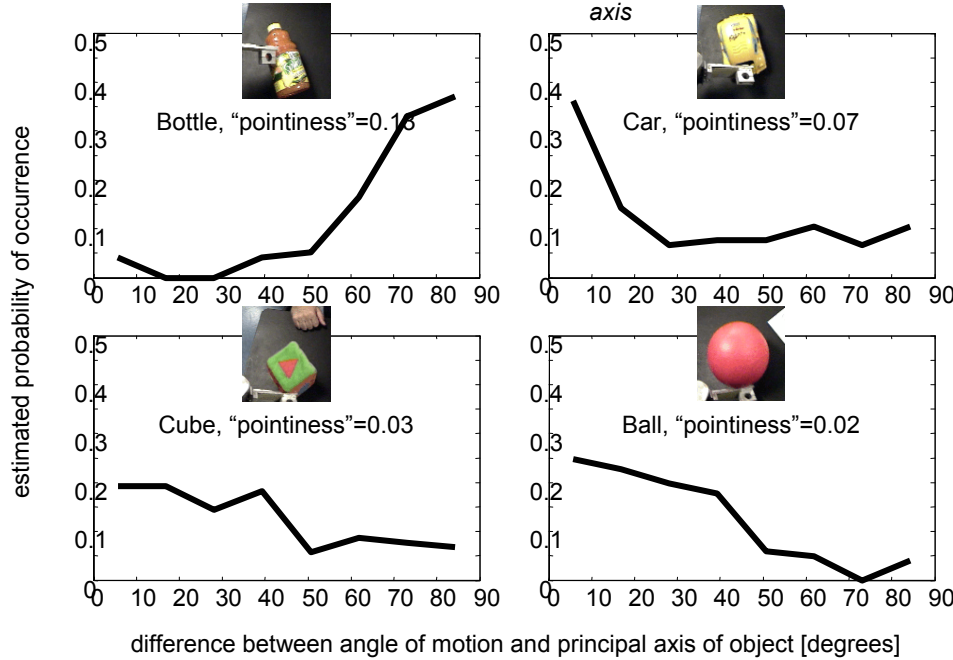
- **An individual can apply his/her own experience in determining which actions are more likely to be successful in manipulating an object**
- **Knowledge about objects can be acquired by actively manipulating them**



# Experimenting w/ affordances

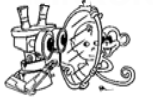
*Rolls at right angles to principal axis*

*Rolls along principal axis*





# Development of mirror system



**Interpretation of other individual's actions can be acquired gradually...**

- Learn how to control the hand (acquire motor actions and their visual consequences)
- Learn to associate feasible grasping to object characteristics (associate between objects with their affordances)
- Learn to associate actions performed by others to our own internal representation (recognize) → mirror system



# What we are going to show

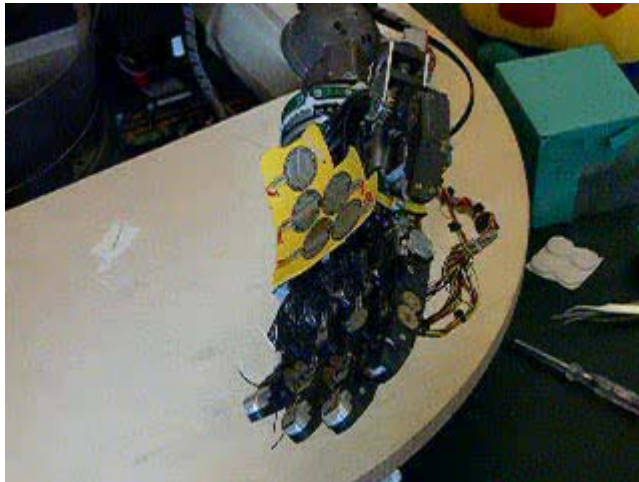
- A formal probabilistic model of affordances and recognition based on motor information
- Investigation on the role of visual information for the response of mirror neurons
- Investigation on the contribution of visual information in interpreting someone else's action
- Investigation on the development of action in human infants

**...and of course results!**



## ...what's next?

- Full fledged implementation on a robotic system
- Better understanding of the model  
ergo...
- Better understanding of biological systems





# Intentionally blank

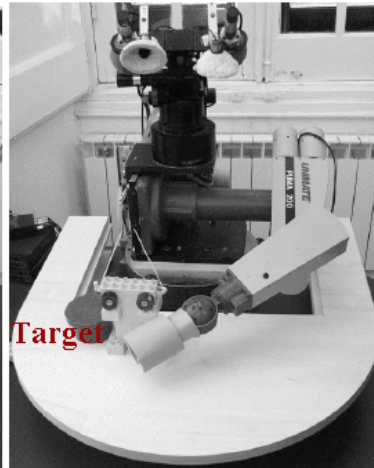
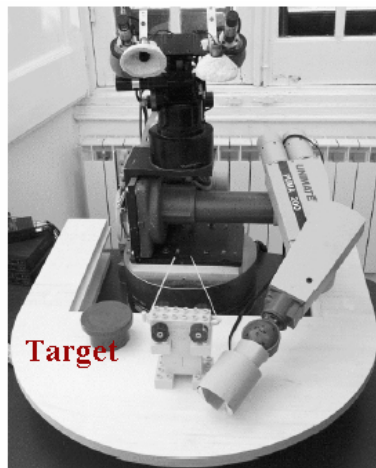
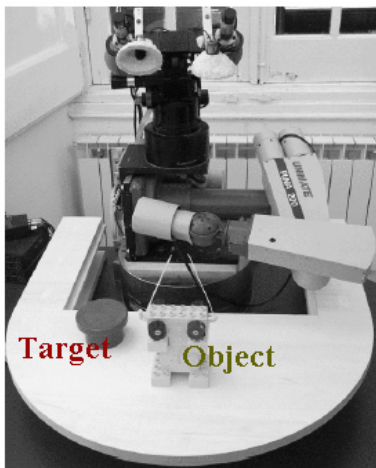
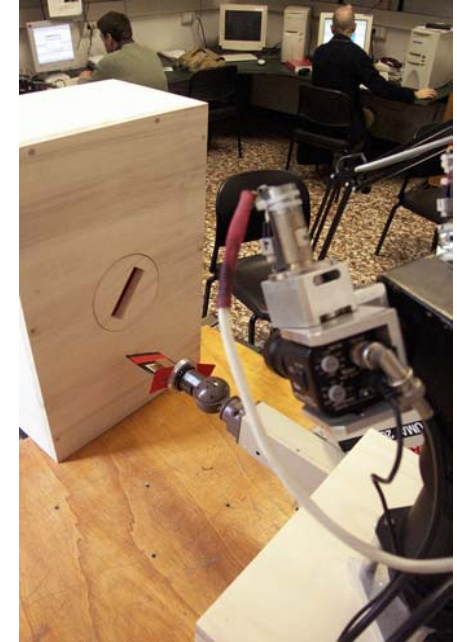




# Development...



- Reaching and grasping (1 or 2 mechanisms?)  
UU – Rotating rod (Babies)  
DIST – Posting Task (Robot)
- Understand effects of manipulation actions



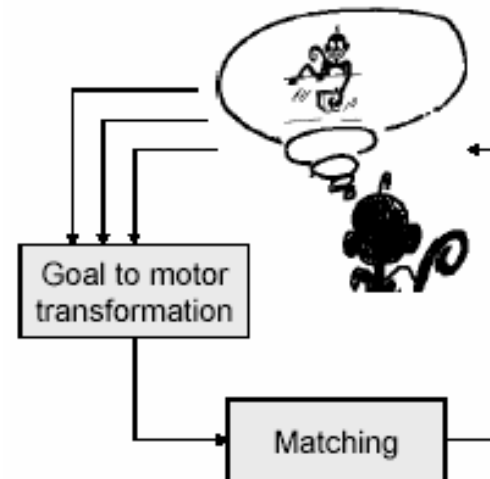


# Two sensorimotor components

## A grasping action has two components



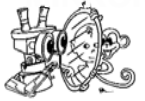
- Visual: how a grasping action looks visually (object + hand)
- Motor/proprioceptive (the motor commands to generate a grasping and the resulting proprioceptive signals)



**Performed grasps provide all components while observed grasp are only visual**



# The role of vision



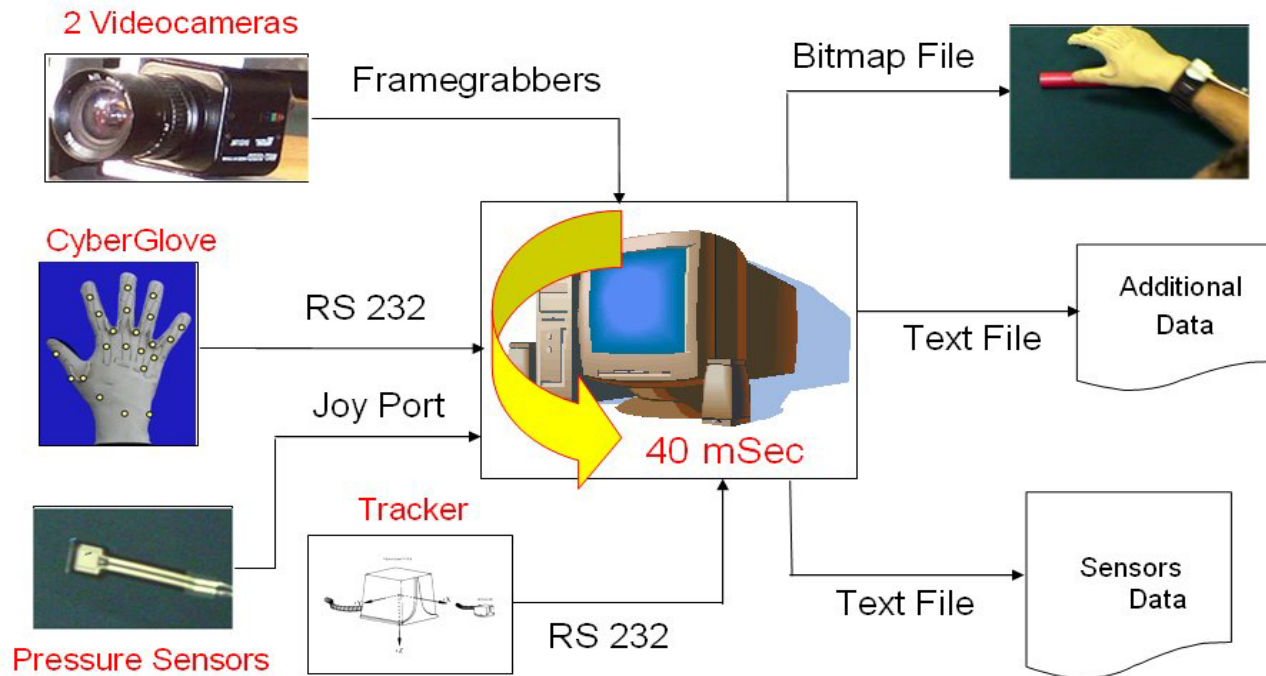
- How can the association between motor , proprioceptive and visual components be exploited during learning self-generated actions?
- What is the role of vision in learning how to grasps?
- Which visual information is required to “recognize”?



# Visuo-motor association



- Setup for the acquisition of visual and proprioceptive information to test different learning strategies and visual and motor parameters



DIST and IST



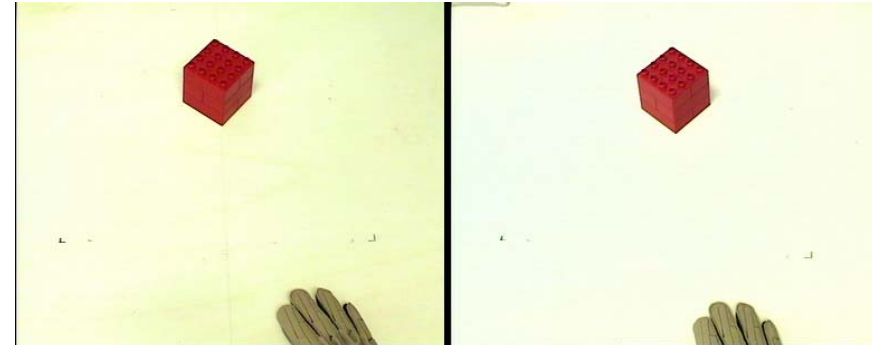
# Grasp Data Acquisition

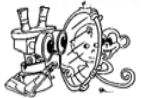


## Kinematic data

FrameNumber	HandPositionY	HandPositionZ	IndexPressure
1	23.889401	15.478011	0.373547
2	23.885006	15.482406	0.351573
3	23.889401	15.482406	0.373547
4	23.889401	15.482406	0.351573
5	23.889401	15.486801	0.351573
6	23.889401	15.482406	0.3296
7	23.885006	15.49559	0.307627
8	23.889401	15.49559	0.241707
9	23.889401	15.49559	0.175787

## Stereo vision





# Grasp Data Acquisition

IST-2000-28159

**cylindrical  
Power  
grasp**

**good  
matching!!**

**derivatives: more  
noisy, but similar  
(bell shaped!)**

Select the directory with images to analyse

seq014

20  
40  
60  
80  
100  
120  
140

50 100 150

Ok

After pressing "Ok" you have to double-click on the hand in order to tell the application where it is.

Stop!

Optical Flow centered on the hand

Segmentation mode

Auto - Equalized Image (1d)

Analysis of Tracker Data

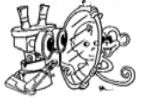
Motion of the Center of Mass

Speed of the Hand (from Tracker Data)

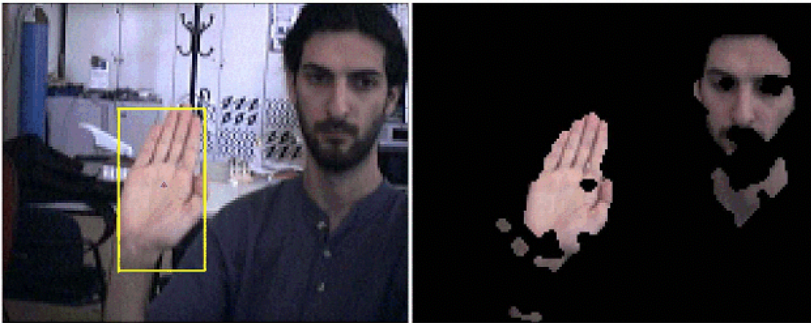
Speed of the Center of Mass



# Grasp-related Visual Data



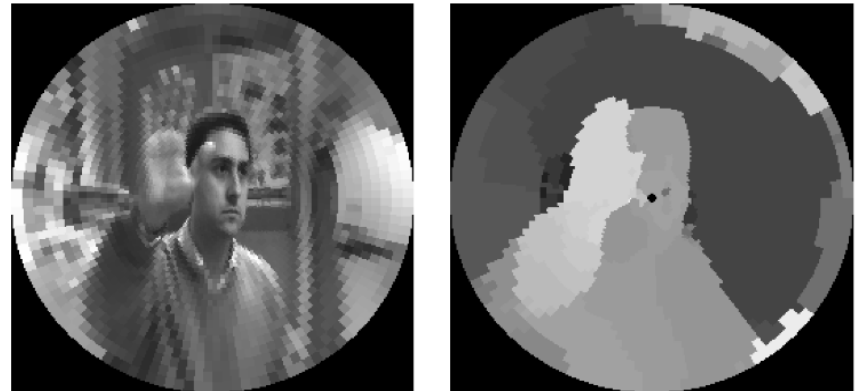
- Early processing of grasp-related visual data  
(Stereo – viewpoint transformation)



Viewpoint Transformation

Stereo Vision

IST

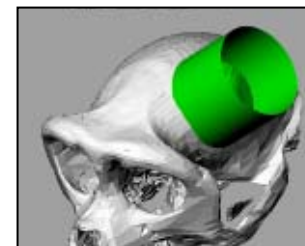
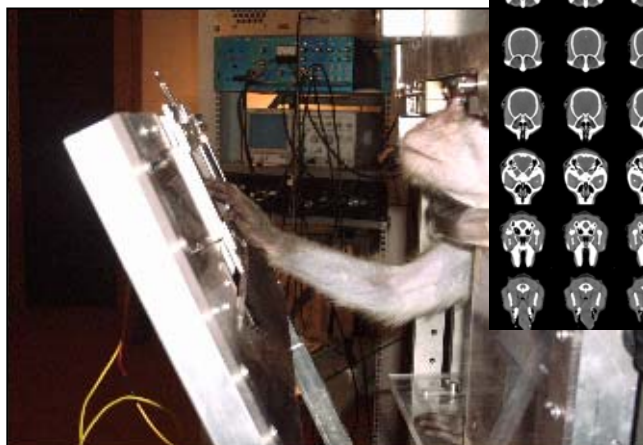




# Role of vision in Mirror System



- Test the influence of “seeing the hand” and the object in the mirror system (Setup)



UNIFE and IST





# Robot Hand



- 16 degrees joints
- 6 controlled d.o.f.
- Elastic components on all joints
- Hall sensors on all joints

