

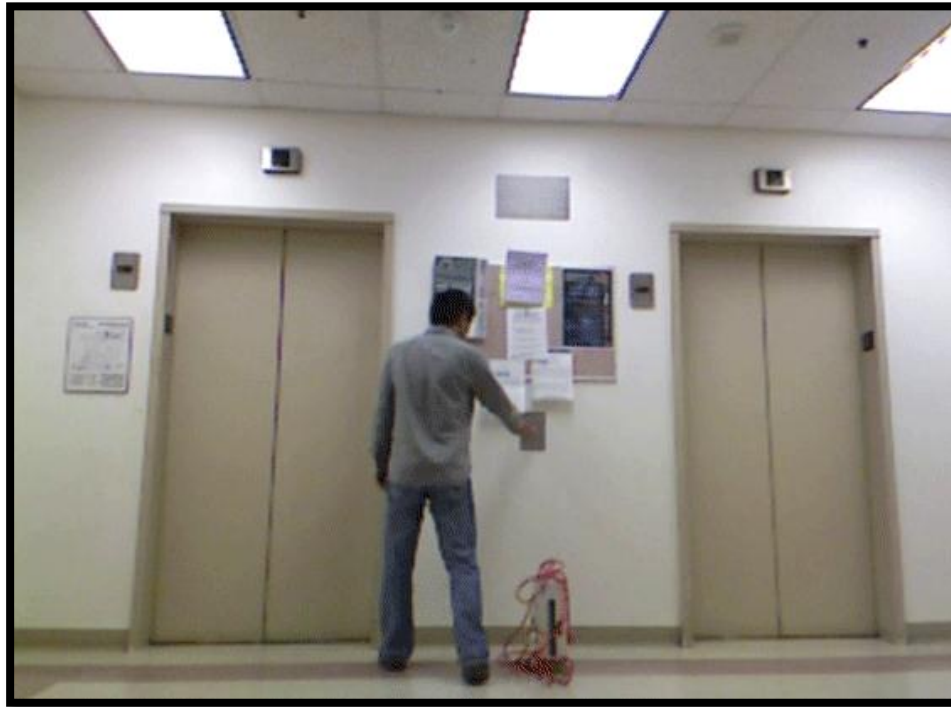
# Learning Perceptual Causality from Video

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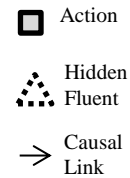
UCLA

# Ideally: Learn Causality from Raw Video

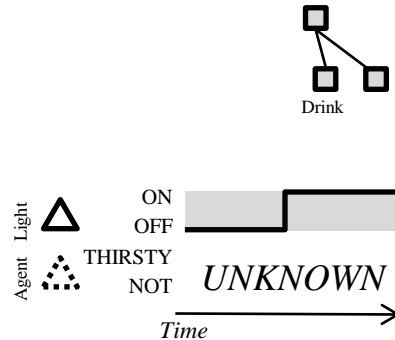


# Inference Using Learned Causal Structure

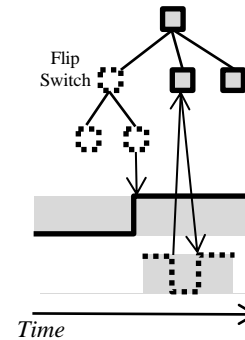
a) Input: Video



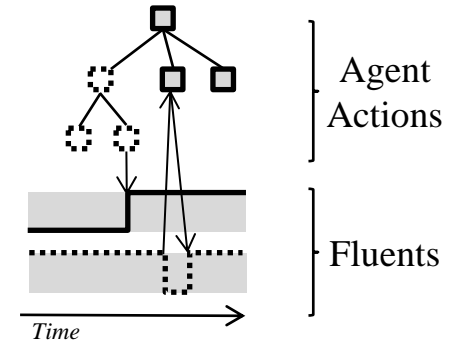
b) Event Parsing



c) STC-Parsing

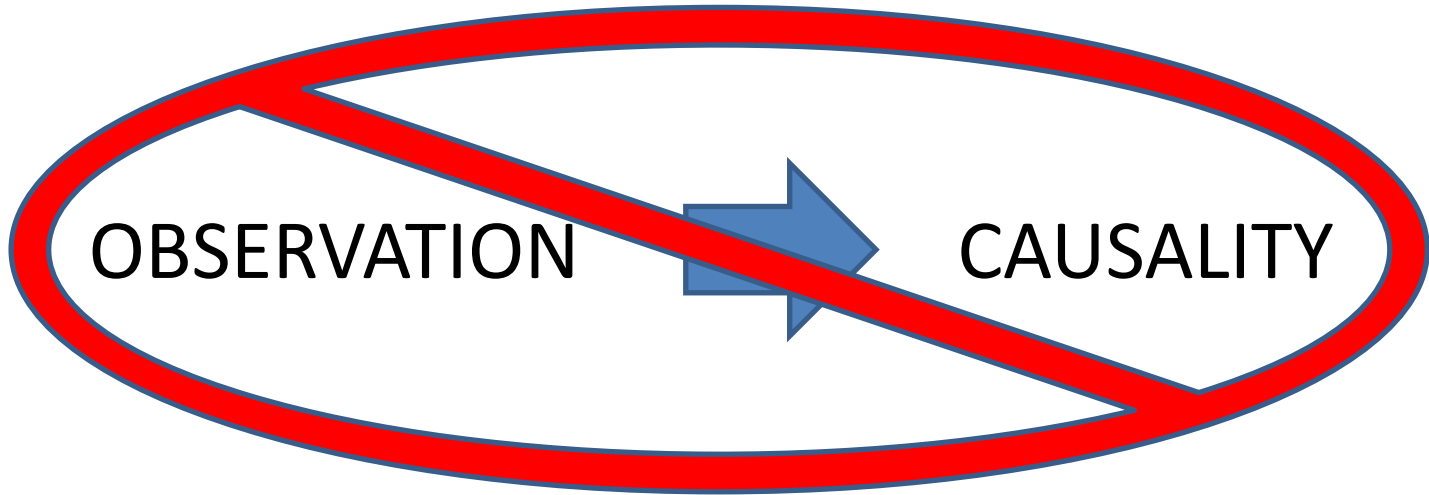


d) Inference Over Time



- Answer why events occurred
- Joint STC: Infer misdetections and hidden objects/actions
- Infer triggers, goals, and intents

But...



*(generally)*

**SO...WHERE ARE WE NOW?**

# Vision Research and Causal Knowledge

- Use pre-specified causal relationships for action detection
  - E.g., PADS (Albanese, et al. 2010)
  - Model Newtonian mechanics (Mann, Jepson, and Siskind 1997)
- Use causal measures to aid action detection
  - E.g., Prabhakar, et al. 2010
- Use infant perceptions of motion to learn causality
  - Using cognitive science (Brand 1997)
- Needed: Learn causality from video, integrating ST learning strategies at pixel level

# Causality and Video Data: Often Disjoint

- Learning Bayesian networks
  - Constraint satisfaction (Pearl 2009)
  - Bayesian formulations (Heckerman 1995)
  - Intractable on vision sensors
- Commonsense reasoning (Mueller 2006) – first order logic.
  - Do not allow for ambiguity/probabilistic solutions
- MLNs (Richardson and Domingos 2006)
  - Intractable
  - Used for action detection (Tran and Davis 2008)
    - KB formulas not learned

# **MOVING FORWARD: OUR PROPOSED SOLUTION**



# Cognitive Science as a Gateway: Perceptual Causality

- Causal Induction from Observation in Infancy
  - Agentive actions are causes (Saxe, Tenenbaum, and Carey 2005)



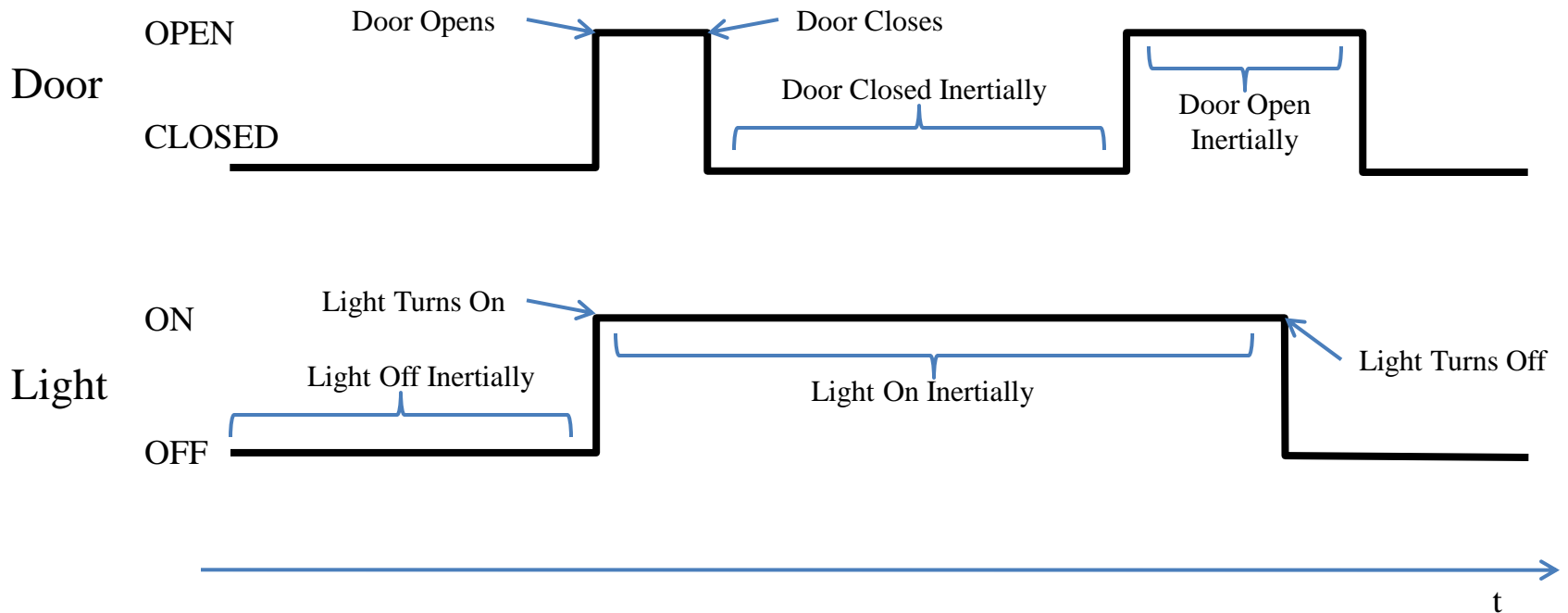
- Co-occurrence of events and effects (Griffiths and Tenenbaum 2005)

		Action	$\neg$ Action
cr :	Effect	$C_0$	$C_1$
	$\neg$ Effect	$C_2$	$C_3$

- Temporal lag between the two is short (Carey 2009)
- Cause precedes effect (Carey 2009)
- Note: NOT the same as necessary and sufficient causes

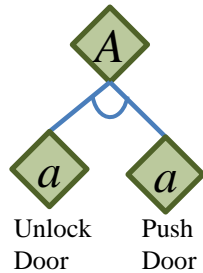
**MODIFIED GOAL:  
LEARN AND INFER *PERCEPTUAL  
CAUSALITY***

# What are the effects? Fluent changes.

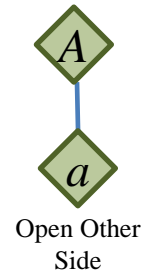


- Fluents are time-varying statuses of objects
  - Mueller – Commonsense Reasoning 2006

# What are the causes? Actions.



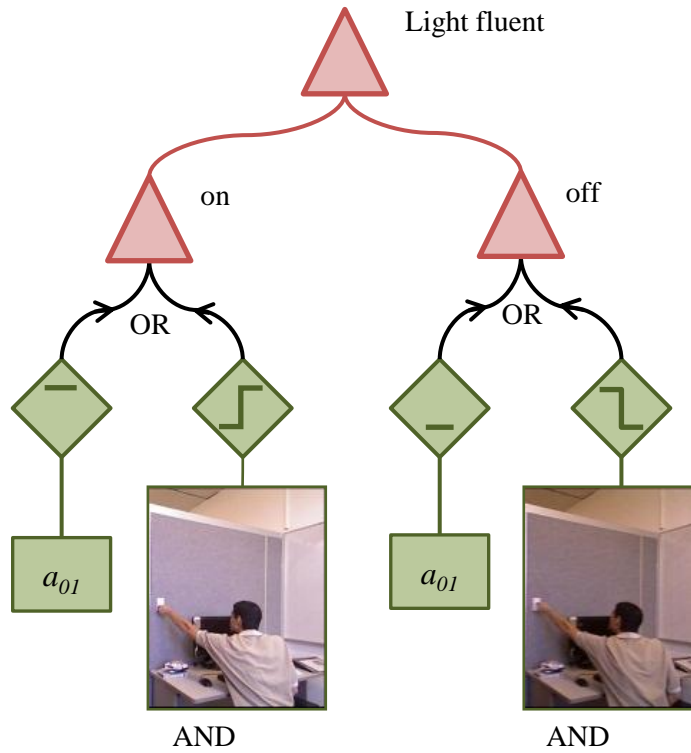
And-Nodes  
Compose Single  
Causes (multiple  
sub-actions)



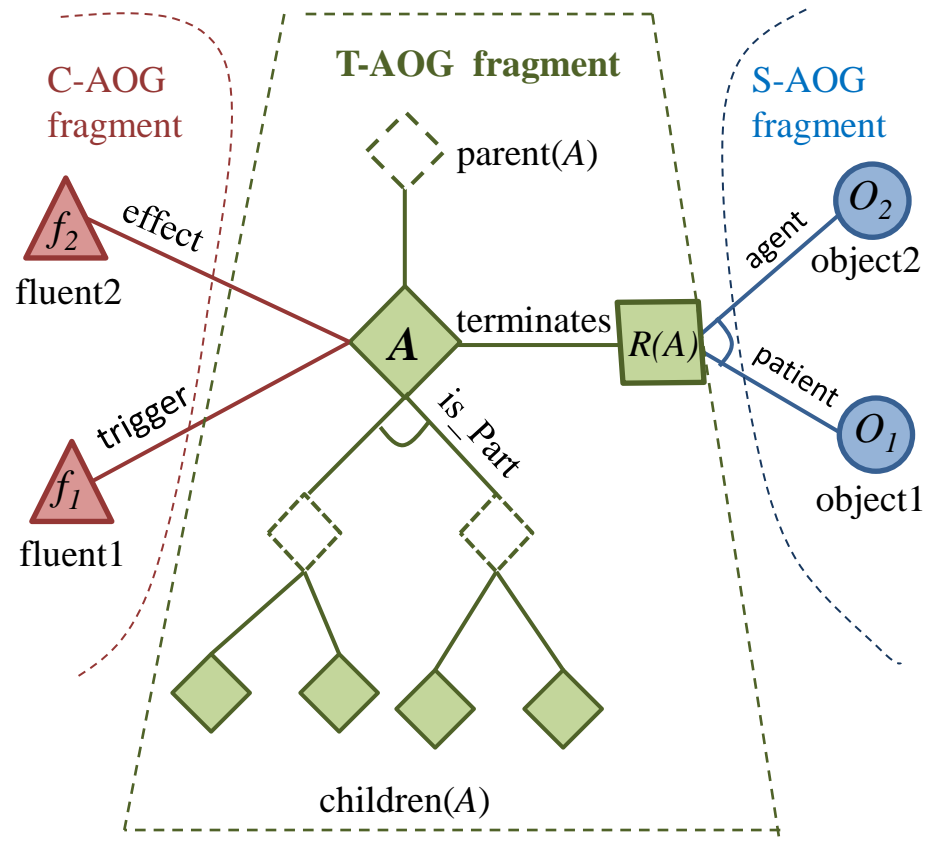
Or-Nodes Give  
Alternative  
Causes

- Probabilistic Graphical Representation for Causality
  - And-Or Graph

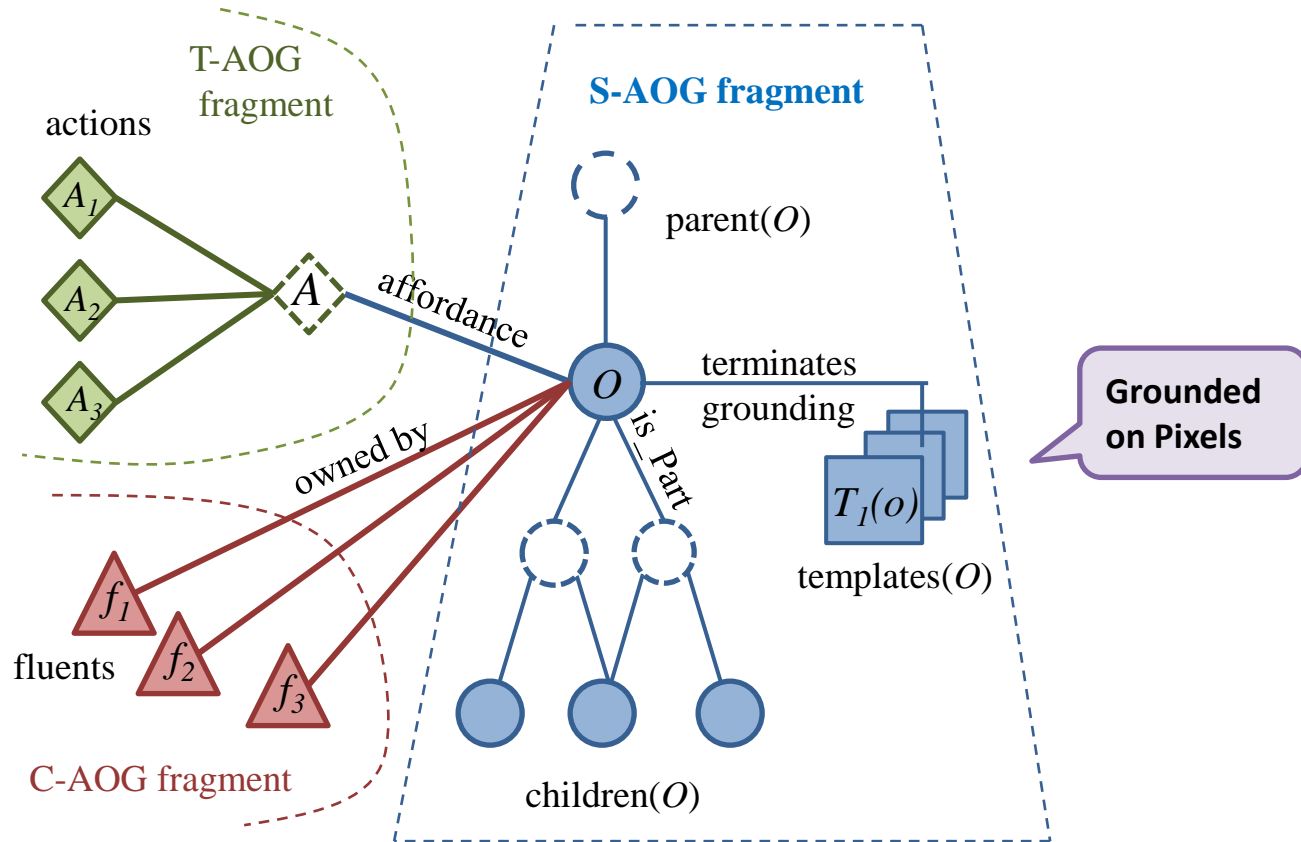
# Causal AOG



# Connecting Temporal to Causal and Spatial



# Grounding on Pixels: Connecting S/T/C-AOG

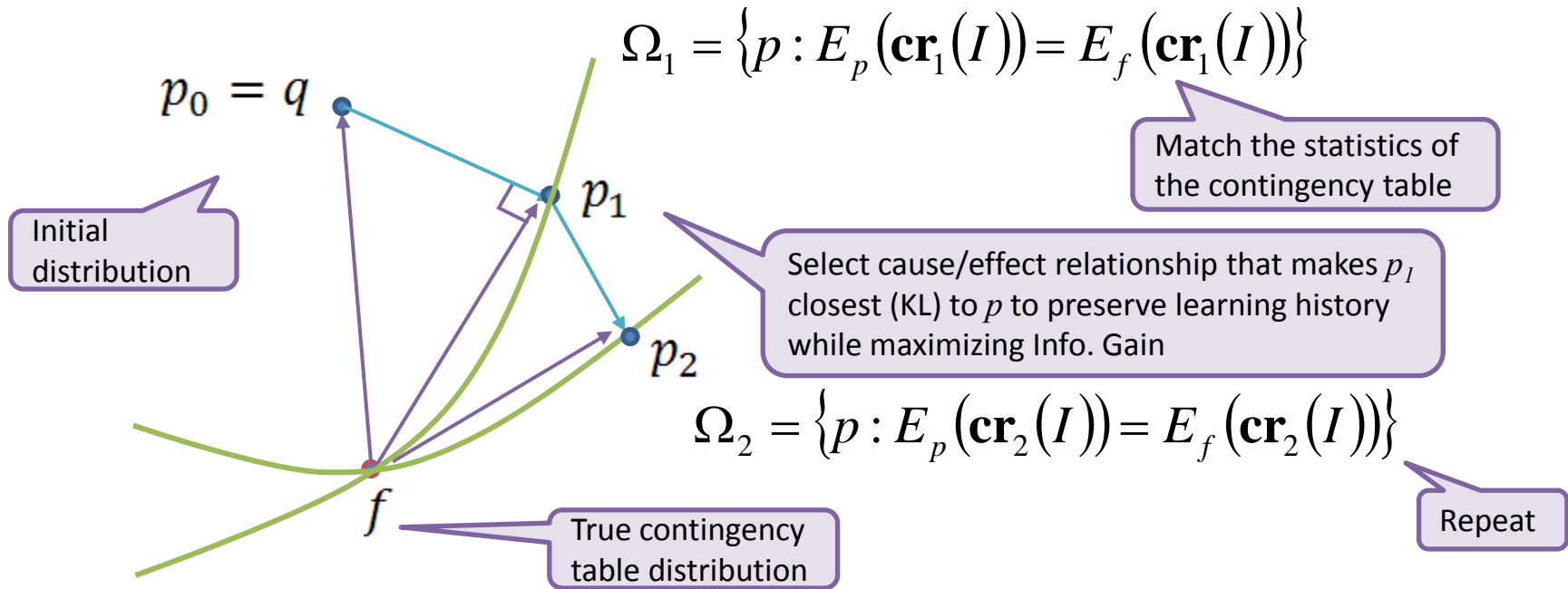


Preliminary Theory

# **LEARNING PERCEPTUAL CAUSALITY**



# Principled Approach: Information projection



$$KL(f \parallel p) = KL(f \parallel p_+) + KL(p_+ \parallel p)$$

$$\max_{\{p\}} \{KL(f \parallel p) - KL(f \parallel p_+)\} = \max_{\{p\}} KL(p_+ \parallel p)$$

DellaPietra, DellaPietra, Lafferty, 97  
Zhu, Wu, Mumford, 97

# Learning Pursuit: Add Causal Relations

- Model Pursuit

$$p_0 \rightarrow p_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow p \rightarrow p_+ \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow p_k \approx f$$

(On ST-AOG)

$$p_+(pg) = \frac{1}{z_+} p(pg) \exp(-\langle \lambda_+, \mathbf{cr}_+ \rangle)$$

<b>cr</b>	Effect	$\neg$ Effect
Action	$c_0$	$c_2$
$\neg$ Action	$c_1$	$c_3$

- Proposition 1: Find parameters

– Model formed by  $\min KL(p_+ || p)$ , matching statistics

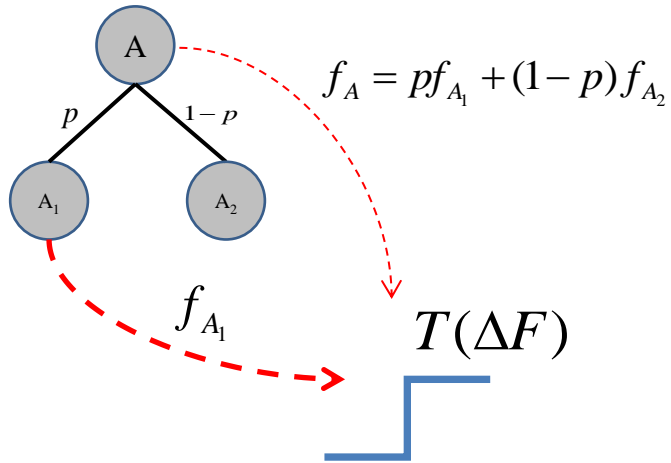
$$E_{p_+}(\mathbf{cr}_+) = E_f(\mathbf{cr}_+) \quad I_{+,i} = \log \frac{h_i}{h_0} \times \frac{f_0}{f_i} \div \quad \begin{matrix} h_i \text{ is } c_i \text{ under } p \\ f_i \text{ is } c_i \text{ from } f \end{matrix}$$

- Proposition 2: Pursue **cr**.

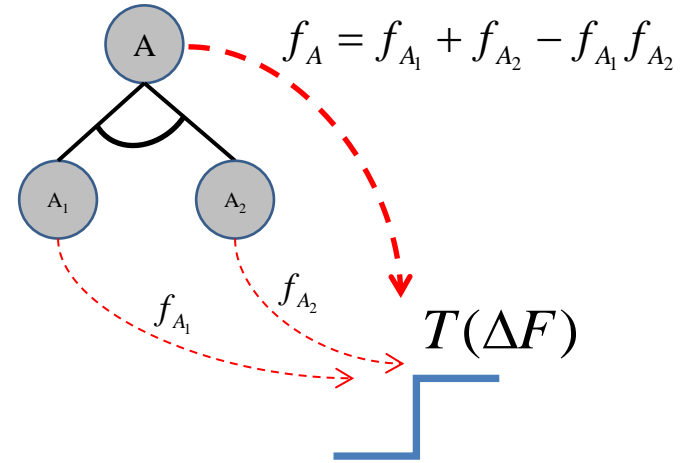
$$\mathbf{cr}_+ = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{cr}} KL(p_+ || p) = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{cr}} KL(\mathbf{f} || \mathbf{h})$$

# Selection from ST-AOG

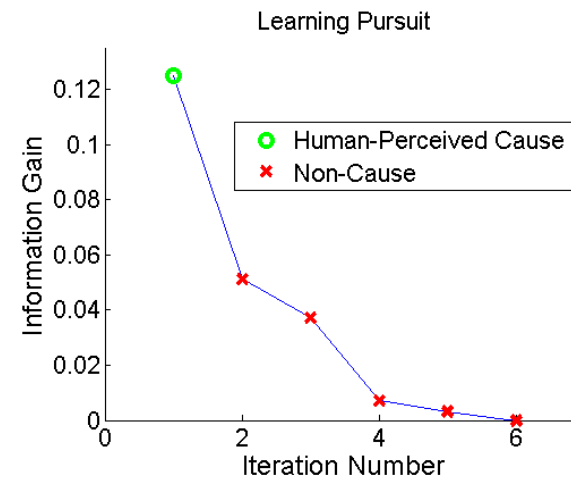
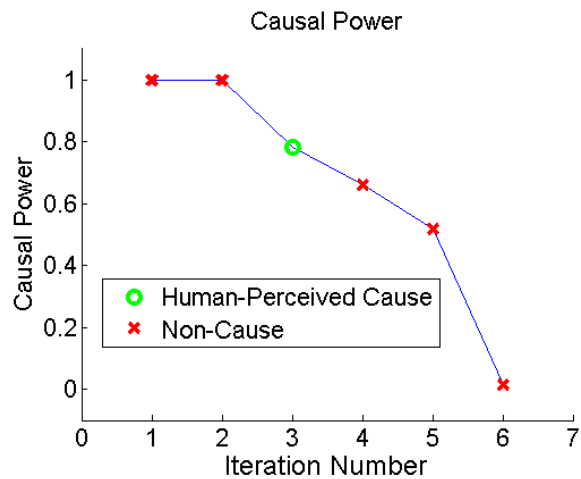
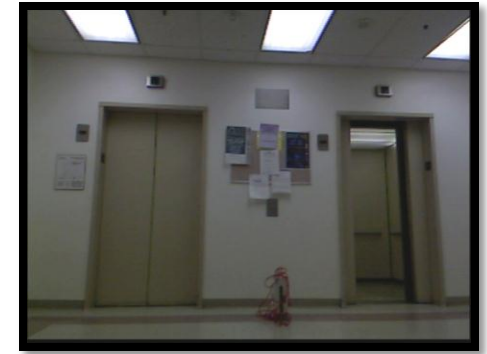
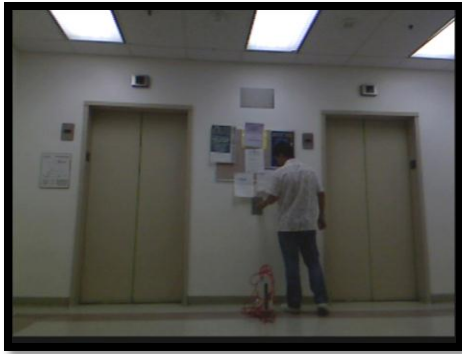
**Or-node**



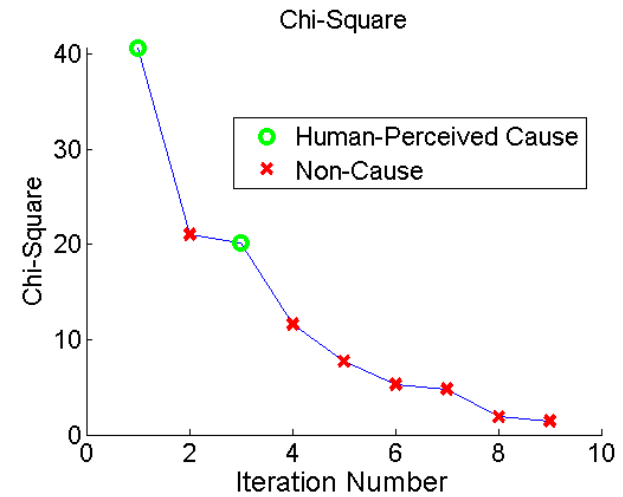
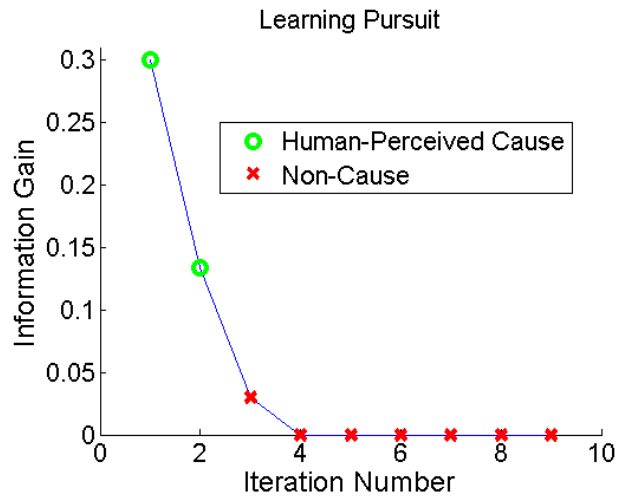
**And-node**



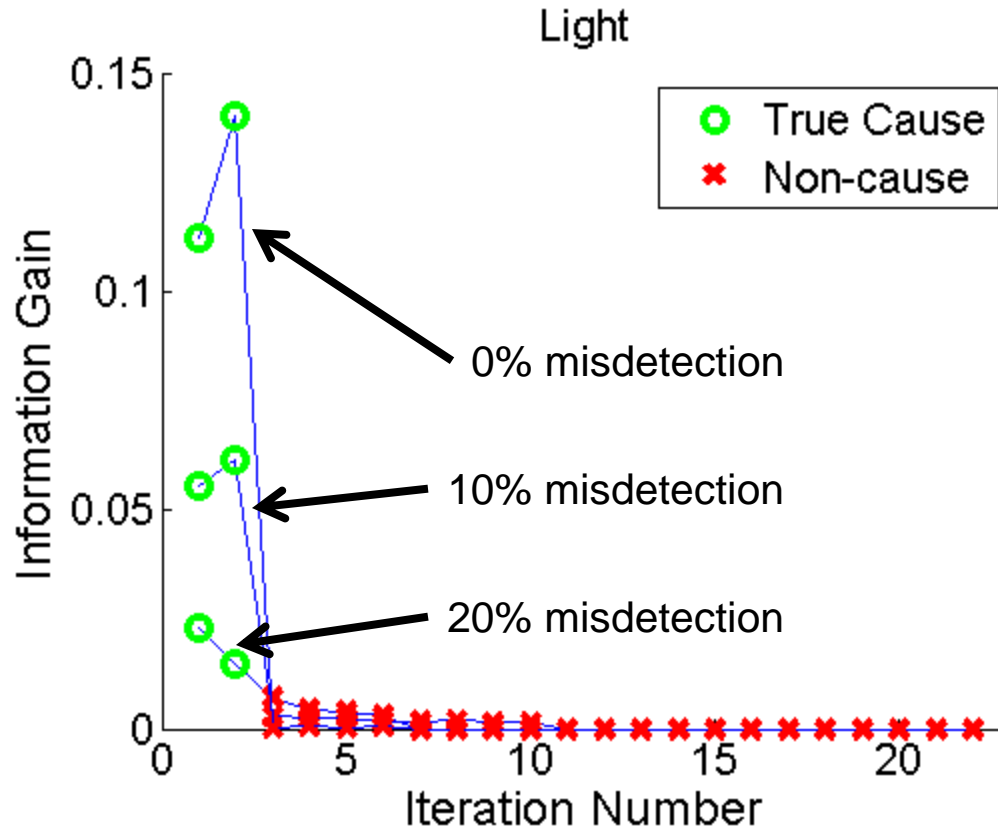
# Performance vs. TE



# Performance vs. Hellinger $\chi^2$



# Increasing Misdetections (Simulation)



# STC-Parsing Demo

# Looking Forward:

- Finish learning the C-AOG
- Increase reasoning capacity of the C-AOG
- Integrate experiment design