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Objectives of MirrorBot



 Mirror neurons fire for specific actions, visually observed actions and acoustically described actions



How can mirror neuron-based associative networks be used for multimodal actions in robots?





Individual goals



- collect imaging and neural recording data: EEG, MEG, fMRI, TMS
- identify neural architectures for perceptual visual and language data
- develop associative networks for mirror neuron concept
- train and evaluate the MirrorBot robot to perform actions









MirrorBot scenario





MirrorBot scenario



agent::= SAM action BOT action		
action::=	body_action head_action hand_action stop	
body_action::=	go move_body turn_body	object x_direction y_direction
head_action :::	= turn_head show	y_direction z_direction object
hand_action ::	= pick put lift drop touch	object object object object object





MirrorBot grammar



x_direction::= forward | backward y_direction::= left | right z_direction::= up | down object::= [colour] natural_object [colour] artefact_object colour ::= brown | blue | black | white natural_object::= nut | plum | dog | cat artefact_object::= desk | wall | ball | cup



MirrorBot platform











Examples of ongoing Work



F5 Neuron Responses

The response of an audiovisual F5 mirror neuron



Audio-visual response









Somatotopy of actions words and actions (fMRI)







Word-related neuronal ensembles distributed over perisylvian cortex















- Performed actions, visually observed actions and actions described in language are associated with related cortical circuits
- The cortical circuits are topologically organised as areas for mouth, hand and leg areas
- How do we model these findings for language, vision, motor control?







Language areas of MirrorBot: Bot show red apple





Wernicke

A5-01-a A5-02 Broca

acoustic input=_end



Visual encoding





- Non-uniform distribution on the retina
- Visual neural filters
- Overlapping receptive fields







Motor encoding



- Maximal activities when movement in preferred direction of neuron
- In M1, topographic organization: neighboring neurons have similar preferred directions
- Neural maps realise population encoding for motor commands





Associative model for sensor motor representation



 control of saccadic eye movements towards a target





























Network activations



Image "what" "where"





Docking









MirrorBot website





Conclusions



Experiments on action-oriented cortical organisation

- Computational models for language, vision, action on robot
- Aim towards mirror neuron-based association of multiple modalities in neural models







A multidisciplinary approach for the study of frontal cortex

- 20 October 2003, Convention Centre, Nancy, France
- www.his.sunderland.ac.uk/mirrorbot/

