

Self-Other Motion Equivalence Learning for Head Movement Imitation

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Ideas

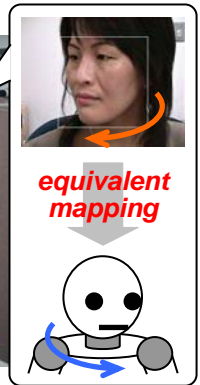
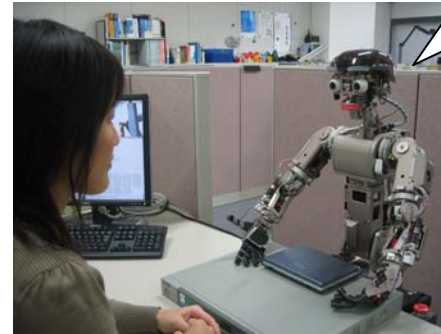
Q. What equivalence between the self and other should be used to imitate head movement?

A. **Motion** rather than posture.

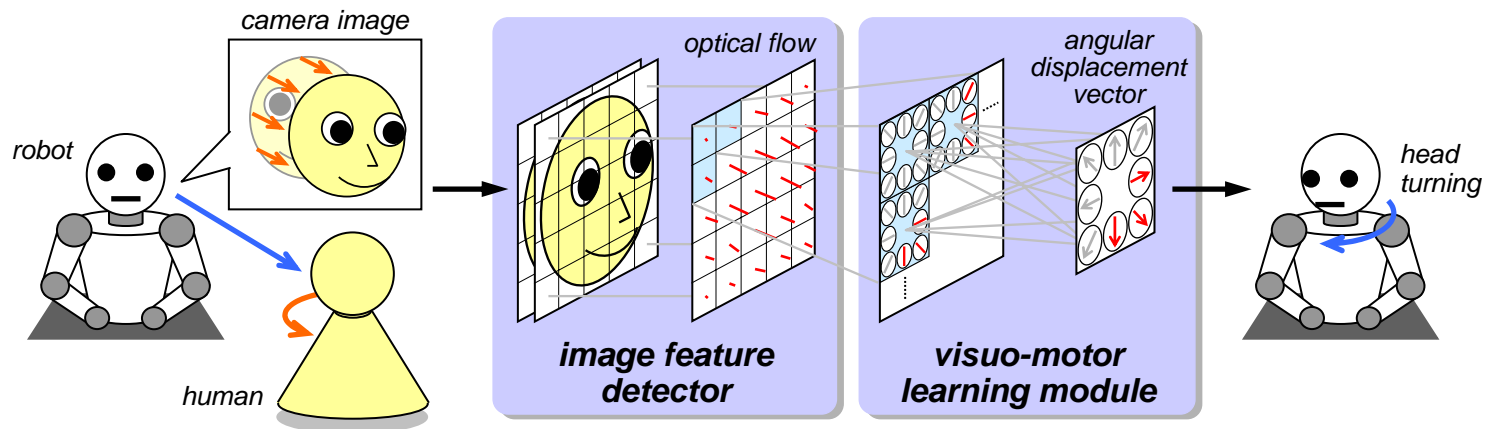
the self → **angular displacement vector**
the other → **optical flow**

Q. How to find the equivalence?

A. By **tracking the other's face**.



Learning Model for Head Movement Imitation



human: turns his/her head

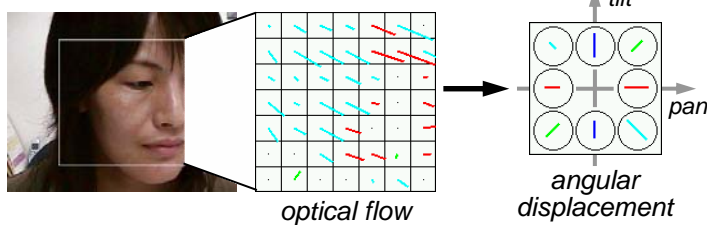
robot: tracks the person's face → turns its head to the same direction

robot: Hebbian learning between the

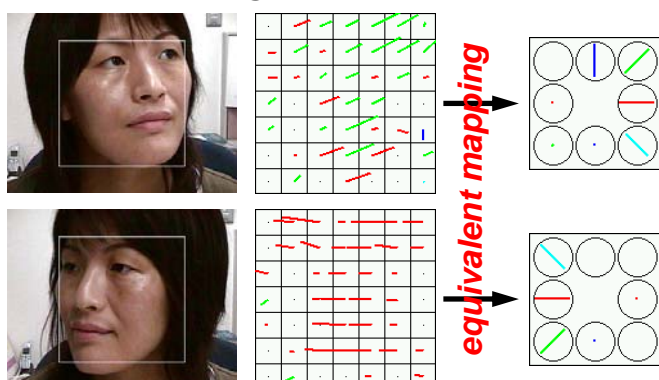
optical flow and the angular displacement vector → **equivalent mapping**

Experimental Results

■ before learning



■ after learning (online, a few minutes)



Conclusions

- **Motion** provides the self-other equivalence for imitation.
- **Tracking the other's face** enables a robot to have experiences of turning its head to the same motion direction.
- Encoding input and output into **motion selective neurons** enables one-to-one equivalent mapping.

References

- A. N. Meltzoff and M. K. Moore, "Explaining facial imitation: A theoretical model," *Early Development and Parenting*, vol. 6, pp. 179-192, 1997.
- A. Vinter, "The role of movement in eliciting early imitations," *Child Development*, vol. 57, pp. 66-71, 1986.
- S. W. Jacobson, "Matching behavior in the young infant," *Child Development*, vol. 50, pp. 425-430, 1979.