



Institut für Mess- und Regelungstechnik
Prof. Dr.-Ing. C. Stiller
Karlsruhe, Germany



Description Logic for Vision-Based Intersection Understanding

Britta Hummel, Werner Thiemann, Irina Lulcheva

- **Motivation:** Road recognition for toy worlds only?
- **DL Road Network Knowledge Base Development**
 - DL Tutorial
 - Hypothesis Space
 - Sensor Input
- **DL Inference for Semantic Road Recognition**
 - Deduction
 - Model Construction

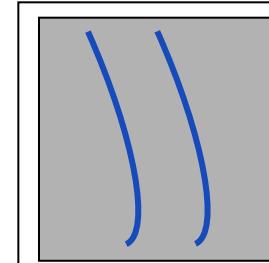
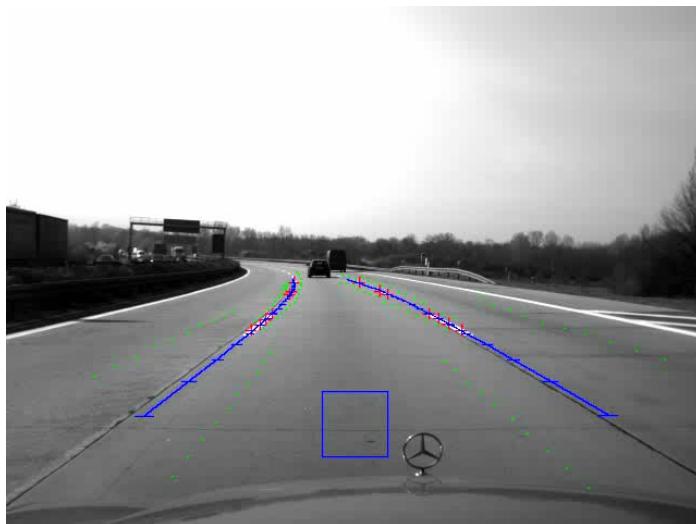
Road Recognition Status Quo

- Since mid 80ies
- Solved for highly restricted domains (highways)
- Few work for more complex domains, then only consideration of special cases
- Geometry only, no semantics

→ Toy worlds?

Common Approach to Road Recognition

1. Project



Low-dimensional
geometry model
(clothoid, ...)

2. Compare with
image cues

3. Update

→ Cannot be generalized to more complex domains

- 1. High-dimensional hypothesis space**
- 2. Few features**
 - Narrow field of view
 - Massive occlusions
 - Omitted features
- 3. Presence of noise**
 - Unmodelled objects
 - Decreased feature quality



→ Problem is ill-posed!

What is needed?

1. Geometrical Model of arbitrary roads and intersections
2. Massive reduction of hypothesis space size
 - using prior knowledge
 - using large set of complementary sensor data: video object detectors, digital map, positioning sensors, ...
3. Conceptual model of arbitrary roads and intersections
 - explicit representation (due to intensive HMI within a DAS)
4. Sound inference & retrieval services on the KB

→ **Paradigm shift: Intersection recognition as**
... scene understanding task
... ~~mid~~ high level vision task

- **Motivation:** Road recognition for toy worlds only?
- **DL Road Network Knowledge Base Development**
 - DL Tutorial
 - Hypothesis Space
 - Sensor Input
- **DL Inference for Semantic Road Recognition**
 - Deduction
 - Model Construction

Description Logic

- Decidable subset of 1st order logic
- Syntax:

Name	Description	Example
Individuals	objects of the domain	John
Concepts	(≈classes) sets of individuals	Human
Roles	binary relations on individuals	hasChild
Constructors	to build complex expressions $C, D \rightarrow C \cap D \mid C \cup D \mid$ $\neg C \mid \exists R.C \mid \forall R.C \mid$ $T \mid \perp \quad \dots$ $R, S \rightarrow R \mid R^* \mid R \circ S$	Man \cap $\exists \text{hasChild}.T$

- Semantics: Set-theoretic

Description Logic

- **Axioms** form sentences

Terminological Axioms	$C \equiv D$ $C \sqsubseteq D$ $R \sqsubseteq S$	$\text{Father} \equiv \text{Man} \cap \exists \text{hasChild}.T$ $\text{Father} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}$ $\text{hasChild} \sqsubseteq \text{hasDescendent}$
Assertional Axioms	$i : C$ $(i,j) : R$	$John : \text{Human}$ $(John, Emily) : \text{hasChild}$

- A **DL Knowledge Base** consists of
 - **Tbox:** Set of terminological axioms
 - state general domain knowledge here
 - **Abox:** Set of assertional axioms
 - state knowledge about particular situation here
 - **(Rulebox)**

Description Logic

- Classical DL inference services:

Satisfiability Check for TBox and Abox	(Mother \cap Male) is inconsistent
Classification of Tbox and Abox	$\mathcal{KB} \models John: \text{Father}$
Entailment	$John: \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Female}$
Retrieval	Retrieve all individuals which are instance of: $\exists_{\geq 3} \text{hasChild} \cap \neg \text{Female}$

- Non-classical inference

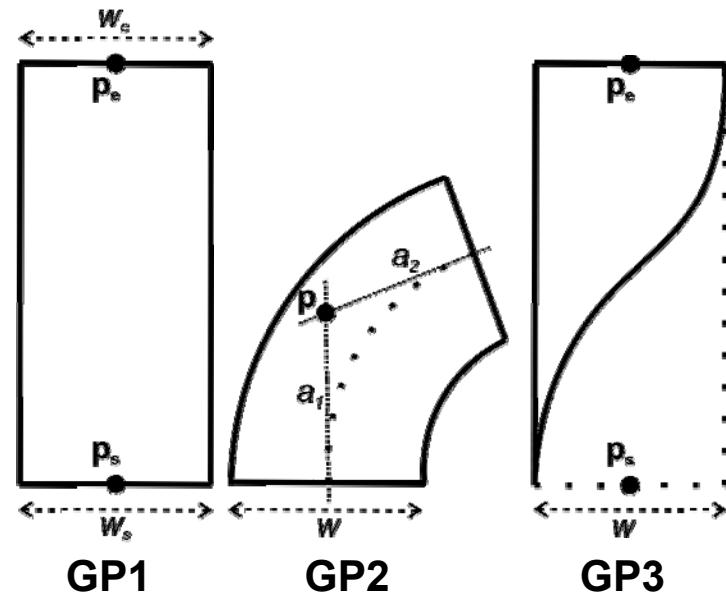
....

Road Network Hypothesis Space

A Geometrical Modelling

B Conceptual Modelling

1. Qualitative spatial relations
2. Road Network taxonomy
3. Geometric Constraints
4. Road building / Semantic Constraints



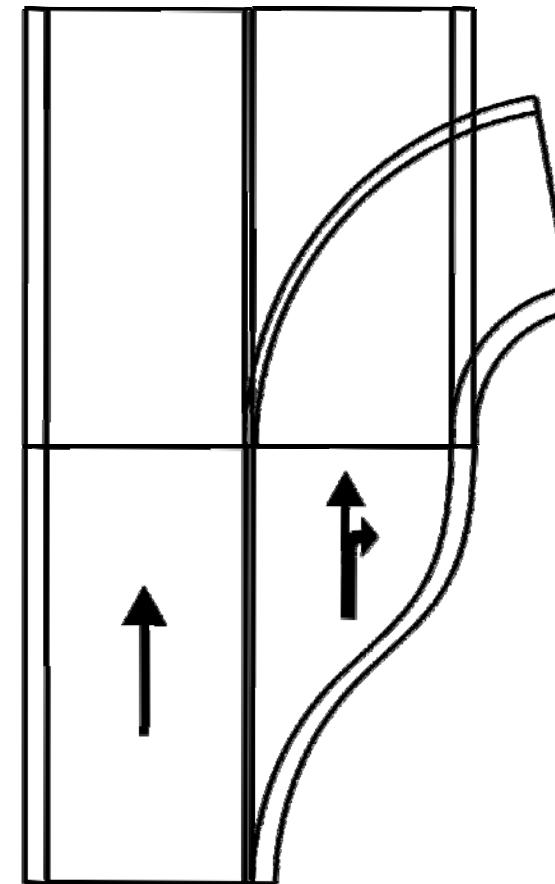
© 2007 Alle Rechte einschließlich Patentier-, Kopier- und Weitergaberechte bei uns.

Road Network Hypothesis Space

A Geometrical Modelling

B Conceptual Modelling

1. Qualitative spatial relations
2. Road Network taxonomy
3. Geometric Constraints
4. Road building / Semantic Constraints



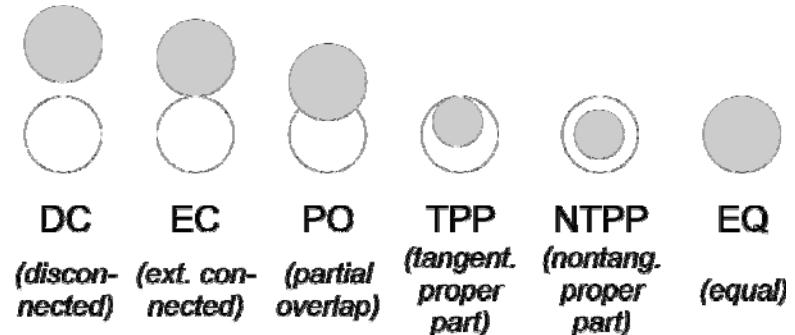
© 2007 Alle Rechte einschließlich Patentier-, Kopier- und Weitergaberechte bei uns.

Road Network Hypothesis Space

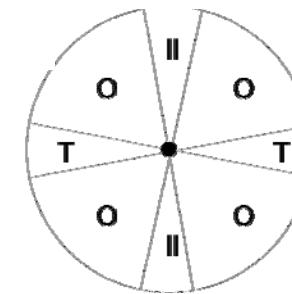
A Geometrical Modelling

B Conceptual Modelling

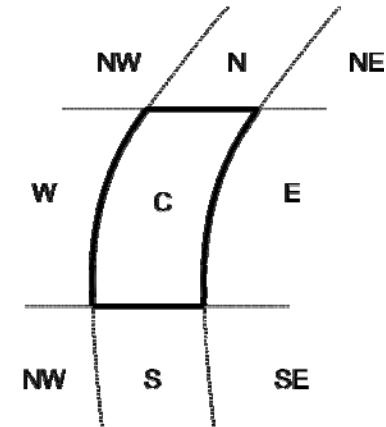
1. Qualitative spatial relations
2. Road Network taxonomy
3. Geometric Constraints
4. Road building / Semantic Constraints



a) Degree of overlap (RCC-Calculus)



b) Rel. orientation



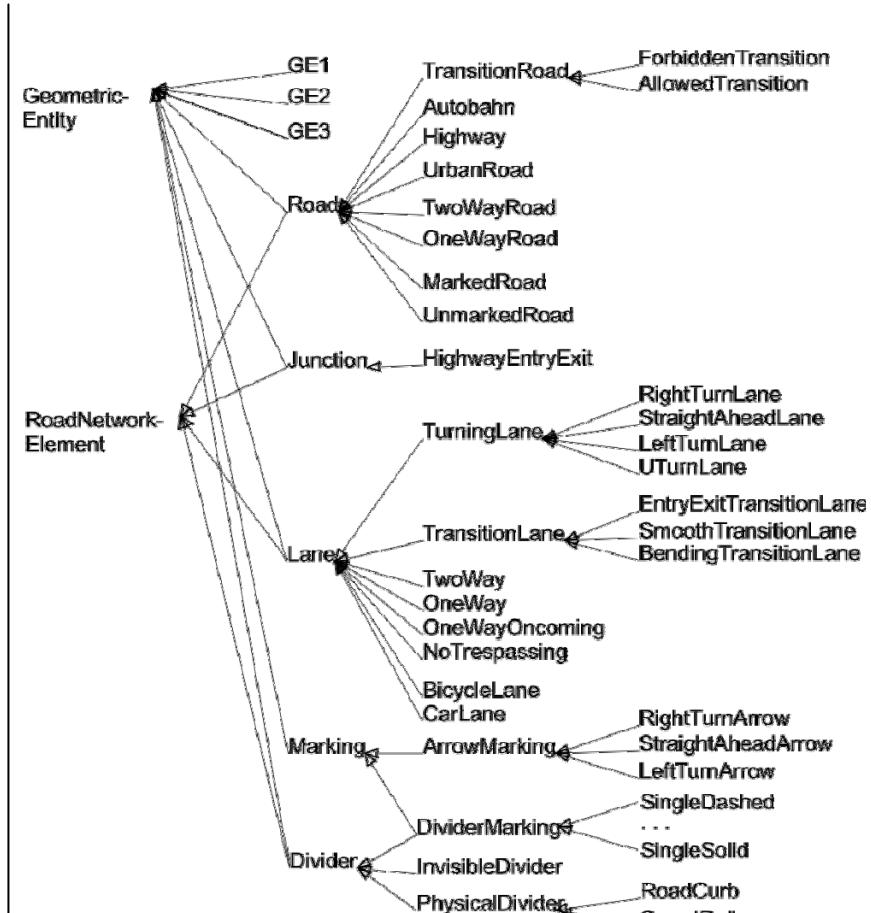
c) Rel. position

Road Network Hypothesis Space

A Geometrical Modelling

B Conceptual Modelling

1. Qualitative spatial relations
2. Road Network taxonomy
3. Geometric Constraints
4. Road building / Semantic Constraints

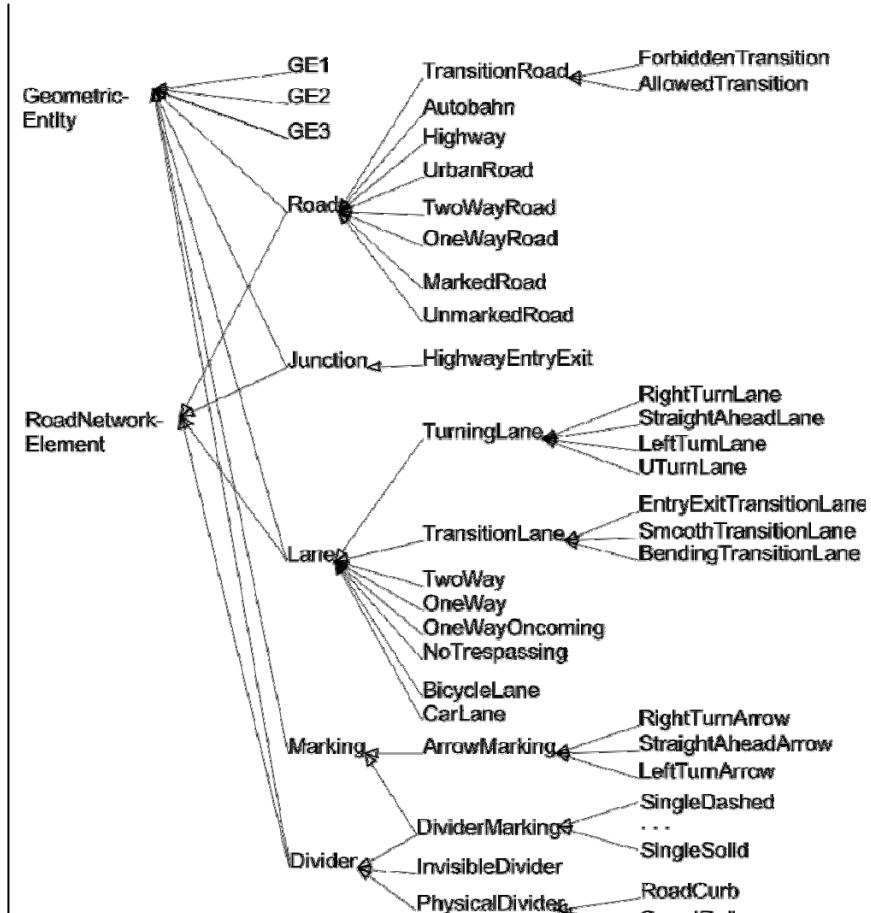


Road Network Hypothesis Space

A Geometrical Modelling

B Conceptual Modelling

1. Qualitative spatial relations
2. Road Network taxonomy
3. Geometric Constraints
4. Road building / Semantic Constraints

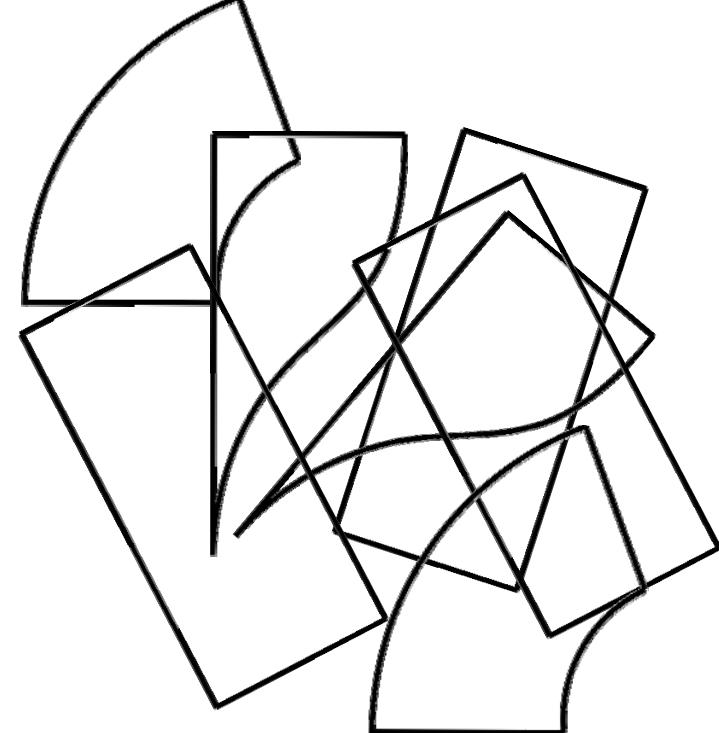


Road Network Hypothesis Space

A Geometrical Modelling

B Conceptual Modelling

1. Qualitative spatial relations
2. Road Network taxonomy
3. Geometric Constraints
4. Road building / Semantic Constraints



Arbitrary Sample

Road Network Hypothesis Space

A Geometrical Modelling

B Conceptual Modelling

1. Qualitative spatial relations
2. Road Network taxonomy
3. Geometric Constraints
4. Road building / Semantic Constraints

// Lanes are externally connected

// only to lanes or dividers.

Lane $\sqsubseteq \forall EC.(Lane \sqcup \text{Divider})$

// Lanes only have arrows

// as proper parts.

Lane $\sqsubseteq \forall PP.\text{Arrow}$

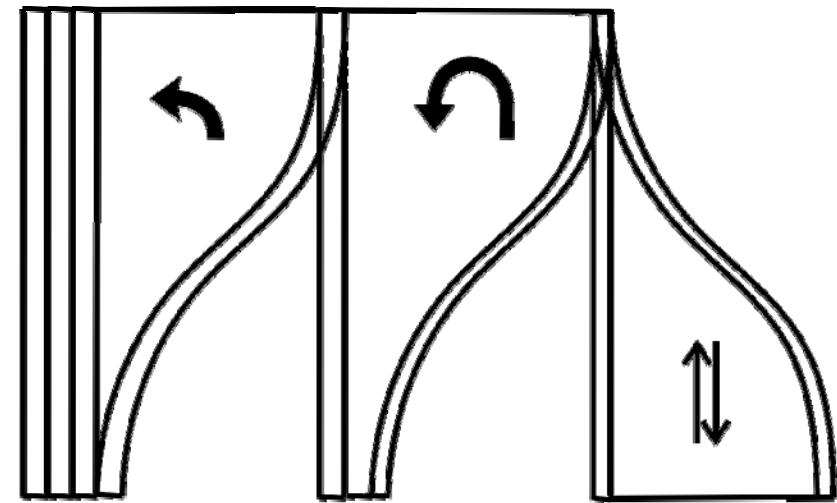
...

Road Network Hypothesis Space

A Geometrical Modelling

B Conceptual Modelling

1. Qualitative spatial relations
2. Road Network taxonomy
3. Geometric Constraints
4. Road building / Semantic Constraints



Arbitrary Road Sample

Road Network Hypothesis Space

A Geometrical Modelling

B Conceptual Modelling

1. Qualitative spatial relations
2. Road Network taxonomy
3. Geometric Constraints
4. Road building / Semantic Constraints

// Only right turn lanes can be right of right turn lanes

RightTurnLane $\sqsubseteq \forall \text{hasEastNeighbor}.\text{RightTurnLane}$

// A one way road does not have a uturn lane.

OneWayRoad $\sqsubseteq \forall \text{NTPP}.\neg \text{UTurnLane}$

// All autobahns and highways are one way roads.

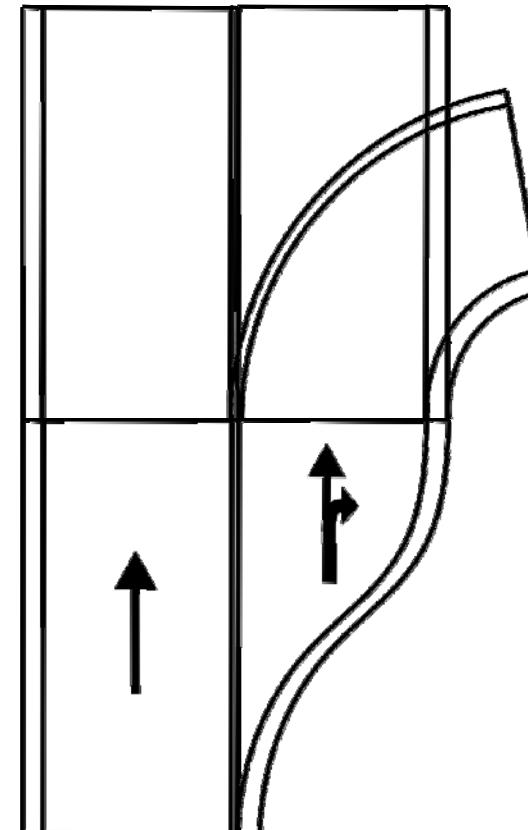
Autobahn \sqcup Highway \sqsubseteq OneWayRoad

Road Network Hypothesis Space

A Geometrical Modelling

B Conceptual Modelling

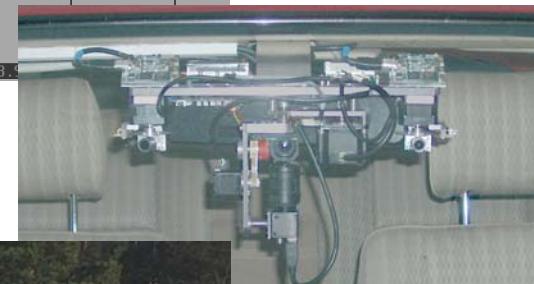
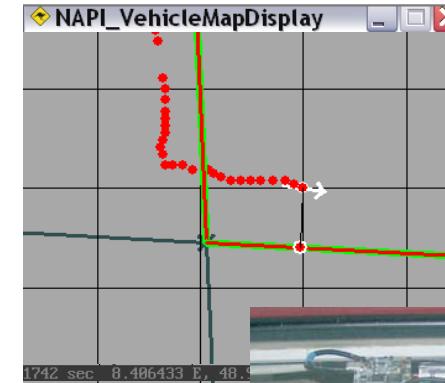
1. Qualitative spatial relations
2. Road Network taxonomy
3. Geometric Constraints
4. Road building / Semantic Constraints



Arbitrary Sample

- 1. Digital Map**
- 2. GPS & Map Matching**
- 3. Video/Laser-based object detectors**

Sensor Data Input



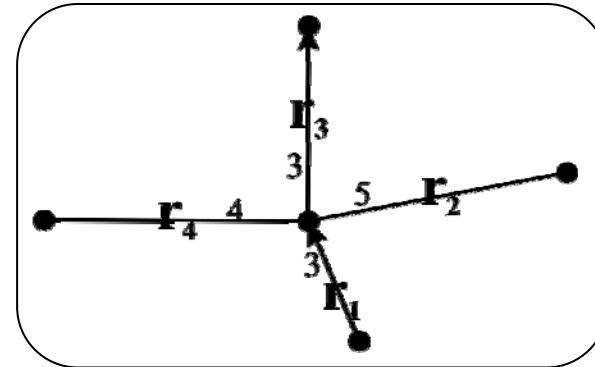
© 2007 Alle Rechte einschließlich Patentier-, Kopier- und Weitergaberechte bei uns.

Sensor Data Input

1. Digital Map

2. GPS & Map Matching

3. Video/Laser-based object detectors



Symbol Grounding

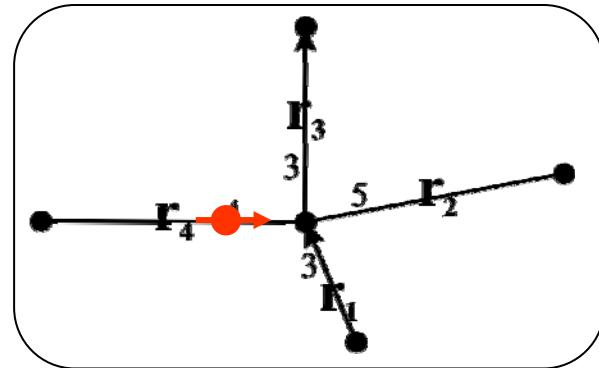
[...] // *r4: not(OneWayRoad)*
[...] // *r4: has 4 Lanes*
[...] // *r4: leads to junction with 4 branches*
[...] // *Closed World Assumption*

Sensor Data Input

1. Digital Map

2. GPS & Map Matching

3. Video/Laser-based
object detectors



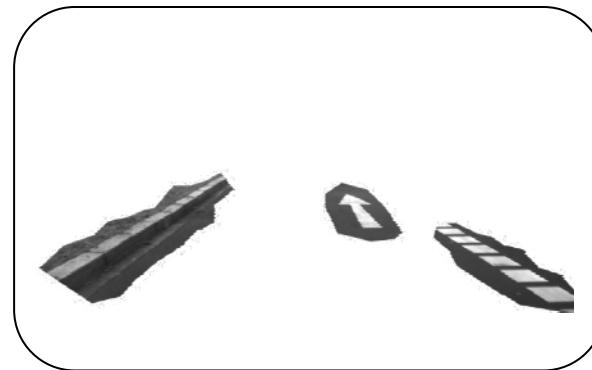
Symbol Grounding

```
egovehicle : Vehicle      // create new vehicle
(egovehicle, r4) : NTPP-  // is inverse proper part of road r4
(egovehicle, r4) : ||     // is parallel to road r4
```

Sensor Data Input

1. Digital Map
2. GPS & Map Matching

3. Video/Laser-based object detectors



Symbol Grounding

```
[...] // i1: RoadCurb  
[...] // i2: StraightAheadArrow  
[...] // i3: DividerMarking50-20  
[...] // state spatial relations  
[...] // Open World Assumption
```

- **Motivation:** Road recognition for toy worlds only?
- **DL Road Network Knowledge Base Development**
 - DL Tutorial
 - Hypothesis Space
 - Sensor Input
- **DL Inference for Semantic Road Recognition**
 - Deduction
 - Model Construction

Inference

1. Draw all conclusions, given the KB (i.e. prior knowledge & sensor data)

→ Deduction

2. Generate all intersection hypotheses

→ Model construction

→ Video-based hypothesis test / Deformable Model matching



$\mathcal{KB} \models l_{4.1} : \text{OneWayN} \sqcap \text{BicycleLane} \sqcap \text{StraightAheadLane}$

$l_{4.2} : \text{OneWayN} \sqcap \text{CarLane} \sqcap \text{StraightAheadLane}$

$l_{4.3} : \text{OneWayS}$

$l_{4.4} : \text{OneWayS}$

$\mathcal{KB} \models (\text{egovehicle}, l_{4.2}) : \text{NTPP}^-$

Inference

1. Draw all conclusions, given the KB (i.e. prior knowledge & sensor data)

→ Deduction

2. Generate all intersection hypotheses

→ Model construction

→ Video-based hypothesis test / Deformable Model matching

$$\mathcal{H} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Abox } \mathcal{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \text{Abox } \mathcal{A}_n \end{array} \right)$$

Inference

1. Draw all conclusions, given the KB (i.e. prior knowledge & sensor data)

→ Deduction

2. Generate all intersection hypotheses

→ Model construction

→ Video-based hypothesis test / Deformable Model matching

Abox \mathcal{A}_k

Symbol Grounding



Demo: Video

Universität Karlsruhe (TH), Germany
Institut für Mess- und Regelungstechnik
Prof. Dr.-Ing. C. Stiller

mrt



Demo: Video

Universität Karlsruhe (TH), Germany
Institut für Mess- und Regelungstechnik
Prof. Dr.-Ing. C. Stiller



© 2007 Alle Rechte einschließlich Patentier-, Kopier- und Weitergaberechte bei uns.

Sequence Nr: seq000

Sensor I frame 1080 date 09-02-2005 time 15:39:12.8998

Latitude 49.0096 Orientation
Longitude 8.4181 94.4256 0

<< >> □ || > Create Avifile Disp overlay Disp Lane Disp Border

Motivation:

- Road recognition works in toy worlds only
- A massive augmentation of prior knowledge is needed

Knowledge Representation:

- Introduction of DL as a formal, explicit, and readable knowledge representation formalism for real-world high-level scene interpretation
 - Development of a DL RoadNetwork KB
 - High-level conceptual constraints
 - Map, Positioning, Video/Laser sensors
- } constrain hypothesis space

Inference:

- Deductive reasoning for querying the KB
- Model Construction for returning the set of intersection hypotheses
- Natural handling of partial observability, differing abstraction layers and incremental additions

- **Hypothesize & Test**
- **Migration to probabilistic logic (MLN, SLP)**
- **Rule Learning from Training Data**

Thanks...

Universität Karlsruhe (TH), Germany
Institut für Mess- und Regelungstechnik
Prof. Dr.-Ing. C. Stiller



© 2007 Alle Rechte einschließlich Patentier-, Kopier- und Weitergaberechte bei uns.

Thanks for your attention.

Example: Proof of Result 5

Results 1-4: $\mathcal{KB} \models l_{4.1} : \text{OneWayN} \sqcap \text{BicycleLane} \sqcap \text{StraightAheadLane}$
 $l_{4.2} : \text{OneWayN} \sqcap \text{CarLane} \sqcap \text{StraightAheadLane}$
 $l_{4.3} : \text{OneWayS}$
 $l_{4.4} : \text{OneWayS}$

Result5: // The vehicle is on lane $l_{4.2}$.
 $\mathcal{KB} \models (\text{egovehicle}, l_{4.i}) : \text{NTPP}^-, \text{iff } i = 2$.

Example: Proof of Result 5

Proof sketch: The TBox of the \mathcal{KB} contains the following statements:

// *Marking50-20 is a divider for bicycle lanes.*

$\text{Marking50-20} \sqsubseteq \exists \text{isLaterallyConnectedTo}.\text{BicycleLane}$

// *This type of arrow only occurs on car lanes.*

$\text{Arrow} \sqsubseteq \forall \text{NTPP}^-\text{.CarLane}$

// *Bicycle lanes are not next to each other.*

$\text{BicycleLane} \sqsubseteq \forall \text{hasNeighbor}.\text{CarLane}$

Example: Proof of Result 5

These deductively lead to:

Result 5a:

// The driver's lane is a car lane (fortunately :)),

// and right of it, there is a bicycle lane.

$\mathcal{KB} \models \text{egovehicle} : \exists \text{NTPP}^-. (\text{CarLane} \sqcap$
 $\exists \text{hasEastNeighbor}.\text{BicycleLane})$

Example: Proof of Result 5

Result 5b:

// Right of the bicycle lane there can only be a car lane.

$$\mathcal{KB} \models \text{egovehicle} : \exists \text{NTPP}^-. (\text{CarLane} \sqcap \\ \exists \text{hasEastNeighbor.} (\text{BicycleLane} \sqcap \\ \forall \text{hasEastNeighbor.} \text{CarLane}))$$

Example: Proof of Result 5

// A lane with a straight ahead arrow is a straight ahead lane

[...]

// Right neighbors of straight ahead lanes are straight ahead or right turn lanes only.

[...]

// Bicycle lanes do not occur between lanes of the same turning lane type

[...]

Example: Proof of Result 5

Result 5c:

// Right of the bicycle lane can only be a right turn lane.

$\mathcal{KB} \models \text{egovehicle} : \exists \text{NTPP}^-. (\text{CarLane} \sqcap$

$\exists \text{hasEastNeighbor}. (\text{BicycleLane} \sqcap$

$\forall \text{hasEastNeighbor}. \text{RightTurnLane}))$

Example: Proof of Result 5

- Intermediate result:

As r_1 is a OneWayRoad towards the junction, r_4 cannot have a right turn lane.

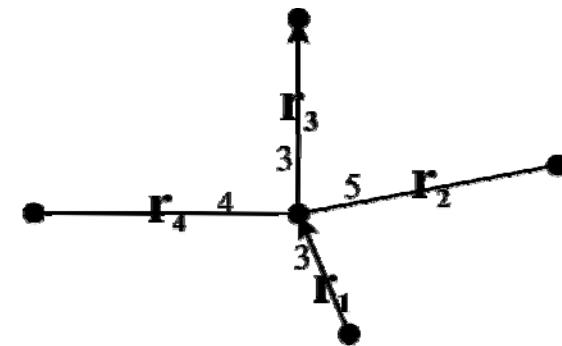
Result 5d:

// There is no more lane right of the bicycle lane.

$\mathcal{KB} \models \text{egovehicle} : \exists \text{NTPP}^-. (\text{CarLane} \sqcap$

$\exists \text{hasEastNeighbor}. (\text{BicycleLane} \sqcap$

$\neg \exists \text{hasEastNeighbor}))$



Example: Proof of Result 5

- *Closed World Assumption* for map data

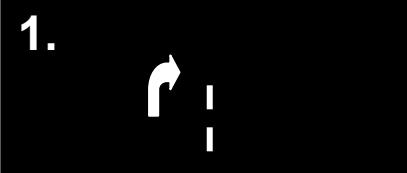
==>

// The vehicle is on lane $l_{4.2}$.

$\mathcal{KB} \models (\text{egovehicle}, l_{4.i}) : \text{NTPP}^-$, iff $i = 2$. \square

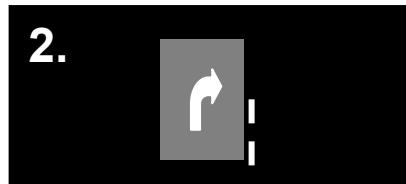


Hypothesize&Test



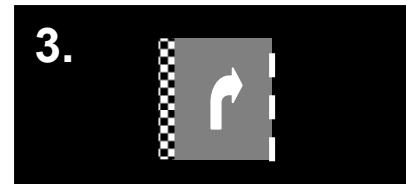
Evidence (ABOX):

```
RightTurnArrow(  
    arrow1);  
  
SingleLongDashed  
    Divider(divi-  
    der1);
```



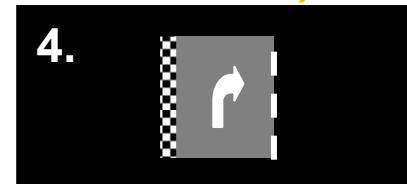
Hypothesization:

```
Lane(lane1);  
  
hasMarking(  
    lane1,  
    arrow1);
```



Hypothesization:

```
isConnectedWith-  
    RightDivider(  
        divider1);  
  
isConnectedWith-  
    LeftDivider(  
        divider2);
```



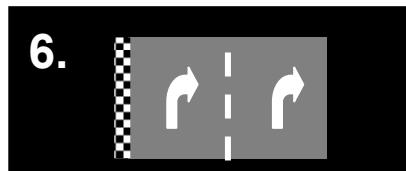
Hypothesization:

```
Road(road1);  
  
isPartOf(lane1,  
    road1);
```



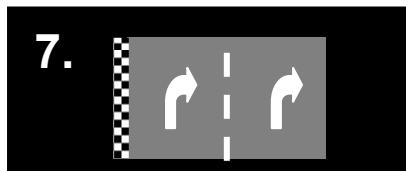
Hypothesization:

```
Lane(lane2);  
  
hasRightNeighbor  
    (lane1, lane2);
```



Deduction:

```
isPartOf(lane2,  
    road1);  
  
RightTurnLane(  
    lane2);
```



Deduction:

```
MarkedRoad(  
    road1);
```



PhysicalDivider(
 divider2);



DividerMarking(
 divider2);

Hypothesize&Test

