
Model-Based Default Refinement of Partial Information within an Ambient Agent

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Introduction

Motivation

- Ambient Intelligence (AmI) applications:
 - high level context awareness
 - sensor information from environment
 - often incomplete
- Analysis of information with computational models
 - action of application depends on reasoning methods



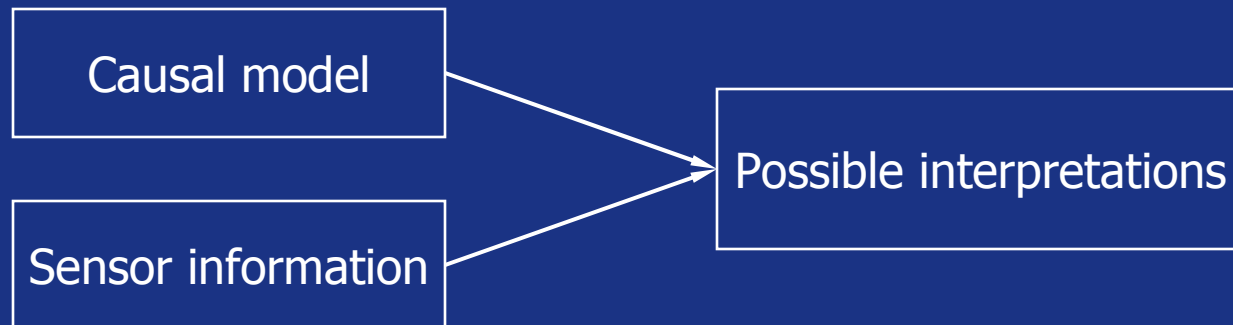
Introduction

Aim of the Research

Reasoning method to generate possible interpretations using **non-monotonic logic**

new knowledge → fewer consequences

Generic model-based default reasoning method



Modelling Approach

Causal Models

State property I leads to J after duration D:

`leads_to_after (I:INFO_EL, J:INFO_EL, D:REAL)`

I holds at time T:

`at (I:INFO_EL, T:TIME)`



Modelling Approach

Multiple Interpretation



* Engelfriet, J., and Treur, J. (2003), Multi-Interpretation Operators and Approximate Classification. *Int. Journal of Approximate Reasoning*, vol. 32, pp. 43-61



Modelling Approach

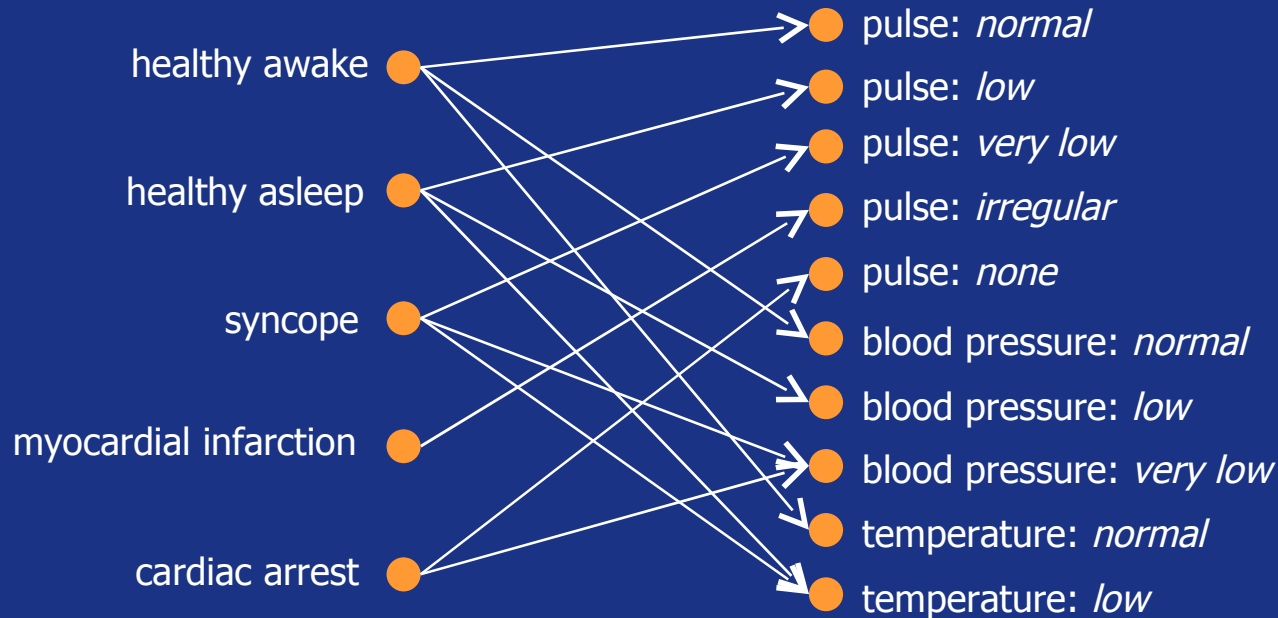
Representation in Default Logic

- Default theory: $\langle D, W \rangle$
Default rule: $\alpha : \beta / \gamma$
(if α is true, and β is consistent, γ can be believed)
- Supernormal default rule: $\text{true} : \beta / \beta$



Case Study: Wristband for Elderly

Causal model / Background Theory



Case Study: Wristband for Elderly

Background Theory / Default Rules

- Background theory

`inconsistent_values(pulse, normal, low)`

`has_value(y, x1) \wedge inconsistent_values(y, x1, x2) \rightarrow \neg has_value(y, x2)`

- Default rules (true : β / β)

`has_value(condition, healthy_awake) / has_value(condition, healthy_awake)`

`has_value(pulse, normal) / has_value(pulse, normal)`

`has_value(blood_pressure, normal) / has_value(blood_pressure, normal)`

`has_value(temperature, normal) / has_value(temperature, normal)`

...



Case Study: Wristband for Elderly

11 Possible Extensions

#	Condition	Symptoms
1	healthy asleep	pulse, low temperature, low blood pressure, low
2	syncope	pulse, very low temperature, low blood pressure, very low
3	myocardial infarction	pulse, irregular temperature, normal blood pressure, normal
4	myocardial infarction	pulse, irregular temperature, low blood pressure, very low
5	myocardial infarction	pulse, irregular temperature, normal blood pressure, low
...



Case Study: Wristband for Elderly

Extensions with Partial Information

$X = \{\text{temperature, normal; pulse, irregular}\}$

#	Condition	Symptoms
1	myocardial infarction	pulse, irregular temperature, normal <i>blood pressure, normal</i>
2	myocardial infarction	pulse, irregular temperature, normal <i>blood pressure, low</i>
3	myocardial infarction	pulse, irregular temperature, normal <i>blood pressure, very low</i>



Controlled Default Reasoning

Modelling Approach

- Specification in LEADSTO:
 - high-level executable language
 - similar to executable temporal logic

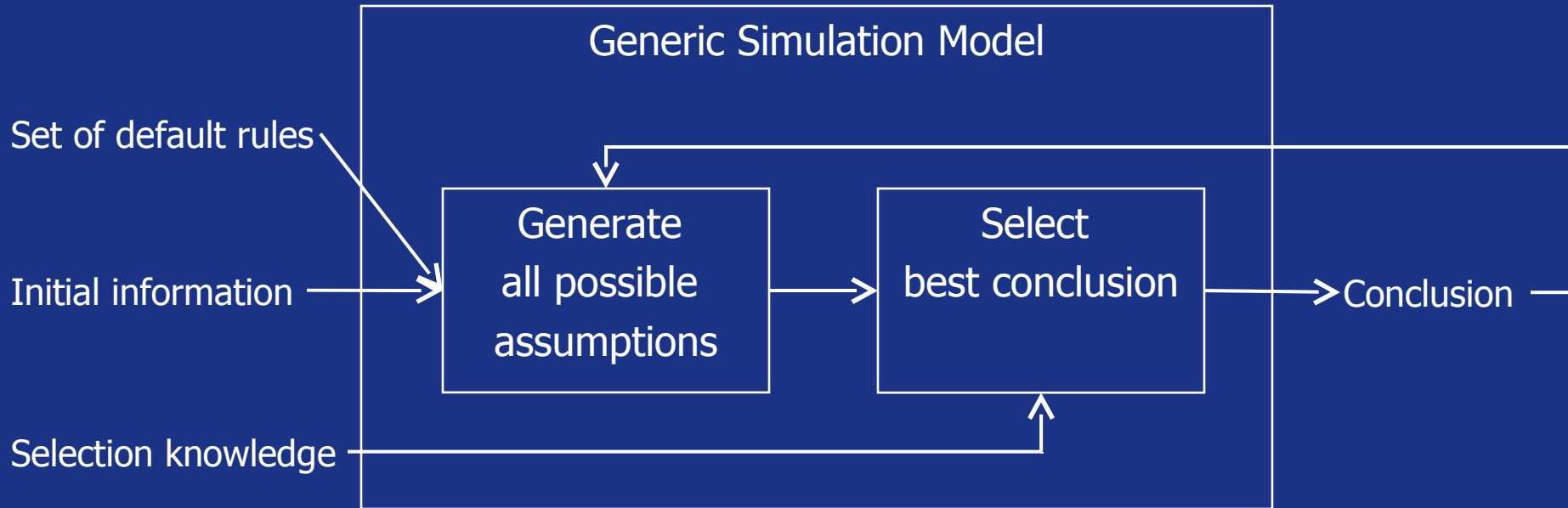
- Format:

$\alpha \rightarrow_{e, f, g, h} \beta$



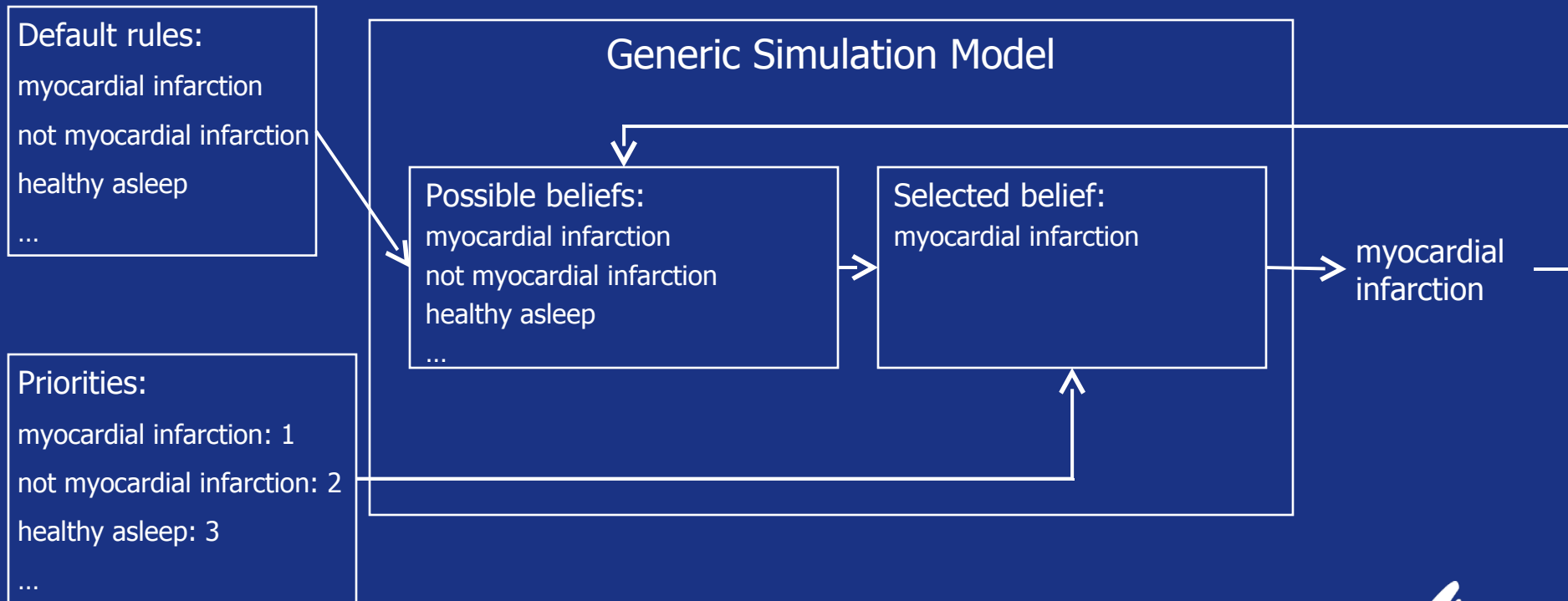
Controlled Default Reasoning

Generic Simulation Model



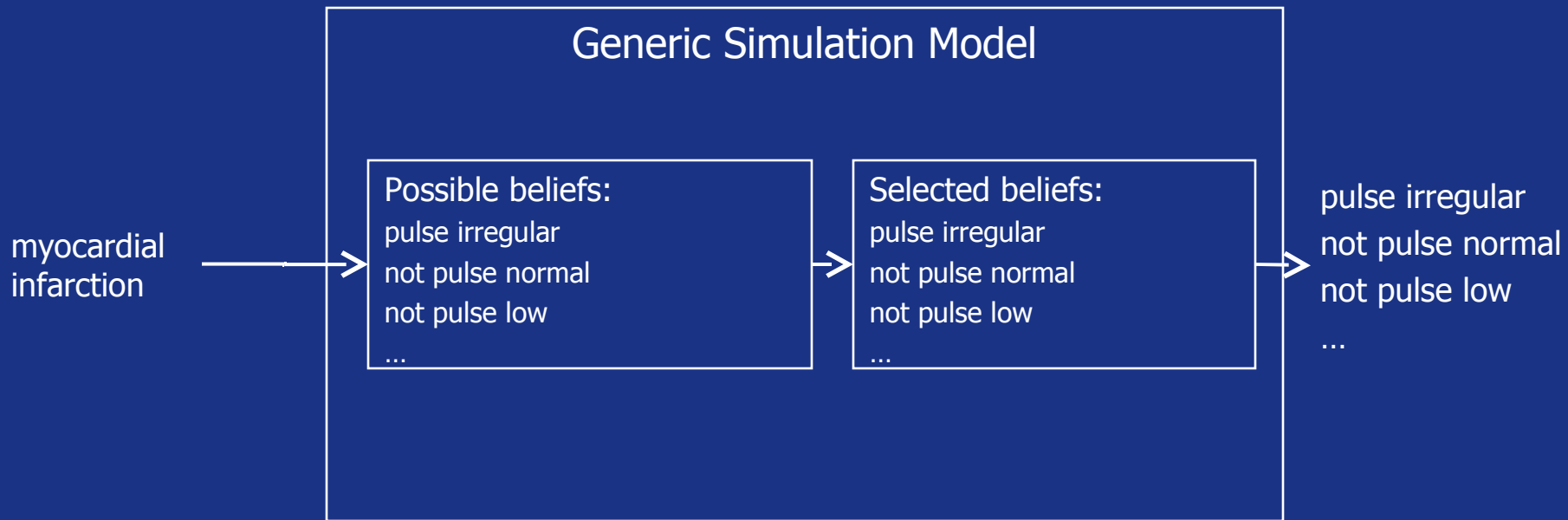
Case Study: Wristband for Elderly

Controlled Default Reasoning



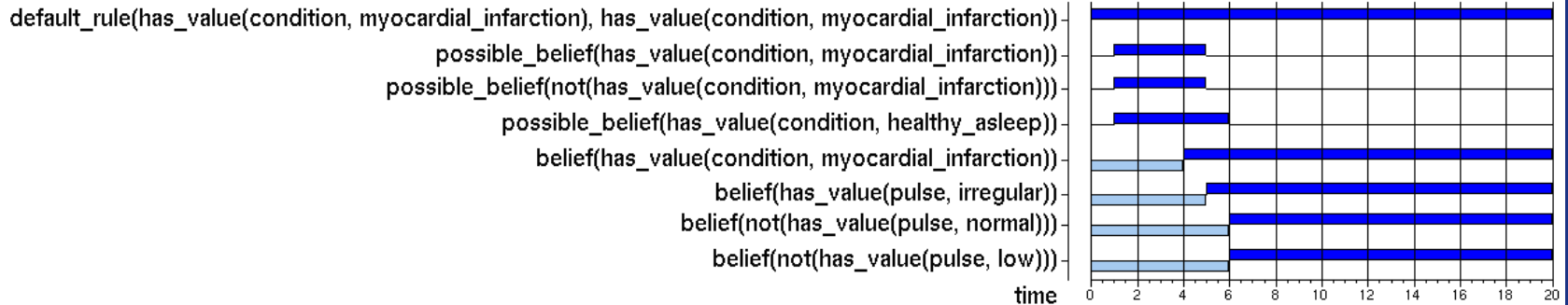
Case Study: Wristband for Elderly

Controlled Default Reasoning



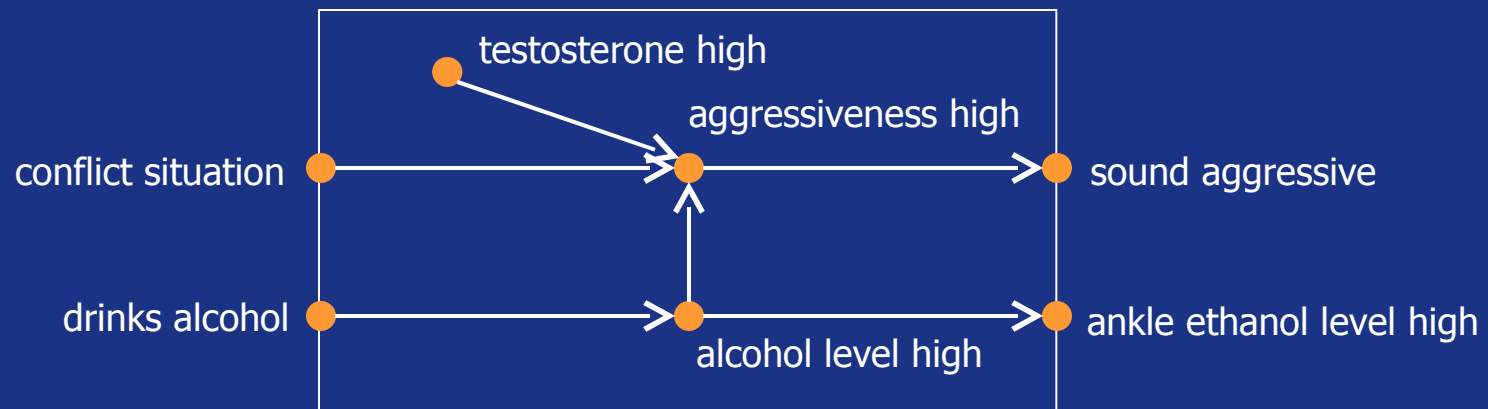
Case Study: Wristband for Elderly

LEADSTO Simulation



Case Study: Crime Case

Causal Model / Background Theory



A fight has taken place, an aggressive sound is observed
3 suspects:

3. person with high testosterone
4. person with alcohol sensitivity
5. person with Intermittent Explosive Disorder (IED)



Case Study: Crime Case

Background Theory / Default Rules

- Background theory

Closed World Assumption

$X = \{\text{has_value}(\text{sound}, \text{aggressive})\}$

- Default rules

$\text{has_value}(\text{situation}, \text{conflict}) / \text{has_value}(\text{situation}, \text{conflict})$

$\text{has_value}(\text{situation}, \text{drinks_alcohol}) / \text{has_value}(\text{situation}, \text{drinks_alcohol})$

$\text{has_value}(\text{testosterone}, \text{high}) / \text{has_value}(\text{testosterone}, \text{high})$

...

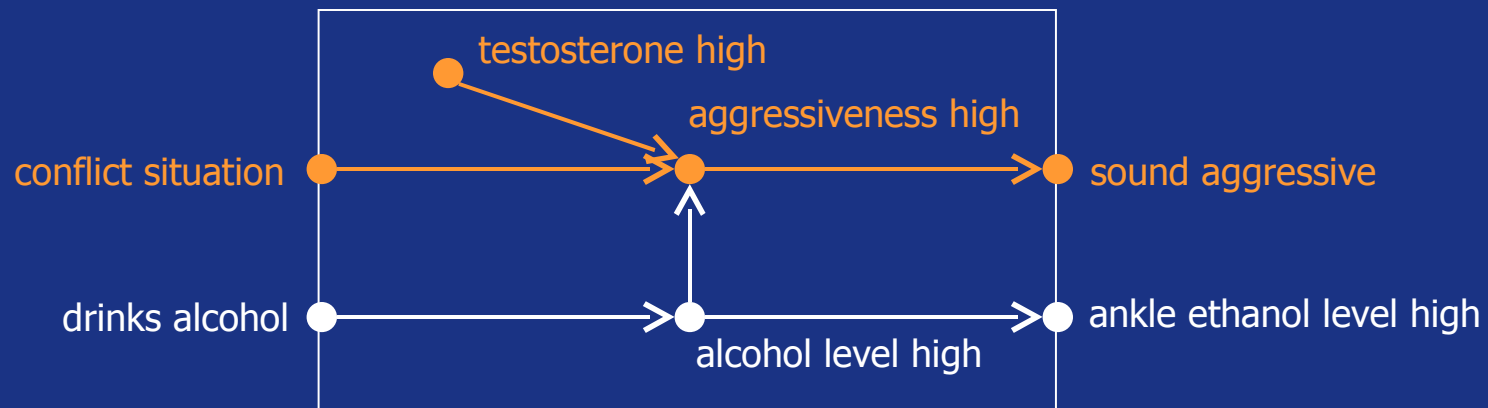


Case Study: Crime Case

Default Extensions

- 7 default extensions

suspect 1: high testosterone

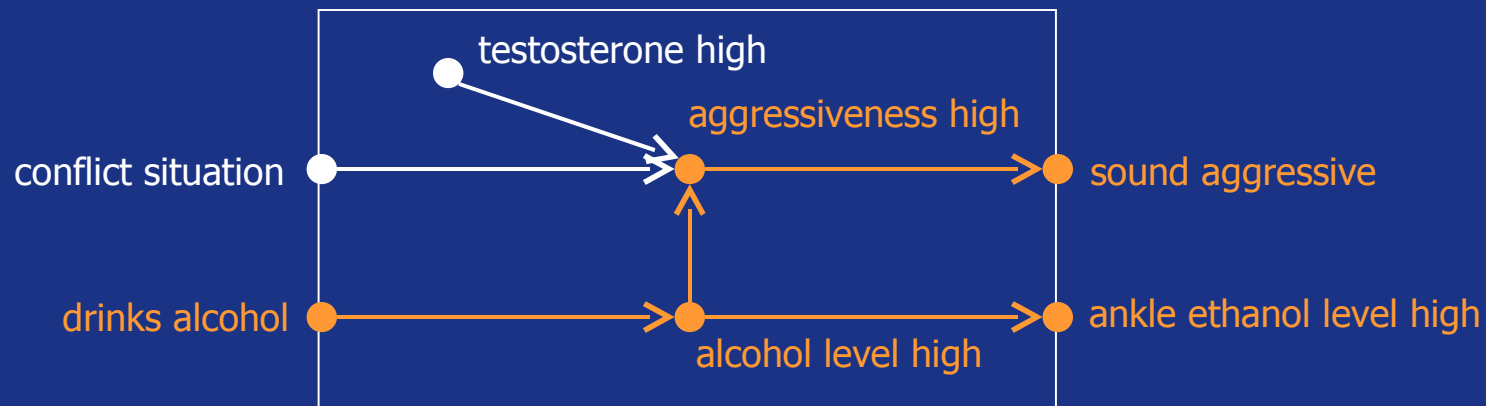


Case Study: Crime Case

Default Extensions

- 7 default extensions

suspect 2: oversensitive to alcohol



Summary

- Theoretical framework for default reasoning
- Formal techniques exploited:
 - multi-interpretation operators
 - default theory
 - temporalised default logic
- Generic specification: easily reused in other case studies
- Future work: apply framework in practical settings



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Workshop: Human Aspects in Ambient Intelligence

Thank you!

