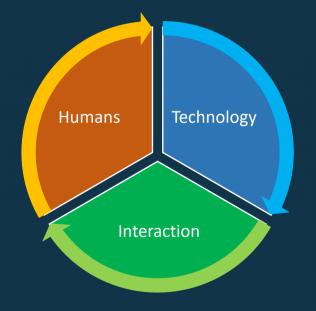
Institute of Cognitive Science



Cognitive-Farming Social bots Topic Modelling Cognitive-Health Autonomous Cars Social **BIG** data **Disruptive** media **Cognitive Computing** Neuromorphic Hardware **Interent Of Things Profiling** Google E-Learning Social media chat bots Kontrolle

Cognitive Computing – (The new AI)



Symbiotic fusion of the intelligent system, the user, and the expert.

Dialog between machine and human (natural language, intuitive graphics, and gestures)

The machine is the super assistant that enables the human to make truly intelligent decisions in complex scenarios.





At the core of Cognitive Computing since 15 years

10 full professors

- ~ 600 BSc
- ~ 200 MSc
- ~ 45 PhD students



Cognitive Computing to predict and manage infectious outbreaks

Prof. Dr. Gordon Pipa, Osnabruck University

Prof. Dr. Kai-Uwe Kühnberger, Osnabruck University

Prof. Dr. Dr. Bertram Scheller, University Hospital Frankfurt



Relevance of Cognitive Computing



"For the *Robert Koch Institute* the machine learning and cognitive computing are very important topics for the future. The project *flu-prediction* of university Osnabrück demonstrates and highlights the huge potential of these technologies for public health"

ROBERT KOCH INSTITUT



Assessment by **Prof. Dr. Lothar H. Wieler**President of the

Robert Koch Institute









Prediction is important



Delayed and too little data



Data science methods



Social media analysis



Watson as medical expert

Cognitive Computing



A one year project by a core team of three master's students















Prediction is important



Delayed and too little data



Data science methods



Social media analysis



Watson as medical expert



Better prediction



Fully informed user









Prediction is important



















- Disease spreads locally and via transportation hubs
- Weather, vaccination, and seasonal events change spreading







- Disease spreads locally and via transportation hubs
- Weather, vaccination, and seasonal events change spreading







- Disease spreads locally and via transportation hubs
- Weather, vaccination, and seasonal events change spreading





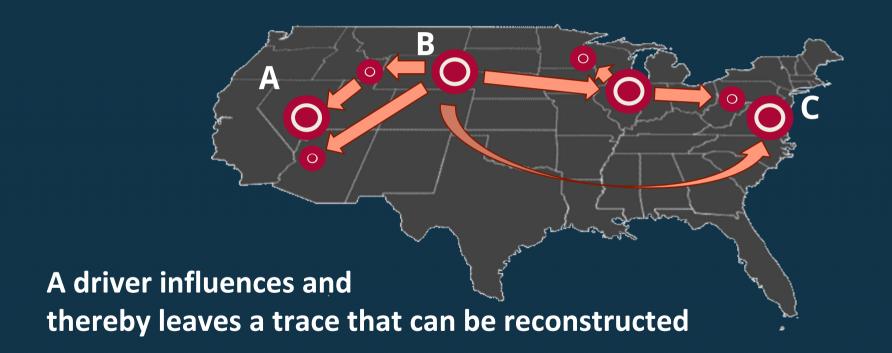


Direction and speed of spread NEEDS to be identified from data

U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet)



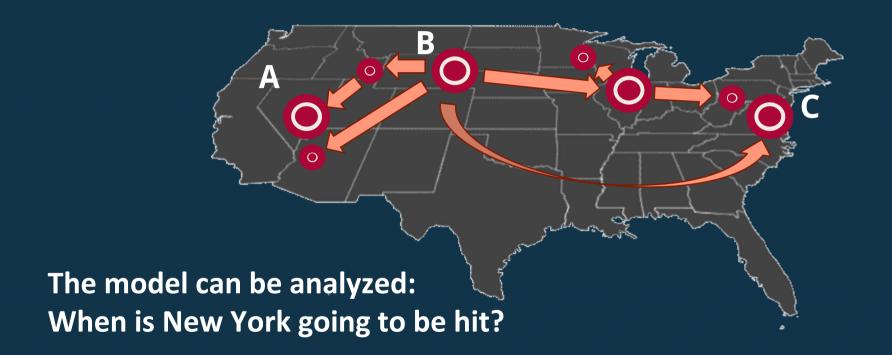




- Schumacher et al. (2015) A Statistical Framework to Infer Delay and Direction of Information ...
- Sugihara et al. (2012) Detecting Causality in Complex Ecosystems







- Schumacher et al. (2015) A Statistical Framework to Infer Delay and Direction of Information ...
- Sugihara et al. (2012) Detecting Causality in Complex Ecosystems







Prediction is important

















Twitter activity (geo tag + Tweet)

Unstructured Data from 500 Mil tweets a day!

Sample Tweets from 29/09/16





 himself worried



Kim @nanosounds

Anyone had any experience of getting better from **flu**,then getting worse?I was up and about yesterday, but today I'm exhausted and **sick** again

herself sick



Rob Sinclair @RSinclairAuthor
It's that time of the year again...the school/nursery flu merry-go-round - both boys sick tonight! See you on the other side in April...

familiy is sick



Halen Sumner @haysum10
The Centenary flu has started making its way around campus. For those who don't wish to die: cover yo mouth, wash yo hands, & shun the sick

friends are sick

Close the Gap by Fusing Data





Realtime fuzzy social media



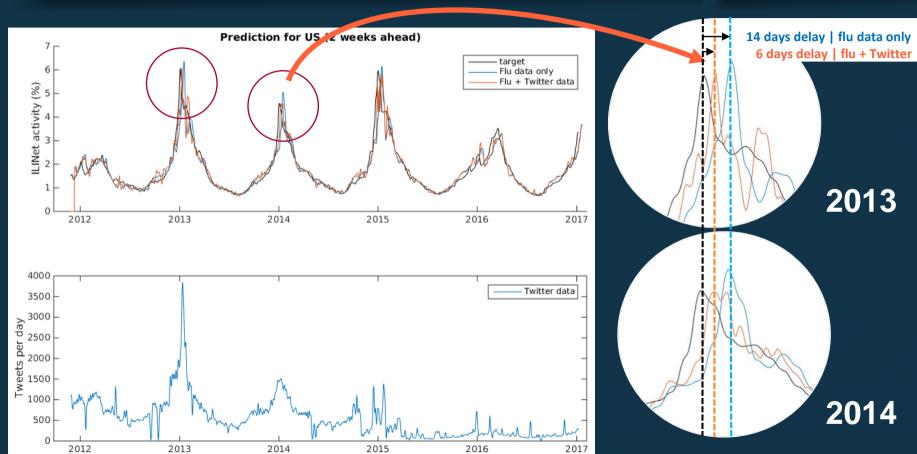
Slow but reliable CDC data



Use the best from both worlds to improve prediction

Delay Reduction with Twitter Data



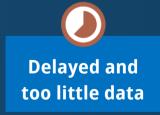
















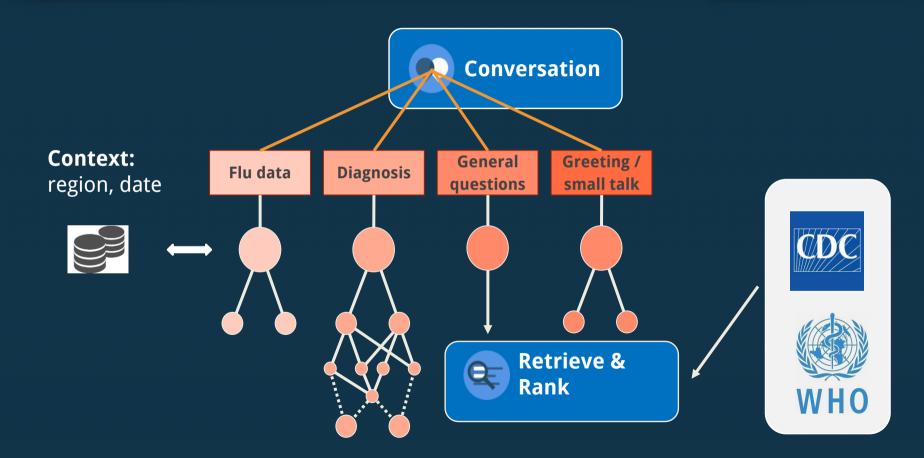






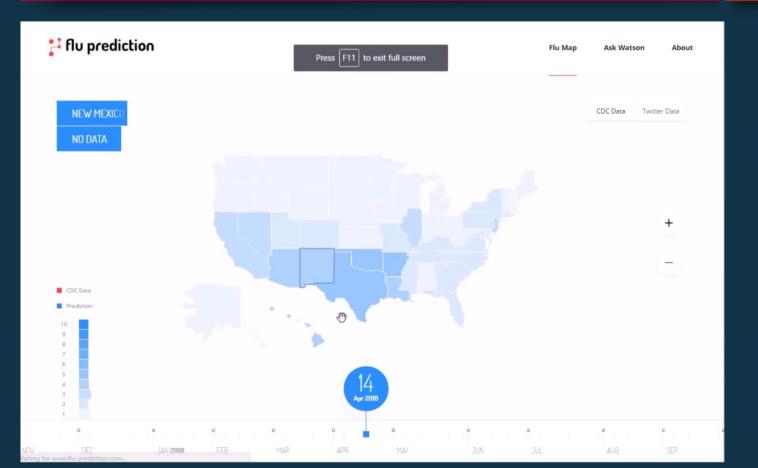
Cognitive Computing: Natural Language + Data Science











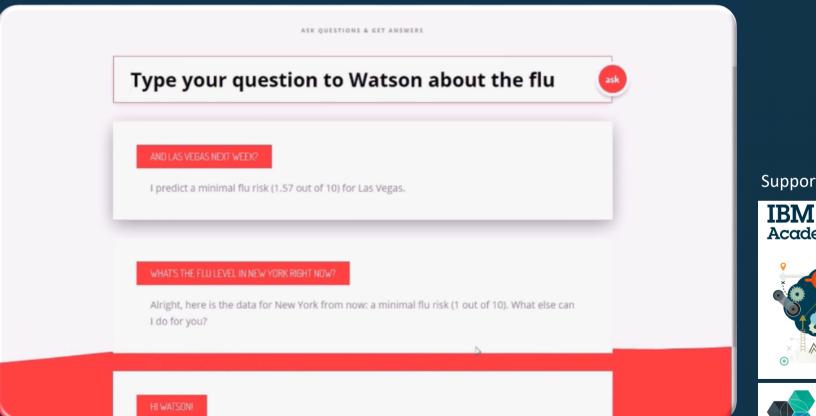
Supported by:





Speak with Watson Flu





Supported by:









Data science allows identification of very complex causal relations



Social media analysis Combine social media with other conventional data to get the best of both worlds → realtime and reliable



Watson as expert

Use unstructered data to learn relationships



ALP – Mobile Cloud Diagonsis

Prof. Dr. Gordon Pipa, Osnabruck University

Prof. Dr. Dr. Bertram Scheller, University Hospital Frankfurt



ALP: A Proposal for the use case epilepsy

- 50 million people worldwide, with 80% in developing regions
- There, mostly older AEDs are administered by non-physician health care workers (~10\$ a month)
- Sustainable service since the social and economic problems outweigh investment for treatment by far
- → The crucial step is the diagnosis and crowd support by experts







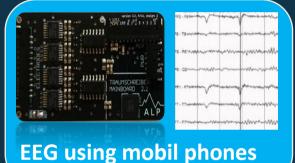


https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2912535/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lhC0zCcUV3E









Cloud Services for

- Artificial Intelligence
- Distributing Data
- Managing Human Resources, Patients, and Devices



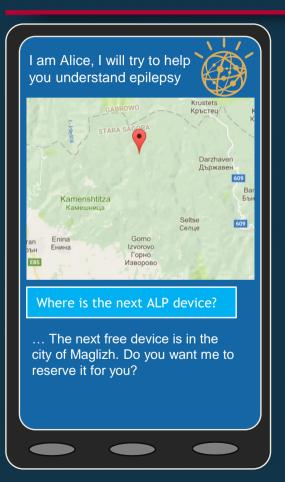


 Simple App for generating awareness and informing patients and relatives in spoken natural language

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LS4_jwVY3mc from Epilepsy Action. The UK's leading epilepsy charity







- It helps in locating ALP crowd EEG devices
- It establishes a network of patients and medical care

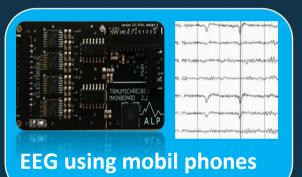












Cloud services for

- Artificial Intelligence
- Distributing Data
- Managing Human Resources, Patients, and Devices

Cloud Doctor



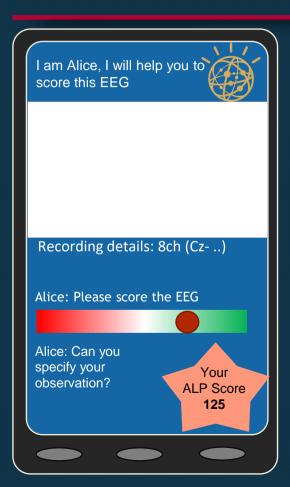
EEG will be scored automatically and by cloud doctors.

Treatment Support



Expert assessment by cloud doctors supports the local teams





Cloud Doctor

EEG will be scored automatically and by cloud doctors.

- Simple App for CLOUD scoring the EEG and videos.
- Al to support treatment with recommendations
- Gamification for CLOUD doctors by ALP Score.

(You contributed to helping 125 children already)



We need help in making our dream reality



ALP

Demonstrator

Charity organization

(STARTUP FUNDING NEEDED) European research funding

CLOUD services (e.g. IBM)

Governmental support (e.g. Africa, EU)

Roll Out ALP Service

1st 10k Units



Copyright Detection

Prof. Dr. Gordon Pipa, Osnabruck University

Prof. Dr. Kai-Uwe Kühnberger, Osnabruck University

Big Data: §52a

eine nützliche Erfindung sein, aber nicht für uns. Wir haber Urteil einer britischen Expertengruppe über die Erfindung

wir tatsächlich wissen. Auf die Frage, wie sicher wir sind, die nische Botschaften in Musikstücken oder erblicken das Abbild närdlich oder südlich von Paris?) antworten wir eher mit Selbst- in zufällig zusammeneewürfelten Informationen finden wir oft-

Serwas → Wasser Tessmy → System Hartox → Thorax

um iedes dieser Anagramme aufzulösen? Sobald man die Lösung kennt, soret die nachträgliche Einsicht dafür, dass sie uns absolut selbstverständlich erscheint. Das führt zu übertriebenem Selbst ertrauen. Wir glauben, wir hätten die Lösung in höchsten 10 Sekunden gefunden, während tatsächlich der Durchschnitt bei 3 Minuten liegt. Und diese 3 Minuten hätten Sie auch ge waucht, wenn Sie die Lösung nicht gekannt hätten. Probieren Si es mit einem weiteren Anagramm aus: ACHENFL

Sind wir besser wonn as darum ookt soziales Verhalten von rzusagen? Der Psychologe Philip Tetlock (1998, 2005) von der

2.1.3 Wahrnehmung von Ordnung bei zufälligen Ereignissen

zu verleihen - eine Eigenschaft, die der Dichter Wallace Stevens unsere »Ordnungswut« nennt - neigen wir dazu, Muster wahr-Wir Menschen neigen dazu, zu elauben, wir wüssten mehr, als zunehmen. Menschen sehen ein Gesicht im Mond, hören sataichtigen Antworten auf Sachfragen zu wissen (Liegt Boston der Jungfrau Maria auf einem gegrillten Käsesandwich. Selbst rertrauen als mit korrektem Wissen. 1 Schauen Sie sich einmal die mals Ordnung, denn – und damit müssen wir uns wohl oder übel abfinden - eine zufällige Abfolge von Daten sieht häufig nicht zufällie aus (Falk et al. 2009: Nickerson 2002, 2005). Tatsächlich treten in Zufallssequenzen Muster oder Reihen (wie wiederholte Ziffern) öfter auf, als die Menschen glauben (Oskarsson et al. 2009). Um mir das einmal selbst zu demonstrieren - und Sie Was glauben Sie, wie viele Sekunden Sie etwa gebraucht hätten, können das natürlich selbst auch probieren -, habe ich eine Münze 51-mal geworfen. Hier die Ergebnisse:

1. K	11. Z	21. Z	31. Z	41. K	
2. Z	12. K	22. Z	32. Z	42. K	
3. Z	13. K	23. K	33. Z	43. K	
4. Z	14. Z	24. Z	34. Z	44. K	
5. K	15. Z	25. Z	35. Z	45. Z	
6. K	16. K	26. Z	36. K	46. K	
7. K	17. Z	27. K	37. Z	47. K	
8. Z	18. Z	28. Z	38. Z	48. Z	
9. Z	19.K	29. K	39. K	49. Z	
10. Z	20. K	30. Z	40. Z	50. Z	



Myers **Psychologie**

2. Auflage



> 100.000 StudIP **Documents**



Many weak features





Machine learning

> 90% performance





> 90% performance

Roadmap:

In 2018 we will provide service for 10 universities nationwide based on an initiative of the Kultusministerkonferenz



Neuromorphic computing

Prof. Dr. Gordon Pipa, Osnabruck University



- The cortex is structured canonically
- Cortex learns to process information based on selforganisation and reward based learning
- Cortical computing is robust

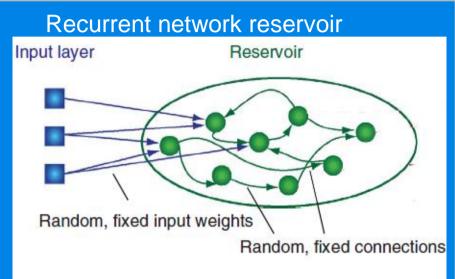
Neuronal Netzwork (© EU Flagship Project HBP)

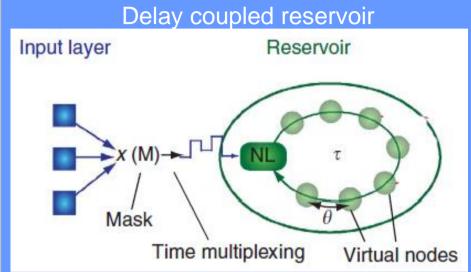


- Nieters, Leugering, Pipa, "Neuromorphic computation in multi-delay coupled models", IBM Journal of Research (2017)
- Kovac, Koall, Pipa, Toutounji, "Persistent Memory in Single Node Delay-Coupled Reservoir Computing", PloS one 11 (10), e0165170 (2016)
- Schumacher, Toutounji, Pipa, "An introduction to delay-coupled reservoir computing", Artificial Neural Networks, 63-90 (2015)
- Aswolinskiy, Pipa, "RM-SORN: a reward-modulated self-organizing recurrent neural network", Frontiers in computational neuroscience 9 (2015)
- Toutounji, Schumacher, Pipa, "Homeostatic plasticity for single node delay-coupled reservoir computing", Neural computation (2015)
- Toutounji, Pipa, "Spatiotemporal computations of an excitable and plastic brain: ...", PLOS CB (2014)
- Lazar, Pipa. Triesch. "SORN: a self-organizing recurrent neural network", Frontiers in computational neuroscience (2009)

Delays render computation richer

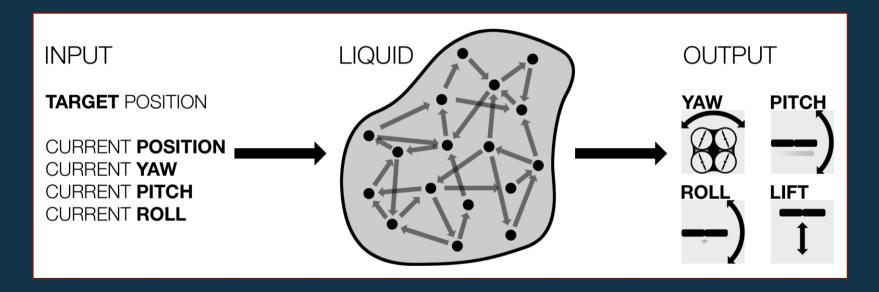






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1000 Nervenzellen (~vergleichbar mit dem Gehirn einer Medusa/Qualle)





1000 Nervenzellen (~vergleichbar mit dem Gehirn einer Medusa/Qualle)

EXAMPLE 1: FOLLOWING THE TRUCK



Modelling Complex Human Behaviour for autonmous systems

Prof. Dr. Gordon Pipa, Osnabruck University

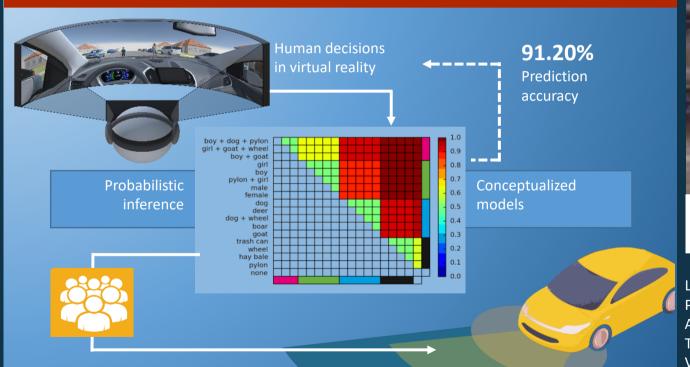
Prof. Dr. Peter König, Osnabruck University

Prof. Dr. Achim Stephan, Osnabruck University

Modellig Human Moral Behaviour



Value-of-life models approximate moral decisions



L.R. Sütfeld, R. Gast, P. König, G. Pipa, "Using Virtual Reality to Assess Ethical Decisions in Road Traffic Scenarios: Applicability of Value-of-Life-Based Models and Influences of Time Pressure", Front. Behav. Neurosci., 05 July 2017

frontiers
Blog

Enabling algorithmic behavior of autonomous vehicles

The Moral/Ethical Turing Test





THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

How New Technology is Illuminating a Classic Ethical Dilemma (June 8, 2016)



Autonome Autos können Ethik

eise, 24 Jul 2017

Menschen handeln in Extremsituationen instinktiv. Dieses Handeln kann vor autonomen Autos simuliert werden, sagen Osnabrücker...



News story from Daily Mail on Wednesday 05 July 2017

Self-driving cars will soon be able to make snap life or death judgements in the event of deciding who to save in a collision...

- L.R. Sütfeld, R. Gast, P. König, G. Pipa, "Using Virtual Reality to Assess Ethical Decisions in Road Traffic Scenarios: Applicability of Value-of-Life-Based Models and Influences of Time Pressure", Front. Behav. Neurosci., 05 July 2017
- Skulmowski A, Bunge A, Kaspar K and Pipa G (2014) Forced-choice decision-making in modified trolley dilemma situations: a virtual reality and eye tracking study. *Front. Behav. Neurosci.* **8**:426. doi: 10.3389/fnbeh.2014.00426

The Moral/Ethical Turing Test







Join the Endeavor on Cognitive Computing

Prof. Dr. Gordon Pipa, Osnabruck University

Prof. Dr. Peter König, Osnabruck University

Prof. Dr. Achim Stephan, Osnabruck University



KONSEKUTIVER BERUFSBEGLEITENDER MASTER IN COGNITIVE SCIENCE

Universität Osnabrück - Institut für Kognitionswissenschaft

Juni 2016

Studienorganisation

Das berufsbegleitende Studium *Cognitive Science* kann in Blockwochen abgeleistet werden. Im Ergebnis sind die Studierenden im ersten, zweiten und dritten Semester jeweils zu ca. 50% ihrer Studienzeit in Osnabrück und zu ca. 50% ihrer Studienzeit bei PARTNER oder Kunden von PARTNER. Die Kurse werden basierend auf vorheriger Absprache mit den PARTNER Masterstudierenden geblockt angeboten.

Semester 1	BW 1-2	PARTNER		BW 3-4	PARTNER		BW 5-6		
Dauer	2W	3W			2W	3W			2W
Semester 2	BW 1-2	ST*	PARTNER / ST*	ST*	PARTNER / ST	ST*	PARTNER / ST	ST*	BW 5-6
Dauer	2W	2T		3 T		3T		2 T	2W
Semester 3	BW 1-2	ST*	PARTNER / ST*	ST*	PARTNER / ST	ST*	PARTNER / ST	ST*	BW 5-6
Dauer	2W	2 T		3 T		3 T		2 T	2W
Semester 4	Masterthese (6 Monate)								

*ST: Studienprojektbezogene Arbeit. Kann bei PARTNER oder bei PARTNER-Kunden durchgeführt werden. Das Projekt wird durch die Lehrenden des Instituts für Kognitionswissenschaft begleitet. Dazu sind neben Online Tools 3 ST-Meetings pro Semester vorgesehen.

*BW: Blockwoche mit Blockunterricht in den jeweiligen Kursen.

Zentrum für Informationsmanagement und Virtuelle Lehre (virtUOS)

Alle Kurse des berufsbegleitenden Masterstudienganges wer-den überwiegend als Online-Vorlesung bzw. Online-Seminar mit elektronisch durchsuchbaren Slides und als druckbares Material online zur Verfügung stehen.

Thank you to my collaborators on these projects





Prof. Dr. Pipa Neuroinformatik



Dr. Thelen virtUOS & Computer science Institute of Cognitive Science





Prof. Dr. Stephan Philosophie des Geistes und der Kognition



Prof. Dr. König Neurobiopsychologie



Prof. Dr. Dr. Scheller Intensive Care, University Hospital Frankfurt



Institute of Cognitive Science (seit 2002)

9 Professoren

~ 650 BSc

~ 250 MSc

~ 50 PhD Studenten

2012-2014: 4,05 Mio. € formelrelevante Drittmittel

Try It Yourself www.flu-prediction.com

Institute of Cognitive Science

You can download this talk from https://youtu.be/s_TDUjrti4w

flu prediction







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Prof. Dr. Kühnberger Osnabrück University

Prof. Dr. Dr. Scheller University Hospital Frankfurt