



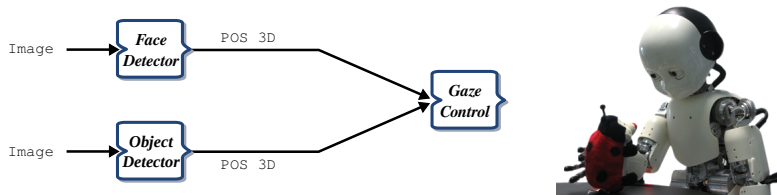
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A Representation Of Robotic Behaviors Using Component Port Arbitration

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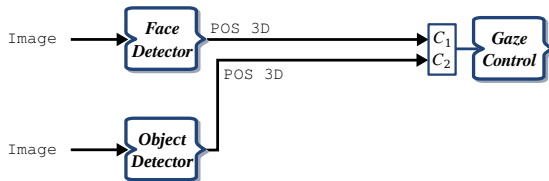
Simple Robot's head control applicaiton



- '*Face Detector*' and '*Object Detector*' can both send 3D position data to '*Gaze Control*' which controls a Robot's head to gaze accordingly.
- Since there is no synchronization among modules, data can be delivered to the input port of '*Gaze Control*' at any time, potentially causing conflicts.

A coordination mechanism should be employed to avoid conflict between these competitive connections!

Using port arbitration

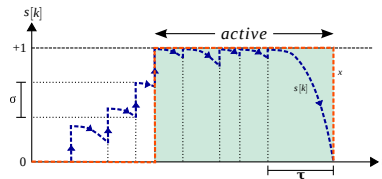
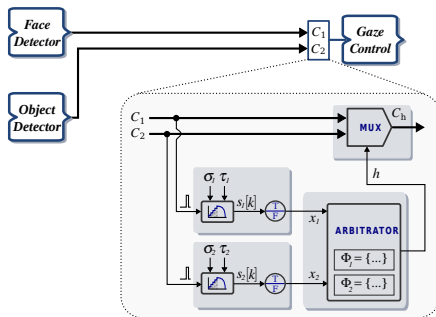


A port arbitrator extends the functionality of an input port to select data from multiple source based on the user-defined constraint.

Imagine we want the robot to track the face if there is no object in the scene:

"SELECT connection C1 IF C2 is not active."

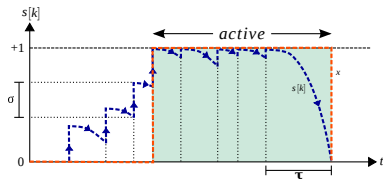
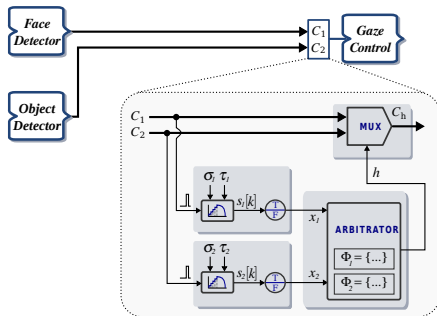
Port Arbitration (inhibition)



Track the face if there is no object in the scene:

- Φ_1 : C_1 and not C_2
- Φ_2 : C_2

Port Arbitration (excitation)



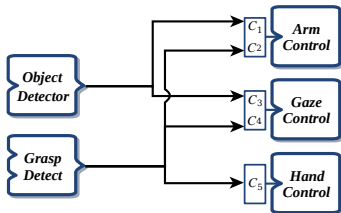
Track the object if there is *also* a person in the scene:

- Φ_1 : *false*
- Φ_2 : C_2 and C_1

More complex example (catching an object)

Track an object and grasp it:

- Try to reach for the object by hand and follow it by head
- Continuously check if the object is close enough for grasp
- When grasping the object, inhibit the movement of arm and head of the robot



Φ_1 : C_1 and not C_2

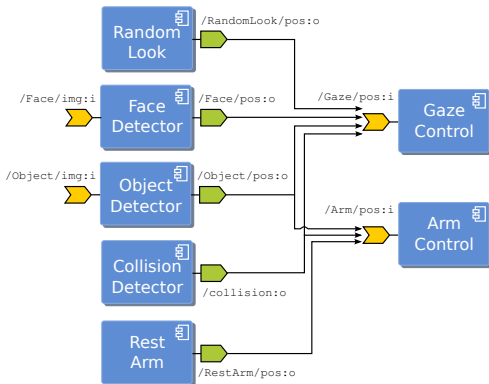
Φ_2 : false

Φ_3 : C_3 and not C_4

Φ_4 : false

Φ_5 : C_5

Modeling Behaviors using Port Arbitration



- To Implement a behavior called **Follow Face**, the connection from `/Face/pos:o` to `Gaze/pos:i` should be selected by port arbitrator.
- To implement **Track Object** behavior, `/Object/pos:o` to `/Gaze/pos:i` and `/Object/pos:o` to `/Arm/pos:i` should be selected by port arbitrator.

Modeling Behaviors using Port Arbitration

- **Configuration** of a behavior is the list of connections which should be selected by the port arbitrators to implement the behavior.
- **Condition** is an optional property which specifies in, first-order logic, a constraint that should be verified for the behavior to be activated.
- **Inhibition**, specifies inhibitions between behaviors. Specifying inhibitions allows coordinating behaviors that are competing for the same resources.
- **Behaviors** can be grouped to describe a meta behavior.

Track Object
<p><i>Condition:</i> \neg /collision:o</p> <p><i>Configuration:</i></p> <p>/Object/pos:o → /Gaze/pos:i</p> <p>/Object/pos:o → /Arm/pos:i</p> <p><i>Inhibition:</i></p> <p>Rest Arm</p> <p>Be Curious</p>

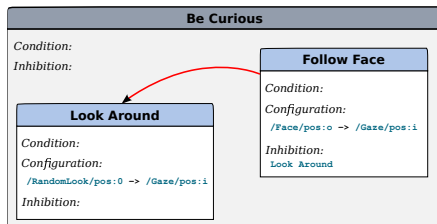
Behaviors description in XML

```
<define name="gaze"> /Gaze/pos:i </define>
```

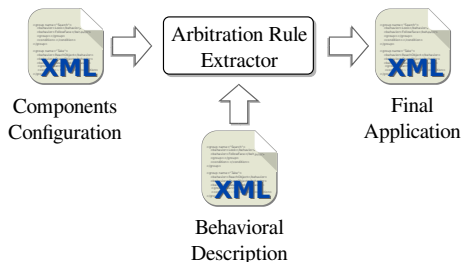
```
<meta_behavior name="Be Curious">
  <behavior>Look Around</behavior>
  <behavior>Follow Face</behavior>
  <condition></condition>
  <inhibition></inhibition>
</meta_behavior>
```

```
<behavior name="Look Around">
  <config at="$gaze">/RandomLook/pos:o</config>
  <condition></condition>
  <inhibition></inhibition>
</behavior>
```

```
<behavior name="Follow Face">
  <config at="$gaze">/Face/pos:o</config>
  <condition></condition>
  <inhibition>Look Around</inhibition>
</behavior>
```

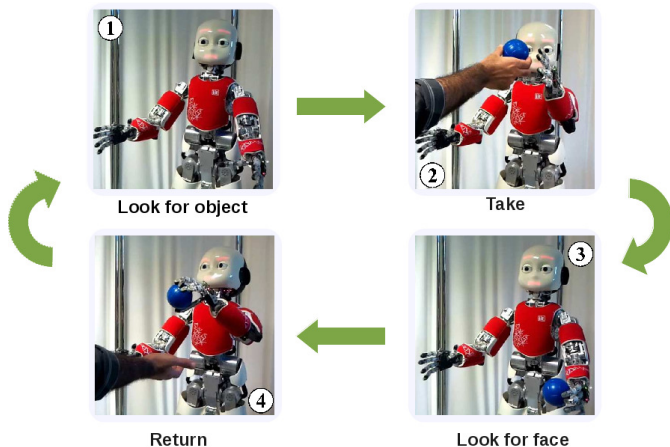


Arbitration rule extraction and application generation



- Separating representation of the behaviors from the composition of the software components.
- Based on different behavioral descriptions, the same software components can be reused to implement different applications.

Catch and Return scenario



Modeling Catch and Return scenario

