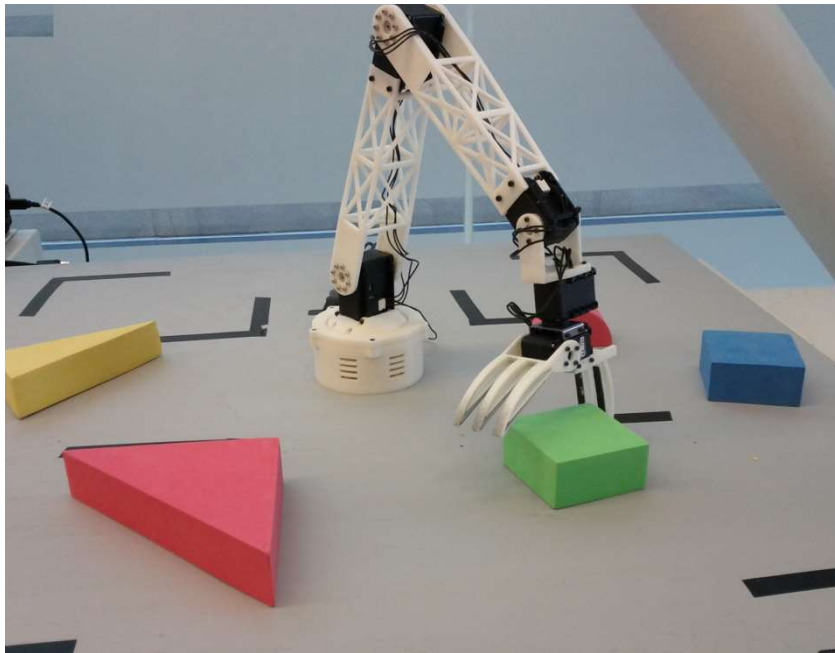


Extending Rosie to the Mobile Domain

Aaron Mininger
2016 Soar Workshop

Mobile ITL agent

- We want the same ITL agent to work in different environments with minimal changes



Mobile ITL agent



- We want the same ITL agent to work in different environments with minimal changes
 - ▣ Different set of starting actions
 - ▣ Different ways of handling perception
 - ▣ Same world representations

Actions



Soar sends discrete commands which are executed by a motor controller

- `turn(radians)`
- `orient(heading)`
- `drive-to(x, y)`
- `drive-forward(distance)`
- `stop`

The controller sends back the status
(executing, complete, failure)

Actions

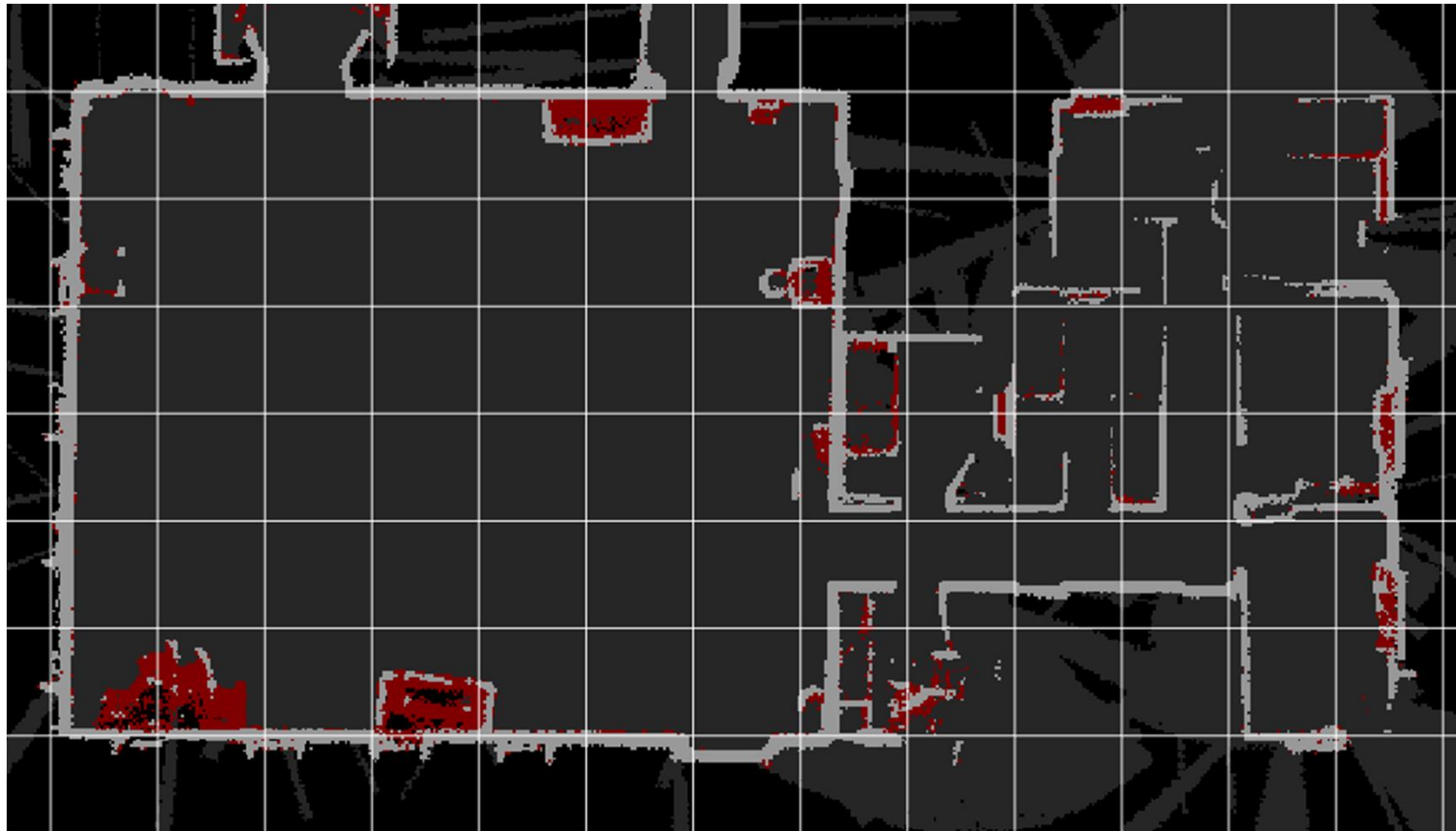


Some actions are done through language

- `say(message)`
- `pick-up(object)`
- `put-down(object)`
- `give(object, person)`

Navigation

- Start with a metric map used for localization



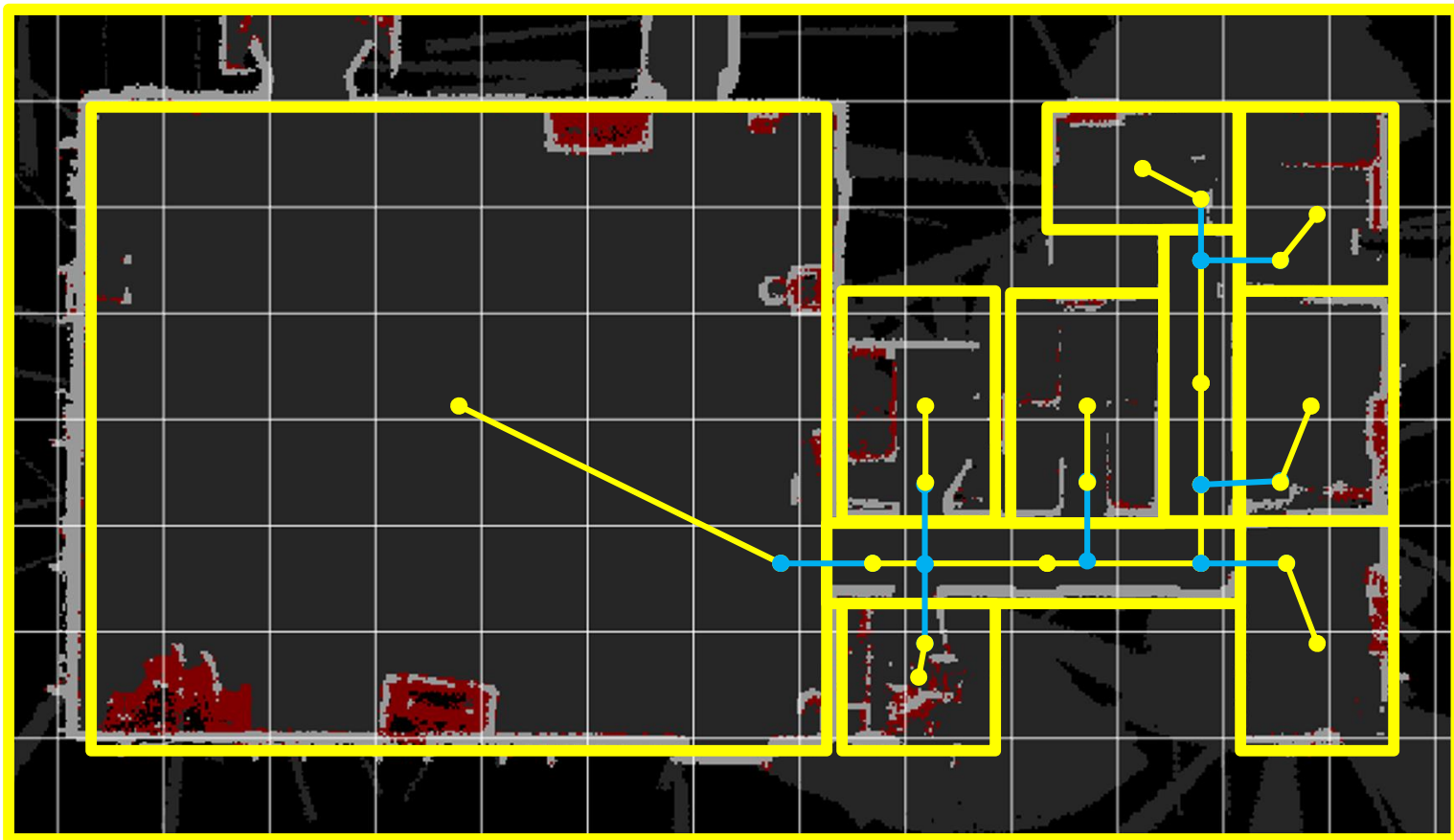
Navigation

- Add a set of regions



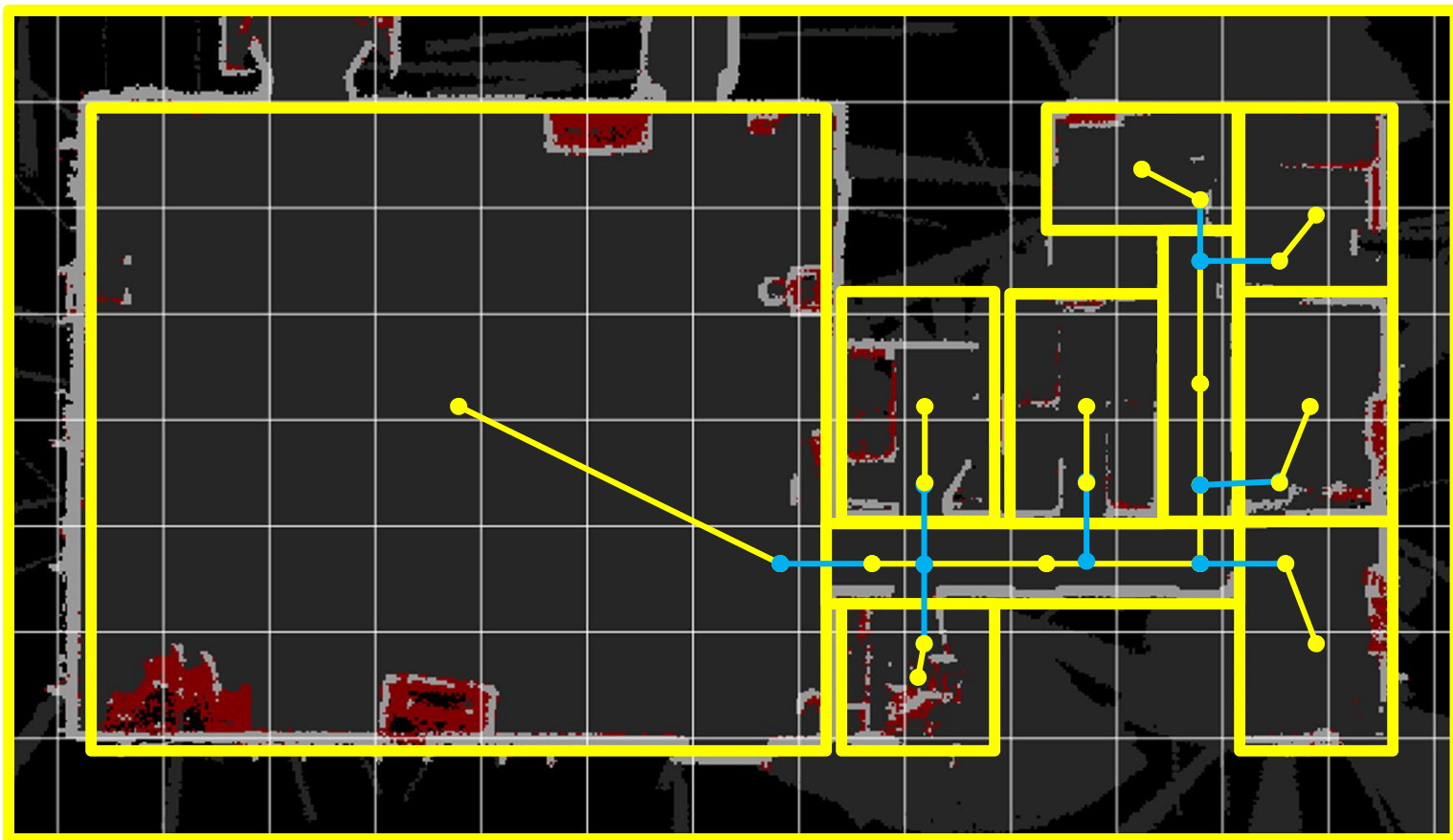
Navigation

- Add waypoints for navigation



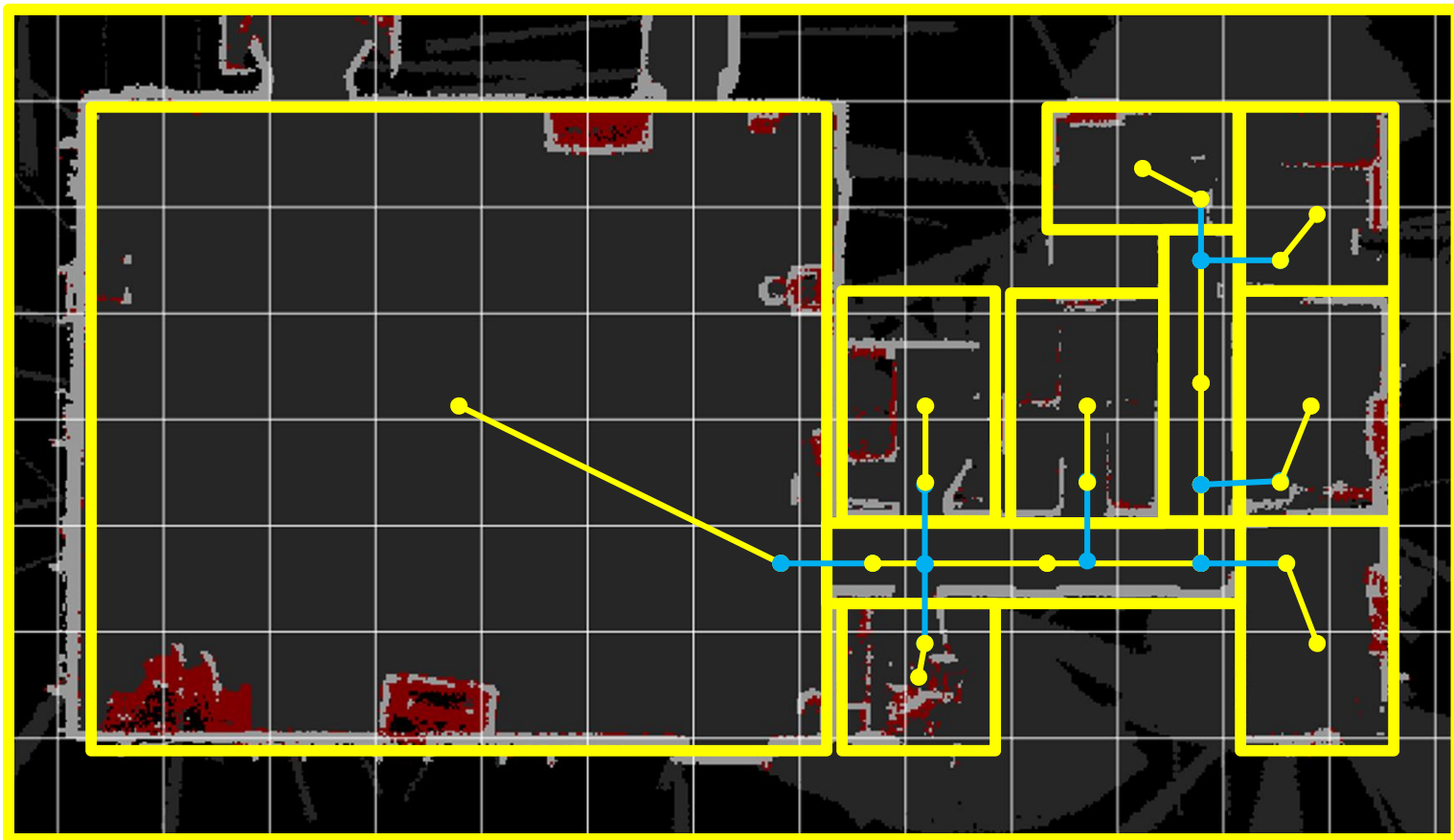
Navigation

- Robot reports current region and position



Navigation

- Agent navigates through a sequence of go-to(x,y) commands



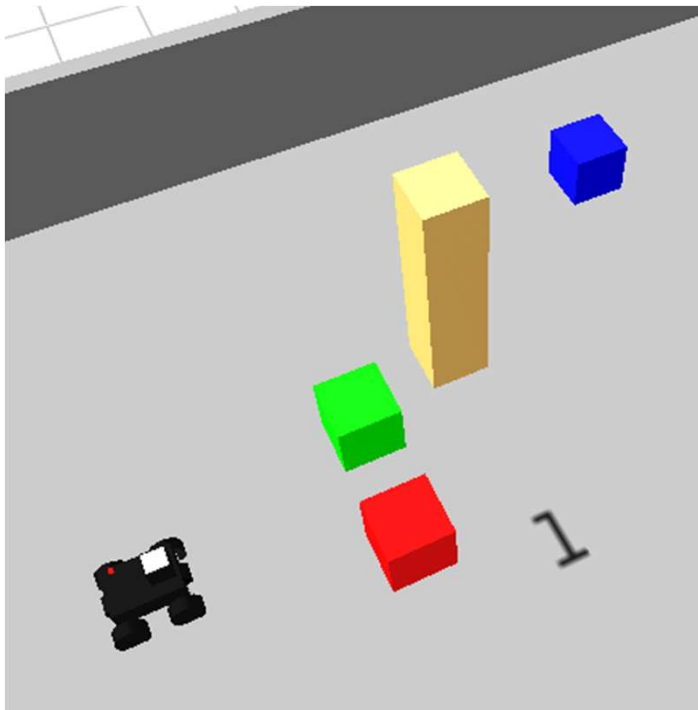
Perception

- Object detection and recognition through fiducials
- Perceptual ids are tracked while in view
- The soar agent receives both
 - ▣ Metric info (pos/bbox) in SVS
 - ▣ Predicates (color/shape) in WM

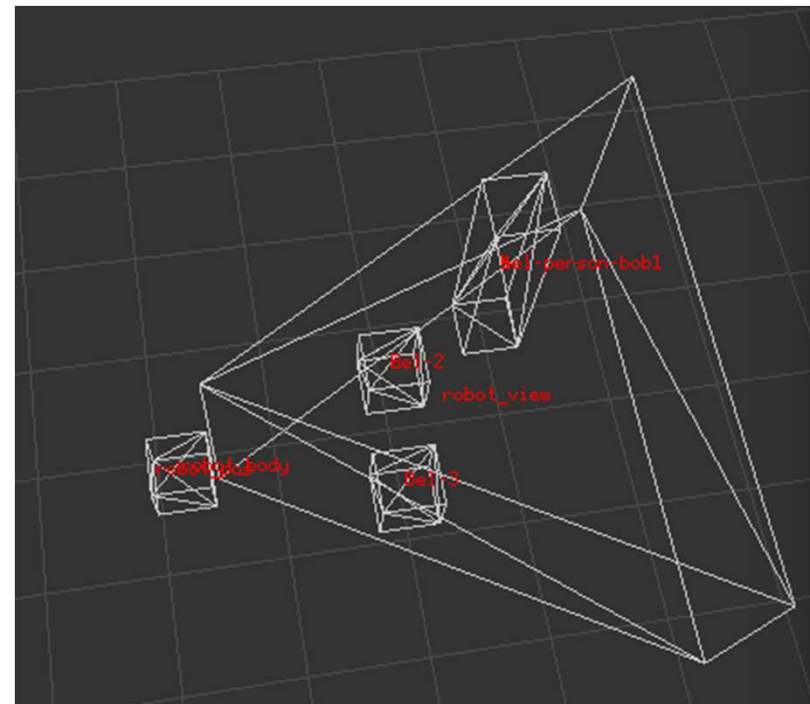


Perception

Simulated Robot



SVS View



Object Representation



Objects are represented as a set of unary predicates

O_3 : {red(O_3), ball(O_3), visible(O_3)}

O_7 : {Bob(O_7), person(O_7), visible(O_7)}

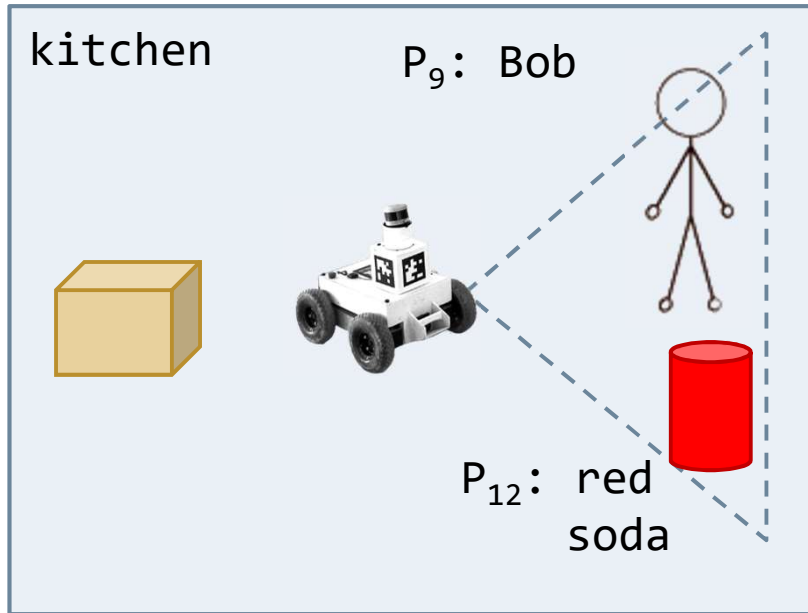
O_9 : {lab(O_9), location(O_9), current(O_9)}

Relations are represented as binary predicates:

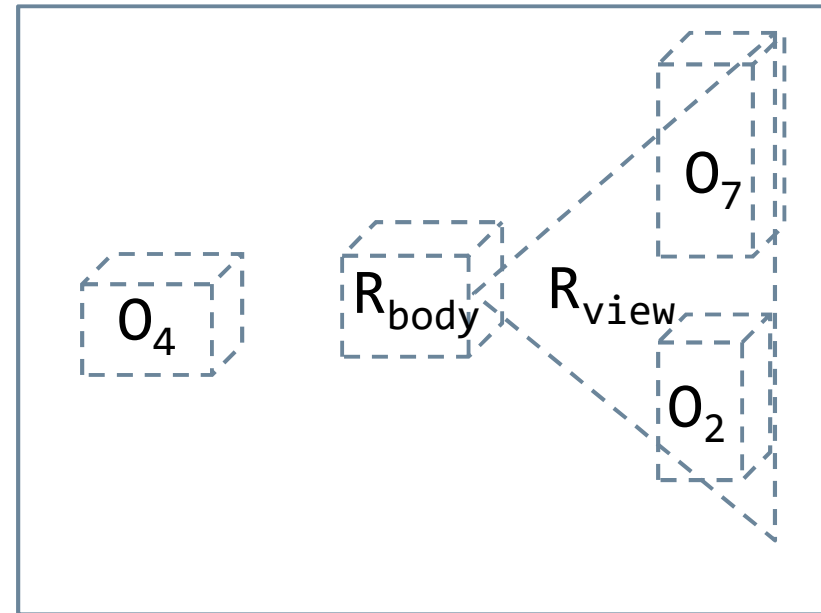
in(O_3 , O_9), holding(O_7 , O_3)

Object Representation

World



SVS



O_1 : {robot(O_1), stopped(O_1)}

O_2 : {red(O_2), soda(O_2), visible(O_2)}

O_3 : {kitchen(O_3), location(O_3), current(O_3)}

O_4 : {brown(O_4), package(O_4), not-visible(O_4)}

O_7 : {Bob(O_7), person(O_7), visible(O_7)}

in(O_1 , O_3)

in(O_2 , O_3)

in(O_4 , O_3)

in(O_5 , O_3)

Location Changing



- Locations help divide the environment
- Changing locations triggers a context change
 - ▣ All objects in the previous location are removed
 - ▣ Metric information is stored in episodic memory
 - ▣ Previous objects in the new location are retrieved

Nuggets + Coal

16

Nuggets

- ❖ Sufficient for our initial set of tasks
- ❖ Can navigate in a partially observable, multi-room environment
- ❖ Supports the same task learning agent

Coal

- ❖ Simple perception
- ❖ Not robust to perceptual noise/errors
- ❖ Coarse navigation primitives