

# Collective Self-awareness in Multi-Robot Systems

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# Self-awareness (SA) - Overview

- SA is a concept from psychology/biology which is tried to be implemented in AI as well. <sup>1</sup>.
- **Psychological definition:** Capacity to become object of own attention by perceiving environmental events and correlating them with internal states and memories to improve inference ability.
- The purpose of this presentation is to introduce the basic ideas of SA applicable in AI

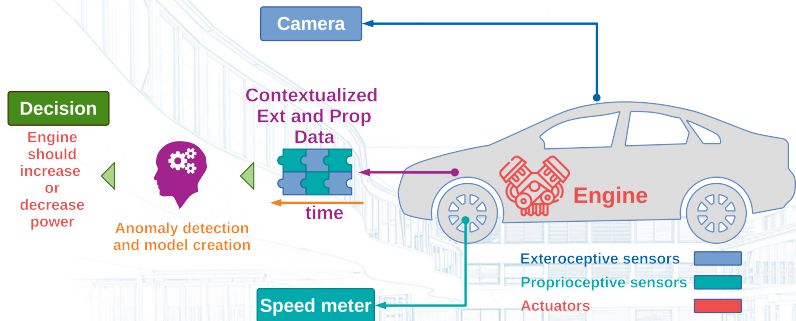
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<sup>1</sup>Morin, A. (2006). Levels of consciousness and self-awareness: A comparison and integration of various neurocognitive views. *Consciousness and Cognition*, 15, 358–371

# Exteroceptive and proprioceptive sensors, Actuators

- Each Intelligent Agent (IA) either biological or artificial is composed of:
  - **Exteroceptive sensors:** Sensors to receive data from the world outside
    - Human eye
    - Automatic Vehicle (AV) front Camera
  - **Proprioceptive sensors:** To measure internal states
    - Human cochlea for balance assessment
    - AV's speed meter to measure speed
  - **Actuators:** To transform aforementioned sensory data to actions.
    - Human feet
    - AV's engine

# Inference from contextual data



Model creation from anomaly

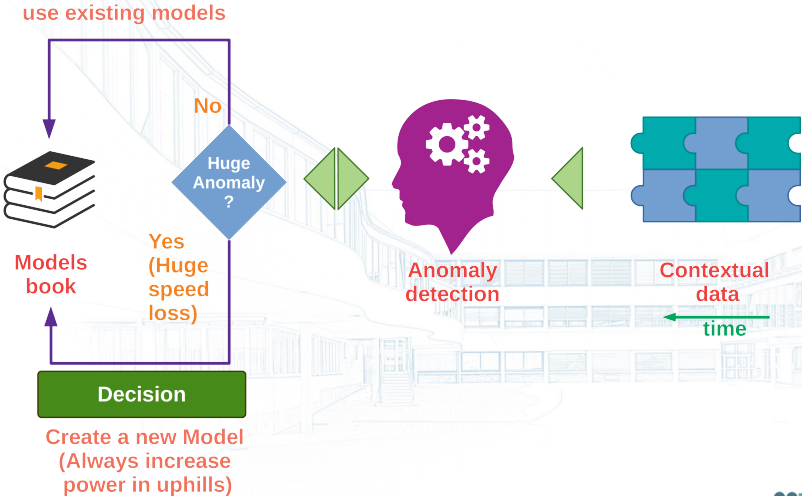
## What should be inferred.

- Sample Contextual data:  $v_{t_1} = 100\text{kmph}$  ,  $s_{35^\circ-20m}$  ,  $v_{t_2} = 60\text{kmph}$
- What should be inferred?
  - **Causal inference:** Slope  $\Rightarrow$  Changes in speed
  - **Temporal inference:** Departure with a lower speed from a slope than the arrival  $\Rightarrow$  An uphill slope
  - **Temporal-causal inference** Uphill slope  $\Rightarrow$  **Decision** Engine power increase.

# The meaning of SA in AI

- Temporal-Causal inference from contextualized **extroceptive** and **proprioceptive** data in order to taking better advantage of IA's actuators to achieve its goals.

# Mechanism of artificial SA



# Potential benefits of SA for intelligent agents

The driving motivation for the transfer of biological SA concepts to artificial systems is to improve:

- Autonomy
- Robustness
- Scalability ( either adding new sensors-actuators or adding new IAs (in case of collective intelligence))

in an IA <sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup>Regazzoni, C. S., Marcenaro, L., Campo, D., & Rinner, B. (2020).

Multisensorial generative and descriptive self-awareness models for autonomous systems. (Vol. 108, 7, pp. 987–1010)



## Tools to implement SA

- Bayesian Model (BM): To model causality
- Dynamic BM (DBM): To add temporality to causality model
- Coupled DBM (To model dependence between Extroceptive and Proprioceptive events)
- Generalized filtering (A non-linear space state Bayesian filtering) (To predict future state of an IA)

# Collective Self-awareness (CA)

- When **proprioceptive** data of one agent turns to be the **exteroceptive** data of the other then we face CA (**Regazzoni et al., 2020**).
- In other words: Communication among other IAs can be interpreted as exteroceptive data to each IA.

# CA examples in biology

**Biological Example:** Ants use pheromone samples left by other ants to locate the food. <sup>3</sup>

- Bee colony
- Ant colony
- human immune system

## Particularities:

- No individual agent shares the whole sensory data it perceives. Instead, it transmit signs to others so that they can make decision on their own. In other words:
  - Information is decentralized
  - Control is decentralized (i.e. each agents acts based on its own rules), but a group behavior emerges)

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<sup>3</sup> Mitchell, M. (2005). Self-awareness and control in decentralized systems. (pp. 80–85)

# Artificial CA - Switching between different data forms

- **AI Example:** Two AVs following each other.
  - The leader use its camera to navigate.
  - The follower uses the position and steering data of the leader.
  - If abnormality occurs in leader's camera data (optical flow) and the leader stops, the follower builds a model using (position,steering) data to imitate the same behavior to stop <sup>4</sup>  
**Regazzoni et al., 2020; Kanapram, Marin-Plaza, Marcenaro, Martin, and Arturo de la Escalera, 2019.**
    - **Advantage** The size of (position,steering) data is hugely less than optical follow.
    - **Popular modeling tool:** Switching DBNs
    - **Application:** Collective collision avoidance in large numbers of vehicles.

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<sup>4</sup> Kanapram, D., Patrone, F., Plaza, P. M., Marchese, M., Bodanese, E. L., Marcenaro, L., ...  
Regazzoni, C. S. (2020). Collective awareness for abnormality detection in connected autonomous vehicles. *IEEE Internet Things J.*

## Semantic segmentation in CA

- Decomposing (making discreet) the data related to a behavior(word) to several sub-behaviors (classes/letters)

The **overtaking** behavior/word(a sequence of IDs) in a vehicle is composed of the three sub-behavior/letters(class IDs)

- (position, steering) data related to increasing speed
- (position, steering) data related to turning left
- (position, steering) data related to turning right

As in previous slides application of **contextual data** was introduced, in this slide application of **contextual semantic** is introduced. It is better known as **Semantic awareness** (Regazzoni et al., 2020).

# Semantic awareness benefits in CA

- Transmission of a single word composed of letters instead of the whole data related to (position, steering) since
  - The data is even more simple
  - It is possible to compose new states and predict future states according to their composing letters to make better decisions without reviewing the whole data.

## Tools to implement CA

- **To generate discreet States:** Growing Neural Gas (GNG) for clustering (Sub-behavior/letters/classes) <sup>5</sup>
- **To predict future states:** Markov Jump Particle Filter (MJPF) to predict and estimate discrete future states and to detect deviations from the normal model (By establishing DBNs between current and future states)<sup>6</sup> (**Kanapram et al., 2019**).

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<sup>5</sup> Fritzke, B. (1995). A growing neural gas network learns topologies.

<sup>6</sup> Baydoun, M., Campo, D., Sanguineti, V., Marcenaro, L., Cavallaro, A., & Regazzoni, C. (2018). Learning switching models for abnormality detection for autonomous driving. [www.aau.at](http://www.aau.at)

## CA benefits

- Improves scalability
- Reduces computational complexity through local-symbolic interaction
- Addresses heterogeneity by creating semantic fields



# CA application

## Examples:

- Agent collision avoidance <sup>7</sup>
- Traffic jam avoidance <sup>8</sup>
- Collective incident locating <sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Selvaggio, M., Grazioso, S., Notomista, G., & Chen, F. (2017). Towards a self-collision aware teleoperation framework for compound robots. In *2017 IEEE world haptics conference, WHC 2017, munich, germany, june 6-9, 2017* (pp. 460–465). IEEE

<sup>8</sup> Hu, Q. & Xu, L. (2017). Real-time road traffic awareness model based on optimal multi-channel self-organized time division multiple access algorithm.

<sup>9</sup> Kosak, O., Wanninger, C., Hoffmann, A., Ponsar, H., & Reif, W. (2019). Multipotent systems: Combining planning, self-organization, and reconfiguration in modular robot ensembles.

## First plans for the PhD

- Study the concept of self-awareness, in particular collective SA in MRS
- Investigate semantic interaction and semantic-awareness among IAs (what and when to communicate and how to integrate received data in model creation)
- Deploy and evaluate concepts in MRS

## Some links

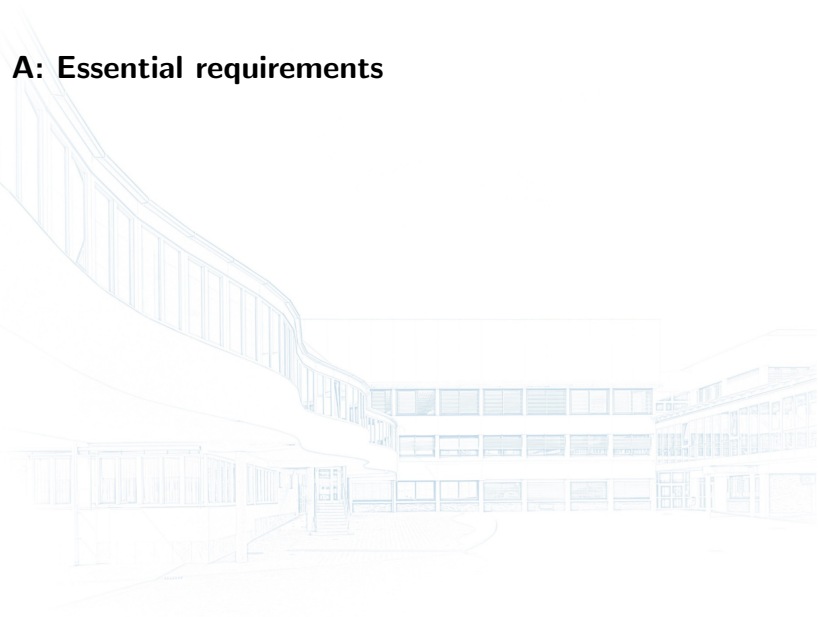
- **IEEE Forthcoming event:** <https://proceedingsoftheieee.ieee.org/view-recent-issues/july-2020/>
- **June 22, presentation:**  
<https://github.com/donkarlo/mrs-self-awareness/blob/master/docs/decide/june-22/decide-june-22.pdf>
- **July 6, presentation:**  
<https://github.com/donkarlo/mrs-self-awareness/blob/master/docs/decide/july-half-1/decide-july-1st-half.pdf>
- **If you like to contribute in my informal MRS SA literature review::**  
<https://github.com/donkarlo/mrs-self-awareness/blob/master/docs/decide/july-half-1/decide-july-1st-half.tex>

# Appendix



- **Appendix A:** Essential requirements
- **Appendix B:** Levels and Aspects of SA
- **Appendix C:** Damasio Model

## Appendix A: Essential requirements



# SA IA Essential requirements

See **Regazzoni et al., 2020**

- **Initialization:** Initial knowledge from which an agent starts building its own memories (Training phase. *Techniques:* Random walk, Driving an autonomous vehicle a few times human agent. etc). **Biology:** Implemented into genes.
- **Memorization:** Capability to store and retain information **Biology:** Brain's capability to fire group memory related neurons in case of facing familiar patterns of stimuli.
- **Inference:** Ability to predict own future states **Biology:** See "Predictive coding theory" in **Seth, 2013**

## SA IA Essential requirements 2

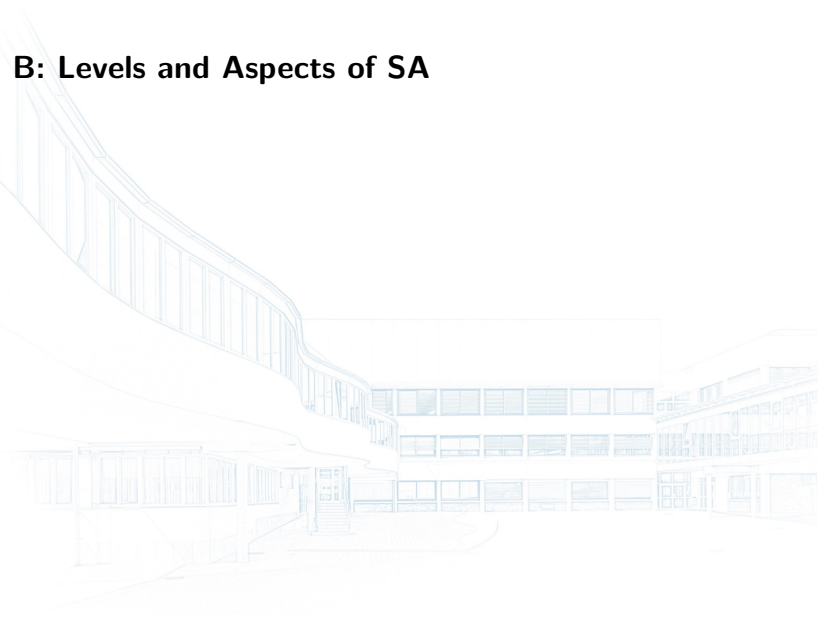
- **Anomaly detection:** Capability to recognize observations which don't match episodes of memory. **Biology:** Brains ability to send it's predictions to low-level sensory regions to test them against existing memories.
- **Model creation:** Capability of generating models that encode previous experiences for future predictions. **Biology:** In brain, internal models get adjusted so that the predicting error gets suppressed **Friston, 2010.**

## SA IA Essential requirements 3

- **Decision-making influence:** The ability to generate signals that can be employed by the agents control system such that its actions are self-monitored dynamically. **Biology:** Muscles move based on commands from the brain **Rizzolatti, Fadiga, Gallese, and Fogassi, 1996**. Nerve cells in the spinal cord, called motor neurons, enable to convey and evaluate the brains commands to the muscles.



## Appendix B: Levels and Aspects of SA



## SA - Levels

See **Lewis et al., 2017** - Ordered from basic to advanced

- **Ecological self** The most basic, referring the ability of an agent to react to an external stimuli. **I feel, therefore I exist.**
- **Interpersonal self** Awareness of external interaction such that limited adaptation to performance of basic homeostatic tasks is achieved. **I can change the environment, therefore I exist.**
- **Extended self** Permit reflection of interactions over time. The organism is aware of the existence of past and future. **I feel the course of time, therefore I exist.**
- **Conceptual self:** The capability of constructing and reasoning about an abstract symbolic representation of itself (AI's goal). **And finally, I think therefore I exist.**

## SA - Aspects

See **Lewis et al., 2017**

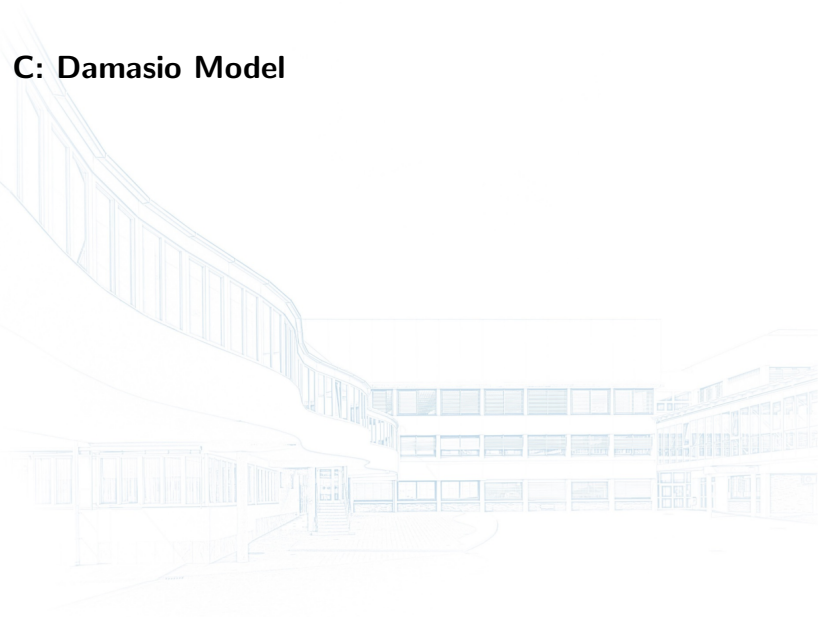
- **Identity Awareness:** The ability to recognize and model the identity of agents.
- **State Awareness:** The ability to model and recognize the states of oneself, the world or other entities within it
- **Time Awareness:** The knowledge of past or potential future basic stimuli
- **Interaction Awareness:** The ability to taking into account casual patterns of interactions between entities.

## SA - Aspects (2)

See **Lewis et al., 2017**

- **Behavior Awareness:** The ability to model the internal behavior of the system or behavior of external entities.
- **Goal Awareness:** the ability to conceptualize the internal factors that drive the behavior, such as a systems goals, objectives, and constraints.
- **Belief Awareness:** Things believed to be true by a system which do **NOT** need to capture the notion of time.
- **Expectation Awareness:** Combines belief awareness and time awareness, to form models that express what the system or others believe about how the world will unfold over time

## Appendix C: Damasio Model



# Are there biological models?

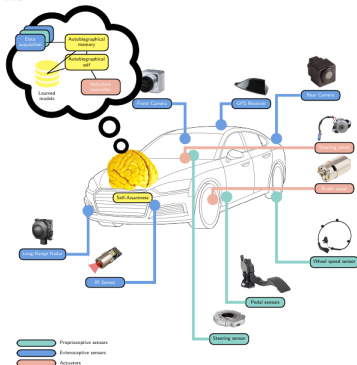
- Damasio (**Damasio, 1999**)
- Haykin (**Haykin, 2012**)
- Friston (**Friston, 2010**)

## SA - Damasio is a base

- **Damasio** presents an architecture for self-awareness but doesn't present a computational model.
- **Haykin** and **Friston** have to some extent adopted Damasio's architecture to build their computational models to explain observation of an external stimuli leads to decision making.

# Damasio SA

- Lets divide observations of an agent to **exteroceptive** and **proprioceptive** observations.

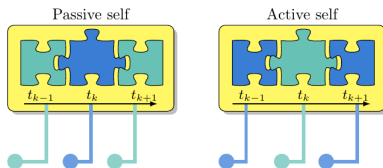


See Regazzoni et al., 2020



## Damasio - Dispositional units

- Lets make the contextually put together proprioceptive and exteroceptive data over the course of time in two ways:
  - Passive: An exteroceptive piece of data is surrounded by two proprioceptive pieces of data
  - Active: A proprioceptive piece of data is surrounded by two exteroceptive pieces of data

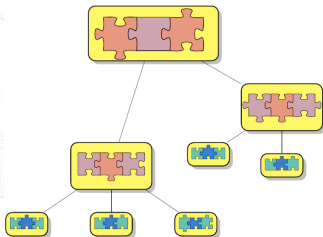


See Regazzoni et al., 2020

# Damasio - HDU

## Hierarchical Dispositional Units (HDU)

- To extract casual-temporal inferences, similar to brain, dispositionl units are contextually placed in one another in a hierarchy.



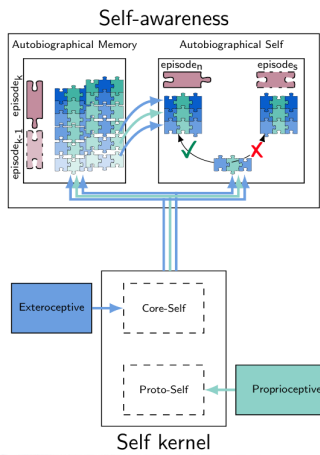
See Regazzoni et al., 2020

# Damasio - AM

## Autobiographical Memory (AM)

- Each set of dispositional units which contribute to building an experience is stored as an episode
- The collection of all episode forms the architecture of memory in the form a book which each page presents an episode.

# Damasio - AM



See Regazzoni et al., 2020

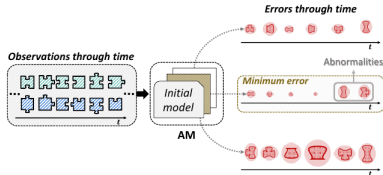
## Damasio - Abnormality

- Lets open the system's memory to observation through the time.
- Try to find a match for the set of observations in all AM pages with some acceptable noise tolerance (Most models use Hellinger metric to measure the distance between model's prediction and the set of observations)
  - If there is a prediction(model/episode in AM) that falls below the tolerance for that set of observations then activate actuators as the models says.
  - If none of the predictions doesn't fall below the tolerance then its time to add a new episode (i.e page) to AM.

So another definition of self awareness is:







- Learning from large abnormalities

# Damasio - Abnormality






See Regazzoni et al., 2020

## References I





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