



# Semantically Interpretable Predictive State Representation

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# ICRA 2015 Workshop on Sensorimotor Learning

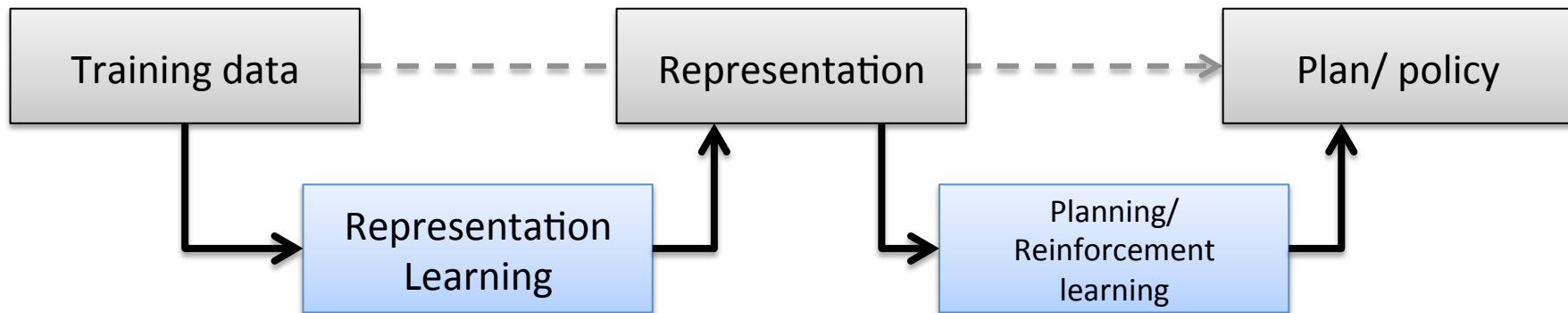
Robots that are able to learn models of themselves and their environments. • Most real-world sensorimotor control problems are situated in continuous or high-dimensional environments and require real-time interaction, which can be problematic for classical learning techniques. • Is it possible to learn sensorimotor dynamics of robots or animals directly from the raw data? If not, what prior knowledge is necessary? • How can one balance the representation accuracy and the speed of inference? How much data is needed? • How can successful supervised or unsupervised learning techniques be used in sensorimotor control problems? • How can prior knowledge, including expert knowledge, user demonstrations, or distributional assumptions be incorporated into the learning/ planning framework?

<http://sensorimotor-learning.mit.edu/>

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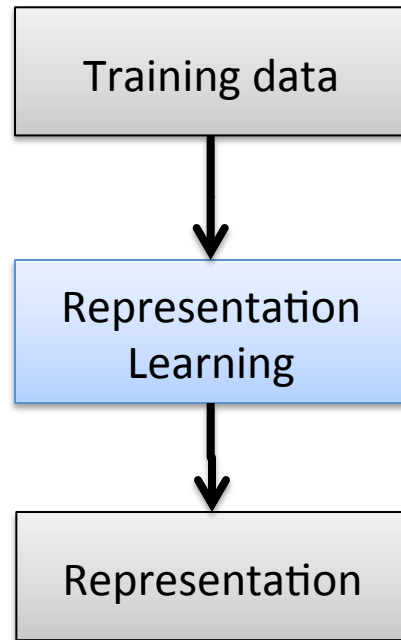
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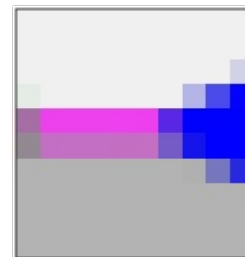
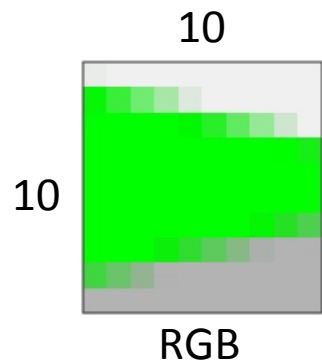
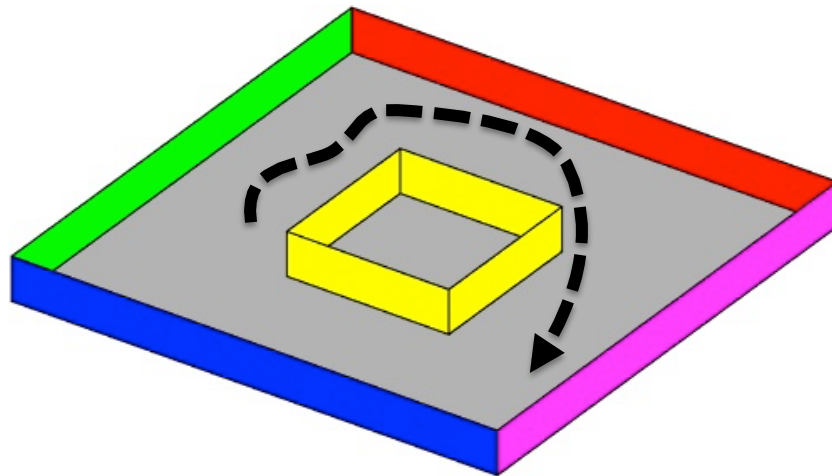


# Representation Learning for Robotics

- Sensor data
  - Little → Hidden information
  - Much → Meaning, semantic?
- Dynamics, interaction
- Processing time
- Stream of data
- Sparse training data, expensive
  - demonstrations, exploration

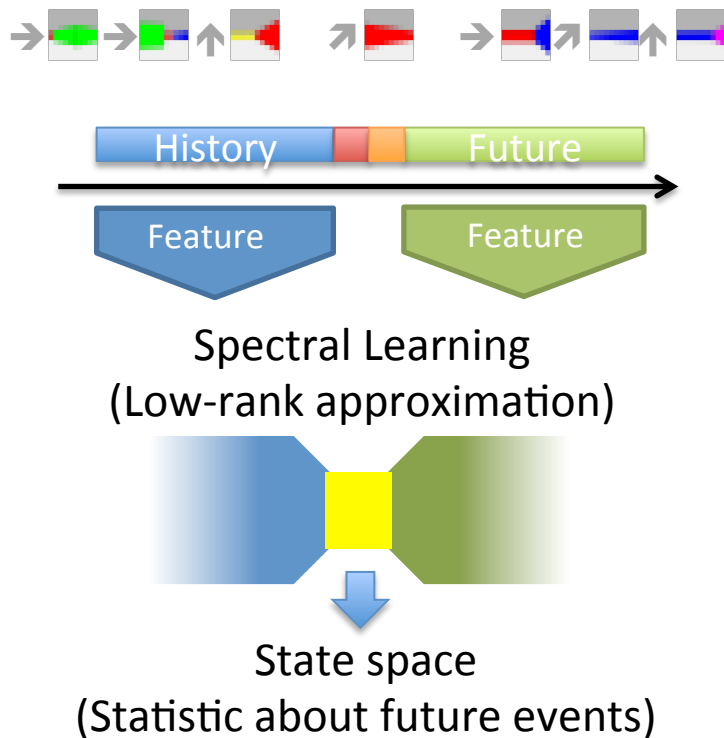


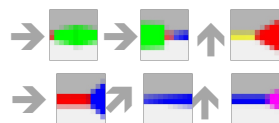
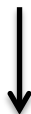
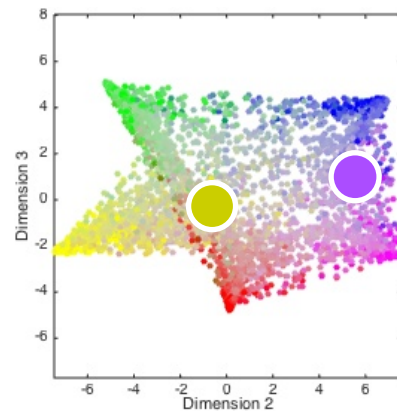
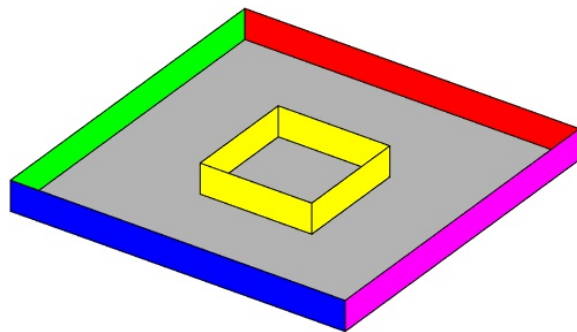
# Robot Navigation



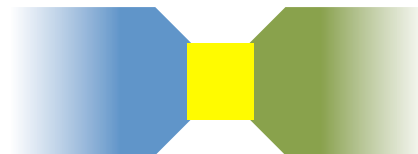
# Predictive State Representation

- Representation Learning
- Recent  
(e.g. Boots2011)
- No Latent Space
- Observable
- Features
- For planning





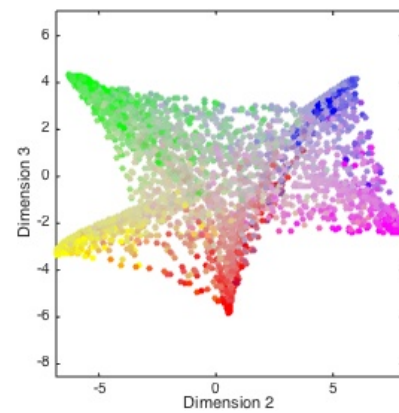
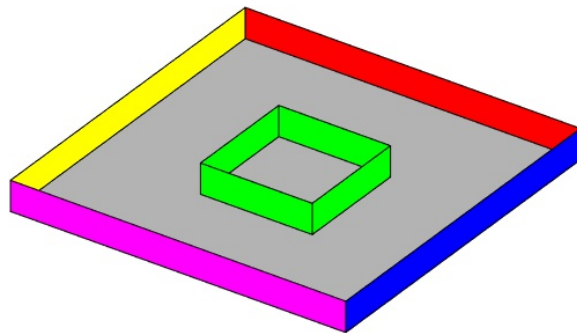
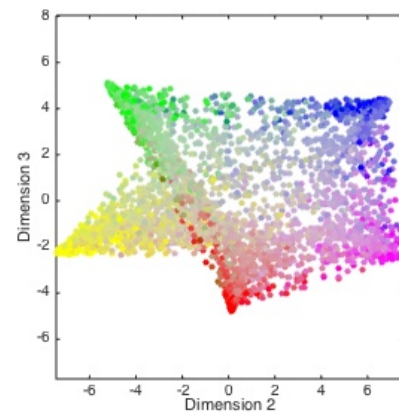
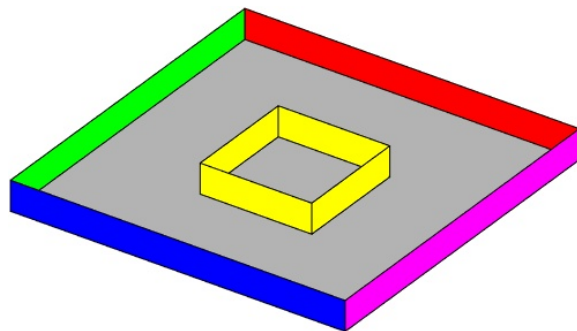
History



Learned Model







# Inspiration

- Engineers must [...] build in architectural constraints and fundamental truths [...]
- Prior + Experience = Learned competence
- Agents must learn niche-specific competences [...] sensory-motor loops, world model [...]

Leslie P. Kaelbling,  
Keynote Lecture, AAAI 2010

- Feature engineering [...] most common approach [...] mapping from observation to state
- Using prior knowledge [...] about world, robots can learn representations [...] consistent with physics.
- Mapping [...] designed by hand, using human intuition.
- Identify five robotic priors [...]

R. Jonschkowski and  
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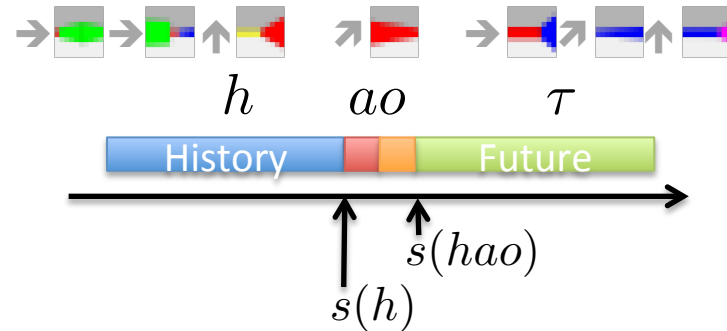
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# Linear PSR Theory

- Test prediction  $P(\tau^{\mathcal{O}} | h || \tau^{\mathcal{A}})$

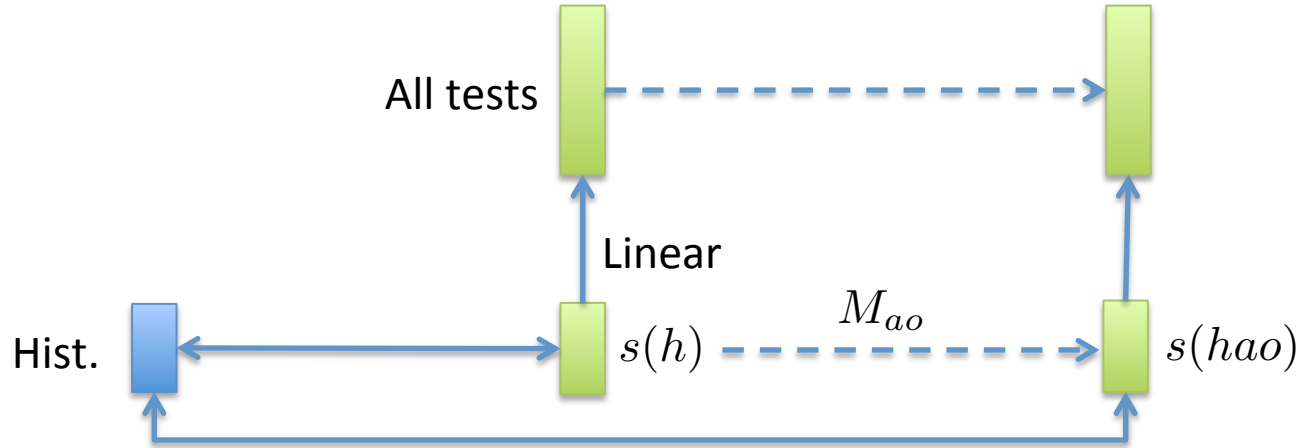
- State 
$$s(h) = \begin{bmatrix} P(\tau_1^{\mathcal{O}} | h || \tau_1^{\mathcal{A}}) \\ \vdots \\ P(\tau_k^{\mathcal{O}} | h || \tau_k^{\mathcal{A}}) \end{bmatrix}$$

- State update  $s(hao) \propto M_{ao}s(h)$



$o \in \mathcal{O}$  Observations and  
 $a \in \mathcal{A}$  Actions

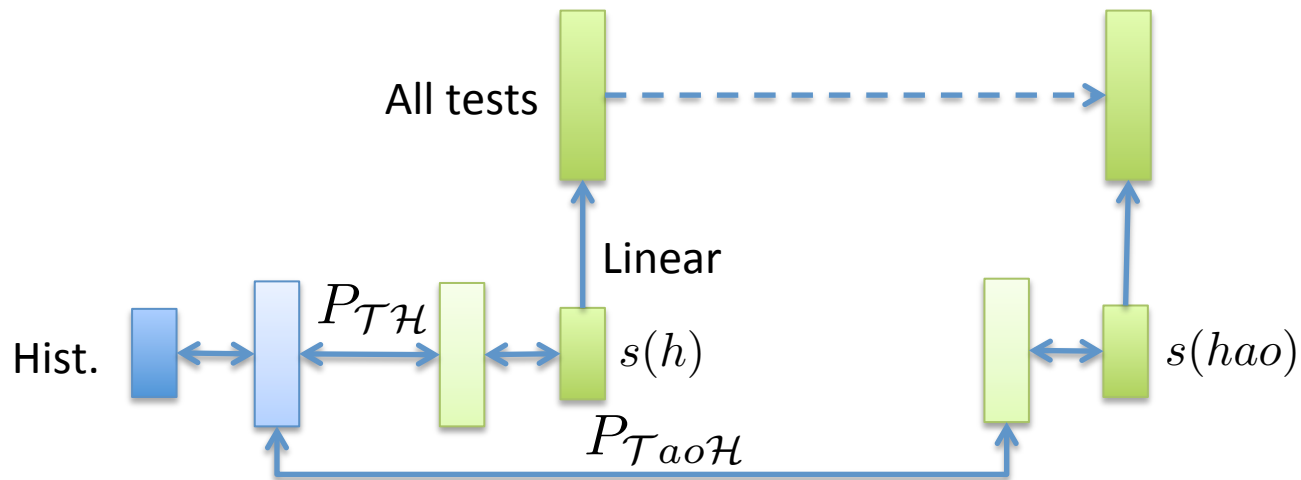
# Flow of Information and Observables



- Discovery of sufficient set
- Parameters update parameters



# Flow of Information and Observables

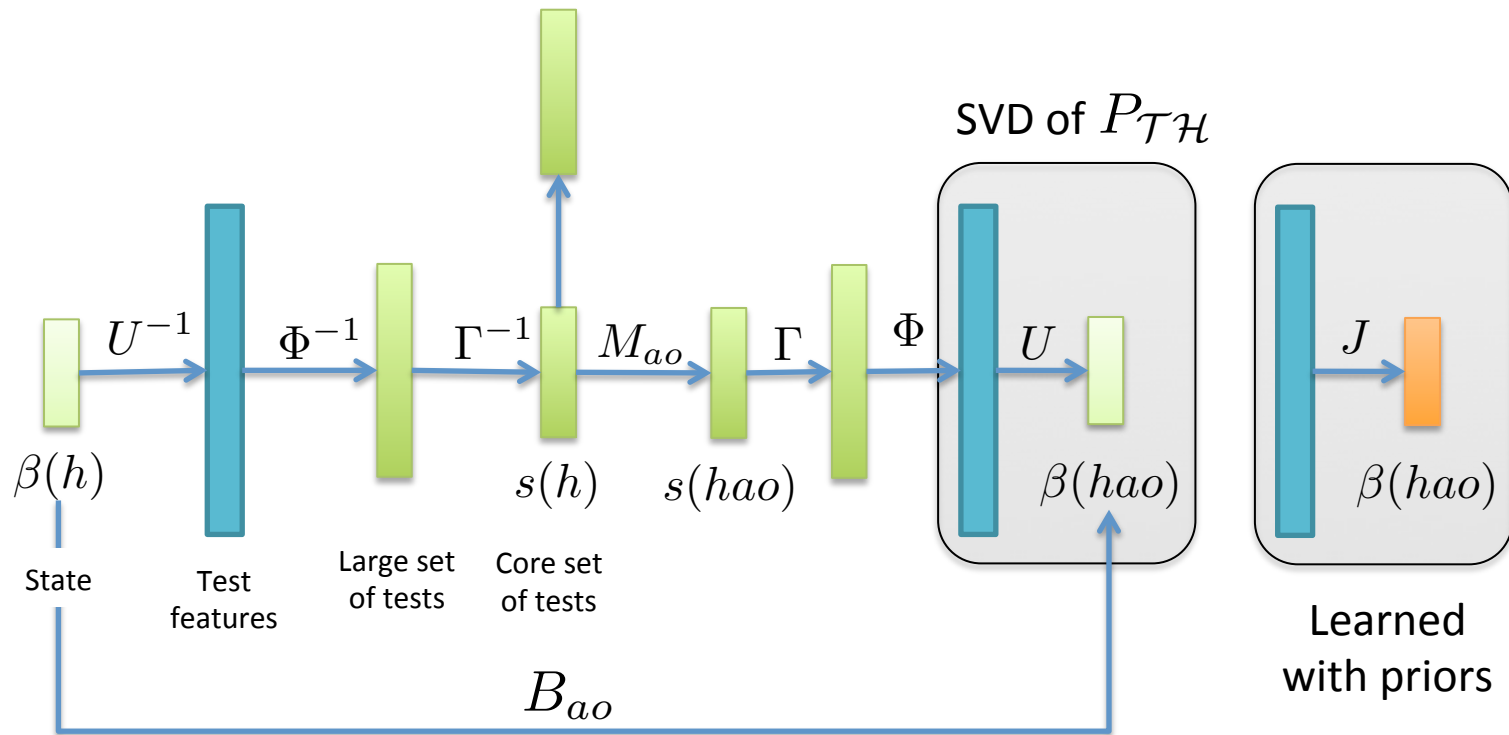


$$Zs(hao) \propto ZM_{ao}Z^{-1}s(h)$$

$$=B_{ao}\beta(h)$$



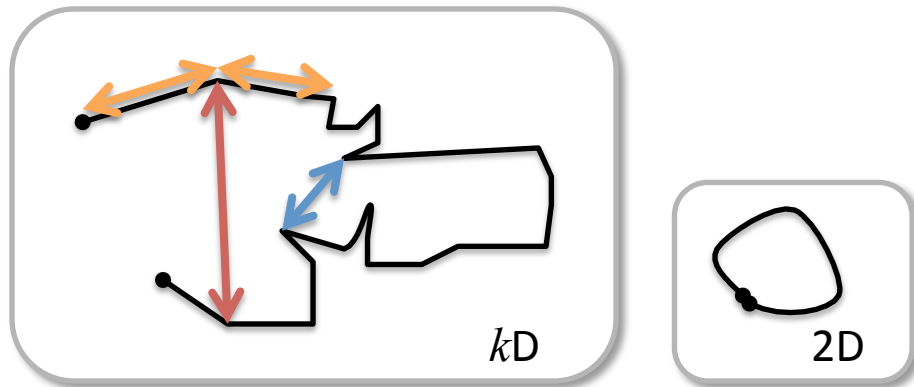
# State Update Unrolled



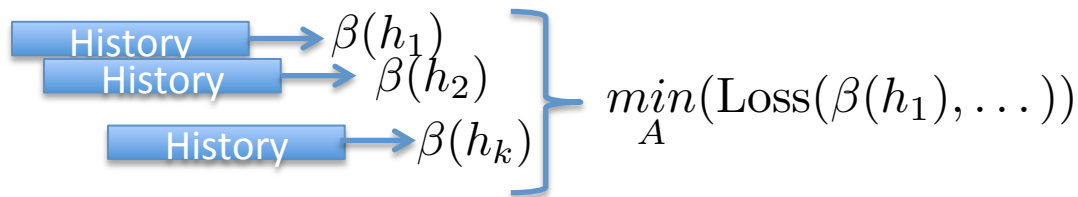


# Priors, where do they come from?

- Semantic for planning
  - Simplicity
  - Temporal coherence
  - Label consistency

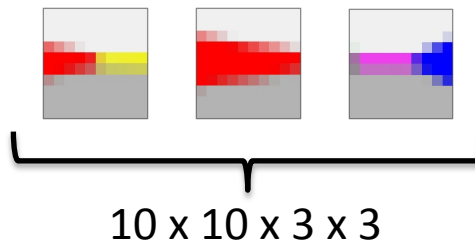
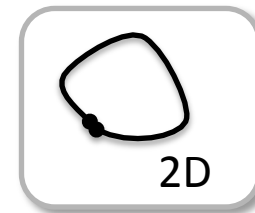
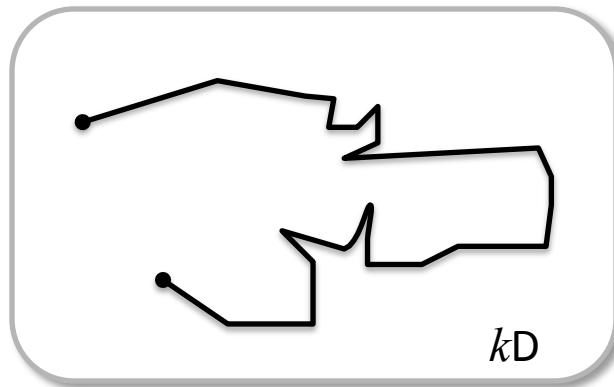


- Loss-functions
- Optimization problem
- Parameter  $J = AU^\top$



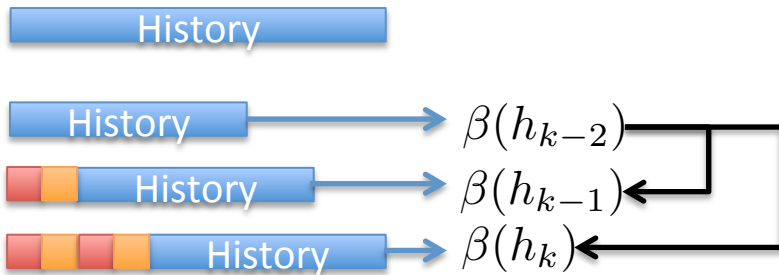
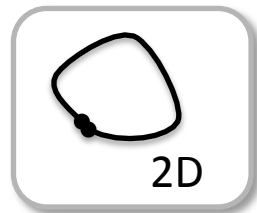
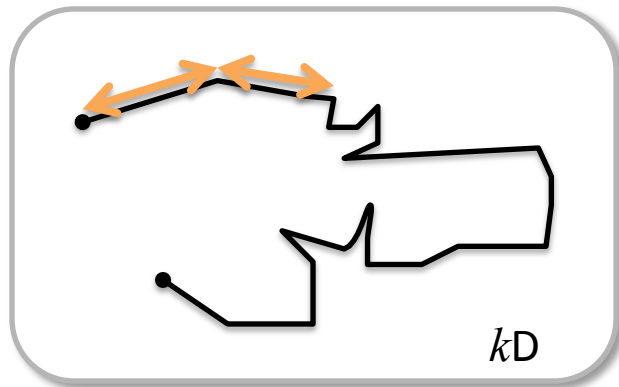
# Simplicity

- Occam's razor
- Generalization
- Orthogonal concepts?



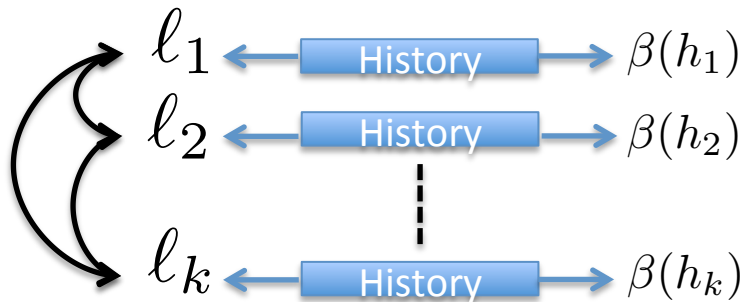
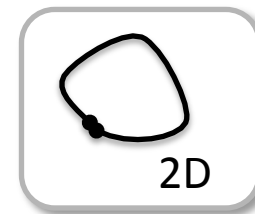
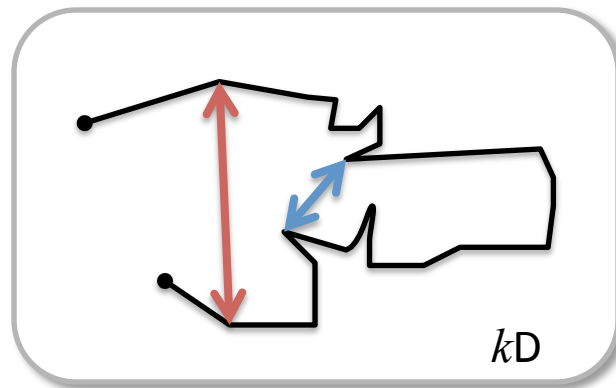
# Temporal Coherence

- Slowness
- Smoothness
- Gradual change
- Inertia

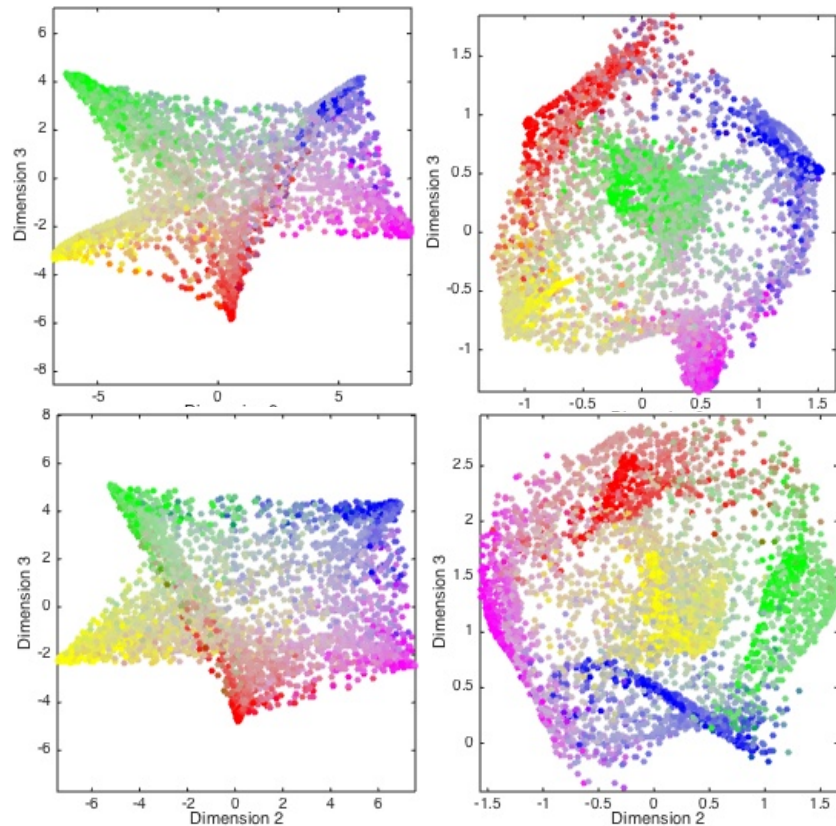
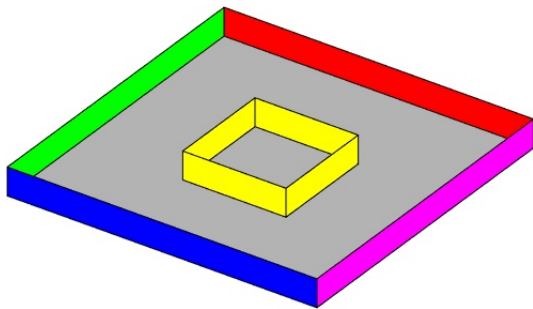
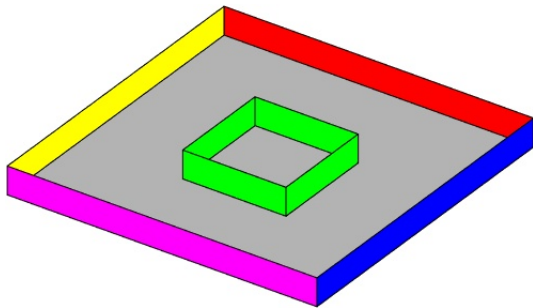


# Label Consistency

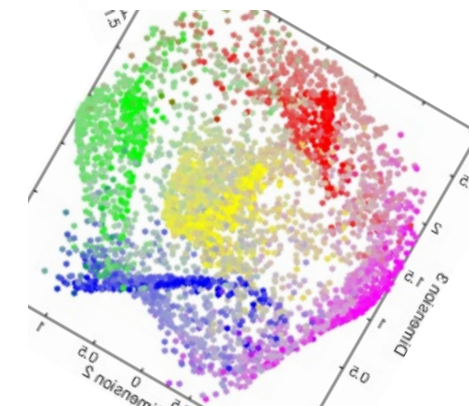
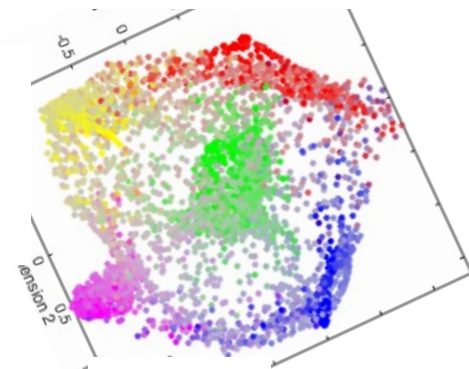
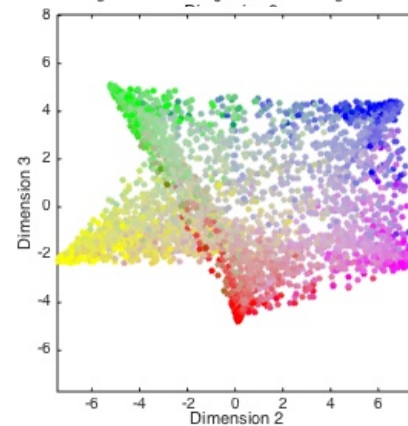
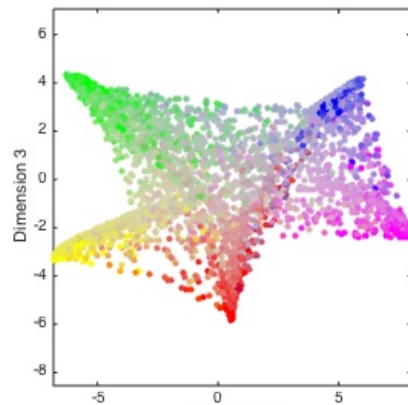
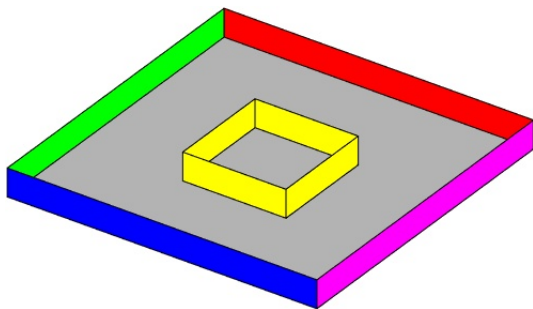
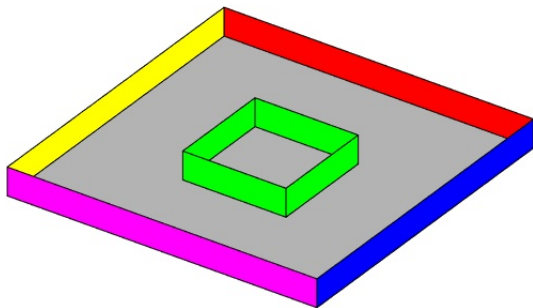
- Semantic for planning
- Structure
- Labels
- Metric/ distance measure



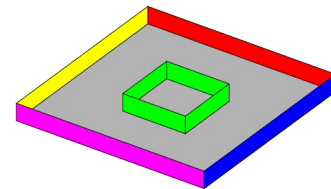
# Results: Embedding



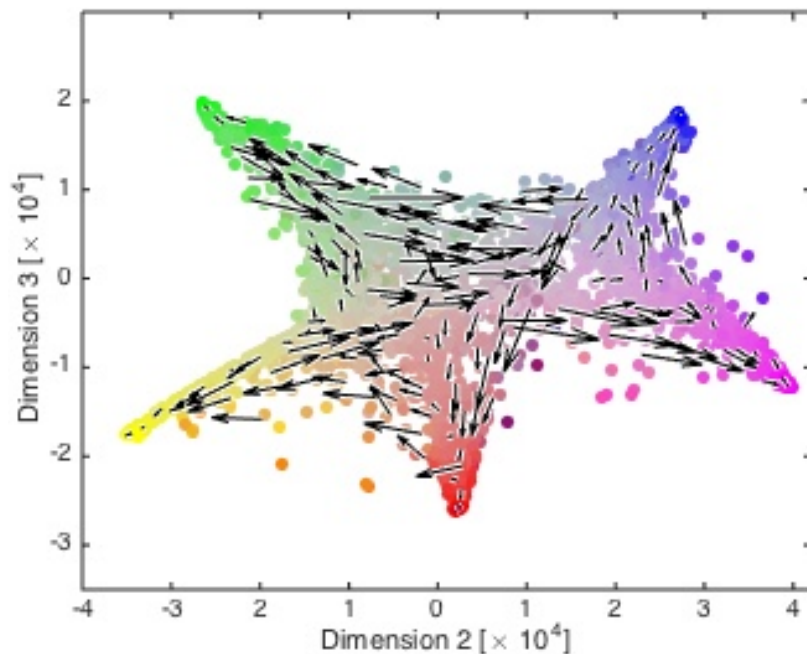
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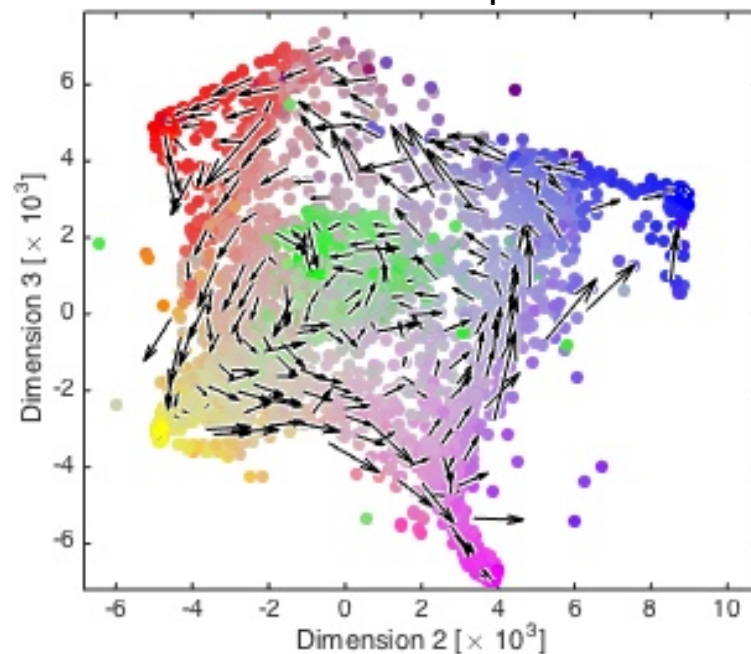
# Results: Actions



Spectral

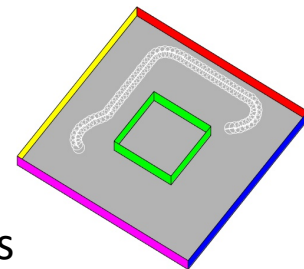


Learned with priors

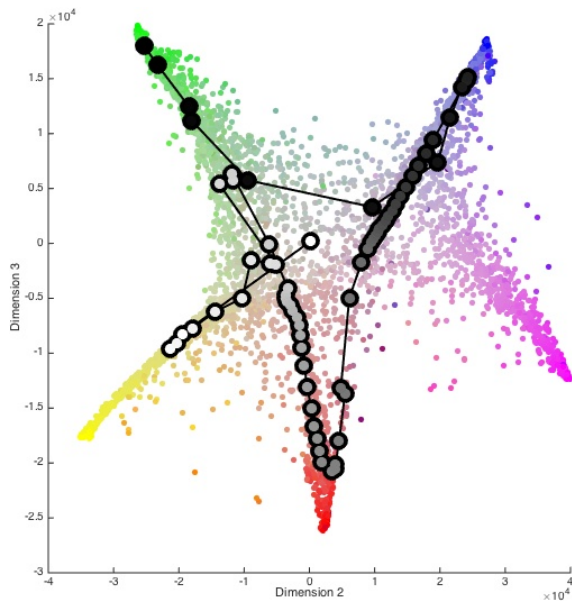


Action: Forward + Turn Left

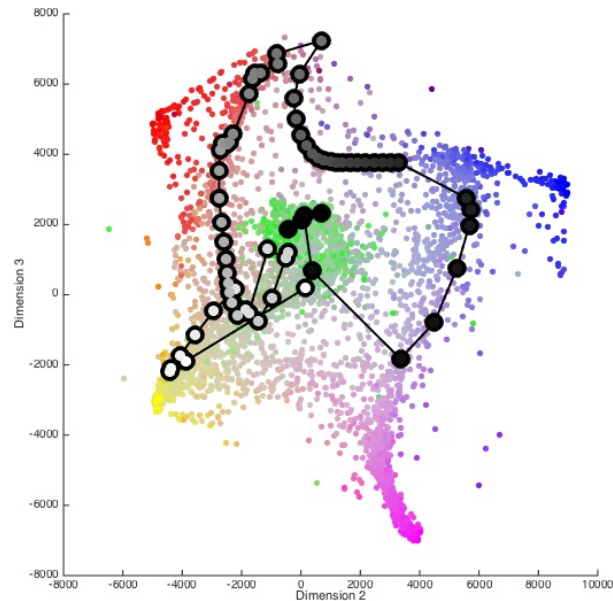
# Results: Path



Spectral



Learned with priors

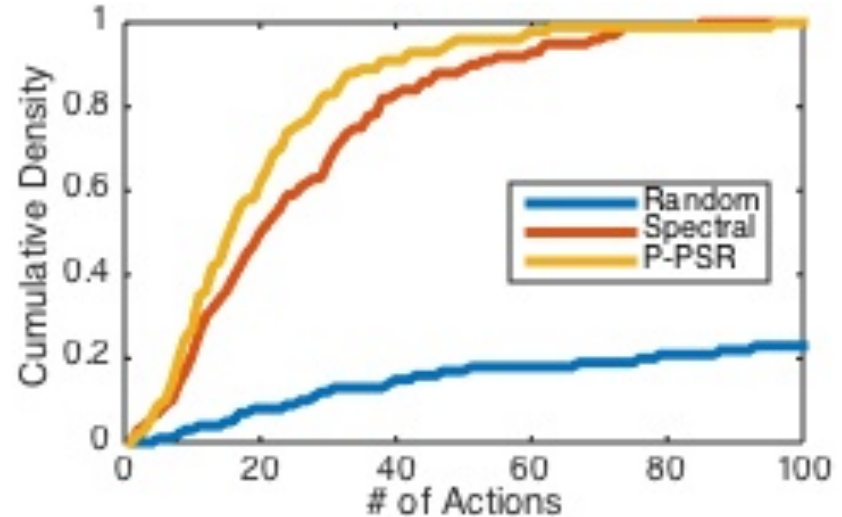


Action: Forward + Turn Left



# Results: Planning

- Policy learned
- Random start
- Same goal
- Length of path



# Conclusion

- Representation learning
- Predictive state representation
- Semantics
- Priors