Stage Master 2 Comment découvrir son corps?

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Équipe : LARSEN





Introduction

Travail Réalisé

Expérimentation

Conclusion





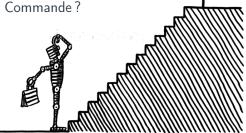
Introduction



Contexte

But : Monde réel Robot : Commande

Fonction : Monde Réel \rightarrow Commande?

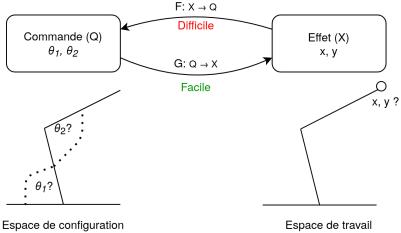






Cinématique Inverse

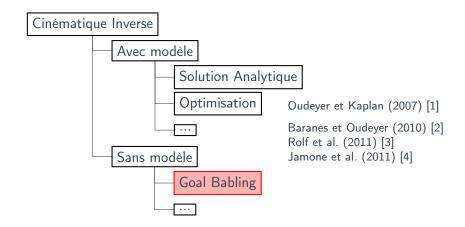
Exemple avec un bras robotique :







Cinématique Inverse







Poppy Ergo Jr







Goal Babling



Processus Développemental

 $\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{Nouveau}\ \mathsf{Q} \to \mathsf{Nouveau}\ \mathsf{X} \\ \downarrow \mathsf{Nouvelle}\ \mathsf{exp\'{e}rience} \end{array}$





Travail Réalisé



Cinématique Inverse

Fonction:

 $\mathsf{Monde}\ \mathsf{r\'eel} \to \mathsf{Commande}$

 $F:\,X\to Q$

Expérience du robot

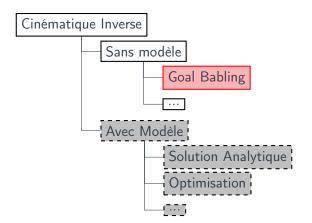
Catalogue

Observation (X)	Commande (Q)
x1, y1, z1	$\theta_{a1}, \theta_{b1}, \dots$
x2, y2, z2	$\theta_{a2}, \theta_{b2}, \dots$
x3, y3, z3	$\theta_{a3}, \theta_{b3}, \dots$





Comment construire F?

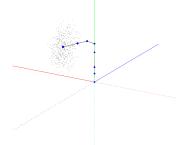






Goal Babling

Perturbation d'une posture



Suivre un but

Utilisation du Catalogue

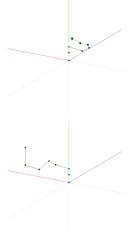
Observation (X)	Commande (Q)
x1, y1, z1	$\theta_{a1}, \theta_{b1},$
x2, y2, z2	$\theta_{a2}, \theta_{b2}, \dots$
x3, y3, z3	$\theta_{a3}, \theta_{b3}, \dots$





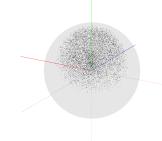
Motor Babling

Commande Aléatoire



Initialisation du catalogue

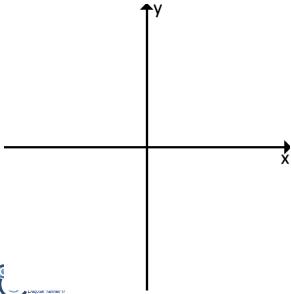
Distribution des observations



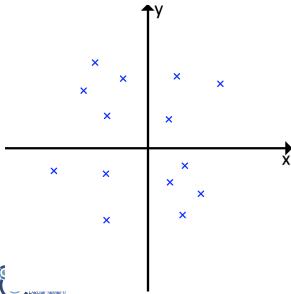


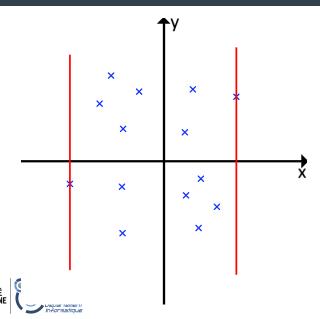


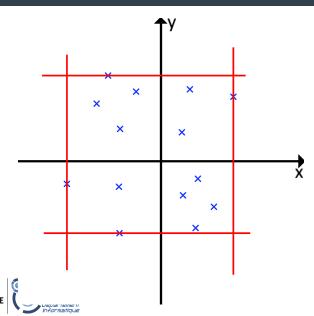


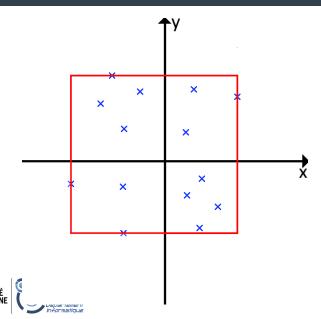


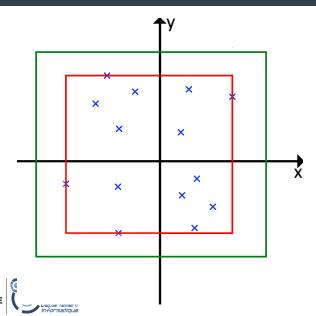






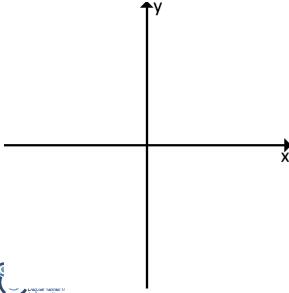




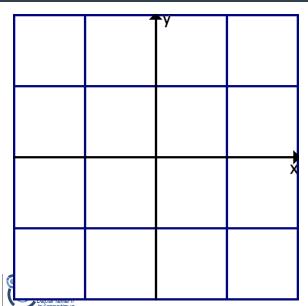


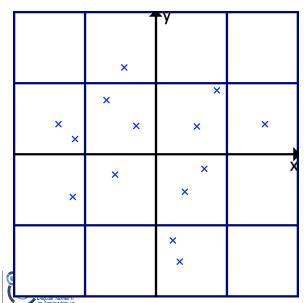
Algorithme Frontier

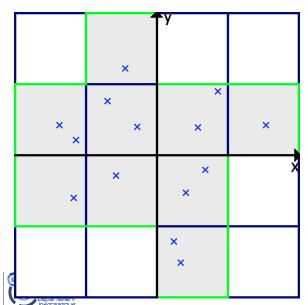




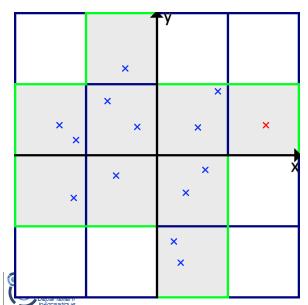




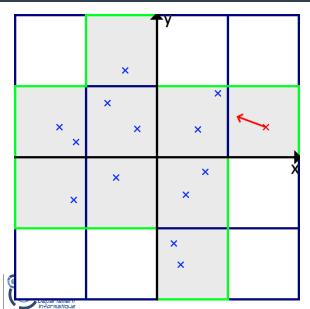


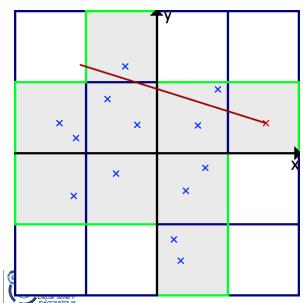




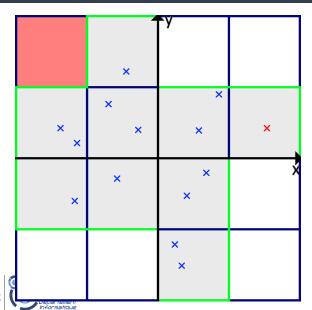












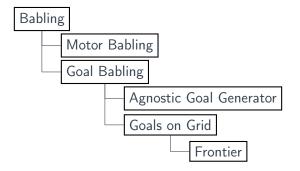


Expérimentation



Expérience

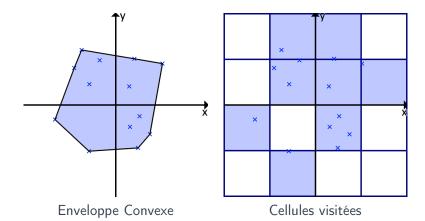
Choisir paramètres \Rightarrow Lancer apprentissage \Rightarrow Mesurer résultat







Couverture : Volume et Remplissage



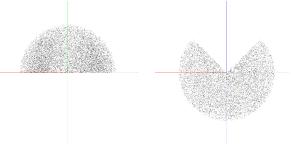




Précision : Erreur sur une liste de test

$$\sum_{g \in goals} \frac{d(g, G(F(g)))}{nb_goals}$$

Représentation de la liste des buts :







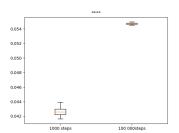
Vue de face

Vue du dessus

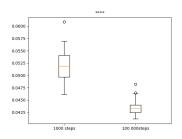
Résultats : Motor Babling

Paramètre p analysé : Nombre d'entrée dans le catalogue

Couverture (volume)



$$p \nearrow = \text{Couverture} \nearrow$$



$$p \nearrow = Précision \nearrow$$

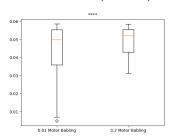


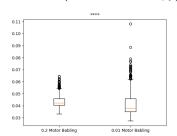


Résultats : Goal Babling

Paramètre p analysé : Proportion de Motor Babling à l'initialisation

Couverture (volume)





$$p \nearrow = Variance Couverture >$$



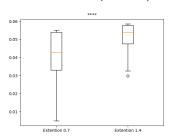




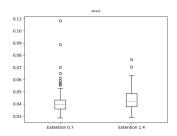
Résultats : Agnostic Goal Generator

Paramètre p analysé : Taux d'extension de la zone des buts

Couverture (volume)



$$p \nearrow = \text{Couverture} \nearrow$$



$$p \nearrow = Précision \setminus$$

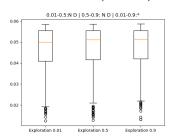




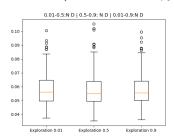
Résultats : Frontier

Paramètre p analysé : Probabilité d'exploration

Couverture (volume)



$$p \nearrow = Couverture \rightarrow$$



$$p \nearrow = Précision \rightarrow$$

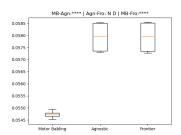




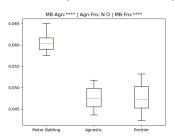
Résultats

Comparaison des 3 algorithmes

Couverture (volume)



Précision (distance liste but)







Conclusion





- ► Cinématique Inverse pour Poppy Ergo Jr
- Babling
 - Motor Babling
 - ► Agnostic Goal Generator
 - Frontier
- Résultats
 - Contraintes ignorées
 - ► Incompatibilité Poppy Ergo Jr
 - ► Meilleur que Motor Babling : aléatoire total





Merci de votre attention Avez-vous des questions?





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What is intrinsic motivation? a typology of computational approaches. *Frontiers in Neurorobotics*, 1:6, 2009.



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Intrinsically motivated goal exploration for active motor learning in robots : A case study.

In 2010 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, pages 1766–1773, 2010.



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Online goal babbling for rapid bootstrapping of inverse models in high dimensions

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L. Jamone, L. Natale, K. Hashimoto, G. Sandini, and A. Takanishi. Learning task space control through goal directed exploration.

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