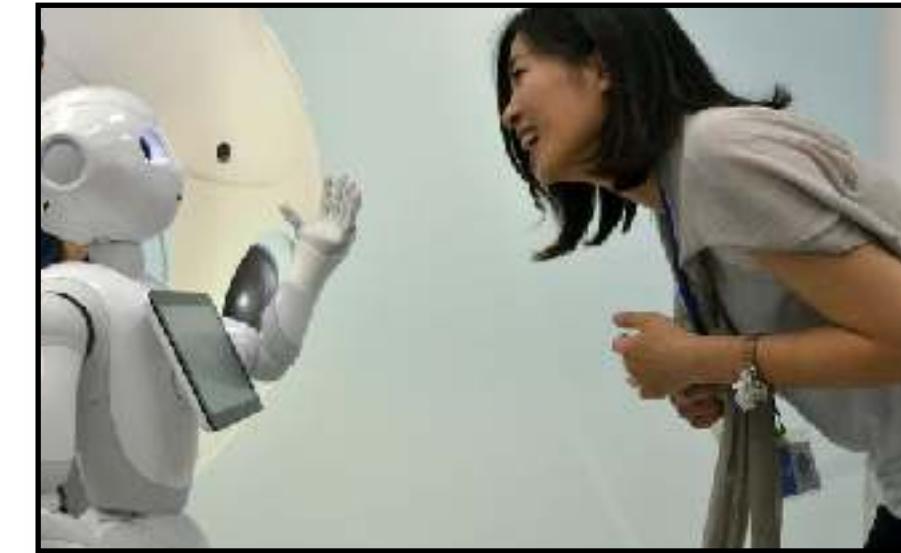


Human motion prediction for “human-aware” robots



Jim Mainprice, PhD

“HUMANS TO ROBOTS MOTION” (HRM)
Research Group Leader



Human Space Sharing Skills



Human Interactive Manipulation



- **Pick**
- **Place**
- **Give**
- **Receive**
- **Co-Manipulate**

A blurred photograph of a coffee shop interior. In the foreground, a barista wearing a white apron is seen from the side, working behind the counter. On the counter, there are several items: a small round tray with a small cup of coffee and a saucer, a larger tray with a glass of tea or juice, and a small silver tray with a small cup and saucer. In the background, other baristas are visible, and there are customers seated at tables. The overall atmosphere is busy and social.

Dynamic Social Movement

Anticipation



Anticipation

Legibility

?



Anticipation

Legibility

Coordination



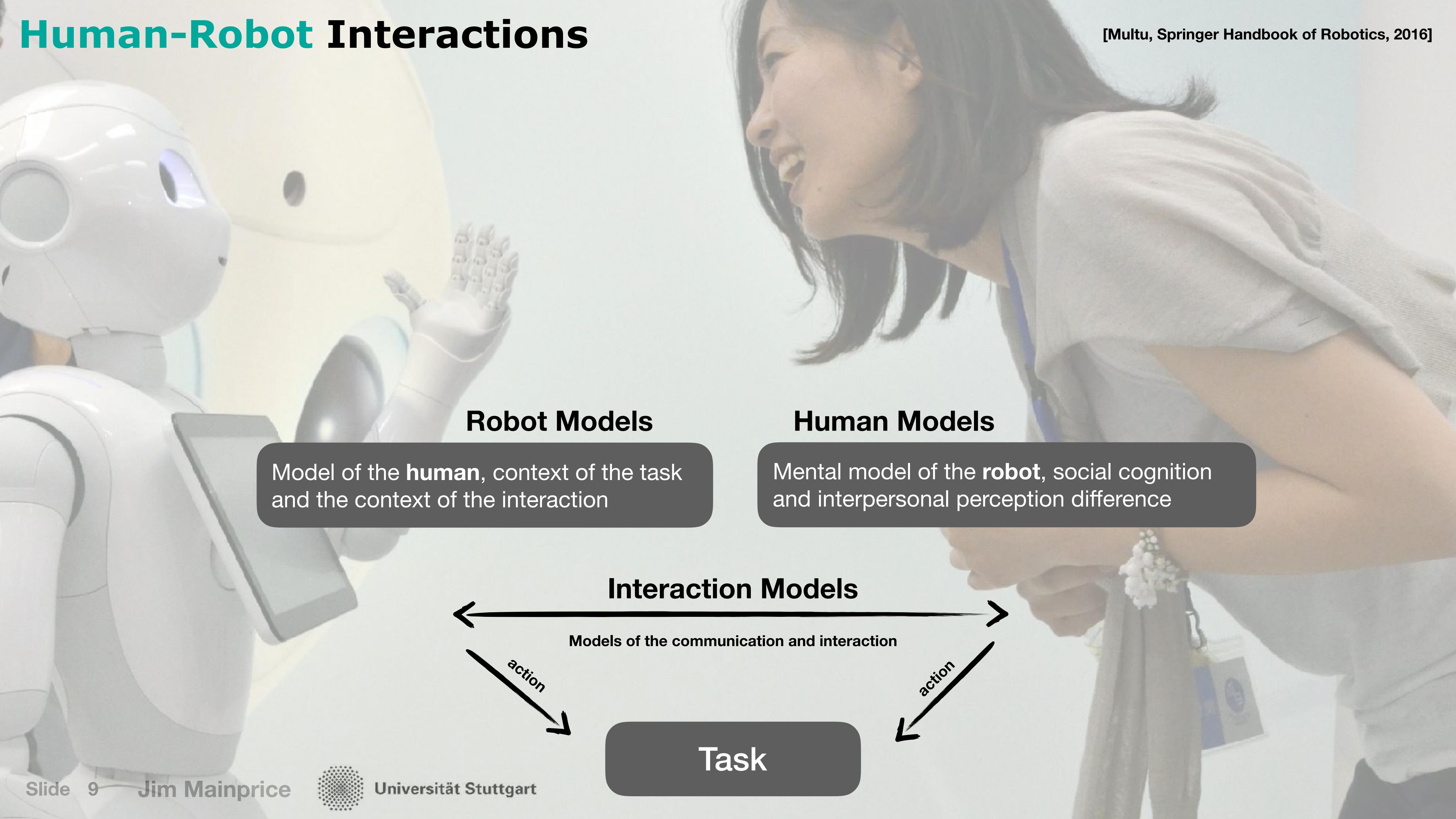
Anticipation

Legibility

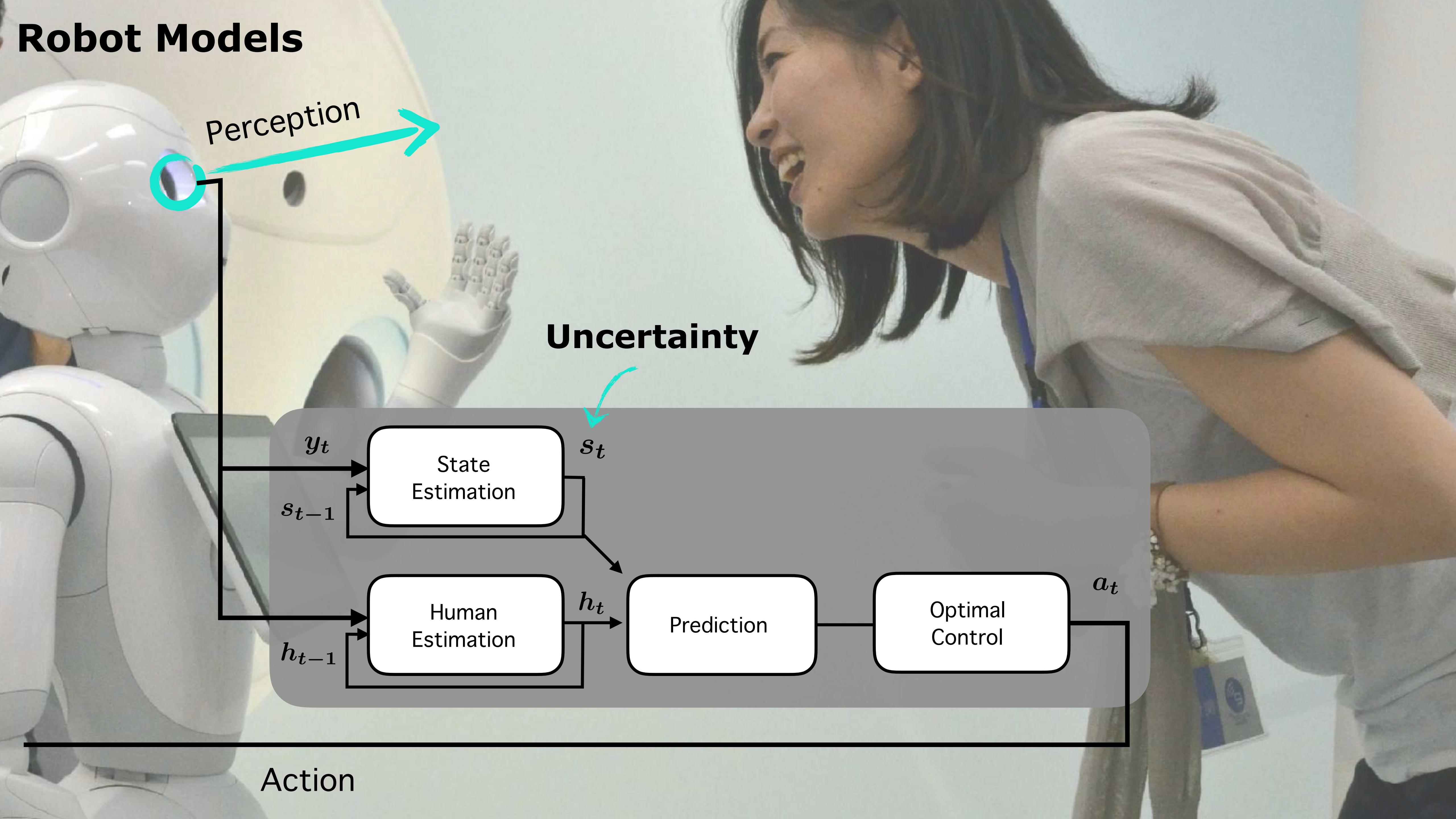
Coordination

Learning





Robot Models



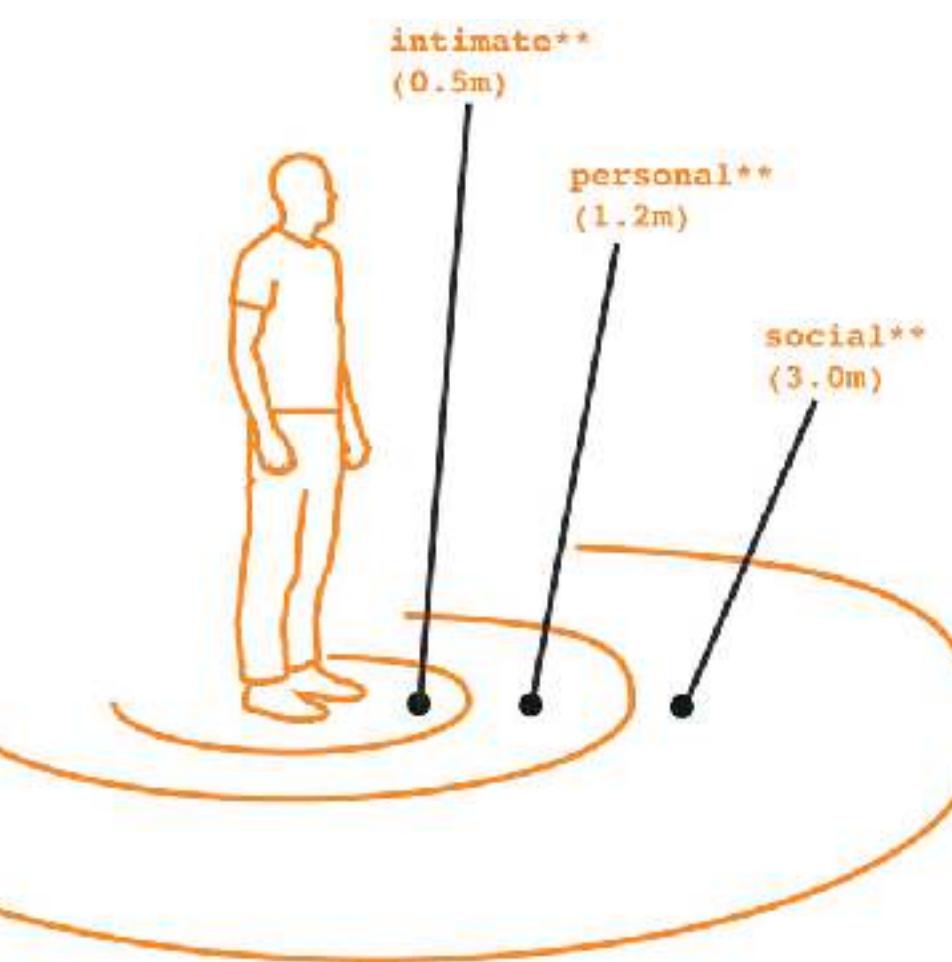
Outline

- 
- A photograph of a woman with long dark hair, wearing a light-colored sweatshirt, smiling and reaching out towards a white humanoid robot. The robot has a spherical head with two large blue eyes and a small mouth. Its body is white and it appears to be a NAO robot. They are in an indoor setting with a light-colored wall in the background.
- 1. Human Aware Motion Planning
 - 2. Inverse Optimal Control of Collaborative Motion
 - 3. Combining with Data Driven Dynamical Models

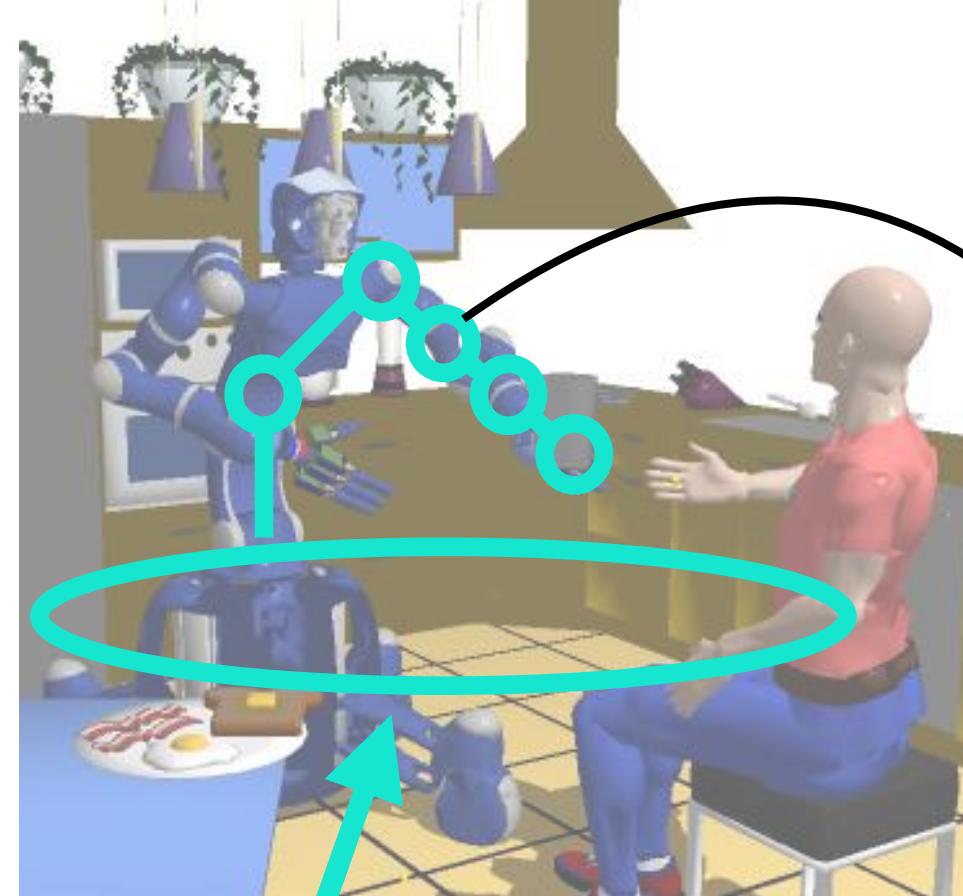
Outline

- 
- A photograph of a woman with long dark hair, wearing a light-colored top, interacting with a white humanoid robot. The robot has a large head with two blue glowing eyes and a small mouth. It is wearing a yellow vest with black circular patterns. The woman is smiling and looking at the robot. A dark, rounded rectangular box is overlaid on the lower-left portion of the image, containing the following text.
1. Human Aware Motion Planning
 2. Inverse Optimal Control of Collaborative Motion
 3. Combining with Data Driven Dynamical Models

“Human-Aware” extension of motion planning algorithms



Anthropological Studies :
Theory of « proxemics » [Hall66]



Trajectory Space

$$\Xi = \{\xi \mid \xi : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}\}$$

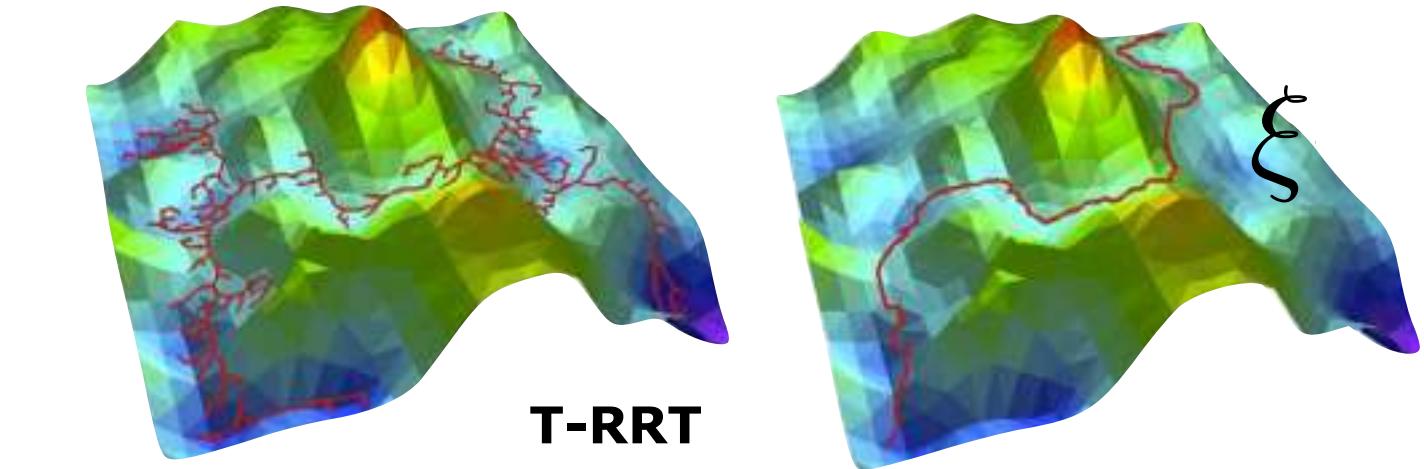
Configurations Space

$$\mathcal{C} = \{q \in \mathbb{R}^d\}$$

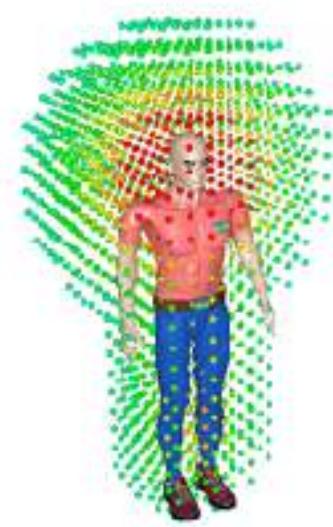
Workspace

$$\mathcal{W} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3\}$$

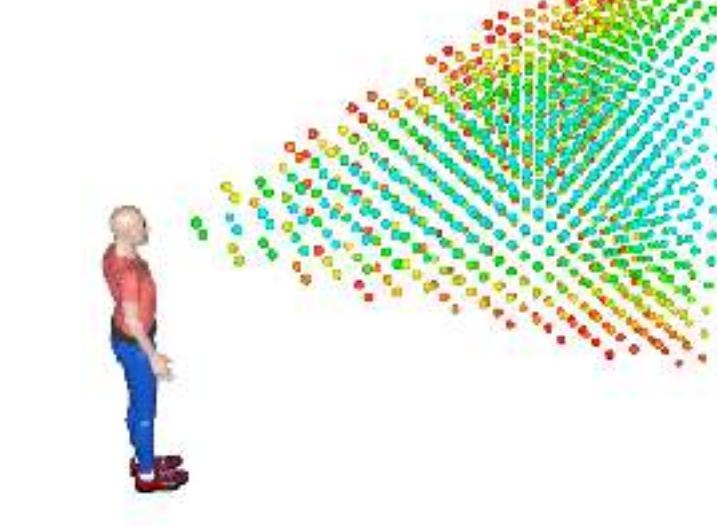
Explores trajectories **globally**



Elementary Interaction Costs



1 - Distance

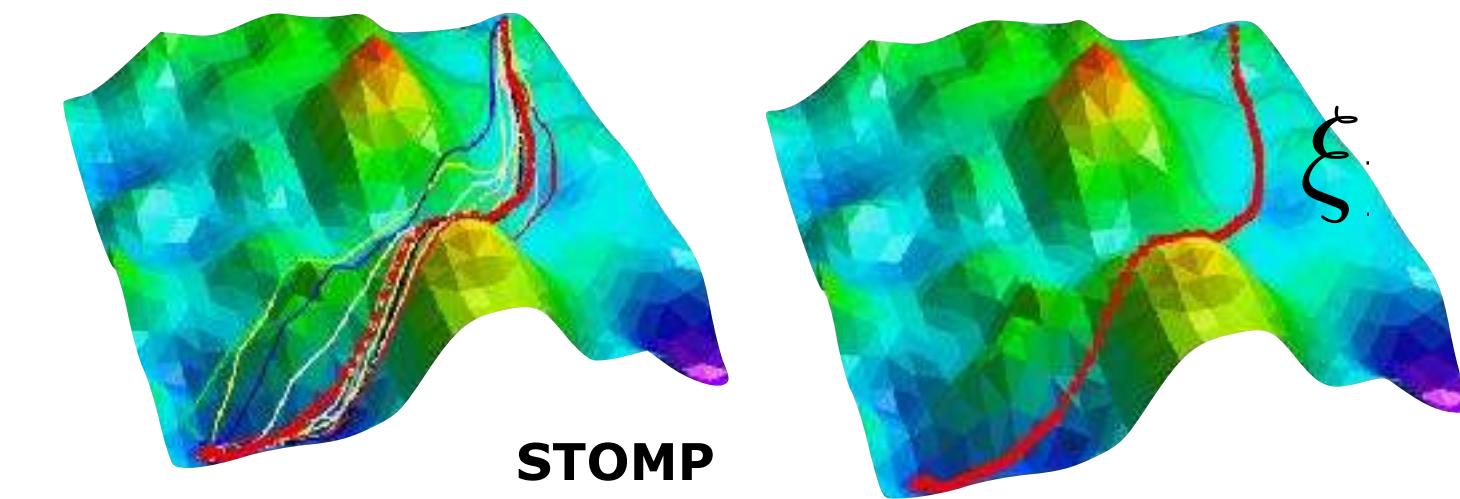


2 - Visibility



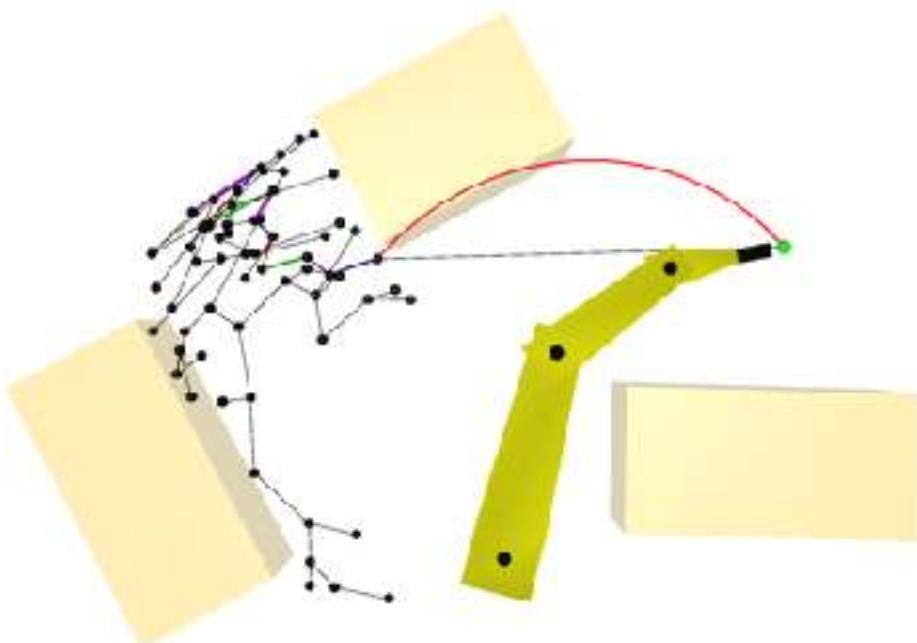
3 – Musculoskeletal Effort

Explores trajectories **locally**

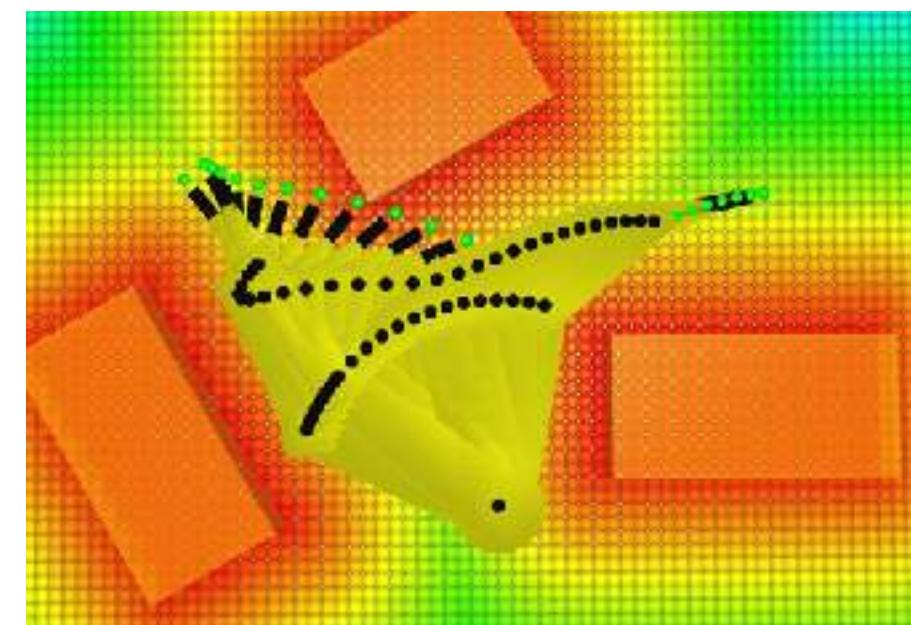


“Human-Aware” extension of motion planning algorithms

Motion planning with
binaire vs. continu cost maps

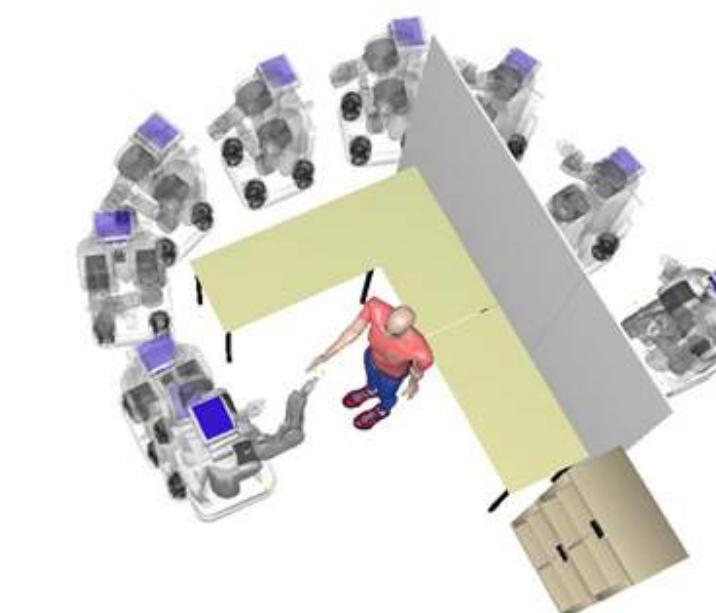


RRT

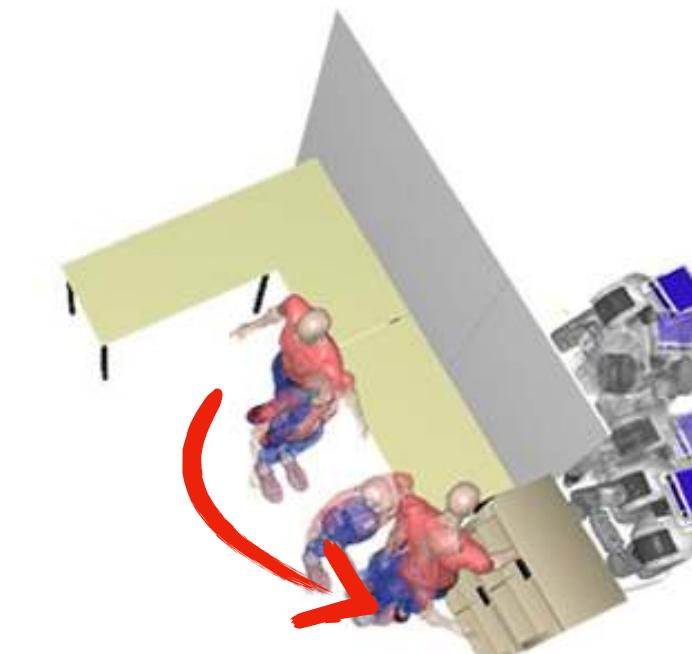


T-RRT + STOMP

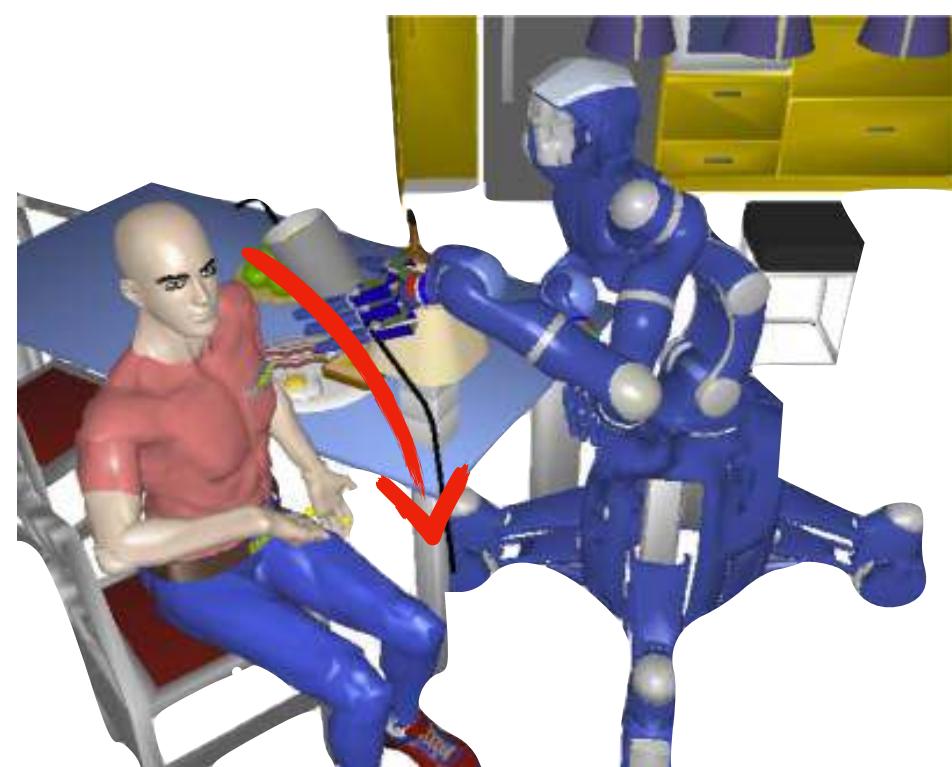
Motion planning with
statique vs. mobile human receiver



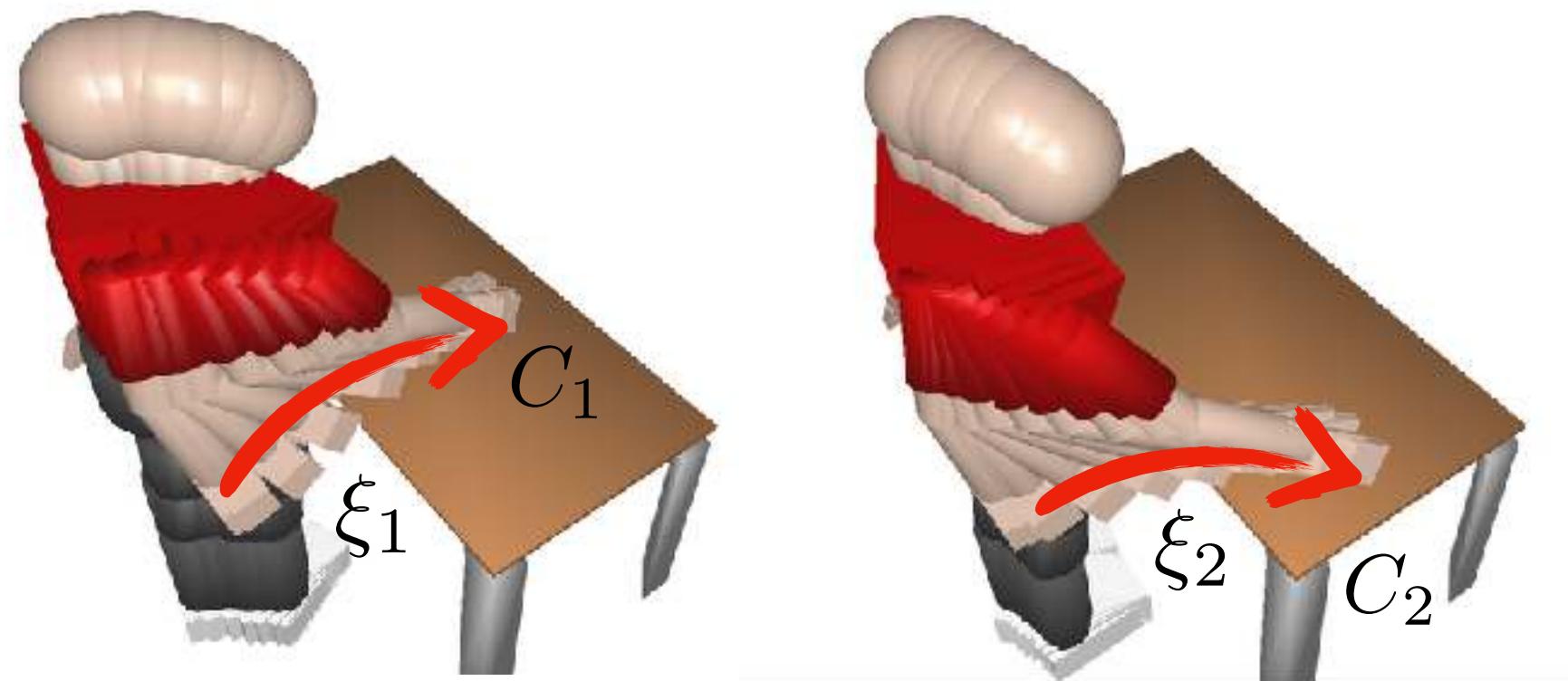
Statique



Mobile



Anticipation of **human movement** in dynamic motion planning



Number of classes

Voxel

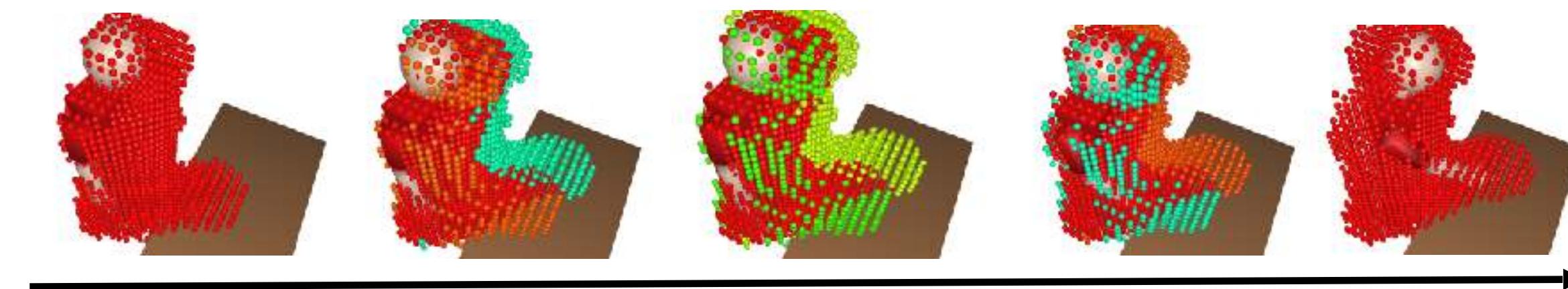
Partial trajectory

$$p(x|\xi) = \sum_{m=1}^M p(x|C_m)p(C_m|\xi)$$

Probability of **traverse** in class m

Probability to belong to class m encoded in a GMM

Solution : Prediction of swept volume



Red and green, high and low probability to be traversed

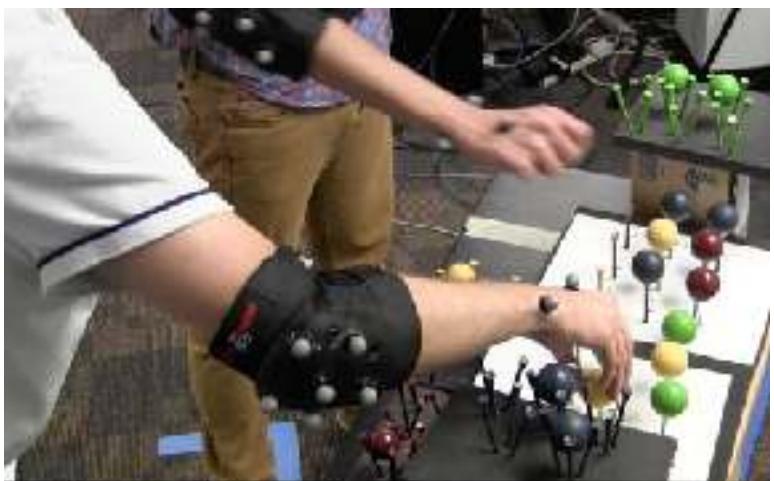
Outline

- 
- A woman with long dark hair, wearing a light-colored sweatshirt, is smiling and interacting with a white humanoid robot. The robot has large, expressive eyes and is holding a small black smartphone. A dark, rounded rectangular box is overlaid on the lower-left portion of the image, containing the following text.
1. Human Aware Motion Planning
 2. Inverse Optimal Control of Collaborative Motion
 3. Combining with Data Driven Dynamical Models

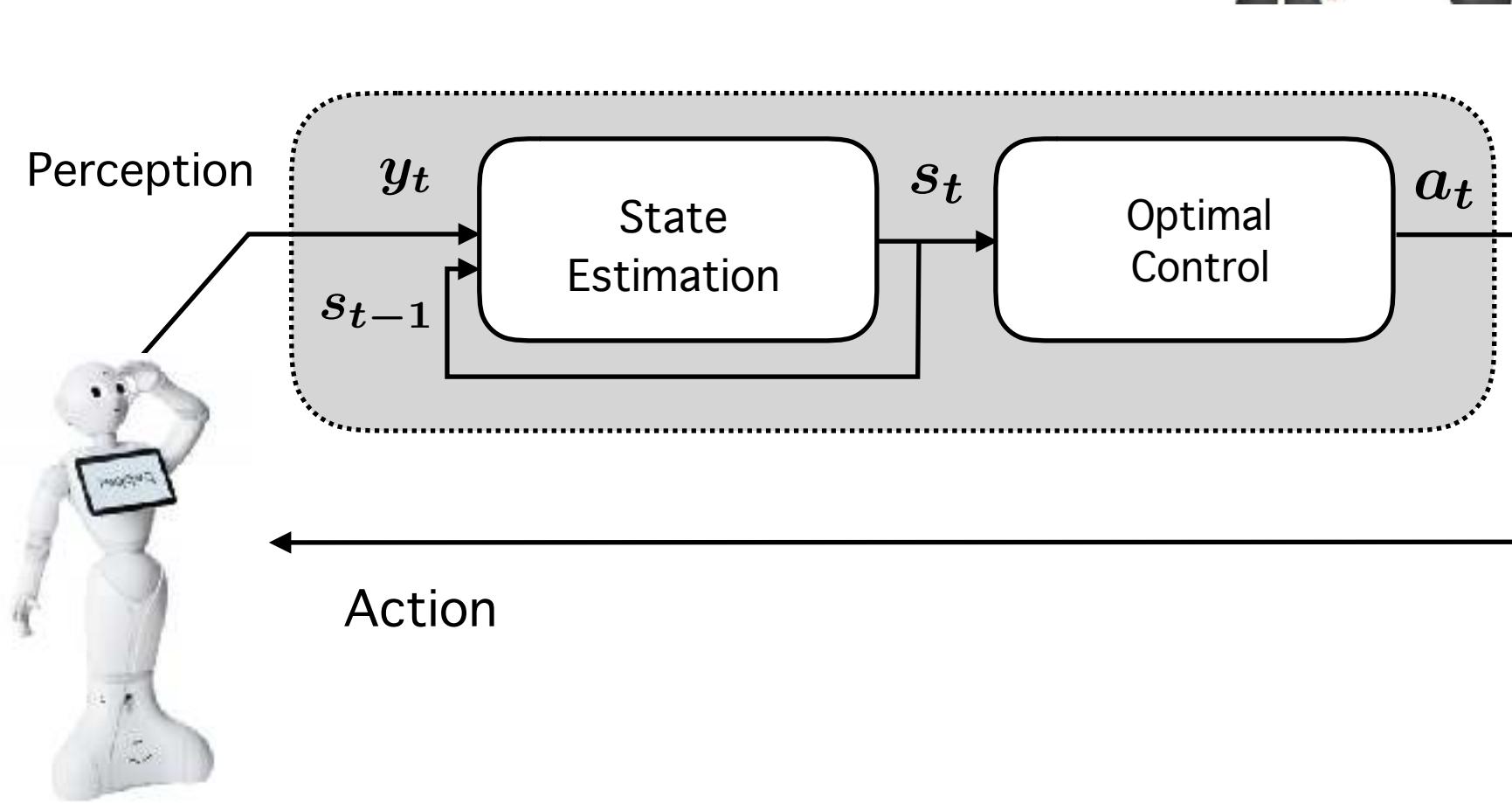
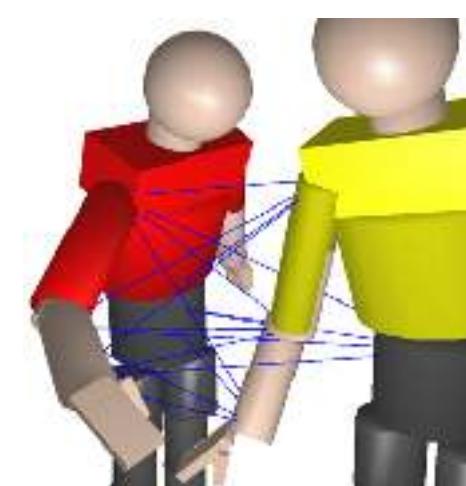
Imitation of interactive behaviors

How to balance the elementary **interaction** features in the **cost function** ?

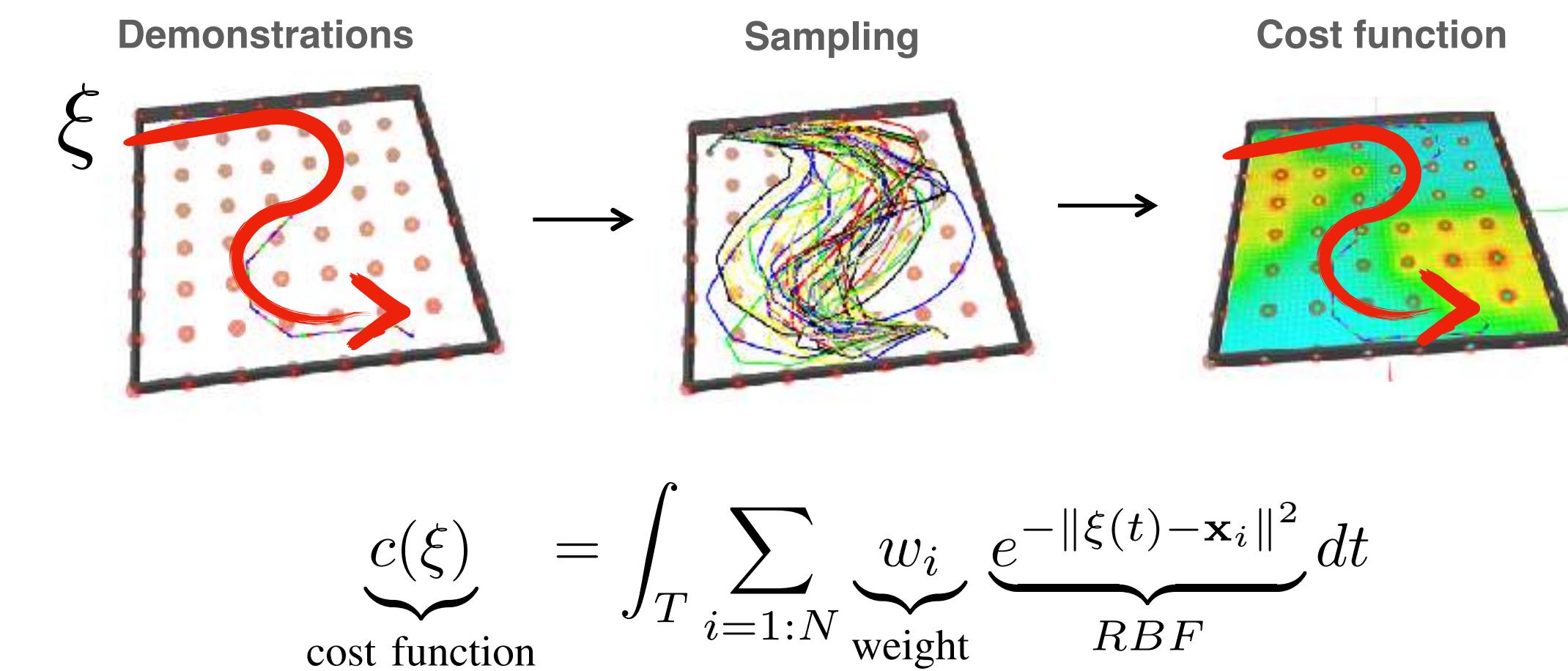
1) Demonstration



2) Features



Solution : Inverse Optimal Control



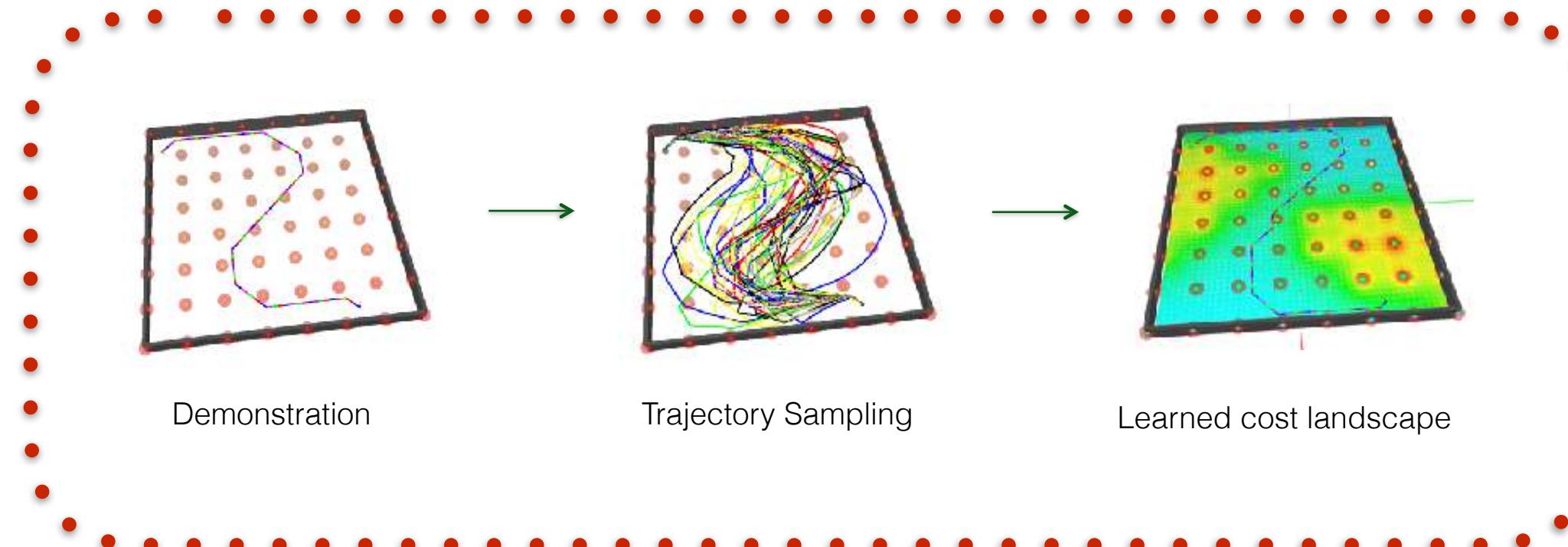
Collaborative Manipulation Experiment



Goalset Stochastic Inverse Optimal Control

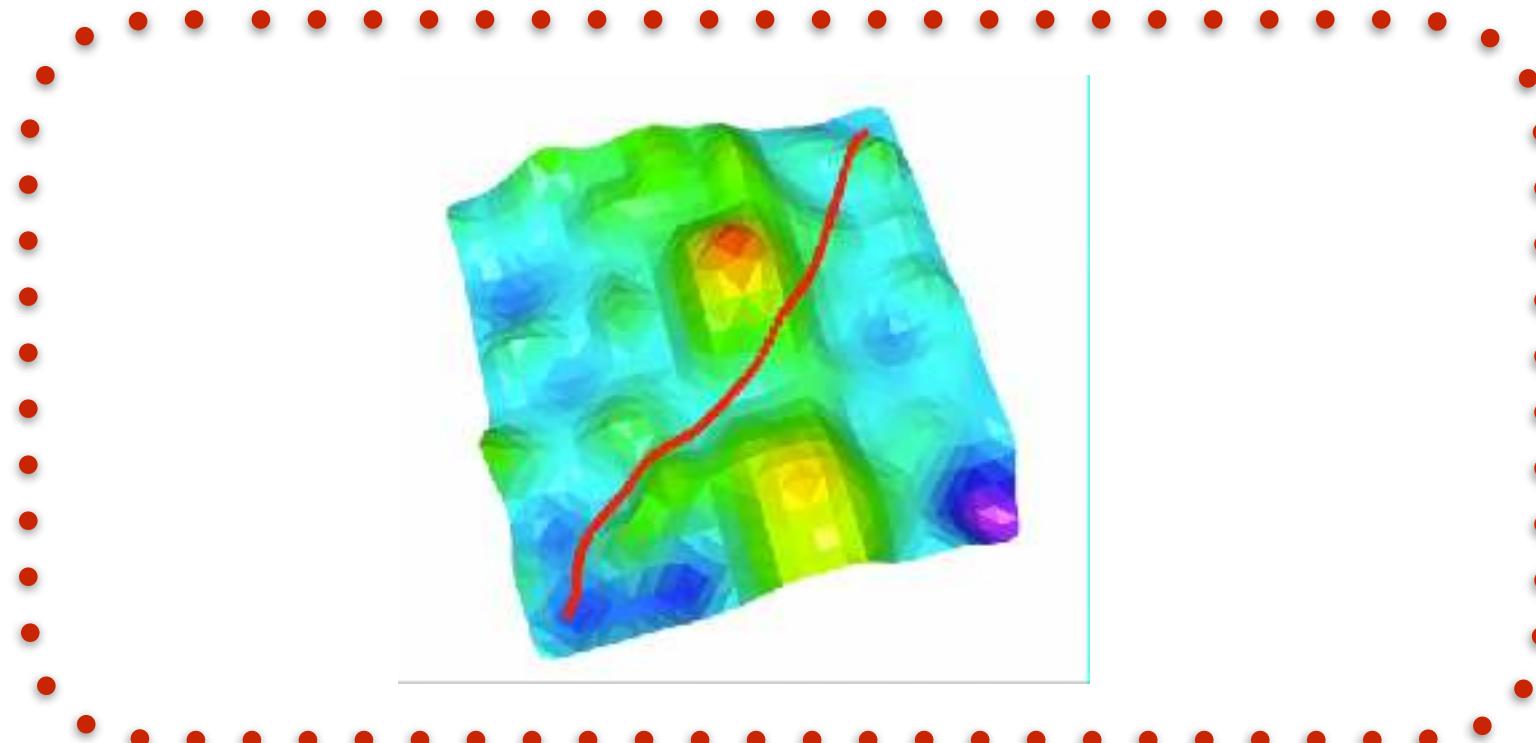
Learning

PIIRL [Kalakrishnan 13]



Prediction

STOMP [Kalakrishnan 11]



Trajectory vector

$$\xi = [q_1 \dots q_N]^T$$

Smoothness Metric

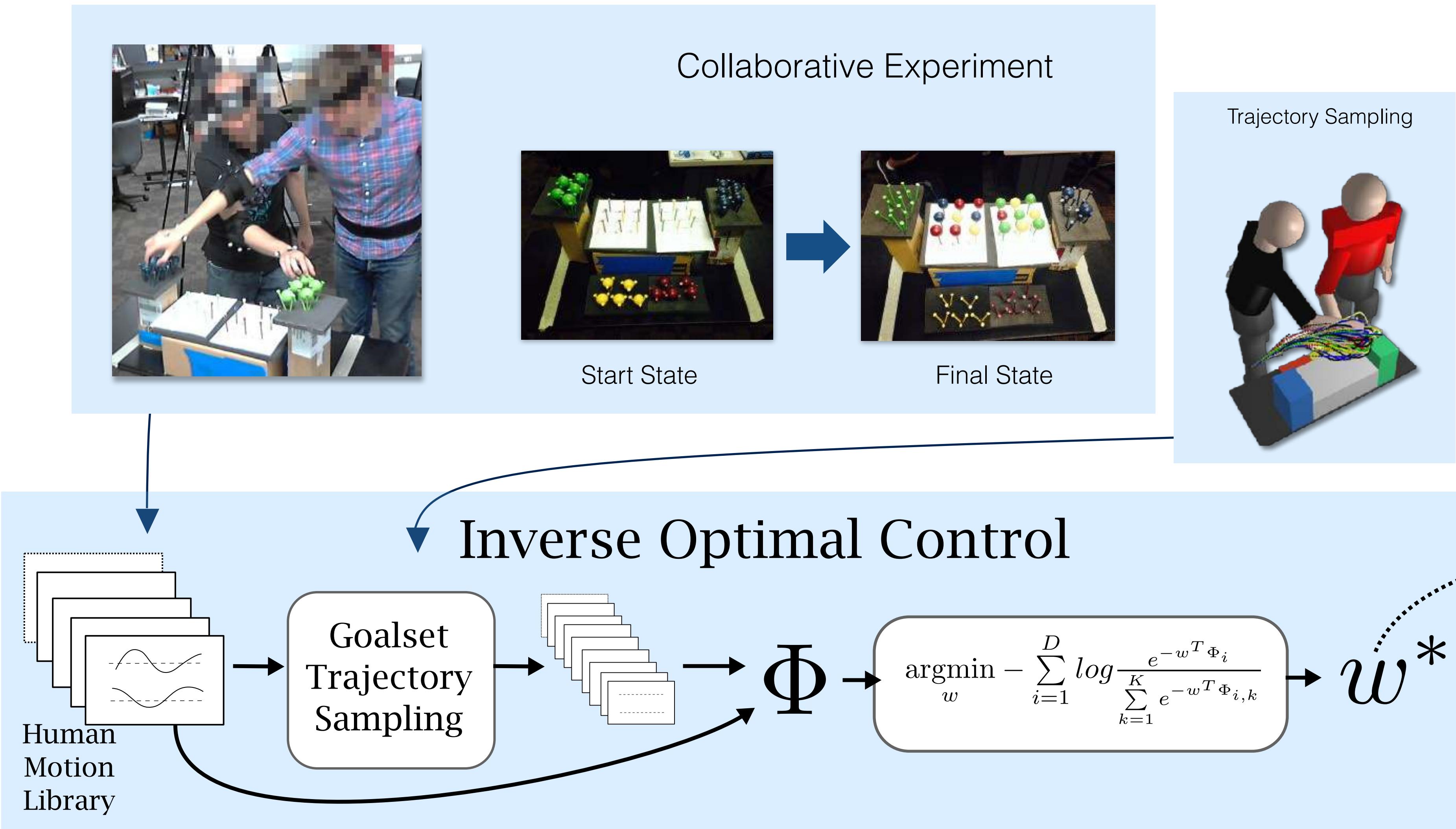
$$\mathbf{R} \leftarrow K^T K$$

Goalset Trajectory Sampling

- Modified covariance
- Project the samples to the goal region with respect to the smoothness metric

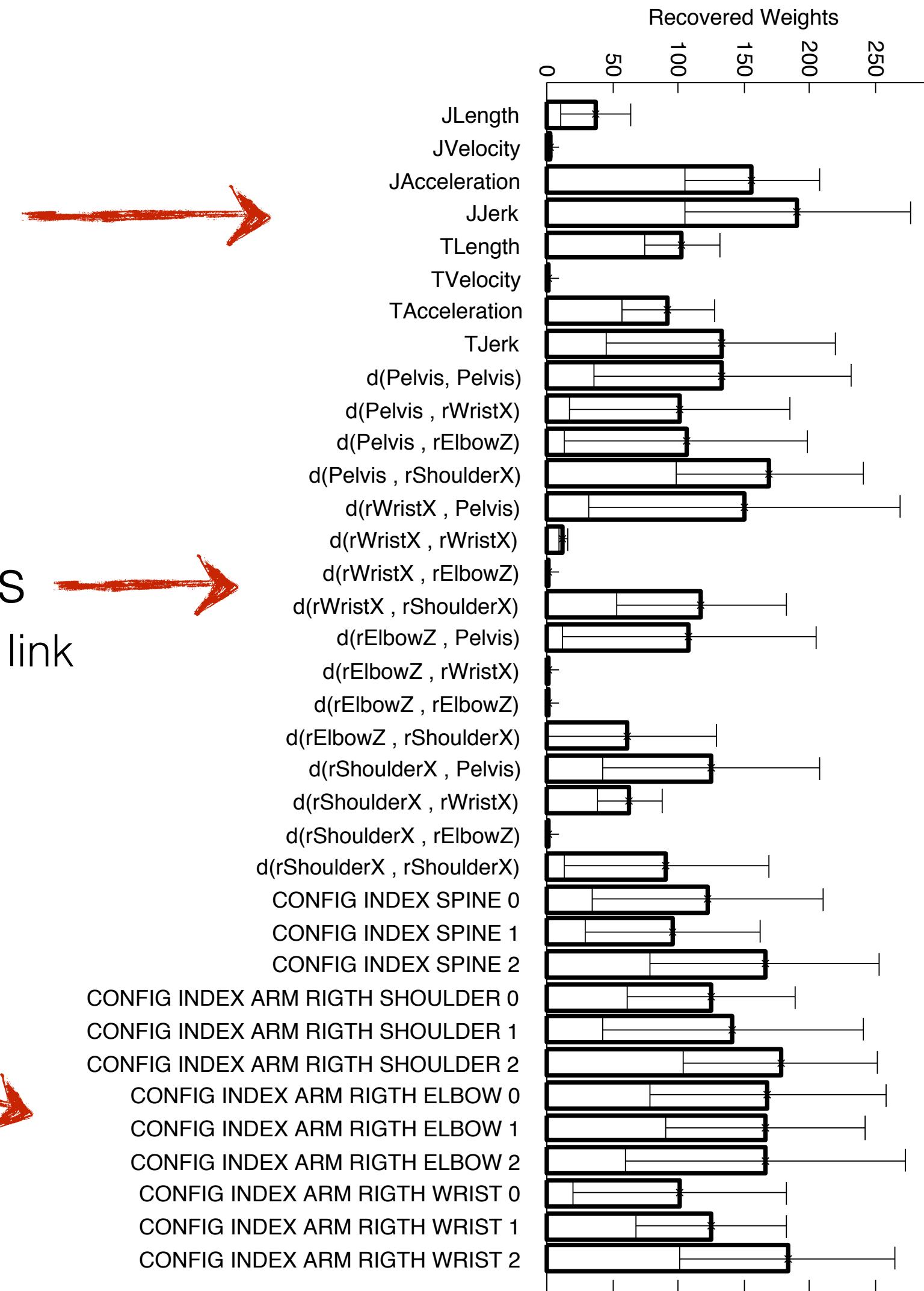
minimize $\Delta\xi$ $\frac{1}{2} \|\Delta\xi\|_R^2$
subject to $h(\xi_t + \Delta\xi) = 0$

Learning Collaborative Motion Objectives

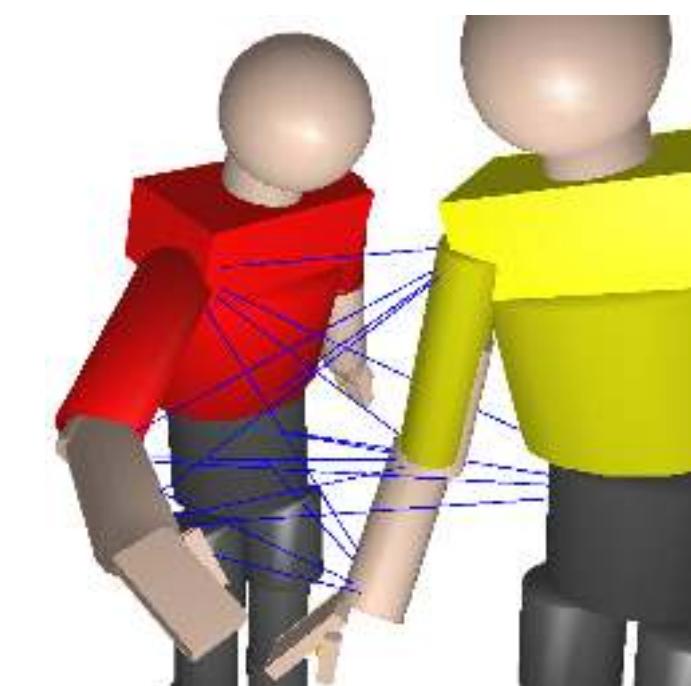


Interactive Features Importance

- Smoothness
 - Length
 - Sum of squared velocity, acceleration and jerk
- Interpersonal distances →
 - Between the center of each link
 - Shoulder
 - Elbow
 - Wrist
- C-space distance to a resting posture
 - 12 DoFs considered

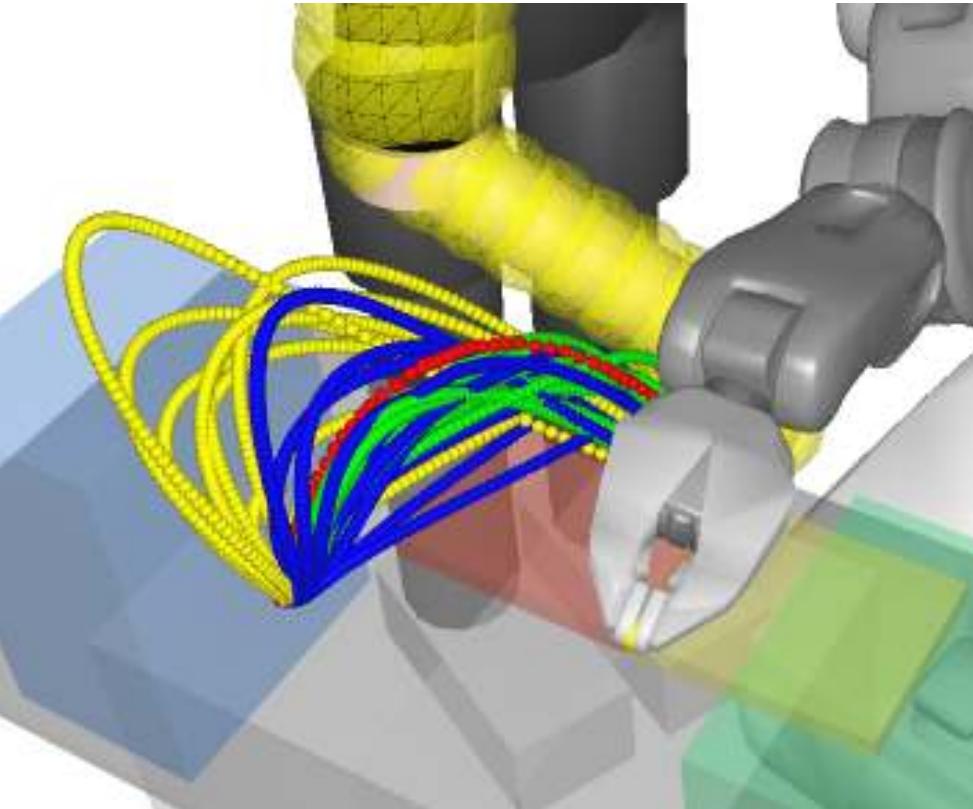


Significant interference example



Interpersonal distances

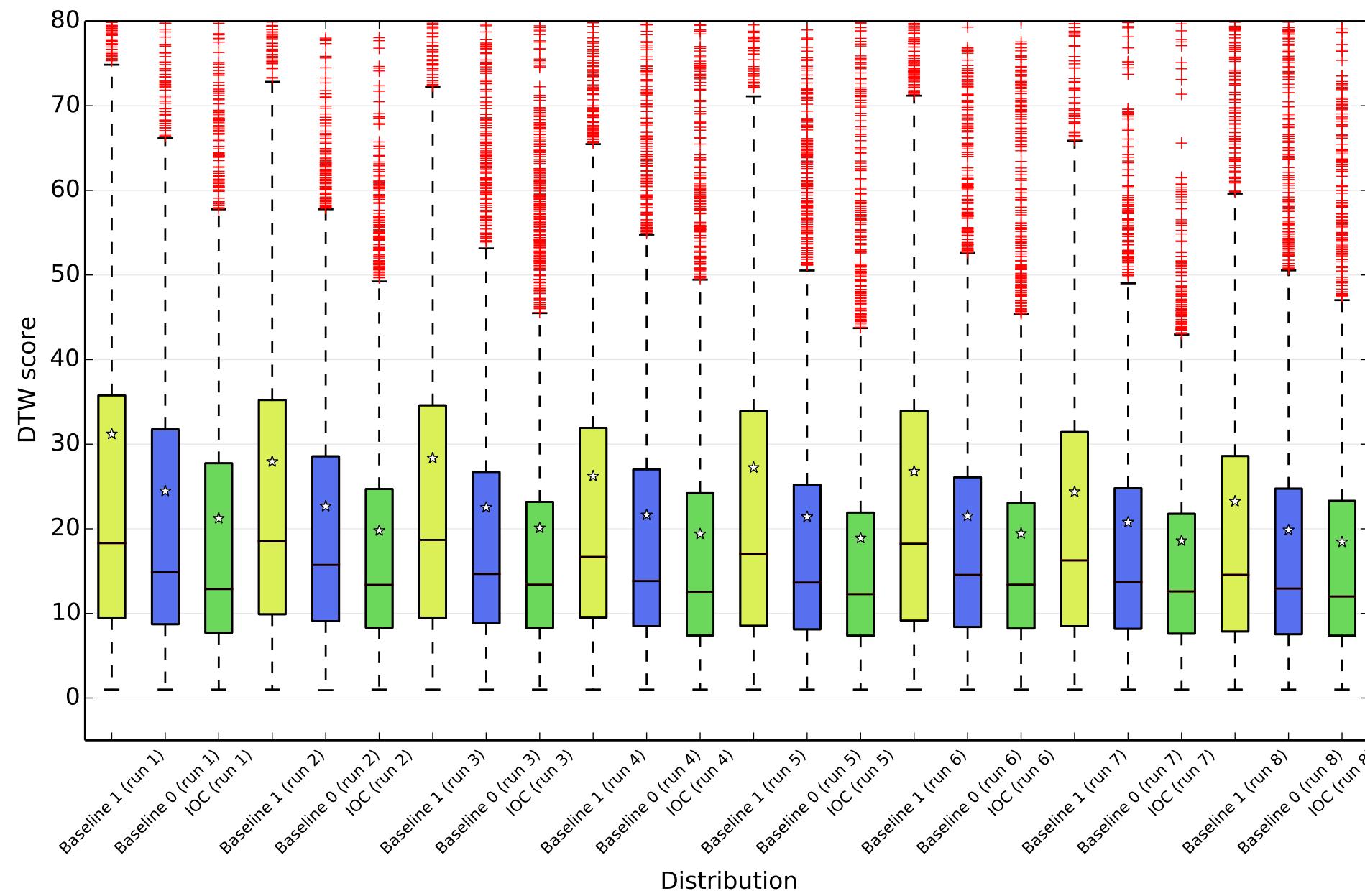
Anticipation of Human-Robot movement by Inverse Optimal Control



15 users x 8 execution = **2120 trajectories**

IOC better than **manual tuning** of the cost function and **GMMs**

- The robot is executing fixed trajectories
- Compare against baseline tunings
 - Conservative : all distances active
 - Agressive: no-interlink distances
- Compare with multiple metrics
 - Joint center distances
 - Task space metric



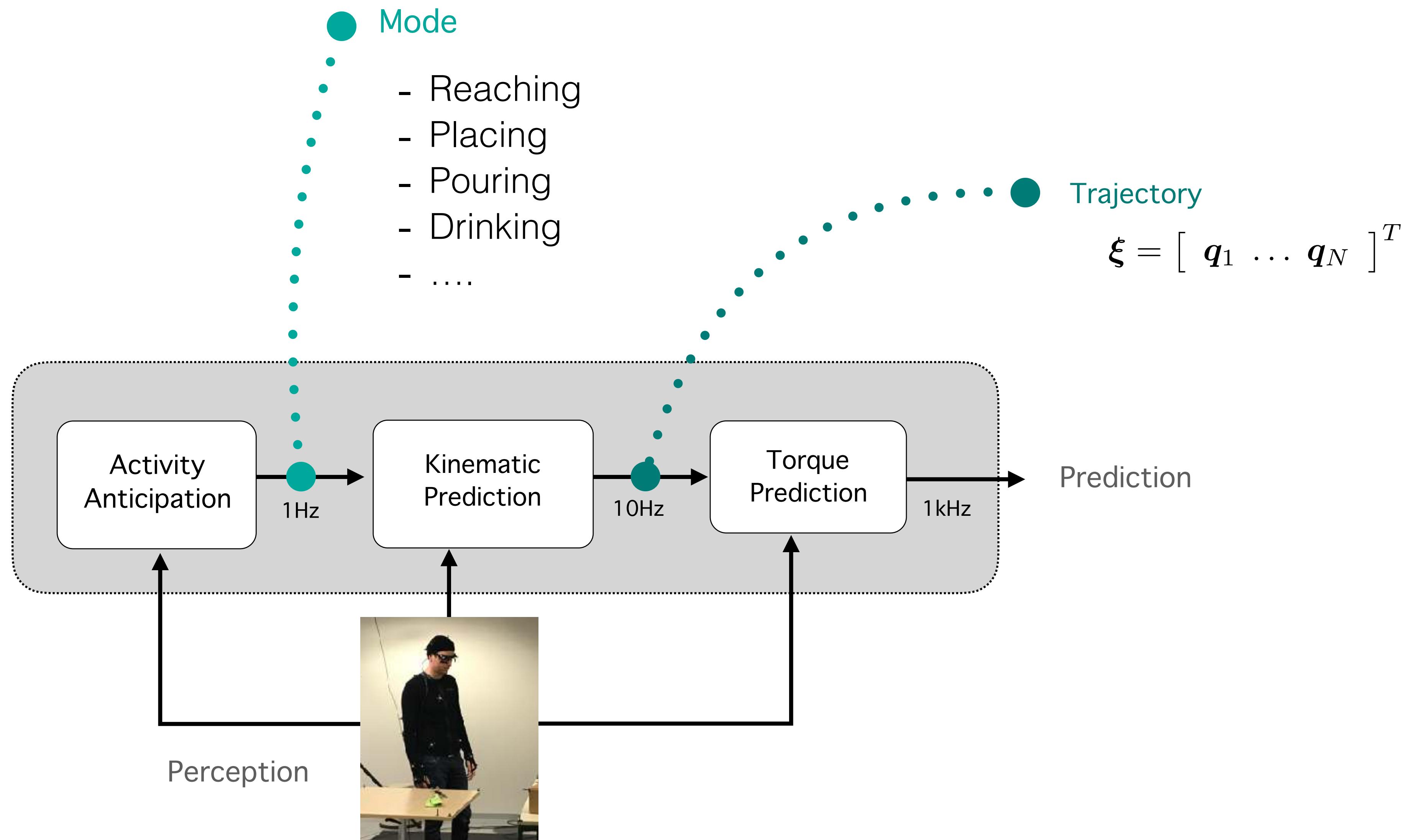
$$d(T_1, T_2) = \|p_1 - p_2\| + 0.1 * \cos^{-1}(|\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle|)$$

Collaborators : *Rafi Haynes et Dmitry Berenson*, Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Publications : ICRA 2015, TRO 2016

Outline

- 
- A photograph of a woman with long dark hair, wearing a light-colored top, interacting with a white humanoid robot. The robot has large, expressive eyes and is reaching out towards the woman's hand. They appear to be in a laboratory or workshop setting with various equipment and a blue wall in the background.
- 1. Human Aware Motion Planning
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Long-term activity and motion prediction

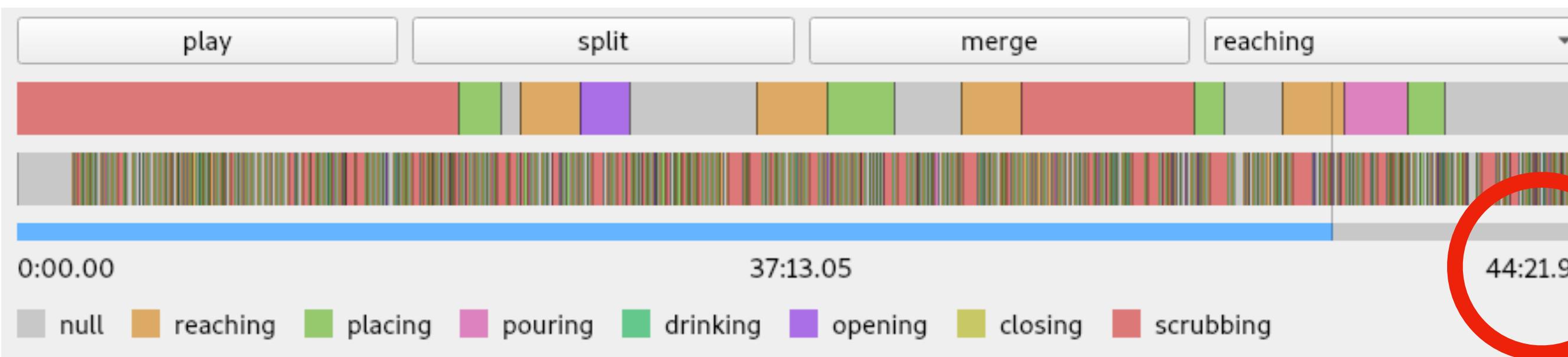
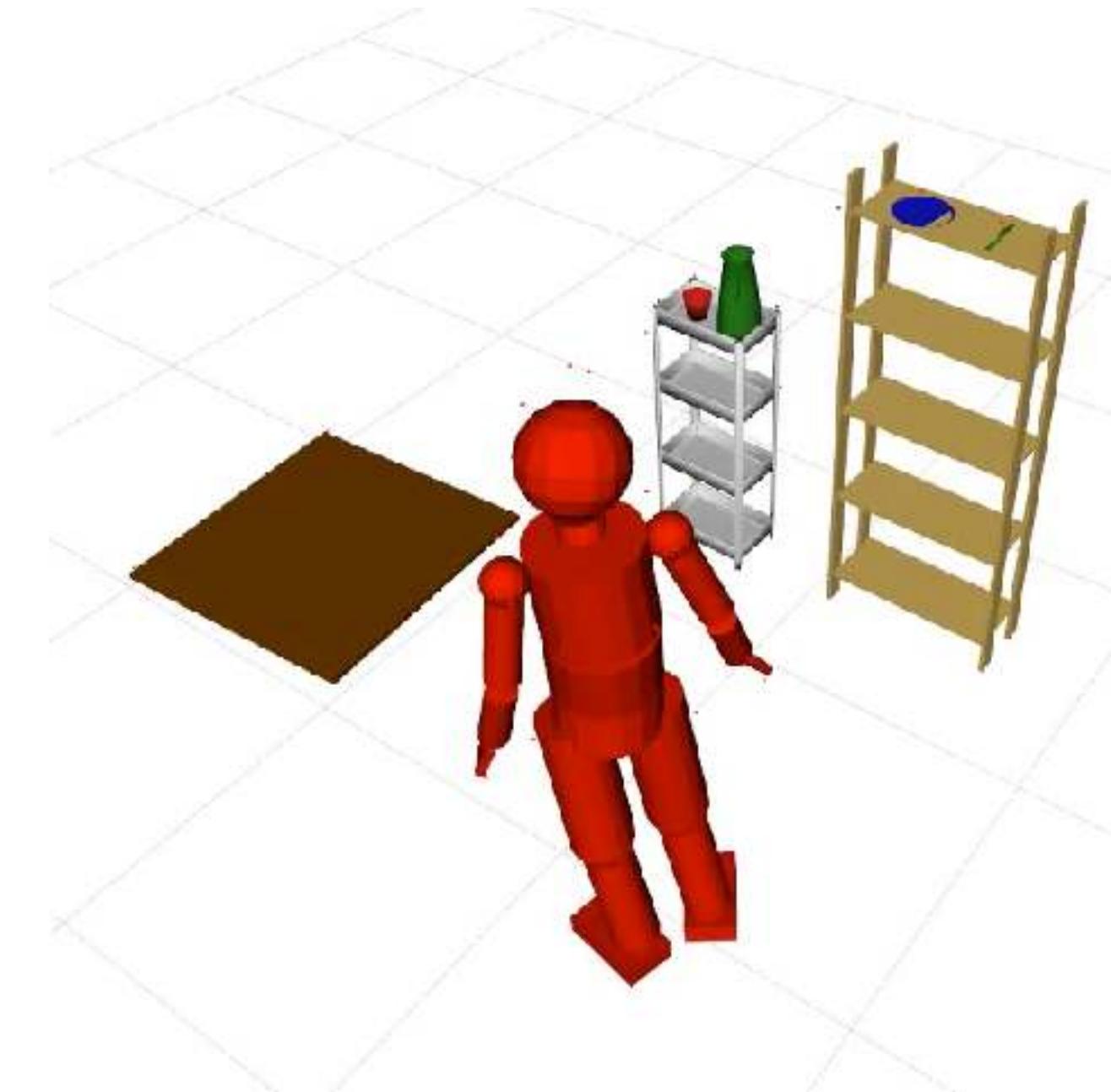


Data gathering of activity and motion

PUPIL sensor



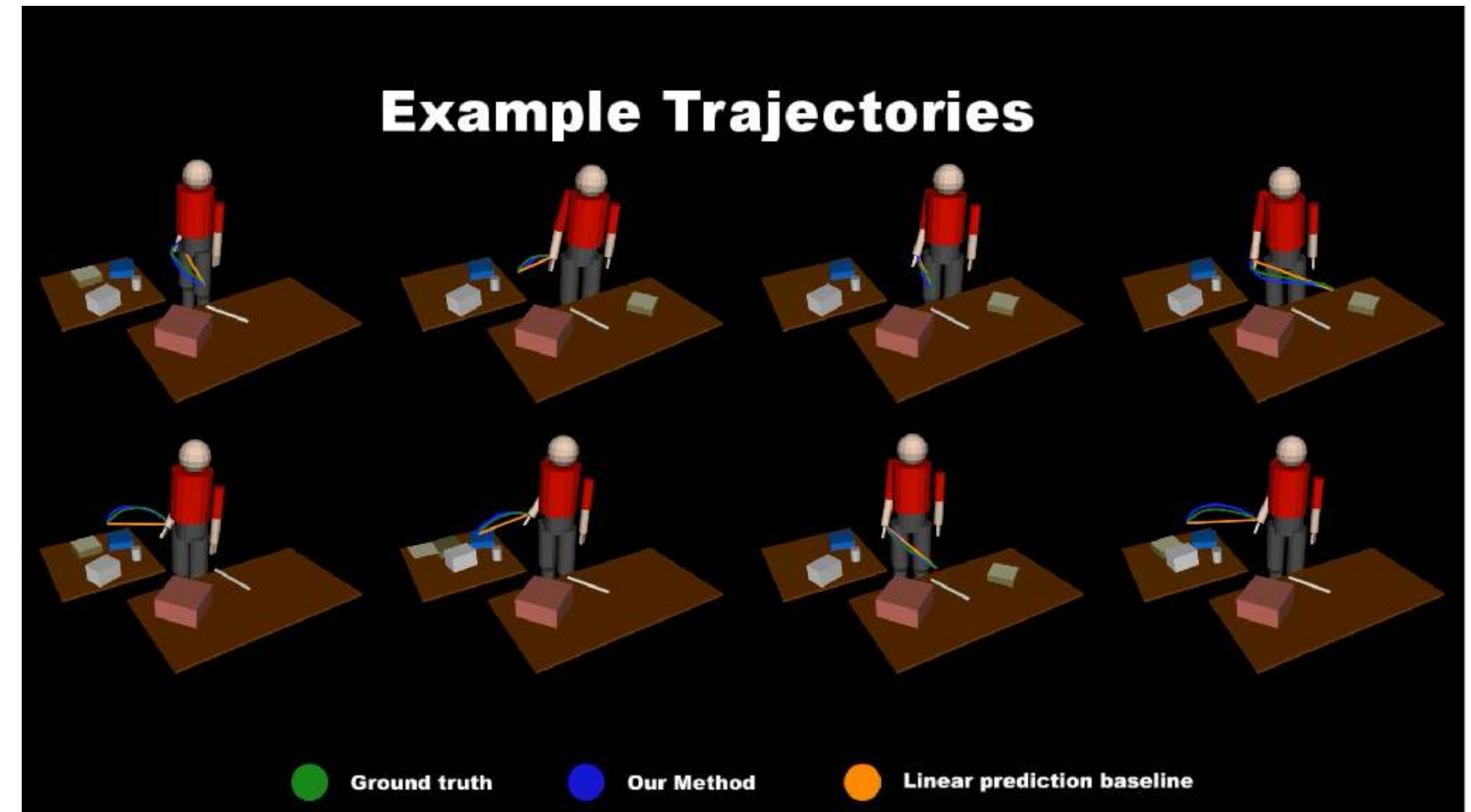
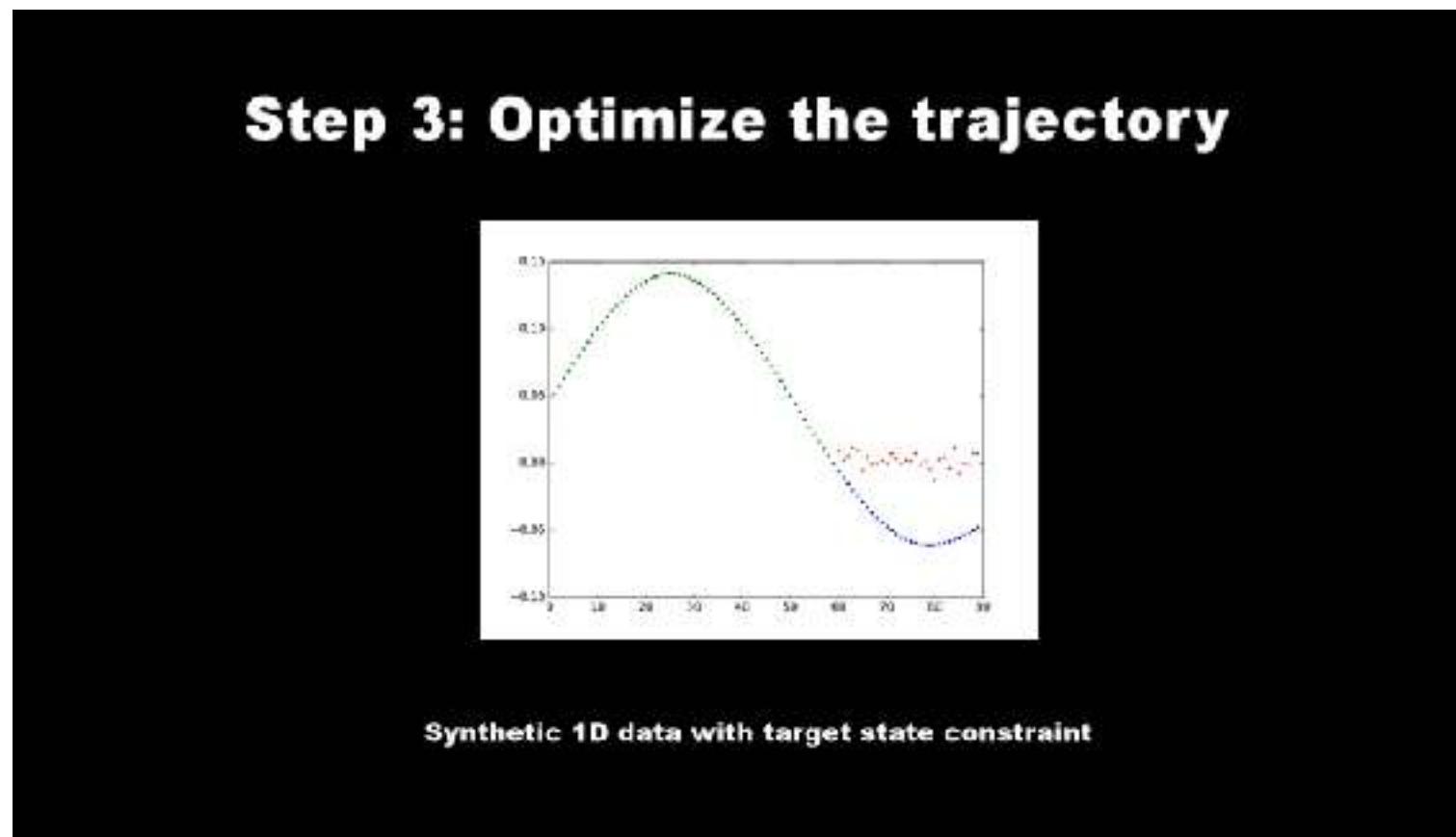
Fullbody Data



~1 hour of data
7 different activities
Tracking objects and human

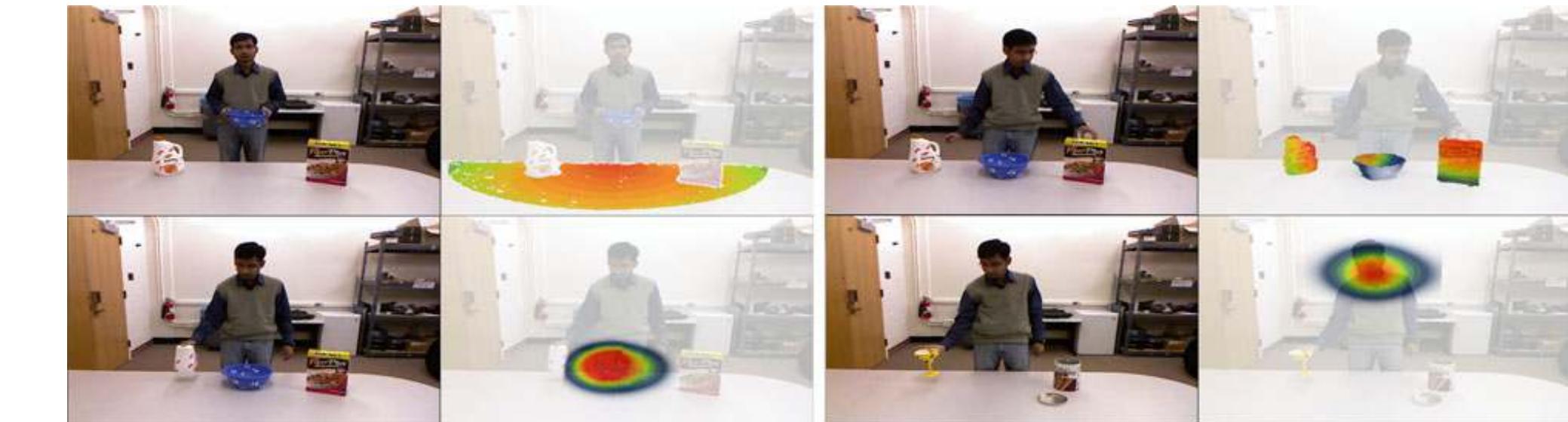
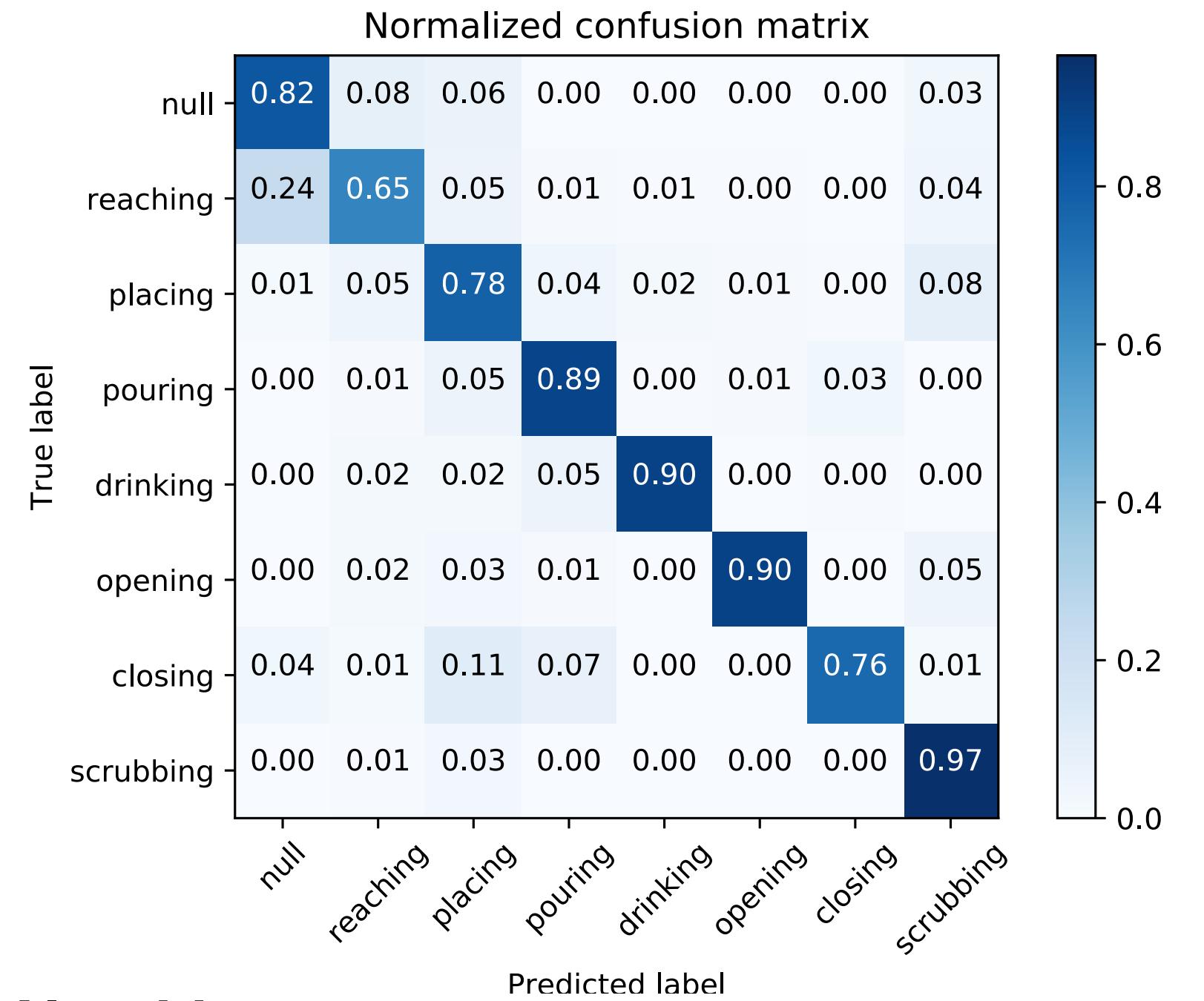
Combining Data Driven Dynamical Models with Trajectory Optimization

- Discrete trajectory of states: $\xi_t = (s_0, \dots, s_t)$
- Step 1:
 - Learn dynamic behavior of humans: $s_{t+1} = f(\xi_t)$
 - We do this using a Gaussian process (GP)
- Step 2:
 - Unroll the prediction
 - Iteratively apply $s_{t+1} = f(\xi_t)$
- Step 3:
 - Account for constraints e.g. target state
 - Optimize the trajectory



Prediction of human activity

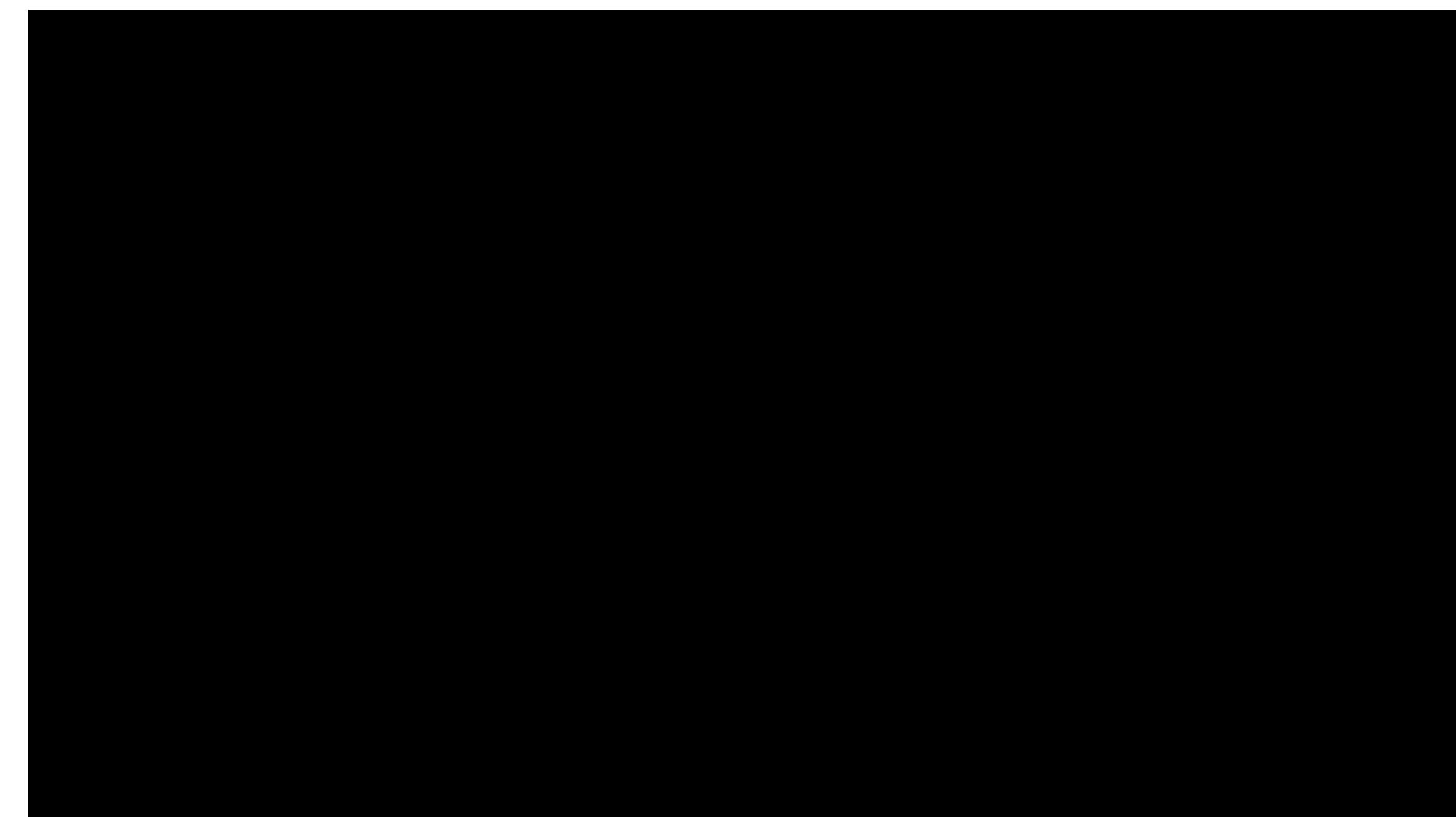
[Koppula 16]



Affordance Sampling

Algorithm:

- Sample Affordances
- Generate Spline Trajectories
- Evaluate the features
- Evaluate Energy/Cost for sampled frame

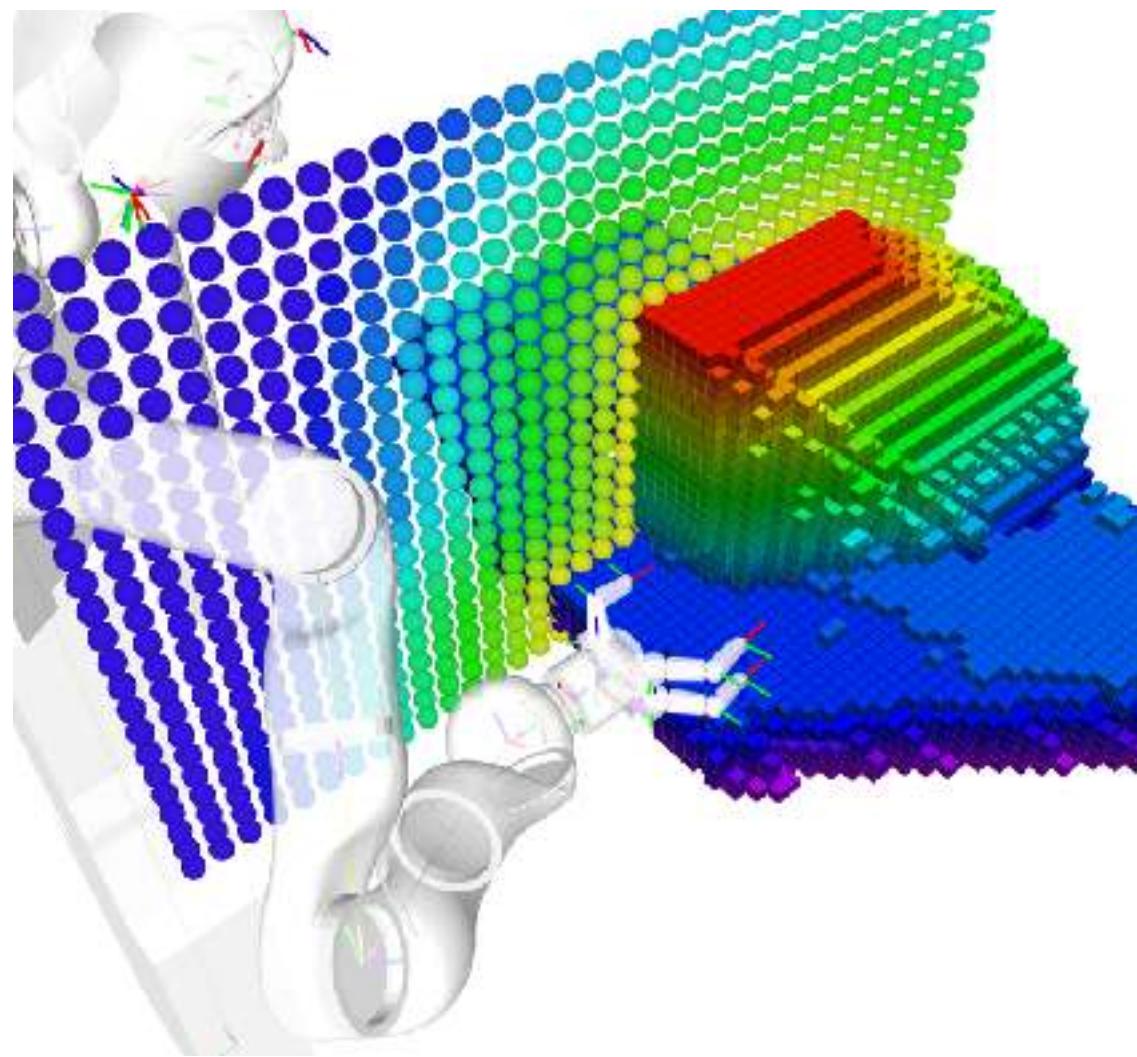


Outline

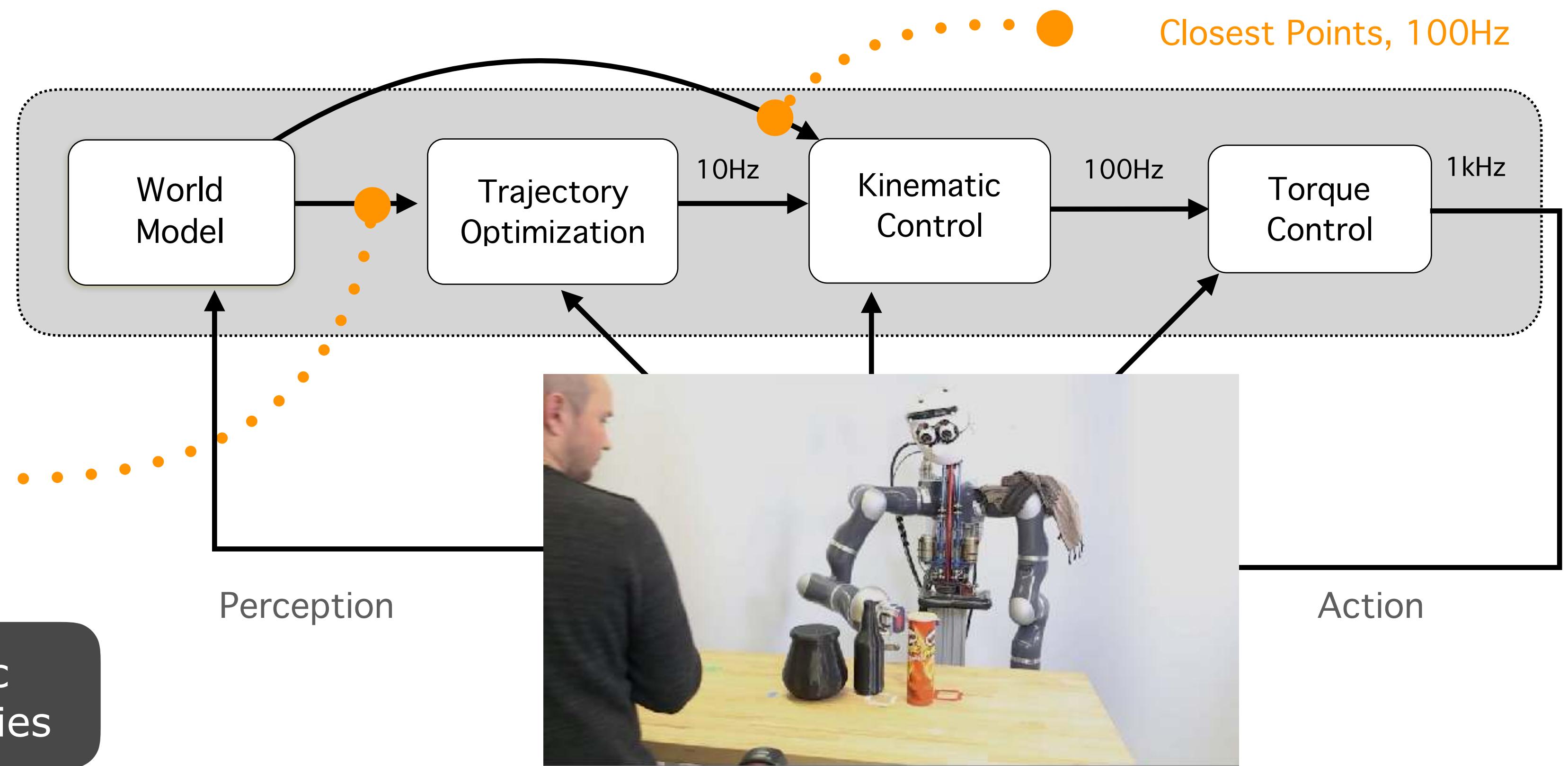
A photograph of a woman with long dark hair, wearing a light-colored t-shirt, interacting with a white humanoid robot. The robot has a large head with two glowing blue eyes and a small mouth. It is holding a smartphone in its right hand and has its left arm extended towards the woman. The woman is smiling and looking at the robot. A black speech bubble is overlaid on the image, containing the text "Architectures for Reactive Manipulation".

Architectures for Reactive Manipulation

Integrating **feedback** at multiple time scales

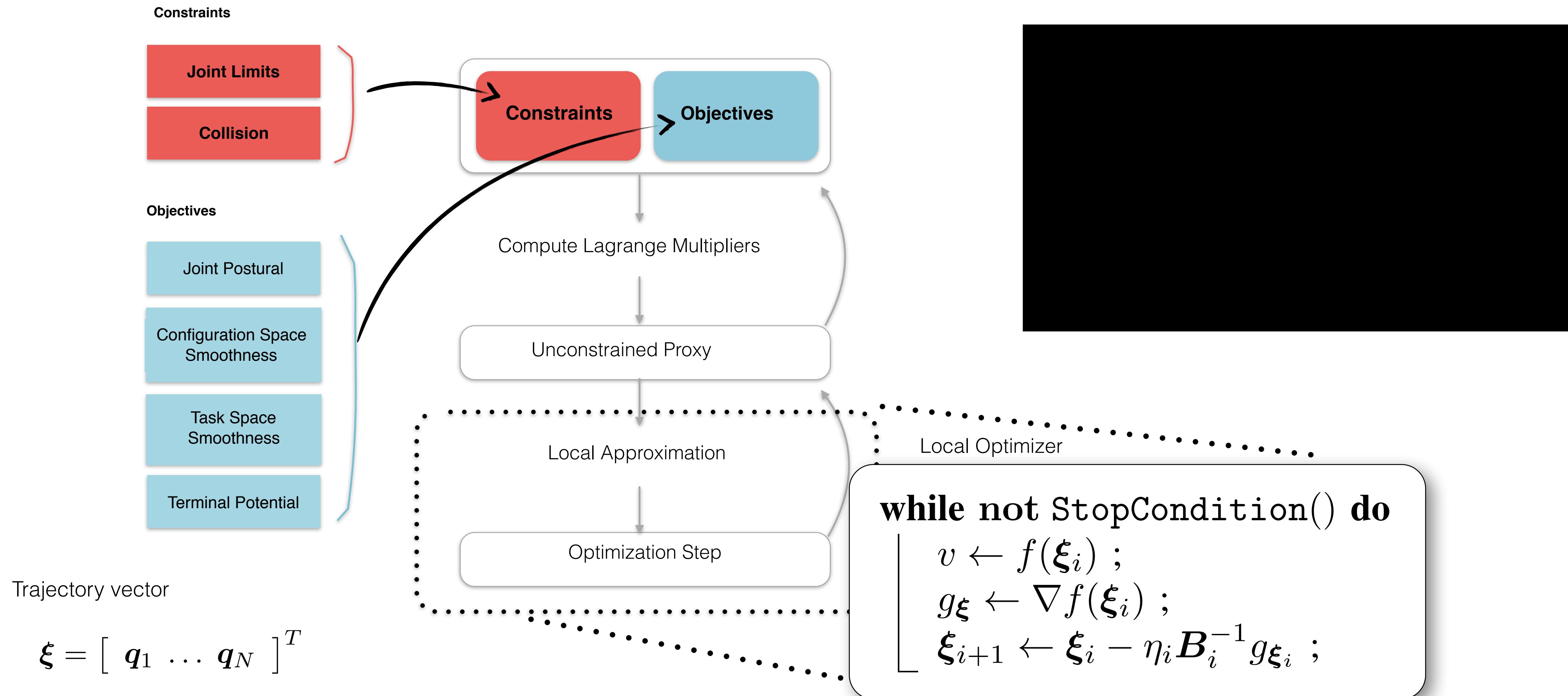


Distance Field, 10Hz



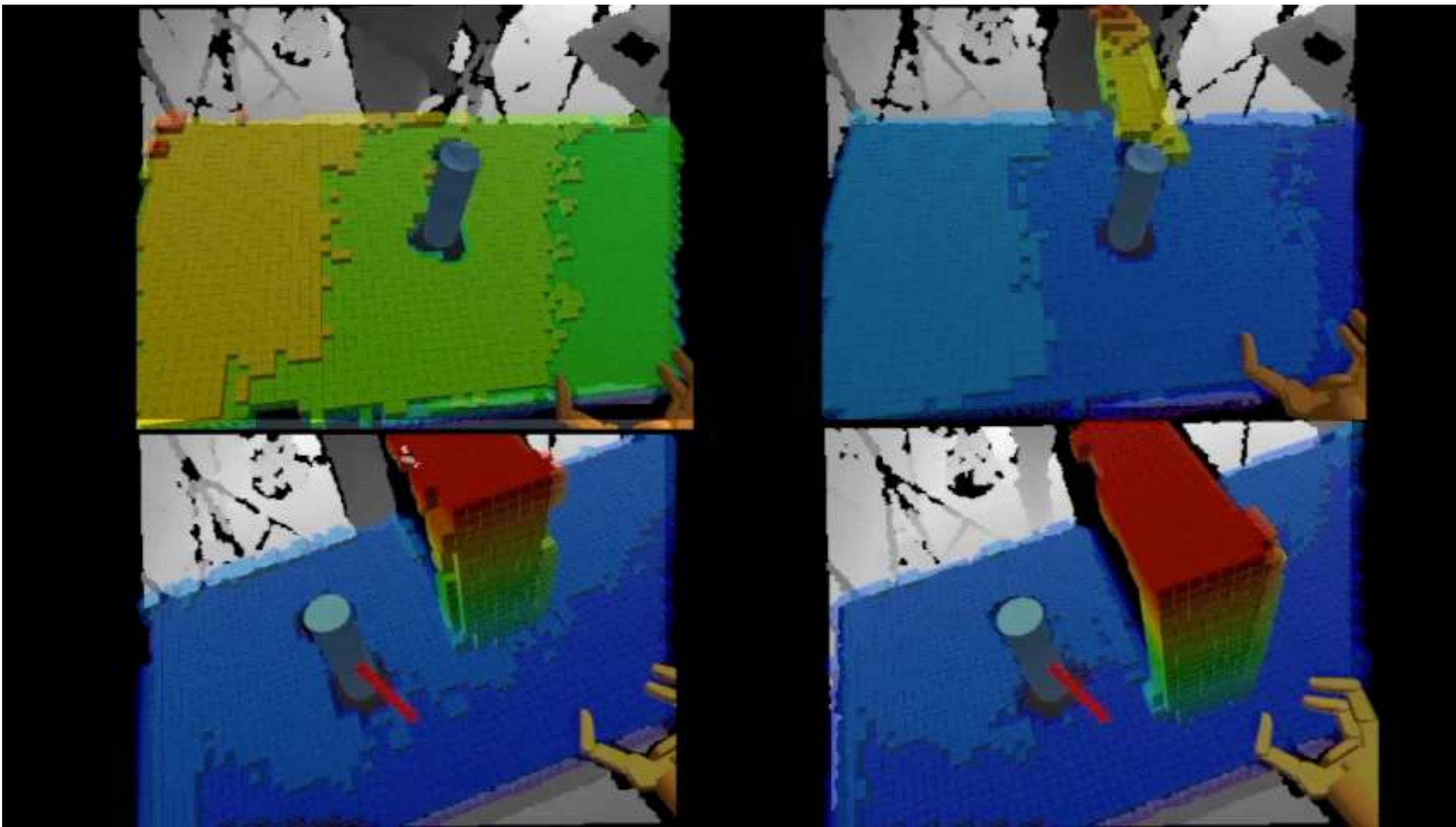
300+ experiments on 4 dynamic scenarios with dynamical geometries

“Gauss-Newton” for motion planning



Modeling the Environment

Smooth occupancy grids
using tri-cubic splines



Conclusion

- Motion planning for manipulation
 - High-DOF, Continuous state-space
 - Sampling-based + local methods
- Human-awareness requires a predictive models of human motion
 - safety, comfort (i.e, social awareness)
- Challenges:
 - Model environment : affordances
 - Model awareness : theory of mind
 - Hierarchical representations

Collaborators Past and Present



Philipp Krazner, Yoojin Oh, Marc Toussaint
Université de Stuttgart



**Rachid Alami,
Thierry Siméon**
LAAS-CNRS, Toulouse



**Dmitry Berenson, Sonia Chernova,
Rafi Haynes, Paul Oh**
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, MA, USA



**Nathan Ratliff, Daniel Kappler,
Jeannette Bohg, Stefan Schaal**
Max Planck Institute, Tübingen



Martin Giese
Université de Tübingen



Questions