

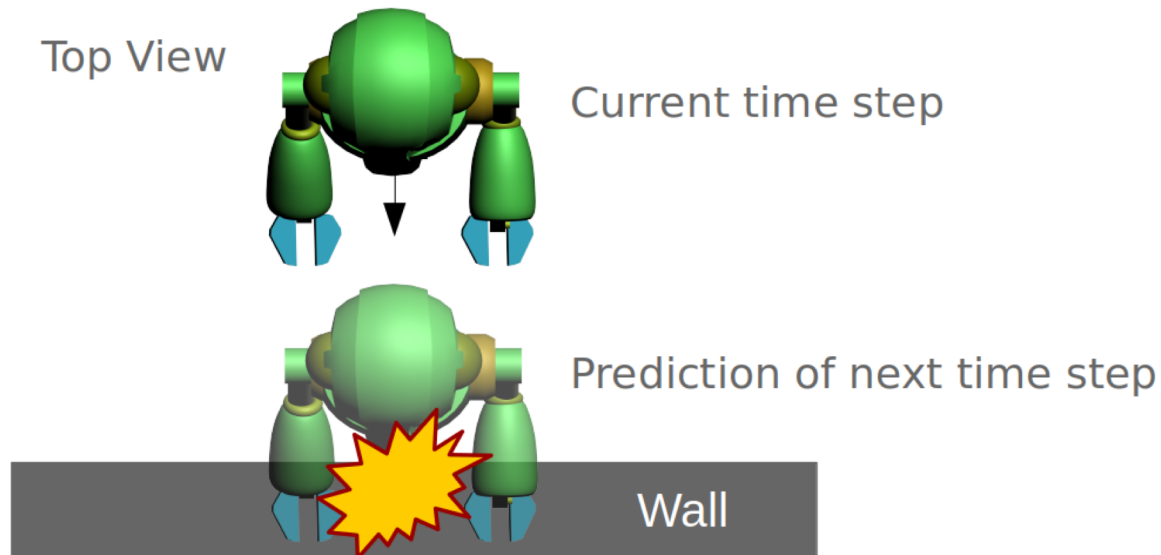
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# Learning to Predict Collisions

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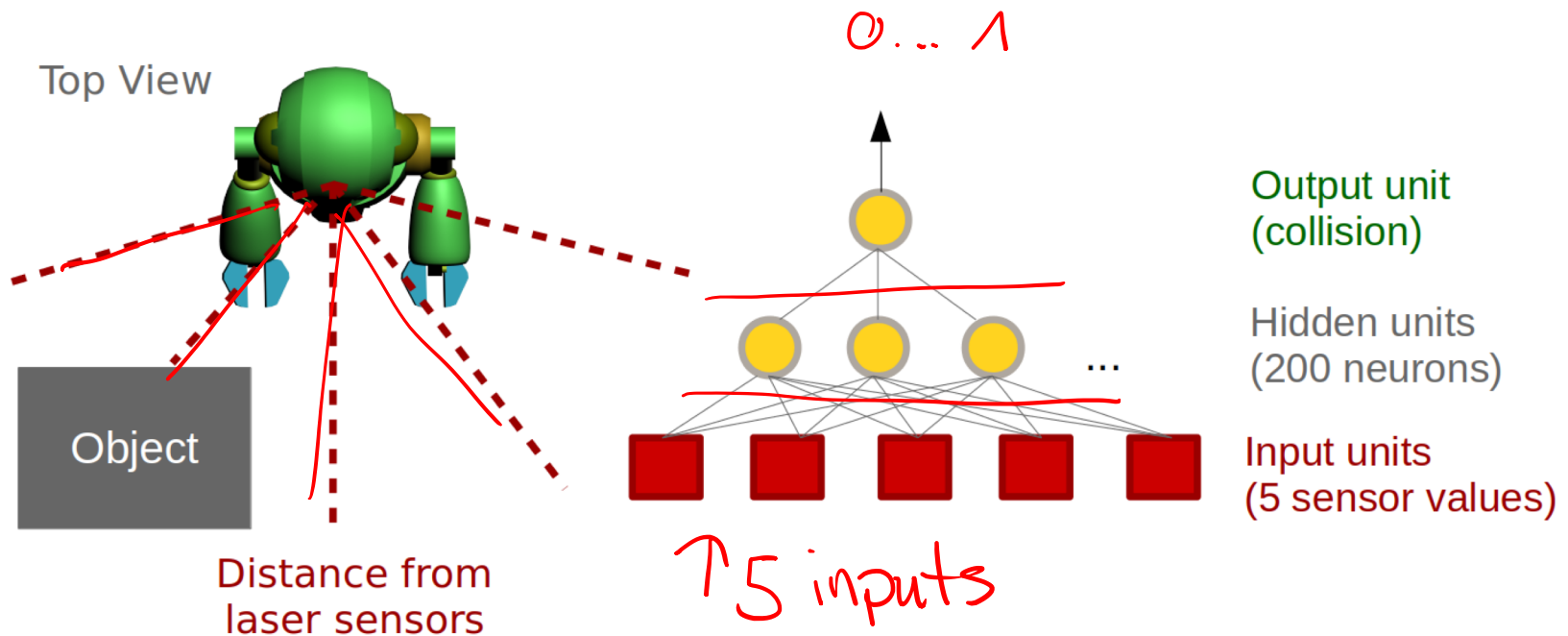
# Example 1: Learning to Predict Collisions

- | Example task for deep learning in robotics
- | Learning a predictive model of collisions
- | Input to neural network: distance sensor values
- | Output of neural network: {collision, !collision}

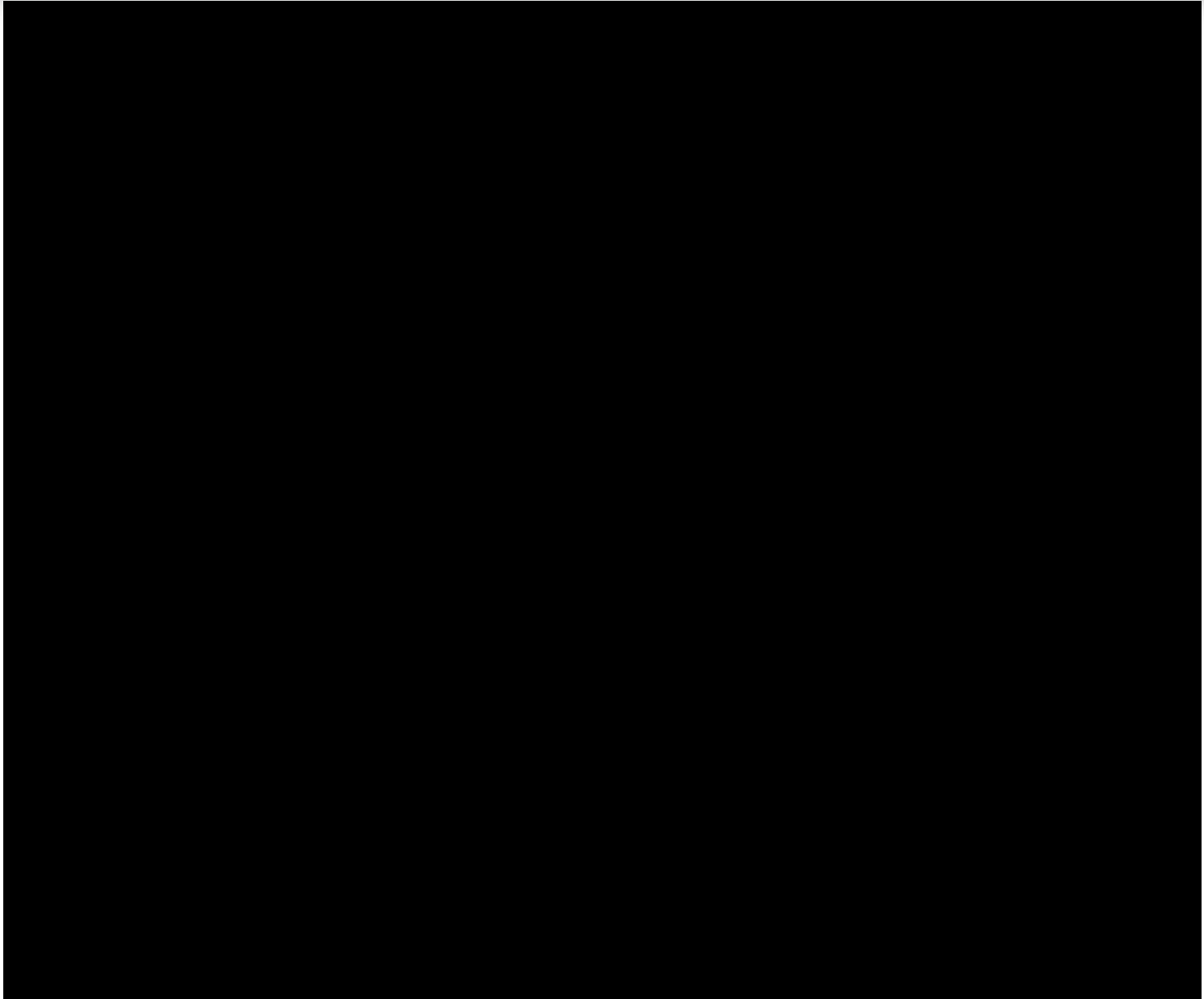


# Example 1: After Training

- | Our goal was to predict collisions
- | After training, we use network to predict collision
- | If collision is imminent → turn away from direction
- | If no collision → turn to goal location

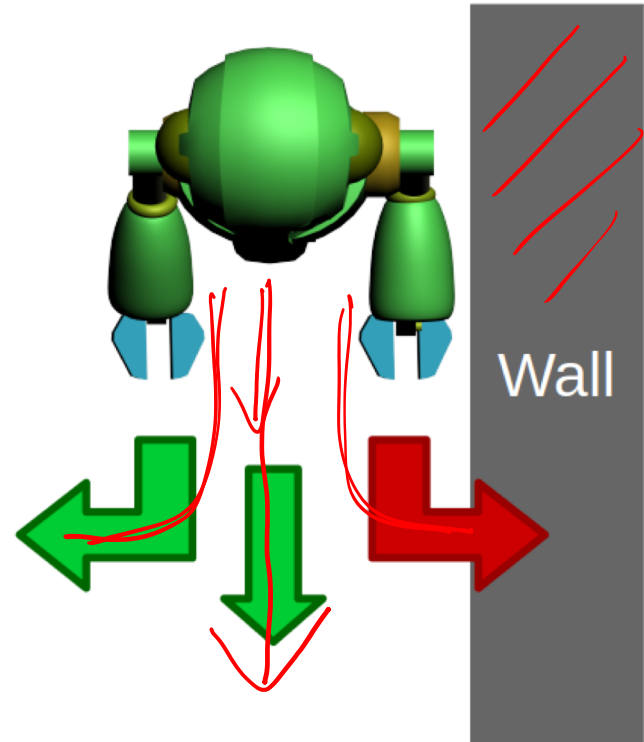


# Example 1: After Training



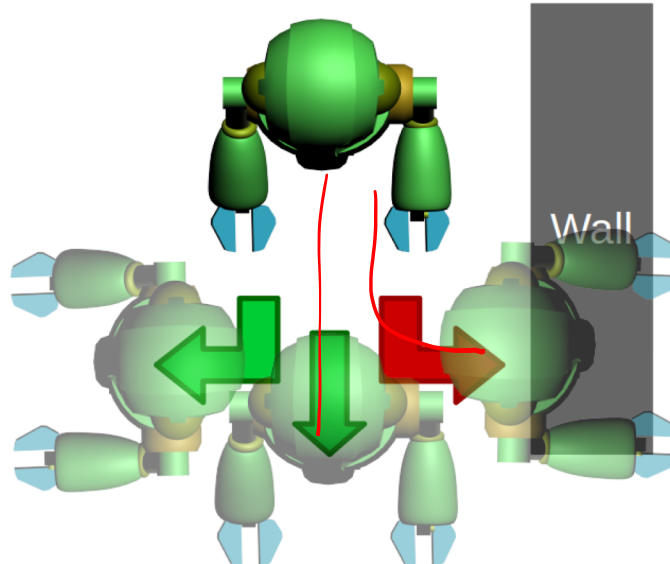
# Action-Conditioned Predictive Models

- | Our neural network does not take into account the robots action
- | As a result it cannot disambiguate between situations where collision is dependent on action
- | Example scenario:
  - Collision only occurs if robot turns right!



# Action-Conditioned Predictive Models

- Solution: add the action of the robot into the predictive model
- Action becomes an input to the network
- Generally, action-conditioned predictive models are functions of form:  $f(\underline{s}_t, \underline{a}) \rightarrow s_{t+1}$



$$f(\underline{s}_t, \underline{a}) \rightarrow [0 \dots 1]$$

↑  
current state

↓  
action

# Action-Conditioned Predictive Models

$$f(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) \rightarrow \mathbf{s}_{t+1}$$

