

# Levels of Interaction Allowing Humans to *Command, Interrogate* and *Teach* a Communicating Object : Lessons Learned From Two Robotic Platforms

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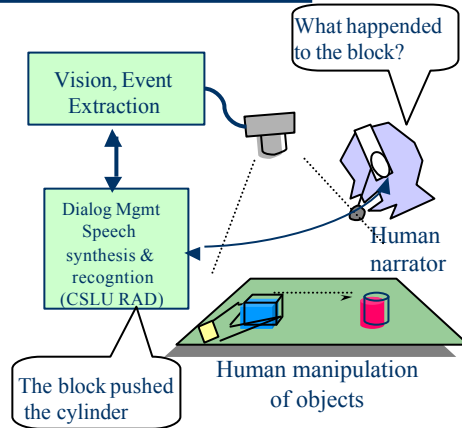
Supported in Part by the LAFMI and ACI Programs .

## Objective

- Spoken Language interface for Human-Robot Interaction that allows
  - Commanding or directing behavior
  - Asking questions of the system
  - Teaching the system new behaviors
  - Recognising different users and their level of experience

## Method: Platform 1 The Visual Scene Describer

- Off-The-Shelf
  - Color based segmentation
  - Speech recognition, syntheses, dialog mgmt
- Development
  - Extraction of "Meaning"
    - Events from spatiotemporal schemas
  - Sentence-Meaning mapping
    - Grammatical Constructions



## Event Description

- Object attention via motion
- Events via Contact Sequences
- Sentence Generation via Grammatical Constructions
  - meaning - sentence
- 'Pragmatics'
  - gave(moon, cylinder, block)
  - The moon gave the cylinder to the block.
  - The block was gave the cylinder by the moon. (given)
  - The cylinder was gave to the block by the moon. (given)



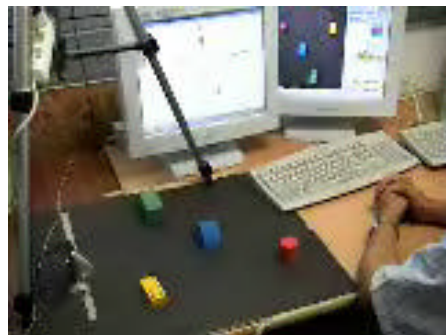
## Learning Spatial Configurations

- Spatial attention directed to objects that have been moved
- Ensemble of primitive relations (horizontal and vertical) extracted
- Global form characterized
- User invited to name the demonstrated relation



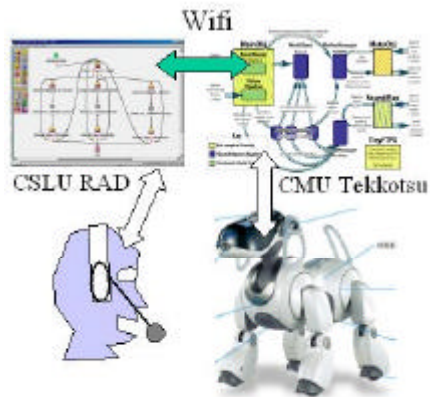
## Handling Unknown Relations

- System identifies user, and acts accordingly
- If the user asks the system to identify an unknown relation
- The system invites the user to name it for future reference
- Demonstration of interrogation and teaching



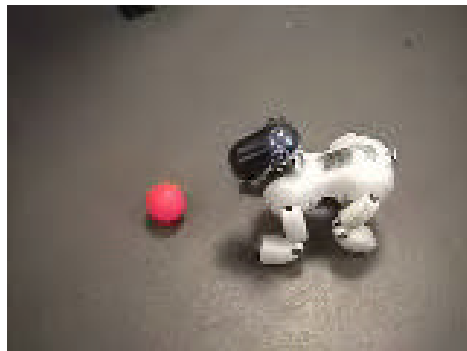
## Method: Command, Interrogation and Teaching Platform 2 Aibo ERS7 Mobile Robot

- Off-The-Shelf
  - Vision & Motor Control
  - Speech recognition, syntheses, dialog mgmt
- Development
  - Extraction of "Meaning"
    - Events from spatiotemporal schemas
  - Sentence-Meaning mapping
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## Learning Action Commands Introduction and New commands

- Explain system to new user
- Invite user to link a behavior with a command or button press



# Spoken language for command and interrogation

- Access to behavior via spoken language
- Interrogation
- Goal directed telecommand



# Lessons Learned

- Flexibility in Dialog
  - user should be able to say and do what they want when they want
- Less-constrained speech
  - richer inventory of constructions
  - learning new grammatical constructions on the fly
- Will require dynamic ontology
  - Project Rhone-Alpes Cluster « Presence »
  - Thesis project JD Boucher

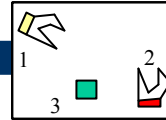
	<i>Robot Platforms</i>	
	<b>Platform 1. Event Vision and Description</b>	<b>Platform 2. AIBO Autonomous Robot</b>
<i>Capability</i>		
1. Tell		Command different actions (shake, chase the ball, etc.)
2. Ask	Ask who did what in a given action	Ask what is the battery state? Can you see the ball
3. Teach	This is a triangle This is a square, etc.*	Associate perceptual events with behaviors. Head-touch -> Bark.

\* Teach grammatical constructions

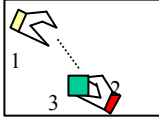
### (1) Extracting meaning from the environment: Event Perception

- Vision: Color based segmentation
- Extraction of perceptual primitives
  - *contact(agent, objet, duration)*
  - *Position,velocity*
- Describe event primitives
  - *touch, push, take* can be described as contacts, and durations.
  - duration: *Touch < Push < Take*
  - Agency =f(relative velocity)
- Compose Complex Events
  - Give(agent, object, recipient)
  - Take(agent, object, recipient)

*Give(2, 3, 1)*

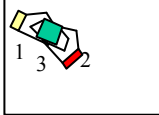


*Contact (2, 3)*



*Contact (3, 1)*

*Contact (2, 1)*



### (3) Identifying-discriminating between different grammatical structures of input sentences

