Planning Surface Cleaning Tasks by Learning Uncertain Drag Actions Outcomes

David Martínez, Guillem Alenyà and Carme Torras



CSIC-UPC

23rd International Conference on Automated Planning and Scheduling Workshop in Planning and Robotics (PlanRob)



June 11, 2013



1 Introduction

- 2 Problem
- 3 Learning
- 4 Experiments

5 Conclusions





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- 2 Problem
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5 Conclusions



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Motivation

Robot to clean surfaces

- Moving lentils to a container
- Fast execution
 - Planning
 - Minimize cleaning actions



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Motivation

Robot to clean surfaces

- Fast execution
 - Minimize cleaning actions
- Adapts to changes
 - Cloth grasping





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Grasp 1





Grasp 1





Grasp 2





Grasp 2





Objectives

Minimize execution time

- Robot actions are expensive
- Planning best sequences of actions

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Rules to define actions

Adapting to changes

- Adapting rules to grasps
- Learning



Objectives

Minimize execution time

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Arm manipulator: WAM



Camera: Kinect



Surface to clean

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Setup



Arm manipulator: WAM



Camera: Kinect



Surface to clean





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Surface to clean





Setup



• Observations \rightarrow state

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- Rules \rightarrow actions
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Kinect image



Dirt segmentation



Surface segmentation



Extract information about dirty areas

- Position
- Size
- Shape
- Scattered



Kinect image



Dirt segmentation



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Actions

Cleaning actions

- Straight move
- Fast move



Grouping actions

Group scattered lentils



■ Join 2 or 3 groups



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Probabilistic planner

- Actions are stochastic
- All outcomes are important

Example cleaning action

- Outcome 1: clean a group of lentils
- Outcome 2: clean a part of the group

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Outcome 3: scatters the group



Probabilistic planner

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- All outcomes are important

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- Outcome 1: clean a group of lentils
- Outcome 2: clean a part of the group

Outcome 3: scatters the group



Video



Cleaning lentils



Changing conditions

Problem

- Cloth grasps change rules
- Solution
 - Learn rules for new grasps
 - Good performance



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5 Conclusions



Robot actions are slow

- Learn with few actions
- Observability
 - 1 Partial observability requires more experience

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- 2 Accurate observations
 - Problem with occlusions



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Learning

Learning requirements

- Learning a model
- State has many objectsSymbolic domain
- Robot actions are stochastic
 - Action uncertainty

Different approaches

- Model-based RL
- Object-oriented RL
 - Diuk et al, ICML 08
- RL in Relational world
 - Lang et al, JMLR 13

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Exploration-explotation

- Initial steps are exploration
 - Random behaviour
- Once some experience is obtained
 - Good results
- Problem in robotics
 - Actions are expensive
 - Poor performance during exploration

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Initial learning

- Improving initial learning steps
- We know some information about the model
 - Initial rules
- Start with optimistic initial rules
 - Get initial experiences
- Fast heuristic to refine the rules
- Until enough experience is obtained

Initial rule example:

```
Action: <u>Fast clean</u>
Preconditions:
dirt(X)
Outcomes:
1.0 -dirt(X)
0.0 Nothing
```

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Initial rules refinement

Requirements

- Few experiences available
- Rule refinement after every execution
- Fast

Decreasing-m-estimate

Learning heuristic to update probabilities

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Based on m-estimate

Very fast



Initial rules refinement

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Decreasing-m-estimate

Learning heuristic to update probabilities

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- Very fast



m-estimate

m-estimate

$$P = rac{p+mP_0}{p+n+m}.$$

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Parameters:

- *m* Learning parameter
- P Probability
- P₀ Probability
- p Positive examples
- n Negative examples

Initial probability has much influence



m-estimate

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- *m* Learning parameter
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- P₀ Probability
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- Initial probability has much influence



Decreasing m-estimate

Decreasing m-estimate

$$P = \frac{p + (m/\sqrt{p+n})P_0}{p+n+(m/\sqrt{p+n})}$$

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m decreases as experience is obtained

Parameters:

- *m* Learning parameter
- P Probability
- P₀ Probability
- p Positive examples
- n Negative examples



Pre-trained initial rules

Only grasps changes

- Pre-trained initial rules
- Using
 - Optimistic initial rules
 - Good cloth grasp
- Obtain new rule set
 - Already learned some dynamics of the system



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Learning requires

Accurate perception

- No occlussions
- Overhead

Stop learning

- Enough samples are obtained
- Hoeffding bound

Occlusion



Moved arm





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2 Problem

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Pre-trained rules



Generating pre-trained rules



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Rule adaptation

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Refining rules with grasp 1





Refining rules with grasp 2



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Performance tests

Actions executed and learned



Execution time



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Performance tests (decreasing m-estimate)

Comparing m-estimate vs decreasing m-estimate



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3 Learning

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Conclusions

Improved performance for robotic applications

Stochastic actions

- Online learning
 - Improving initial learning steps with simple rules

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- Fast heuristic to refine them
 - Decreasing m-estimate
- Robotic surface cleaning



Conclusions

Improved performance for robotic applications

- Stochastic actions
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 - Improving initial learning steps with simple rules

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Robotic surface cleaning



Improved performance for robotic applications

- Stochastic actions
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- Fast heuristic to refine them
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Future work

Have a prelearned set of grasps

- Find a similar grasp
- Better integration with other learning methods
 Incrementally update preconditions and outcomes

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Partial observability



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Partial observability



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Partial observability





Questions?



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