CS 188: Artificial Intelligence Spring 2010

Advanced Applications: **Robotics**

Pieter Abbeel - UC Berkeley A few slides from Sebastian Thrun, Dan Klein

Announcements

Project 5 due Thursday --- Classification!





















- Contest!!
 - Tournaments every night.
 - Final tournament: We will use submissions received by Thursday May 6, 11pm.

Estimation: Laplace Smoothing

Laplace's estimate (extended):



 Pretend you saw every outcome k extra times

$$P_{LAP,k}(x) = \frac{c(x) + k}{N + k|X|}$$

- $P_{LAP,0}(X) =$
- What's Laplace with k = 0?
- k is the strength of the prior
- $P_{LAP,1}(X) =$

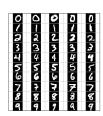
 $P_{LAP,100}(X) =$

- Laplace for conditionals:
 - Smooth each conditional independently:

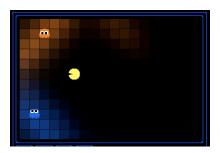
$$P_{LAP,k}(x|y) = \frac{c(x,y) + k}{c(y) + k|X|}$$

So Far: Foundational Methods









Now: Advanced Applications









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Robotic Control Tasks

- Perception / Tracking
 - Where exactly am I?
 - What's around me?
- Low-Level Control
 - How to move the robot and/or objects from position A to position B
- High-Level Control
 - What are my goals?
 - What are the optimal high-level actions?









Robot folds towels

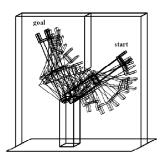
• [pile of 5 video]

[Maitin-Shepard, Cusumano-Towner, Lei & Abbeel, 2010]

Low-Level Planning

Low-level: move from configuration A to configuration B





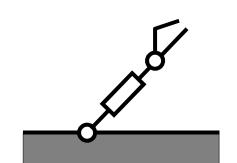
A Simple Robot Arm

Configuration Space

- What are the natural coordinates for specifying the robot's configuration?
- These are the configuration space coordinates
- Can't necessarily control all degrees of freedom directly

Work Space

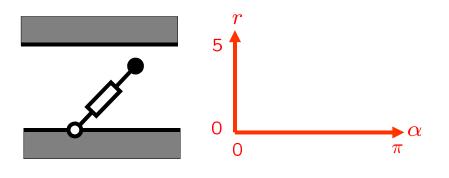
- What are the natural coordinates for specifying the effector tip's position?
- These are the work space coordinates



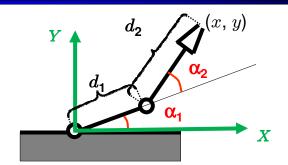
Coordinate Systems • Workspace: • The world's (x, y) system • Obstacles specified here • Configuration space • The robot's state • Planning happens here • Obstacles can be projected to here • $\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}$

Obstacles in C-Space

- What / where are the obstacles?
- Remaining space is free space



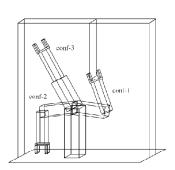
Two-link manipulator

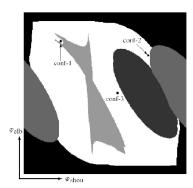


$$x = d_1 \cos \alpha_1 + d_2 \cos(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

$$y = d_1 \sin \alpha_1 + d_2 \sin(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

Example Obstacles in C-Space





Two-link manipulator

Demo

http://www-inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs188/fa08/demos/robot.html

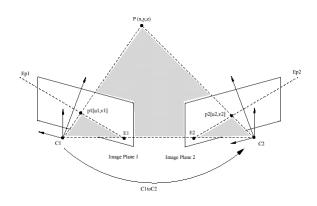
Probabilistic Roadmaps

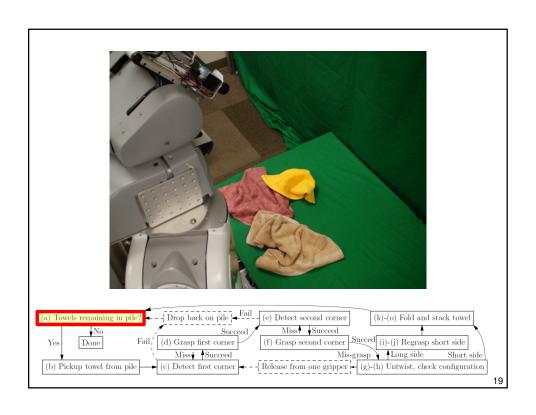
- Idea: sample random points as nodes in a visibility graph
- This gives probabilistic roadmaps
 - Very successful in practice
 - Lets you add points where you need them
 - If insufficient points, incomplete or weird paths

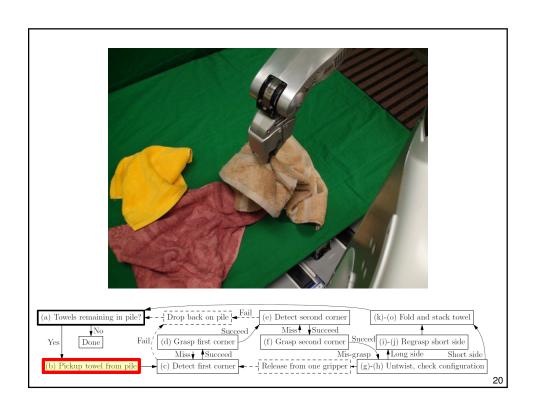


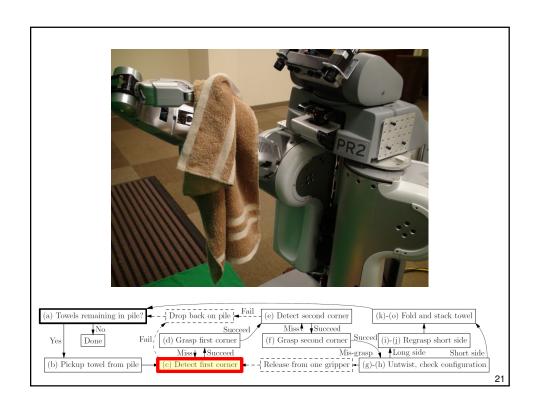
Perception

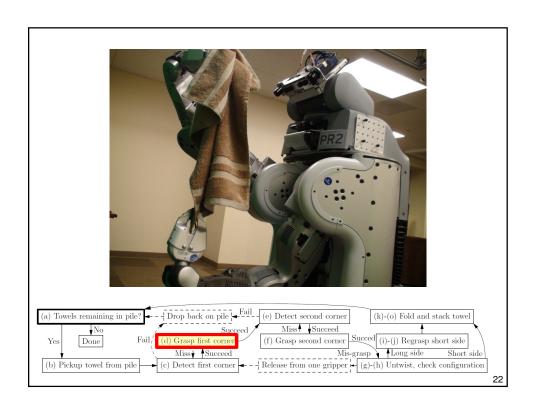
- 1. Find a point see in two camera views
- 2. Find 3D coordinates by finding the intersection of the rays

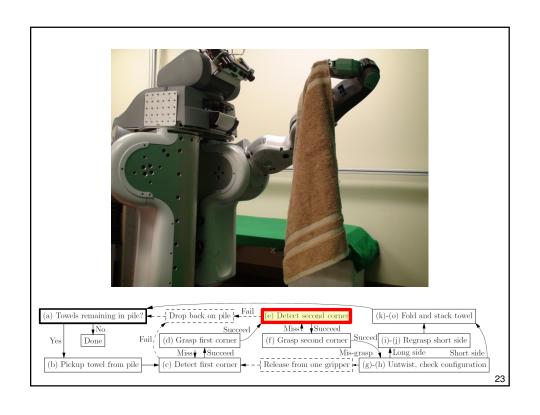


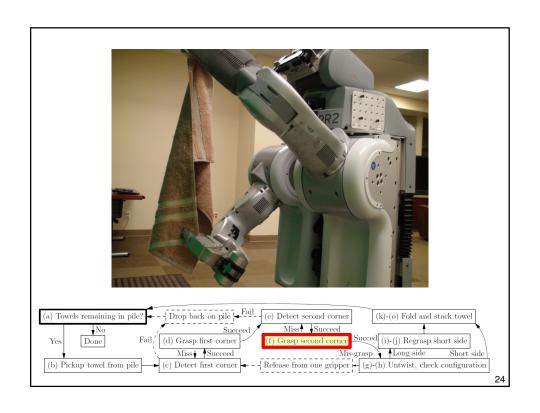


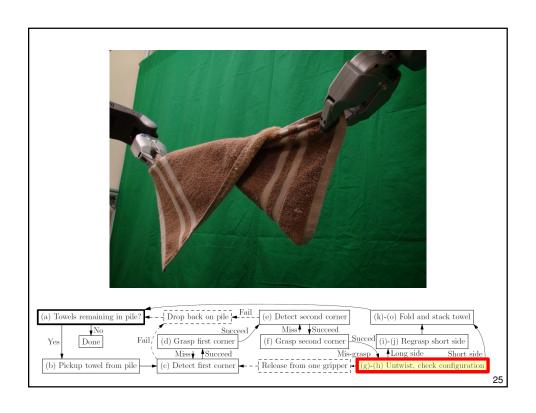


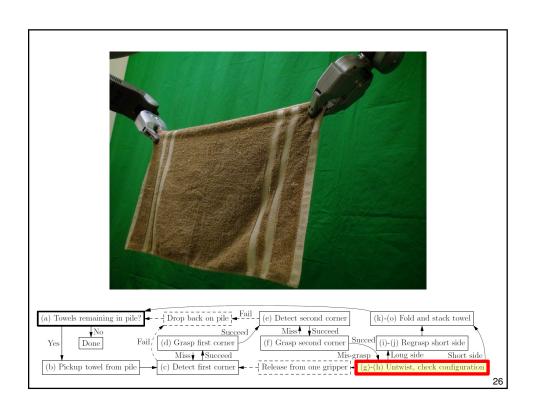


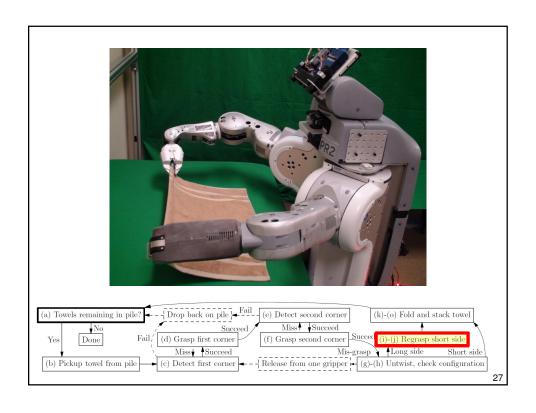


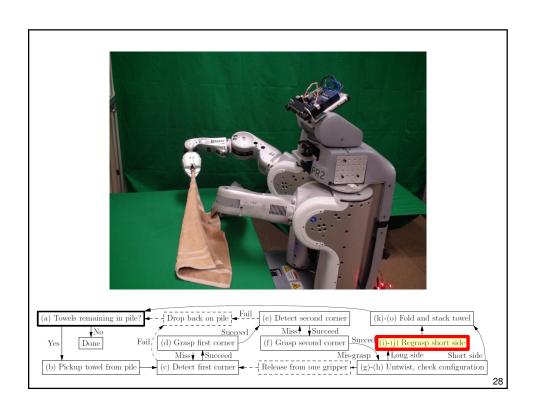


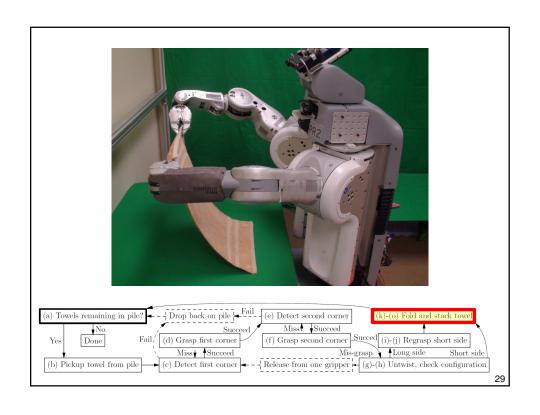


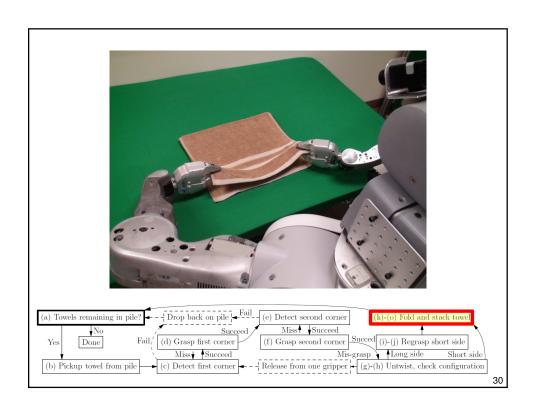


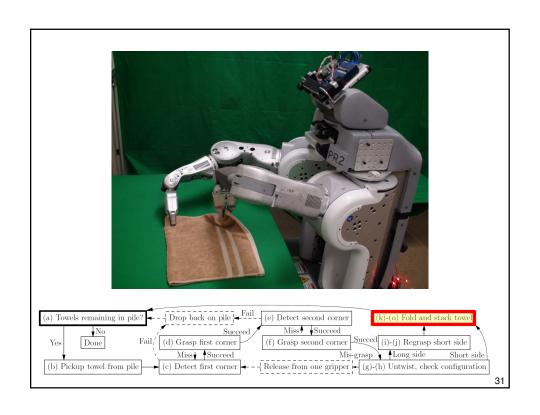


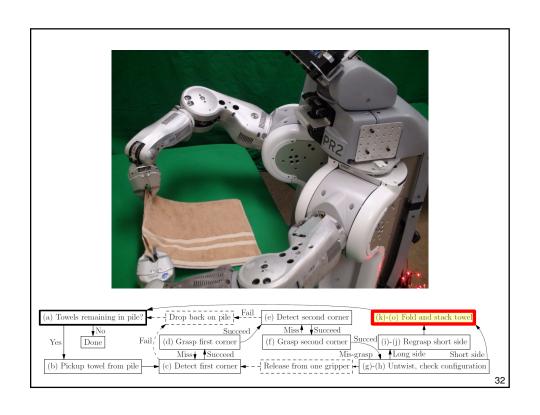


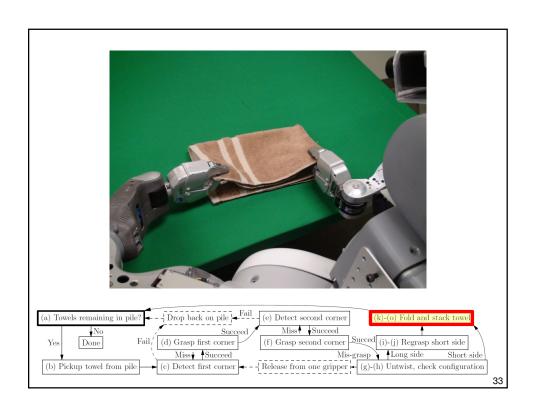


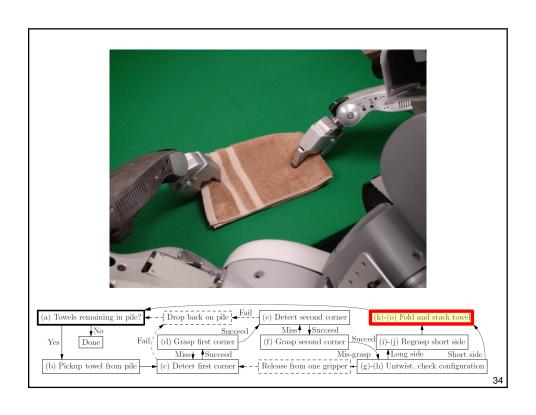


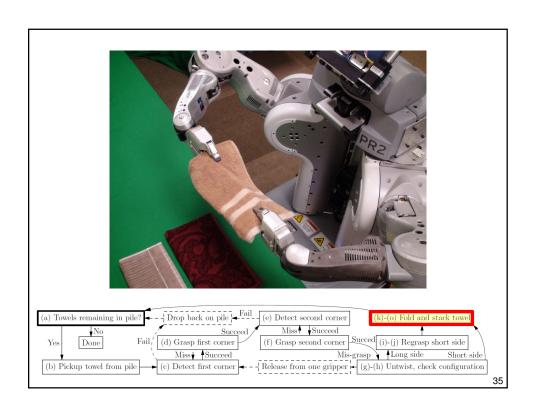


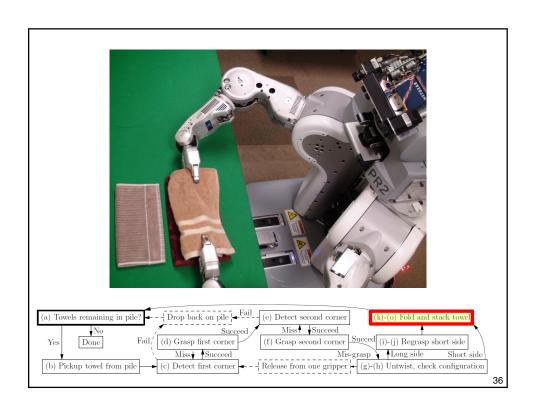












Glanced over

- Calibration of camera and robot
- Recognition of corners
- More generally: visual feedback during all manipulations
- How should we move the corners such that we obtain the desired result?

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Now: Advanced Applications









Motivating Example



How do we specify a task like this?

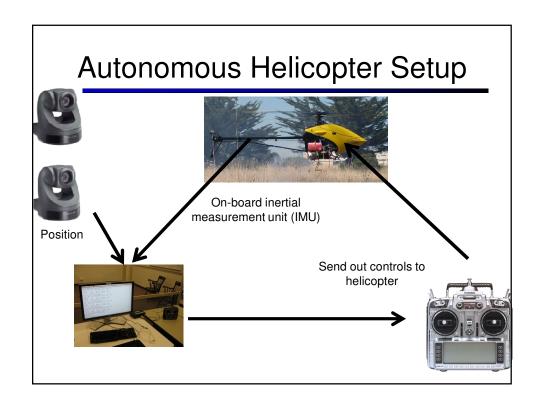
[demo: autorotate / tictoc]

Autonomous Helicopter Flight

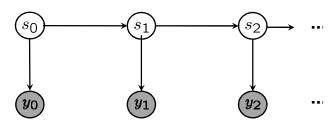




- Control inputs:
 - a_{lon}: Main rotor longitudinal cyclic pitch control (affects pitch rate)
 - a_{lat}: Main rotor latitudinal cyclic pitch control (affects roll rate)
 - a_{coll}: Main rotor collective pitch (affects main rotor thrust)
 - a_{rud}: Tail rotor collective pitch (affects tail rotor thrust)



HMM for Tracking the Helicopter



- State: $s=(x,y,z,\phi,\theta,\psi,\dot{x},\dot{y},\dot{z},\dot{\phi},\dot{\theta},\dot{\psi})$
- Measurements:
 - 3-D coordinates from vision, 3-axis magnetometer, 3-axis gyro, 3-axis accelerometer
- Transitions (dynamics): [time elapse update]
 - S_{t+1} = f (S_t, a_t) + W_t
 [f encodes helicopter dynamics]
 [w is a probabilistic noise model]

Helicopter MDP

- State: $s=(x,y,z,\phi, heta,\psi,\dot{x},\dot{y},\dot{z},\dot{\phi},\dot{ heta},\dot{\psi})$
- Actions (control inputs):
 - a_{lon}: Main rotor longitudinal cyclic pitch control (affects pitch rate)
 - a_{lat}: Main rotor latitudinal cyclic pitch control (affects roll rate)
 - a_{coll}: Main rotor collective pitch (affects main rotor thrust)
 - a_{rud}: Tail rotor collective pitch (affects tail rotor thrust)
- Transitions (dynamics):
 - S_{t+1} = f (S_t, a_t) + W_t
 [f encodes helicopter dynamics]
 [w is a probabilistic noise model]



Can we solve the MDP yet?

Problem: What's the Reward?

Rewards for hovering:

[demo: hover]

$$R(s) = -(\alpha_x(x-x^*)^2 + \alpha_y(y-y^*)^2 + \alpha_z(z-z^*)^2 + \alpha_{\dot{x}}(\dot{x}-\dot{x}^*)^2 + \alpha_{\dot{y}}(\dot{y}-\dot{y}^*)^2 + \alpha_{\dot{z}}(\dot{z}-\dot{z}^*)^2)$$

- Rewards for "Tic-Toc"?
 - Problem: what's the target trajectory?
 - Just write it down by hand?

[demo: bad]

Intended trajectory $z_{t+1} = f(z_t) + \omega_t$ Expert demonstrations $y_j = z_{\tau_j} + \nu_j$ Time indices Intended trajectory satisfies dynamics.

Expert trajectory is a noisy observation of one of the

[Coates, Abbeel & Ng, 2008]

• But we don't know exactly which one.

hidden states.

