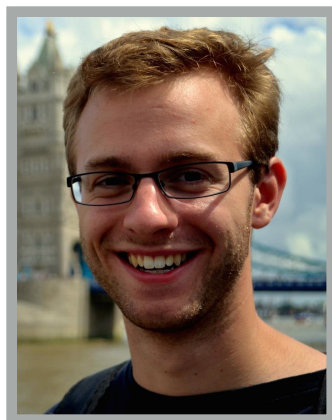


Robot Programming by Demonstration with **Crowdsourced Action Fixes**



Maxwell Forbes



Michael Chung



Maya Cakmak



Rajesh P. N. Rao

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

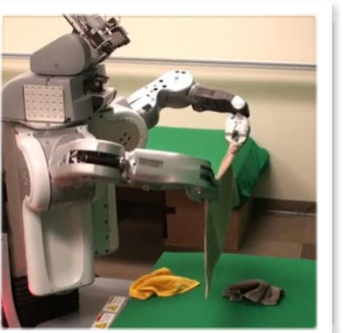
VISION

general-purpose robots that can be **programmed by their end-users**, in the context of use



WHY?

unbounded use cases



...

WHY?

unique preferences and needs



H. Evans
mute, quadriplegic



O. Benjelloun
BMCE bank chairman

WHY?

simpler engineering challenge



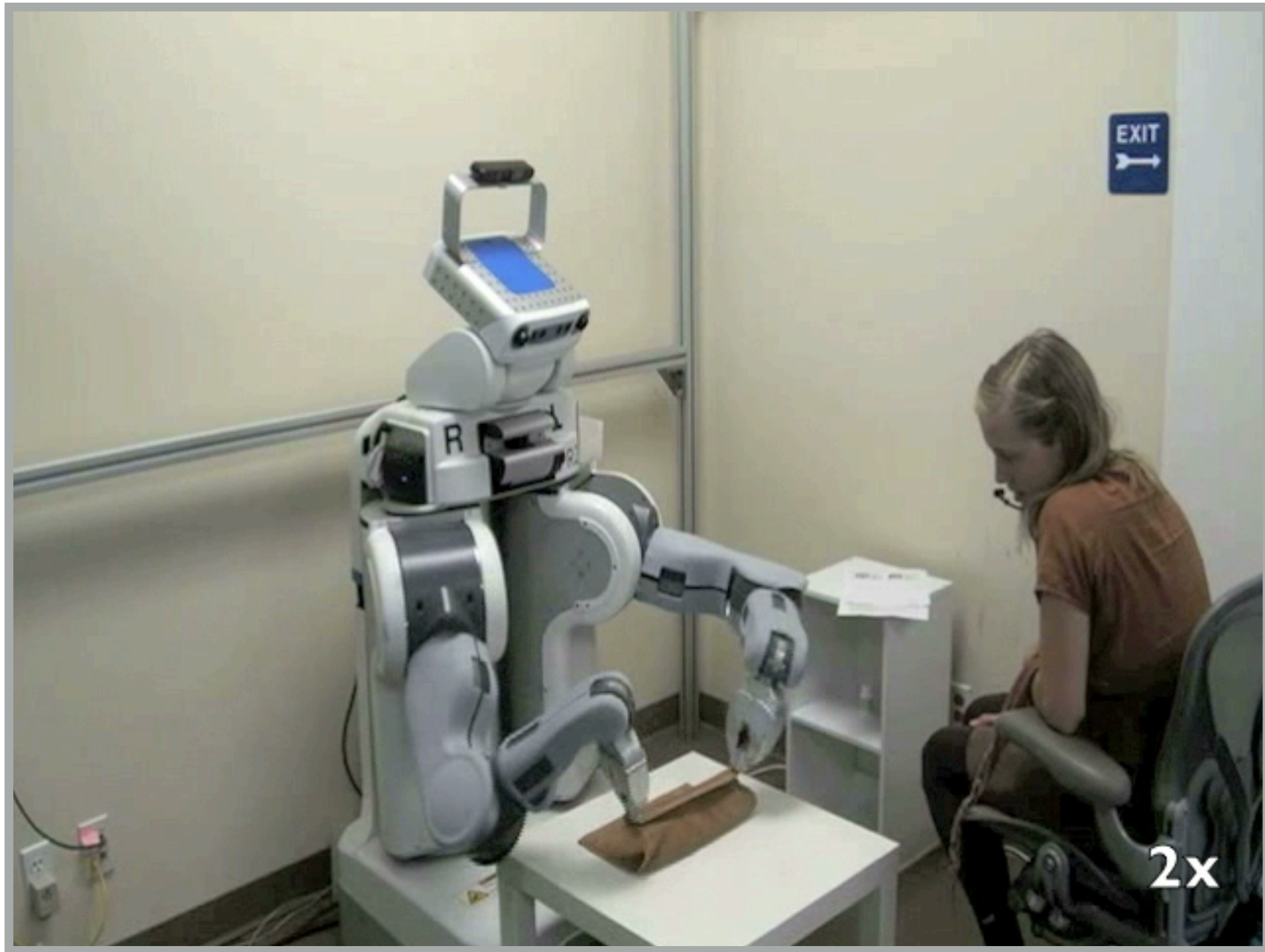
robot that can do
everything
everywhere

-VS-



robot that can do
a few things
in one context

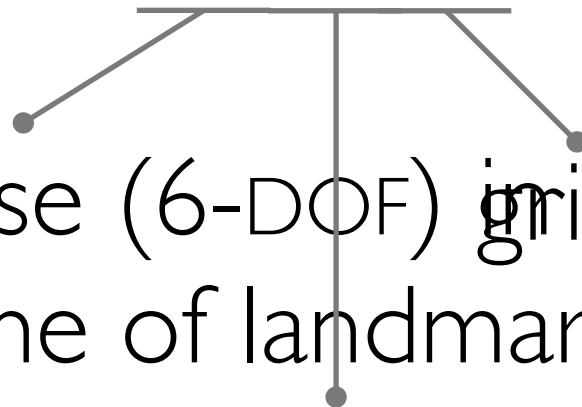
PROGRAMMING BY DEMONSTRATION



Cakmak & Takayama, HRI 2014

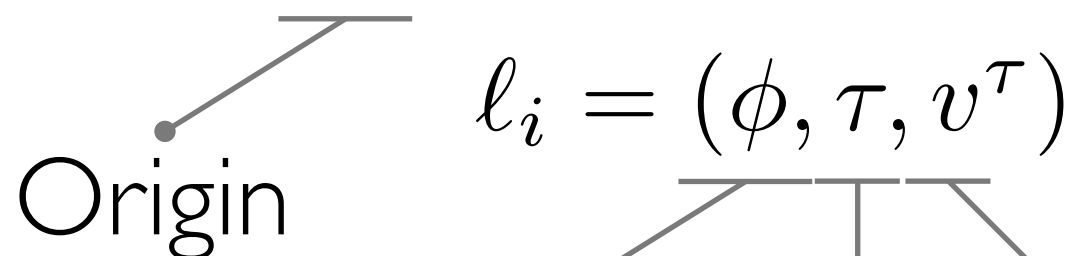
ACTION REPRESENTATION

$$\mathcal{A}_n = \{(\theta^f, f, g)_k : k = 1..K\}$$



End-effector pose (6-DOF) in gripper state
reference frame of landmark f
index of the reference
frame of landmark

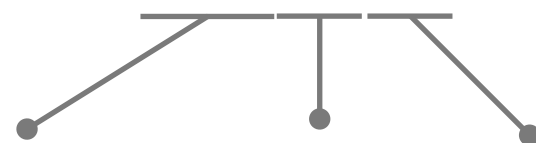
$$L = \{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_N\}$$



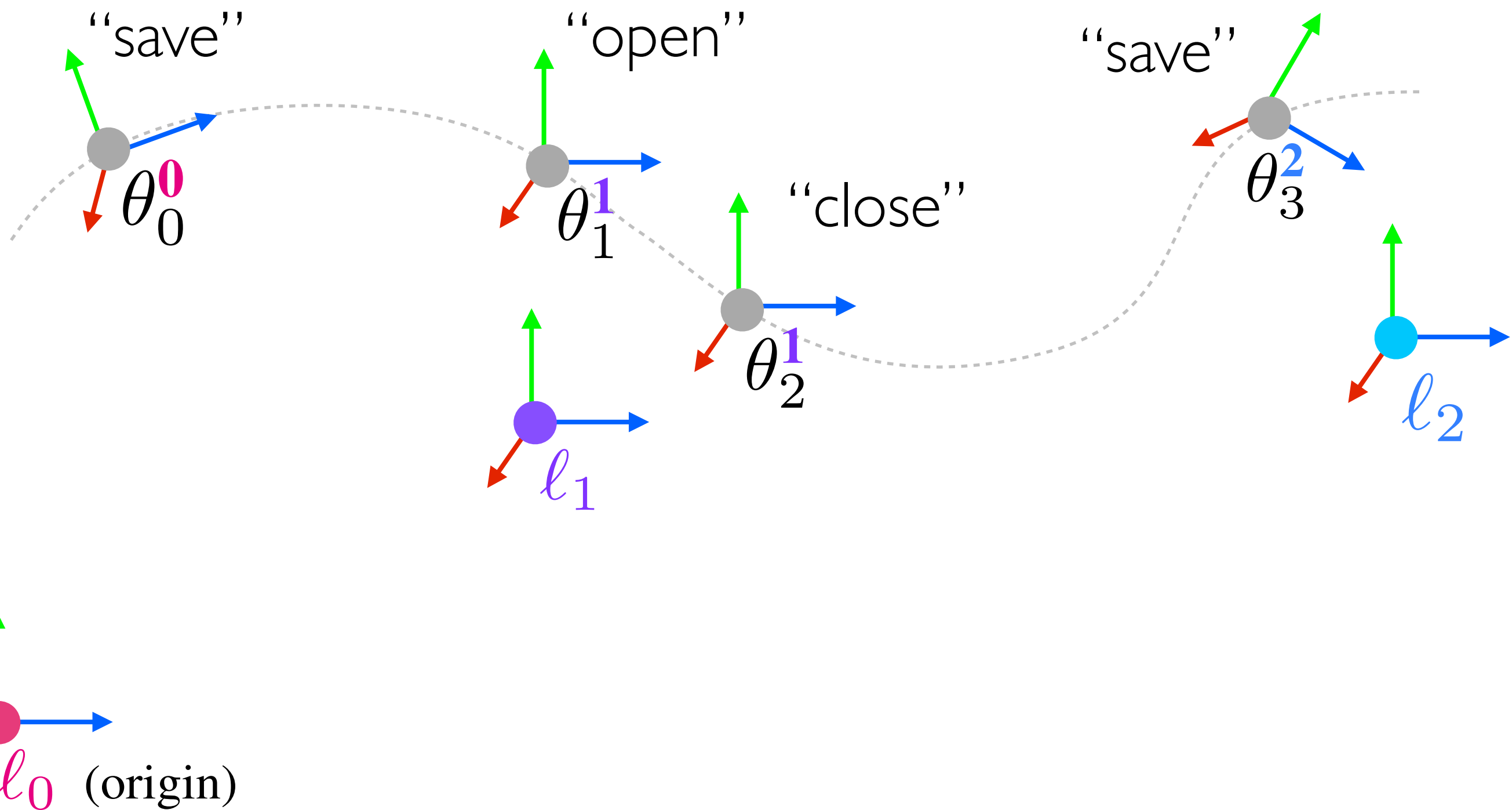
Origin

$$\ell_i = (\phi, \tau, v^T)$$

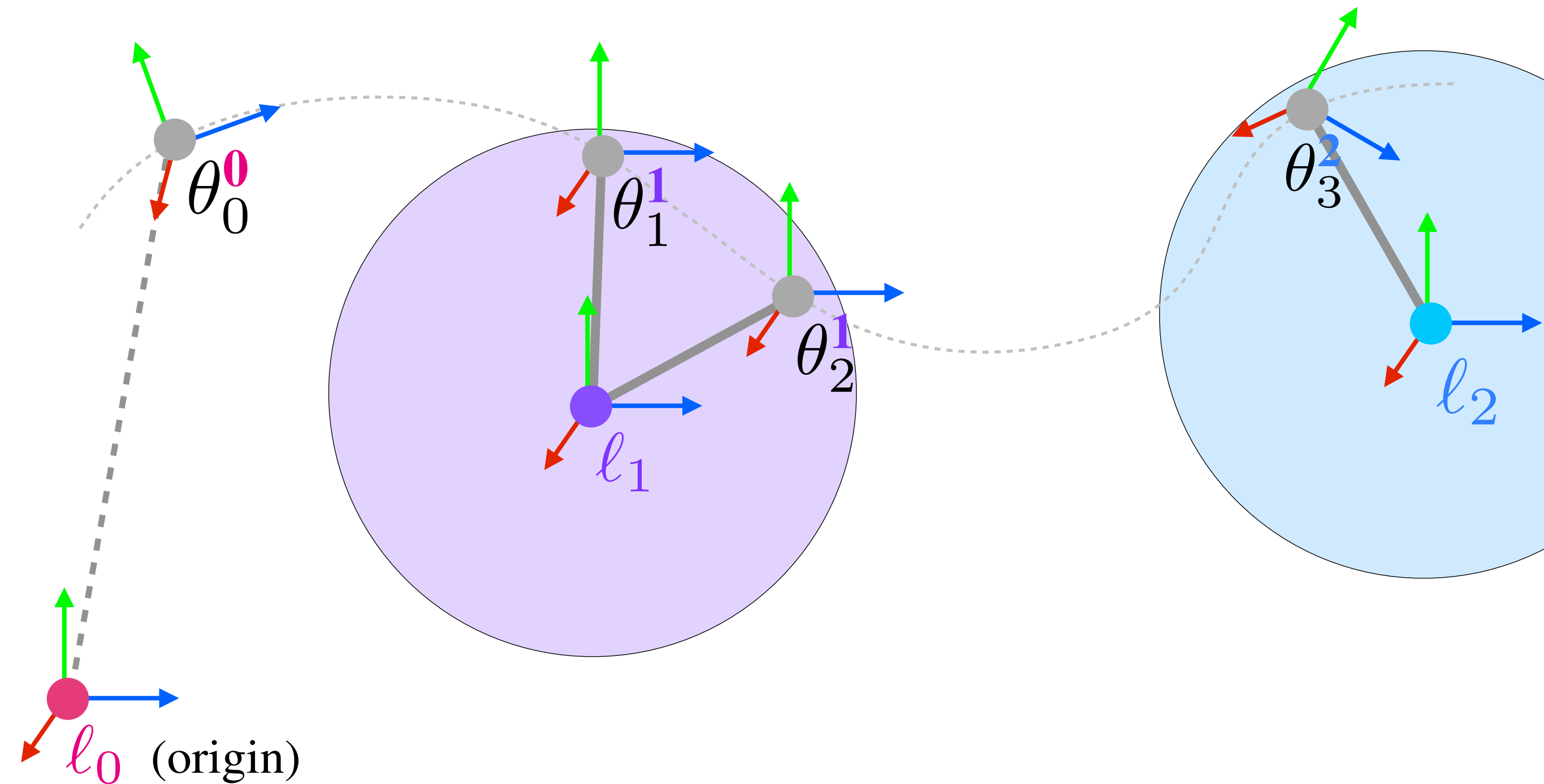
Landmark plane (6DOF)
relative to robot origin



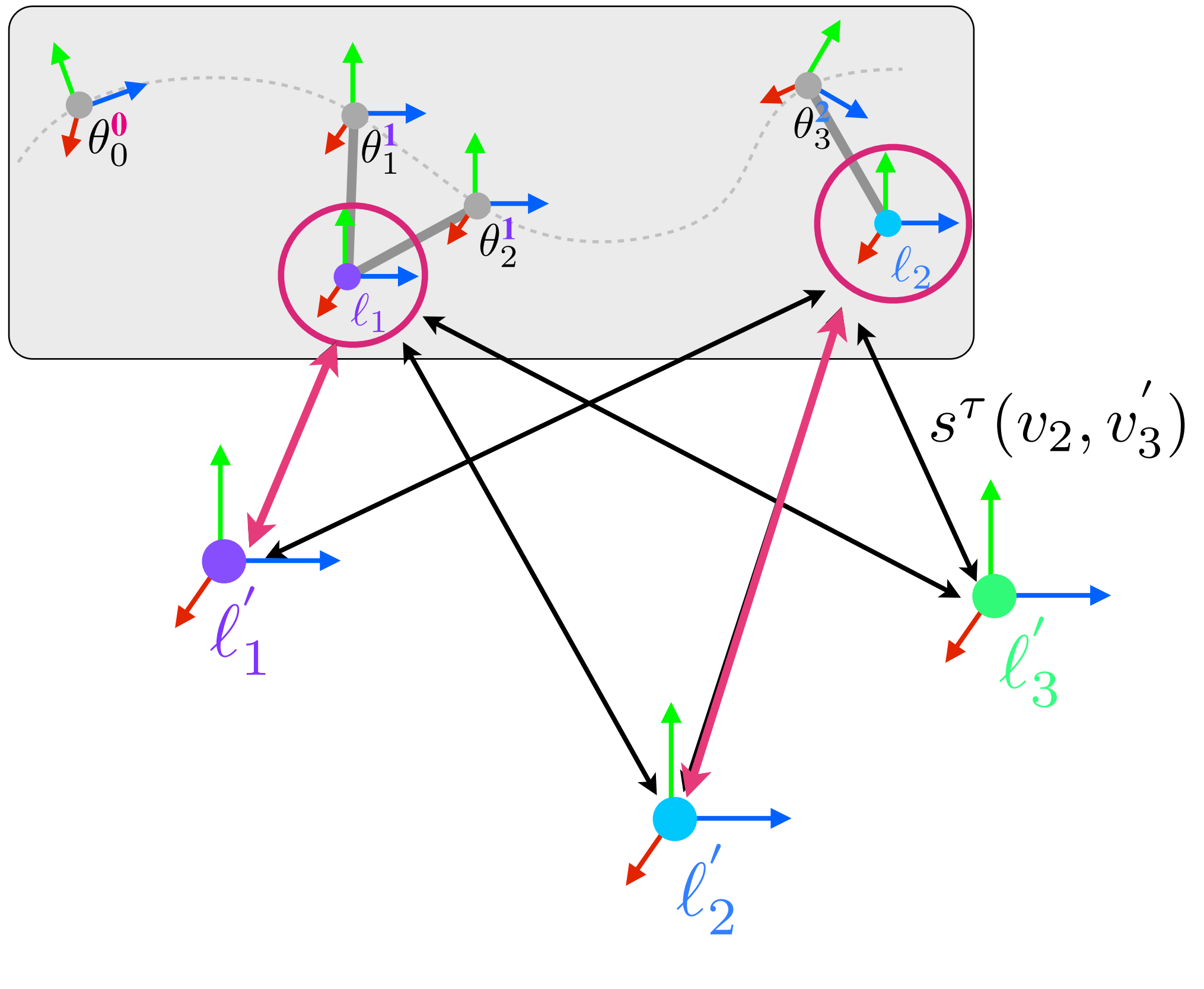
ACTION REPRESENTATION



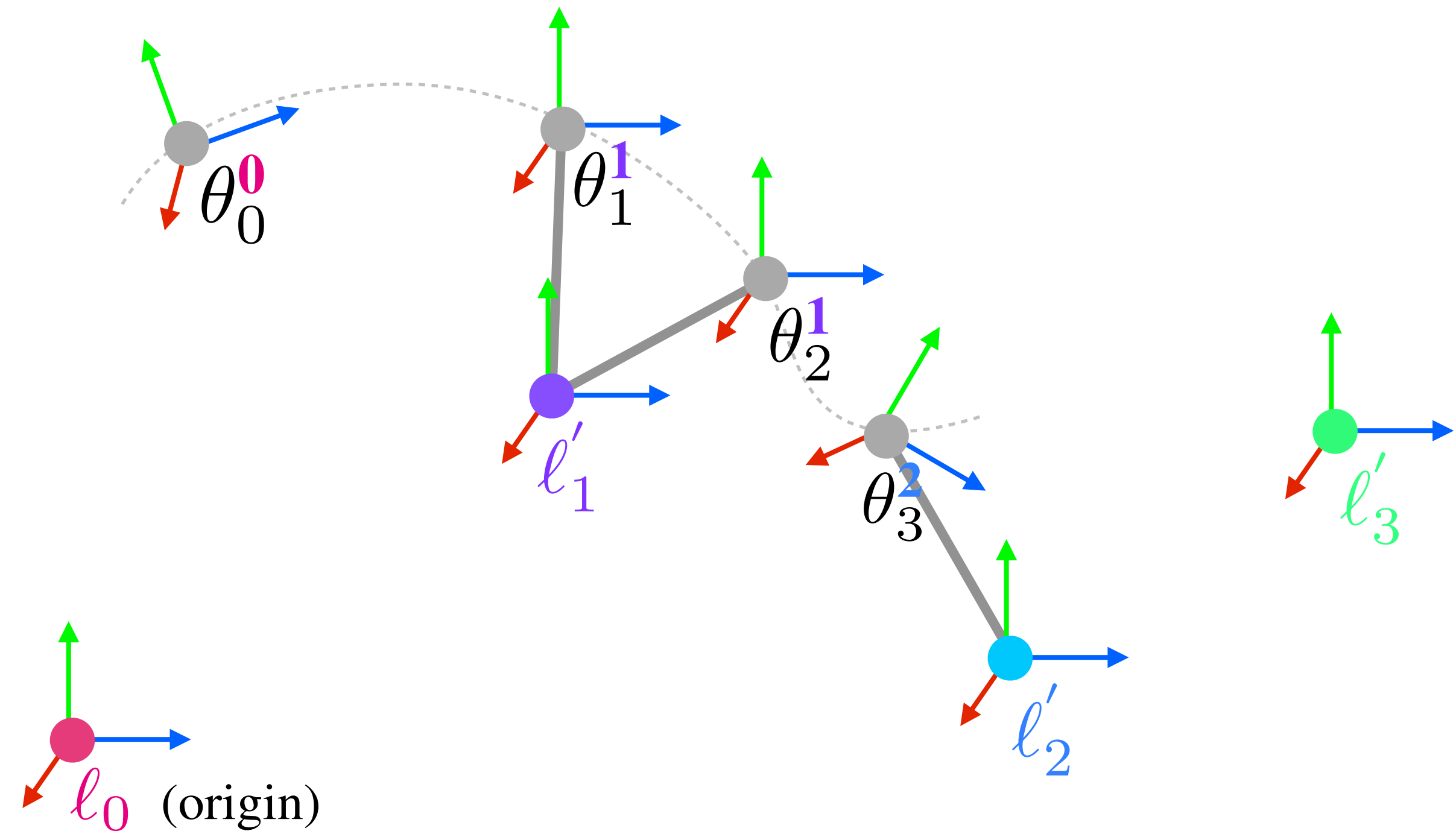
ACTION REPRESENTATION



ACTION EXECUTION



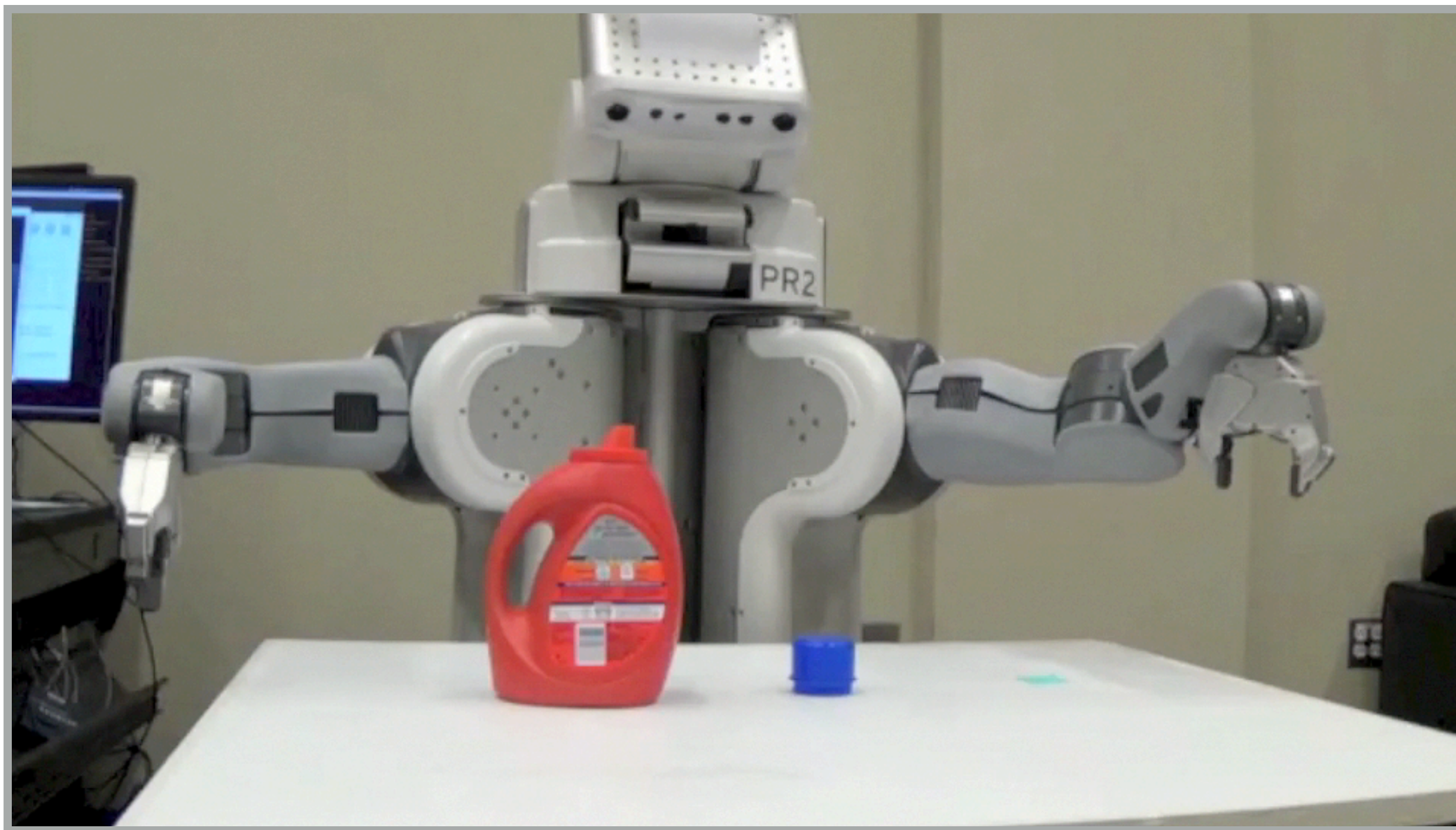
ACTION EXECUTION



SIMPLE TASK



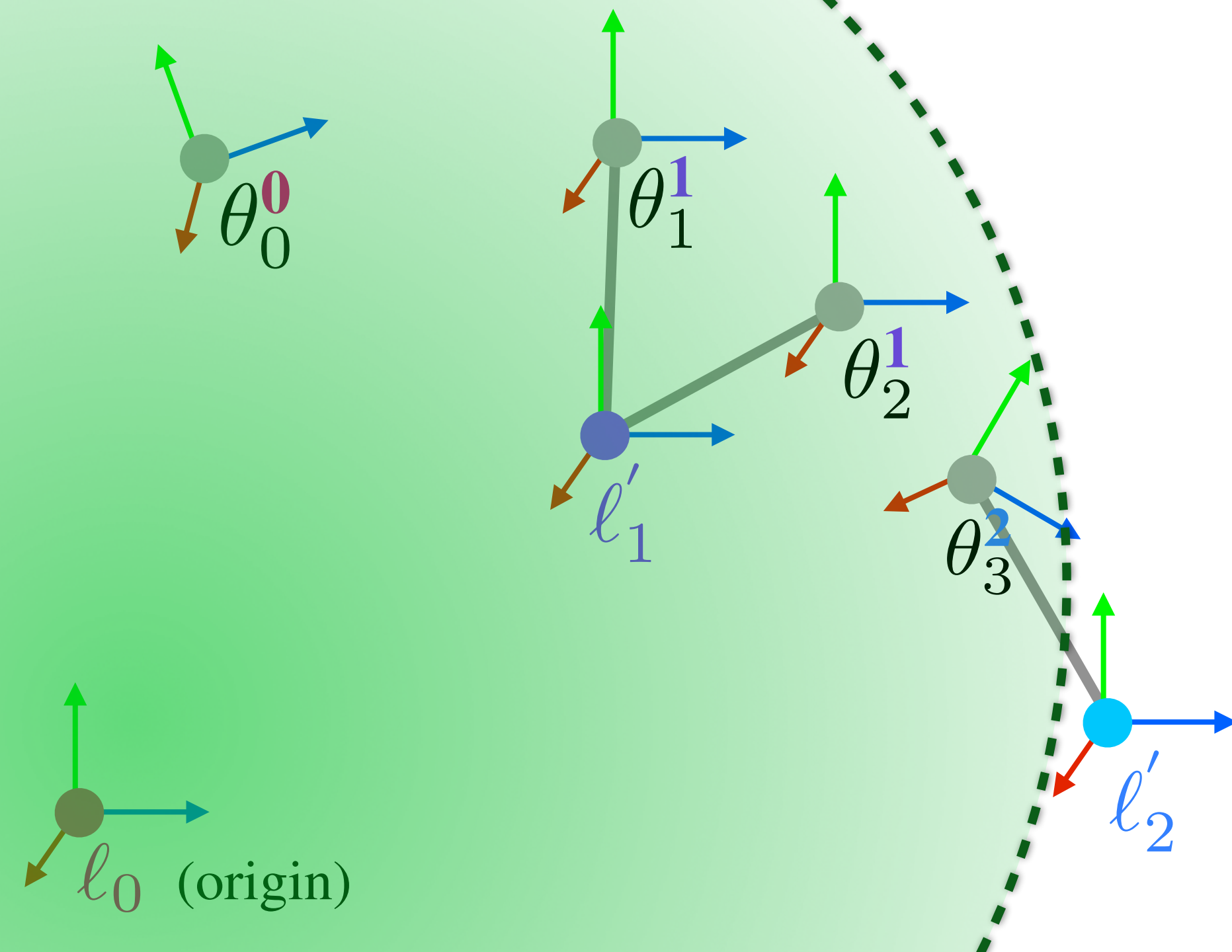
MORE DIVERSE TASKS



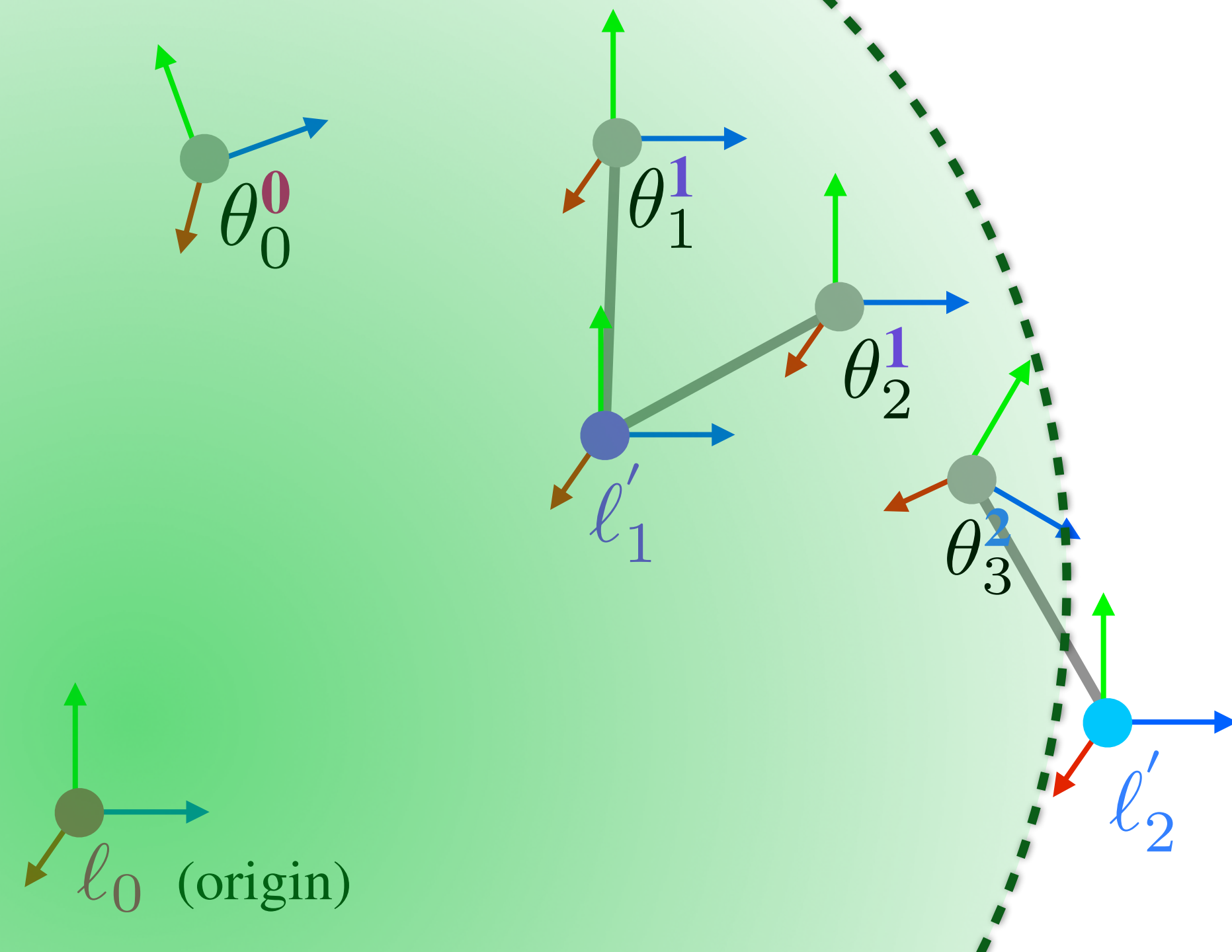
PROBLEM: GENERALIZATION



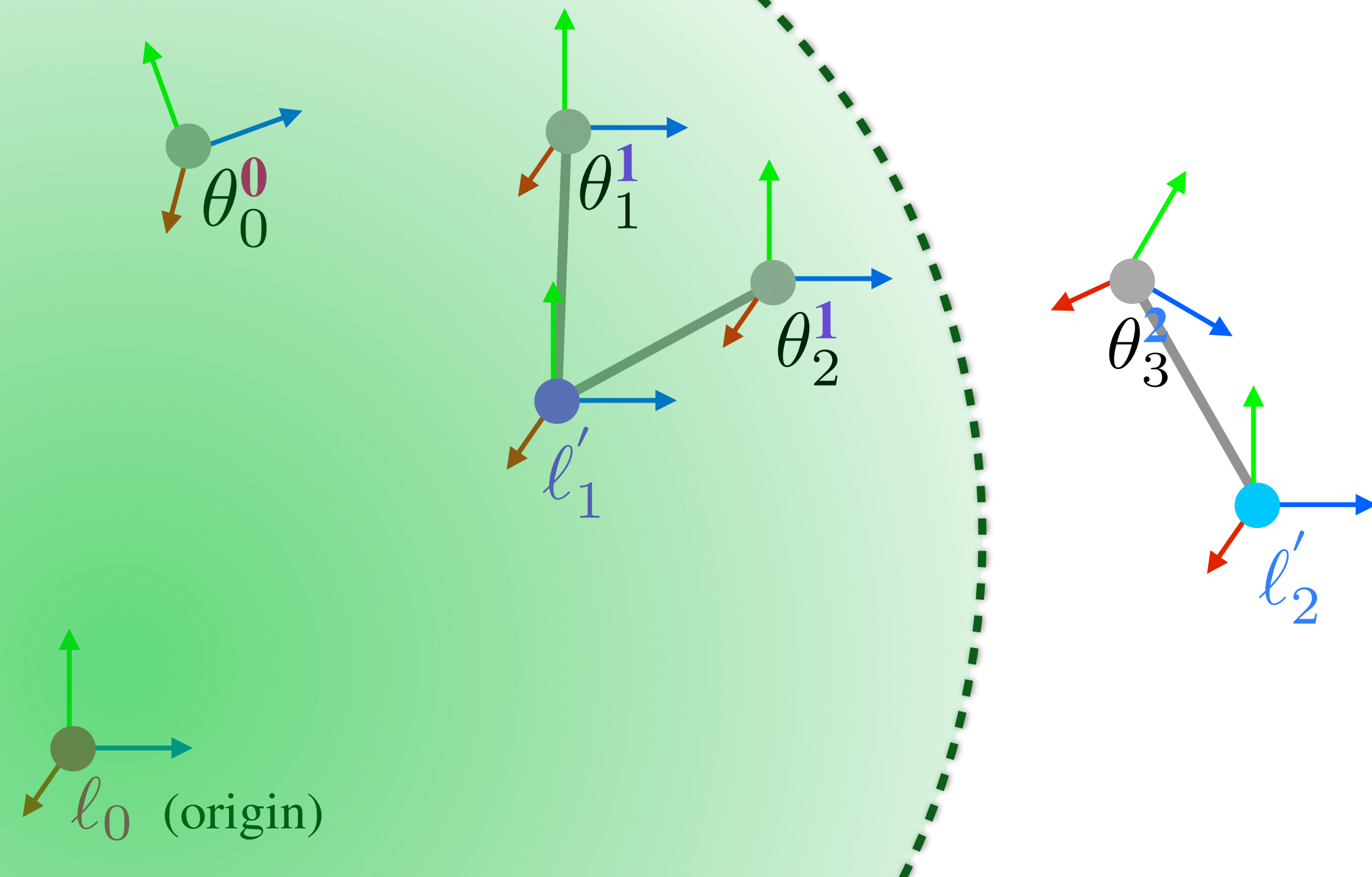
PROBLEM: GENERALIZATION



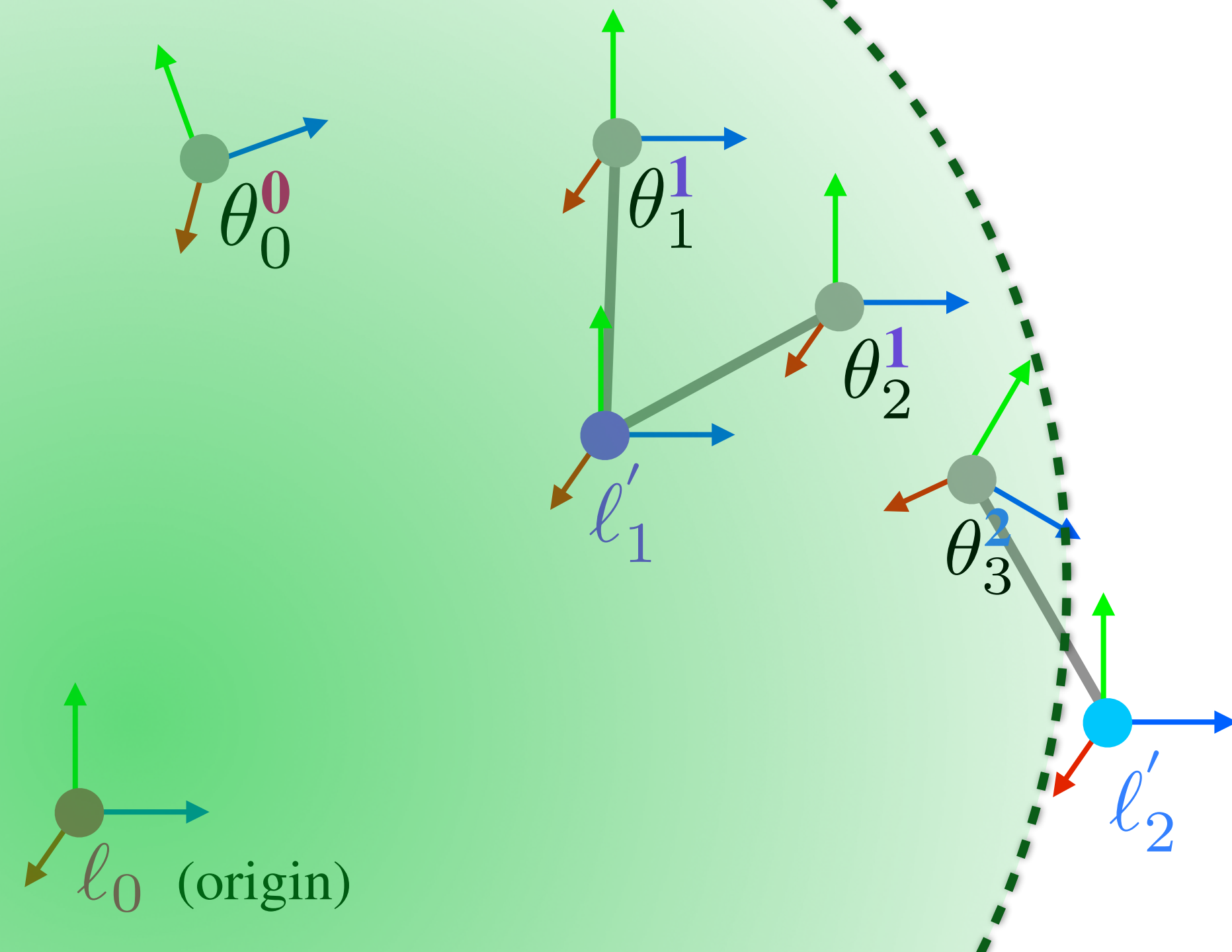
PROBLEM: GENERALIZATION



PROBLEM: GENERALIZATION



PROBLEM: GENERALIZATION



OBJECTIVES

- **Improve range of actions**
- Impose no additional requirements on users

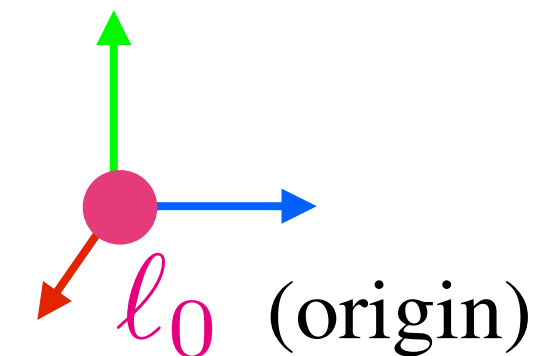
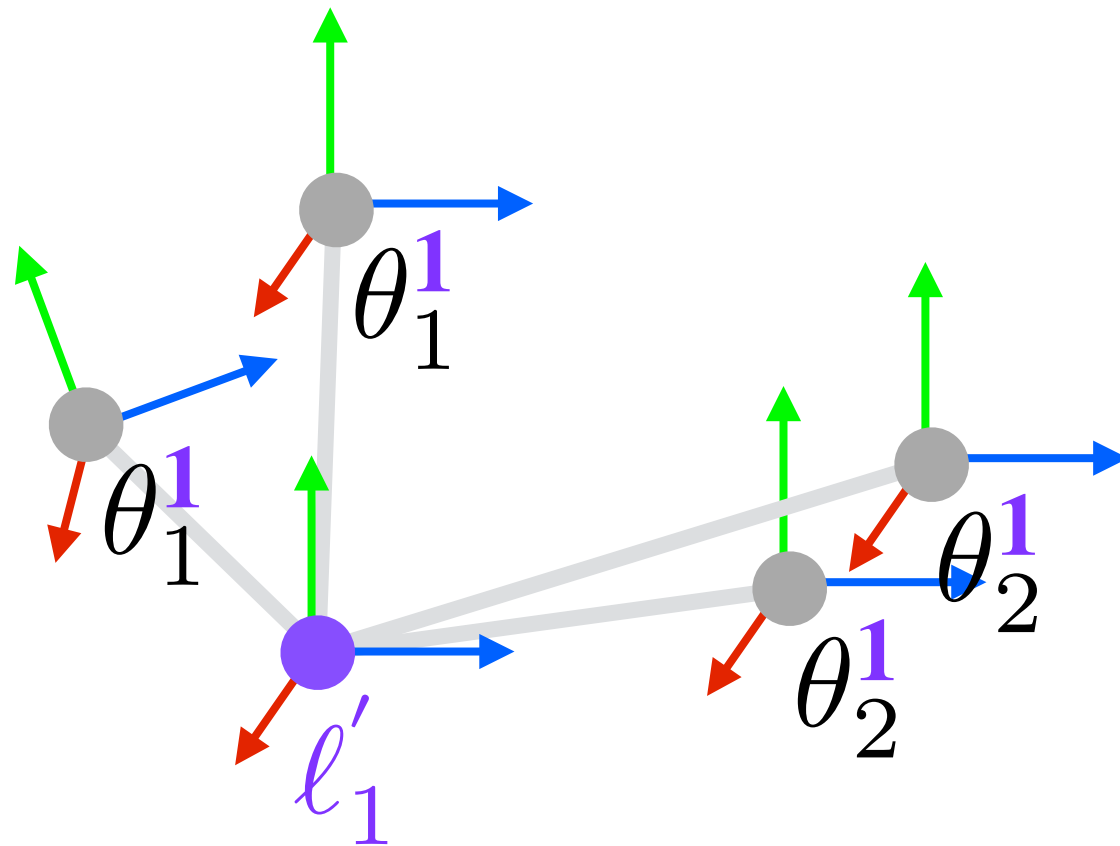
APPROACH

1. Start with a single demonstration
2. Instance-based active learning
3. Crowdsourcing additional demonstrations

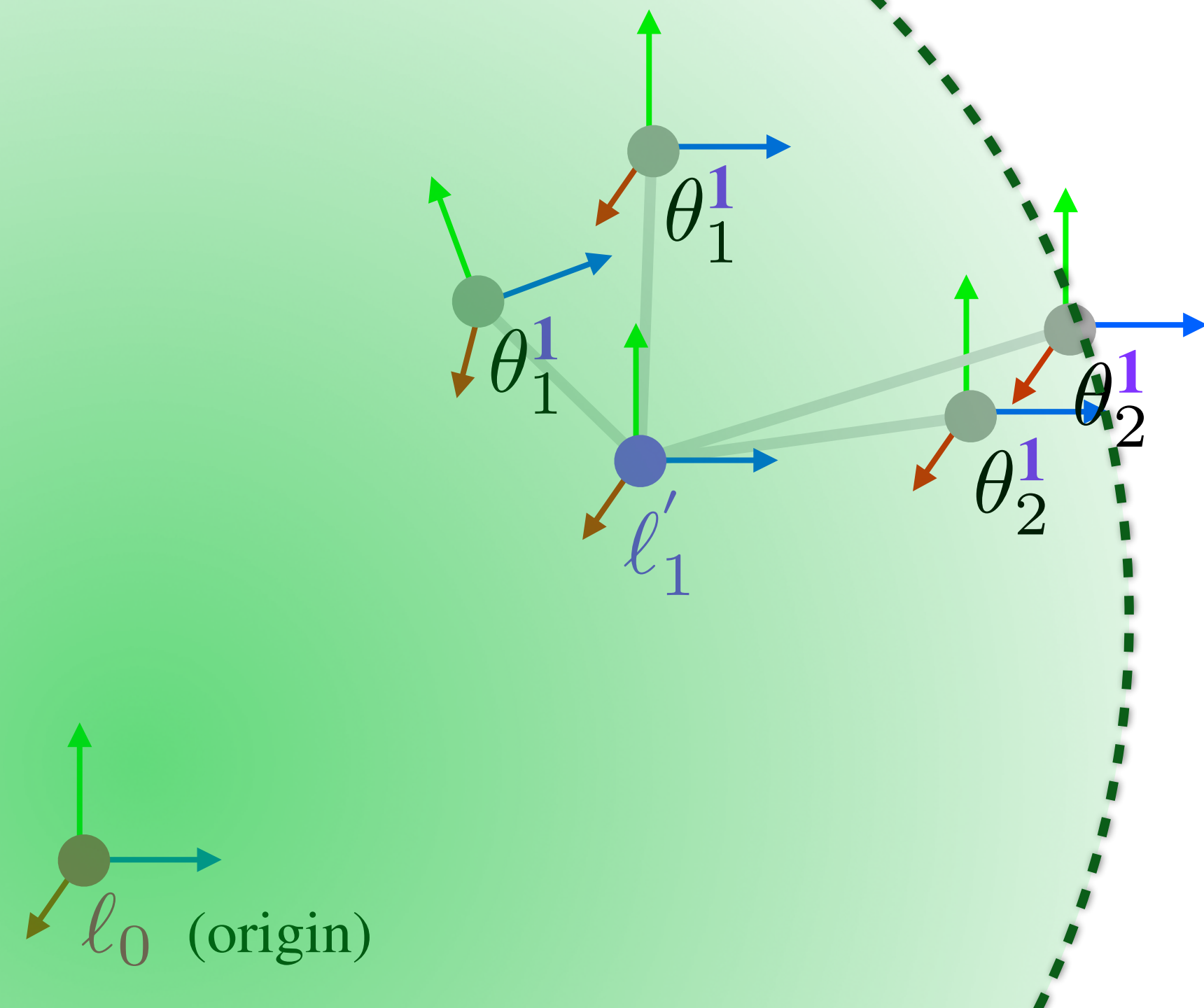
APPROACH

1. Start with a single demonstration
2. Instance-based active learning
3. **Crowdsource additional demonstrations**

ADDITIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS



ADDITIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS



IMPLEMENTATION

- I. Collect single demonstration of three actions

THREE ACTIONS

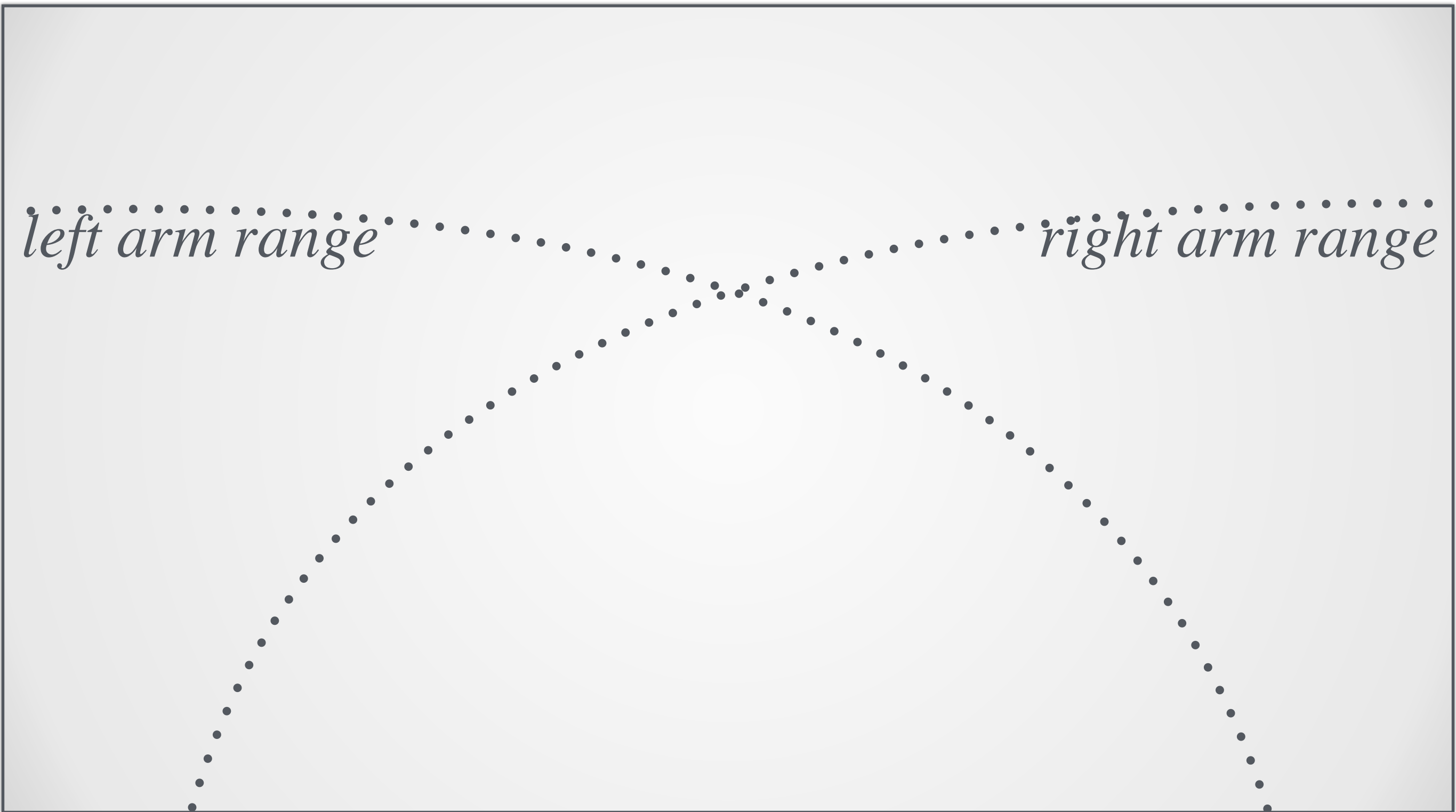


IMPLEMENTATION

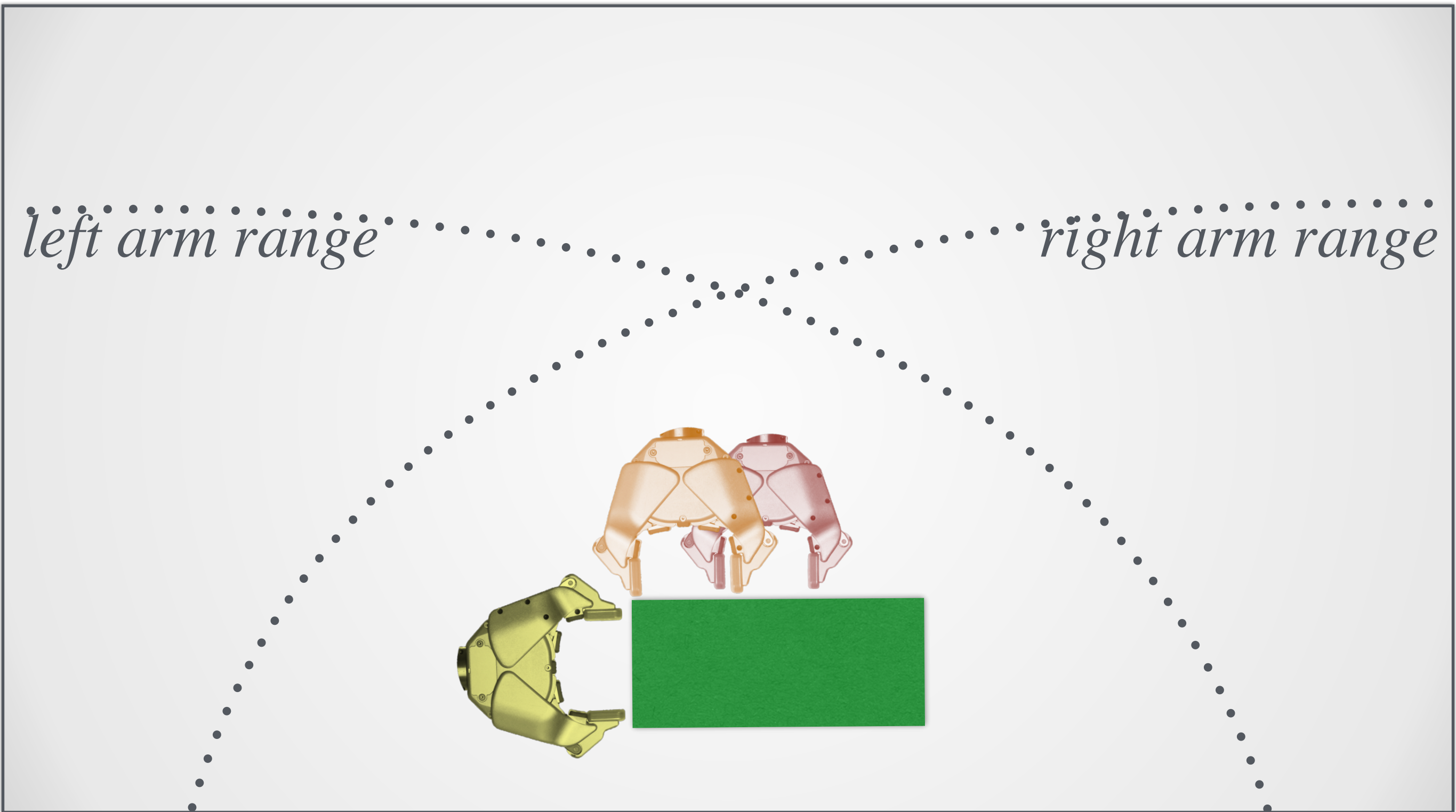
- I. Collect single demonstration of three actions

IMPLEMENTATION

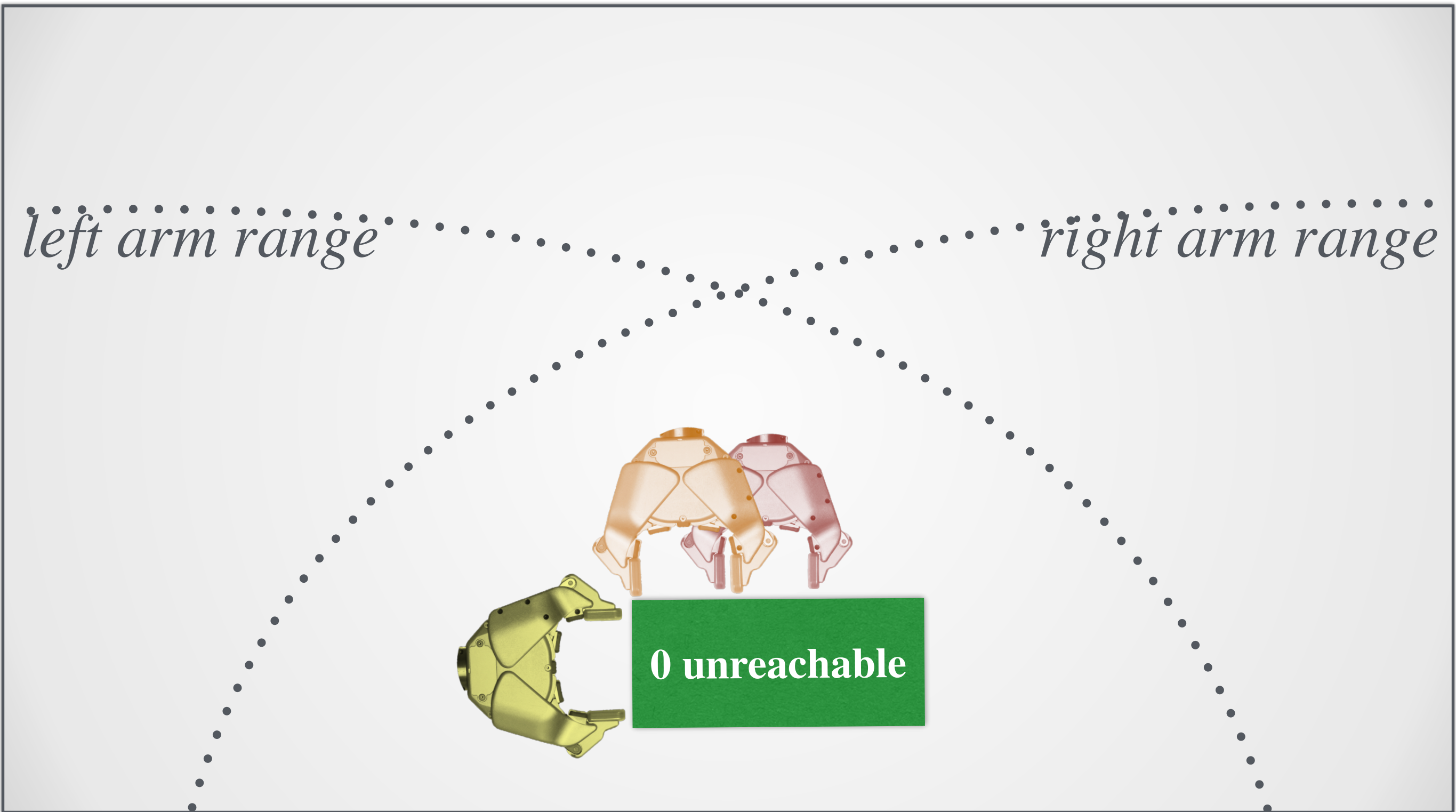
1. Collect single demonstration of three actions
- 2. Filtered random sampling for active learning**



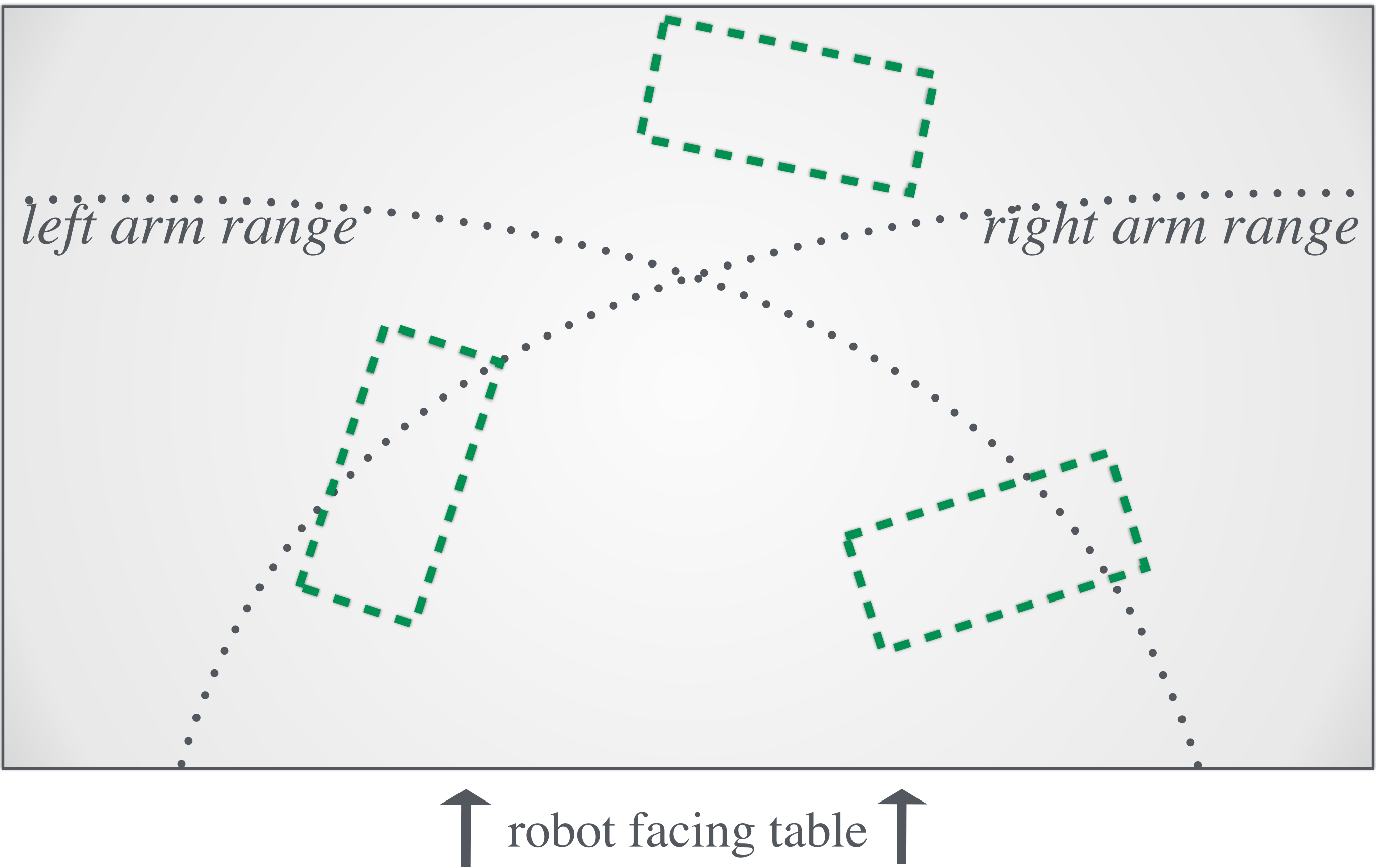
↑ robot facing table ↑

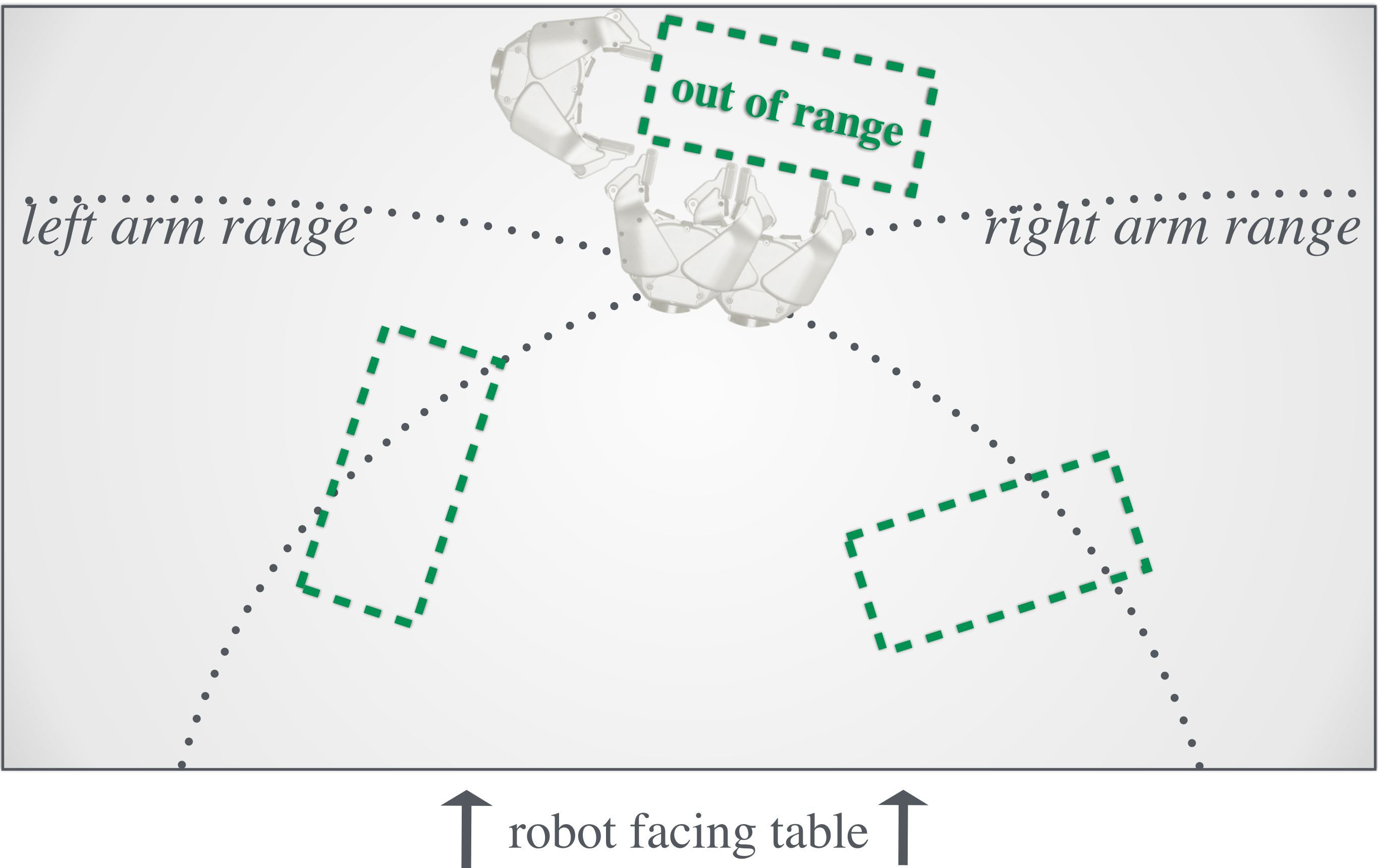


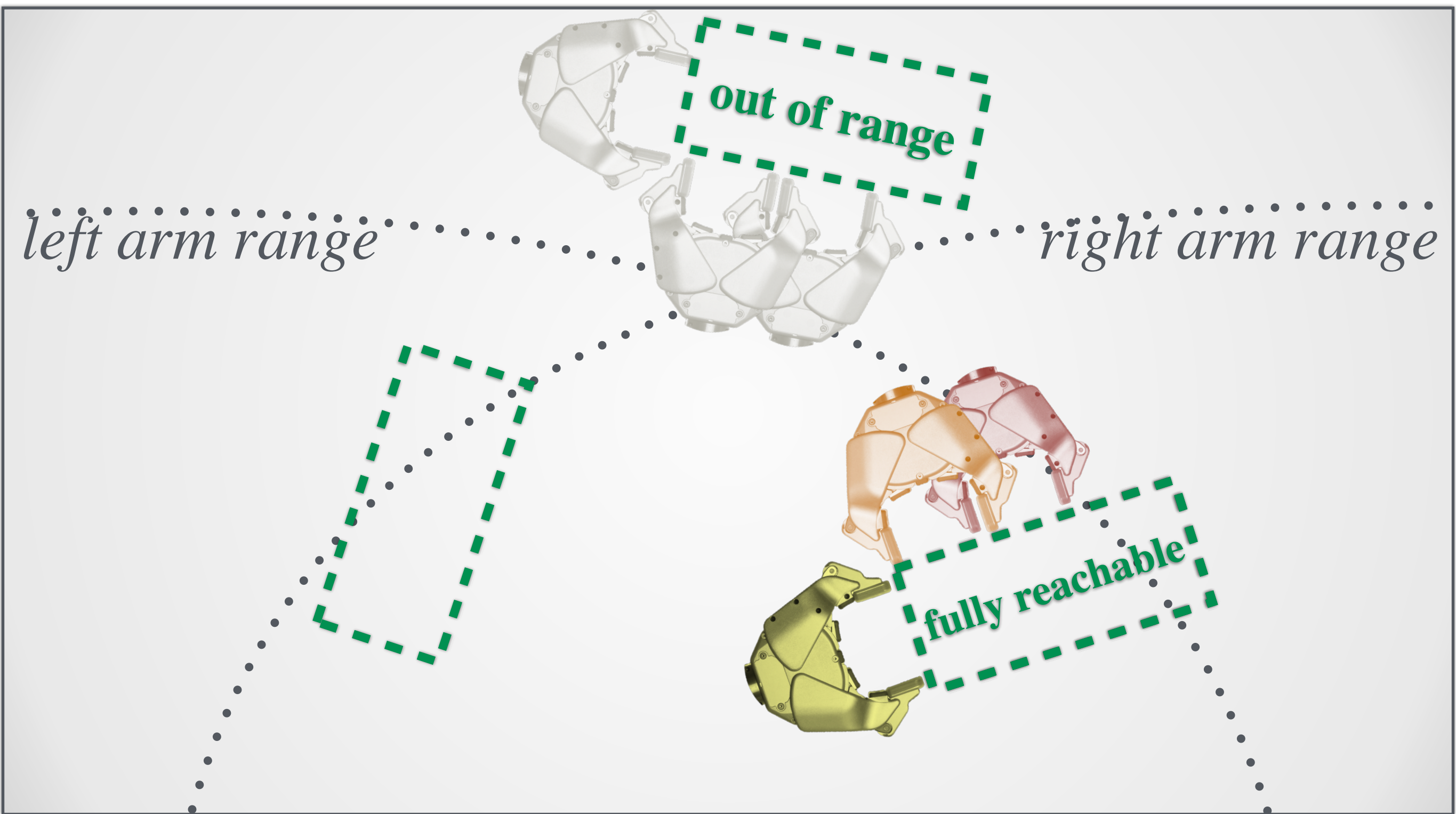
↑ robot facing table ↑



↑ robot facing table ↑







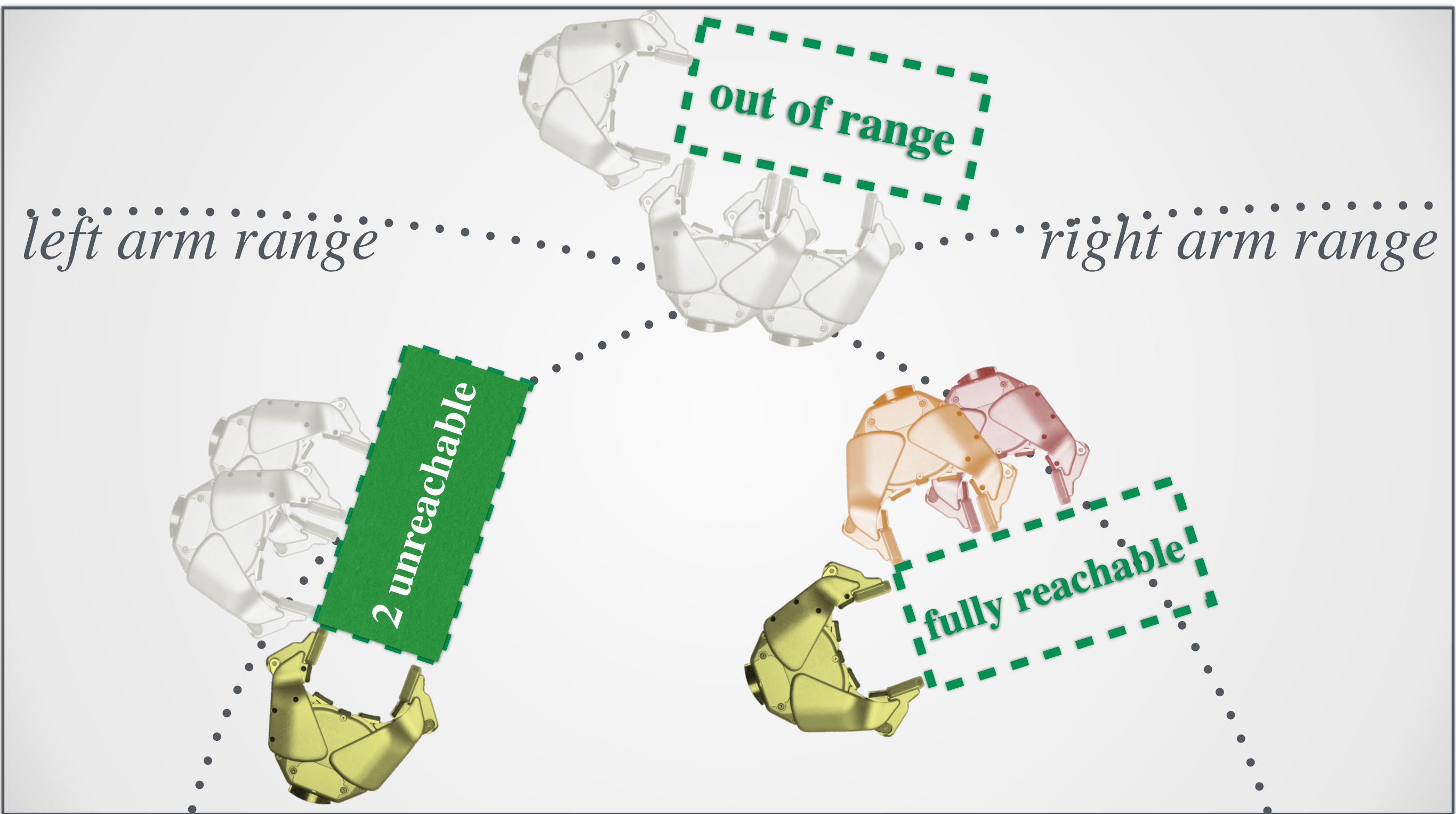
left arm range

out of range

right arm range

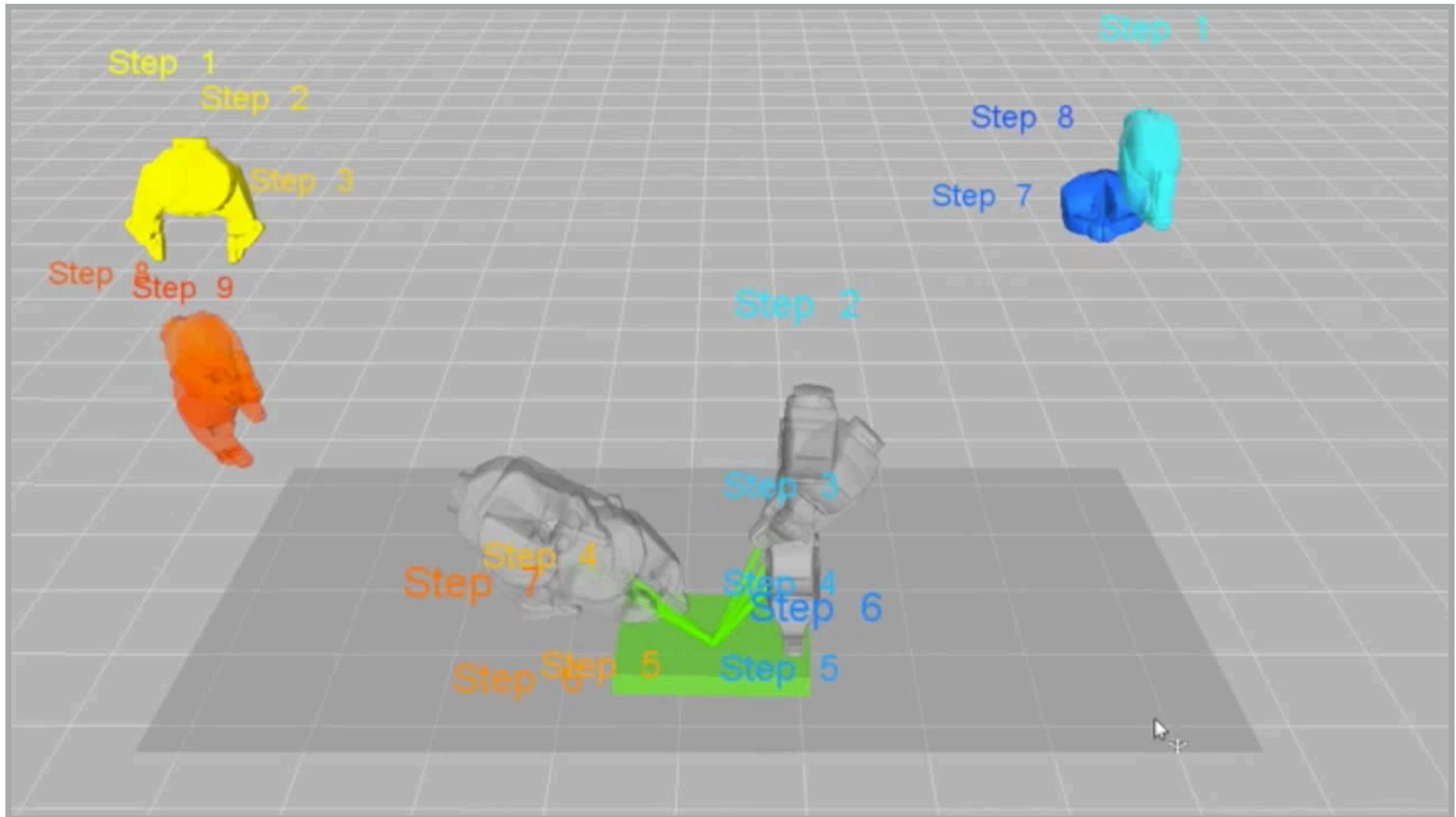
fully reachable

↑ robot facing table ↑



↑ robot facing table ↑

FILTERED RANDOM SAMPLING



IMPLEMENTATION

1. Collect single demonstration of three actions
- 2. Filtered random sampling for active learning**

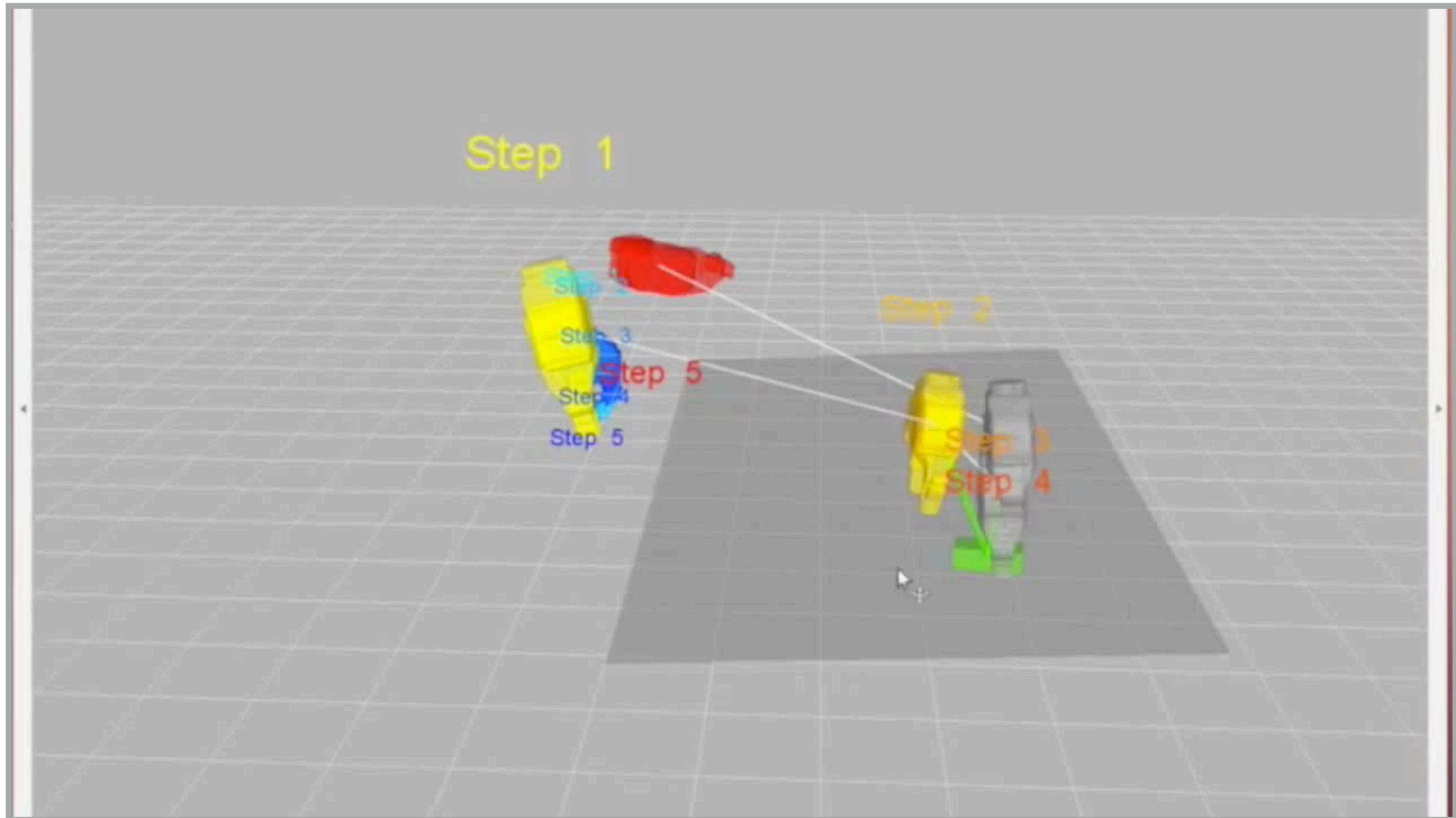
IMPLEMENTATION

1. Collect single demonstration of three actions
2. Filtered random sampling for active learning
3. **Collect and process data**
 - **GUI**

GUI

If time, make slide about color coding of grippers.

GUI



IMPLEMENTATION

1. Collect single demonstration of three actions
2. Filtered random sampling for active learning
3. **Collect and process data**
 - **GUI**

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Collect single demonstration of three actions
2. Filtered random sampling for active learning
3. **Collect and process data**
 - GUI
 - **Score functions**

SCORE FUNCTIONS

I. Crowd confidence

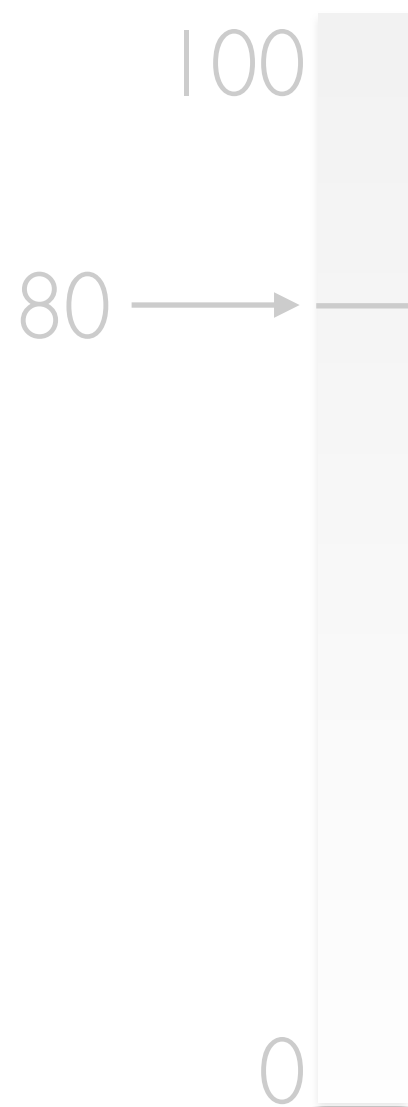
$$s_o(\mathcal{D}_i) = \text{conf}(\mathcal{D}_i)$$



SCORE FUNCTIONS

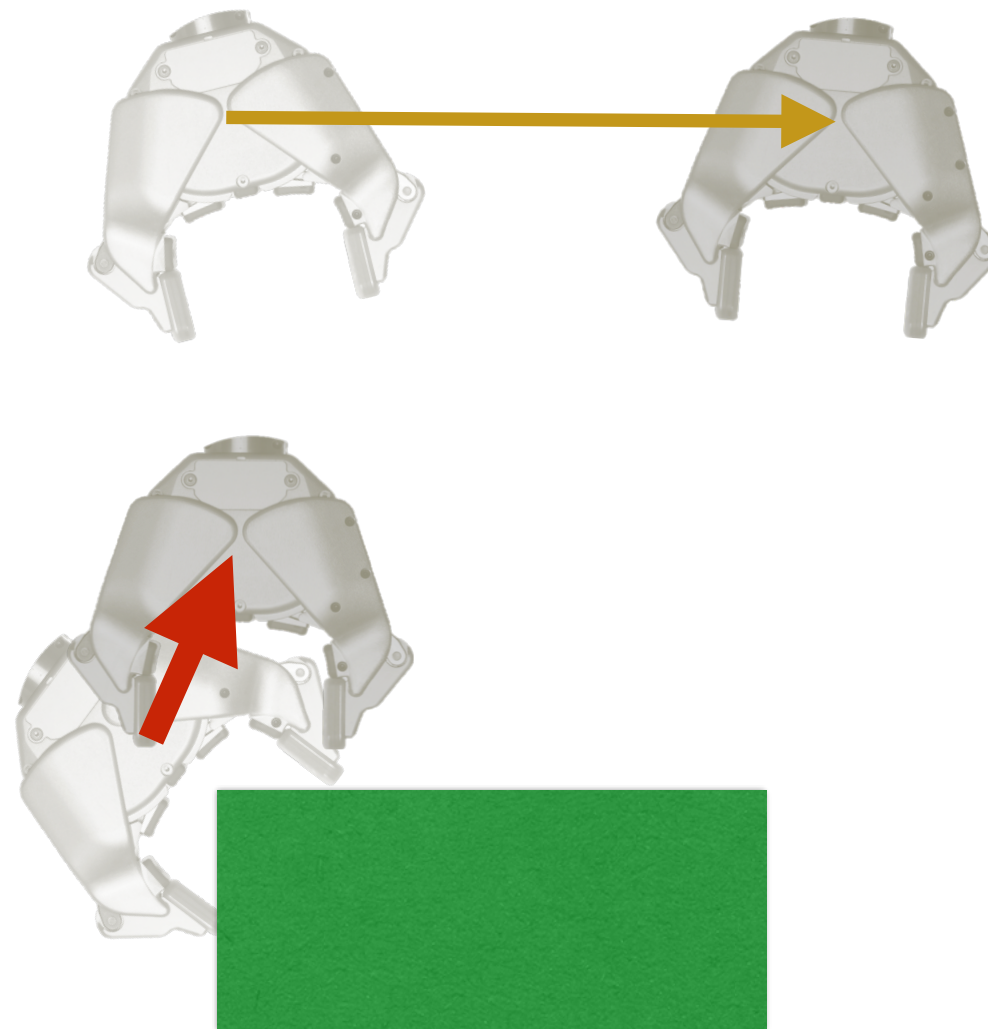
1. Crowd confidence

$$s_o(\mathcal{D}_i) = \text{conf}(\mathcal{D}_i)$$



2. Seed distance

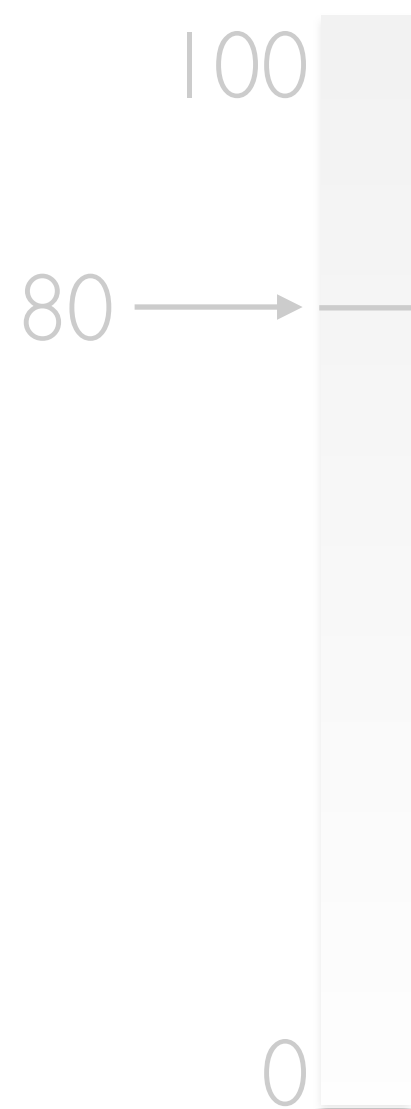
$$s_d(\mathcal{D}_i) = 1 / \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{N_j} \frac{|\theta_{0,j}^f - \theta_{i,j}^f|}{|\theta_{0,j}^f|} \right\}$$



SCORE FUNCTIONS

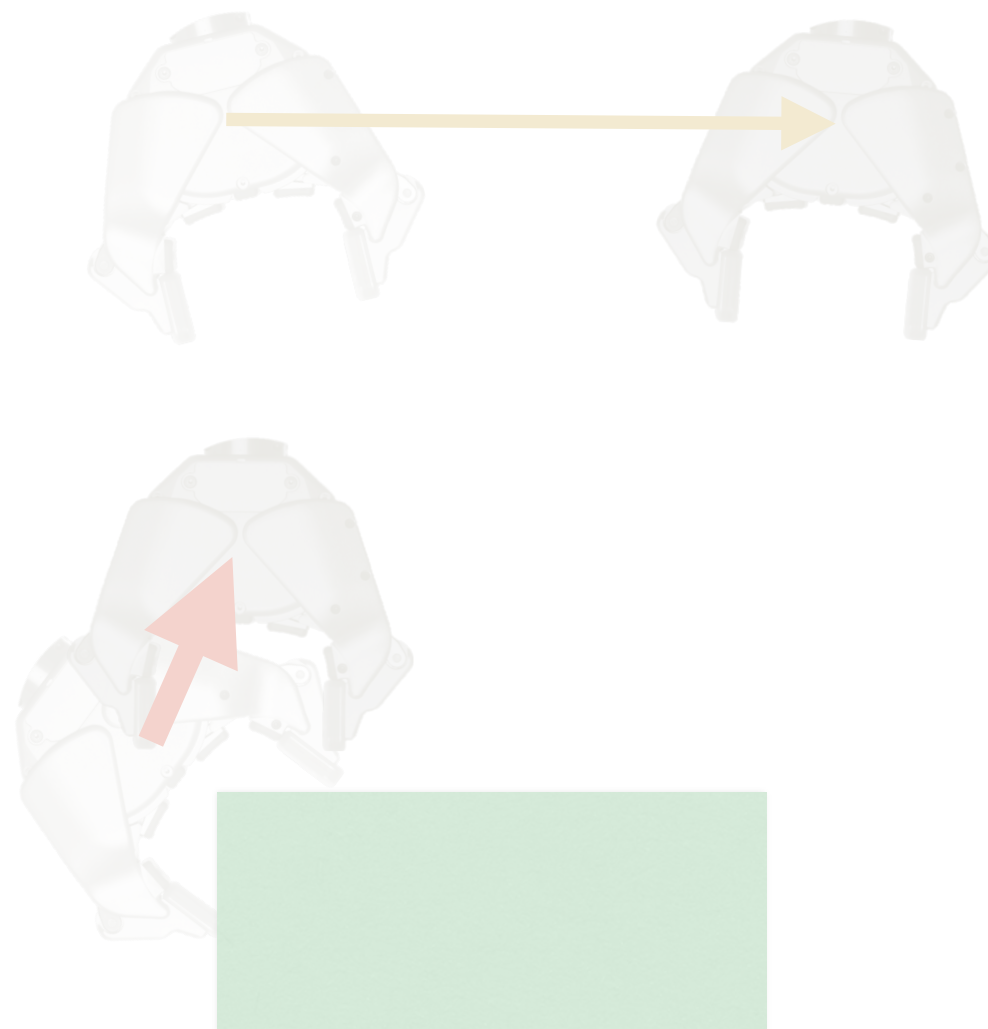
1. Crowd confidence

$$s_o(\mathcal{D}_i) = \text{conf}(\mathcal{D}_i)$$



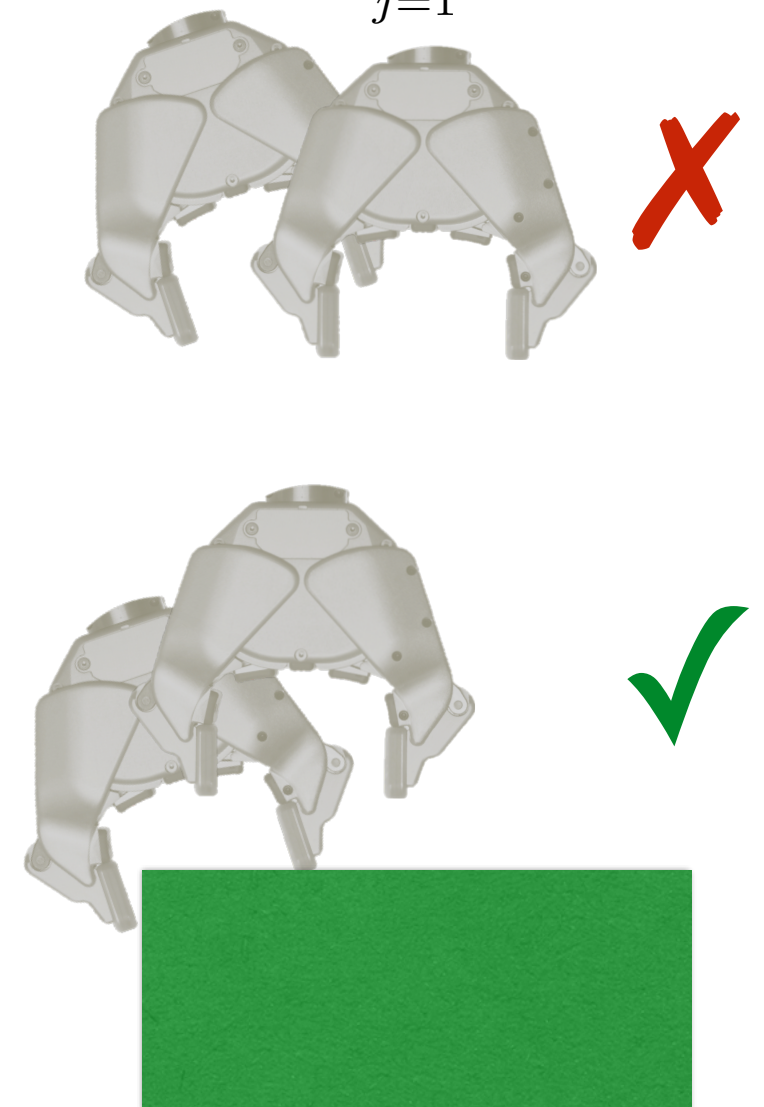
2. Seed distance

$$s_d(\mathcal{D}_i) = 1 / \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{N_j} \frac{|\theta_{0,j}^f - \theta_{i,j}^f|}{|\theta_{0,j}^f|} \right\}$$



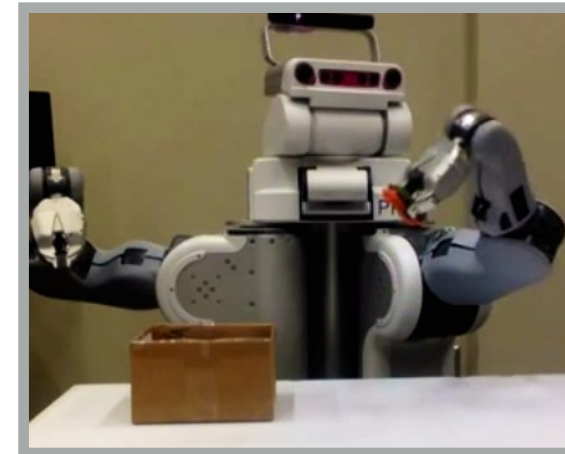
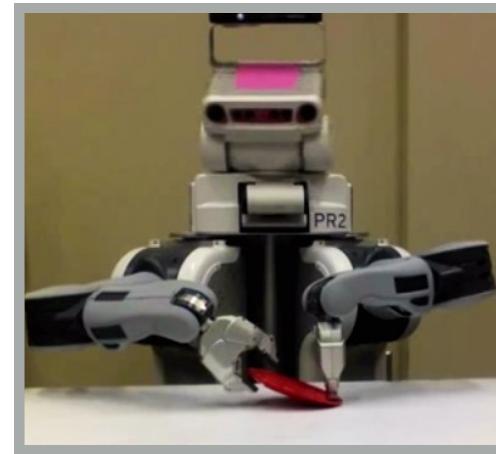
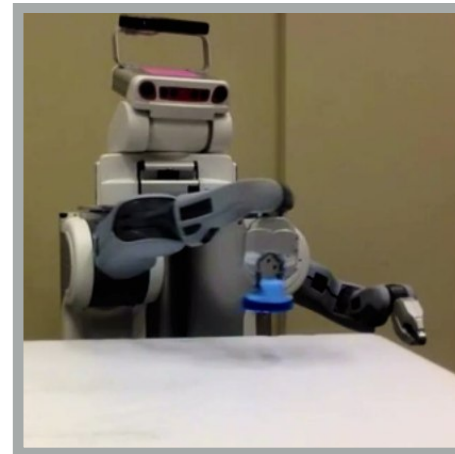
3. Compactness

$$s_c(\mathcal{D}_i) = 1 / \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^K |\theta_{i,j}^f|, f \neq \ell_0 \right\}$$

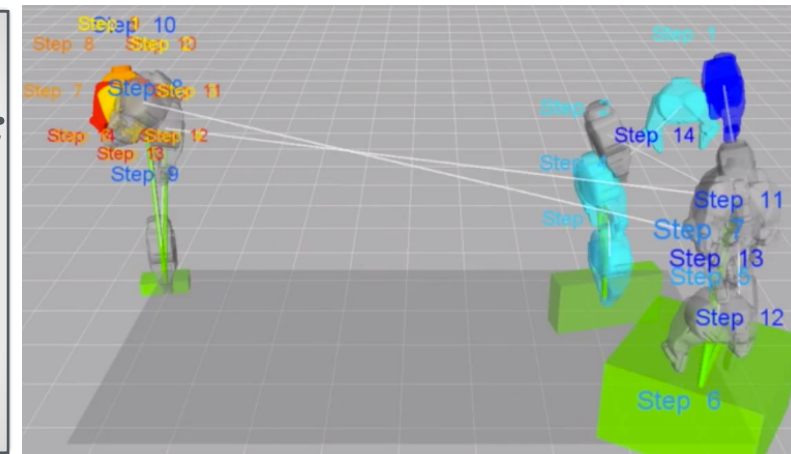
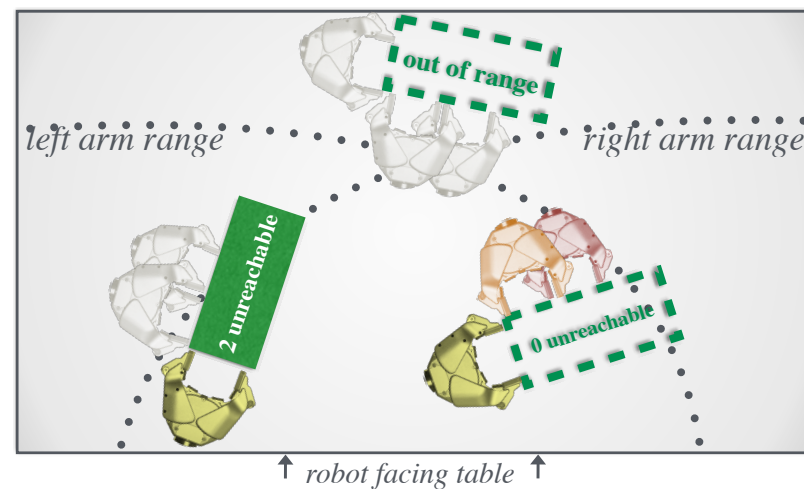


APPROACH

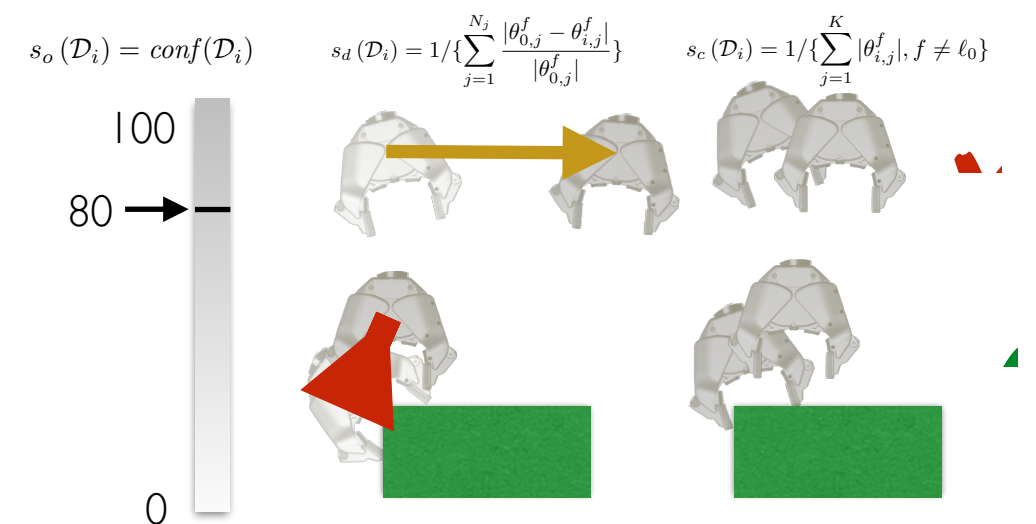
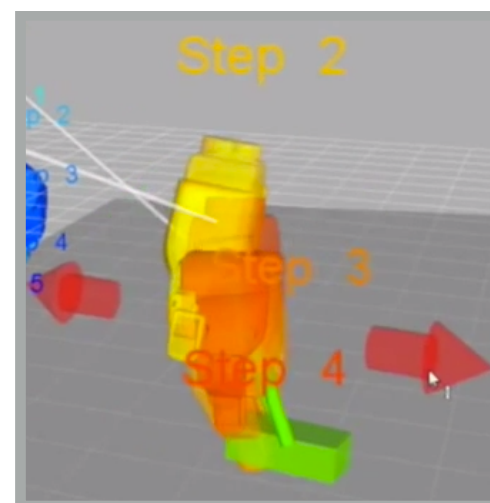
1. Actions



2. Active learning



3. Crowd data



EVALUATION

Part 1

- Thank you for participating in our study.
- This is Rosie the Robot.
- The goal of our research is to enable everyday people to program new actions on general purpose robots like this one, so that it doesn't need to be preprogrammed for every possible action users might need.
- An intuitive way to program the robot is to just demonstrate the desired action.
- So in our previous research we have had people come in and program new actions by physically moving the robot's arms and using simple commands.
- This is called programming by demonstration.
- The way that it works is: the person saves a sequence of hand poses and then the robot moves its arms to go through those poses.
- Some poses are attached to objects so that the action will work even when the objects move around.
- Here is a video that explains this system.
- *Have them watch the PbD intro video (you might want to narrate as you go):*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eo7r0ex3JT0>

Part 2

- As you saw in the video, sometimes Rosie is not able to perform the actions that it was programmed to do correctly.
- This can happen when the objects are moved around.
- But as shown in the video you can **edit the programmed action** through the user interface to make it feasible in that scenario.
- That's exactly what we'll ask you to do today.
- Rosie has already learned three different actions but it automatically found some scenarios in which it is unable to perform each action.
- So you will go in and fix the action to work in those scenarios.
- We have a newer version of this interface.

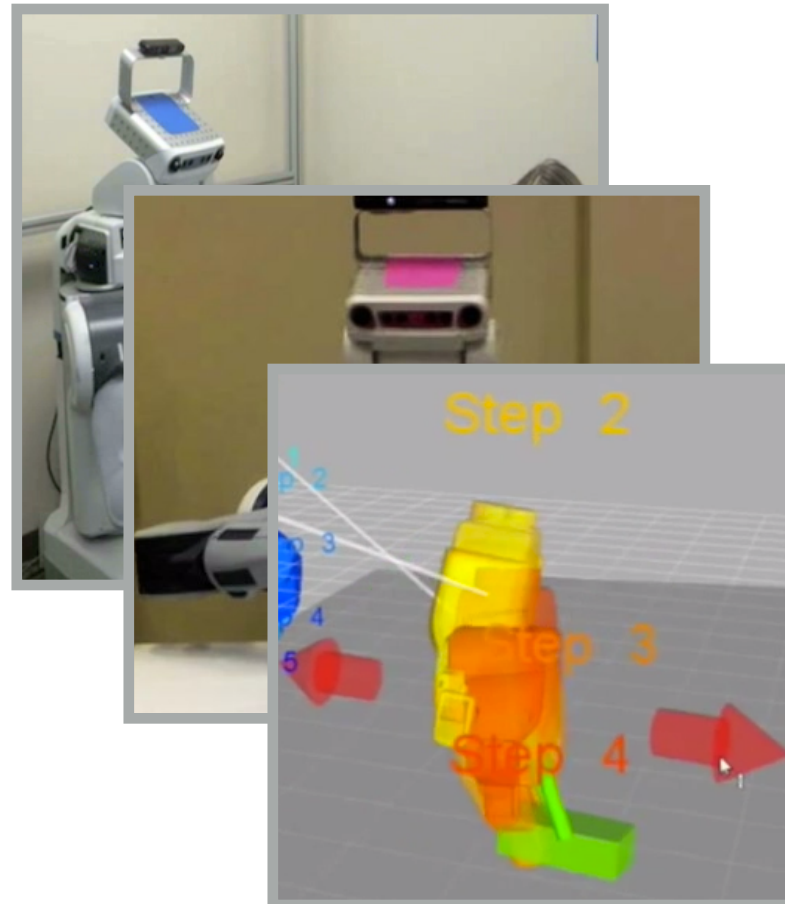
EVALUATION

Part 1

- Thank you for participating in our study.
- This is Rosie the Robot.
- The goal of our research is to enable everyday people to program new actions on general purpose robots like this one, so that it doesn't need to be preprogrammed for every possible action users might need.
- An intuitive way to program the robot is to just demonstrate the desired action.
- So in our previous research we have had people come in and program new actions by physically moving the robot's arms and using simple commands.
- This is called programming by demonstration.
- The way that it works is: the person saves a sequence of hand poses and then the robot moves its arms to go through those poses.
- Some poses are attached to objects so that the action will work even when the objects move around.
- Here is a video that explains this system.
- Have them watch the PbD intro video (you might want to narrate as you go):
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eo7r0ex3JT0>

Part 2

- As you saw in the video, sometimes Rosie is not able to perform the actions that it was programmed to do correctly.
- This can happen when the objects are moved around.
- But as shown in the video you can **edit the programmed action** through the user interface to make it feasible in that scenario.
- That's exactly what we'll ask you to do today.
- Rosie has already learned three different actions but it automatically found some scenarios in which it is unable to perform each action.
- So you will go in and fix the action to work in those scenarios.
- We have a newer version of this interface.



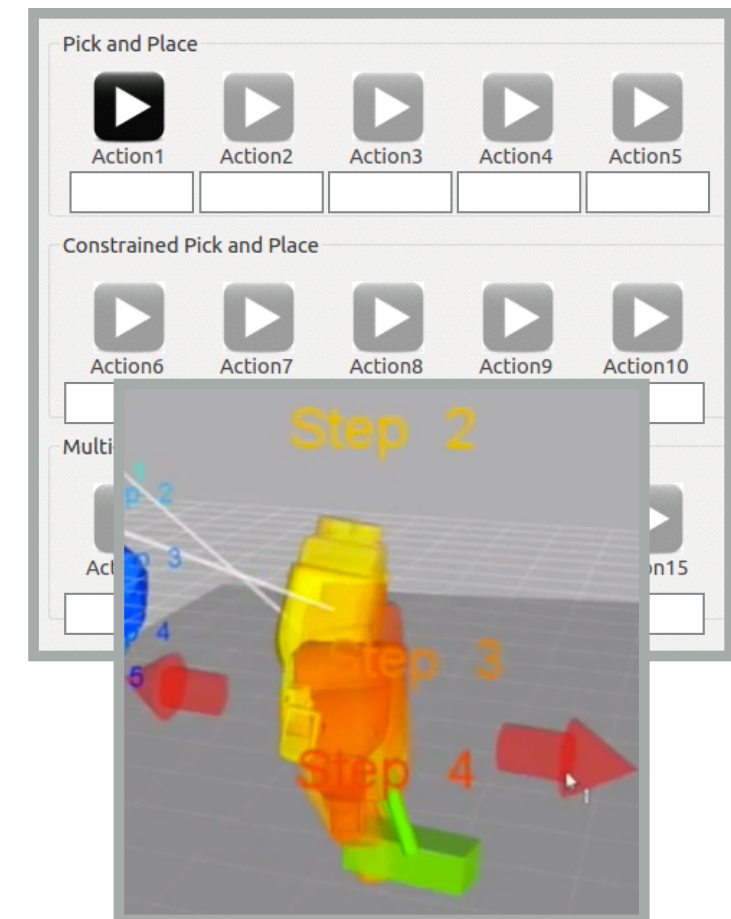
EVALUATION

Part 1

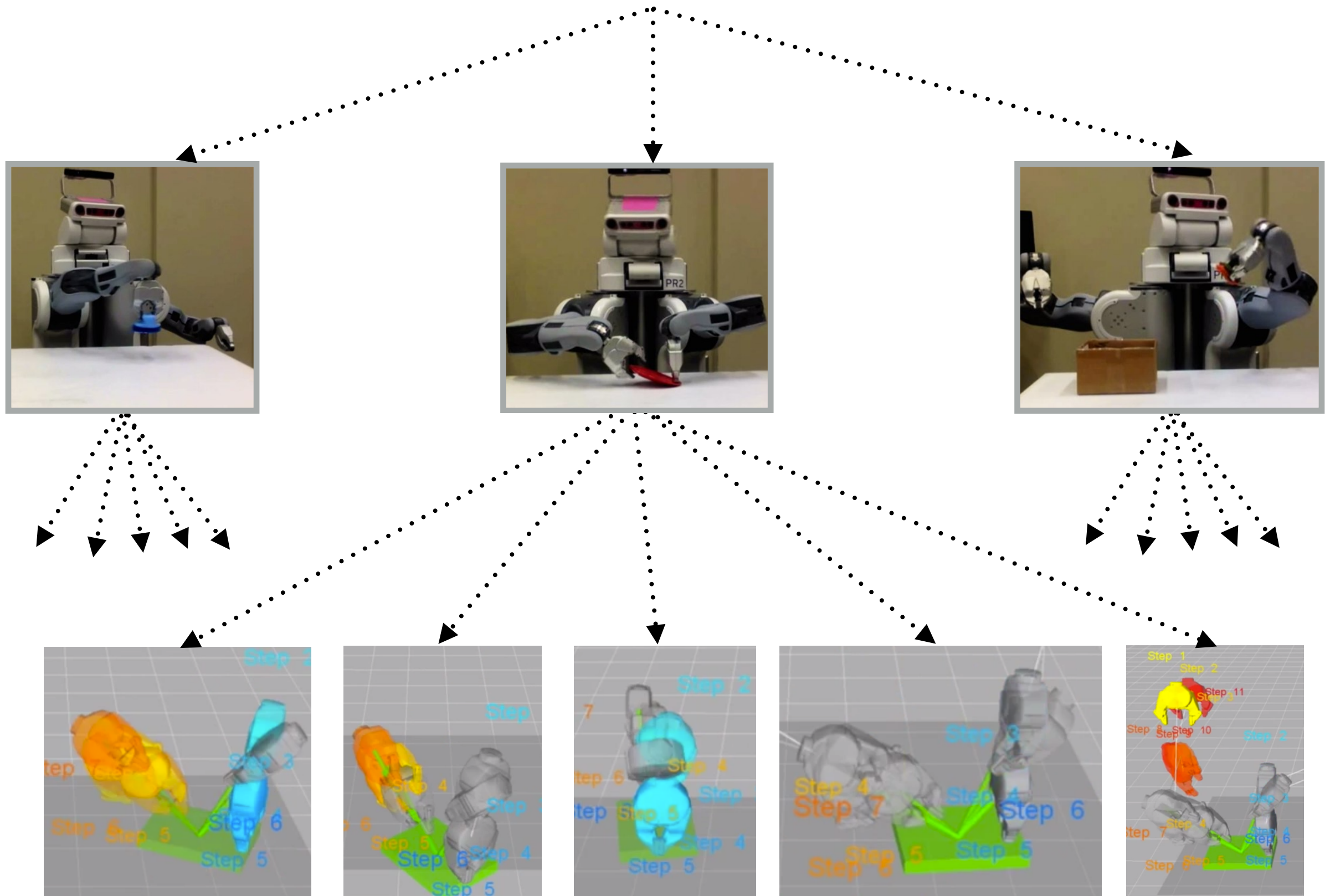
- Thank you for participating in our study.
- This is Rosie the Robot.
- The goal of our research is to enable everyday people to program new actions on general purpose robots like this one, so that it doesn't need to be preprogrammed for every possible action users might need.
- An intuitive way to program the robot is to just demonstrate the desired action.
- So in our previous research we have had people come in and program new actions by physically moving the robot's arms and using simple commands.
- This is called programming by demonstration.
- The way that it works is: the person saves a sequence of hand poses and then the robot moves its arms to go through those poses.
- Some poses are attached to objects so that the action will work even when the objects move around.
- Here is a video that explains this system.
- Have them watch the PbD intro video (you might want to narrate as you go): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eo7r0ex3JT0>

Part 2

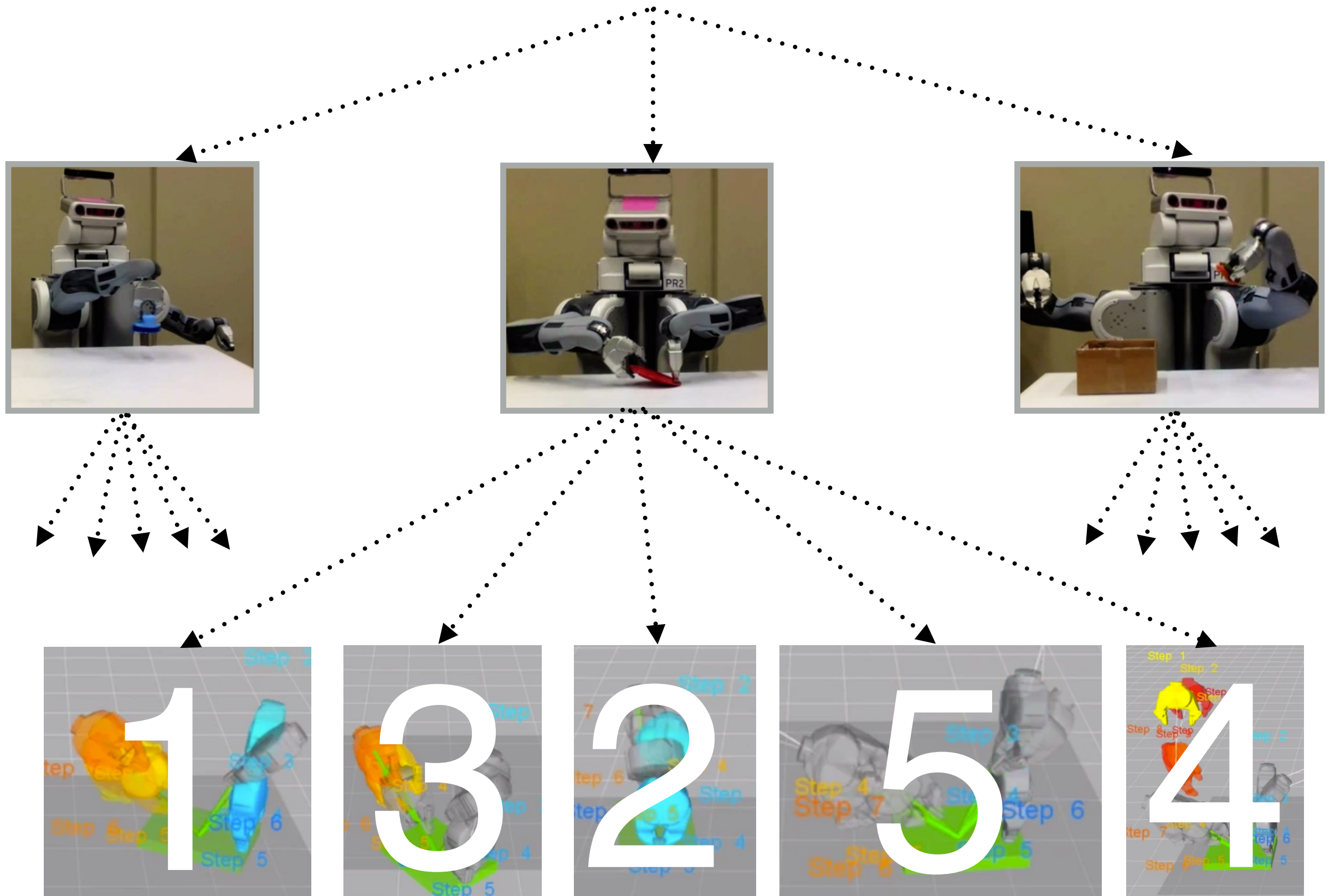
- As you saw in the video, sometimes Rosie is not able to perform the actions that it was programmed to do correctly.
- This can happen when the objects are moved around.
- But as shown in the video you can **edit the programmed action** through the user interface to make it feasible in that scenario.
- That's exactly what we'll ask you to do today.
- Rosie has already learned three different actions but it automatically found some scenarios in which it is unable to perform each action.
- So you will go in and fix the action to work in those scenarios.
- We have a newer version of this interface.



WORKER

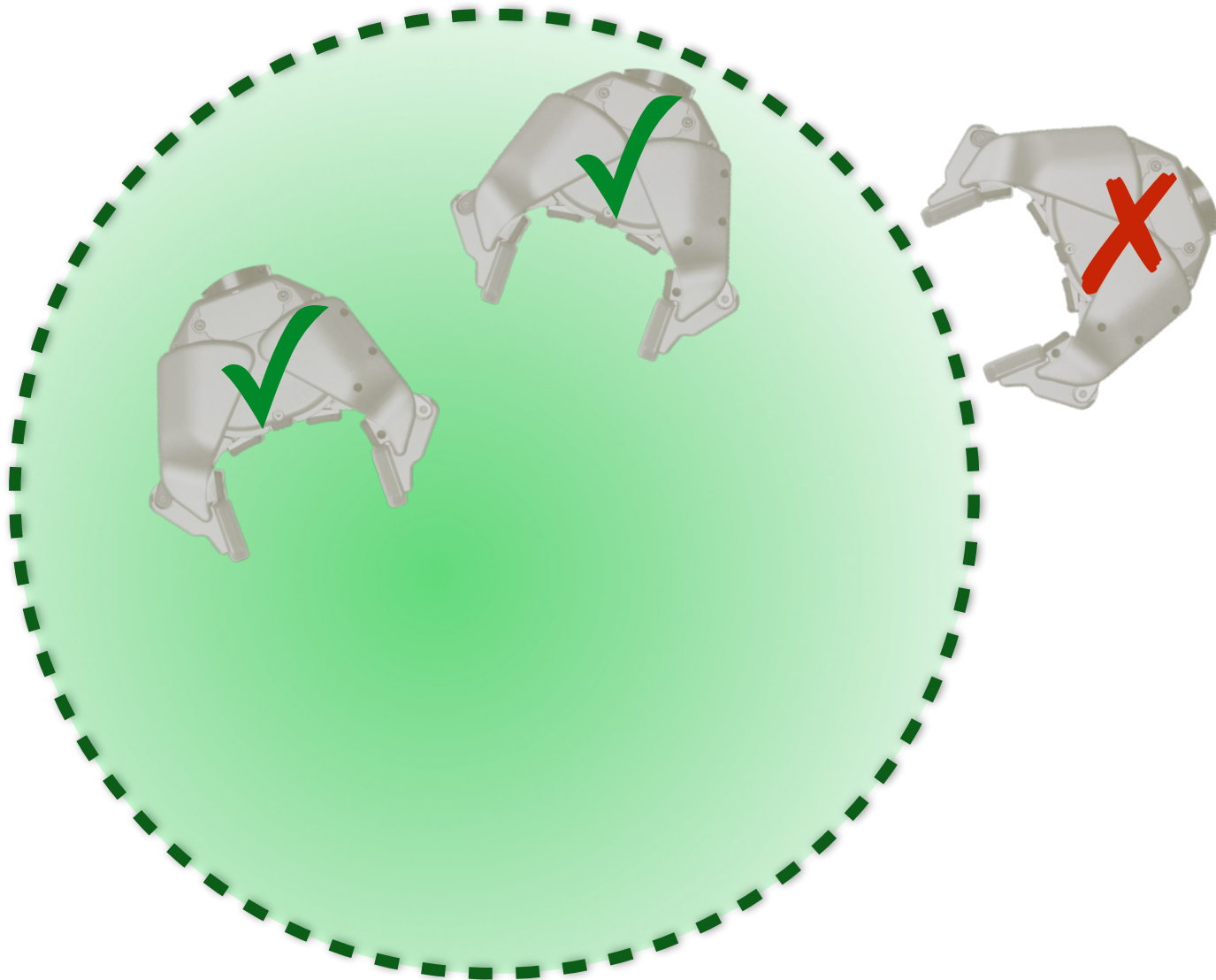


WORKER

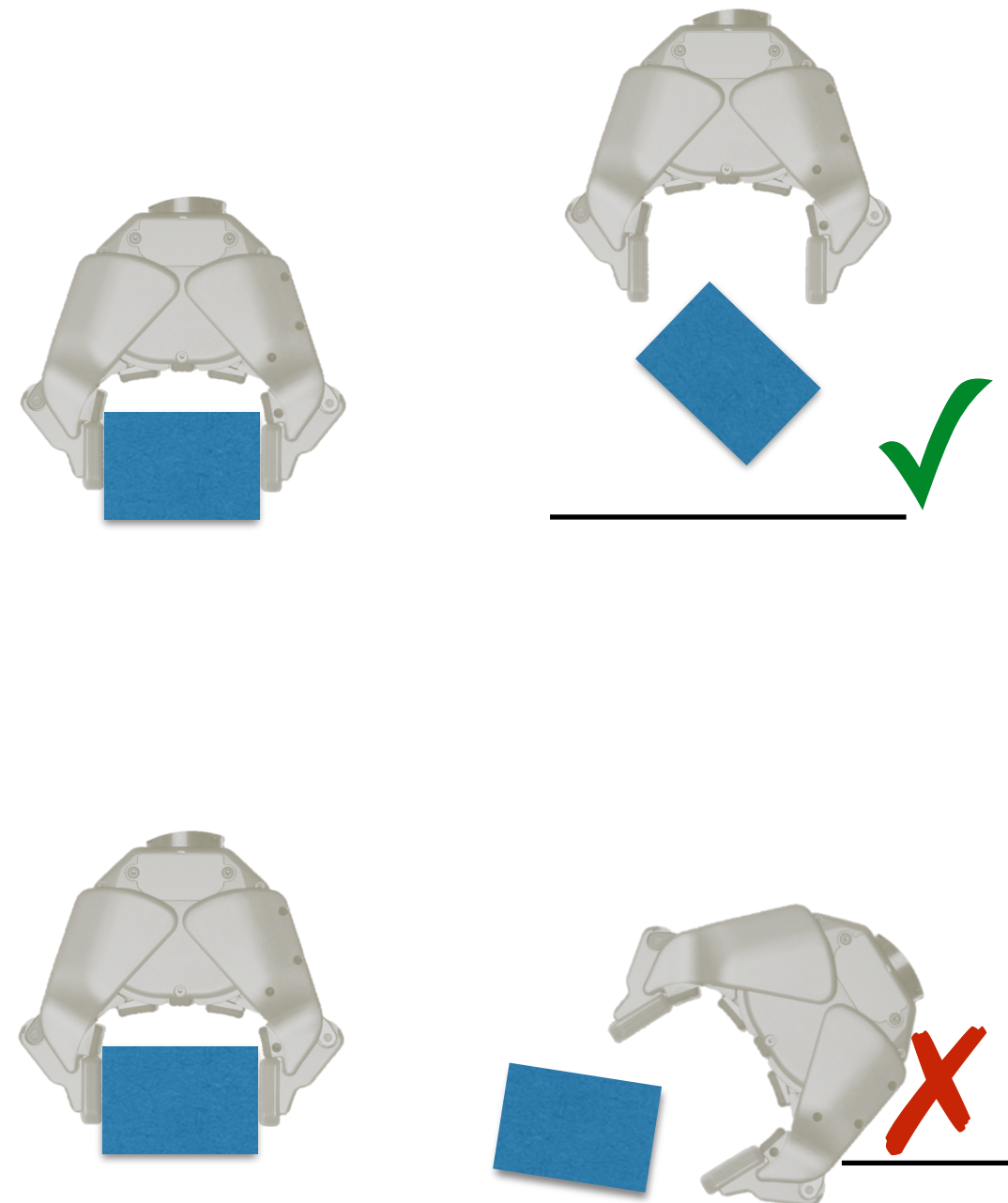


METRICS

Reachability
(100 scenarios / action)



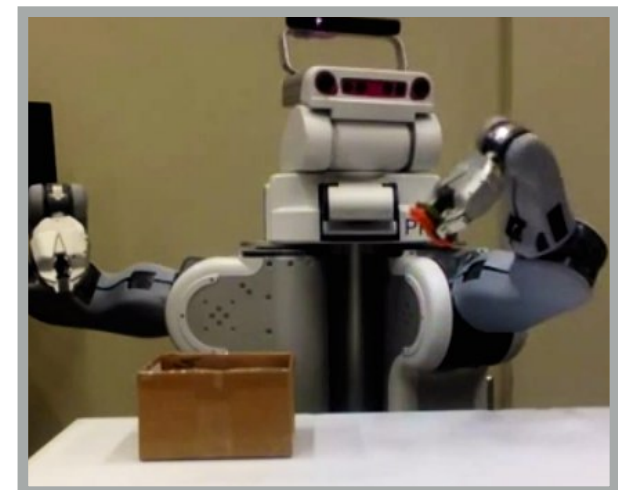
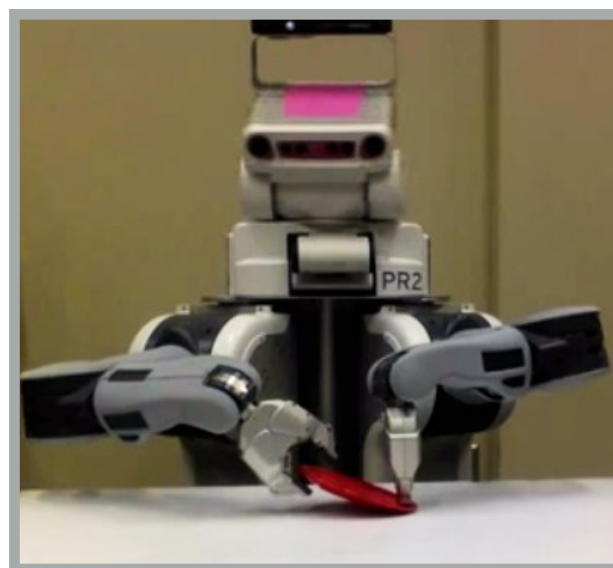
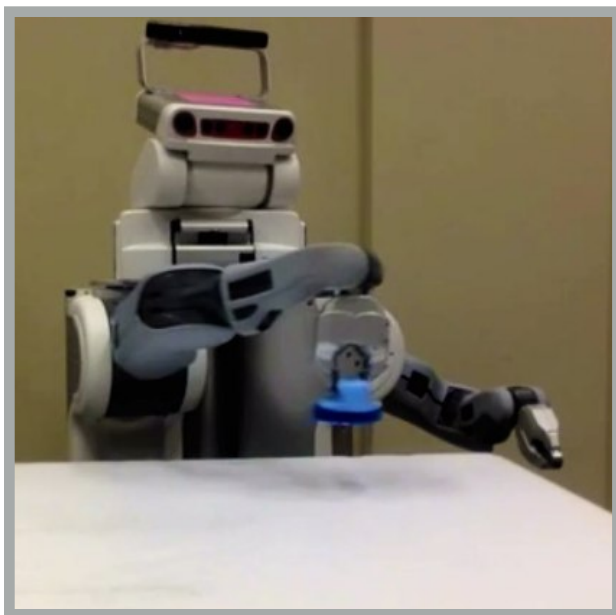
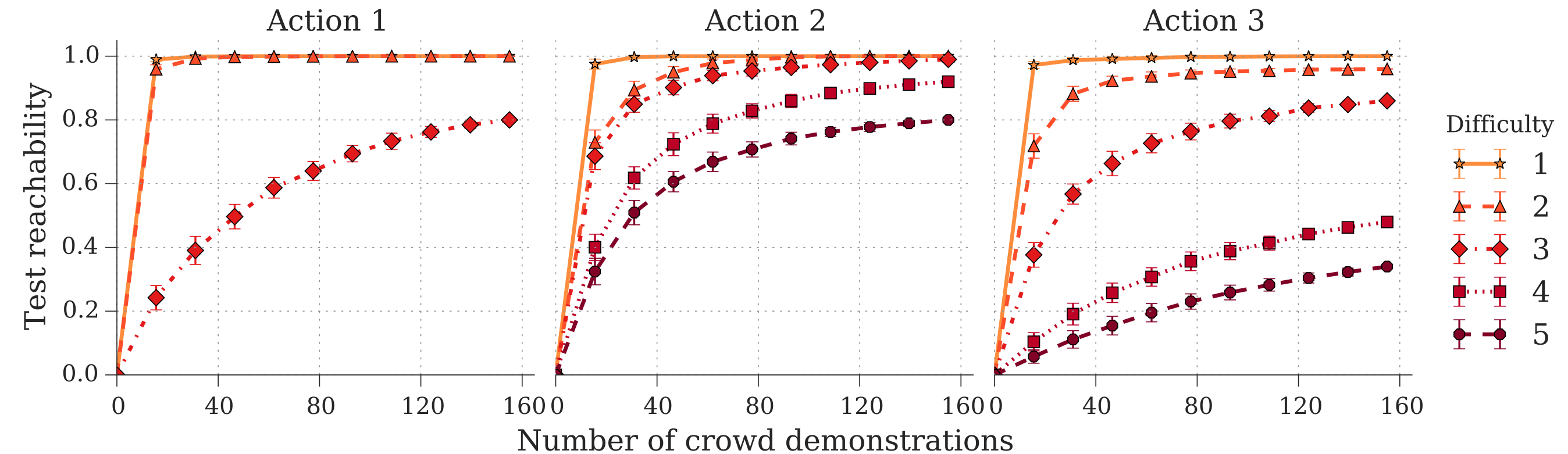
Success
(10 scenarios / action)



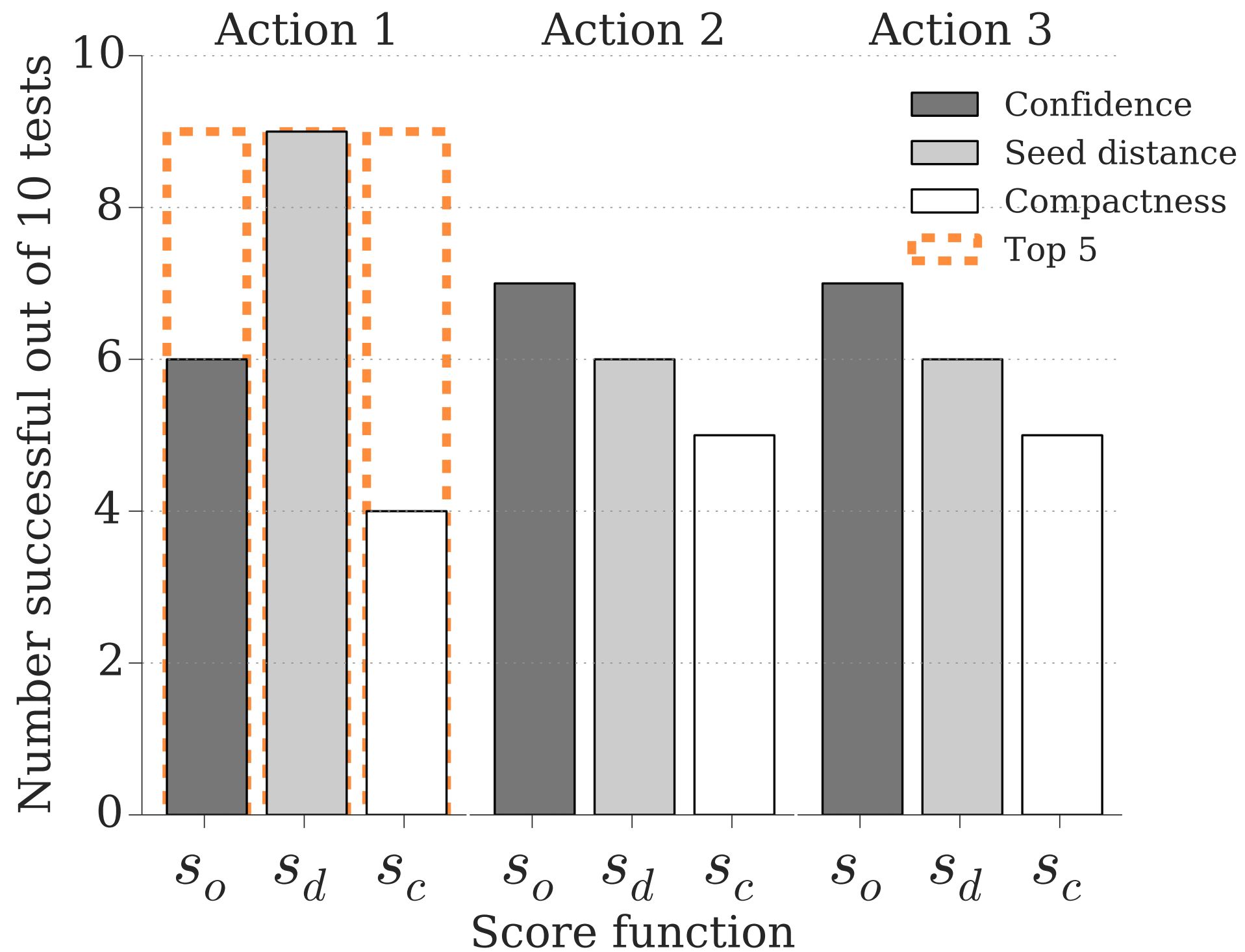
EVALUATION

- Directions, videos, ~45 minutes of work
- 31 people $\times$ 15 demonstrations each
= 465 demonstrations in total
- Metrics
 - reachability (100 scenarios / action)
 - success (10 scenarios / action)

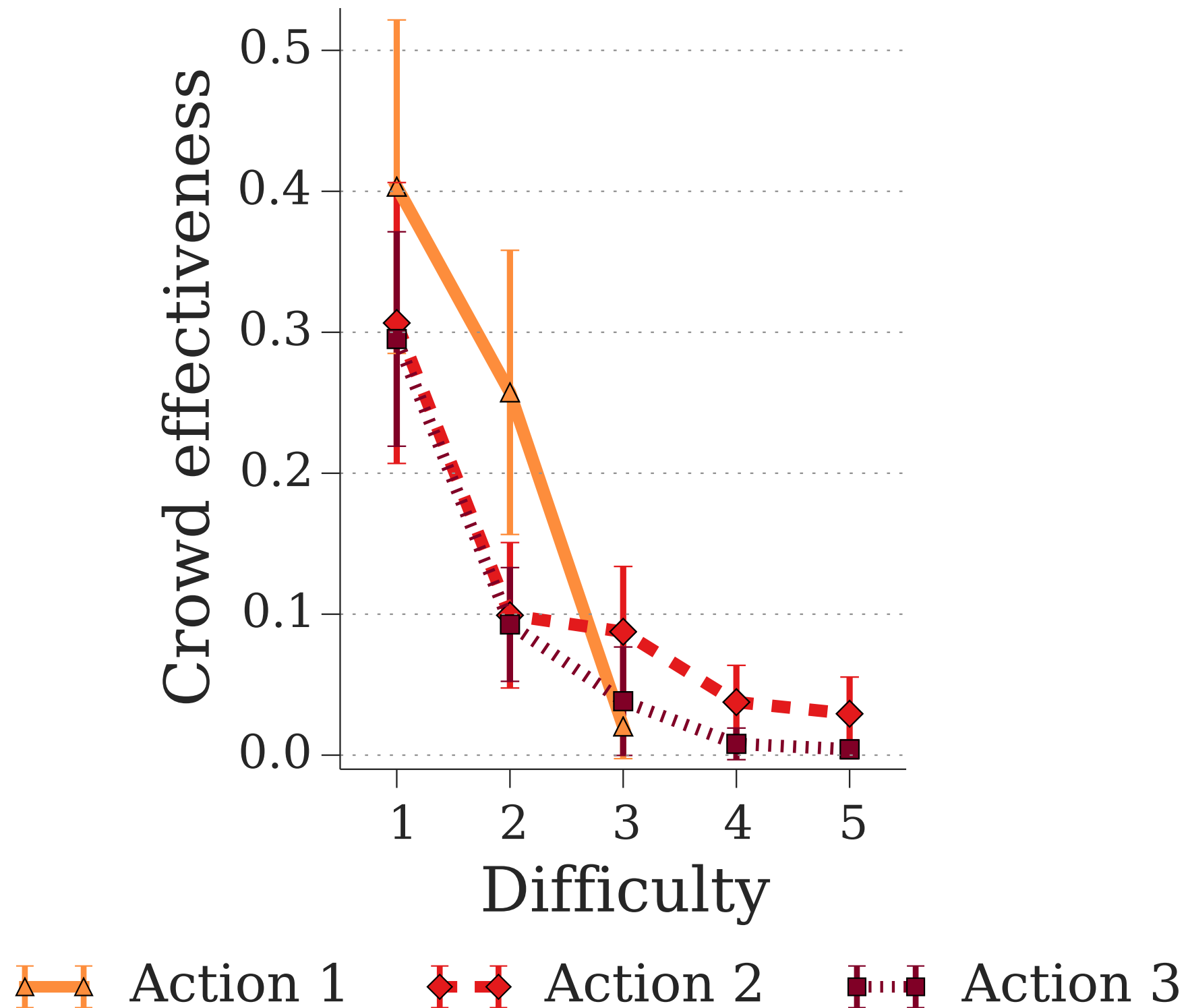
FINDINGS: REACHABILITY



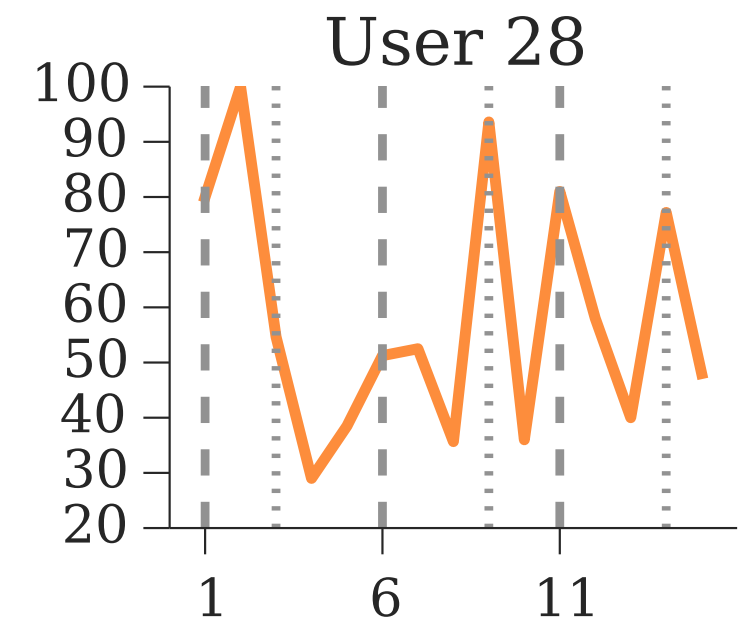
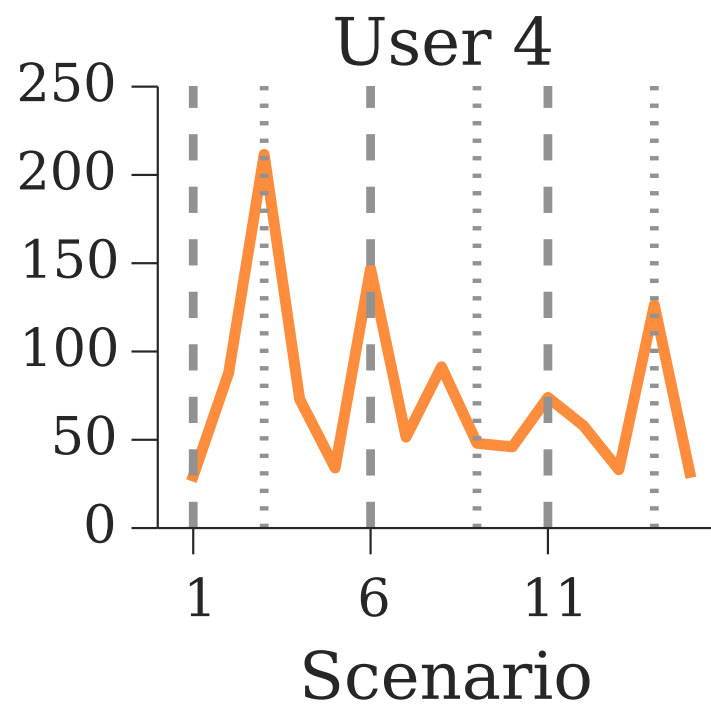
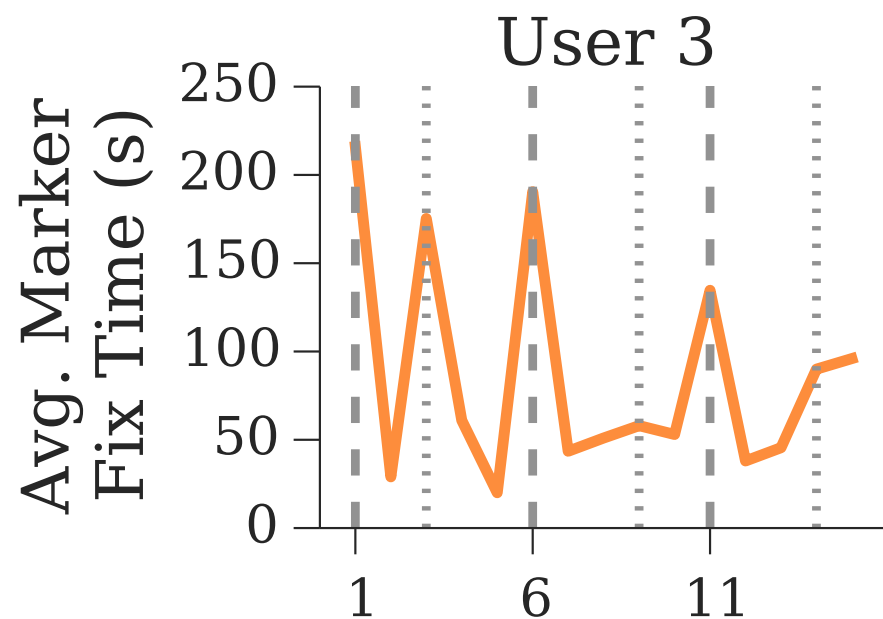
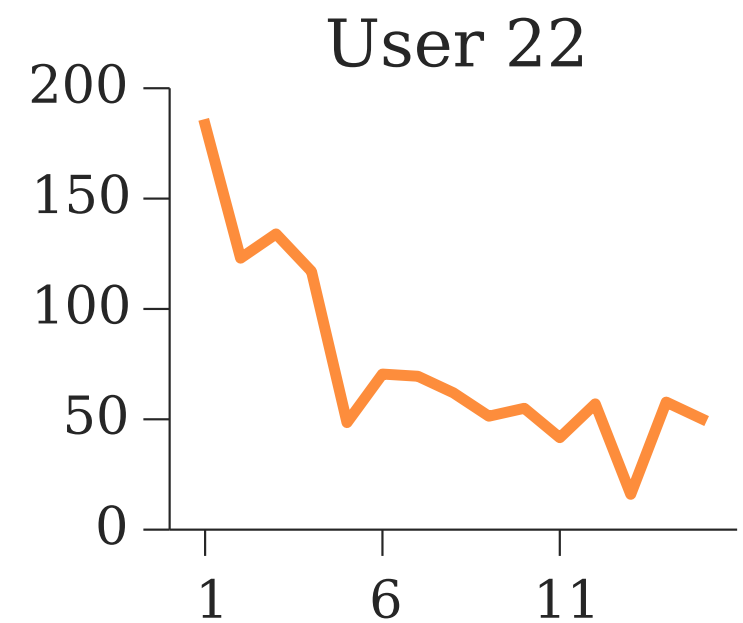
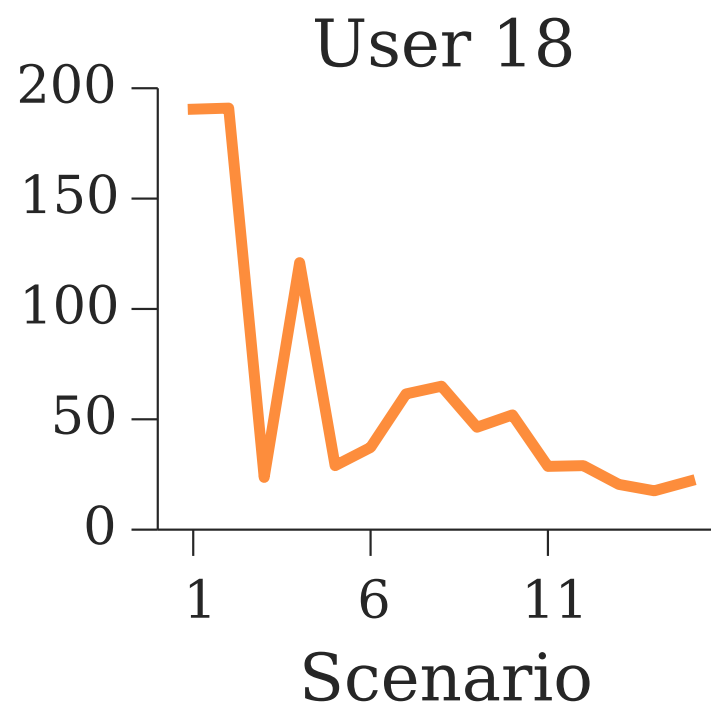
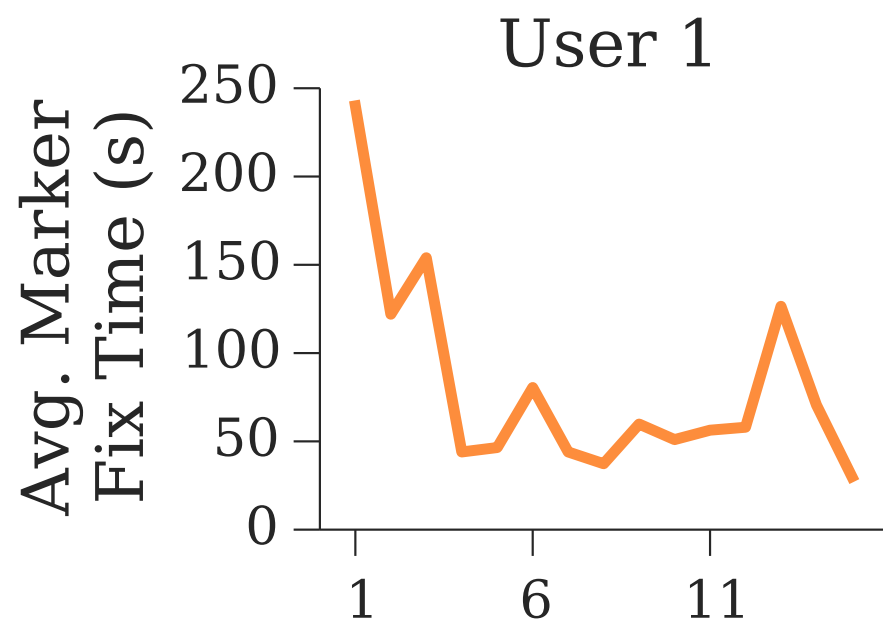
FINDINGS: SUCCESS



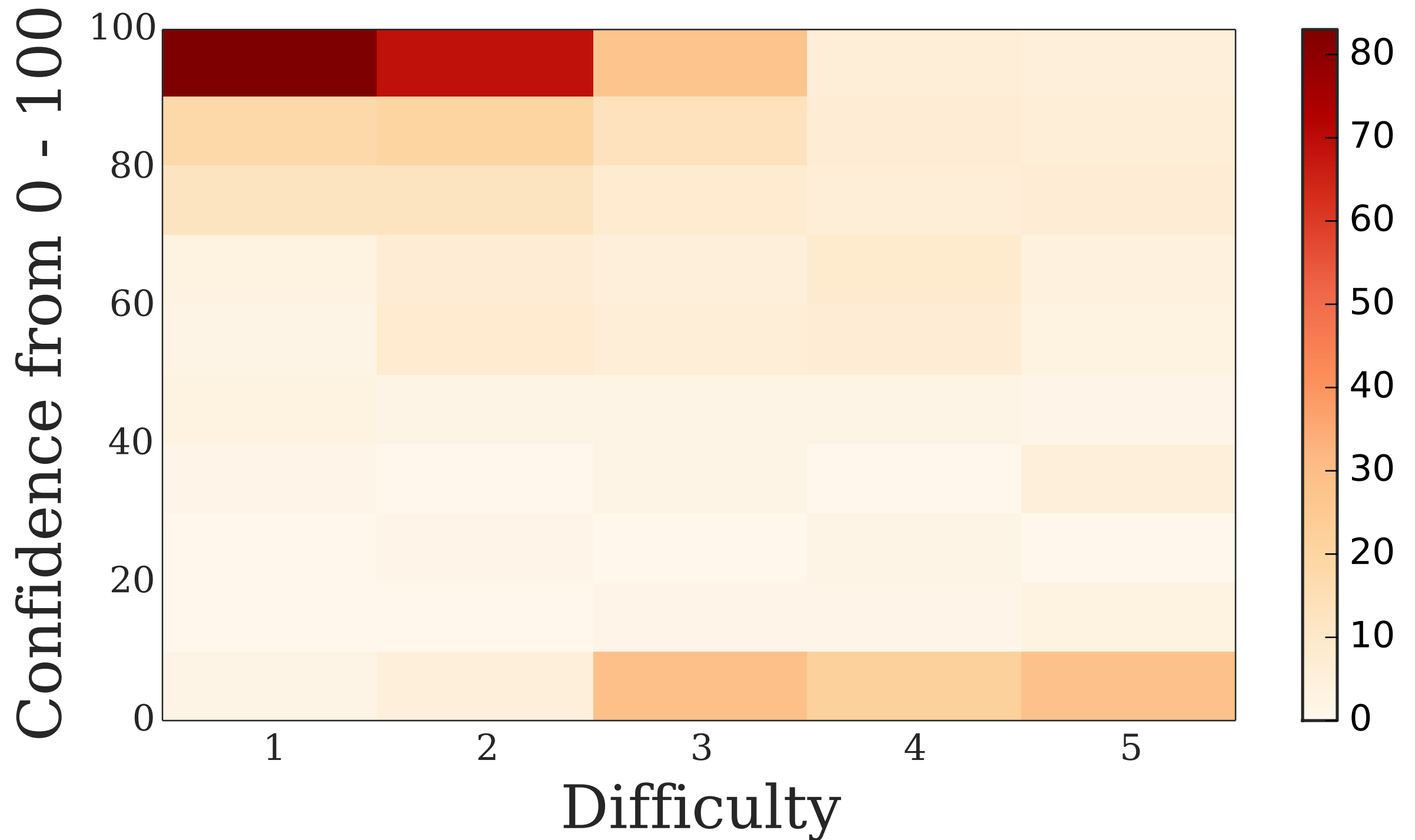
FINDINGS CROWD EFFECTIVENESS



FINDINGS: CROWD LEARNING



FINDINGS: CROWD SCORING



FINDINGS

- Reachability improves with more data
- **Achieved $\geq 70\%$ on success metric**
- Choice of score function is difficult, important
- Crowd learns
- Need coarser-grained crowd rating system

LIMITATIONS

- No automatic success testing
- Difficult UI
- Crowd data collected in batch mode
- Not real crowdsourcing

SUMMARY

- Goal: **Improve generalizability** of actions in robot programming by demonstration
- Instance-based active learning
- Crowdsourced ~450 demonstrations
- Improved task reachability and success

Thank you

Maxwell Forbes	mbforbes	}	@cs.uw.edu
Michael Chung	mjyc		
Maya Cakmak	mcakmak		
Rajesh P. N. Rao	rao		