



# Modeling artificial metabolism and motivational autonomy in humanoid robots

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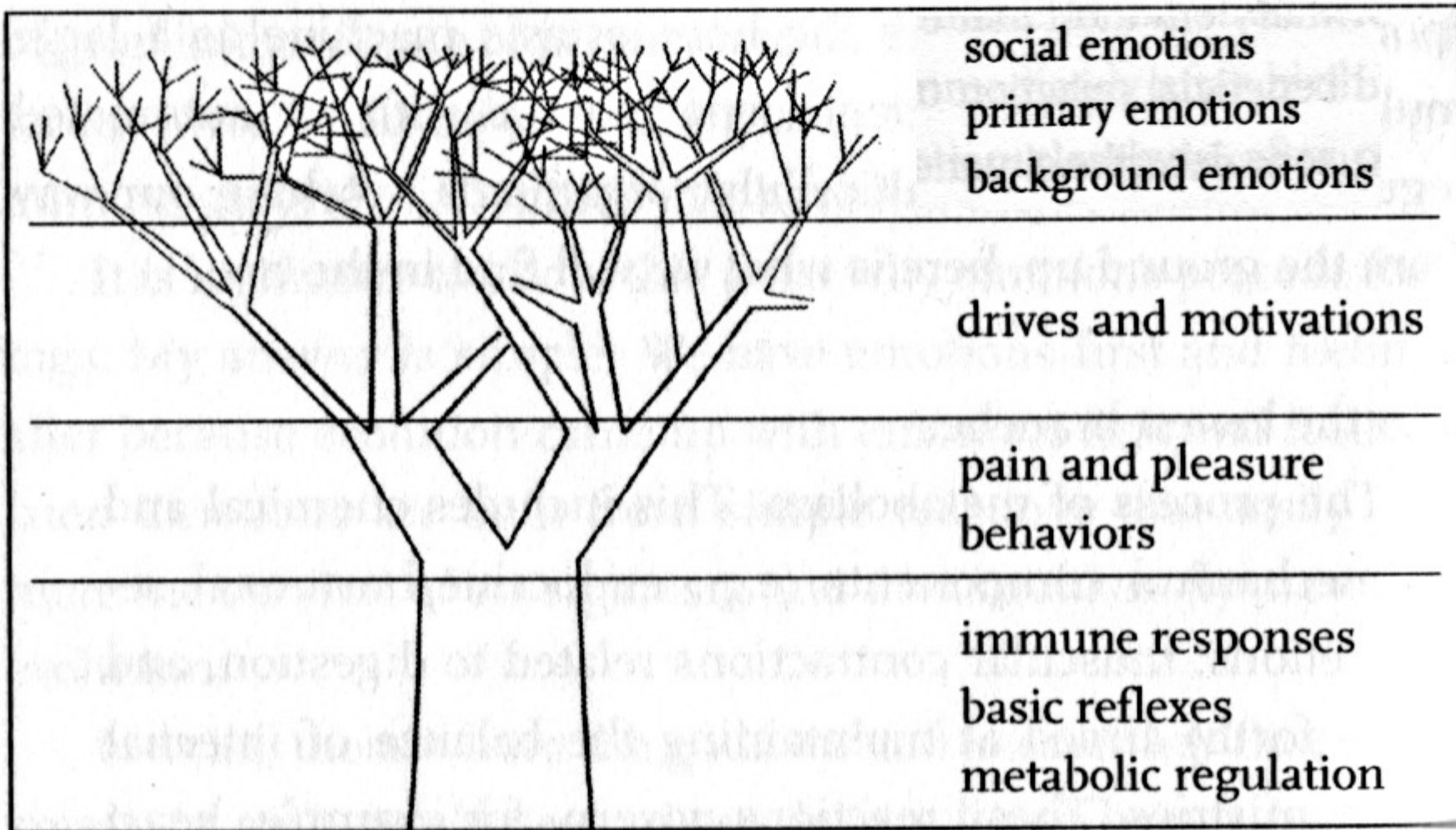
**Supervised by**  
**Robert Lowe and Tom Ziemke**

# Feel and Want node

- Affective modulation of embodied higher-level cognition (ESR8)
  - Metabolic regulation integrated in high level decision making mechanism
- Emergence of affective 'representation' and predictive capabilities (ESR7)



# The nested levels of emotions (Damasio, 2004)

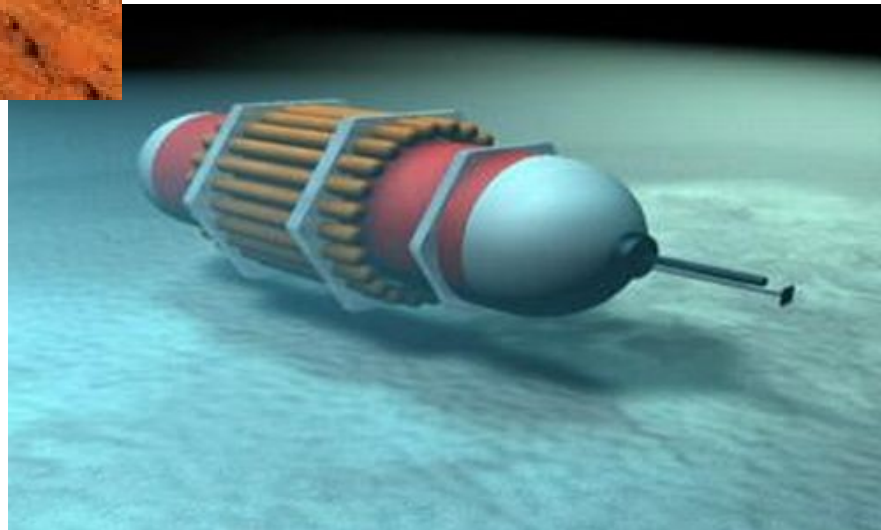


# Energy autonomous robots

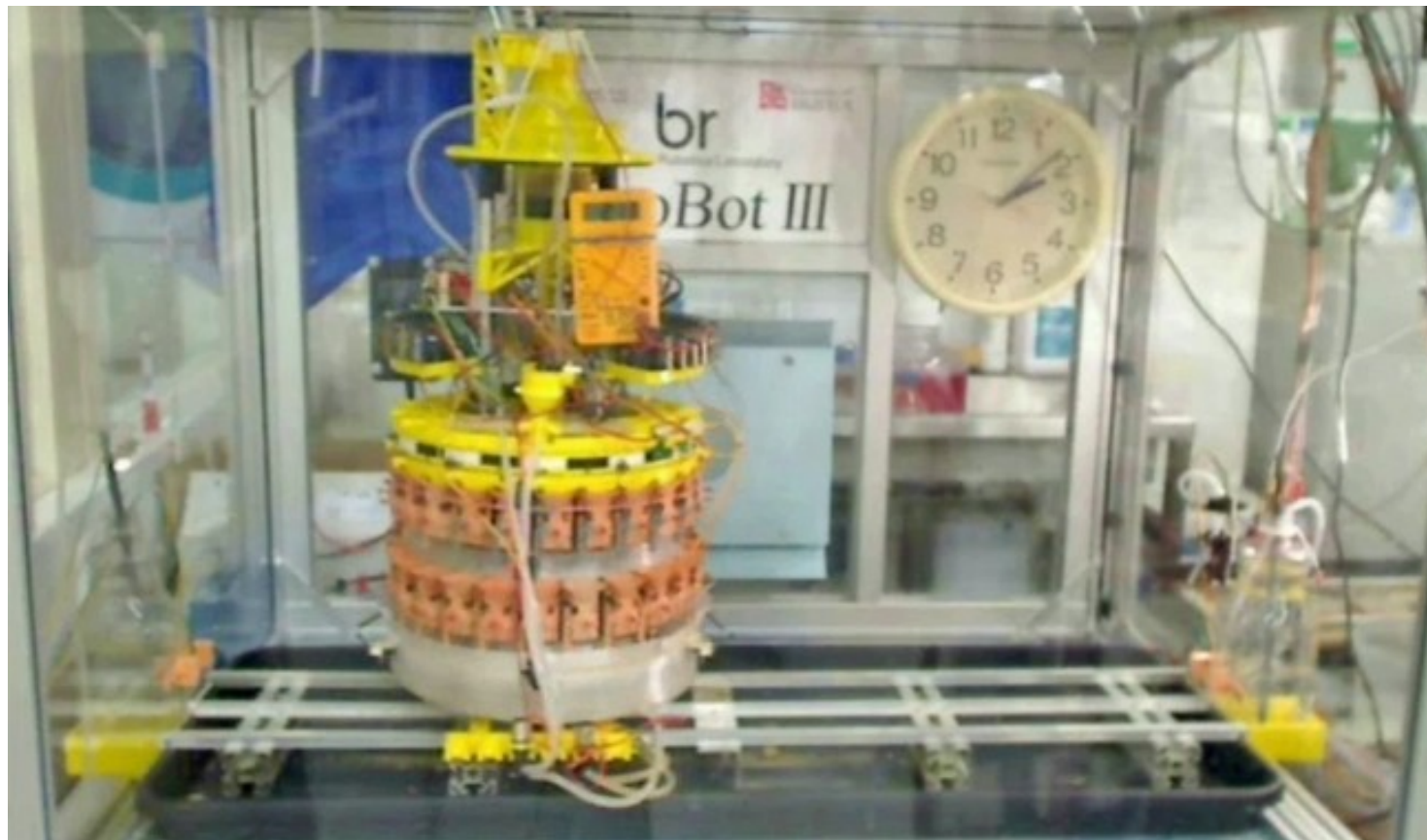


Solar powered  
Mars rover

SOLO-TREC robot  
powered by  
ocean's thermal  
energy

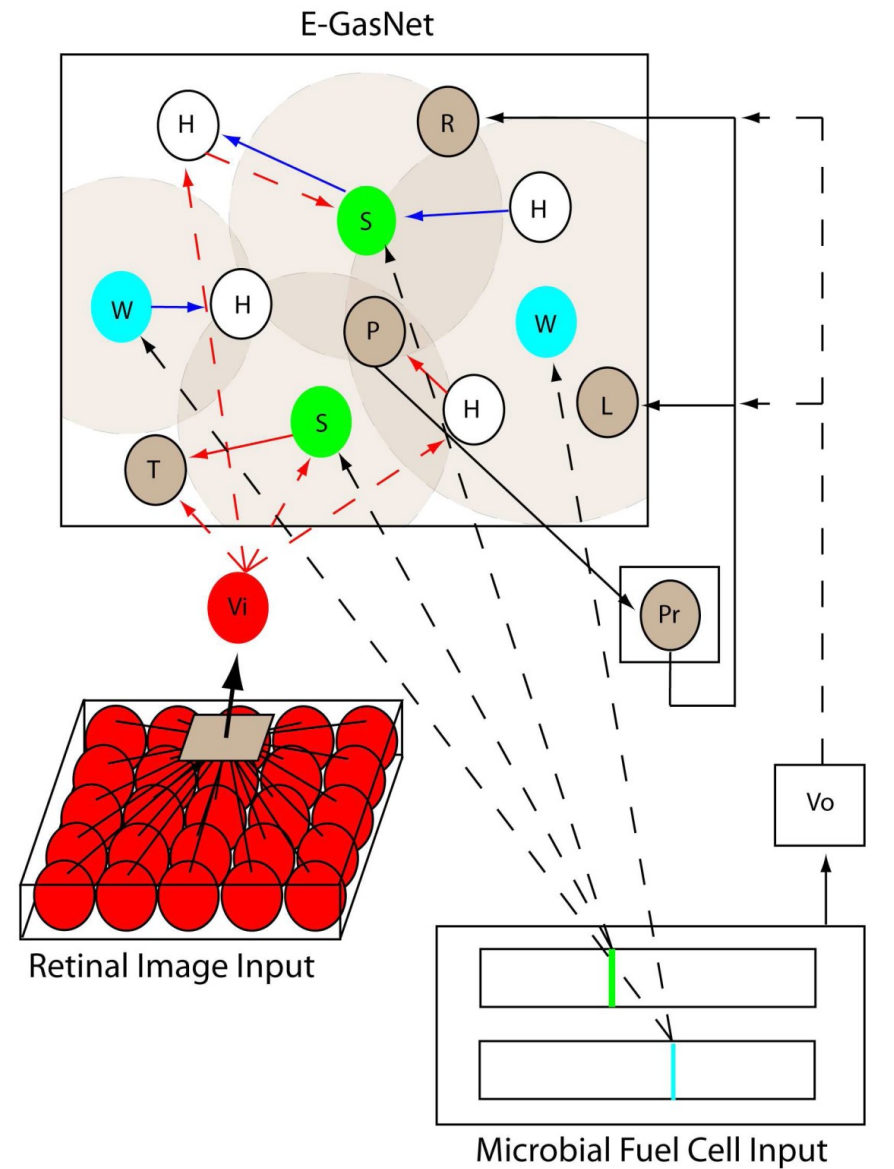


# Ecobot (Bristol Robotics Laboratory)



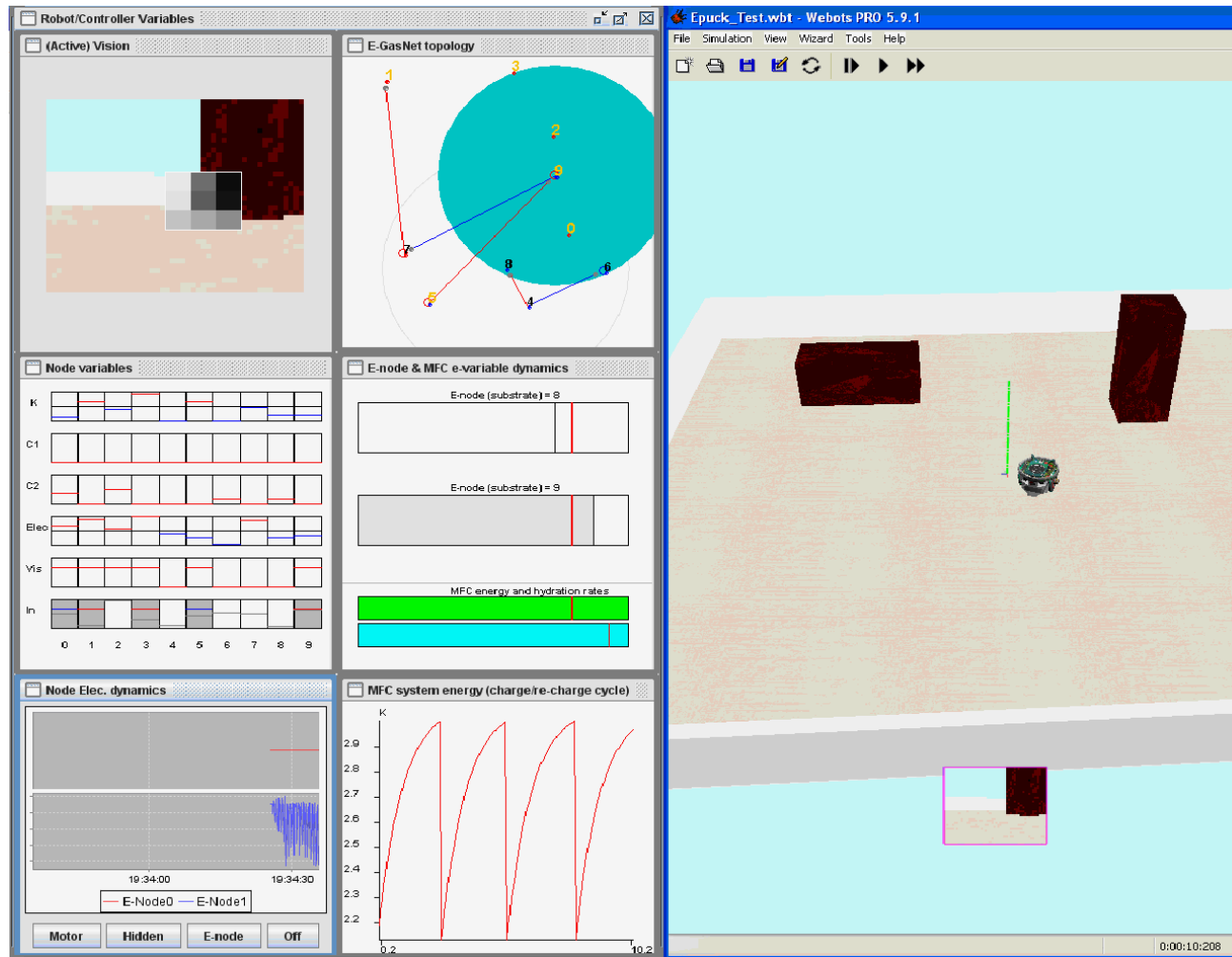
# The architecture (Lowe, R. et. al., 2010)

- The E-GasNet
  - GasNet - interfaces body (metabolic values) with sensori-motor control
  - Essential variable monitoring
- Artificial Metabolism
  - Microbial fuel cell – energy producing from two resources
- Grounded high level cognitive process
  - Active vision
- Evolutionary Algorithms



Key: —→ Proprioceptive input/output      - - -> Visual input  
 - - -> Microbial fuel cell input      - - -> Node excitatory input  
 - - -> Node inhibitory input

# Energy autonomous wheeled robot



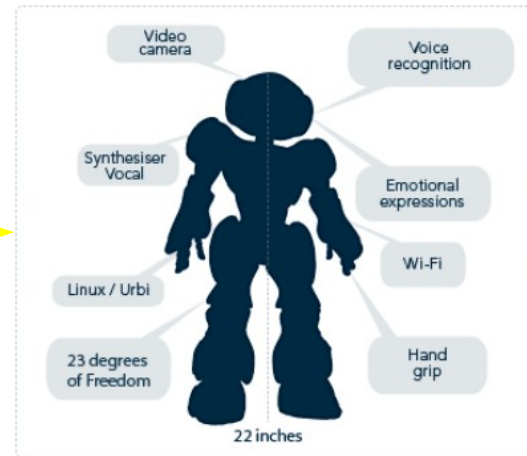
# Motivation for a new body

- Insight to developmental psychology
  - Humanoid robot has closer structure to the human body thus could be better model
- Industrial applications
  - *Legged moves better in non-smooth terrains*
  - *Robust to disturbances*
  - *More autonomous*
  - *Service robots*





# What should be changed?

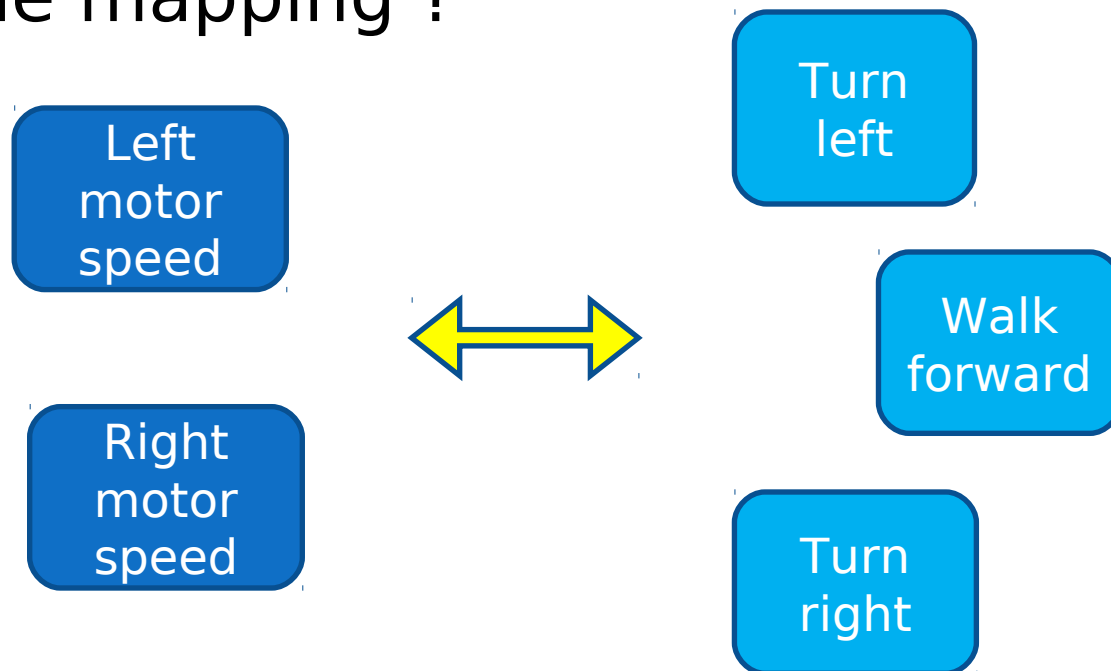


- Energy cost / movement
- Locomotion pattern
- Gaze around
- Field of view / active vision
- Reaching / Grasping the resource
- Evolutionary algorithm



# Move towards resources

- Left right Motor E-Gas NET nodes  $\leftrightarrow$  motors
- Different walking patterns - develop energy efficient learning
- E-Gas net node  $\leftrightarrow$  each joint
- E-Gas net node  $\leftrightarrow$  parameters to a CPG
- How to do the mapping ?



# Develop energy efficient motion pattern (Kimura et. al., 2005)

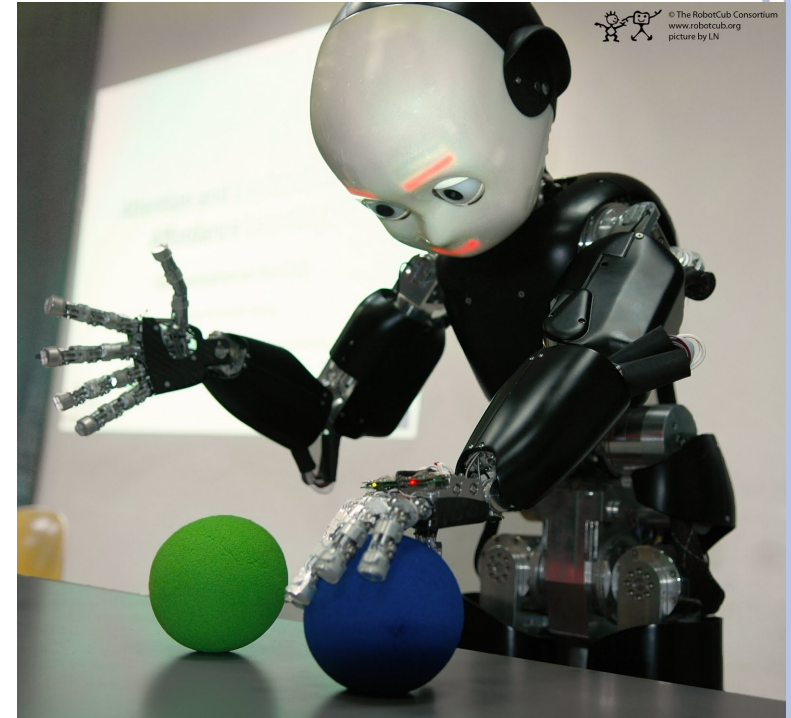
| Age group      | No. of trials | Dimensionless cycle duration                | Dimensionless stride length                      | Dimensionless speed                           | Stance phase duration in ln (%)                   | Braking duration in ln (%)                  |
|----------------|---------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Infants        |               |   |  |   |   |   |
| 1-year-0-month | 104           | 4.413 <sup>***</sup> , 1.162                | 1.171 <sup>***</sup> , 0.365                     | 0.2489 <sup>***</sup> , 0.1190                | 4.259 <sup>***</sup> , 0.100 (91)                 | 3.679 <sup>***</sup> , 0.310                |
| 1-year-3-month | 133           | 3.920 <sup>***</sup> , 0.931 <sup>+++</sup> | 1.388 <sup>***</sup> , 0.345 <sup>+++</sup>      | 0.3744 <sup>***</sup> , 0.1276 <sup>+++</sup> | 4.235 <sup>***</sup> , 0.083 <sup>+</sup> (122)   | 3.713 <sup>***</sup> , 0.209                |
| 1-year-6-month | 163           | 3.563, 0.765 <sup>+++</sup>                 | 1.425 <sup>***</sup> , 0.301 <sup>+++</sup>      | 0.4243 <sup>**</sup> , 0.1416 <sup>++</sup>   | 4.212 <sup>***</sup> , 0.081 <sup>+++</sup> (156) | 3.813 <sup>***</sup> , 0.221 <sup>+++</sup> |
| 1-year-9-month | 65            | 3.918 <sup>***</sup> , 0.934 <sup>++</sup>  | 1.460 <sup>***</sup> , 0.228 <sup>+++</sup>      | 0.3987 <sup>***</sup> , 0.1280 <sup>+++</sup> | 4.237 <sup>***</sup> , 0.078 (63)                 | 3.856 <sup>**</sup> , 0.218 <sup>++</sup>   |
| 2-year-0-month | 43            | 3.578, 0.880 <sup>+++</sup>                 | 1.463 <sup>***</sup> , 0.226 <sup>+++</sup>      | 0.4362 <sup>°</sup> , 0.1351 <sup>++</sup>    | 4.215 <sup>***</sup> , 0.084 <sup>+</sup> (42)    | 3.819 <sup>**</sup> , 0.287 <sup>+</sup>    |
| 3 years        | 33            | 4.351 <sup>***</sup> , 0.743 (30)           | 1.496 <sup>***</sup> , 0.278 <sup>+++</sup> (30) | 0.3624 <sup>***</sup> , 0.1101 <sup>++</sup>  | 4.237 <sup>***</sup> , 0.058 (31)                 | 3.906, 0.189 <sup>+</sup>                   |
| Adults 1       | 27            | –   | –  | –   | –   | –   |
| Adults 2       | 88            | 3.471, 0.244 <sup>+++</sup>                 | 1.643, 0.171 <sup>+++</sup>                      | 0.4767, 0.0691 <sup>+++</sup>                 | 4.163, 0.025 <sup>+++</sup>                       | 3.926, 0.072 <sup>+++</sup>                 |

- Algorithm used to assess human energy efficiency over a number of different dimensions
- Compare architecture performance to humans data



# Reaching / Grasping the resource

- Solve the grasping problem → action primitive
- Self-maintaining a quantity of sufficient energy to finish the movement (grasping, consuming)
  - Learning how much energy is needed for behavior
- Action selection – chose appropriate action with the current amount of energy

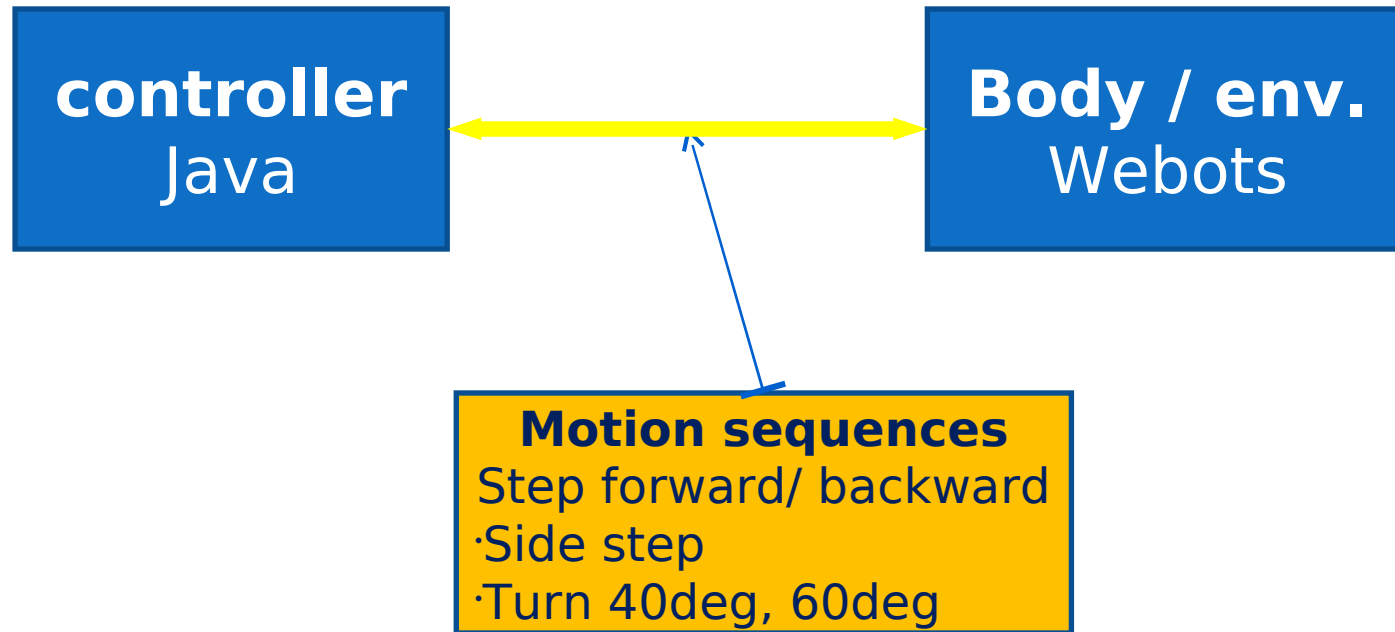


# Study the difference

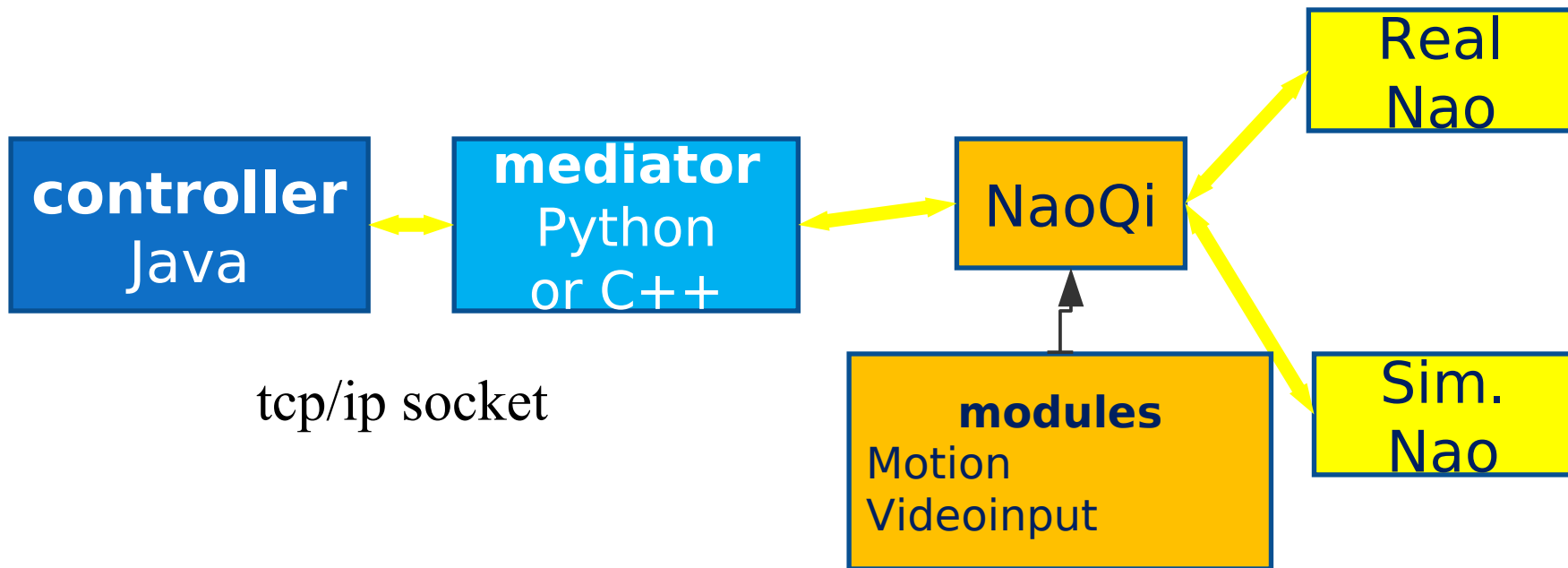
- Compare performance
  - Number of generations to achieve fitness
  - Type of controller evolved
  - Times to reach to resources, patterns of behavior
- Parameters to modify
  - Field of vision
  - Energy constraints
  - Crawling vs walking



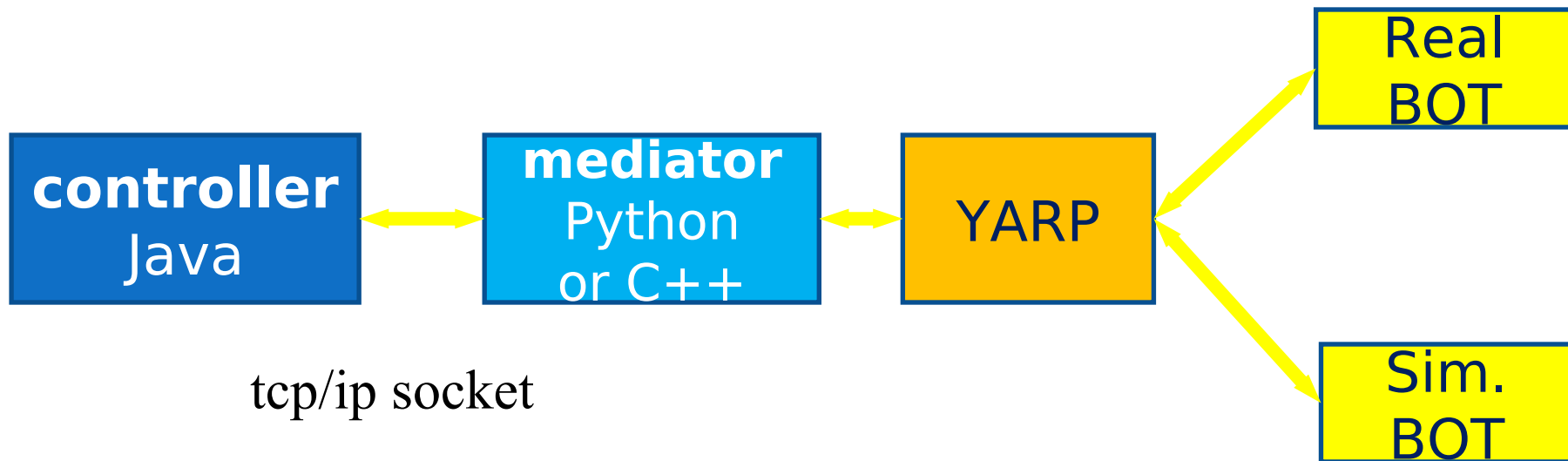
# Implementation



# More generic architecture



# Portability to another robots - iCub





# Summary

- State of the art
  - affective cognitive architectures and
  - autonomous agents
- Play with the robots
  - NAO, epuck, iCub
- Modify / reimplement
  - Architecture for artificial metabolism and motivational autonomy



# Future work

- More robots
  - Icube, Asimo, Anybot
- Learning abilities
- More complex environment
  - Dynamic resources
  - Obstacles
  - Different objects
- Climb up the tree
  - More complex emotions



# References:

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# **Modeling artificial metabolism and motivational autonomy in humanoid robots**

**Thanks for the attention!**