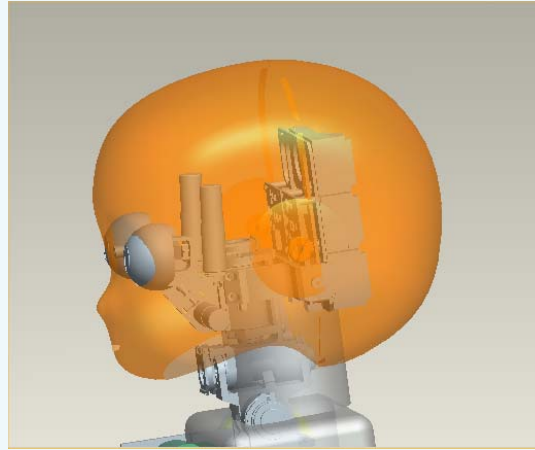
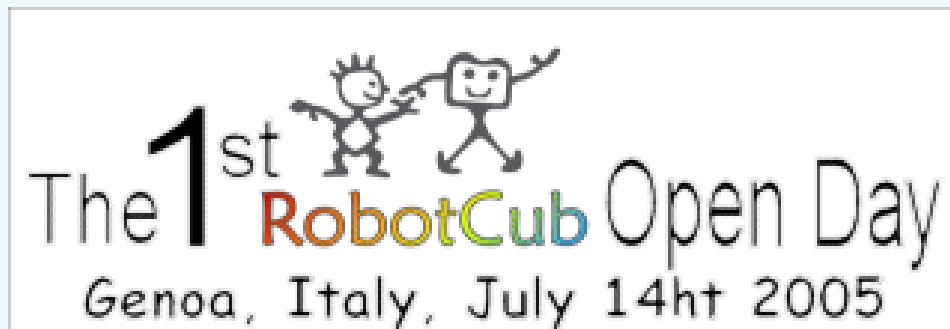


# RobotCub



Building a humanoid robotic platform



# Outline

- Our motivations
  - Why do we do what we do?
- Building what
  - A humanoid robot
- Our goals
  - Understanding cognition, building cognition

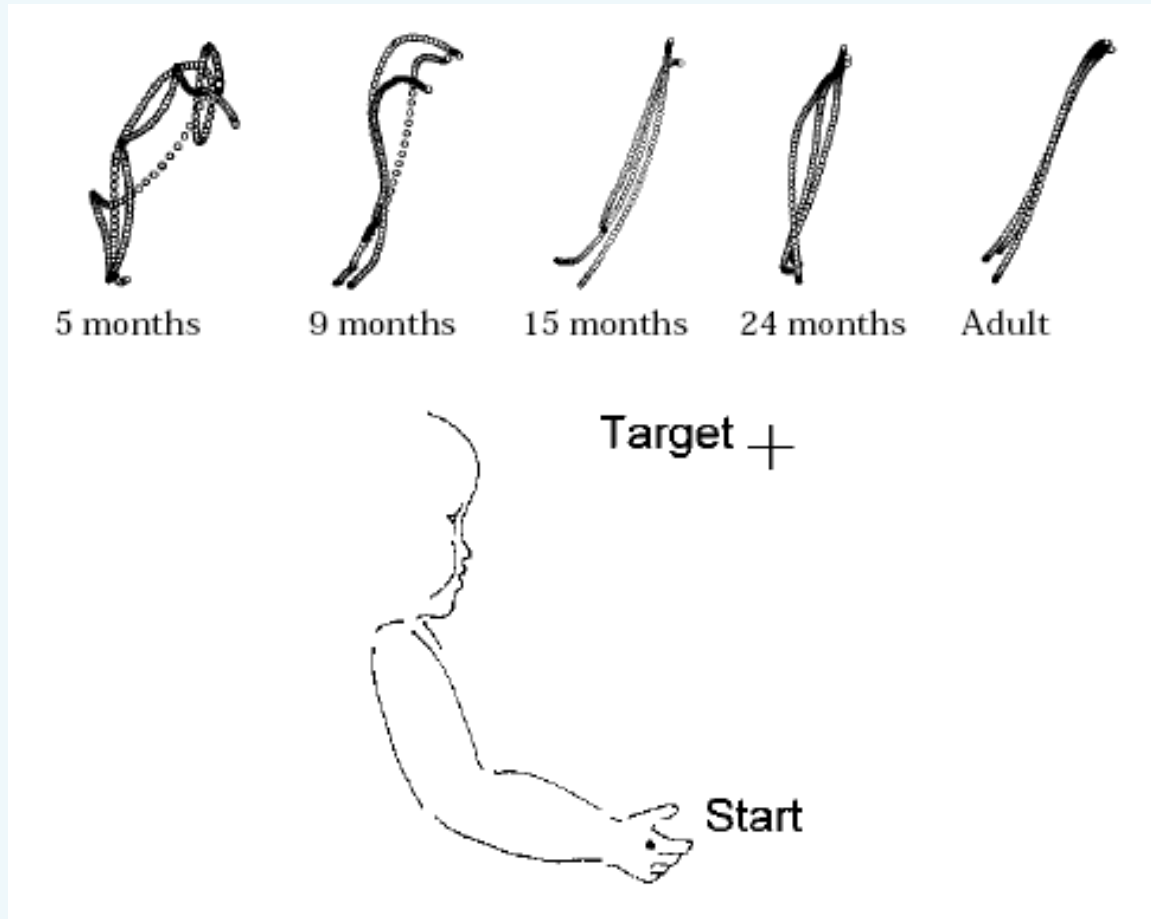
# Two keywords

*"Perception, cognition and motivation **develop** at the interface between neural processes and **actions**. They are a function of both these things and arise from the dynamic interaction between the brain, the body and the outside world"*

Von Hofsten, TICS 2004

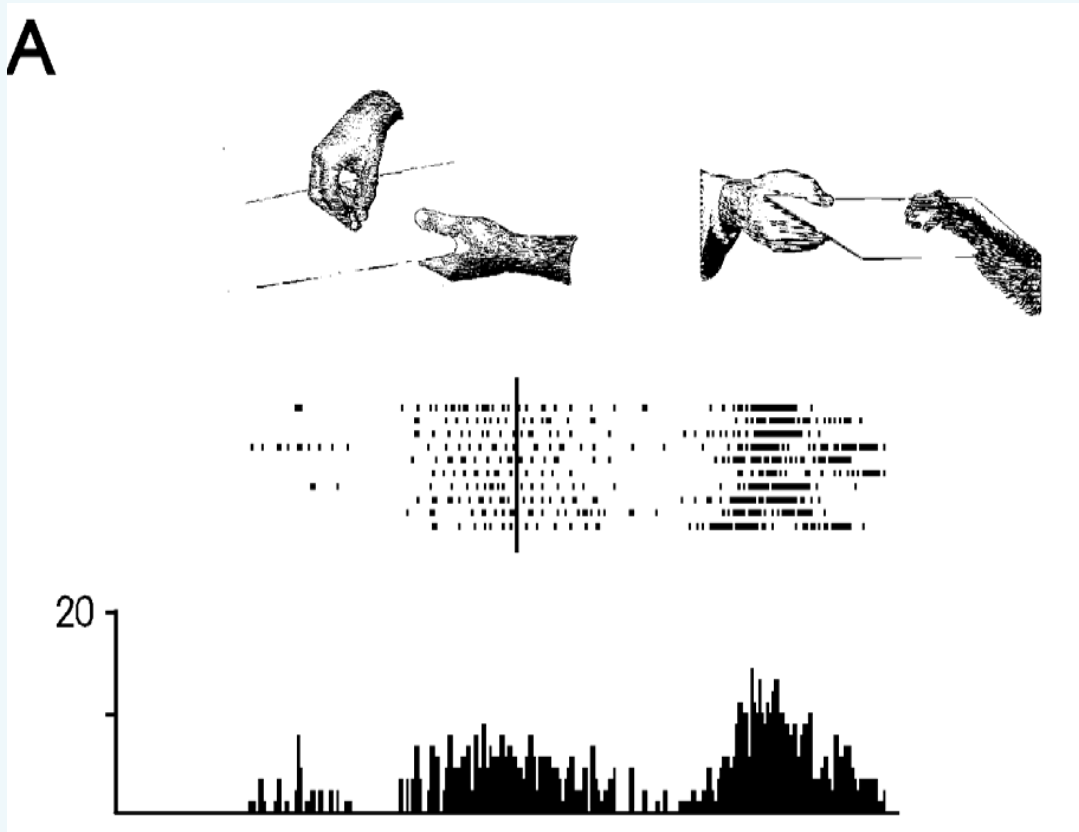
- Development: to replicate something requires to know how to build it
  - Corollary: "building" is not entirely like "understanding"
- Action: interaction in the real world requires a body
  - Corollary: the shape of the body determines the affordances that can be exploited

# What is changing?



- The controller is changing, coordination is changing
- Konczak et al. for instance showed that it is not a problem of peak "torque" generation but one of control

# Action is important

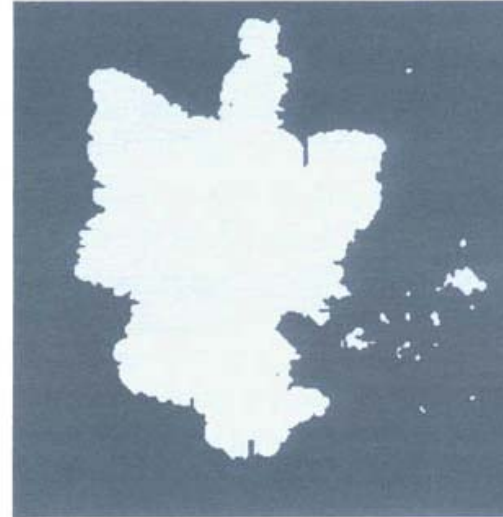
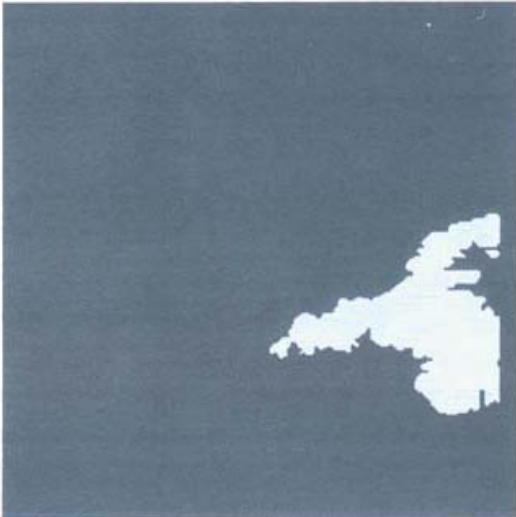
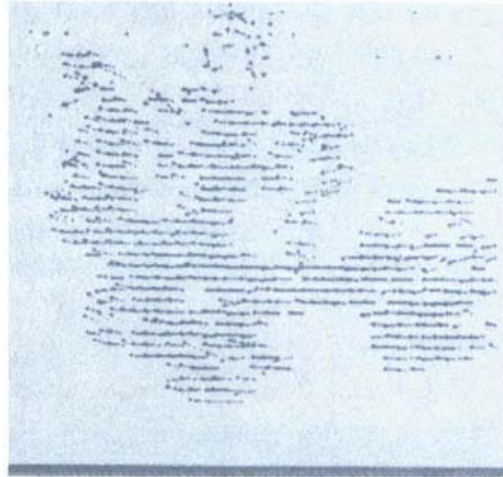
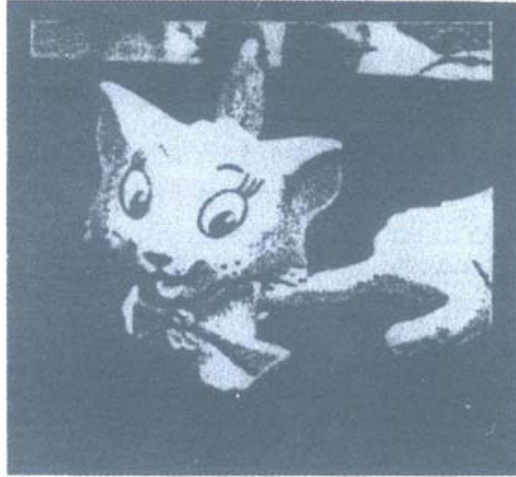


# The perception of actions happens through the mediation of the action system

i.e. perception is not the private affair of the sensory systems



# Active perception



LIRA-Lab, 1991 or so

# Also, objects come to existence because they are manipulated



*Fixate target*

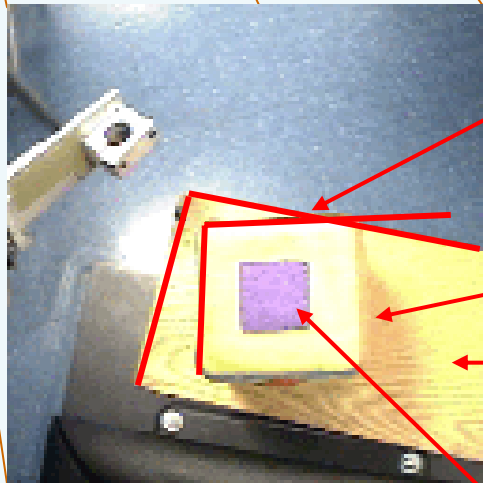
*Track visual motion...*

*(...including cast shadows)*

*Detect moment of impact*

*Separate arm, object motion*

*Segment object*



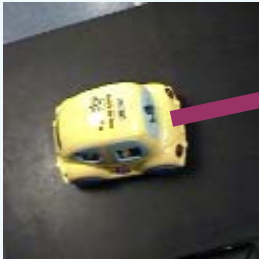
Which edge should be considered?

Maybe some cruel grad-student glued the cube to the table

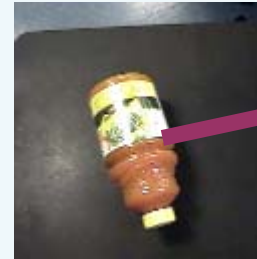
Color of cube and table are poorly separated

Cube has misleading surface pattern

# Exploring an affordance: rolling



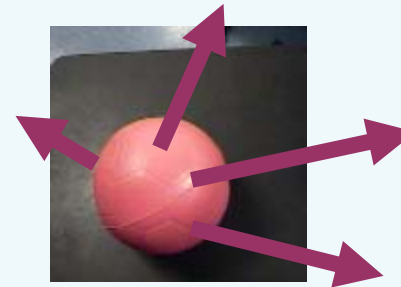
A toy car: it rolls in the direction of its principal axis



A bottle: it rolls orthogonal to the direction of its principal axis



A toy cube: it doesn't roll, it doesn't have a principal axis

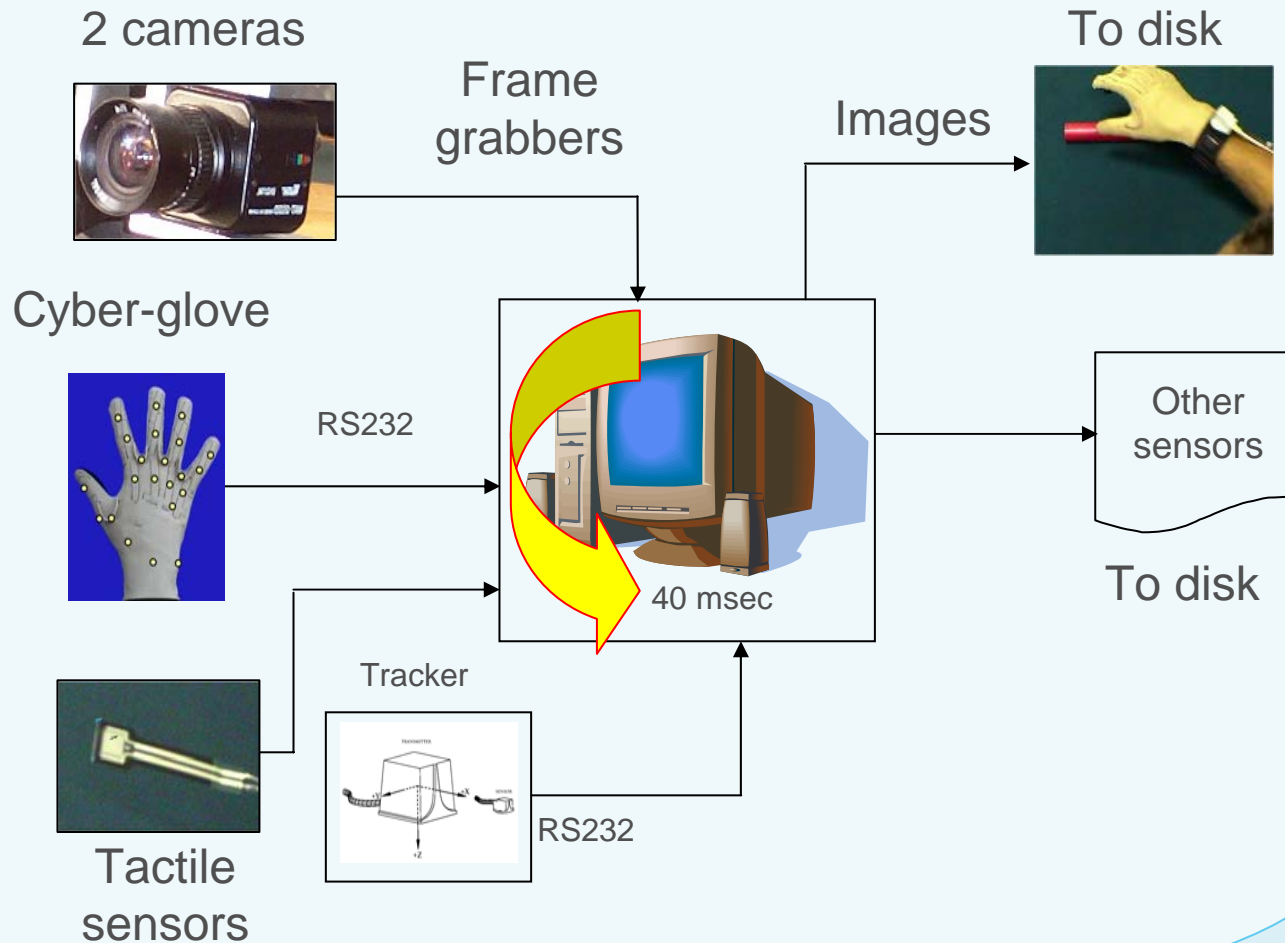


A ball: it rolls, it doesn't have a principal axis

# An old video...



# The MIRROR project



# Bayesian classifier

$\{G_i\}$ : set of gestures  
 $\mathbf{F}$ : observed features  
 $\{O_k\}$ : set of objects

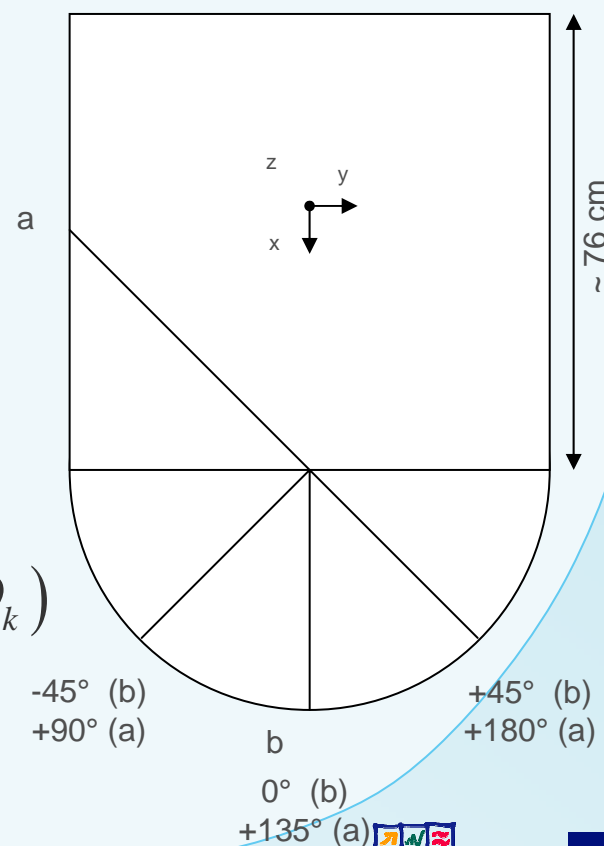


$p(G_i|O_k)$ : priors (affordances)  
 $p(\mathbf{F}|G_i, O_k)$ : likelihood to observe  $\mathbf{F}$

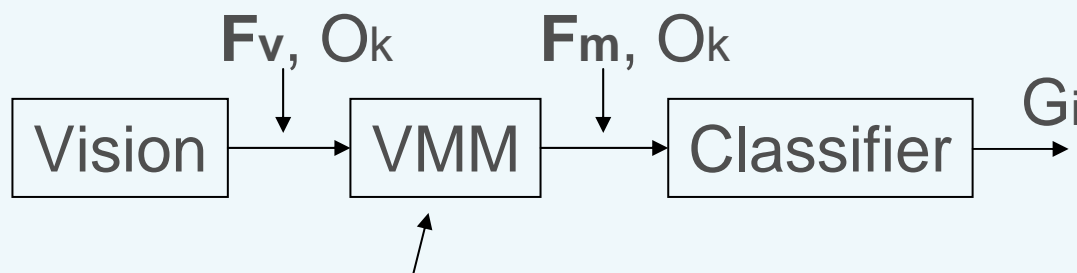
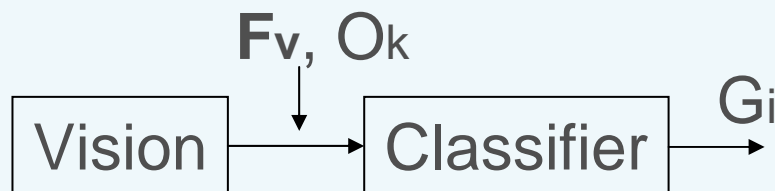
$$p(G_i | \mathbf{F}, O_k) = p(\mathbf{F} | G_i, O_k) p(G_i | O_k) / p(\mathbf{F} | O_k)$$

$$\hat{G}_{MAP} = \arg \max_{G_i} (G_i | \mathbf{F}, O_k)$$

168 sequences per subject  
 10 subjects  
 6 complete sets



# Two types of experiments

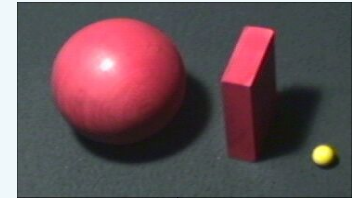


Learned by backpropagation ANN

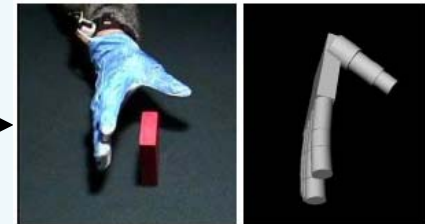


# Has motor information anything to do with recognition?

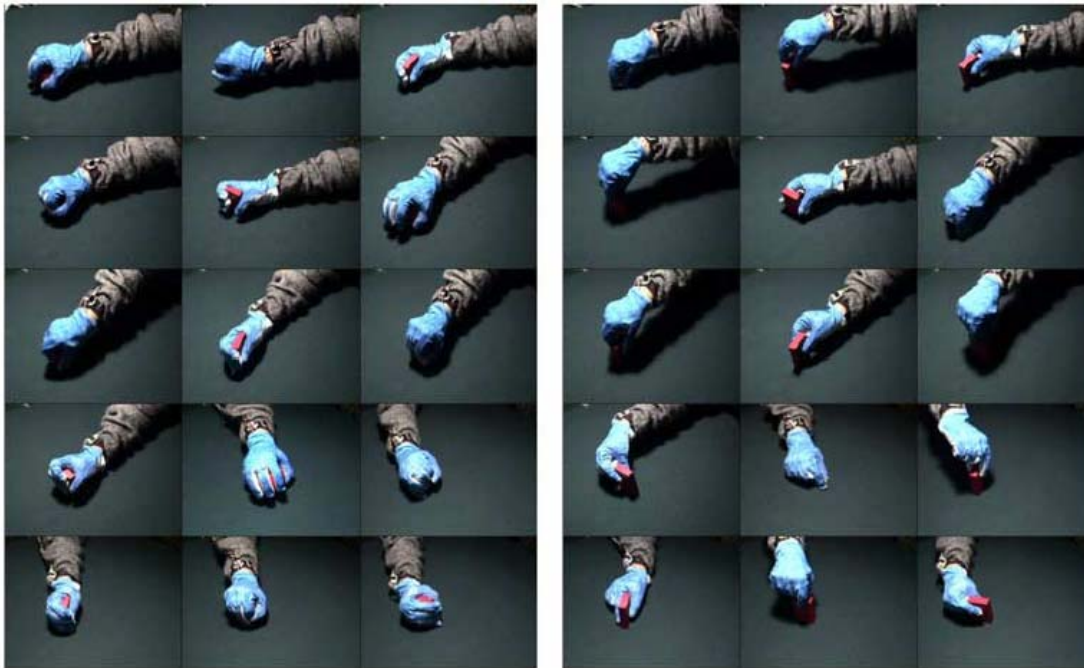
Object affordances (priors)



Visual space      Motor space



Classification  
(recognition)



Grasping actions



# Some results...

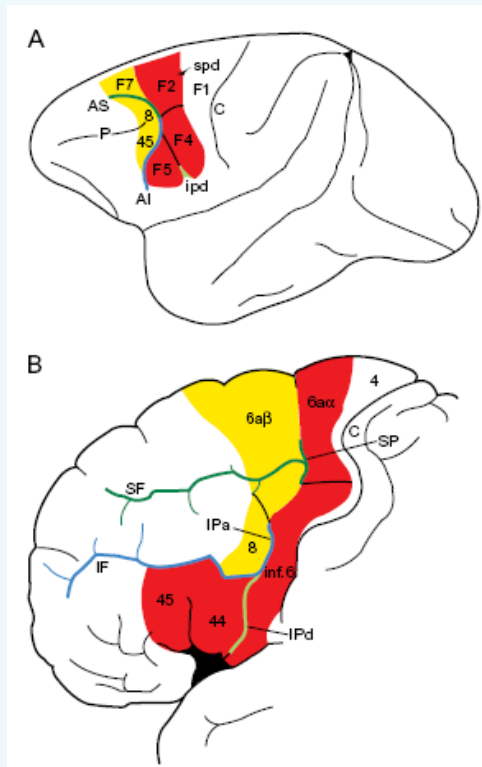
	Exp. I (visual)	Exp. II (visual)	Exp. III (visual)	Exp. IV (motor)
	Training			
# Sequences	16	24	64	24
# of view points	1	1	4	1
Classification rate	100%	100%	97%	98%
# Features	5	5	5	15
# Modes	5-7	5-7	5-7	1-2
	Test			
# Sequences	8	96	32	96
# of view points	1	4	4	4
Classification rate	100%	30%	80%	97%

## Language within our grasp

Giacomo Rizzolatti and Michael A. Arbib

In monkeys, the rostral part of ventral premotor cortex (area F5) contains neurons both when the monkey grasps or manipulates objects and when it observes making similar actions. These neurons (mirror neurons) appear to represent a sy

*"In all communication, sender and receiver must be bound by a common understanding about what counts; what counts for the sender must count for the receiver, else communication does not occur. Moreover the processes of production and perception must somehow be linked; their representation must, at some point, be the same."*  
[Alvin Liberman, 1993]



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## SHORT COMMUNICATION

# Speech listening specifically modulates the excitability of tongue muscles: a TMS study

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Luciano Fadiga,<sup>1</sup> Laila Craighero,<sup>1,2</sup> Giovanni Buccino<sup>2</sup> and Giacomo Rizzolatti<sup>2</sup>

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**Keywords:** mirror neurons, motor-evoked potentials, motor system, motor theory of speech perception

The ultimate constituents of speech are articulatory gestures (one and the same thing, one concept to rule them all)

# Mirror neurons?

Vision	Acoustic
Manipulation	Speech
Motor	Motor
Watching others	Listening to others

Manipulation, i.e. taking actions → speech

# The iCub

- Requirements
  - Hands to manipulate
  - Arms with a large workspace
  - Head with fast camera movements
  - Waist and legs for crawling
- Able to crawl & reach to fetch objects and sit to manipulate them
- Child-like size



# Well...

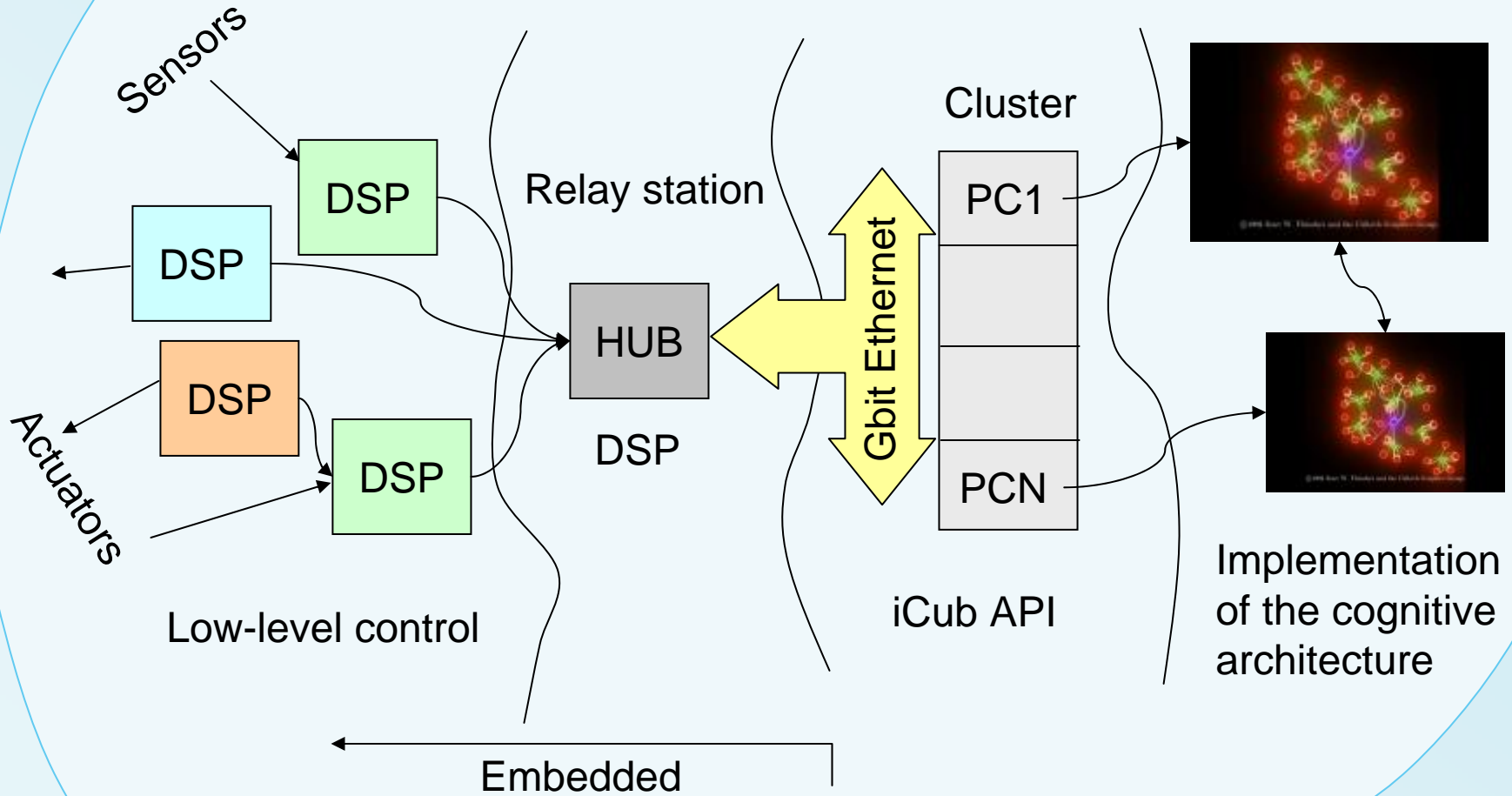
- It is going to be heavier: ~23Kg
- 53 degrees of freedom
  - 9 x2 hands
  - 7 x2 arms
  - 6 head
  - 6 x2 legs
  - 3 torso
- Embedded electronics



# Sensors

- Cameras
- Microphones
- Gyroscopes, linear accelerometers
- Tactile sensors
- Proprioception
- Torque sensors
- Temperature sensors

# Levels



# ...and, yes, it is open!

- GPL for all the software, controller, tools, everything that runs on the robot
- FDL for the drawings, electronics, documentations, etc.
- Open to new partners and collaborations worldwide

Meet the iCub  
See you in March 2007!