



## 21<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Advanced Robotics

Abu Dhabi, UAE  
6<sup>th</sup> December 2023

# The Situation Model Framework for Cognitive Behavior: Implications for the Design of Robot Cognitive Architectures

David Vernon  
**Carnegie Mellon University Africa**

[www.vernon.eu](http://www.vernon.eu)



It is a special honour to be here today



# 25 Years ago, I joined Etisalat College of Engineering

1998

2023



Etisalat College of Engineering



1989

كلية اتصالات الجامعة  
Etisalat University College



**KHALIFA**  
UNIVERSITY

KHALIFA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & RESEARCH



جامعة خليفة  
Khalifa University



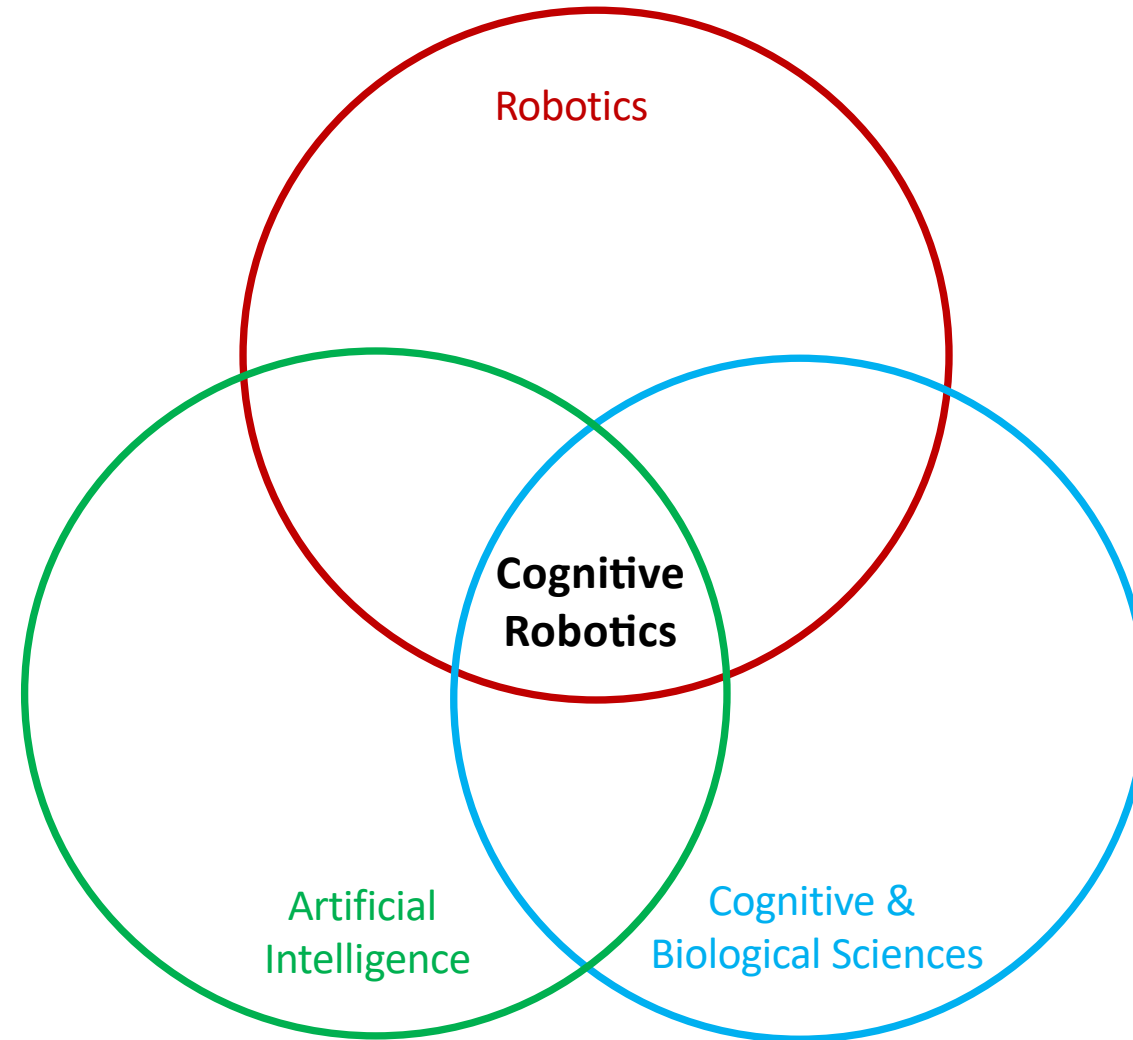
How can robots achieve the **versatility** and **flexibility** that is needed to accomplish everyday activities?

Cognition!

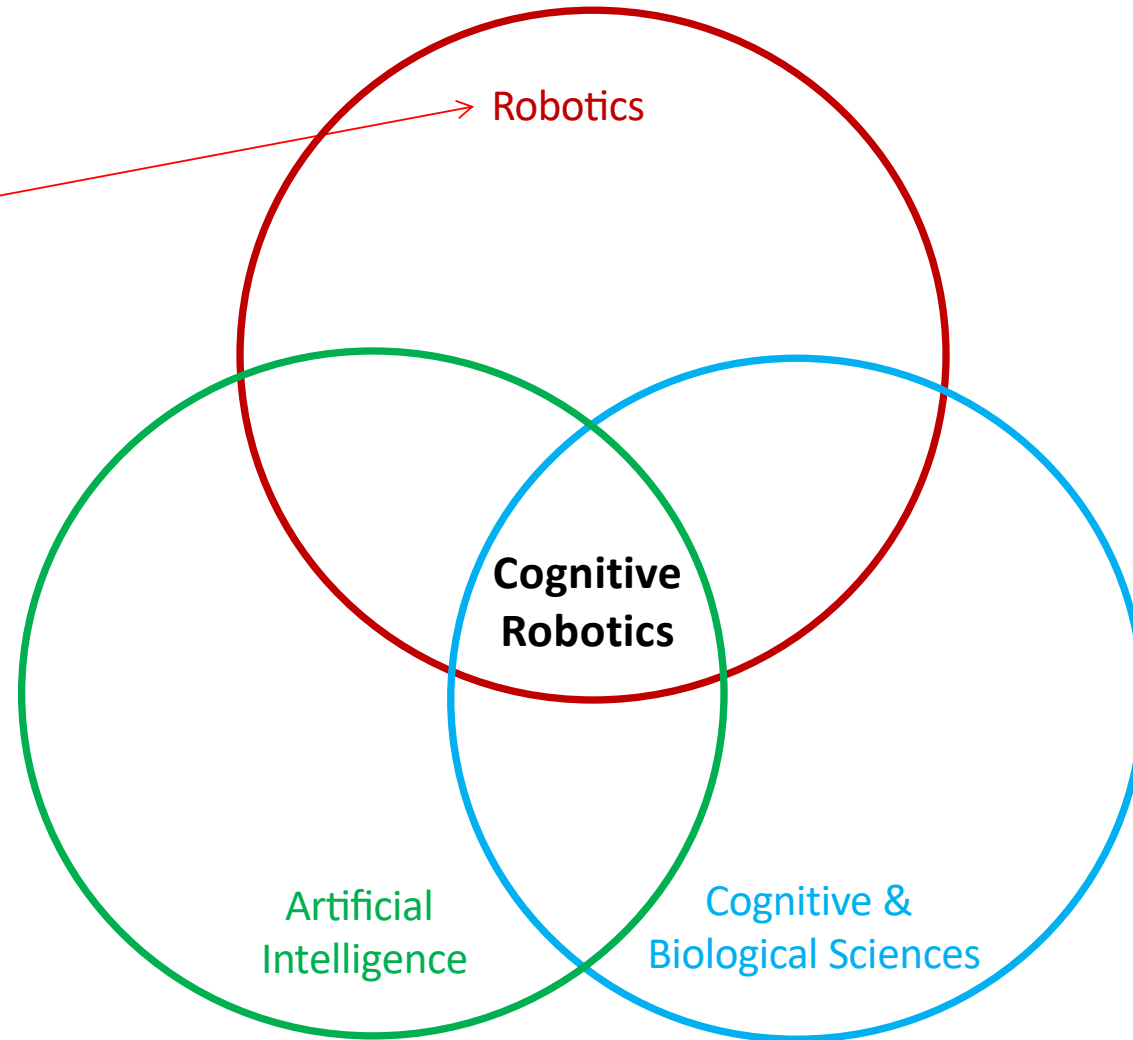


Cognition: breaking free of the present and the limitations of perception



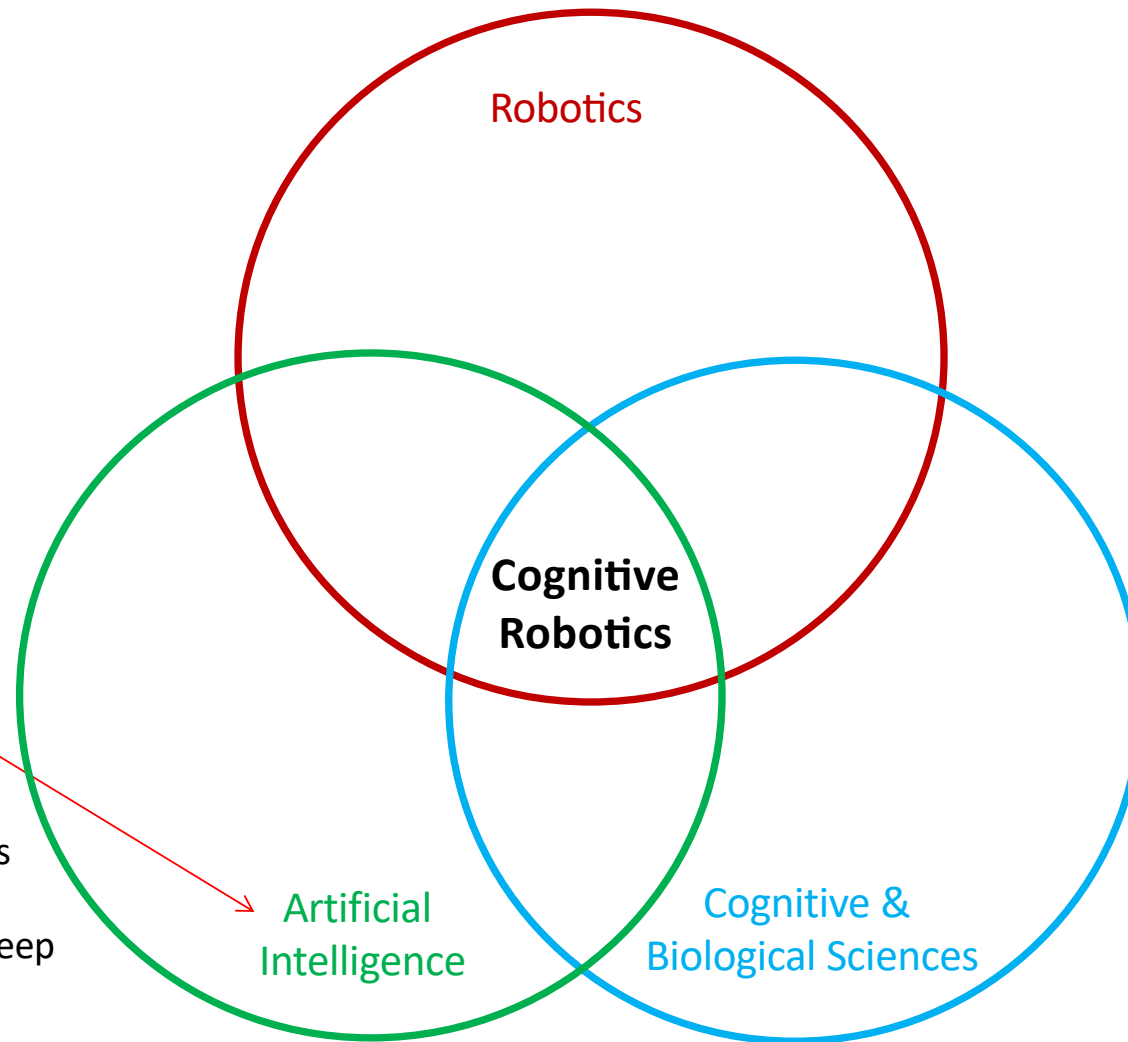


Linear algebra  
Calculus  
Actuators  
Effectors  
Sensors  
Control  
Kinematics  
Dynamics  
Locomotion  
Navigation  
SLAM  
Vector & quaternion  
pose specification  
Manipulation  
Planning  
Social robotics  
Human-robot interaction  
...

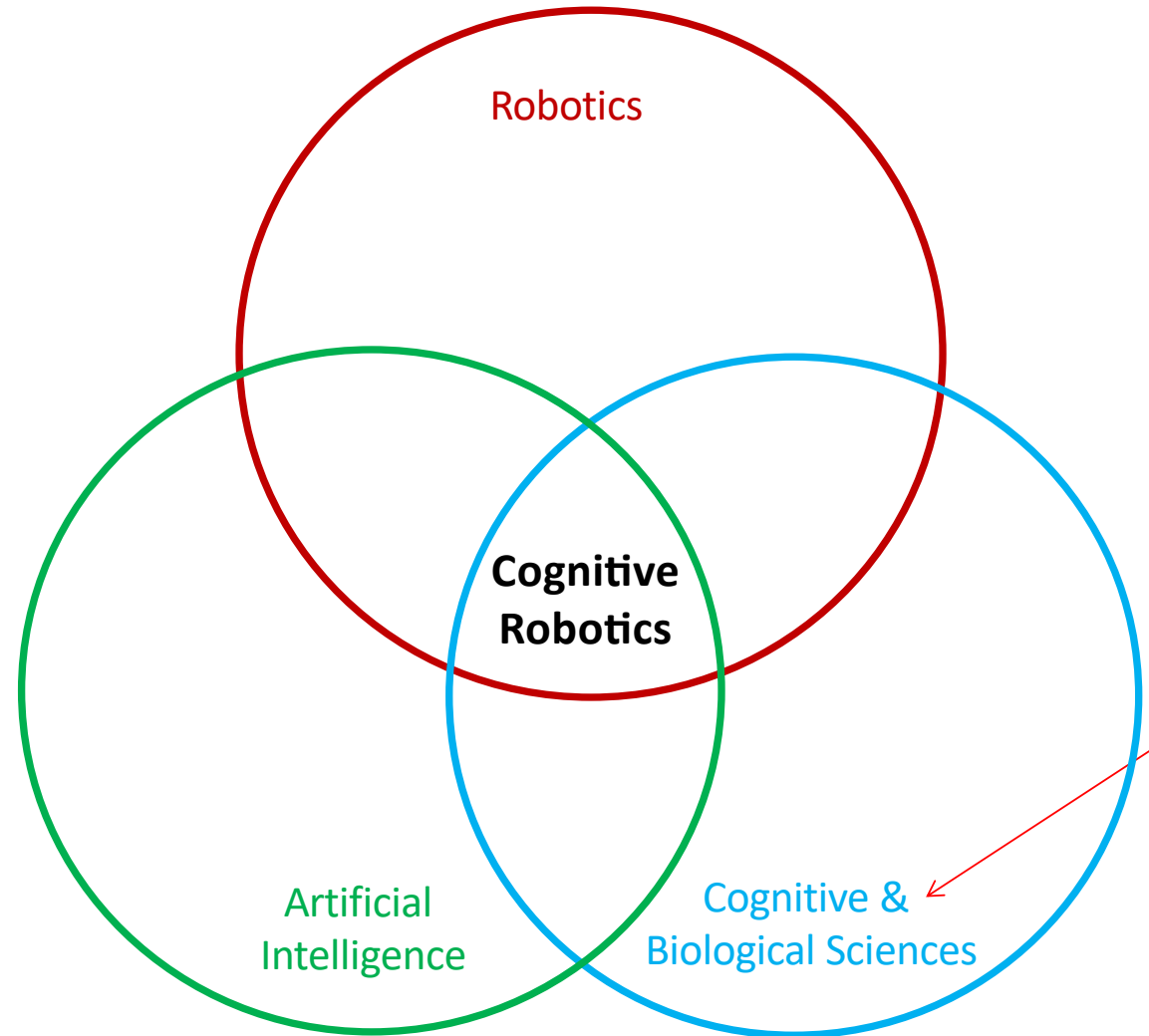




Knowledge representation  
 Reasoning  
 Inference  
 Classical machine learning  
 Deep machine learning  
 Reinforcement learning  
 Supervised learning  
 Unsupervised learning  
 Self-supervised learning  
 Vision-language-action models  
 Probabilistic graphical models  
 Computer vision, classical & deep  
 Natural language processing  
 Cybernetics (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> order)  
 Unified theories of cognition  
 Cognitive architectures x n



...



Cognitive science  
 Neuroscience  
 Developmental psychology  
 Social science  
 Ethnography

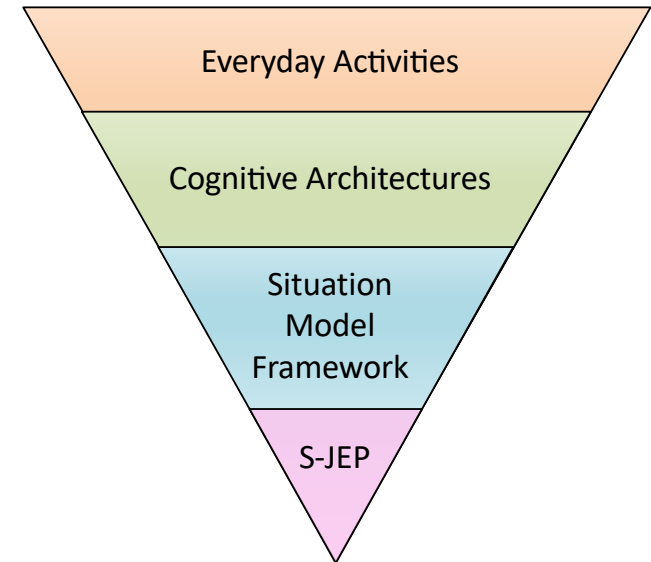
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Unified theories of cognition  
 Cognitive architectures x n  
 Semantic memory  
 Procedural memory  
 Episodic memory  
 Working memory  
 Associative memory  
 Dual process theory: system 1 & 2  
 Theory of mind  
 Joint action  
 Joint attention  
 Shared intention  
 Shared goals  
 Biological motion  
 Non-verbal, verbal communication  
 Autonomy  
 Self-organization  
 Emergence

...

# Overview

1. Everyday activities: easy & difficult vs. simple vs complex
2. Cognitive Architectures
  - Introduction to cognitive architectures
  - CRAM
  - Extending CRAM
3. The Situation Model Framework (SMF)
  - Behavioral episodes
  - Two-system approach
4. Semantically-Modulated Joint Episodic-Procedural Associative Memory (S-JEP)



# Overview

## 1. Everyday activities: easy & difficult vs. simple vs complex

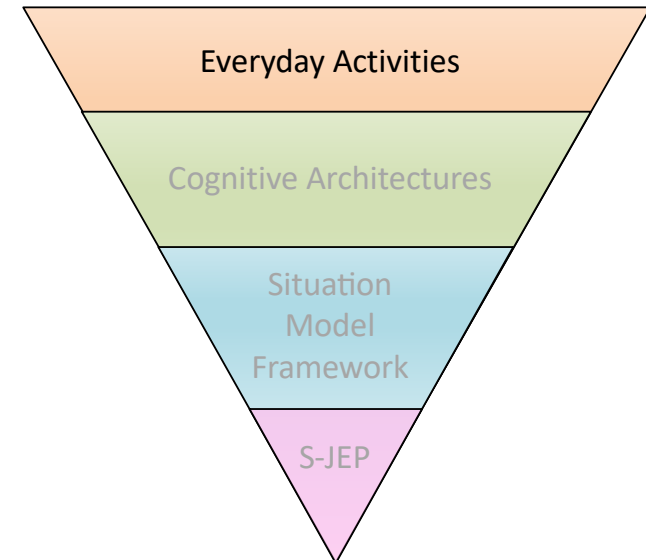
## 2. Cognitive Architectures

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## Action Selection and Execution in Everyday Activities: A Cognitive Robotics and Situation Model Perspective

David Vernon,<sup>a</sup>  Josefine Albert,<sup>b,c</sup> Michael Beetz,<sup>a</sup> Shiau-Chuen Chiou,<sup>d</sup>  
Helge Ritter,<sup>d</sup> Werner X. Schneider<sup>b,c</sup>

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# Everyday activities: simple, complex, easy, difficult

Everyday activities are carried out routinely by humans



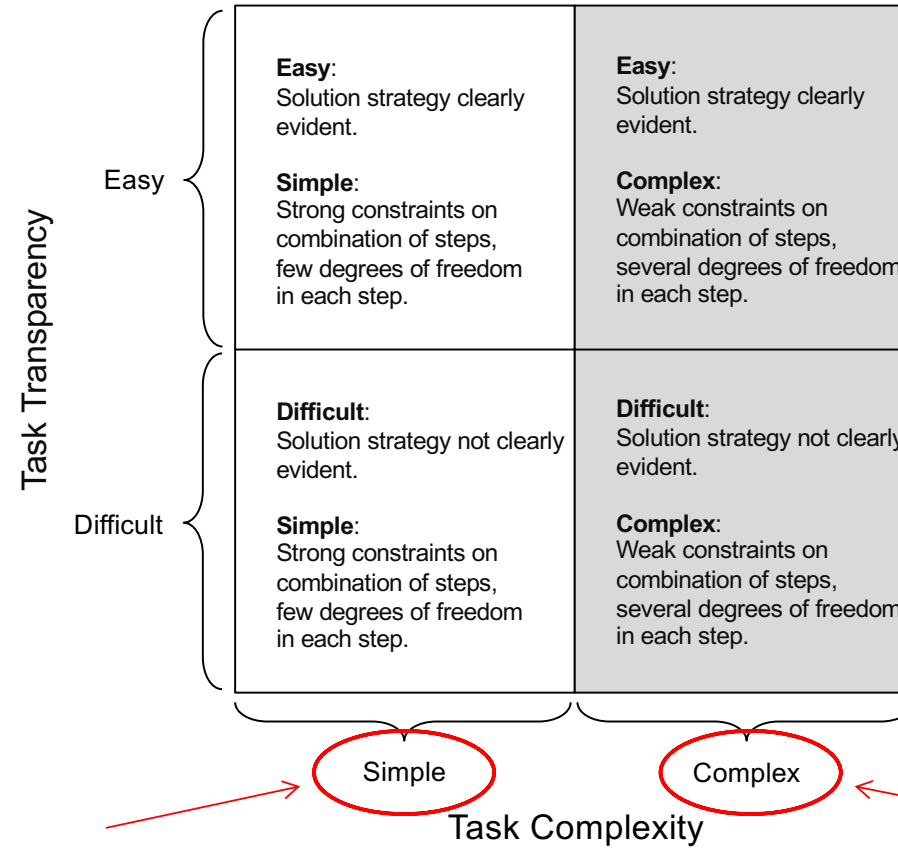
They often seem simple and straightforward  
But they can be complex and demanding, at least at first

# Everyday activities: simple, complex, easy, difficult



[https://www.buzzfeed.com/taylor\\_steele/unique-dinnerware-sets](https://www.buzzfeed.com/taylor_steele/unique-dinnerware-sets)

Stacking plates:  
pick them, put down somewhere else



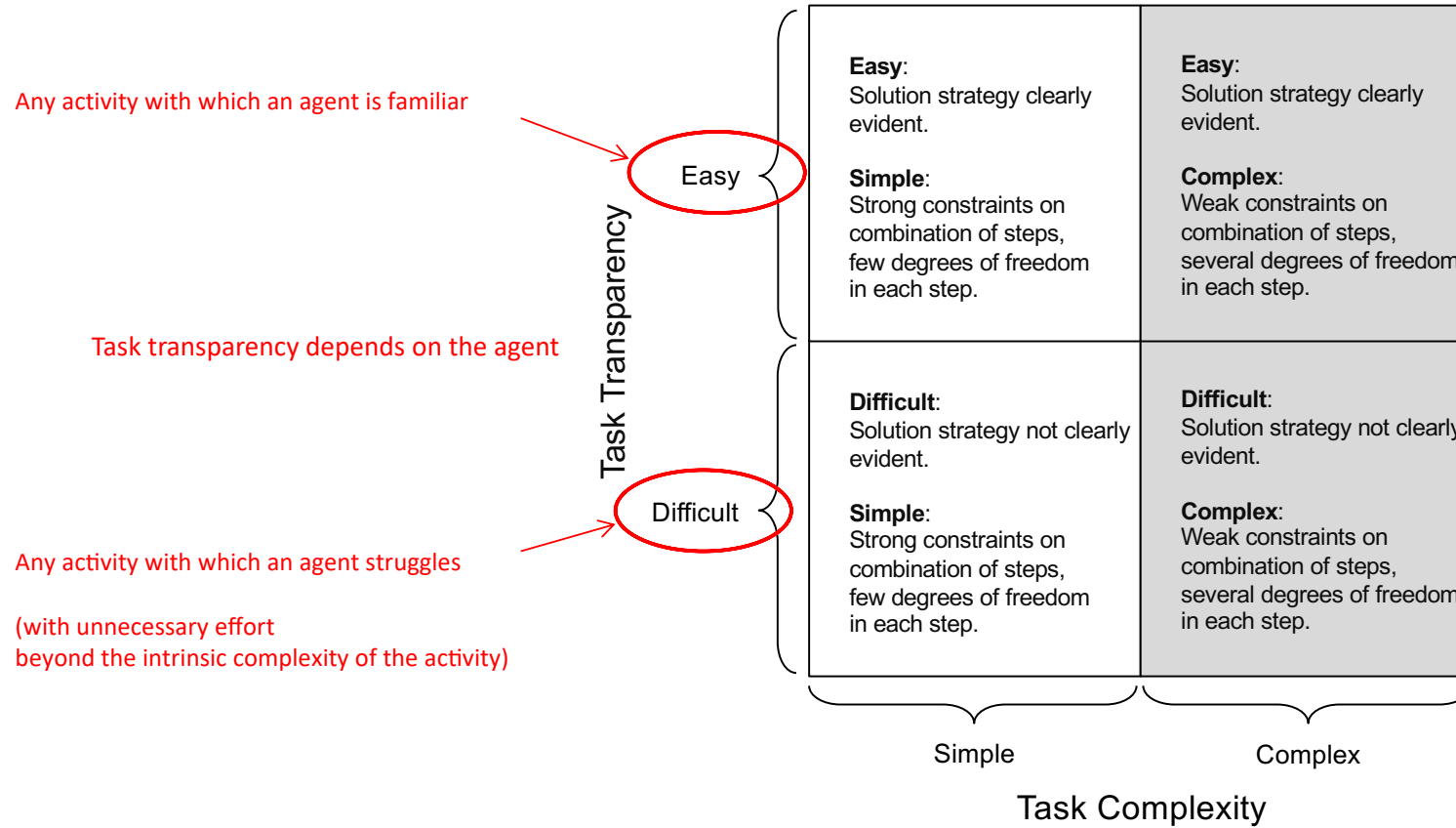
Complexity is an attribute of the activity / task



<https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/weird-news/mum-shares-game-changing-dishwasher-22648263>

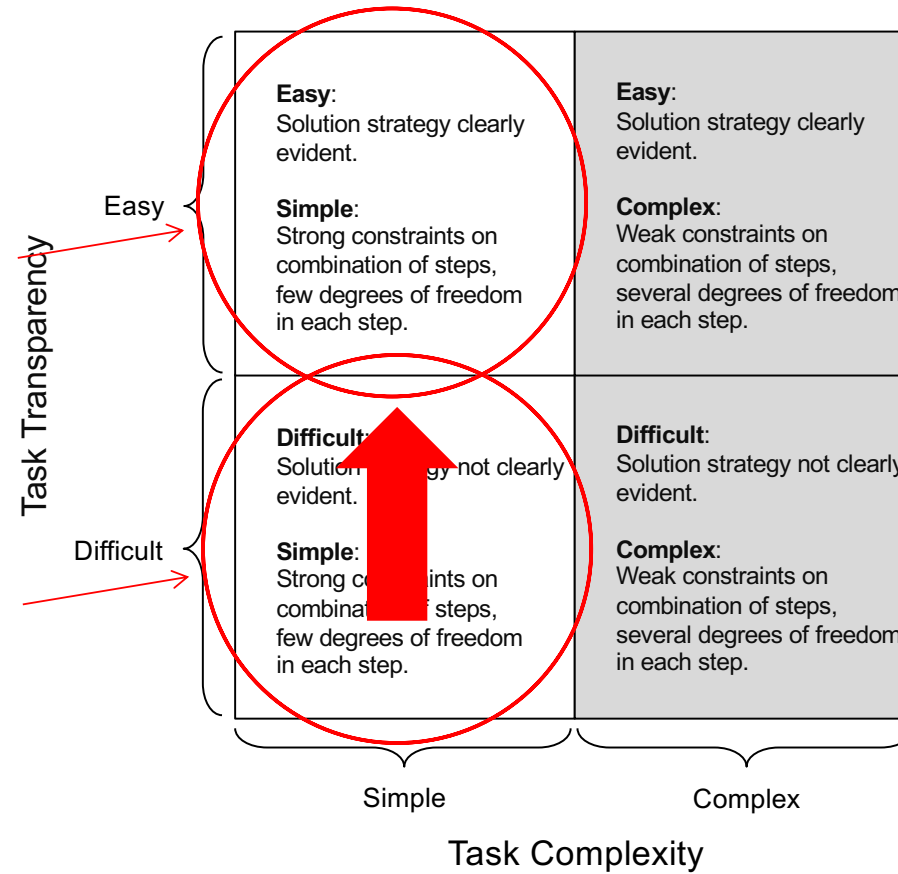
Filling a dishwasher: placement matters for effective washing & for efficient washing (full load)

# Everyday activities: simple, complex, easy, difficult





# Everyday activities: simple, complex, easy, difficult



But it may become easy with repeated routine execution

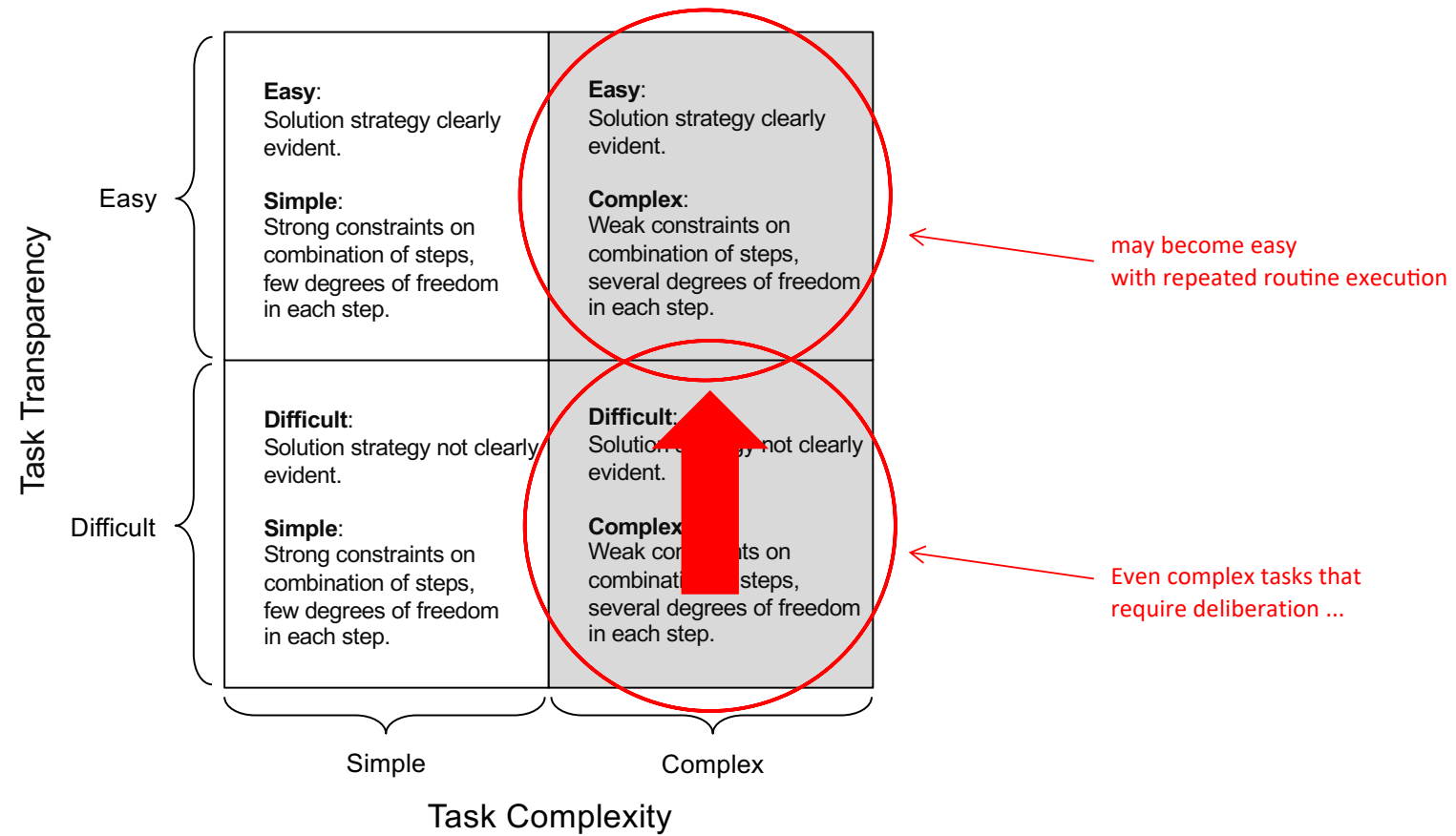
An agent may need to deliberate for a simple task

Each quadrant may need an agent **cognitive architecture** to recruit **different mechanisms**

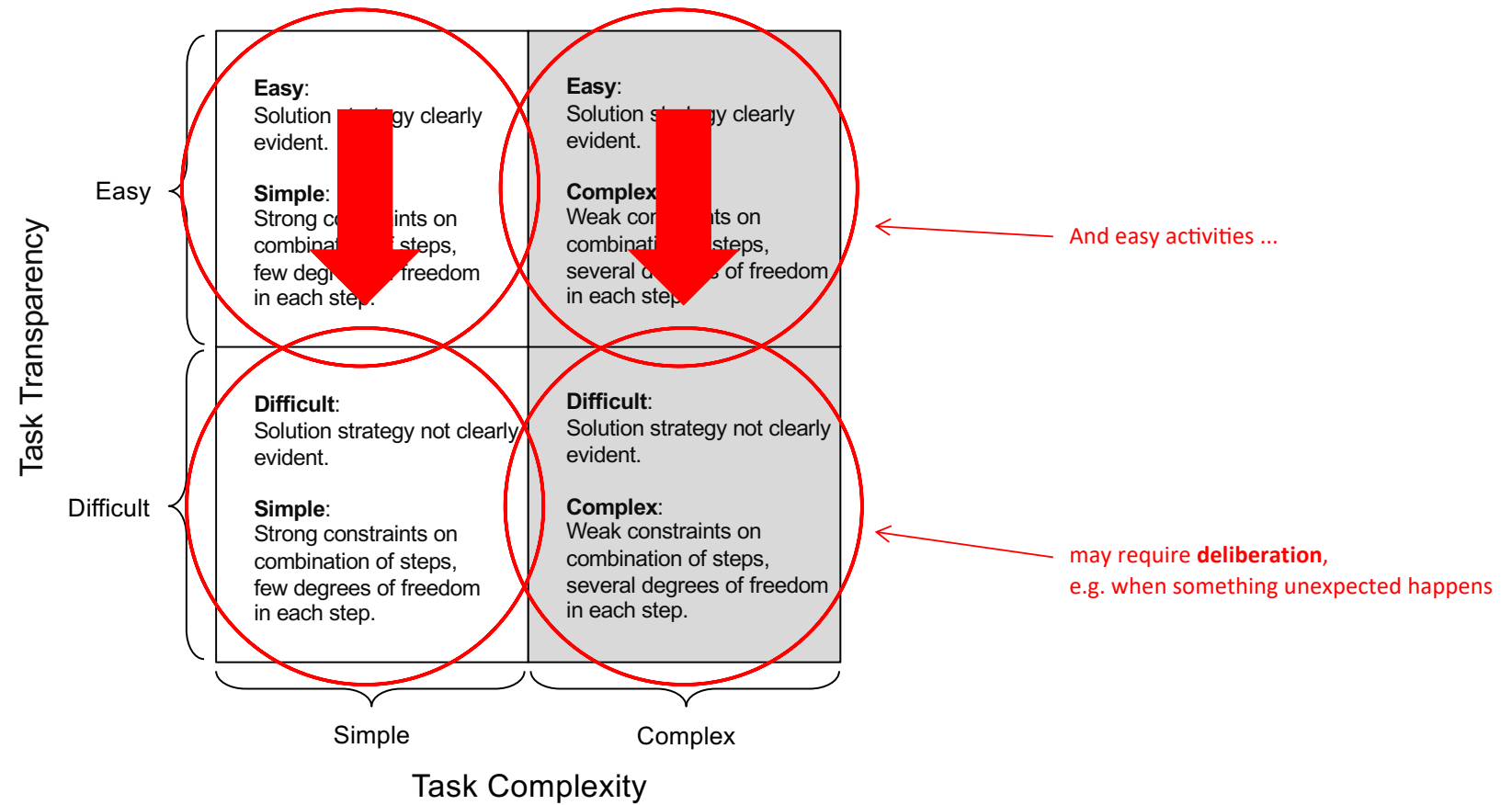
Some tasks being accomplished in a **habitual** manner

Other tasks requiring more **deliberation**

# Everyday activities: simple, complex, easy, difficult



# Everyday activities: simple, complex, easy, difficult



# Overview

1. Everyday activities: easy & difficult vs. simple vs complex

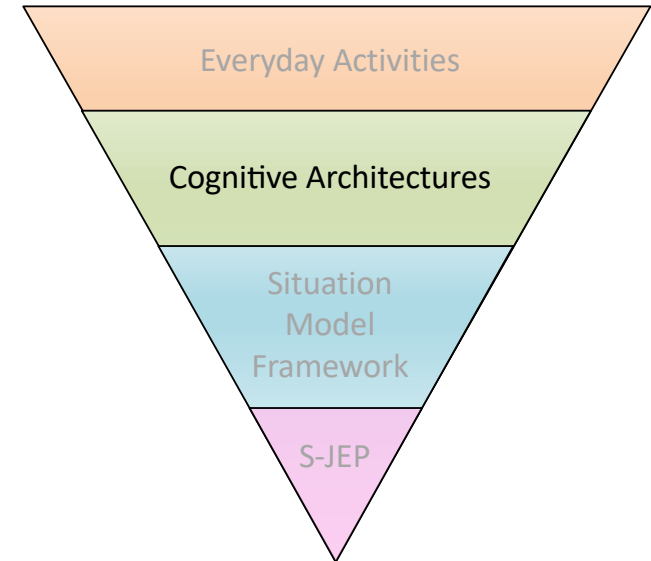
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- Introduction to cognitive architectures
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# Cognition

“Cognition is the process by which an autonomous system **perceives** its environment, **learns** from experience, **anticipates** the outcome of events, **acts** to pursue goals, and **adapts** to changing circumstances.”

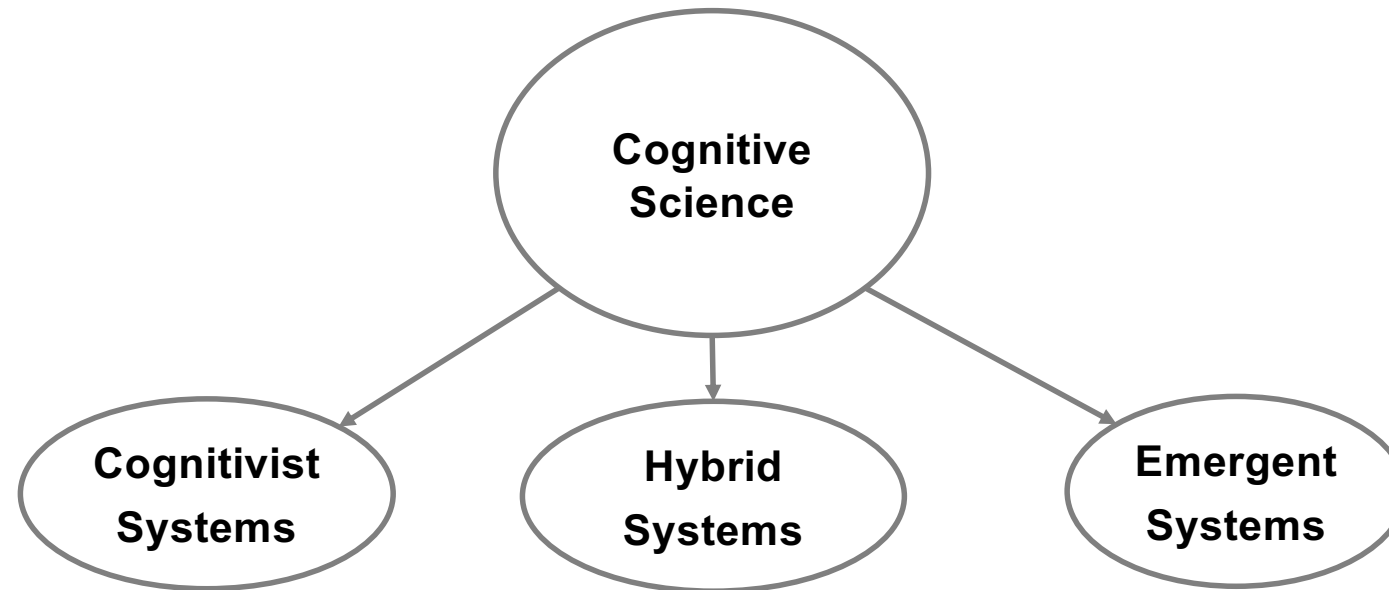
D. Vernon, Artificial Cognitive Systems – A Primer, MIT Press, 2014



Doing this requires a **cognitive architecture** to orchestrate the core cognitive abilities:

- Perception
- Attention
- Action selection
- Memory
- Learning
- Reasoning
- Meta-reasoning
- Prospection

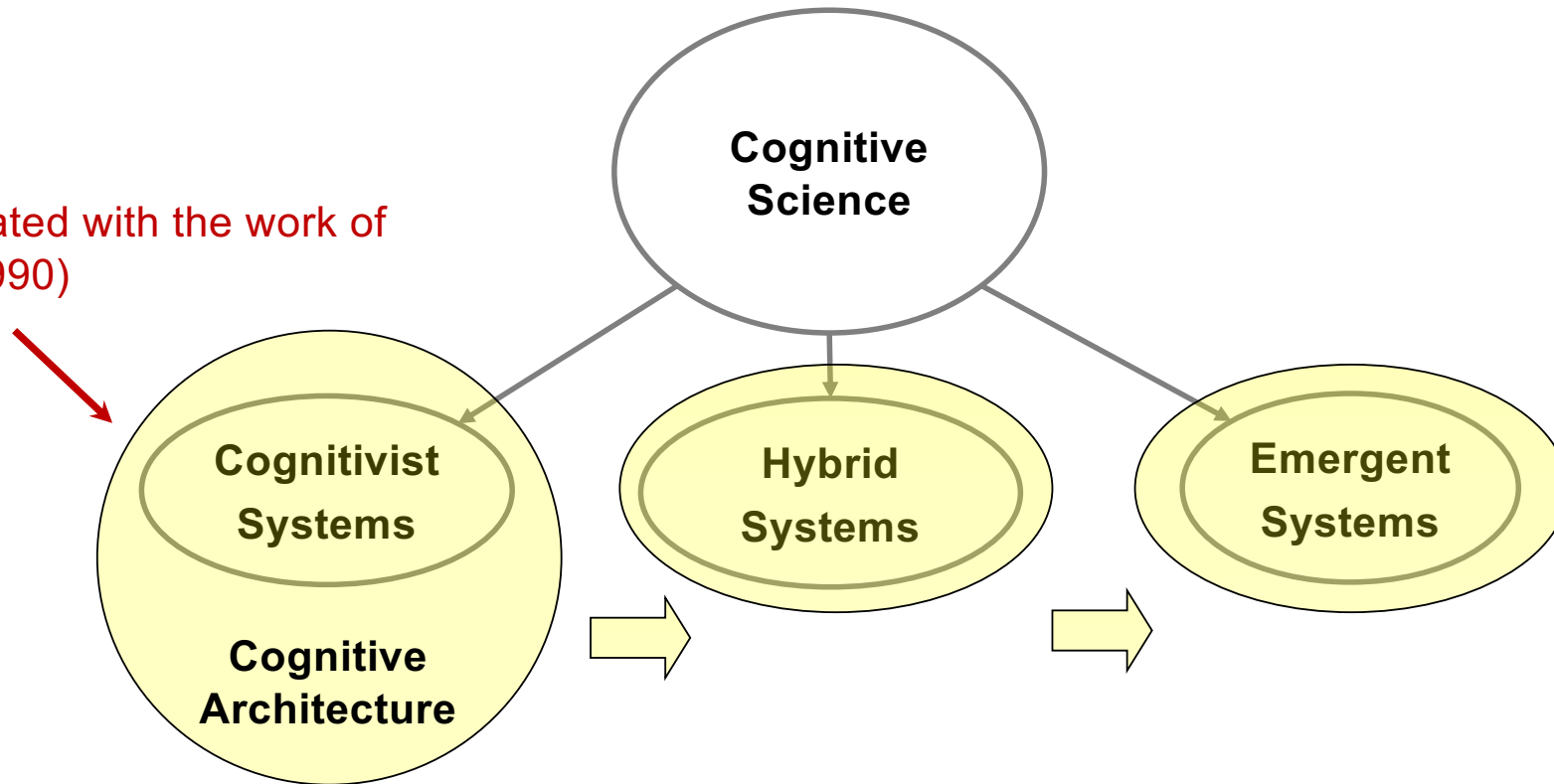
# Cognitive Architectures



There are three paradigms of cognitive science

# Cognitive Architectures

The term originated with the work of Allen Newell (1990)



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$\sqrt{2}10 \Rightarrow \sim \sim 10$

~~Foot~~ { @G[Notes] . . . . . }

The 1987 William James Lectures (underlined)  
UNIFIED THEORIES OF COGNITION

**CHAPTER 3**  
**HUMAN COGNITIVE ARCHITECTURE**

~~DRAFT 1~~

Allen Newell

4 August 1987

Departments of Computer Science and Psychology  
Carnegie-Mellon University  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

check of p. 16 (where does it go?)  
p 17 (2 questions)  
p 18 (2 " "  
p 19 (1 " "  
p 20 (1 " "  
p 21 (1 " "  
p 24 (1 " "

p 4 ✓ (2 questions)  
p 6 ✓ (5 " "  
p 7 ✓ (1 " "  
p 8 ✓ (7 " "  
p 10 ✓ (1 " "  
p 11 ✓ (2 " "  
p 12 ✓ (1 " "  
p 13 ✓ (1 " "  
p 14 ✓ (3 " "

<http://digitalcollections.library.cmu.edu/awweb/awarchive?type=file&item=352120>





# Example Cognitive Architectures

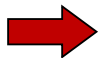
## Surveys:


Biologically Inspired Cognitive Architectures Society, Comparative Repository of Cognitive Architectures, <http://bicasociety.org/cogarch/architectures.htm> [25 cognitive architectures]

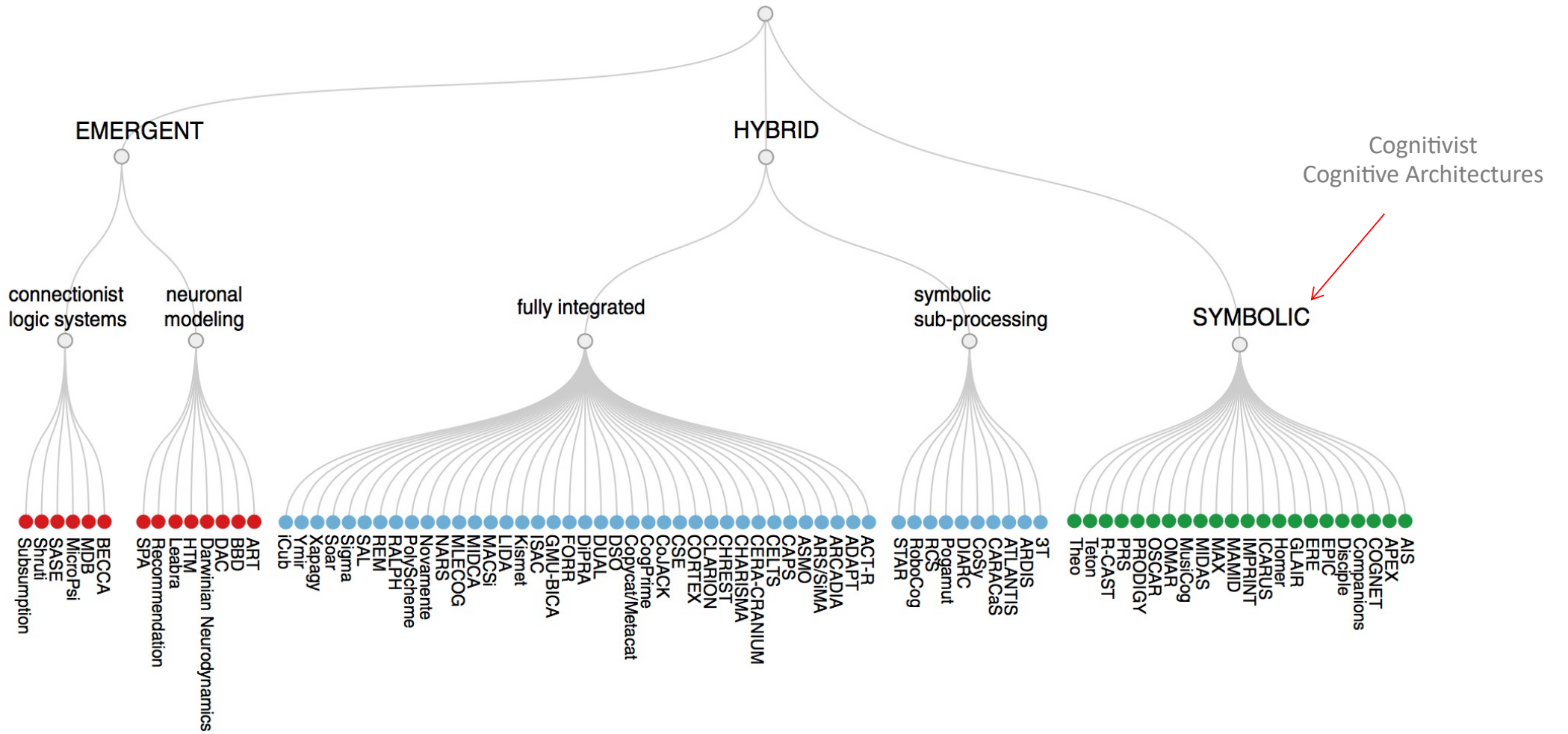
A Survey of Cognitive and Agent Architectures, University of Michigan, <http://ai.eecs.umich.edu/cogarch0/> [12 cognitive architectures]

W. Duch, R. J. Oentaryo, and M. Pasquier. "Cognitive Architectures: Where do we go from here?", Proc. Conf. Artificial General Intelligence, 122-136, 2008. [17 cognitive architectures]

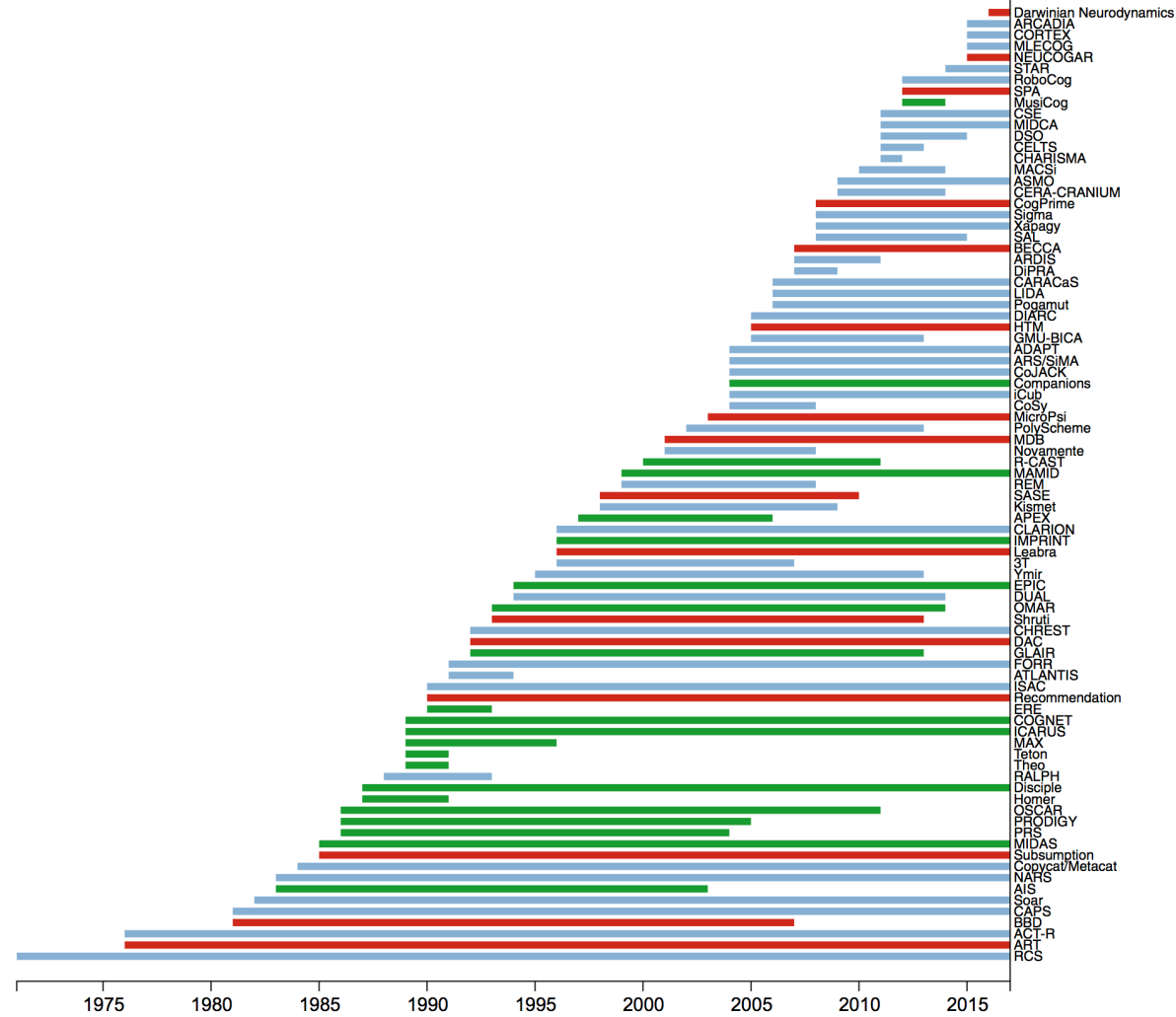
D. Vernon, G. Metta, and G. Sandini, "A Survey of Artificial Cognitive Systems: Implications for the Autonomous Development of Mental Capabilities in Computational Agents", IEEE Transactions on Evolutionary Computation, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 151-180, 2007. [14 cognitive architectures]

 D. Vernon, C. von Hofsten, and L. Fadiga. "A Roadmap for Cognitive Development in Humanoid Robots", Cognitive Systems Monographs (COSMOS), Vol. 11, Springer, 2011. Chapter 5 and Appendix I [20 cognitive architectures]

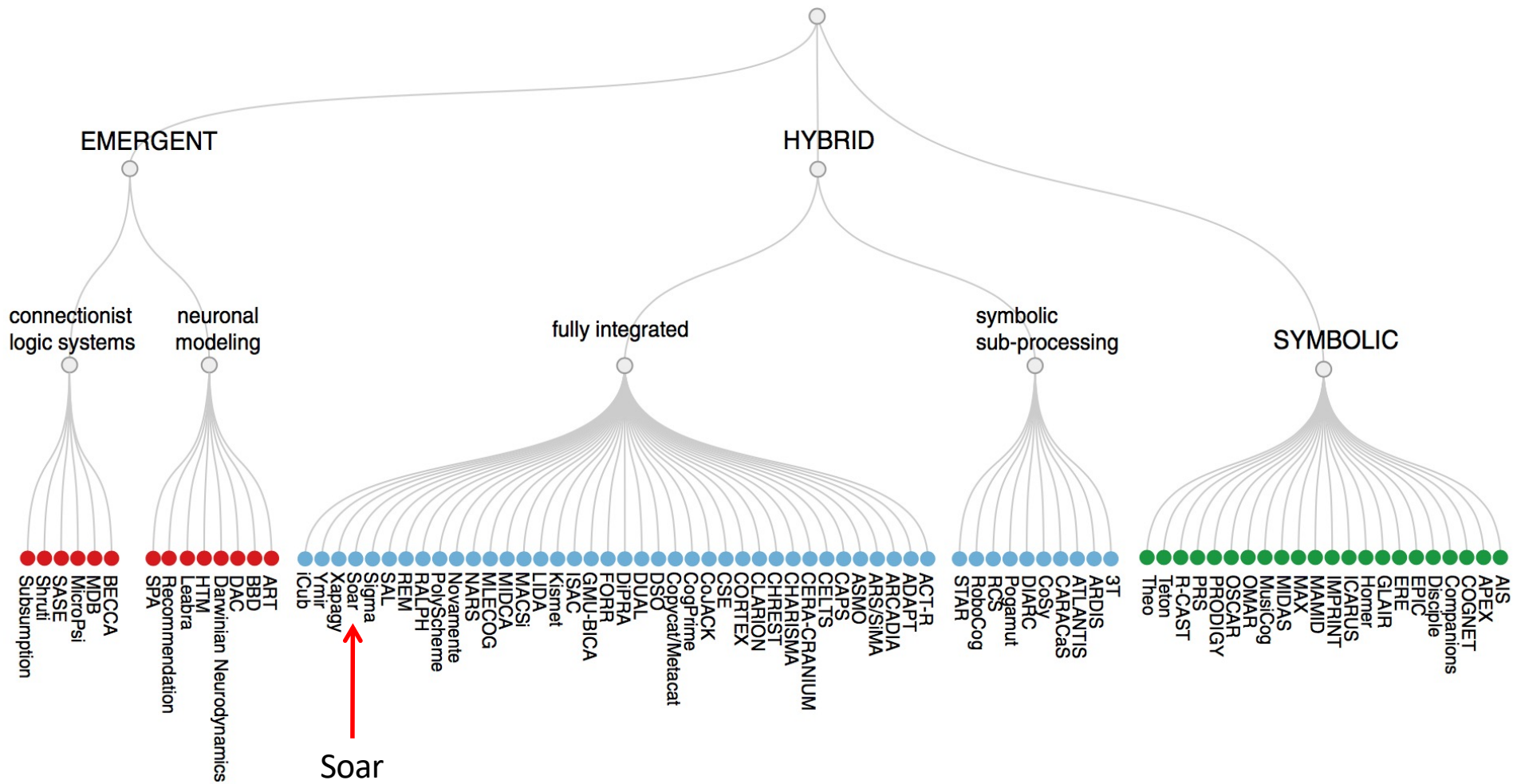
 I. Kotseruba and J. Tsotsos. 40 years of cognitive architectures: core cognitive abilities and practical applications. Artificial Intelligence Review, Vol. 53, No. 1, pp. 17-94, 2020. [84 cognitive architectures]



I. Kotseruba and J. Tsotsos. 40 years of cognitive architectures: core cognitive abilities and practical applications. Artificial Intelligence Review, Vol. 53, No. 1, pp. 17-94, 2020.



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JOHN E. LAIRD is John L. Tishman Professor of Engineering in the Computer Science Division at the University of Michigan.



Photo by Jessica A. Laird

artificial intelligence/cognitive science

"John Laird's book gives a complete account of the momentous developments that have occurred in the Soar Cognitive Architecture. This book is a must-read for researchers and students who are interested in the grand goals of Cognitive Science and AI."—JOHN R. ANDERSON, Carnegie Mellon University

"John Laird has been at the forefront of research on cognitive architectures since the early 1980s and this book is a culmination of nearly 30 years of work. The book is a substantial achievement and a fine synthesis of the author's work. It provides both a study of how integrated computational mechanisms can generate intelligent behavior and a renewed opportunity for cognitive science to pursue integrated theories. It is essential reading."—ANDREW HOWES, School of Computer Science, University of Birmingham

"A clear and comprehensive account of decades of effort aimed at understanding intelligence and building intelligent systems. The detailed discussion of cognitive architectures, the enumeration of criteria for judging cognitive architectures, and the description of Soar make this a book that belongs in the library of everyone seriously interested in AI and its applications."—PATRICK HENRY WINSTON, Ford Professor of Artificial Intelligence and Computer Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

"The Soar enterprise is one of the most interesting big bets in Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Science. John Laird's impressive book provides an excellent synopsis of the important ideas, results, and new directions in Soar research. Anyone interested in the computational modeling of minds should read this book."—KEN FORBUS, Northwestern University

Jacket art: Block diagram of Soar 9, redrafted by Carl D. Hueter

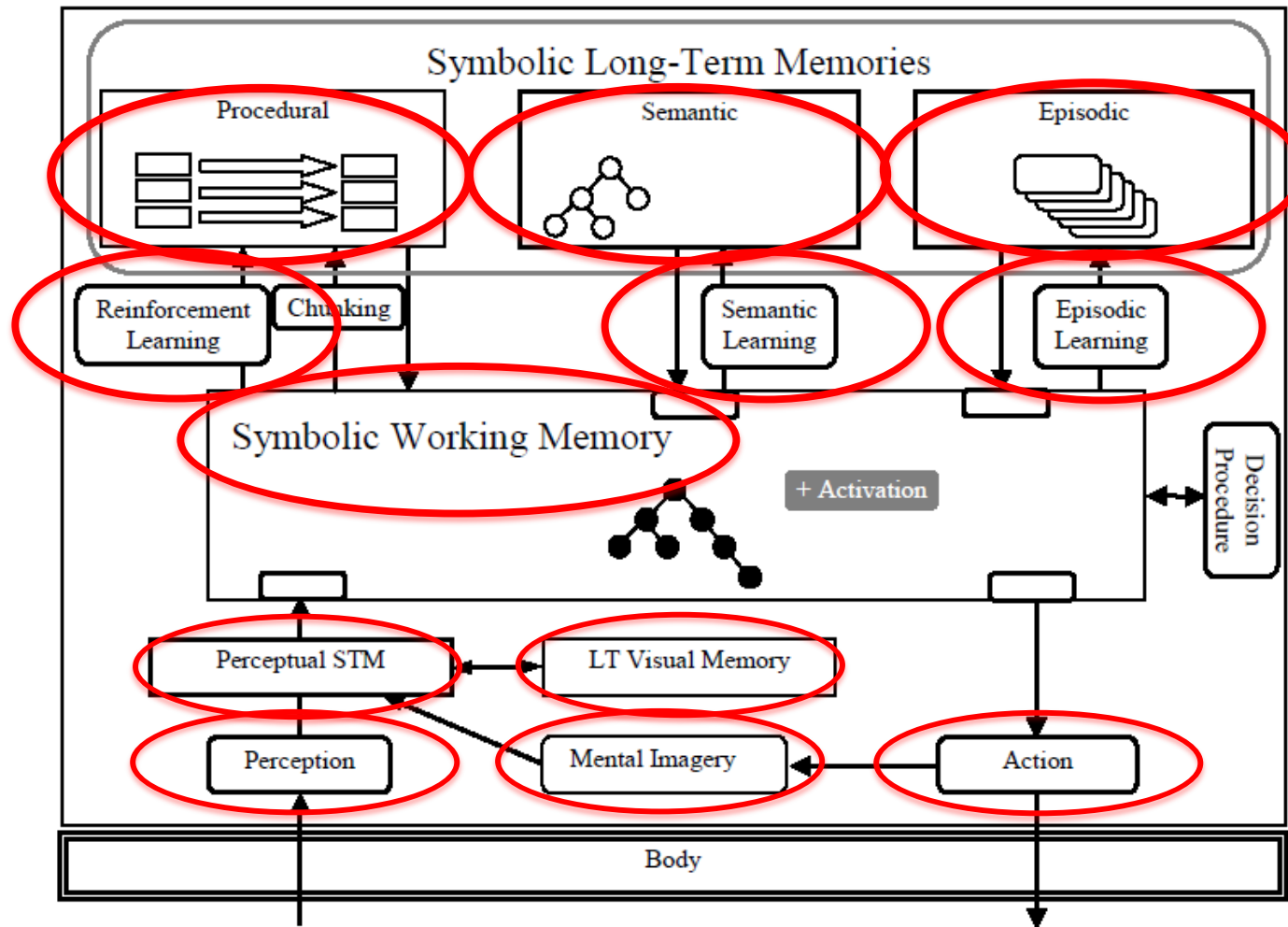
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978-0-262-12296-2



In development for 30 years, Soar is a general cognitive architecture that integrates knowledge-intensive reasoning, reactive execution, hierarchical reasoning, planning, and learning from experience, with the goal of creating a general computational system that has the same cognitive abilities as humans. In contrast, most AI systems are designed to solve only one type of problem, such as playing chess, searching the Internet, or scheduling aircraft departures. Soar is both a software system for agent development and a theory of what computational structures are necessary to support human-level agents. Over the years, both software system and theory have evolved. This book offers the definitive presentation of Soar from theoretical and practical perspectives, providing comprehensive descriptions of fundamental aspects and new components.

The current version of Soar features major extensions, adding reinforcement learning, semantic memory, episodic memory, mental imagery, and an appraisal-based model of emotion. This book describes details of Soar's component memories and processes and offers demonstrations of individual components, components working in combination, and real-world applications. Beyond these functional considerations, the book proposes requirements for general cognitive architectures and explicitly evaluates how well Soar meets those requirements.





**AAAI 2018 Fall Symposium on  
A Common Model of Cognition**  
October 18-20, Westin Arlington Gateway  
Arlington, Virginia

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[2017 AAAI Fall Symposium  
on a 'Standard Model of the  
Mind'](#)

[2017 Schedule and Slides](#)

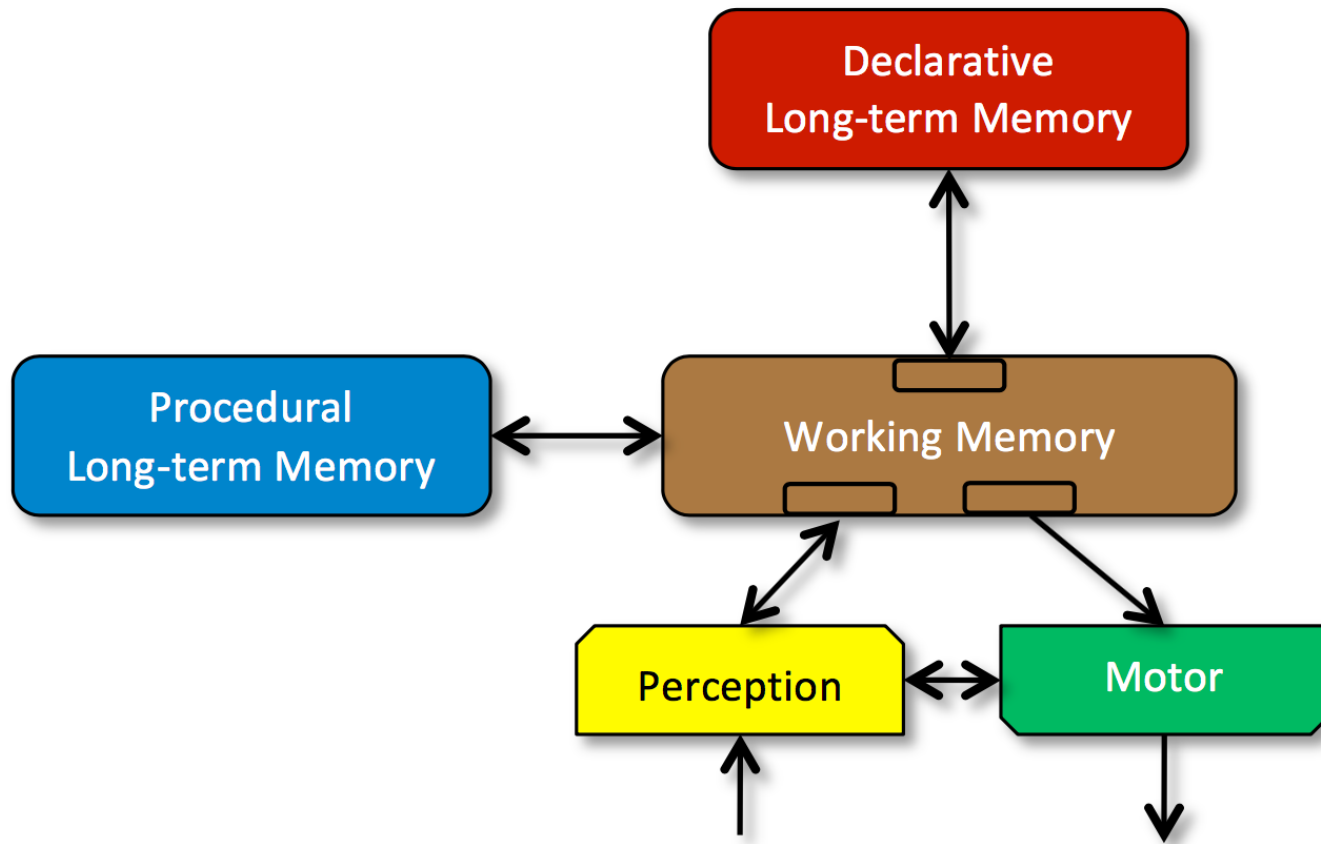


## 2018 AAAI Fall Symposium on 'A Common Model of the Cognition'

A mind is a functional entity that can think, and thus support intelligent behavior. Artificial intelligence, cognitive science, neuroscience, and robotics all contribute to our understanding of minds, although each draws from a different perspective. Artificial intelligence concerns building artificial minds, and thus cares most about how systems can be built that exhibit intelligent behavior. Cognitive science concerns modeling natural minds, and thus cares most about understanding cognitive processes that yield human thought. Neuroscience concerns the structure and function of brains, and thus cares most about how brains induce minds. Robotics concerns building and directing artificial bodies, and thus cares most about how minds control such bodies.

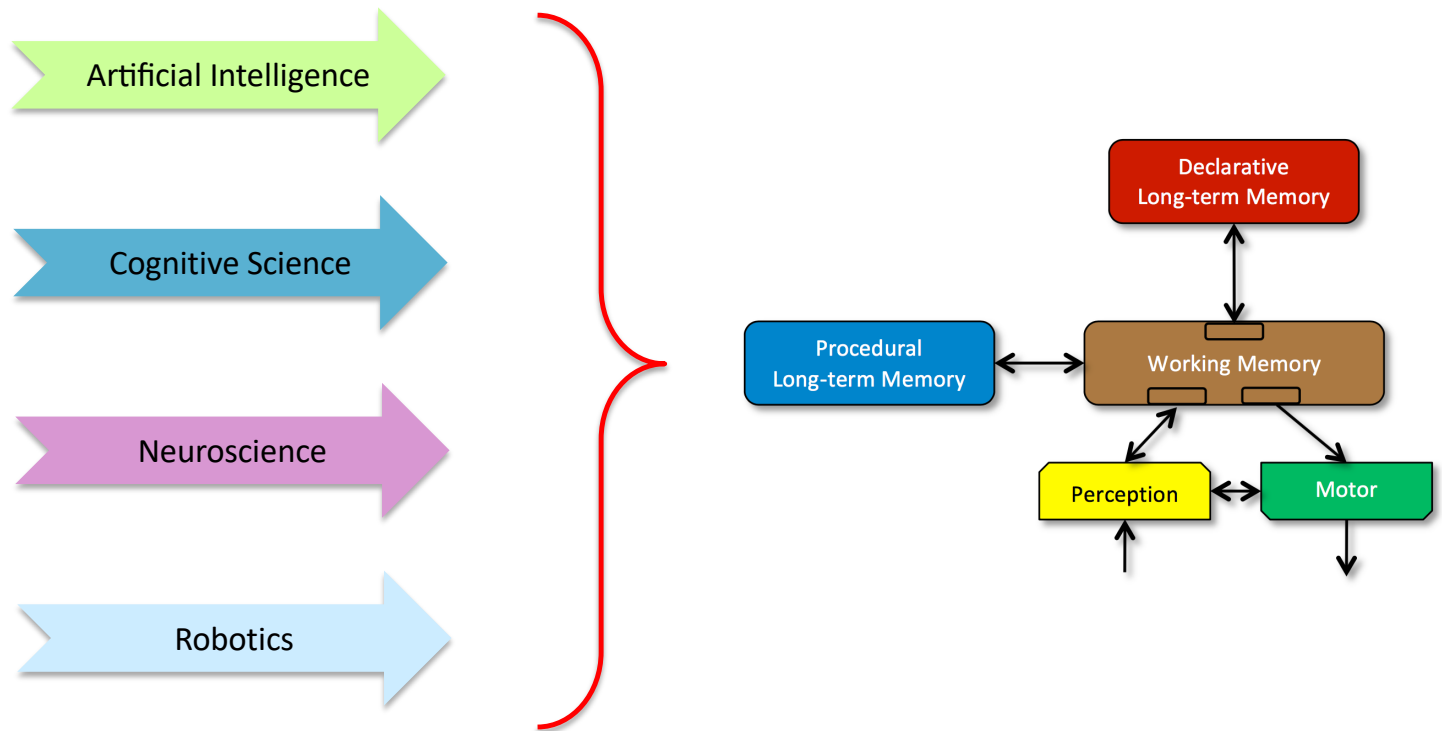
Will research across these disciplines ultimately converge on a single understanding of mind? This is a deep scientific question to which there is as yet no answer. However, there must at least be a single answer for cognitive science and neuroscience, as they both investigate the same mind, or narrow class of minds, albeit at different levels of abstraction. Research that is inspired by natural systems also may fit within this class of minds, particularly if it is slightly abstracted; but so too may research that has no such aspiration yet still finds itself in the same neighborhood for functional reasons. This broader class comprises what can be called human-like minds.

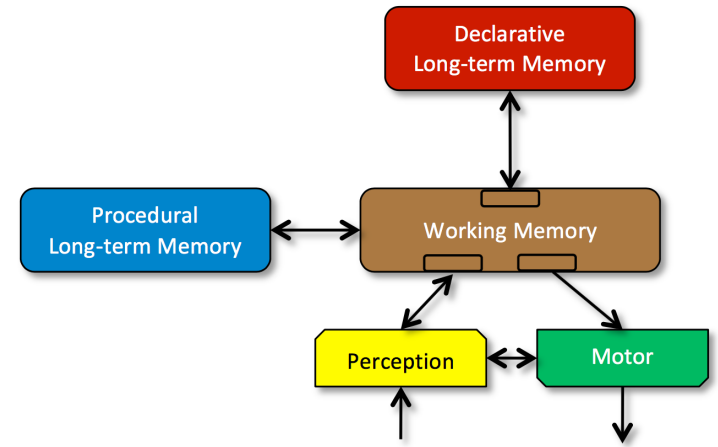
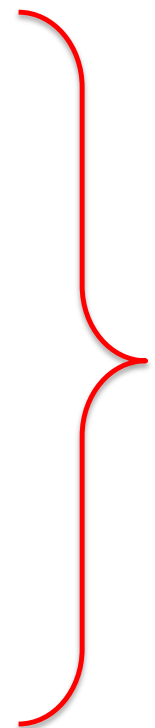
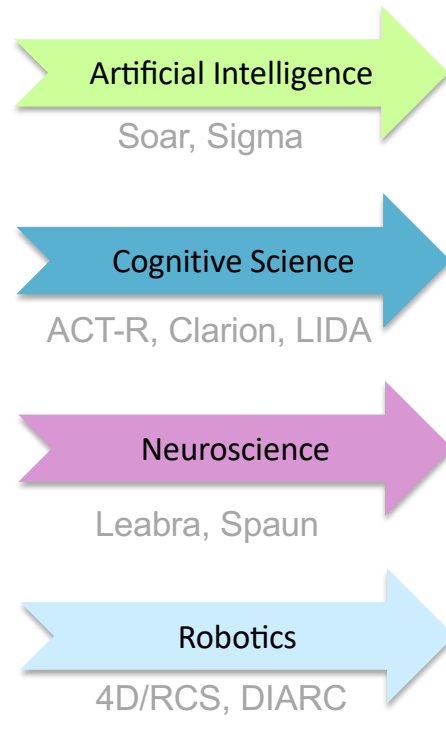
Our goal with this symposium is to engage the international research community in developing *A Common Model of Cognition*; that is, a community consensus concerning the mental structures and process implicated in human-like minds to the extent that such a consensus exists. The intent, at least for the foreseeable future, is not to develop a single implementation or model of cognition by which everyone concerned with human-like cognition would abide, or even a theory in which all of the details are agreed to as correct. What is sought though is a statement of the best consensus given the community's current understanding of cognition, plus a sound basis for further refinement as more is



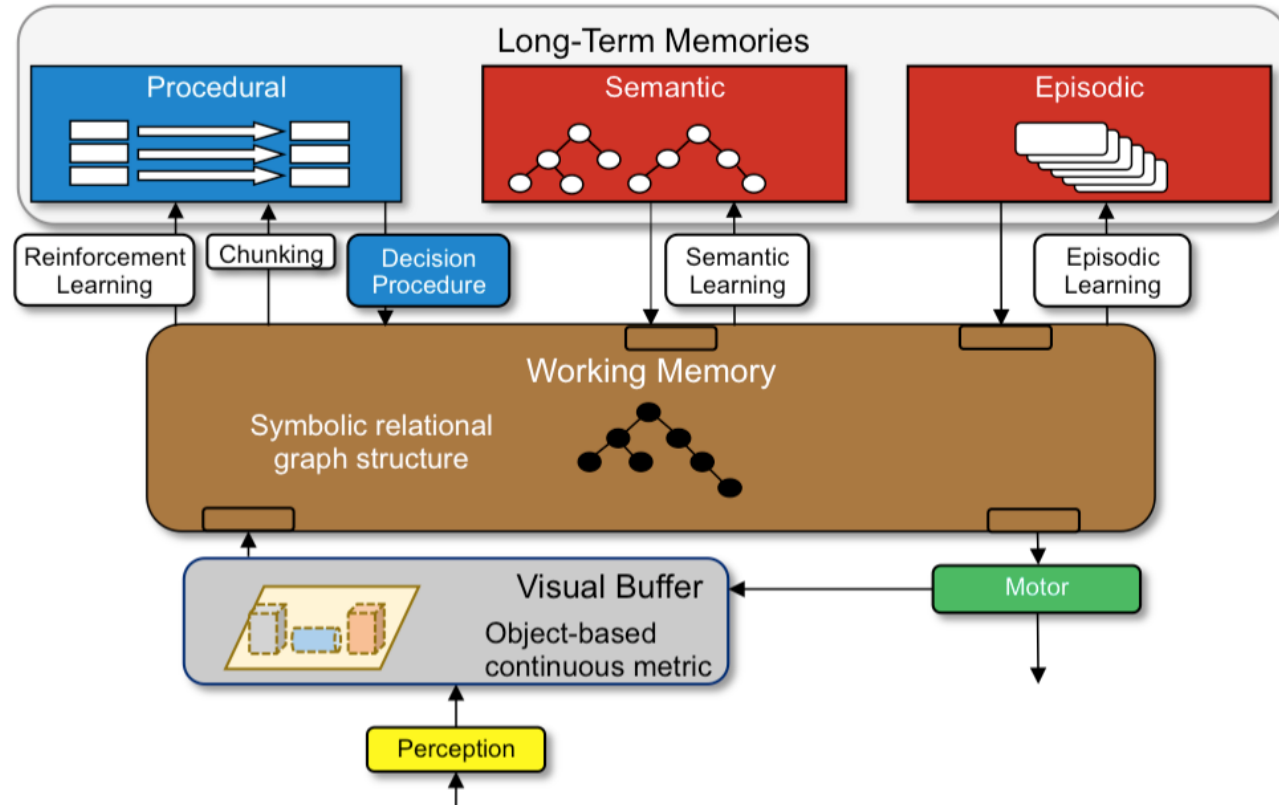
Laird, J. E., Lebiere, C., & Rosenbloom, P. S. "A standard model of the mind: Toward a common computational framework across artificial intelligence, cognitive science, neuroscience, and robotics", *AI Magazine*, 38(4), 13-26 , 2017.







# Soar



A short video by **John Laird** on **Soar** can be found at the 2021 TransAIR Workshop on Cognitive Architectures for Robot Agents



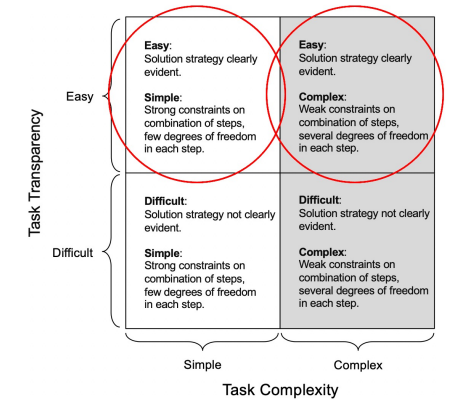
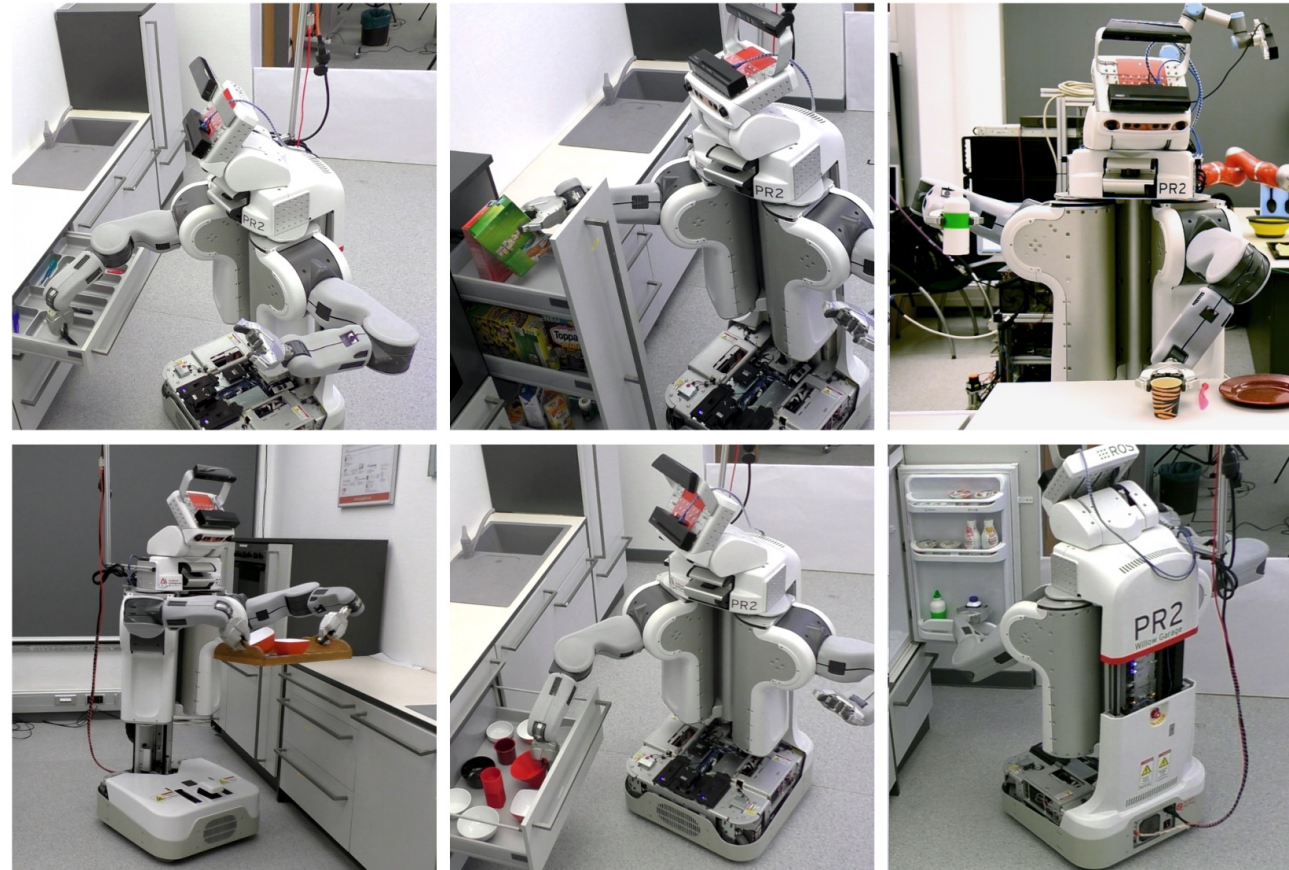
<https://transair-bridge.org/workshop-2021/>

 <b>Yiannis Aloimonos</b> , University of Maryland: <b>Minimalist Cognitive Architectures</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Minoru Asada</b> , Osaka University: <b>Affective Architecture: Pain, Empathy, and Ethics</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Taimin Asfour</b> , Karlsruhe Institute of Technology: <b>ArmarX – A Robot Cognitive Architecture</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Angelo Cangelosi</b> , University of Manchester: <b>Developmental Robotics – Language Learning, Trust and Theory of Mind</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )
 <b>Yiannis Demiris</b> , Imperial College London: <b>Cognitive Architectures for Assistive Robot Agents</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Kazuhiko Kawamura</b> , Vanderbilt University: <b>Cognitive Robotics and Control</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Jeffrey Krichmar</b> , University of California: <b>Neurorobotics: Connecting the Brain, Body and Environment</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Sean Kugele</b> , University of Memphis: <b>The LIDA Cognitive Architecture – An Introduction with Robotics Applications</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )
 <b>John E. Laird</b> , University of Michigan: <b>The Soar Cognitive Architecture: Current and Future Capabilities</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Tomaso Poggio</b> , Massachusetts Institute of Technology: <b>Circuits for Intelligence</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Helge Ritter</b> , Bielefeld University: <b>Collaborating on Architectures: Challenges and Perspectives</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Matthias Scheutz</b> , Tufts University: <b>The DIARC Architecture for Autonomous Interactive Robots</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )
 <b>Alessandra Scialti</b> , Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia: <b>A Social Perspective on Cognitive Architectures</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Ron Sun</b> , Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: <b>Clarion: A comprehensive, Integrative Cognitive Architecture</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	 <b>Agnieszka Wykowska</b> , Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia: <b>Mechanisms of Human Cognition in Interaction</b> ( <a href="#">Video</a> )	

# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

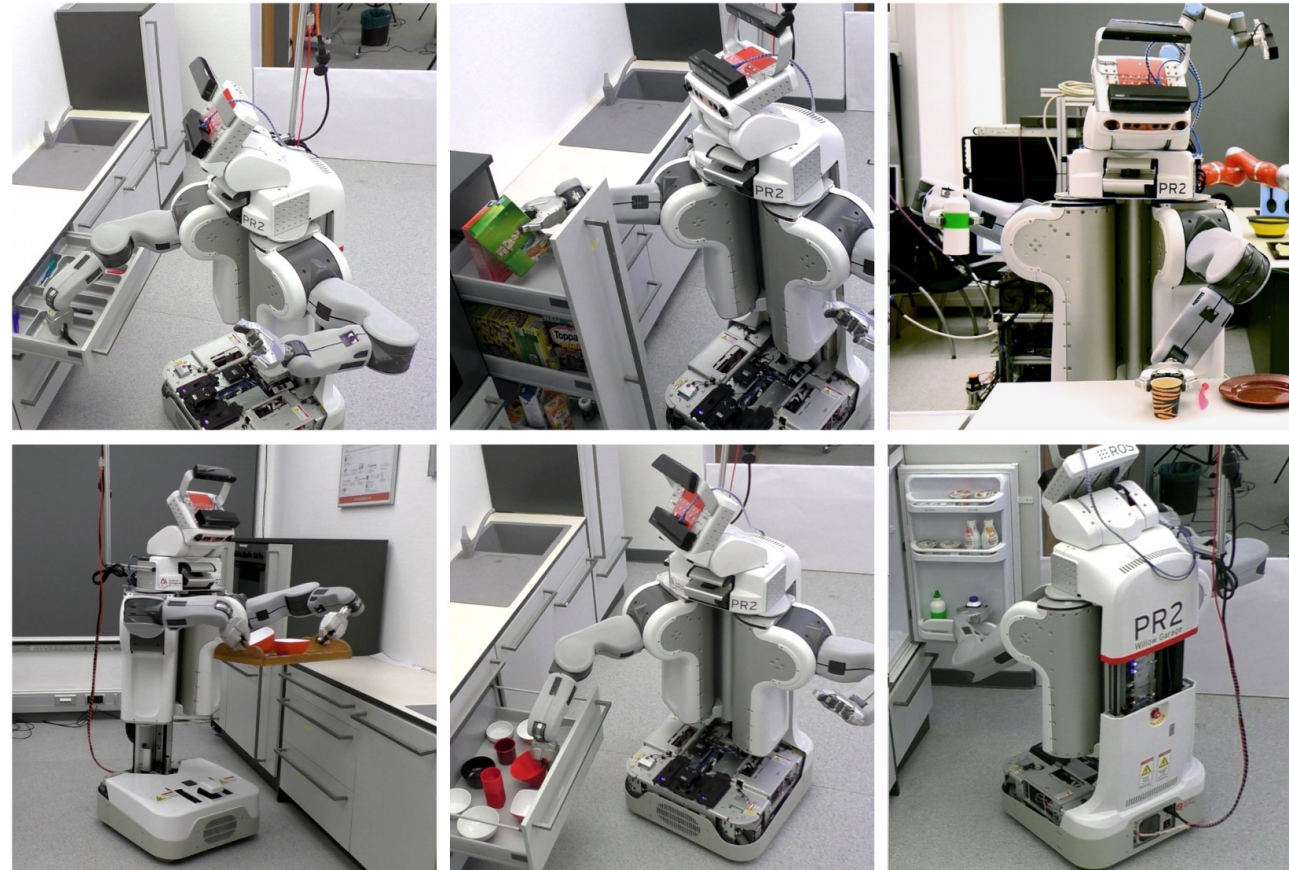
# CRAM - Cognitive Robot Abstract Machine

A robot **cognitive architecture** that can carry out **easy** tasks



# CRAM - Cognitive Robot Abstract Machine

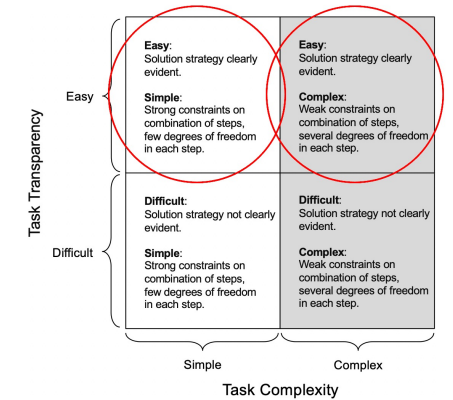
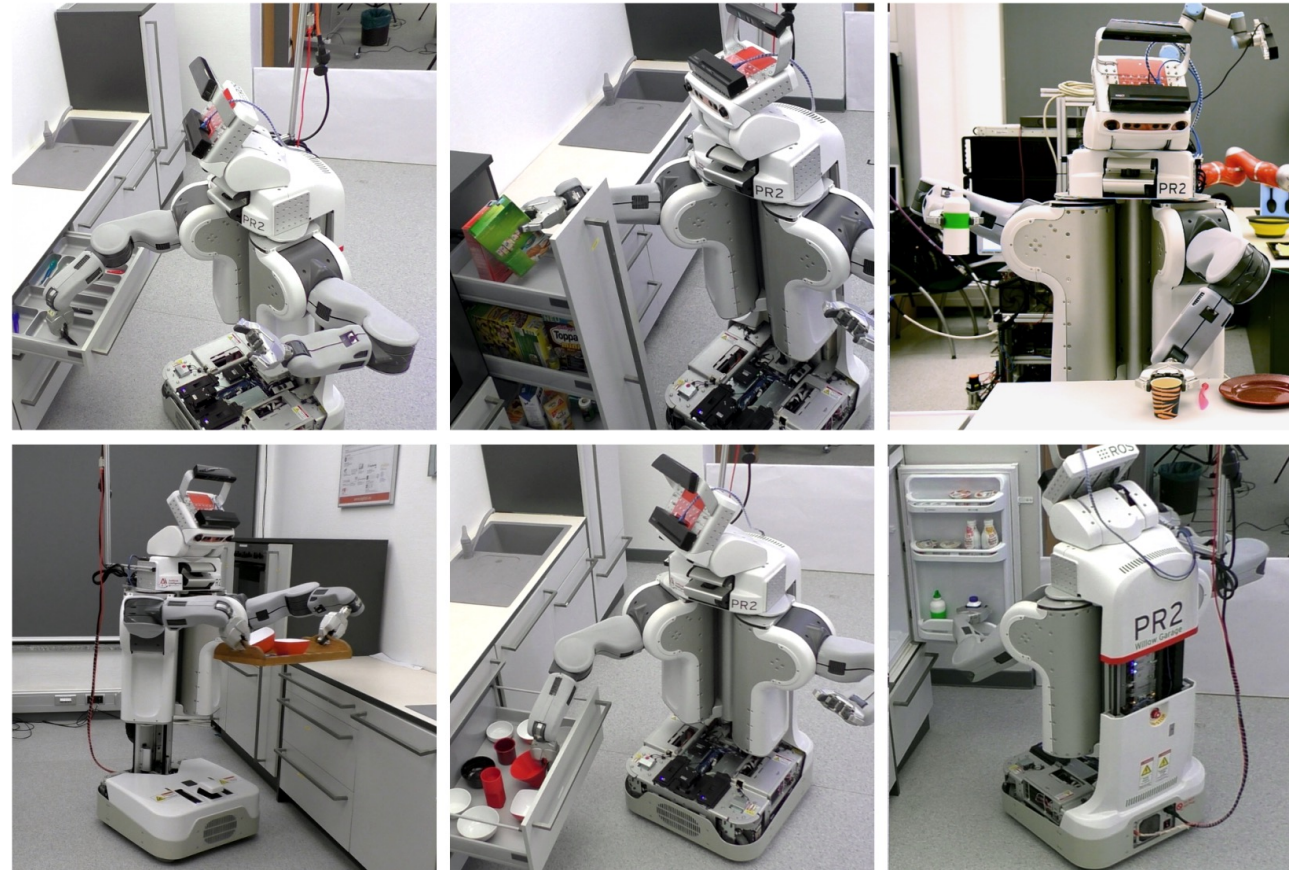
based on high-level  
underdetermined action  
descriptions



Task Transparency	Easy	<p><b>Easy:</b> Solution strategy clearly evident.</p> <p><b>Simple:</b> Strong constraints on combination of steps, few degrees of freedom in each step.</p>	<p><b>Easy:</b> Solution strategy clearly evident.</p> <p><b>Complex:</b> Weak constraints on combination of steps, several degrees of freedom in each step.</p>
	Difficult	<p><b>Difficult:</b> Solution strategy not clearly evident.</p> <p><b>Simple:</b> Strong constraints on combination of steps, few degrees of freedom in each step.</p>	<p><b>Difficult:</b> Solution strategy not clearly evident.</p> <p><b>Complex:</b> Weak constraints on combination of steps, several degrees of freedom in each step.</p>
		Simple	Complex
		Task Complexity	

# CRAM - Cognitive Robot Abstract Machine

using a **generalized action plan** for fetching and placing objects





# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

- **Hybrid** cognitive architecture

- Introduced by Michael Beetz in 2010

developed significantly since then based on several research projects

- Designed to address **robot manipulation** tasks in **everyday activities**

tasks that would typically be carried out by people in household settings, e.g. in a kitchen.

# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

**Implicit-to-explicit** manipulation: “fetch the spoon and put it on the table”

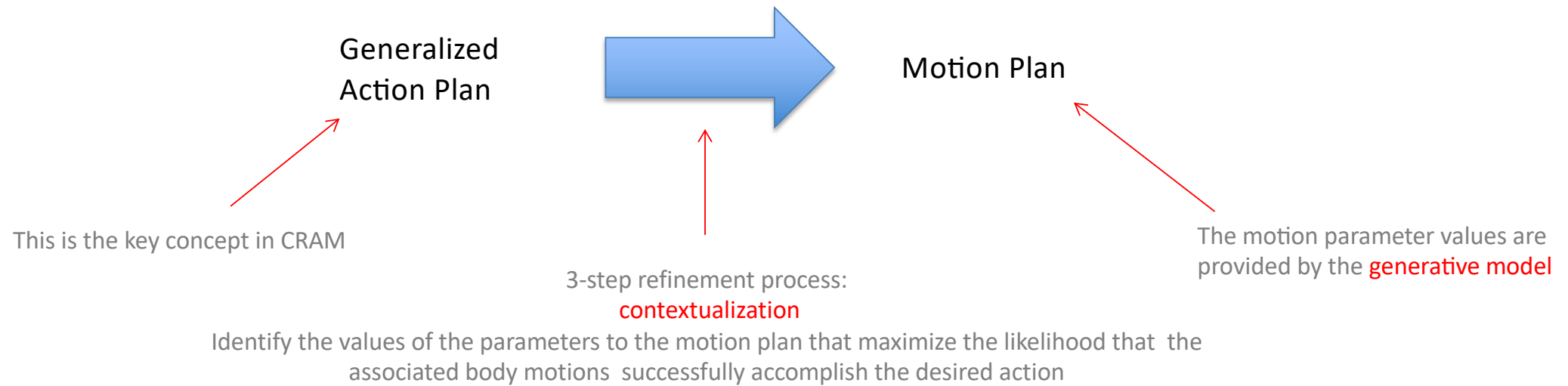
Vaguely-stated  
high-level goal



Specific low-level motions  
required to accomplish the goal

# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

The control program is stated as a **generalized action plan**



# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture



Full text provided by [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)



## Control strategies in object manipulation tasks

J Randall Flanagan<sup>1</sup>, Miles C Bowman<sup>1</sup> and Roland S Johansson<sup>2</sup>

The remarkable manipulative skill of the human hand is not the result of rapid sensorimotor processes, nor of fast or powerful effector mechanisms. Rather, the secret lies in the way manual tasks are organized and controlled by the nervous system. At the heart of this organization is prediction. Successful manipulation requires the ability both to predict the motor commands required to grasp, lift, and move objects and to predict the sensory events that arise as a consequence of these commands.

### Addresses

<sup>1</sup> Department of Psychology and Centre for Neuroscience Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, ON, K7L 3N6, Canada

<sup>2</sup> Section for Physiology, Department of Integrative Medical Biology, Umeå University, SE-901 87 Umeå, Sweden

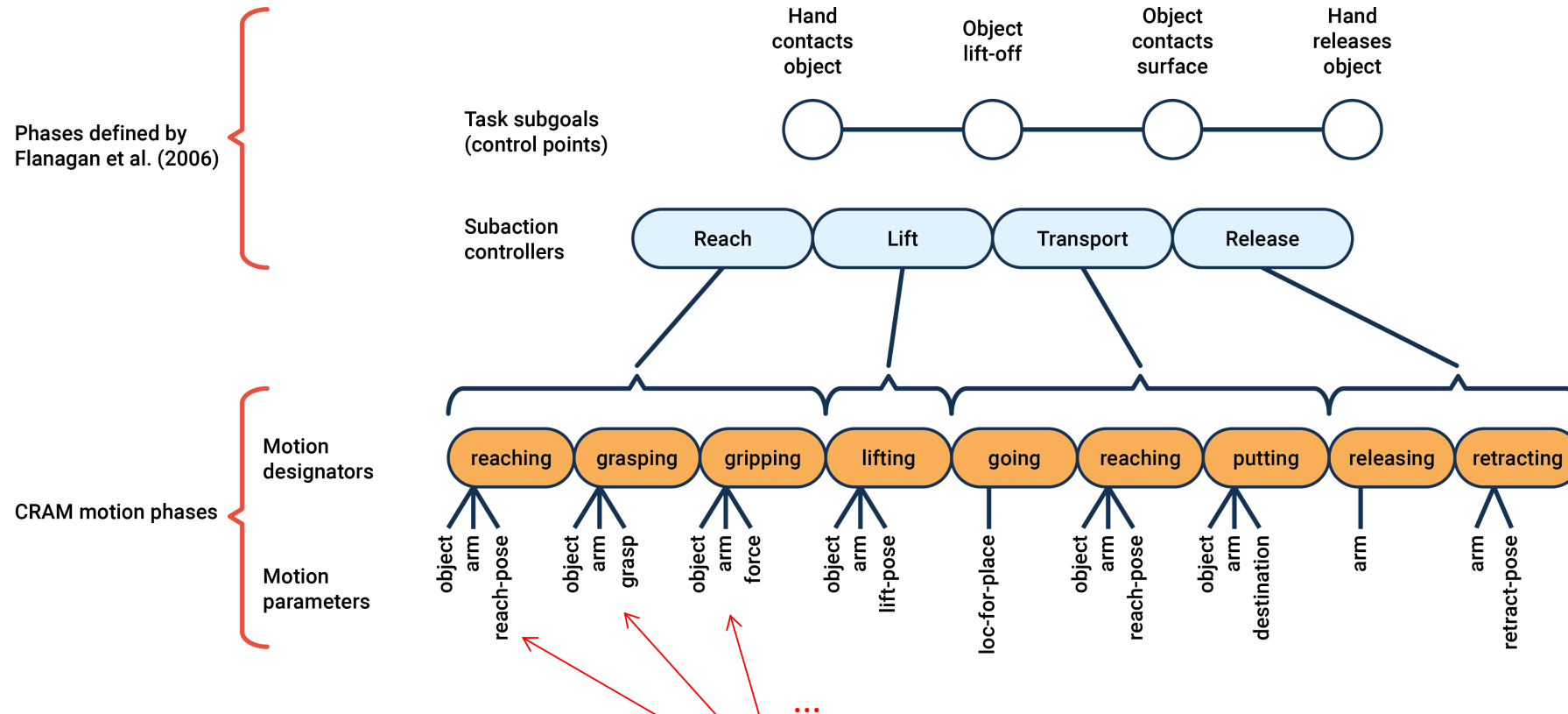
Corresponding author: Flanagan, J Randall

and another object or surface. Importantly, these contact events give rise to discrete and distinct sensory events, each characterized by a specific afferent neural signature. Because these sensory events provide information related to the functional goals of successive action phases, they have a crucial role in the sensory control of manipulations. In object manipulation, the brain not only forms action plans in terms of series of desired subgoals but also predicts the sensory events that signify subgoal attainment in conjunction with the generation of the motor commands. By comparing predicted sensory events with the actual sensory events, the motor system can monitor task progression and adjust subsequent motor commands if errors are detected. As discussed further below, such adjustments involve parametric adaptation of fingertip actions to the mechanical properties of objects, triggering

J Randall Flanagan, Miles C Bowman, and Roland S Johansson. Control strategies in object manipulation tasks. *Current opinion in neurobiology*, 16(6):650–659, 2006.



# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

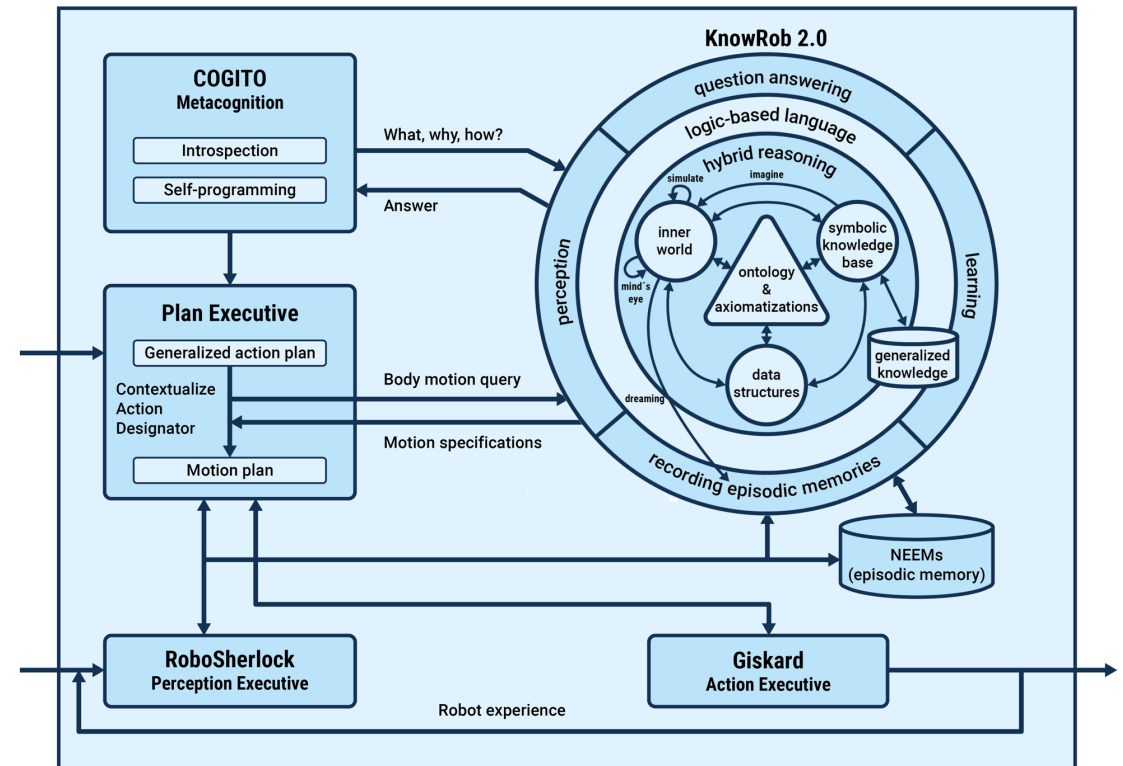


The motion parameter values are provided by a **reasoning generative model**

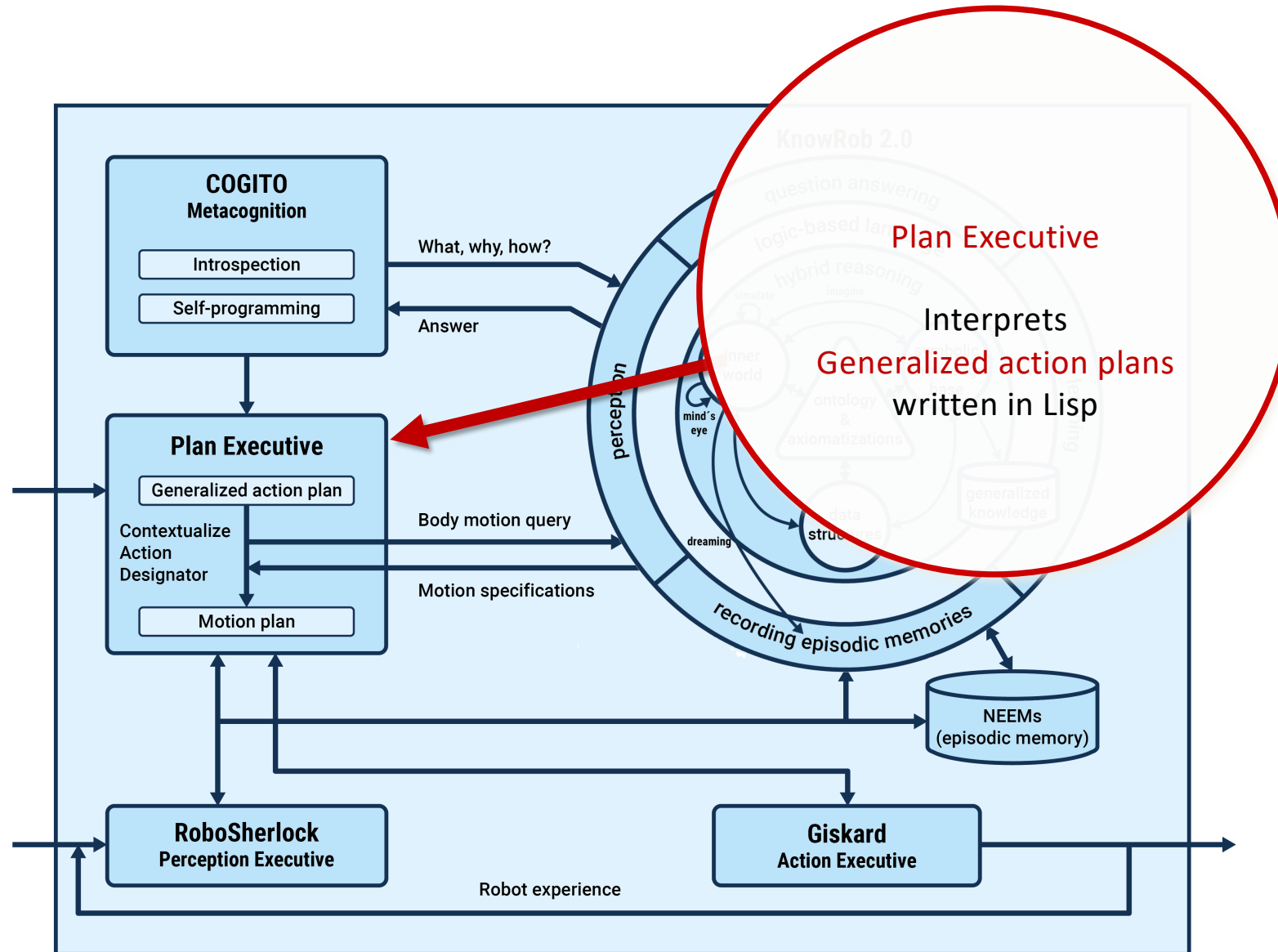
# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

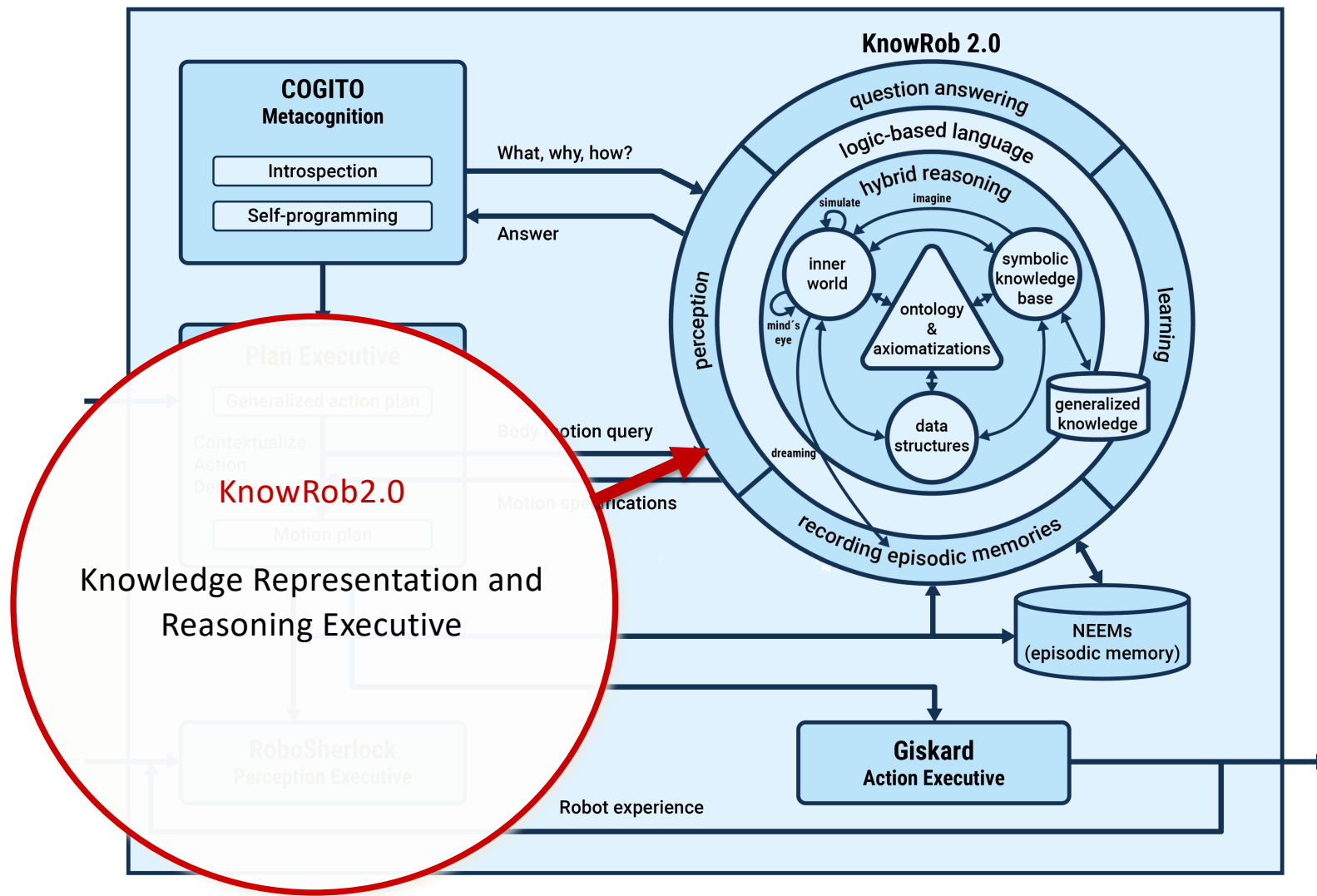
CRAM has five core elements:

1. CRAM **Plan Language (CPL) Executive**
2. **KnowRob2.0** knowledge representation and reasoning executive
3. **RoboSherlock**, the perception executive
4. **Giskard**, the action executive
5. **COGITO**, a metacognition system

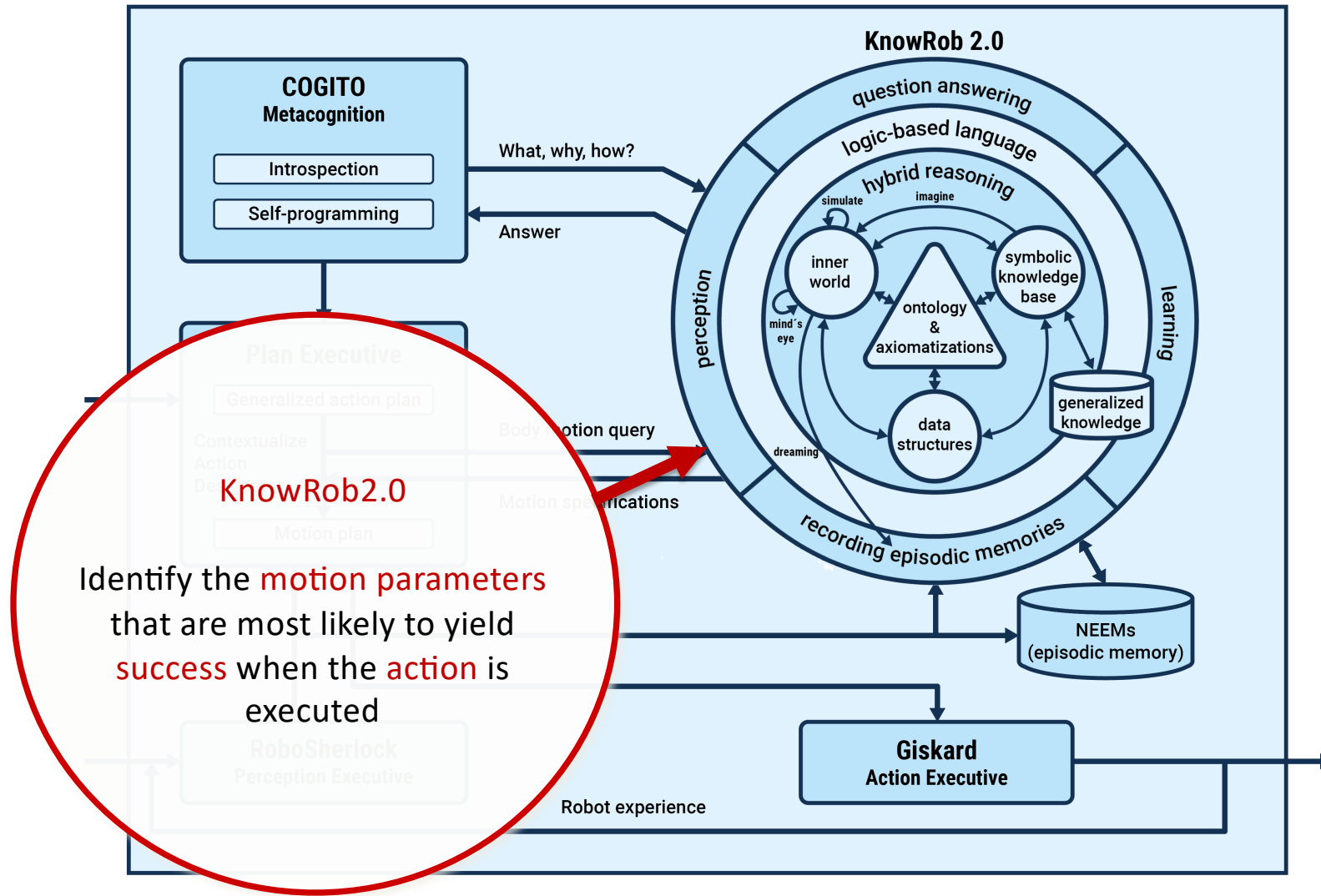


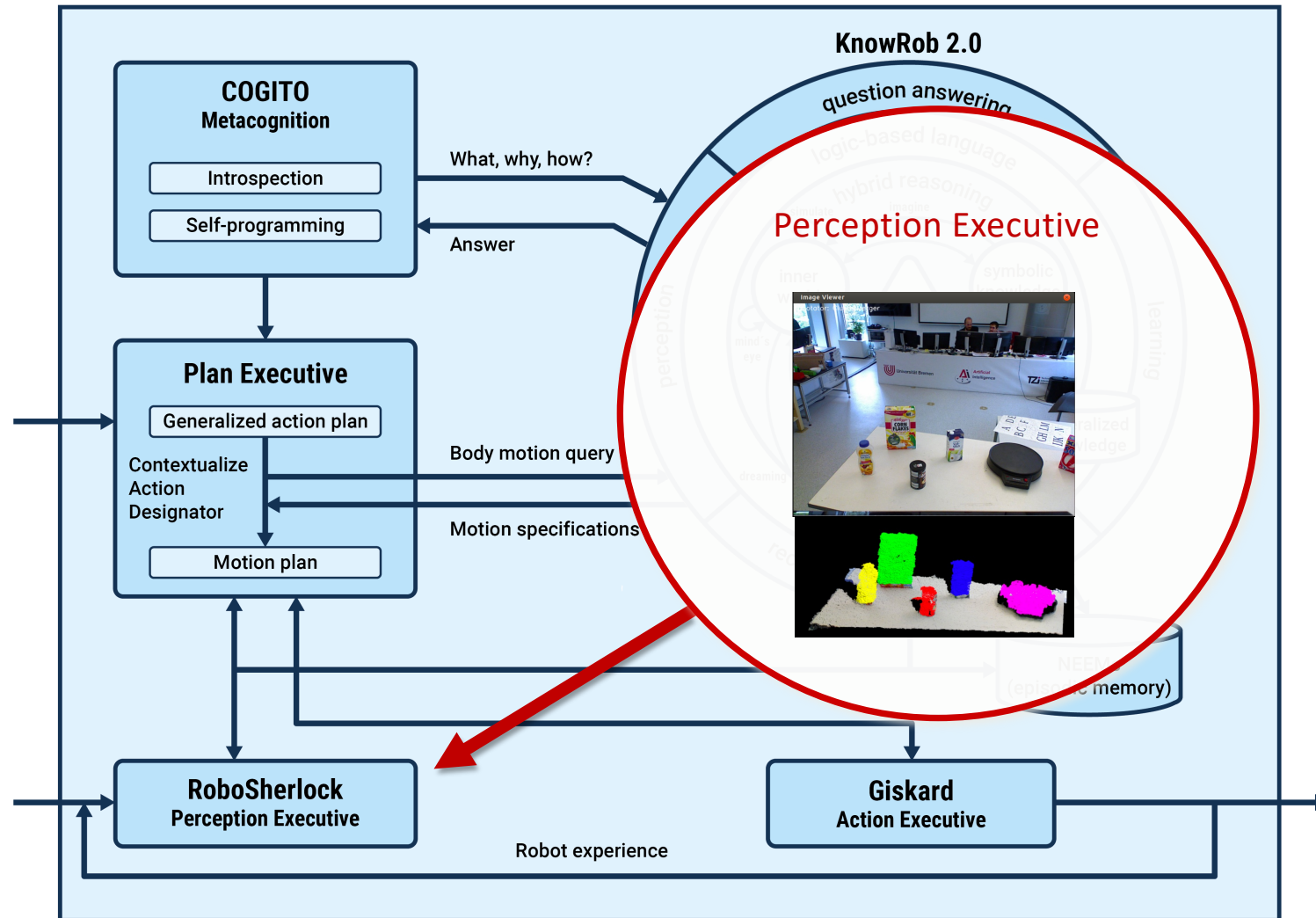
(Beetz et al., 2010) et seq.

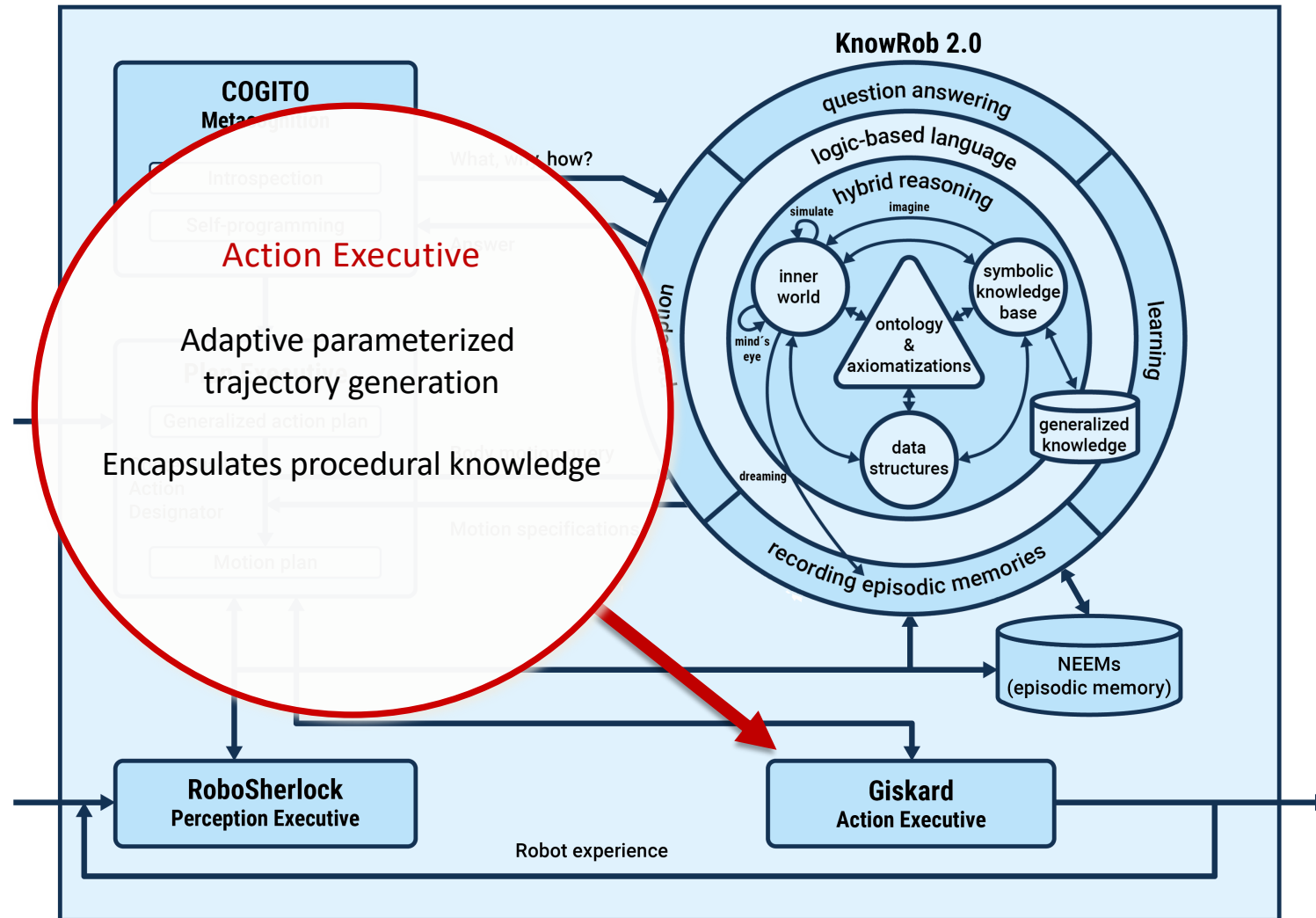


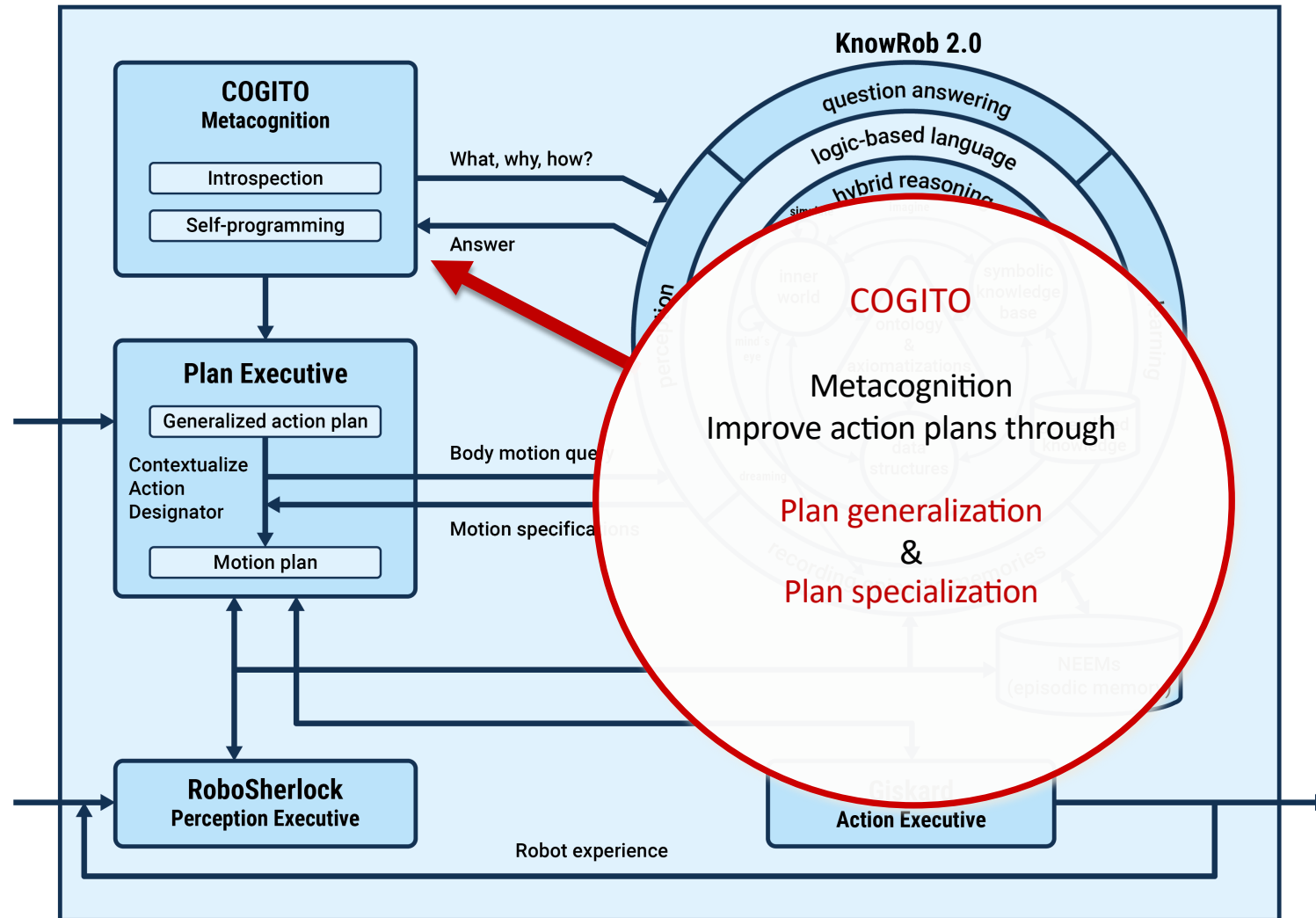






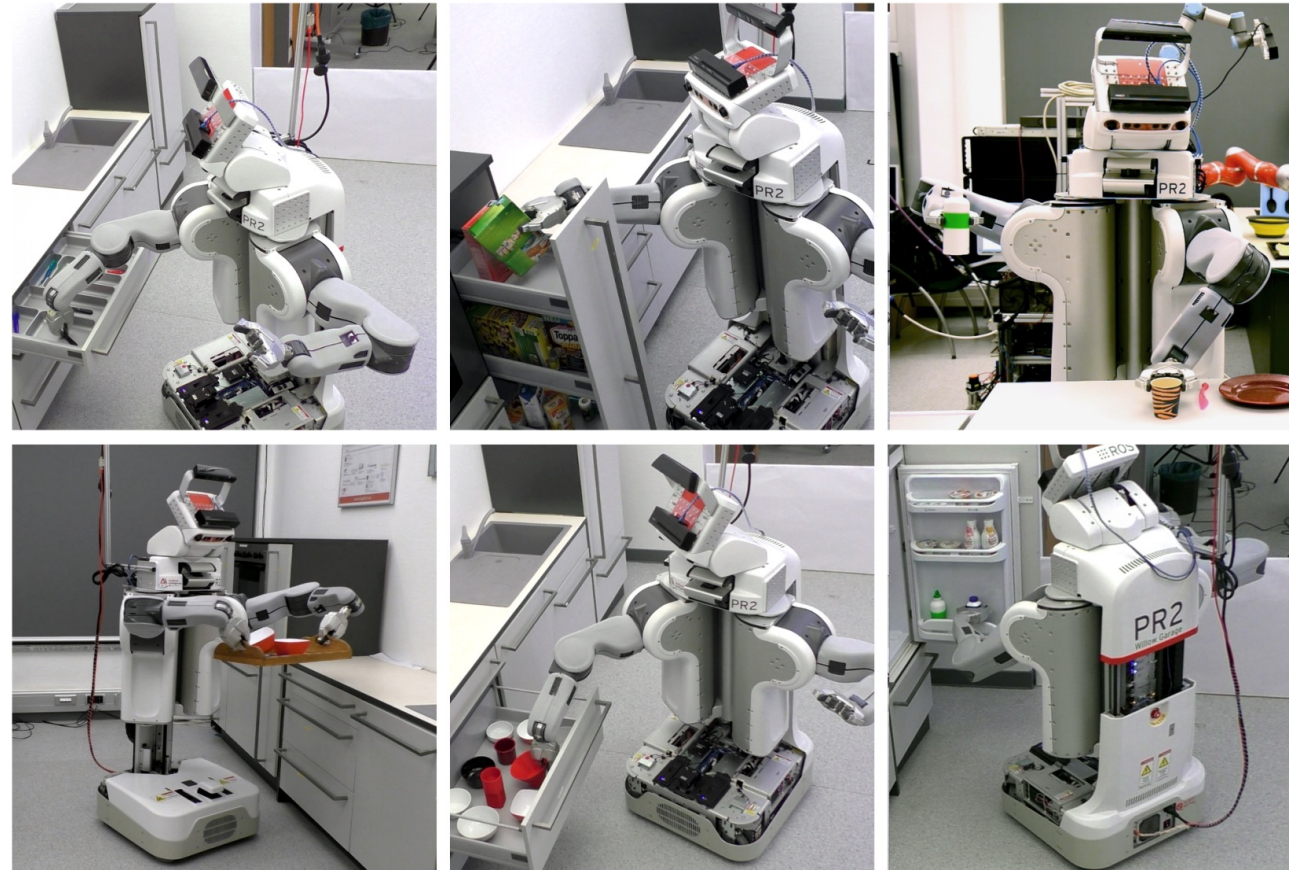






# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

Extensions to deal with more difficult activities

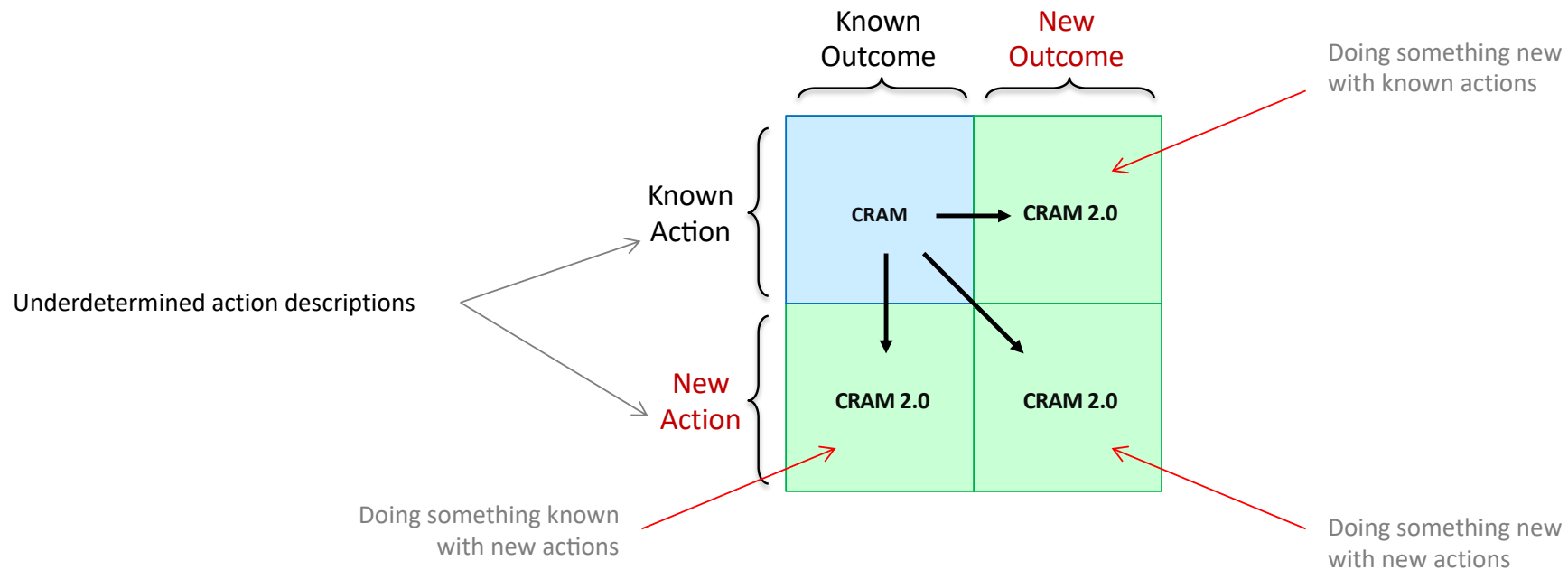


Task Transparency	Easy	<p><b>Easy:</b> Solution strategy clearly evident.</p> <p><b>Simple:</b> Strong constraints on combination of steps, few degrees of freedom in each step.</p>	<p><b>Easy:</b> Solution strategy clearly evident.</p> <p><b>Complex:</b> Weak constraints on combination of steps, several degrees of freedom in each step.</p>
	Difficult	<p><b>Difficult:</b> Solution strategy not clearly evident.</p> <p><b>Simple:</b> Strong constraints on combination of steps, few degrees of freedom in each step.</p>	<p><b>Difficult:</b> Solution strategy not clearly evident.</p> <p><b>Complex:</b> Weak constraints on combination of steps, several degrees of freedom in each step.</p>
		Simple	Complex
		Task Complexity	

# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

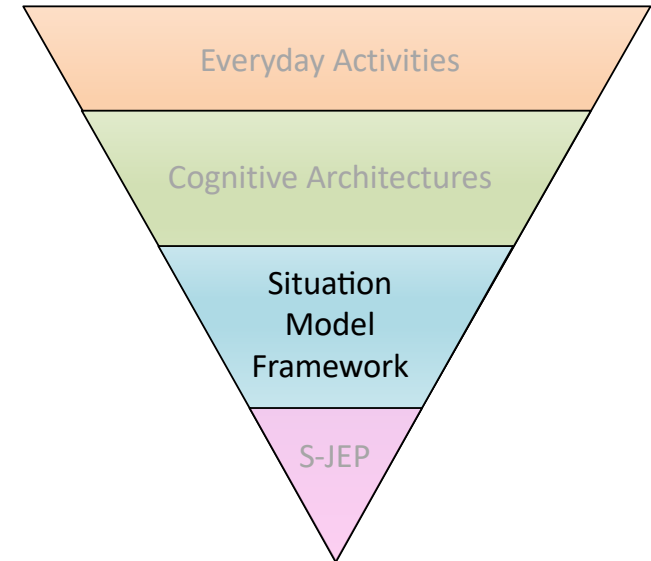
Extensions to deal with more difficult activities:

Flexible, Context-sensitive, Cognitive Behavior



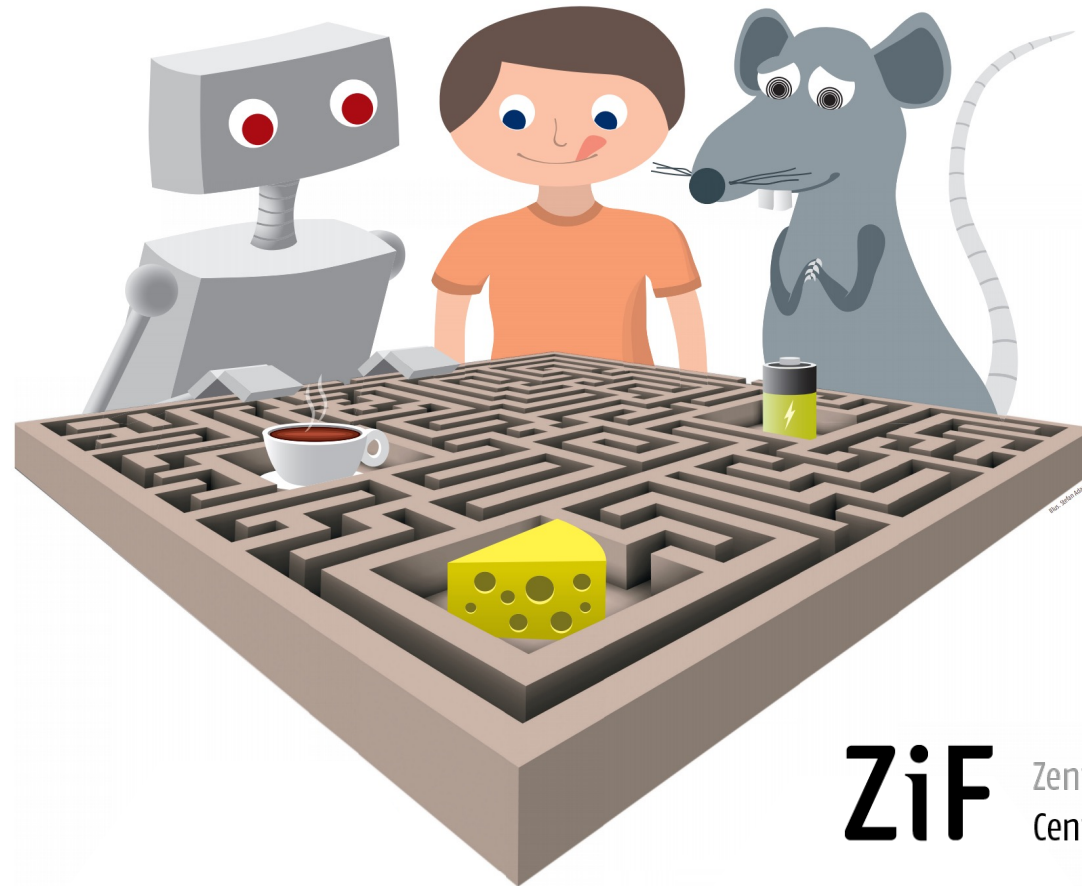
# Overview

1. Everyday activities: easy & difficult vs. simple vs complex
2. Cognitive Architectures
  - Introduction to cognitive architectures
  - CRAM
  - Extending CRAM
3. The Situation Model Framework (SMF)
  - Behavioral episodes
  - Two-system approach (dual process theory)
4. Semantically-Modulated Joint Episodic-Procedural Memory (S-JEP)



The ZiF Research Group on

# Cognitive behavior of humans, animals, and machines: Situation model perspectives



**ZiF** Zentrum für interdisziplinäre Forschung  
Center for Interdisciplinary Research

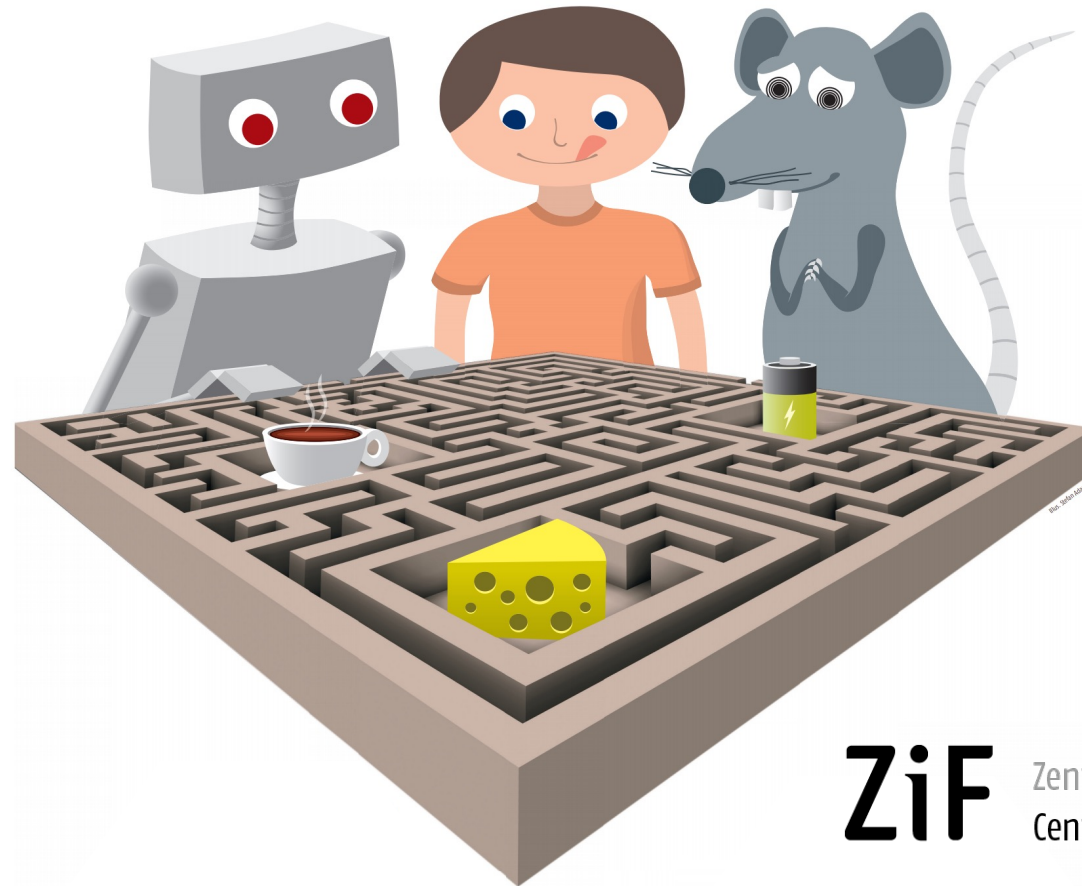




The ZiF Research Group on

# Cognitive behavior of humans, animals, and machines: Situation model perspectives

Flexible  
Context-sensitive  
Behaviour



**ZiF** Zentrum für interdisziplinäre Forschung  
Center for Interdisciplinary Research



# The Situation Model Framework

(Schneider et al., 2020)

"Cognition is effective action"  
Maturana and Varela, (1989)

Three Foundational Themes:

1. Control of **action**: integrative role in cognition
2. Complex behaviours emerge by **scaffolding** simpler behaviours
3. **Internal Attention** is a prioritizing control mechanism

<https://www.aboutcivil.org/pile-foundations-design-construction.html>

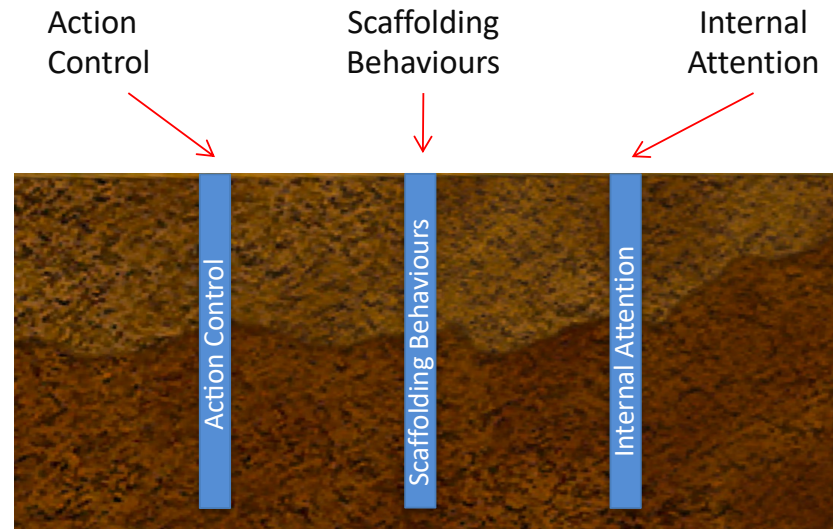


Action  
Control

Scaffolding  
Behaviours

Internal  
Attention

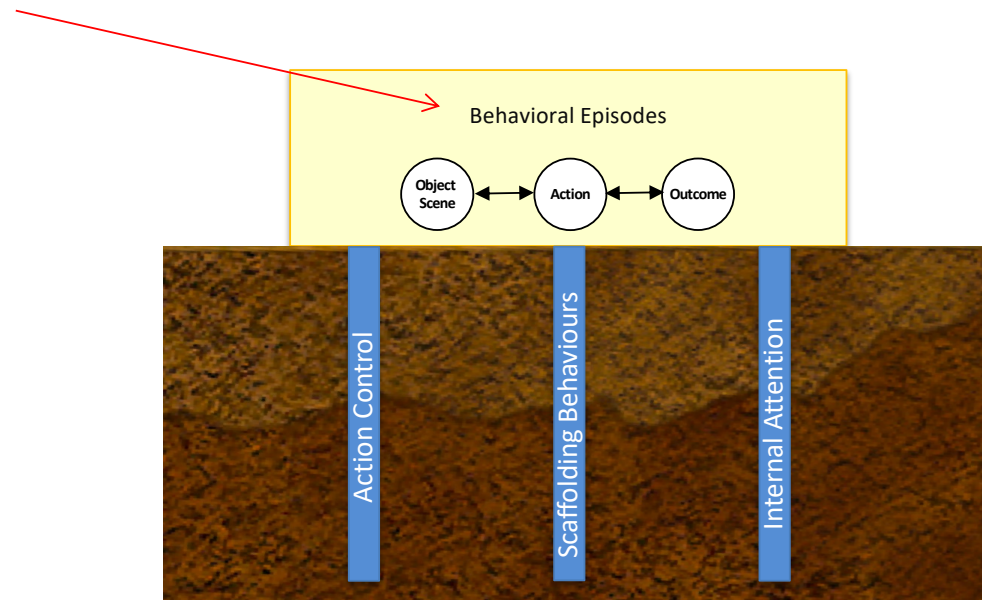
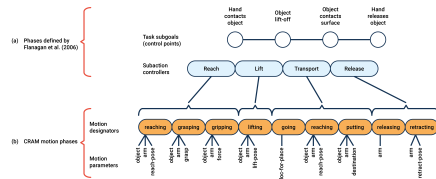
# The Situation Model Framework



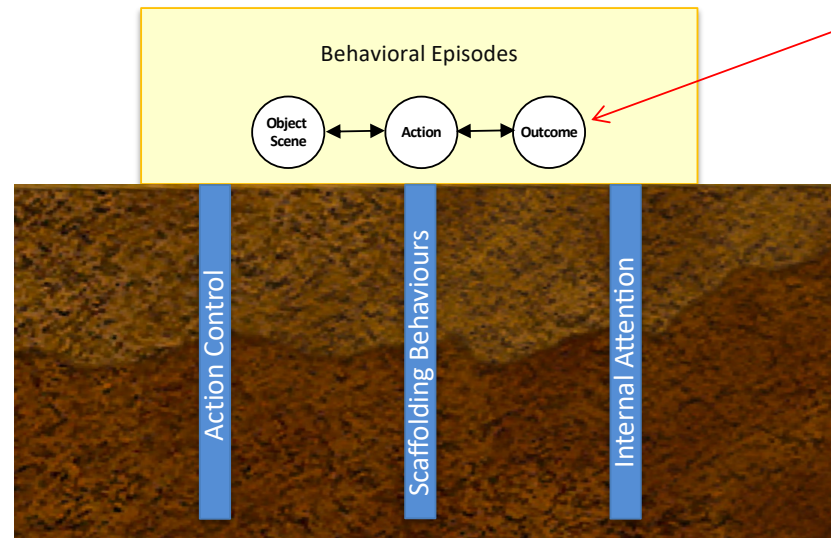
# The Situation Model Framework

## Joint perception-action representation

Abstract representation:  
unencumbered by low-level  
sensorimotor information



# The Situation Model Framework



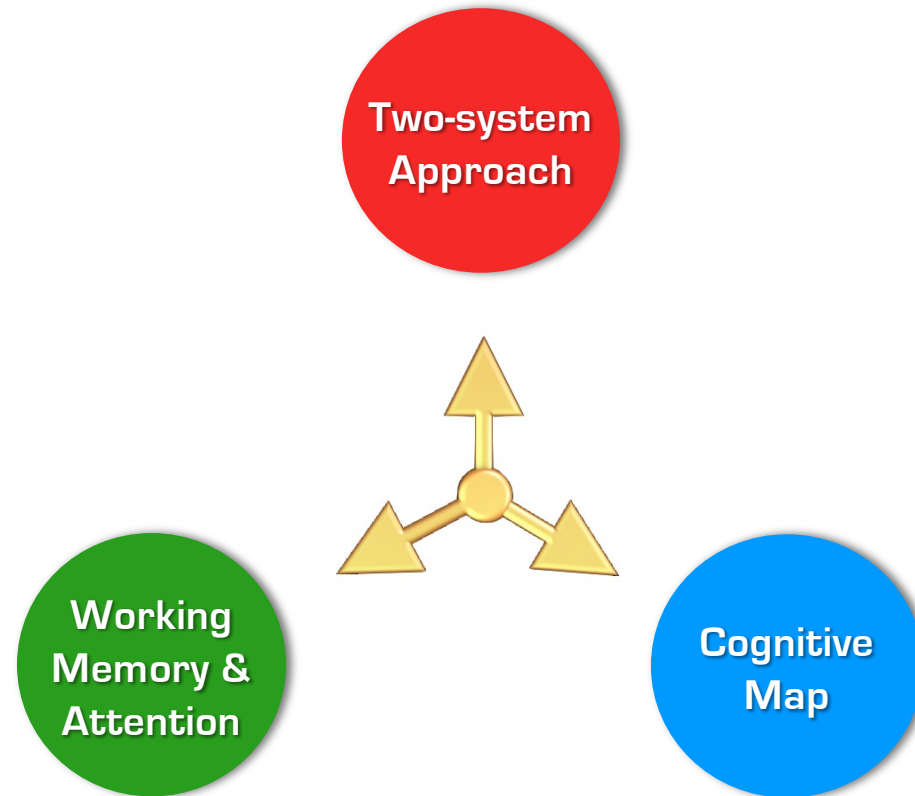
"Intended Behavioral Outcome"  
(cf. goal-directed nature of actions)

Perception of the action outcome

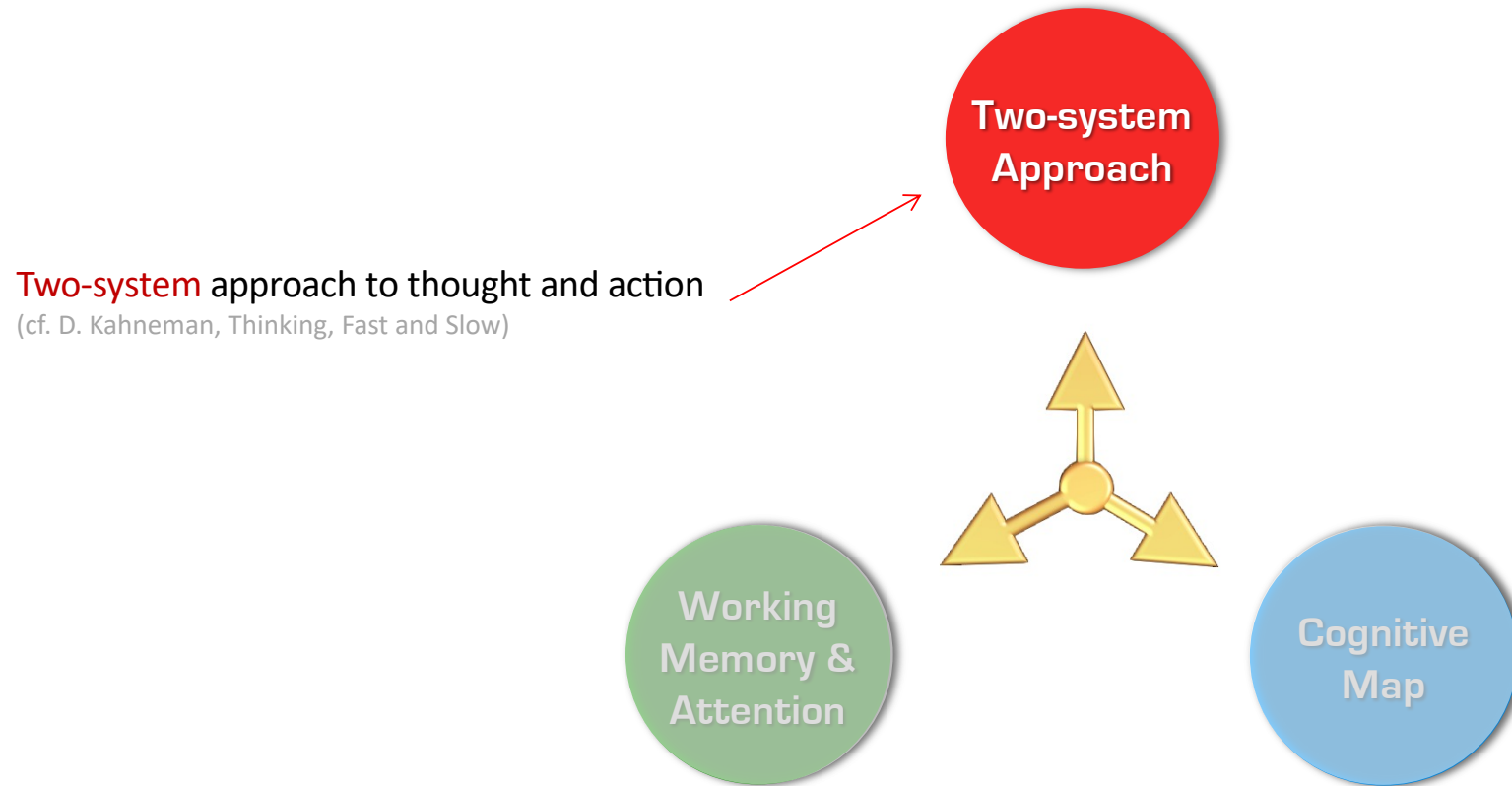
Captures both spatial and temporal aspects

Causal relationships

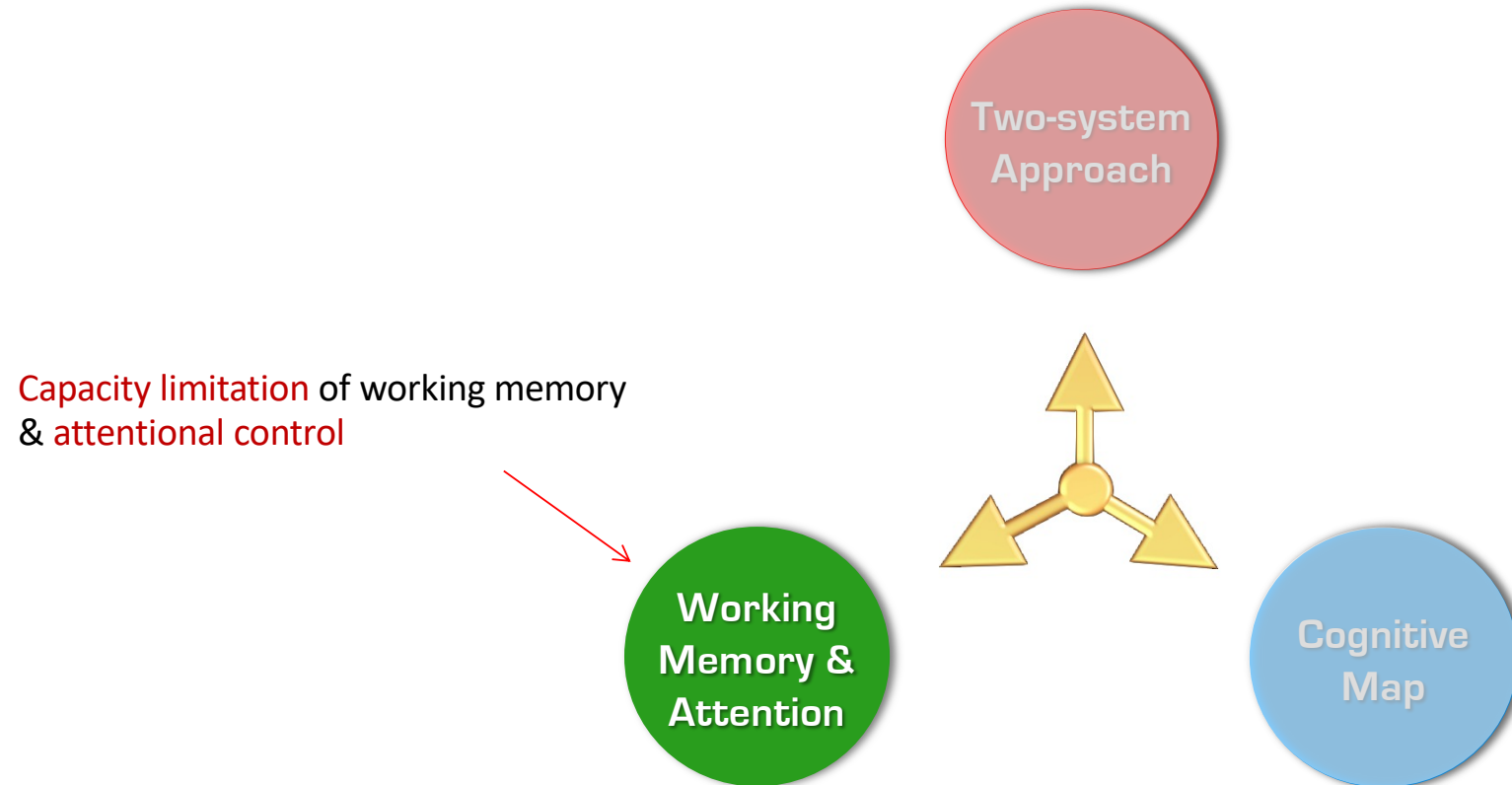
# The Situation Model Framework



# The Situation Model Framework

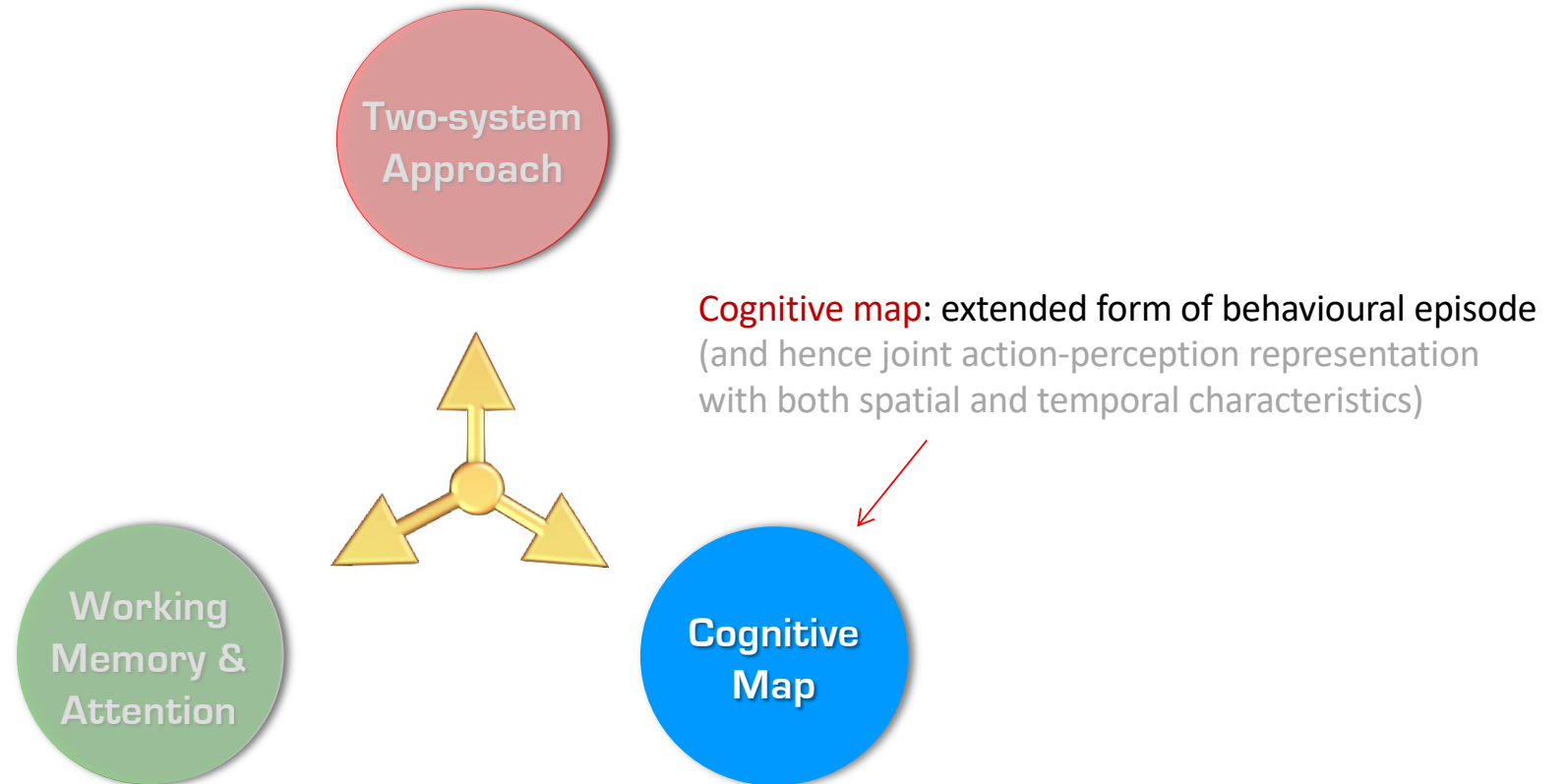


# The Situation Model Framework





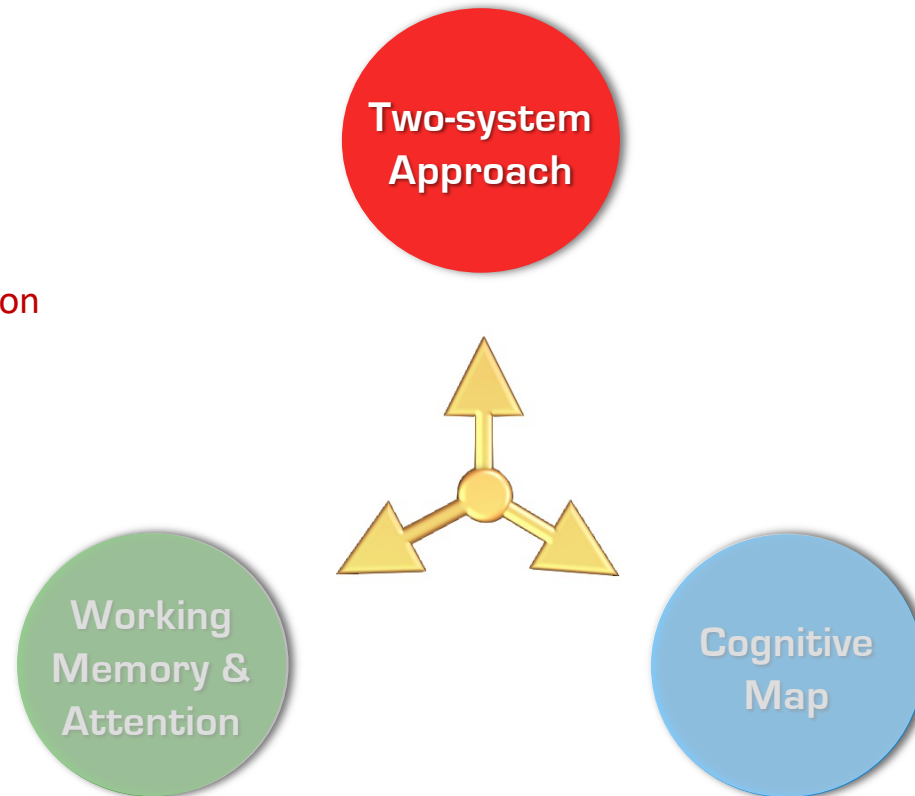
# The Situation Model Framework



# The Situation Model Framework

Two classes of behaviour:

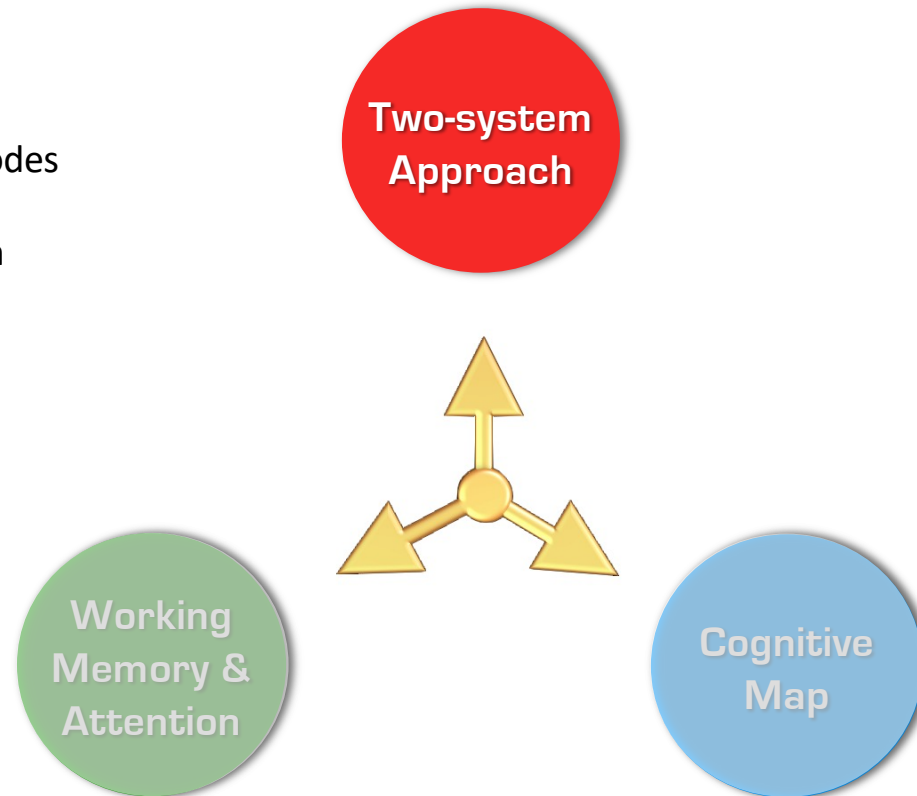
1. Routine **habitual**  
... handled by **system 1**
2. Actions requiring **deliberation**  
... handled by **system 2**



# The Situation Model Framework

## System 1

- Retrieves  $n$  behavioral episodes
- Winner-take-all competition
- Executes the winner



# The Situation Model Framework

## System 1

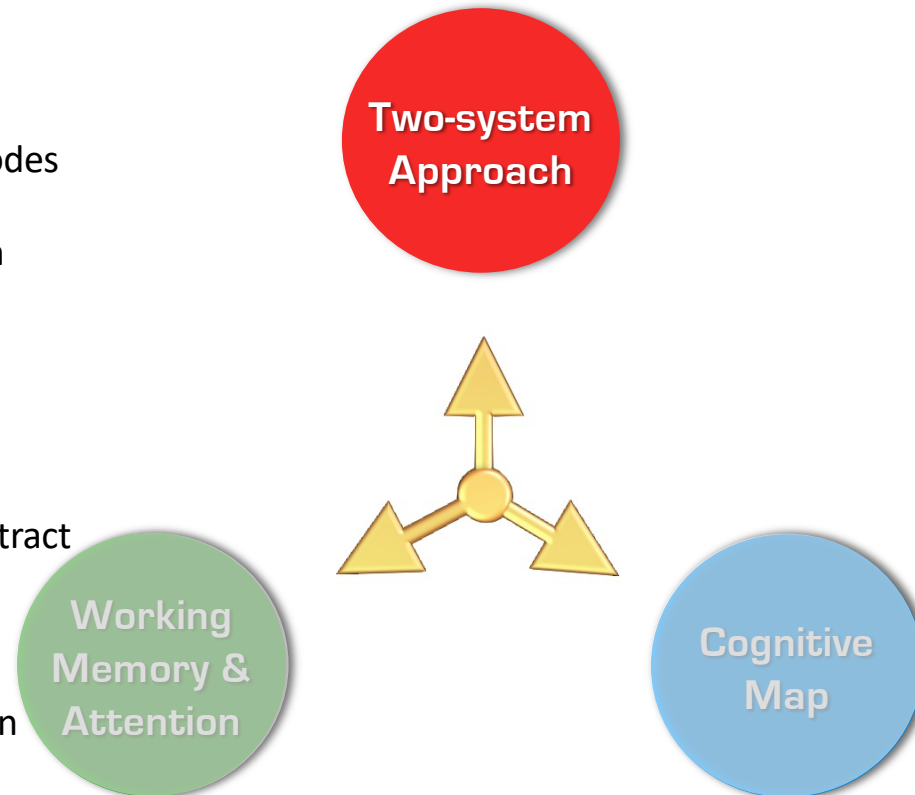
- Retrieves  $n$  behavioral episodes
- Winner-take-all competition
- Executes the winner

## But ...

Behavioural episodes are abstract

## So ...

Sensor and motor information is resolved in real-time.



# The Situation Model Framework

## System 1

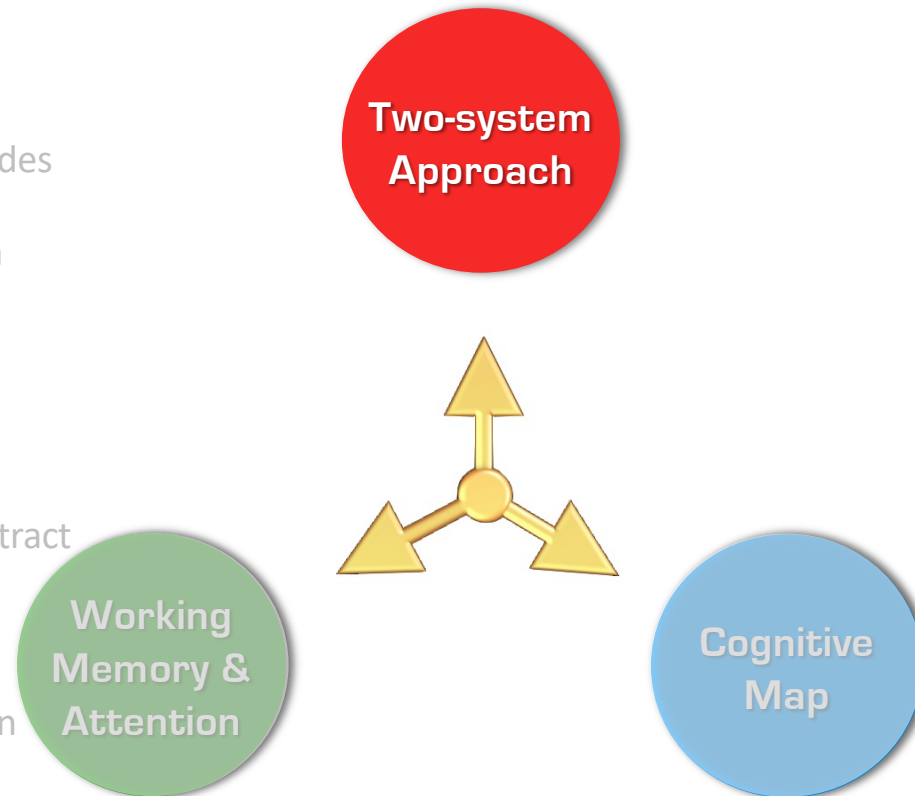
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## System 2

Has additional mechanisms in **working memory** to

- **Construct** novel episodes
- Predict outcome using **internal simulation** (or enact in reality)
- **Refine**
- **Assimilate** in LTM

# The Situation Model Framework

## System 1

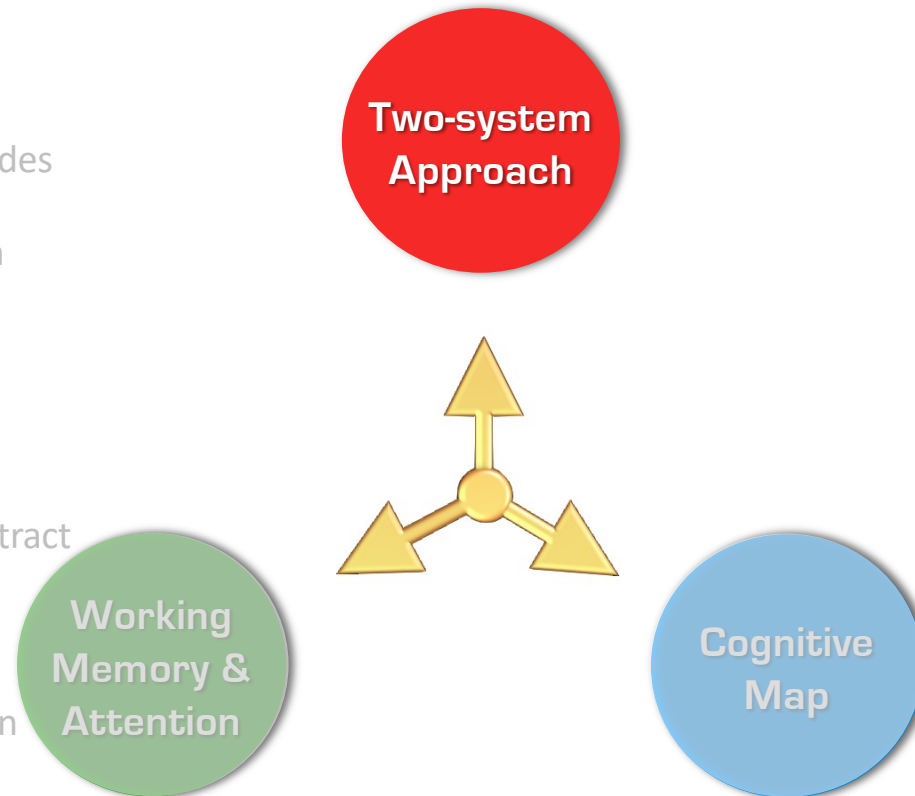
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- **Assimilate** in LTM

⇒ **FLEXIBILITY**

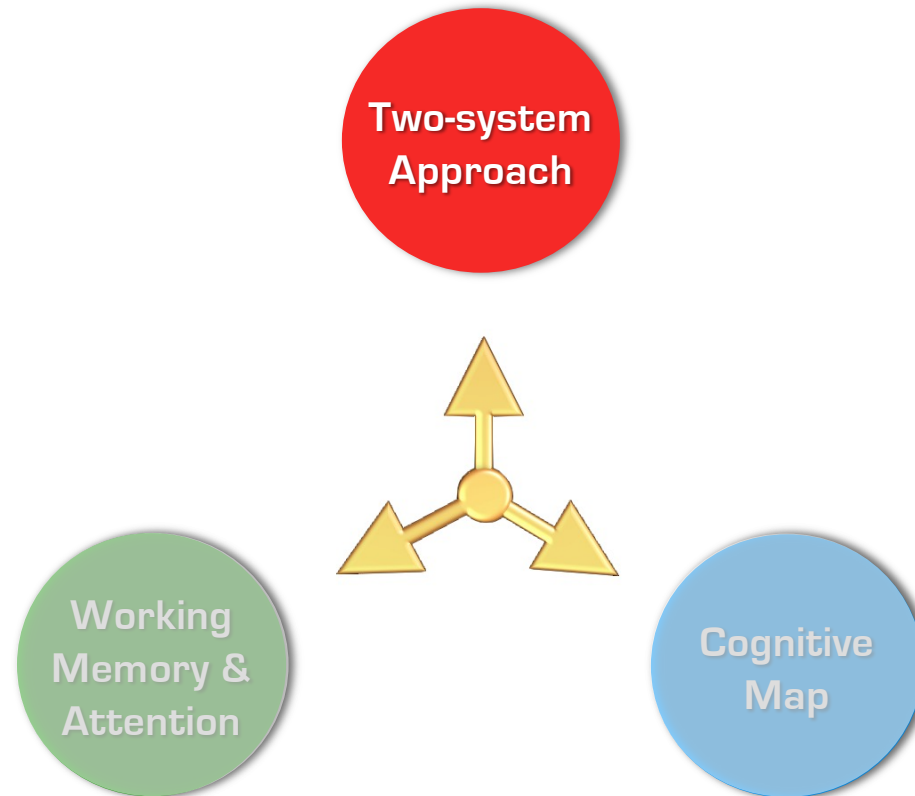
# The Situation Model Framework

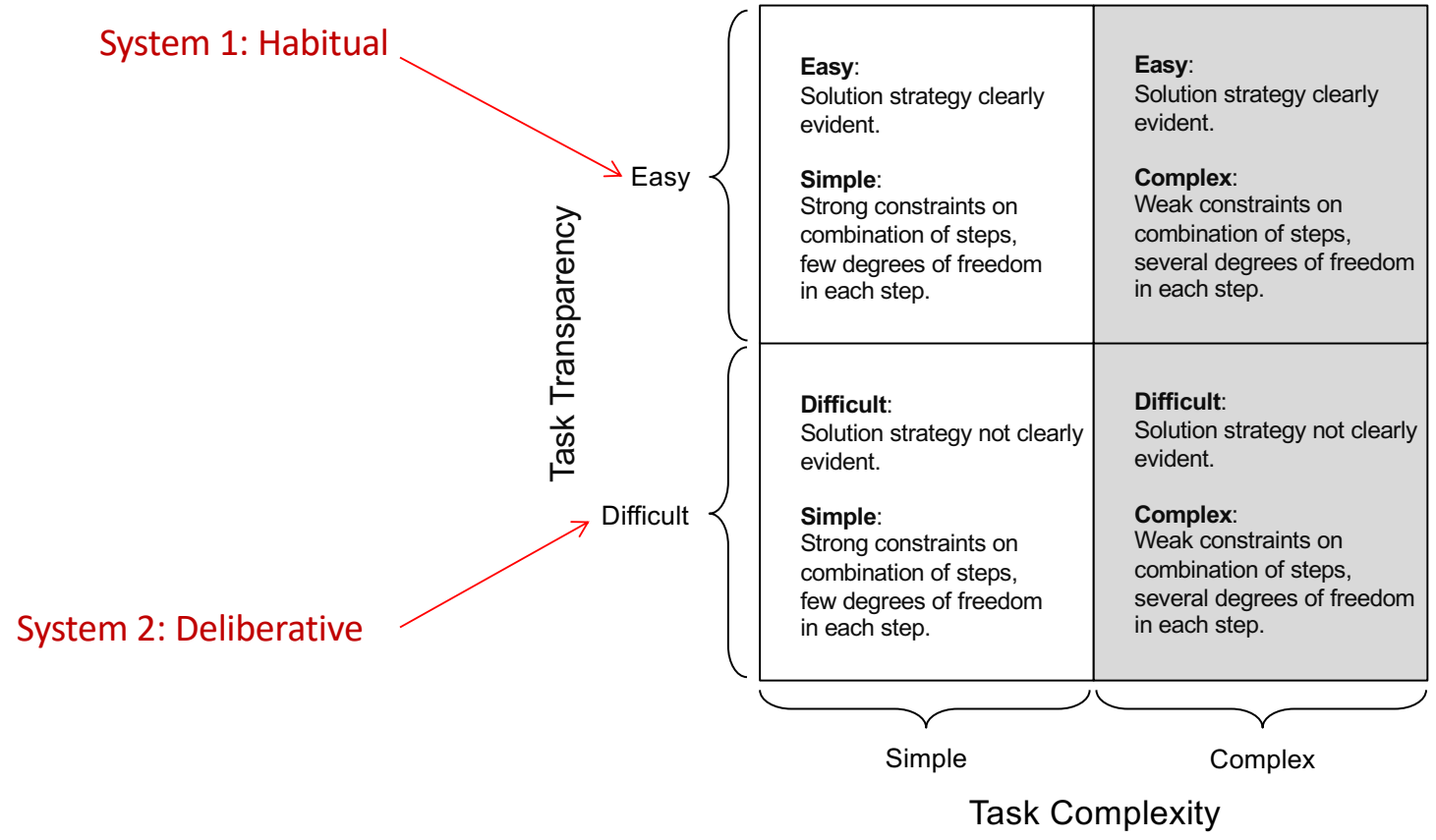
System 1

**Reactive** control of action

System 2

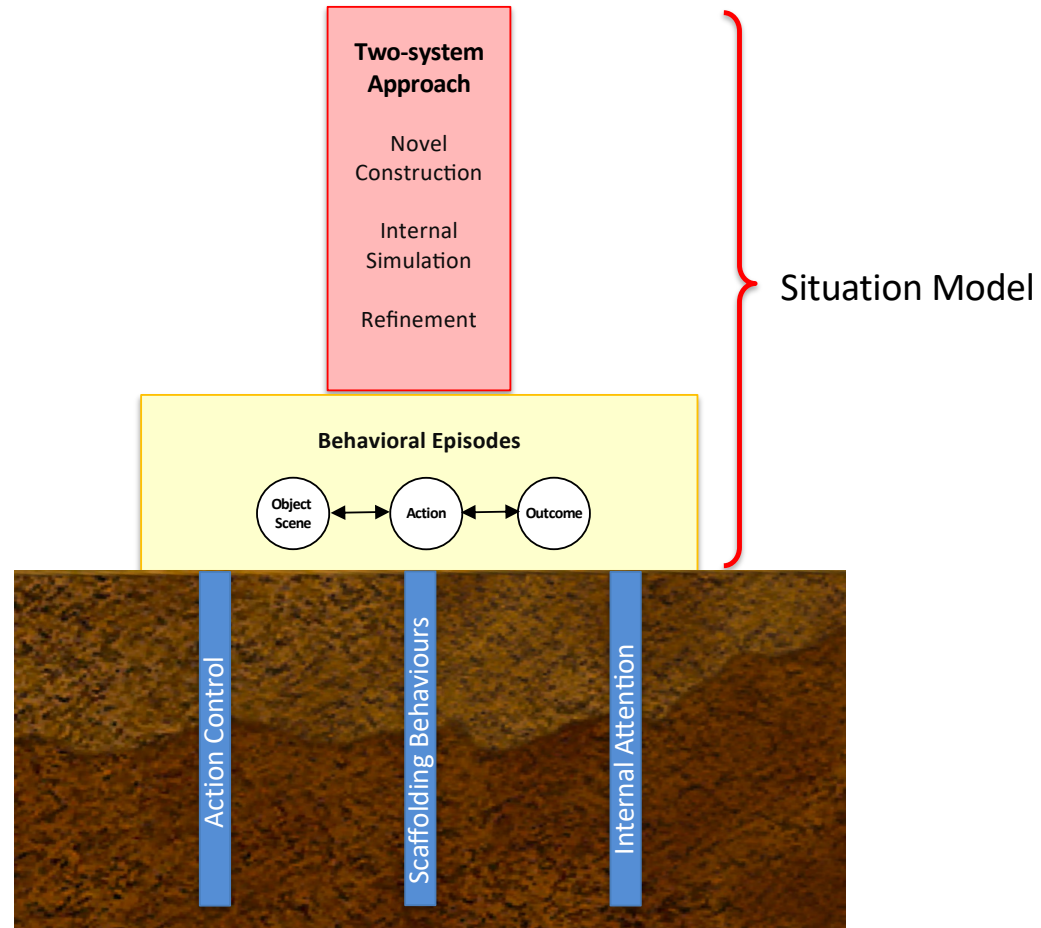
**Prospective** control of action





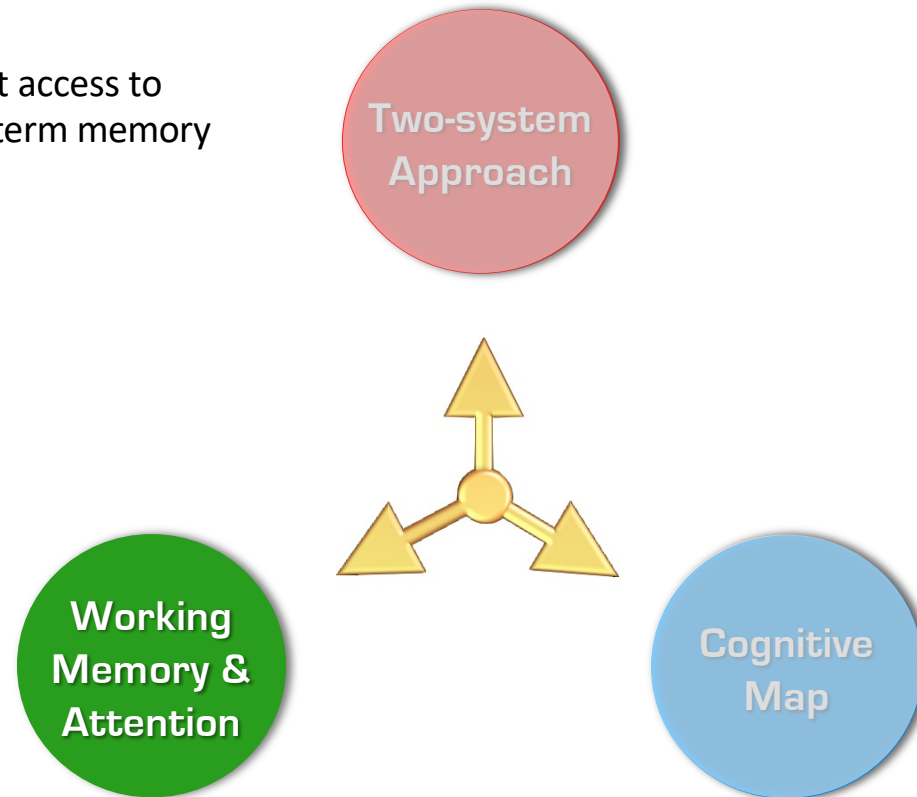


# The Situation Model Framework



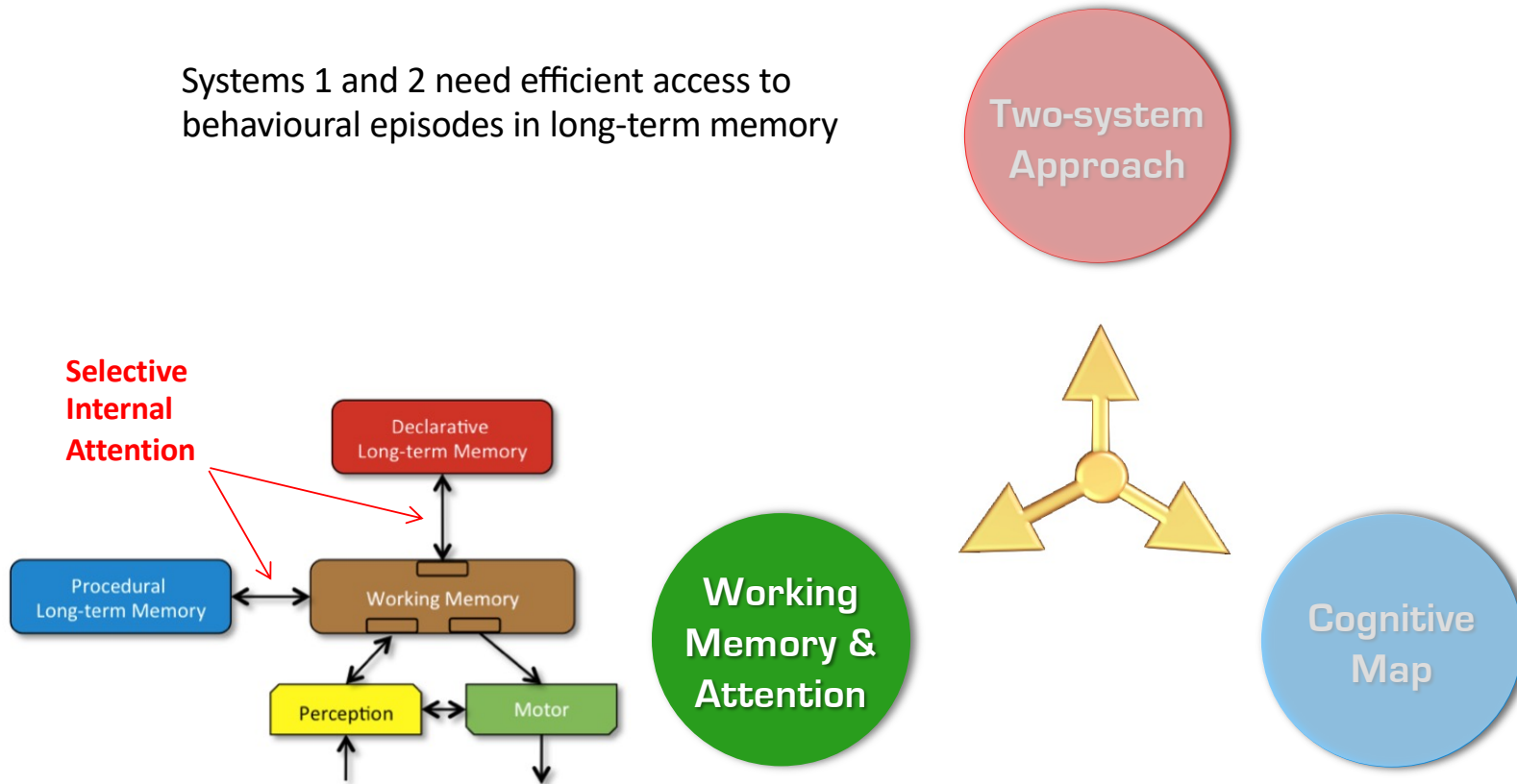
# The Situation Model Framework

Systems 1 and 2 need efficient access to behavioural episodes in long-term memory



# The Situation Model Framework

Systems 1 and 2 need efficient access to behavioural episodes in long-term memory

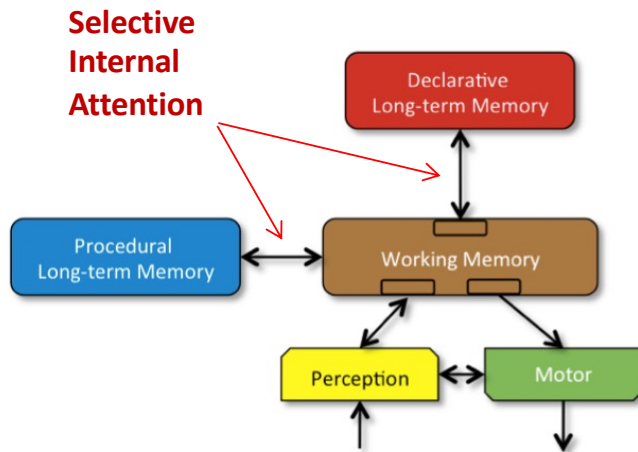


Laird, J. E., Lebiere, C. & Rosenbloom, P. S. . A Standard Model of the Mind: Toward a Common Computational Framework across Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Science, Neuroscience, and Robotics. AI Magazine, 2017.

# The Situation Model Framework

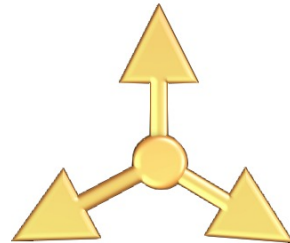
Systems 1 and 2 need efficient access to behavioural episodes in long-term memory

⇒ CONTEXT SENSITIVITY



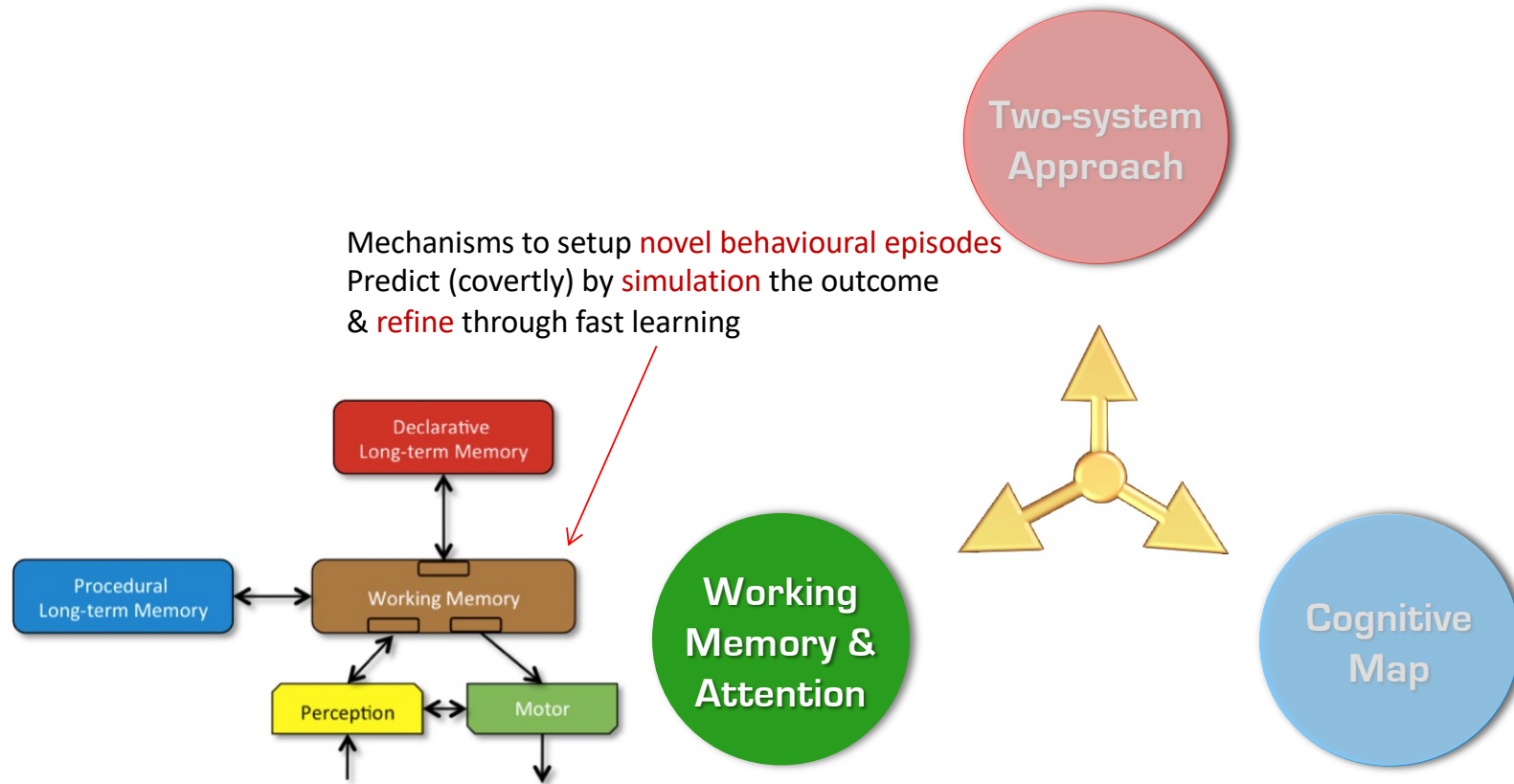
Working Memory & Attention

Two-system Approach

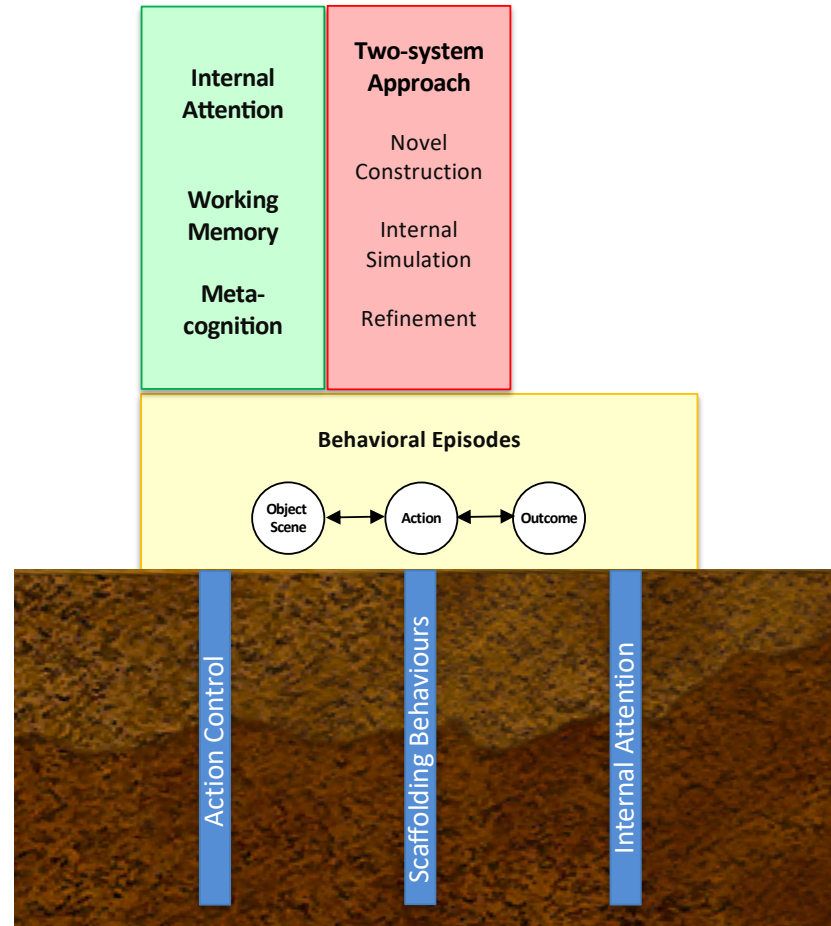


Cognitive Map

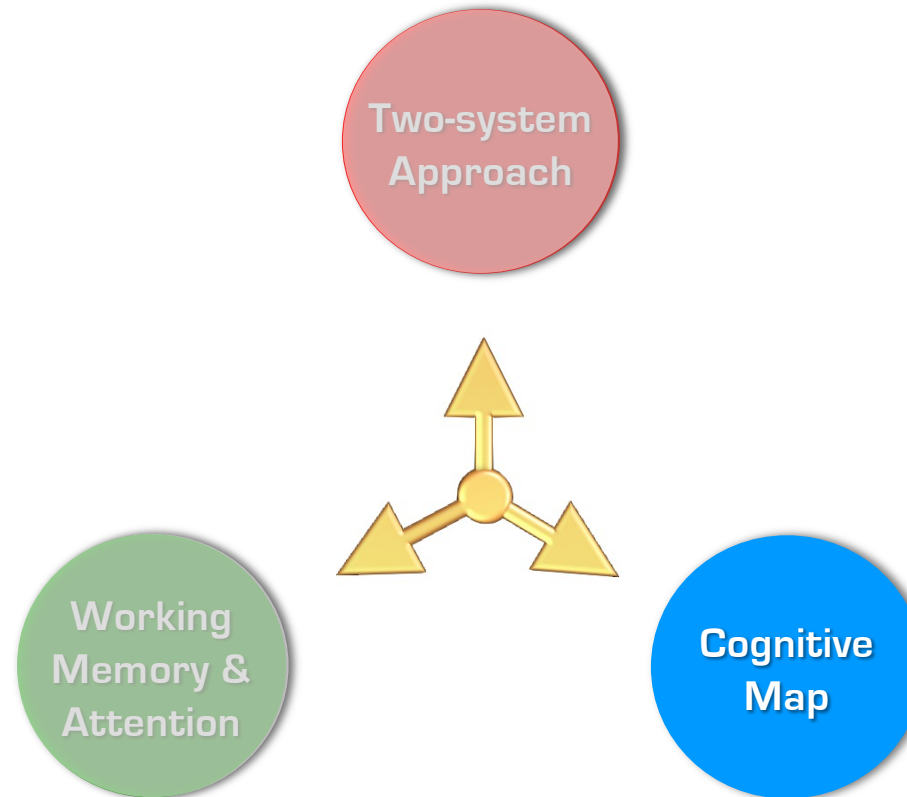
# The Situation Model Framework



# The Situation Model Framework



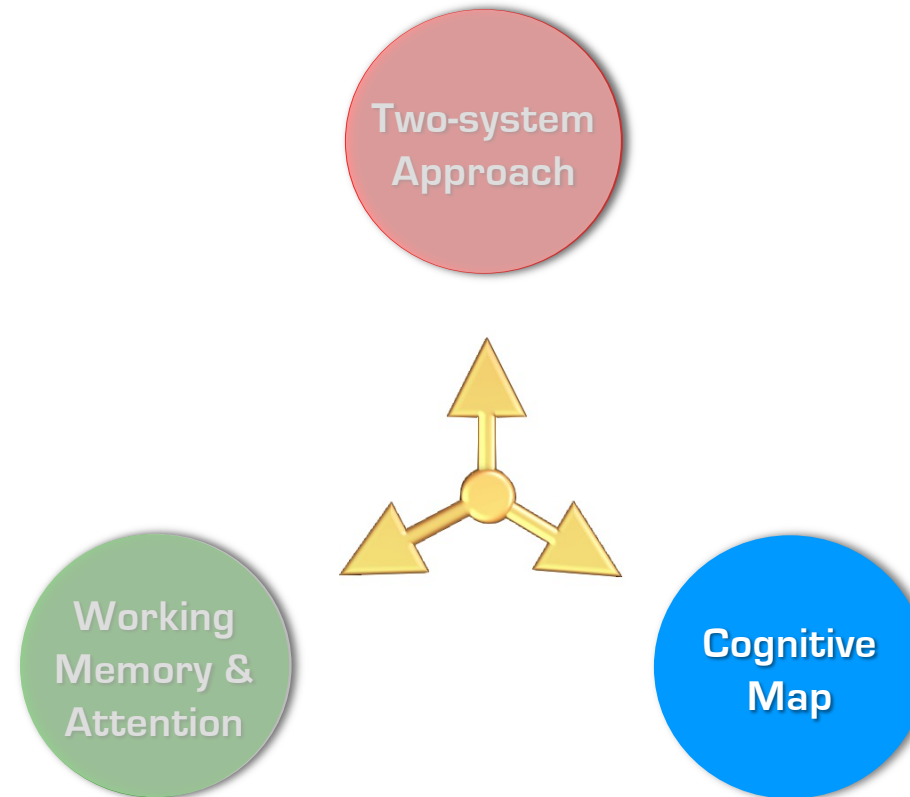
# The Situation Model Framework



Extended form of behavioural episode:

- Joint **perception-action spatio-temporal** representation
- **Causal** link between scene, object, action, outcome

# The Situation Model Framework

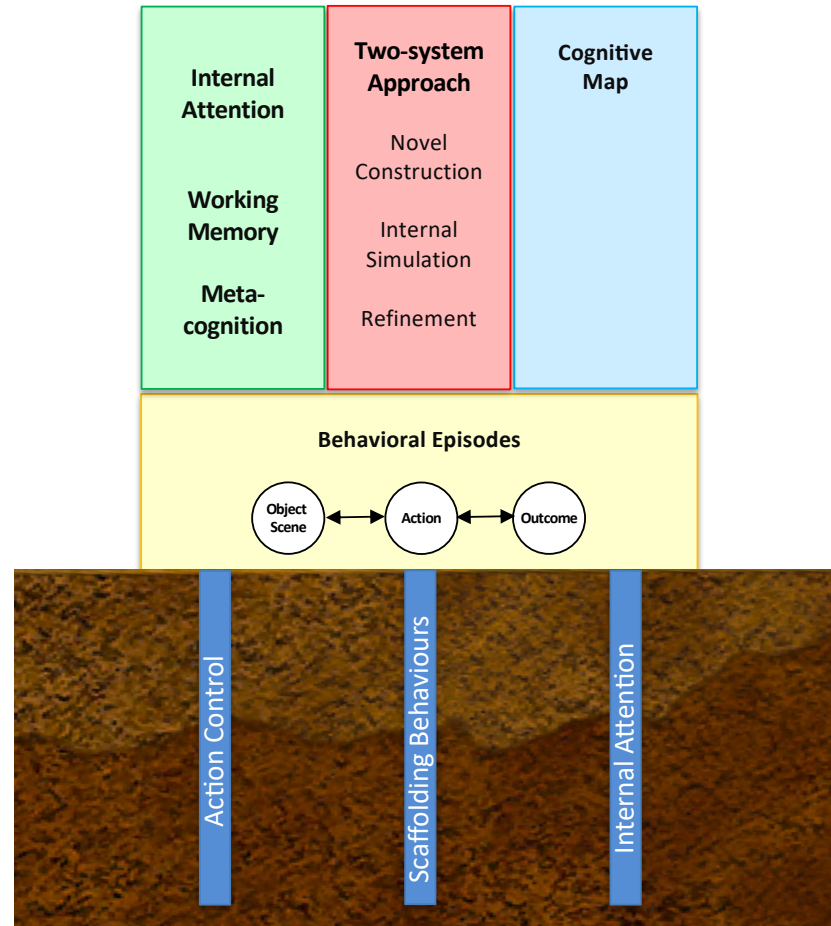


A way of organizing knowledge in all domains of behavior in a systematic manner  
(Behrens et al. 2018)

**An abstract map of causal relationships in the world**

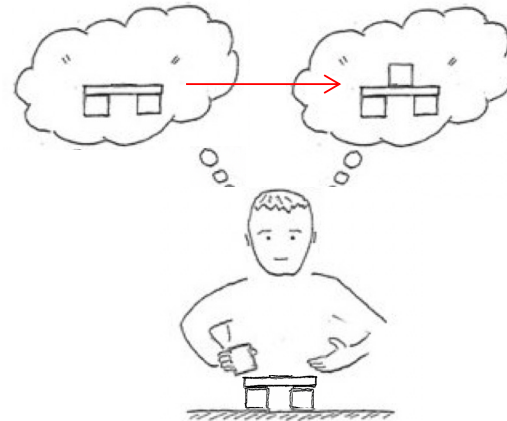


# The Situation Model Framework



# The Situation Model Framework

Mechanisms for  
constructing, simulating, enacting, refining, and assimilating  
behavioural episodes



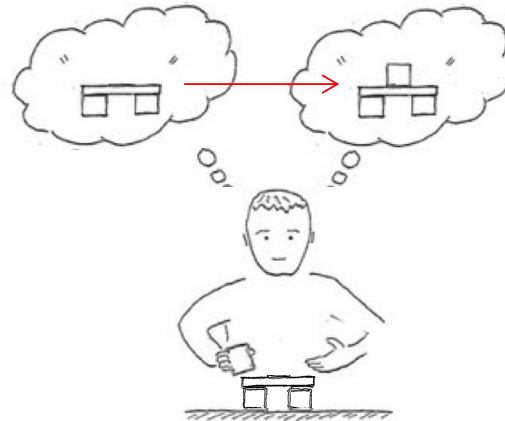
Behavioural episode

- Joint **perception-action** representation
- Captures causal relationships between **objects, scenes, actions, action outcomes**



# The Situation Model Framework

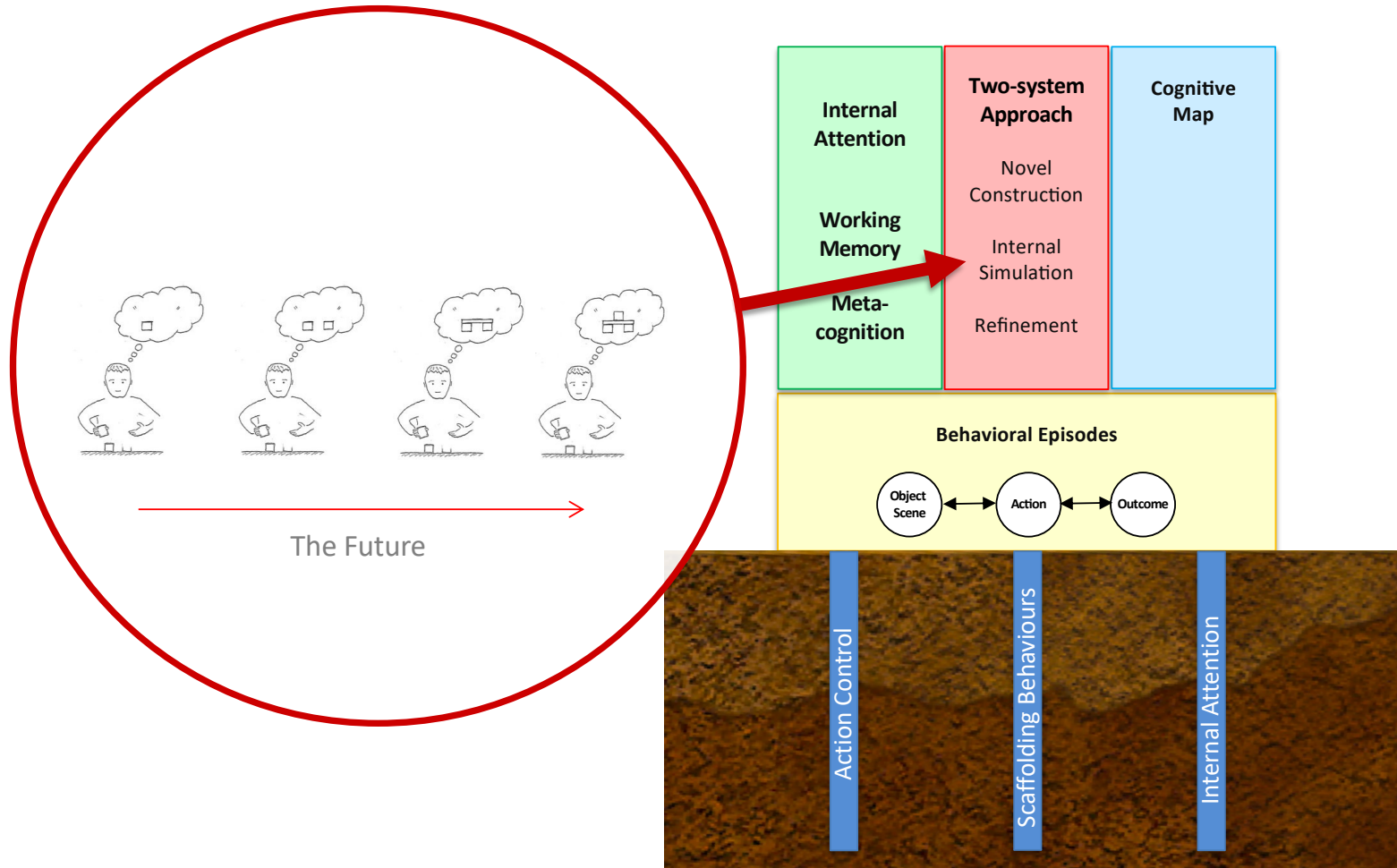
## *Probehandeln*



Trial treatment: **mental execution of an action** or consideration of **alternative actions** to reach a decision

<https://www.spektrum.de/lexikon/psychologie/probehandeln-internes/11849>

# The Situation Model Framework



# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

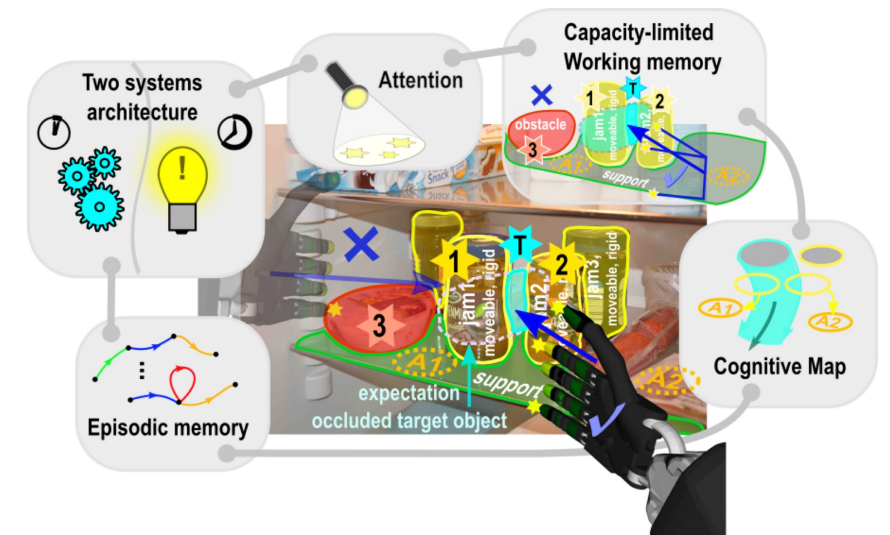
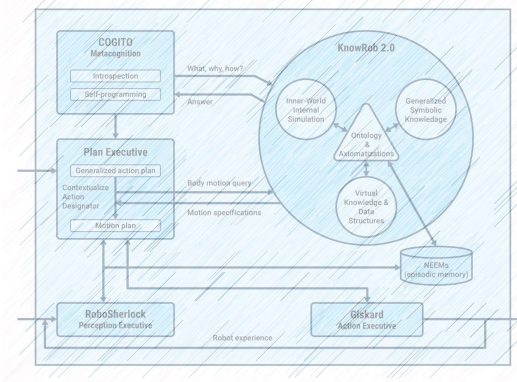
Flexible, Versatile, Context-sensitive Cognitive Behavior

Fetching something **inaccessible** from a fridge or  
Placing something on a **cluttered** table ...

Requires **flexibility** to rearrange things first  
& infer consequences of the rearrangement



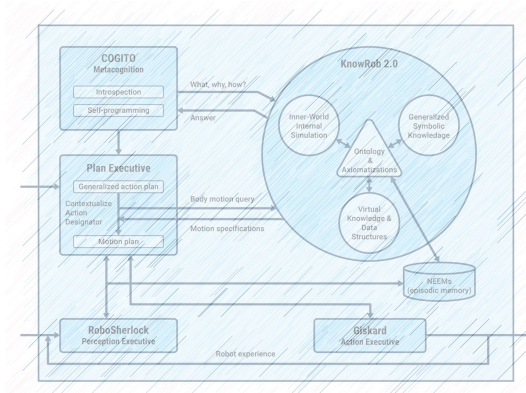
## CRAM 2.0



# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

Flexible, Versatile, Context-sensitive Cognitive Behavior

## CRAM 2.0



Exploiting multiple **affordances** of several objects

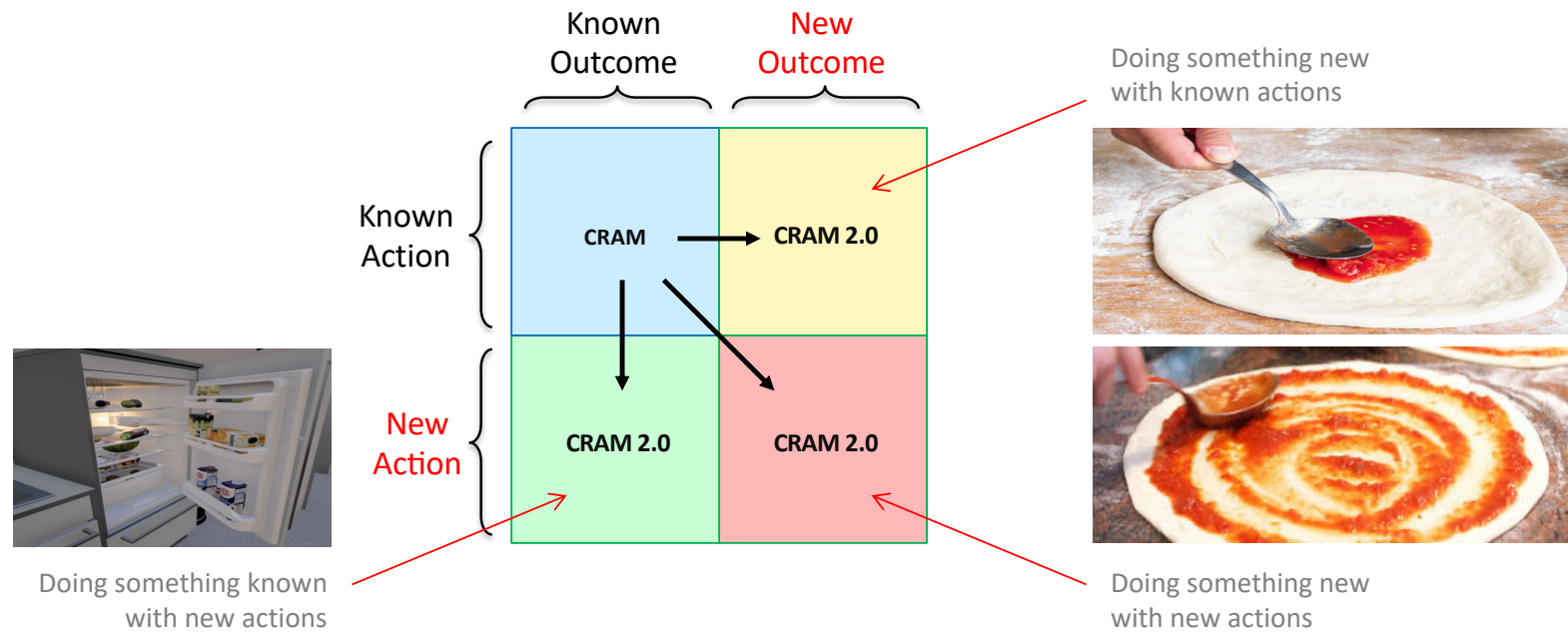
**Transporting with a spoon**  
**Spreading with a spoon**  
**Levering a lid with a spoon**

**Transporting with a fork**  
**Spreading with a fork**  
**Levering a lid with a fork**

Requires **flexibility** to infer the outcome or action  
& **context-sensitivity** to select the appropriate affordance

# The CRAM Cognitive Architecture

Flexible, Versatile, Context-sensitive Cognitive Behavior



## Challenges for implementation of the situation model framework



1. Decomposition, reconstruction, and recombination of behavioural episodes
2. Hierarchical behavioural episodes
3. Networks of behavioural episodes
4. Multiple levels of abstraction in internal simulation
5. Multiple timescales in internal simulation
6. Situation models vs. cognitive maps
7. Context sensitivity: what criteria are used for attention?
8. Autonomy: extrinsic vs. intrinsic goals

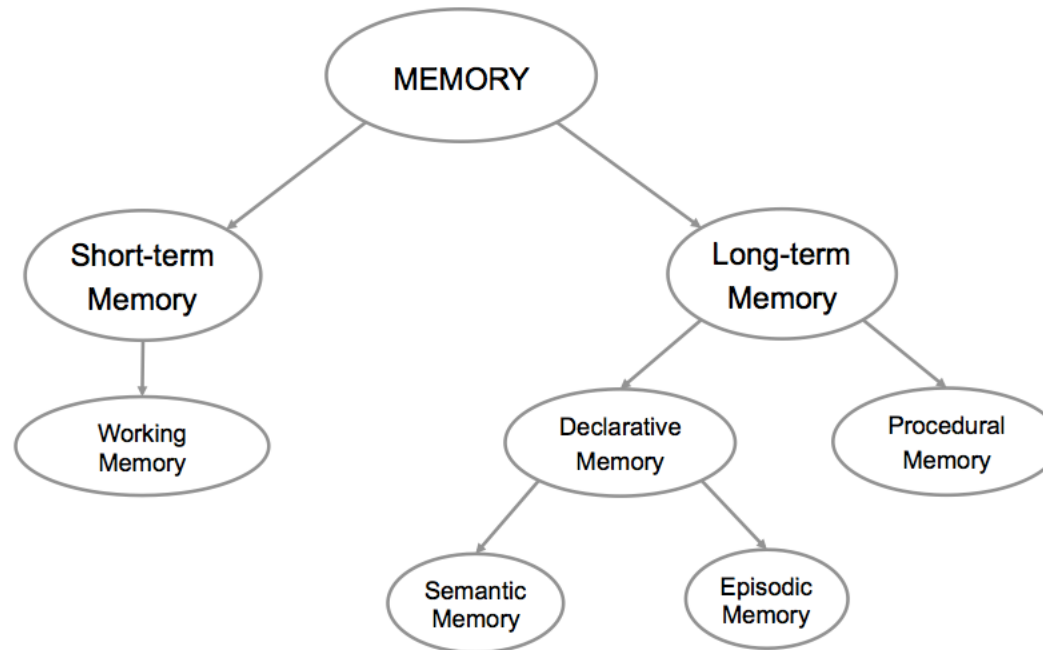
They all hinge on the perceptuomotor representation: the behavioural episode





# Types of Memory

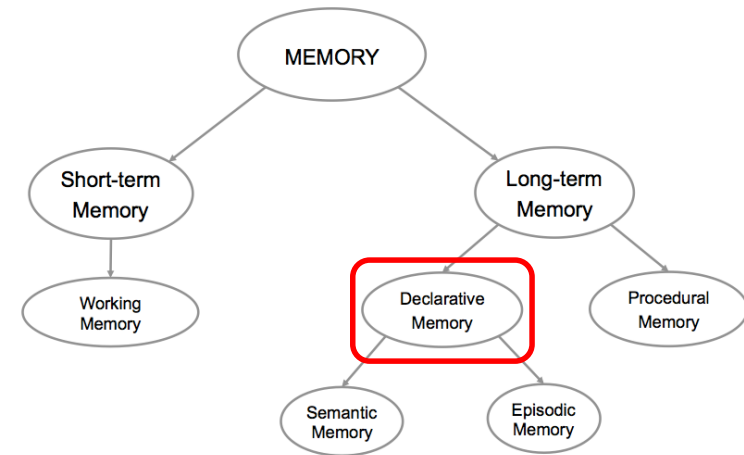
- Declarative
- Procedural
- Semantic
- Episodic
- Long-term
- Short-term
- Working
- Modal
- Amodal
- Symbolic
- Sub-symbolic
- Hetero-associative
- Auto-associative



# Types of Memory

## Declarative

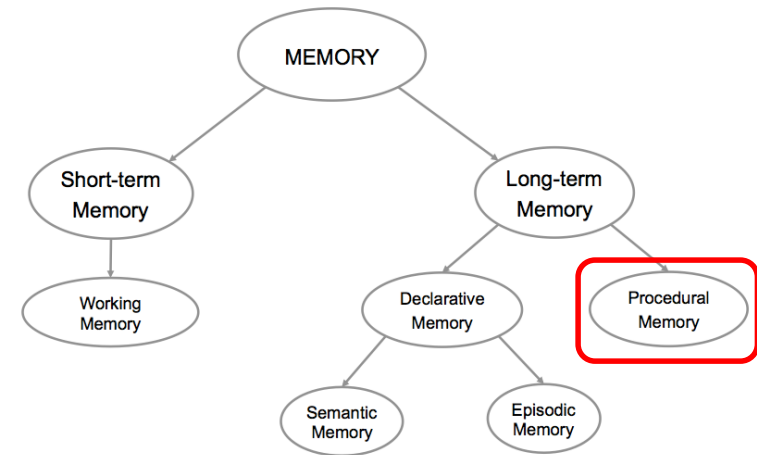
- Knowledge of things / facts
- **“Knowing that”**
- **Propositional memory** (true or false)
- Can be communicated from one agent to another through language
- Can be acquired in a single act of perception or cognition
- Accessible to conscious recall
- **Explicit memory**



# Types of Memory

## Procedural

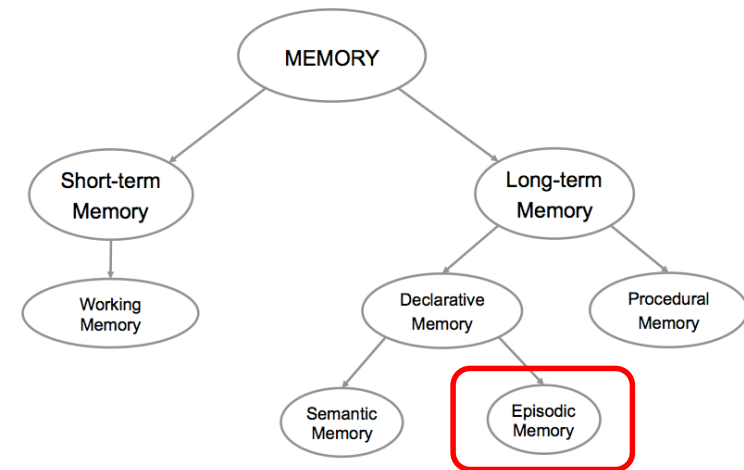
- Skill-oriented memory of actions
- “Knowing how”
- Can only be demonstrated
- Acquired progressively and may require an element of practice
- Not accessible to conscious recall
- Implicit memory
- **Non-declarative memory**



# Types of Memory

## Episodic

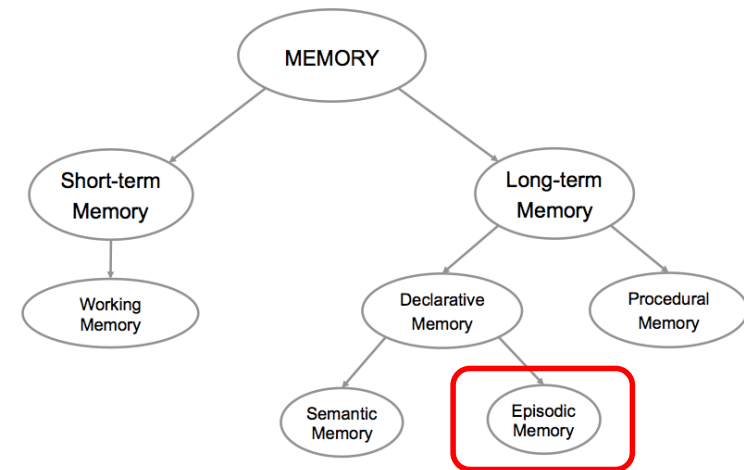
- Specific instances in the agent's experience: **autobiographical**
- **Explicit spatial and temporal context**
  - what happened, where it happened, and when it happened
  - This temporal sequencing is the only element of structure in episodic memory
- **Sub-symbolic**



# Types of Memory

## Episodic

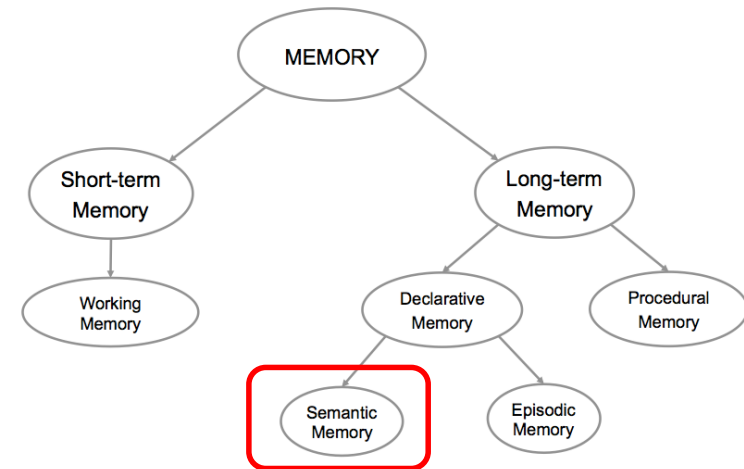
- Episodic memory is a **constructive process**
  - Each time an event is assimilated into episodic memory, past episodes are re-constructed a little differently each time
  - Related to the role that episodic memory plays in the process of internal simulation that forms the basis of prospection



# Types of Memory

## Semantic

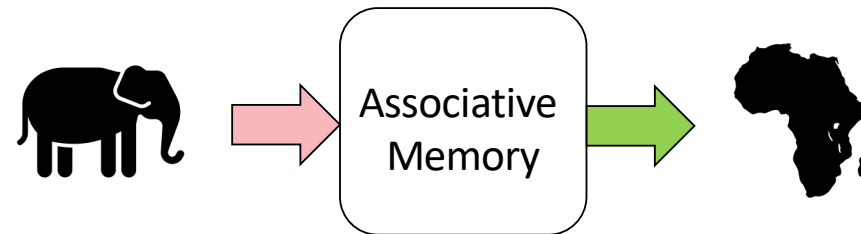
- General knowledge about the agent's world: facts, ideas, and concepts
- May be independent of the agent's specific experiences
- Memory necessary for the use of language
- Derived from episodic memory through a process of generalization and consolidation
- Symbolic



# Types of Memory

## Associative memory

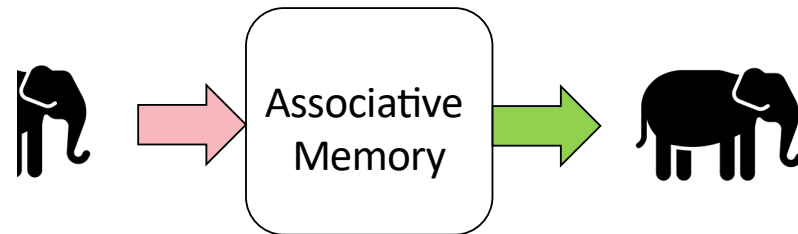
- An element of information or some pattern is linked to another
- The first element or pattern is used to recall the second, by association



# Types of Memory

## Associative memory

- An element of information or some pattern is linked to another
- The first element or pattern is used to recall the second, by association

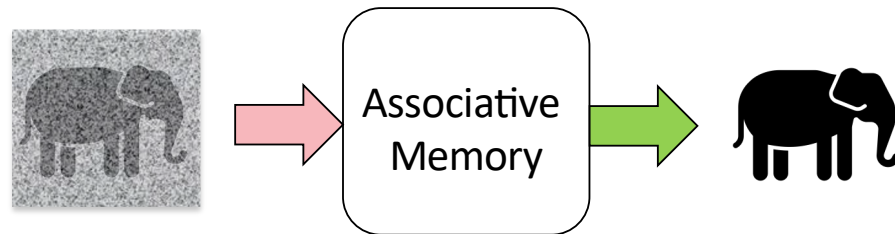




# Types of Memory

## Associative memory

- An element of information or some pattern is linked to another
- The first element or pattern is used to recall the second, by association



# Types of Memory

## Hetero-associative memory

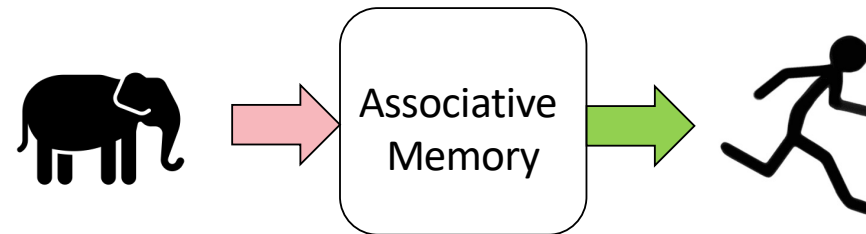
- Recalls a memory that is different in character from the input
- A particular smell or sound, for example, might evoke a visual memory of some past event



# Types of Memory

## Hetero-associative memory

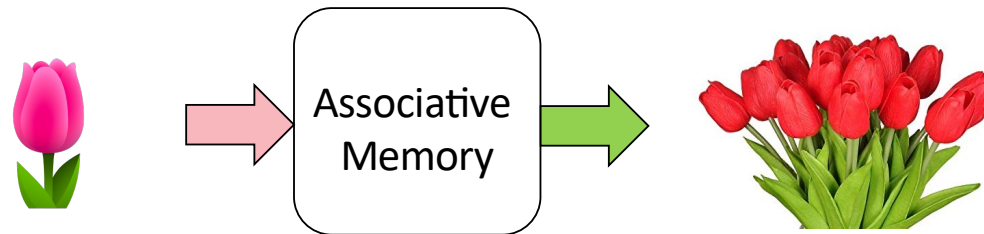
- Recalls a memory that is different in character from the input
- A particular smell or sound, for example, might evoke a visual memory of some past event



# Types of Memory

## Auto-associative memory

- Recalls a memory of the same modality as the one that evoked it
- A picture of a favourite object might evoke a mental image of that object in vivid detail

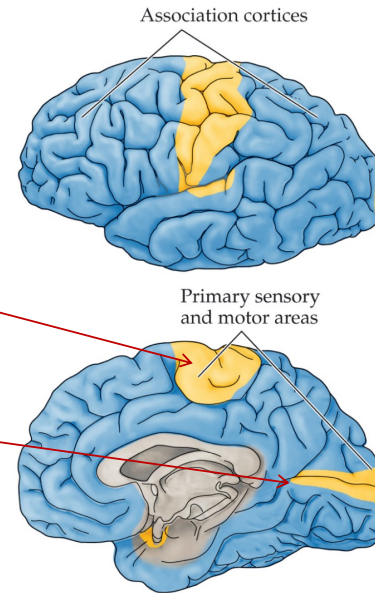


# Types of Memory

## Cortical structures

- Primary **motor cortex**
  - Innervates muscles to cause movement

- Primary **sensory cortex**
  - Extracts features in stimuli
  - Primary visual cortex
  - Primary auditory cortex

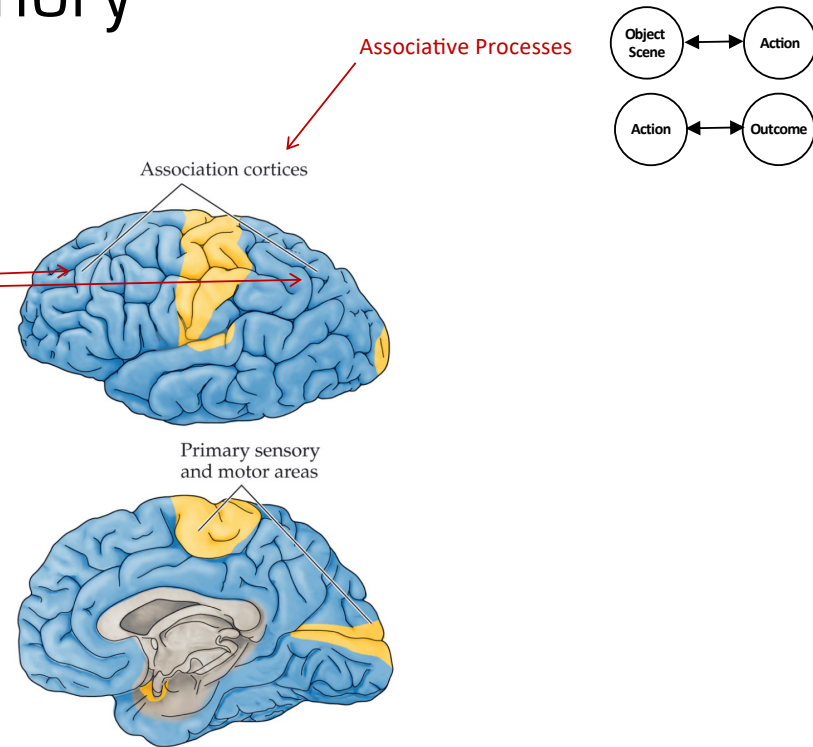


# Types of Memory

## Cortical structures

### – Association cortices

- Multimodal
- Integrate signals from primary & secondary **sensory cortex**
- Generate activity in the **motor cortex**



# Role of Memory

“It’s a poor sort of memory that only works backwards”

Remarks of the White Queen to Alice  
in Lewis Carroll’s *Through the Looking Glass*

Memory is **Prospective**



# Role of Memory

“It’s a poor sort of memory that only remembers what has actually happened”

Remarks by Tom Ziemke

Memory is **Constructive**





# Episodic Memory

Specific instances of  
the agent's experience

The Past



Past events are  
**reconstructed ...**

# Episodic Memory



The Past

The Future

Past events are  
**reconstructed ...**

To allow the agent  
to **pre-experience** the future

# Episodic Future Thinking



Past events are  
**reconstructed ...**

To allow the agent  
to **pre-experience** the future

# The constructive episodic simulation hypothesis

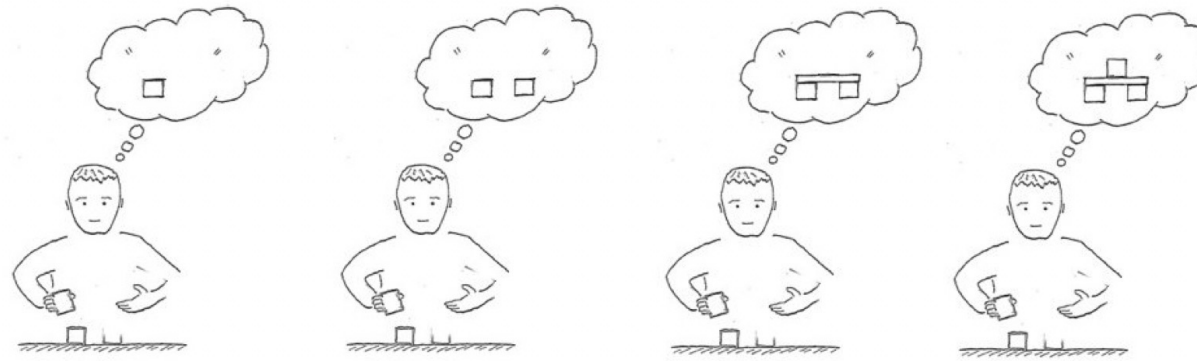


Past events are  
**reconstructed ...**

To allow the agent  
to **pre-experience** the future

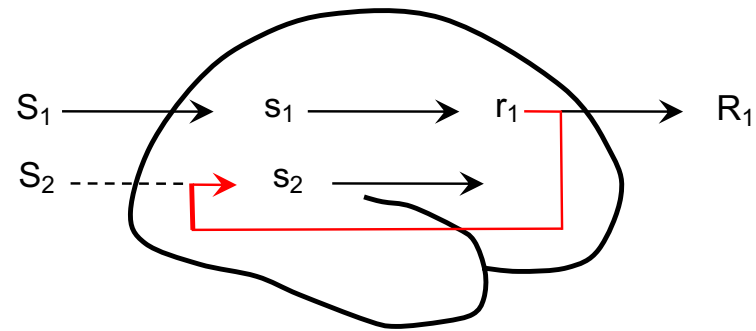
# Role of Memory

- Episodic memory is **not** an exact and perfect record of experience
- It captures the **essence of an event** and is **open to recombination**



The Future

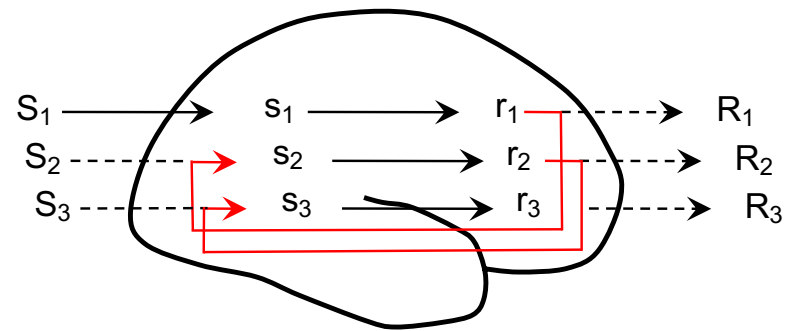
# Internal Simulation



**Internal Simulation Hypothesis**  
[Hesslow, 2002, 2012]

A motor response to an input stimulus causes the internal simulation of an associated perception ...

# Internal Simulation



## Internal Simulation Hypothesis (Hesslow, 2002, 2012)

This elicits a covert action which in turn elicits a simulated perception and a consequent covert action



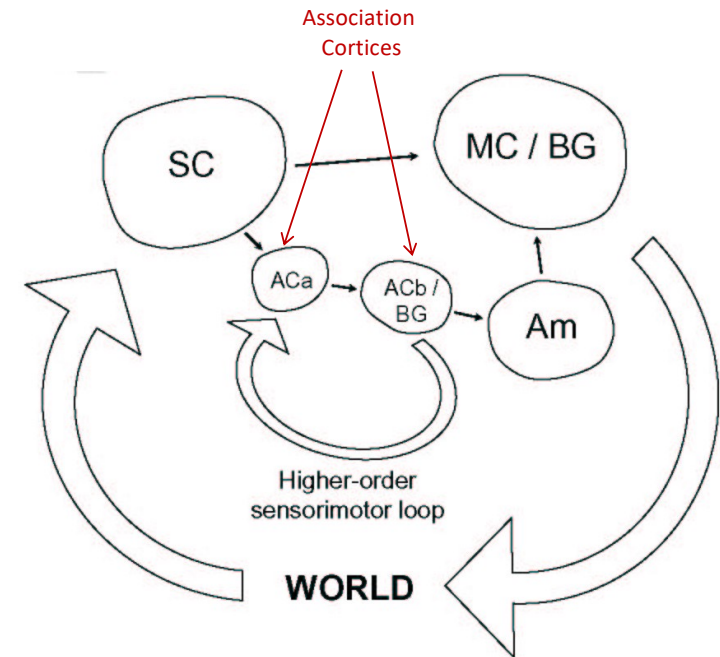
# Internal Simulation

## Global Workspace cognitive architecture

- Modelled on the anatomy and operation of the brain

- SC: Sensory Cortex
- MC: Motor Cortex
- BG: Basal Ganglia (action selection)
- AC: Association Cortex
- Am: Amygdala (affect)

- Implemented using G-RAMS (generalized random access memories)



M. P. Shanahan, 2006. A Cognitive Architecture that Combines Internal Simulation with a Global Workspace, Consciousness and Cognition, 15, pp. 433-449.

# Internal Simulation

## The HAMMER cognitive architecture

- The **inverse model**

- Input the current state of the system and the desired goal
- Outputs the **motor commands** necessary to achieve that **goal**

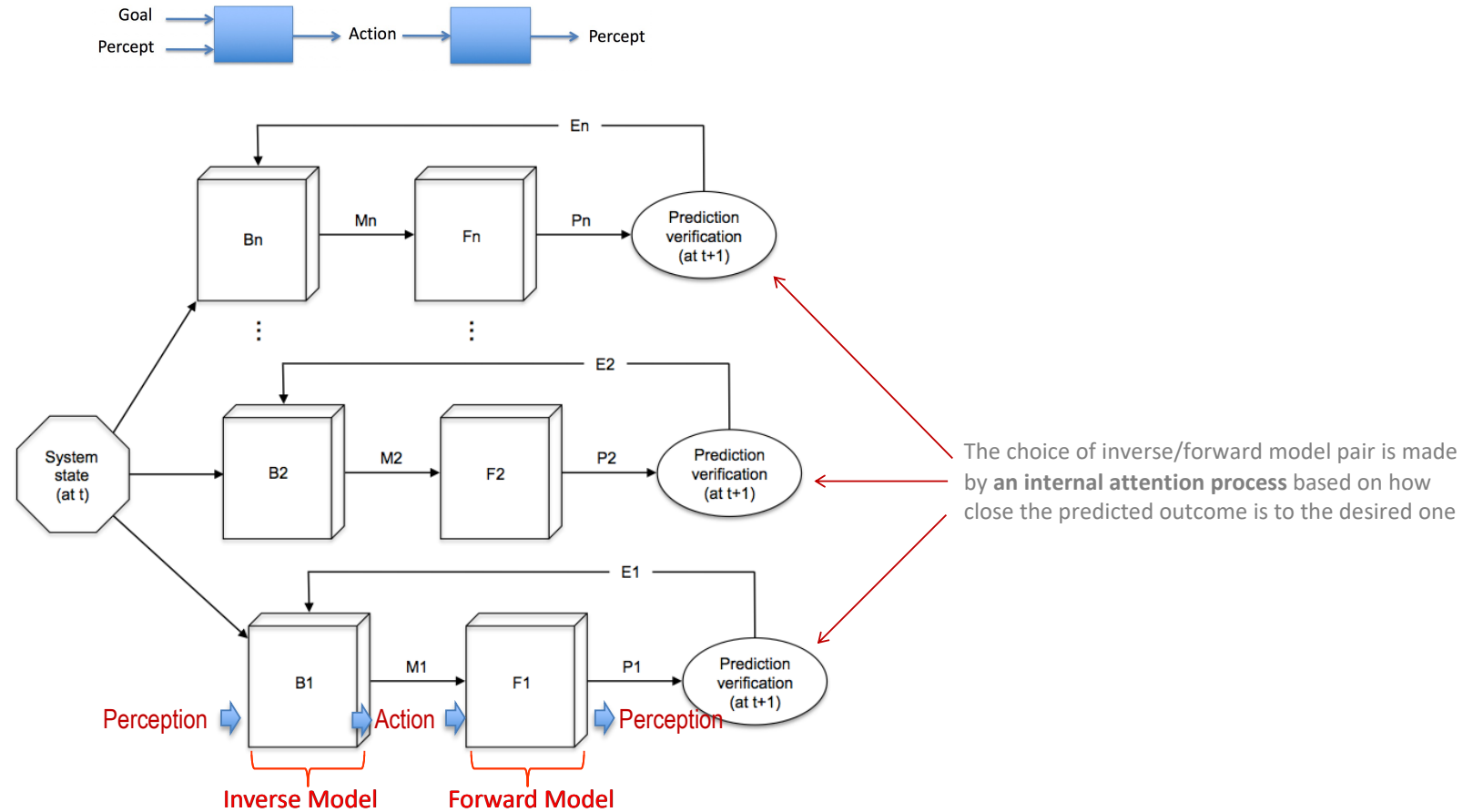


- The **forward model**

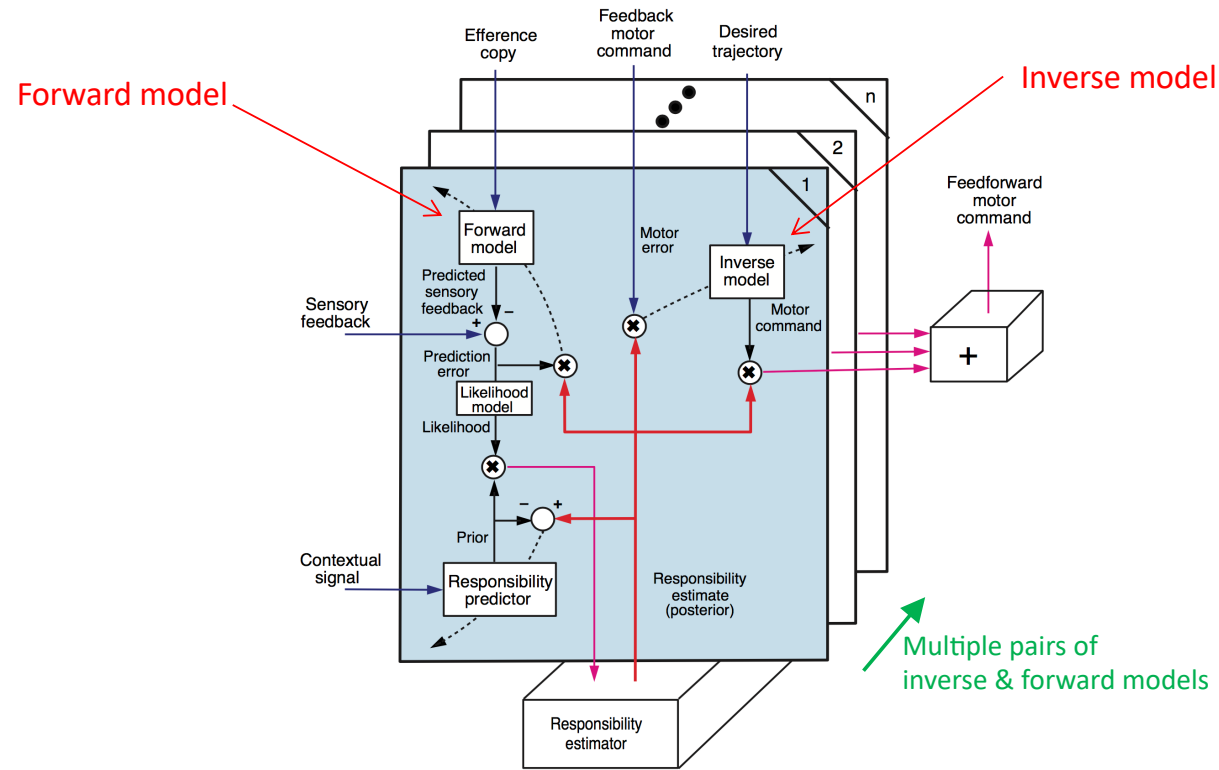
- Input the motor commands
- Output **simulated perception** that would arise if this motor command were to be executed



Y. Demiris and B. Khadhouri. Hierarchical attentive multiple models for execution and recognition (HAMMER). *Robotics and Autonomous Systems*, 54:361– 369, 2006.



Y. Demiris and B. Khadhouri. Hierarchical attentive multiple models for execution and recognition (HAMMER). *Robotics and Autonomous Systems*, 54:361– 369, 2006.


















D.M. Wolpert, M. Kawato, Multiple paired forward and inverse models for motor control, Neural Networks 11 (1998) 1317–1329.

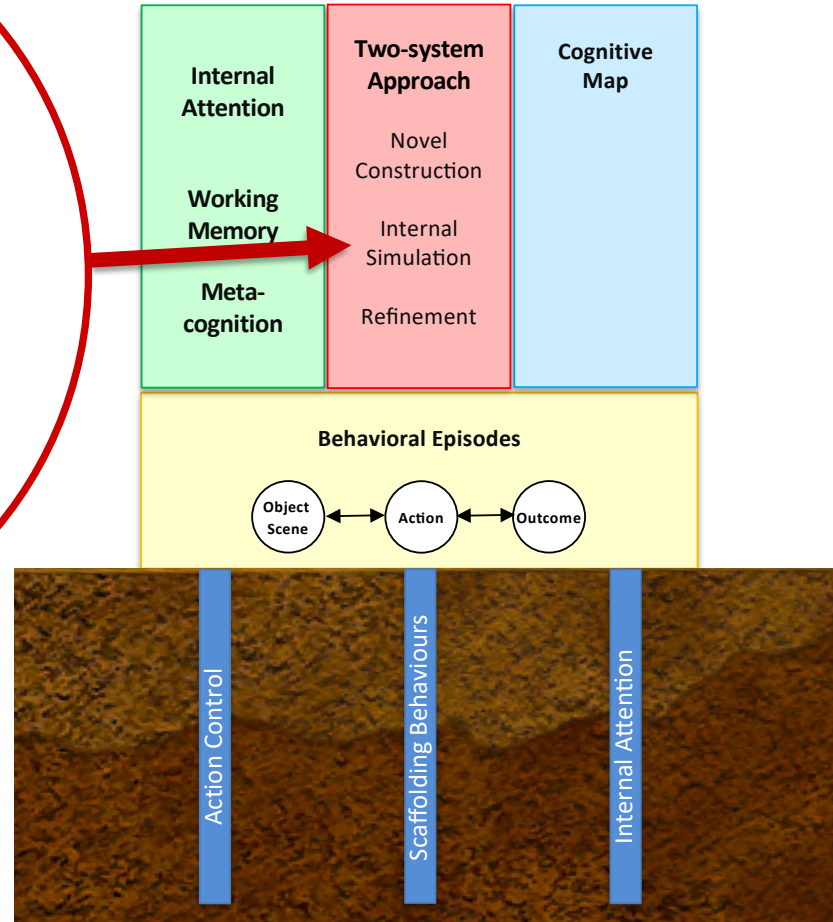
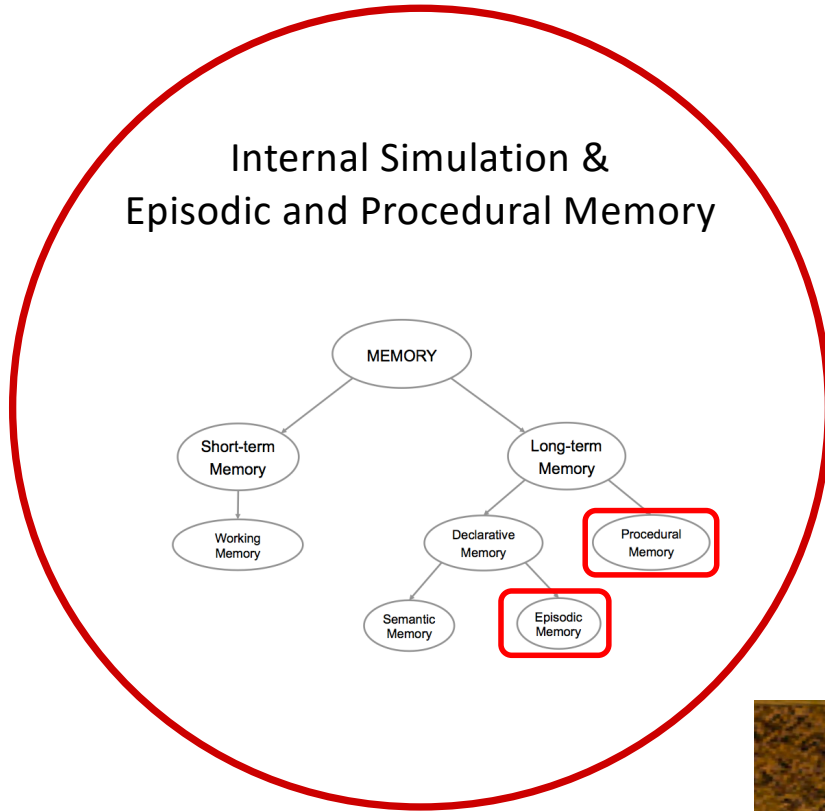
A short video by **Yiannis Demiris** on **HAMMER** can be found at the 2021 TransAIR Workshop on Cognitive Architectures for Robot Agents



<https://transair-bridge.org/workshop-2021/>

			
<b>Yiannis Aloimonos</b> , University of Maryland: <b>Minimalist Cognitive Architectures</b> (Video)	<b>Minoru Asada</b> , Osaka University: <b>Affective Architecture: Pain, Empathy, and Ethics</b> (Video)	<b>Tamim Asfour</b> , Karlsruhe Institute of Technology: <b>ArmarX – A Robot Cognitive Architecture</b> (Video)	<b>Angelo Cangelosi</b> , University of Manchester: <b>Developmental Robotics – Language Learning, Trust and Theory of Mind</b> (Video)
			
<b>Yiannis Demiris</b> , Imperial College London: <b>Cognitive Architectures for Assistive Robot Agents</b> (Video)	<b>Kazuhiko Kawamura</b> , Vanderbilt University: <b>Cognitive Robotics and Control</b> (Video)	<b>Jeffrey Krichmar</b> , University of California: <b>Neurobotics: Connecting the Brain, Body and Environment</b> (Video)	<b>Sean Kugele</b> , University of Memphis: <b>The LIDA Cognitive Architecture – An Introduction with Robotics Applications</b> (Video)
			
<b>John E. Laird</b> , University of Michigan: <b>The Soar Cognitive Architecture: Current and Future Capabilities</b> (Video)	<b>Tomaso Poggio</b> , Massachusetts Institute of Technology: <b>Circuits for Intelligence</b> (Video)	<b>Helge Ritter</b> , Bielefeld University: <b>Collaborating on Architectures: Challenges and Perspectives</b> (Video)	<b>Matthias Scheutz</b> , Tufts University: <b>The DIARC Architecture for Autonomous Interactive Robots</b> (Video)
			
<b>Alessandra Sciutti</b> , Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia: <b>A Social Perspective on Cognitive Architectures</b> (Video)	<b>Ron Sun</b> , Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: <b>Clarion: A comprehensive, Integrative Cognitive Architecture</b> (Video)	<b>Agnieszka Wykowska</b> , Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia: <b>Mechanisms of Human Cognition in Interaction</b> (Video)	

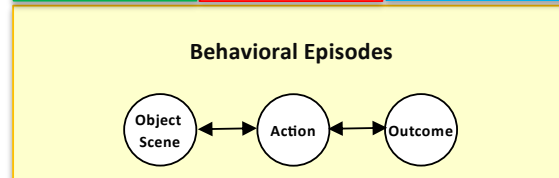
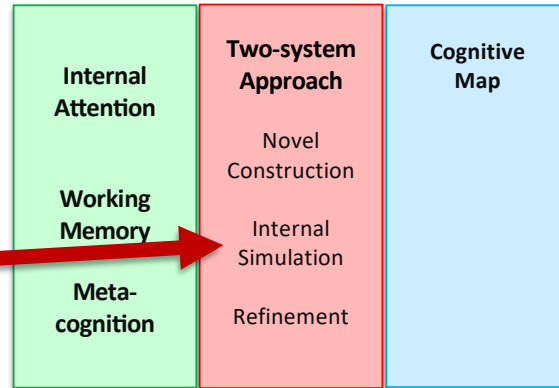
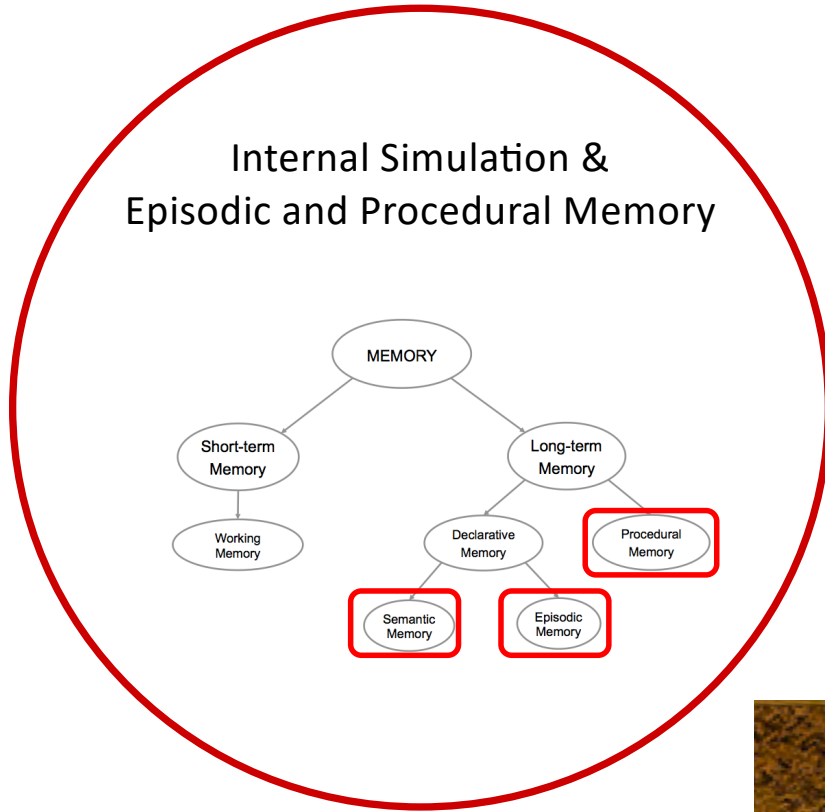
# Situation Model Framework



# Episodic memory and episodic future thinking can be modulated by semantic memory

D. L. Schacter, D. R. Addis, D. Hassabis, V. C. Martin, R. N. Spreng, and K. K. Szpunar, "The future of memory: Remembering, imagining, and the brain," *Neuron*, vol. 76, pp. 677–694, 2012.

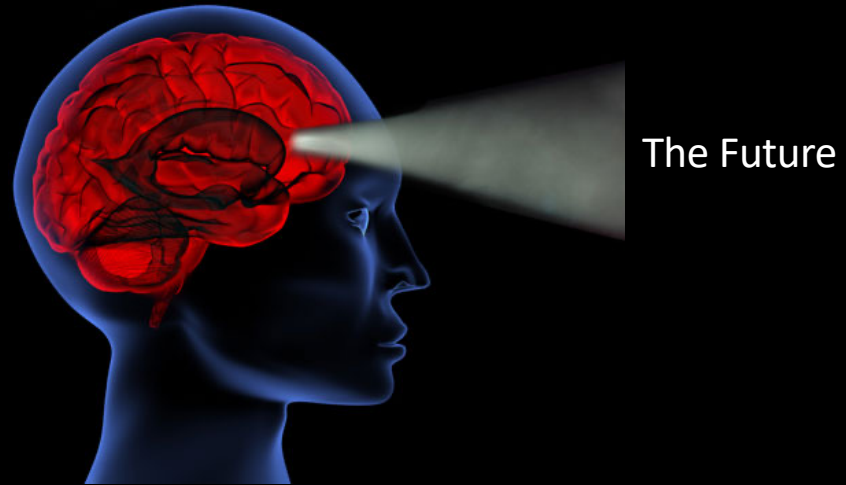
# Situation Model Framework



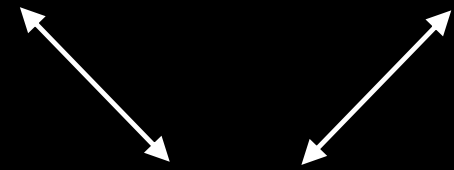


Episodic ↔ Semantic

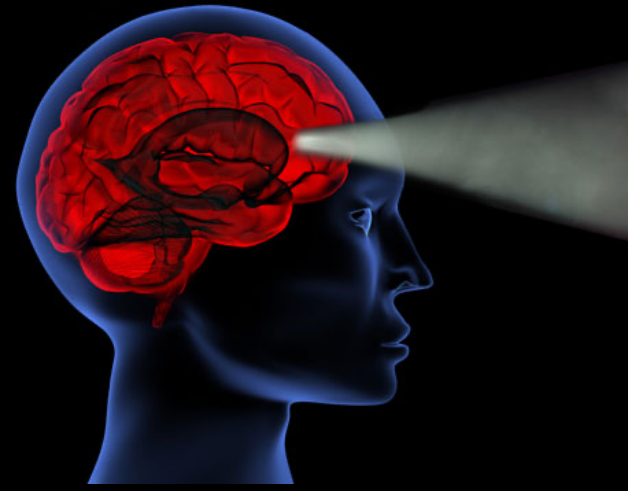
General knowledge  
about the agent's world



Episodic ↔ Semantic



Action knowledge and motor skills



The Future

# Overview

1. Everyday activities: easy & difficult vs. simple vs complex

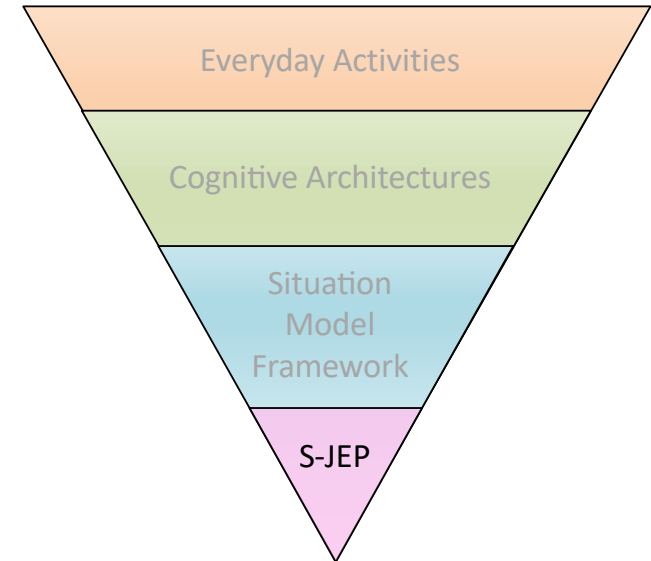
2. Cognitive Architectures

- Introduction to cognitive architectures
- CRAM
- Extending CRAM

3. The Situation Model Framework (SMF)

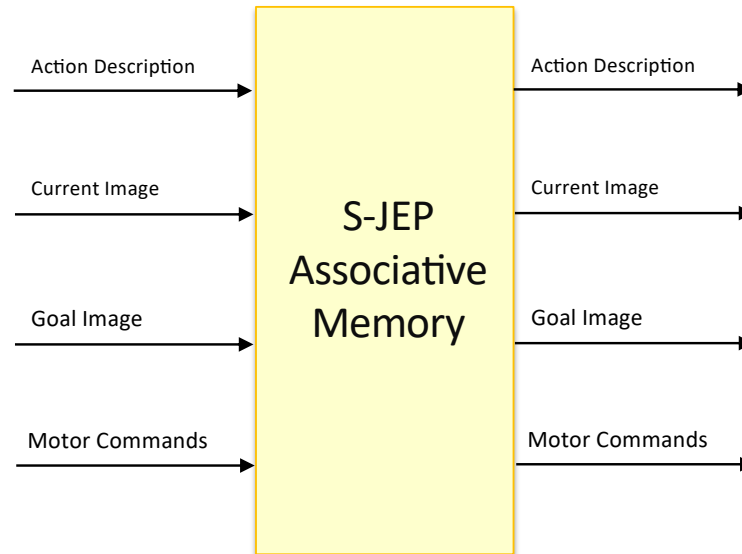
- Behavioral episodes
- Two-system approach

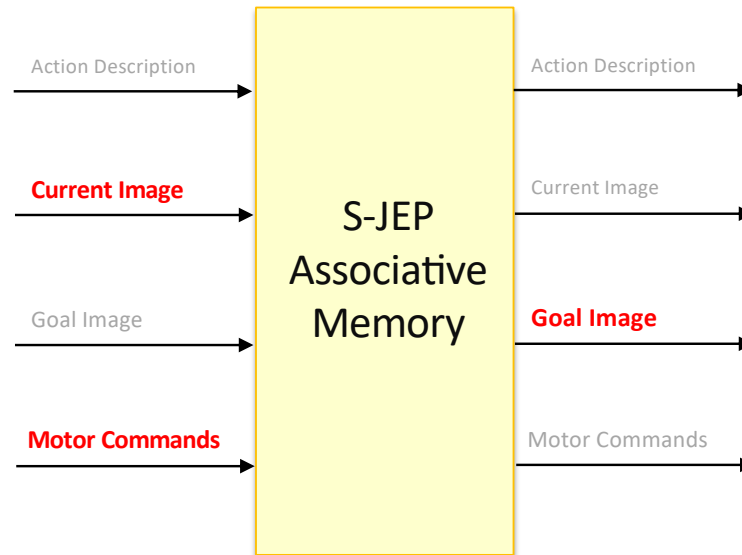
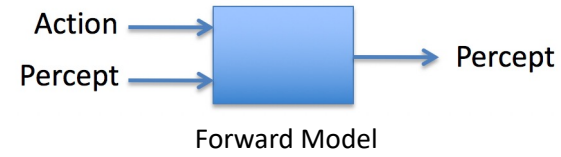
4. **Semantically-Modulated Joint Episodic-Procedural Memory (S-JEP)**

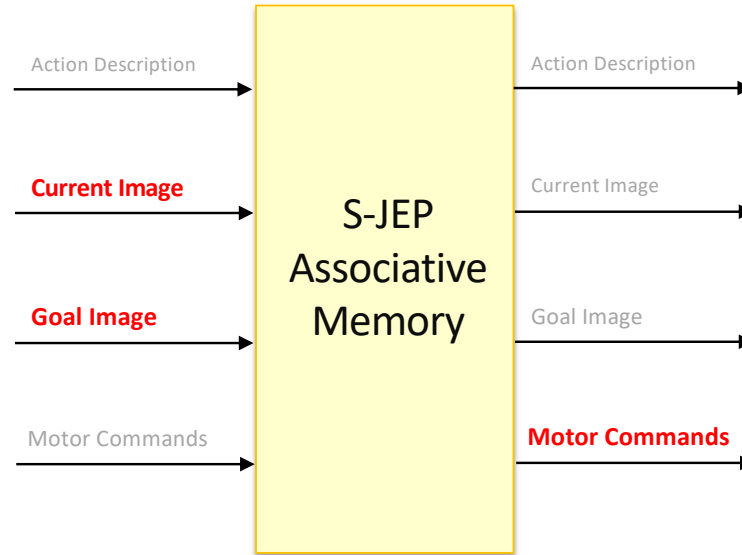
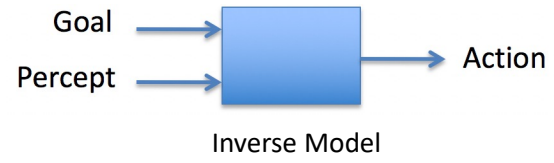


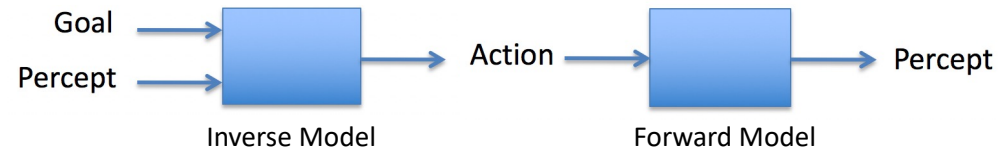
# Joint Episodic-Procedural Memory

## Multimodal Hetero-associative Memory

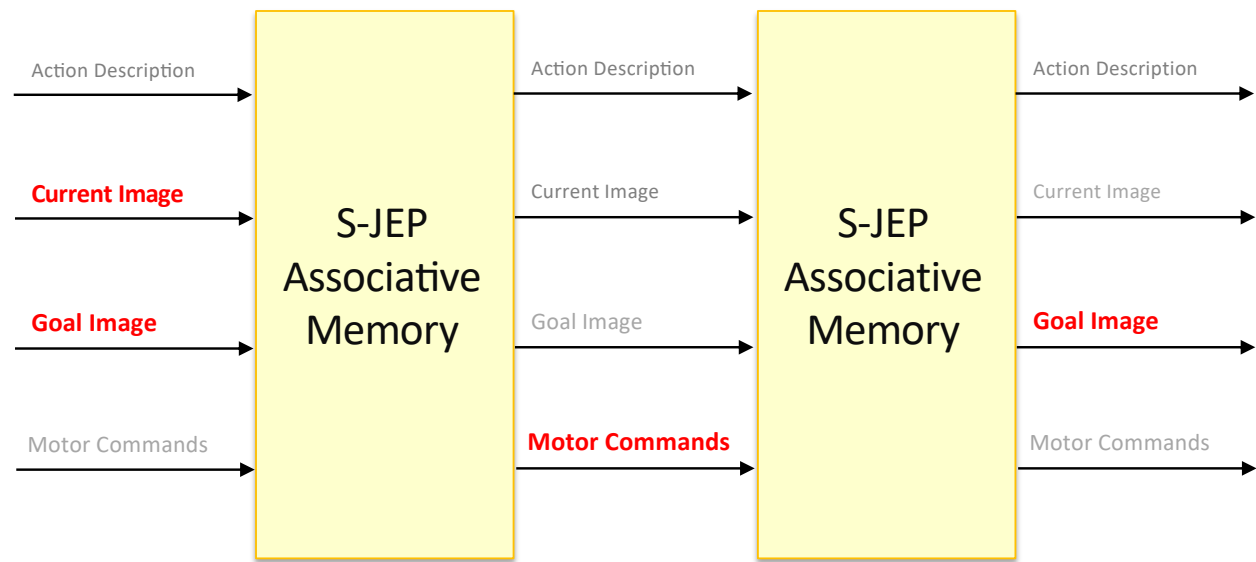


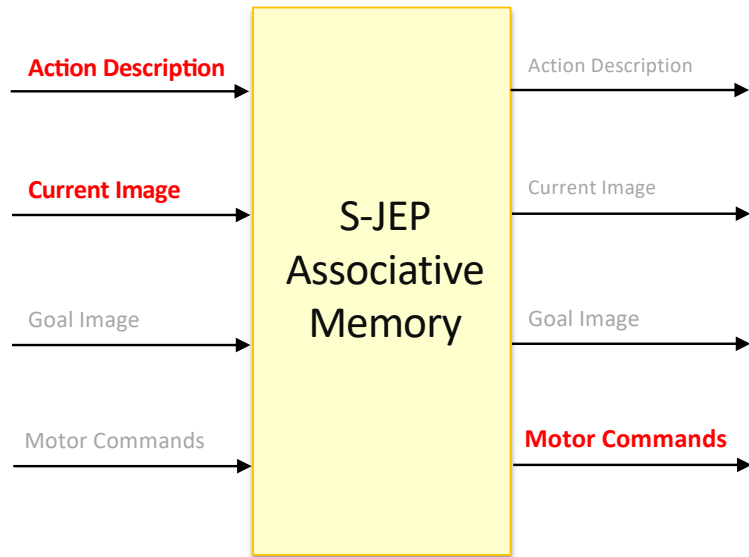




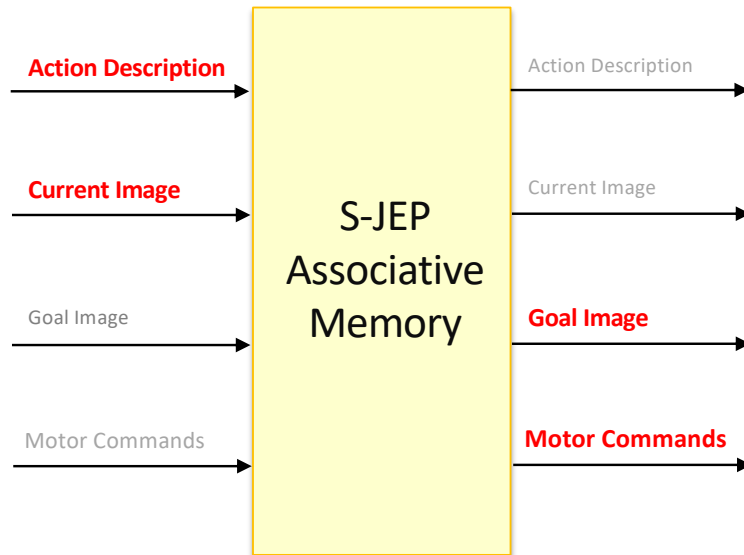


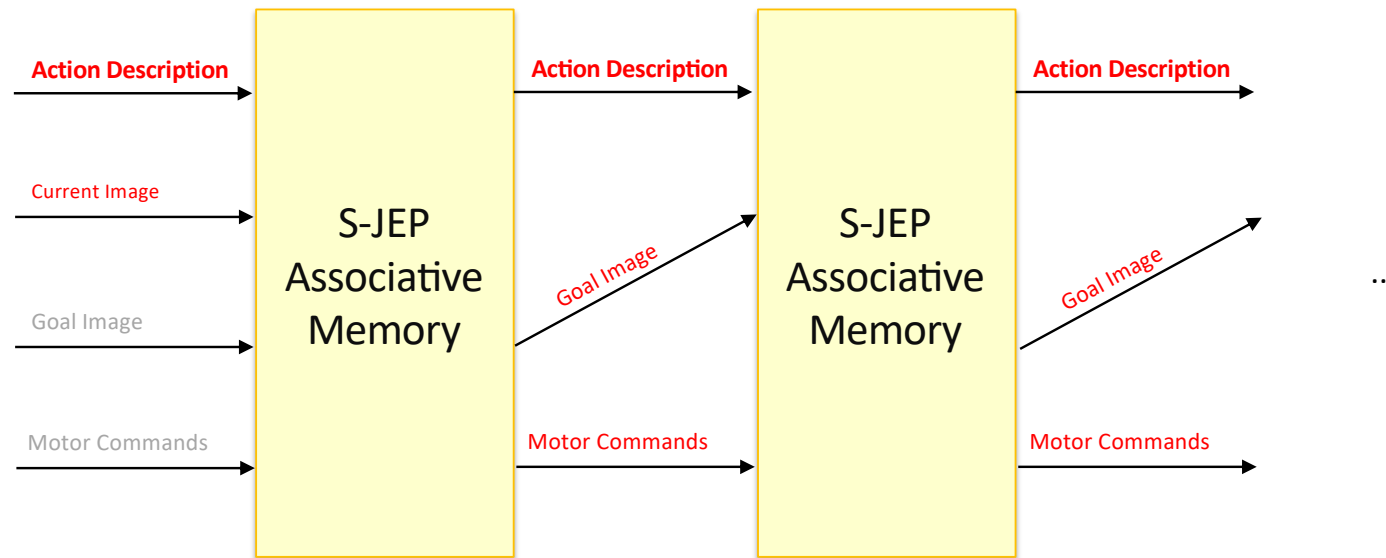
Y. Demiris  
 M. Shanahan  
 G. Hesslow  
 D. Wolpert  
 ...



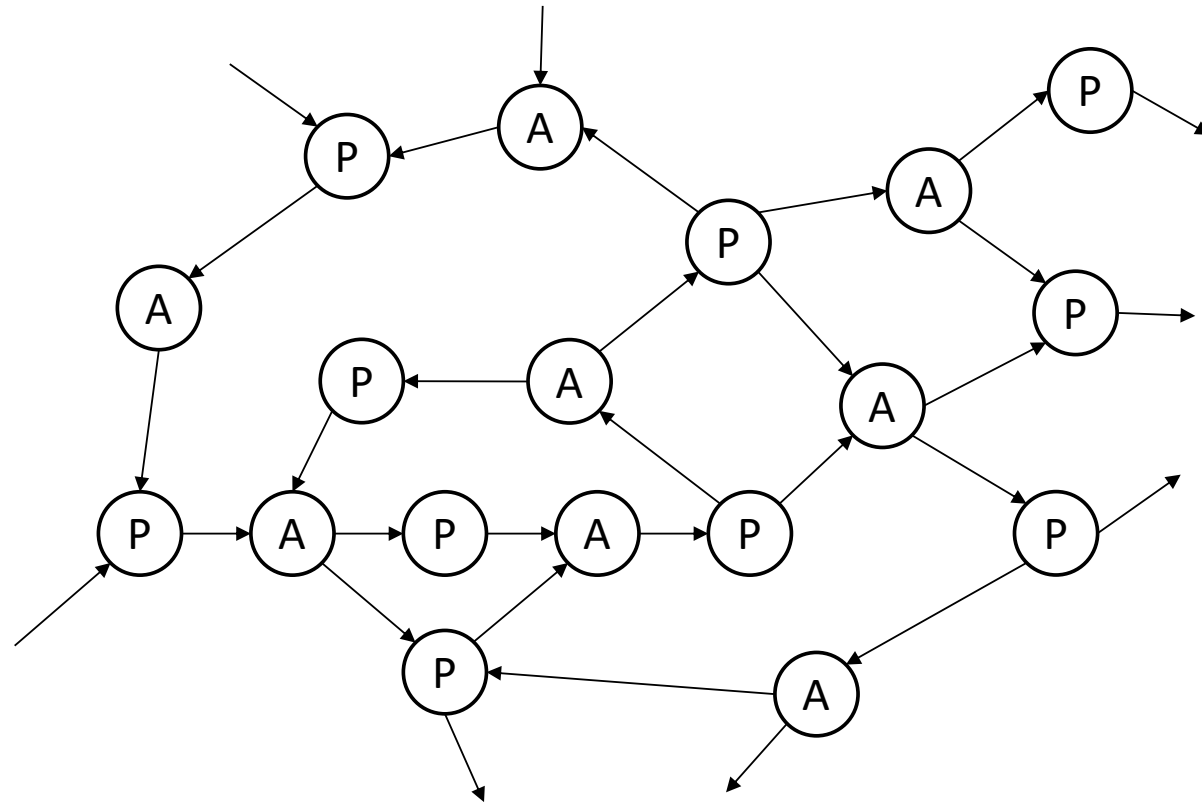








# Joint Episodic-Procedural Memory



D. Vernon, M. Beetz, and G. Sandini. Prospection in cognitive robotics: The case for joint episodic-procedural memory. *Frontiers in Robotics and AI*, 2 (Article 19):1 – 14, 2015.

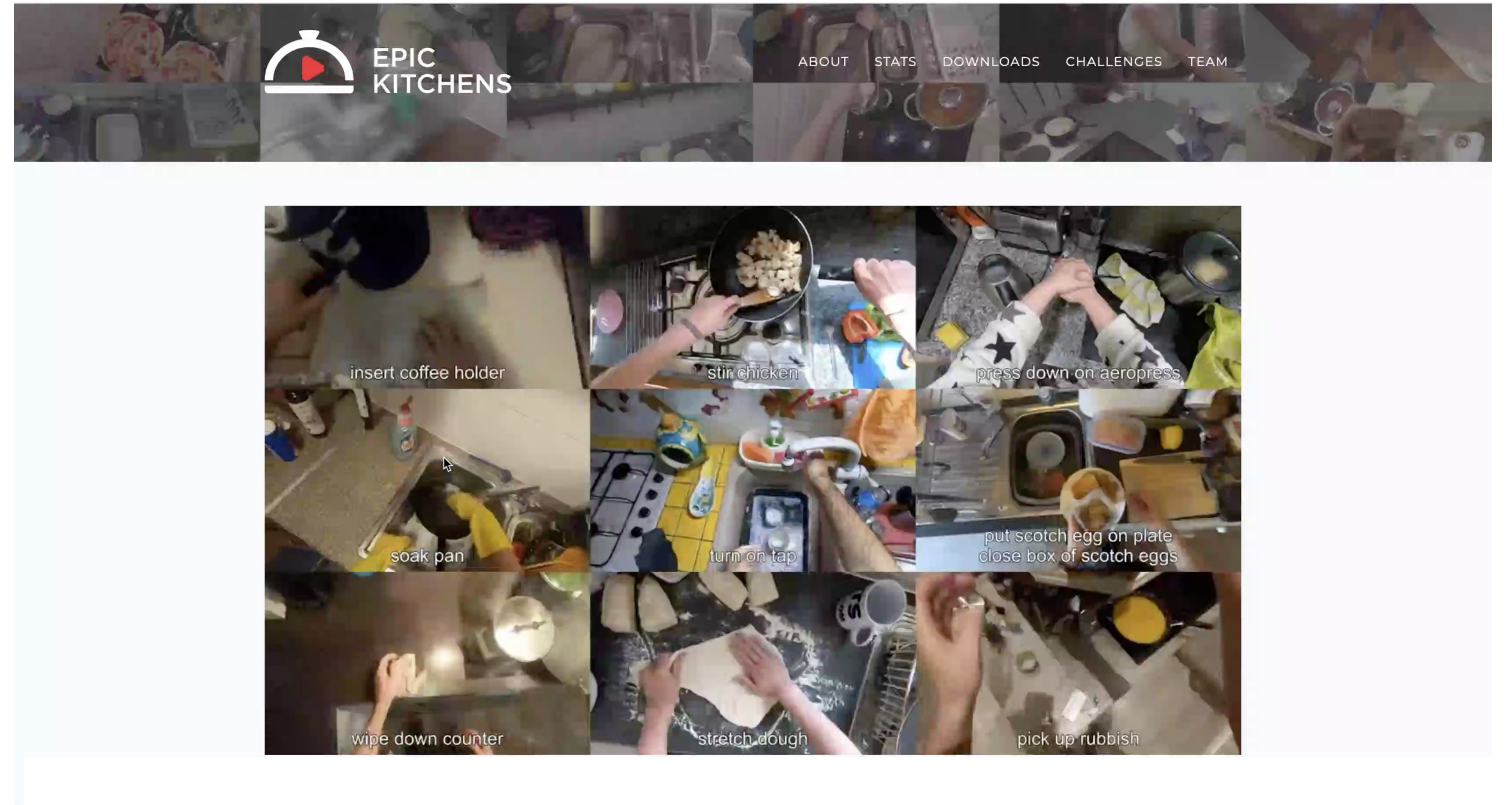
# Candidate Training Data Sets



# Candidate Training Data Sets

## Epic kitchens data set

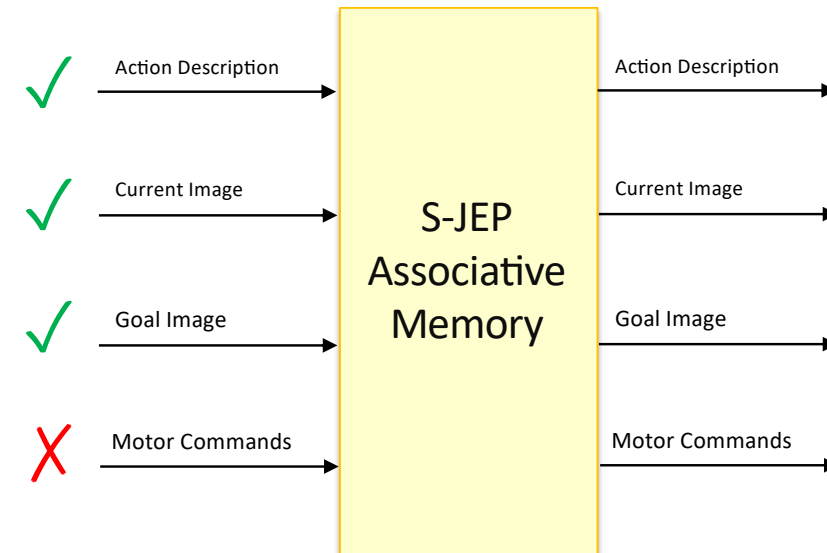
<https://epic-kitchens.github.io/2022>



# Candidate Training Data Sets

## Epic kitchens data set

<https://epic-kitchens.github.io/2022>



# Candidate Training Data Sets

## Epic kitchens data set

<https://epic-kitchens.github.io/2022>

## Something-something data set

<https://paperswithcode.com/dataset/something-something-v2>

## Something-Something V2 (20BN-Something-Something Dataset V2)

Edit

Introduced by Goyal et al. in [The "something something" video database for learning and evaluating visual common sense](#)

The 20BN-SOMETHING-SOMETHING V2 dataset is a large collection of labeled video clips that show humans performing pre-defined basic actions with everyday objects. The dataset was created by a large number of crowd workers. It allows machine learning models to develop fine-grained understanding of basic actions that occur in the physical world. It contains 220,847 videos, with 168,913 in the training set, 24,777 in the validation set and 27,157 in the test set. There are 174 labels.



Source

Image Source

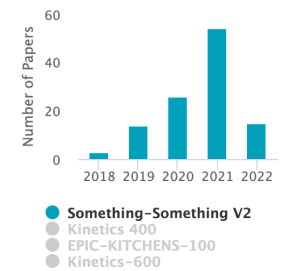
Homepage

## Benchmarks

Edit

Trend	Task	Dataset Variant	Best Model	Paper	Code
	Action Recognition	Something-Something V2	VideoMAE		
	General Action Video Anomaly Detection	Something-Something V2	Pooled Image Level kNN		
	Video Classification	Something-Something V2	MSNet-R50En		

## Usage



# Candidate Training Data Sets

Epic kitchens data set

<https://epic-kitchens.github.io/2022>

Something-something data set

<https://paperswithcode.com/dataset/something-something-v2>





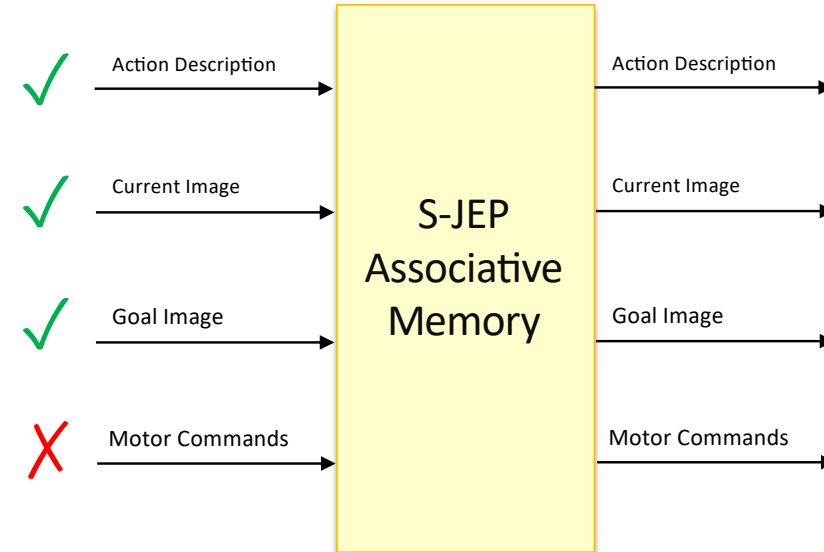
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# Candidate Training Data Sets

Epic kitchens data set


<https://epic-kitchens.github.io/2022>

Something-something data set

<https://paperswithcode.com/dataset/something-something-v2>

Alfred data set

<https://askforalfred.com/>


**ALFRED** 

## A Benchmark for Interpreting Grounded Instructions for Everyday Tasks

Mohit Shridhar    Jesse Thomason    Daniel Gordon    Yonatan Bisk  
Winson Han    Roozbeh Mottaghi    Luke Zettlemoyer    Dieter Fox

ALFRED (Action Learning From Realistic Environments and Directives), is a new benchmark for learning a mapping from natural language instructions and egocentric vision to sequences of actions for household tasks. Long composition rollouts with non-reversible state changes are among the phenomena we include to shrink the gap between research benchmarks and real-world applications.

[Paper on ArXiv»](#)   [GitHub»](#)   [Simulator»](#)   [Leaderboard»](#)

Watch on  YouTube

```
@inproceedings{ALFRED20,  
  title ={{ALFRED: A Benchmark for Interpreting Grounded  
    Instructions for Everyday Tasks}},  
  author={Mohit Shridhar and Jesse Thomason and  
    Daniel Gordon and Yonatan Bisk and  
    Winson Han and Roozbeh Mottaghi and  
    Luke Zettlemoyer and Dieter Fox},  
  booktitle = {The IEEE Conference on Computer Vision  
    and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)},  
  year = {2020},  
  url = {https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.01734}  
}
```

# Candidate Training Data Sets

Epic kitchens data set

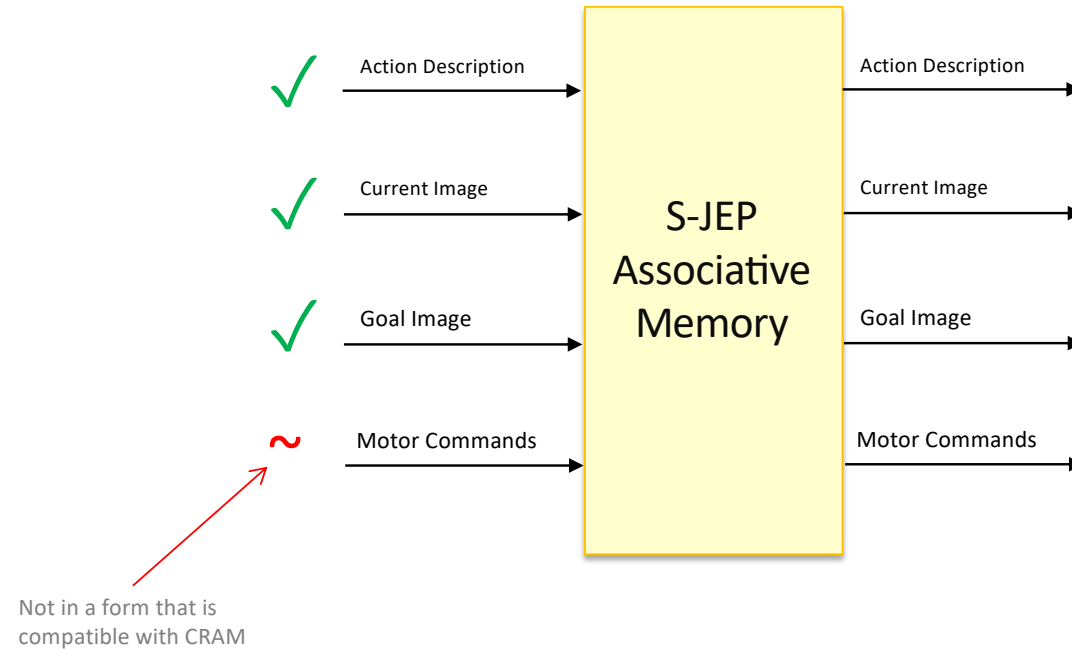
<https://epic-kitchens.github.io/2022>

Something-something data set

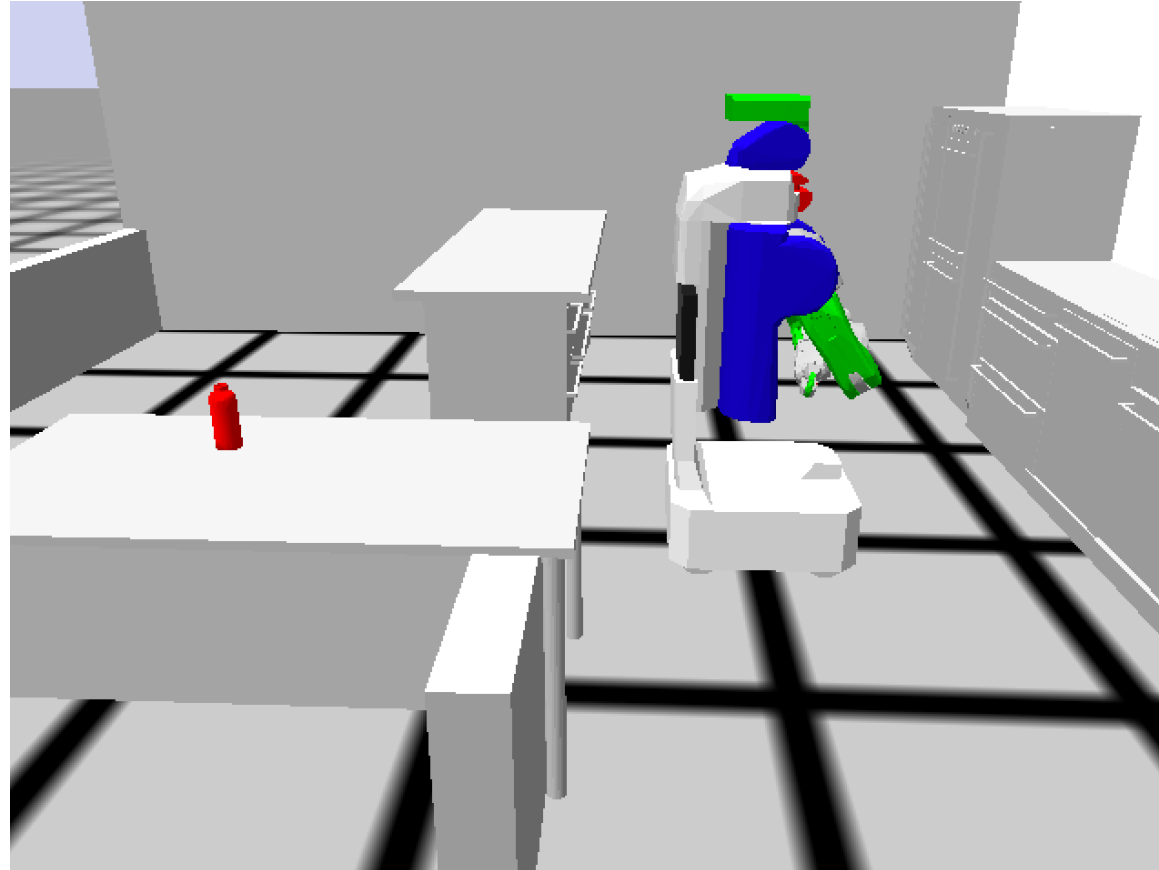
<https://paperswithcode.com/dataset/something-something-v2>

Alfred data set

<https://askforalfred.com/>



# Simulation in the Bullet World

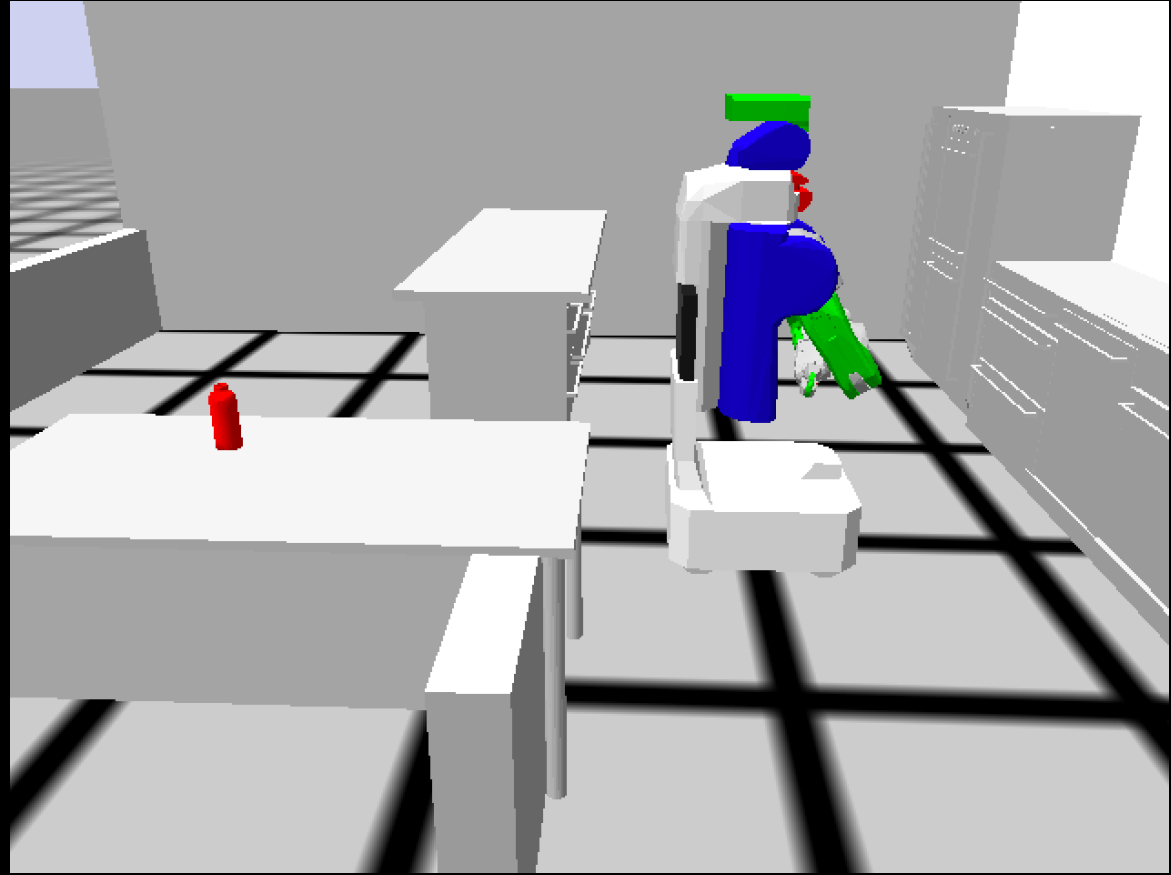


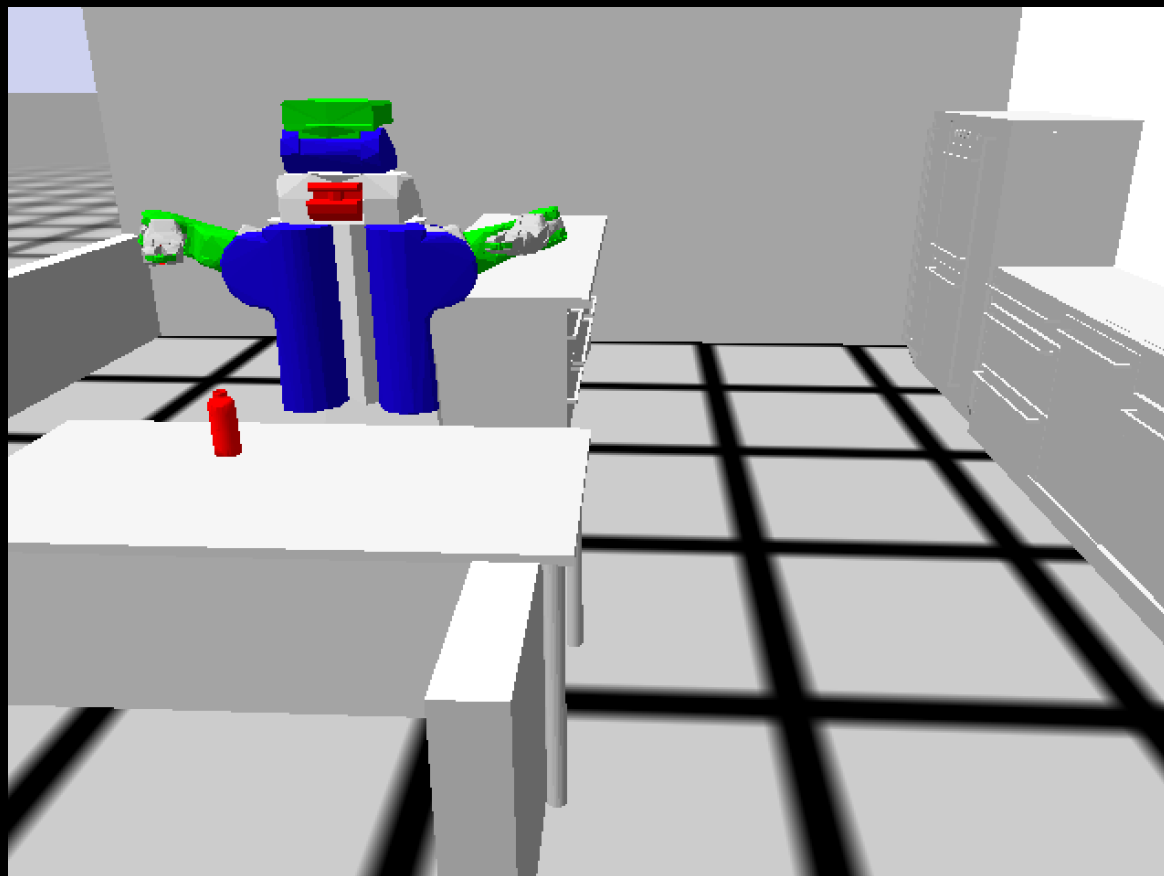
```

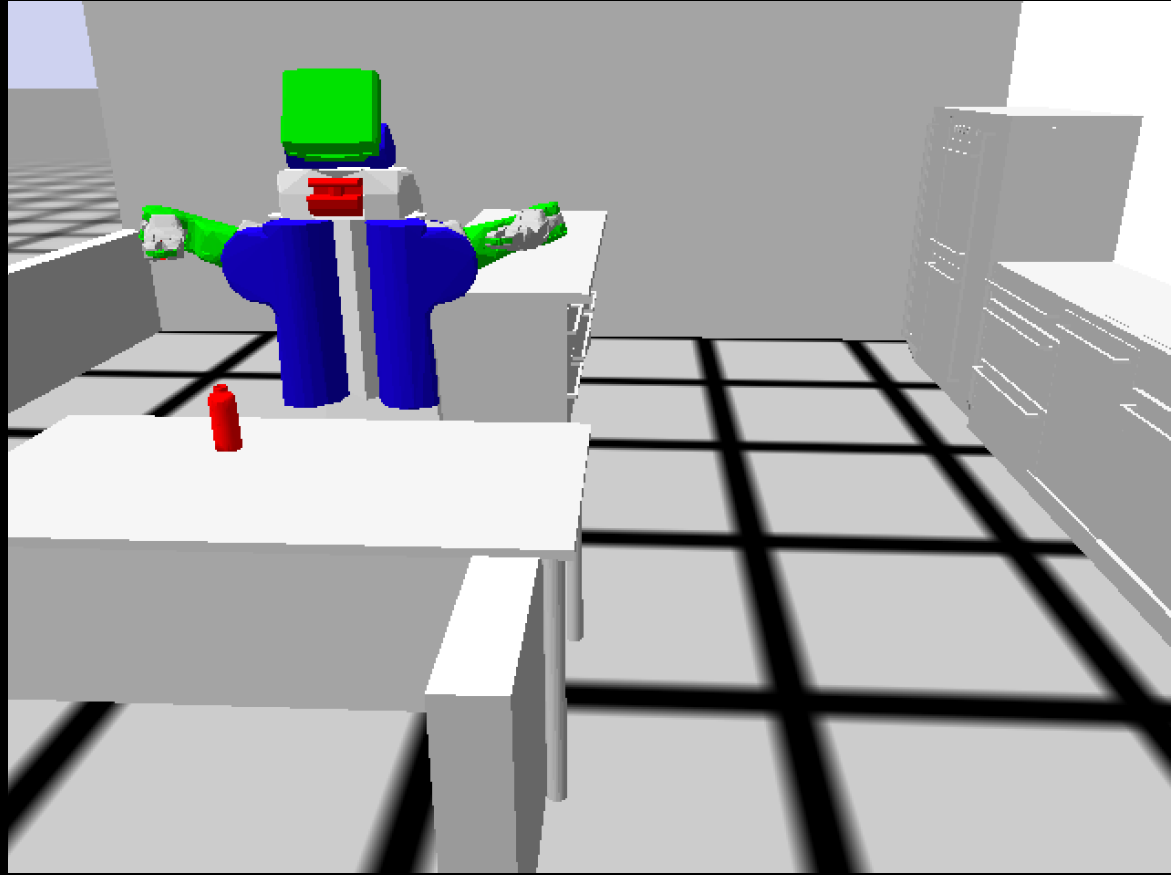
(defun move-bottle (bottle-spawn-pose)
  (spawn-object bottle-spawn-pose)
  (with-simulated-robot
    (let ((?navigation-goal *base-pose-near-table*))
      (cpl:par
        ;; Moving the robot near the table.
        (perform (an action
                  (type going)
                  (target (a location
                          (pose ?navigation-goal))))))
        (perform (a motion
                  (type moving-torso)
                  (joint-angle 0.3)))
        (park-arms)))
      ;; Looking towards the bottle before perceiving.
      (let ((?looking-direction *downward-look-coordinate*))
        (perform (an action
                  (type looking)
                  (target (a location
                          (pose ?looking-direction))))))
        ;; Detect the bottle on the table.
        (let ((?grasping-arm :right)
              (?perceived-bottle (perform (an action
                                          (type detecting)
                                          (object (an object
                                                  (type bottle)))))))
          ;; Pick up the bottle
          (perform (an action
                    (type picking-up)
                    (arm ?grasping-arm)
                    (grasp left-side)
                    (object ?perceived-bottle)))
                    (park-arm ?grasping-arm)
                    ;; Moving the robot near the counter.
                    (let ((?nav-goal *base-pose-near-counter*))
                      (perform (an action
                                (type going)
                                (target (a location
                                        (pose ?nav-goal))))))
                      ;; Setting the bottle down on the counter
                      (let ((?drop-pose *final-object-destination*))
                        (perform (an action
                                  (type placing)
                                  (arm ?grasping-arm)
                                  (object ?perceived-bottle)
                                  (target (a location
                                          (pose ?drop-pose))))))
                        (park-arm ?grasping-arm))))))

```

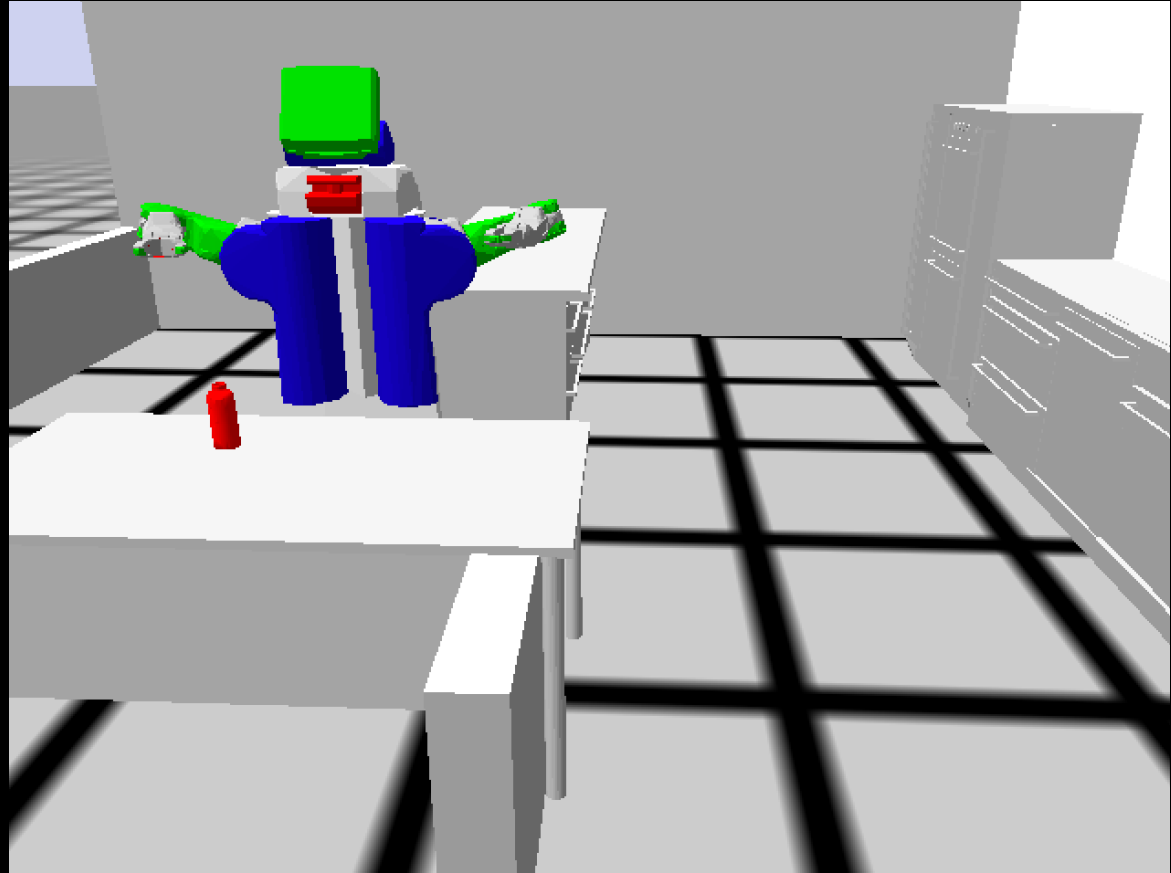
## CRAM Plan to fetch and place a bottle

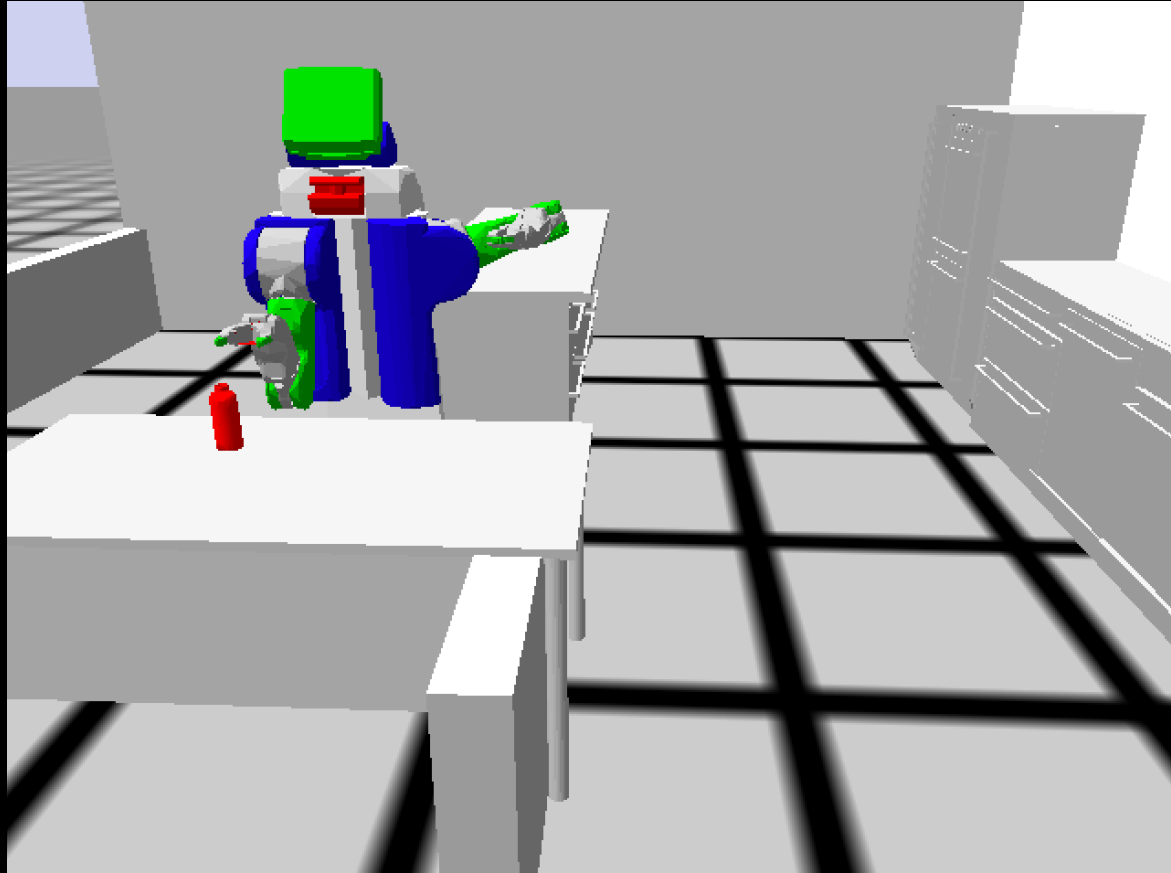


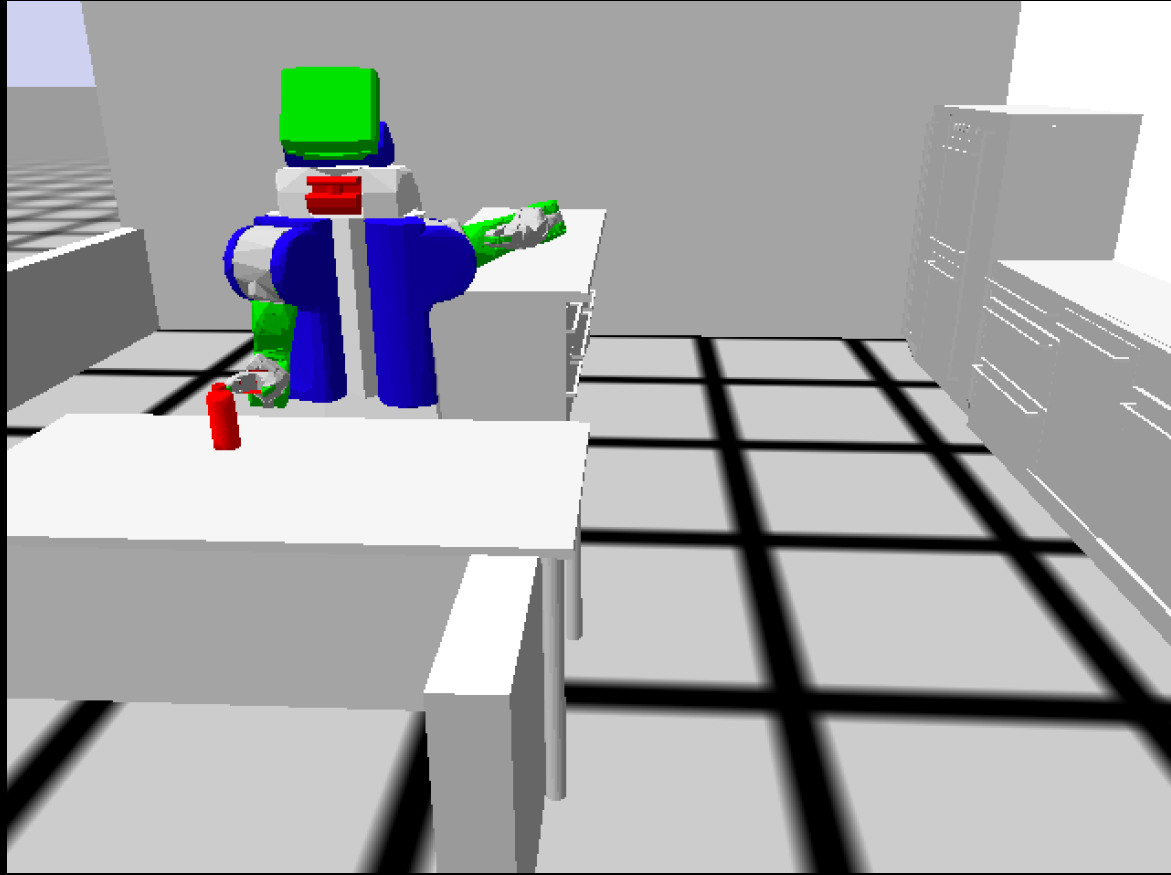


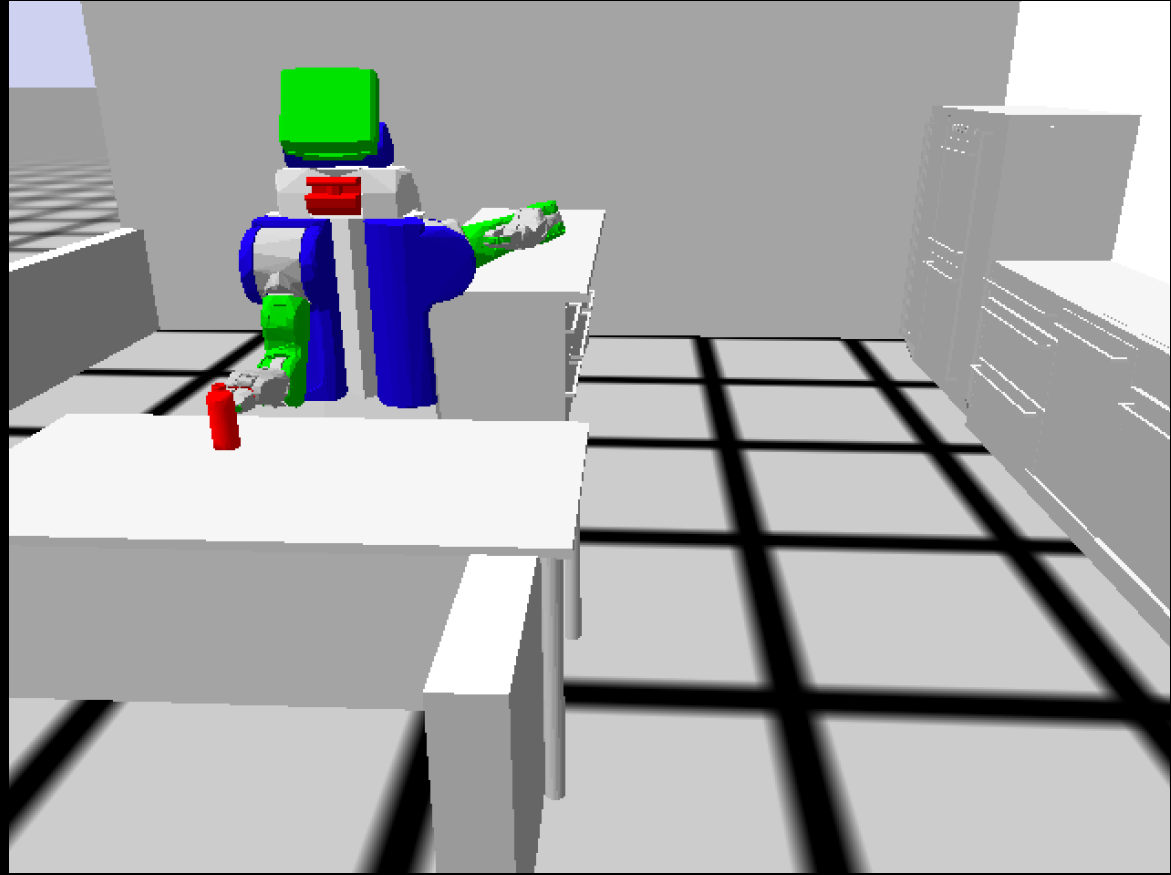


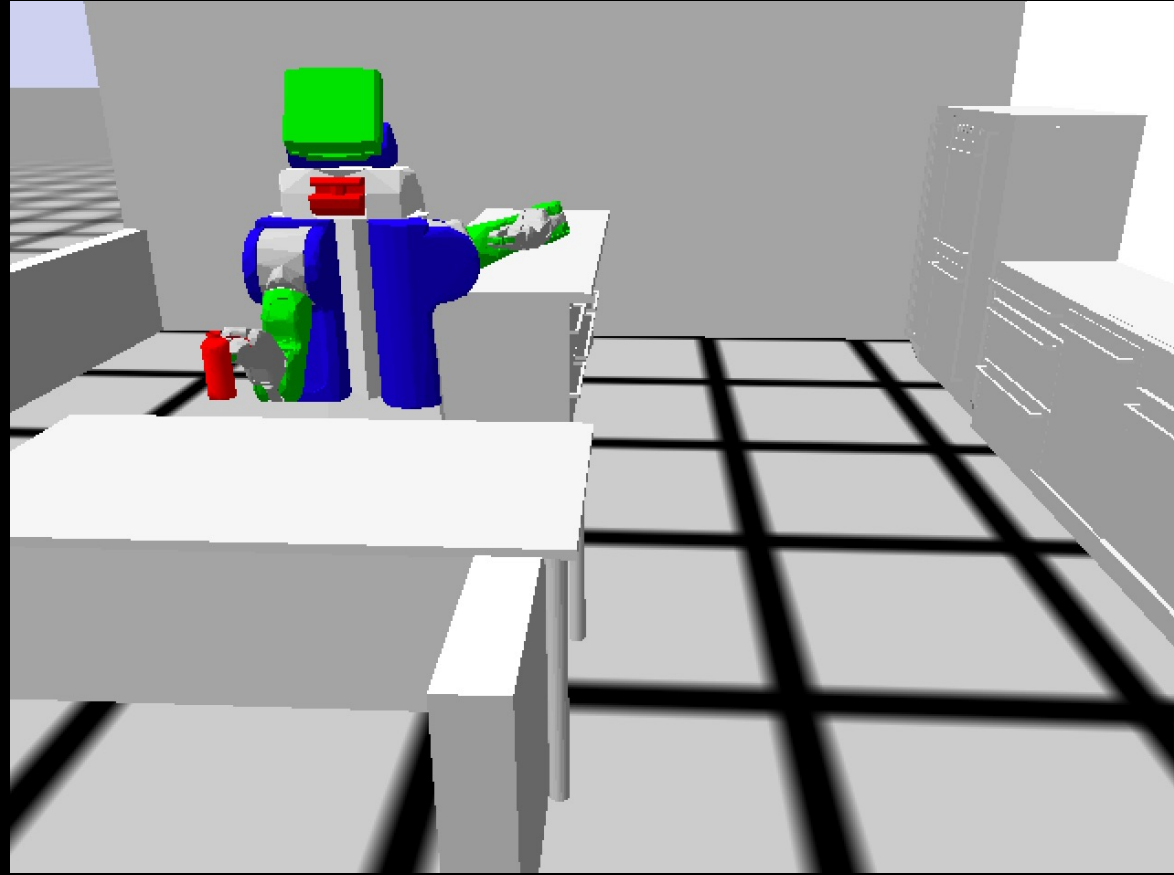


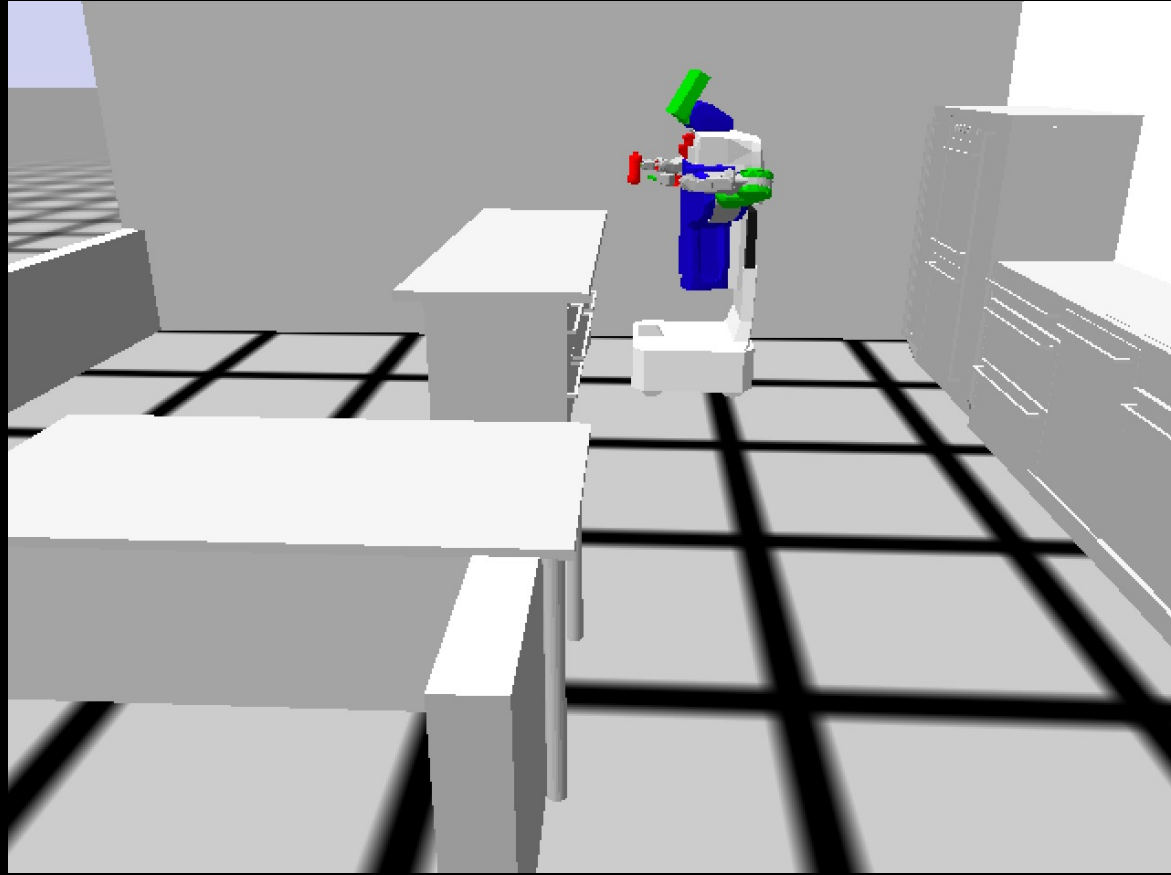


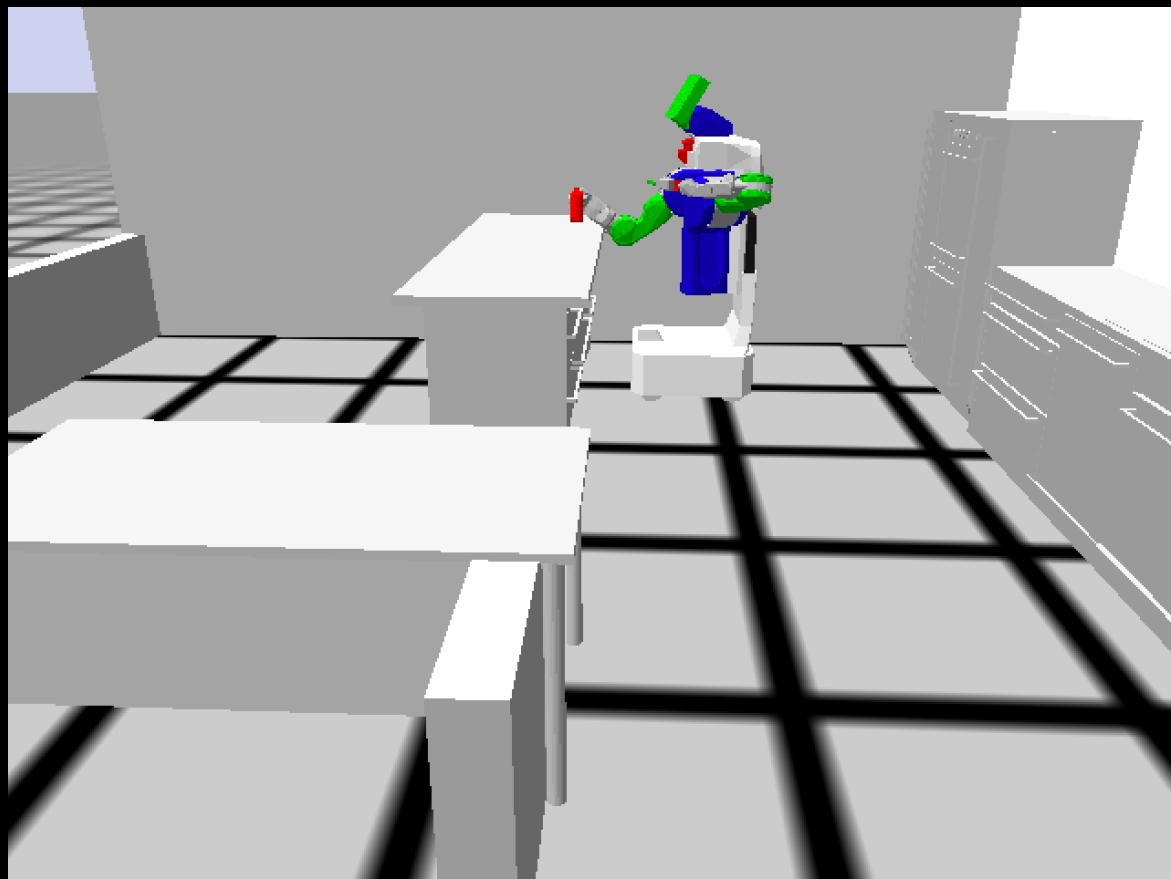


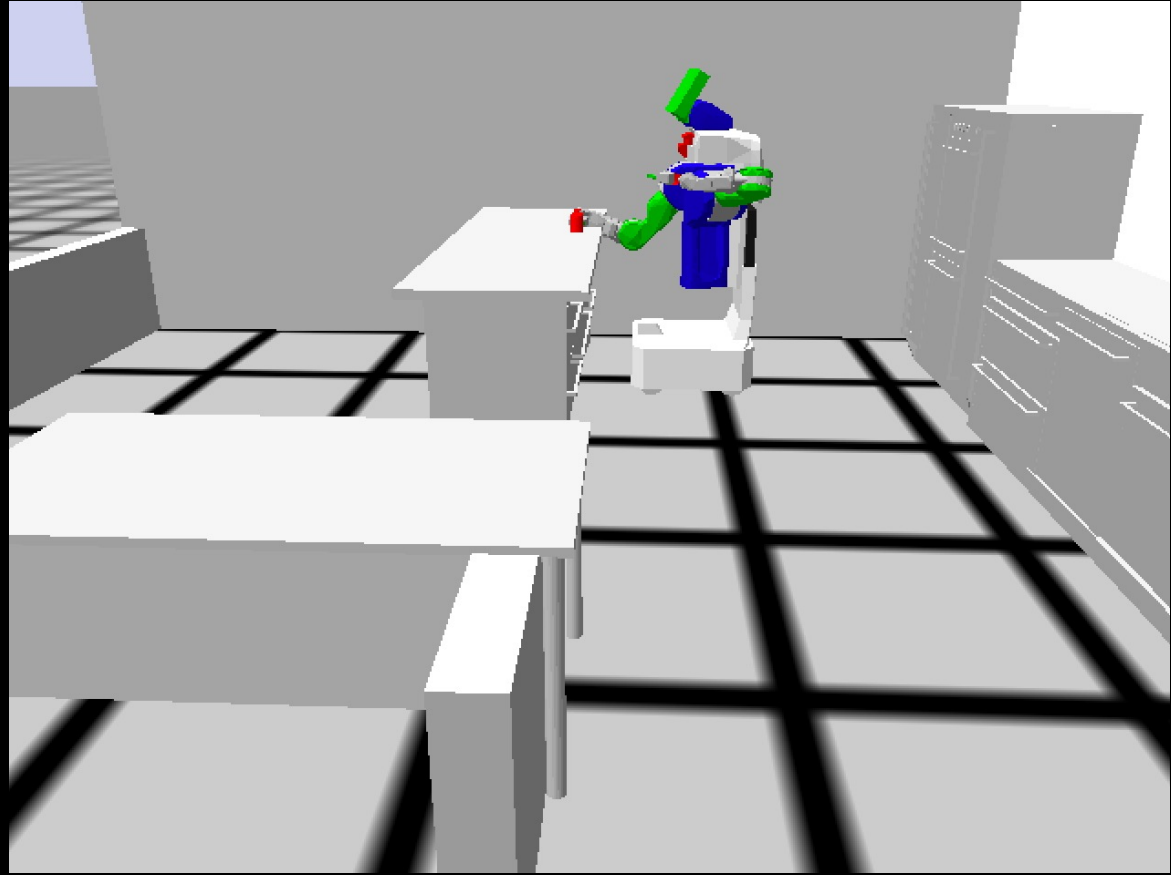




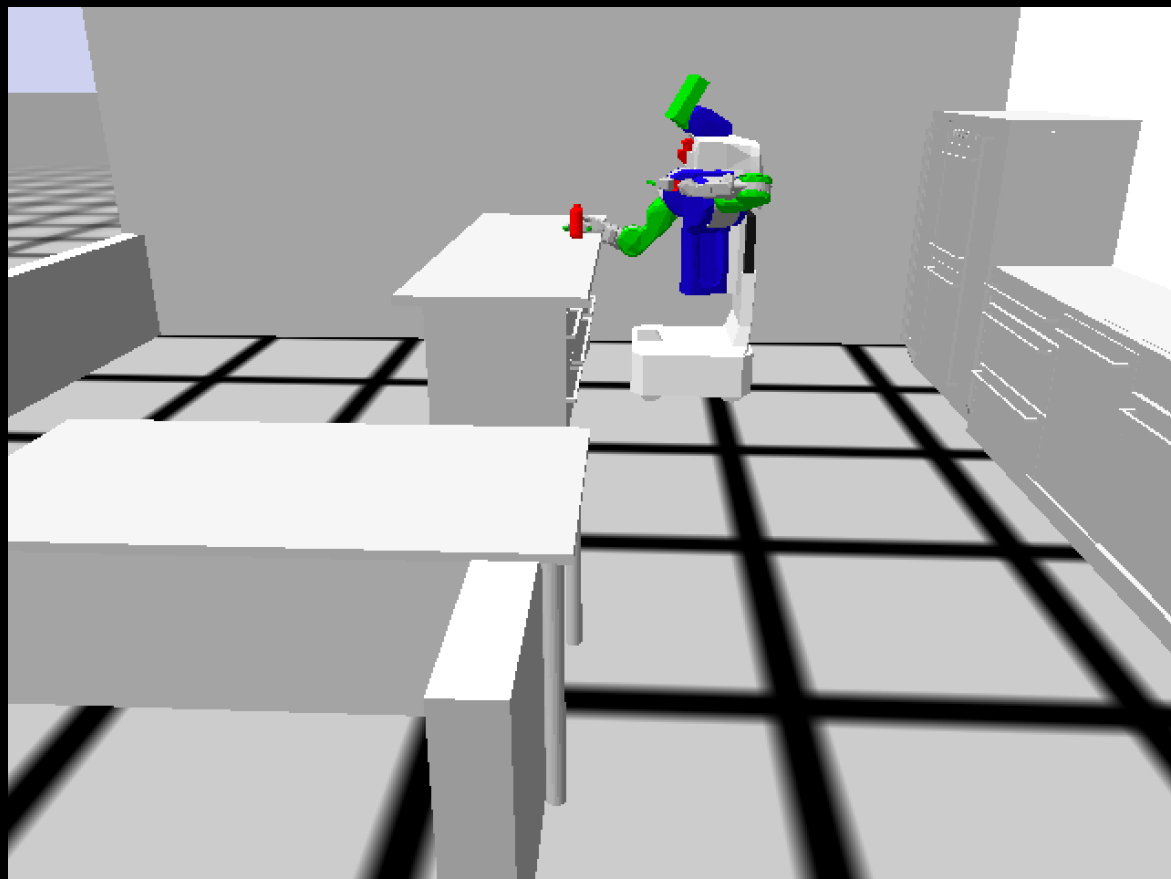


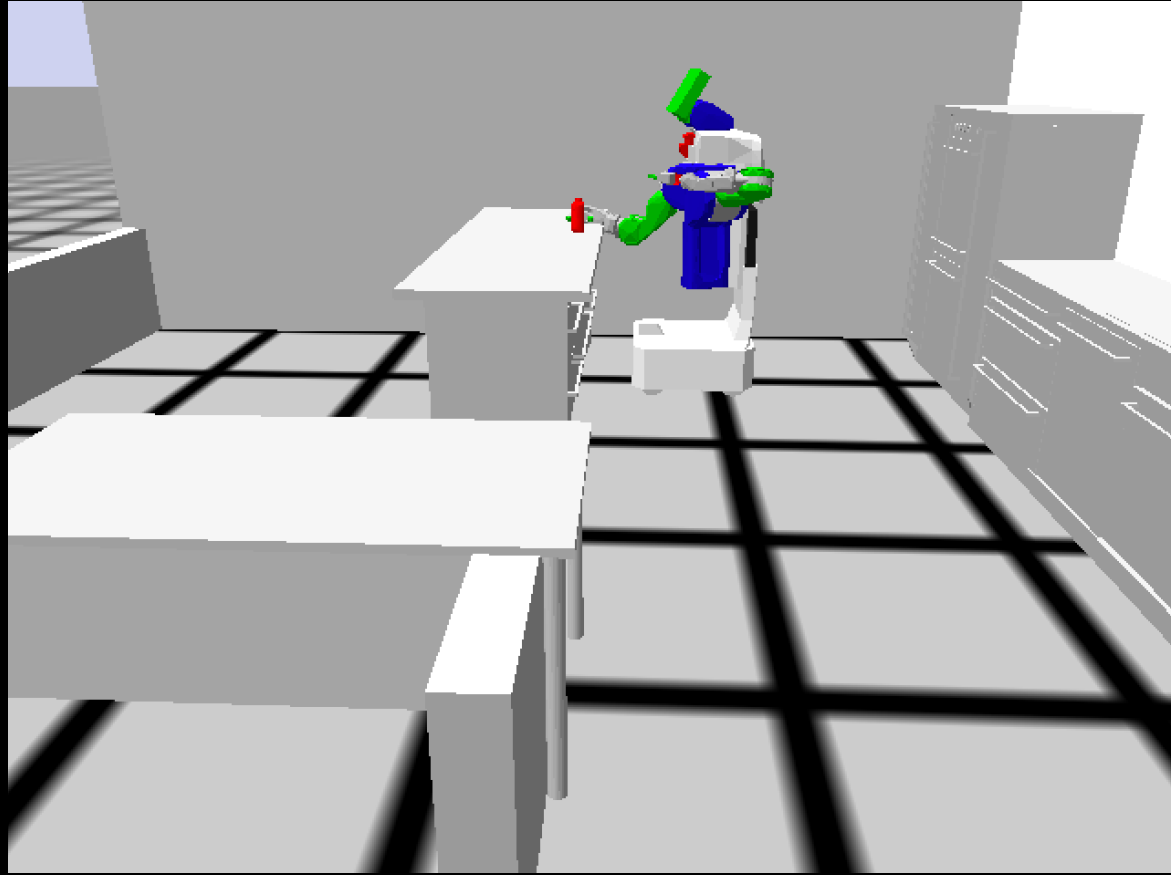


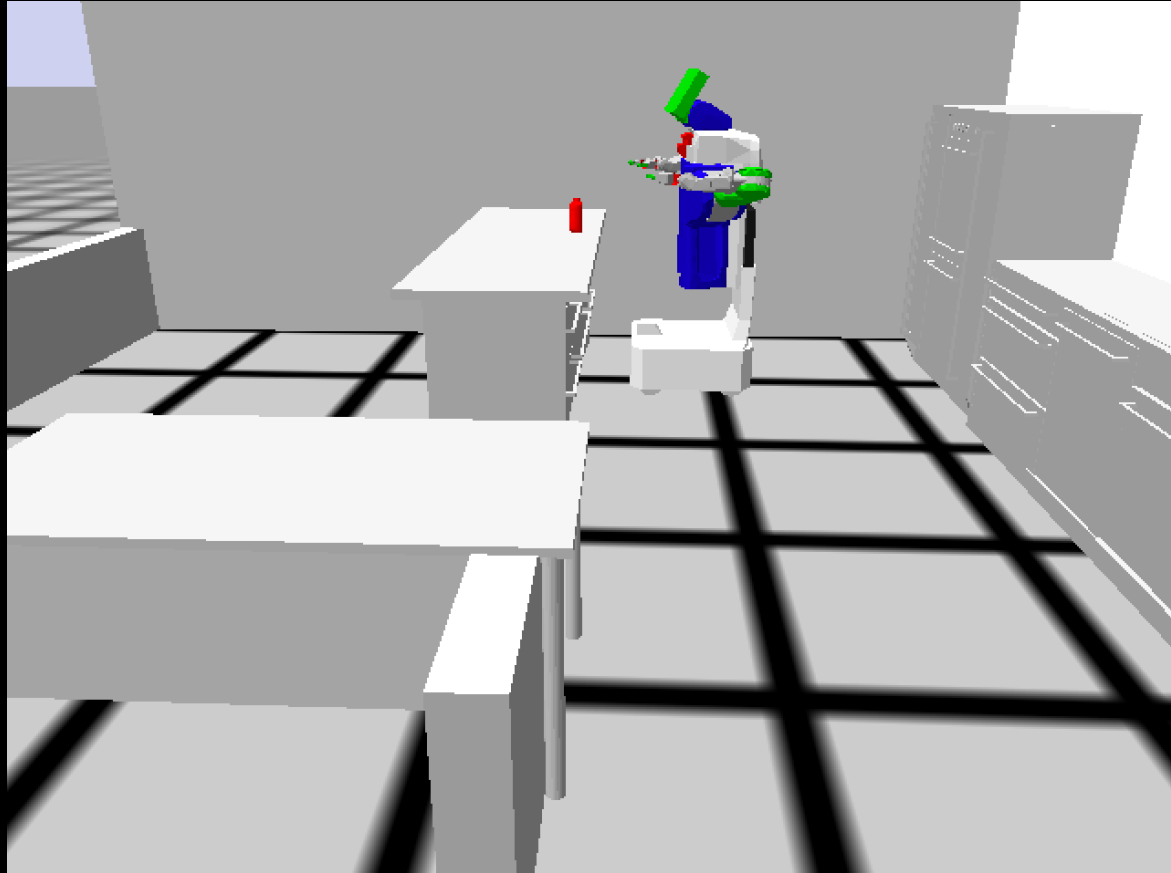










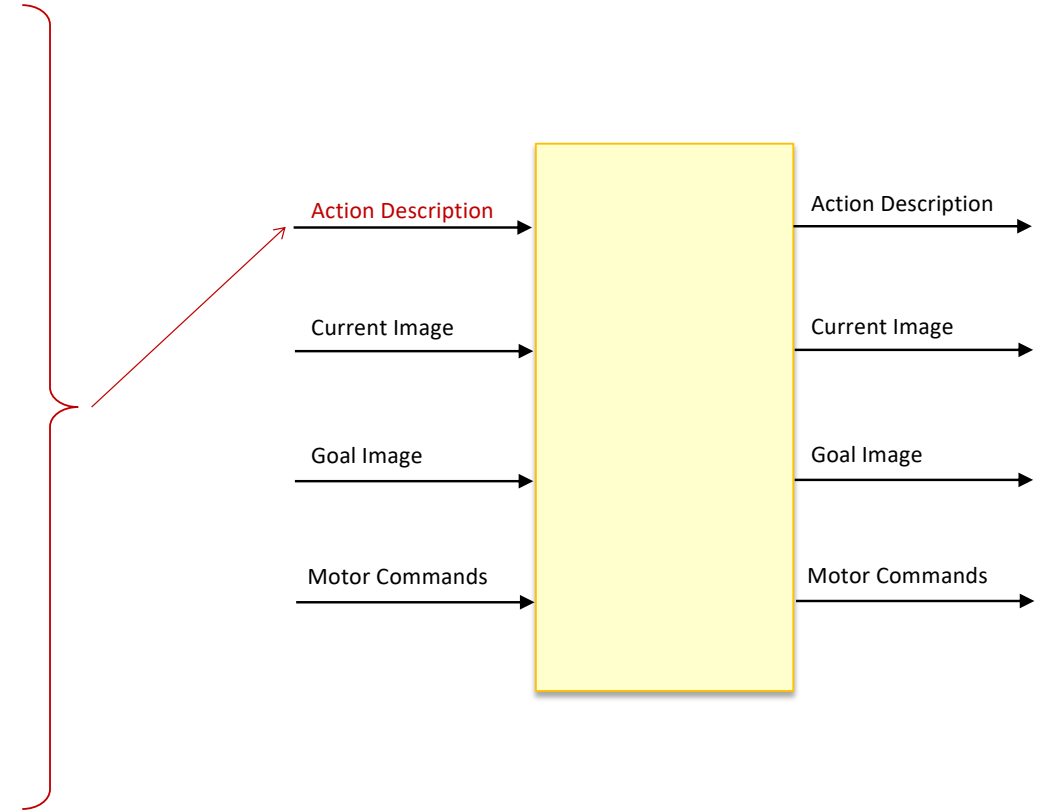


```

<action_description> ::= <transport_phrase>|<reposition_phrase>
<transport_phrase > ::= <transport_verb><noun_phrase><preposition_phrase><noun_phrase >
<reposition_phrase > ::= <reposition_verb><noun_phrase ><adverb_phrase>
<noun_phrase> ::= <article>{<adjective>} <object>
<transport_verb > ::= "put"
<reposition_verb > ::= "move" | "shift"
<article > ::= "a" | "an" | "the"
<preposition_phrase> ::= "behind" | "beside" | "in" | "in front of" | "on" | "on top of" |
"to the left of" | "to the right of"
<adverb_phrase> ::= "backwards" | "forwards" | "left" | "right"
<object> ::= "bottle" | "bowl" | "cereal" | "cup" | "fork" | "knife" | "milk" |
"plate"
<adjective> ::= "blue" | "green" | "red"

```

"Put the red bottle behind the plate"  
 "Put the fork beside the plate"  
 "Put the cup in front of the cereal"  
 "Put the bowl on the red plate"  
 "Move the bottle left"  
 "Move the cup backwards"  
 "Shift the fork right"



```

<motor_program> ::= "(motor-program `({<object_specification>} `)"
<object_specification> ::= "(" <object_type><object_color><object_pose>)"
<object_type> ::= ":bottle" | ":bowl" | ":cereal" | ":cup" | ":fork" | ":knife" | ":milk" |
":plate"
<object_pose> ::= ",*pose-1*" | ",*pose-2*" | ",*pose-3*" | ",*pose-4*" | ",*pose-5*"
<object_color> ::= "red" | "blue" | "green" | "default_color"
<transformation> ::= "#!*backward-transformation*" | "#!*forward-transformation*" |
"#!*leftward-transformation*" | "#!*rightward-transformation*" |
"#!*on-transformation*"

```

```

"Put the red bottle behind the plate" →
:bottle red *pose-1* plate default_color *pose-2* :bottle #!*backward-transformation* :plate

"Put the fork beside the plate" →
:fork default_color *pose-1* :plate default_color *pose-2* :fork *leftward-transformation* :plate)

"Put the cup in front of the cereal" →
:cup default_color *pose-1* :cereal default_color *pose-2* :cup *forward-transformation* :cereal)

"Put the bowl on the red plate" →
:bowl default_color *pose-1* :plate red ,*pose-2* :bowl *on-transformation* :plate

"Move the bottle left" →
:bottle default_color *pose-2* :bottle *leftward-transformation* :bottle

"Move the cup backwards" →
:cup default_color *pose-1* :cup *backward-transformation* :cup

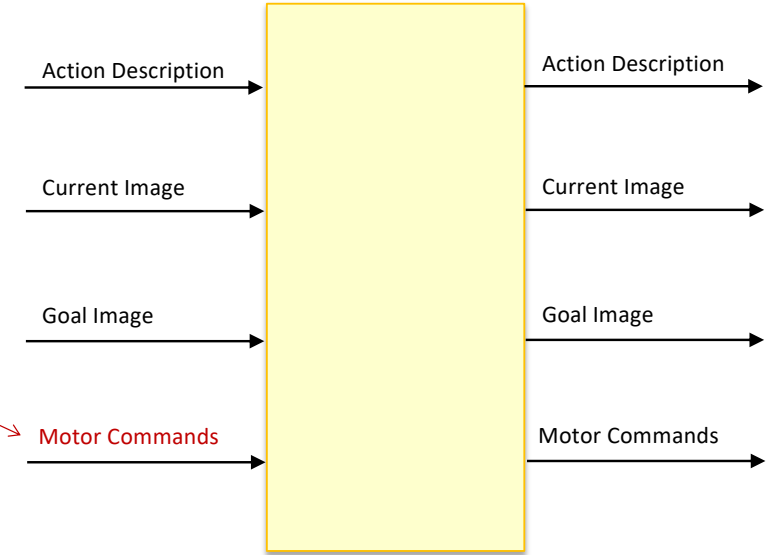
"Shift the fork right" →
:fork default_color *pose-1* :fork *rightward-transformation* :fork

```

The last keyword triple defines the transformation of an object, e.g. **cup** with respect to another object, e.g., **cereal**

The first *n* keyword triples instantiate *n* objects, e.g., **cup** and **cereal**

This grammar generates a syntactically-correct CPL function call but only the keywords are used when training the JEPS memory (the function call is generated after recalling the keywords)



```

0@ move the :BOTTLE left
1@ put the :BOTTLE in front of :CUP
2@ put the :BOTTLE behind :WEISSWURST
3@ put the :CUP on top of :MUG
4@ put the :BOTTLE to the right of :MUG
5@ put the :CUP to the left of :MILK
6@ put the :CUP to the right of :CAP
7@ shift the :BOTTLE left
8@ move the :CUP left
9@ shift the :CUP right
10@ put the :BOTTLE to the right of :GLASSES
11@ put the :CUP in front of :CEREAL
12@ move the :BOTTLE forwards
13@ move the :CUP forwards
14@ put the :BOTTLE in front of :POT
15@ put the :BOTTLE to the left of :BOWL
16@ put the :BOTTLE on top of :WEISSWURST
17@ put the :BOTTLE behind :FORK
18@ shift the :CUP right
19@ move the :CUP backwards
20@ shift the :BOTTLE forwards
21@ put the :BOTTLE in front of :MUG
22@ put the :CUP to the right of :MUG
23@ move the :CUP right
24@ put the :BOTTLE to the left of :CUP
25@ put the :CUP in front of :BREAKFAST-CEREAL
26@ put the :BOTTLE on top of :WEISSWURST
27@ put the :CUP on top of :MUG
28@ put the :BOTTLE to the right of :MUG
29@ put the :CUP to the left of :MILK
30@ put the :CUP to the right of :CAP
31@ shift the :BOTTLE left
32@ move the :CUP left
33@ shift the :CUP right
34@ put the :BOTTLE to the right of :GLASSES
35@ shift the :BOTTLE backwards
36@ put the :BOTTLE behind :BOTTLE
37@ put the :CUP to the left of :CUBE
38@ put the :BOTTLE to the right of :PLATE
39@ put the :BOTTLE to the right of :RED-METAL-PLATE
40@ shift the :BOTTLE right
41@ put the :BOTTLE in front of :MONDAMIN
42@ put the :CUP behind :WEISSWURST
43@ move the :BOTTLE backwards
44@ put the :BOTTLE on top of :BLUE-METAL-PLATE
45@ put the :BOTTLE to the right of :GLASSES
46@ move the :BOTTLE left
47@ move the :CUP right
48@ put the :CUP to the left of :KNIFE
49@ put the :BOTTLE to the left of :RED-METAL-PLATE
50@ put the :BOTTLE behind :CUP
51@ put the :BOTTLE behind :WEISSWURST
52@ put the :CUP on top of :MUG
53@ put the :BOTTLE to the right of :MUG
54@ put the :CUP to the left of :MILK
55@ put the :CUP to the right of :CAP
56@ shift the :BOTTLE left
57@ move the :CUP left
58@ shift the :CUP right
59@ put the :BOTTLE to the right of :GLASSES
60@ shift the :BOTTLE backwards
61@ put the :BOTTLE behind :BOTTLE
62@ put the :CUP to the left of :CUBE
63@ move the :BOTTLE backwards
64@ put the :CUP in front of :POT
65@ put the :BOTTLE on top of :FORK
66@ shift the :CUP backwards
67@ shift the :BOTTLE forwards
68@ move the :BOTTLE left
69@ put the :BOTTLE on top of :GLASSES
70@ shift the :BOTTLE right
71@ put the :CUP in front of :KNIFE
72@ put the :BOTTLE to the right of :GLOVE
73@ shift the :CUP left
74@ put the :CUP on top of :MILK
75@ put the :BOTTLE in front of :GLASSES
76@ move the :CUP backwards

```

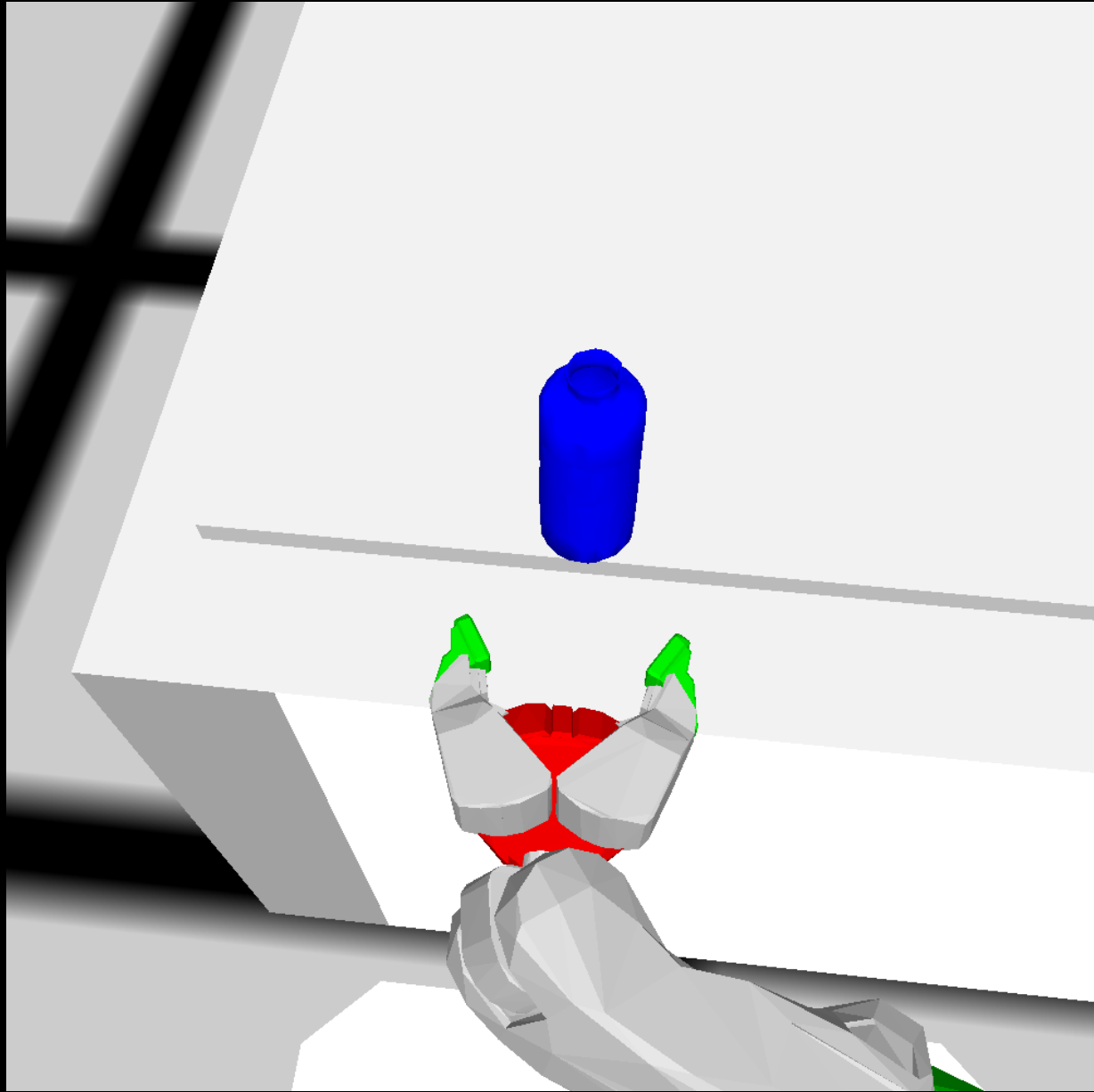
## Action Descriptions

```

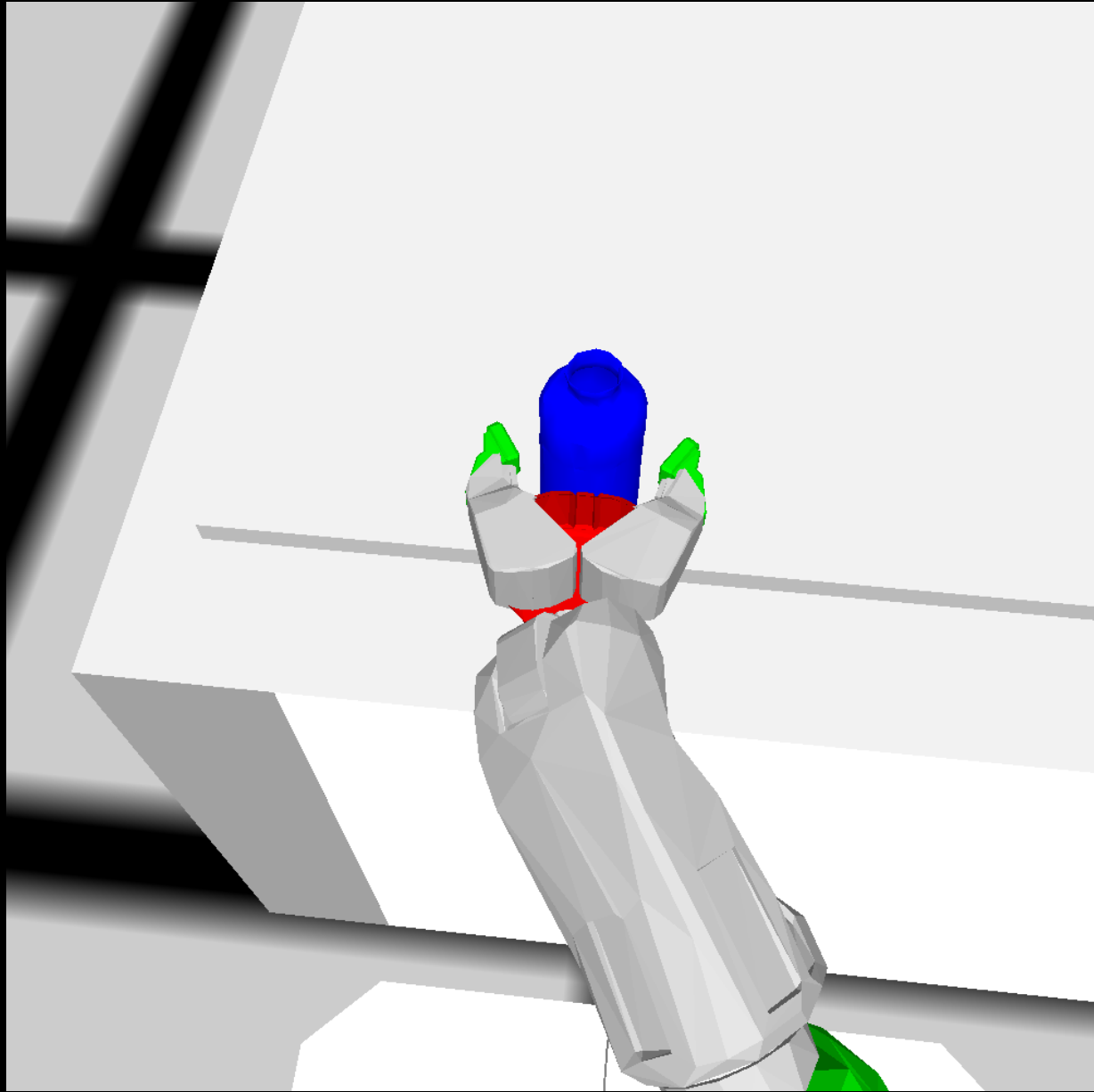
0@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-4 :BOTTLE #'*leftward-transformation* :BOTTLE
1@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-6 :CUP BLUE POSE-1 :BOTTLE #'*forward-transformation* :CUP
2@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-7 :WEISSWURST GREEN POSE-2 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :WEISSWURST
3@ :CUP GREEN POSE-8 :MUG BLUE POSE-3 :CUP NIL :MUG
4@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-7 :MUG BLUE POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :MUG
5@ :CUP BLUE POSE-9 :MILK RED POSE-3 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :MILK
6@ :CUP BLUE POSE-6 :CAP GREEN POSE-5 :CUP #'*rightward-transformation* :CAP
7@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-3 :BOTTLE #'*leftward-transformation* :BOTTLE
8@ :CUP GREEN POSE-1 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :CUP
9@ :CUP GREEN POSE-4 :CUP #'*rightward-transformation* :CUP
10@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-6 :GLASSES BLUE POSE-1 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :GLASSES
11@ :CUP RED POSE-7 :CEREAL GREEN POSE-3 :CUP #'*forward-transformation* :CEREAL
12@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-1 :BOTTLE #'*forward-transformation* :BOTTLE
13@ :CUP GREEN POSE-2 :CUP #'*forward-transformation* :CUP
14@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-7 :POT GREEN POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*forward-transformation* :POT
15@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-7 :BOWL BLUE POSE-4 :BOTTLE #'*leftward-transformation* :BOWL
16@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-9 :WEISSWURST RED POSE-3 :BOTTLE NIL :WEISSWURST
17@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-8 :FORK RED POSE-2 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :FORK
18@ :CUP GREEN POSE-2 :CUP #'*rightward-transformation* :CUP
19@ :CUP RED POSE-4 :CUP #'*backward-transformation* :CUP
20@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-4 :BOTTLE #'*forward-transformation* :BOTTLE
21@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-6 :MUG GREEN POSE-2 :BOTTLE #'*forward-transformation* :MUG
22@ :CUP GREEN POSE-6 :MUG RED POSE-1 :CUP #'*rightward-transformation* :MUG
23@ :CUP RED POSE-1 :CUP #'*rightward-transformation* :CUP
24@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-6 :CUP RED POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*leftward-transformation* :CUP
25@ :CUP BLUE POSE-9 :BREAKFAST-CEREAL GREEN POSE-4 :CUP #'*forward-transformation* :BREAKFAST-CEREAL
26@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-7 :WEISSWURST GREEN POSE-3 :BOTTLE NIL :WEISSWURST
27@ :CUP GREEN POSE-8 :MUG BLUE POSE-3 :CUP NIL :MUG
28@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-7 :MUG BLUE POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :MUG
29@ :CUP BLUE POSE-9 :MILK RED POSE-3 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :MILK
30@ :CUP BLUE POSE-6 :CAP GREEN POSE-5 :CUP #'*rightward-transformation* :CAP
31@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-3 :BOTTLE #'*leftward-transformation* :BOTTLE
32@ :CUP GREEN POSE-1 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :CUP
33@ :CUP GREEN POSE-4 :CUP #'*rightward-transformation* :CUP
34@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-6 :GLASSES BLUE POSE-1 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :GLASSES
35@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :BOTTLE
36@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-9 :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :BOTTLE
37@ :CUP RED POSE-6 :CUBE RED POSE-2 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :CUBE
38@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-7 :PLATE RED POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :PLATE
39@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-6 :RED-METAL-PLATE GREEN POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :RED-METAL-PLATE
40@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-1 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :BOTTLE
41@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-8 :MONDAMIN RED POSE-2 :BOTTLE #'*forward-transformation* :MONDAMIN
42@ :CUP GREEN POSE-10 :WEISSWURST GREEN POSE-4 :CUP #'*backward-transformation* :WEISSWURST
43@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-4 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :BOTTLE
44@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-6 :BLUE-METAL-PLATE BLUE POSE-3 :BOTTLE NIL :BLUE-METAL-PLATE
45@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-7 :GLASSES GREEN POSE-4 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :GLASSES
46@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-4 :BOTTLE #'*leftward-transformation* :BOTTLE
47@ :CUP RED POSE-1 :CUP #'*rightward-transformation* :CUP
48@ :CUP GREEN POSE-6 :KNIFE GREEN POSE-1 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :KNIFE
49@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-6 :RED-METAL-PLATE RED POSE-4 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :RED-METAL-PLATE
50@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-6 :CUP BLUE POSE-4 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :CUP
51@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-7 :WEISSWURST GREEN POSE-2 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :WEISSWURST
52@ :CUP GREEN POSE-8 :MUG BLUE POSE-3 :CUP NIL :MUG
53@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-7 :MUG BLUE POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :MUG
54@ :CUP BLUE POSE-9 :MILK RED POSE-3 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :MILK
55@ :CUP BLUE POSE-6 :CAP GREEN POSE-5 :CUP #'*rightward-transformation* :CAP
56@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-3 :BOTTLE #'*leftward-transformation* :BOTTLE
57@ :CUP GREEN POSE-1 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :CUP
58@ :CUP GREEN POSE-4 :CUP #'*rightward-transformation* :CUP
59@ :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-6 :GLASSES BLUE POSE-1 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :GLASSES
60@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :BOTTLE
61@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-9 :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :BOTTLE
62@ :CUP RED POSE-6 :CUBE RED POSE-2 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :CUBE
63@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-1 :BOTTLE #'*backward-transformation* :BOTTLE
64@ :CUP GREEN POSE-8 :POT RED POSE-1 :CUP #'*forward-transformation* :POT
65@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-6 :FORK RED POSE-2 :BOTTLE NIL :FORK
66@ :CUP RED POSE-4 :CUP #'*backward-transformation* :CUP
67@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-1 :BOTTLE #'*forward-transformation* :BOTTLE
68@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-1 :BOTTLE #'*leftward-transformation* :BOTTLE
69@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-10 :GLASSES RED POSE-4 :BOTTLE NIL :GLASSES
70@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :BOTTLE
71@ :CUP BLUE POSE-6 :KNIFE BLUE POSE-4 :CUP #'*forward-transformation* :KNIFE
72@ :BOTTLE BLUE POSE-6 :GLOVE RED POSE-5 :BOTTLE #'*rightward-transformation* :GLOVE
73@ :CUP BLUE POSE-1 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :CUP
74@ :CUP RED POSE-10 :MILK RED POSE-1 :CUP NIL :MILK
75@ :BOTTLE RED POSE-7 :GLASSES GREEN POSE-4 :BOTTLE #'*forward-transformation* :GLASSES
76@ :CUP GREEN POSE-4 :CUP #'*backward-transformation* :CUP
77@ :CUP BLUE POSE-3 :CUP #'*leftward-transformation* :CUP

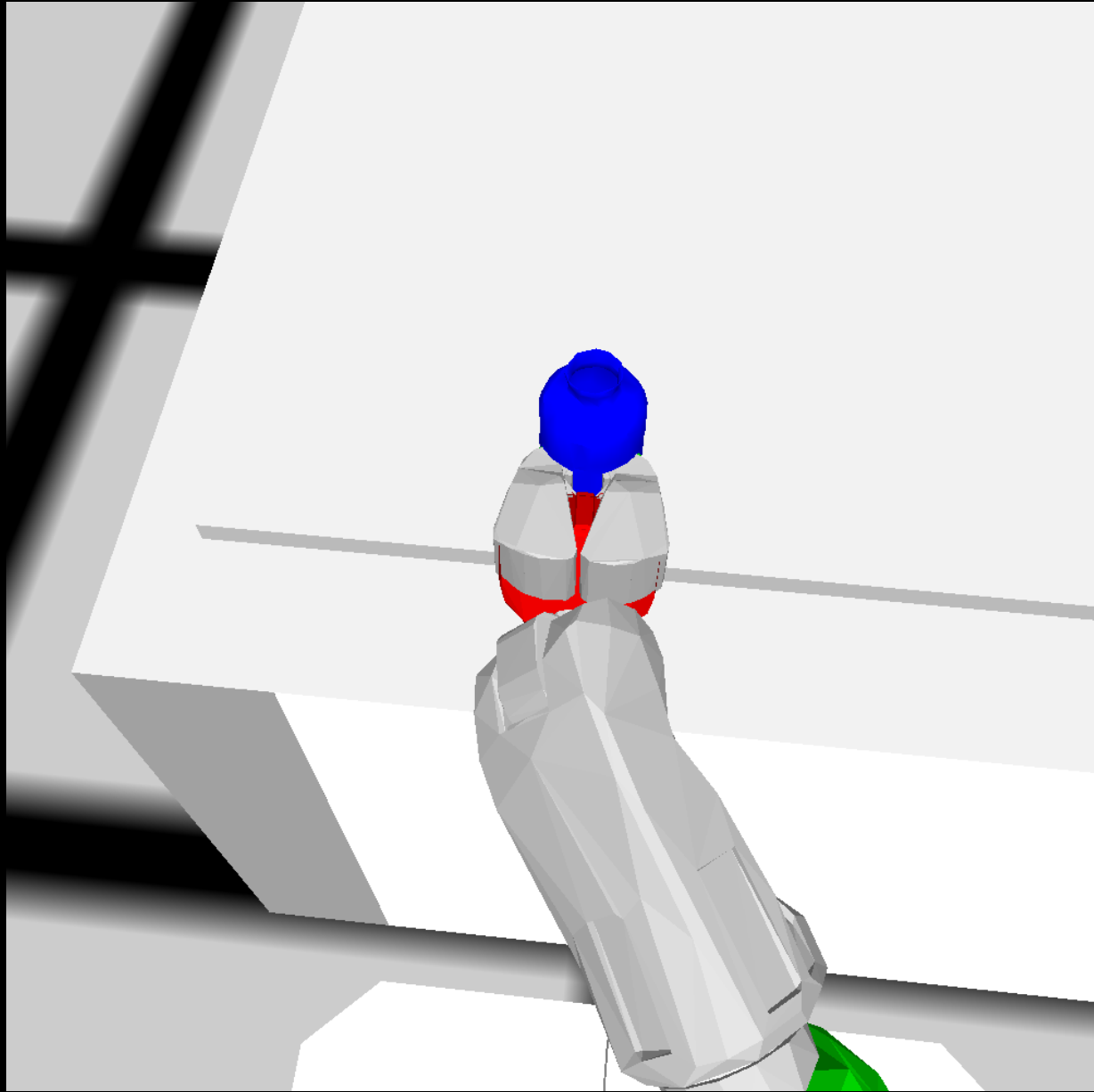
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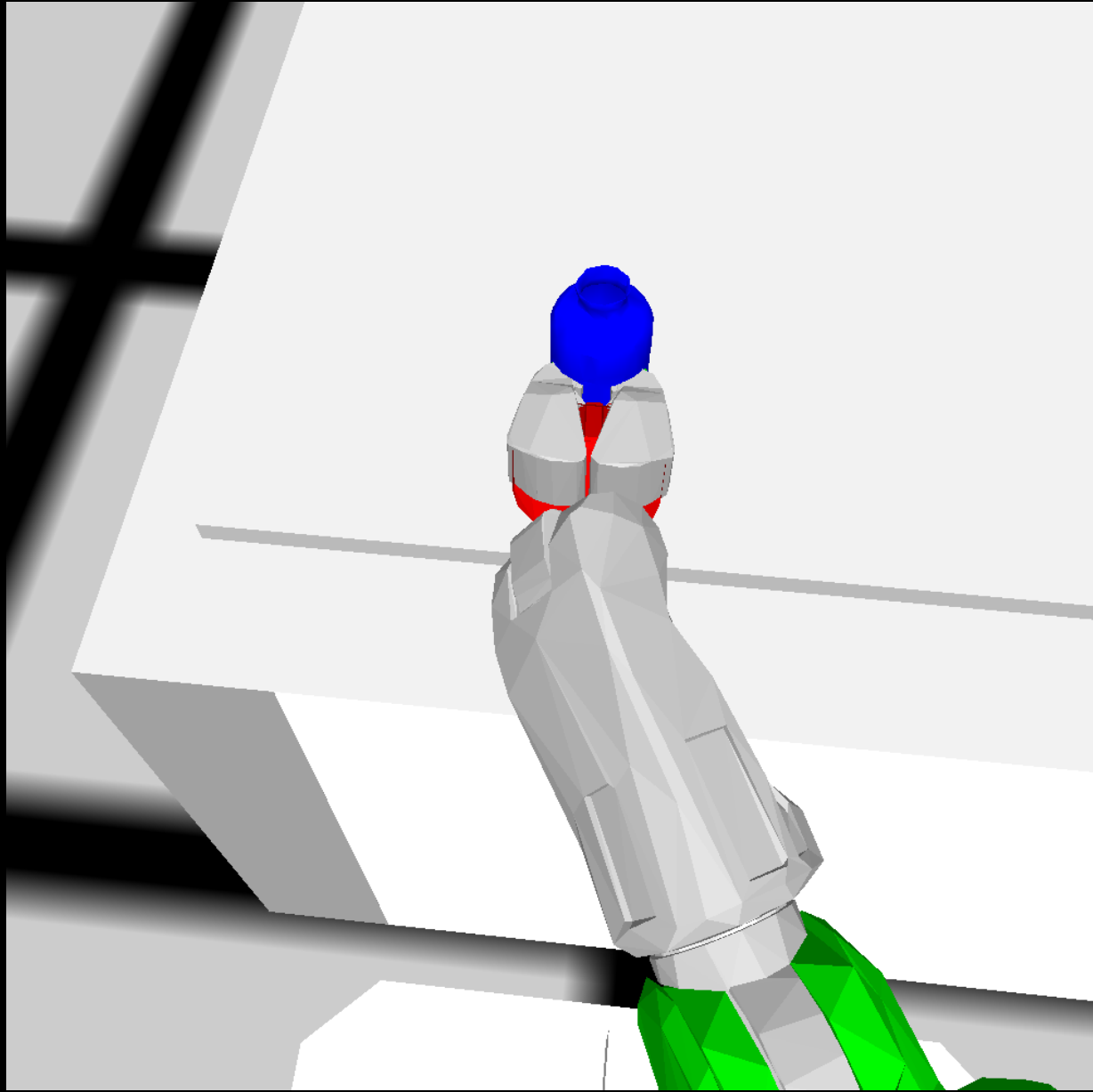
## Motor Commands

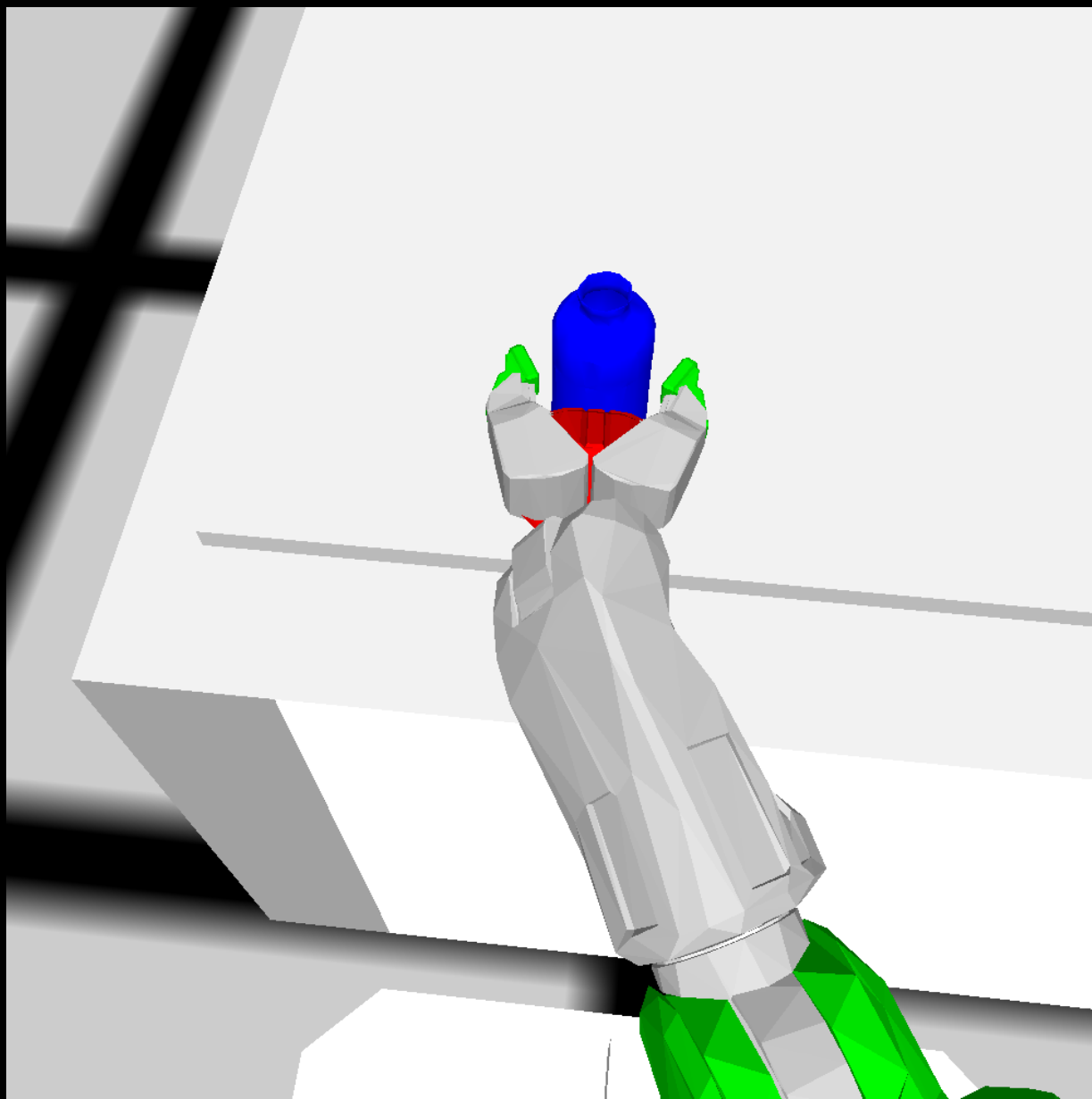


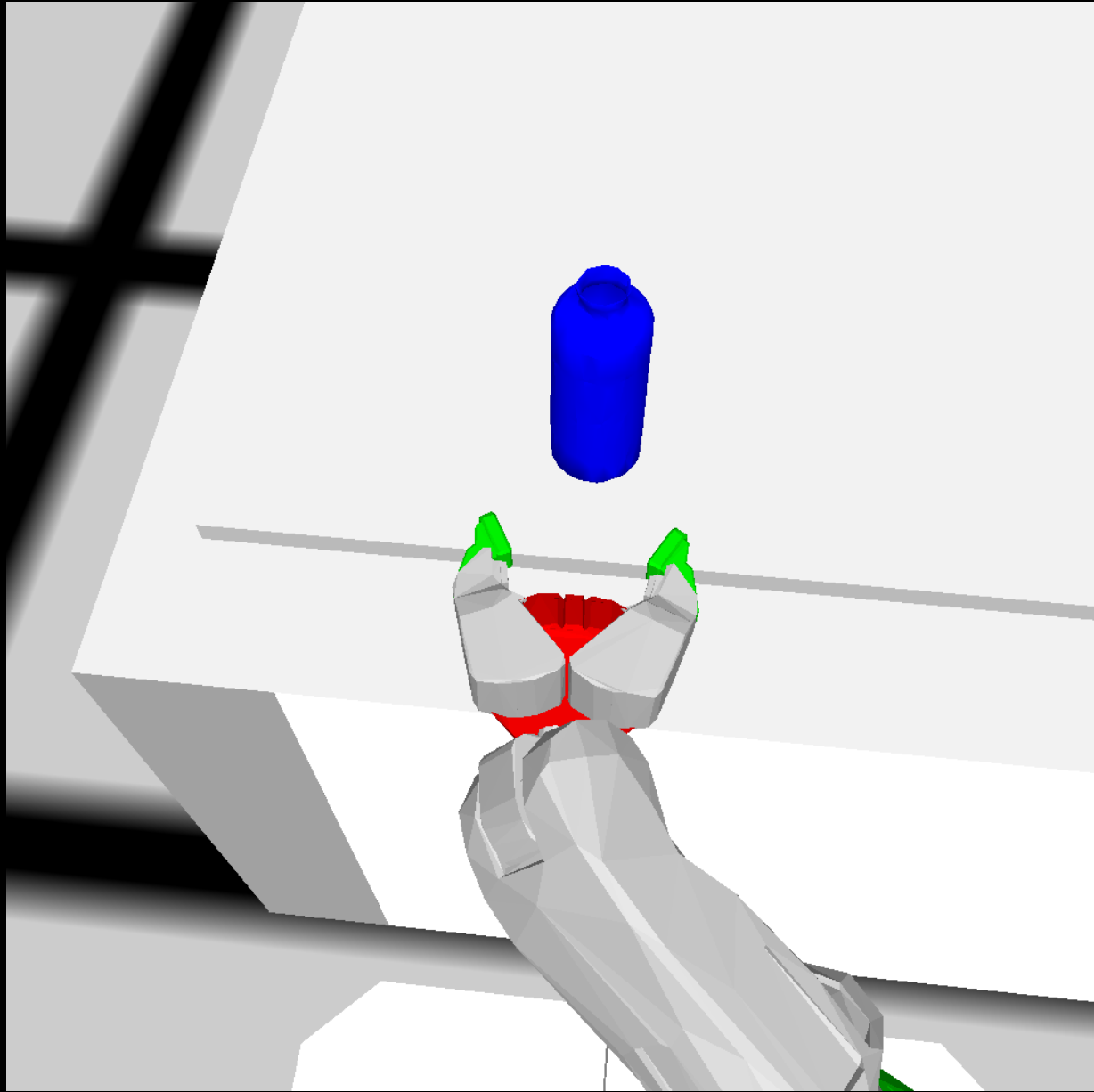


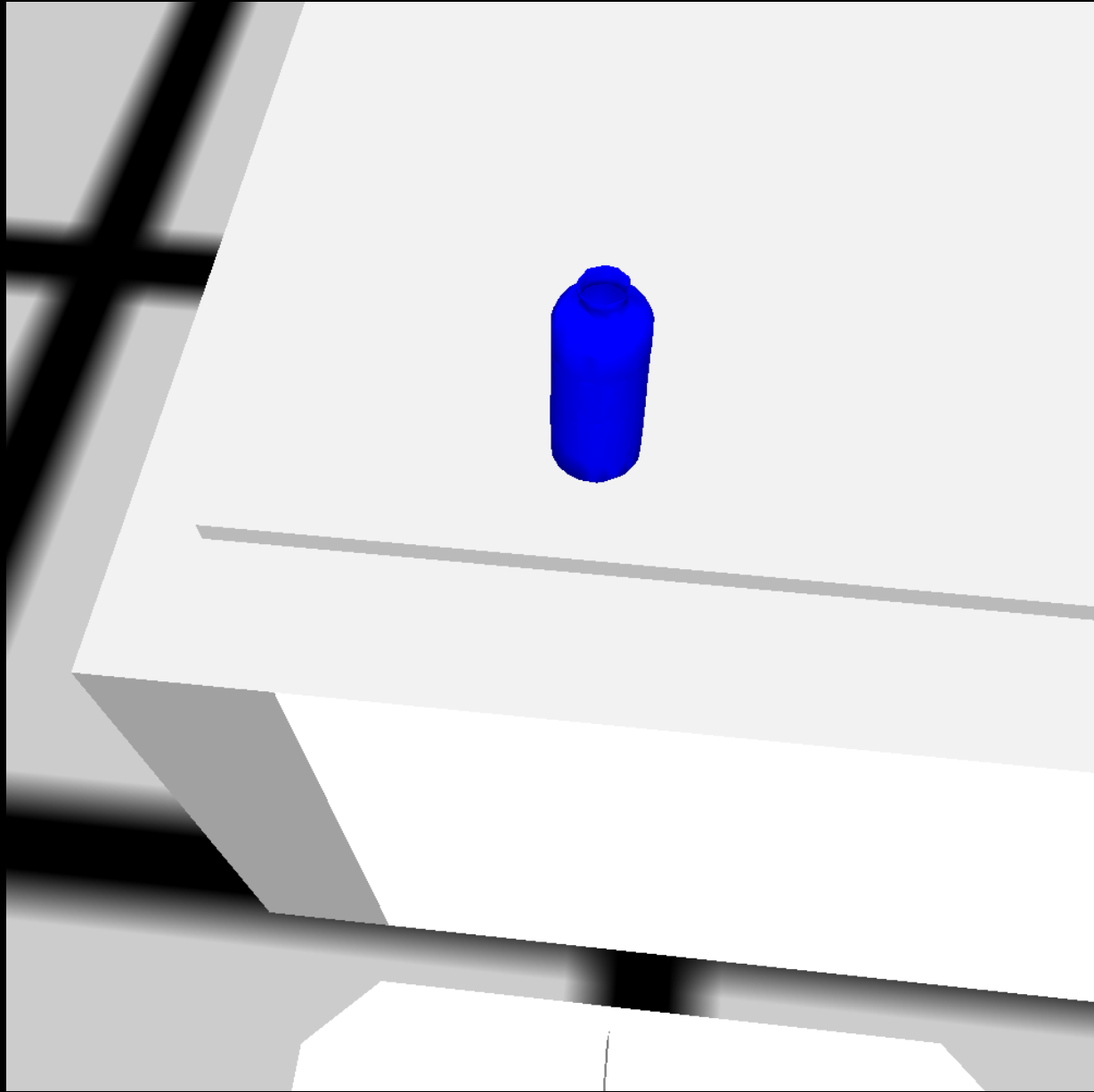


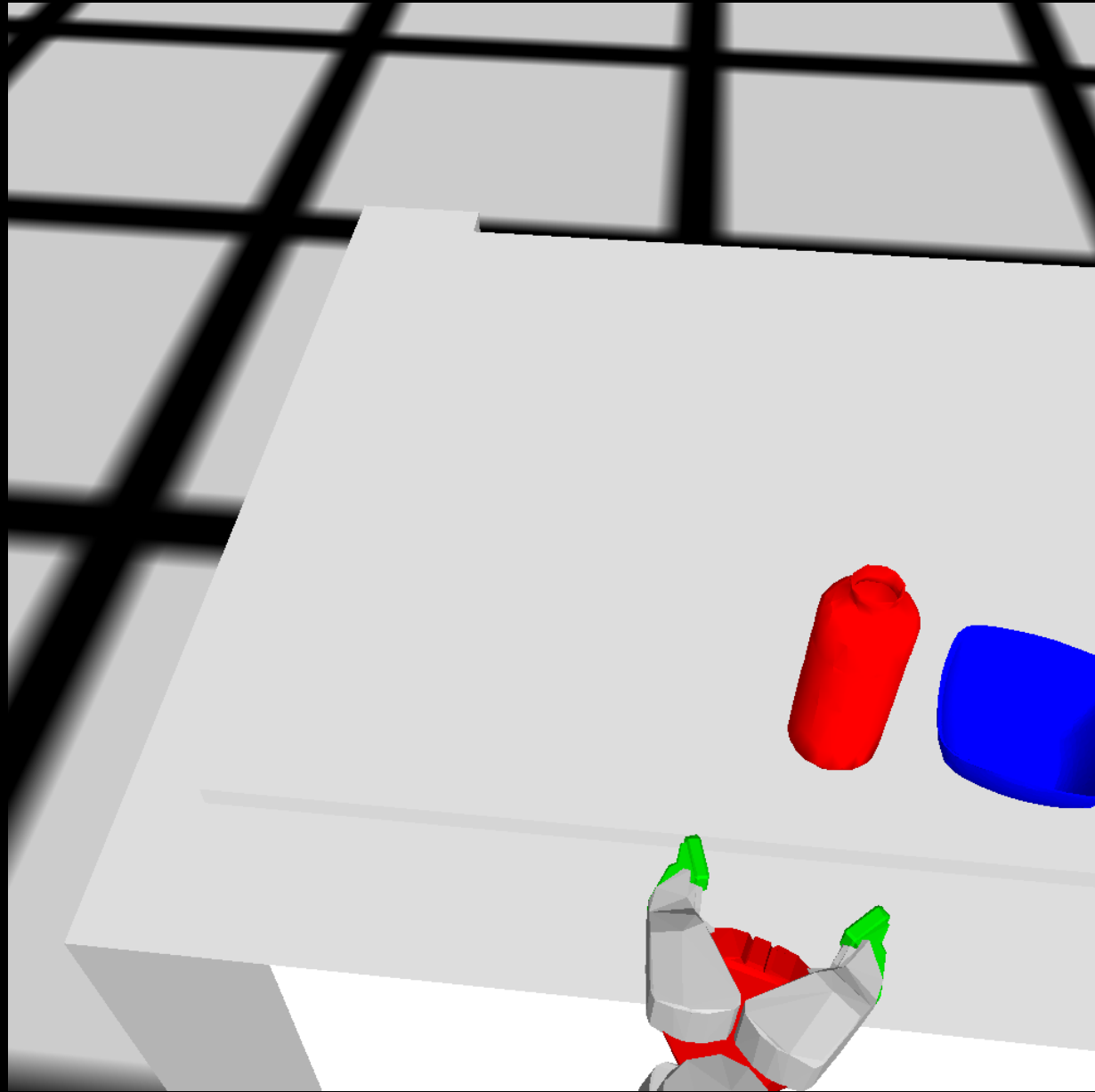


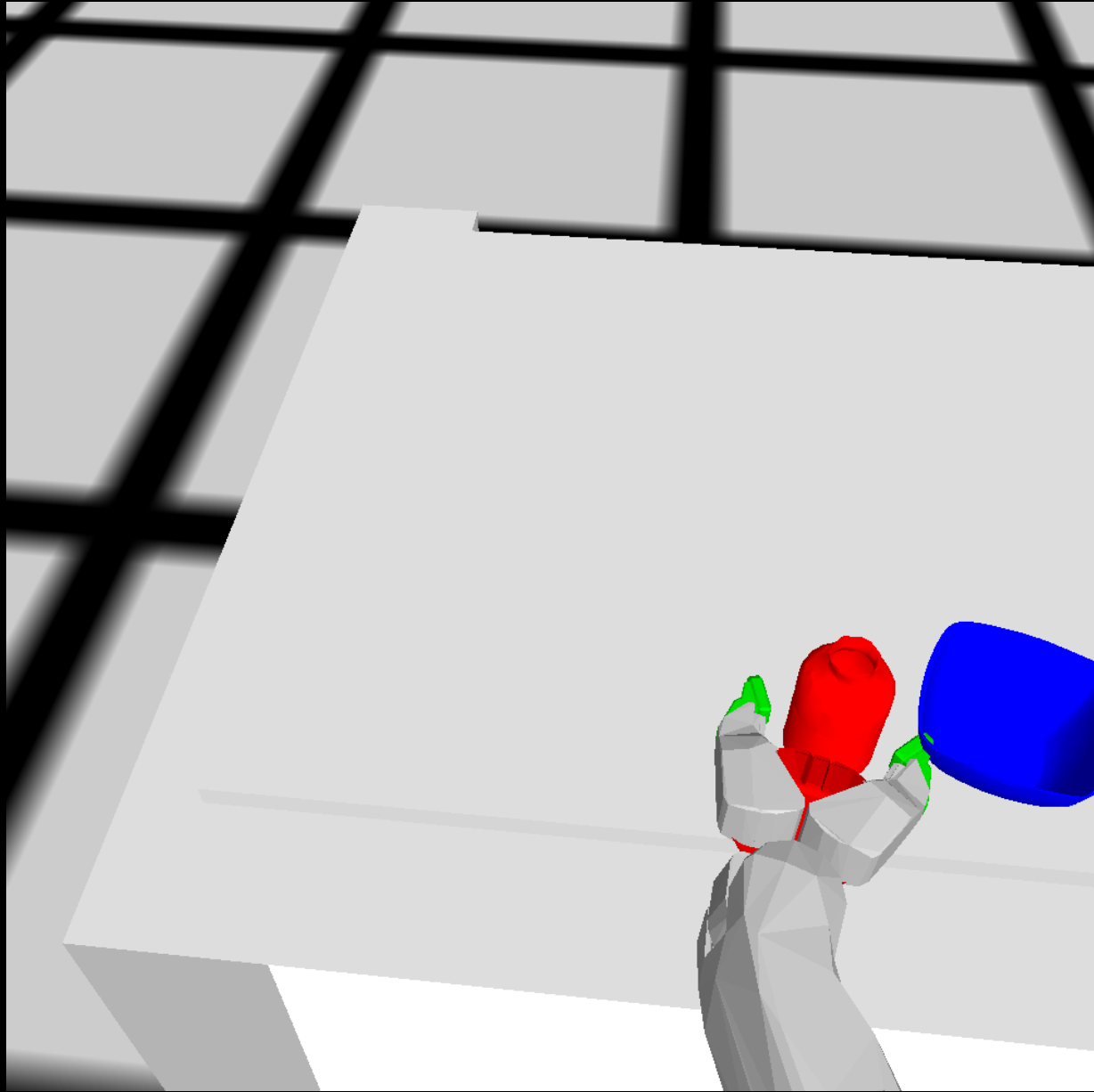




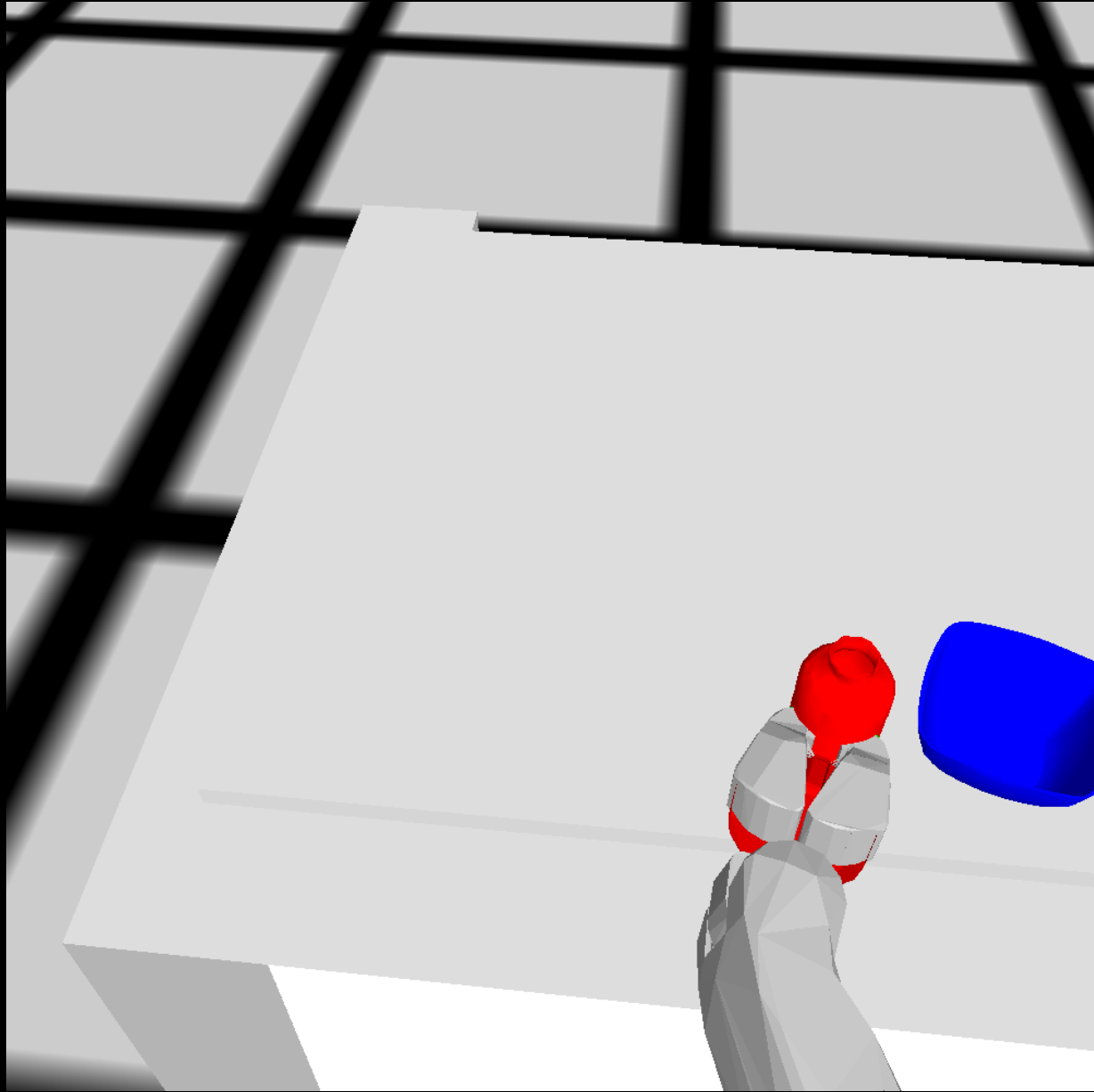


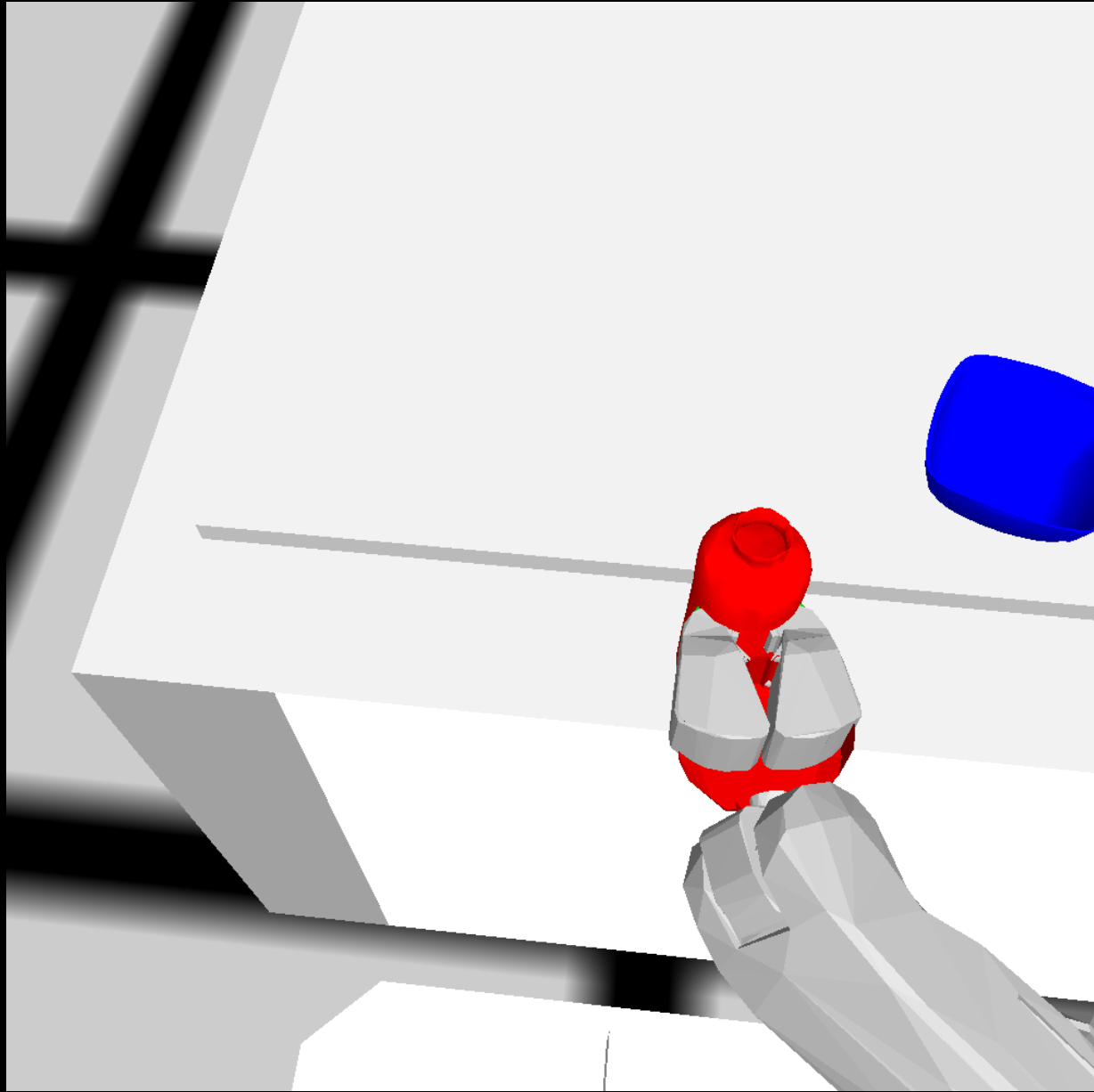


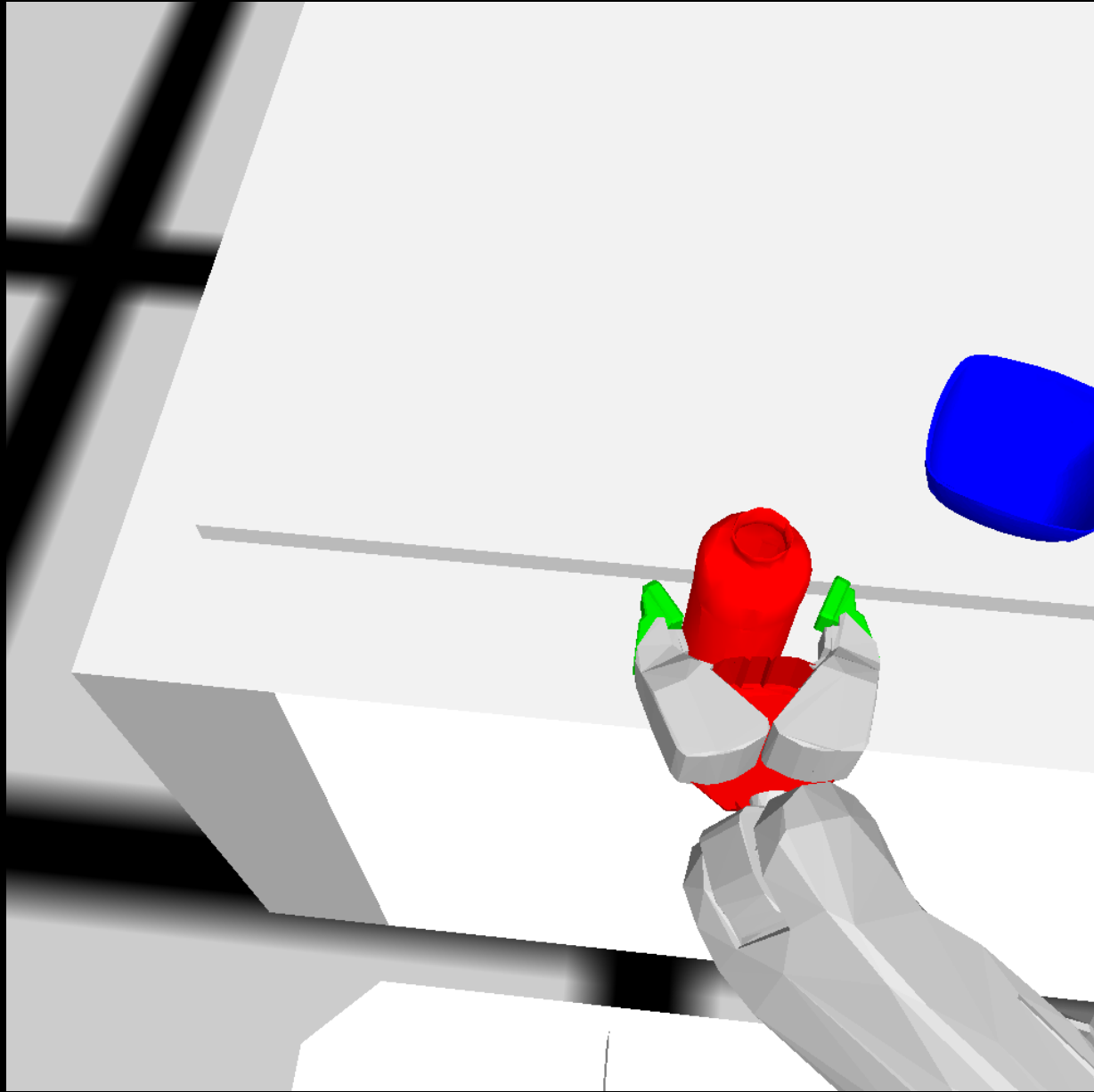


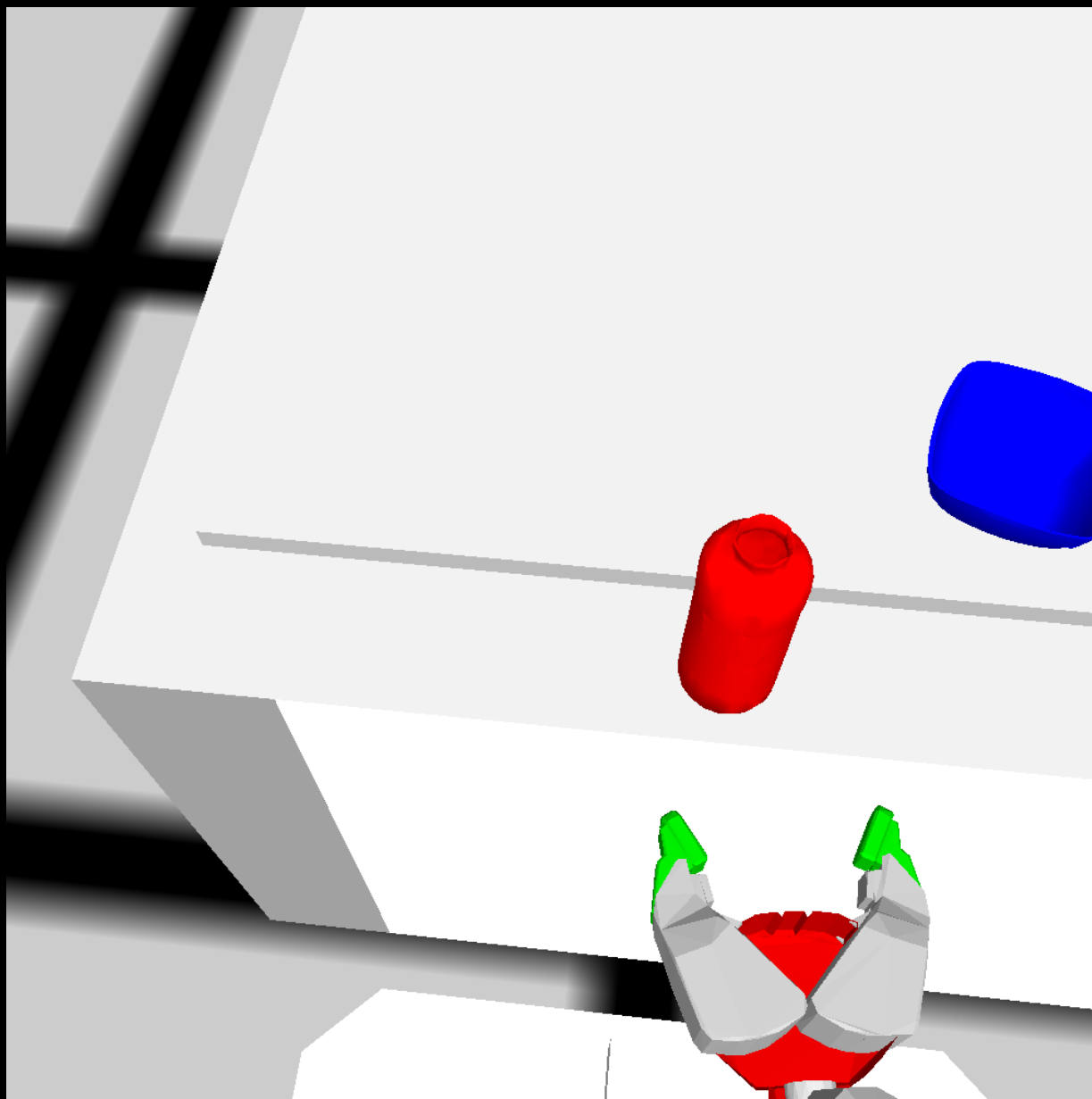


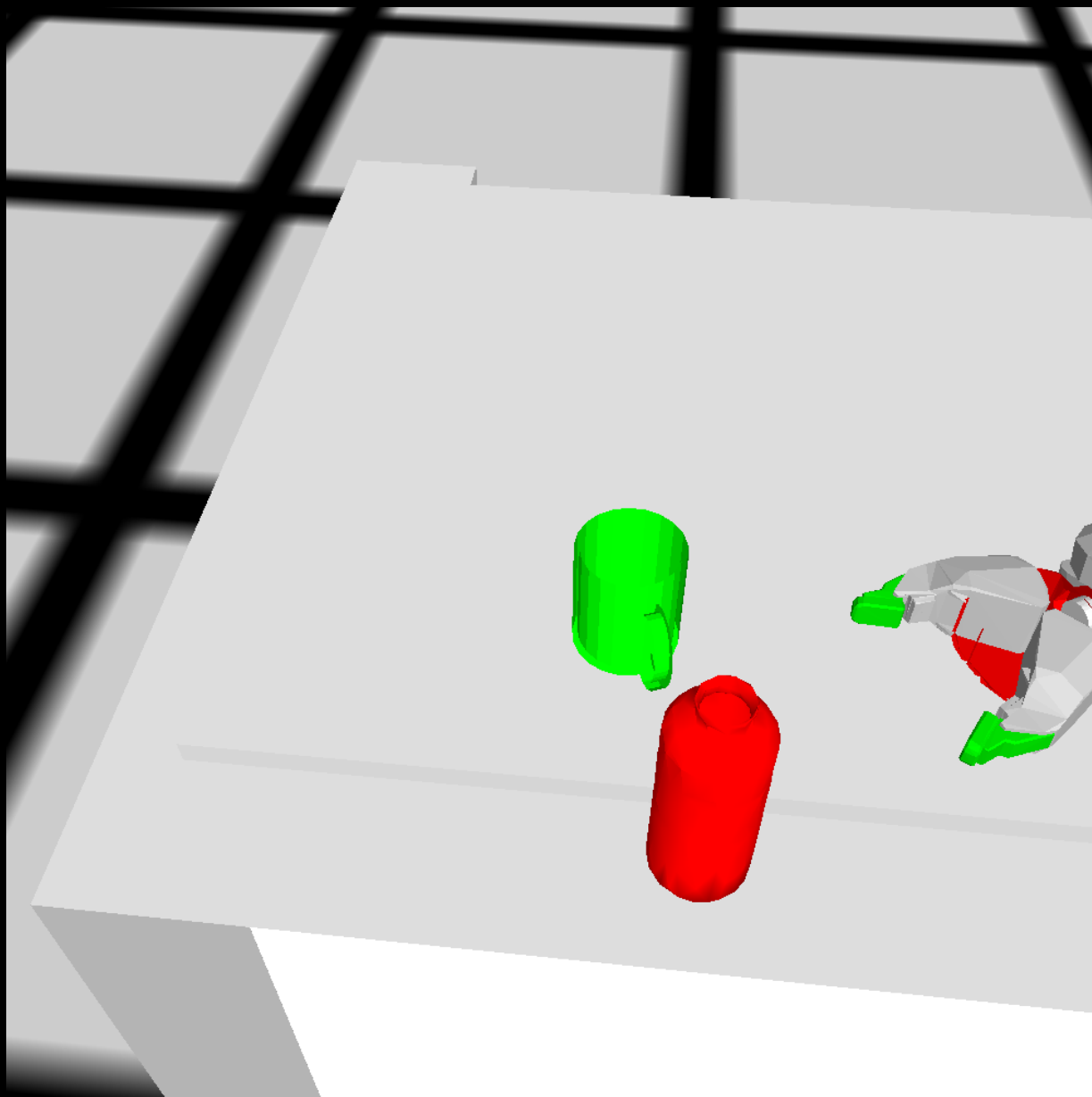


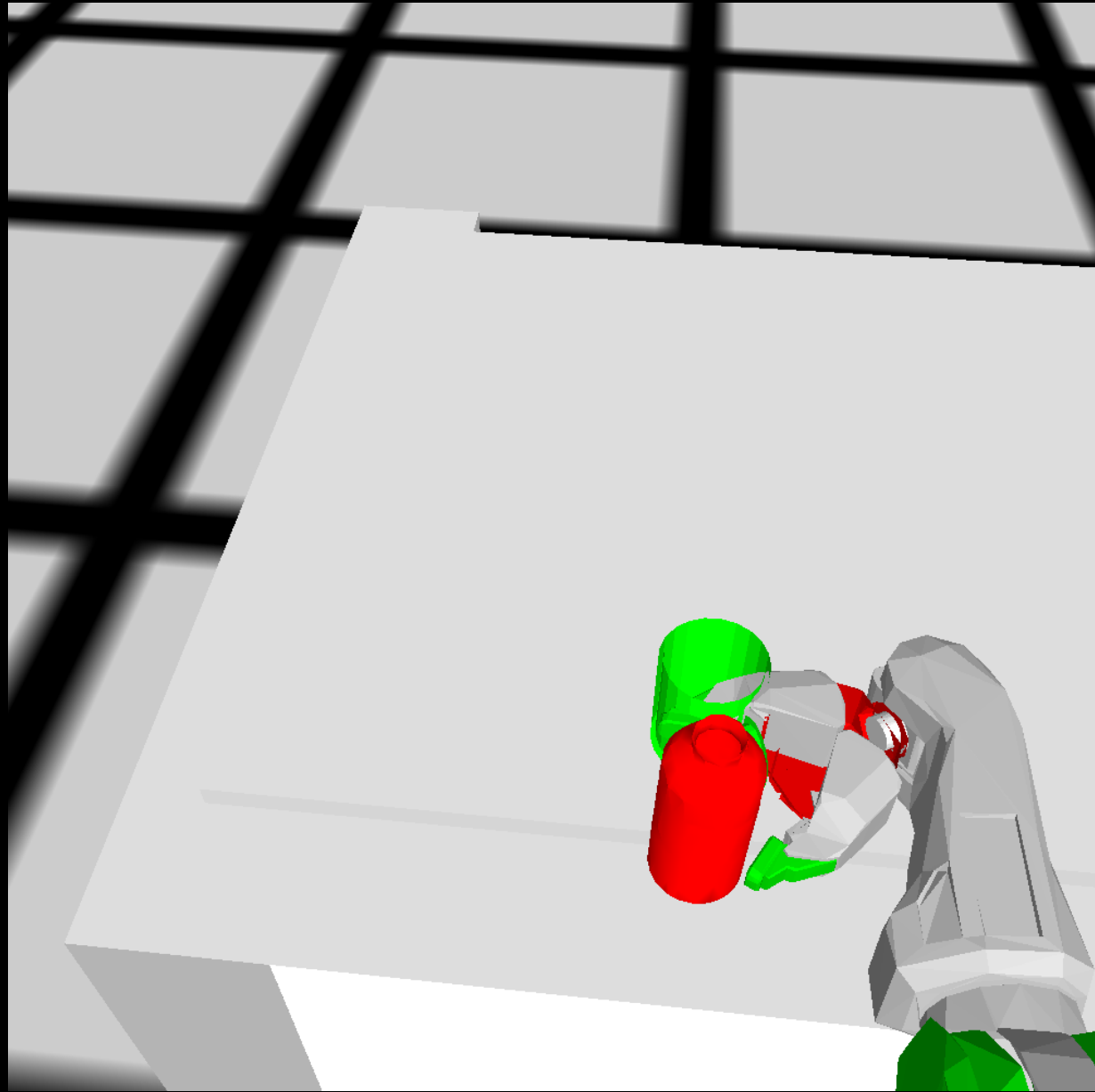


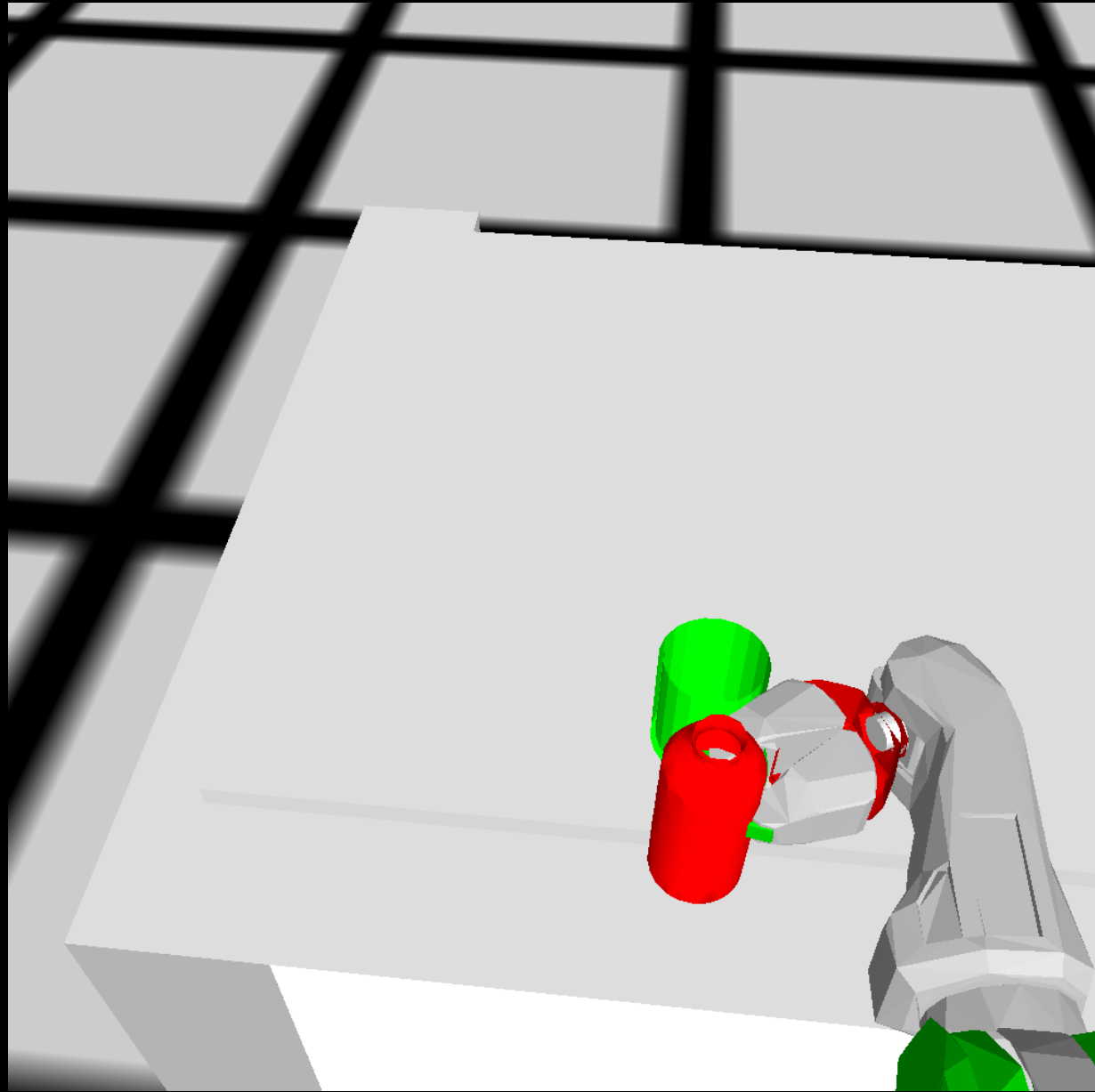


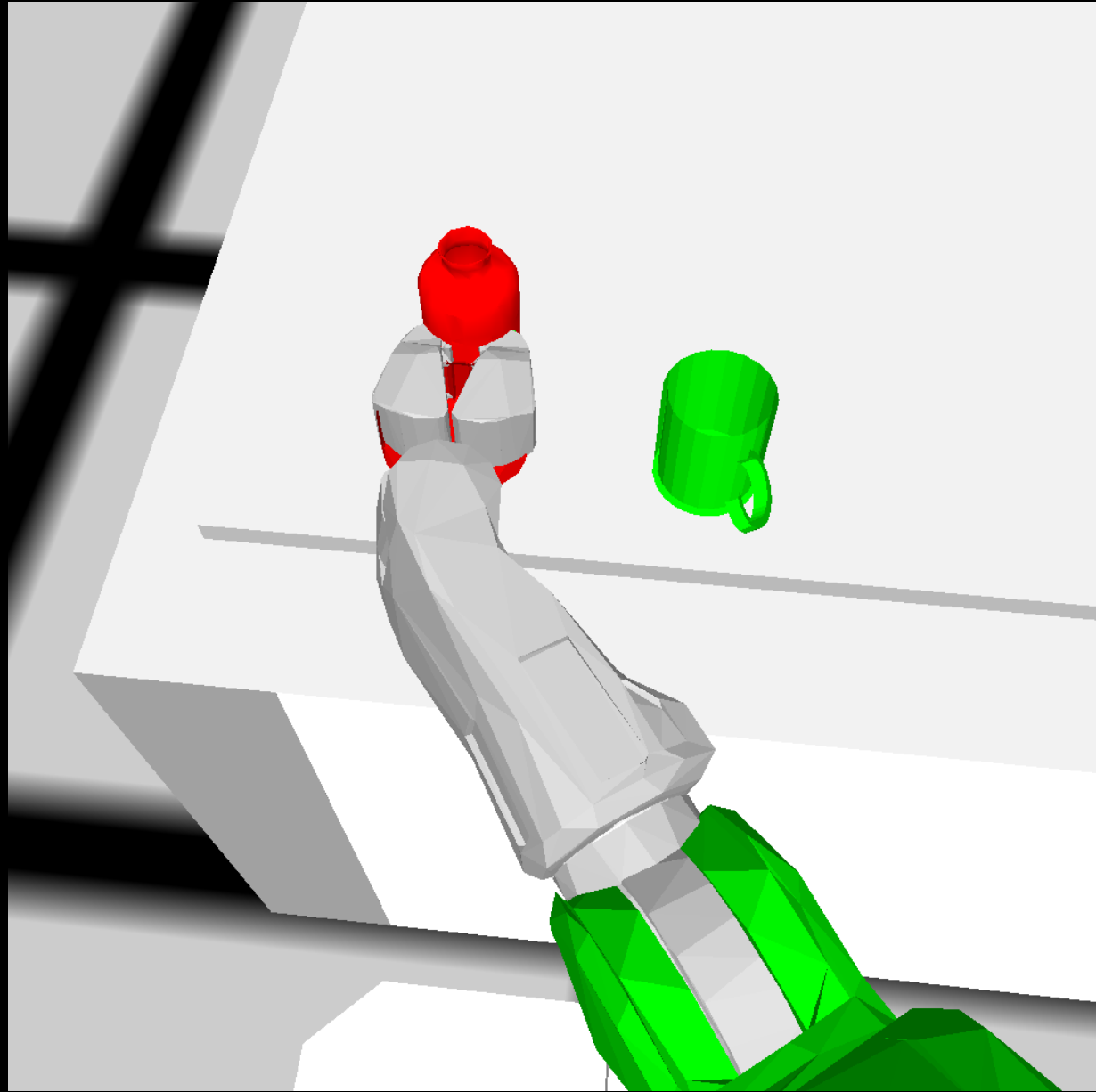




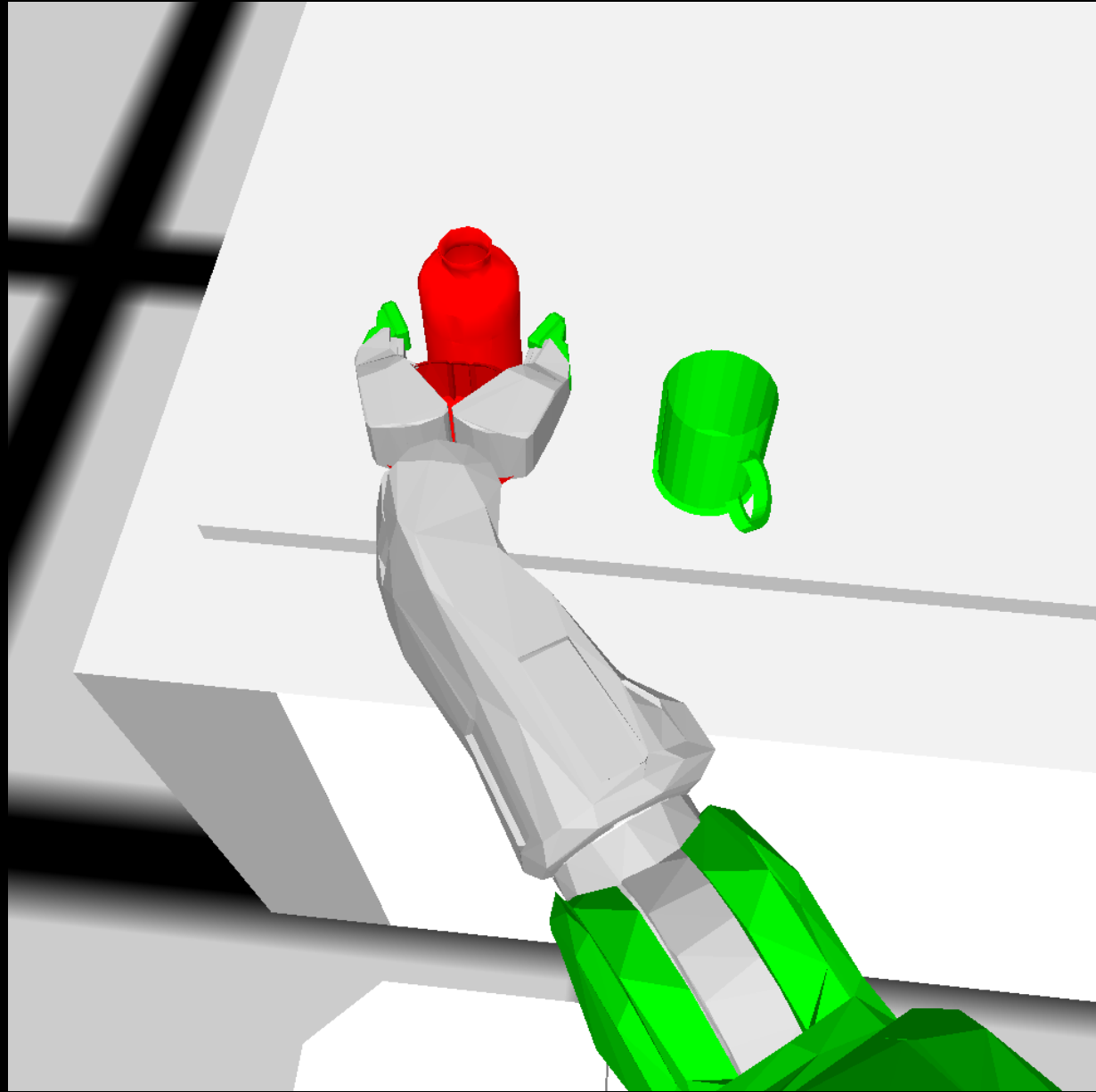


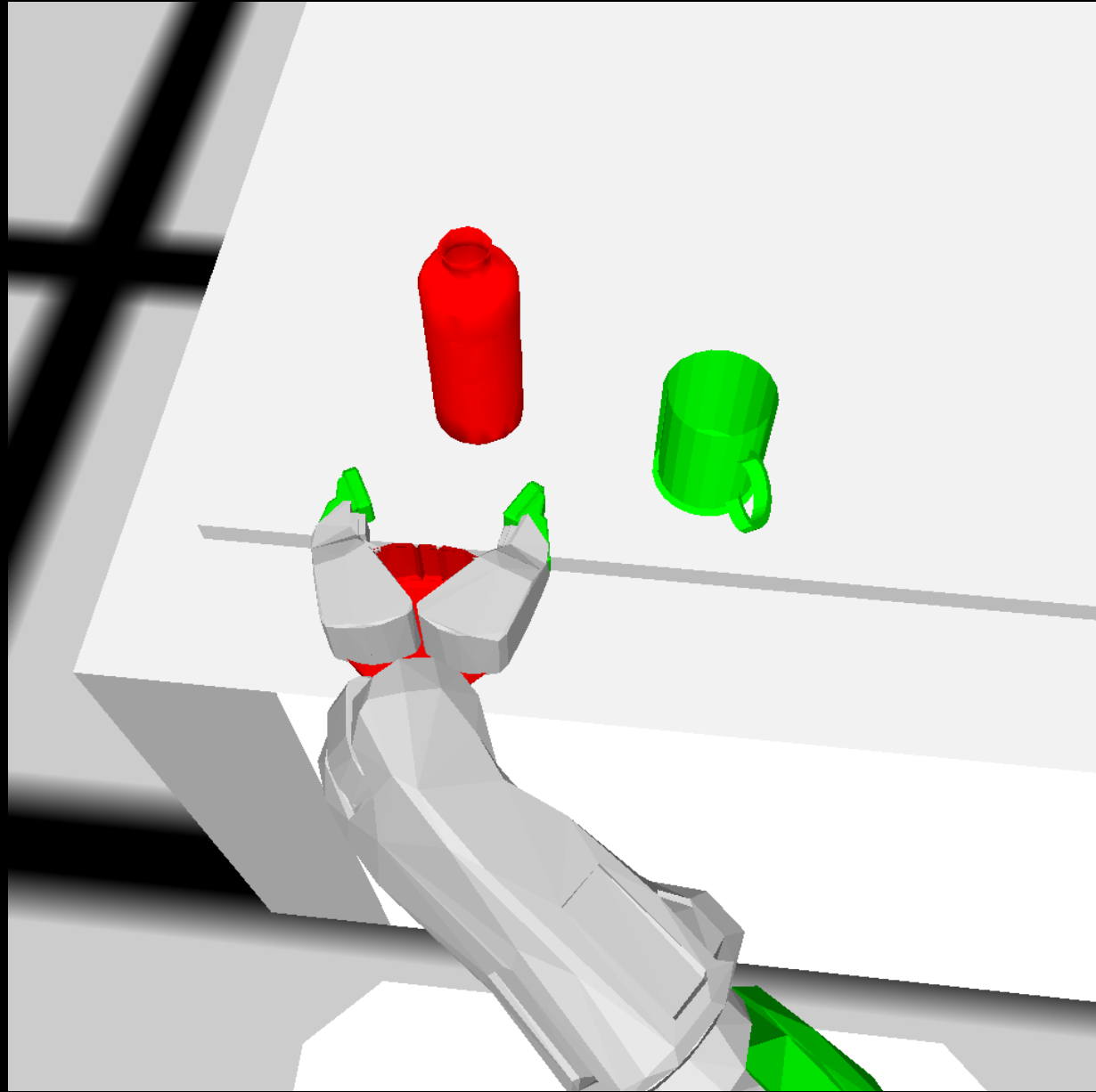
















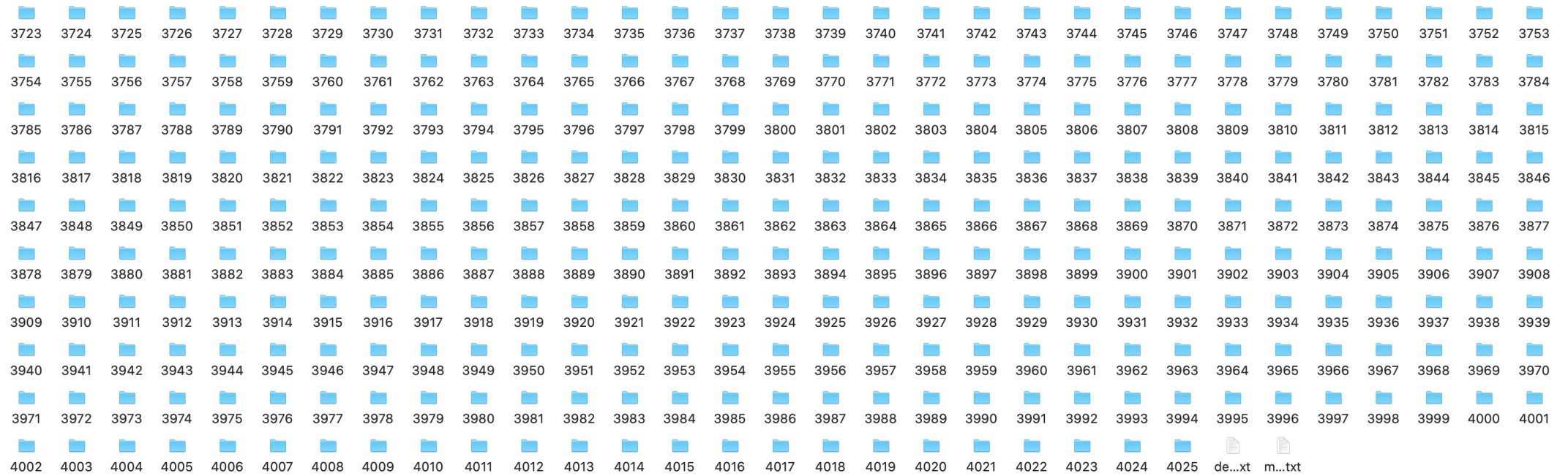




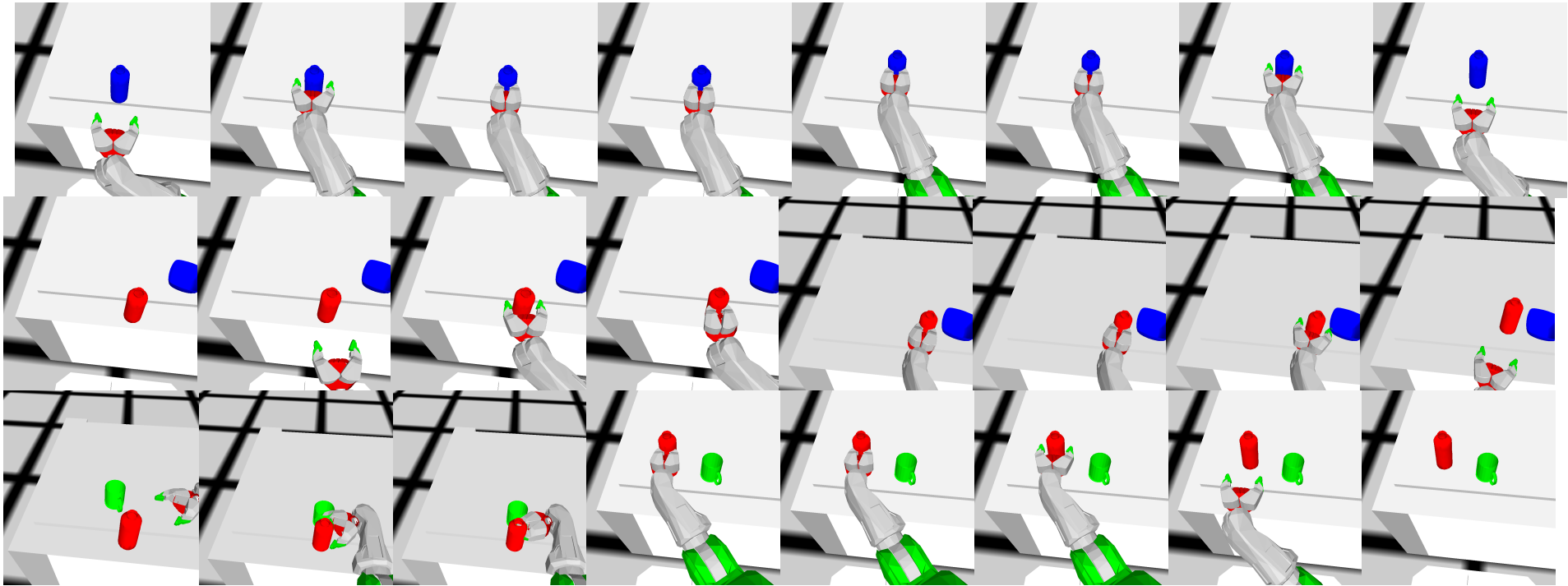









~5000 sequences in the training set




# Simulation in the Unreal Engine



# Semantically-Modulated Joint Episodic-Procedural Associative Memory, "Three Ways"





**Arisema Mihretu** · 2nd  
Software Engineer | Intelligent Systems Research | Bringing Theories to Life

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branch @ CMU-A | AI-Connect alumnus | ML & Robotics Enthusiast

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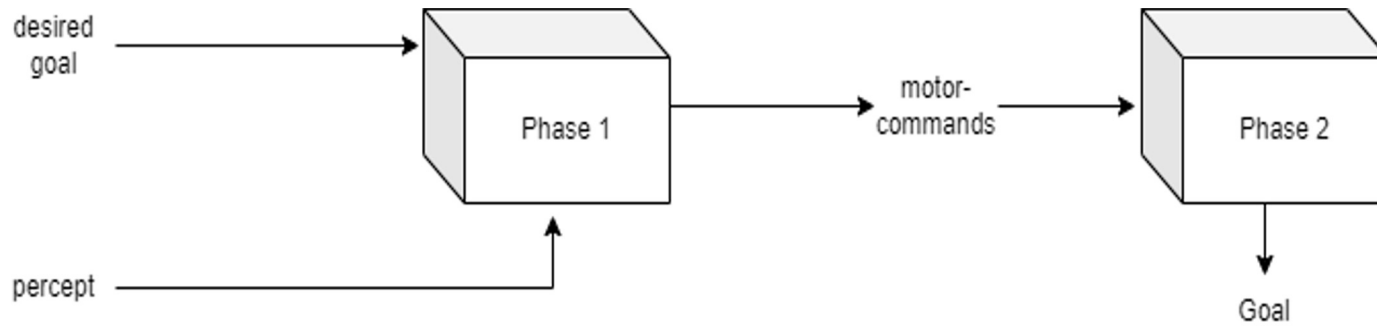
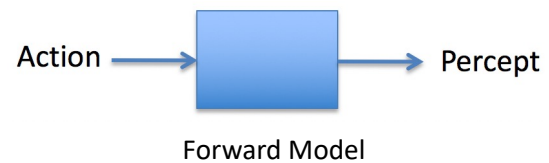
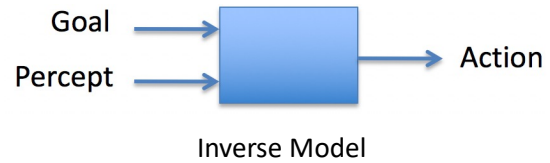
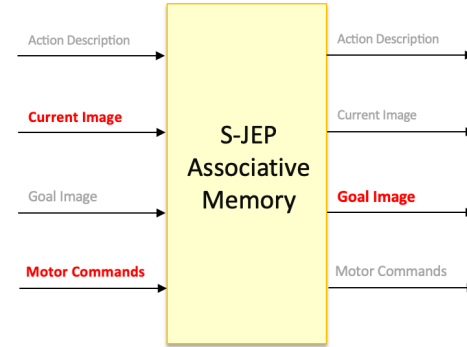
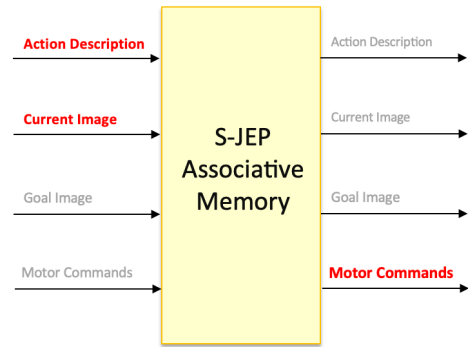
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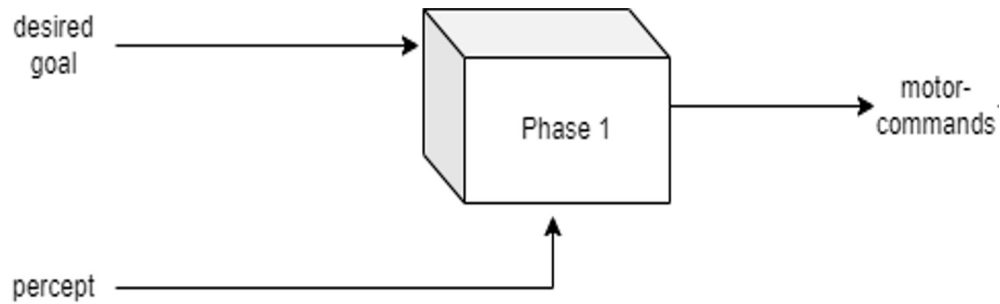
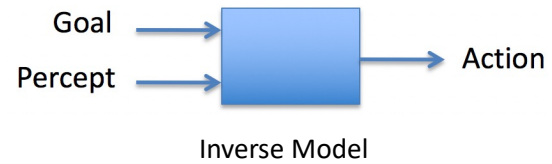
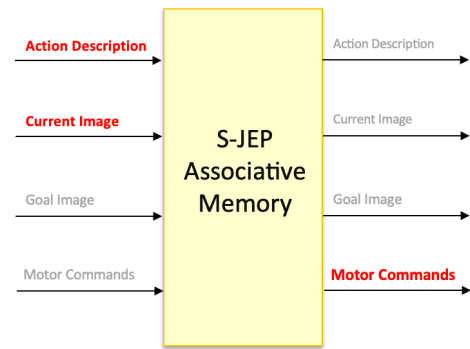
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MSEAI Class of 2024



Inspired by HAMMER





Based on LAS (Listen, Attend, Spell) model  
(Chan et al. 2015)

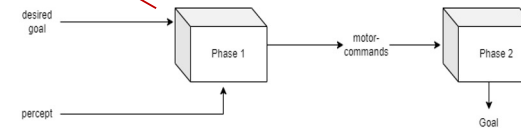
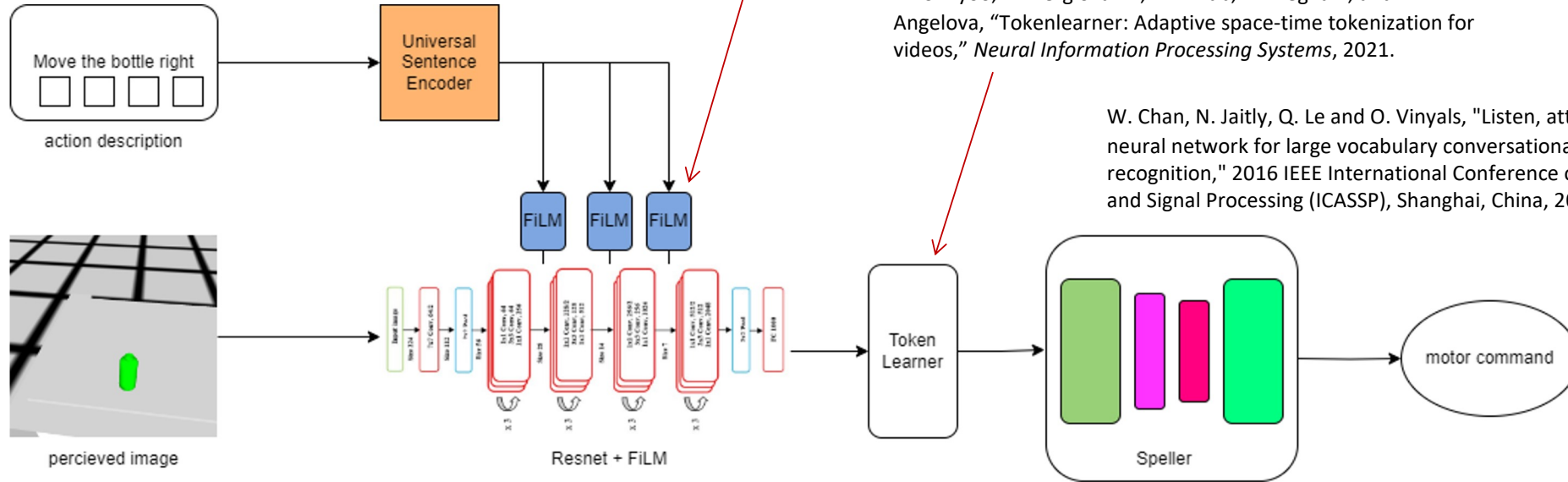
and RT-1 Robotics Transformer  
(Brohan et al., 2022)

D. Cer, F. Y. Yang, S. yi Kong, N. Hua, N. Limtiaco, R. S. John, N. Constant, M. Guajardo-Cespedes, S. Yuan, C. Tar, Y.-H. Sung, B. Strobe, and R. Kurzweil, "Universal sentence encoder," Vol. abs/1803.11175v2, 2018.

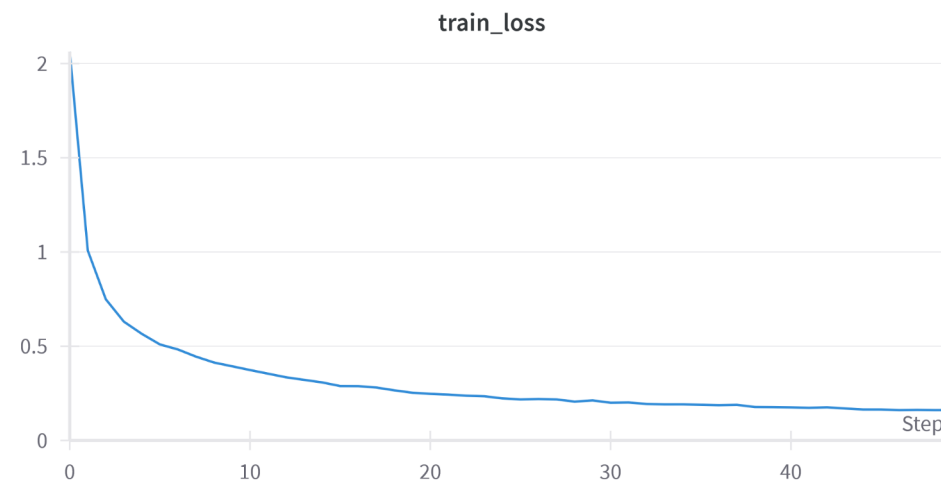
E. Perez, F. Strub, H. de Vries, V. Dumoulin, and A. Courville, "FiLM: Visual reasoning with a general conditioning layer," *CoRR*, vol. abs/1709.07871, 2017.

M. S. Ryoo, A. Piergiovanni, A. Arnab, M. Deghani, and A. Angelova, "Tokenlearner: Adaptive space-time tokenization for videos," *Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2021.

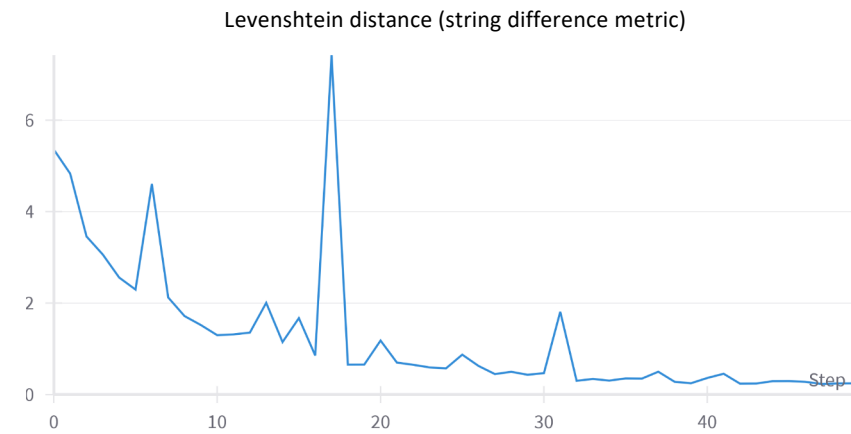
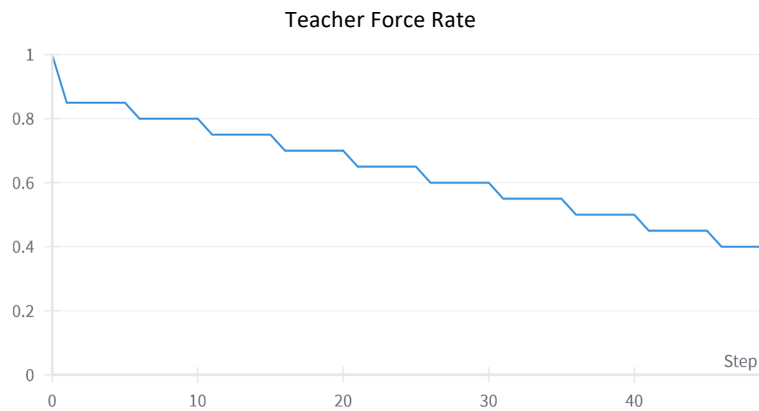
W. Chan, N. Jaitly, Q. Le and O. Vinyals, "Listen, attend and spell: A neural network for large vocabulary conversational speech recognition," 2016 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP), Shanghai, China, 2016, pp. 4960-4964.







5000 data samples: 4750 samples for training, 250 samples for validation



5000 data samples: 4750 samples for training, 250 samples for validation

```

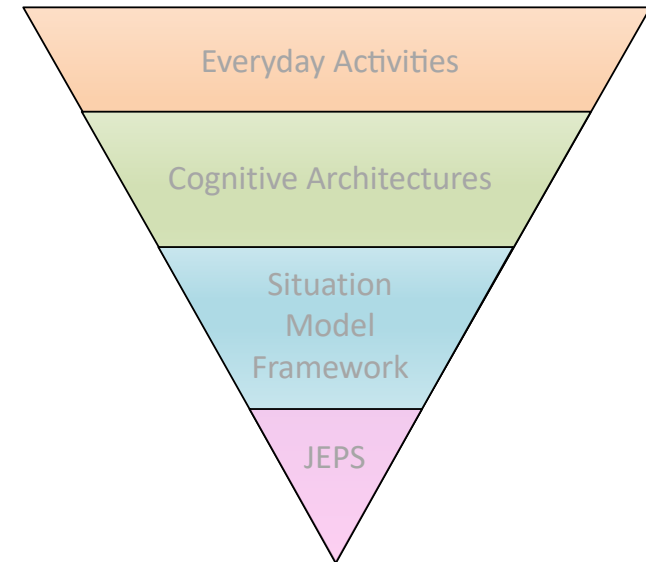
<motor_program> ::= “(“motor-program ` (“ {<object_specification>} “)”
                  <object_type><transformation><object_type> “)”)”
<object_specification> ::= “(“ <object_type><object_color><object_pose> “)”)”
<object_type> ::= “:bottle” | “:bowl” | “:cereal” | “:cup” | “:fork” | “:knife” | “:milk” |
                  “:plate”
<object_pose> ::= “,*pose-1*” | “,*pose-2*” | “,*pose-3*” | “,*pose-4*” | “,*pose-5*”
<object_color> ::= “red” | “blue” | “green” | “default_color”
<transformation> ::= “#’*backward-transformation*’” | #’*forward-transformation*’” |
                  “#’*leftward-transformation*’” | “#’*rightward-transformation*’” |
                  “#’*on-transformation*’”

```

	truth	pred
	:CUPREDPOSE-10:GLOVEREDPOSE-1:CUP#*forward-transformation*:GLOVE	:CUPREDPOSE-10:GLOVEREDPOSE-1:CUP#*forward-transformation*:GLOVE
	:CEREALGREENPOSE-10:CEREAL#*rightward-transformation*:CEREAL	:CEREALGREENPOSE-10:CEREAL#*rightward-transformation*:CEREAL
	:KNIFEREDPOSE-14:SPATULABLUEPOSE-11:KNIFE#*forward-transformation*:SPATULA	:KNIFEREDPOSE-14:SPATULABLUEPOSE-11:KNIFE#*forward-transformation*:SPATULA
	:KNIFEGREENPOSE-8:SPATULABLUEPOSE-1:KNIFE#*rightward-transformation*:SPATULA	:KNIFEGREENPOSE-8:SPATULABLUEPOSE-1:KNIFE#*rightward-transformation*:SPATULA
	:KNIFEGREENPOSE-13:FORKREDPOSE-12:KNIFE#*backward-transformation*:FORK	:KNIFEGREENPOSE-13:FORKREDPOSE-12:KNIFE#*backward-transformation*:FORK
	:BOTTLEREDPOSE-6:POTBLUEPOSE-2:BOTTLE#*backward-transformation*:POT	:BOTTLEREDPOSE-6:POTBLUEPOSE-2:BOTTLE#*backward-transformation*:POT
	:FORKGREENPOSE-13:MONDAMINBLUEPOSE-11:FORK#*backward-transformation*:MONDAMIN	:FORKGREENPOSE-13:MONDAMINBLUEPOSE-11:FORK#*backward-transformation*:MONDAMIN
	:MILKGREENPOSE-8:FORKBLUEPOSE-5:MILK#*backward-transformation*:FORK	:MILKGREENPOSE-8:FORKBLUEPOSE-5:MILK#*backward-transformation*:FORK
	:FORKBLUEPOSE-7:BLUE-METAL-PLATEGREENPOSE-3:FORK#*forward-transformation*:BLUE-METAL-PLATE	:FORKBLUEPOSE-7:BLUE-METAL-PLATEGREENPOSE-3:FORK#*forward-transformation*:BLUE-METAL-PLATE
	:CEREALREDPOSE-10:BOWLGREENPOSE-2:CEREAL#*forward-transformation*:BOWL	:CEREALREDPOSE-10:BOWLGREENPOSE-2:CEREAL#*forward-transformation*:BOWL

# Overview

1. Everyday activities: easy & difficult vs. simple vs complex
2. Cognitive Architectures
  - CRAM
  - Extending CRAM
3. The Situation Model Framework (SMF)
  - Behavioral episodes
  - Two-system approach
4. Joint Episodic-Procedural-Semantic Memory (JEPS)

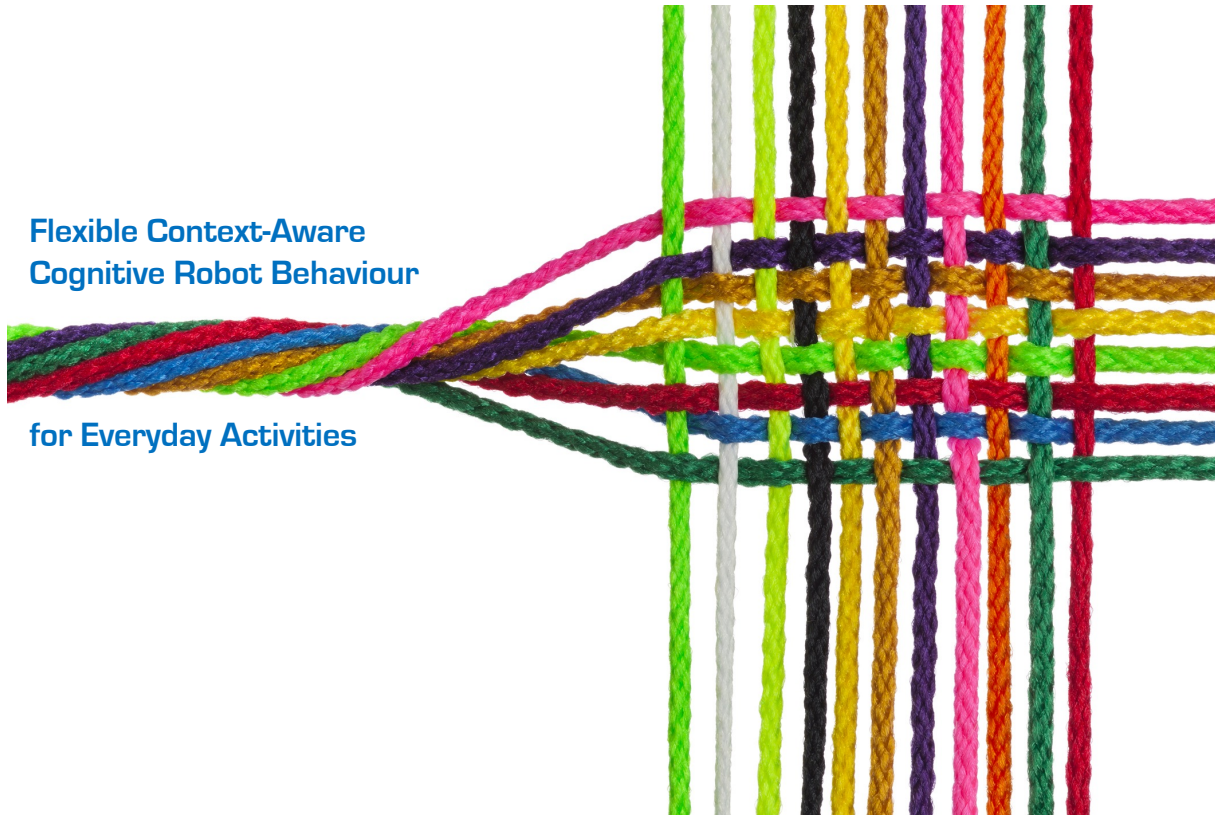


We're there!

## Robot Cognitive Architectures

Flexible Context-Aware  
Cognitive Robot Behaviour

for Everyday Activities



System 1 for Habitual Action

System 2 for Deliberative Action

Working Memory (for Recombination)

Internal Attention (for Recall)

Internal Simulation (for Prospection)

Factorized Motor Commands

Semantic Modulation (for Goals and Recombination)

Episodic-Procedural Associative Memory

<https://fashion-history.lovetoknow.com/fabrics-fibers/weave-types>

# Acknowledgements

Special thanks to

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3. Neuro-cognitive Psychology, Department of Psychology, Bielefeld University, Germany
4. Center for Cognitive Interaction Technology (CITEC), Bielefeld University, Germany
5. Carnegie Mellon University Africa, Rwanda



# Cognitive Robotics



An introductory course for the IEEE Robotics and Automation Society Technical Committee for Cognitive Robotics



Instructors: send an [email](#) to request the complete set of PowerPoint slides. Example code is available on [Github](#).  
If you already have a copy, check the [Version History](#) to make sure you have the most recent version. If you don't, please send an email to request it.



A PR2 robot pours popcorn from a saucepan (left) and sets a table (right) during demonstrations of cognitively-enabled robot manipulation using CRAM.  
Image courtesy of the [Everyday Activity Science and Engineering \(EASE\)](#) interdisciplinary research center at the University of Bremen, Germany.

[Course Description](#) | [Learning Objectives](#) | [Content](#) | [Lecture Notes](#) | [Course Textbook](#) | [Recommended Reading](#) | [Software](#) | [Resources](#) | [Acknowledgements](#)

## Cognitive Robotics

"The word cognition derives from the Latin verb *cognosco*, a composition of *con* (meaning related to) and *gnosco* (to know). Cognitive robotics, then, is the branch of robotics where knowledge plays a central role in supporting action selection, execution, and understanding.

It focuses on designing and building robots that have the ability to learn from experience and from others, commit relevant knowledge and skills to memory, retrieve them as the context requires, and flexibly use this knowledge to select appropriate actions in the pursuit of their goals, while anticipating the outcome of those actions when doing so.

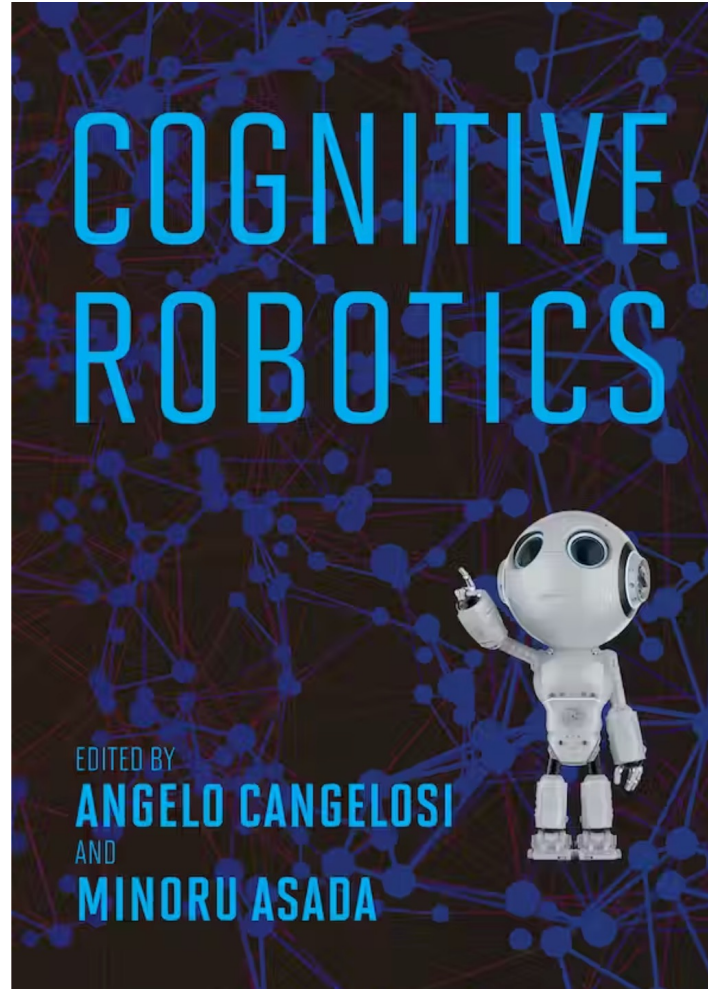
Cognitive robots can use their knowledge to reason about their actions and the actions of those with whom they are interacting, and thereby modify their behavior to improve their overall long-term effectiveness.

In short, cognitive robots are capable of flexible, context-sensitive action, knowing what they are doing and why they are doing it."

Sandini, G., Sciutti, A., and Vernon, D. (2021) "Cognitive Robotics", in [Ang M., Khatib O., Siciliano B. \(eds\) Encyclopedia of Robotics](#) . Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.

[www.CognitiveRobotics.net](http://www.CognitiveRobotics.net)





A. Cangelosi and M. Asada (Eds.), Cognitive Robotics. MIT Press 2022.







## Scope

### Committee News

There is growing need for robots that can interact safely with people in everyday situations. These robots have to be able to anticipate the effects of their own actions as well as the actions and needs of the people around them.



(Image courtesy of Fraunhofer IPA)

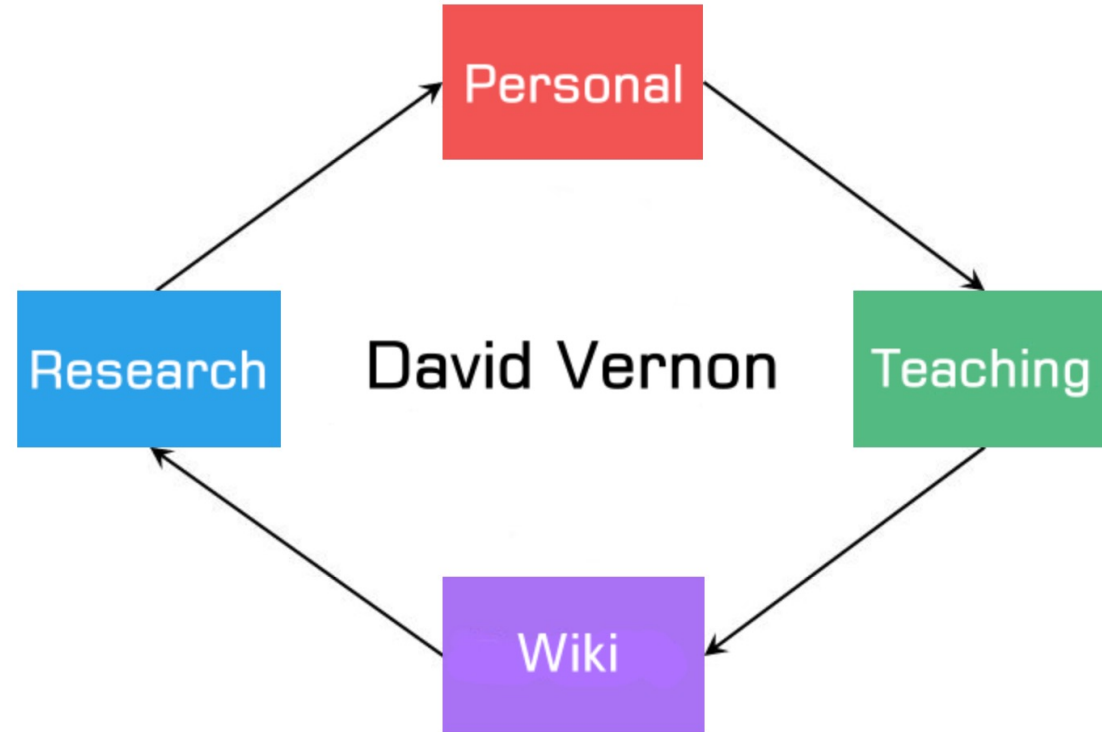
To achieve this, two streams of research need to merge, one concerned with physical systems specifically designed to interact with unconstrained environments and another focussing on control architectures that explicitly take into account the need to acquire and use experience.

The merging of these two areas has brought about the field of *Cognitive Robotics*. This is a multi-disciplinary science that draws on research in adaptive robotics as well as cognitive science and artificial intelligence, and often exploits models based on biological cognition.



Cognitive robots achieve their goals by perceiving their environment, paying attention to the events that matter, planning what to do, anticipating the outcome of their actions and the actions of other agents, and learning from the resultant interaction. They deal with the inherent uncertainty of natural environments by continually learning, reasoning, and sharing their knowledge.

[www.ieee-coro.org](http://www.ieee-coro.org)



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45  
min

THANK  
YOU!



## 21<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Advanced Robotics

Abu Dhabi, UAE  
6<sup>th</sup> December 2023

# The Situation Model Framework for Cognitive Behavior: Implications for the Design of Robot Cognitive Architectures

David Vernon  
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**Arisema Mihretu** · 1st

Research Associate | Intelligent Systems Research | Bringing Theories to Life

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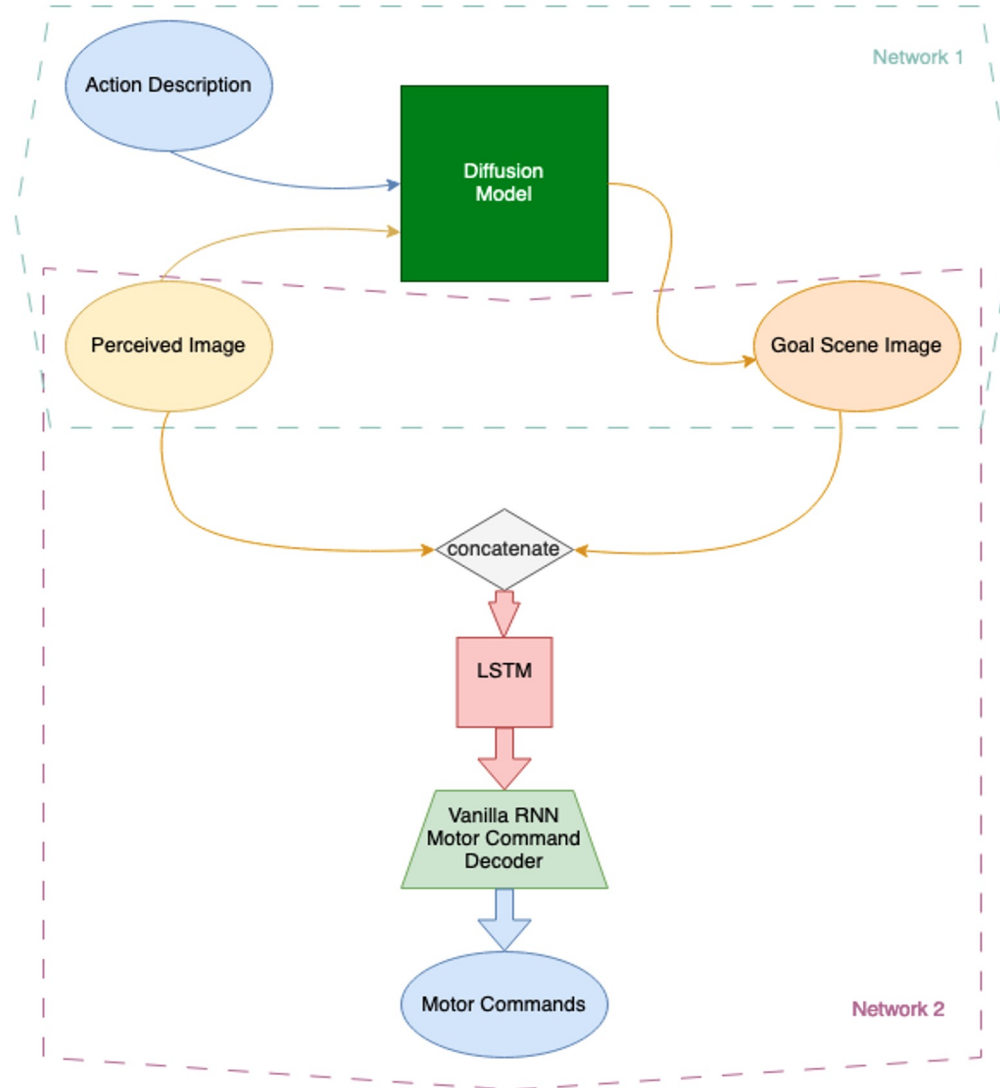
[388 connections](#)

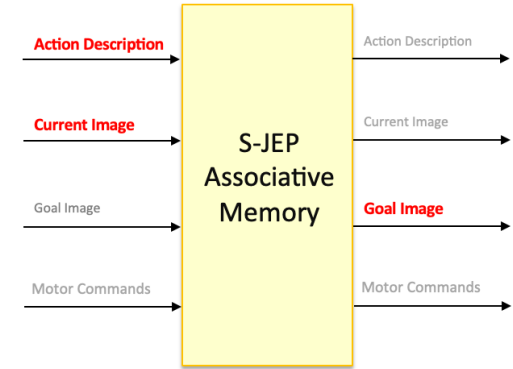
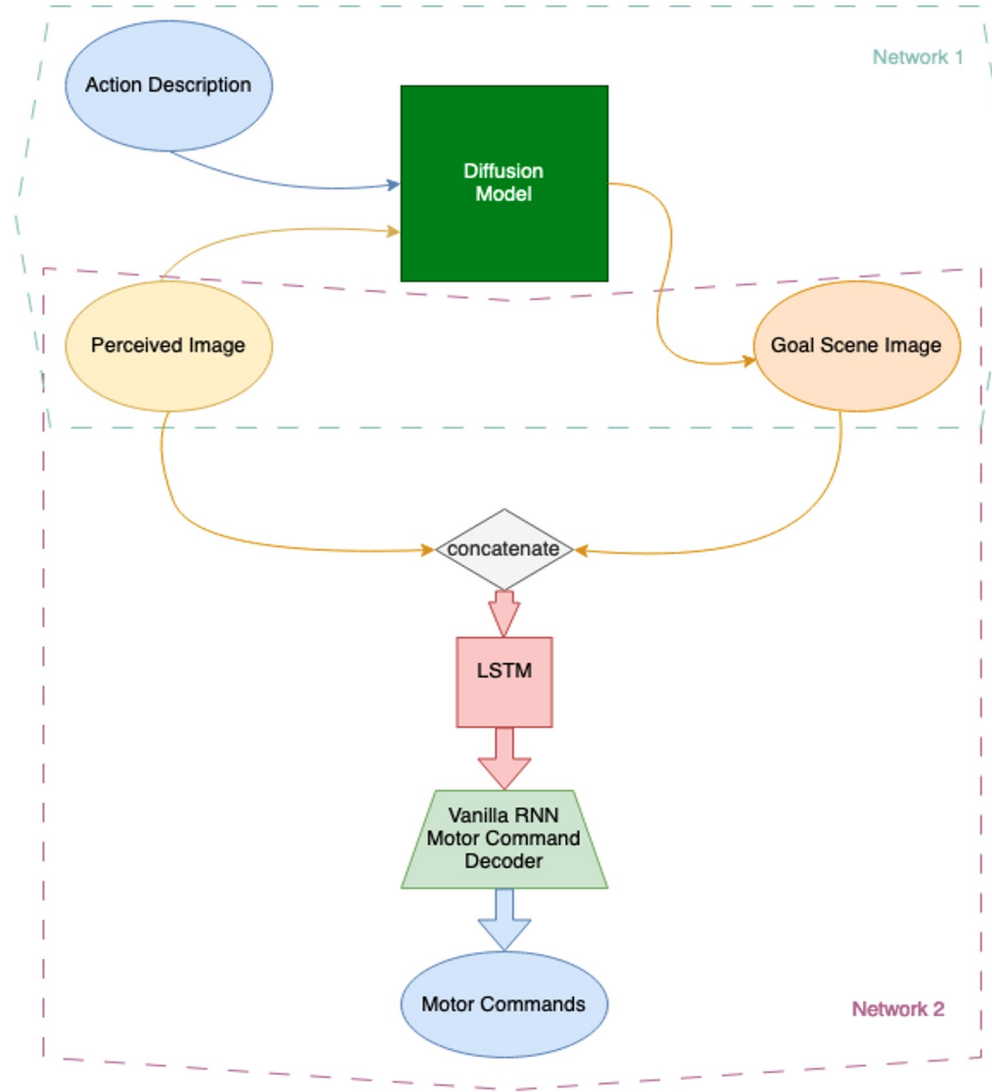


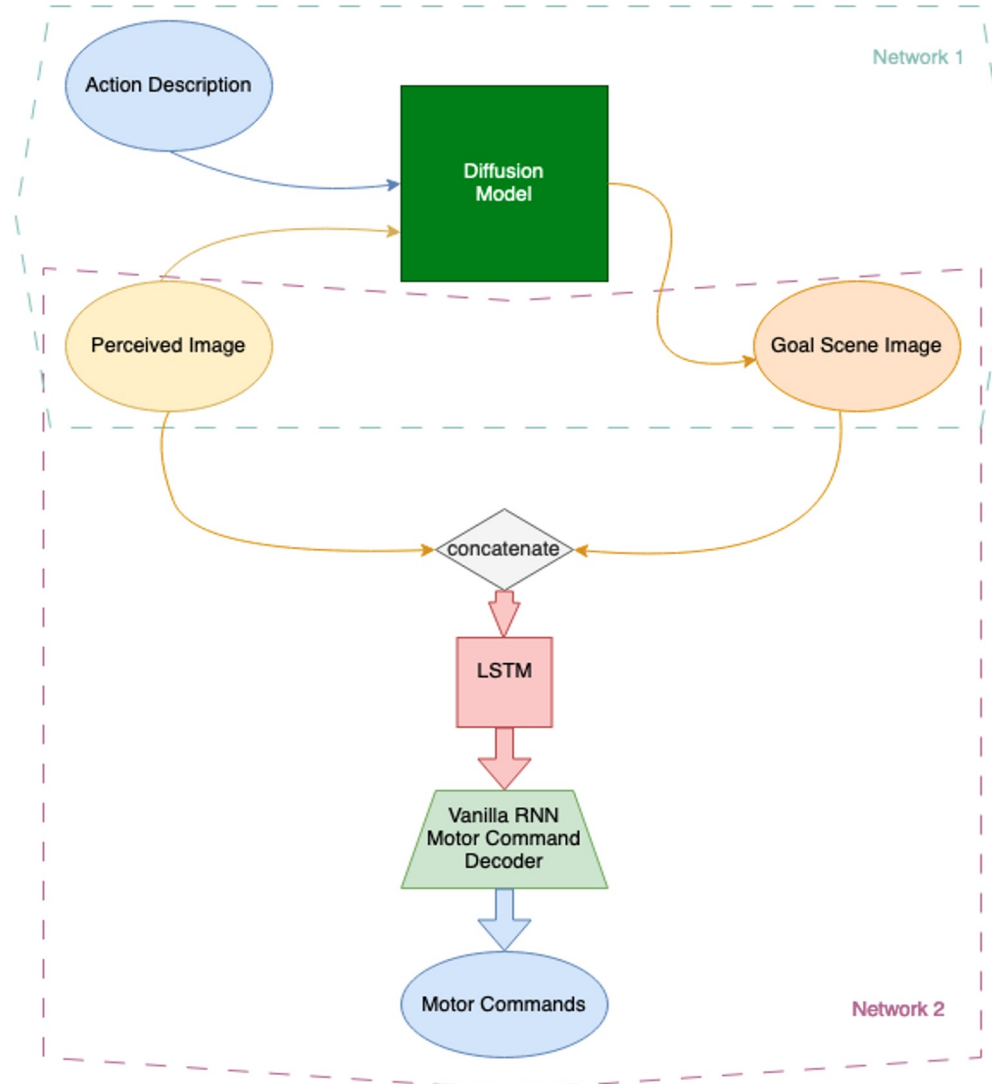
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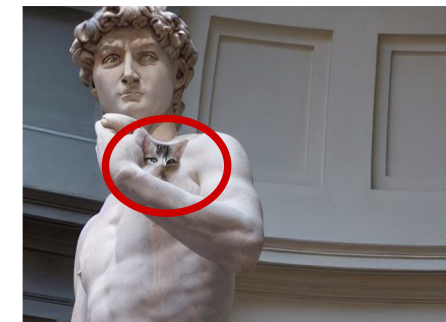


### Network 1: Instruct Pix2Pix

Based on Stable Diffusion model  
 Input: image & editing instruction  
 Output: edited image



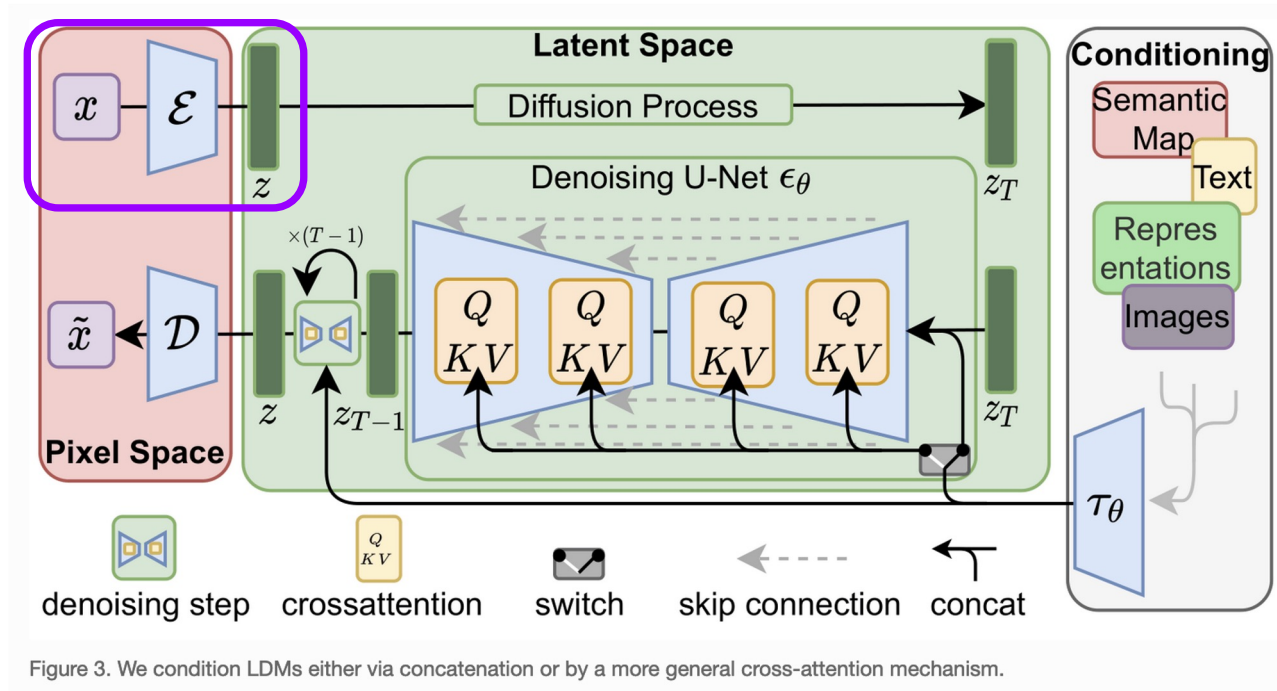
Make David hold a cat



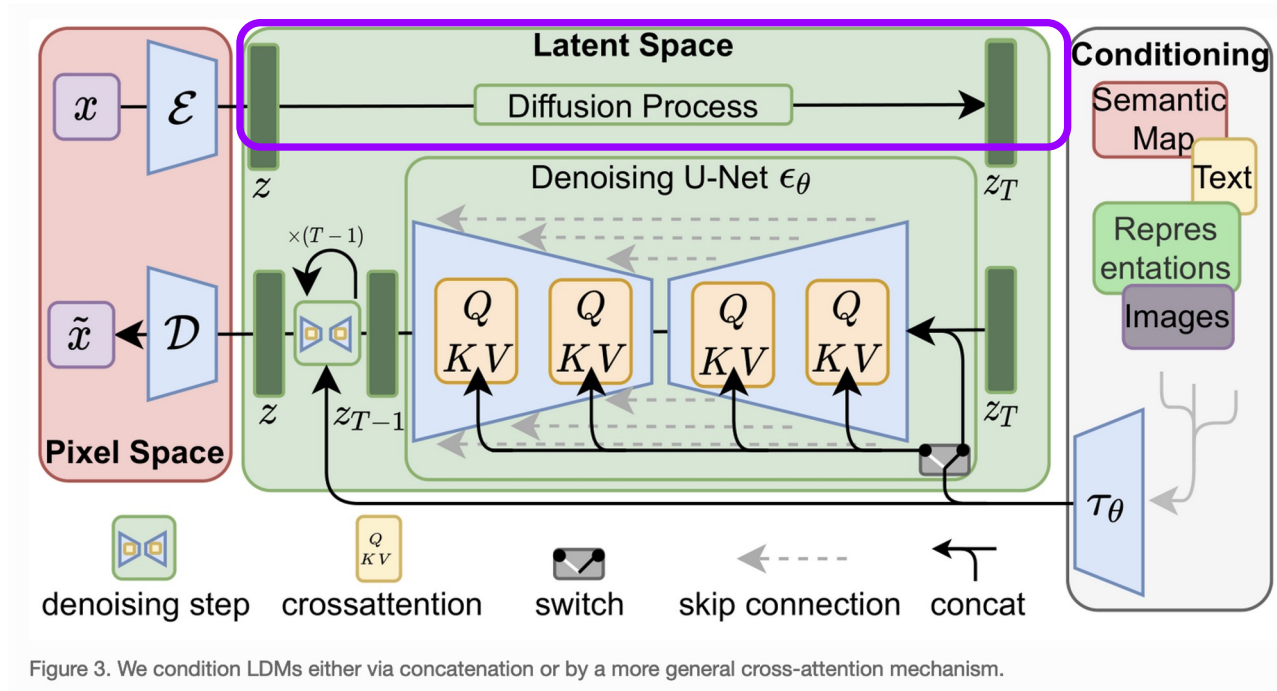


## Stable Diffusion

First, the image  $x$  is encoded by a variational autoencoder into a latent representation  $z$

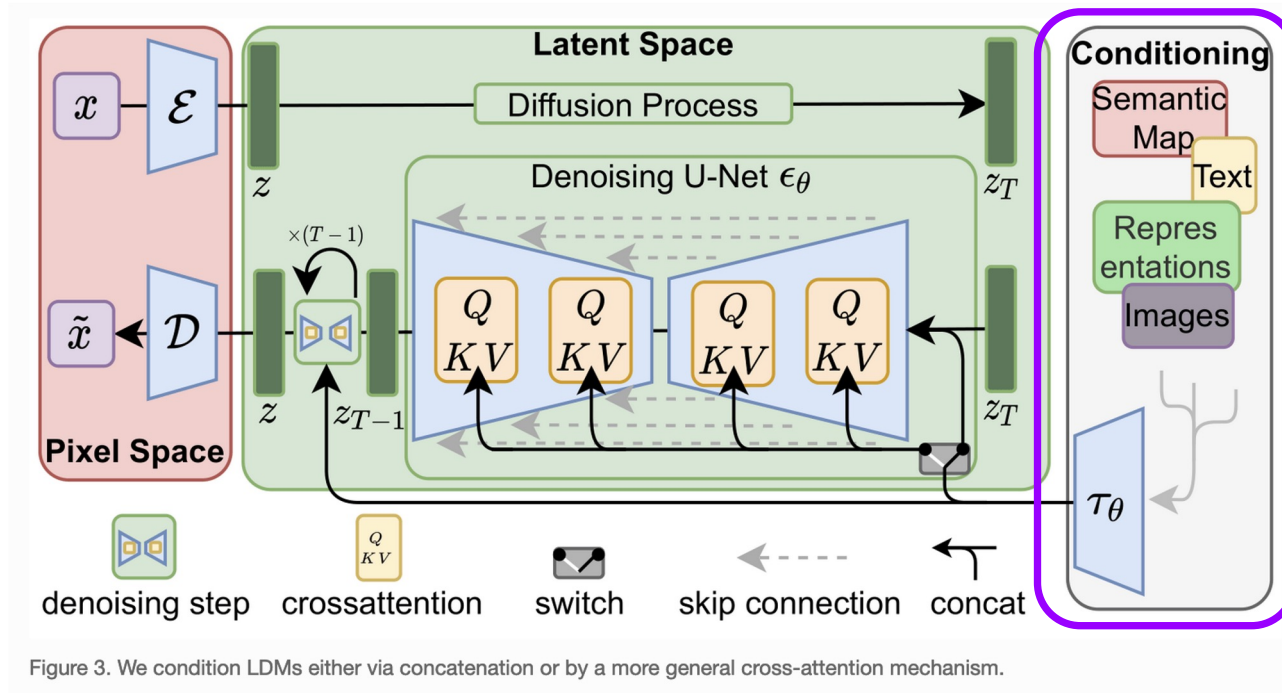


## Stable Diffusion



The latent representation  $z$  then goes through a diffusion process which adds Gaussian noise incrementally for a total of  $T$  time steps to produce  $z_T$  the diffused version of  $z$

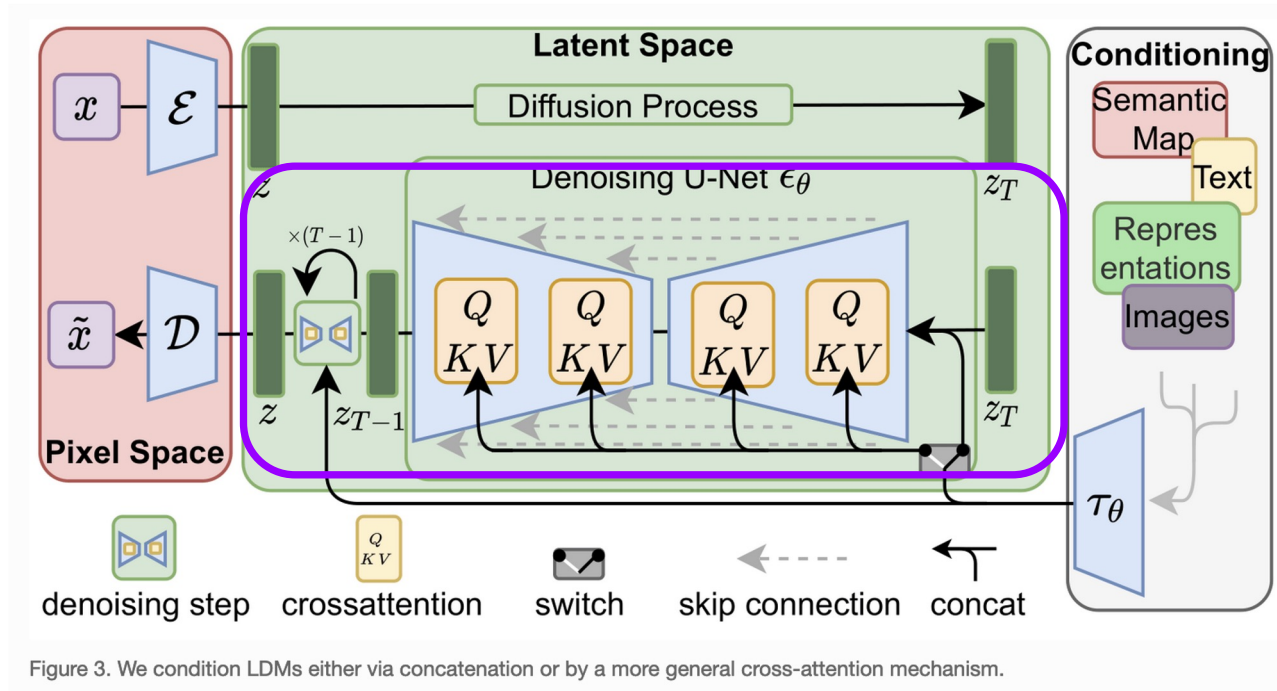
# Stable Diffusion



The textual editing instructions in the Instruct Pix2Pix model is then encoded by a CLIP text model to obtain the text features that will condition the denoising process in the next step

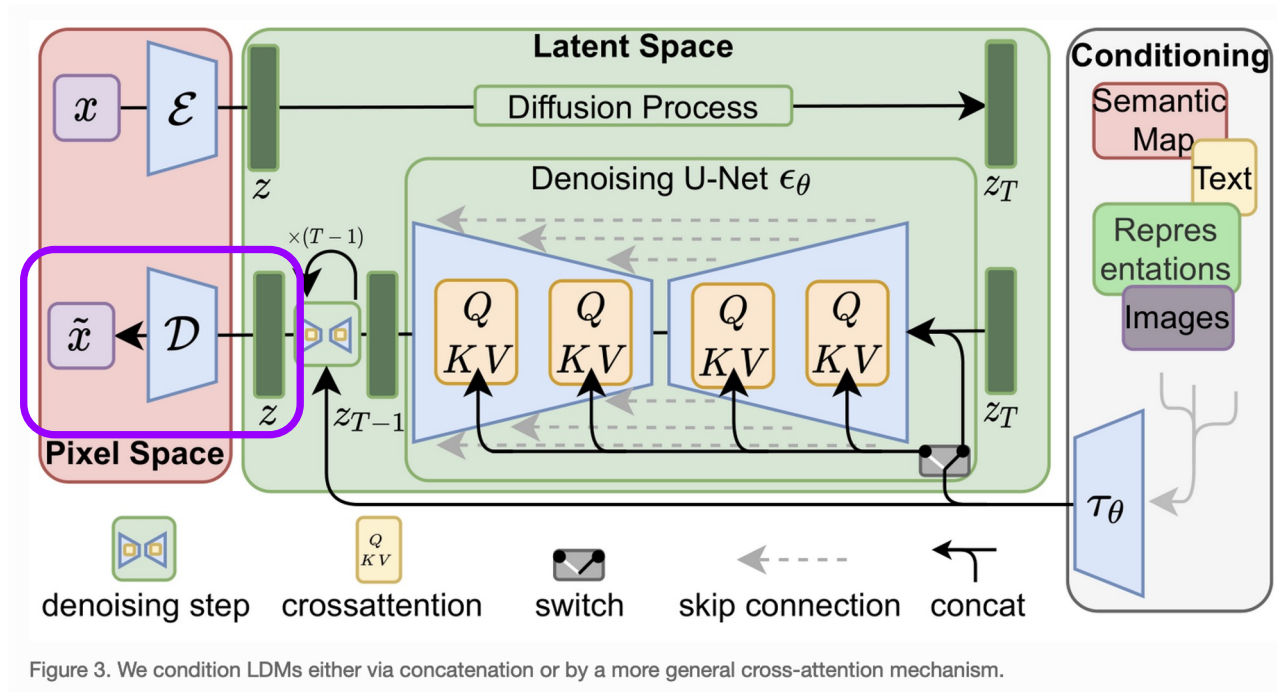
SOURCE: R. Rombach, A. Blattmann, D. Lorenz, P. Esser, and B. Ommer, "High-resolution image synthesis with latent diffusion models," in Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/CompVis/latent-diffusionhttps://arxiv.org/abs/2112.10752>

## Stable Diffusion



The diffused latent space representation  $z_T$ , along with the tokenized conditioning text, is then processed through a **U-net** that denoises the latent space representation  $z_T$  conditioned by the extracted textual information, for a total  $T$  timesteps to produce the denoised latent representation  $z$

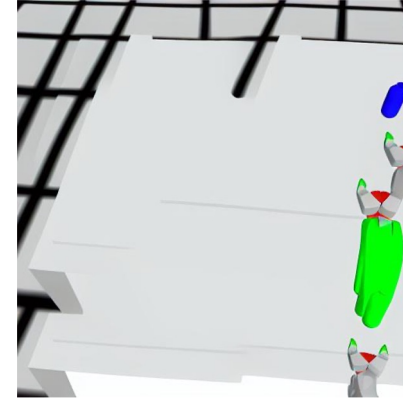
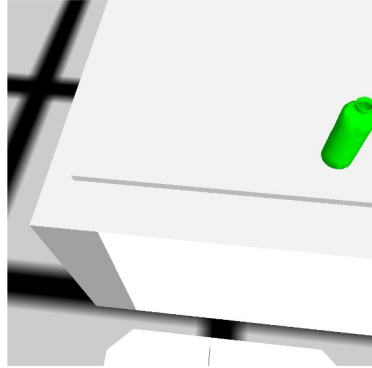
## Stable Diffusion



Finally, the denoised latent representation  $z$  is decoded by a Variational Autoencoder's decoder into the final image  $\tilde{x}$

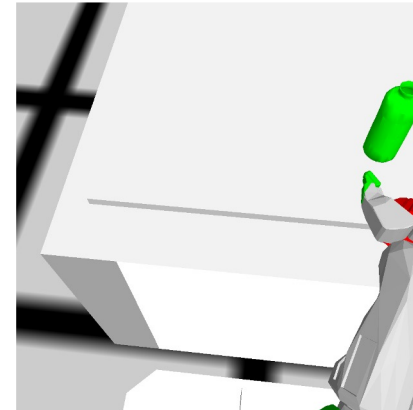
This final image is then compared to the goal image in our data and the error is back-propagated through the U-net model

SOURCE: R. Rombach, A. Blattmann, D. Lorenz, P. Esser, and B. Ommer, "High-resolution image synthesis with latent diffusion models," in Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/CompVis/latent-diffusionhttps://arxiv.org/abs/2112.10752>

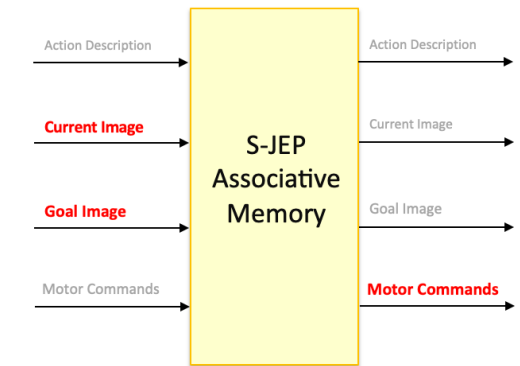
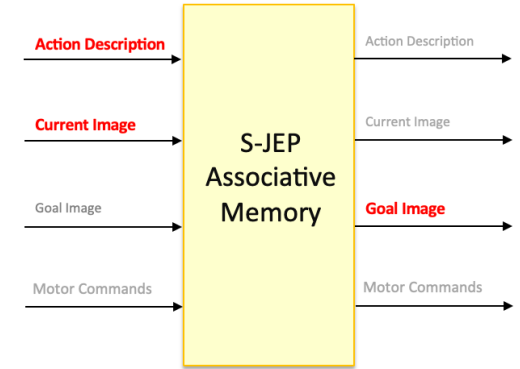
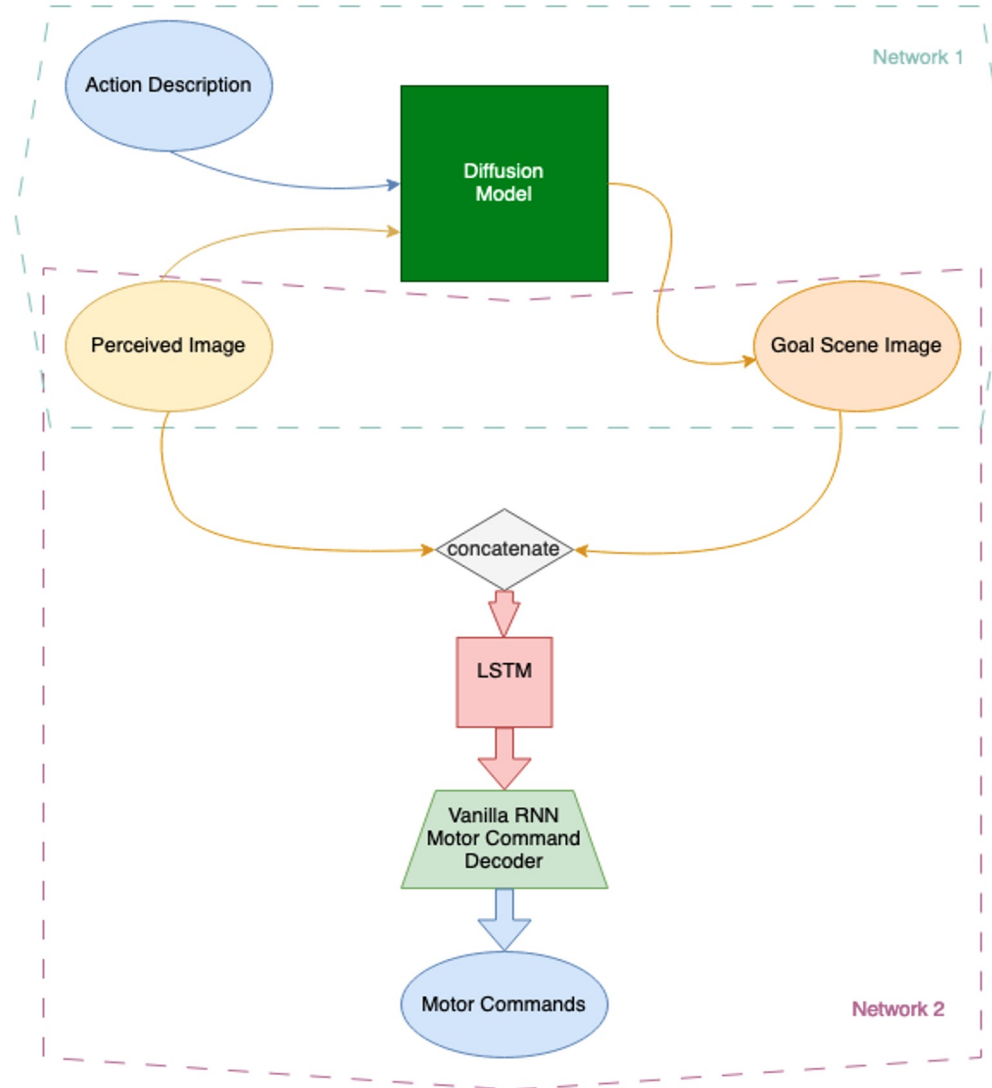


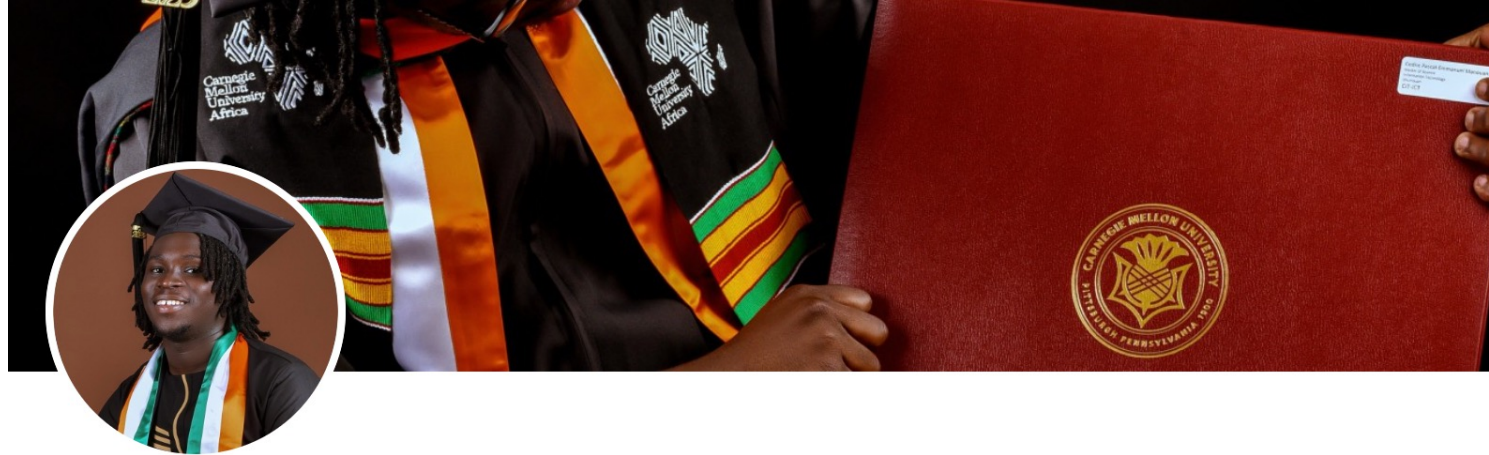
Generated Goal Scene

"Shift the bottle backwards"



Original Goal Scene





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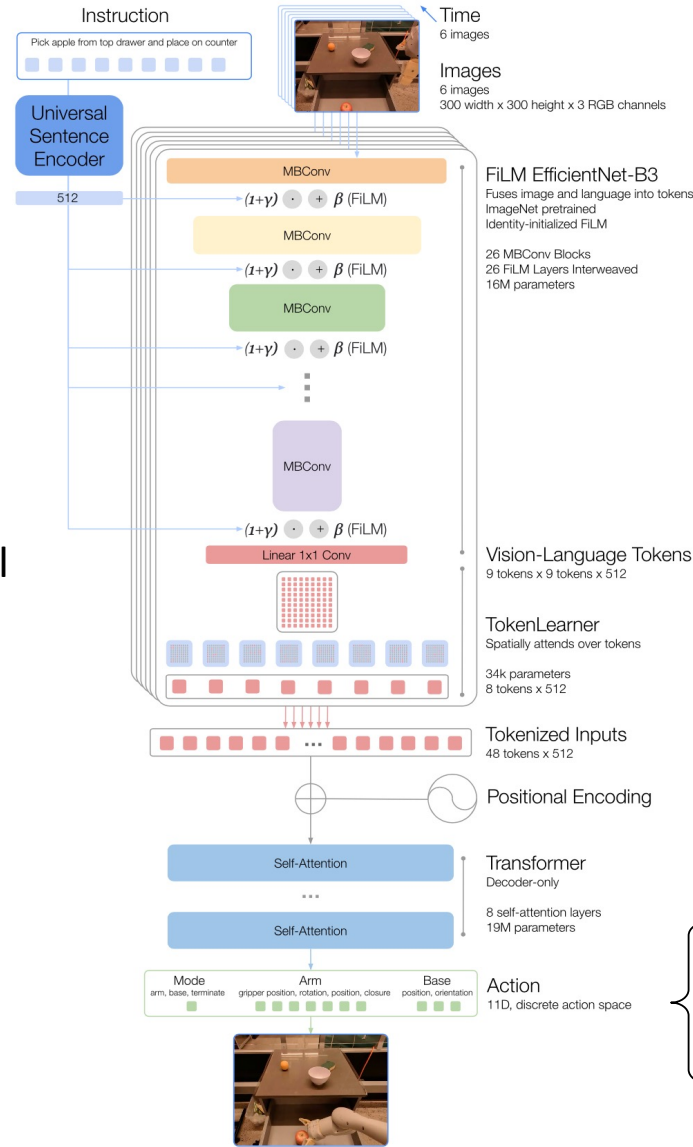
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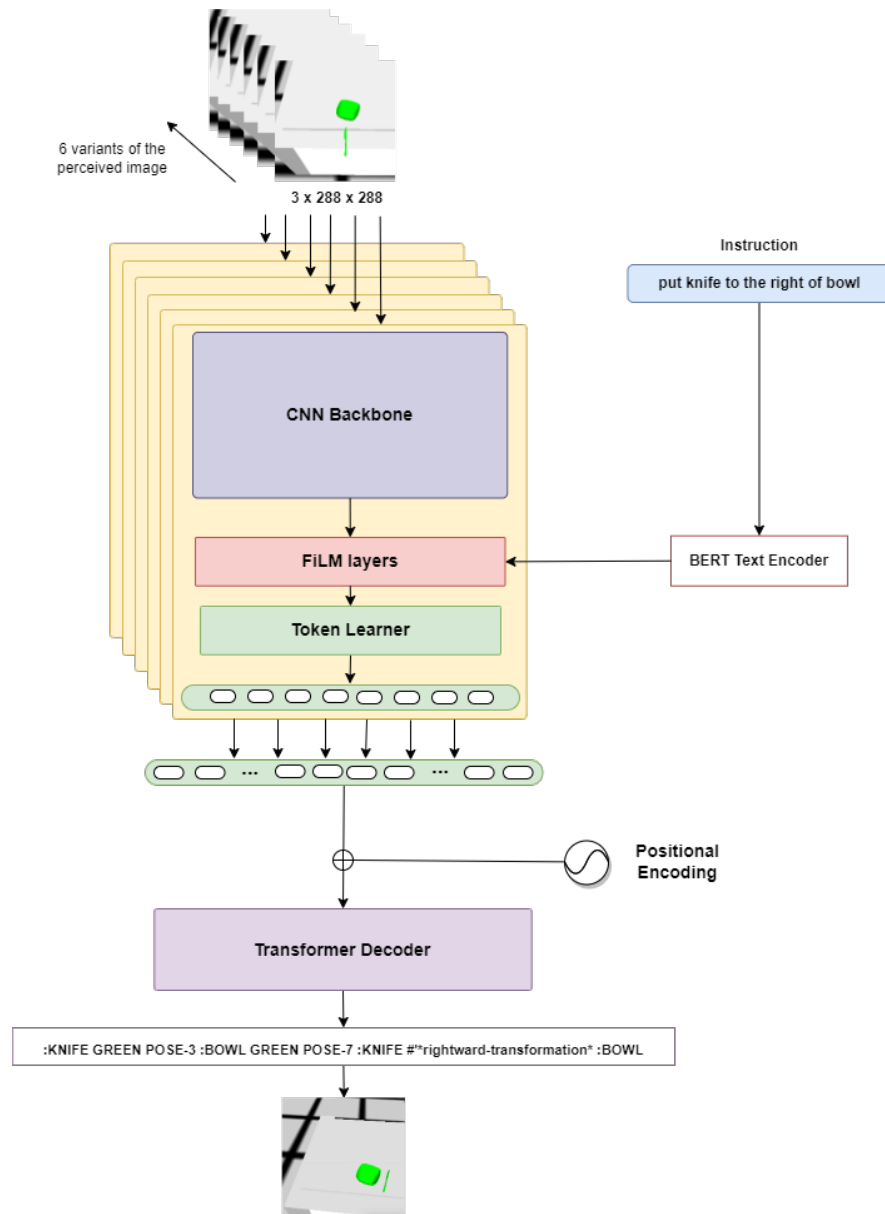
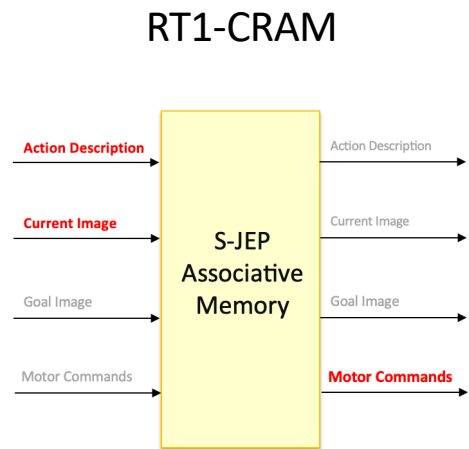


RT-1 Robotics Transformer  
(Brohan et al., 2022)

Also RT-2 (VLA) Vision-Language-Action model  
(Brohan et al., 2023)



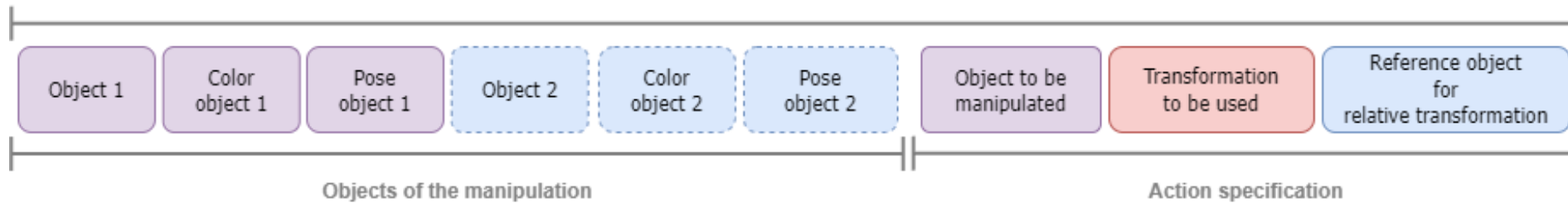
Arm: x, y, z, roll, pitch, yaw, opening of the gripper  
 Base: x, y, yaw  
 Mode: controlling the arm, the base, or terminating  
 (8 bits each)



```

<motor_program> ::= "(motor-program `(" {<object_specification>} ")"
                  <object_type><transformation><object_type>)"
<object_specification> ::= "(" <object_type><object_color><object_pose>)"
<object_type> ::= ":bottle" | ":bowl" | ":cereal" | ":cup" | ":fork" | ":knife" | ":milk" |
                  ":plate"
<object_pose> ::= ",*pose-1*" | ",*pose-2*" | ",*pose-3*" | ",*pose-4*" | ",*pose-5*"
<object_color> ::= "red" | "blue" | "green" | "default_color"
<transformation> ::= "#!*backward-transformation*" | "#!*forward-transformation*" |
                    "#!*leftward-transformation*" | "#!*rightward-transformation*" |
                    "#!*on-transformation*"

```



Action description "Put the cup in front of the cereal"

Motor commands ":CUP DEFAULT\_COLOR \*POSE-1\* :CEREAL DEFAULT\_COLOR \*POSE-2\* :CUP #!\*forward-transformation\* :CEREAL"

### Epoch #212

#### [Train]

Action desc : **put the knife on top of blue-metal-plate**

Predicted : :CUP BLUE <POSE> :BLUE-METAL-PLATE :PLATE RED POSE-1 :KNIFE #'\*rightward-transformation\*' :BLUE-METAL-PLATE

Actual : :KNIFE BLUE POSE-7 :BLUE-METAL-PLATE RED POSE-1 :KNIFE #'\*on-transformation\*' :BLUE-METAL-PLATE

#### [Val]

Action desc : **shift the bowl forwards**

Predicted : :BOWL BLUE POSE-11 :BOWL #'\*leftward-transformation\*' :BOWL

Actual : :BOWL GREEN POSE-11 :BOWL #'\*forward-transformation\*' :BOWL

### Epoch #213

#### [Train]

Action desc : **put the bowl to the right of fork**

Predicted : :BOWL GREEN POSE-10 :FORK BLUE POSE-2 :BOWL #'\*rightward-transformation\*' :FORK

Actual : :BOWL GREEN POSE-10 :FORK RED POSE-2 :BOWL #'\*rightward-transformation\*' :FORK

#### [Val]

Action desc : **put the bottle to the right of plate**

Predicted : :BOWL BLUE POSE-11 :BOWL #'\*leftward-transformation\*' :BOWL

Actual : :BOTTLE GREEN POSE-7 :PLATE BLUE POSE-3 :BOTTLE #'\*rightward-transformation\*' :PLATE

## Vision-Language-Action Models [\[edit\]](#)

(Also see [Large Language Models](#) and [Limitations of AI](#))

RT-1: Robotics Transformer for Real-World Control at Scale [arXiv article on RT-1](#)

E

Supplementary video for RT-1: Robotics Transformer for Real-World Control at Scale [Video](#)

RT-2: Vision-Language-Action Models Transfer Web Knowledge to Robotic Control [arXiv article on RT-2](#)

RT-2: Vision-Language-Action Models [RT-2 website](#)

RT-2: New model translates vision and language into action [Google DeepMind Blog](#)

Do As I Can, Not As I Say: Grounding Language in Robotic Affordances [arXiv article on SayCan](#)

Do As I Can, Not As I Say: Grounding Language in Robotic Affordances [SayCan website](#)

Open X-Embodiment: Robotic Learning Datasets and RT-X Models [arXiv article on Open X-Embodiment](#)

Open X-Embodiment: Robotic Learning Datasets and RT-X Models [Open X-Embodiment Website](#)

Using an LLM to direct our robot Digit [Agility Robotics video](#)

ChatGPT for Robotics: Design Principles and Model Abilities [Microsoft article](#)

[http://www.vernon.eu/wiki/Links#Vision-Language-Action\\_Models](http://www.vernon.eu/wiki/Links#Vision-Language-Action_Models)