

Multi-Robot Intelligence: Flexible Strategy for Robotic Teams

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Presentation Outline

• Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

• RoboCup and Our Teams

- RoboCup Challenges
- RoboCup Leagues: Simulation (2D, 3D, MR, Rescue), SSL, MSL and SPL
- Portuguese Teams: FCPortugal, 5DPO, Cambada and PT Team

• Flexible Strategy for Robotic Teams

- Strategy: Strategic Reasoning and Coaching
- Formations: SBSP Situation based Strategic Positioning
- DPRE Dynamic Positioning and Role Exchange
- SetPlays and Graphical Setplay Definition
- Applications and other Projects at LIACC
 - Agent Based Simulation: EcoSimNet, FlightSimNet
 - Educational/Assistive Robotics: Intellwheels, Robot Dancing
 - Strategic Reasoning: Poker Agents
 - Real Sports: Soccer, Indoor Sports (Handball)
- Conclusions and Future Work

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Artificial Intelligence

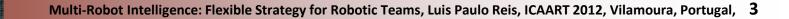
Intelligence

"Capacity to solve new problems through the use of knowledge"



• Artificial Intelligence

 "Science concerned with building intelligent machines, that is, machines that perform tasks that when performed by humans require intelligence"



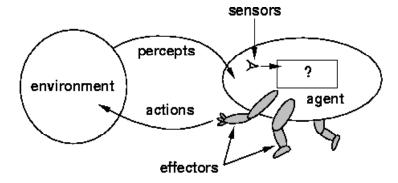
Autonomous Agents and Multi-Agent Systems

• Agent Traditional Definition:

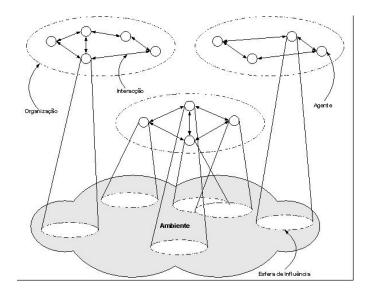
"Computational System, situated in a given **environment**, that has the ability to **perceive** that environment using **sensors** and **act**, in an **autonomous way**, in that environment using its **actuators** to fulfill a given **function**."



- Agents exhibit autonomous behavior
- Interact with other agents in the system



From Russel and Norvig, "AI: A Modern Approach", 1995



Agents and Multi-Agent Systems

- To build individual autonomous intelligent agents is important, however:
 - Agents don't live alone... Necessary to work in group...
 - Multi-Agent Applications...

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Coordination : "to work in harmony in a group"

- Dependencies in agent actions
- Need to respect global constraints
- No agent, individually has enough resources, information or capacity to execute the task or solve the complete problem



- Efficiency: Information exchange or tasks division
- Prevent anarchy and chaos: Partial vision, lack of authority, conflicts, agent's interactions

Intelligent Robotics

Robotics

- Science and technology for projecting, building, programming and using Robots
- Study of Robotic Agents (with body)
- Increased Complexity:
 - Environments: Dynamic, Inaccessible, Continuous and Non Deterministic!
 - Perception: Vision, Sensor Fusion
 - Action: Robot Control (humanoids!)
 - Robot Architecture (Physical / Control)
 - Navigation in unknown environments
 - Interaction with other robots/humans
 - Multi-Robot Systems





Current State of Robotics

• Used to Perform:

- Dangerous or difficult tasks to be performed directly by humans
- Repetitive tasks that may be performed more efficiently (or cheap) than when performed by humans
- Robots have moved from manufacturing, industrial applications to:
 - Domestic robots (Pets AIBO, vacuum cleaners)
 - Entertainment robots (social robots)
 - Medical and personal service robots
 - Military and surveillance robots
 - Educational robots
 - Intelligent buildings

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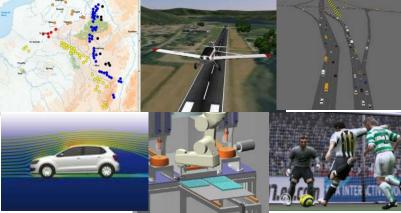
- Intelligent vehicles (cars, submarines, airplanes)
- Other industrial applications (mining, fishing, agriculture)
- Hazardous applications (space exploration, military apps, toxic cleanup, construction, underwater apps)
- Multi-Robot Applications and Human-Robot Teams!

Agent-Based Simulation

- Simulation: Imitation of some real thing, state of affairs, or process, over time, representing certain key characteristics or behaviours of the physical or abstract system
- Applications:

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- Understand system functioning
- Performance optimization
- Testing and validation
- Decision making
- Training and education
- Applied to complex systems impossible to solve mathematically
- Traditional Simulation Drawbacks:
 - Systems are getting more complex and are difficult to model as a whole
 - Higher level tools available
 - Human behaviour is often neglected or over simplified
- Agent Based Modeling and Simulation:
 - Entities represented by Agents with Autonomous Behaviour



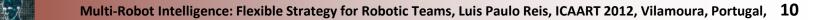
Robotic Competitions

- RoboCup Robotic Soccer
- Robotic Soccer FIRA
- DARPA Grand-Challenge
- Intelligent Ground Vehicle Competition
- European Land Robot Trial
- IEEE MicroMouse competition
- AAAI Grand Challenges
- First Competition (Lego-League)
- RoboGames (former RoboOlympics)
- Manitoba Robot Games
- Robotic Fight: BattleBots, RobotWars, RobotSumo
- Underwater and aerial Robot Competitions
- •
- Some Portuguese Competitions:
 - Portuguese Robotics Open (including autonomous driving)
 - Micro-Mouse/Ciber-Mouse
 - Firefighting Robots

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Robotic Competitions - RoboGames

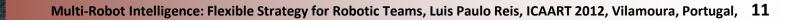
• Videos



Robotic Competitions - RoboCup

• videos





Robotic Competitions

• Benefits

- Research inspiration
- Hard deadline for creating fully functional system
- Common platform/problem for exchanging research ideas/solutions
- Continually improving solutions
- Excitement for students/researchers at all levels
- Large number of teams/solutions created
- Encouragement for flexible software/hardware

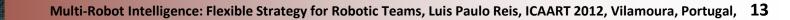
Dangers

- Obsession with winning
- Domain dependent/hacked solutions
- Cost escalation
- Difficulty in entering at competitive level
- Restrictive rules
- Invalid evaluation conclusions

based on Peter Stone, 2002

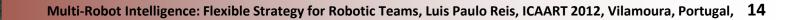
Research Question

How to Coordinate heterogeneous Multi-Robot Teams executing flexible tasks in a dynamic, adversarial environment?



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RoboCup: Objectives

Tropic of

- Joint International Project:
 - (Distributed) Artificial Intelligence
 - **Intelligent Robotics**
- **Soccer** Central Research Topic:
 - Very complex collective game
 - Huge amount of technologies involved:

Reasoning, Machine Learning, etc



PACIFIC

OCEAN

Tropic of Capricorn

SOUTH

AMERICA

Equator

AFRICA OCEAI

ASIA

AUSTR

Robocui

OCEAN

Main Goal of the RoboCup Initiative:

"By 2050, develop a team of fully autonomous humanoid robots that may win against the human world champion team in soccer!"



RoboCup: Official Competitions

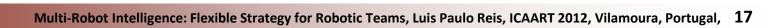
- 1997 Nagoya (Japan)
- 1998 Paris (France)
- 1999 Stockholm (Sweden)
- 2000 Melbourne (Australia)
- 2001 Seattle (USA)
- 2002 Fukuoka (Japan)
- 2003 Padua (Italy)
- 2004 Lisbon (Portugal)
- Local Championships:
 - German Open (European)
 - Japanese Open
 - Australian Open
 - American Open
 - Portuguese Open
 - Iranian Open, AutCup
 - China Open

- 2005 Osaka (Japan)
- 2006 Bremen (Germany)
- 2007 Atlanta (USA)
- 2008 Suzuhu (China)
- 2009 Graz (Austria)
- 2010 Singapore (Singapore)
- 2011 Istanbul (Turkey)
- 2012 Mexico City (Mexico)

RoboCup - Participants

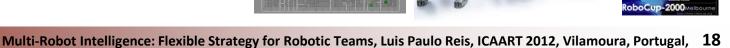
- Participant/Awarded Countries:
 - Germany
 - USA
 - Japan
 - Iran
 - China
 - Australia
 - Portugal
 - Holland





RoboCup: Global Perspective

- Soccer Leagues
 - Simulation: Sim2D, Sim3D (Humanoids), Coach, MR League
 - Robots Small-Size
 - Robots Middle-Size
 - Standard Platform (Aibo; NAO)
 - Humanoid Robots
- RoboCup Rescue
 - Simulation, Virtual, Robotic
- RoboCup Júnior
- RoboCup@Home



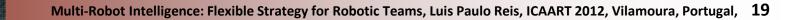




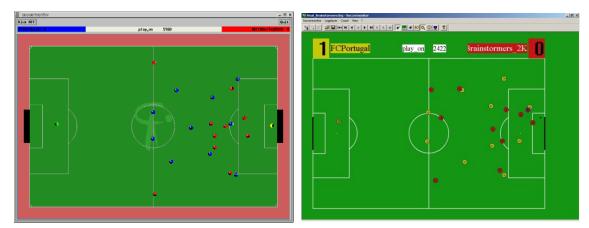
RoboCup: Global Perspective

• Videos

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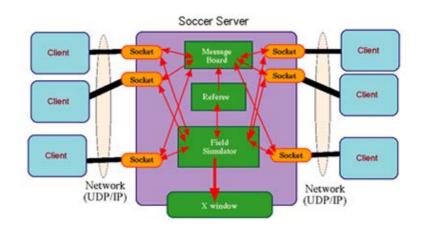
- Virtual Robots
- 105*68m Virtual Field
- Agents controlled by different computers (or processes)
- Simulator sends perception and receives actions from agents
- Teams of 11 players plus a coach







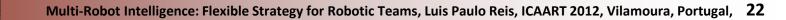
- How the Simulator Works?
 - Client-Server System
 - Agents (player's brains) control a single player:
 - UDP sockets/Linux
 - Server:
 - Receives agent commands
 - Simulates the movement of objects
 - Sends perceptions to the agents
 - Two teams with 11 players + coach, try to score goals!



Server Architecture

• Simulation Characteristics

- Real-Time Human
- Distributed 24 Processes
- Inaccessible (hidden), Continuous and Dynamic World
- Errors in: Perception, Movement and Action
- Limited Resources: Energy and Recovery
- Limited Communication
- Multi-Objective, Cooperative and Adverse Environment



- Videos:
 - 1997: League Start -> Simple Play
 - 1998: Simple Passing and Good Individual skills
 - 2000: Formations and Soccer like Playing

- Third dimension adds complexity
- Complexities from real robots
- Realistic physics
- Robot Models:

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- Started with sphere model in 2004
- Humanoids started in 2007
- NAO Robot Model: 2008
- Strong relation with SPL
- 6 vs 6 games -> 9 vs 9 -> 11 vs 11?
- Heterogeneous Robots?
- Very difficult to create competitive skills by hand!



Humanoid Robot - Simspark

- Server (SimSpark)
- Manages the simulation process
- Updates world state
- Enforces soccer rules referee
- Forces the "laws of physics" on objects:
 - collisions, drag, gravity, ...
- Agent connections, updating sensor information (perceptors) and executing actions (effectors)
- Monitor and Logplayer



(a) real robot

(b) virtual robot





Simulation 3D – Spheres model

• 2004-2005: Very Basic playing!

Videos

2006: Formations/High-level playing!



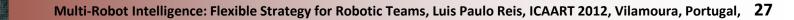
Simulation 3D – Humanoid model

- 2007-2010: Very Basic playing!
- 2011: Formations/High-level playing!

Videos



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Simulation 3D – Nao model

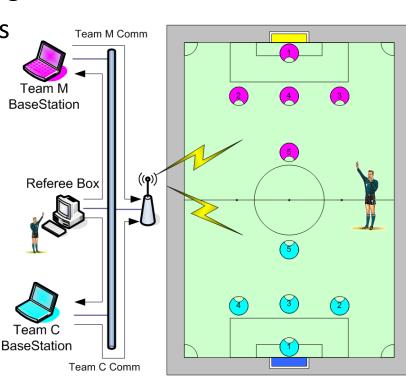


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Middle Size League

- Robots are completely autonomous
- 5 robots per team
- Robots around 50x50cm and 80cm height
- Field 18mx12m, green with white lines
- MSL rules based on official FIFA laws



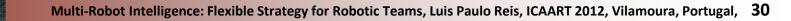




Middle Size League

- 1998-2007: Very Basic playing! Individual Dribbling!
- 2008: Formations SBSP/High-level playing/Setplays!
- Videos

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Flexible Strategy for RoboCup

- RoboCup Leagues: Simulation 2D, Simulation 3D, Small-Size, Middle-Size, SPL and Search and Rescue
- Applications in four distinct teams:
 - FC Portugal (University of Porto/Aveiro/Minho)
 - Simulation 2D, Simulation 3D, Coach, MR, Rescue, SPL
 - CAMBADA (University of Aveiro) Prof. Nuno Lau
 - Middle-Size League, RoboCup@Home
 - **5DPO** (University of Porto) Prof. A.P.Moreira
 - Small-Size League, Middle-Size League
 - **Portuguese Team** (University of Porto/Aveiro/Minho)
 - SPL Standard Platform League
- More than 30 awards in International Competitions for these 4 Teams!



Our Teams: University of Porto/Aveiro

• Simulation 2D: FC Portugal

- Best: Winners RoboCup 2000,
- Winners Euro 2000, Euro 2001

• Simulation 3D: FC Portugal

- Best: Winner RoboCup 2006,
- Winners Euro 2006, Euro 2007

• Simulation – Coach: FC Portugal

- Best: Winner RoboCup 2002,
- 2nd RoboCup 2003, 2004

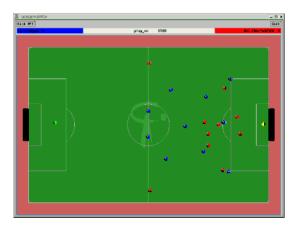
• Simulation – MR League: FC Portugal

• Best: 2nd RoboCup 2007

• Rescue Simulation: FC Portugal

• Best: Winner Euro 2006









Our Teams: University of Porto/Aveiro

• Middle-Size: CAMBADA (Univ.Aveiro)

- Best: Winners RoboCup 2008

• Small-Size: 5DPO (Univ.Porto)

- Best: 2nd RoboCup 2006,
- Winners Euro 2001, 2006, 2007

• Middle-Size: 5DPO (Univ.Porto)

• Best: 3rd Euro 2001

• Standard Platform (Aibo): FC Portugal/FC Portus

• Best: 5th RoboCup 2003

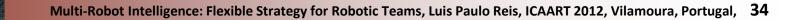
• Standard Platform (NAO): Portuguese Team

• Best: Starting in 2011



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The Coordination Problem

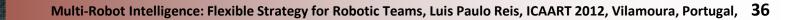
- Coordinate autonomous robots decisions to carry out team tasks as efficiently as possible
- Coordination challenges
 - Strategy
 - Role assignment
 - Formation
 - Plan execution
 - Communication



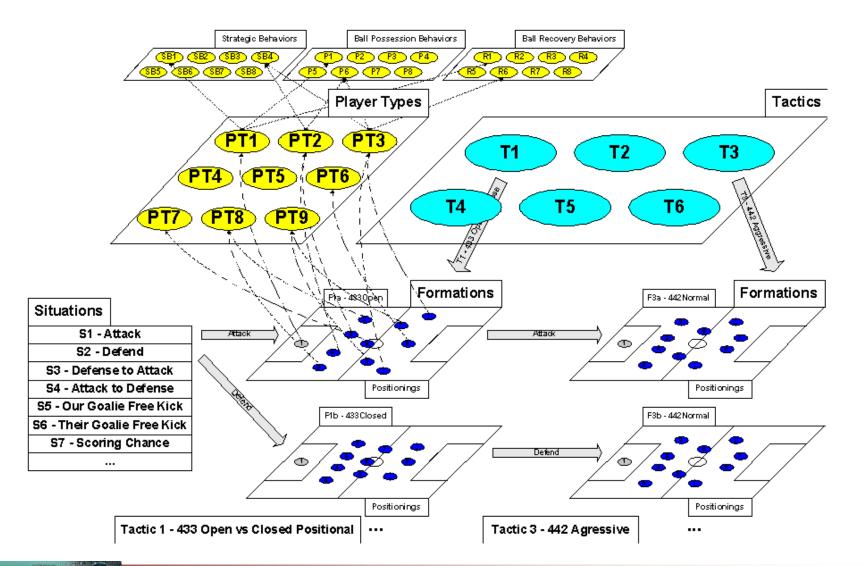


Flexible Strategy for Robotic Teams

- Common Framework for Cooperative Robotics:
 - Strategical Coordination and Coaching
 - SBSP Situation Based Strategic Positioning
 - DPRE Dynamic Position and Role Exchange
 - SetPlay Framework and Graphical Definition
 - Generic Optimizer of Skills/Decisions
 - Bridging the Gap Between Simulation and Robotics



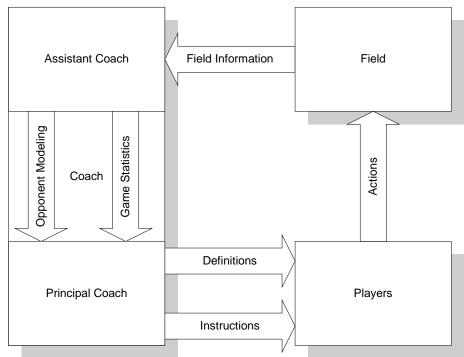
Formalization of a Team Strategy



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Coaching

- Game Statistics and Opponent Modeling Information
- Time and Result
- Individual Action: Active/Passive (with/without ball)
- Transitions (Ball losses and Ball recoveries)
- Attacks and Assistances
- Ball Possession
- By:
 - Period
 - Region (from and to)
 - Team
 - Player
 - etc.



Coach Unilang



- Base Concepts:
 - Time Periods, Regions, Tactics, Formations, Situations, Player Types
- Language Defined in BNF
- Examples:

```
<MESSAGE> ::= (<TIME> <ID> <MESSAGE PART> {<MESSAGE PART>})
<MESSAGE PART> ::= <DEFINITION_MESS> |<STATISTICS_MESS> | <OPP_MOD_MESS> |
<INSTRUCTION_MESS>
```

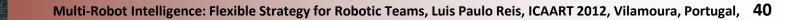
TACTIC_DEFINITION> ::= <TEAM_MENTALITY> <GAME_PACE> <TEAM_PRESSURE> <FIELD_USE> <PLAYING_STYLE> <RISK_TAKEN> <OFFSIDE_TACTIC> <POSITIONING_EXCHANGE_USE> <FORMATIONS_USED>

<FORMATION> ::= <PREDEFINDED_FORMATION> <FORMATION_NAME> | <FORMATION_DEFINITION> <PREDEFINED_FORMATION> ::= 433 | 433att | 442 | 343 | 4123 | 352 ...

<FORMATION_DEFINITION>::= {(<PLAYER> <POS_NUMBER> <PLAYER_POSITIONING> <PLAYER_TYPE>)}
<PLAYER_POSITIONING> ::= <VERTICAL_POSITIONING> <HORIZONTAL_POSITIONING>

Formations in Robotic Soccer

- Formations are one of the essential concepts in multi-robot strategies:
 - Provide a coordination framework: tasks/role assignment
 - Real impact on team performance
 - Can/should be adapted to team and opponent capabilities
 - Provide a common concept with military units coordinated movements or real soccer formations



Formation Models

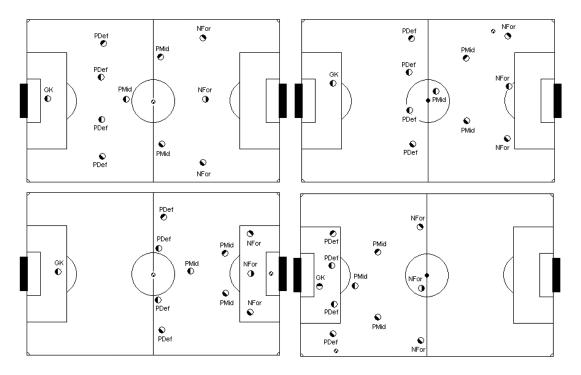
Role based models

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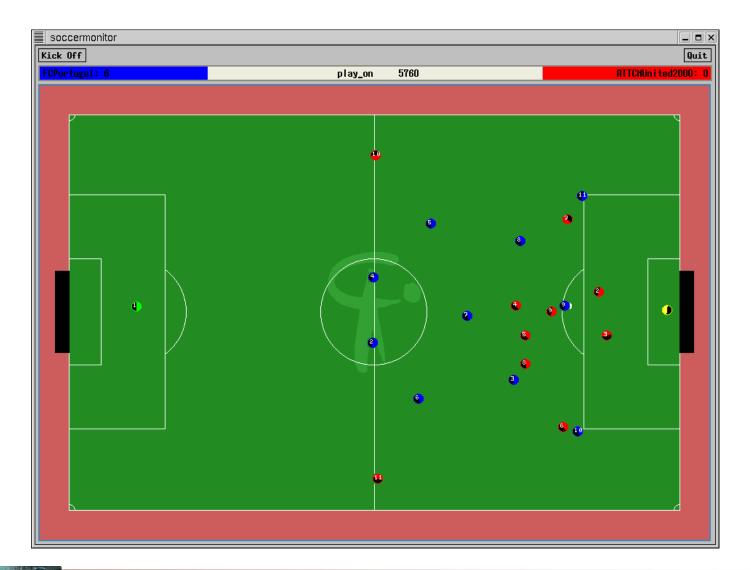
- Ex: Striker, Supporter, Defender, Goalie
- SPAR Strategic Positioning with Attraction and Repulsion
 - Locker-Room agreement
- SBSP Situation Based Strategic Positioning
 - Distinction between active and passive situations
 - Distinct team movements for different situations
 - Strategic position based on global information (such as current ball position) keeps the team in the selected formation
- SBSP/DT Situation Based SP with Delaunay Triangulation
 - Added flexibility in the definition of positionings

SBSP - Situation Based Strategic Positioning

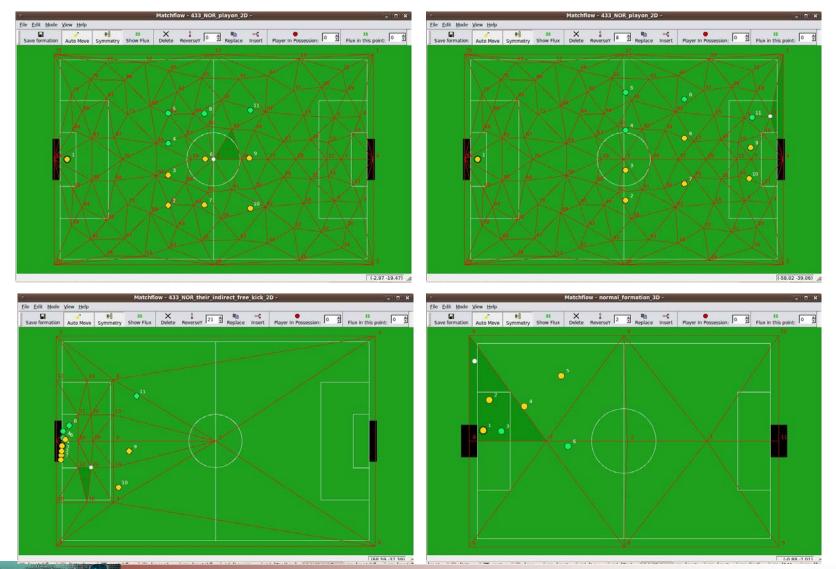
- Strategic Situation: SBSP Strategic Positioning
- Active Situation (with/without Ball): Active Behavior
- Definition based on: Situation and Shared info (Ball Position)

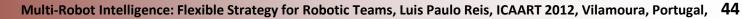


SBSP vs SPAR



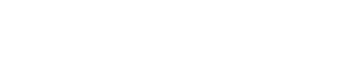
SBSP with Delaunay Triangulation





DPRE - Dynamic Positioning and Role Exchange

```
ALGORITHM DynamicPositioningExchange(WorldState, Situation, Positionings)
RETURNS Positionings(TeamSize)
PARAMETERS WorldState, Positionings[TeamSize], Situation
FOR PL1 = 2 TO TeamSize-1 DO
FOR PL2 = PL1+1 TO TeamSize DO
 IF PositionValid(PL1) AND PositionValid(PL2) THEN
  Dist11 = Distance(Position(PI1),SBSPPosition(PI1))
  Dist22 = Distance(Position(PI2),SBSPPosition(PI2))
  Dist12 = Distance(Position(PI1),SBSPPosition(PI2))
  Dist21 = Distance(Position(PI2),SBSPPosition(PI1))
  Adeq11 = PosAdequacy(PI1, Positioning[PI1])
  Adeg22 = PosAdeguacy(PI2, Positioning[PI2])
  Adeq12 = PosAdequacy(PI1, Positioning[PI2])
  Adeq21 = PosAdequacy(PI2, Positioning[PI1])
  Util = ExchangePositions(DPREMode, Situation, Dist11, Dist22, Dist12, Dist21,
   Adeq11, Adeq22, Adeq12, Adeq21, PosImportance(Positioning[PI1]),
   PosImportance(Positioning([PI2])
  IF Util > ThresUtil(Situation) THEN exchange(Positionings[PI1], Positionings[PI2])
  RETURN Positionings
}
```



}



Flexible Strategy for Robotic Teams

STWorldState <- FillInWSforStrategy(); Actions <- CallStrategy(STWorldState); ExecuteActions(Actions);

Simple Example (from FCPortugal 3D):

}

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```
void FCPAgentH::FillInWSforStrategy() {
     WorldState& world = SWorldState::getInstance();
     strategy->WS GameTime = world.gTime;
     strategy->WS_Result = world.game->ourGoals- world.game->opponentGoals;
     strategy->WS BallPos = world.ball->position.to2d(); /
     strategy->WS BallOwner = world.->ball owner;
     strategy->WS BallIntPos = world.ball->finalPos.to2d();
     strategy->WS MyNumber = world.me->unum;
     strategy->WS MyDir = world.me->orientation;
     for (int t = 1; t <= strategy->ST NUM PLAYERS; t++) {
                    strategy->WS TeamPos[t]= world.getFCPortugalPlayer(t)->position.to2d();
                    strategy->WS TeamPos[t] = Vector((float) t,-strategy->ST FieldSize.y - 0.3);
                    strategy->WS OppPos[t] = world.getOpponentPlayer(t)->position.to2d();
                    strategy->WS_OppPos[t] = Vector((float) t, -strategy->ST_FieldSize.y - 0.3);
                    strategy->WS TeamConf[t] = world.getFCPortugalPlayer(t)->conf;
                    strategy->WS OppConf[t] = world.getOpponentPlayer(t)->conf;
     }
     strategy->WS PlayMode = world.game->playmode;
```

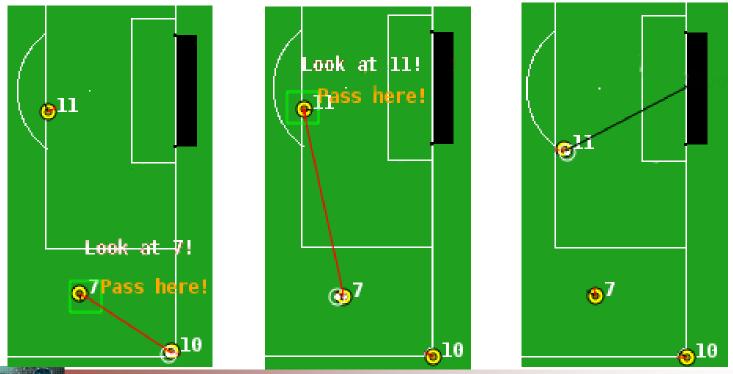
Setplays: Concept and Definition

Simple, pre-defined but flexible plans, which describe cooperation and coordination between agents/robots

- Defined before the game by a **domain expert and** easy to define and change
- Human readable language (high abstraction level)

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• Selected, Instantiated and executed at run-time (text file)



Setplay Definition

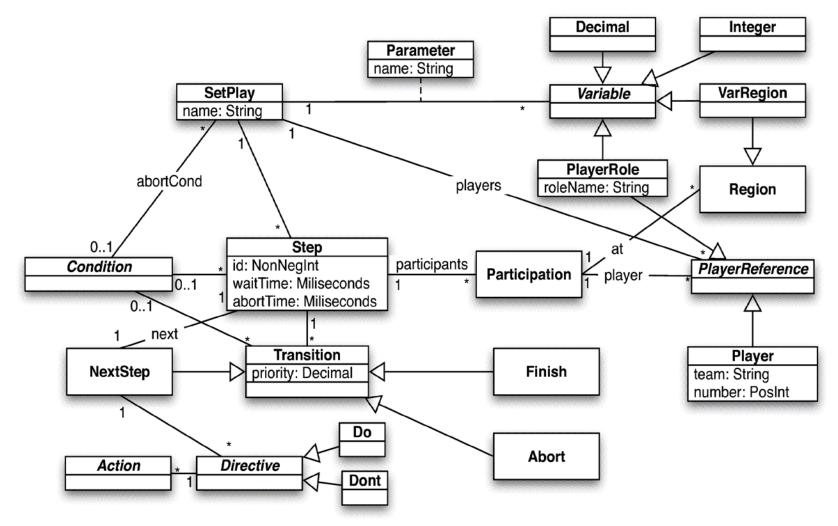
- (setplay :name simpleCorner
 - :players (list (playerRole :roleName CornerP)
 - (playerRole :roleName receiver) (playerRole :roleName shooter))
- :steps (seq (step :id 0 :waitTime 15 :abortTime 70
- :participants
 - (list (at CornerP (pt :x 52 :y 34))
 - (at receiver (pt :x 40 :y 25)) (at shooter (pt :x 36 :y 2)))
- :condition (playm fk_our)
- :leadPlayer CornerP
- :transitions (list
 - (nextStep :id 1:condition (canPassPl :from CornerP :to receiver)
 - :directives (list
 - (do :players CornerP :actions (bto :players receiver))
 - (do :players receiver :actions (receivePass))))))

Setplay Definition

- (step :id 1 :waitTime 5 :abortTime 70
- :participants (list (at CornerP (pt :x 52 :y 34)) (at receiver (pt :x 40 :y 25))
 - (at shooter (pt :x 36 :y 2)))
- :condition (and (bowner :players receiver) (playm play_on)) :leadPlayer receiver
- :transitions (list
 - (nextStep :id 2
 - :condition (canPassPI :from receiver :to shooter)
 - :directives (list
 - (do :players receiver :actions (bto :players shooter))
 - (do :players shooter :actions (receivePass))))))
- (step :id 2 :abortTime 70
- :participants (list (at CornerP (pt :x 52 :y 34)) (at receiver (pt :x 40 :y 25)) (at shooter (pt :x 36 :y 2)))
- :condition (and (bowner :players shooter) (playm play_on))
- :leadPlayer shooter :transitions (list
 - (nextStep :id 3 :condition (canShoot :players shooter)
 - :directives (list
 - (do :players shooter :actions (shoot))))))

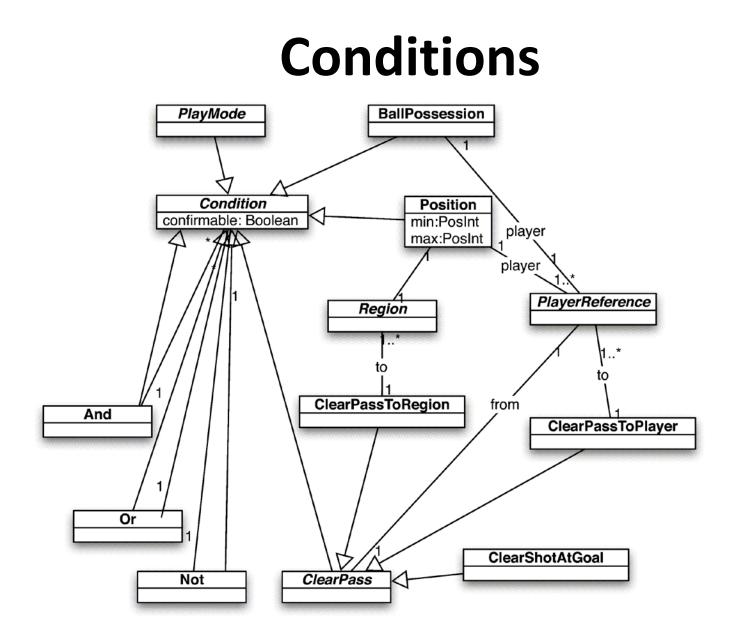


Setplays - Structure

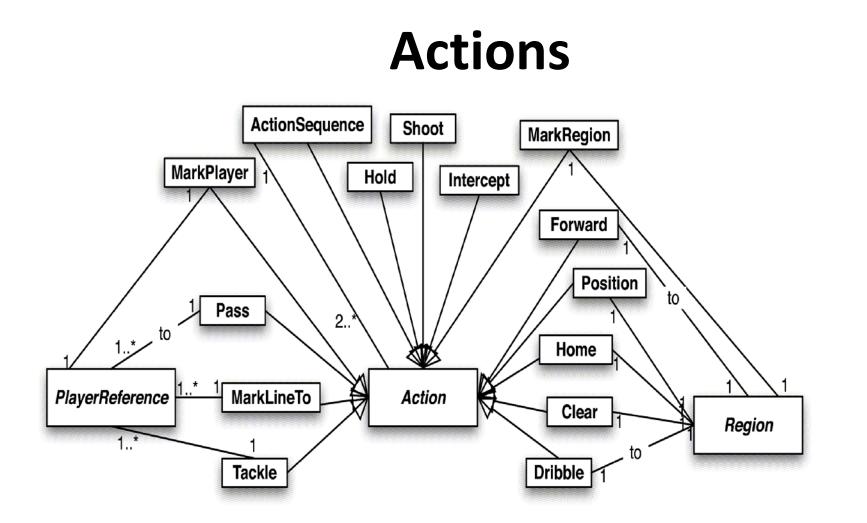


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AI and Robotics | RoboCup and Our Teams | Flexible Strategy for Robotic Teams | Applications and Projects | Conclusions



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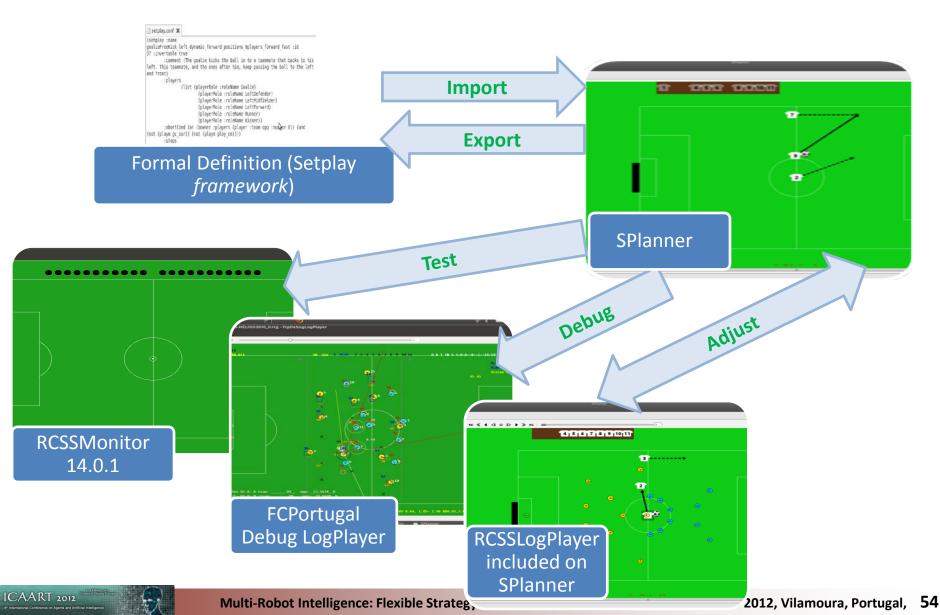


Usage/Interest of Setplay Library

- Setplay Definition/Graphical application
- Implement Conditions and Actions
- Deal with low level Communication
- Decide Setplay start, eventually CBR/ML
- Great flexibility: Application to all RoboCup leagues:
 - Simulation 2D, Simulation 3D, Middle Size, MR League, SPL)



Setplays: Graphical Definition



Setplays: Graphical Definition

File Help	



55/23

SetPlays in the Simulation 2D League





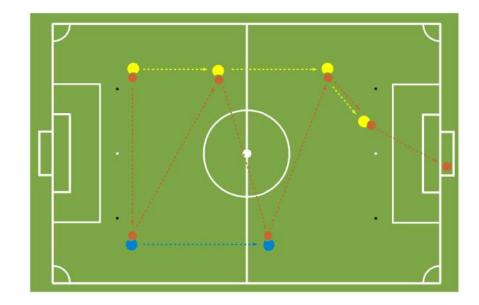
Multi-Robot Intelligence: Flexible Strategy for Robotic Teams, Luis Paulo Reis, ICAART 2012, Vilamoura, Portugal, 56

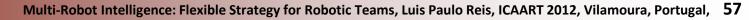
Setplays in the MSL

Passes

- Essential for teamplay
- 3 phases
 - Preparation/Alignment
 - Pass
 - Catch ball
- Used by CAMBADA in
 - Playoff
 - Free Challenge 2008
 - Also on Playon!

RolePasser	RoleReceiver
$PassFlag \leftarrow TRYING_TO_PASS$	
Align to receiver	Align to Passer
	$PassFlag \leftarrow READY$
Kick the ball	
$PassFlag \leftarrow BALL_PASSED$	
Move to next position	Catch ball



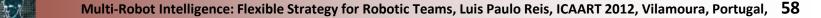


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Videos





Selected Results: FC Portugal

Competition Results:

ICAART 2012

1st place in the 2D Simulation League, European 2000
1st place in the 2D Simulation League, RoboCup 2000
3rd place in the 2D Simulation League, RoboCup 2001
1st place in the 2D Simulation League, European (GO) 2001
1st place in the Coach Competition, RoboCup 2002
2nd place in the Coach Competition, RoboCup 2003
2nd place in the Coach Competition, RoboCup 2004
1st place in the 3D Simulation League, RoboCup 2006
2nd place in the Small-Size League, RoboCup 2006
1st place in the 3D Simulation League, European 2006
1st place in the Rescue Sim League, European 2006
2nd place in the 2D Simulation League, European 2006
1st place in the 3D Simulation League, European 2007
2nd place in the 2D Simulation League, European 2007
2nd place in the Physical Visual. League, RoboCup 2007
3rd place in the 3D Simulation League, European 2009
3rd place in the 2D Simulation League, European 2009
3 rd place in the 3D Simulation League, European 2010
3 rd place in the 2D Simulation League, European 2010

Selected Results: CAMBADA, 5DPO

Competition Results: FC Portugal

2011 2nd place in the 3D Simulation League, European 2011 (GO) 2nd place in the 2D Simulation League, European 2011 (GO)

Competition Results: CAMBADA and 5DPO

1998	5DPO: 3 rd place in the SSL League, RoboCup 2000
2001	5DPO: 1 st place in the SSL League League, European (GO) 2001
	5DPO: 3 rd place in the MSL League League, European (GO) 2001
2002	5DPO: 2 nd place in the SSL League, European (GO) 2002
2003	5DPO: 2 nd place in the SSL League, European (GO) 2003
2004	5DPO: 1 st place in the SSL League, European (GO) 2004
2006	5DPO: 1st place in the SSL League, European 2006
	5DPO: 2nd place in the SSL League, RoboCup 2006
2008	CAMBADA: 1 st place in the MSL League, RoboCup 2008
2009	CAMBADA: 3 rd place in the MSL League, RoboCup 2009
2010	CAMBADA: 2 nd place in the MSL League, European 2010
	CAMBADA: 3 rd place in the MSL League, RoboCup 2010
2011	CAMBADA: 3 rd place in the MSL League, RoboCup 2011

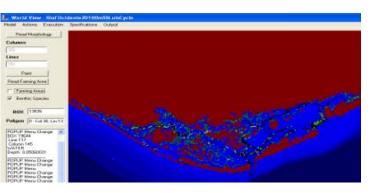
Presentation Outline

- Artificial Intelligence and Robotics
- RoboCup and Our Teams
- Flexible Strategy for Robotic Teams
- Applications and other Projects at LIACC
 - Agent Based Simulation: EcoSimNet, FlightSimNet
 - Educational/Assistive Robotics: Intellwheels, Robot Dancing
 - Strategic Reasoning: Poker Agents
 - Real Sports: Soccer, Indoor Sports (Handball)
- Conclusions and Future Work

EcoSimNet: Agent-Based Ecologic Simulation

- Realistic simulation of ecological models
 - Difficult task
 - Mixing complex biological, chemical and physical processes
 - Slowness associated to each simulation
- Integrate human factor/decisions in the simulation
- Provide flexible services to help sustainable management of aquatic ecosystems
 - Custom solutions to "any" aquatic ecosystem
 - Environmental impact studies/water framework directive
 - Aquaculture optimization/Carrying capacity





EcoSimNet: Agent-Based Ecologic Simulation

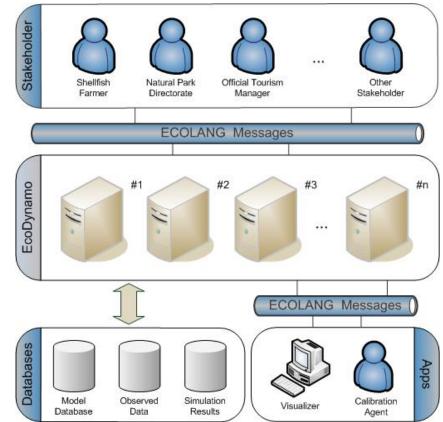
- EcoDynamo
 - Simulator for aquatic ecosystems
- Intelligent Agents
 - Include the human rationality in the scenarios generation and decisions

• ECOLANG

 Communication language for simulations of complex ecological systems

EcoSimNet

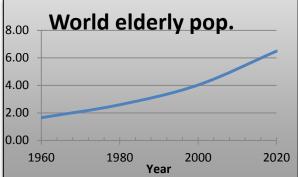
- Platform that integrates all the previous
- Enables parallel simulations clusters



Intellwheels: Intelligent Wheelchair

• Limited mobility:

- Increment of the elderly population
- Physical disabilities: Cerebral Palsy, Tetraplegia
- Inability to control electric wheelchairs



- Intelligent Wheelchair: Robotic device provided with sensorial and actuation systems and processing capabilities:
 - (Semi)Autonomous behavior
 - Obstacle avoidance, navigation and planning
 - Flexible Human-Machine interaction
 - Cooperation with other IW/devices









Intellwheels: Intelligent Wheelchair

Interface Agent

Multimodal

Basic

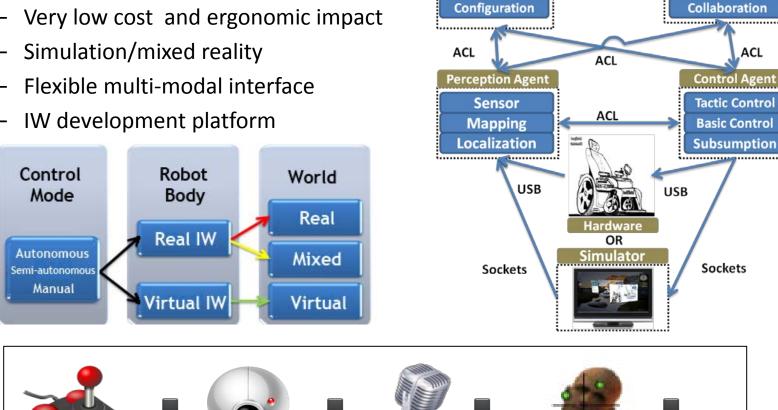
Intelligence Agent Planning

Cooperation

ACL

IW useful in practice:

- Very low cost and ergonomic impact
- Simulation/mixed reality
- IW development platform



Intellwheels: Intelligent Wheelchair







Robot Dancing based on RTBT

Motivation:

- Improve human-robot social interaction:
 - by means of bodily communication
- Improve robotic expressiveness:
 - By imitation of human motion
- Dance as a rich case study

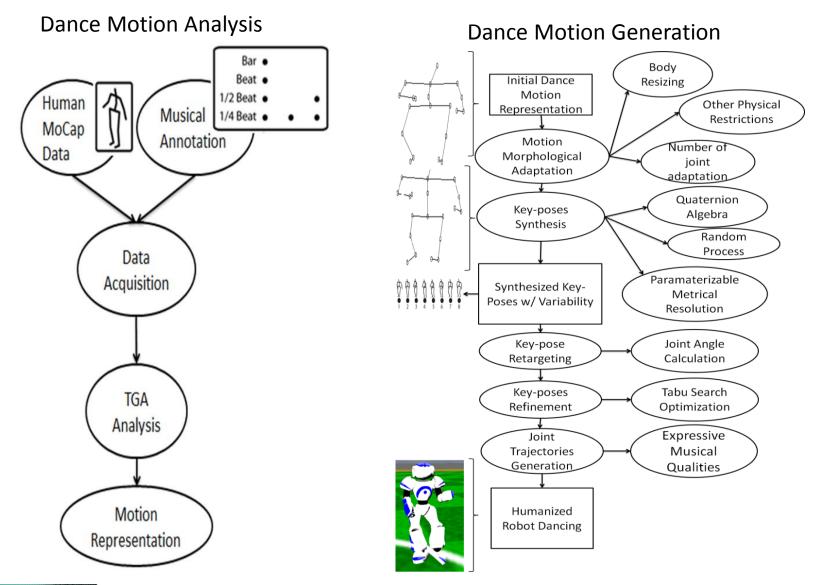
Goals:

- Map human movement periodic patterns onto humanoid robots
- Model and generate humanoid dance
 - Samba dance style as first case study



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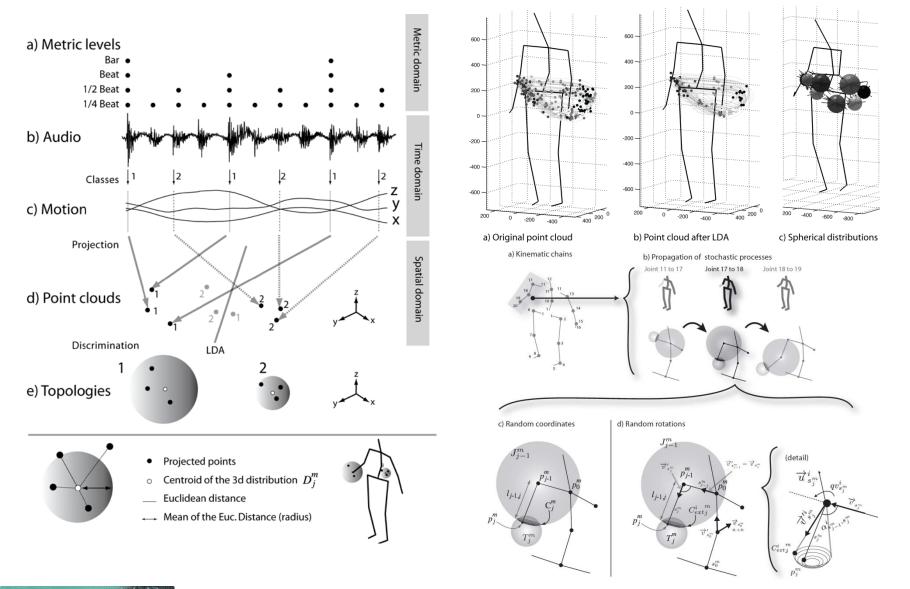
Robot Dancing based on RTBT



ICAART 2012

AI and Robotics | RoboCup and Our Teams | Flexible Strategy for Robotic Teams | Applications and Projects | Conclusions

Robot Dancing based on RTBT

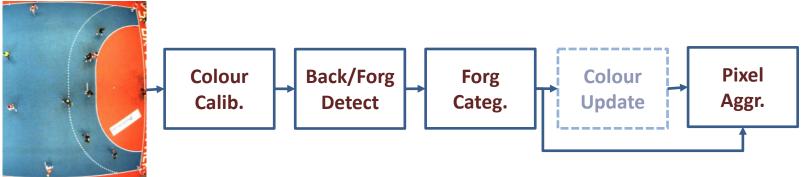


Sports Analysis: Handball and Soccer

• Artificial Intelligence x Computer Vision x Intelligent Simulation



- Detection and Tracking of Ball and Players
- Intelligent Game Analysis: Coach Reports (Data Mining)
- Creation of Players and Team Models (High-level models + Data mining)
- Realistic Simulation of Soccer/Handball Games



Indoor Sports Analysis: Handball



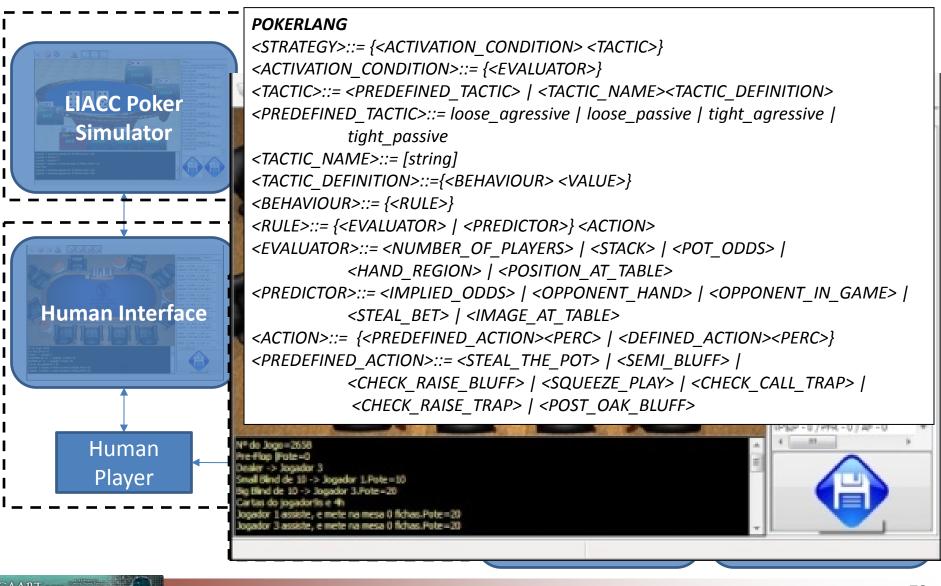
Poker Strategy with Online Opp. Modeling

- Poker is a game humans find fascinating
- Huge and growing market:
 - Casinos, tournaments, online, television
- Challenge of Poker for DAI: Many new and interesting problems not faced in Chess, Go, or Backgammon:
 - Random, hidden information, bluffing and trapping, need for opponent modeling
- Poker is a simple game that demands for complex strategies
- Project General Objective:

ICAART 2012

 Develop an agent capable of beating the best human players in "No Limit, Multi-Player, Texas Hold'em, Poker"

Poker Strategy with Online Opp. Modeling



Multi-Robot Intelligence: Flexible Strategy for Robotic Teams, Luis Paulo Reis, ICAART 2012, Vilamoura, Portugal, 73

Conclusions

- **Coordination** of Teams in Adversarial Environments: **Strategy**, **Formations (SBSP/DT)**, **DPRE**, **Setplays**
- Complete Tactical/Formation Framework including graphical interface
- Complete **Setplay Framework** including graphical interface
- Generic Coordination Framework/Library:
 - May be used for coordinating any team: World State -> High-Level Decision!
 - Useful for researching on low-level Robotics!
- Several MAS/MRT coordination methodologies developed with competition success
- Applications to **different robots** for **distinct cooperative robotic** tasks and also to **other domains**: Rescue, surveillance, military apps

Future Work

- Strategy based on Tactics, Formations, Flux and Setplays:
 - Formations: flexible use of global vs local info
 - Apply and test in **other leagues**
 - Test Strategy definition by **domain experts** (using graphical application)
 - Heterogeneous Robot Teams and Human-Robot Teams
- Setplays Framework
 - Learning/optimizing setplays using ML
 - Apply and test in **other leagues**
 - Test Setplay definition by **domain experts** (using graphical application)
 - Heterogeneous Robot Teams and Human-Robot Teams
- Release Strategy and Setplay Frameworks for the community
- Other Current Work:
 - Bridging the Gap between Simulation and Real Robotics: MSL Simulation, SPL League (3D Sim), Real Sports
 - Apply Strategy to other domains: Computer Poker
 - Real Soccer/Sports Research: Individual/team decision, game analysis, and realistic players/game simulation



Related Publications (1)

- L.Mota, L.P.Reis and N.Lau, **Multi-robot Coordination using Setplays in the Middle-size and Simulation Leagues, Mechatronics, Elsevier**, Vol. 21, Issue 2, pp. 434-444, March 2011, Elsevier, ISSN: 0957-4158
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- A.S.Pinto, A.Pronobis, L.P. Reis, "Novelty detection using graphical models for semantic room classification", (2011) 7026 LNAI, pp. 326-339. (Springer)
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- C.B. Santiago, L.P.Reis, R.Rossetti, A.Sousa, "Foundations for creating a handball sport simulator", (2011) Proceedings of the 6th Iberian Conference on Information Systems and Technologies, CISTI 2011, (IEEE)
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- Brígida Mónica Faria, Gladys Castillo, Nuno Lau, Luis Paulo Reis, *Classification of FC Portugal Robotic Soccer Formations: A Comparative Study of Machine Learning Algorithms*, Proc. of the 10th Conference on Mobile Robots and Competitions, - ROBÓTICA'2010, March, Leiria, 2010.
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- João Silva, Nuno Lau, Antonio J. R. Neves, João Rodrigues, José Luis Azevedo, World modeling on an MSL robotic soccer team, Mechatronics, Elsevier, ISSN 0957-4158, 2010 (In Press)

Related Publications (4)

- Nima Shafii, O.M. Nezami, S.Aslani and S.Shiry Ghidary. *Evolution of Biped Walking Using Truncated Fourier Series and Particle Swarm Optimization,* RoboCup Symposium 2009, Springer, LNAI, Graz, Austria, 2009.
- Frederico Santos, Luis Almeida, Luis Seabra Lopes, José Luís Azevedo, M.Bernardo Cunha, *Communicating among Robots in the RoboCup Middle-Size League,* RoboCup Symposium, Springer, LNAI, Graz, Austria, 2009.
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- R.Almeida, L.P.Reis, A.M.Jorge: *Analysis and Forecast of Team Formation in the Simulated Robotic Soccer Domain*, 14th Port. Conf. on AI, EPIA'2009, Aveiro, LNAI 5816, Springer, pp 239-250, October 12-15, 2009.
- Nuno Lau, L.Seabra Lopes, G.Corrente and N.Filipe, **Roles**, *Positionings and Set Plays to Coordinate a MSL Robot Team*, 14th Port. Conf. on AI, EPIA'2009, Aveiro, LNAI 5816, Springer, pp 323-337, Oct 2009.
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- João Certo, Nuno Lau, Luís Paulo Reis, A Generic Multi-Robot Coordination Strategic Layer, RoboComm 2007 – 1st Int. Conf. on Robot Communication and Coordination, Athens, Greece, Oct 2007.
- Luís Mota e Luís Paulo Reis, *Setplays: Achieving Coordination by the appropriate Use of arbitrary Predefined Flexible Plans and inter-robot Communication,* RoboComm 2007 - 1st Int. Conf. on Robot Communication and Coordination, Athens, Greece, October 15-17, 2007.
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- L.P.Reis, N.Lau, *COACH UNILANG A Standard Language for Coaching a (Robo) Soccer Team,* RoboCup 2001 Symposium: Robot Soccer World Cup V, Springer LNAI, Vol. 2377, pp. 183-192, Berlin, 2002.
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Questions?

Multi-Robot Intelligence: Flexible Strategy for Robotic Teams

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