

Objective:

Enable robots to formulate rich models of space from user-provided natural language descriptions

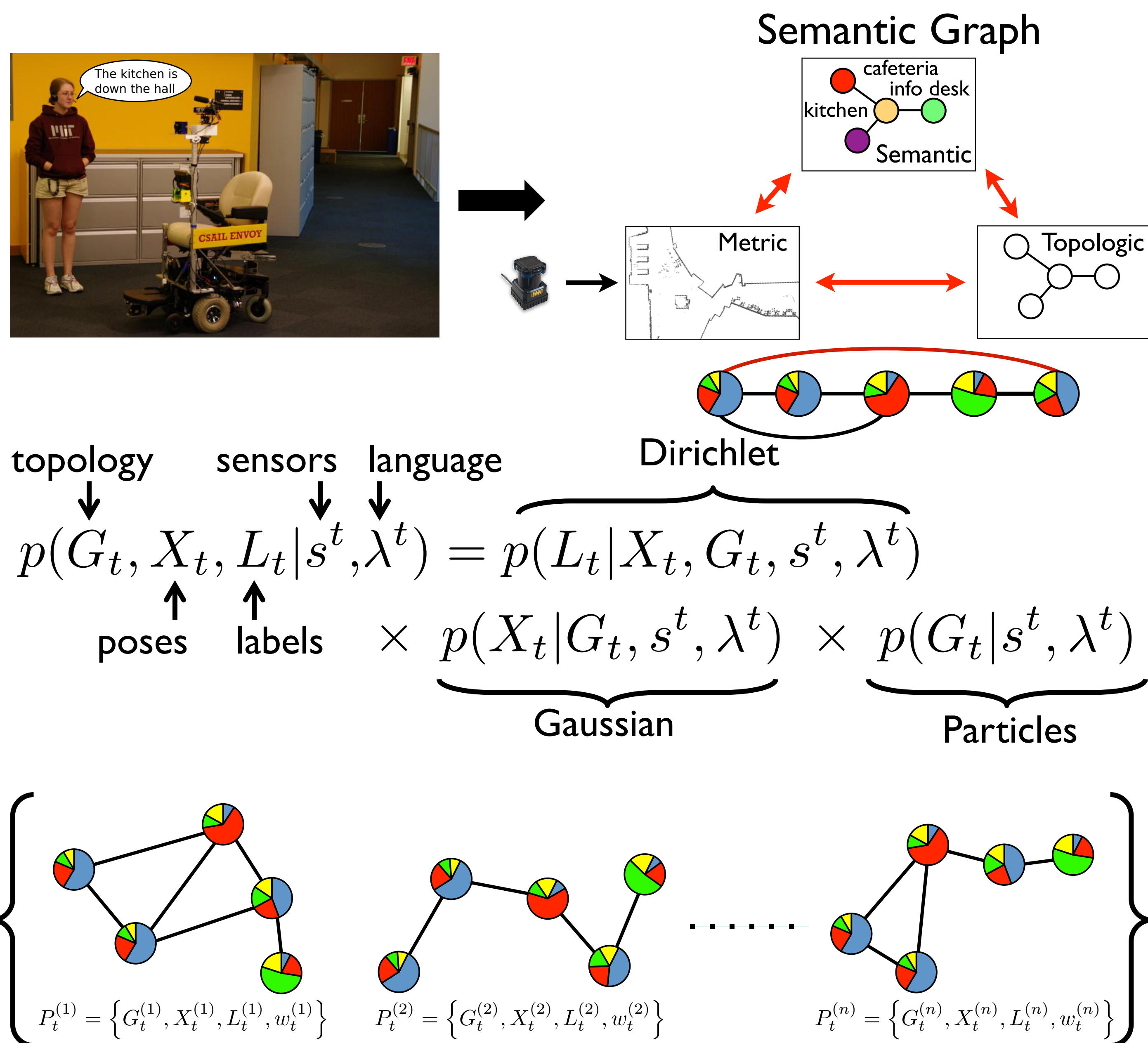
Benefit:

Efficiently learn spatial, topological, and semantic properties of the environment, without a priori knowledge or a domain expert

Impact:

Estimate world models that are more accurate than the previous state-of-the-art by exploiting human-conveyed knowledge

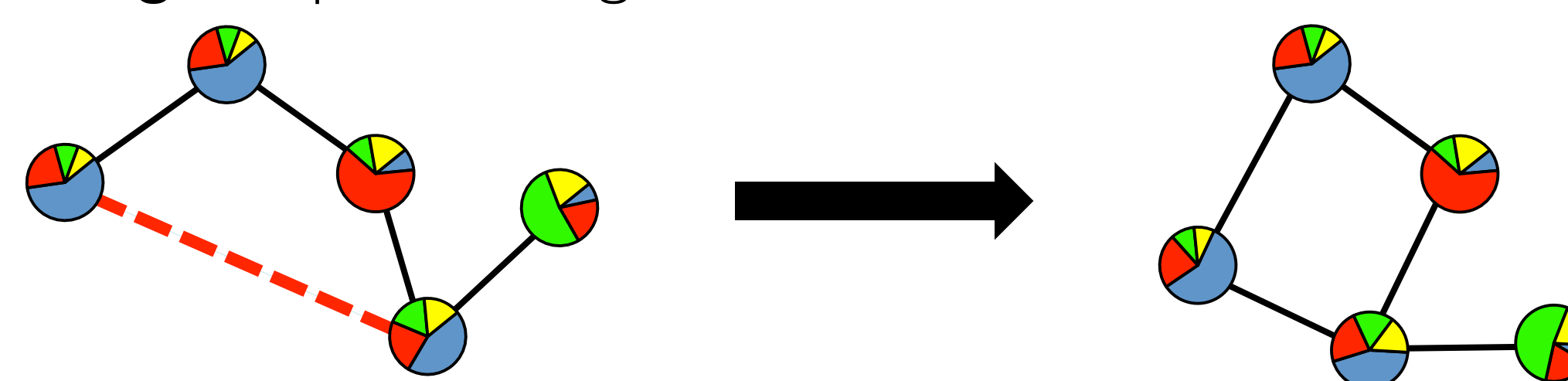
Approach:



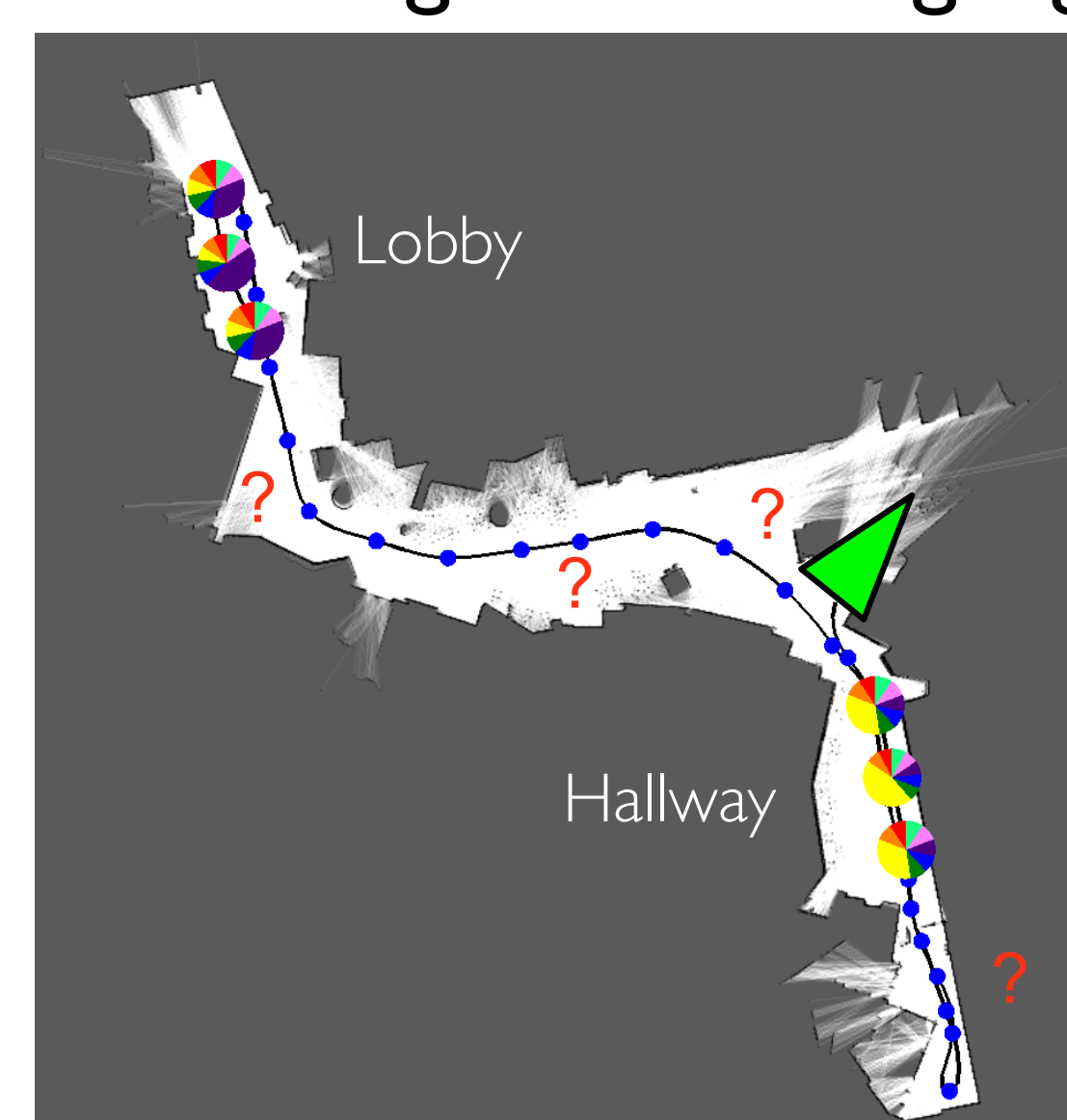
Rao-blackwellized particle filter

For each particle $P_{t-1}^{(i)}$

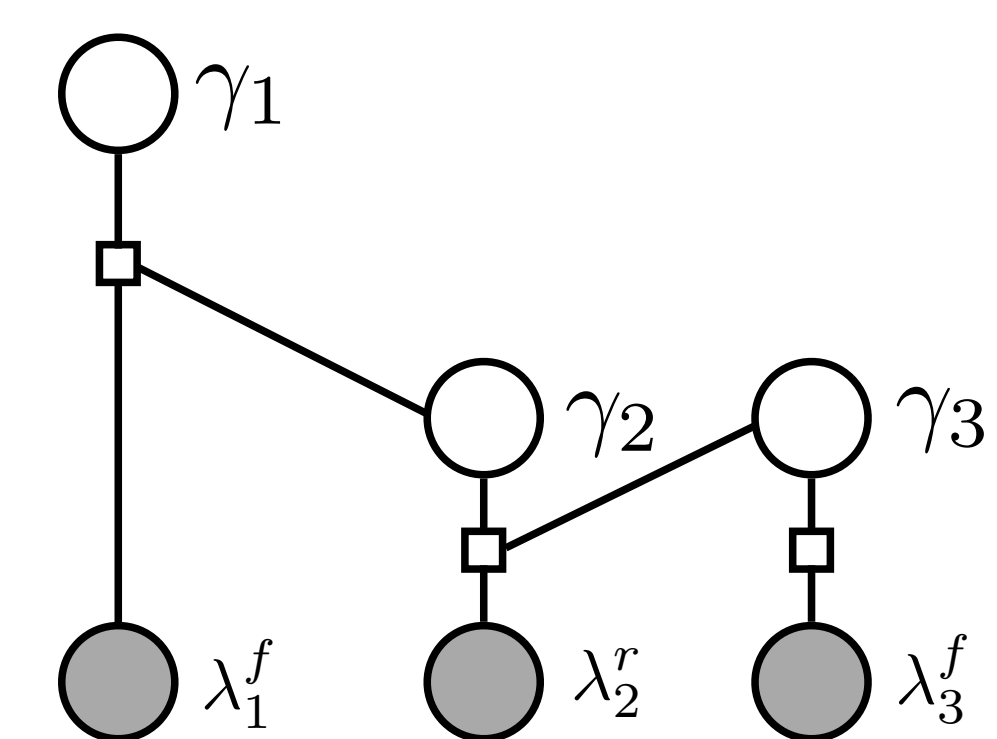
- 1 **Proposal:** Modify topology based on metric & semantic maps
- 2 **Update:** Perform Bayesian update of Gaussian
- 3 **Update:** Update Dirichlet over labels per language
- 4 **Reweight:** Update weights based on sensor data



Grounding natural language descriptions

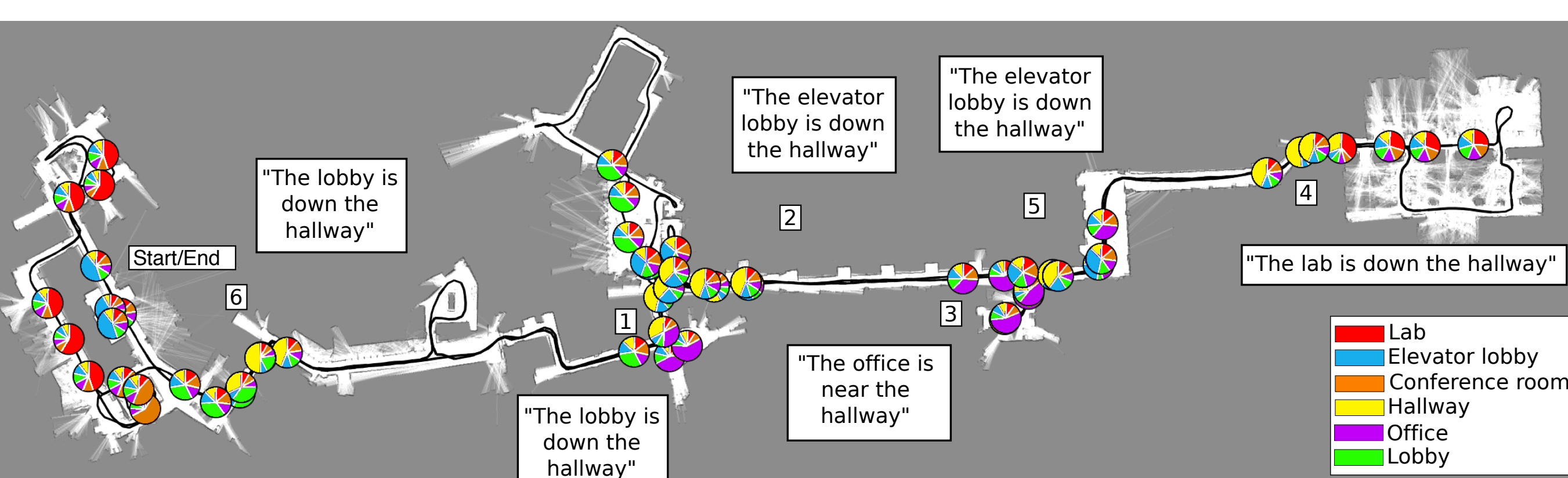
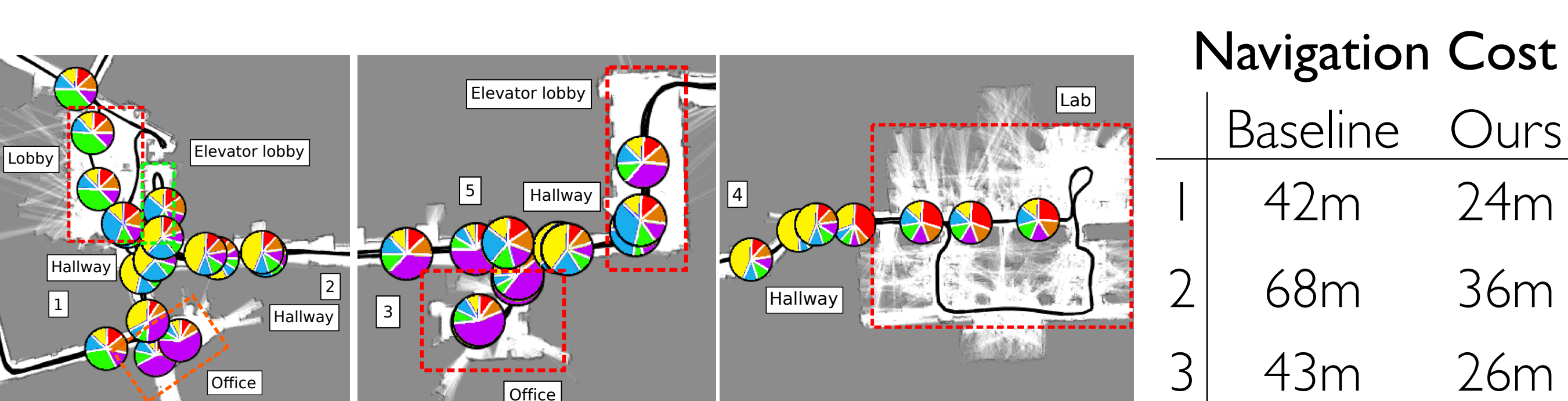
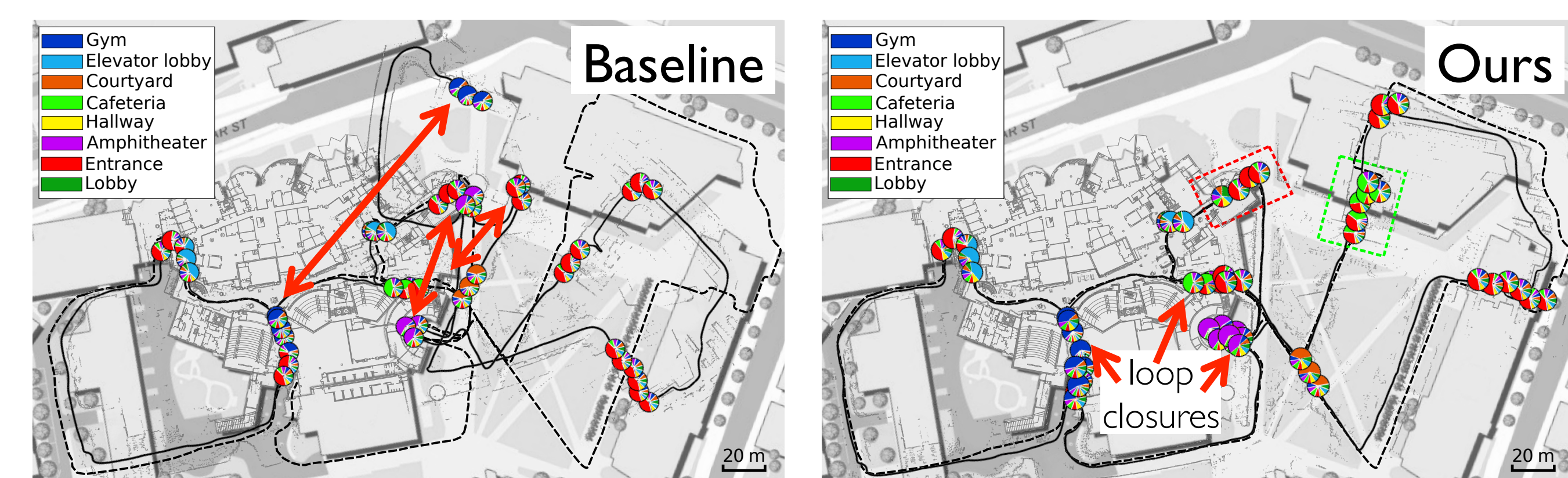


$$p(\phi_{v_i}^f = T) = \sum_{v_j} p(\phi_{v_i}^f = T | \phi_{v_j}^l = T) p(\phi_{v_j}^l = T)$$

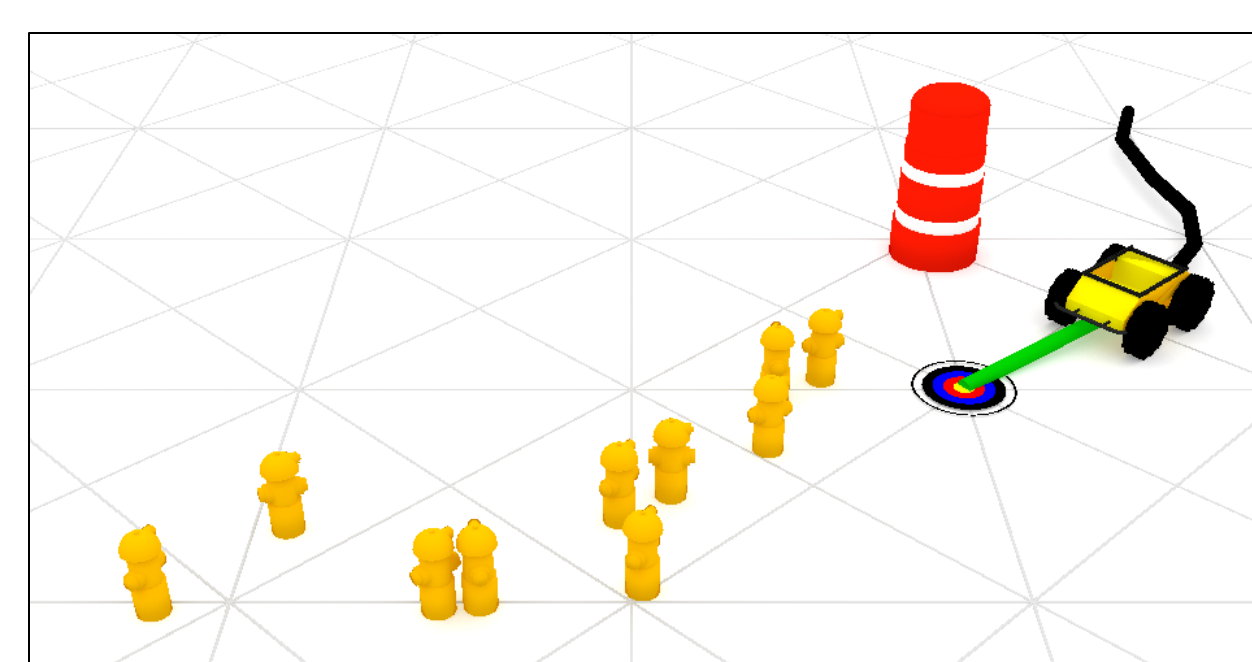


"the gym" "is down" "the hall"

Results:

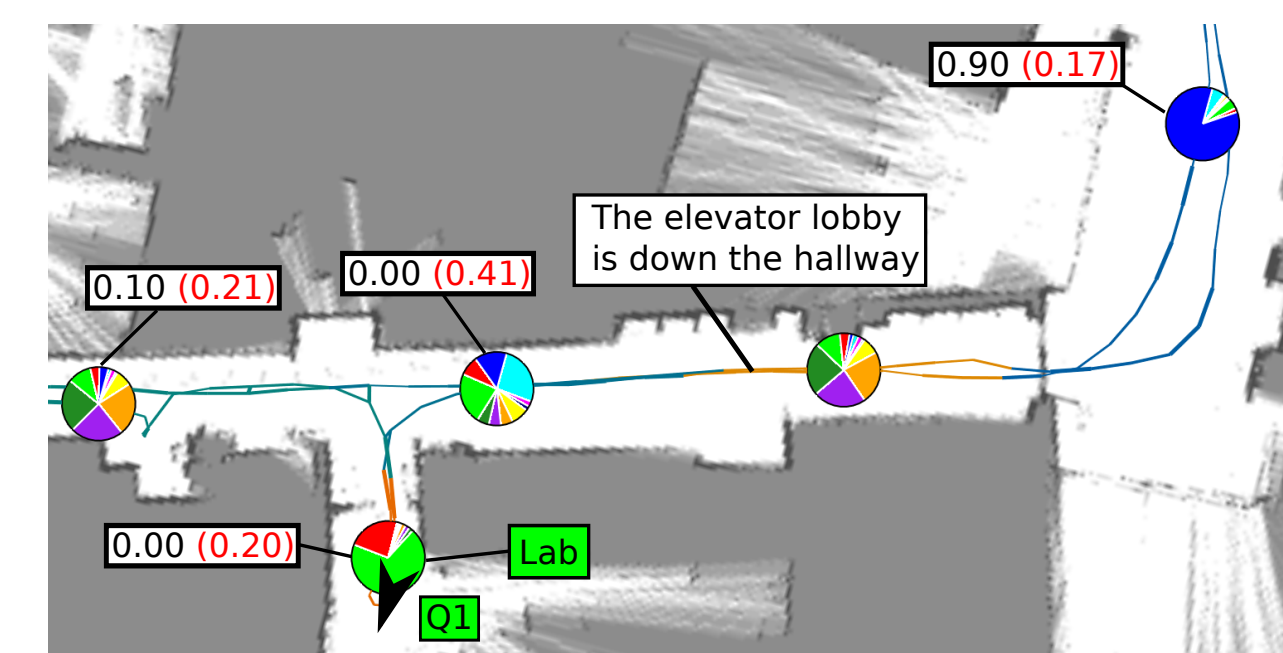


Future Work:



Natural language understanding without a world model: Joint inference over maps and behaviors

Exploratory grounding: Use dialogue with the user and exploration as information-gathering actions



Model and learn from additional semantic cues, including object co-occurrence and text

Linkages

Carnegie Mellon University, University of Central Florida



H4.2: Human Annotation for Natural Language Understanding

Matthew Walter, Thomas Howard, Nicholas Roy, & Seth Teller
Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Objective:

Benefit:

Scientific Foundation:

Impact:

Investigators:

Approach

Results

The Path Forward

Linkages: