Conscious Robotic System Design Process - from Analysis to Implementation

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Abstract Conscious robotic systems are composed of complex parts needing ad-hoc software engineering techniques for their modelling, analysis and implementation. In this paper the whole process (from analysis to implementation) for modelling the development of conscious robotic systems is presented together with the new created design process - PASSIC - supporting each part of it.

1 Introduction

One of the most important topics in the today research is to provide a robotic system with self-conscious abilities. A *conscious* robotic system is, much more than a robotic system, composed of complex parts providing the robot with features that are specific of a conscious machine: understanding, planning, deciding, knowing, problem solving etc.

Nowadays literature proposes several different software engineering techniques for developing complex robotic systems, and in the past the agent paradigm [1, 14, 8] has proved to be successful for developing robotic applications by considering the robotic system as a collection of agents each of them responsible for a specific functionality.

Our aim is to model the development of a conscious robotic system in its entirety and to adopt proper software engineering techniques for conceiving its parts.

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In the past we developed and experimented an approach for the creation of ad-hoc design processes following the Situational Method Engineering paradigm [21]. This approach is principally based on the use of the metamodel, describing the set of elements to be instantiated during system development. The work presented in this paper is based on the extension of the PASSI (Process for Agent Society Specification and Implementation) [11] process and metamodel in order to include the activities and elements needed for the construction of a conscious system.

In [7] and [6] the metaphor of test has been used for developing and implementing the reflective part of a robotic system; that work resulted in two different design activities that in this paper are integrated in a new process (PASSIC) built on the basis of two previous evolutions of PASSI: PASSI2 and PASSIG [13][20].

In the rest of the paper an overview on the previous work is given and the PASSIC design process is illustrated together with the whole conscious robotic system development process.

2 Theoretical Background

2.1 The Robot Percepition Loop

The robot perception loop described in [4, 10] (see Fig. 1) is composed of three parts: the *perception system*, the *sensor* and the *comparative component*; through the *proprioceptive* sensors the perception system receives a set of data regarding the robot such as its position, speed and other information. These data are used from the perception system for generating the *anticipation* of the scenes and are mapped on the effective scene the robot perceives, thus generating the robot's prediction about the relevant events around it.

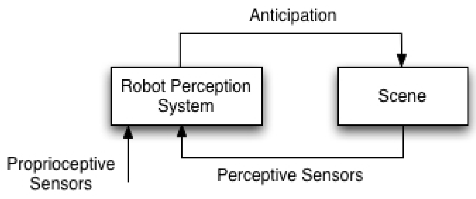

Fig. 1 The Perception Loop

As it can be seen from the figure, a loop there exist among the perception and the anticipation, so each time some parts of a perceived scene, in what it is called the current situation, matches with the anticipated one, then the anticipation of other parts of the same scene can be generated. According to [19], the perception loop realizes a loop among "brain, body ad environment".

The generalized perception loop has been tested and implemented on *Cicerobot*, an indoor robot offering guided tours in the Archaeological Museum of Agrigento [10], and on *Robotanic*, an outdoor robot offering guided tours in the Botanical Garden of the University of Palermo [2].

By implementing the perception loop the robot is endowed with the ability to sense (to perceive) the word around it; besides in [9] [5] it is argued that in a real operating robot there can be different perception loops contemporaneously in action, thus realizing robot self-consciousness, the robot's inner world conscious perception. Each of them is applied to different abilities of sensing and reacting to external stimuli; and all of them can be managed at an higher level allowing the lower order loops to perceive the environment and the higher order loops to perceive the self thus providing the robot with a wide autonomous control about its own capabilities, actions, behaviors.

2.2 The PASSI Design Process

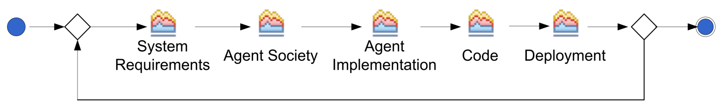

Fig. 2 Phases of the PASSI Design Process

The PASSI process covers all the phases from requirements analysis to deployment configuration, coding, and testing. PASSI has been designed for developing systems to be applied in the areas of robotics, workflow management, and information systems.

Actors involved in the design process are supposed to have experiences of object-oriented design, processes like UP [17] and of concepts like a functionality-oriented requirement analysis. PASSI principally uses models from object oriented software engineering and UML notation for most artefacts resulting from the activities it is composed of. Fig. 2 shows an high level phases-decomposition of PASSI, each phase is decomposed in activities (and then in tasks) resulting in the production of one artefact[1].

The *System Requirements* phase is devoted to produce a model of the system requirements that can be committed to agents, the activities involved in this phase are: *Domain Description*, *Agent Identification*, *Role Identification*, *Task Specification*.

The *Agent Society* phase's aim is to model the agents society knowledge and the communications the agents take part; it also produce models describing the structure of role played by agents and the protocol used for communicating. The activities

[1] For a detailed description of the PASSI design process refer to [11] and http://www.pa.icar.cnr.it/passi/

involved are: *Domain Ontology Description*, *Communication Ontology Description*, *Role Description* and *Protocol Description*

The *Agent Implementation* phase deals with the solution architecture both in term of single agent view and multi agent one, the activities it is composed of are: *Multi-Agent Structure Definition*, *Multi-Agent Behavior Description*,*Single-Agent Structure Definition*, *Single-Agent Behavior Description*.

The *Code* phase provides a model of the solution at the code level. It is largely supported by patterns reuse and automatic code generation. The activities are: *Code Reuse* and *Code Completion*.

The *Deployment* phase describes the model of the distribution of the parts of the system across hardware processing unit and the allocation of agents.

Several extensions to PASSI have been developed for specific application contexts. The work presented in this paper starts from two of them: PASSI2 and PASSIG; the former was a natural evolution of the old PASSI after a few years of experience with that; whereas the latter is the result of a PASSI modification in order to support goal oriented analysis [2]. One of the most important features exploited from PASSI2 is the possibility to early identify, during the analysis phase, the structural description of the identified agents. PASSIG was used for the possibility it offers to perform a goal oriented analysis of the features the system have to accomplish.

3 The Proposed Development Process for Conscious Systems

The perception loop is at the base of the development and implementation process for a conscious behaviour in a robotic system because it provides the starting point for the system to be able to activate all the proper behaviours sprung from the mismatch between the expected situation and the real perceived one in pursuing a goal.

In our approach, the robot can (dynamically) tune some of the mission execution parameters, decide to adopt another behaviour or to save the successful one in a repository of cases for a future reuse.

Fig. 3 shows the complete development process used for developing robotic conscious systems; the figure depicts the three different phases the designer has to deal with while implementing such a systems, they are: *(i)* Problem, *(ii)* Design and Configuration, *(iii)* Execution.

3.1 The Three Development Phases

The Problem phase is composed of all the activities devoted to elicit system requirements and to identify the mission the robot has to perform in order to reach its goals. During these activities the designer considers a database where the set of abil-

[2] For more details see [13] and http://www.pa.icar.cnr.it/passi/PassiExtension/exstensionsIndex.html

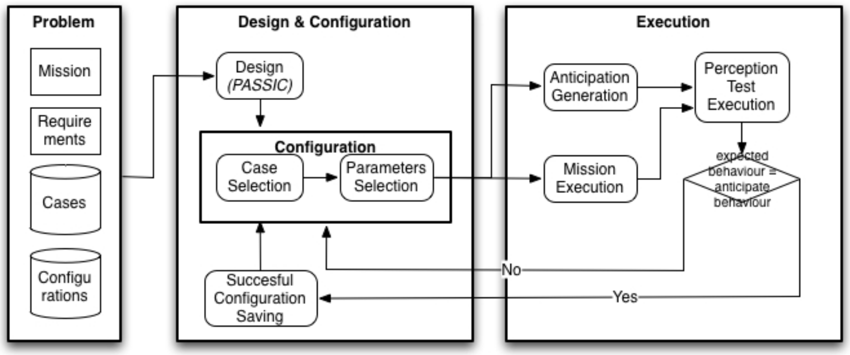

Fig. 3 The Proposed Conscious System Development Process

ities the system possesses are stored (the *Cases*); the proposed development process is applied to systems owning pre-determined abilities. More in details the process considers two different databases: *Cases* and *Configurations*. A *Case* is composed of the goal description, the set of actions performed in order to reach it (a plan), pre-conditions, and the list of parameters needed for successfully applying the plan (only their names, not useful values). A *Configuration* is a specific set of parameter values that has proved to be successful to instantiate one specific case; it also includes the number of positive outcomes this configuration produced in pursuing the case goal.

The Design and Configuration phase deals with the definition of the robotic system that will accomplish the required mission while successfully fulfilling the requirement constrains. After the design has been completed, the system has to be configured in order to obtain an optimal performance. The phase begins with the Design activity. This corresponds to the usual application of a system design process (sometimes addressed as methodology or software design process). During this activity, the designer defines a software solution that could accomplish the required mission. This activity corresponds to the application of the PASSIC design process (see section 4). The process starts with the inputs collected during the previous phase and according to them aims at defining two fundamental deliverables: the design of the robotic system to be built and the design of the perception test that will drive the robot's behavioural choices. This latter artefact, also includes the specification of the rules that will be used for tuning system parameters when the executed behaviour results do not match the anticipation.

Once the system is designed, one case has to be selected from the Cases database. This will be used to produce both the anticipated behaviour and in the meanwhile to start the mission execution. Cases selection is done on the basis of the goal(s) to be pursued. In such a selection, it is to be considered that sometimes the pursued goal cannot be satisfied by any of the cases in the database. This situation is solved by creating a new case (usually by reusing and composing existing cases).

In the current implementation of the system, new cases are created by randomly selecting existing ones, we plan to adopt a more rigorous and smart approach in the future. Usually, cases are described in terms of some parameters that deeply affect the expected outcome. Just to provide an example, the right U-turn of a robot will be strongly affected by the speed since an higher speed may induce wheels slipping and may cause a higher radius in the curve. Such a radius can be determinant in successfully reaching the target position or not.

Such set of parameter values define a configuration. In other words, a configuration is a set of records reporting instantiation data for cases in the database with the corresponding scores that report successful applications of the case (with that configuration) versus total applications of it (with that configuration). If the results obtained by the application of the selected configuration are not correct (this check is performed after the Perception Test Execution), a new configuration can be tried (either by selecting a new set of values for parameters or by selecting a new case). If the results of the perception test are satisfying, the new configuration is saved in the Configurations Database as a successful one.

The perception test is performed during the Execution phase during which the running system produces the *Anticipation Generation* and executes the mission. After a case has been selected, a part of the system generates the anticipations about the mission to be performed using the case itself. For instance, if the goal is “reaching object O”, the plan could be “go from point A to point B” and the corresponding expectation is “the robot position at the end of the plan execution is (x,y)”.

Once the anticipation is produced, the robot starts the execution of its mission. Referring to the above example, it moves and continuously compares its real behaviour with all the parameters involved (for instance wheels position, proprioceptive sensors and so on) in the anticipated case by means of the *Perception Test Execution*. If it finds some differences it activates the tuning phase by changing the initial configuration, instead if the expected behaviour perfectly matches with the anticipated one then the used configuration has been successful and it can be saved in the database for future reuse.

4 The PASSIC Design Process

PASSIC is the design process that has been created by extending PASSI for developing and implementing a conscious behaviour to a robotic systems; it provides design activities for the design of each portion of the system presented in the previous section.

In the following subsections the approach for PASSIC definition will be quickly illustrated and after that an overview of the phases and activities it is composed of will be given.

4.1 The Definition of PASSIC Design Process

In [6, 7] an experiment concerning the creation of a design methodology and a model for perception loop has been presented. The process for creating the new methodology follows the *Situational Method Engineering* paradigm [3][18][15][16], extends and modifies the PASSI [11], PASSI2 [13] and the PASSIG [20] developed by the authors in the latest years.

Situational Method Engineering is the discipline developed in the field of information systems with the aim of creating, exploiting and evaluating techniques, methods and tools for the creation of design processes to be used in specific application context. The SME main figure is the method engineer who is responsible for creating ad-hoc design processes by principally reusing experiences, under the form of portion of existing design processes, already experimented and used by other teams, groups etc. The SME paradigm has been extended to the agent field and a well defined approach for the creation of agent design process has been developed [21]; this one is called PRoDe (Process for the Design of Design Processes) and its main elements is the so called *process fragment* [12]. The whole process is composed of three main phases, the process requirements, the fragments selection and the fragments assembly, the first concerns with the requirements analysis of the design process under construction, the second with the selection of the right process fragments to be selected from the repository and to be assembled in the following phase.

PRoDe mainly exploits the use of the multi agent system (MAS) metamodel for performing the tasks within the selection and the assembly phases. The MAS metamodel contains all the elements to be designed for developing a specific system following one specofic design process. For instance the PASSI MAS metamodel contains elements such as agent, role, task etc., an agent plays some roles in order to reach an objective and has some capabilities under the form of tasks it is able to perform; each of this elements has to be designed in, at least, one activity of the design process. In PRoDe the MAS metamodel is the results of the process requirements phase and is used as a base for the selection and assembly of fragments.

In [7] an extended analysis and description of the set of requirements leading to the creation of PASSIC is reported; the analysis resulted in the definition of the *metamodel* for the perception loop, see [6] for further details, where elements of perception loop have been identified and reflected onto a robotic system.

Briefly some central elements of the metamodel are: the *robot* having the responsibility of pursuing one or more *goals* composed of *plans* and *actions*, i.e. physical or communicative acts between the robot and external objects that result in the change of the surrounding environment. The robot also has capability by means of *test*, *simulated act* and *log* that implement the robot's inner and outer reflections (i.e., the perception loop).

In order to cope with the aforementioned elements of the conscious metamodel two process fragments coming from the Unified Process (UP) [17] (*Test Plan and Design* and *Test Execution*) have been reused, modified and integrated; the former's aim is to identify the system functionalities to be tested, the available system resources and the test objective in order to design the *Anticipation Generation*. The latter aims at defining the *Execution Test* in order to identify defects and analyze the results also by means of defining criteria for evaluating perception test results.

4.2 The PASSIC Process Lyfecicle

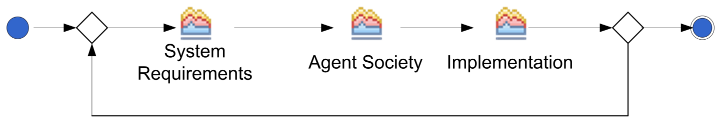

Fig. 4 The PASSIC Design Process - Phases

PASSIC includes three phases arranged in an iterative/incremental process model (see Figure 4):

- System Requirements: it covers all the phases related to a goal oriented requirements analysis and agents/roles identification.
- Agent Society: deals with all the aspects of the agent society are faced: ontology, communications, roles description, interaction protocols.
- Implementation: A view on the system' s architecture in terms of classes and methods to describe the structure and the behavior of single agent, reusable code and source code for the target system and how the agents are deployed and which constraints are defined/identified for their migration and mobility.

Each phase produces a document that is usually composed aggregating UML models and work products produced during the related activities. Each phase is composed of one or more sub-phases each one responsible for designing or refining one or more artefacts that are part of the corresponding model (for instance the System Requirements model includes an agent identification diagram that is a kind of UML use case diagrams but also some text documents like a glossary and the system use scenarios). The details of each phase will be discussed in the following section.

4.2.1 The System Requirements Phase

The System Requirements phase produces the model of the system in terms of agency, the set of actors involved in the system under construction and the related goals.

Developing this phase involves five activities:

1. Domain Description aiming at identifying the actors involved in the system and their goals.

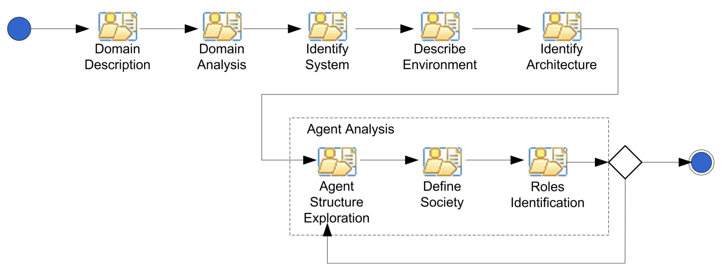

Fig. 5 The Activities of the System Requirements Phase

2. Domain Analysis aiming at identifying each actor's tasks and applying means-end-analysis.
3. Identify System where the System-to-be actor is identified.
4. Agent Structure Exploration where an analysis-level description of the agent structure in terms of tasks required for accomplishing the agent's functionalities is performed.
5. Describe Environment produces the system's actors and goals that can be assigned to the System-to-be actor thus identifying the dependencies between the System actor and all the other actors
6. Identify Architecture for decomposing the System-to-be into sub-actors and to identify agents.
7. Define Agent Society aiming at identifying a set of capability for each agent in order to establish which plans they have to follow.
8. Roles Identification aiming at identifying the roles each agent plays and the dependencies with other agents.

4.2.2 The Agent Society Phase

The Agent Society phase introduces an agent-oriented solution for the problem described in the previous phase. This phase presents an ontological description of both the domain where agents will live and their communications, then agents are described in terms of roles they play, services provided by roles, resource dependencies and finally their structure and behavior. Once an agent solution has been identified the autonomous part of the system devoted create the expectation about the results of plans application and the related configuration management is designed.

Developing this phase involves eight activities:

1. Domain Ontology Description aiming at describing the domain categories (concepts), actions that could affect their state and propositions about values of categories.
2. Communication Ontology Description for describing agents' communications in terms of referred ontology, interaction protocol and message content language.

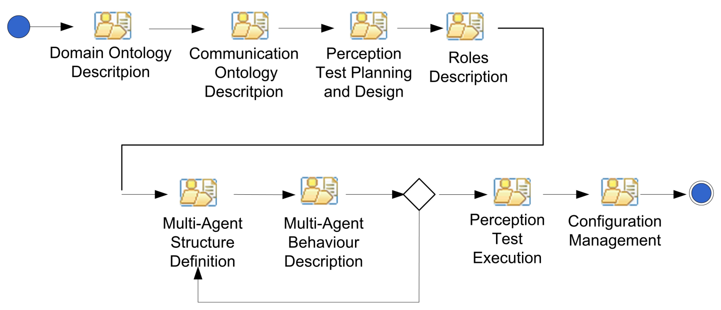
Domain Ontology Descritpion
Communication Ontology Descritpion
Perception Test Planning and Design
Roles Description
Multi-Agent Structure Definition
Multi-Agent Behaviour Description
Perception Test Execution
Configuration Management

Fig. 6 The Activities of the Agent Society Phase

3. Perception Test Planning and Design where the anticipation is produced, starting from the agent society architecture, the knowledge about the environment and requirements.
4. Role Description aims at showing distinct roles played by agents, the tasks involved in the roles, communication capabilities and inter-agent dependencies in terms of services.
5. Multi-Agent Structure Definition (MASD) describes the structure of solution agent classes at the social level of abstraction.
6. Multi-Agent Behavior Description describes the behavior of individual agents at the social level of abstraction.
7. Perception Test Execution aims at designing the criteria for evaluating the results between expected and observed system behaviour.
8. Configuration Management designs the rules for tuning the system parameters.

4.2.3 The Implementation Phase

Implementation Phase results in the model of the solution architecture in terms of classes, methods, deployment configuration, code and testing directives. In this phase, the agent society defined in the previous models and phases is seen as a specification for the implementation of a set of agents that should be now designed at the implementation level of details, then coded, deployed and finally tested.

The Implementation Phase is composed of seven activities:

1. Single-Agent Structure Definition describes the structure of solution agent classes at the implementation level of abstraction.
2. Single-Agent Behavior Description describes the behavior of individual agents at the implementation level of abstraction.
3. Deployment Configuration describes the allocation of agents to the available processing units and any constraints on migration, mobility and configuration of hosts and agent-running platforms.
4. Code Reuse uses a library of patterns with associated reusable code in order to allow the automatic generation of significant portions of code.

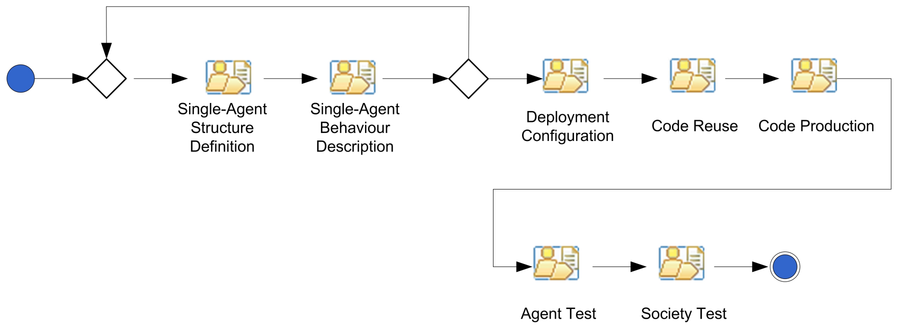

Fig. 7 The Activities of the Implementation Phase

5. Code Completion where source code of the target system is manually completed.
6. Agent Test is devoted to verifying the single behavior with regards to the original requirements of the system solved by the specific agent.
7. Society Test where the validation of the correct interaction of the agents is performed in order to verify that they actually concur in solving problems that need cooperation.

5 Conclusion

The authors developed in the past some agent oriented design processes realizing the possibility of designing systems working in different application contexts mainly exploiting the fact that agent oriented processes can be used as a design paradigm. The work presented here focuses on the creation of a complete process for the development of a conscious system.

The experience made in the latest years in the creation of ad-hoc design processes allowed the identification and the analysis of the requirements for the creation of a design process realizing such a process following a perception driven approach; the continuous loop between perceived events and activities in the brain is the core of conscious behaviour we want to emulate in a robotic system. The result was the possibility of using and extending PASSI design process, by integrating it with new techniques for designing the robot perception loop, thus creating PASSIC that contains all the activities for the complete development of a conscious robotic system.

PASSIC allows to design and implement the perception loop thus making a robotic system able to move in a dynamic environment, by continuously detecting the differences between the expected and the real behaviour, and tuning its parameters also learning successfully experienced behaviours for later reuse in novel situations.

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