

ROBOT DREAM: WHY DO ROBOTS SLEEP?

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CONSCIOUSNESS \Rightarrow EMOTIONS

Human:

- ▶ Cognition \Rightarrow Consciousness
 \Rightarrow Emotions

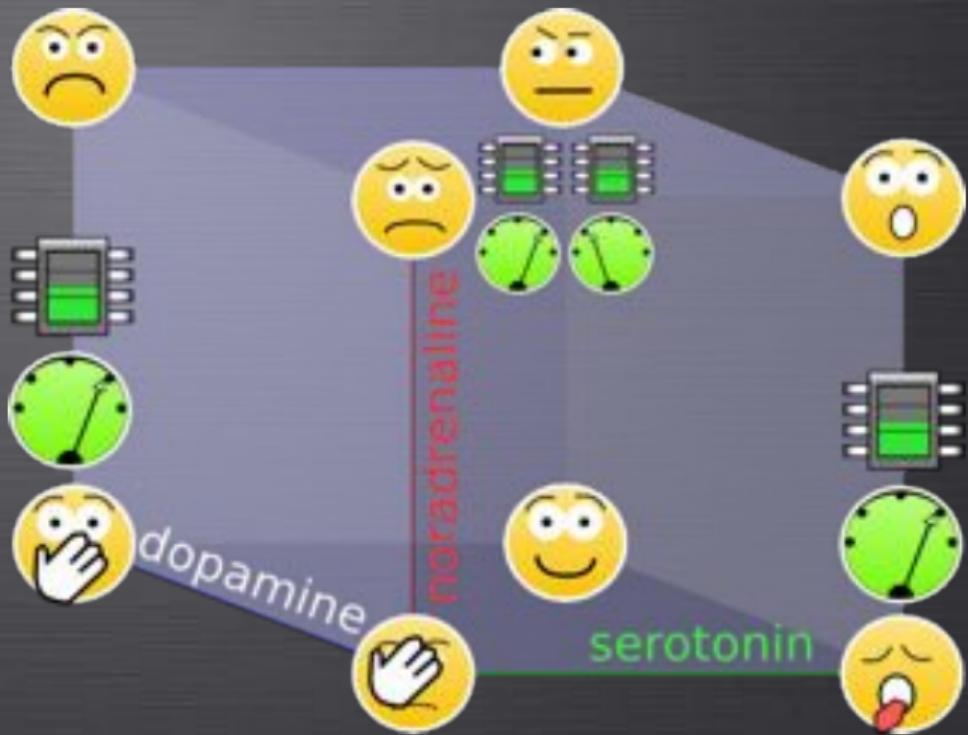
Machine:

- ▶ Cognition \Rightarrow Consciousness
 \Rightarrow Emotions

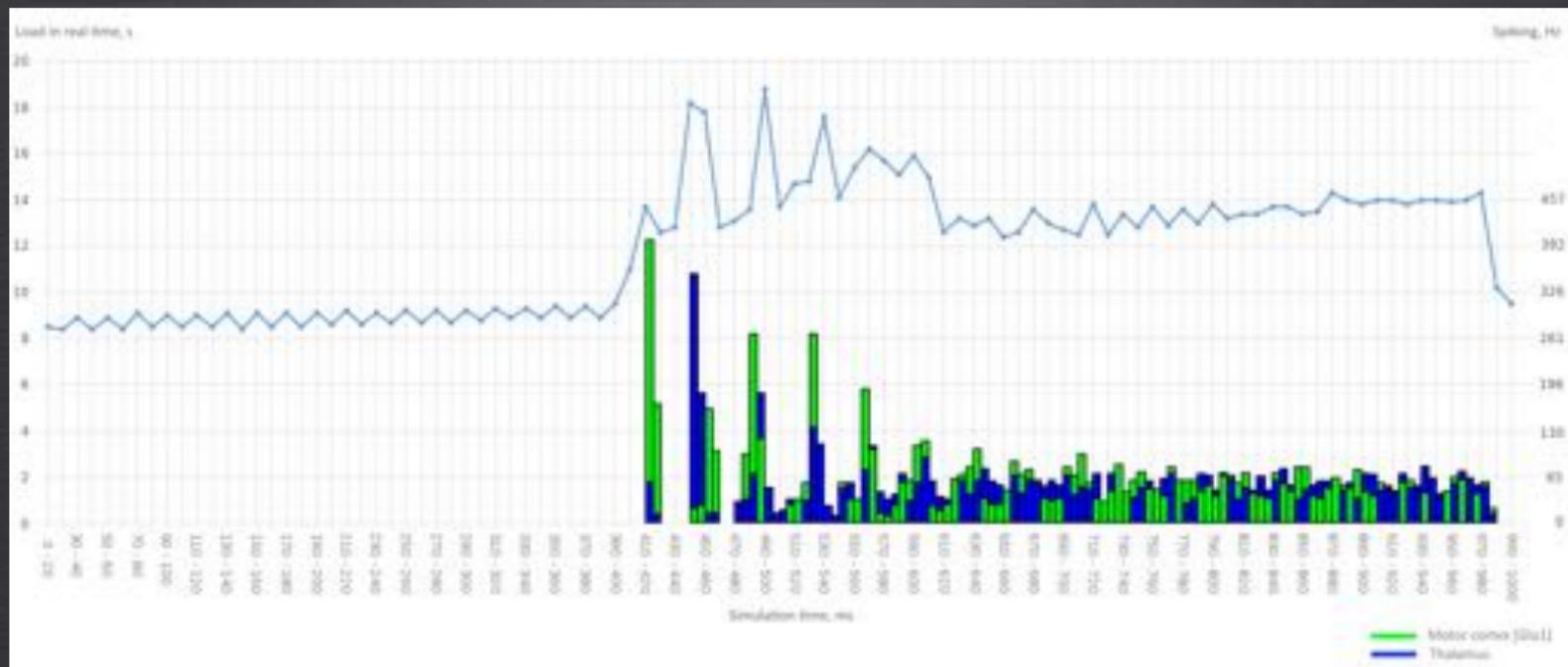


ROBOT EMOTIONS

- ▶ Biologically plausible
- ▶ Updated cube of emotions by Hugo Lövheim
- ▶ Implementation: Realistic Neural Network (rNN)



MACHINE EMOTIONS



ROBOT PERFORMANCE

- ▶ **AR-601**: Intel Core i7-4700EQ; 8 GB;
- ▶ **REEM-C**: Intel Core i7 2710QE x 2;
- ▶ **Nao**: Intel Atom @ 1.6 GHz;
- ▶ **iCub**: Intel Core2 Duo; 2 GB;



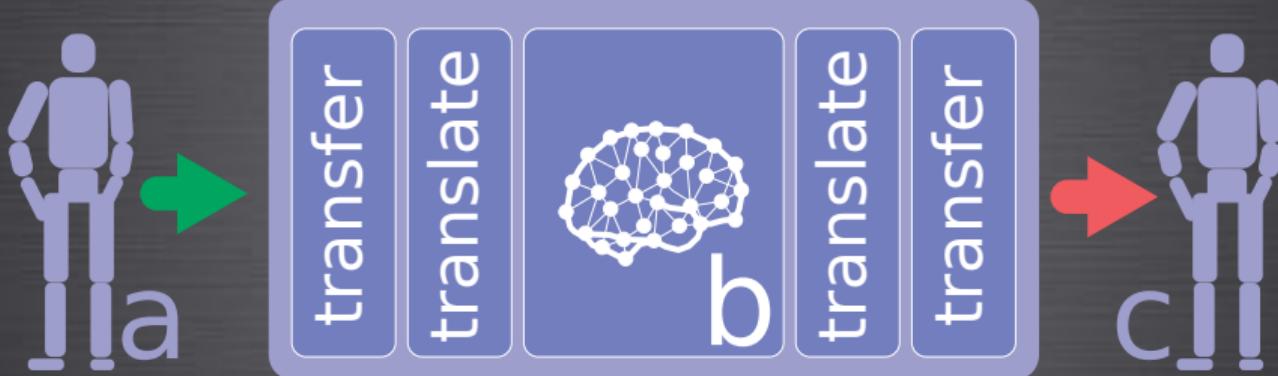
PERFORMANCE

RIKEN 2013: 1% of human brain
- 250 K-supercomputers (96 computing nodes, 2.0 GHz 8-core SPARC64; 16 GB of memory), slower than human brain in 1000 times.

Human brain project: a whole human brain – 10 exaflop.



APPROACH



DAY AND NIGHT PHASES

- A. A robotic system transfers the accumulated experience into the “Sleeping brain”.
- B. Processing:
 - 0.1 The accumulated experience is transferred from a robotic system to the “Sleeping brain”;
 - 0.2 Simulation starts producing a set of updated rules;
- C. The updated rules of the “Sleeping brain” are transferred to the robotic system and applied to it.
- D. The robotic system continues its job running updated with adjusted emotional reactions and accumulating new experience to be processed again starting from A.

PROBLEMS AND FUTURE WORK

- ▶ Robot platform (we started from automatic vacuum cleaner)
- ▶ Forward translation: rules → rNN: “Pain and Pleasure” problem
- ▶ Reverse translation: rNN → rules: “Criteria” problem

THANK YOU

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- ▶ Lövheim, H. (2012). A new three-dimensional model for emotions and monoamine neurotransmitters,
- ▶ Damasio, A. (1999). *The Feeling of What Happens.*
- ▶ Minsky, M. (2006). *The Emotion Machine: Commonsense Thinking, Artificial Intelligence, and the Future of the Human Mind*
- ▶ R.W. Picard (2001), "What Does it Mean for a Computer to "Have" Emotions?", Chapter in "Emotions in Humans and Artifacts"