

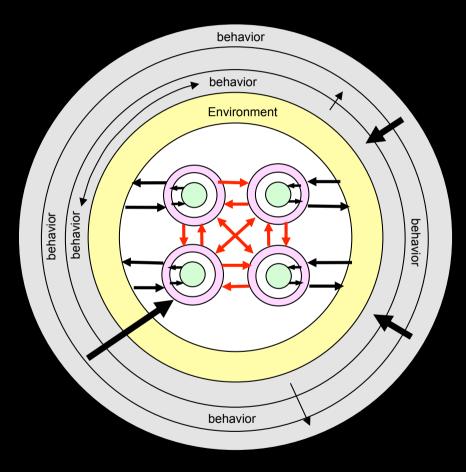


### On The Role of the Multi-Level and Multi-Scale Nature of Behaviour and Cognition

#### Stefano Nolfi

Laboratory of Autonomous Robotics and Artificial Life Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies, CNR Roma, Italy http://laral.istc.cnr.it/nolfi/ stefano.nolfi@istc.cnr.it

### Behavior and cognition are dynamical process with a multi-level and multi-scale organization



#### Outline

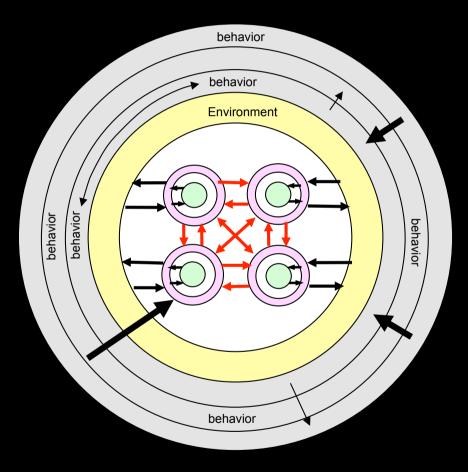
How the behaviour of adaptive robots typically have a multi-level and multi-scale organization

1. How the interaction between lower-level behaviours enable generalizations at the level of behaviour

2. How existing behavioural skills can establish the conditions for the development of new higher-levels skill

3. How the multi-level and multi-scale organization of behaviour enable compositionality and behaviour generalization

### 1. How the interaction between lower-level behaviours enable behaviour generalizations



#### Evolving coordinated locomotion in self-assembled Swarm-Bots



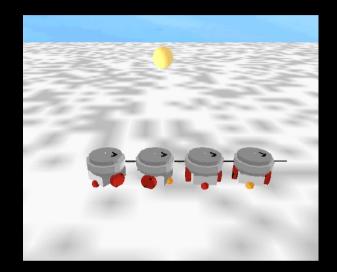
Denebourg, Dorigo, Floreano, Gambardella, Mondada, Nolfi,

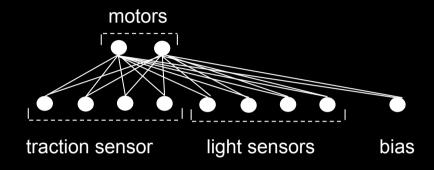
2002-2004]

#### coordinated motion

[Baldassarre, Trianni, Bonani, Mondada, Dorigo, Nolfi, 2006]

#### Experimental Scenario & Emergent Behaviours



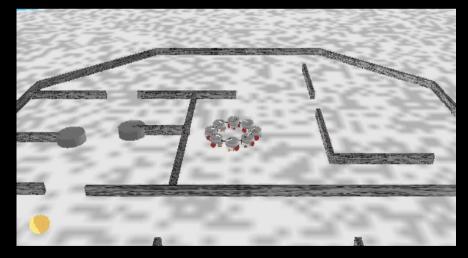


Robots generalize with respect to:

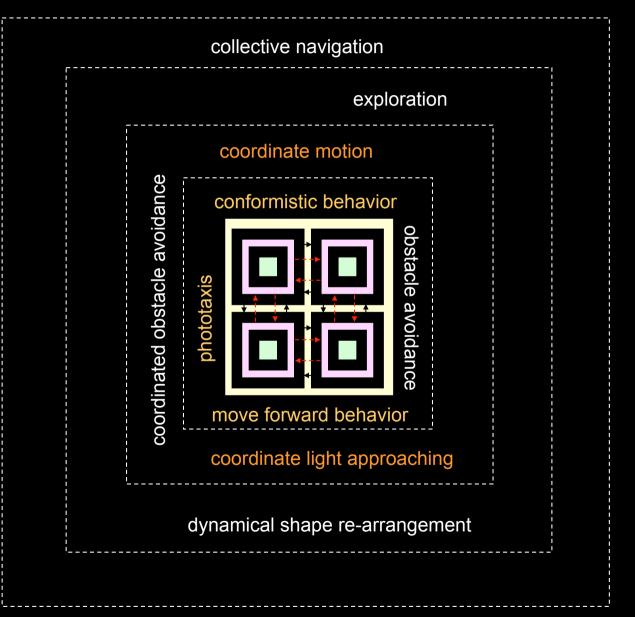
The number of assembled robots
The shape of the swarm-bot
The type of links

Display additional behavioral capabilities:

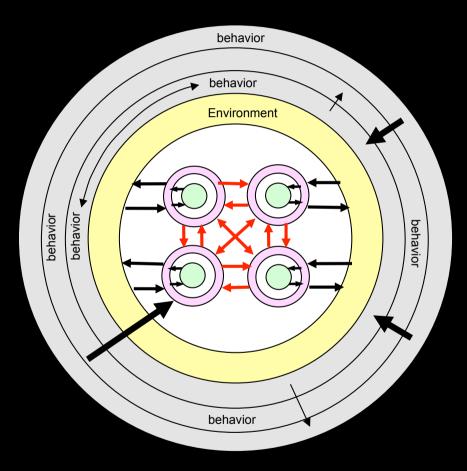
Collective obstacle avoidance
Collective object-pushing pulling
Dynamical shape re-arrangement



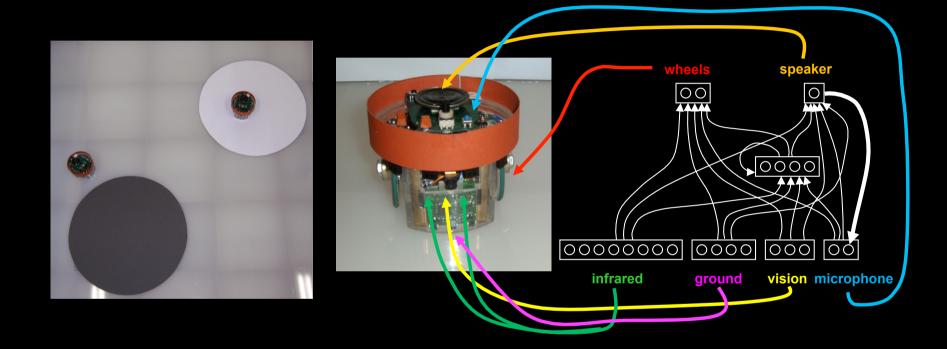
### The multi-level structure of the behavior displayed by the robots



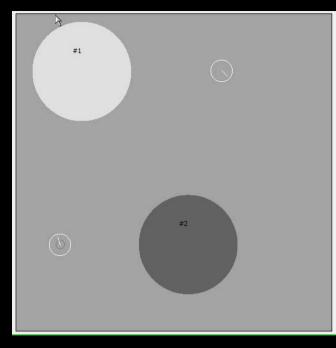
# 2. How the development of behavioral skills establish the conditions for the development of new higher-levels skills



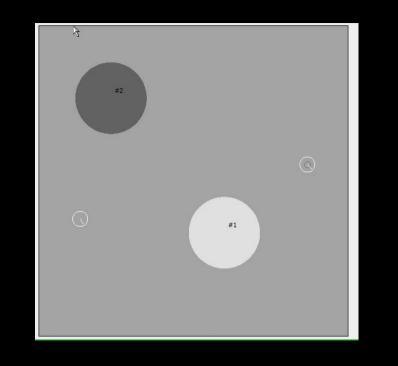
### Evolution of behavioral and communication skills in groups of cooperating robots

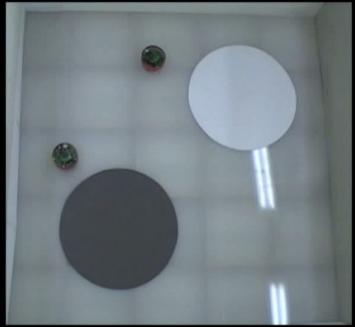


**Fitness Function**: The group is reward with 1 point every time the robots are concurrently located in the two areas for the first time or after a switch



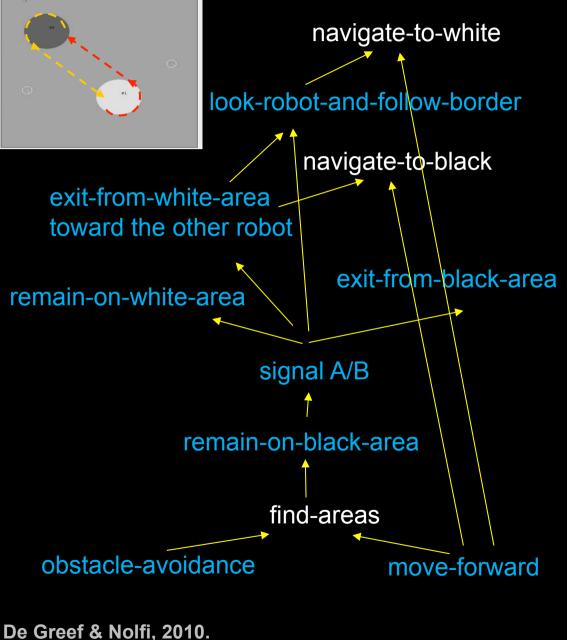






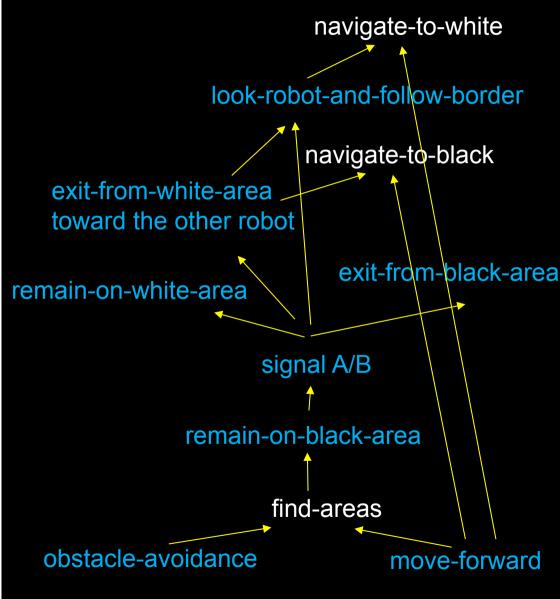
De Greef & Nolfi, 2010

#### Summary of the main evolutionary progresses



Infrared-off -> move-forward Infrared-on -> avoid-obstacles move-f. & avoid-ob. -> find areas ground-black -> remain on the black area look-robot-and-follow-border ground-white/black -> signal A/B Sound-B & ground-black -> exit from black area Sound-A & ground-white -> remain on white area follow border Sound-B & ground-white & see-<u>robot</u> -> exit from white area toward the other robot exit from white & move-f -> navigate-to-black look-r.-follow-b. & & move-f navigate-to-white

### Multi-level formation, innovations, incrementality & complexification



New higher-level capacities emerge through the interactions between pre-existing skills or through new traits combined with skill re-use

Innovations are enabled by the new adaptive opportunities created by the effects of agents' behaviors and by the possibility to re-use existing capacity

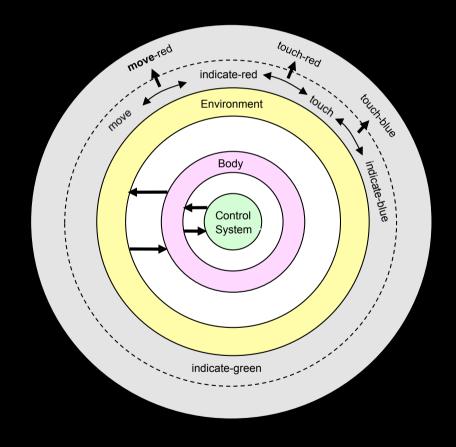
Established skills (assuming new functions) tend to be preserved thus leading to an incremental process and to a complexification of agents skills

De Greef & Nolfi, 2010.

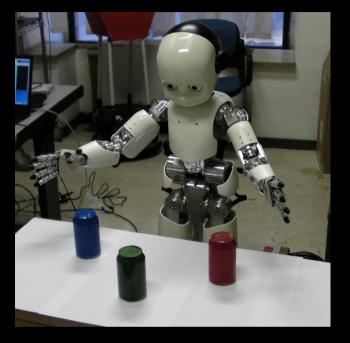
#### Language and action integration and synergies between language and action development navigate-to-white Signals are grounded in behavioral skills look-robot-and-follow-border navigate-to-black The 'meaning' of a signal is exit-from-white-area constituted by the action/s toward the other robot triggered by the signal in a exit-from-black-area specific context. remain-on-white-area signal A/B remain-on-black-area find-areas obstacle-avoidance move-forward

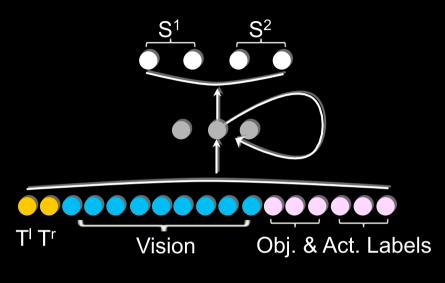
De Greef & Nolfi, 2010.

3. How the multi-level and multi-scale organization of behavior enable compositionality and behavior generalization



### Development of early language comprehension capabilities



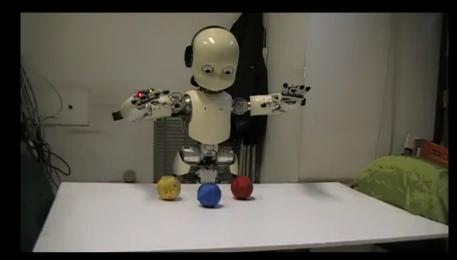


Fitness: The robot is rewarded for the ability to realize the goals of the experienced utterances.

	BLUE	RED	GREEN
IGNORE	YES	YES	YES
тоисн	YES	YES	NO
MOVE	NO	YES	YES

Tuci, Ferrauto, Zeschel, Massera, Nolfi (2009, 2011)

## Development of early language comprehension capabilities



#### INDICATE RED



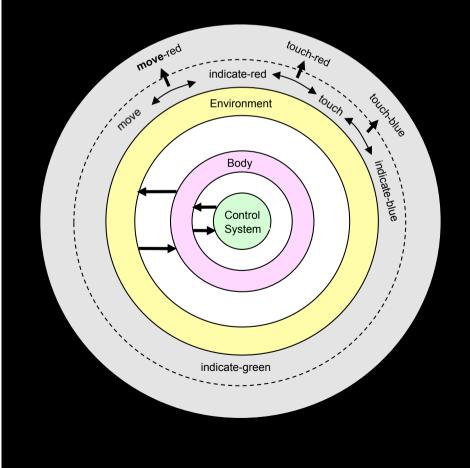
#### TOUCH YELLOW

#### **GRASP RED**

Ferrauto and Nolfi (2012)

#### Generalization in Comprehension and Action Production

By post-evaluating the robots at the end of the training process with observed that some of them display an ability to comprehend the two new utterances by displaying the corresponding appropriate behaviors.



Robots trained to produce related skills tend to lead to solutions based on multi-level organizations supporting skill re-combination and re-use. thank you for your attention