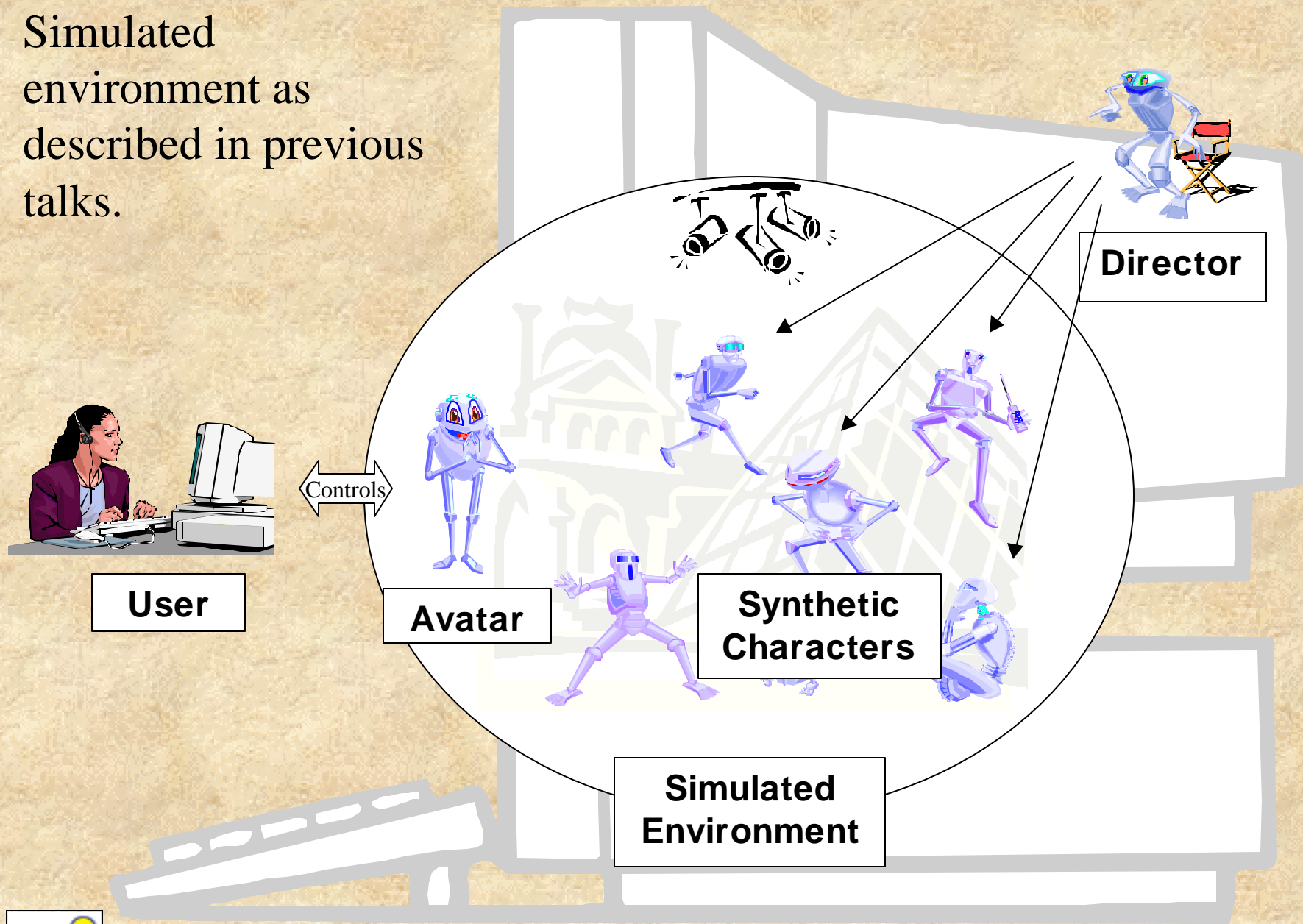


Simulated environment as described in previous talks.



Directable Synthetic Characters



Talk Overview

- Design goals: what do we want these characters to do
- Explore a challenge that they all face, *behavior coherency*
- Describe our approach and current progress



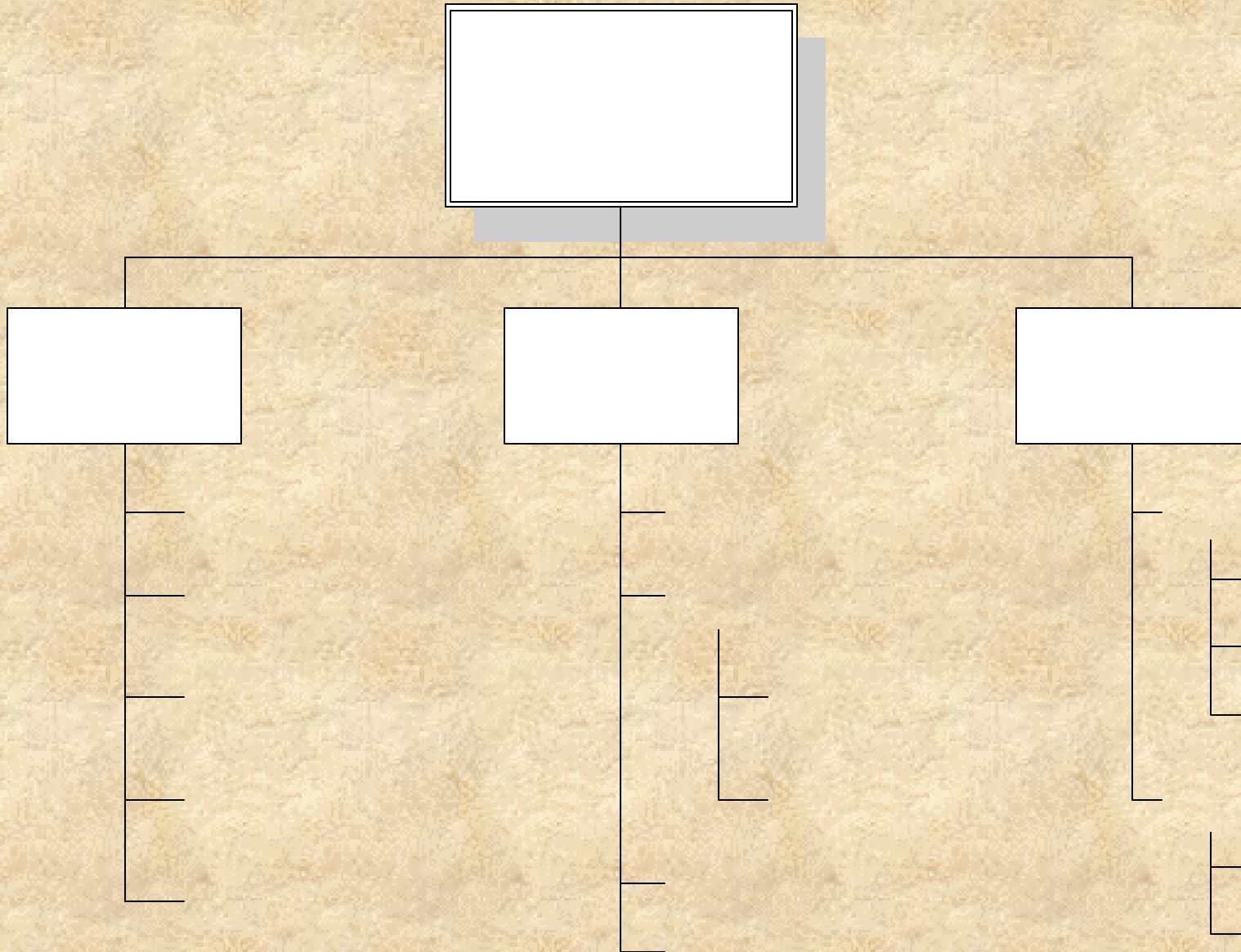
A Taxonomy of Design Goals for Directable Synthetic Characters



Why formalize a taxonomy of design goals?

- To determine capabilities needed
- To determine which of these capabilities interact with issue of directability
- Note:
 - This taxonomy is for an *ideal* directable character
 - Our goal is not necessarily to build one of these broad agents
 - Synthesis of previous work

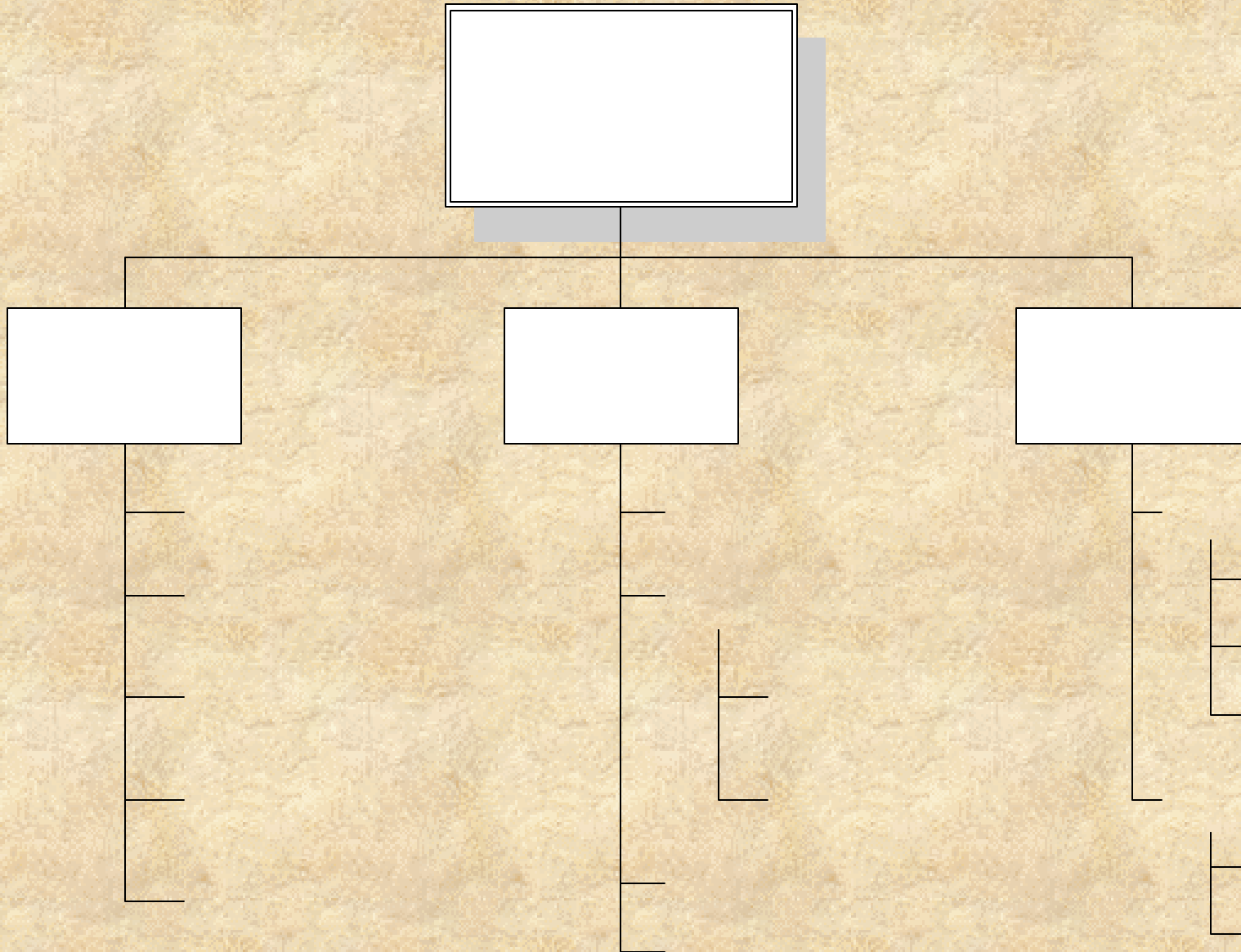


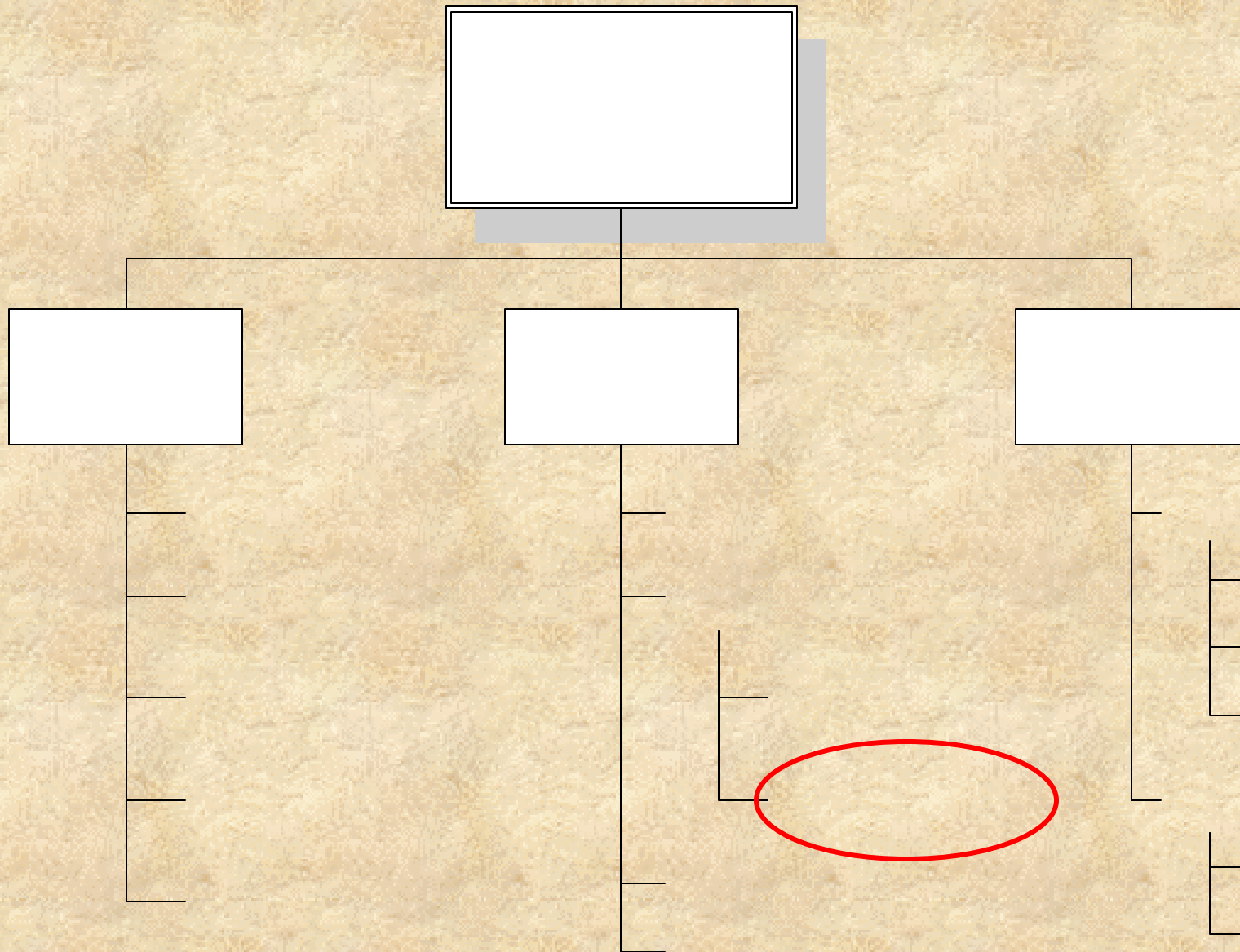


Summary

- Analyzing the design goals helps us isolate some of the challenges of directability
- This research focuses on coherent agent behavior







Summary

- Analyzing the design goals helps us isolate some of the challenges of directability
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Summary

- Analyzing the design goals helps us isolate some of the challenges of directability
- This research focuses on coherent agent behavior
 - An important issue that will impact any directable agent, but especially:
 - Highly autonomous characters
 - Breadth of available actions
 - Aberrant behavior observable but difficult or expensive to model computationally
- We define inter-goal coherency as “goals that have a clear and logical structure between them.”



Inter-goal Coherency

- *Def'n*: Goals that have a clear and logical structure between them
 - Just a definition. Author or context of situation may intentionally violate.
 - Rational goal switches
 - More important new goal? OK to abandon old goal?
 - Transitions should be “natural”
 - Unnecessarily abrupt or radical
 - User should be able to explain switch



Inter-goal Coherency

- Evaluating is difficult
 - Inherently fuzzy requirement (e.g. “natural”)
- Critical to directability
- There has been previous work on this
 - Most applicable is Phoebe Senger’s thesis on schizophrenic agents



Approach



How will we deal with this?

2 main components:

- Develop several heuristics to measure relative coherency
- Design algorithm to utilize these heuristics to *improvise* direction in real-time



Action-selection Algorithm

- Many techniques could potentially work
- Planning
 - Plan Generation
 - Plan-merging
 - Reactive “Planning”
- Hand-coded Expert Rule Based Systems (HERBs)



Action-selection Algorithm

- Conflicting design criteria for an ideal agent
- The types of environments we are interested in imply three main areas of evaluation
 - Performance Criteria
 - Real-time response and behavior modification.
 - Support for *author-friendly* individualization



Extending HERB Systems

- *Two main modifications*
 - Goal Selection
 - Larger set of goals to choose from
 - Coherency Heuristics
 - To choose more natural transitions from this larger set of goals



Coherency Heuristics

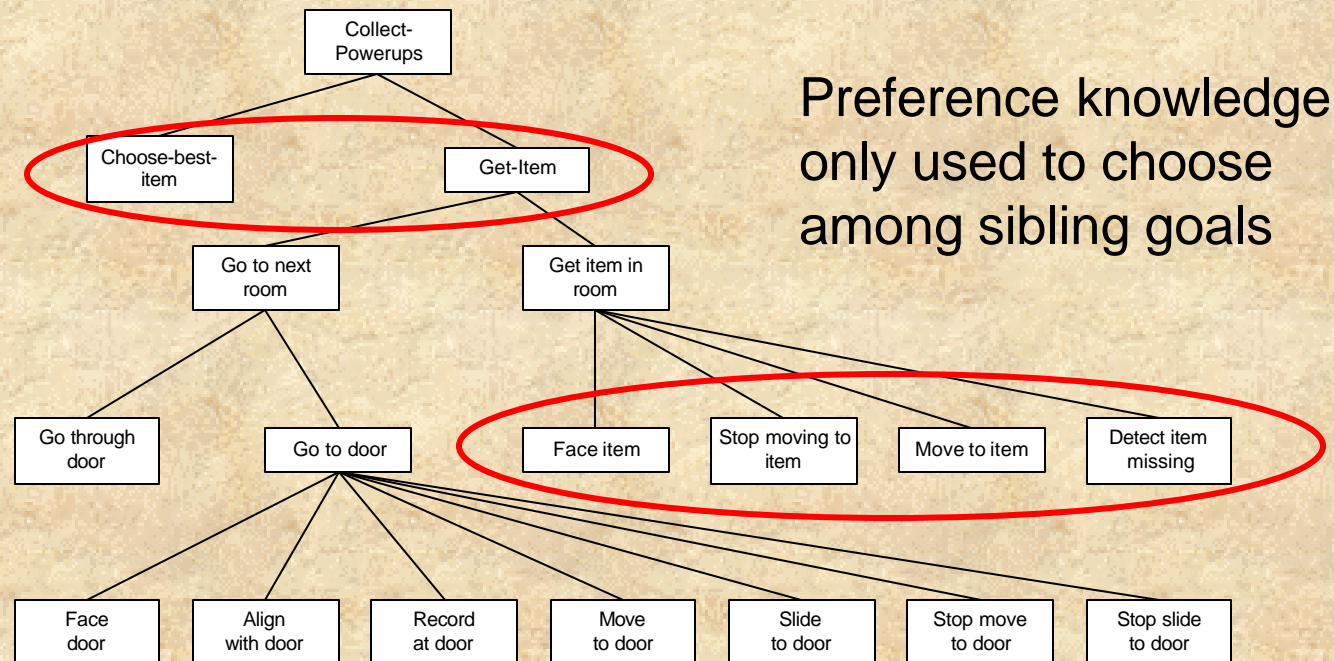
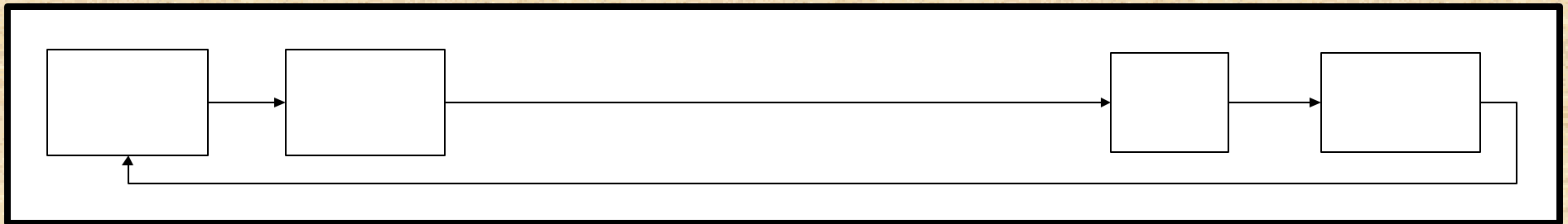
- What agent would normally do without out direction is natural behavior
- “Similar” goals will have more natural, coherent transitions



Details

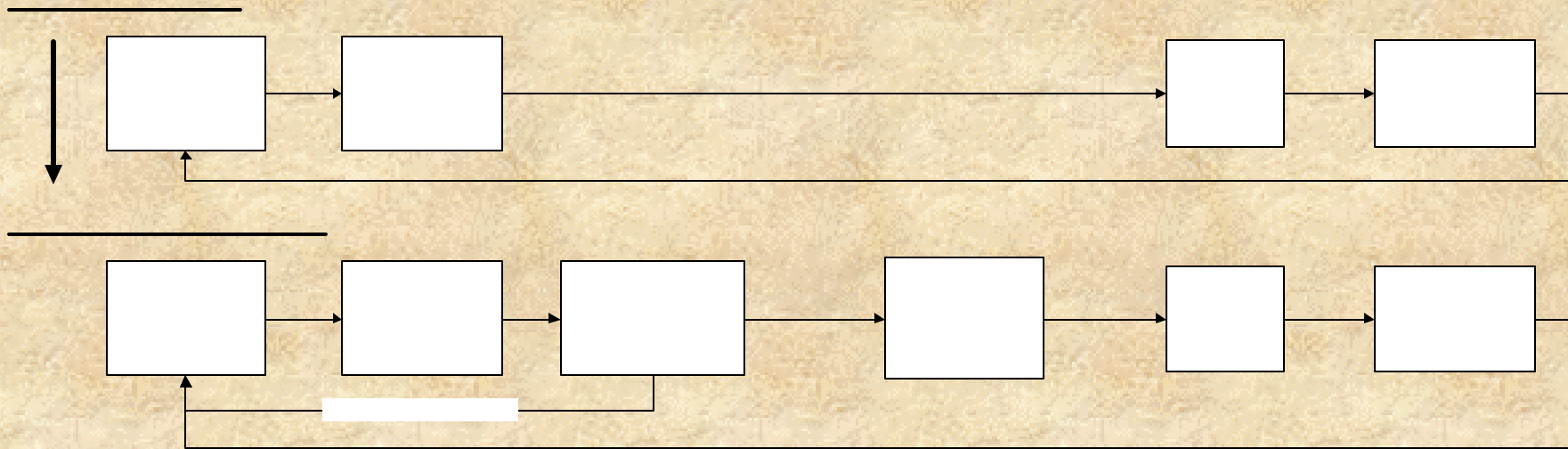


Standard HERB Goal Selection Mechanism



Improvisational Goal Selection

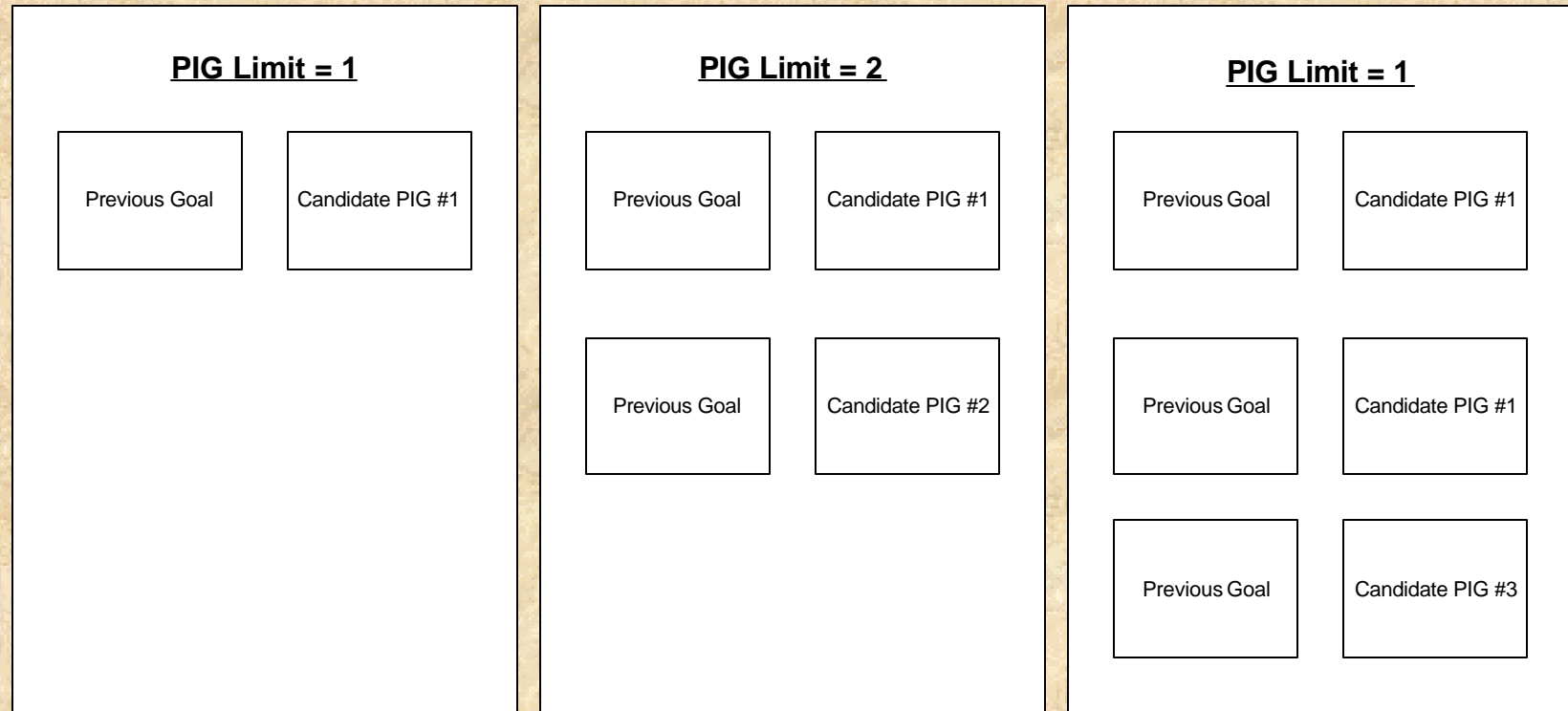
- Generate an *improvisation set* of goals



- ***Partially Instantiated Goals (PIGs)***: Goals are annotated with information that may facilitate coherency comparisons
- Choose goal whose transition is most coherent



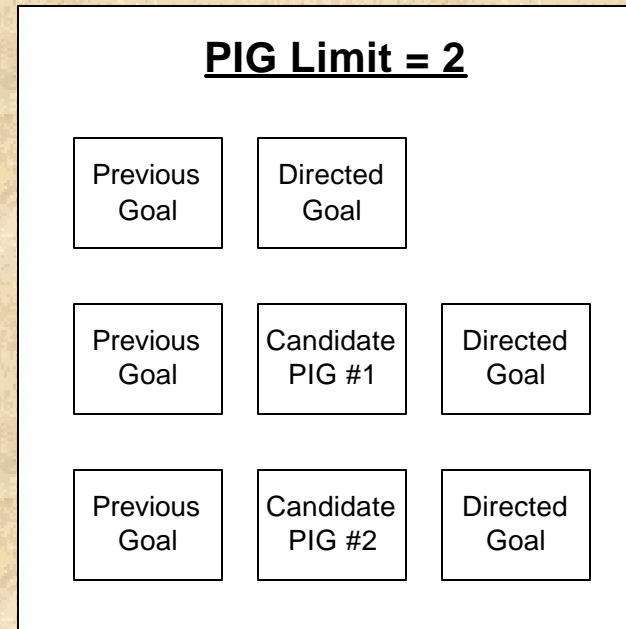
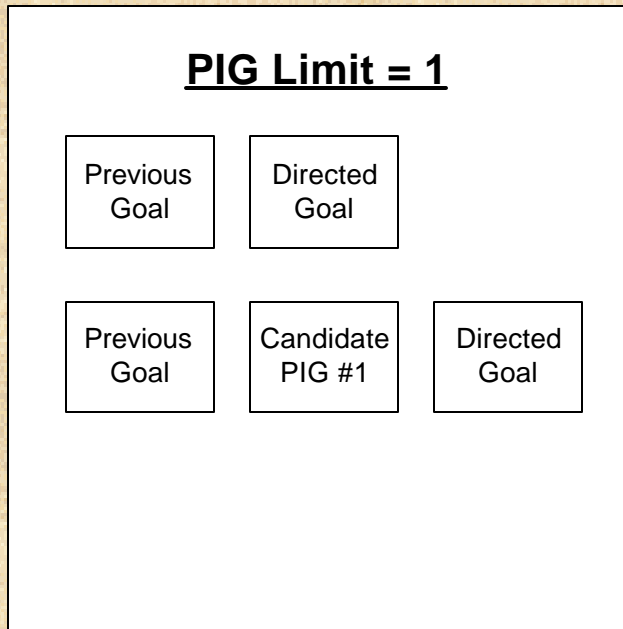
Goal Comparisons



- PIG limit of 1 is roughly equivalent to standard HERB goal selection



Accepting Directed Goals



- Compare only 2nd transition for now
- Can repeat until direction is smoothest transition



Coherency Heuristics

- Operator proposal order
- Goal hierarchy distance
- Effector summary information
- Engineered knowledge
 - Relation to emotion, personality or social model
 - Task classification
 - Character's personal valuation of goal
 - Amount of work performed/remaining



How the Agent's Knowledge Must be Changed



Two Main Areas

- Knowledge needed for coherency heuristics
- Restructured proposal and preference knowledge to facilitate improvisation

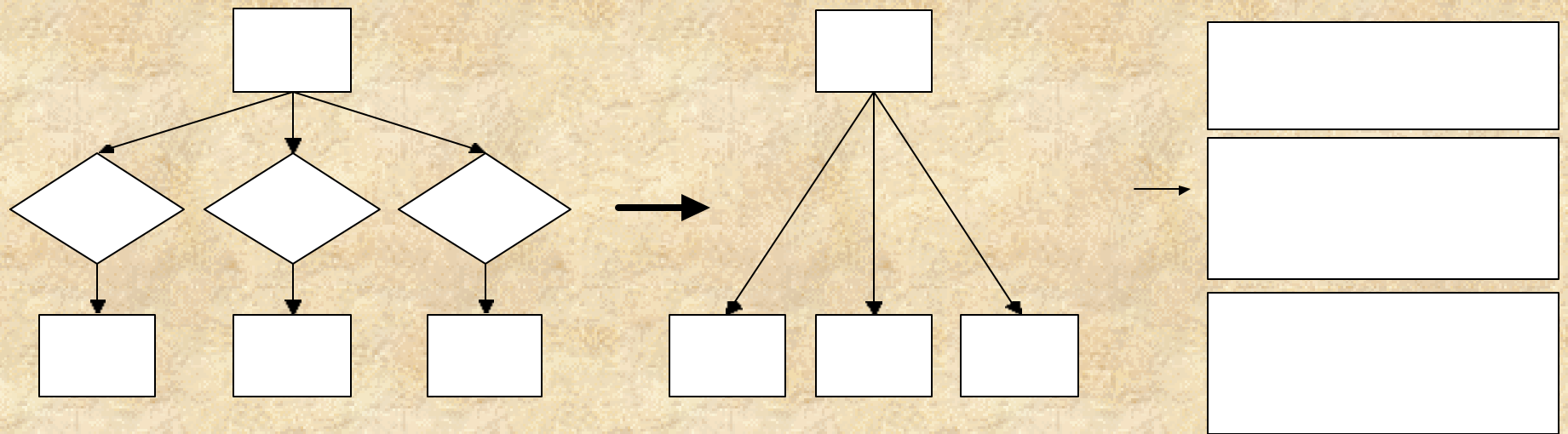


Restructuring Knowledge

- ***Whether an agent can*** propose a goal is often conflated with ***when an agent should*** propose a goal
- Move more conditions to preference knowledge
 - Increases number of potentially applicable operators



Restructuring Knowledge



Current Progress



Target Contributions of Experiments

- Create benchmark for coherency in directed behavior
- Specific experimental variations
 - Tests improvisational decision mechanism
 - Tests utility of heuristics
- Will allow us to generalize results since
 - Heuristics can be used in other approaches (planning)
 - Agent design does not make commitments to other components (emotion/personality models, etc.)



Experiments

- Build character-driven testbed and testing scenario
- Build a suite of agents that implement variations of algorithms and heuristics
- Run agents within testbed scenario using human subjects hooked up to painful electrodes
- Evaluate results of simulations using both subjective and objective criteria



Agent Variations

- Standard HERB agent vs. neutered improvisational agent (different behavior with restructured knowledge? overhead costs)
- Suite of different algorithm variations
 - Coherency heuristics (ordering, selective use, combining)
 - PIG limits, i.e. size of improvisation set
 - Relation to quality of improvised behavior, computational load
 - Limit number of intermediate goals



Evaluation Criteria

- **Subjective**

- Many facets hard to capture computationally (abstract, aesthetic, commonsense)
- Comparative human surveys of agent behavior
 - Statistically significant trends (El-Nasr, Joerger and Yen 1999)
- “Cut!”: interactive agent explanation of why goals chosen

- **Objective**

- Number of imposed goal switches
- Amount of time spent in portion of hierarchy (distance between goal transitions)



Testbed

- Unreal Tournament Character-Driven Environment
 - Articulated characters capable of:
 - Independently attending to objects
 - Facial movements (blinking, moving mouths)
 - Speech generation (multiple simultaneous voices, distance-based volume)
 - Limited user modeling
 - User's characters has attention that can be drawn to interesting events such as character activity (speech, expressions)



Testbed

- Synthetic character communication
 - Can communicate to other agents via transfer of working memory structures to other agents or to user via Microsoft speech generation SDK
 - Previously developed NLP system to translate natural language utterances directly to soar working memory elements
 - Grammar-driven natural language input to agents

