

SIFT's OpenMIND: Open Model Improvements for Novel Domains

David Musliner, Michael Pelican, Matthew McLure, Steven Johnston, Rick Freedman, Corey Knutson

August 25, 2021

OpenMIND OpenMIND: Open Model Improvements for Novel Domains

OpenMIND revises and extends its planning and execution models in response to novelty.

- Plans activities to achieve goals, including expected observations over time.
- Detects unexpected observations during plan creation and execution.
- Creates novelty hypotheses to explain them, linked to other hypotheses about how to test the explanations.
- Tests its hypotheses by modifying planning models and examining effects. Domain feedback validates or rejects hypotheses.

Advantages:

SIFT

- Immediate detection of violated expectations.
- One-shot learning of validated model changes.
- Planner avoids myopic behavior.
- Executive handles novel sensing data and responses.
- Validated hypotheses are explicit, explainable, and combinable – no "mystery learning."

One-shot learning:









 \mathbf{U} Unexpected observations

E.g.

- Planner failures.
- Plan execution failures.
 - Action failures.
 - Critical condition check failures.
- Unrecognized item class detected.
- Unrecognized item feature detected.

hN Novelty hypotheses

- Characterize novelty holistically.
- Assumption can produce new operators in domain-independent fashion.

E.g.:

- Novel class C is a beneficial parameter (tool) for action A.
- Perception of features F on items I is transformed by T.

Testable hypotheses

- Can be validated/rejected by experimentation. E.g.
- An operator can be executed successfully.
- One operator will have lower cost than another.
- An operator will have a particular effect.
- An operator will make it possible to create a plan, when before it was not possible.





SIFT's OpenMIND: Open Model Improvements for Novel Domains

David Musliner, Michael Pelican, Matthew McLure, Steven Johnston, Rick Freedman, Corey Knutson

Thank you