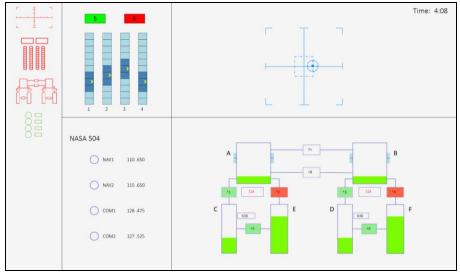
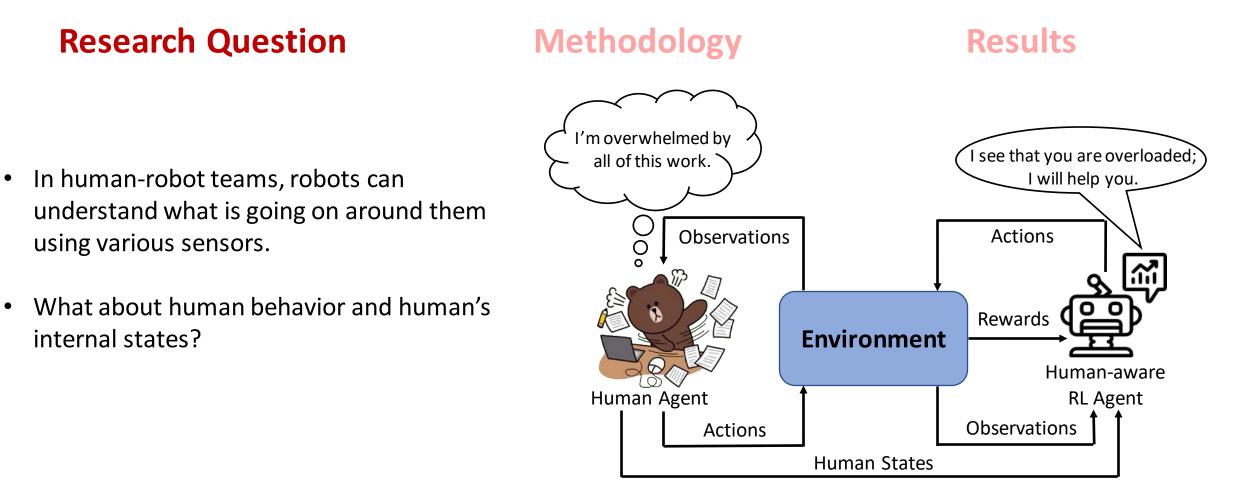


Human-Aware Reinforcement Learning for Adaptive Human Robot Teaming

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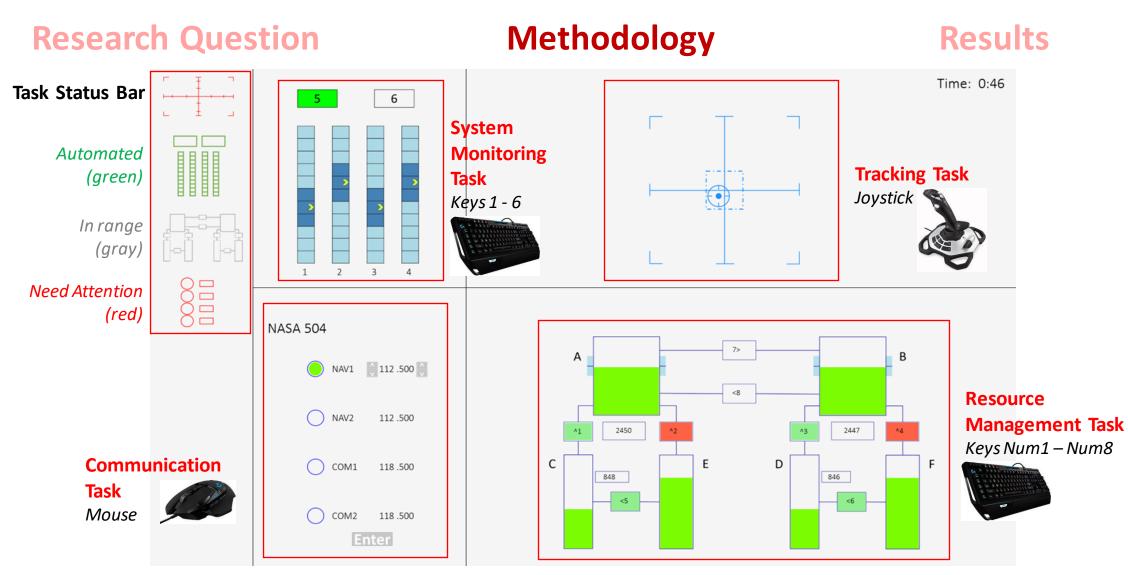






Can we use human states such as workload, fatigue and comfort in a Reinforcement Learning paradigm to improve human-robot team performance?





NASA Multi-Attribute Task Battery (MATB-II) – a high-stress multitask environment – was used to induce different levels of workload.



Methodology

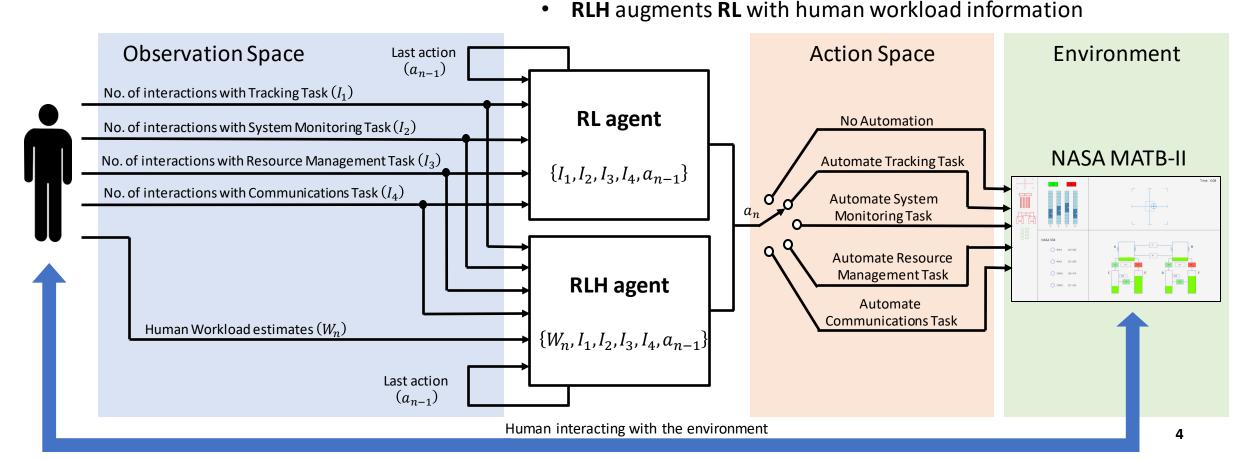
Results

This work employs the Soft Actor-Critic (SAC) algorithm to decide which task is automated in an adaptive autonomy paradigm where a human and an agent work as a team in a multi-task environment.

Two state-space encapsulations are explored:

Research Question

RL encompasses task and interaction information



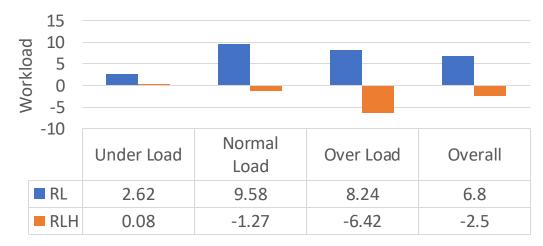


Research Question

Methodology

Results

Change in Workload with respect to the Rule Based approach performance



Change in Rewards with respect to the Rule Based approach performance



Key takeaways:

- The addition of human states resulted in a lower overall workload but with worse rewards.
- Most significant improvement in human workload was observed when the human was overloaded.
- Longer training times may be needed for the RLH agent, due to the more complex state space.
- The human-aware SAC agent may have learned action strategies that are fine-tuned to the human teammate; however, more data is needed to better analyze the agent's performance.