

RoboTool: Creative Robot Tool Use with Large Language Models

Mengdi Xu^{*,1}, Peide Huang^{*,1}, Wenhao Yu^{*,2}, Shiqi Liu¹, Xilun Zhang¹, Yaru Niu¹, Tingnan Zhang², Fei Xia², Jie Tan², Ding Zhao¹.

* Indicates equal contribution. * Work partially done at Google DeepMind. ¹ Carnegie Mellon University. ² Google DeepMind. Contact: mengdixu@andrew.cmu.edu



Scan for full paper!

Motivation

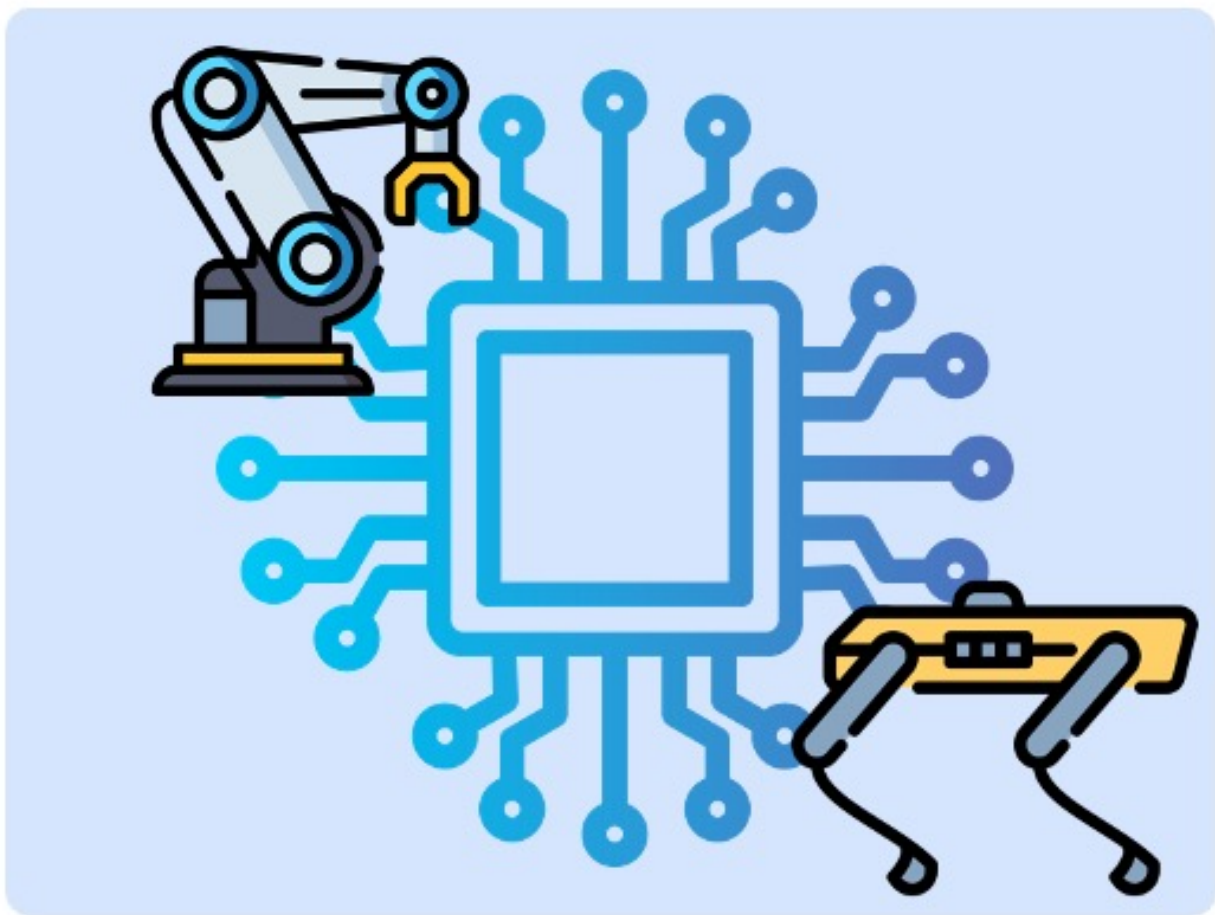
Tool use is a hallmark of intelligence. How to enable robots use tools creatively?



Are Crows the Ultimate Problem Solvers?
Source: BBC Earth



Apes with Tools
Source: National Geographic



Can robots finish similar tasks?

Creative tool use provides a solution to long-horizon task and motion planning problems with environment- and embodiment-related constraints.

RoboTool Framework

We propose RoboTool built on large language models (LLMs).

RoboTool has four components:

Analyzer for extracting physical concepts affecting task feasibility;

Planner for generating high level plan calling parameterized skills;

Calculator for calculating the parameters for each skill;

Coder to get executable codes.

User: Constraints, Scene Description, Task

You are a robot arm with workspace x-range 0-0.5m, y-range ...
There is a milk carton, a hammer and a box on the table.
The milk carton's position is at [0.8, 0.0, 0.1] with size ...
Give me a plan to grasp the milk carton.



Planner

Use the hammer as a tool.
Step 1: Move to the hammer and grasp the hammer.
The 3D target pos is ...
Step 2: Move the hammer to the milk to ensure in contact.
The 3D target pos is ...
Step 3: Drag the milk carton into the workspace.
The 3D target pos is ...
Step 4: Grasp the milk carton.

Analyzer

The key feature is the x position of the milk carton 0.8 which is out of the robot workspace along the x-axis.

Calculator

Coder

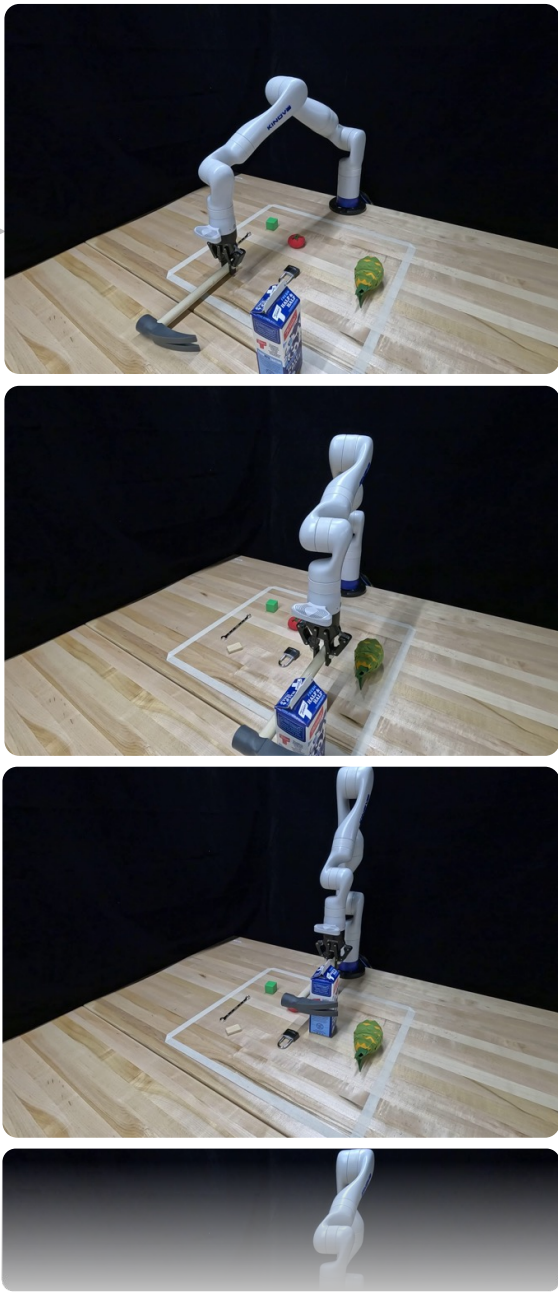
```
import numpy as np

# Move to hammer and grasp the hammer
hammer_position, _ = get_position('hammer')
target_position = hammer_position + np.array([0.0, 0.0, 0.05/2 - 0.02])
move_to_position(target_position)
close_gripper()

# Move the hammer to the milk
milk_position, _ = get_position('milk carton')
milk_size = get_size('milk carton')
target_position = [milk_position[0], milk_position[1], milk_position[2] - milk_size[2]/1.3]
move_to_position(target_position)
open_gripper()

# Move to the milk and grasp the milk
...
```

Robot Execution



<start of analysis>
The key feature that affects the feasibility of the plan is the gap between sofa_1 and sofa_2...

To calculate the gap, we need to consider the x-axis positions of the two sofas and their sizes. The center of sofa_1 is at x=0.0 and its size along the x-axis is 1.5m, so its edge is at x=0.0+1.5/2=0.75m...

Therefore, the gap between the two sofas is 1.15m - 0.75m = 0.4m, which is larger than the maximum gap the robot can walk across (0.1m).
<end of analysis>

<start of description>
The key feature is the gap between sofa_1 and sofa_2 which is 0.4m, since the robot can only walk across a gap smaller than 0.1m. According to the initial configuration, the constraint is violated initially.
<end of description>

Example of Analyzer output.

<start of description>
[SOFA_1]: ...
[SOFA_2]: ...
[SURFBOARD]: The surfboard is light enough for the robot to push and can be used as a bridge to cross the gap between the sofas.
[STRIP_OF_CLOTH]: The strip of cloth is on sofa_1 but it is too thin and small to be useful in this task.
[Key Feature and constraints]: The key feature is the gap between sofa_1 and sofa_2...
[Abstract Plan]: The robot should first push the surfboard to the edge of sofa_1...
<end of description>

<start of plan>
- Use the 'get_position' skill to...
- Use the 'push_to_position' skill to push the surfboard...
...
<end of plan>

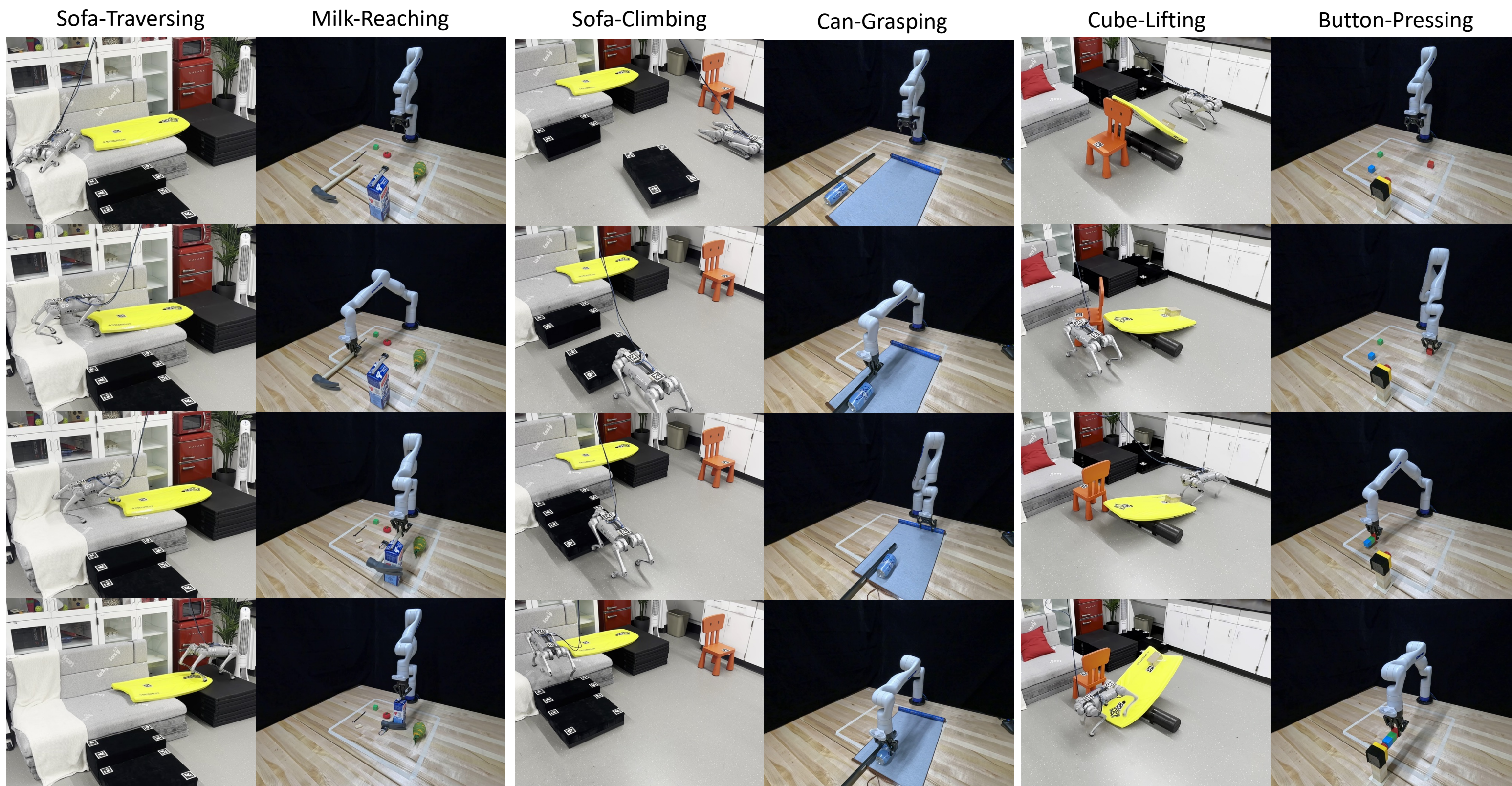
Example of Planner output.

Takeaway 1: RoboTool can reason with physical concepts and thus solve physical puzzles, with the help of pretrained LLMs.

Takeaway 2: RoboTool can creatively use tools according to their geometric and other physical properties.

Takeaway 3: RoboTool can detect activated physical constraints and ground them on the plan, resulting in using tools only when necessary.

Creative Tool-Use Tasks



We design six creative tool use tasks for two robots.

- Tool selection.
- Sequential tool use.
- Tool manufacturing.

↓ Demos ↓

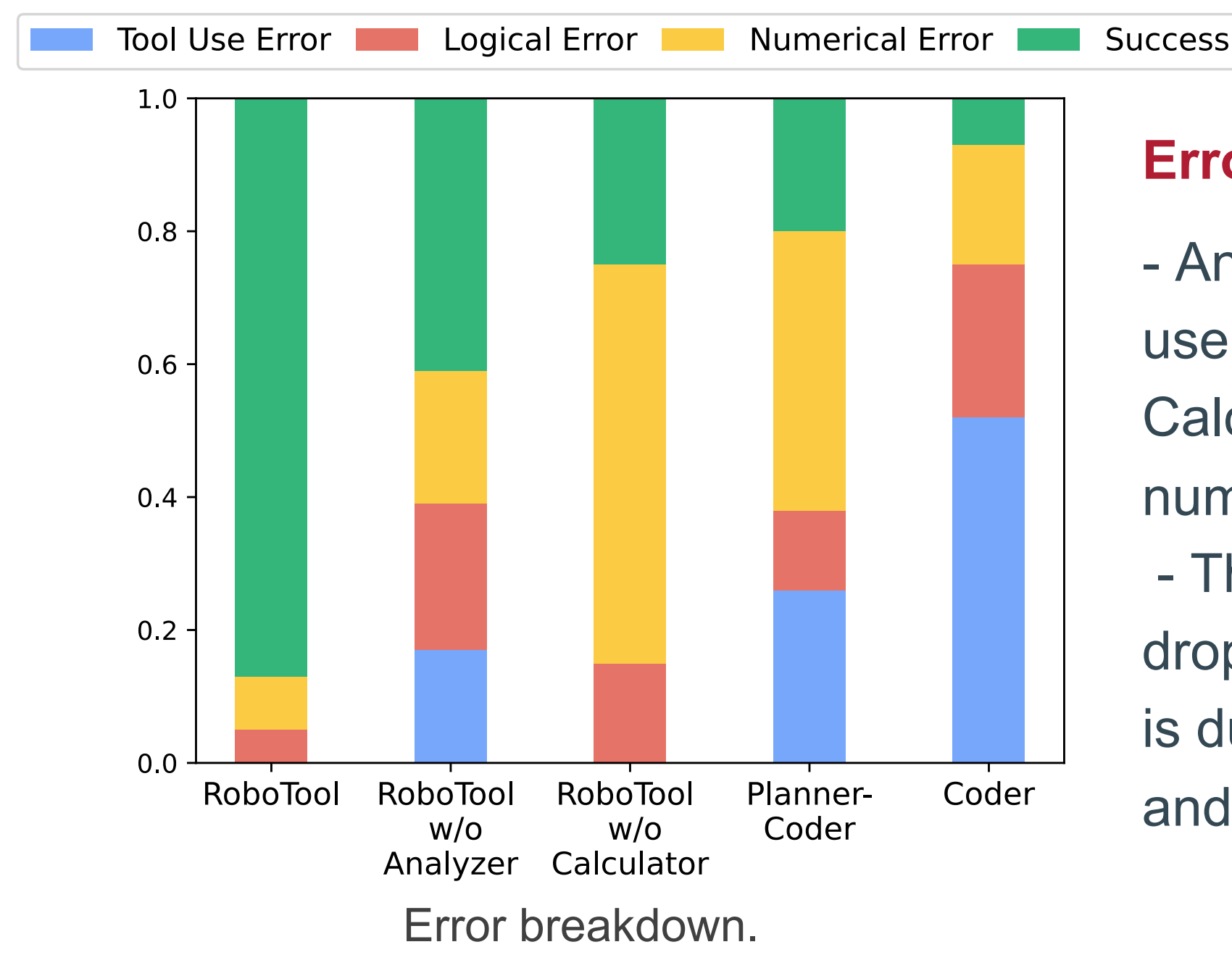


Project page.

Experiments in Simulation and Real-world

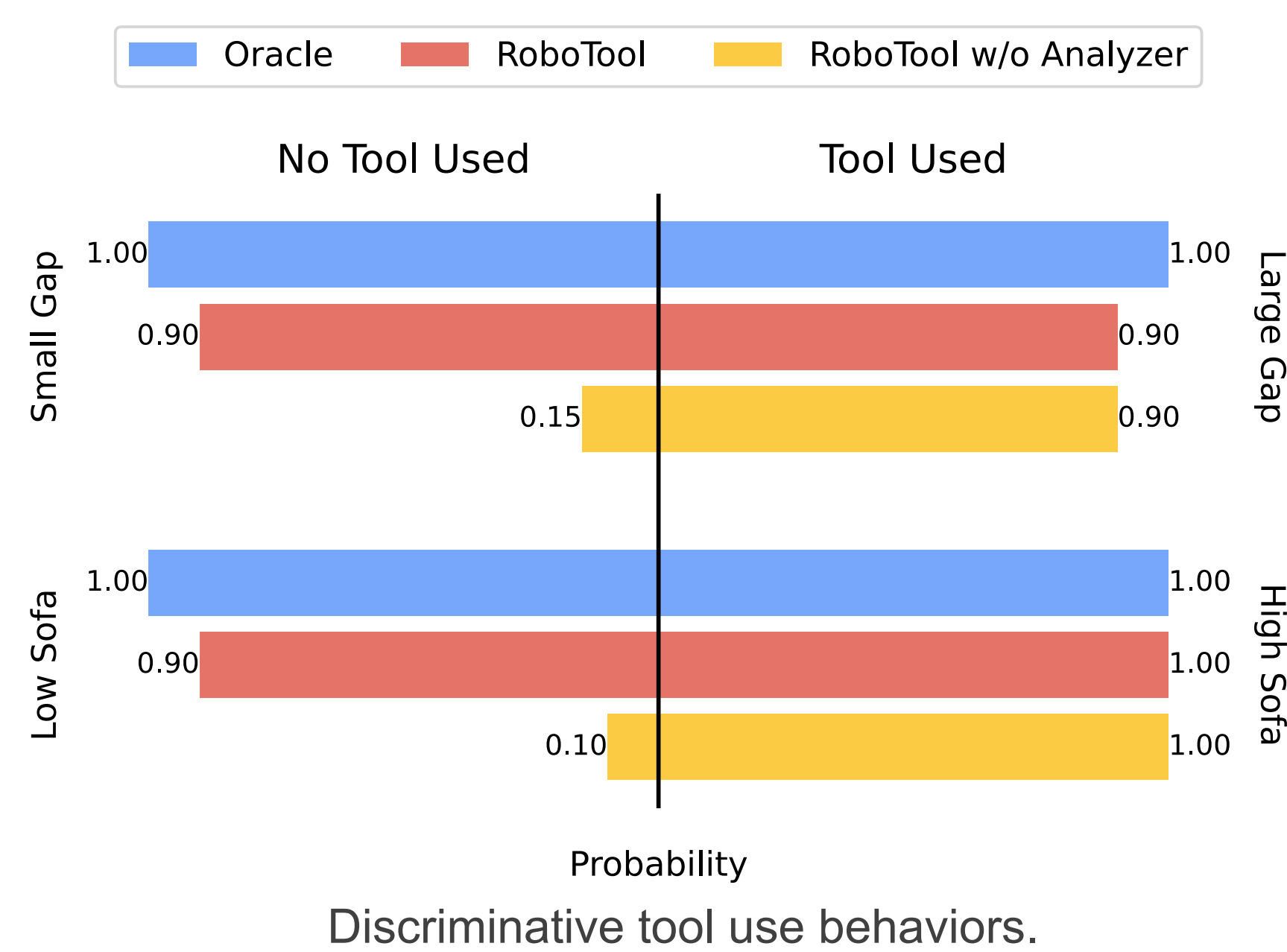
	Milk-Reaching	Can-Grasping	Button-Pressing	Sofa-Traversing	Sofa-Climbing	Cube-Lifting	Average
RoboTool	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.87
RoboTool w/o Analyzer	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.42
RoboTool w/o Calculator	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.25
Planner-Coder	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.20
Coder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.07
RoboTool (Real World)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.77

Success rates of RoboTool and baselines



Error Breakdown:

- Analyzer reduces tool use error and Calculator reduces numerical error.
- The performance drop in the real-world is due to perception and execution errors.



Discriminative tool use behaviors.

	Key Concept and Violated Constraints	Accuracy
Milk-Reaching	Milk's position is out of robot workspace.	1.0
Can-Grasping	Can's position is out of robot workspace.	1.0
Button-Pressing	Button's position is out of robot workspace.	0.9
Sofa-Traversing	Gap's width is out of robot's walking capability.	1.0
Sofa-Climbing	Sofa's height is out of robot's climbing capability.	0.8
Cube-Lifting	Cube's weight is out of robot's pushing capability.	1.0

Key concept accuracy.

Key concepts and discriminative tool-use behavior:

- Analyzer extracts the key concept, its numerical values and the activated constraints with high accuracy.
- Key concepts help generate discriminative tool use behaviors – using tools only when necessary.