

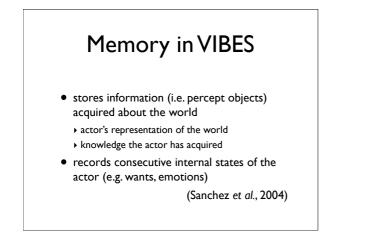
Autobiographical memory types

- type 0: agent is always telling the same story
- type I: agent has a variety of stories but not within the conversational context
- type II: agent selects a story that fits the context best

Autobiographical memory types (cont'd)

- type III: agent tells and listens stories (i.e. interprets the meaning and has a response)
- type IV: a living, autonomous agent (i.e. personality)

(Ibanez et al., 2003)





resolution

(Machado et al., 2004)

Episodic memory

- personal history of an entity
 - places and moments
 - subjective feelings and goals
- requires: persistent world and multiple actors
- autobiographic memory: longer, lifetime scope

(Brom et al., 2007)

Requirements for a full episodic memory

- 1. storing complex hierarchical tasks
- 2. storing and reconstructing personal situations
 - what, with which and why?
 - who saw and what did he do?

Full episodic memory (cont'd)

- 3. all available information is not stored
 - perceivability
 - ▶ importance
 - attractiveness (or salience)
- 4. large time scale: the importance of forgetting (details reduced, events merged)
- 5. coherence: trust in the stored data

(Brom et al., 2007)

Problem of believability: The uncanny valley

- Masahiro Mori (1970):
 - the more human-like the robot, the more positive the emotional response
 - at some point the response becomes quickly a strong repulsion
 - ➤ as the appearance and motion improve, emotional response becomes positive again
- the uncanny valley: the area of repulsion between "barely human" and "fully human"

