

Sample efficient DRL for embodied AI

Leaders and Facilitator



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Facilitator

2-minute breakout room introductions

- Name
- Position
- What do you want from this session?



Session format



Presentation: ~30 min

Intro + 4 topics

- Post questions to chat!
- 1-2 clarifying questions after each topic



Discussion: ~30 min

2 sets of questions

- Discuss in breakout rooms, reconvene to share

Why Embodied AI?

Enhancing Intelligence



Source: Francis Vachon, Time laps of Charles-Edward, 9 month old son

Learning in real environments through
explorative physical interaction ₅

Self-driving cars

Source: roboticsbusinessreview



Why Embodied AI? AI tools

Voice assistants

Source: voicebot.ai

iPhone 4s + Siri



2014

Amazon Echo



2016

Google Home



2018

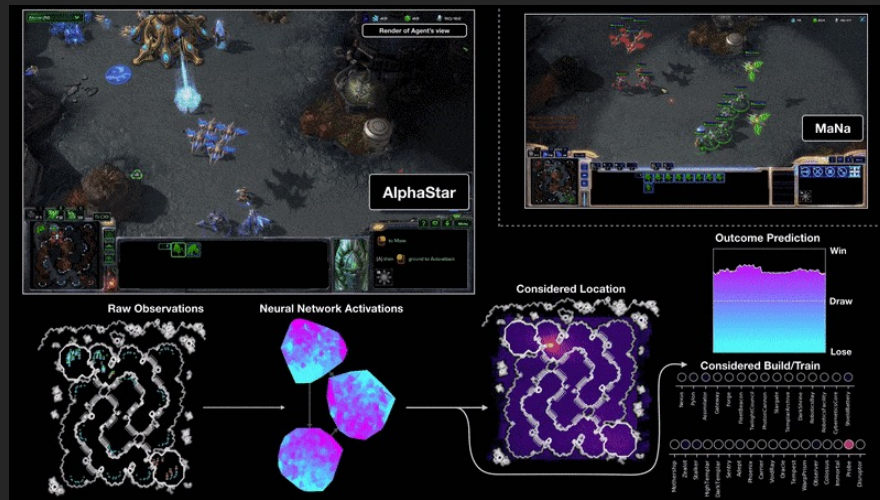
500M devices have access to various



PHASE 2

Profileration of devices with integrated voice assistants

DRL has had great success in simulation!

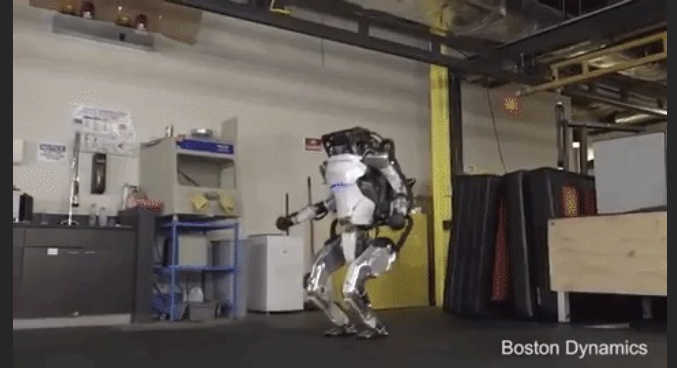


But it's been much harder applying it to real world platforms...



iRobot Roomba

Waymo AV



Boston Dynamics Atlas

What's hindering us?

One main reason is **data efficiency**:

Not a big issue in simulation

Big issue for real platforms!

Two perspectives for
solutions:

1. Improve algorithmically
2. Scale up data collection

Session goals



Share opinions on the comparative merit of each method/perspective



Identify the “gaps” in the current research

Outline

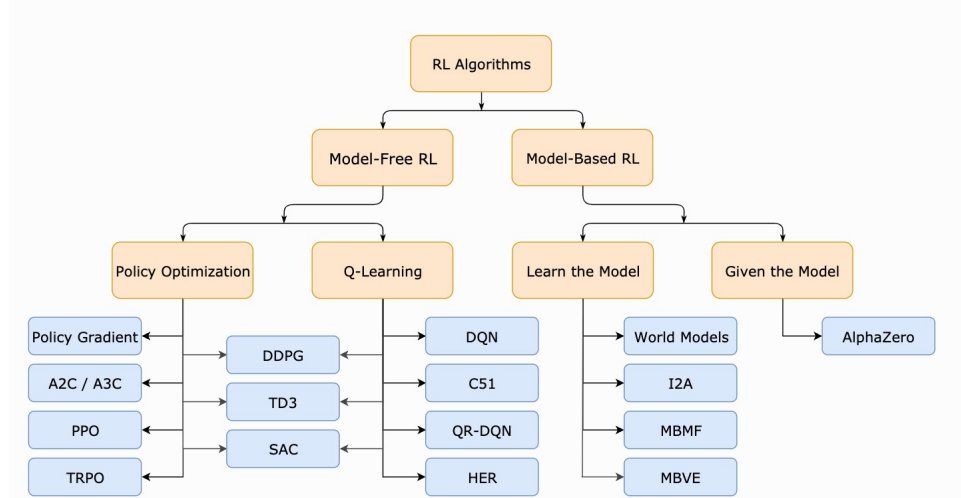
- Careful choice of paradigm
- Using knowledge from other domains
- Human demonstrations and feedback
- Scaling data collection

Model based or model free?

MB: learn an explicit model of the transition function

$$p(s_{t+1} | s_t, a_t)$$

MF: learn value function (i.e. $V(s)$, $Q(s, a)$, $A(s, a)$) or directly learn a policy



Model based or model free?



MB is more sample efficient...but there's a caveat: poor asymptotic performance.

Examples of MBRL in the real world

Self-driving



Wayve used world models with BPTT
(backprop through time)

<https://wayve.ai/blog/dreaming-about-driving-imagination-rl>

Millirobot path following



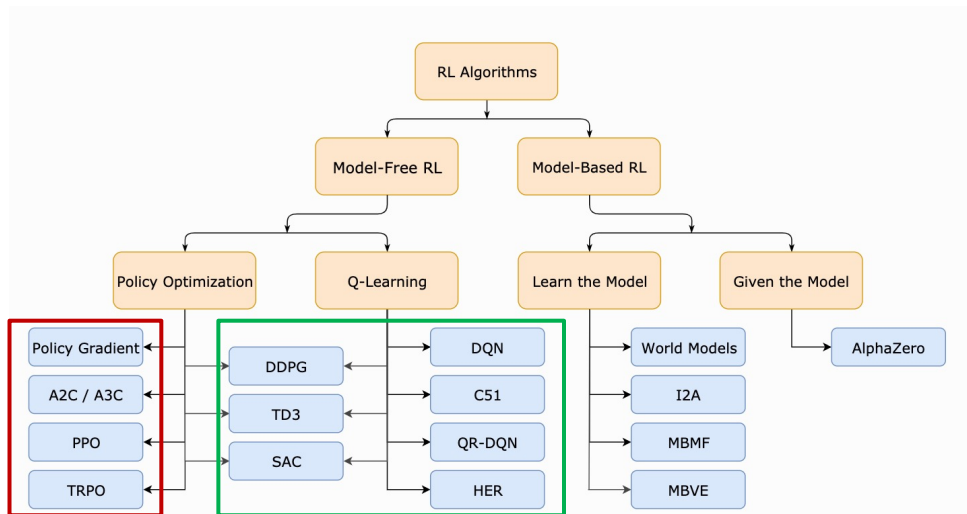
[Learning Image-Conditioned Dynamics Models for Control of Under-actuated Legged Millirobots](#): Anusha Nagabandi, Guangzhao Yang, Thomas Asmar, Ravi Pandya, Gregory Kahn, Sergey Levine, Ronald S. Fearing

Off-policy or on-policy? (MF)

Off-policy: can use samples generated by any policy.
I.e. Q-learning

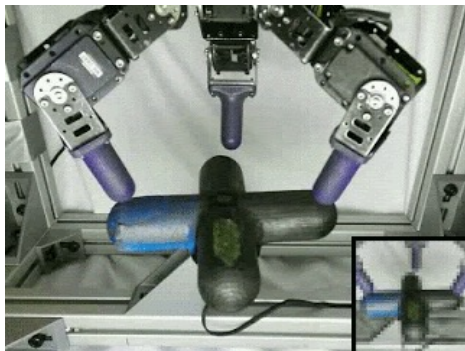
On-policy: can only use samples generated by current policy.
I.e. policy gradient

> *Off-policy is more sample efficient*

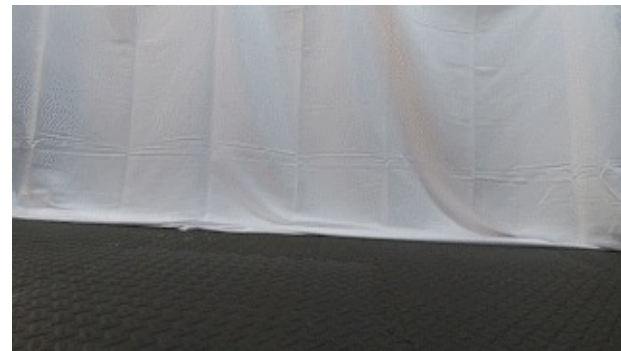


Examples of off-policy in the real world

Soft Actor-Critic

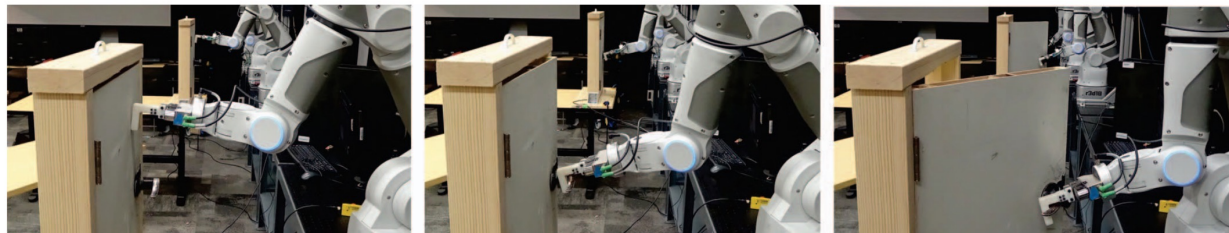


Dexterous manipulation
(goal is put blue knob on the right);



Minitaur walking robot

Asynchronous
Q-learning



[Deep Reinforcement Learning for Robotic Manipulation with Asynchronous Off-Policy Updates](#)

ShiXiang Gu and Ethan Holly and Timothy Lillicrap and Sergey Levine

Outline

- Careful choice of paradigm
- **Using knowledge from other domains**
- Human demonstrations and feedback
- Scaling data collection

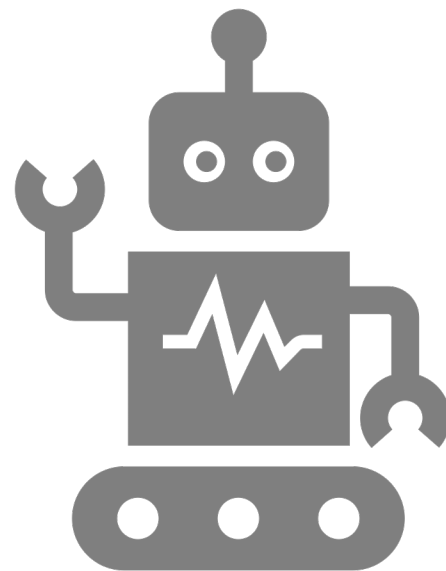
Using knowledge from other domains

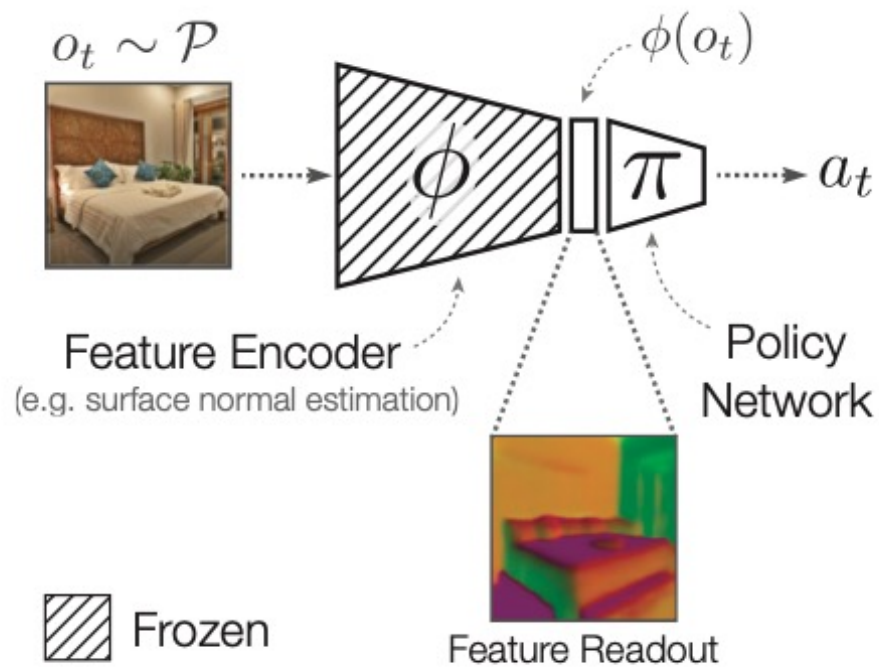
Transfer learning

Multi-task learning

Meta-learning

Modular components





Mid level feature representations

Transfer learning



UNREAL: Unsupervised Auxiliary Task for RL Agent

Multi-task learning



Meta Learning

Pick-and-Place Results



Demo

Task 2
real time



Contextual



LSTM



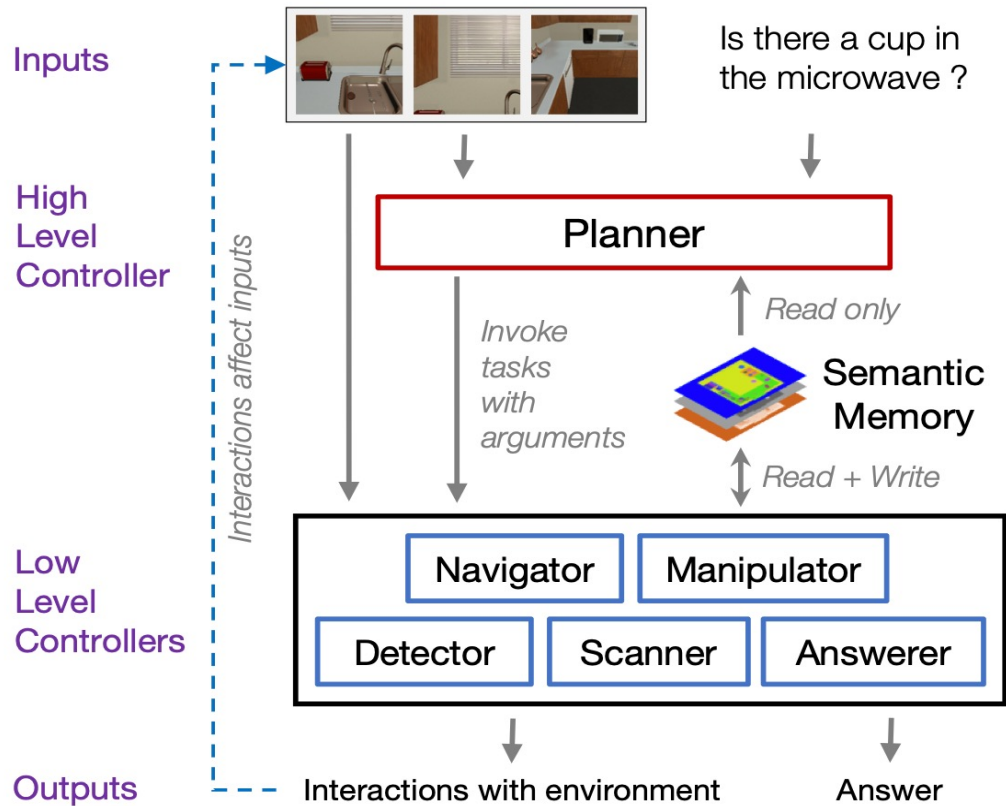
DAML, linear loss



DAML, temporal loss
(ours)

One-Shot Imitation from Watching Videos

Meta Learning



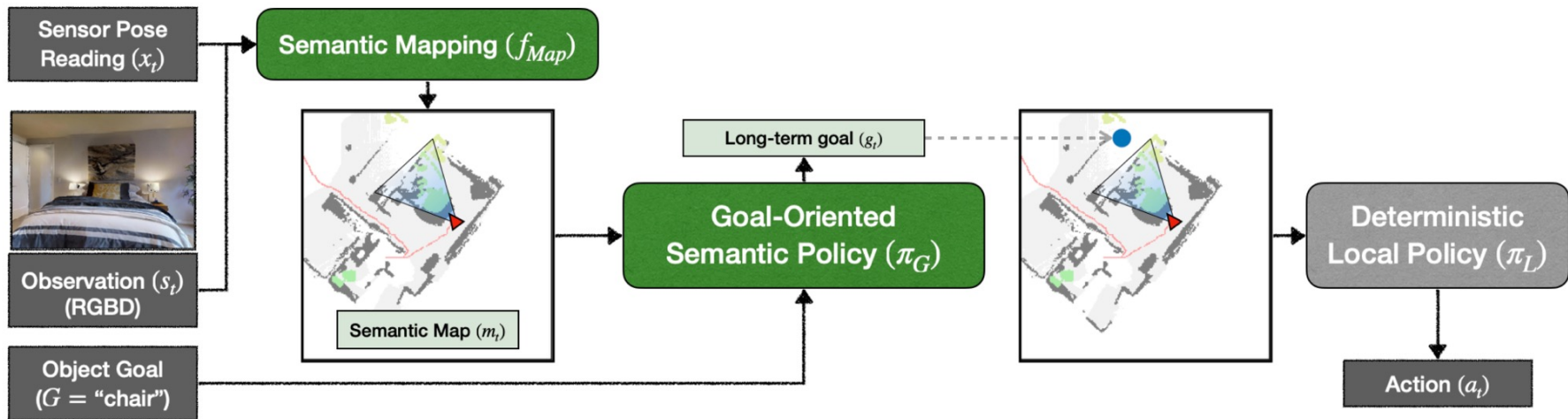
Hierarchical Interactive Memory Network (IQM)

Modular components for Interactive QA

Hierarchical Interactive Memory Network (IQM)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pXd3C-1jr98&t=2s>



Object Goal Navigation using Goal-Oriented Semantic Exploration

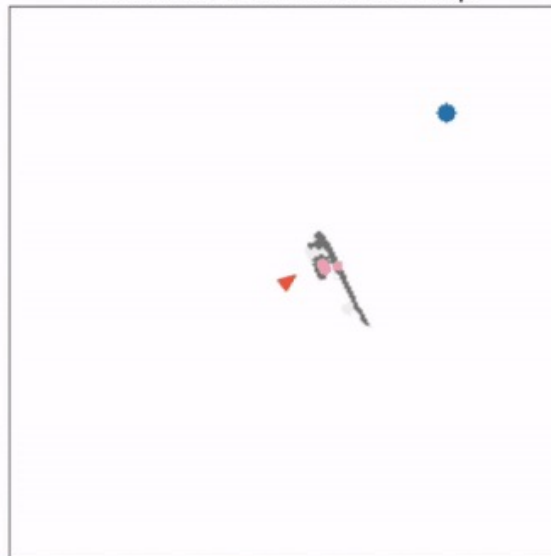
Modular components for object navigation

Real Transfer: Goal-Oriented Semantic Exploration

Observation (Goal: potted_plant)



Predicted Semantic Map

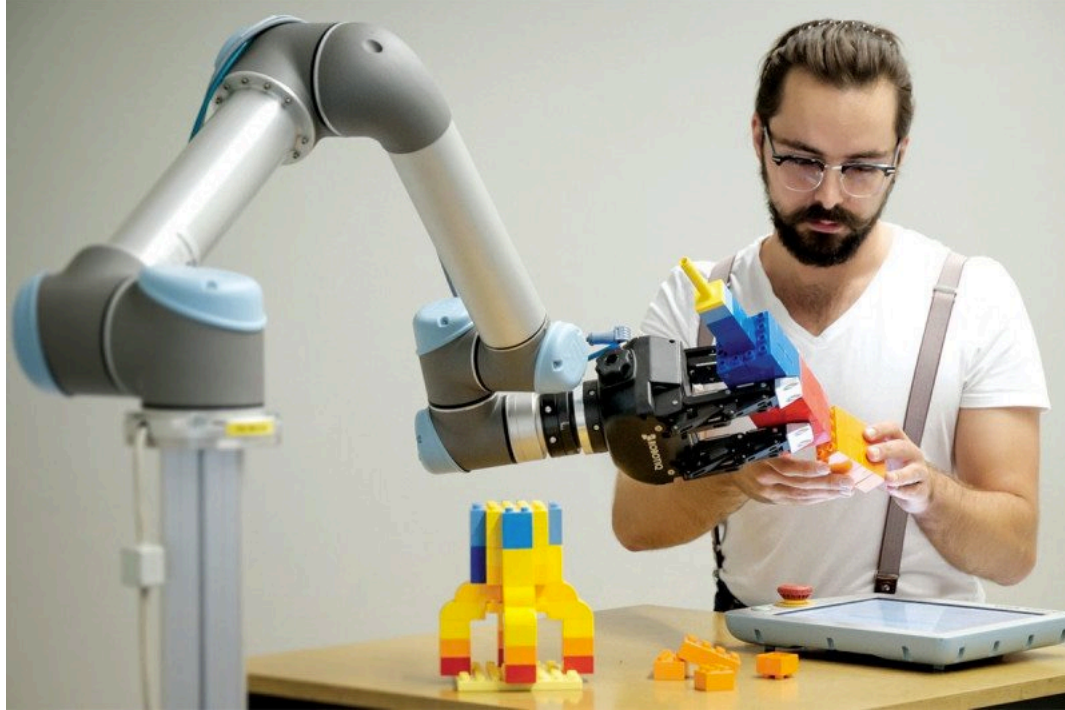


- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 0: chair | 3: bed | 7: oven | 11: clock |
| 1: couch | 4: toilet | 8: sink | 12: vase |
| 2: potted plant | 5: tv | 9: refrigerator | 13: cup |
| | 6: dining-table | 10: book | 14: bottle |

Outline

- Careful choice of paradigm
- Using knowledge from other domains
- **Human demonstrations and feedback**
- Scaling data collection

Expert demonstrations and human feedback



Imitation learning: copying experts

Algorithm:

1. Collect expert demonstrations (trajectories τ^*)
2. Treat demos as i.i.d. state-action pairs and split into dataset:
 $(s_0^*, a_0^*), (s_1^*, a_1^*), \dots$
3. Learn policy via supervised learning: minimize $L(a^*, \pi_\theta(s))$

Vanilla imitation learning



NVIDIA AV

Combining IL + meta-learning

One-shot visual imitation learning

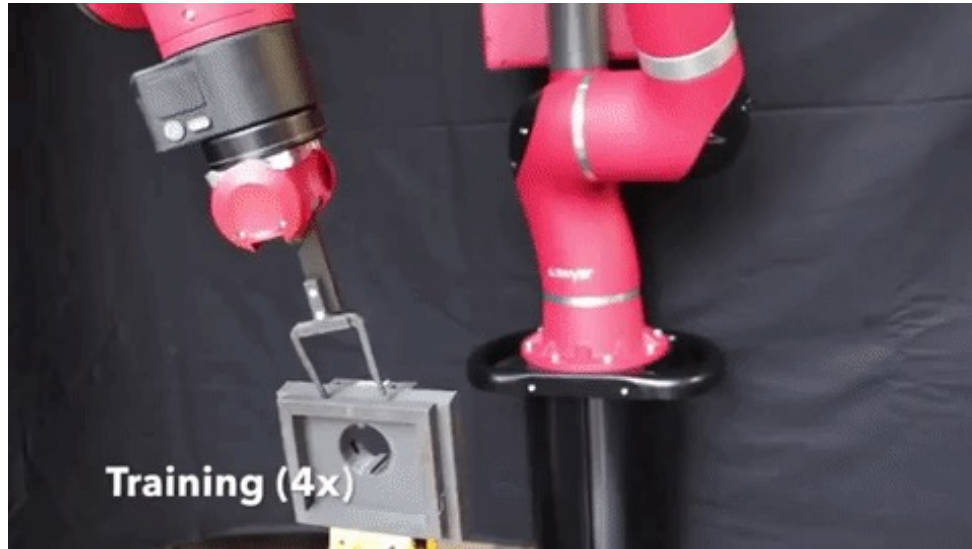


Using demos in an RL fashion

1. Split expert trajectories into (s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1}) tuples
2. Insert into off-policy algorithm's data buffer

Demos for deep Q-learning

Clip insertion task

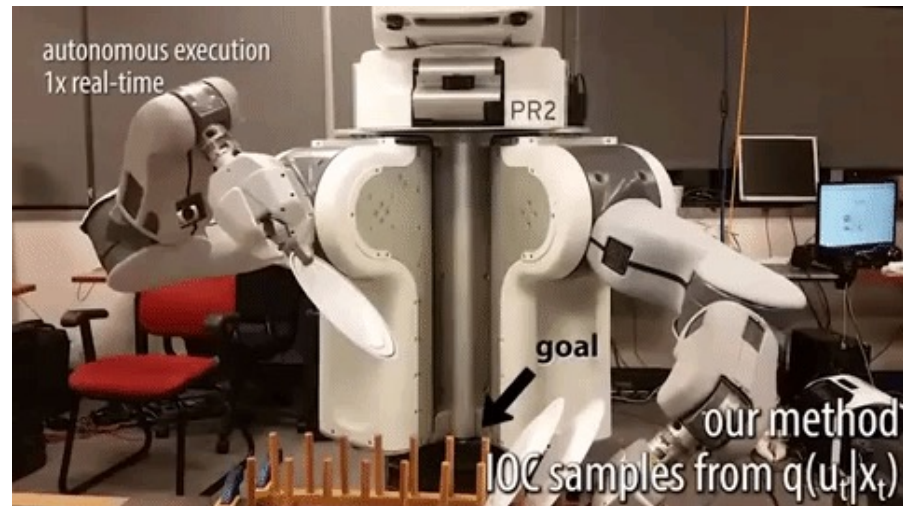
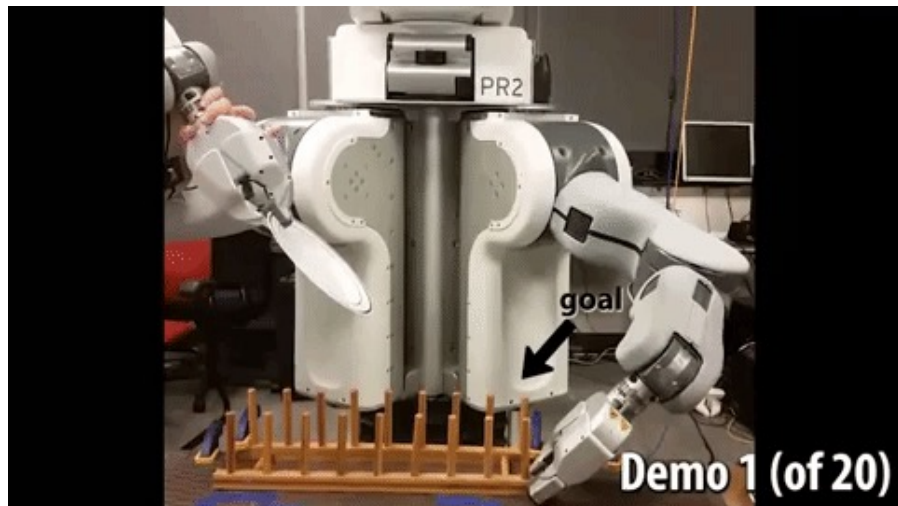


Inverse reinforcement learning

Given (s_t, a_t, s_{t+1}) from expert, assume expert optimality and find $r(s_t, a_t)$

Sample-based maxent IRL

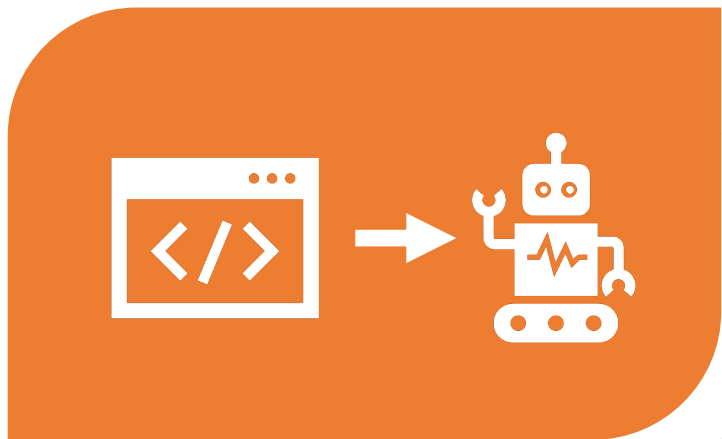
Guided cost learning



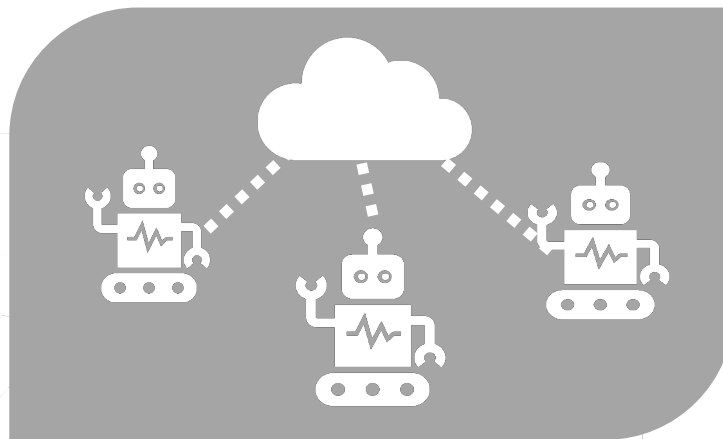
Outline

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- **Scaling data collection**

Gather data at scale



SIM-2-REAL TRANSFER



PARALLELIZED METHODS

Outline

- Careful choice of paradigm
- Using knowledge from other domains
- Human demonstrations and feedback
- **Scaling data collection**
 - Sim2real
 - Parallelized methods

Sim2Real



Train in simulation,
transfer policy to
real world



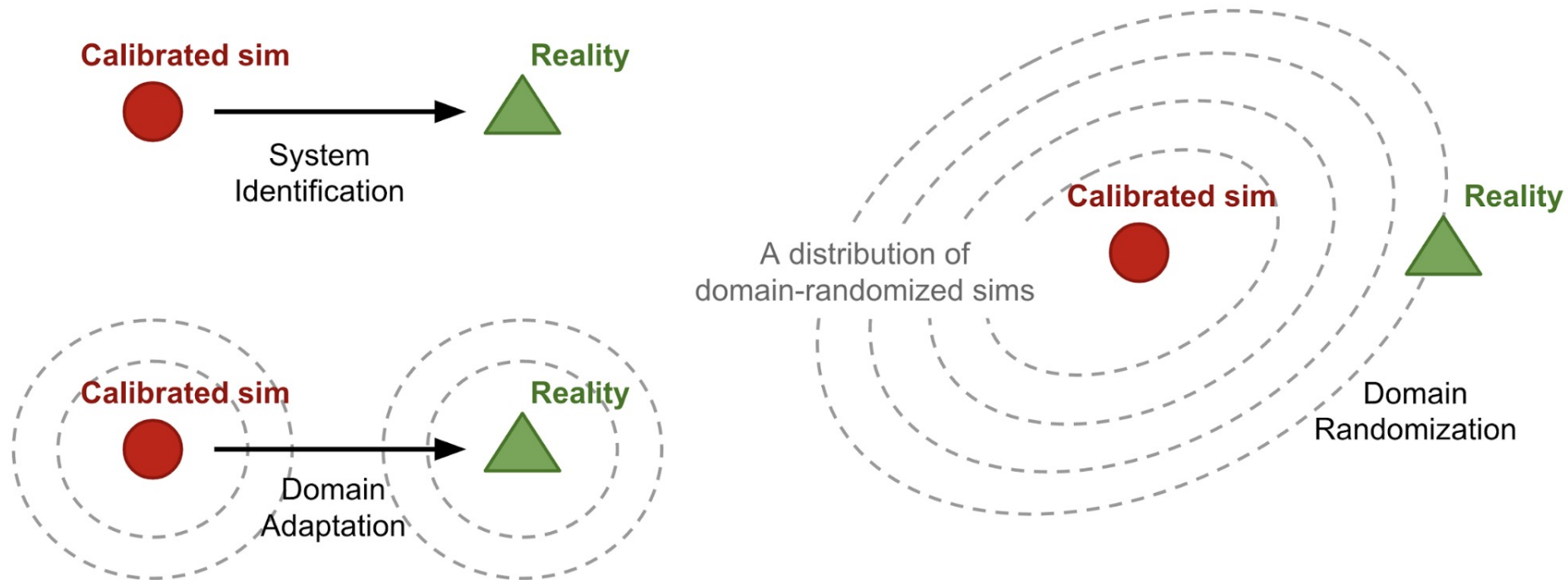
Benefits for
training sim2real

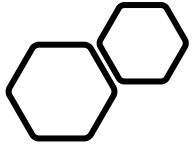
- cheap data
- safe to learn and explore
- effortless to scale



visual and physical
differences between
simulation and
reality

Ways of sim-2-real transfer





Simulator realism: What kind of realism is desirable?



VISUAL REALISM: MESHES

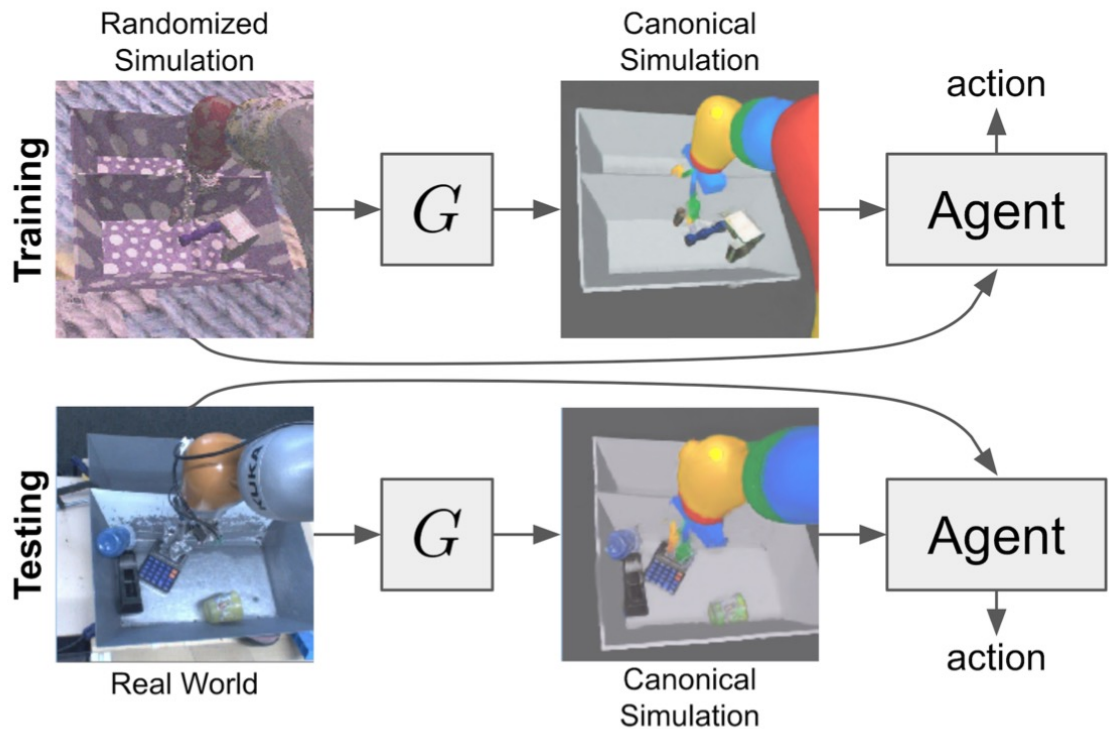


PHYSICAL REALISM: GAME
ENGINES, CAD + PHYSICS MODELS

Combining both aspects of realism?



Source: iGibson, <http://svl.stanford.edu/igibson/>

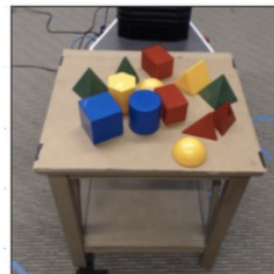


Sim-to-Real via Sim-to-Sim: Data-efficient Robotic Grasping via Randomized-to-Canonical Adaptation Networks

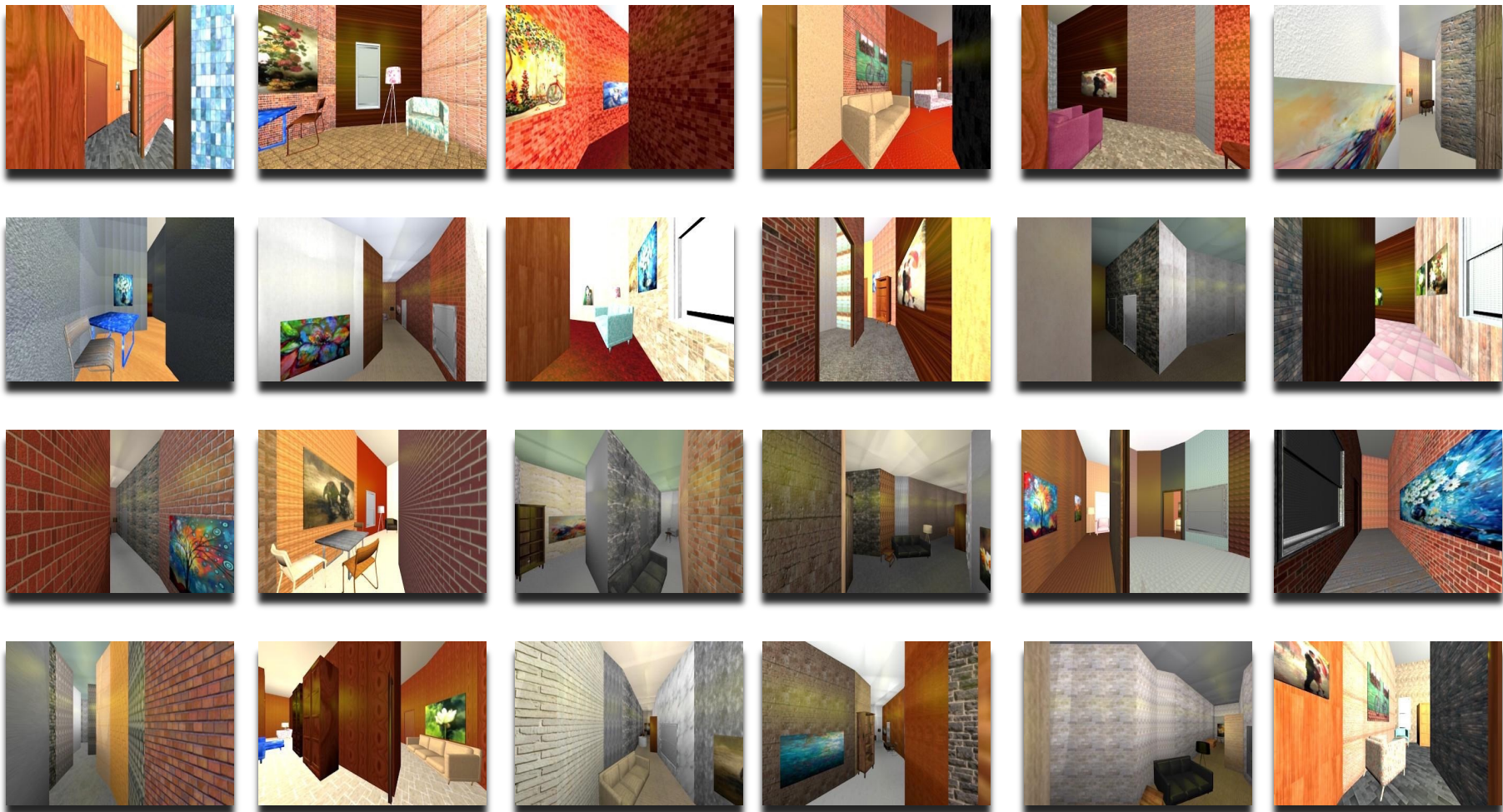
Training



Test



Domain Randomization for Transferring Deep Neural Networks from Simulation to the Real World



CAD2RL: Real Single-Image Flight Without a Single Real Image

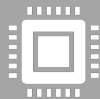
Outline

- Careful choice of paradigm
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- **Scaling data collection**
 - Sim2real
 - Parallelized methods

Parallelized methods with multiple devices



Parallelized, asynchronous data collection: edge workers merely send data to server



Federated learning: edge workers update personal models; asynchronously send model parameters to update the global features on server

Parallelized, asynchronous data collection

**QT-Opt: Scalable Deep Reinforcement Learning
for Vision-Based Robotic Manipulation**

Distributed Q-learning algorithm with Google Arm
Farm for grasping from vision

The RoboNet Dataset

Robot platforms 7



Grippers 7



Viewpoints 113



Arena types 7



Lab environments 4



ROBONET: Scaling up data collection with multiple robots

Federated learning



Local adaptation of robot



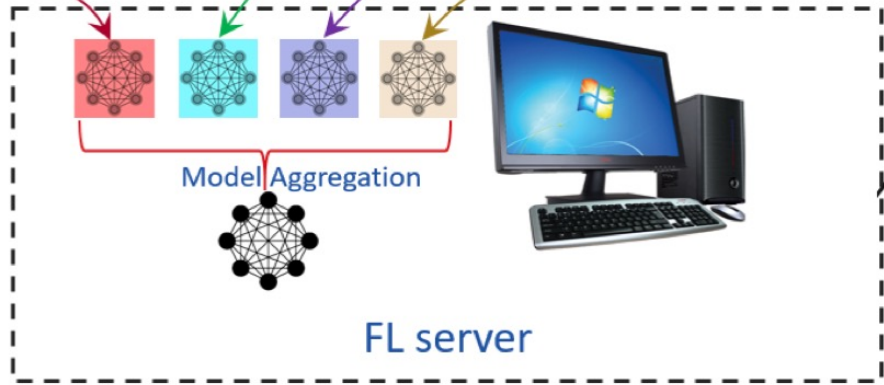
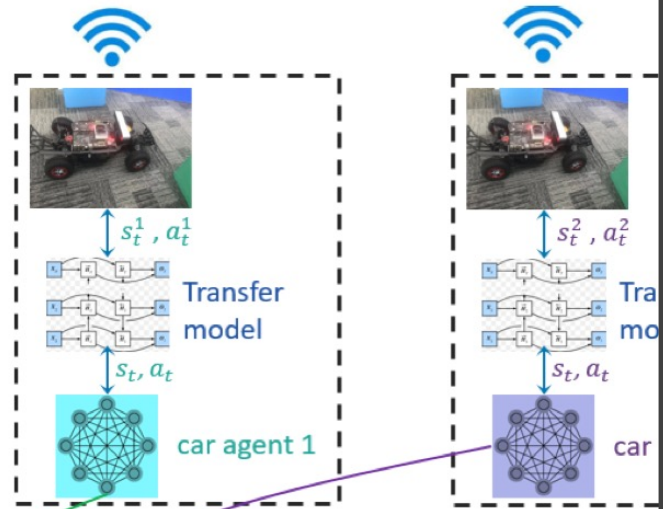
Global features in communication-efficient way



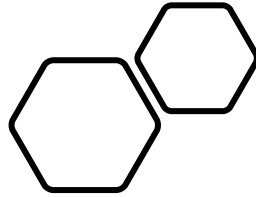
Privacy preserving way to leverage personal data

Federated Transfer Reinforcement Learning for Autonomous Driving.

Transfer model



Discussion section format



2 sets of questions. For each:

- Break-out room – 8 minutes
- Reconvene + share – 5 minutes

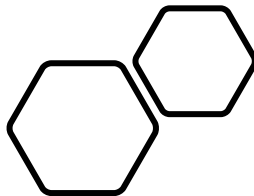
Questions part 1

1. When is DRL useful/necessary for embodied AI applications? (i.e. when do data-driven methods have an advantage over traditional planning & control methods?)
2. Is sample inefficiency a bottleneck in the progress of DRL for robotics?
3. Should our focus as a community be on circumventing sample efficiency issues (i.e. thru gathering data at scale) or addressing it head-on?
4. Does sim2real work? If sim2real works, can't we just use any of our DRL algorithms, even if data inefficient?

Questions part 2

5. Are there any approaches that we missed?
6. Do you see ways in which these methods can be combined?
7. What's wrong with the way we currently measure/quantify sample efficiency?
8. Federated learning has shown early promise in areas like query suggestions on mobile phones, smart speakers, etc. What other applications can you think of?

Wrapping up



- Slides will be posted to our WiML Slack
 - Channel name: #breakout_session_4-3
- You can contact us by private message on WiML Slack