REvolveR: Continuous Evolutionary Models for Robot-to-robot Policy Transfer

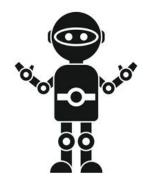


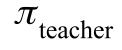
Xingyu Liu, Deepak Pathak, Kris M. Kitani Carnegie Mellon University The Robotics Institute

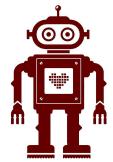


Carnegie Mellon University The Robotics Institute

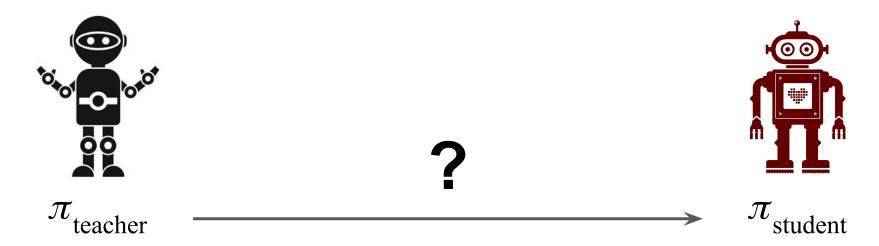
Problem Formulation: Robot-to-robot Policy Transfer







Problem Formulation: Robot-to-robot Policy Transfer

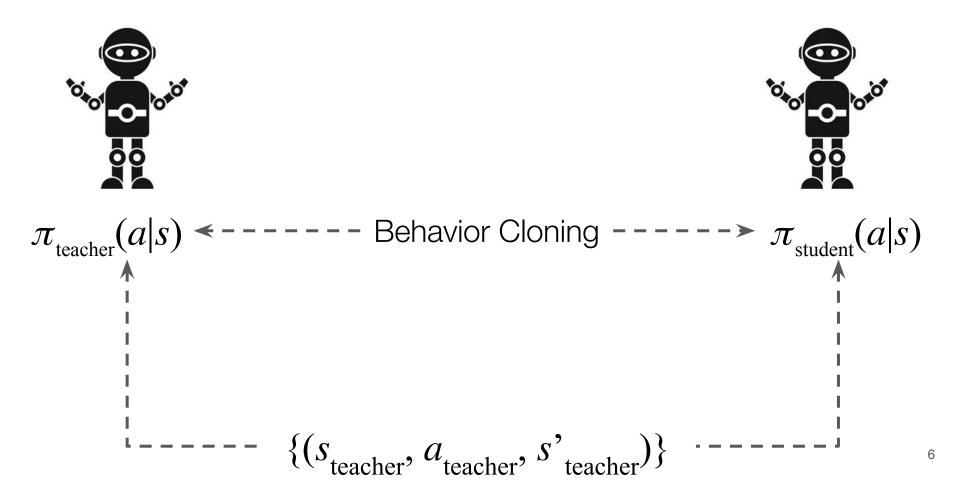


-0- π_{teacher} $\{(s_{\text{teacher}}, a_{\text{teacher}}, s'_{\text{teacher}})\}$ \rightarrow

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*0'+01 $\pi_{ ext{student}}$ π_{teacher} $\{(s_{\text{teacher}}, a_{\text{teacher}}, s'_{\text{teacher}})\}$

5

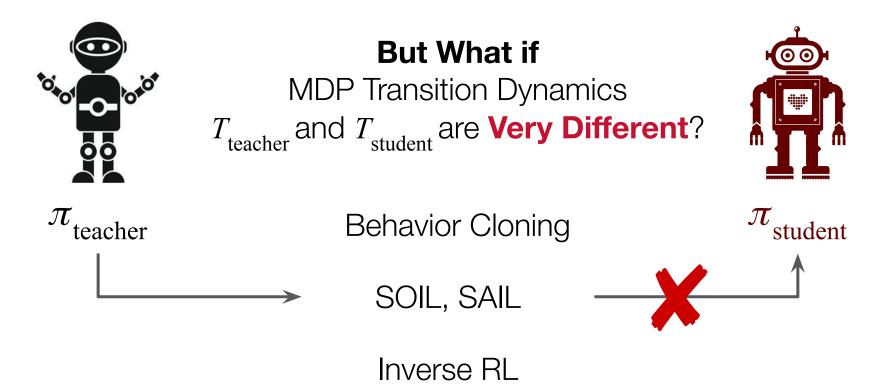


$$\begin{aligned} & \overbrace{\mathbf{x}_{\text{teacher}}}^{\text{total}} & \overbrace{\mathbf{x}_{\text{teacher}}}^{\text{teacher}} & \overbrace{\mathbf{x}_{\text{teacher}}}^{\text{teacher}} & \overbrace{\mathbf{x}_{\text{student}}}^{\text{teacher}} & \overbrace{\mathbf{x}_{\text{student}}^{\text{tea$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{But What if} \\ \text{MDP Transition Dynamics} \\ T_{\text{teacher}} \text{ and } T_{\text{student}} \text{ are Very Different}? \end{array}$$

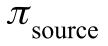
$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{f} \\ \textbf{f$$

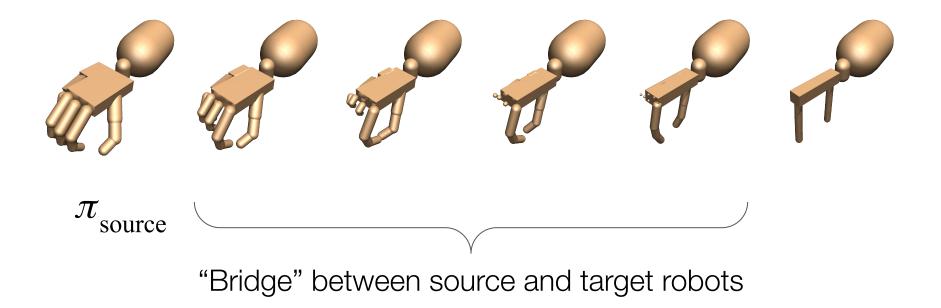
But What if MDP Transition Dynamics T_{teacher} and T_{student} are **Very Different**? $\pi^*_{\text{teacher}}(a|s)$ $\pi^*_{\text{student}}(a|s)$ $T_{\text{teacher}}(\pi^*_{\text{teacher}}(s),$ $T_{\text{student}}(\pi^*_{\text{student}}(s), s)$ S) $R_{\text{teacher}}(\pi^*_{\text{teacher}}(s), s)$ $R_{\text{student}}(\pi^*_{\text{student}}(s), s)$

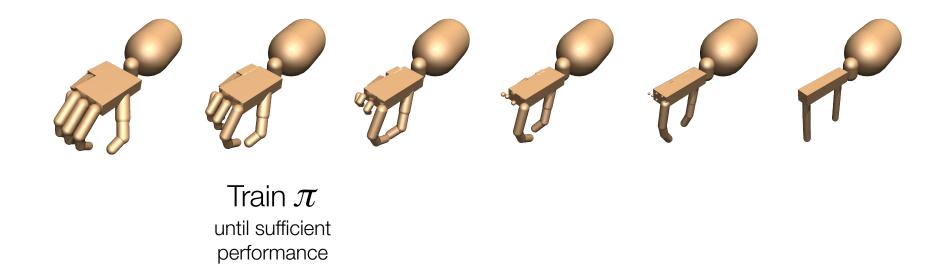


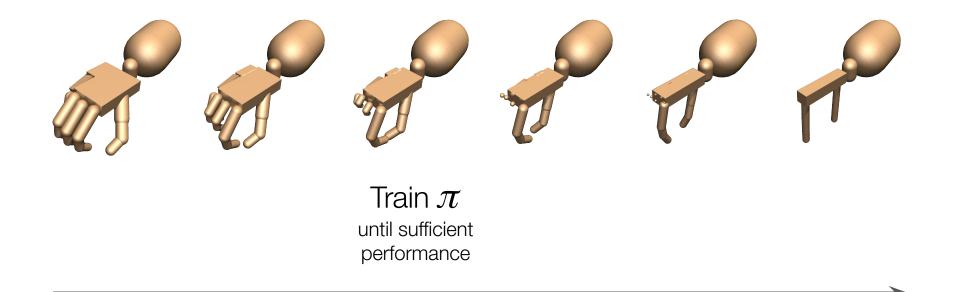


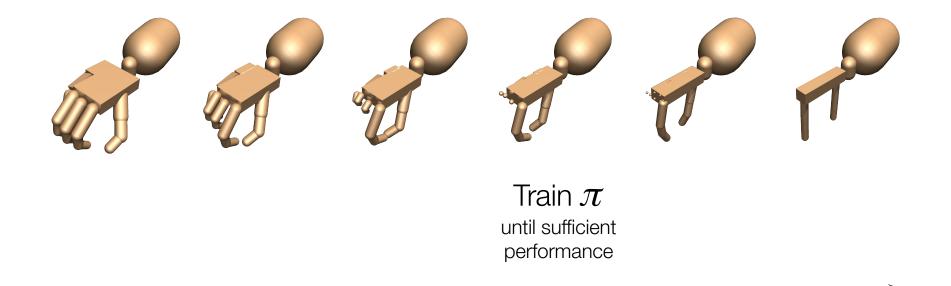


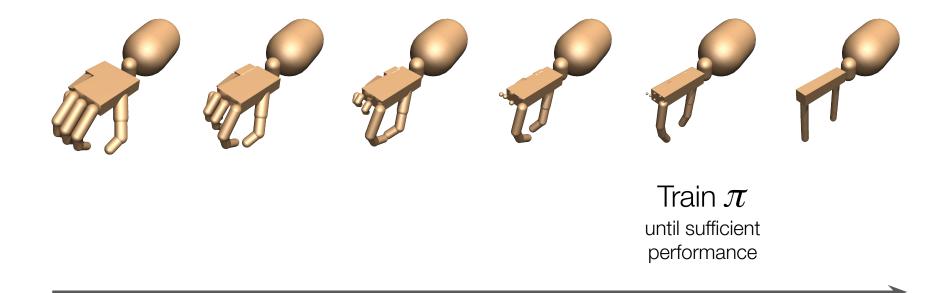


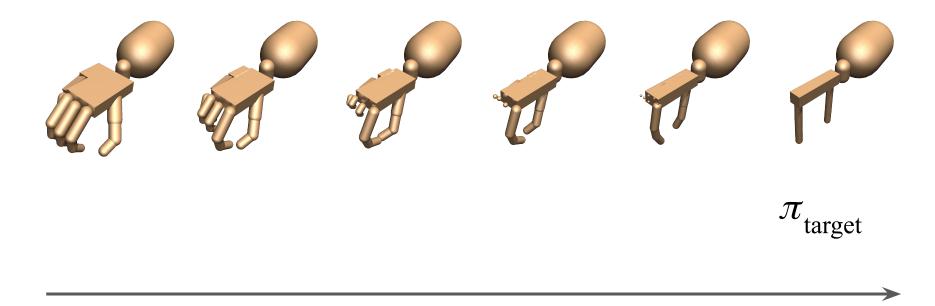




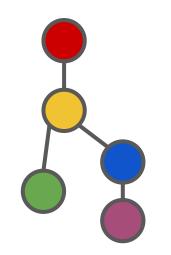


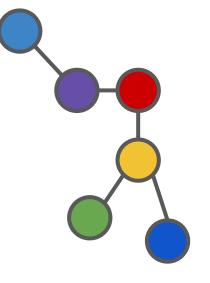






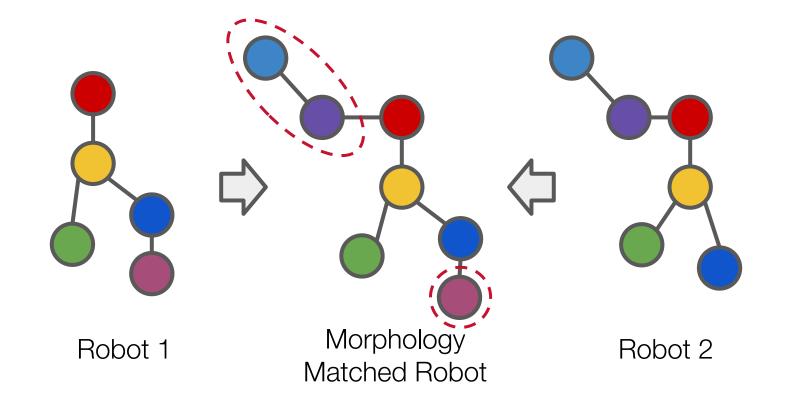
Continuous Robot Evolution: How?

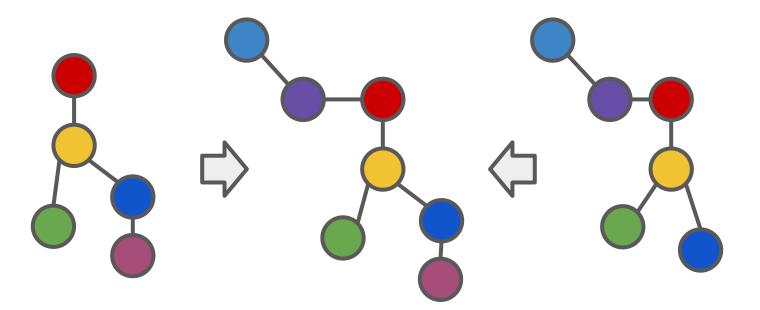




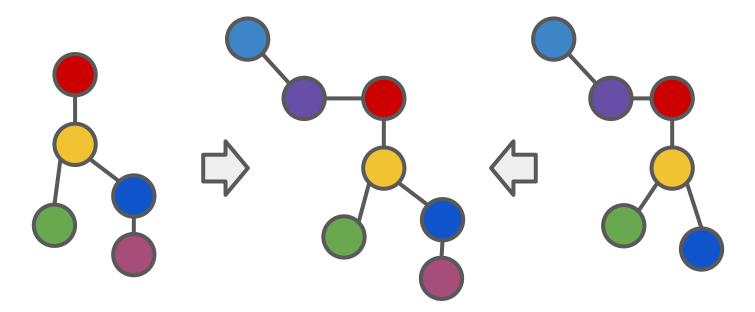
Robot 1

Robot 2





After this step, state and action space of the two robots are unified!

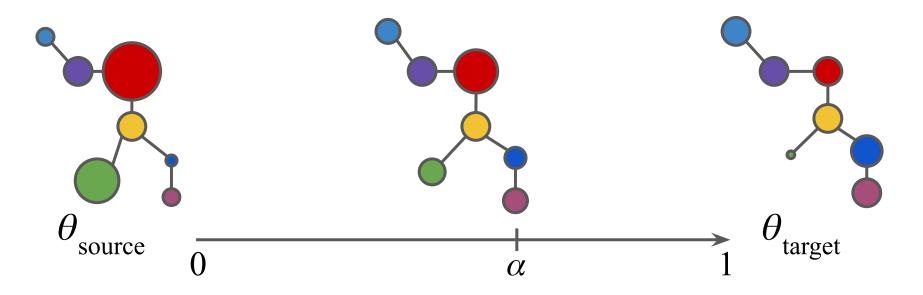


Now the only difference is transition dynamics

Continuous Robot Evolution Step 2: Kinematic Interpolation



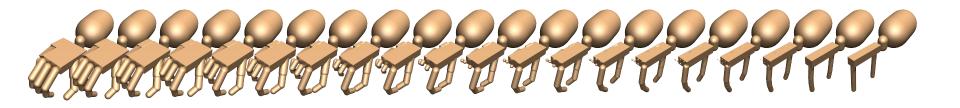
Continuous Robot Evolution Step 2: Kinematic Interpolation

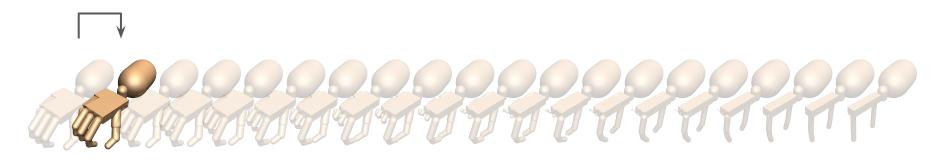


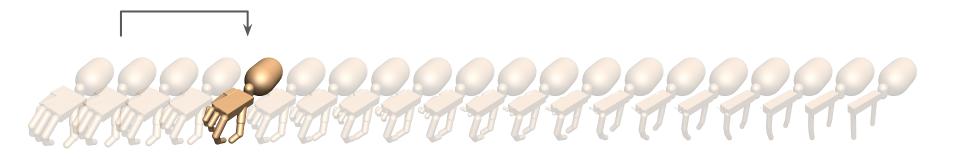
Hardware parameter of the robot at evolution progress α

$$\theta(\alpha) = (1 - \alpha) \cdot \theta_{\text{source}} + \alpha \cdot \theta_{\text{target}}$$

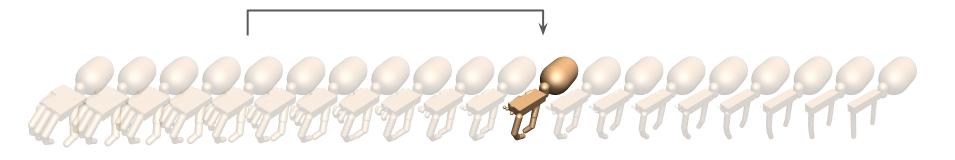




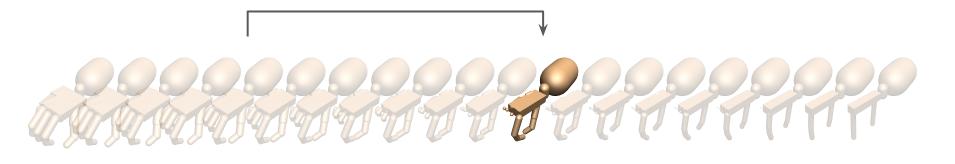




Small evolution progress?



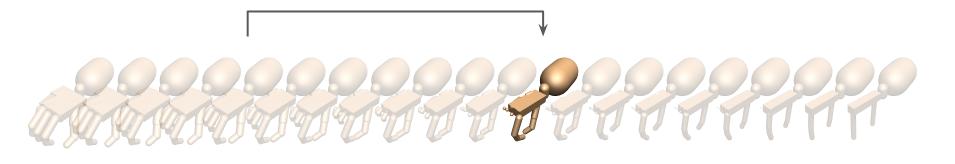
Large evolution progress?



What is the best evolution progression step size?

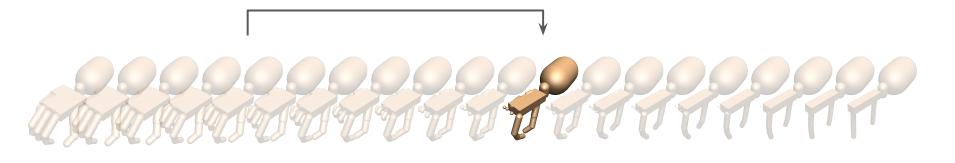
What is the best evolution progression step size?

Too small: waste RL iterations on too small robot changes



What is the best evolution progression step size?

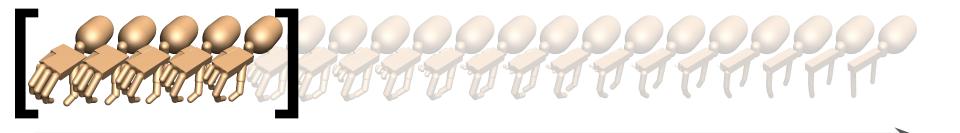
Too small: waste RL iterations on too small robot changes **Too large**: reward / success rate drop and hurt sample efficiency



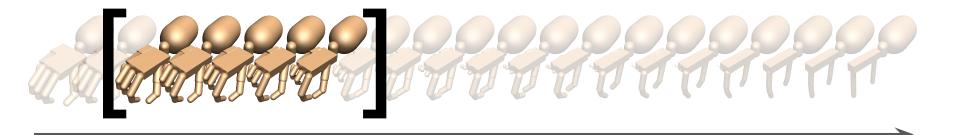
What is the best evolution progression step size?

The best evolution step size cannot be predicted beforehand

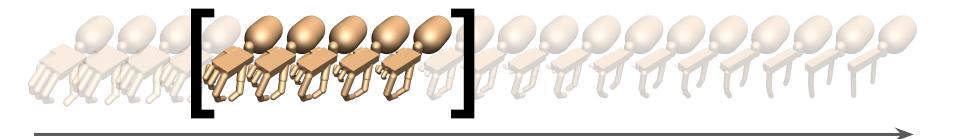




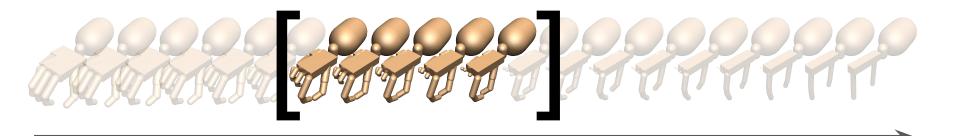
Sample from a moving window: both small and large evolution progress step sizes



Sample from a moving window: both small and large evolution progress step sizes



Sample from a moving window: both small and large evolution progress step sizes



Sample from a moving window: both small and large evolution progress step sizes

Small step size: maintain sufficient sample efficiency **Large step size**: risk on large evolution to improve adaptation

Proposed: Evolution Reward Shaping

$$r'_t = r_t \cdot \exp(h \cdot \alpha)$$

Put more weight on reward received from robots with larger evolution progress α to improve adaptation towards target robot

α

Proposed: Evolution Reward Shaping

Theoretical results show the relationship between the evolution reward shaping and the optimization objective

Theorem 4.1. Suppose the policy that optimizes the objective in Equation (6) with evolution reward shaping factor of h is the optimal policy $\pi^*_{M_{\varphi}}$ on robot $M_{\varphi} = E(\varphi), \varphi \in$ $[\alpha_k, \alpha_k + \xi]$, i.e.

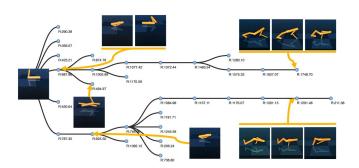
$$\arg \max_{\pi} \underset{M_{\varphi} = E(\beta)}{\mathbb{E}} \underset{s_{t+1} \sim M_{\beta}(\cdot|s_{t},a_{t})}{\mathbb{E}} \sum_{t} \gamma^{t} r_{t} \exp(h \cdot \beta)$$
$$= \pi_{M_{\varphi}}^{*} = \arg \max_{\pi} \underset{\pi}{\mathbb{E}} \underset{s_{t+1} \sim M_{\varphi}(\cdot|s_{t},a_{t})}{\mathbb{E}} \sum_{t} \gamma^{t} r_{t}$$
(7)

Then when $\xi \to 0$, $\varphi = \alpha_k + \frac{1}{2}\xi + \frac{1}{4}h\xi^2 + o(\xi^2)$.

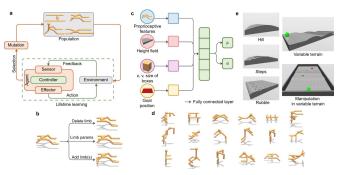
Related Works (1/2)

To Discover Robots that Generalize Better:

Evolved Virtual Creatures K. Sims, SIGGRAPH 1994



Neural Graph Evolution for Robot Design T. Wang et al., ICLR 2019 Self-Assembling Agents D. Pathak et al., NeurIPS, 2019

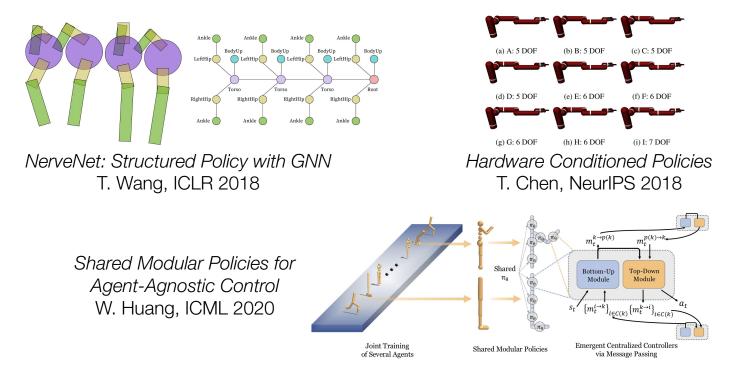


Embodied Intelligence via Learning and Evolution A. Gupta et al., Nature Communications 2021

Ours: Transfer the Policy from a Source Robot to a Predetermined Target Robot

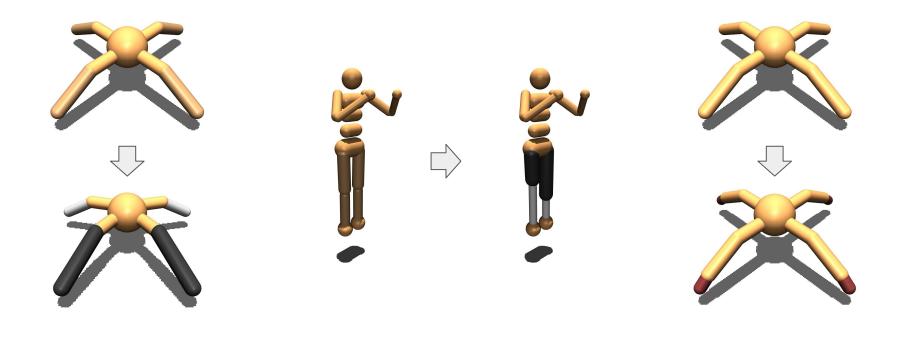
Related Works (2/2)

To Build Controllers that Generalize Across Robots:



Ours: Assume Given Good Controller for Some Robot, Generate Controller for Some New Robot; **Does Not Need to Generalize** Across Robots

Experiments: MuJoCo Gym

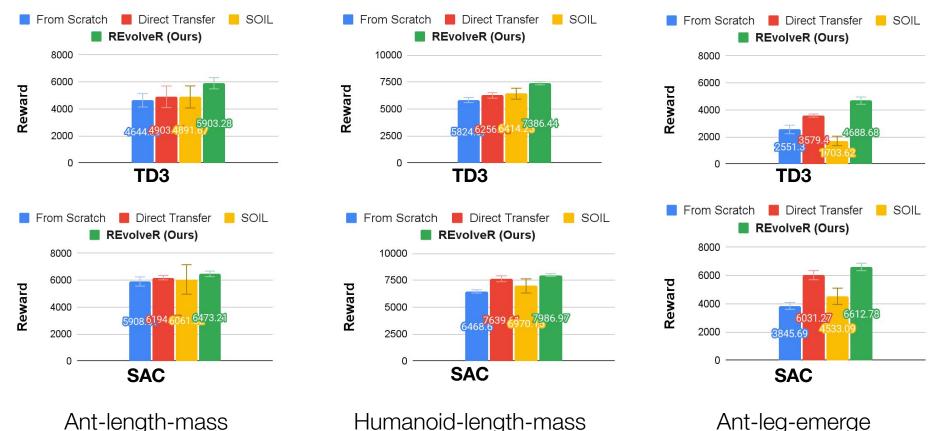


Ant-length-mass

Humanoid-length-mass

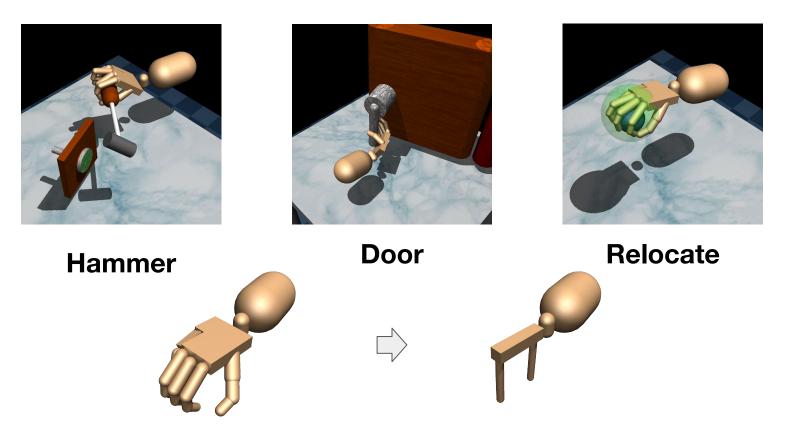
Ant-leg-emerge

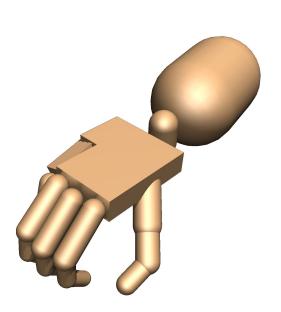
Experiments: MuJoCo Gym

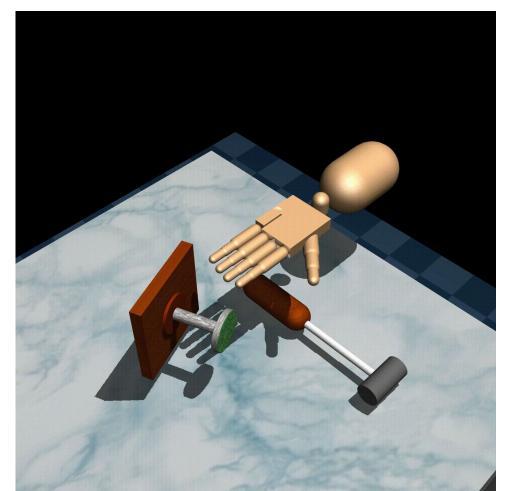


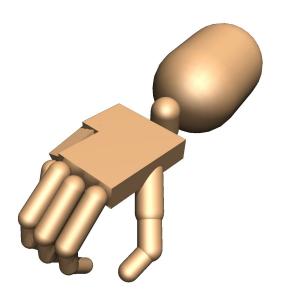
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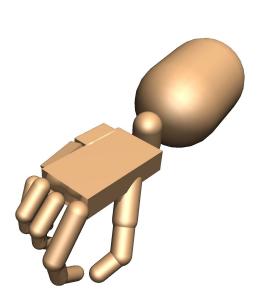
Experiments: Hand Manipulation Suite

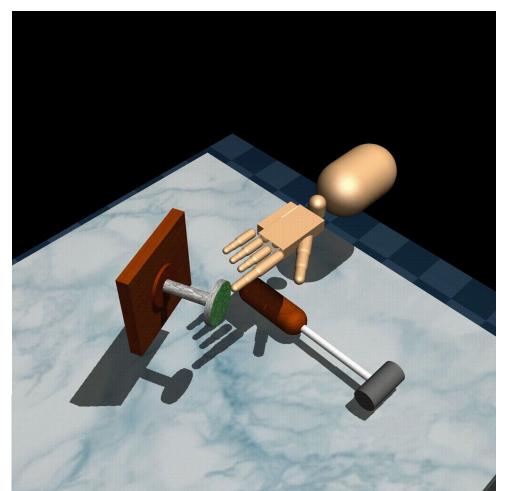


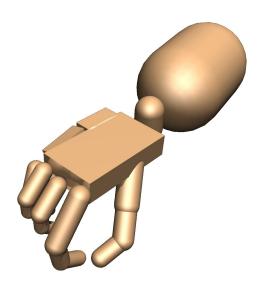


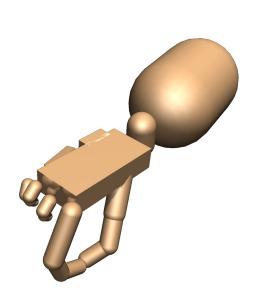


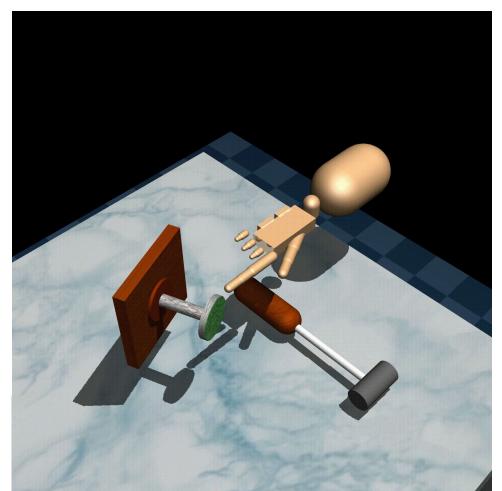


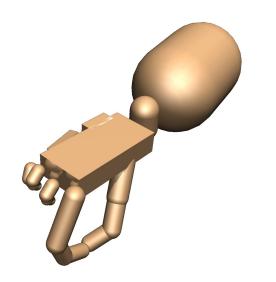


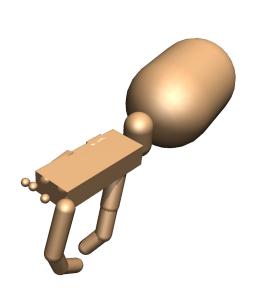


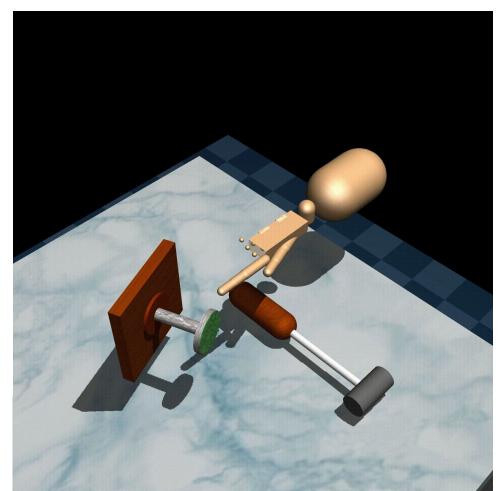


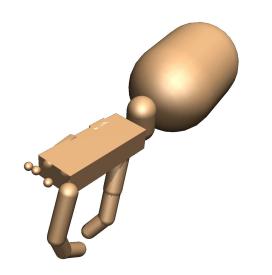


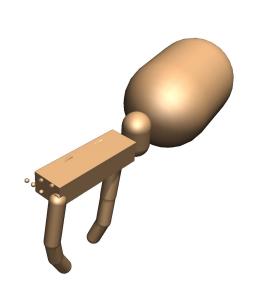


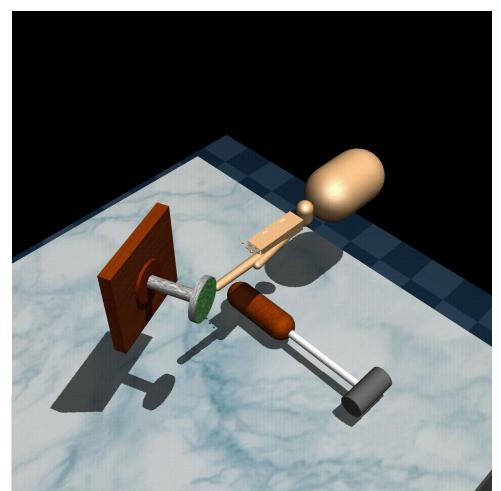


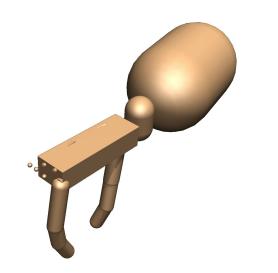


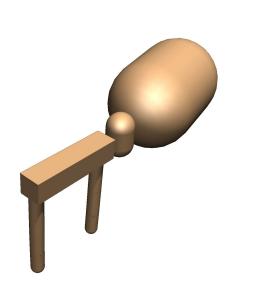


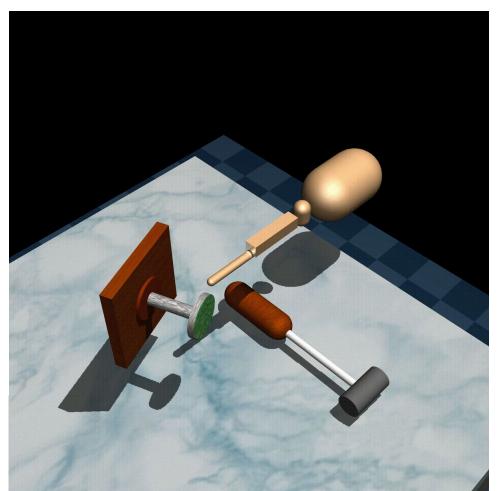


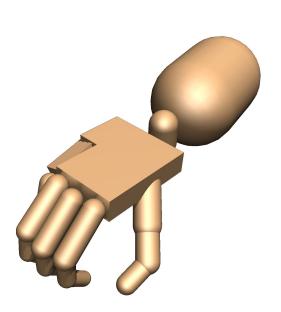




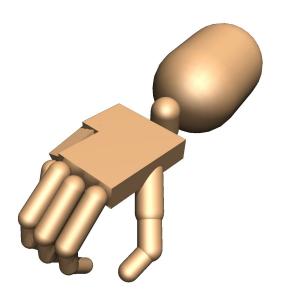


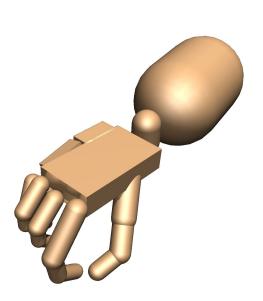


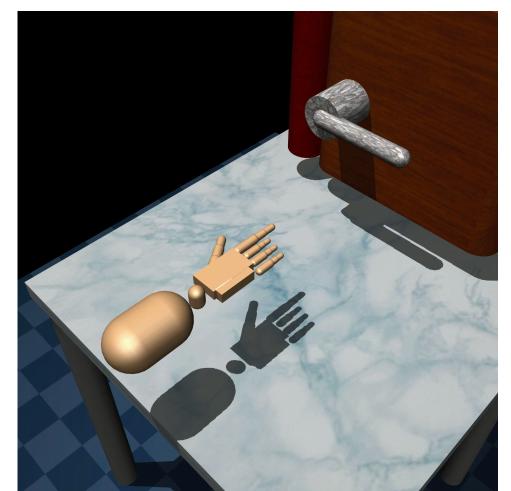


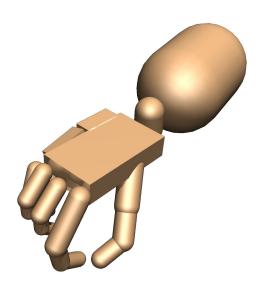


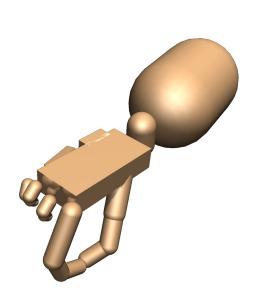


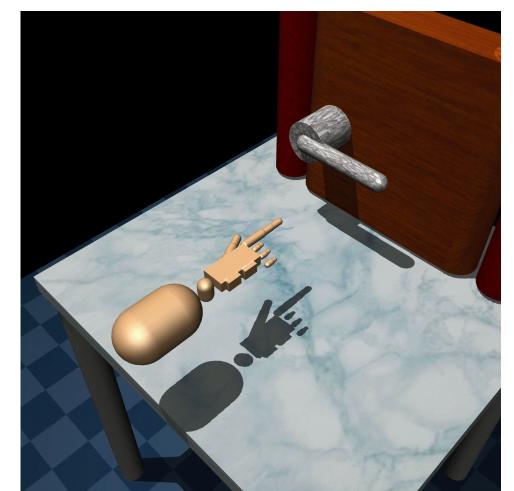


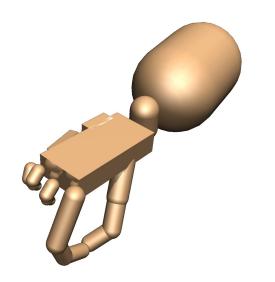


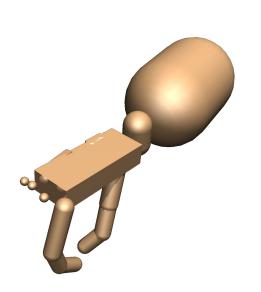


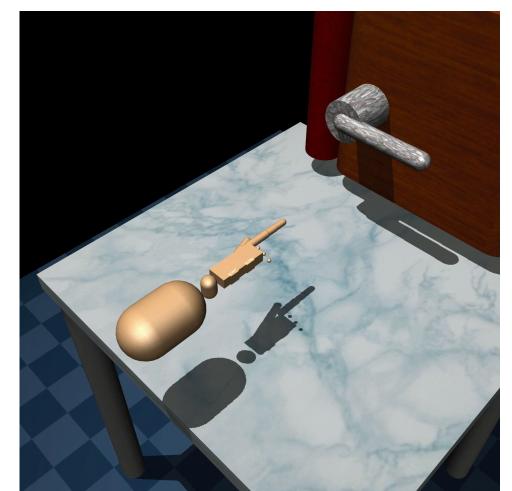


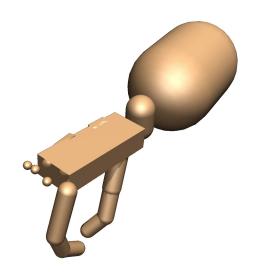


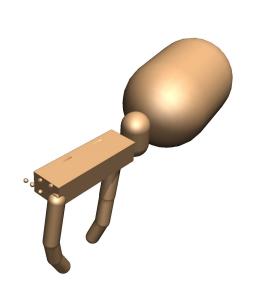


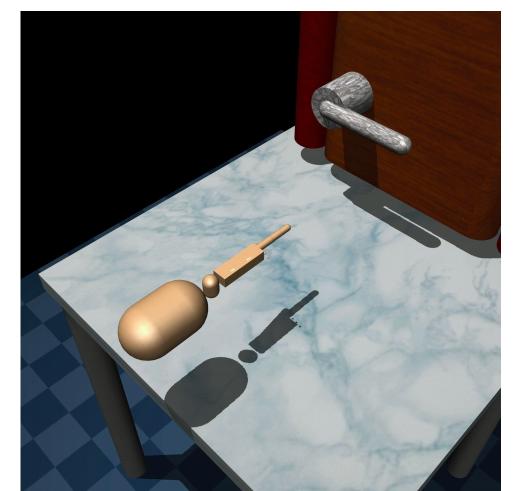


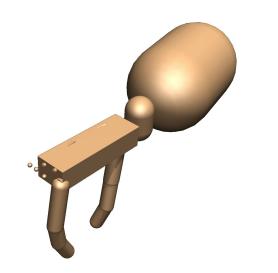


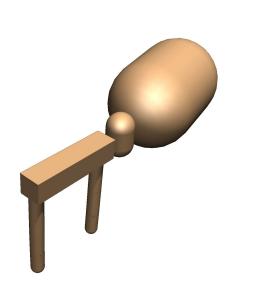


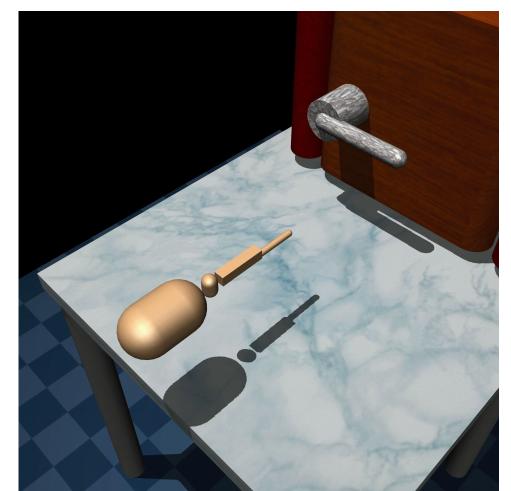




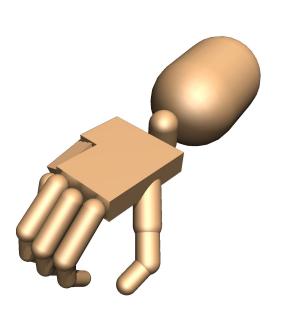


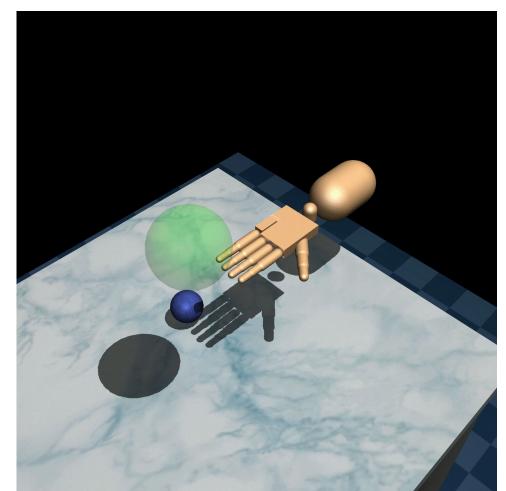




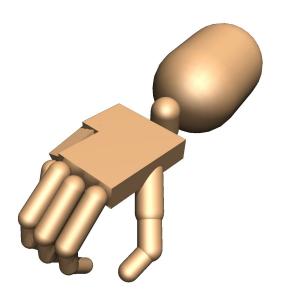


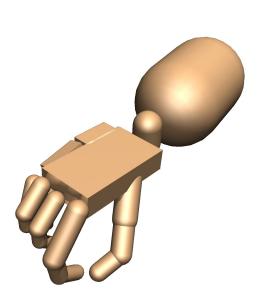
Experiments: Hand Manipulation Suite, Relocate Task

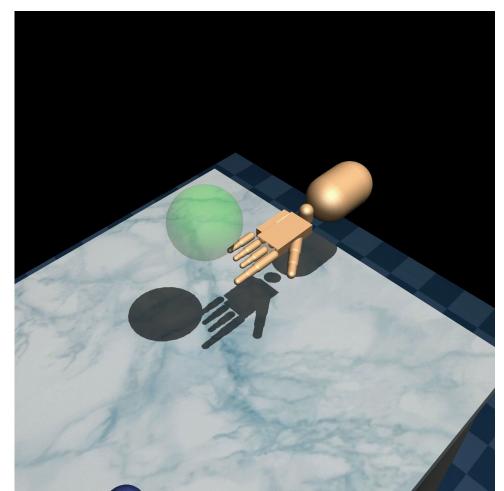


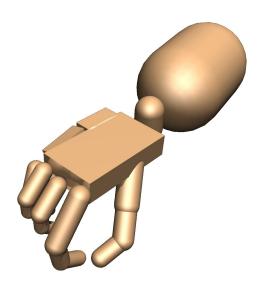


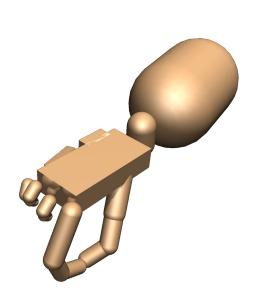
Experiments: Hand Manipulation Suite, Relocate Task

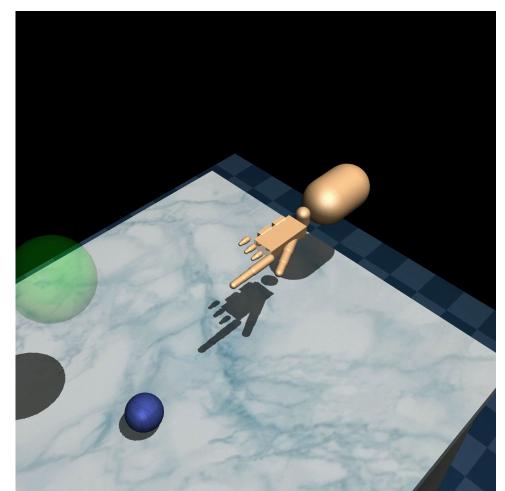


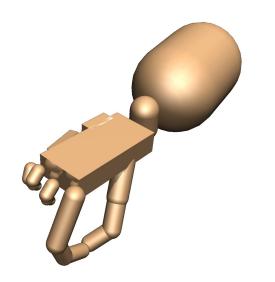


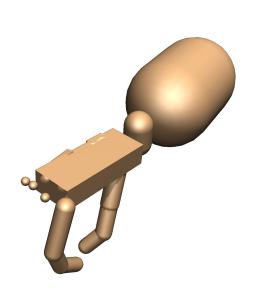


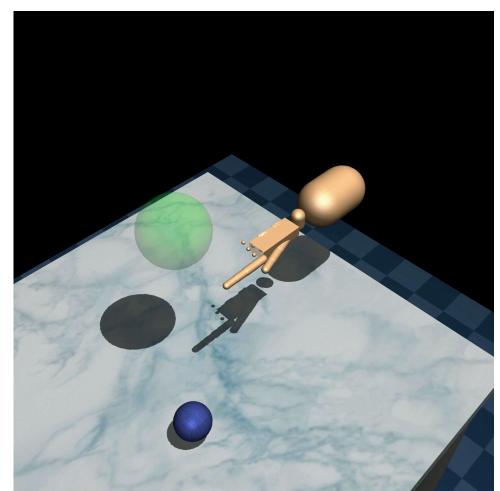


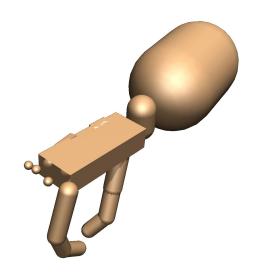


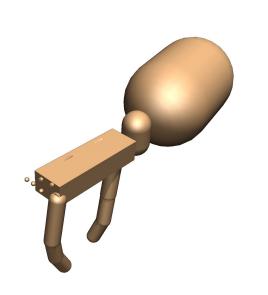


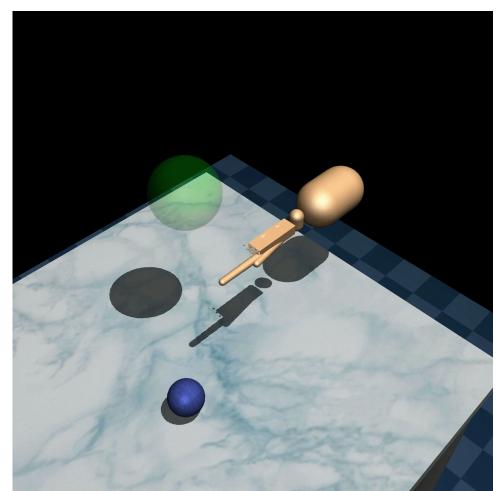


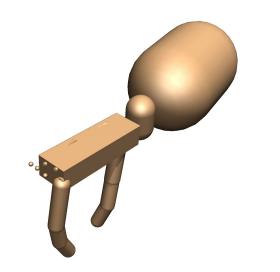


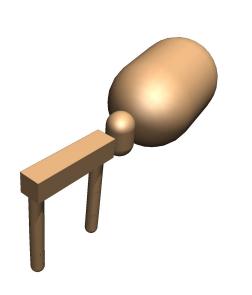


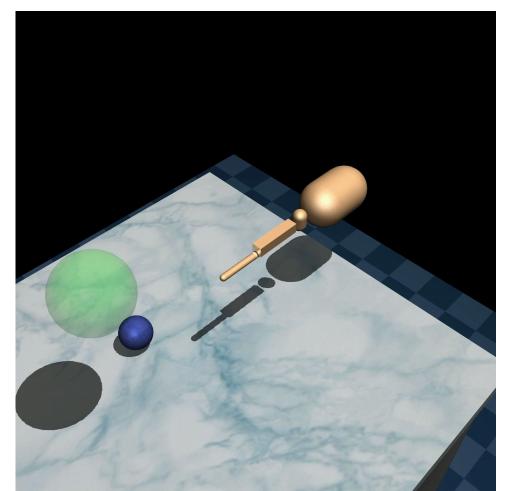










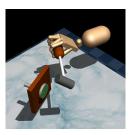


Experiments: Hand Manipulation Suite



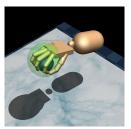
	Dense Reward	Sparse Reward
From Scratch	-	∞
Direct Finetune	7.6K	∞
DAPG	5.4K	∞
Ours	-	2.6K

Door Task



	Dense Reward	Sparse Reward
From Scratch	>100K	∞
Direct Finetune	>100K	∞
DAPG	17.1K	∞
Ours	-	11.9K
Hommer Took		

Hammer Task



	Dense Reward	Sparse Reward
From Scratch	>100K	∞
Direct Finetune	>100K	∞
DAPG	17.1K	∞
Ours	-	11.9K

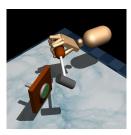
Relocate Task

Number of epochs needed to reach 90% success rate

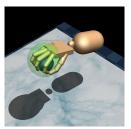
Experiments: Hand Manipulation Suite



	Dense Reward	Sparse Reward
From Scratch	-	∞
Direct Finetune	7.6K	∞
DAPG	5.4K	∞
Ours	-	2.6K
Door Task		



	Dense Reward	Sparse Reward
From Scratch	>100K	∞
Direct Finetune	>100K	∞
DAPG	17.1K	∞
Ours	-	11.9K
Hammer Task		



	Dense Reward	Sparse Reward
From Scratch	>100K	∞
Direct Finetune	>100K	∞
DAPG	17.1K	∞
Ours	-	11.9K
Delegate Taak		

Relocate Task

Number of epochs needed to reach 90% success rate

REvolveR: Continuous Evolutionary Models for Robot-to-robot Policy Transfer



Thank you

