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

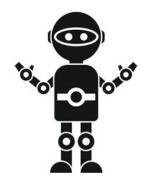


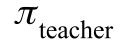
Xingyu Liu, Deepak Pathak, Kris M. Kitani Carnegie Mellon University The Robotics Institute

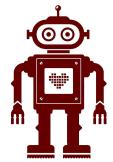


Carnegie Mellon University The Robotics Institute

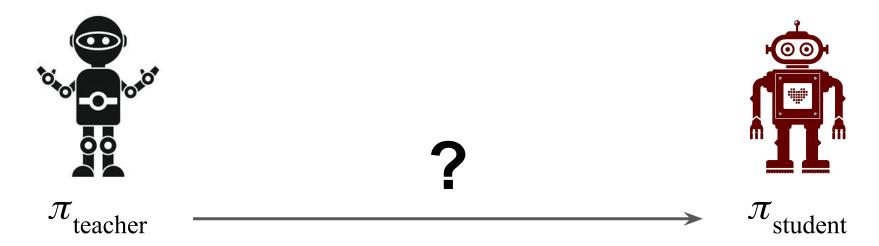
## Problem Formulation: Robot-to-robot Policy Transfer







#### Problem Formulation: Robot-to-robot Policy Transfer

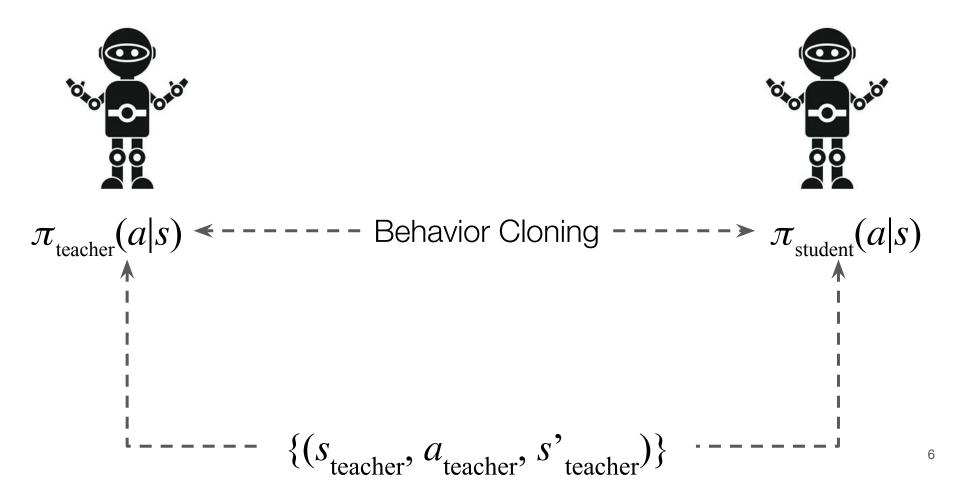


-0- $\pi_{\mathrm{teacher}}$  $\{(s_{\text{teacher}}, a_{\text{teacher}}, s'_{\text{teacher}})\}$  $\rightarrow$ 

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

5

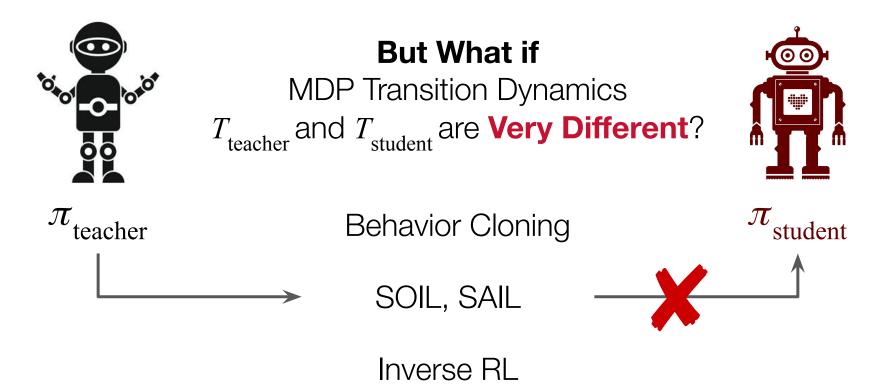


$$\begin{aligned} & \overbrace{\mathbf{x}_{\text{teacher}}}^{\text{total}} & \overbrace{\mathbf{x}_{\text{teacher}}}^{\text{teacher}} & \overbrace{\mathbf{x}_{\text{teacher}}}^{\text{teacher}} & \overbrace{\mathbf{x}_{\text{student}}}^{\text{teacher}} & \overbrace{\mathbf{x}_{\text{student}}^{\text{tea$$

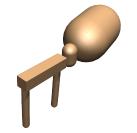
$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{But What if} \\ \text{MDP Transition Dynamics} \\ T_{\text{teacher}} \text{ and } T_{\text{student}} \text{ are Very Different}? \end{array}$$

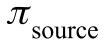
$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{f} \\ \textbf{f$$

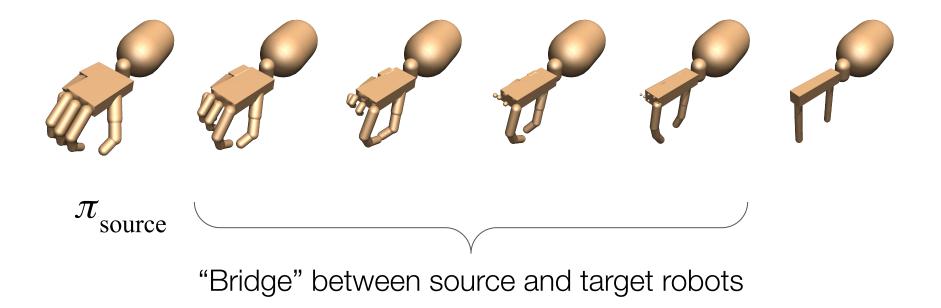
**But What if** MDP Transition Dynamics  $T_{\text{teacher}}$  and  $T_{\text{student}}$  are **Very Different**?  $\pi^*_{\text{teacher}}(a|s)$  $\pi^*_{\text{student}}(a|s)$  $T_{\text{teacher}}(\pi^*_{\text{teacher}}(s),$  $T_{\text{student}}(\pi^*_{\text{student}}(s), s)$ S) $R_{\text{teacher}}(\pi^*_{\text{teacher}}(s),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

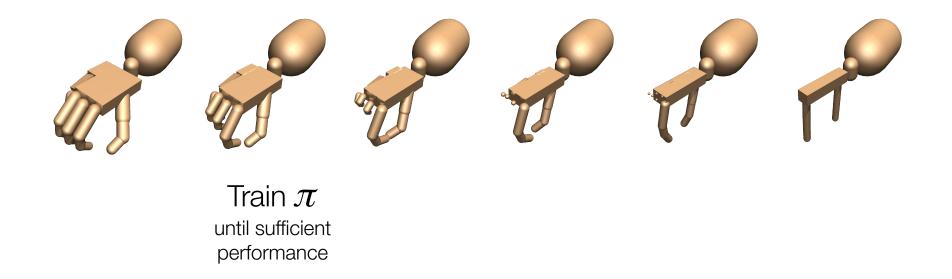


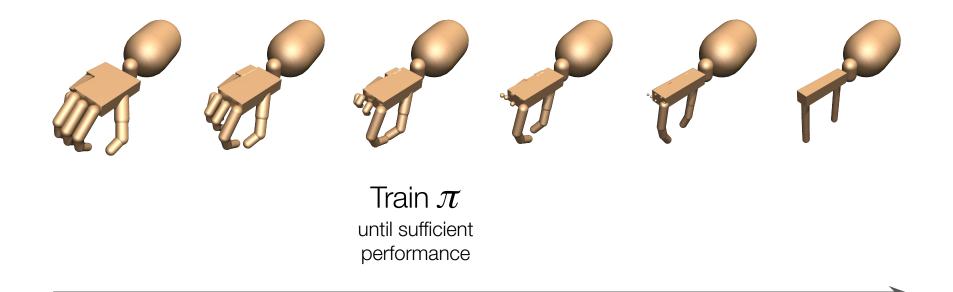


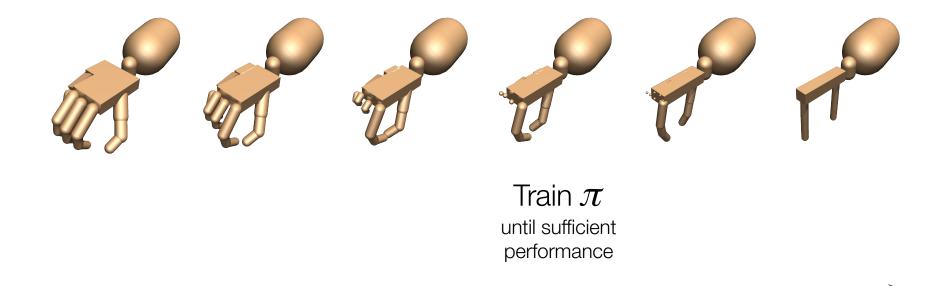


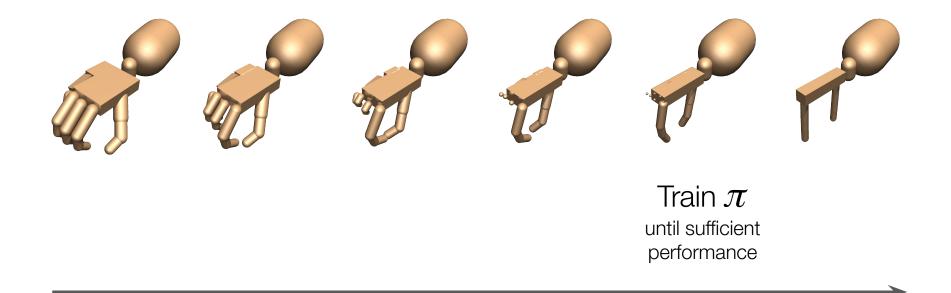


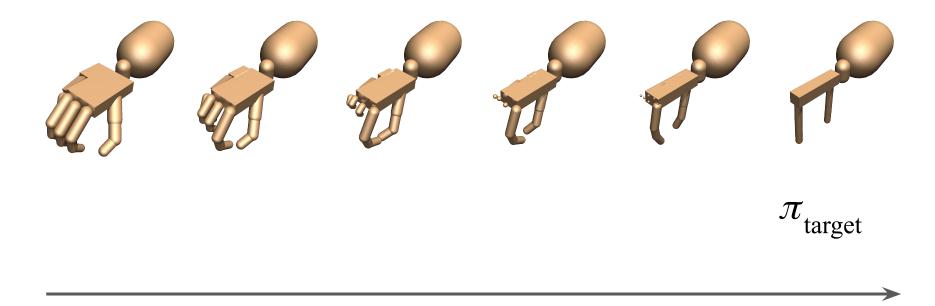




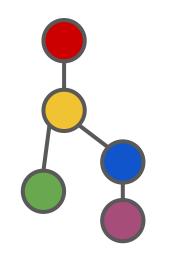


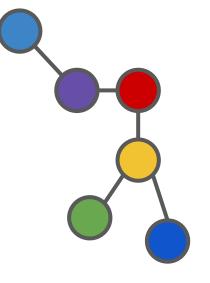






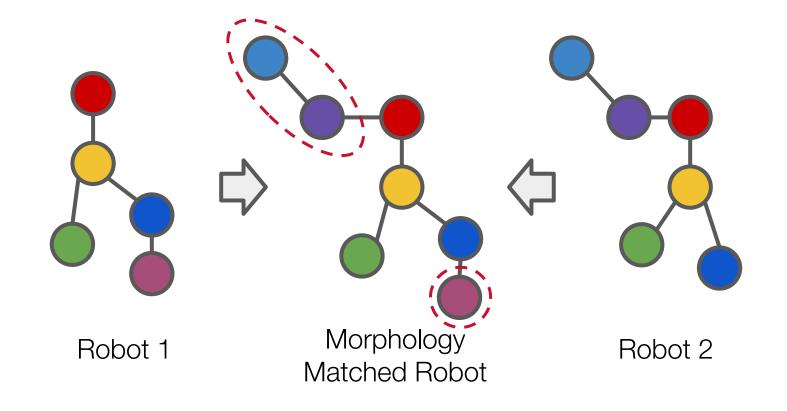
#### Continuous Robot Evolution: How?

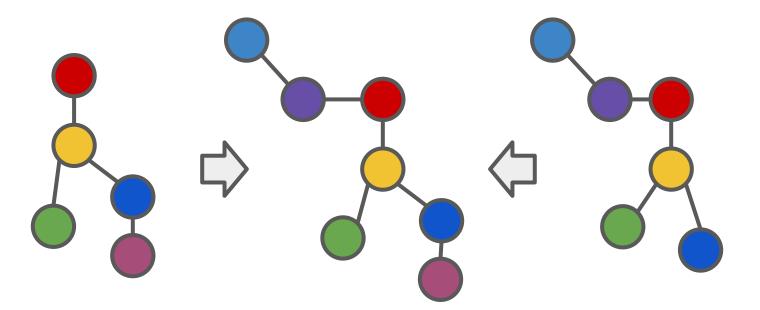




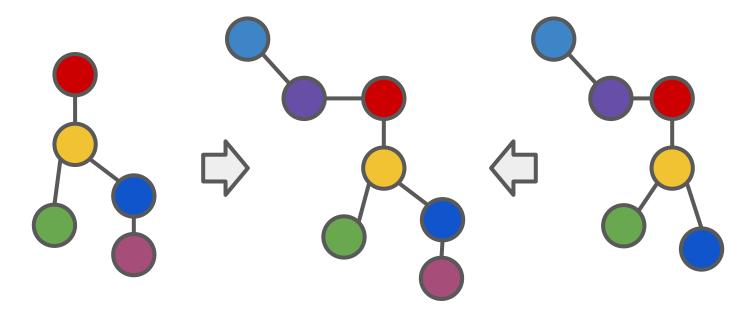
Robot 1

Robot 2





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

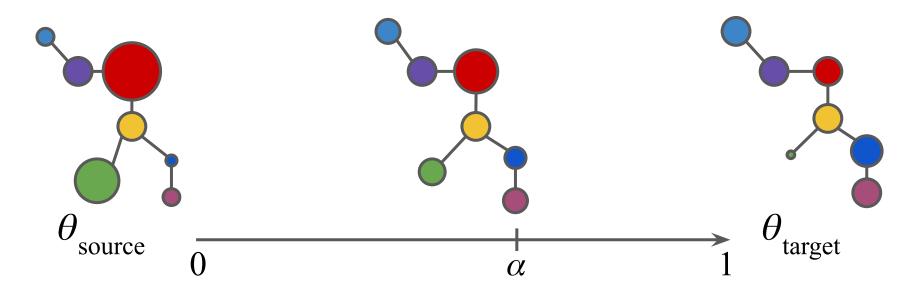


#### Now the only difference is transition dynamics

## Continuous Robot Evolution Step 2: Kinematic Interpolation



#### Continuous Robot Evolution Step 2: Kinematic Interpolation

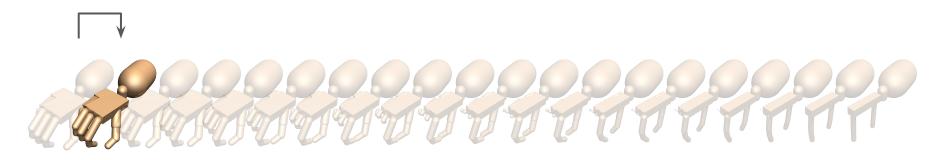


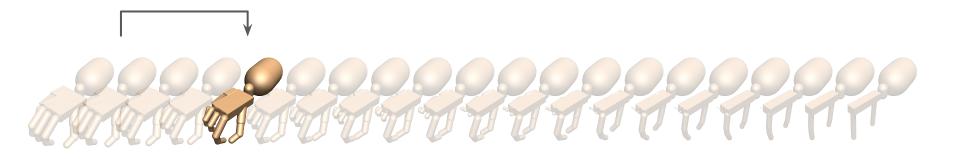
Hardware parameter of the robot at evolution progress  $\alpha$ 

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

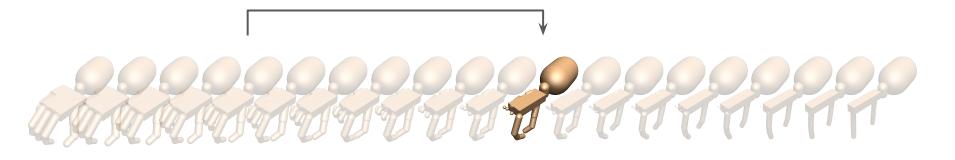




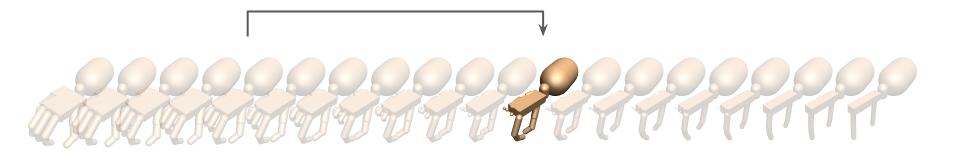




Small evolution progress?



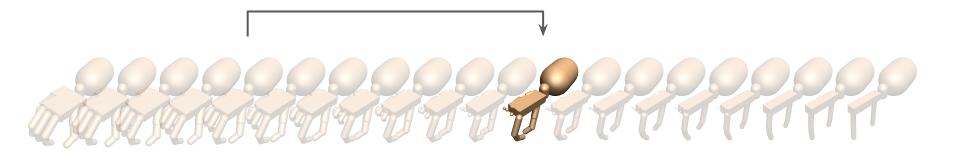
Large evolution progress?



What is the best evolution progression step size?

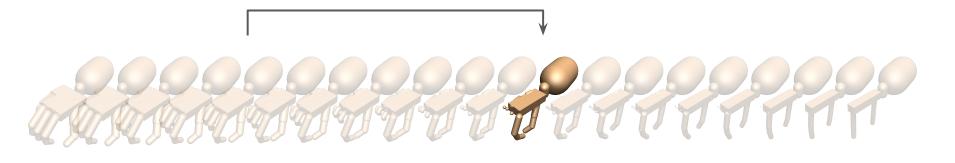
What is the best evolution progression step size?

**Too small**: waste RL iterations on too small robot changes



What is the best evolution progression step size?

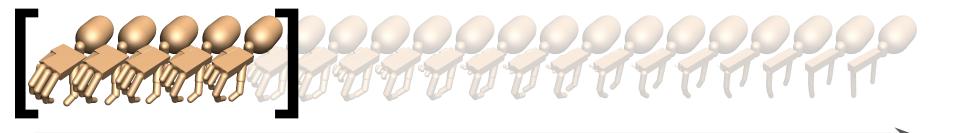
**Too small**: waste RL iterations on too small robot changes **Too large**: reward / success rate drop and hurt sample efficiency



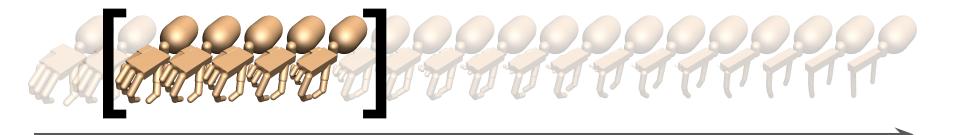
What is the best evolution progression step size?

The best evolution step size cannot be predicted beforehand

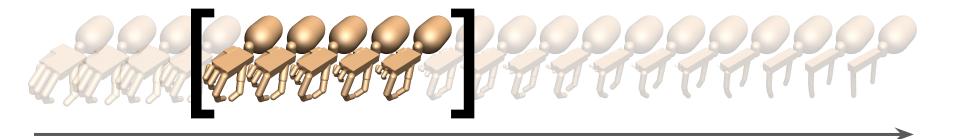




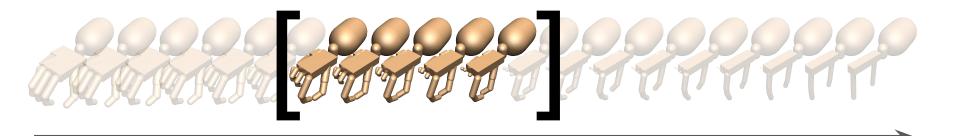
Sample from a moving window: both small and large evolution progress step sizes



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  $\alpha$  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.

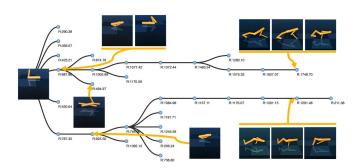
$$\arg \max_{\pi} \underset{M_{\varphi} = E(\beta)}{\mathbb{E}} \underset{s_{t+1} \sim M_{\beta}(\cdot|s_{t},a_{t})}{\mathbb{E}} \sum_{t} \gamma^{t} r_{t} \exp(h \cdot \beta)$$
$$= \pi_{M_{\varphi}}^{*} = \arg \max_{\pi} \underset{\pi}{\mathbb{E}} \underset{s_{t+1} \sim M_{\varphi}(\cdot|s_{t},a_{t})}{\mathbb{E}}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

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

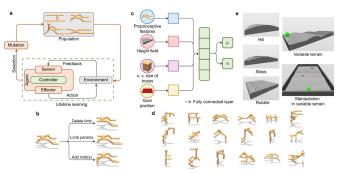
# Related Works (1/2)

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

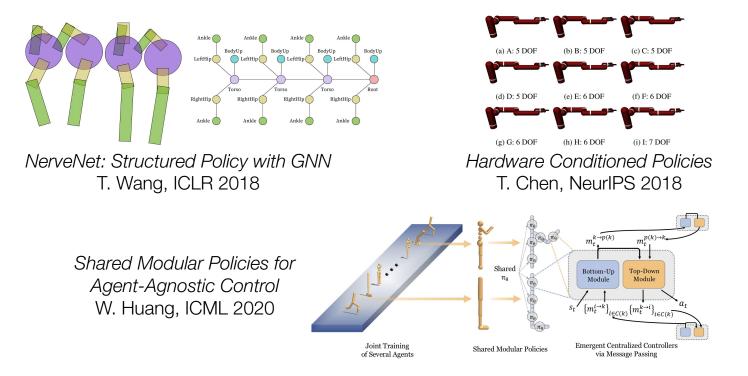


*Embodied Intelligence via Learning and Evolution* A. Gupta et al., Nature Communications 2021

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

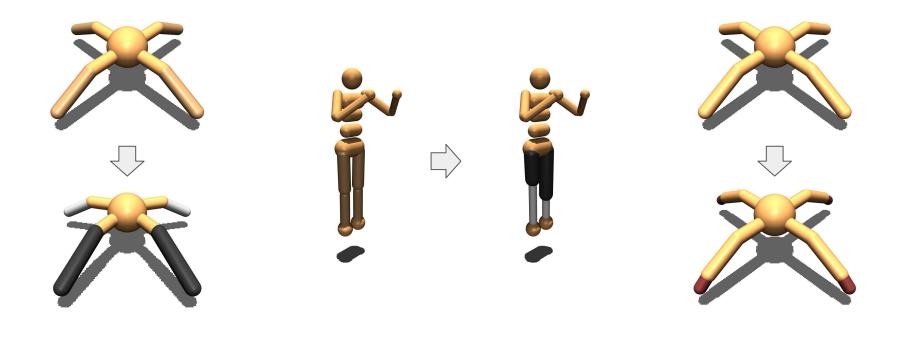
### Related Works (2/2)

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

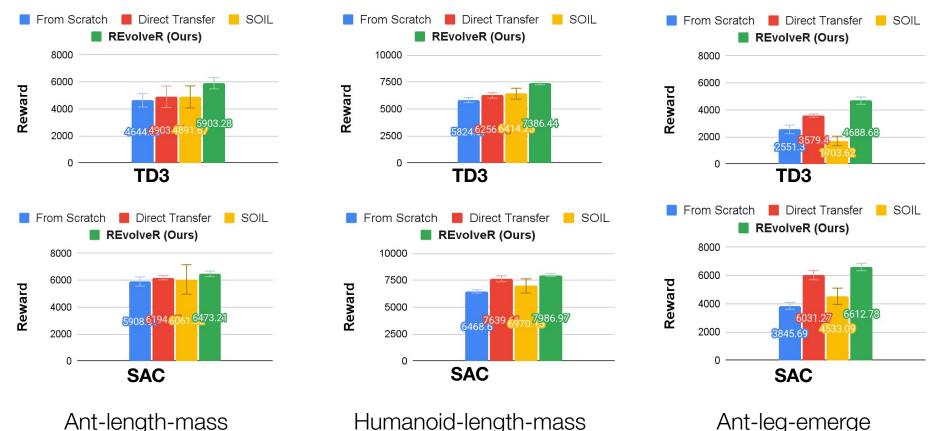


Ant-length-mass

Humanoid-length-mass

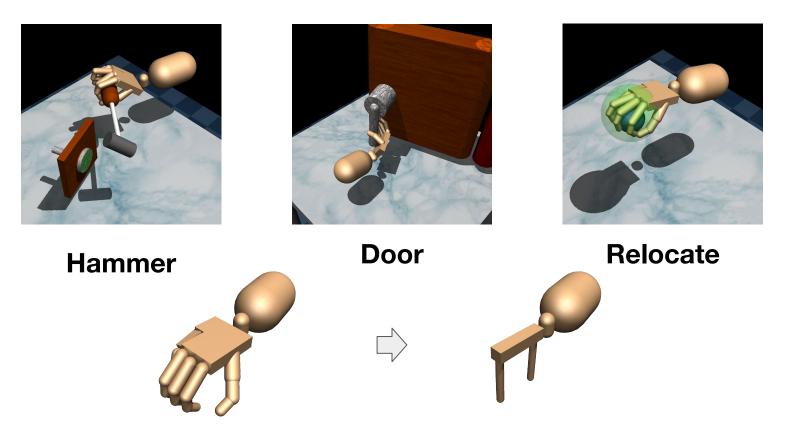
Ant-leg-emerge

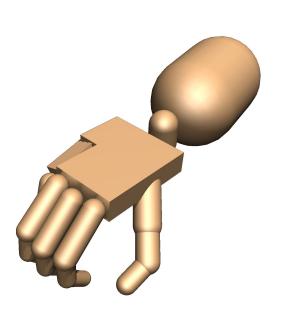
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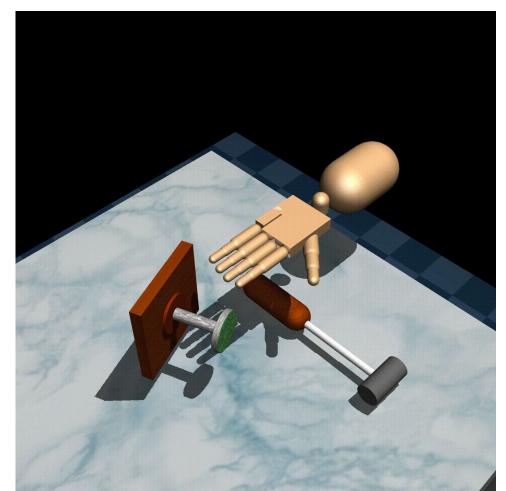


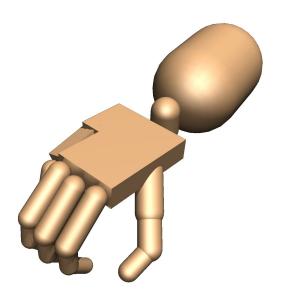
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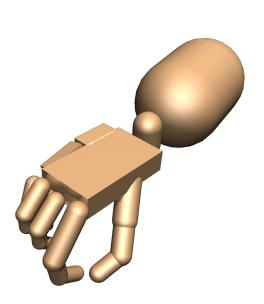
#### Experiments: Hand Manipulation Suite

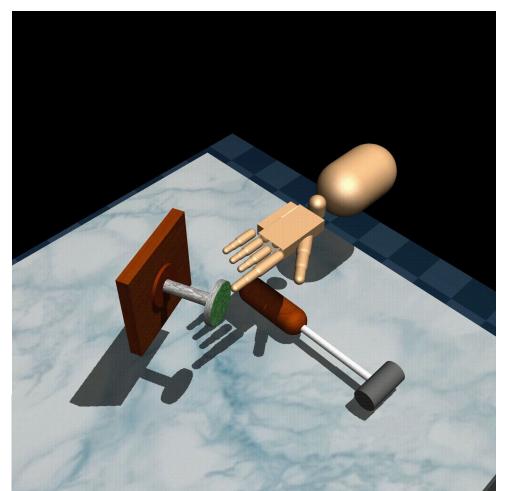


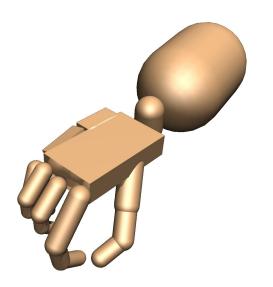


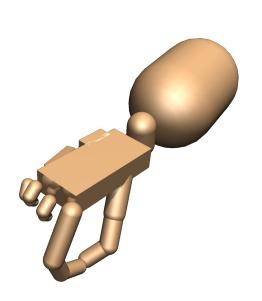


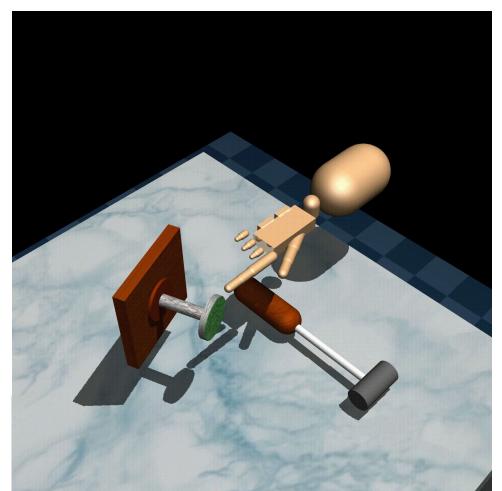


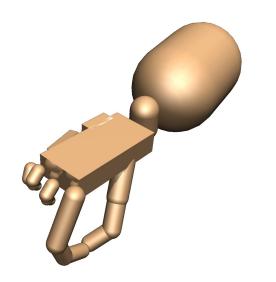


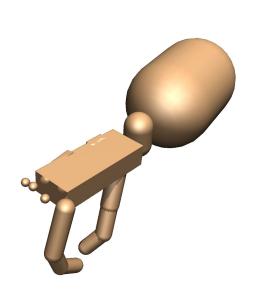


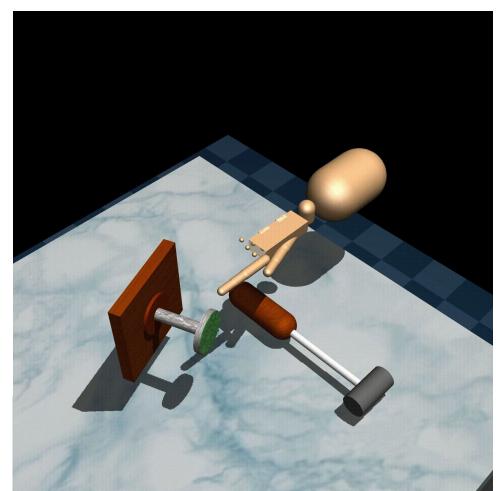


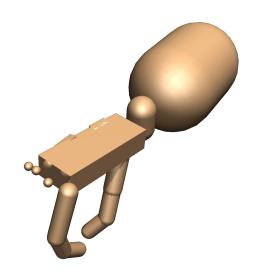


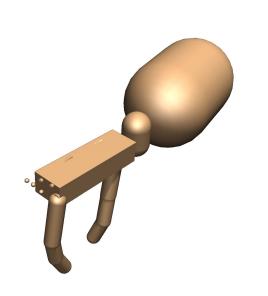


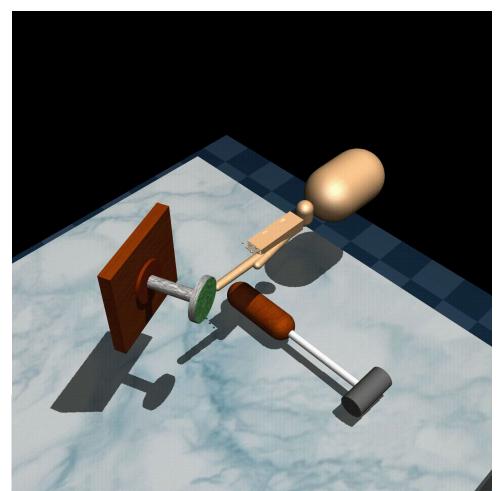


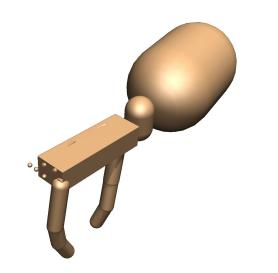


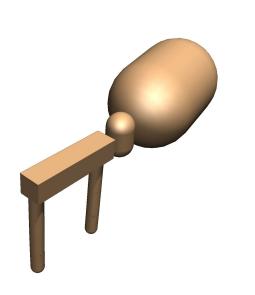


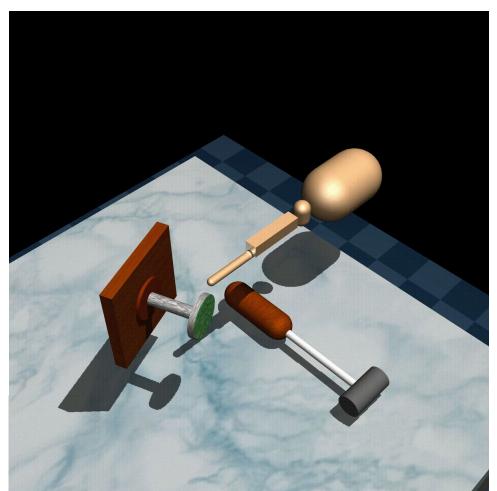


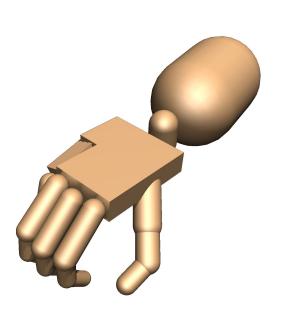




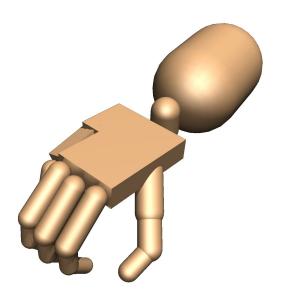


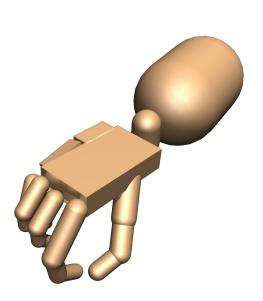




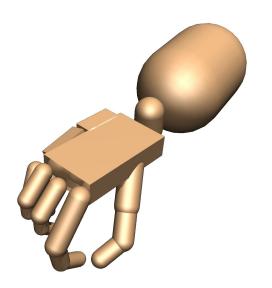


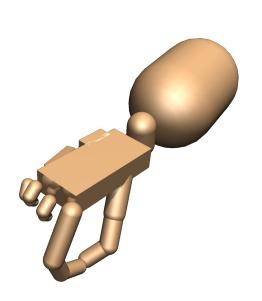


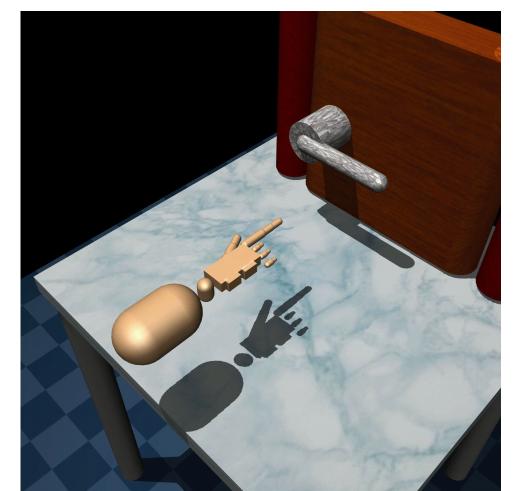


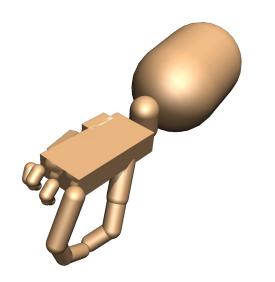


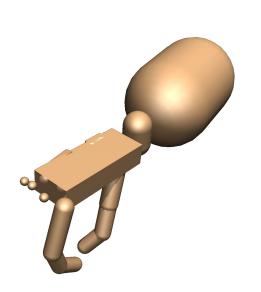


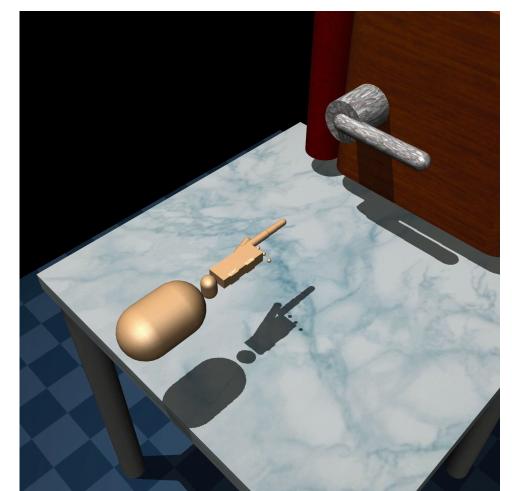


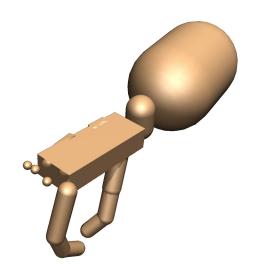


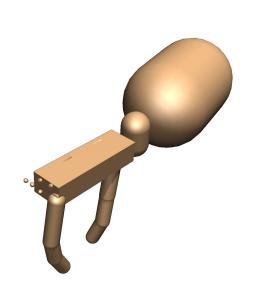


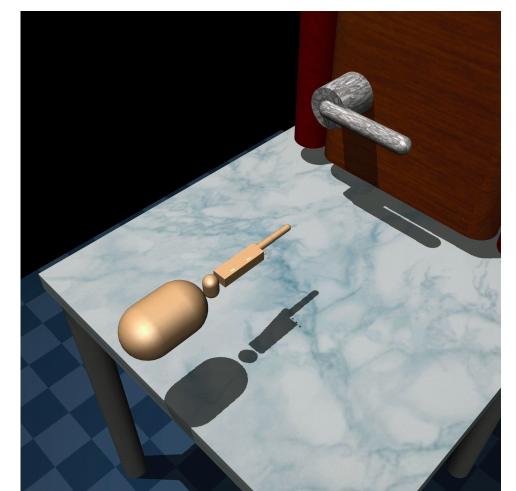


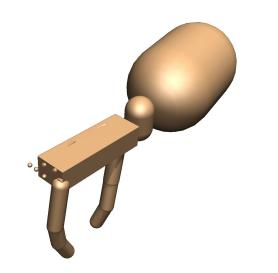


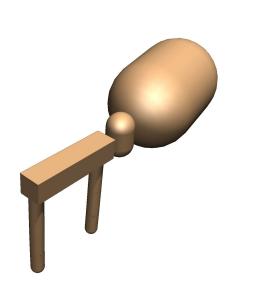


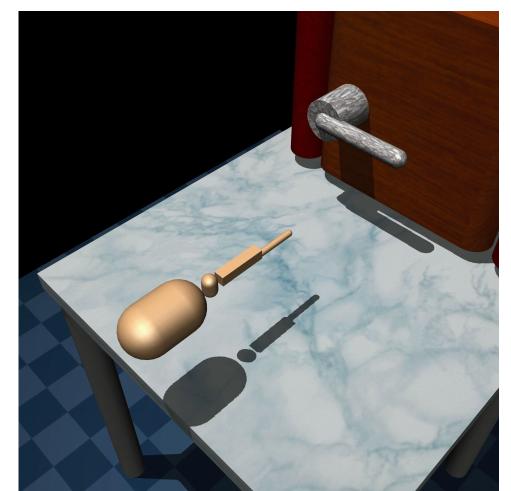




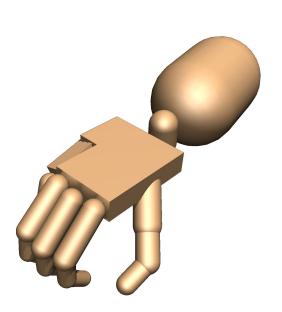


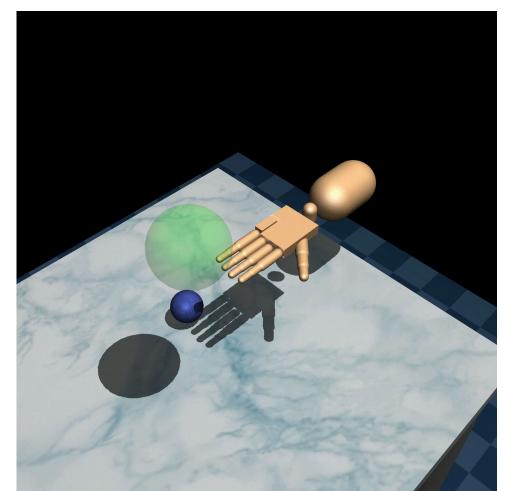




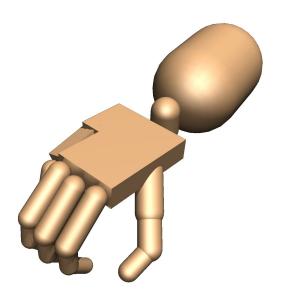


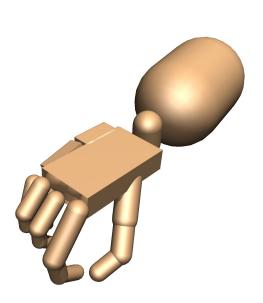
### Experiments: Hand Manipulation Suite, Relocate Task

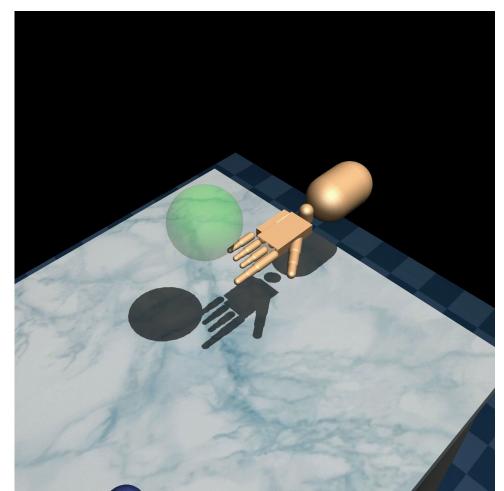


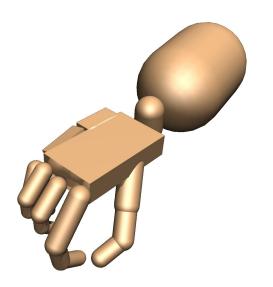


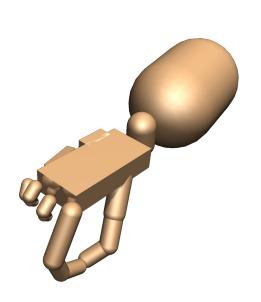
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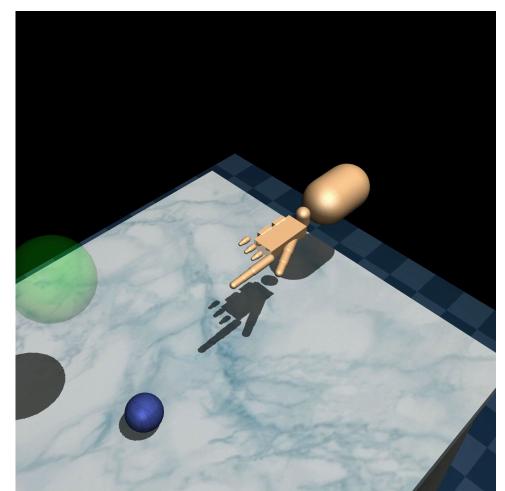


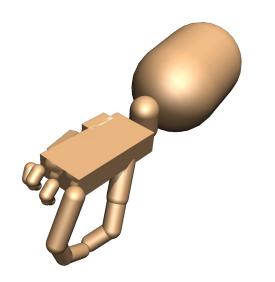


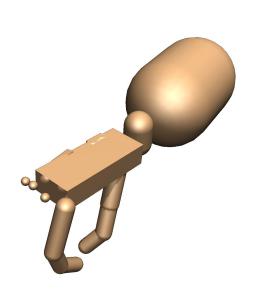


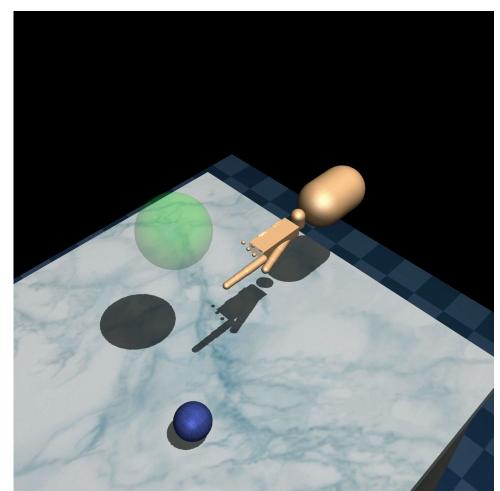


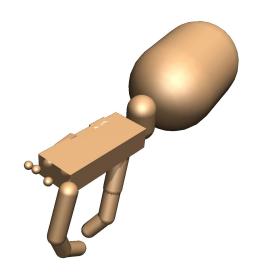


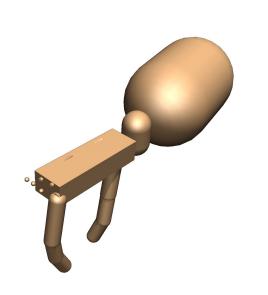


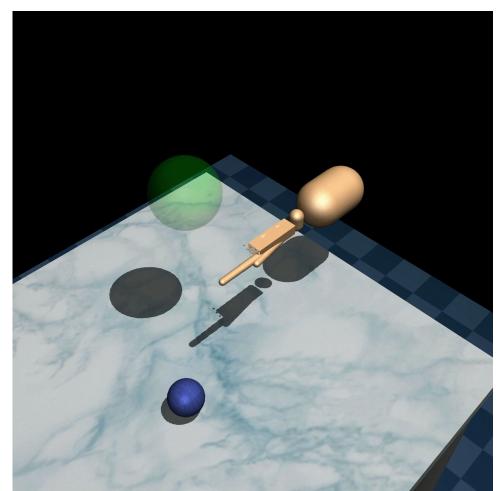


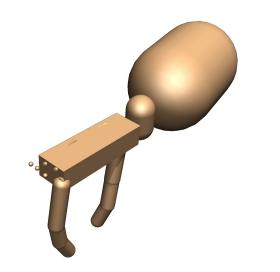


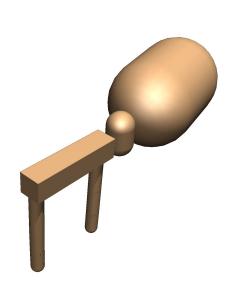


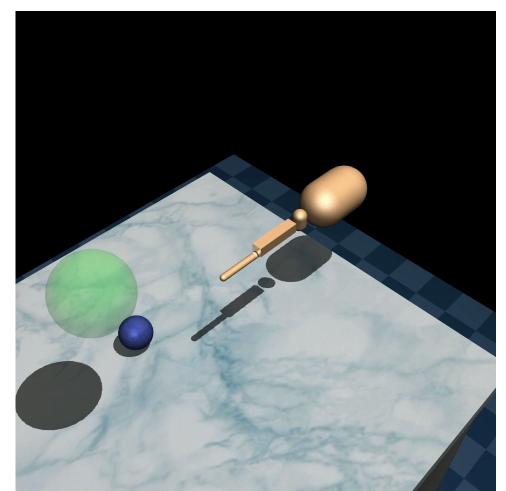










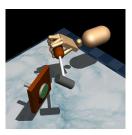


# Experiments: Hand Manipulation Suite



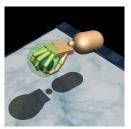
	Dense Reward	Sparse Reward
From Scratch	-	$\infty$
Direct Finetune	7.6K	$\infty$
DAPG	5.4K	$\infty$
Ours	-	2.6K

#### Door Task



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

#### Hammer Task



	Dense Reward	Sparse Reward
From Scratch	>100K	$\infty$
Direct Finetune	>100K	$\infty$
DAPG	17.1K	$\infty$
Ours	-	11.9K

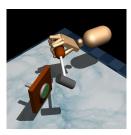
**Relocate Task** 

Number of epochs needed to reach 90% success rate

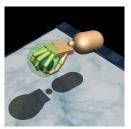
# Experiments: Hand Manipulation Suite



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



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



	Dense Reward	Sparse Reward
From Scratch	>100K	$\infty$
Direct Finetune	>100K	$\infty$
DAPG	17.1K	$\infty$
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

