

Towards Model-Based Reinforcement Learning on Real Robots

by
Georg Martius

AUTONOMOUS LEARNING
MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE
FOR INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS



Vision

Dexterous and versatile robots
as assistance to humans



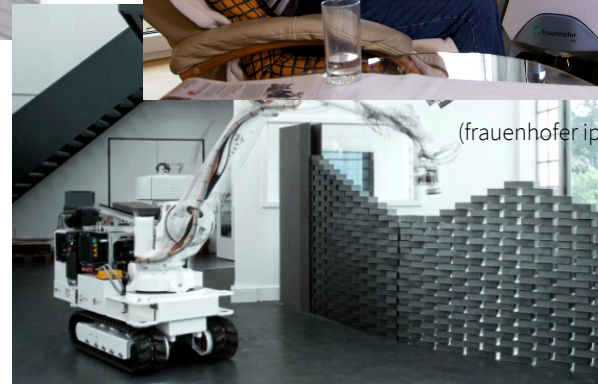
[Kuka]



(frauenhofer ipa)



[bergkvistanna karin@tuvie.com]

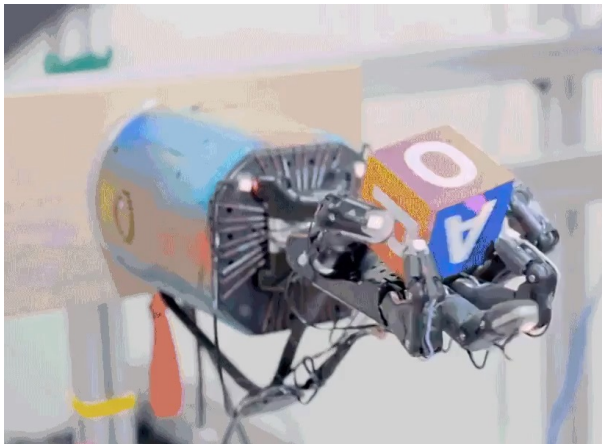


[NCCR Digital Fabrication]

- learning
- adaptivity
- safety

Reinforcement learning achievements

Robotics, Games: Go, Dota, Starcraft



[OpenAI 2019]



[Deepmind 2019]

Problems

need prohibitive amount of data
simulations
need very long time



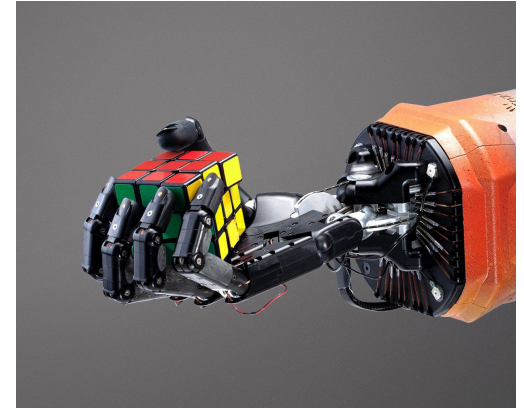
[ionos.com]

Current Situation

Learned robot control in recent research

- using simulations of robot and environment
- trained to cope with anticipated variations

- ✓ works already for difficult tasks
- ✗ needs a high-fidelity simulation
- ✗ learning is inefficient (needs domain randomization)
- ✗ resulting controller is fixed
- ✗ new task: start from scratch



[OpenAI 2019]



[Hutter lab. ETH, 2020]

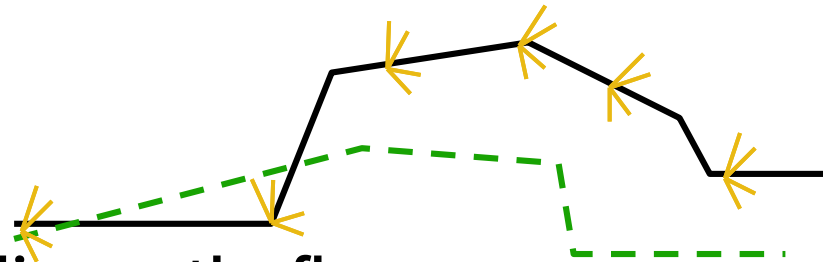
How to achieve efficient learning and online adaptation?

Model-based Reinforcement Learning

Two instantiations

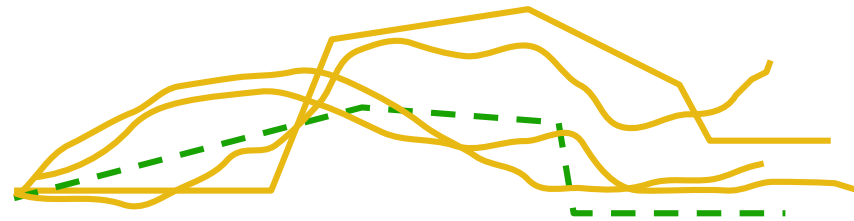
Bellman operator to optimize a value function and the policy

- use model to collect data nearby real observation
- learn to solve a specific task
- global optimization



Planning to search for a policy on the fly

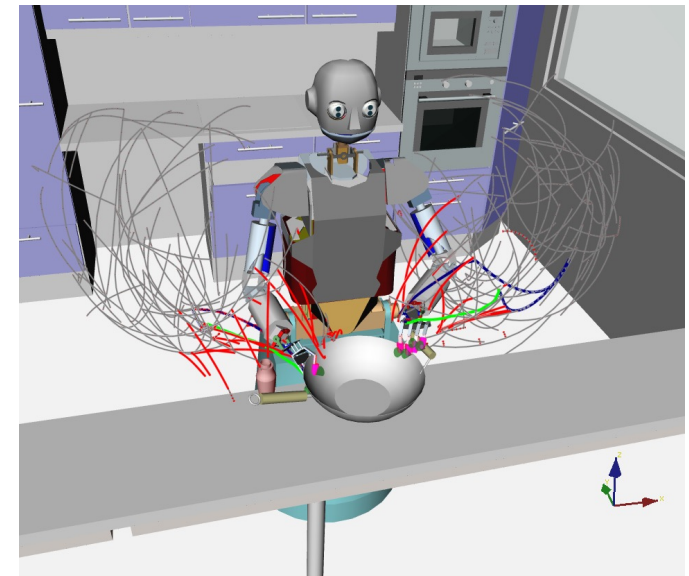
- use model for planning
- perform new task on the fly
- optimize finite horizon problem



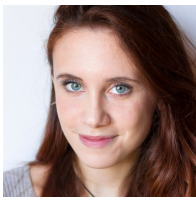
Model-based RL with Planning

Challenges:

- Real time planning
 - previous general purpose planners are
 - 1-2 orders of magnitudes too slow
- Good models + uncertainty aware
- Safety



(KIT H²T)



Cristina Pinneri



Sebastian Blaes



Marin Vlastelica



Shambhuraj Sawant



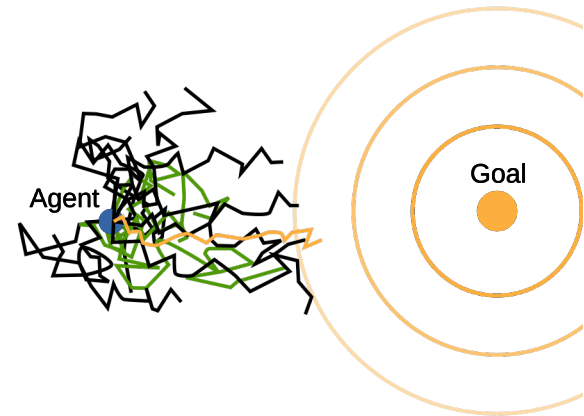
Georg Martius

Model-based Planning

Cross Entropy Method (CEM)

- Sampling based optimization

$$a_1, \dots, a_h \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$$



$$a_1, \dots, a_h = \arg \min_{a_1, \dots, a_h} J(a_1, \dots, a_h)$$

J cost of rollout

Random Walk Model and Colored Noise

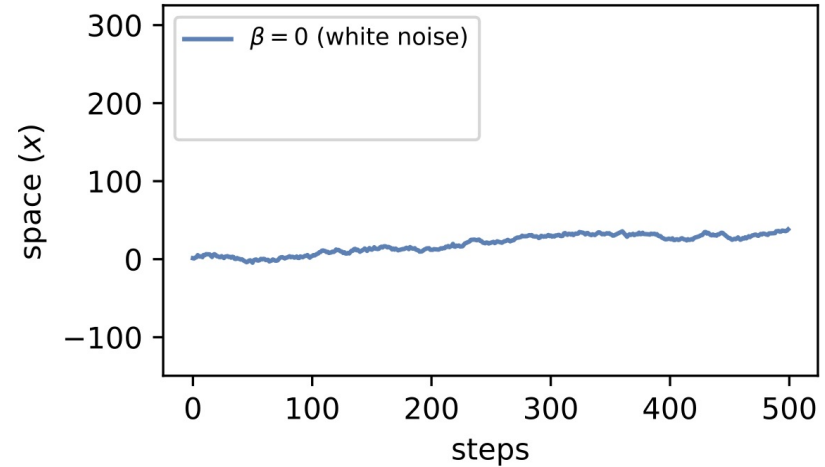
$$x_{t+1} = x_t + a_t$$

Brownian random
walk

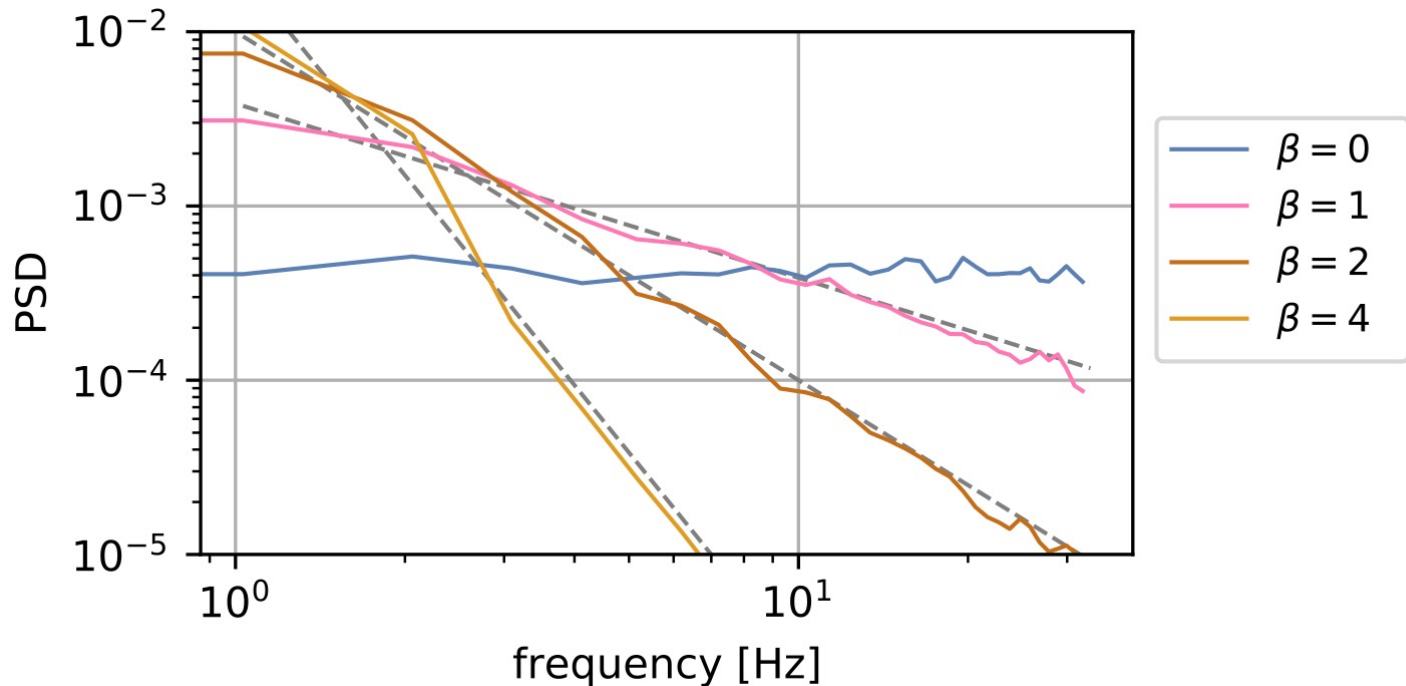
$$a_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

Lévy
walk

$$a_t \sim \mathcal{CN}^\beta(0, 1)$$



Power spectral density of action sequences



Random Walk Model and Colored Noise

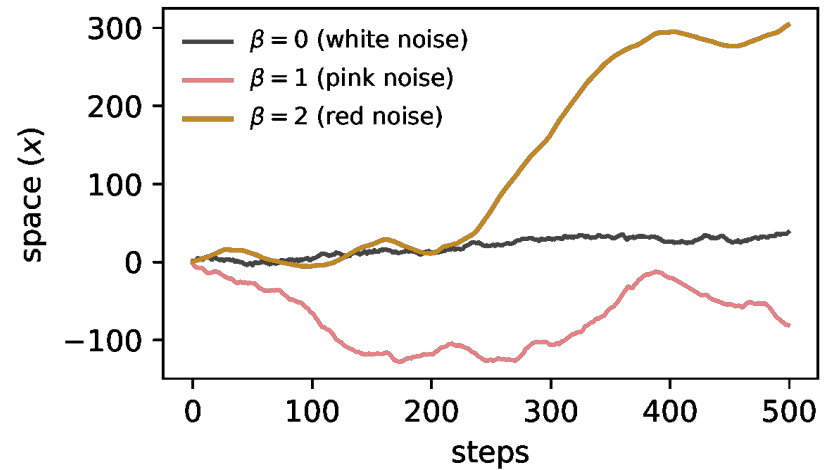
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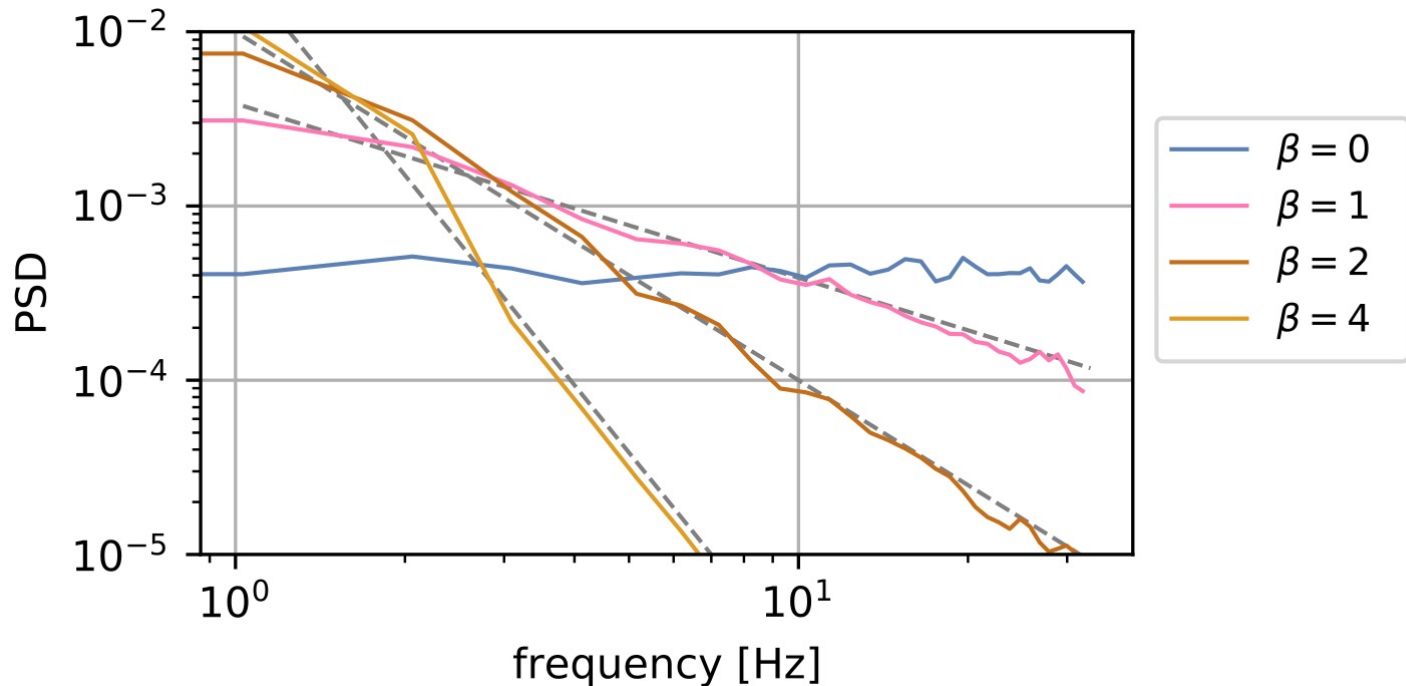
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Power spectral density of action sequences

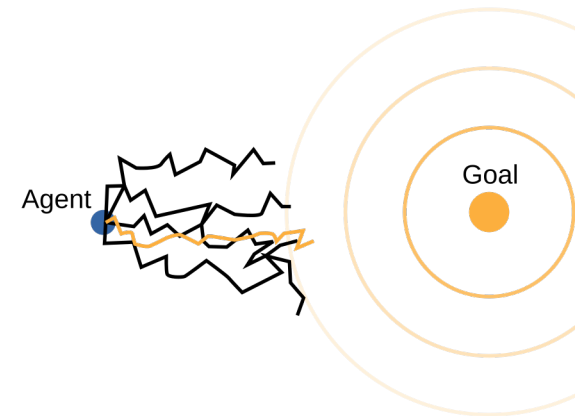


Model-based Planning

Cross Entropy Method (CEM)

- Sampling based optimization

$$a_{t,\dots,t+H} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$$

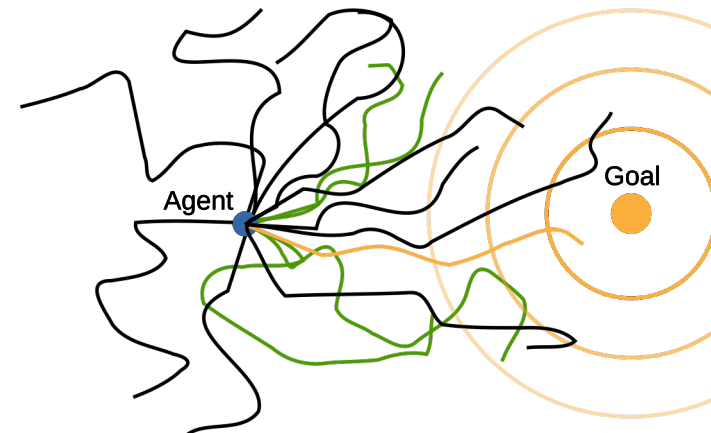


improved Cross Entropy Method

- + Memory
- + Colored noise: temporal correlation

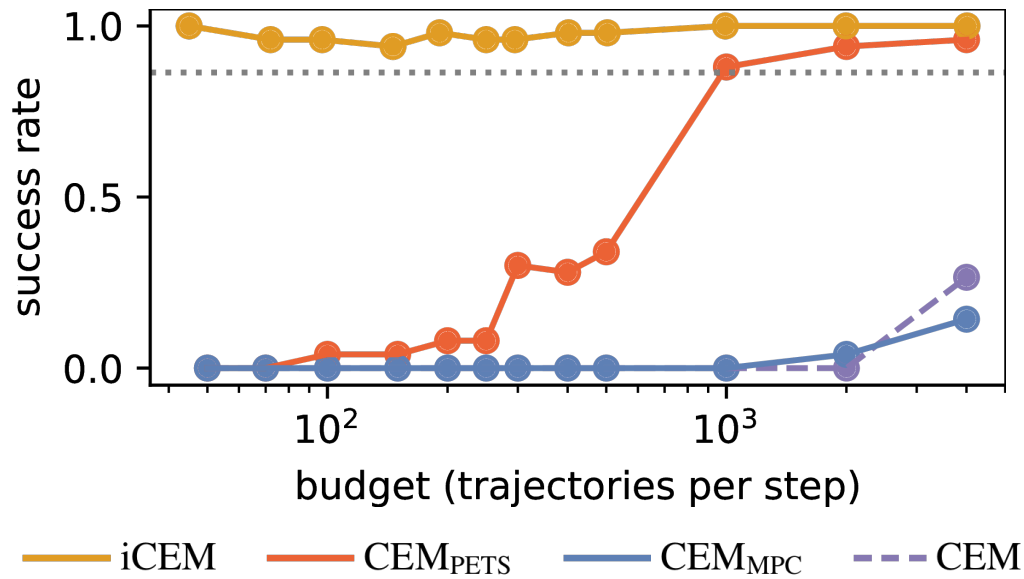
power-law spectrum: $\text{PSD} \propto \frac{1}{f^\beta}$

- + small improvements

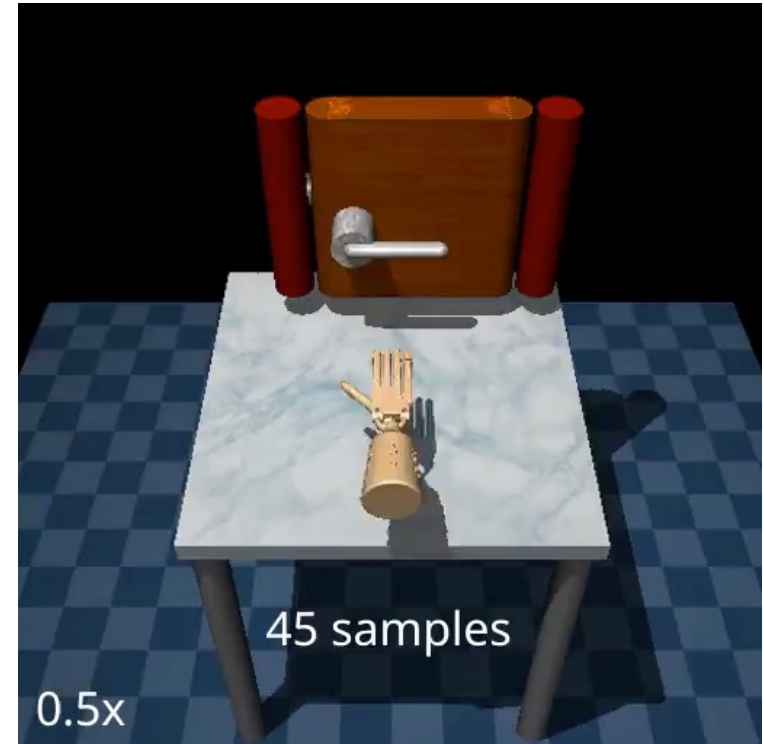


Model-based Planning

Door (sparse reward)



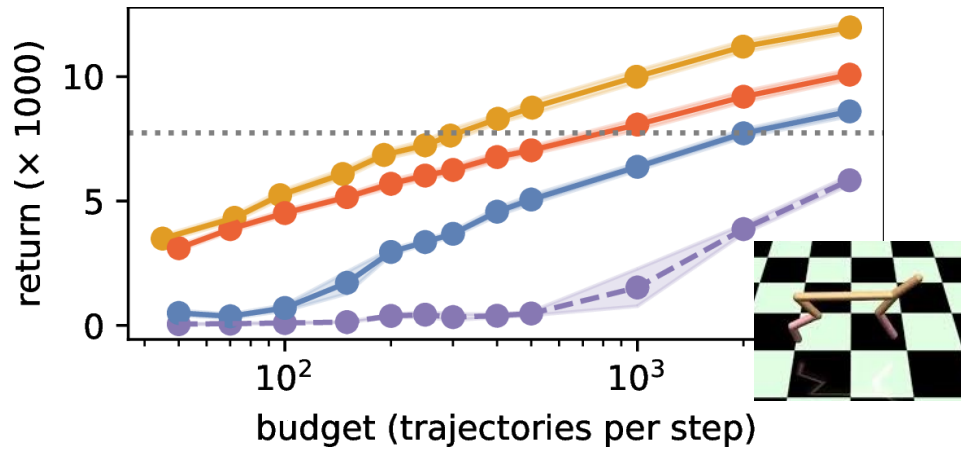
Ground Truth Models



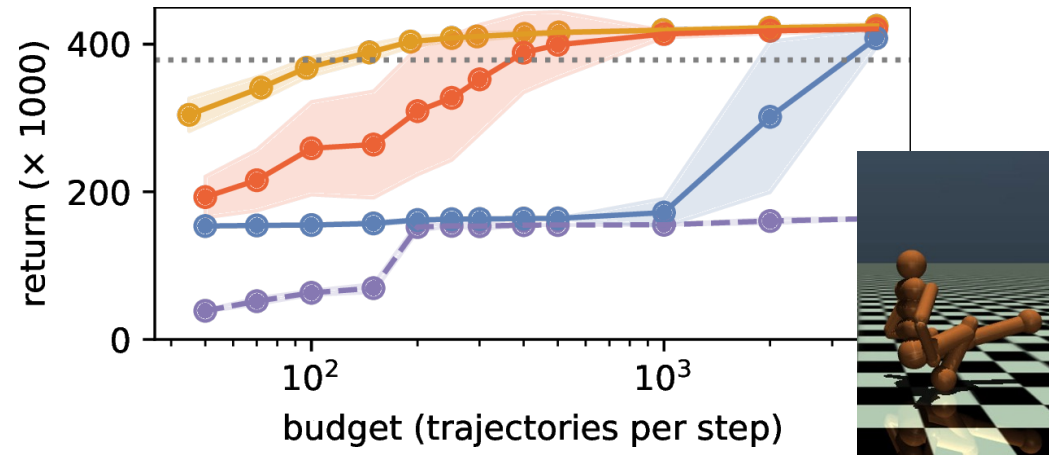
(environment from DAPG project)

Model-based Planning

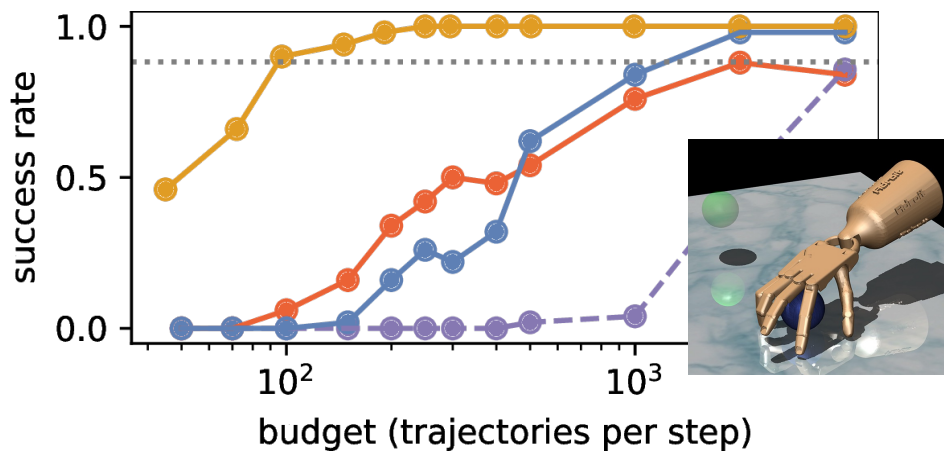
Halfcheetah (running)



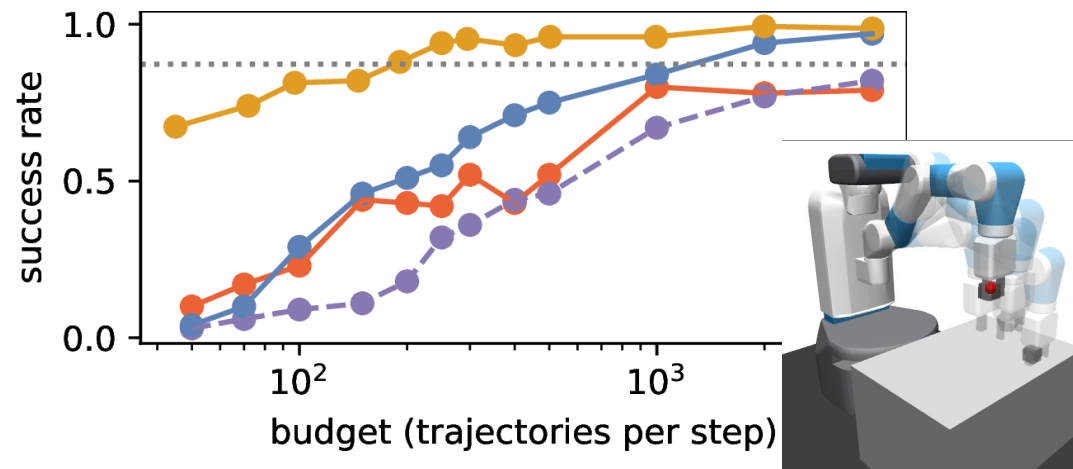
Humanoid Standup



Relocate

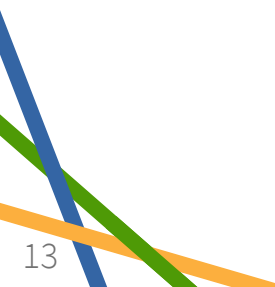
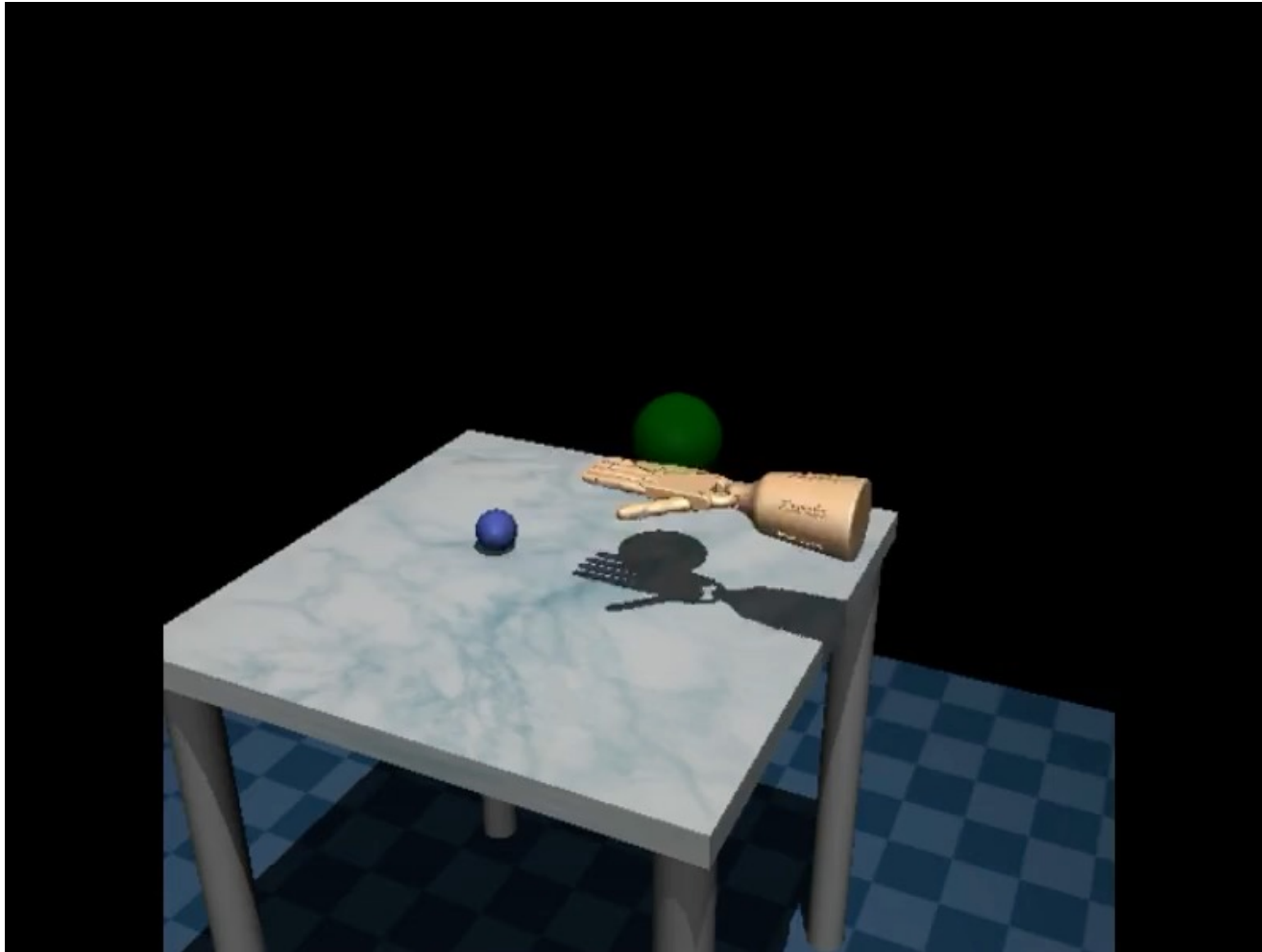


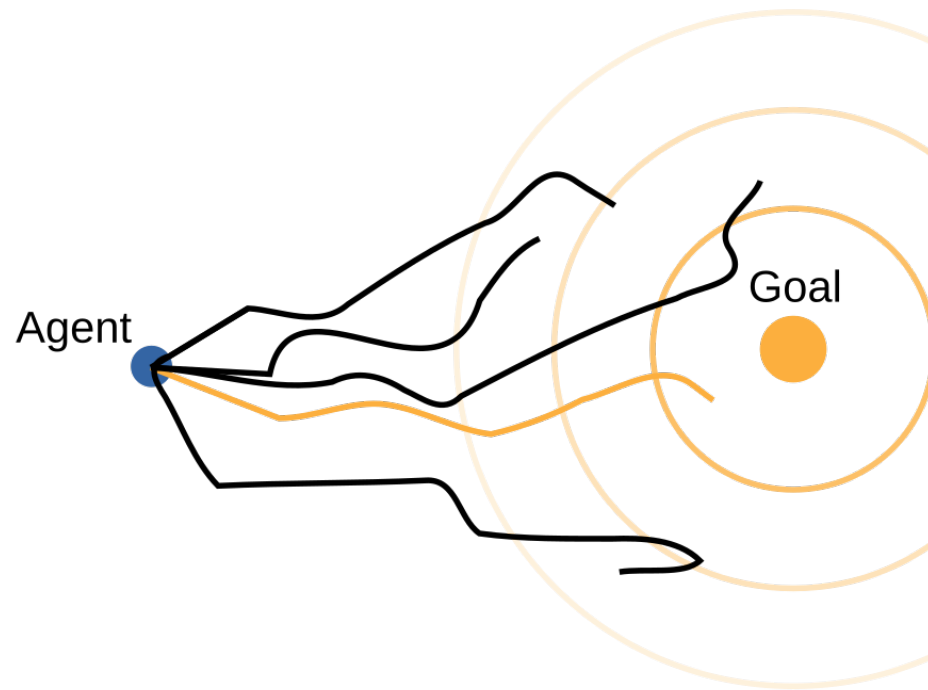
Fetch Pick & Place



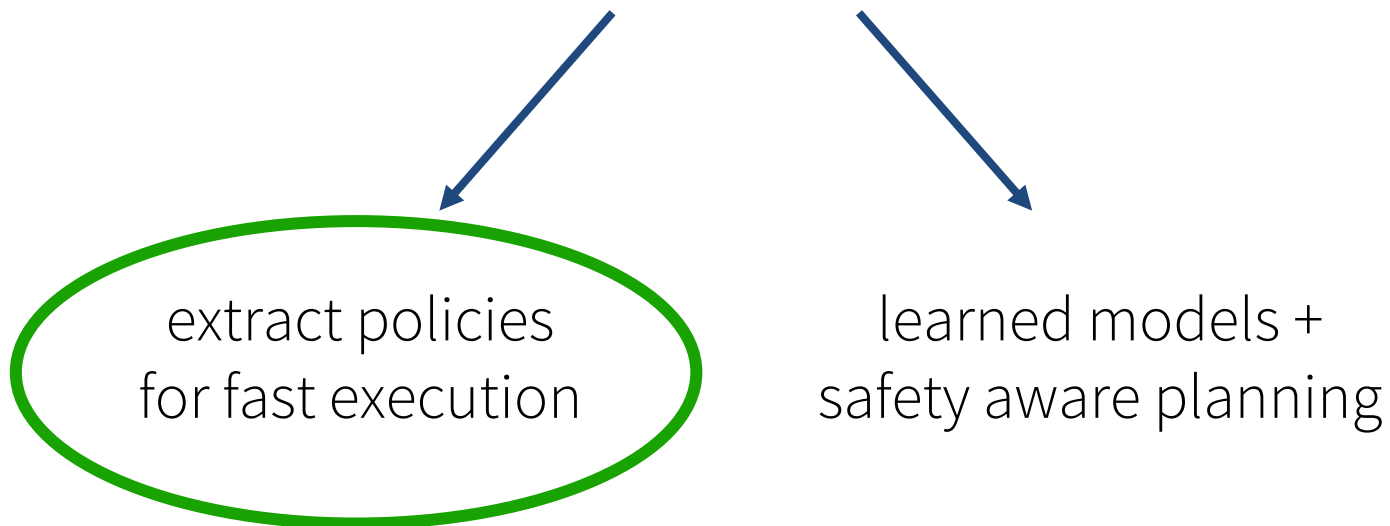
— iCEM — CEM_{PETS} — CEM_{MPC} - - - CEM 90% baseline

Action





Fast planner – iCEM



Learn Policy from Plans

We can create solutions for complicated control problems within seconds, but:

- need a lot of run-time compute
- mostly with Ground Truth models (simulations)

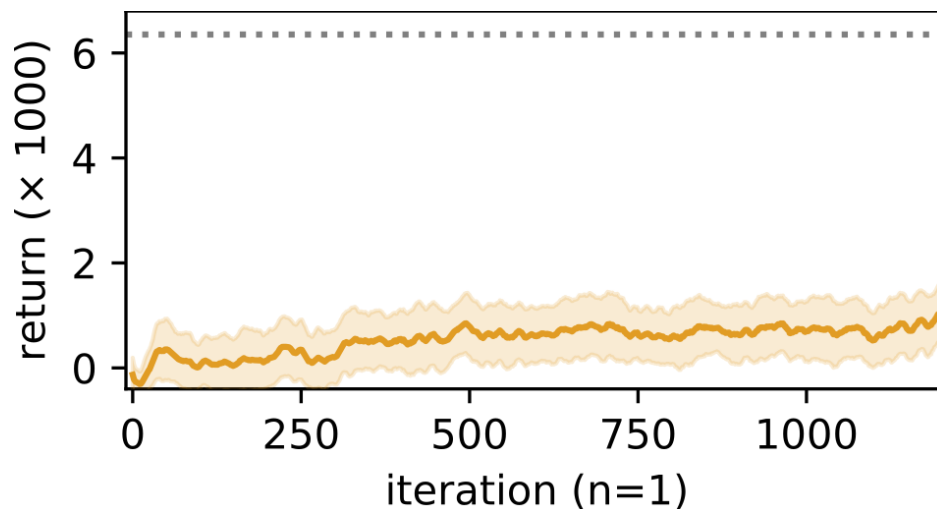
Goal of our method:

- train policy from planner data
- make policy and planner mutually improve themselves
- solve tasks that standard RL struggles with

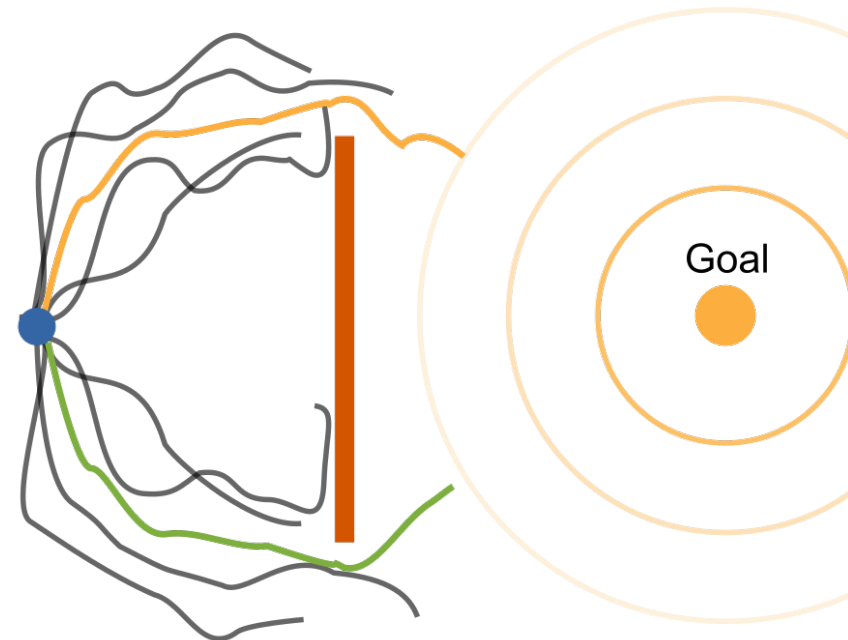
Challenges of learning policy from planner's data

Let's do simple behavioral cloning:

- does not work!
- multimodality + compounding errors



Agent

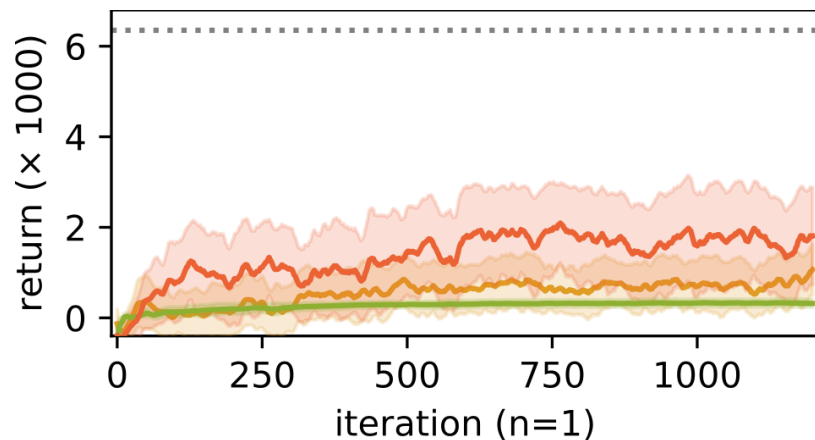


Challenges of learning policy from planner's data

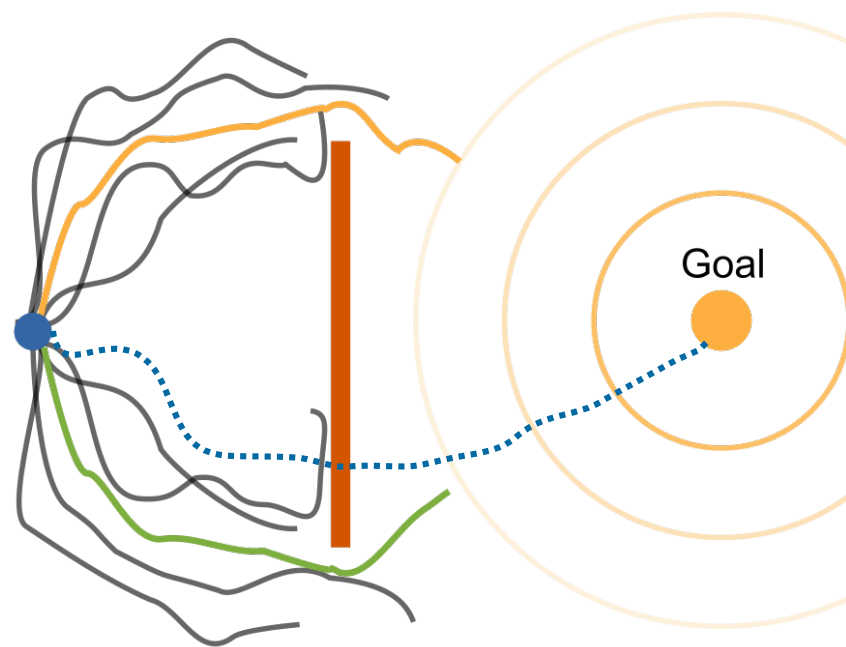
Okay, use guidance (*guided policy search*)

$$a_1, \dots, a_h = \arg \min_{a_1, \dots, a_h} f(a_1, \dots, a_h) + \lambda \sum_i \|a_i - \pi(s_i)\|$$

better, but not ideal!



Agent



EX — iCEM_π-GPS — iCEM DAgger — iCEM BC — SAC

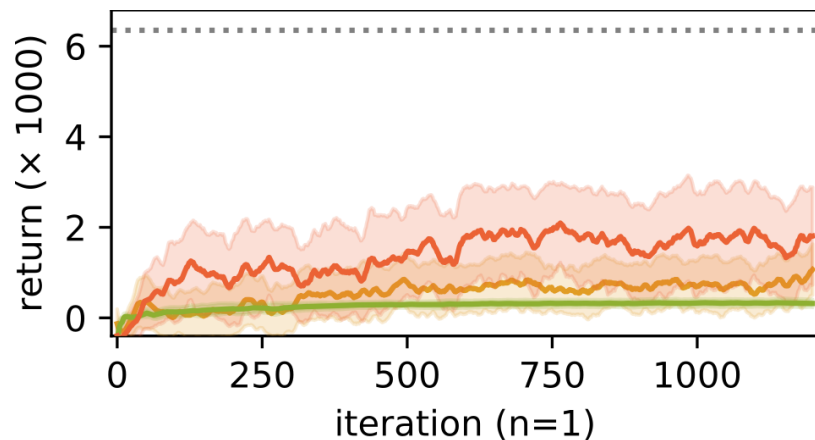
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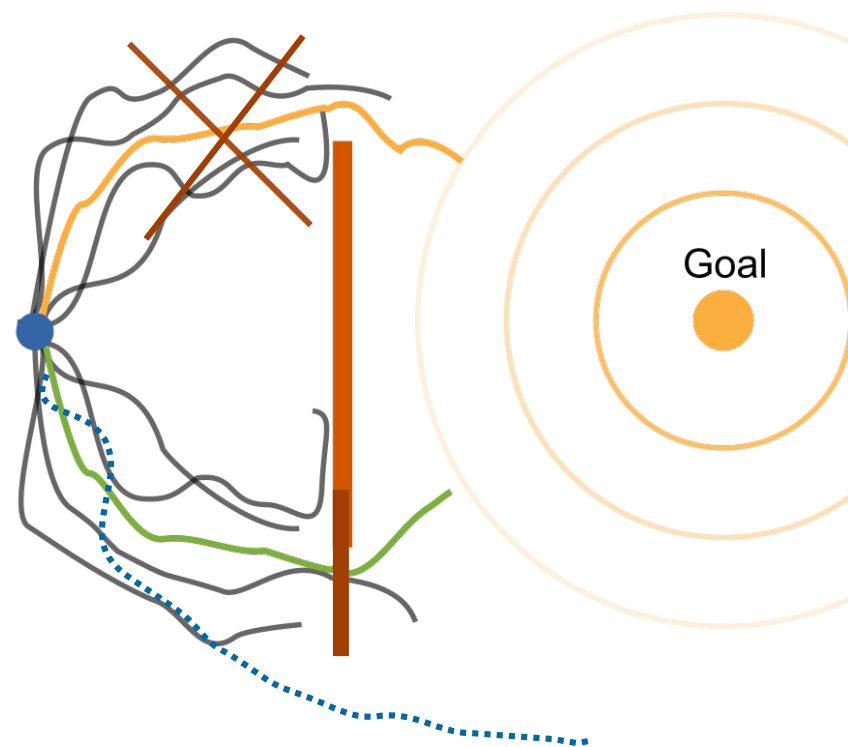
better, but not ideal!

- planner premature convergence
- compounding errors



∃X — iCEM_π-GPS — iCEM DAgger — iCEM BC — SAC

Agent



Challenges of learning policy from planner's data

Okay, use guidance (*guided policy search*)

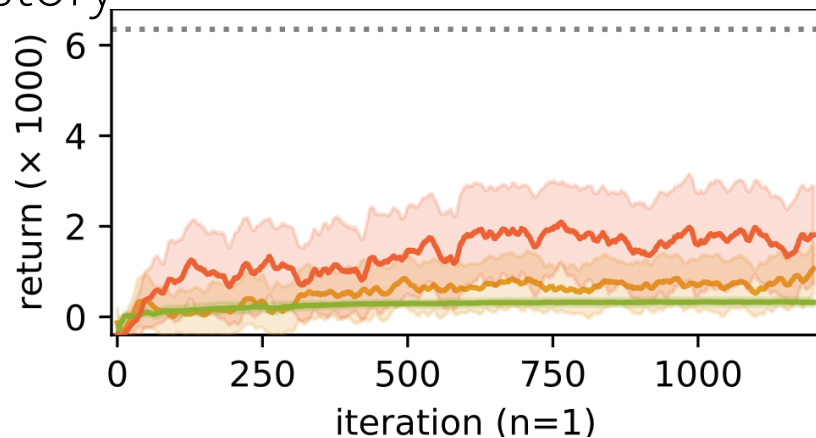
$$a_1, \dots, a_h = \arg \min_{a_1, \dots, a_h} f(a_1, \dots, a_h) + \lambda \sum_i \|a_i - \pi(s_i)\|$$

+ relabeling (*D*Agger):

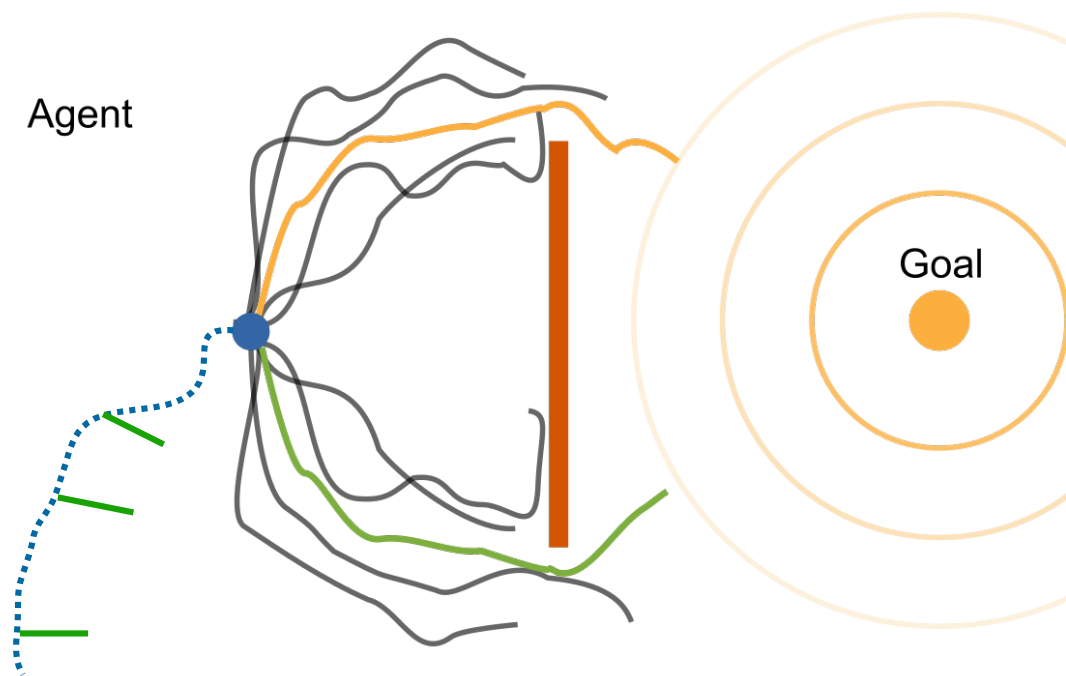
➤ ask planner for better action

➤ Problem:
planner is not good without

history



Agent



Goal

Challenges of learning policy from planner's data

Okay, use guidance (*guided policy search*)

$$a_1, \dots, a_h = \arg \min_{a_1, \dots, a_h} J(a_1, \dots, a_h) + \lambda C^{\text{aux}}(a_1, \dots, a_h)$$

+ relabeling (*Dagger*)

+ adaptive λ

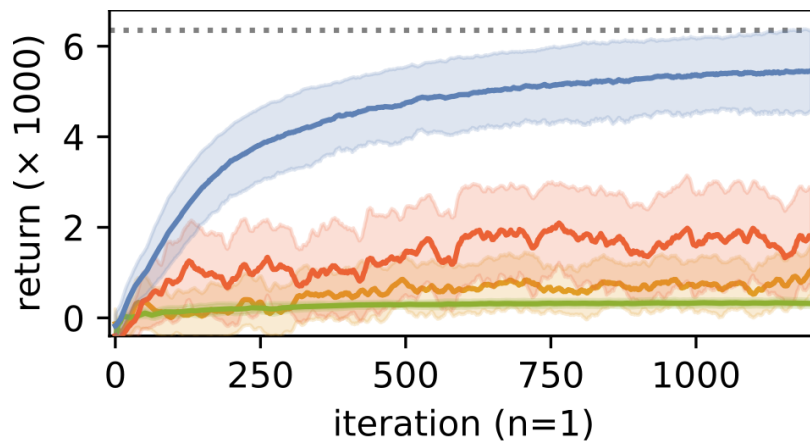
don't use guidance

if no progress on actual task

$$\lambda = c \frac{\mathcal{R}(J)}{\mathcal{R}(C^{\text{aux}}) + \epsilon}$$

c relative importance

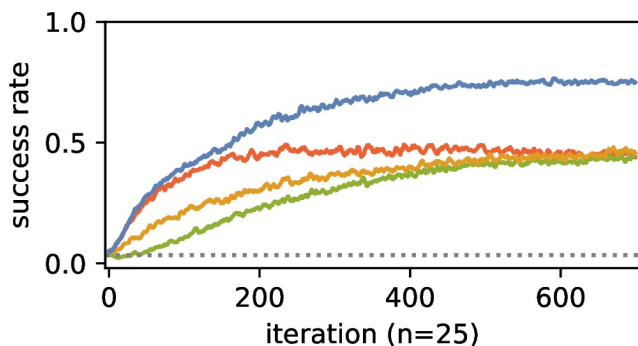
$$\mathcal{R}(C) = \max_{\text{elite-set}} C - \min_{\text{elite-set}} C$$



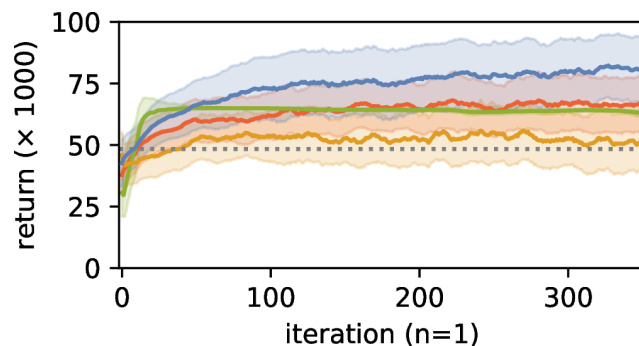
APEX (Adaptive Policy Extraction)

APEX results

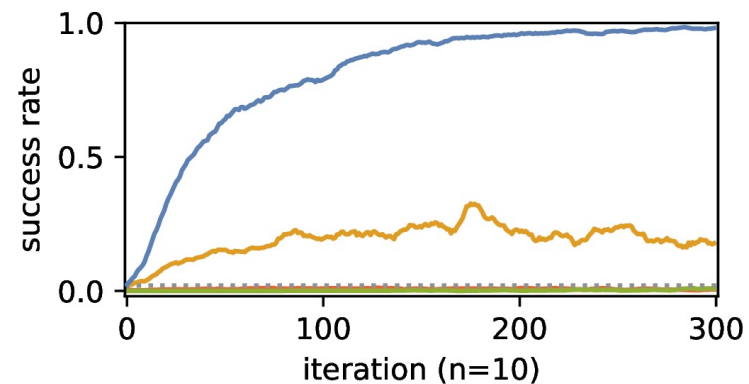
Fetch Pick & Place



Humanoid Standup (half duration)



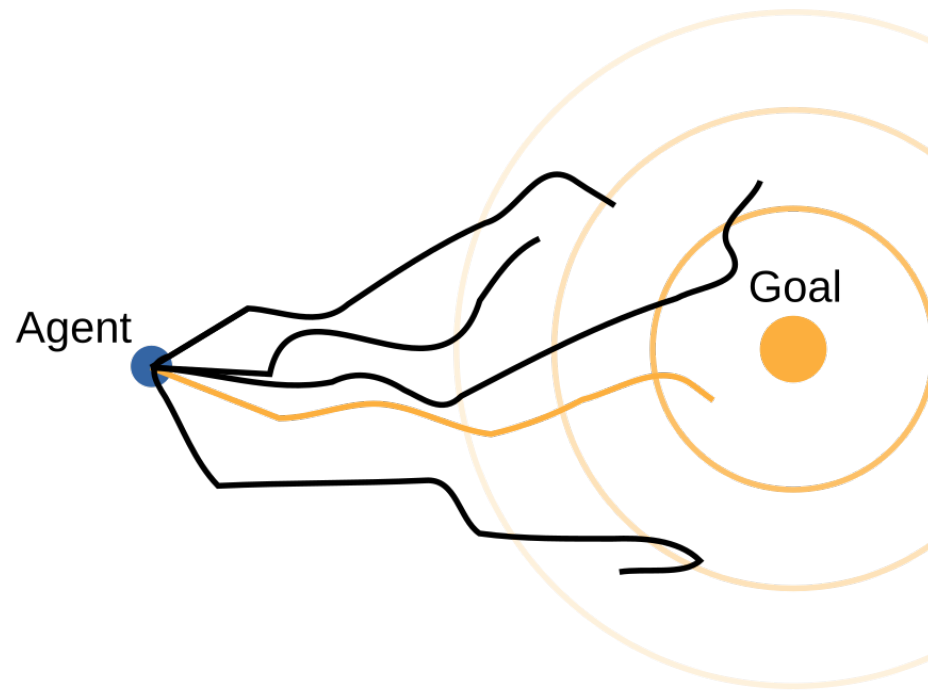
Door (sparse reward)



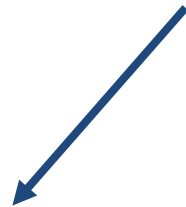
— APEX — iCEM π -GPS — iCEM DAgger — iCEM BC ····· SAC

Discussion:

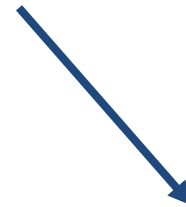
- + strong policies for hard tasks
- × behavior not perfect
- × high computational costs



Fast planner – iCEM



extract policies
for fast execution



learned models +
safety aware planning



Real-time Risk-Averse Model-based Planning

Towards real-robots:

- learned models: adapt to real system
- safety: do not destroy the robot / environment
- real-time: run at $> 25\text{Hz}$

Challenges:

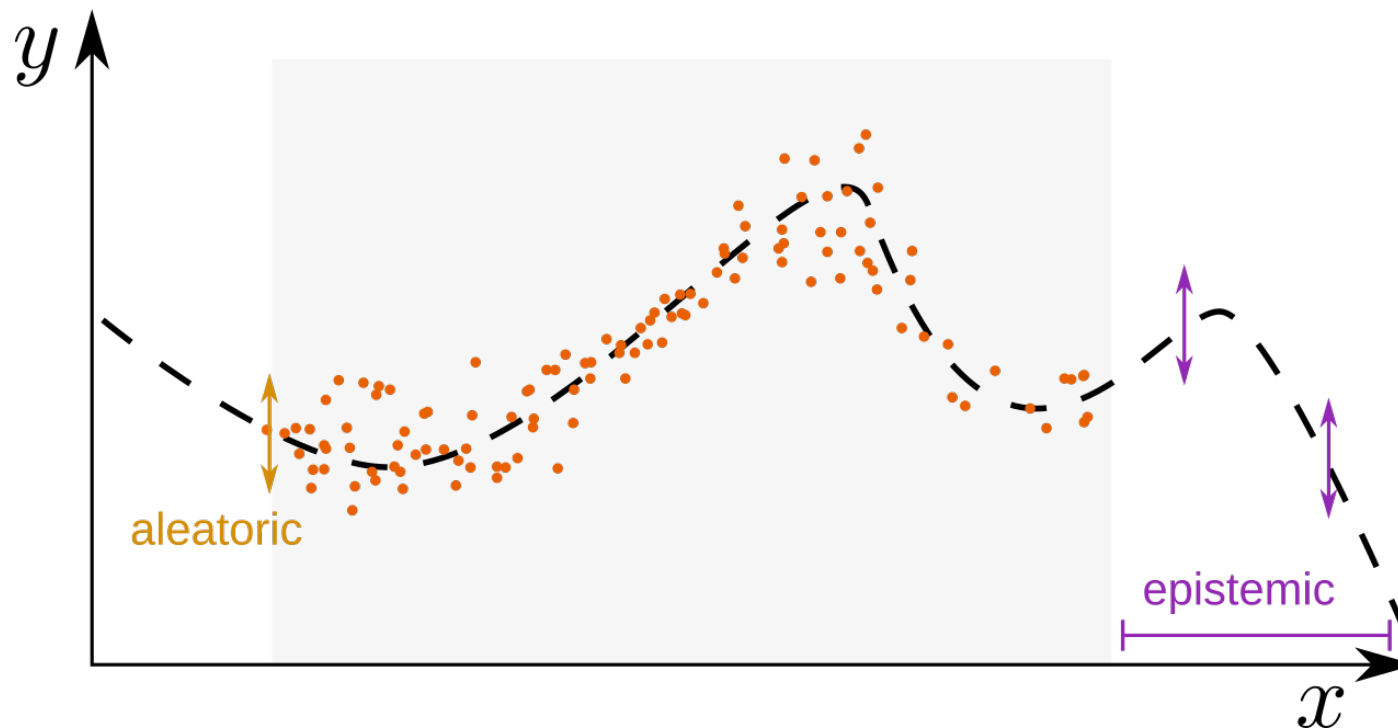
- explore effective but careful
- need powerful dynamics models
- awareness of **uncertainties** required

Dynamics Models with n-step Uncertainty

- separation of *aleatoric* and *epistemic* uncertainty

Why?

- aleatoric: avoid
- epistemic: seek to reduce

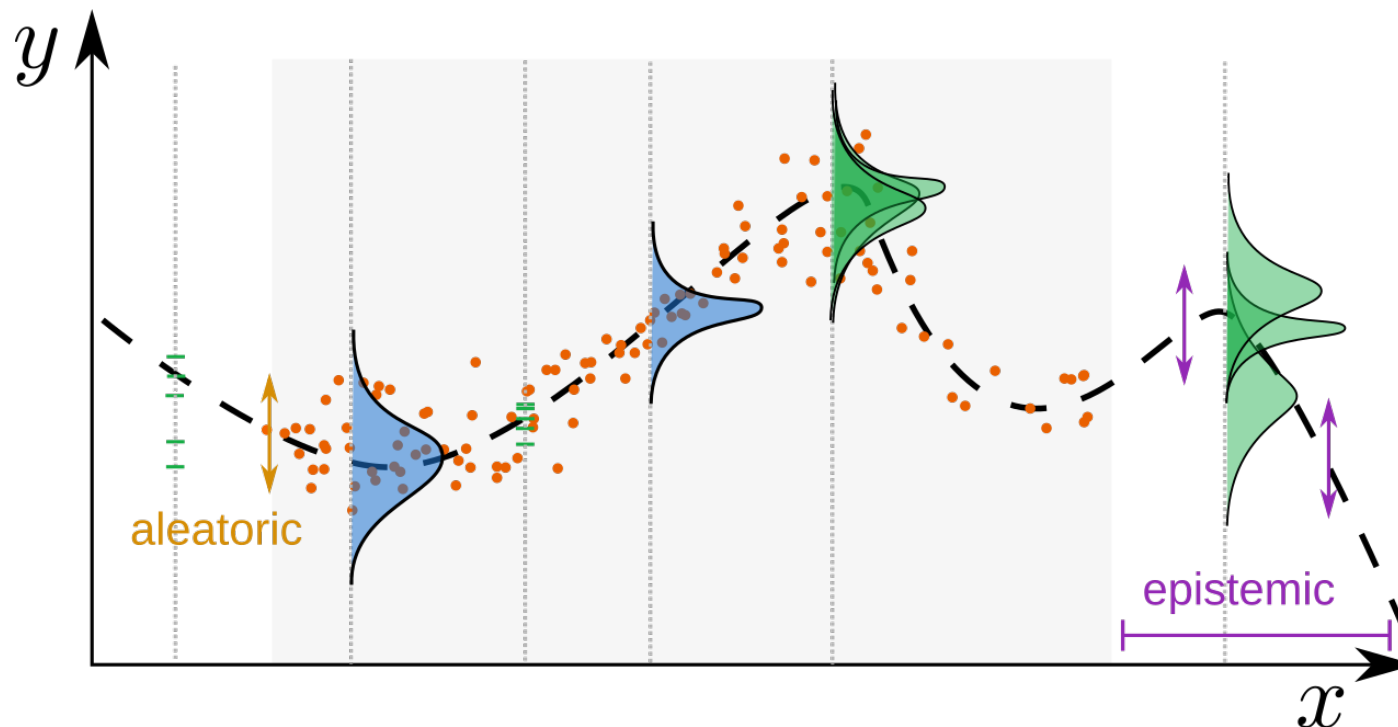


Dynamics Models with n-step Uncertainty

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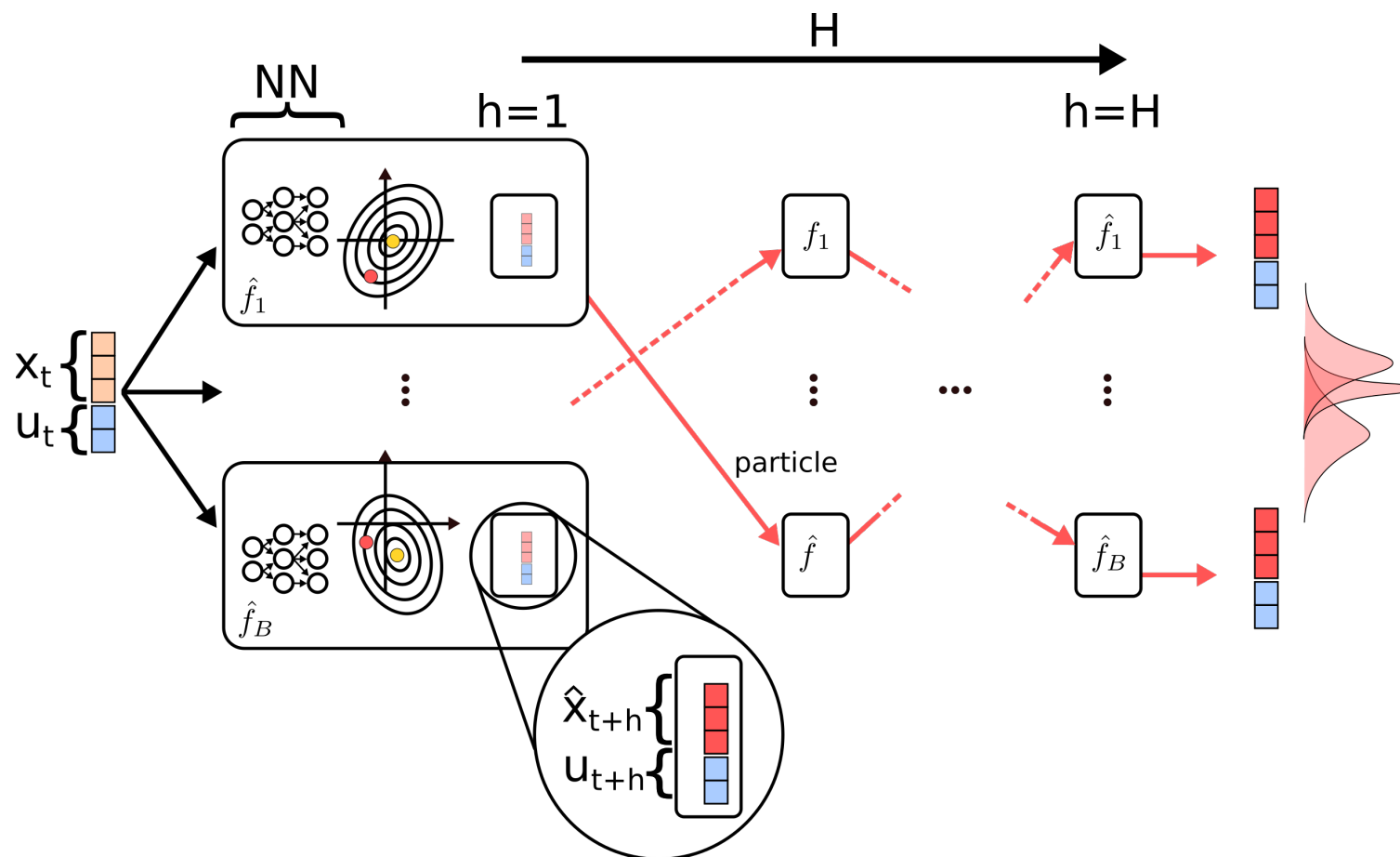
Ensemble of probabilistic Deep Nets

- good estimates of separation both types of uncertainty

Dynamics Models with n-step Uncertainty

What about n-step predictions?

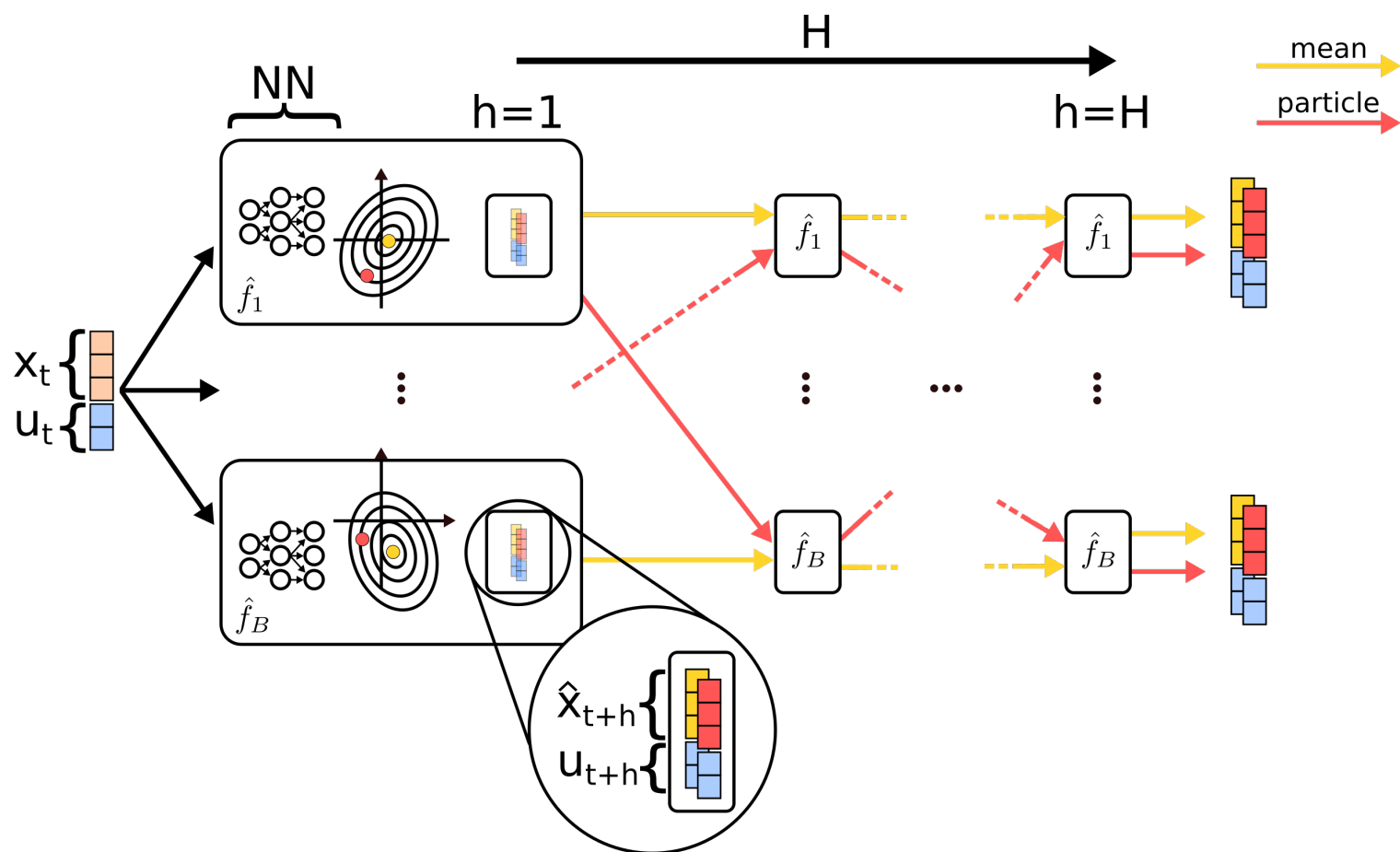
- PETS: [Chua et al 2018] Probabilistic Ensemble models with Trajectory Sampling
- sampling at every timestep **mixes** uncertainties



Dynamics Models with n-step Uncertainty

What about n-step predictions?

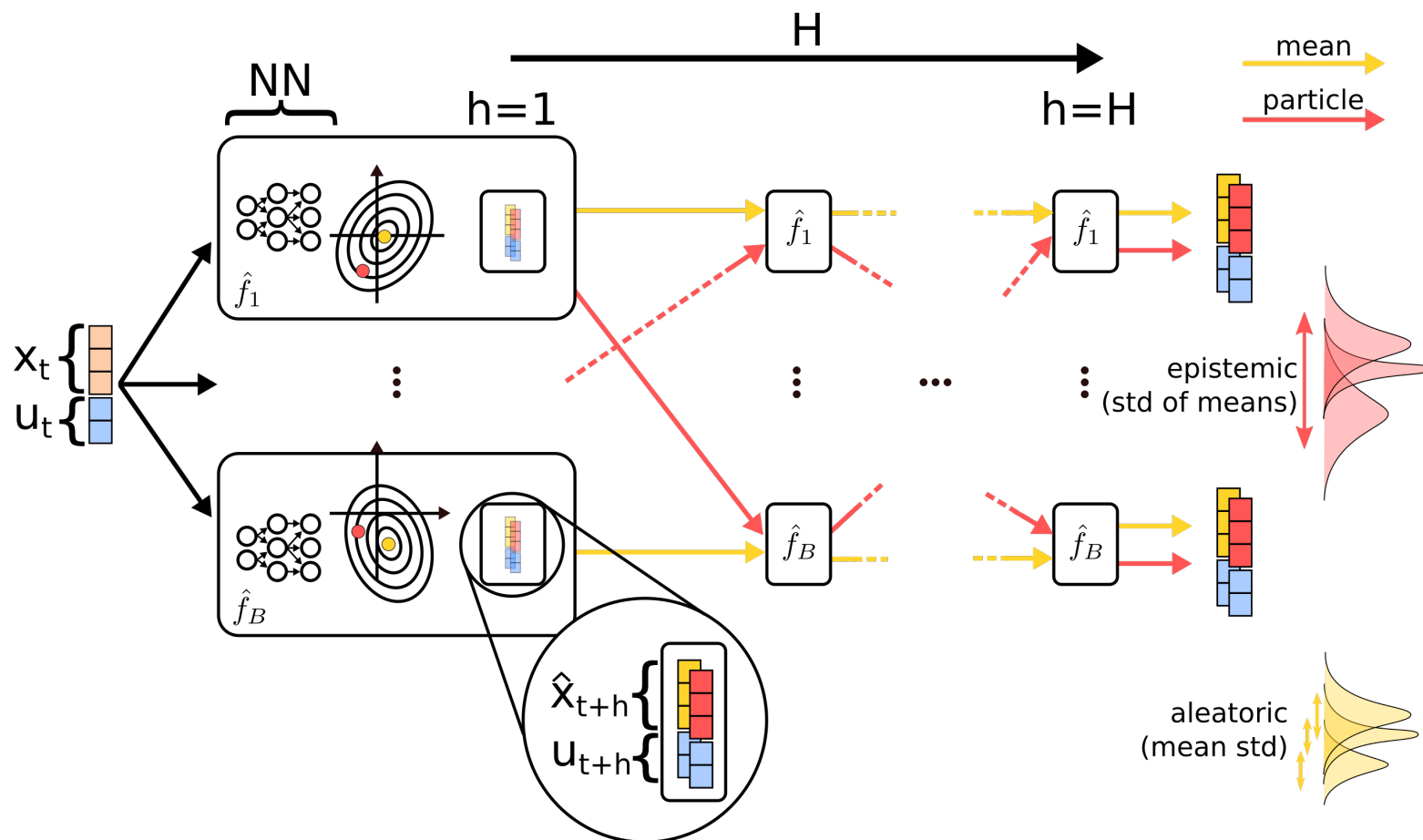
- PETS: [Chua et al 2018] Probabilistic Ensemble models with Trajectory Sampling
- PETSUS [ours] disentangle uncertainties



Dynamics Models with n-step Uncertainty

What about n-step predictions?

- PETS: [Chua et al 2018] Probabilistic Ensemble models with Trajectory Sampling
- PETSUS [ours] disentangles uncertainties also for n-step predictions



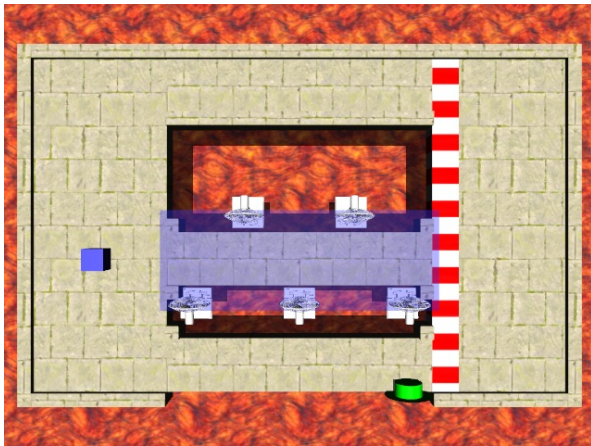
Efficient Exploration

Seek to reduce epistemic uncertainty:

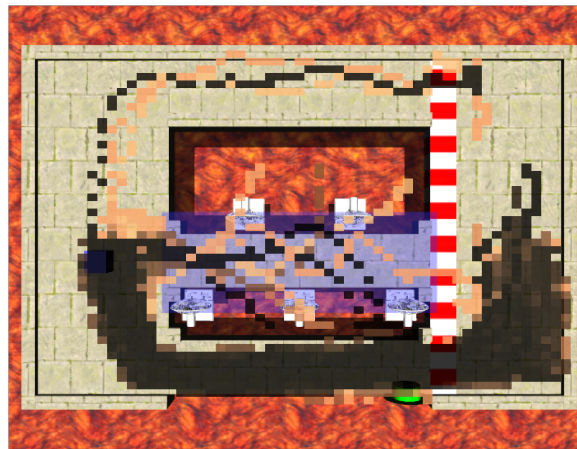
$$\mathbf{a} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{a}} J(\mathbf{a}) - w^{\mathcal{E}} \text{Epistemic}(\mathbf{a})$$

➤ Exploration bonus

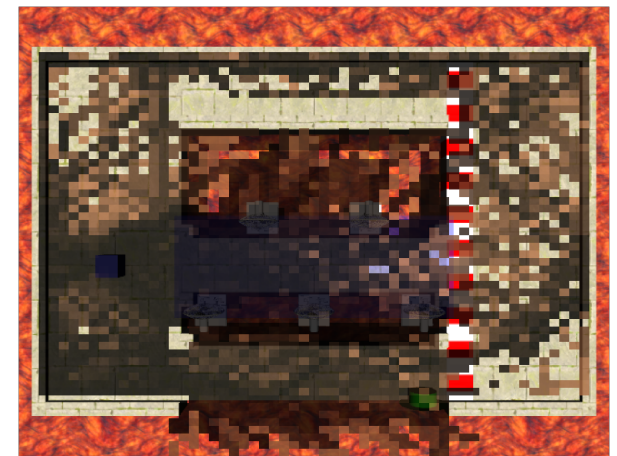
toy world: Bridge Maze



no bonus $w^{\mathcal{E}} = 0$



bonus $w^{\mathcal{E}} = 0.05$



Risk-averse Behavior

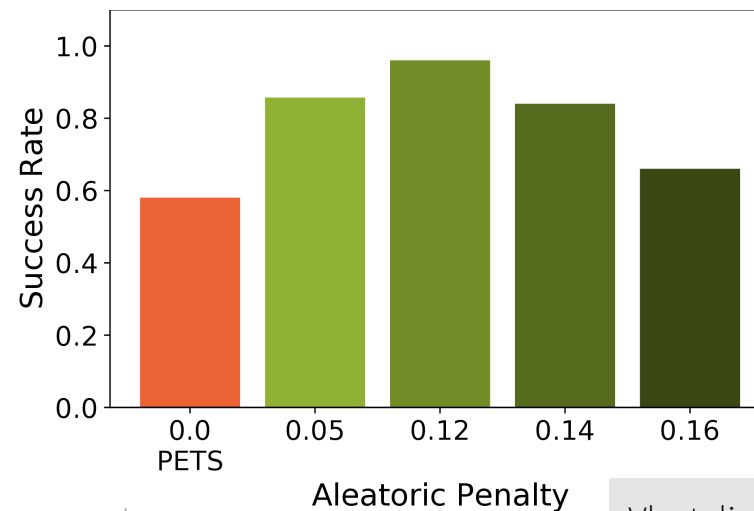
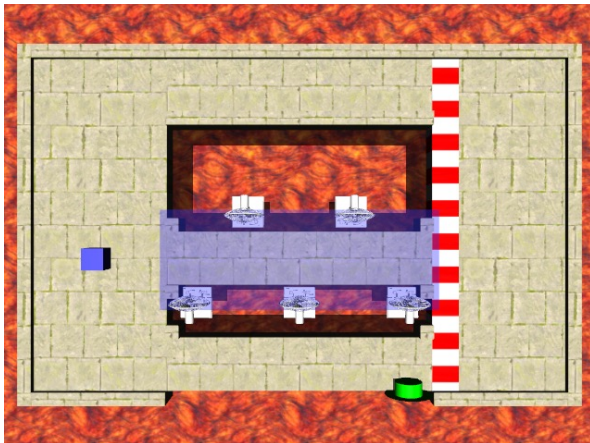
Seek to reduce epistemic uncertainty:

$$\mathbf{a} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{a}} J(\mathbf{a}) - w^{\mathcal{E}} \text{Epistemic}(\mathbf{a})$$

Risk-averse planning

$$\mathbf{a} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{a}} J(\mathbf{a}) + w^{\mathcal{A}} \text{Aleatoric}(\mathbf{a})$$

- avoid unpredictable areas: uncertainty penalty
toy world: Bridge Maze



Risk-averse Behavior

Seek to reduce epistemic uncertain:

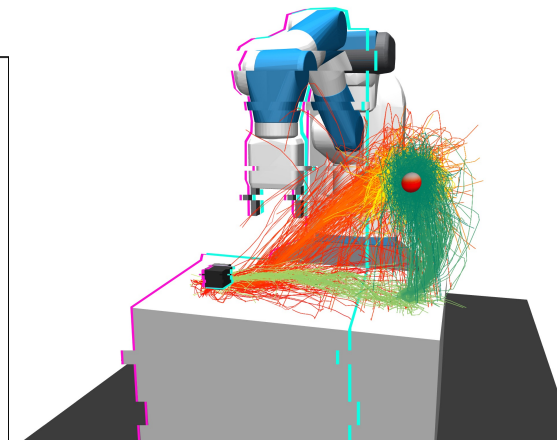
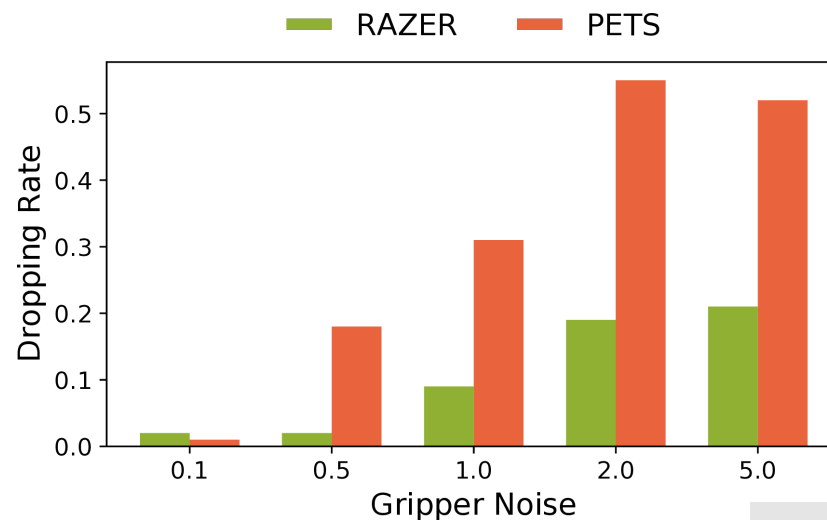
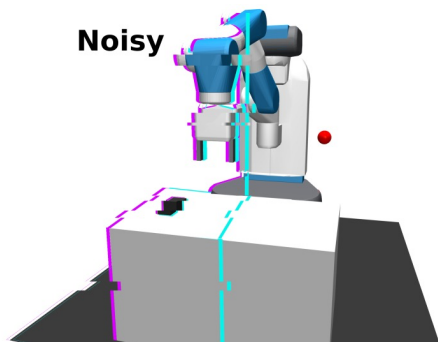
$$\mathbf{a} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{a}} J(\mathbf{a}) + w^{\varepsilon} \text{Epistemic}(\mathbf{a})$$

Risk-averse planning

$$\mathbf{a} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{a}} J(\mathbf{a}) + w^A \text{Aleatoric}(\mathbf{a})$$

➤ avoid unpredictable areas: uncertainty penalty

Noisy Fetch Pick & Place



Safety-aware Behavior

Probabilistic safety constraints as cost penalty

- compute probability of entering unsafe set \mathbb{C}
- add high penalty cost if larger δ
- here: simple box constraints: analytic solution for probability

$$\mathbf{a} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{a}} J(\mathbf{a}) + w^S \sum_{\Delta t=1}^H \mathbb{I}[p(\hat{x}_{t+\Delta t} \in \mathbb{C}) > \delta]$$

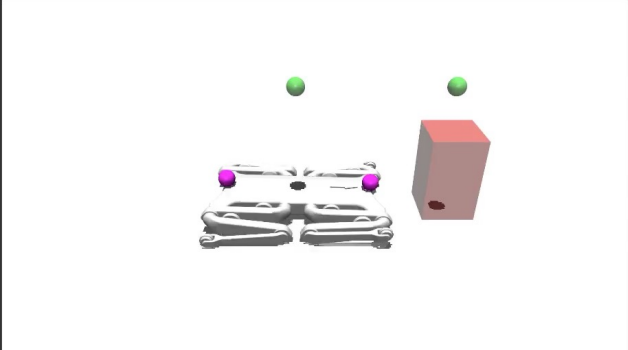
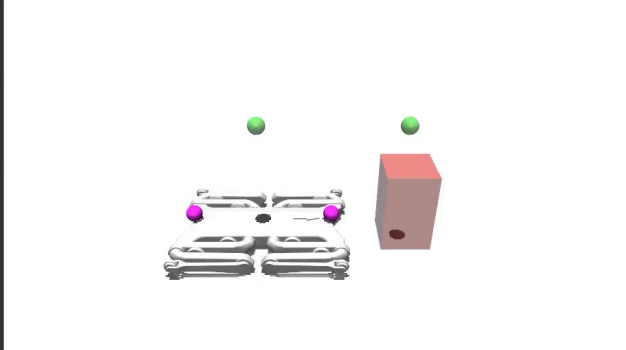
Safety-aware Behavior

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Risk-Averse Zero-Order Trajectory Optimization
Solo8-LeanOverObject

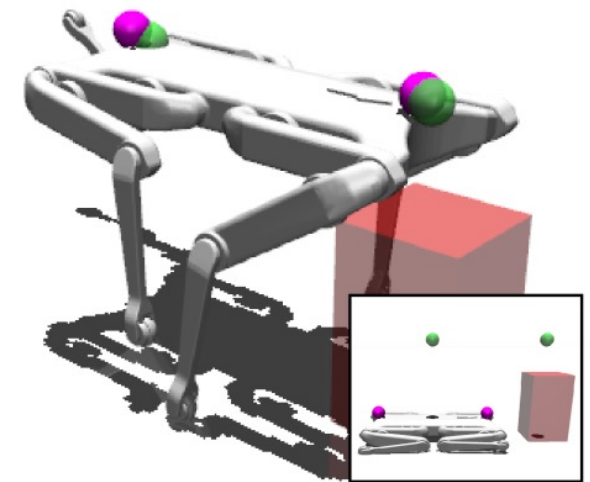
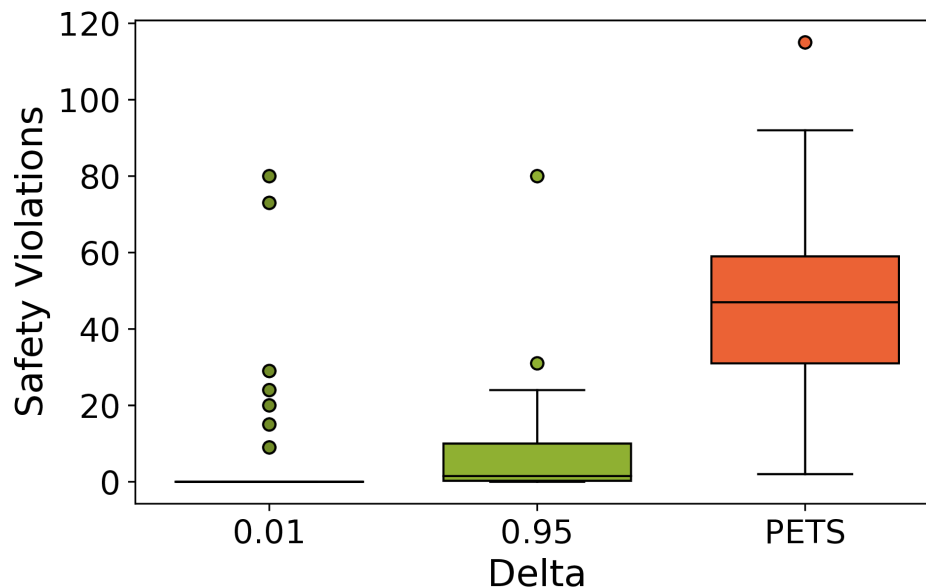
RAZER	PETS
	
(23 / 30 runs w/o violations)	(0 / 30 runs w/o violations)

Safety-aware Behavior

Probabilistic safety constraints as cost penalty

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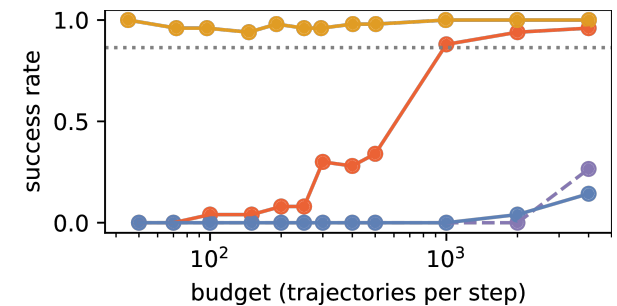


(Solo8 robot MPI-IS)

Summary

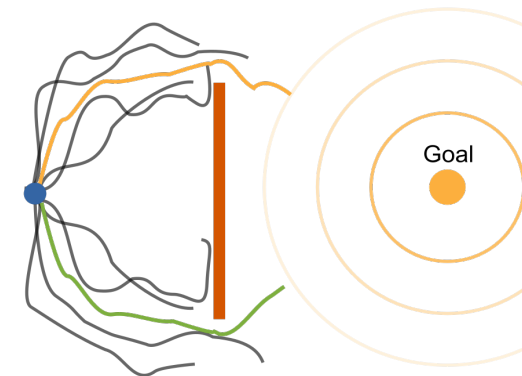
Fast universal planning – iCEM

- works with arbitrary models and cost functions
- 1-2 orders of magnitude faster than previous SotA



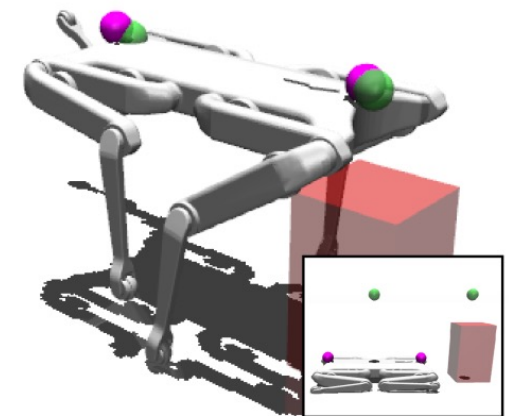
Extracting policies is hard – APEX is one solution

- adaptive guided policy search + Dagger
- offline RL might be a better choice

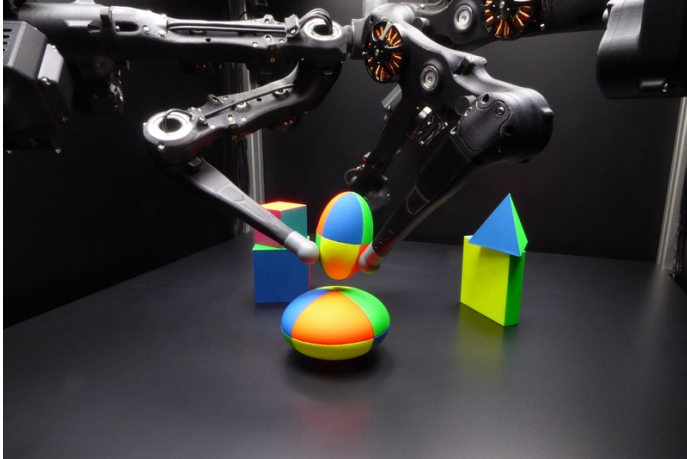


Planning with learned models – RAZER

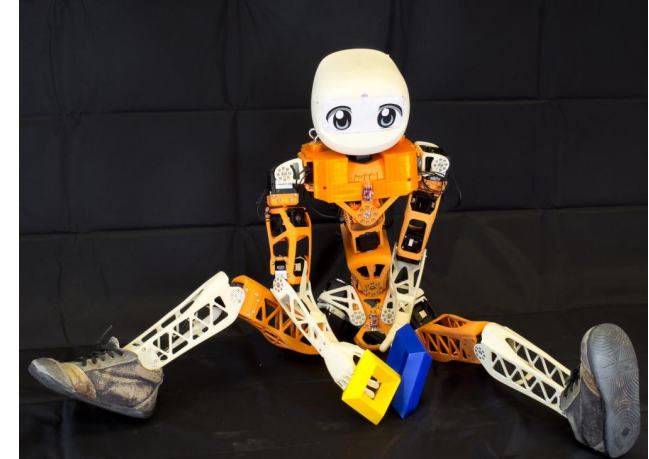
- uncertainty estimation
- efficient exploration, risk and safety-aware behavior
- GPU implementation at 30 Hz

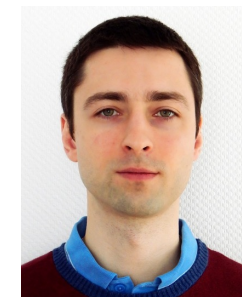
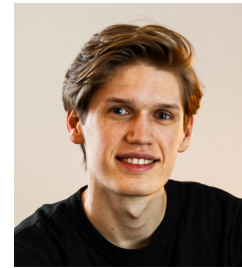


Near future applications to real robots:



real-robot-challenge.com @ MPI-IS

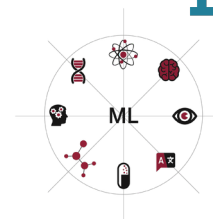




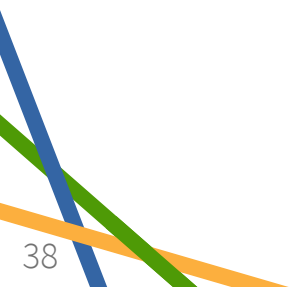
imprs-is

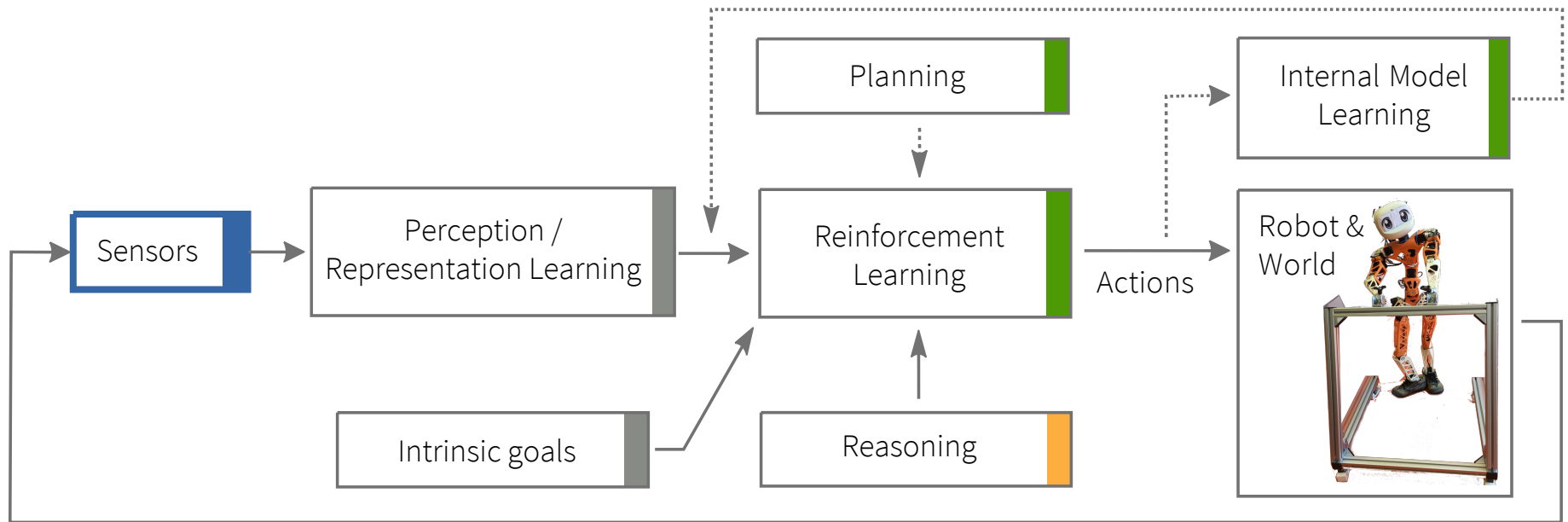
CyberValley

Thank you!



Georg Martius <georg.martius@tue.mpg.de>





Huanbo Sun



Georg Martius

Coming out soon: ML-driven haptic sensor



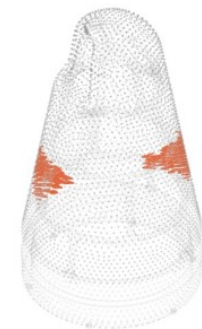
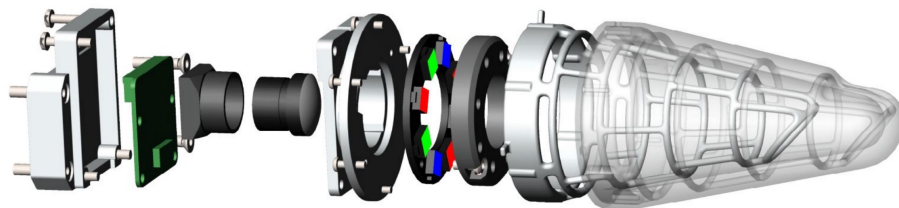
Huanbo Sun (Ph.D. Student)
Autonomous Learning Group



Katherine J. Kuchenbecker
Haptic Intelligence
Department

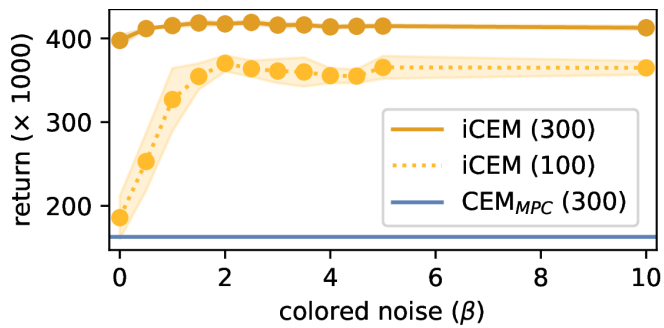


Georg Martius
Autonomous Learning Group

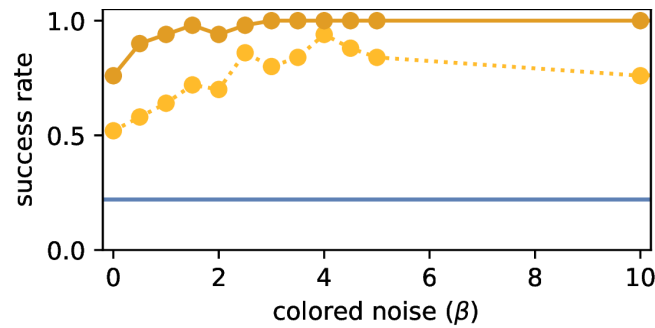


iCEM Sensitivity

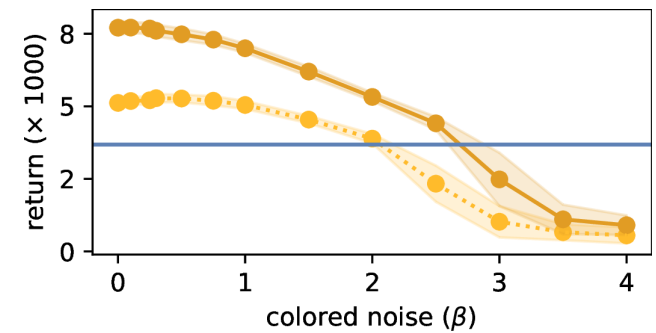
Humanoid Standup



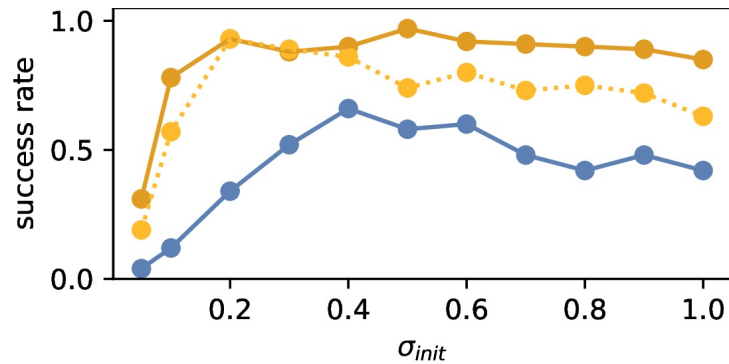
Relocate



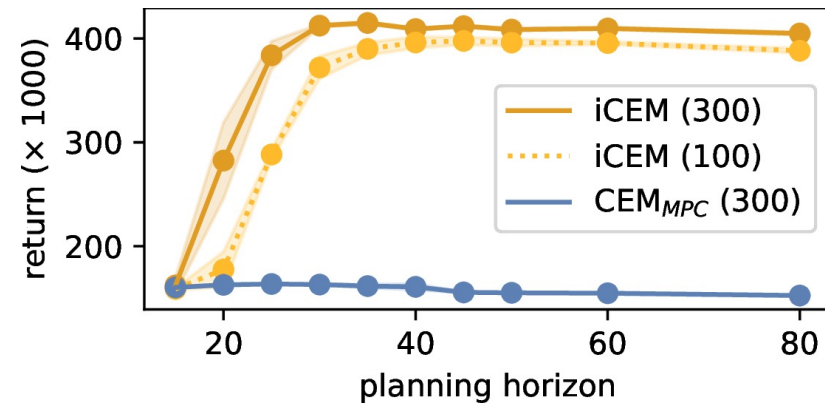
Halfcheetah (running)



Fetch Pick & Place

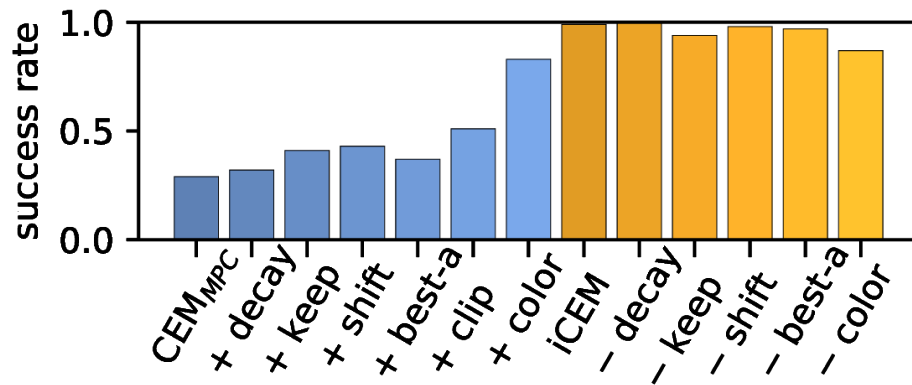


Humanoid Standup



iCEM Ablation

Relocate 300



Fetch Pick & Place 100

