

Navigating to Objects in the Real World



Theophile Gervet¹



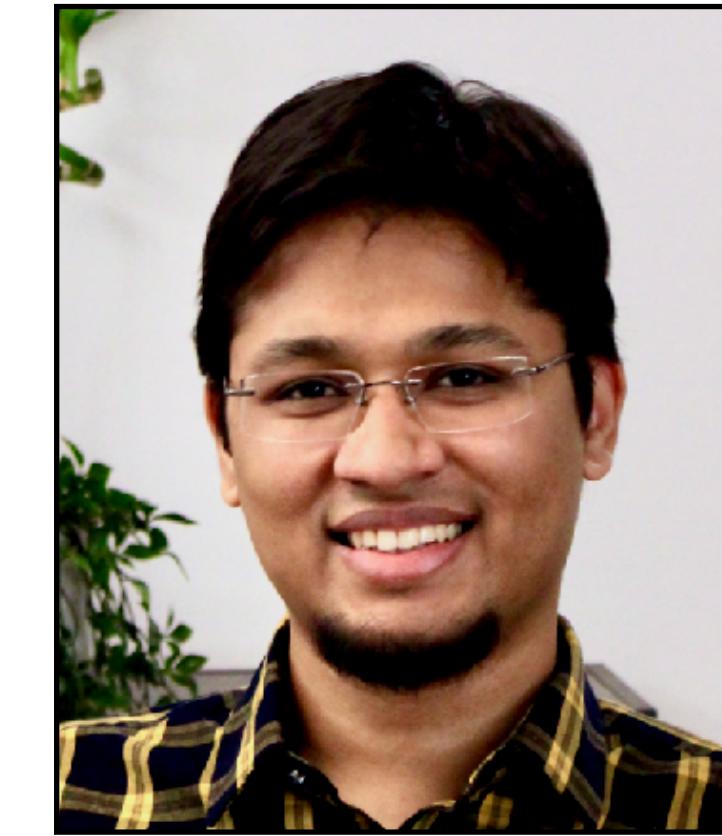
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University

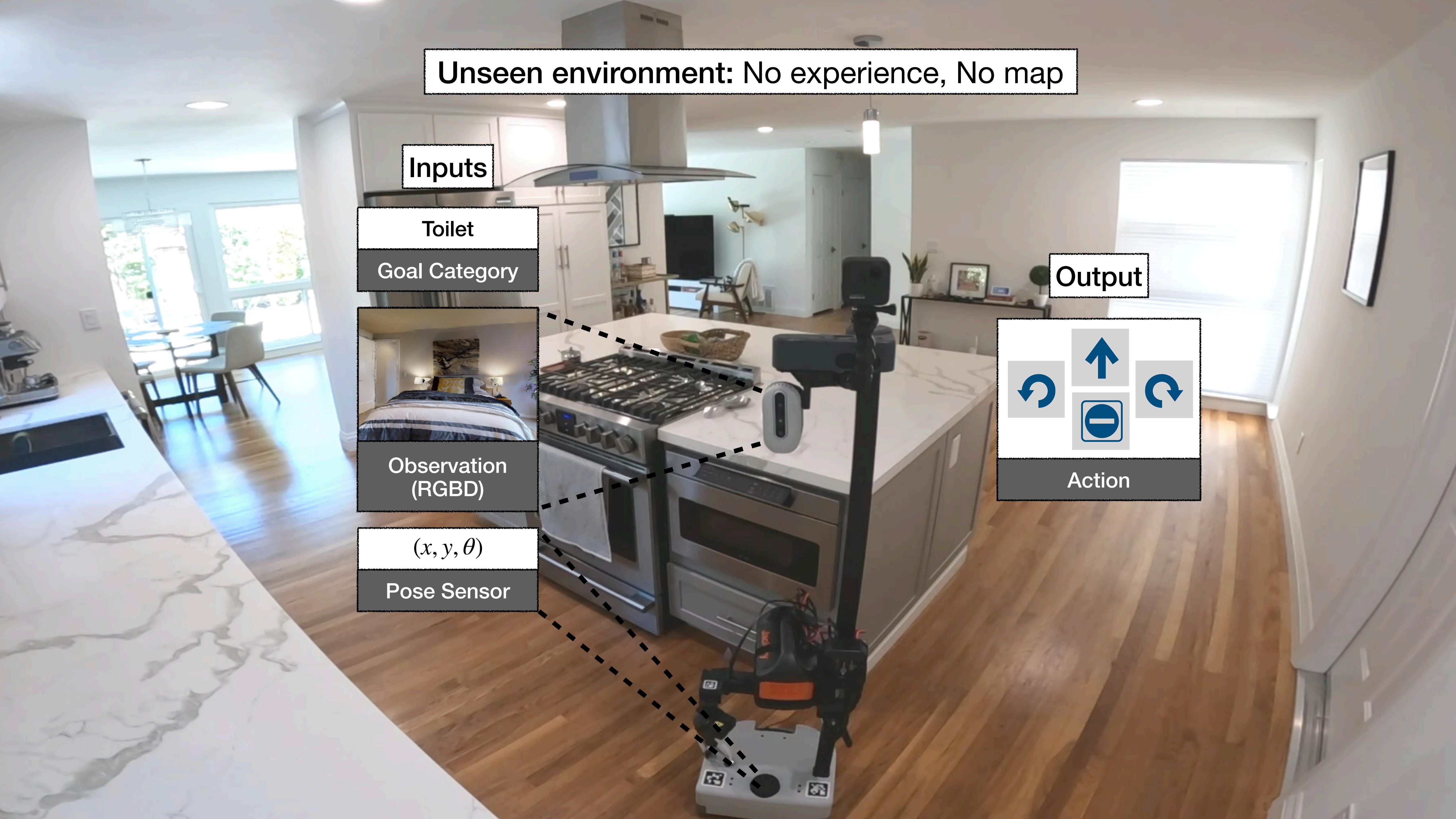


Berkeley
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

³ Georgia
Tech

⁴ Meta AI

Unseen environment: No experience, No map



Spatial Scene Understanding

Navigable Space Detection



Spatial Scene Understanding *Navigable Space Detection*

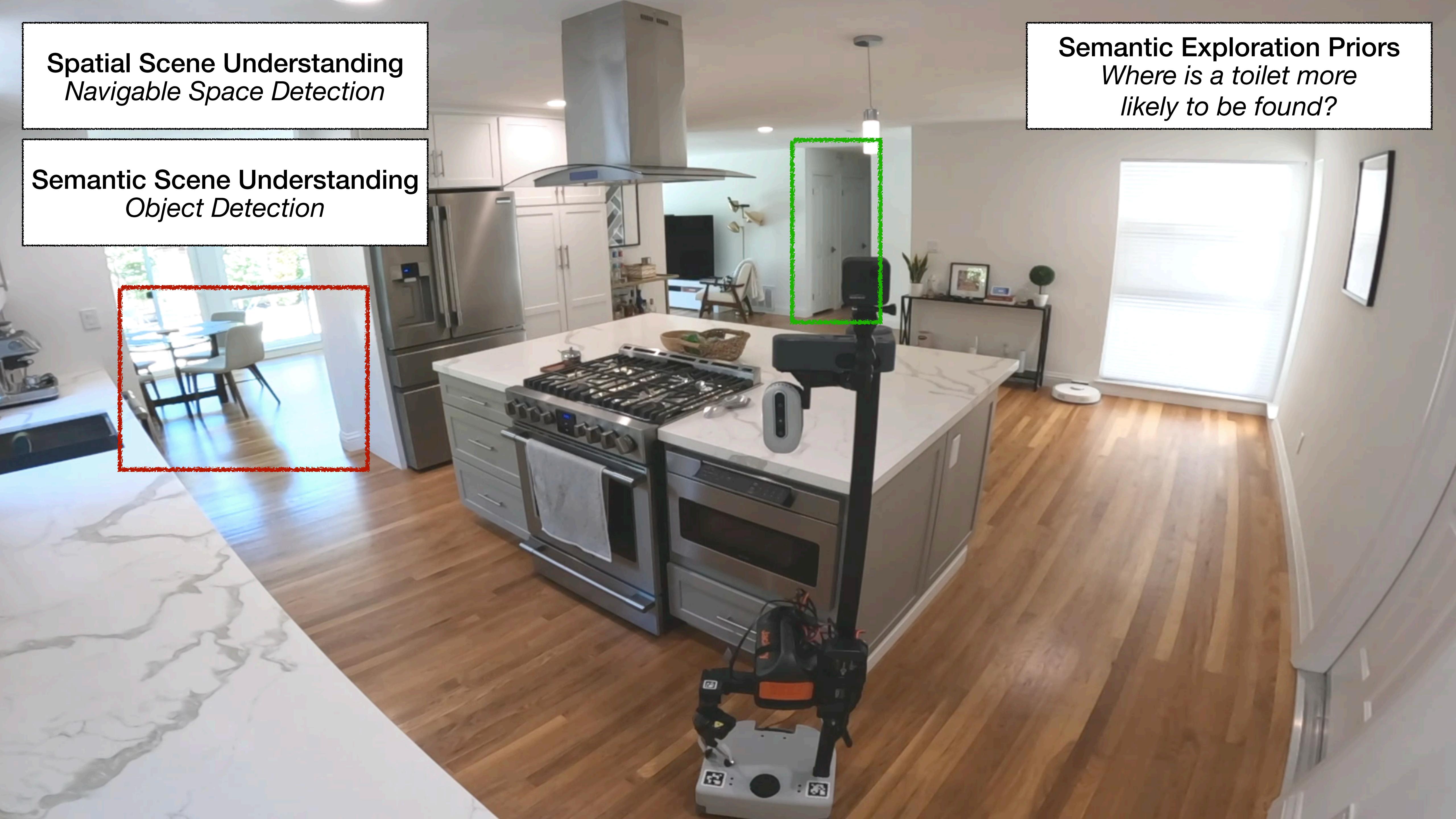
Semantic Scene Understanding *Object Detection*



Spatial Scene Understanding
Navigable Space Detection

Semantic Exploration Priors
Where is a toilet more likely to be found?

Semantic Scene Understanding
Object Detection

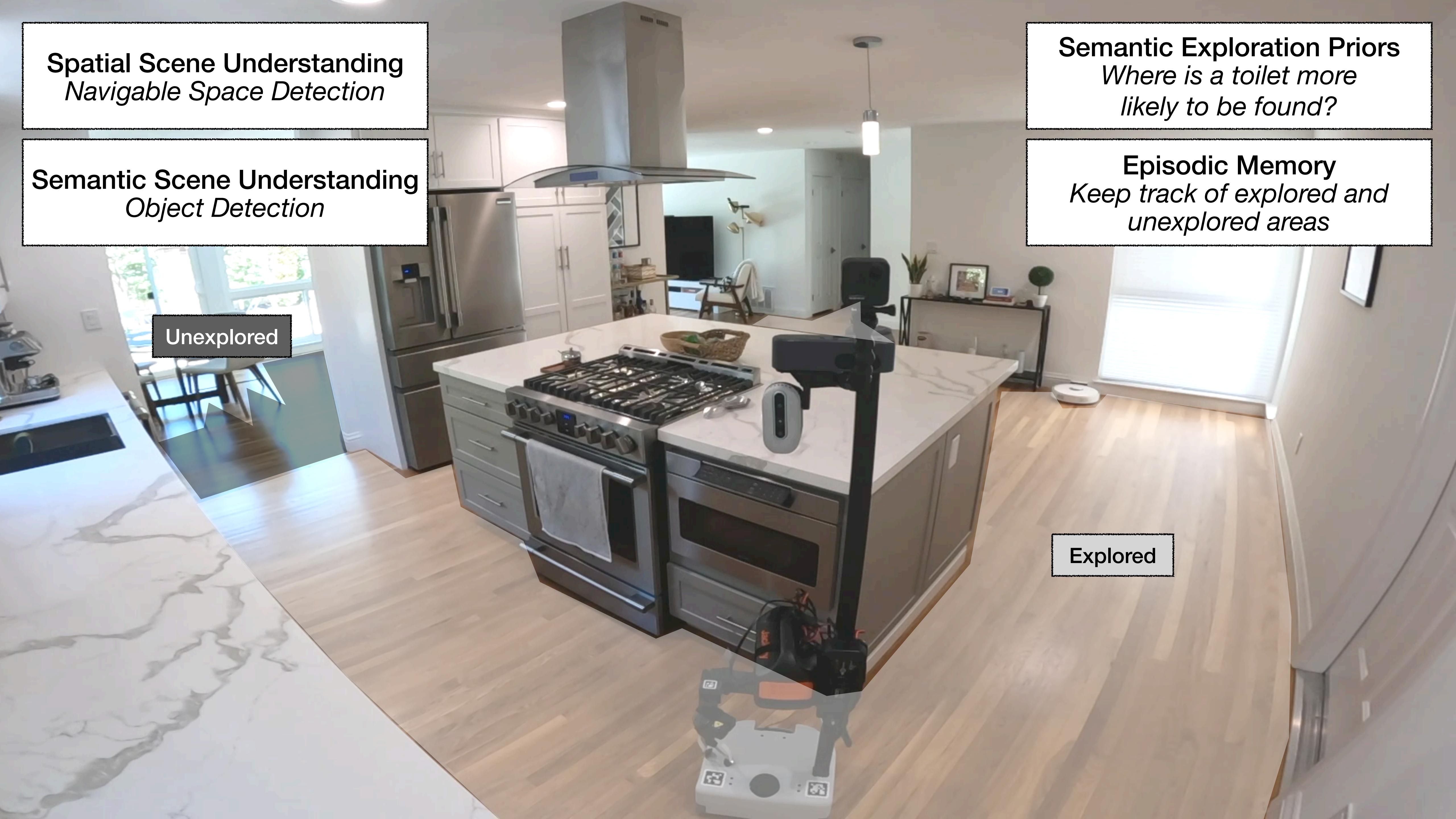


Spatial Scene Understanding
Navigable Space Detection

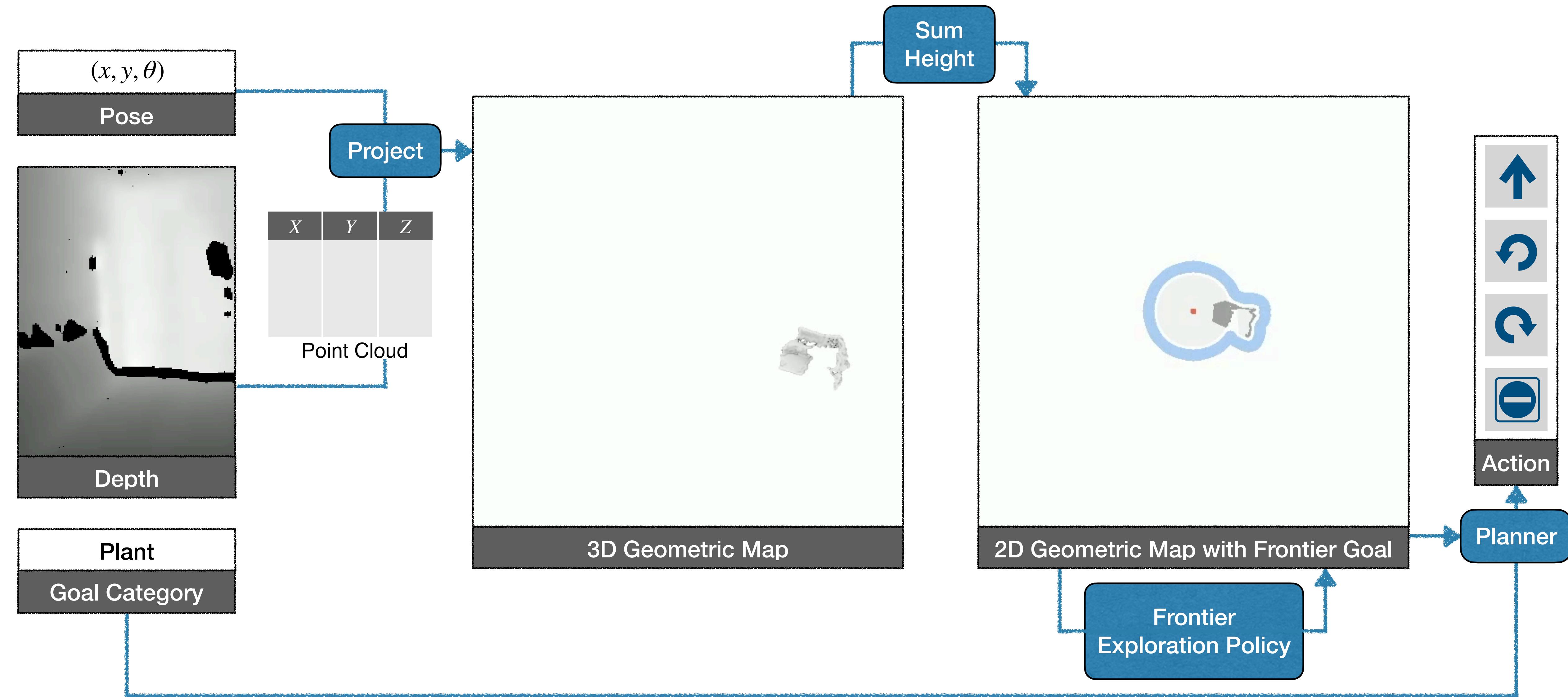
Semantic Scene Understanding
Object Detection

Semantic Exploration Priors
Where is a toilet more likely to be found?

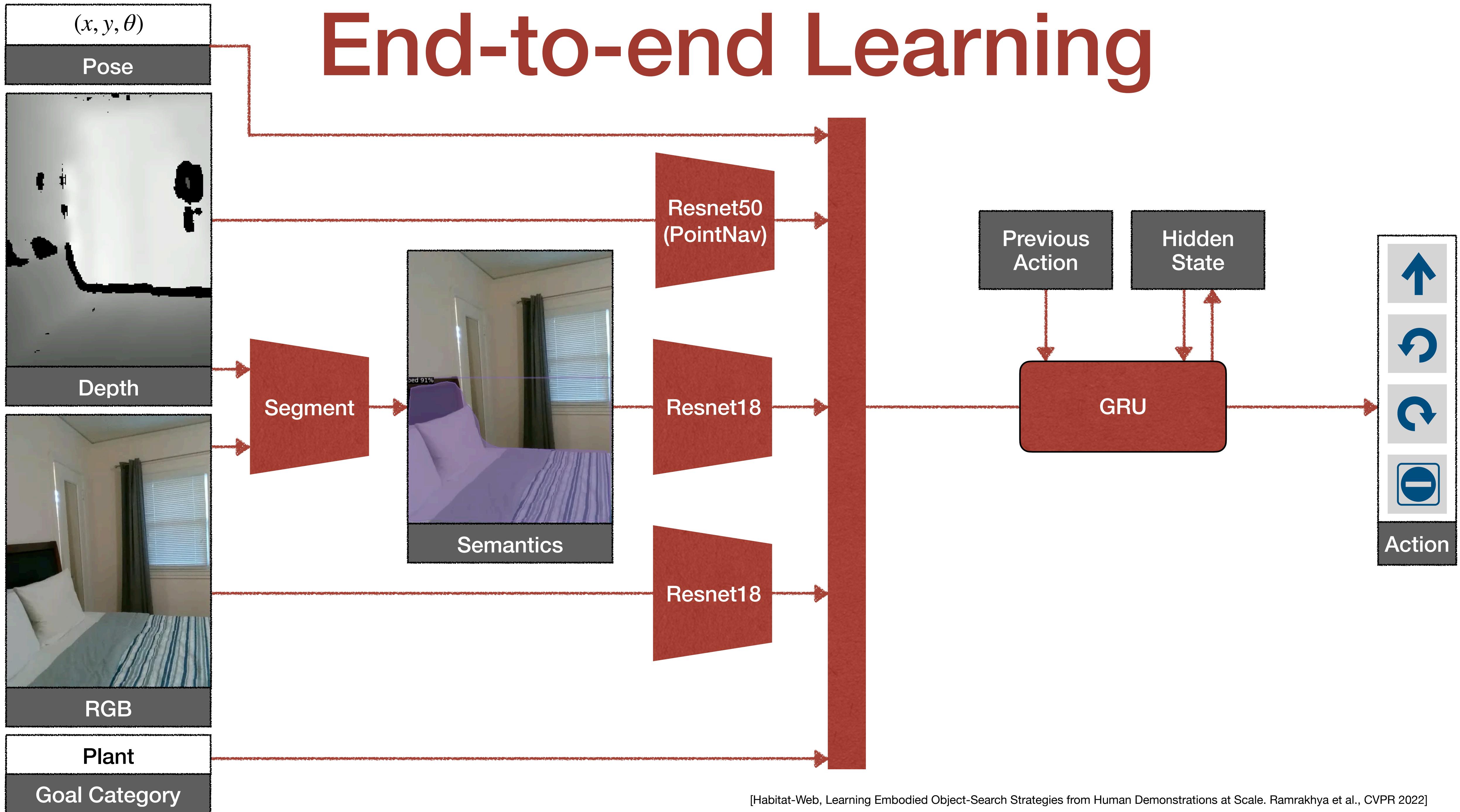
Episodic Memory
Keep track of explored and unexplored areas



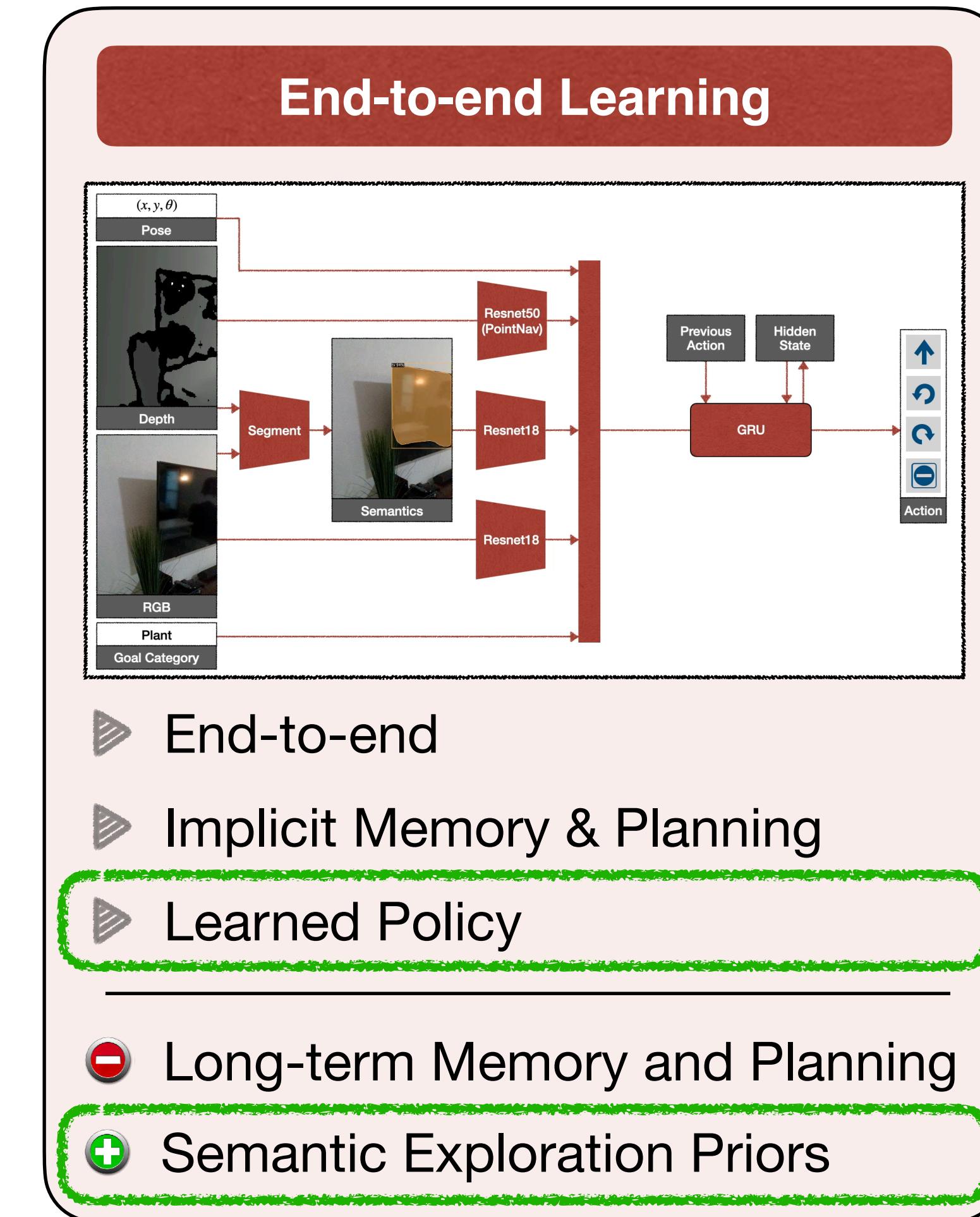
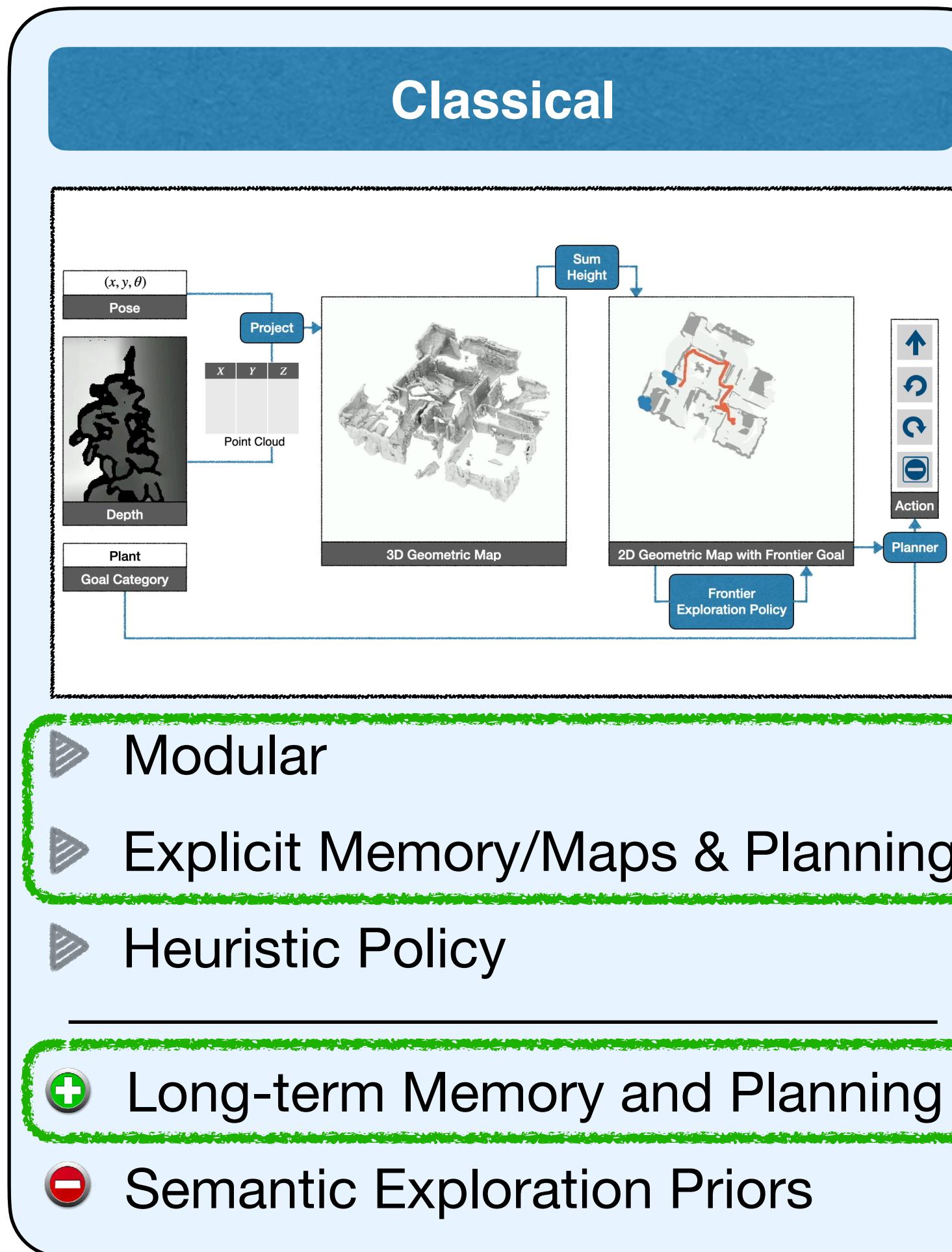
Classical Navigation



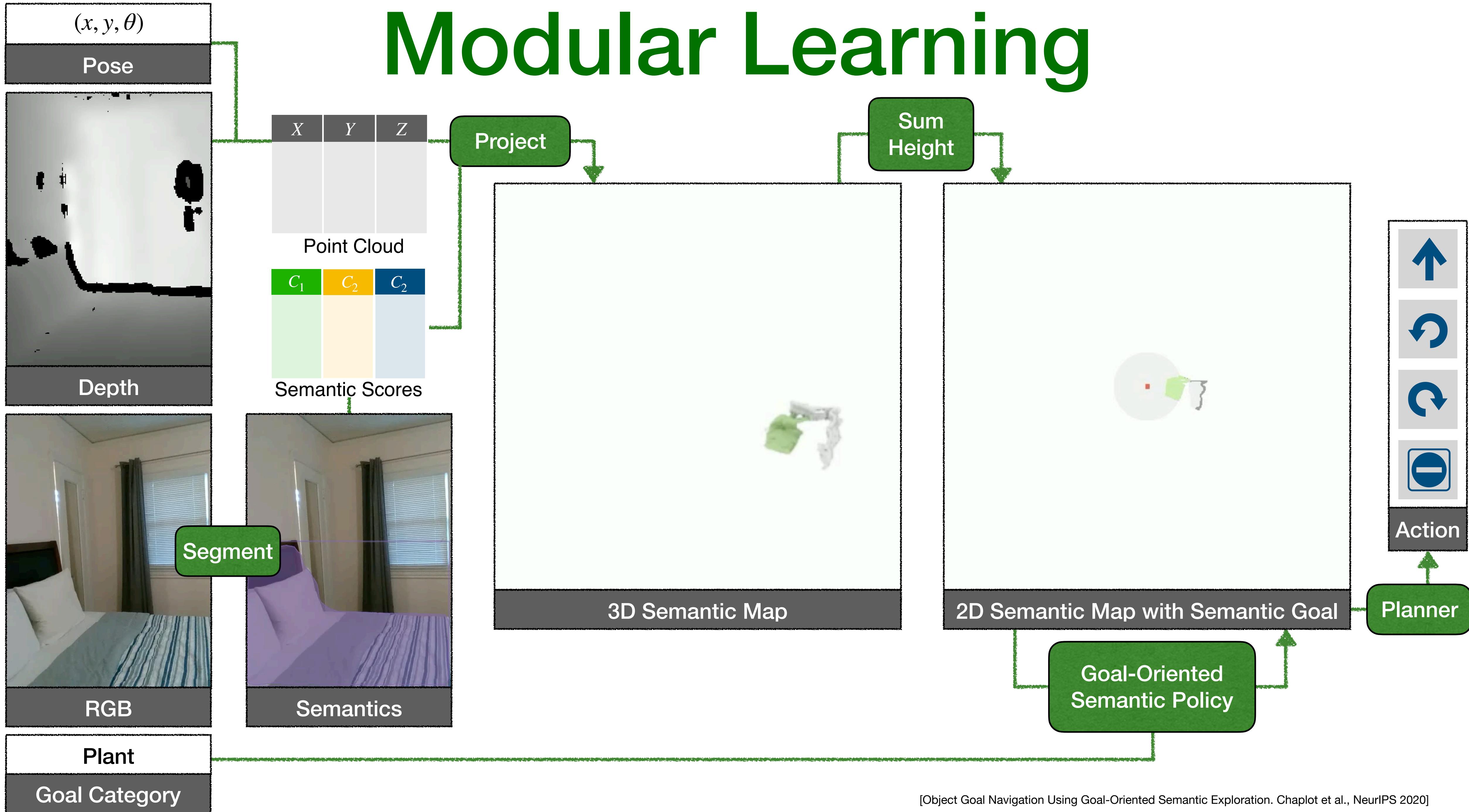
End-to-end Learning



Modular Learning



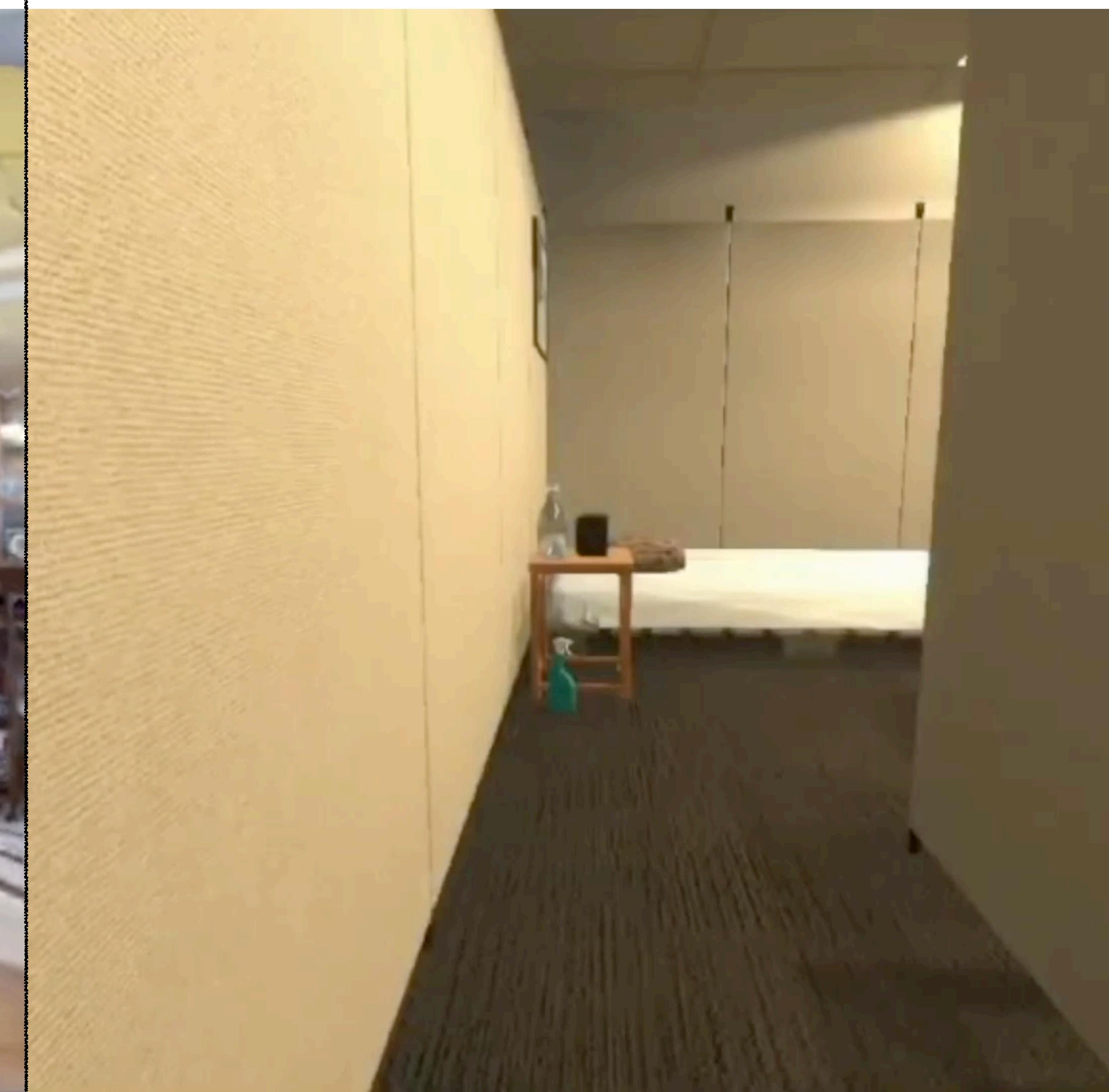
Modular Learning



Habitat

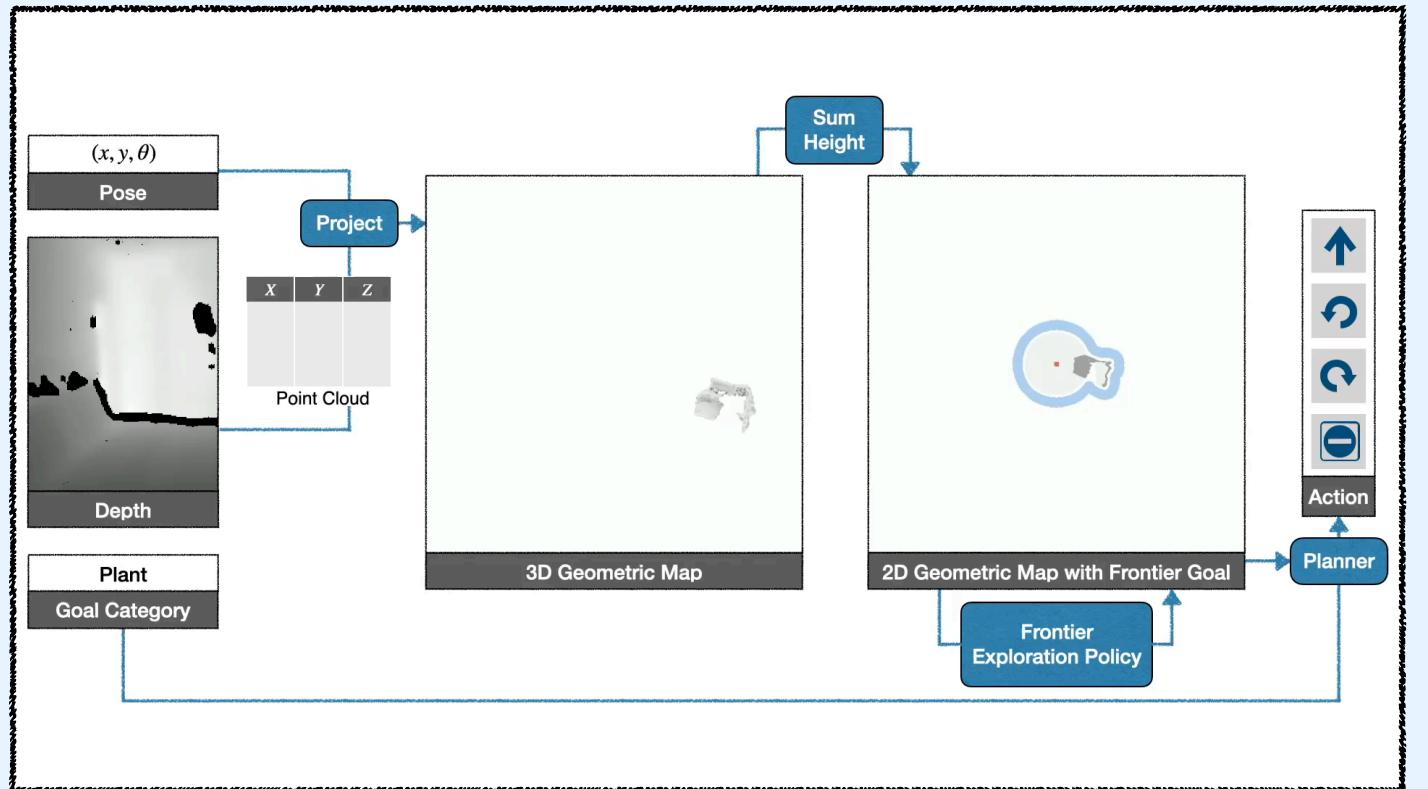


AI2-Thor



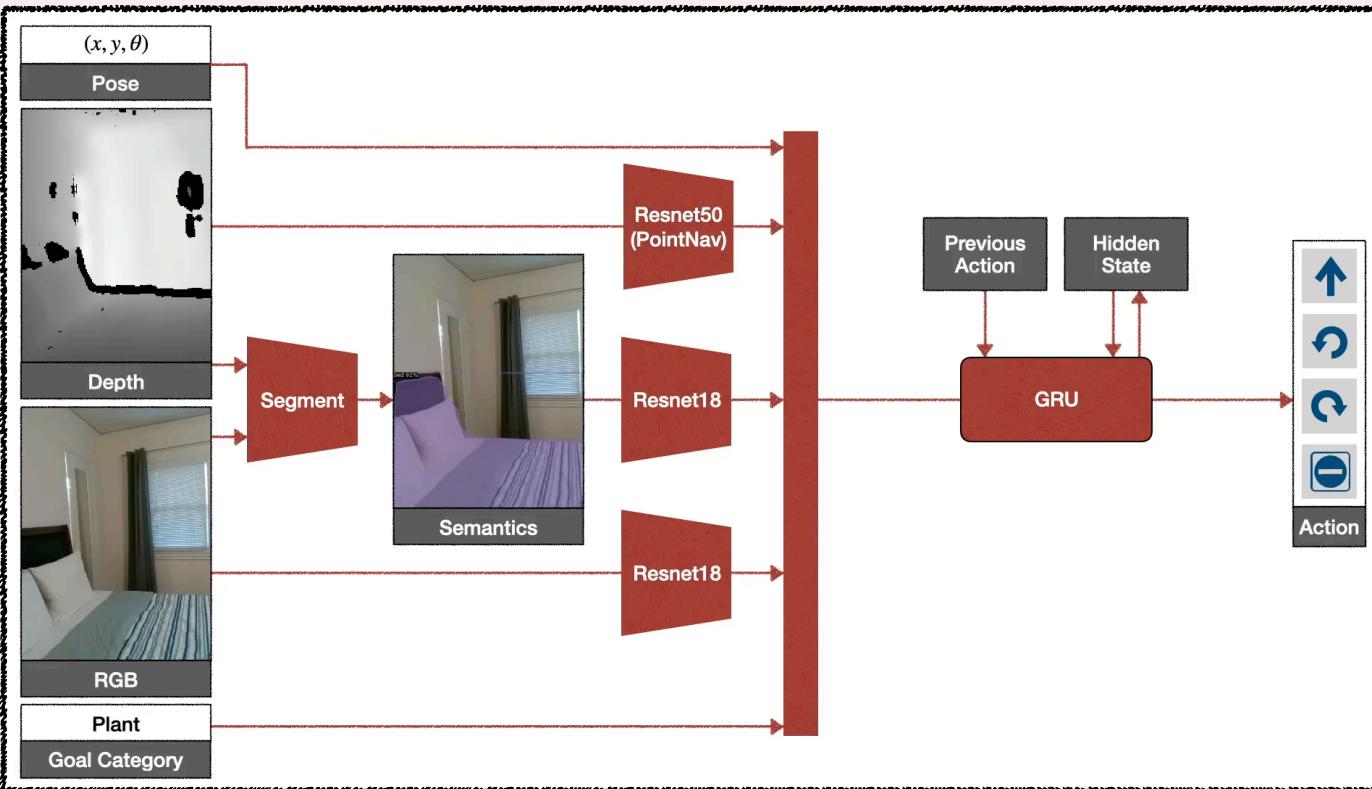
Methods

Classical



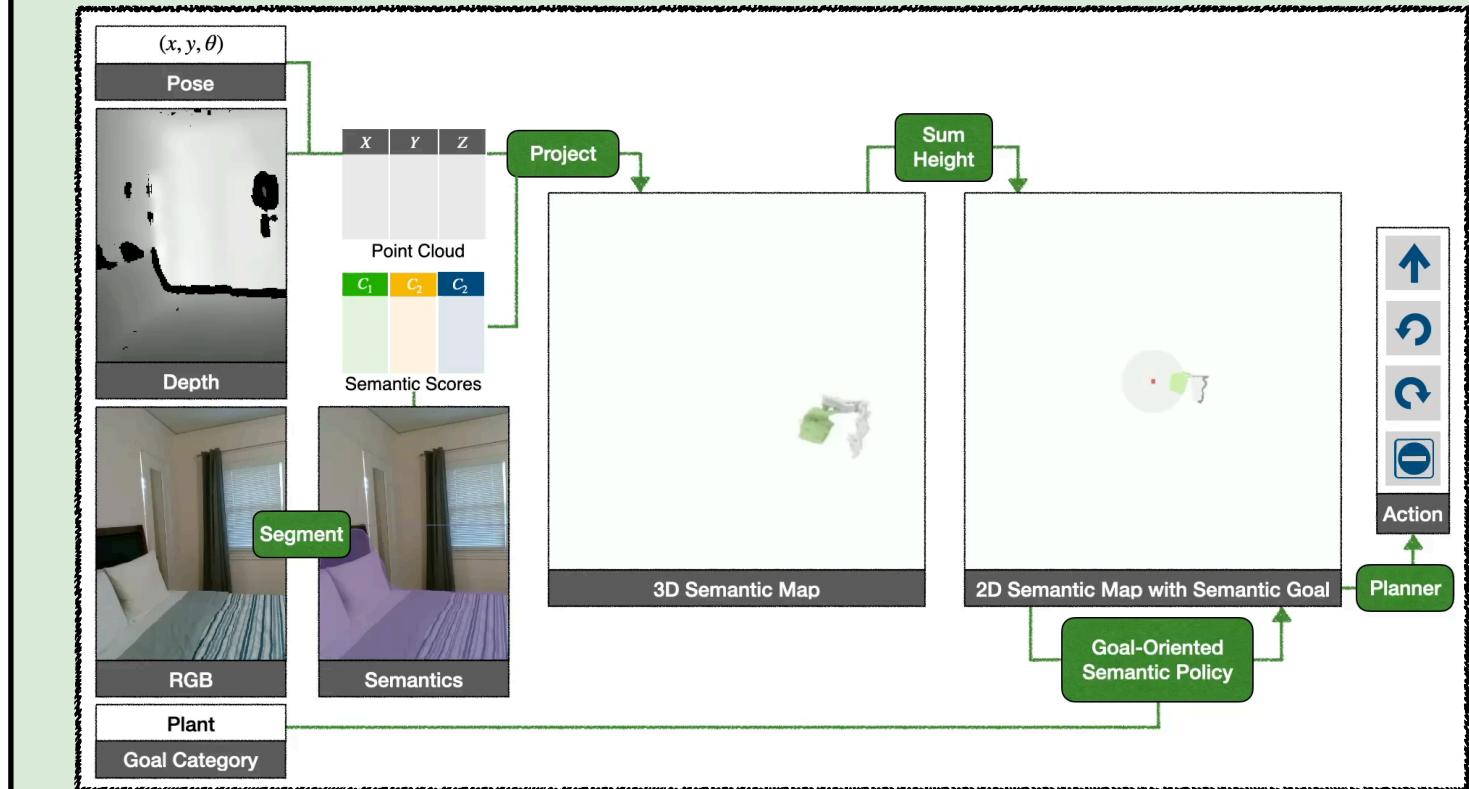
- ▶ Geometric Map
- ▶ Heuristic Exploration
- ▶ No Training

End-to-end Learning



- ▶ End-to-end
- ▶ Large-scale IL + RL fine-tuning
 - ▶ 77,000 human trajectories
 - ▶ 200M frames of RL

Modular Learning

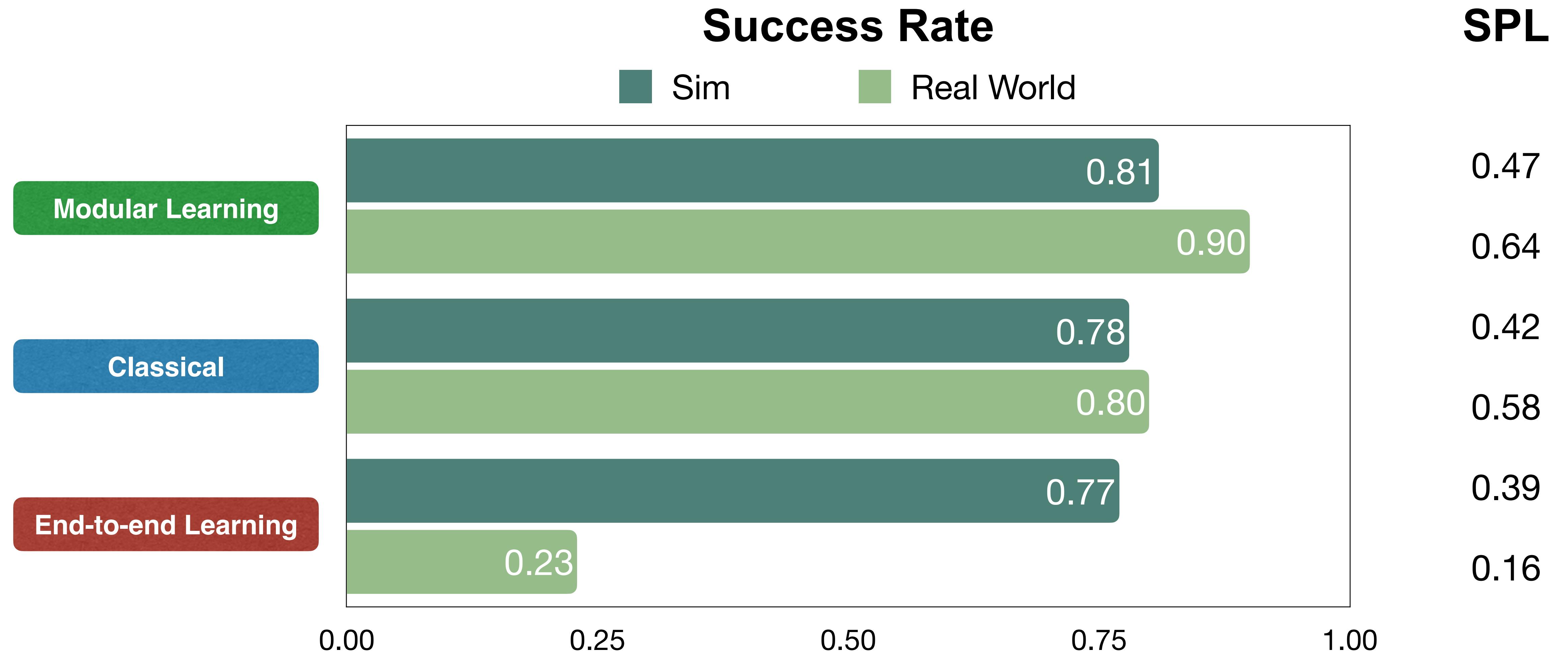


- ▶ Semantic Map
- ▶ Goal-Oriented Exploration
- ▶ 10M frames of RL



Empirical Evaluation
3 Approaches
6 Unseen Homes
6 Goal Object Categories

Results



Goal: couch

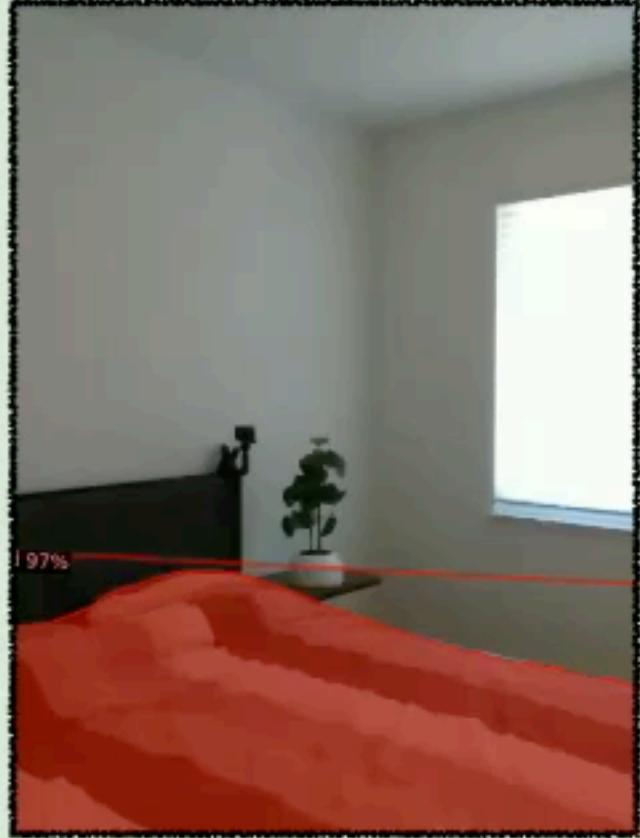
SPL: 0.74, 78 steps

Modular

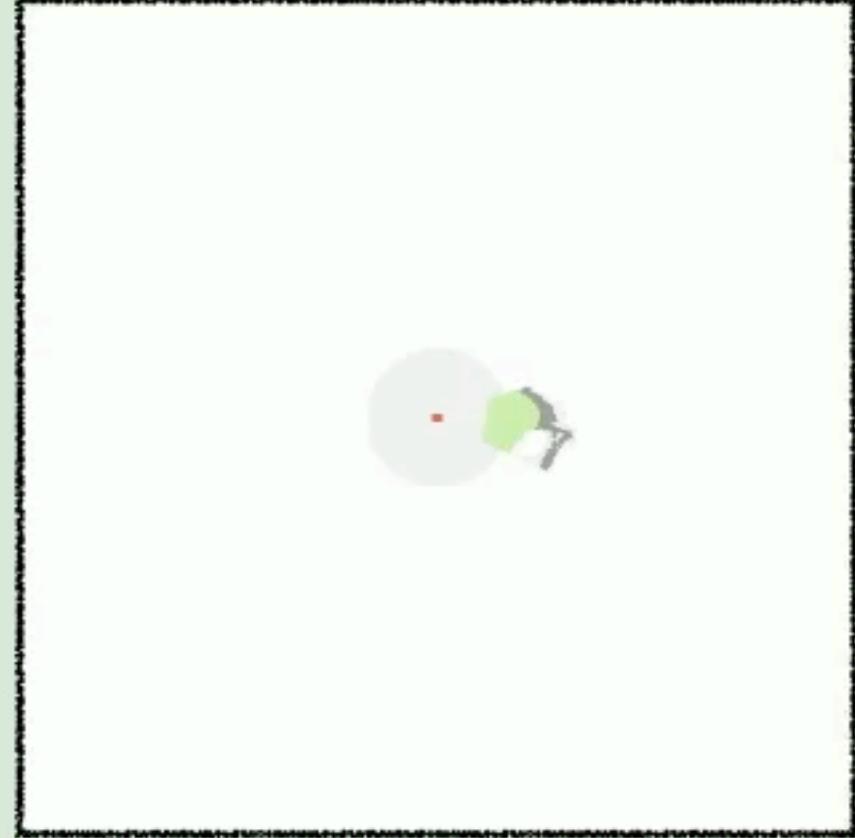
Third-person view



Success



Observation



Predicted
Semantic Map

SPL: 0.0, 121 steps

End-to-End

Third-person view



Failure



0 1 2 3m
5ft 10ft

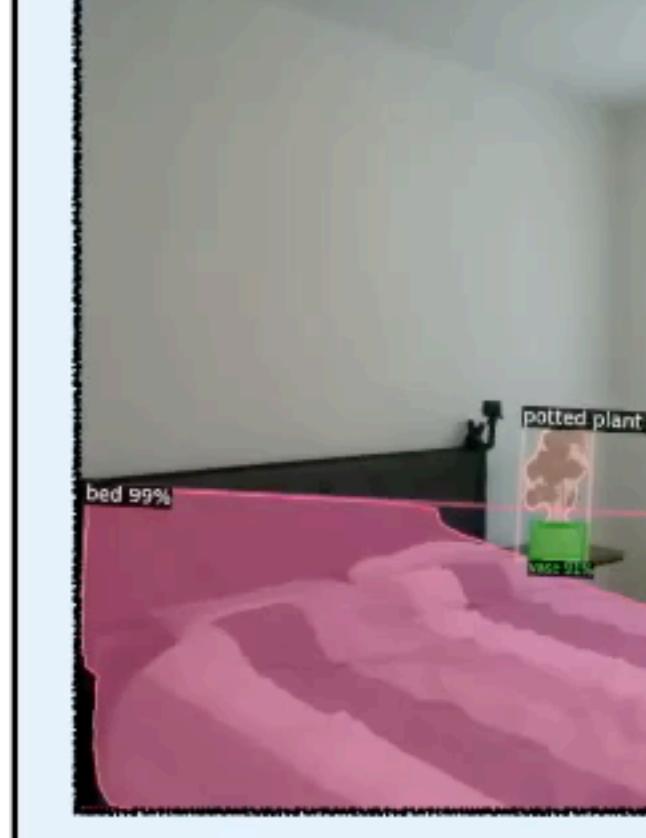
SPL: 0.33, 181 steps

Classical

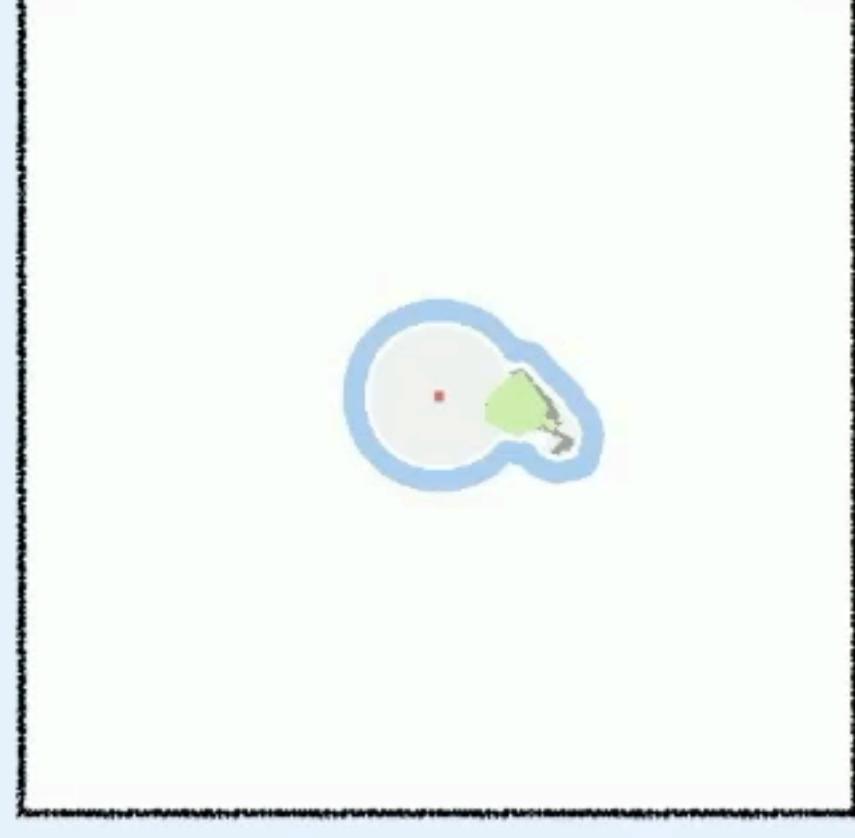
Third-person view



Success

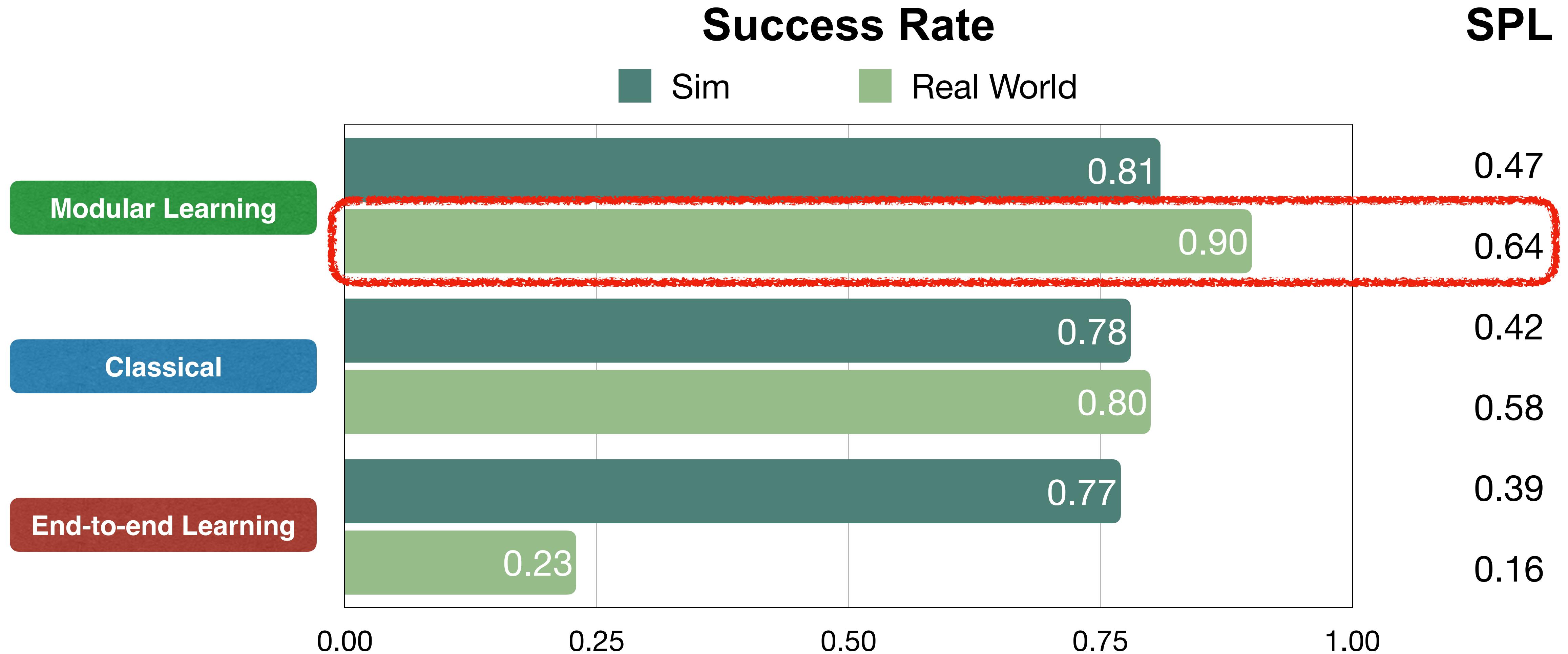


Observation

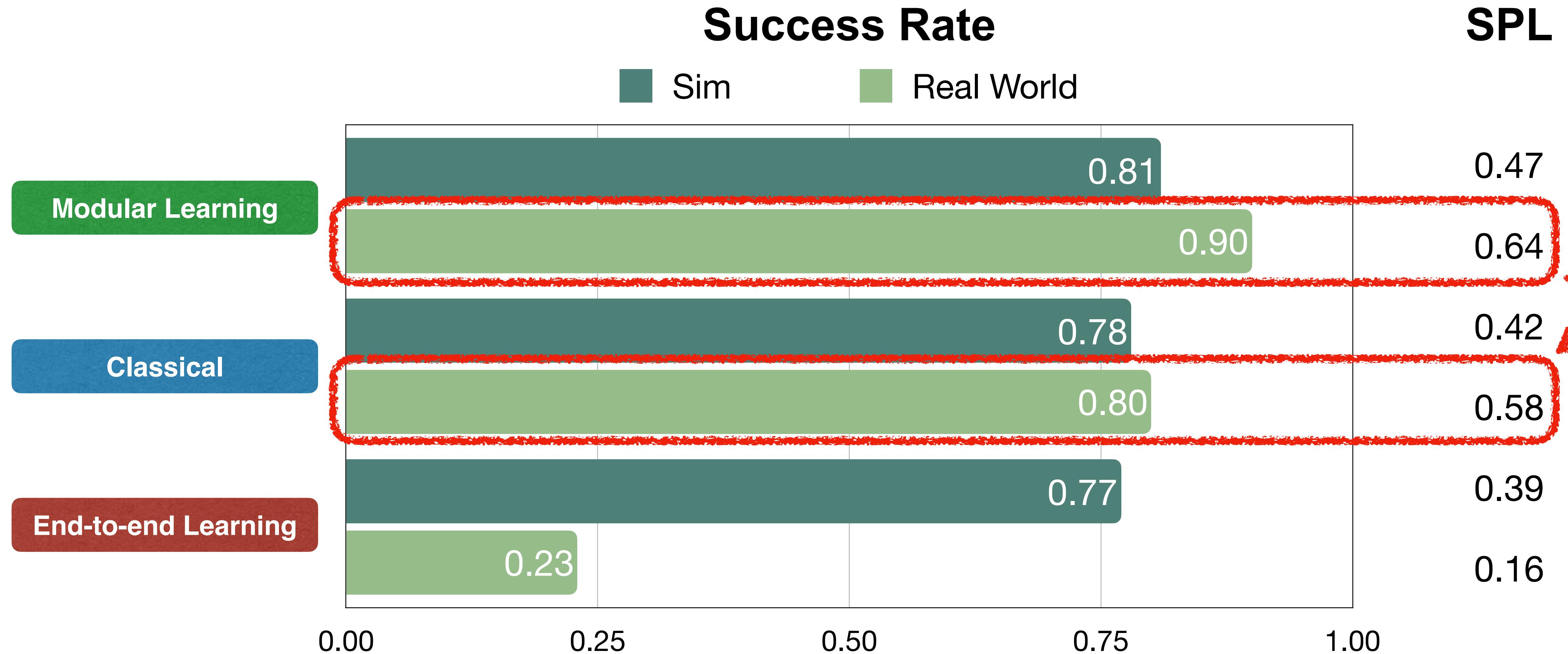


Predicted
Semantic Map

Modular Learning is Reliable



Classical vs Modular Learning



Classical vs Modular Learning

SPL: 0.90, 98 steps

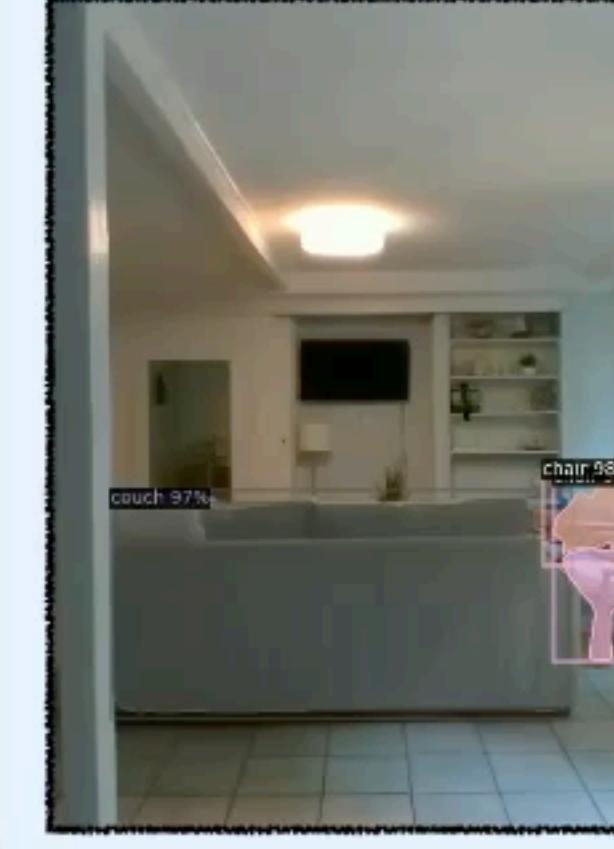
Goal: bed

SPL: 0.52, 152 steps

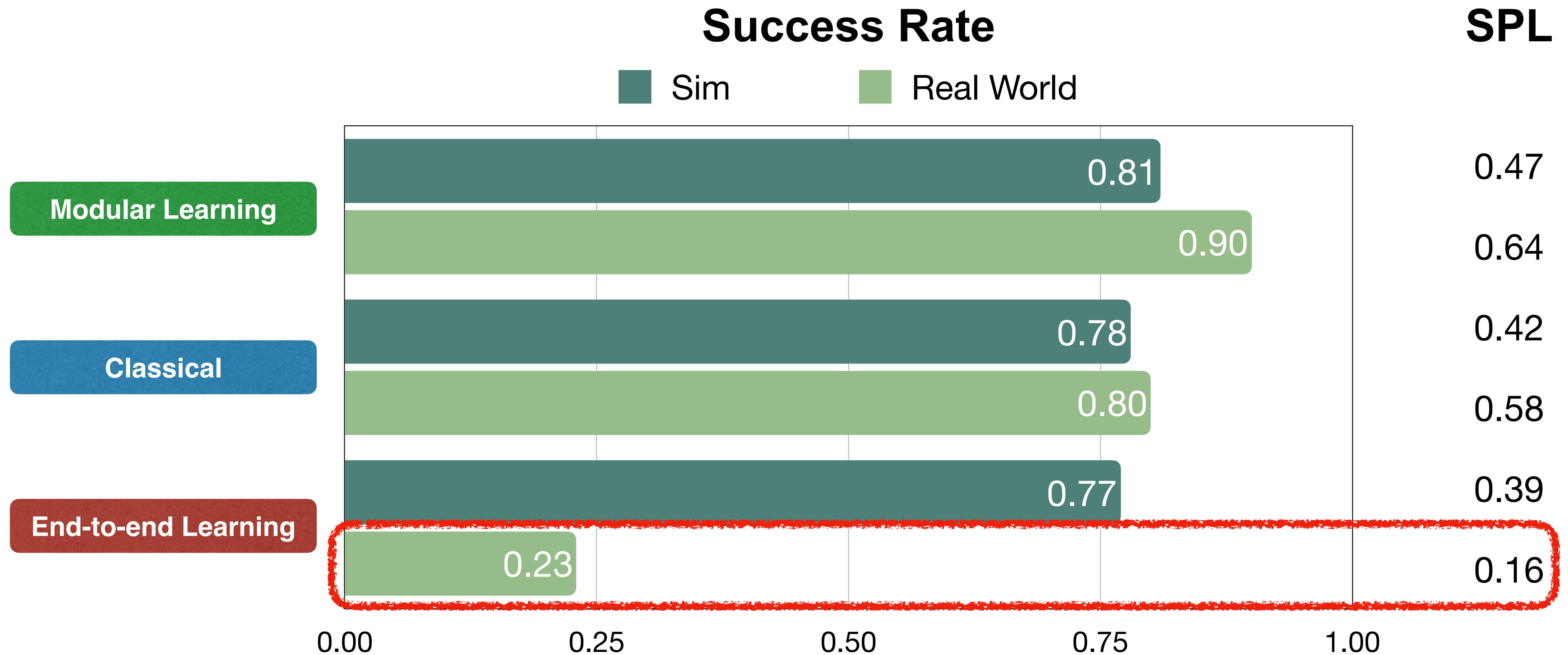
Semantic Exploration



Frontier Exploration



End-to-end fails to Transfer



End-to-end Failures

Goal: TV



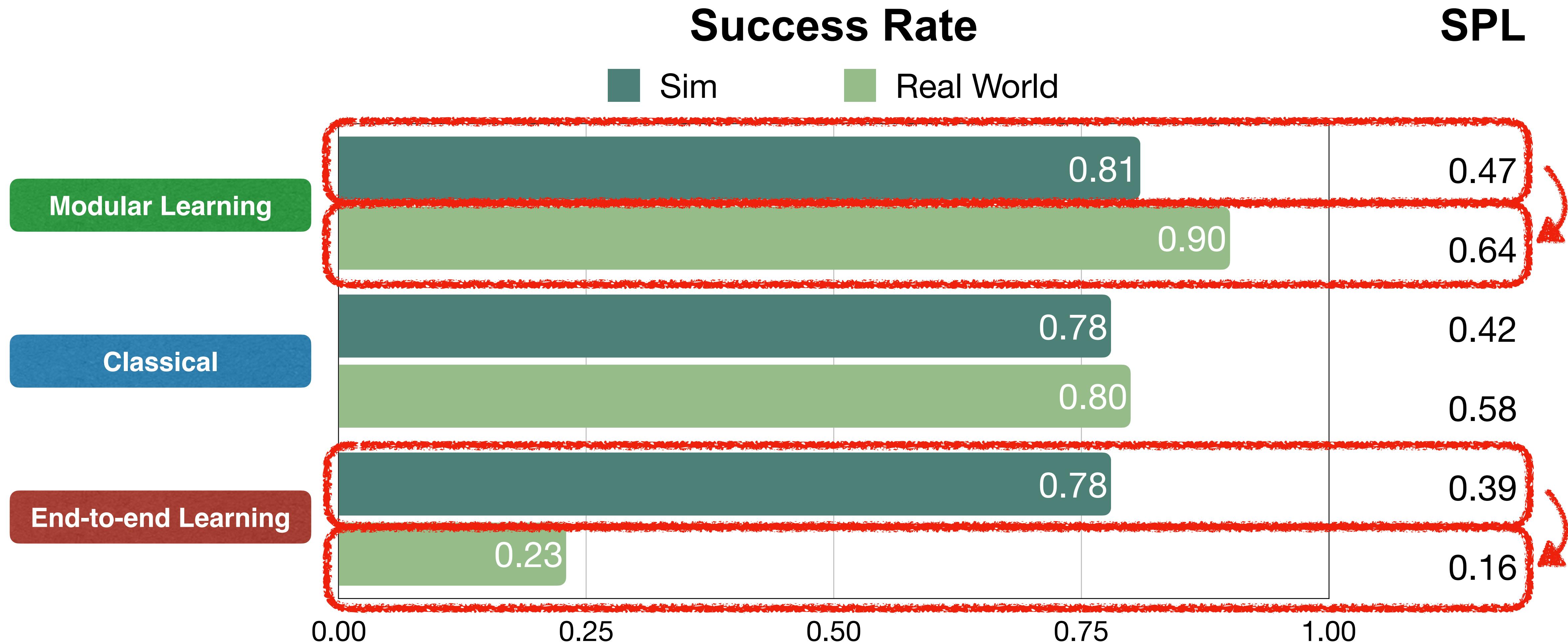
Goal: Toilet



Goal: Plant



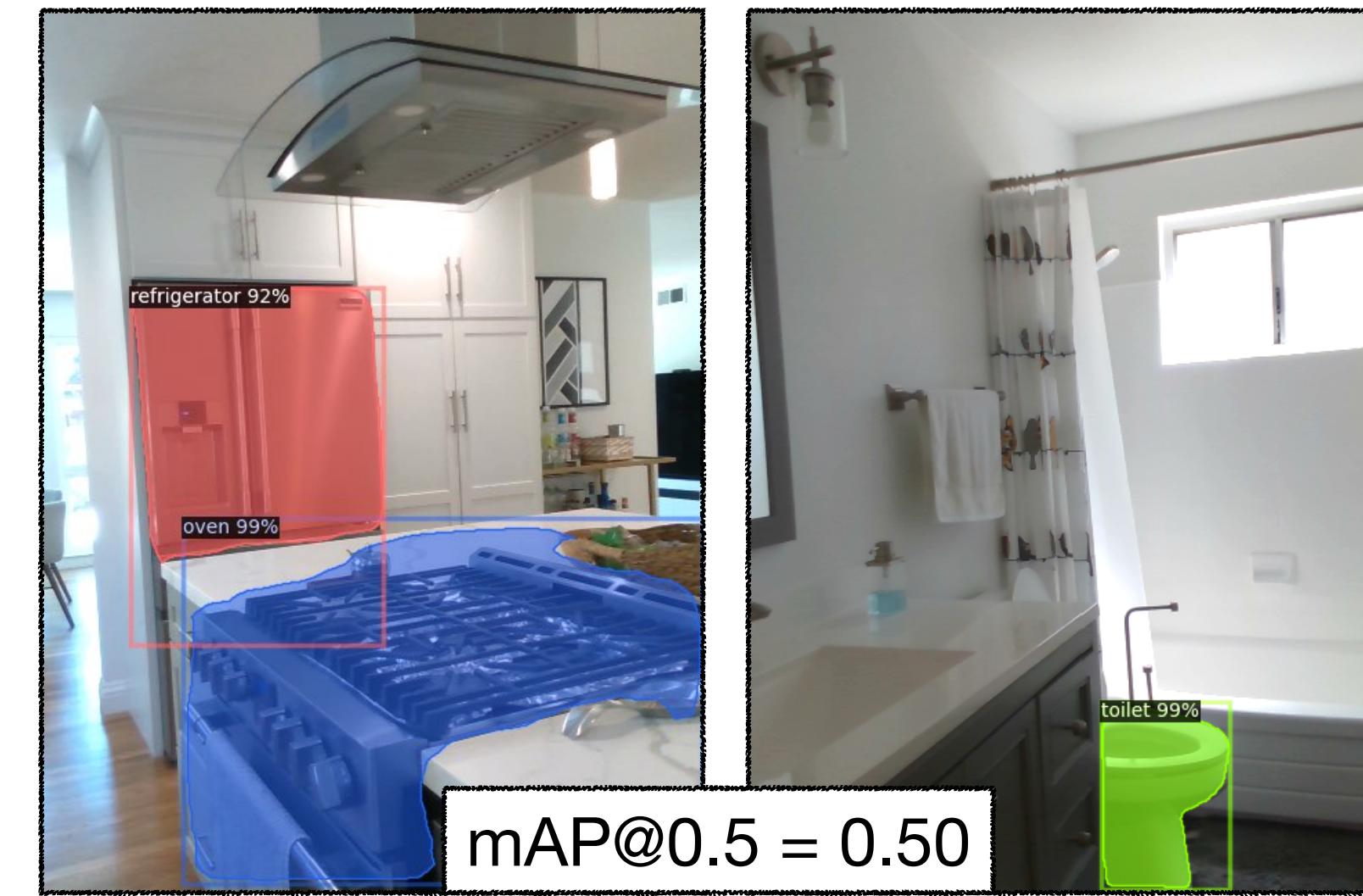
Modular vs End-to-end Transfer



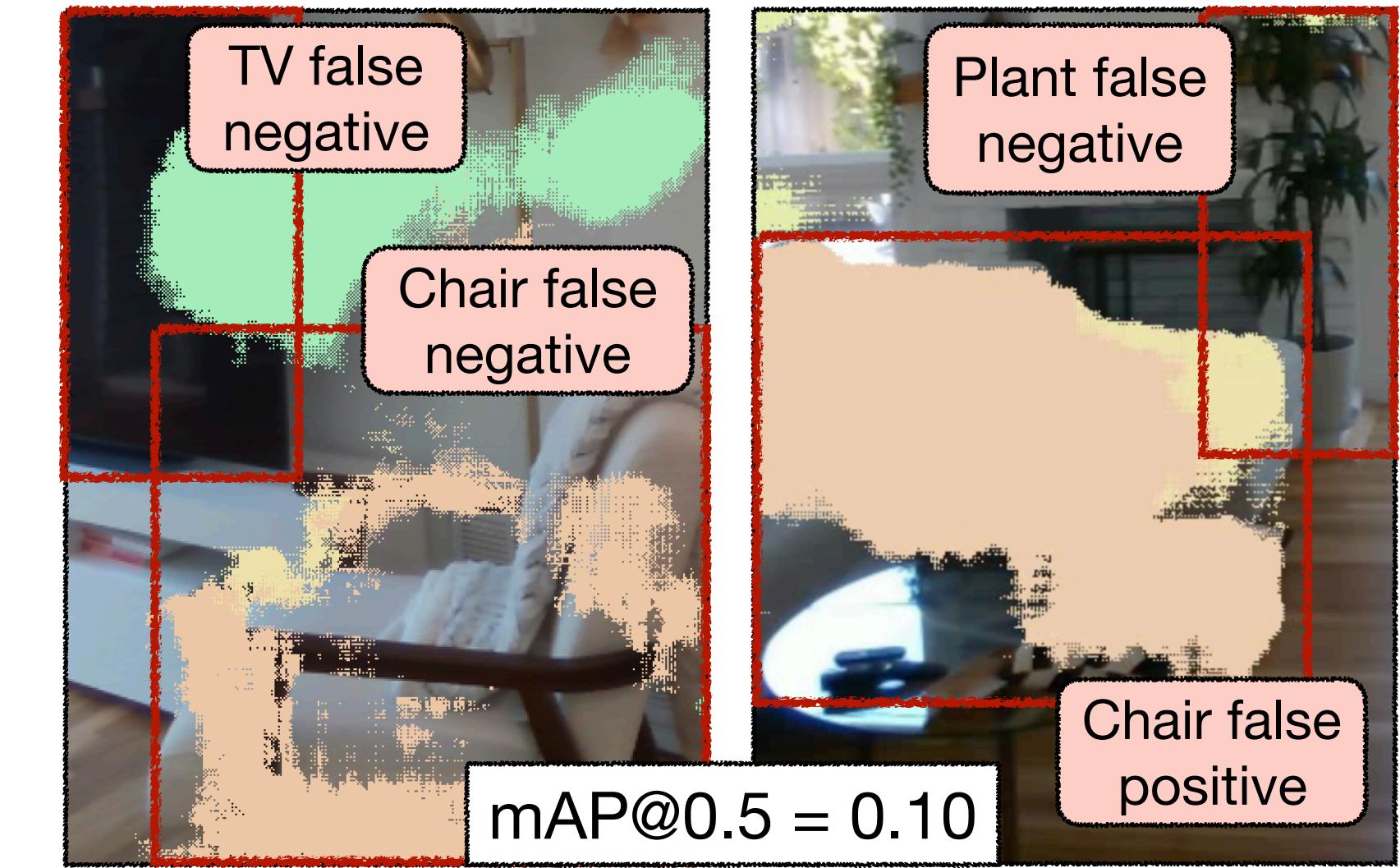
Real World



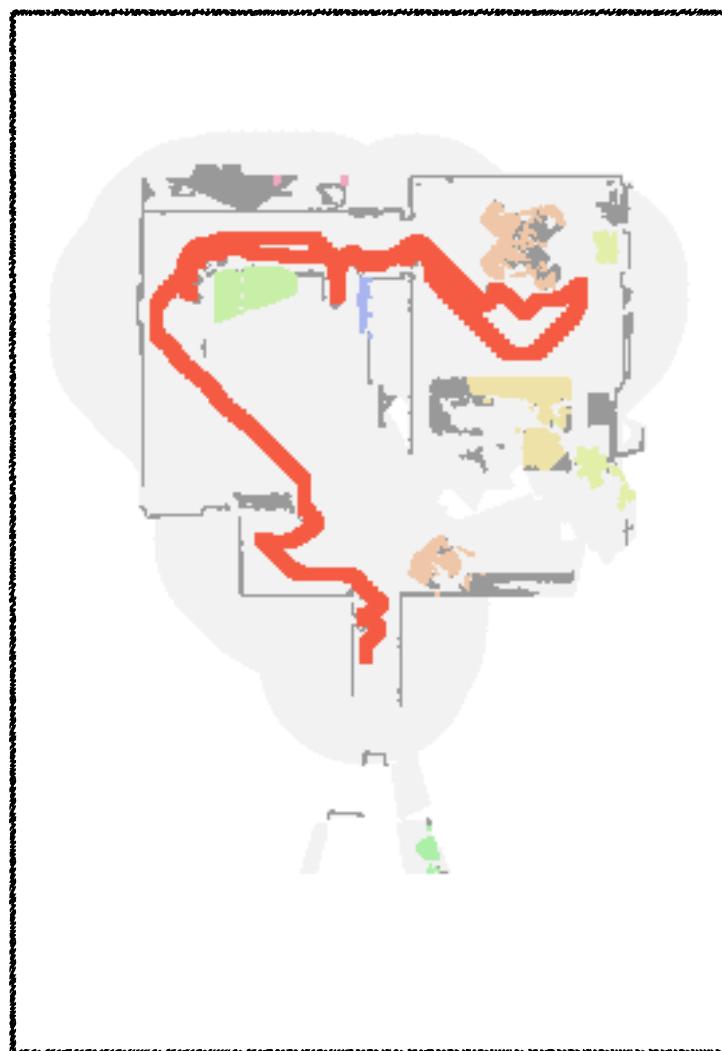
**Segmentation Model
Trained in Real World**



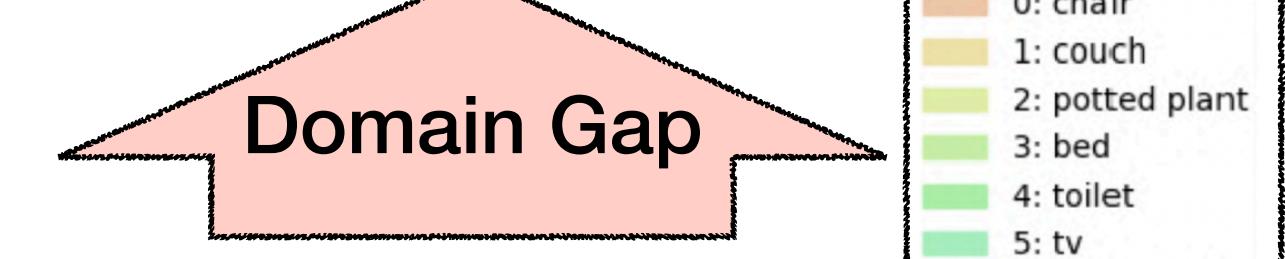
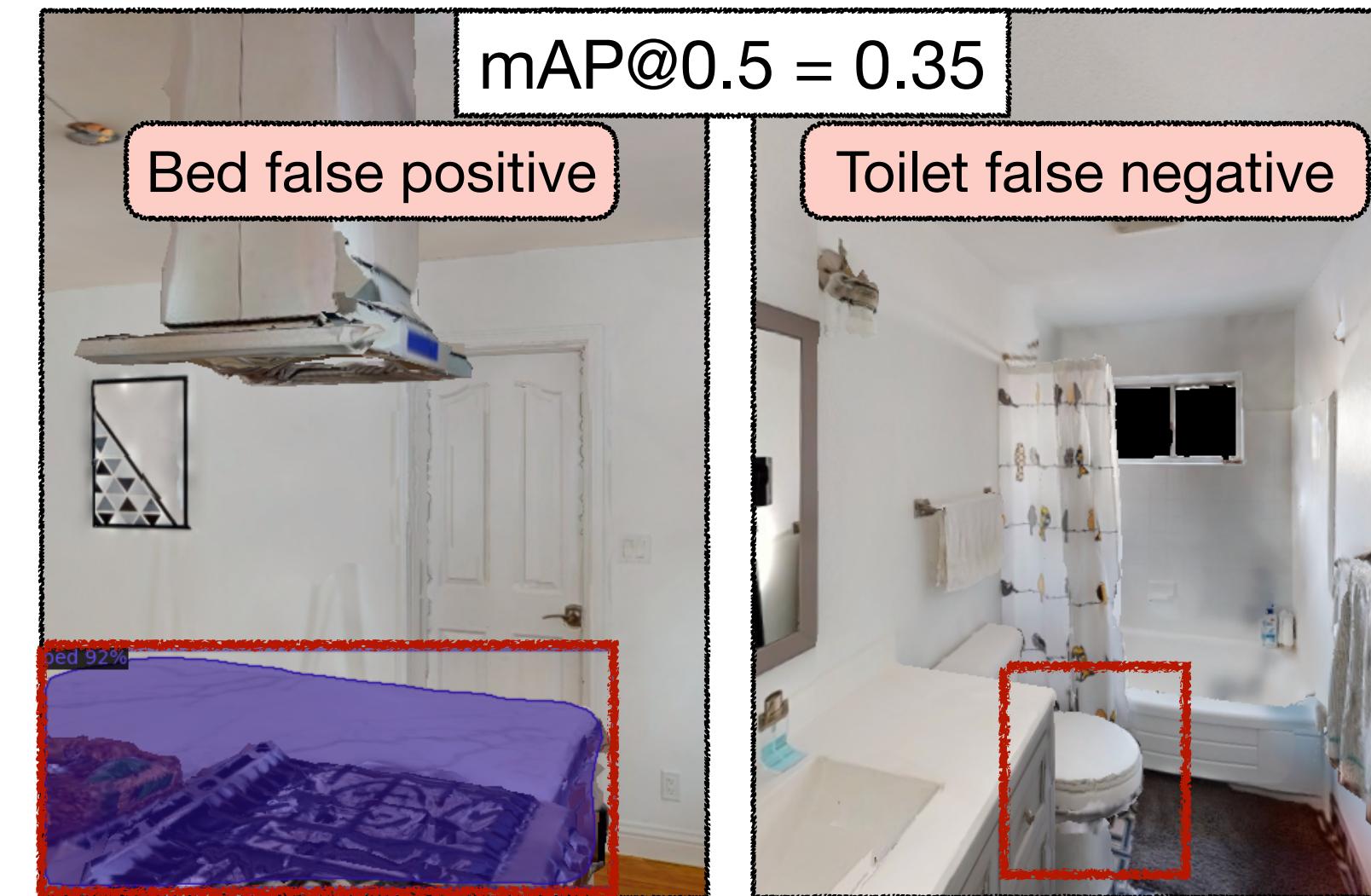
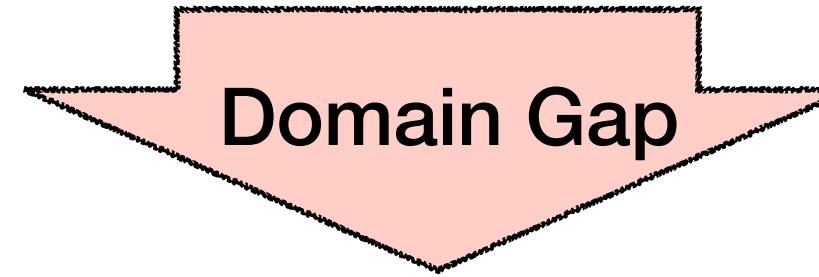
**Segmentation Model
Trained in Simulation**



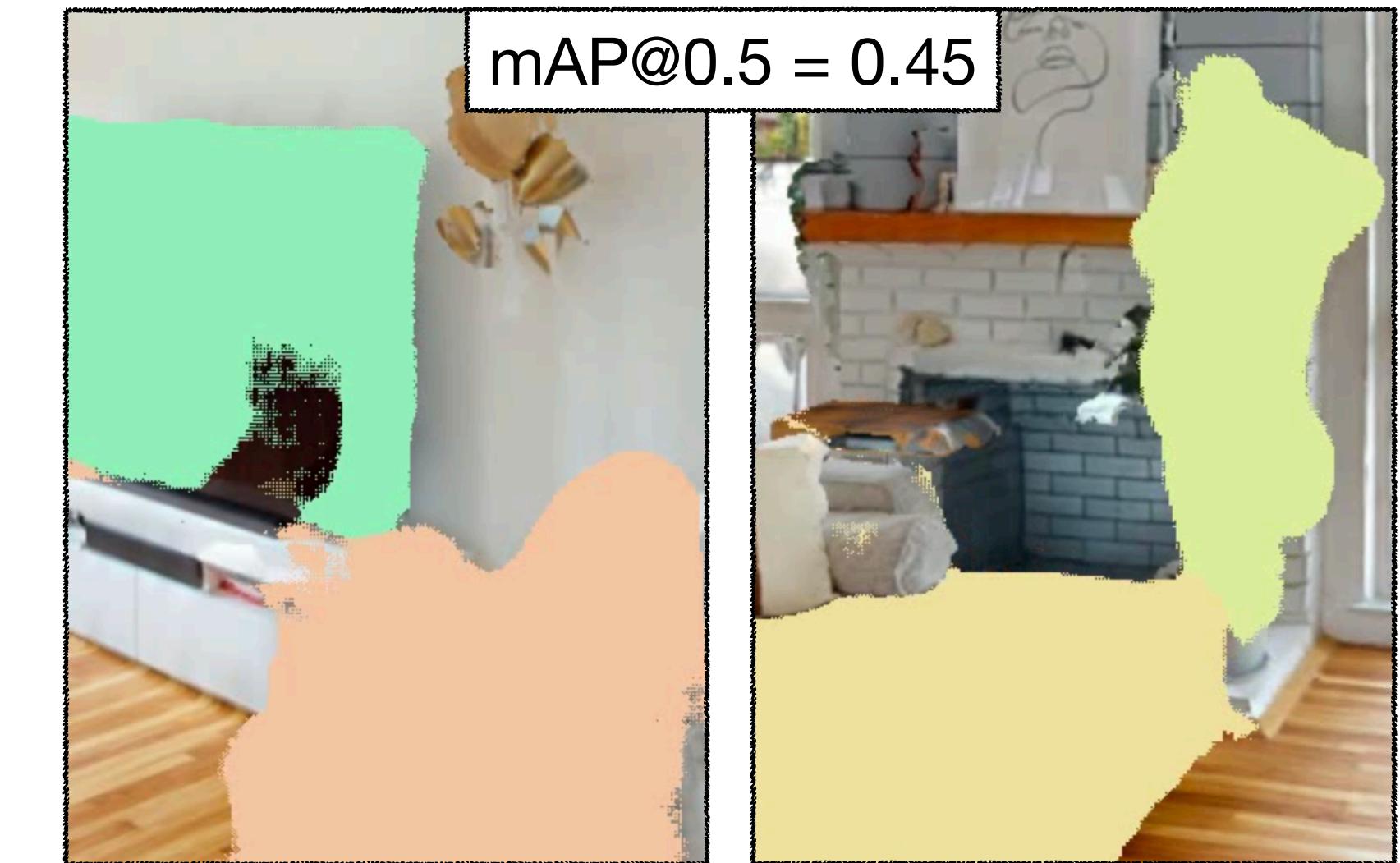
Simulation



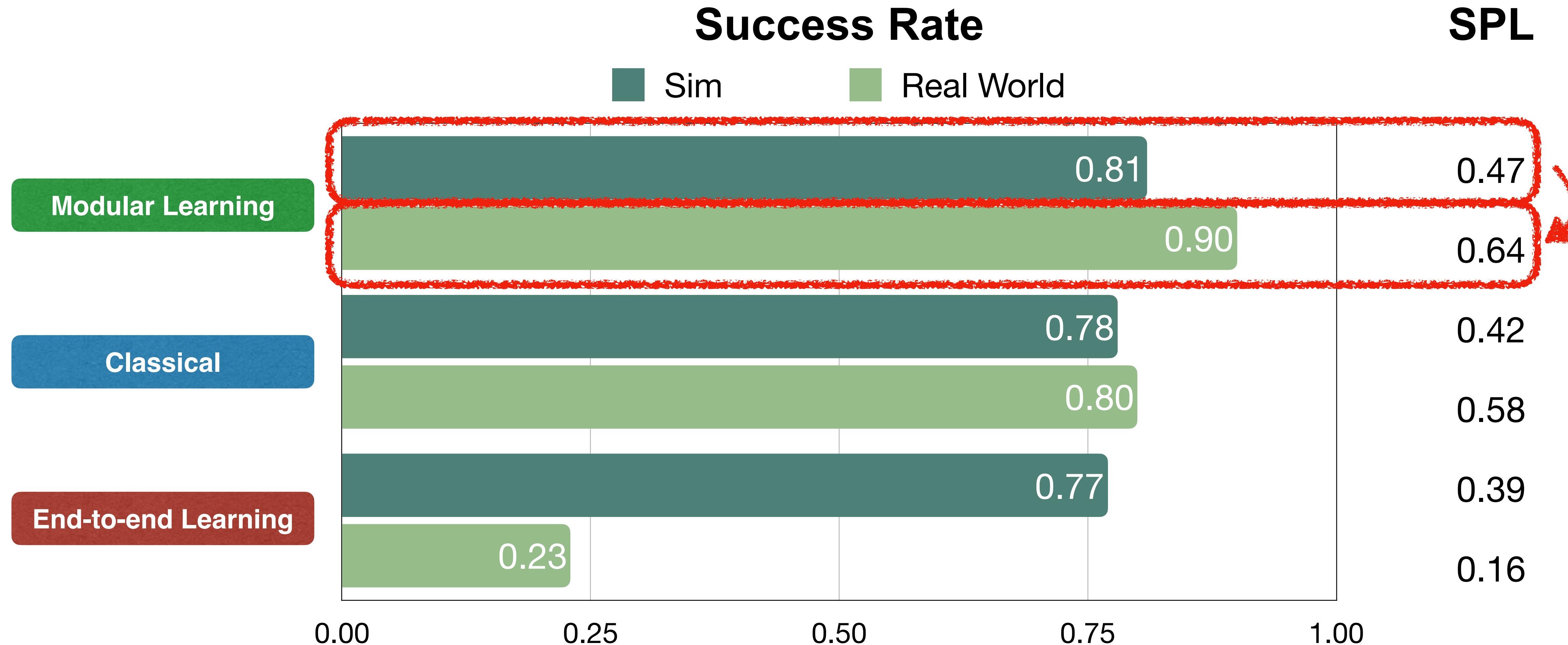
Domain Invariance



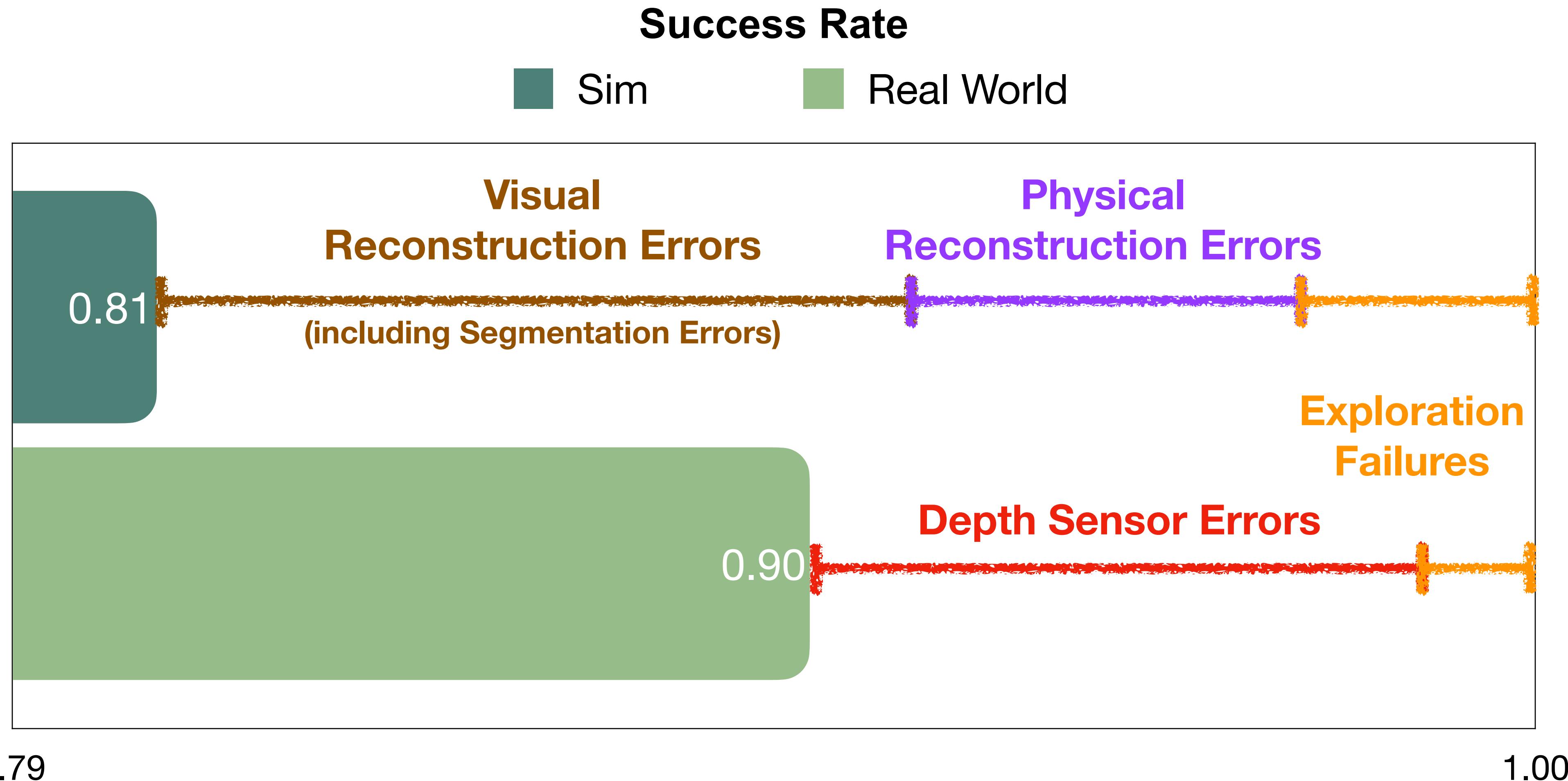
0: chair
1: couch
2: potted plant
3: bed
4: toilet
5: tv

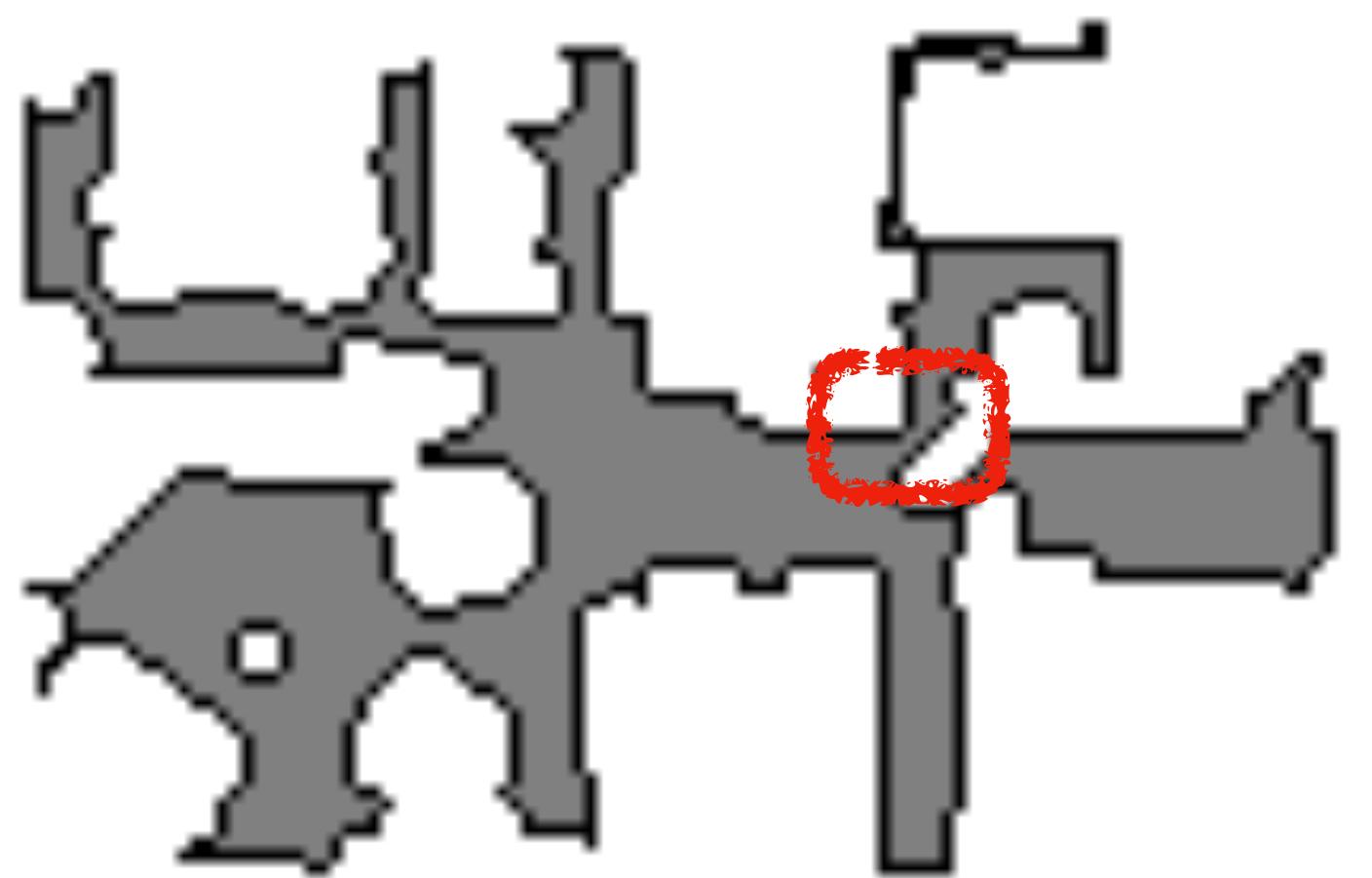


Modular Learning Sim vs Real



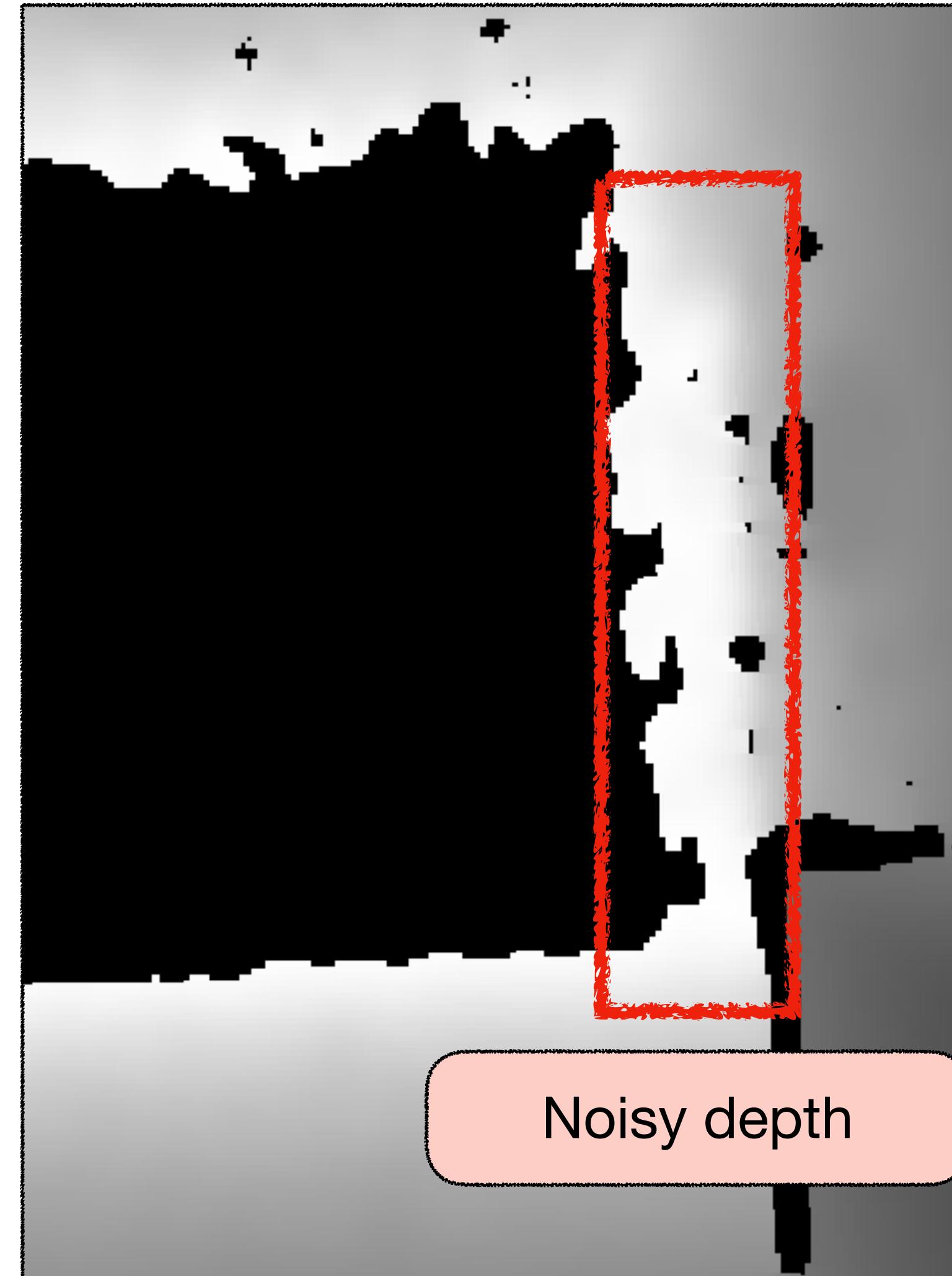
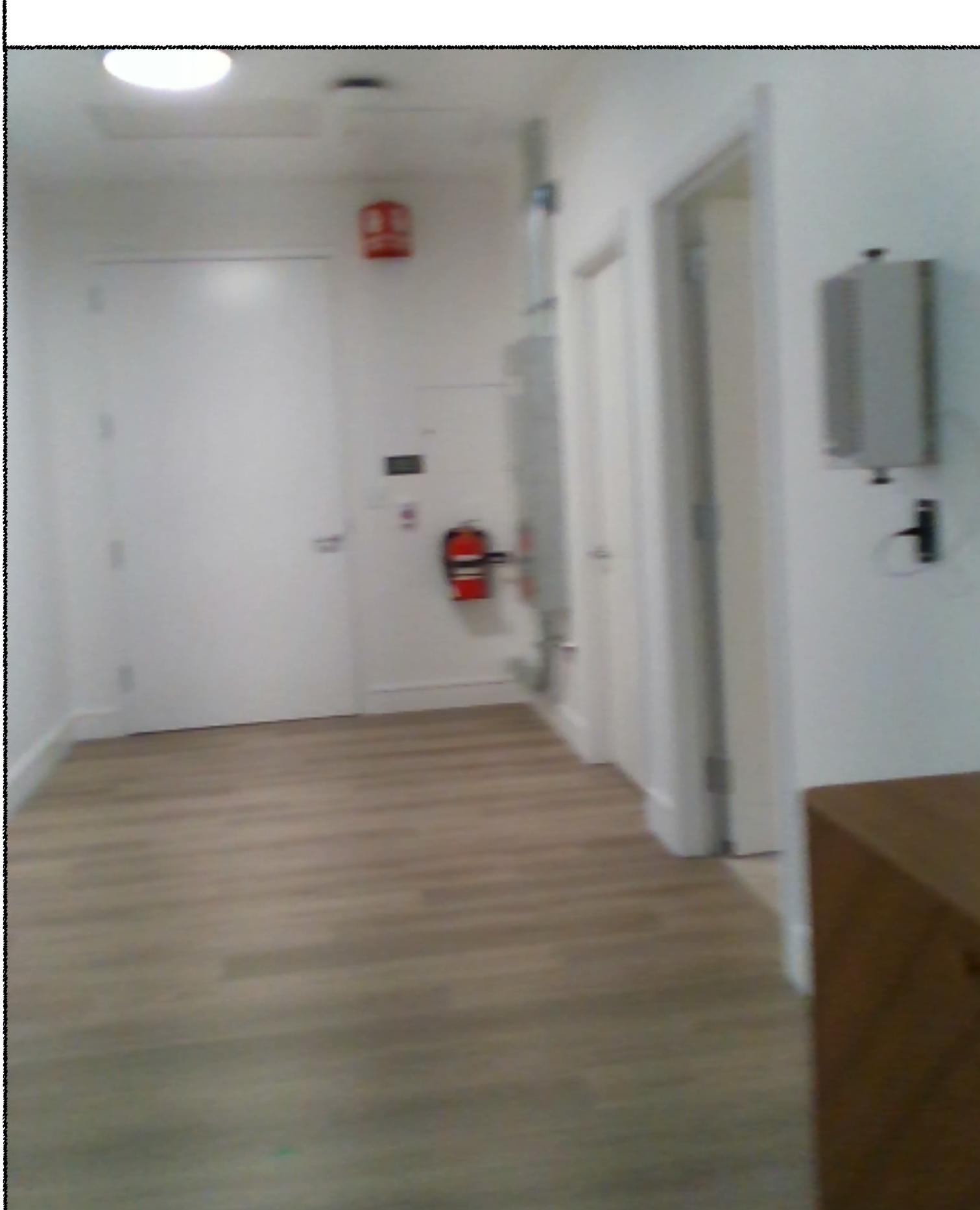
Modular Learning Sim vs Real





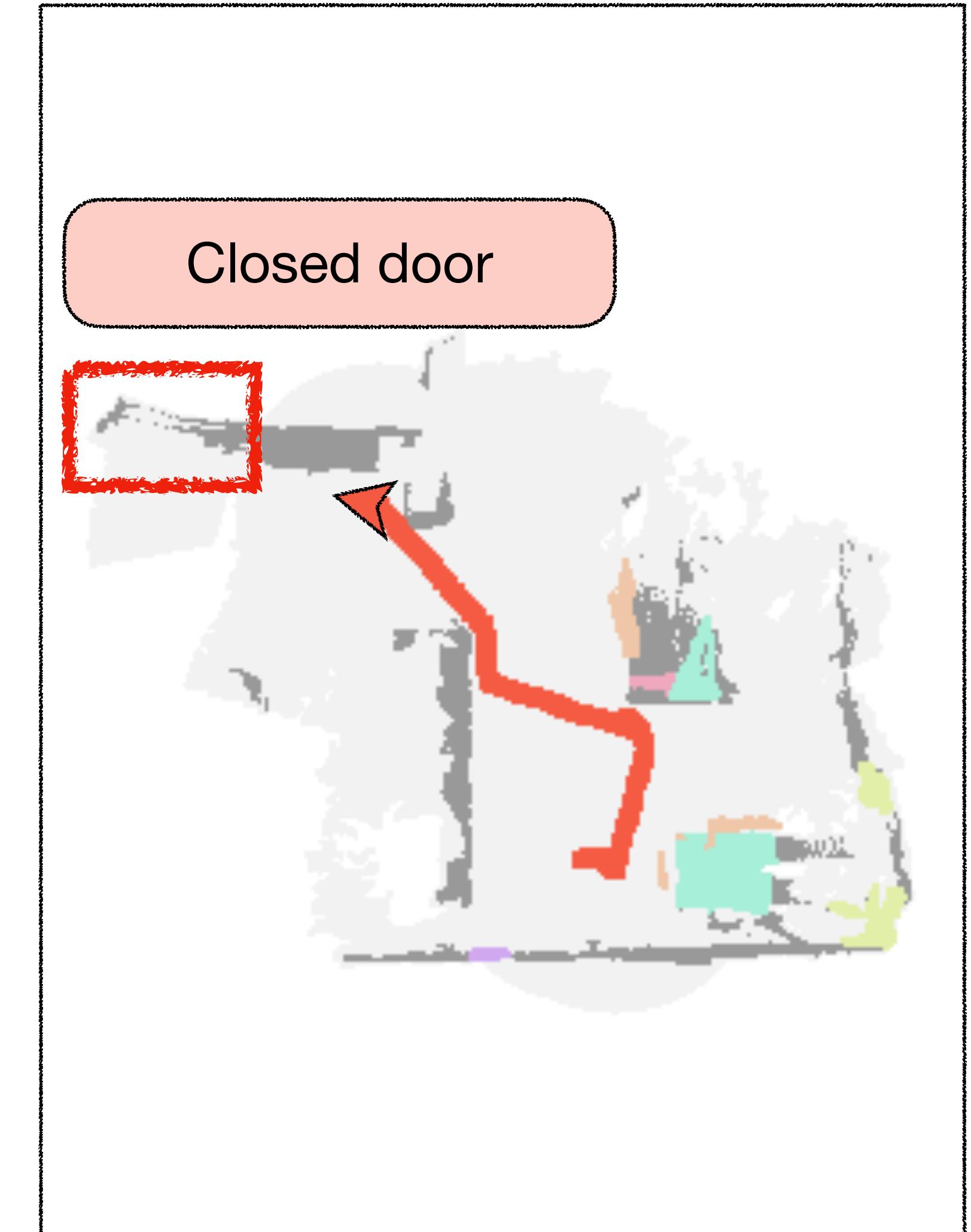
Real-world Depth Sensor Errors

Door approach at an angle



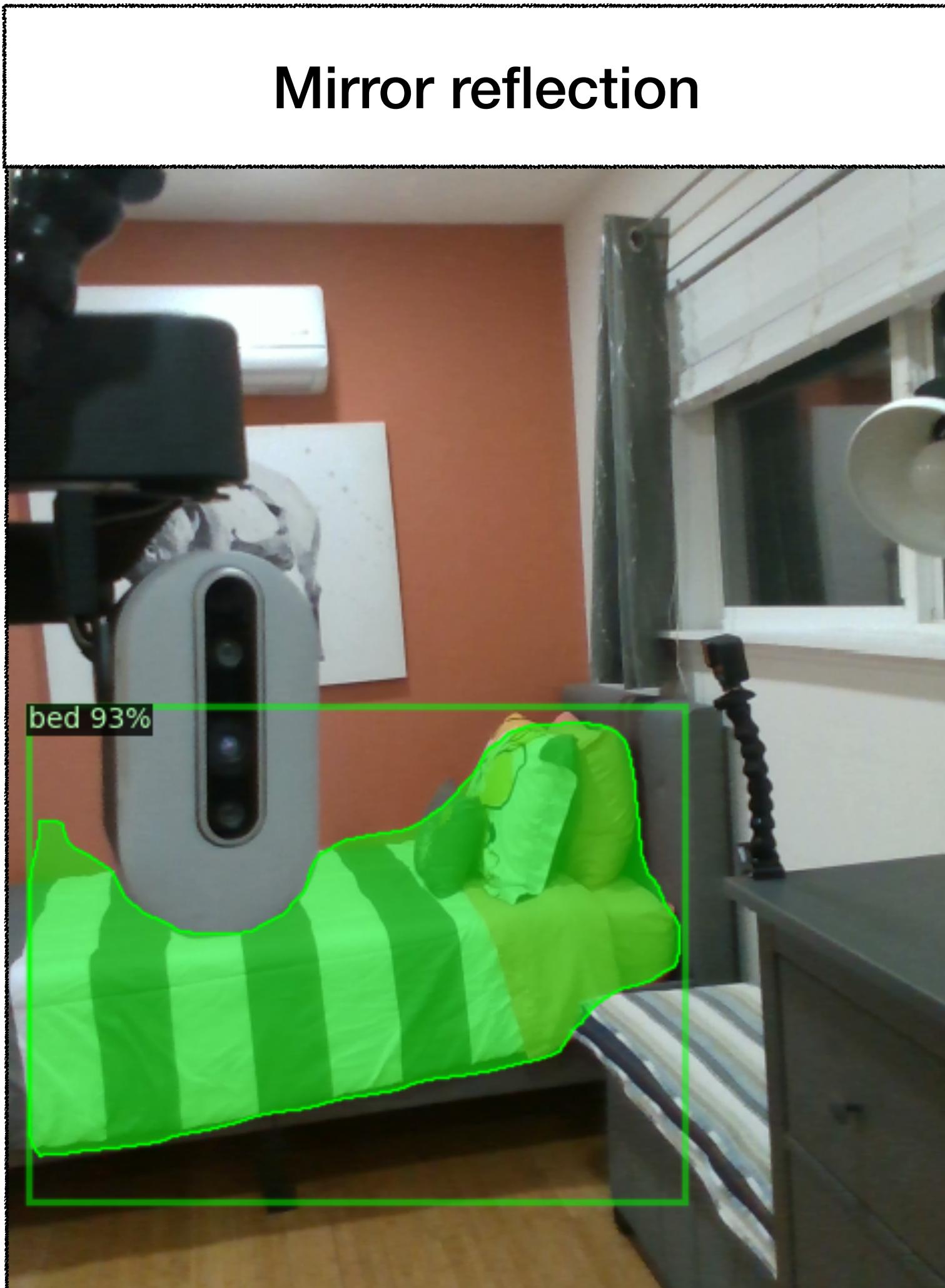
Noisy depth

Closed door



Real-world Depth Sensor Errors

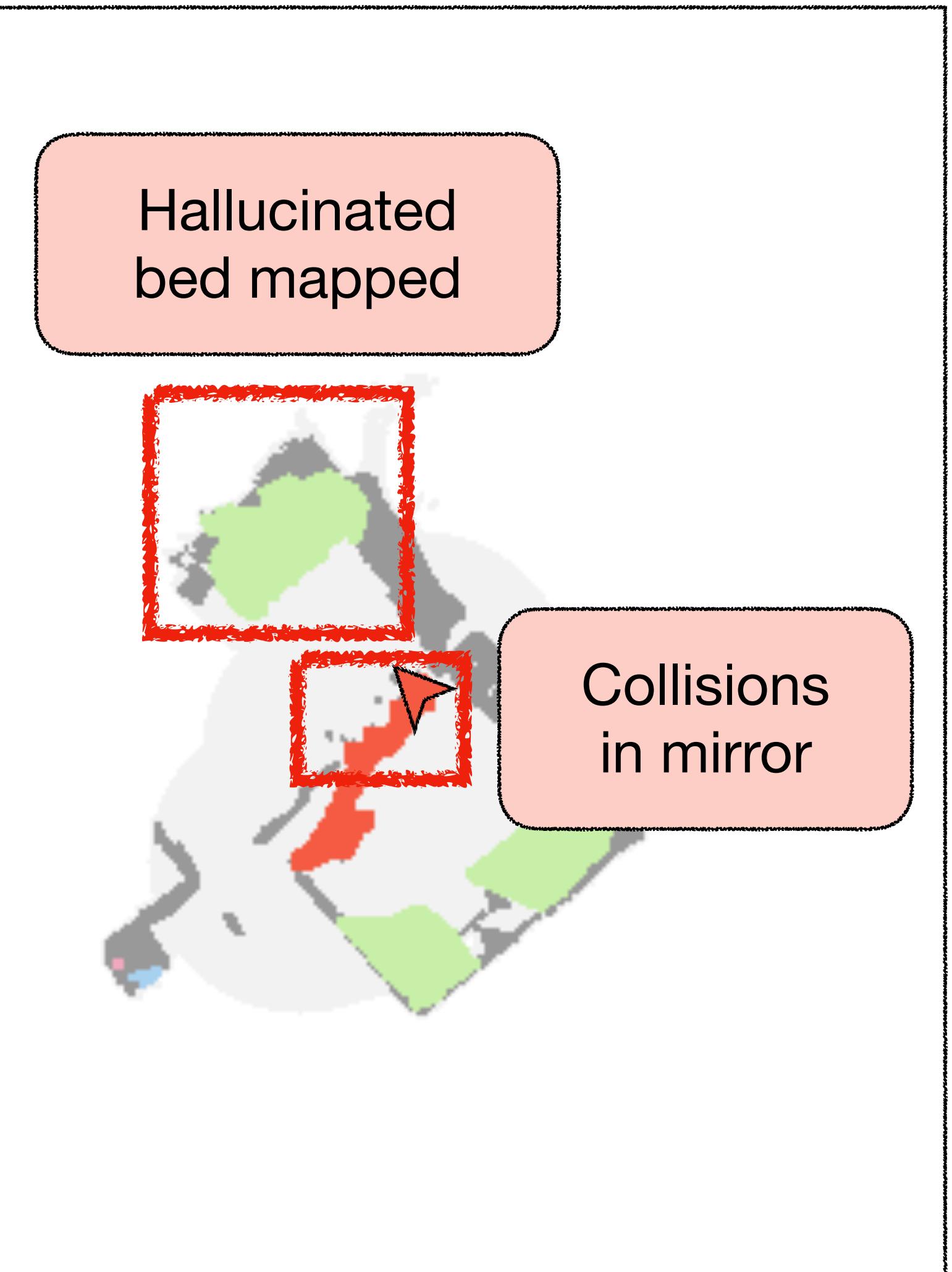
Mirror reflection



Reflected depth



Hallucinated bed mapped



Takeaways

For practitioners:

- Modular learning can reliably navigate to objects with 90% success

For researchers:

- Models relying on RGB images are hard to transfer from sim to real → *leverage modularity and abstraction in policies*
- Disconnect between sim and real error modes → *evaluate semantic navigation on real robots*



Webpage: <https://theophilegervet.github.io/projects/real-world-object-navigation>