



Differentiable Robotics

Boris Ivanovic, Peter Karkus | American Control Conference 2023

NVIDIA Autonomous Vehicle Research Group

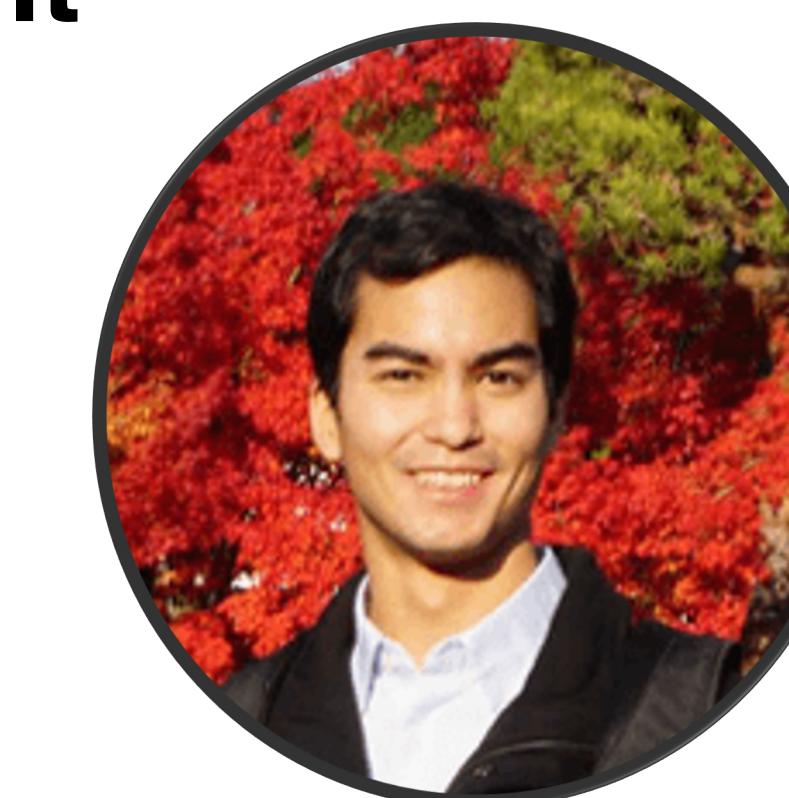
Members



Faculty Scientists



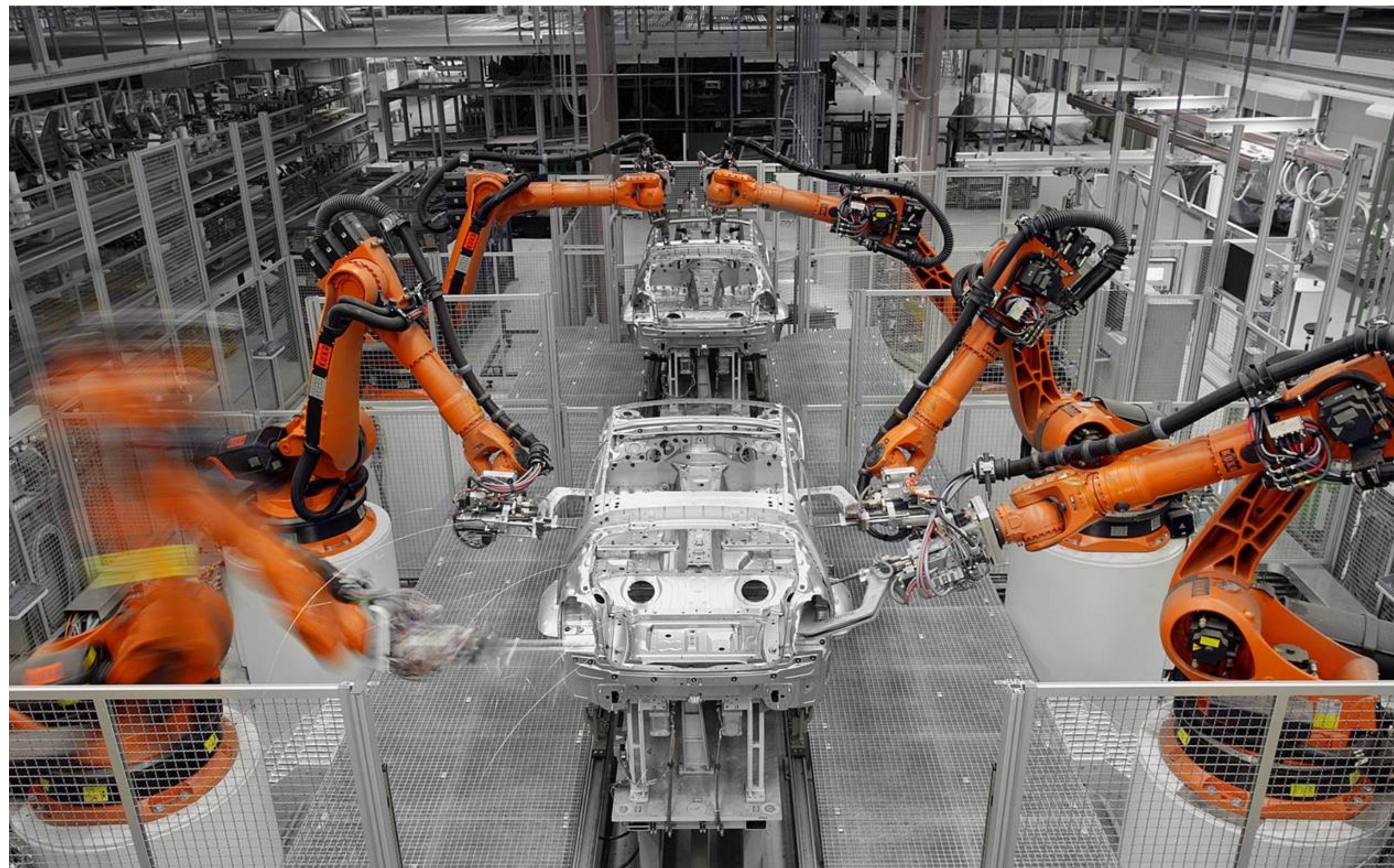
Consultant



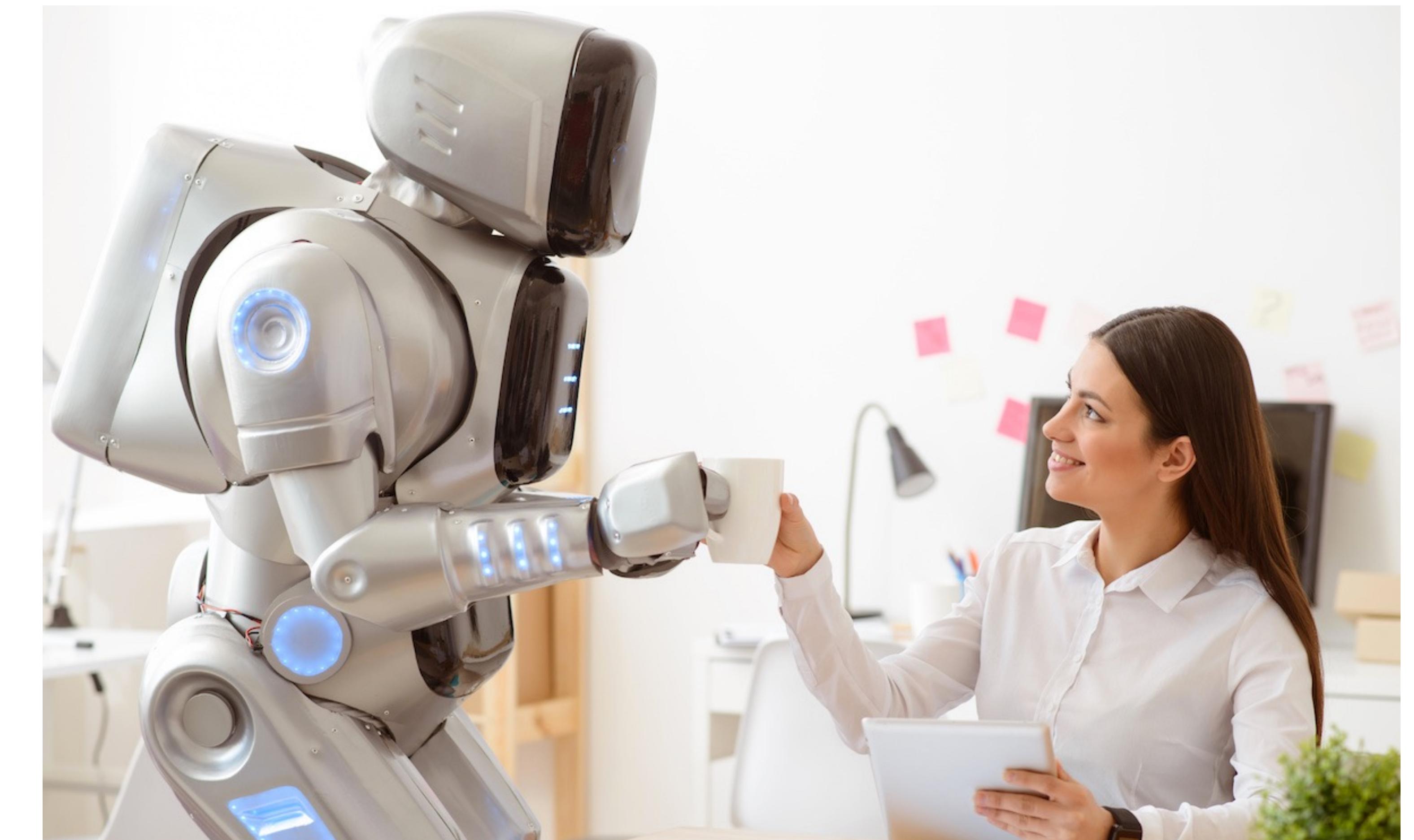
For more information about the Autonomous Vehicle Research Group:

<https://research.nvidia.com/labs/avg/>

From control to human-level robot intelligence



Robots today

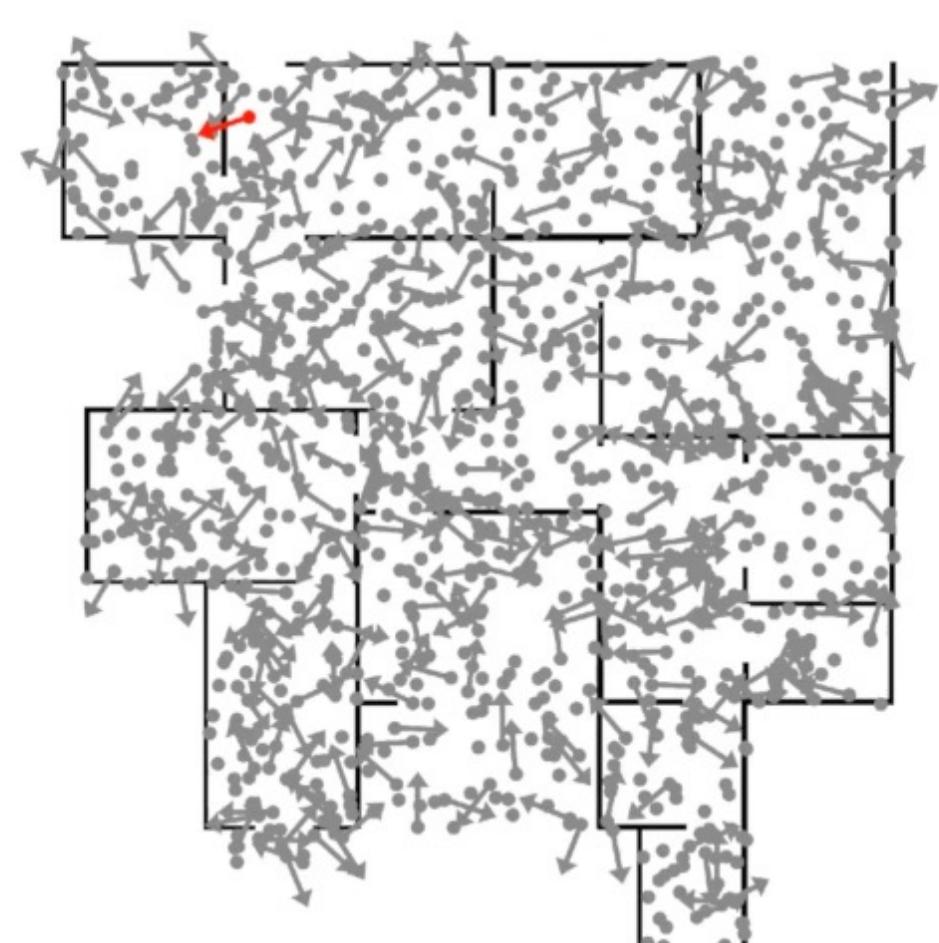


Robots tomorrow

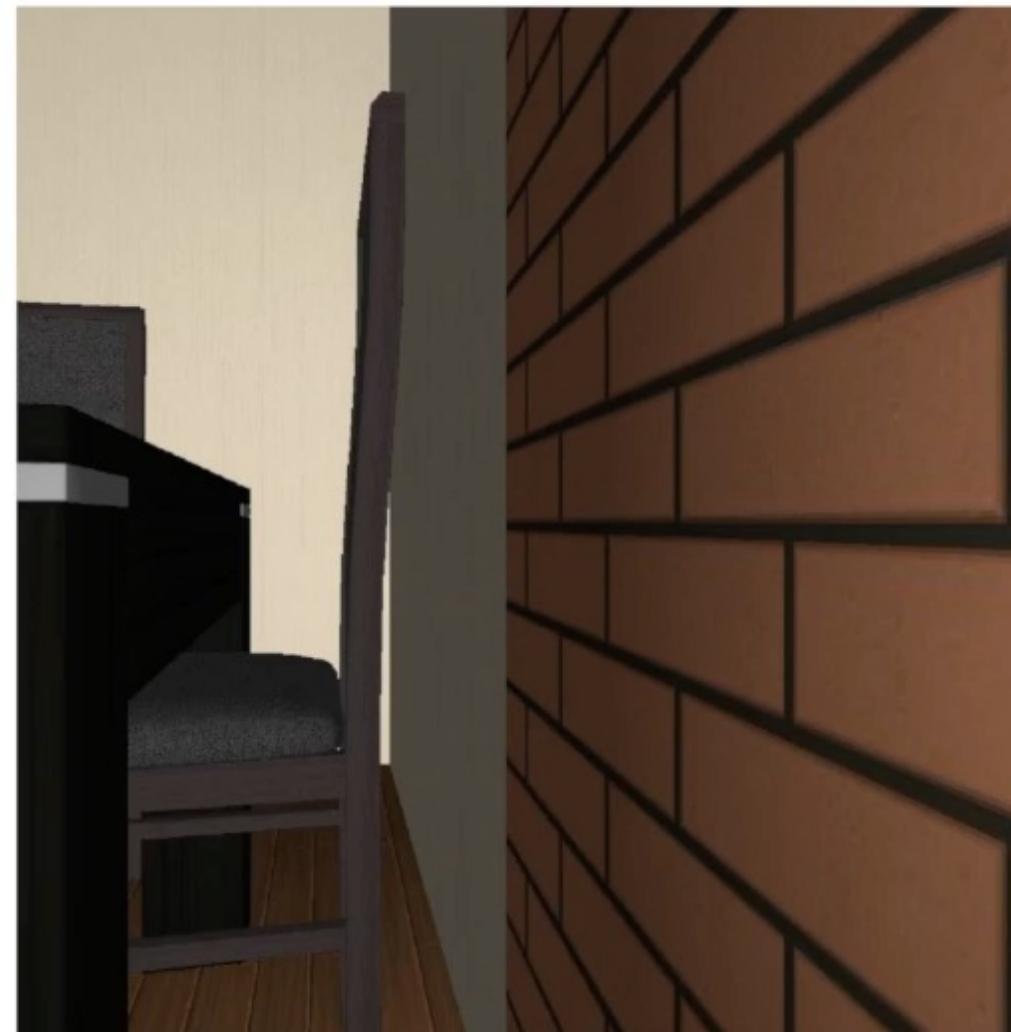
Differentiable Algorithm Networks (DANs)

a general architecture for designing scalable and compositional robot learning systems.

Applications



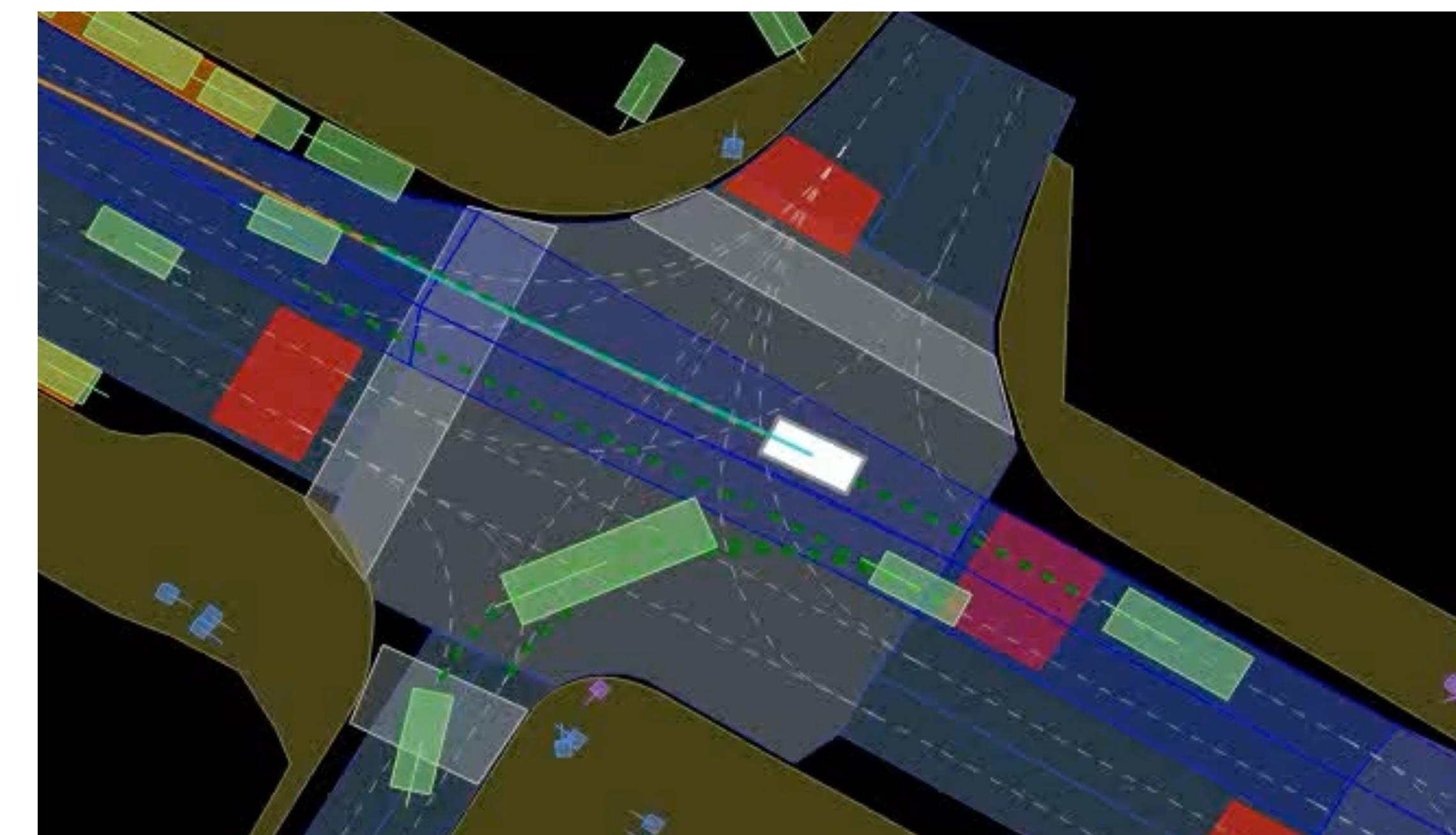
Visual localization



SLAM

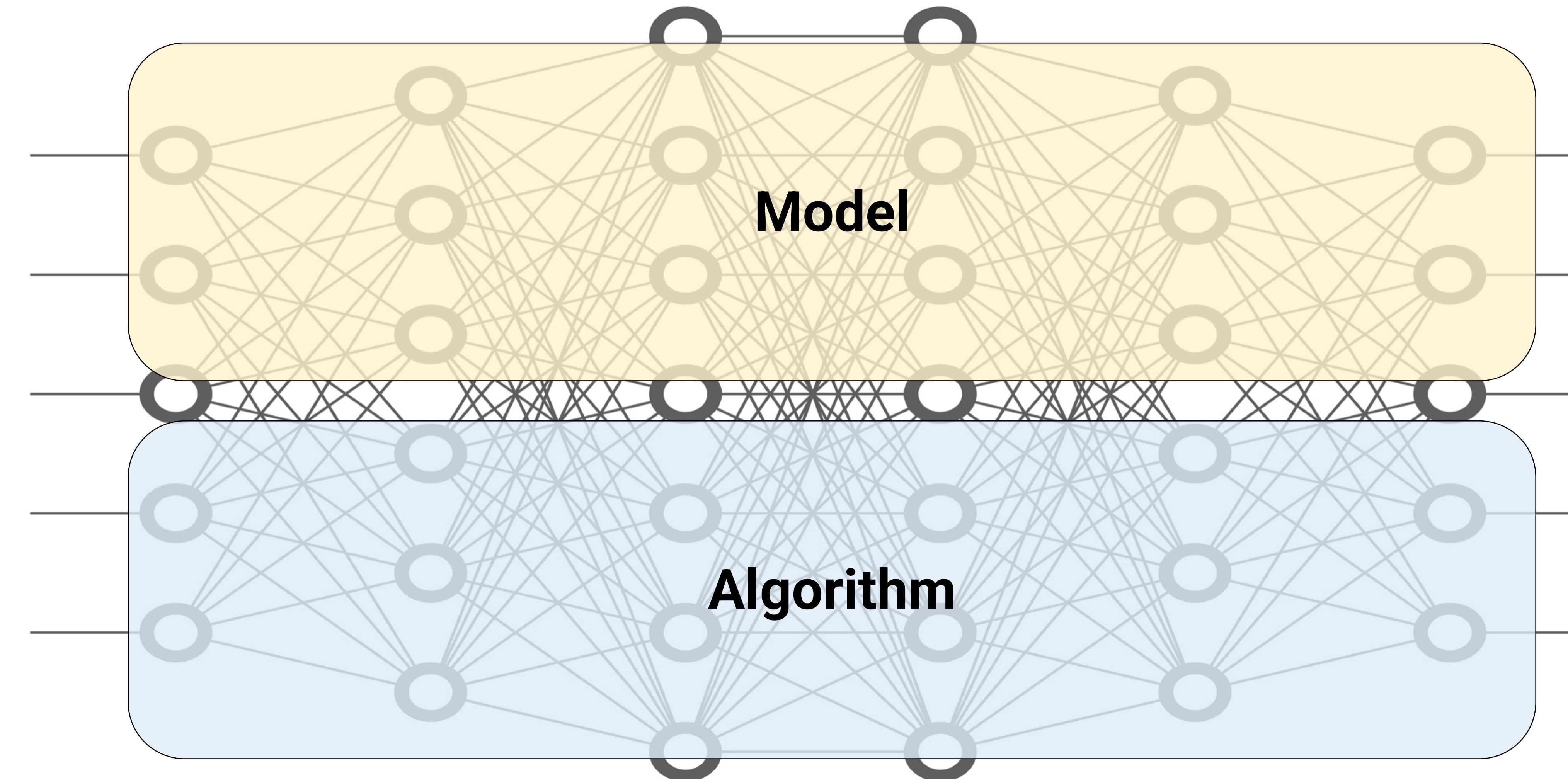


Navigation



Autonomous driving

Idea: encode algorithms in neural networks



Differentiable Algorithm Network Computation graph

Example: value iteration

MDP:

$$S, A, T(s, a, s'), R(s, a)$$

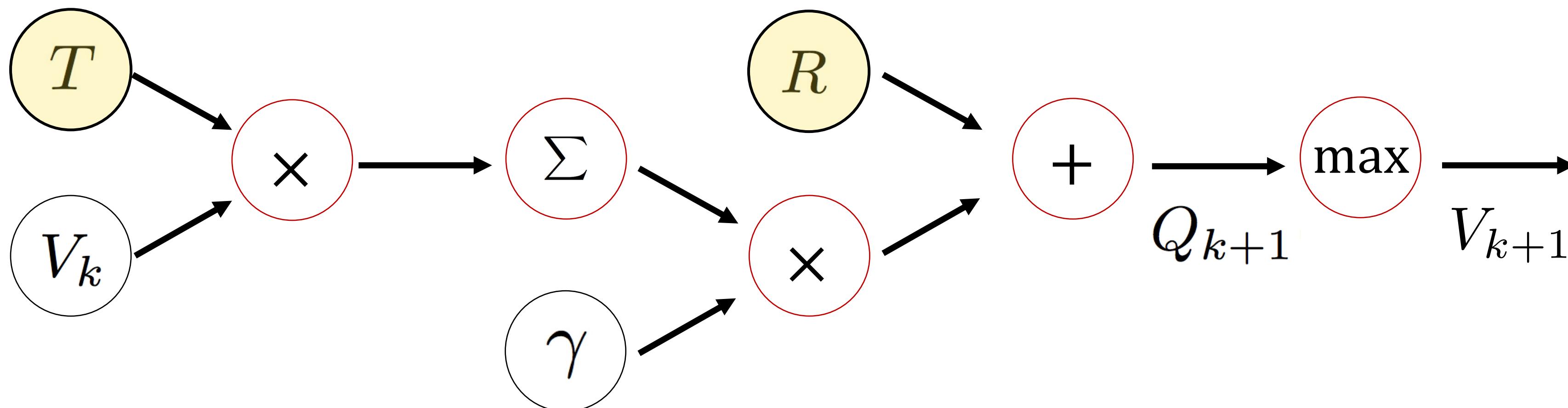
ValueIteration:

Repeat for $k = 1 : K$

$$Q_{k+1}(s, a) = \boxed{R(s, a)} + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} \boxed{T(s, a, s')} V_k(s')$$

$$V_k(s) = \max_a Q_k(s, a)$$

$$a_t = \operatorname{argmax}_a Q_K(s_t, a)$$



Example: value iteration

MDP:

$$S, A, T(s, a, s'), R(s, a)$$

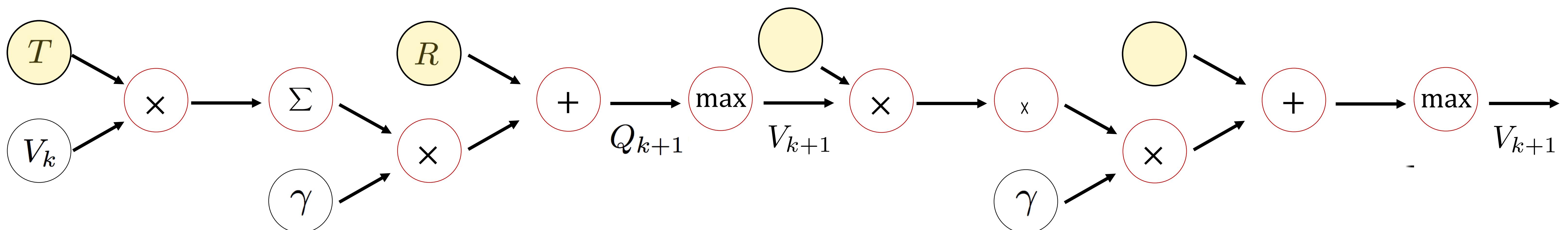
ValueIteration:

Repeat for $k = 1 : K$

$$Q_{k+1}(s, a) = R(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s, a, s') V_k(s')$$

$$V_k(s) = \max_a Q_k(s, a)$$

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Example: value iteration

MDP:

$$S, A, T(s, a, s'), R(s, a)$$

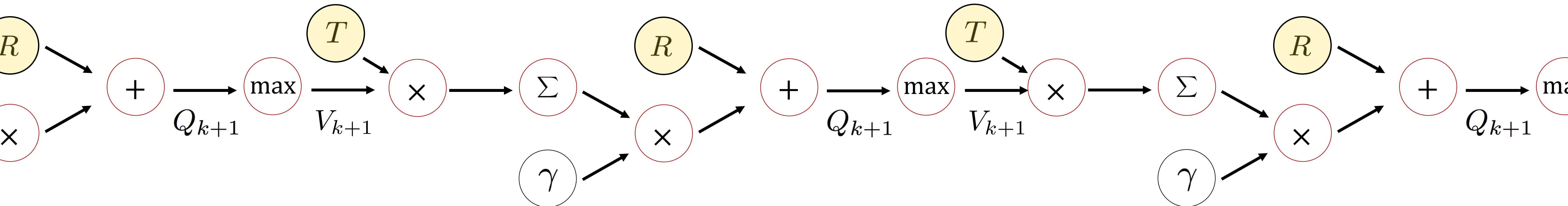
ValueIteration:

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$$Q_{k+1}(s, a) = R(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s, a, s') V_k(s')$$

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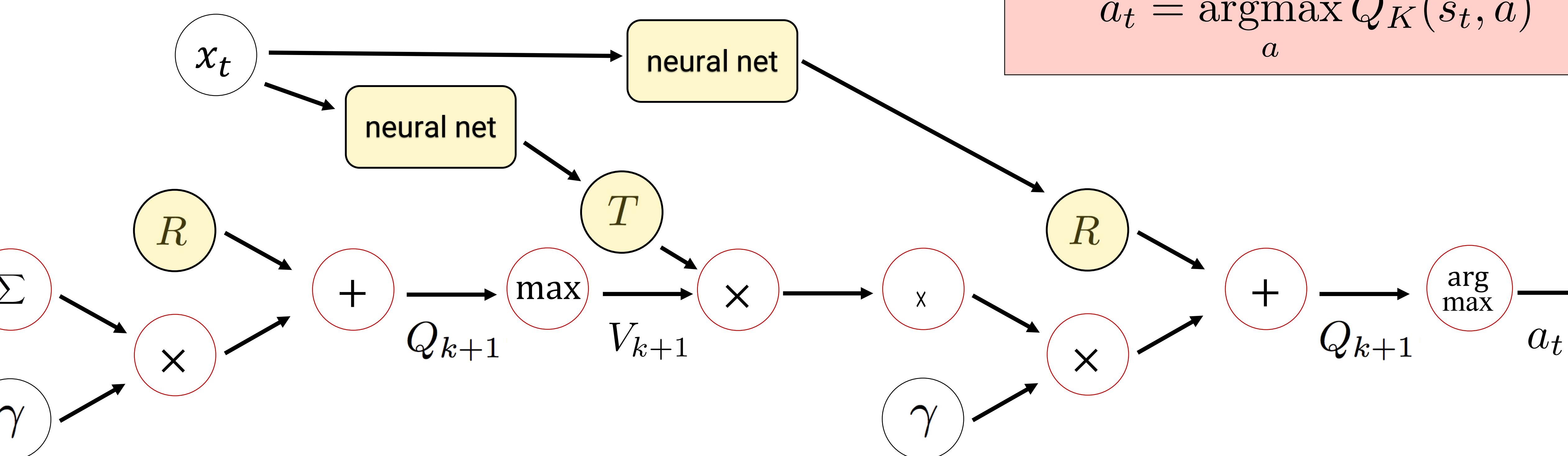
$$a_t = \operatorname{argmax}_a Q_K(s_t, a)$$



Example: value iteration

MDP:

$$S, A, T(s, a, s'), R(s, a)$$



ValueIteration:

Repeat for $k = 1 : K$

$$Q_{k+1}(s, a) = R(s, a) + \gamma \sum_{s' \in S} T(s, a, s') V_k(s')$$

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$$a_t = \operatorname{argmax}_a Q_K(s_t, a)$$

Technical challenges

Non-differentiable operations

- Continuous relaxation
- Sampling
 - reparameterization trick
 - Gumbel-softmax
 - straight-through estimation
 - importance sampling
- Implicit gradients (e.g., ODEnet)
- Score-function estimation
(stochastic computation graphs)

Large computation graph

- Efficient parameterization
- Scale algorithm at test time
- Implicit gradients



State Estimation

Kalman filter

Haarnoja et al. 2016

Kloss et al. 2018

Histogram filter

Jonschkowski et al. 2016

Particle filter

Jonschkowski et al. 2018

Karkus et al. 2018

Wen et al. 2020

Mapping

Gupta et al. 2017

Karkus et al. 2020

SLAM

Jatavallabhula et al. 2019

Karkus et al. 2021

Planning

Value Iteration

Tamar et al. 2016

Shankar et al. 2016

Gupta et al. 2017

Lee et al. 2018

MCTS

Guez et al. 2018

QMDP planner

Karkus et al. 2017

Breadth-first search

Oh et al. 2017

Fraquhar et al. 2017

A* search

Yonetani et al. 2020

Control

Model-predictive control

Amos et al. 2018

East et al. 2020

Path-integral optimal control

Okada et al. 2017

ODE solver

Chen et al. 2018

Zhong et al. 2020

Convex optimization

Amos et al. 2017

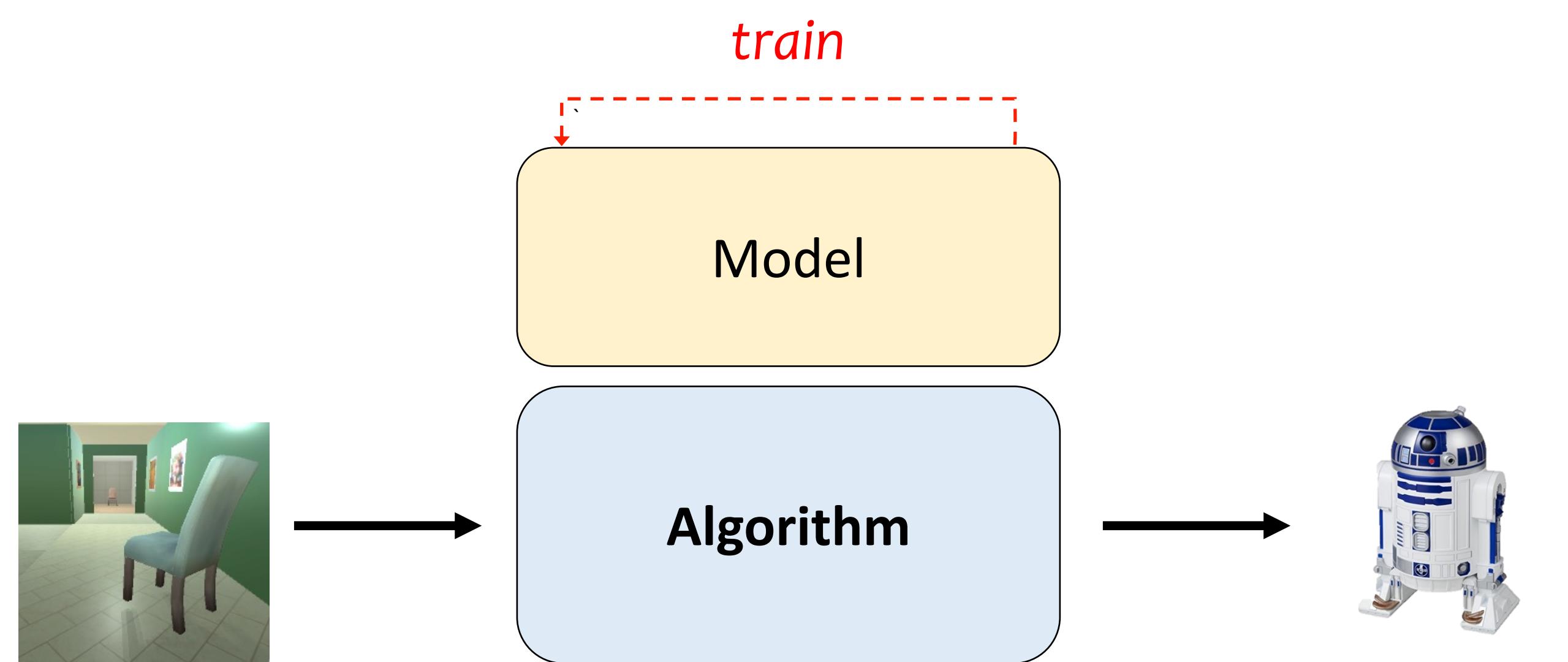
Agrawal et al. 2018

But

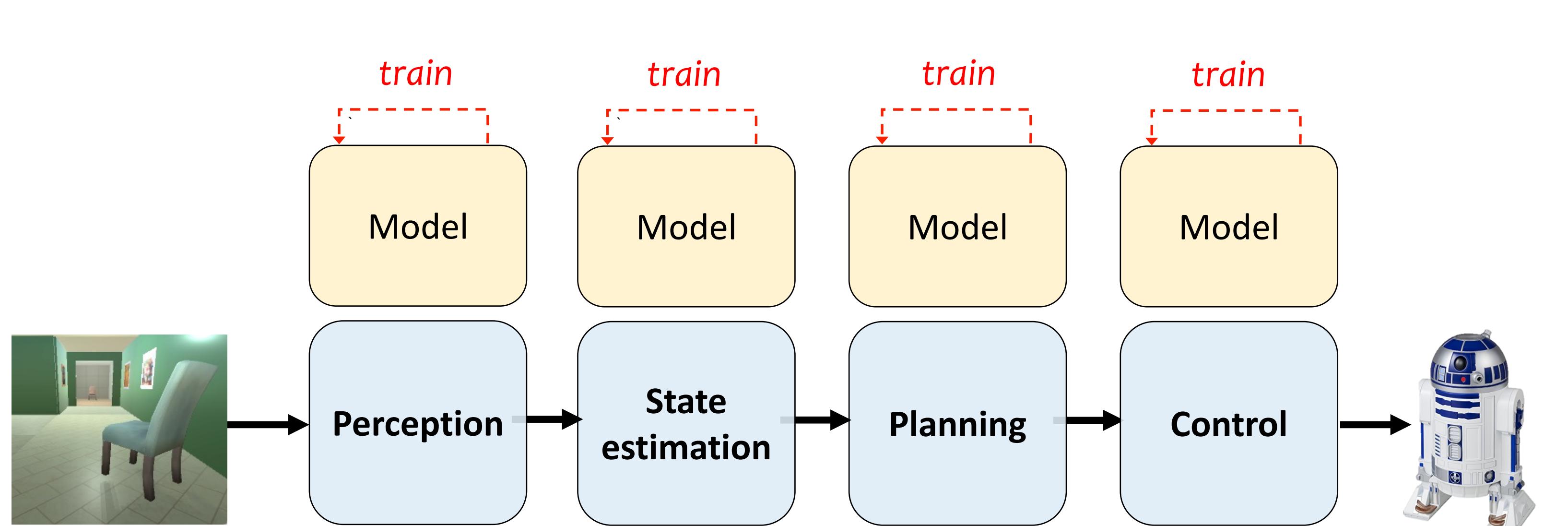
WHY??

Model-based

Model-free

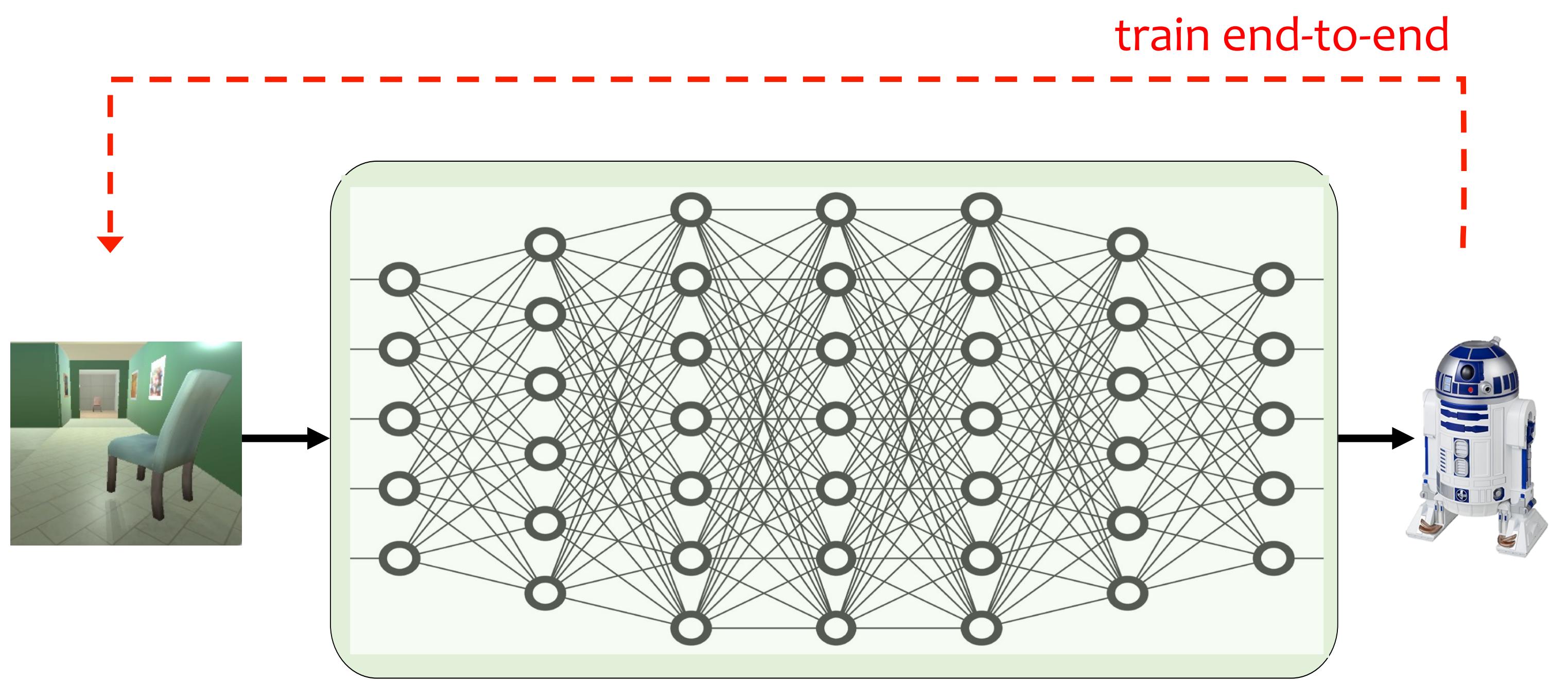


Model-based

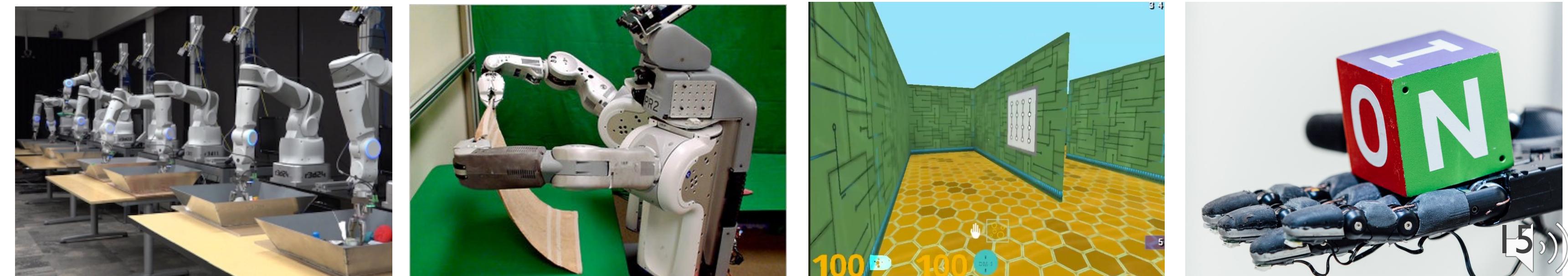


Composable and **interpretable** but
Brittle because of unavoidable approximations.

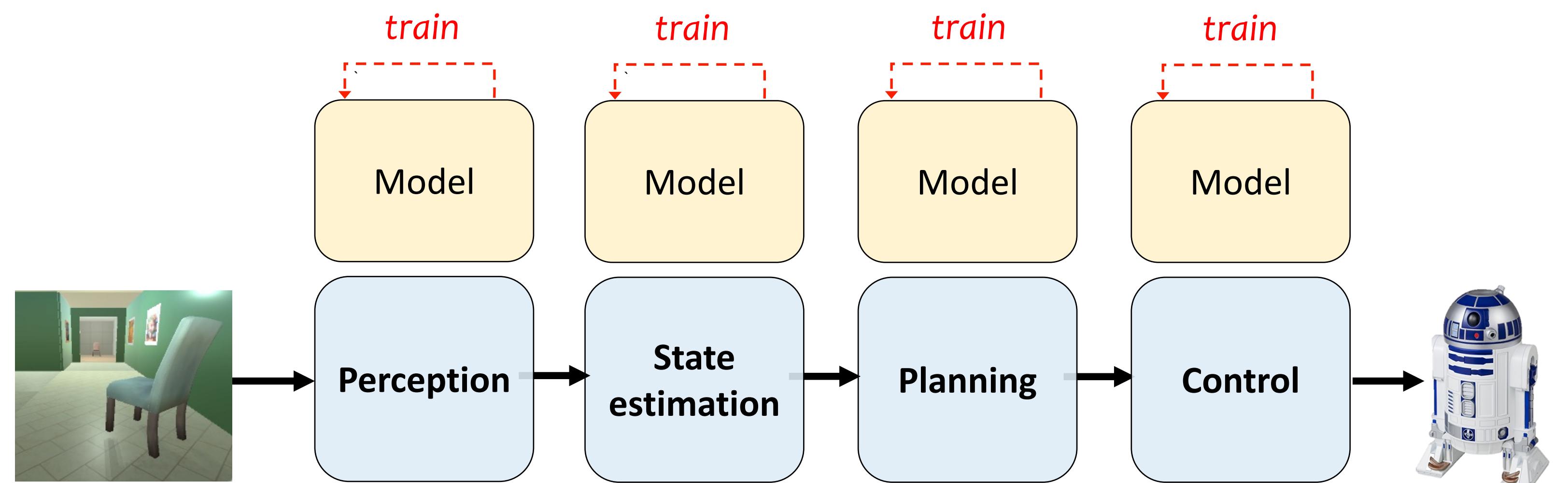
Model-free



End-to-end learnable but
Lacks prior for compositional generalization, and
interpretability for safety guarantees

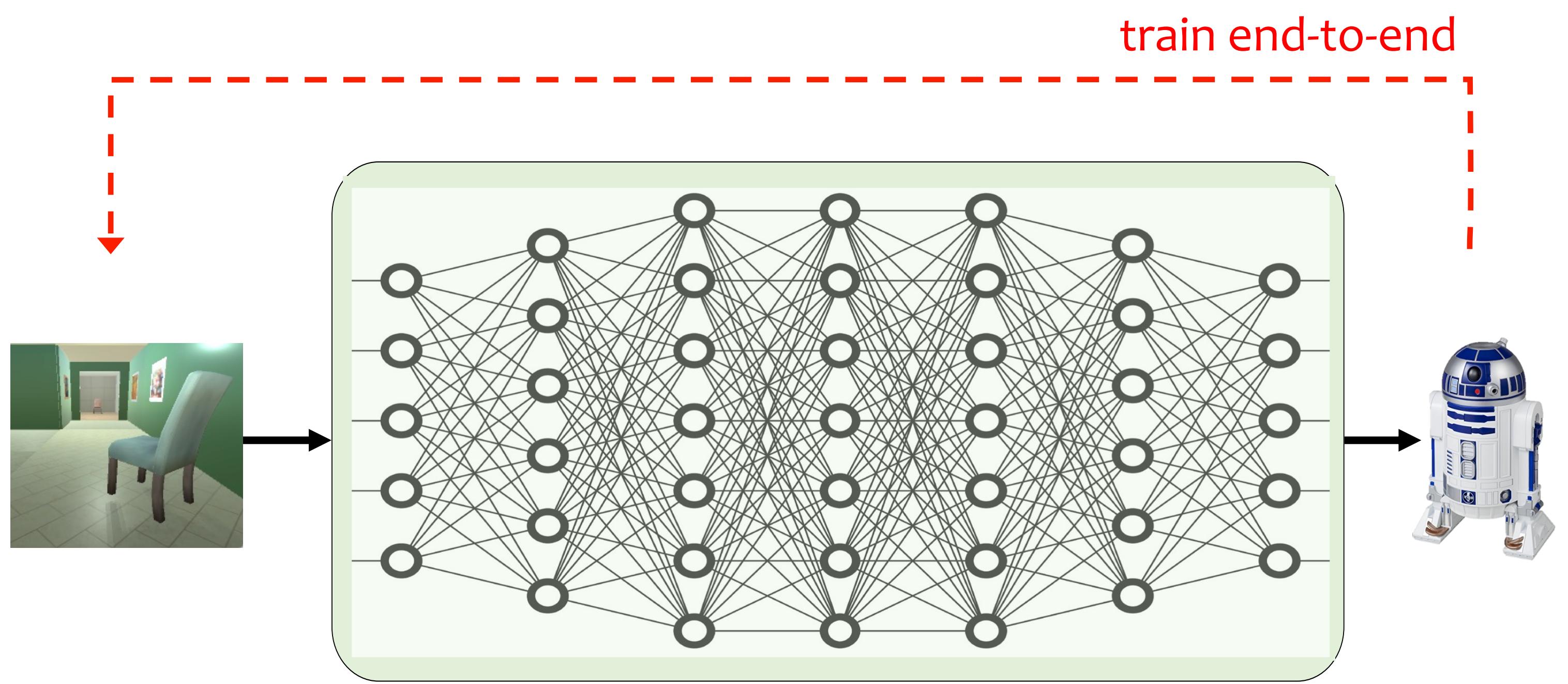


Model-based

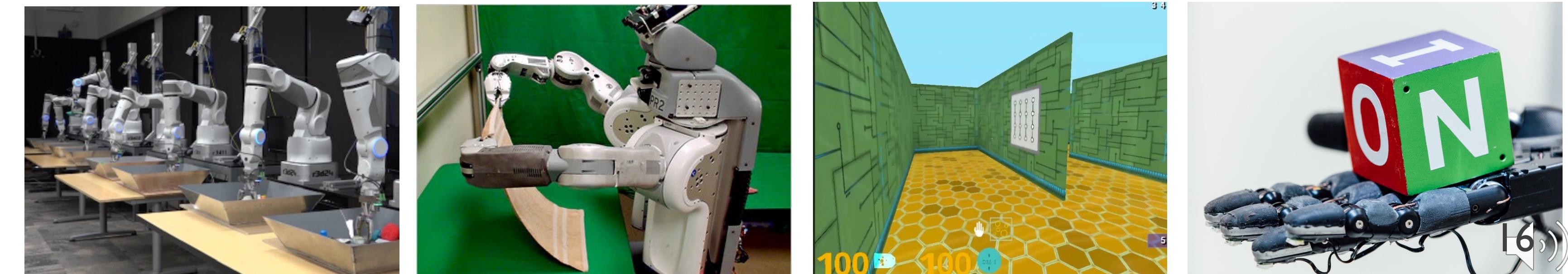


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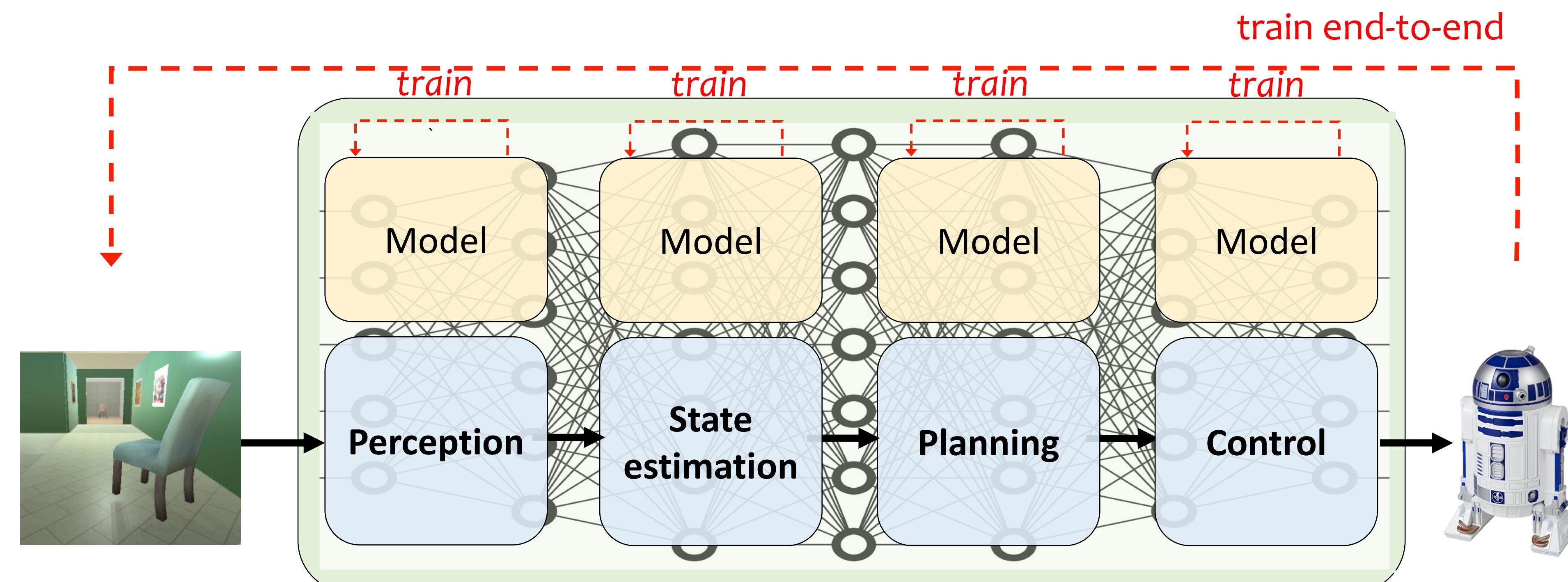
End-to-end



End-to-end learnable but
Lacks prior for compositional generalization and
interpretability for safety guarantees



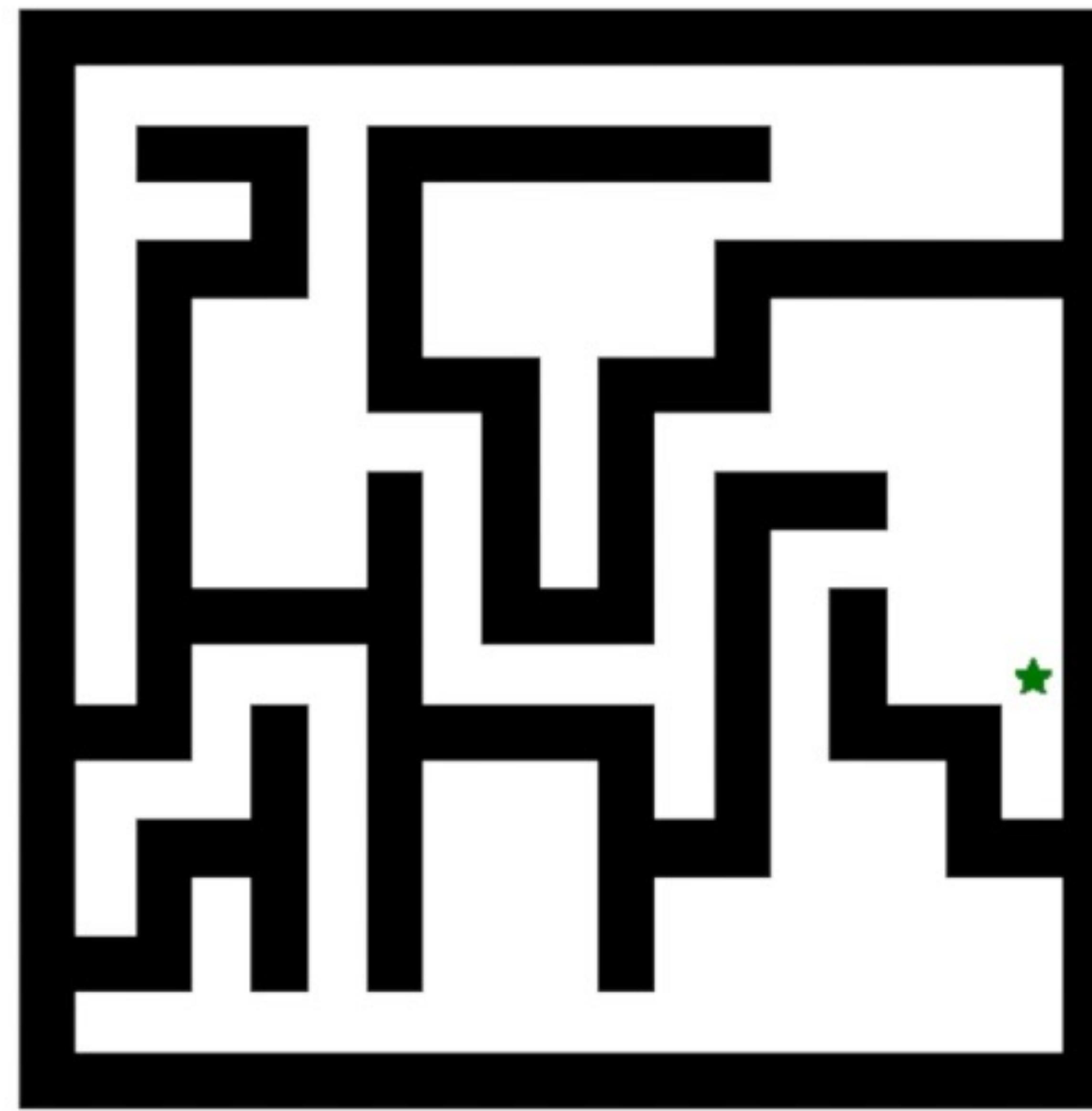
Modular + End-to-end



Differentiable Algorithm Network (DAN)

Case study: visual navigation

Map & Goal

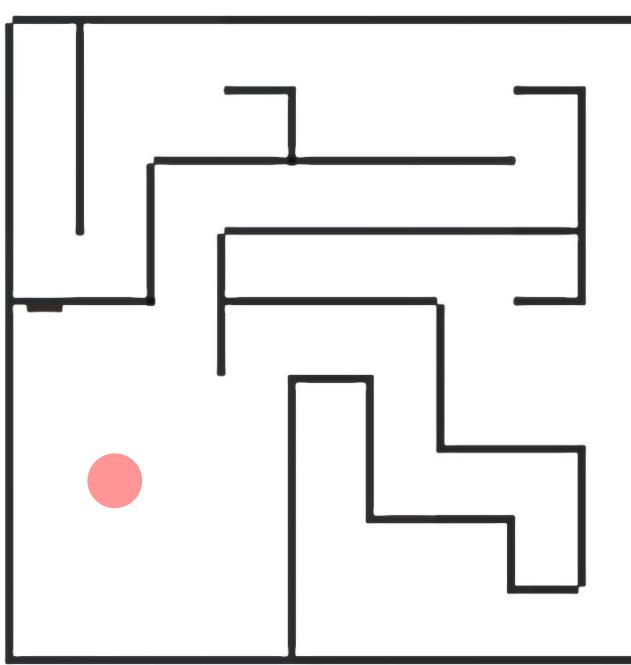
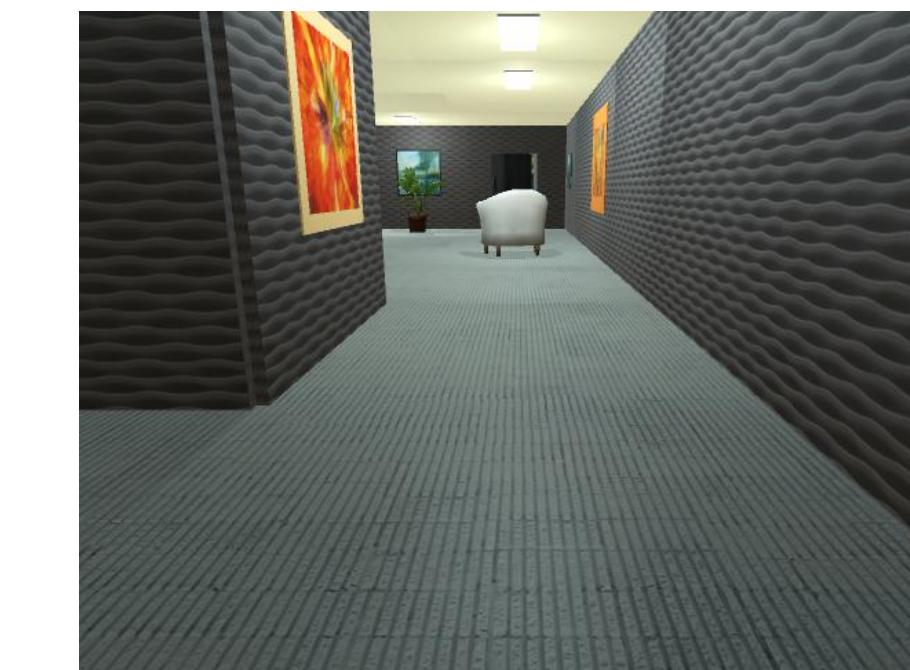
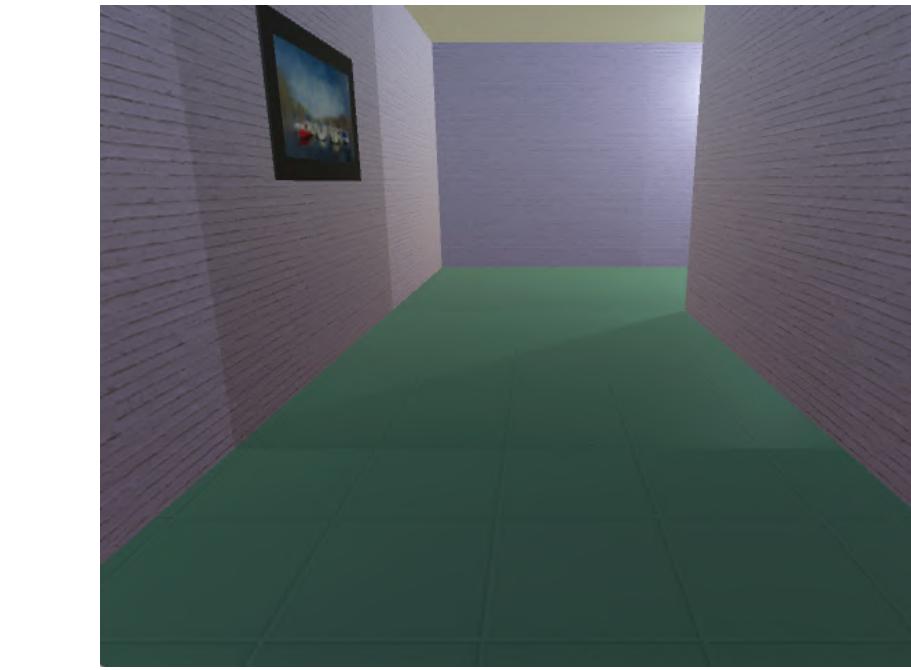
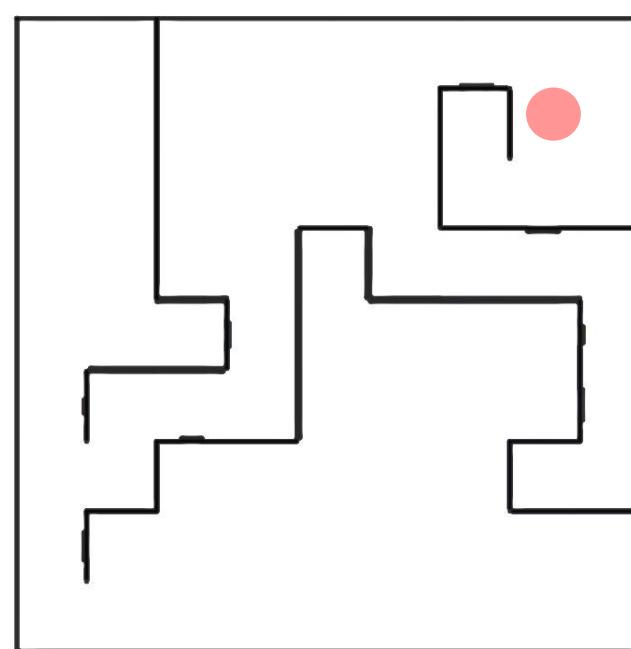


Observation

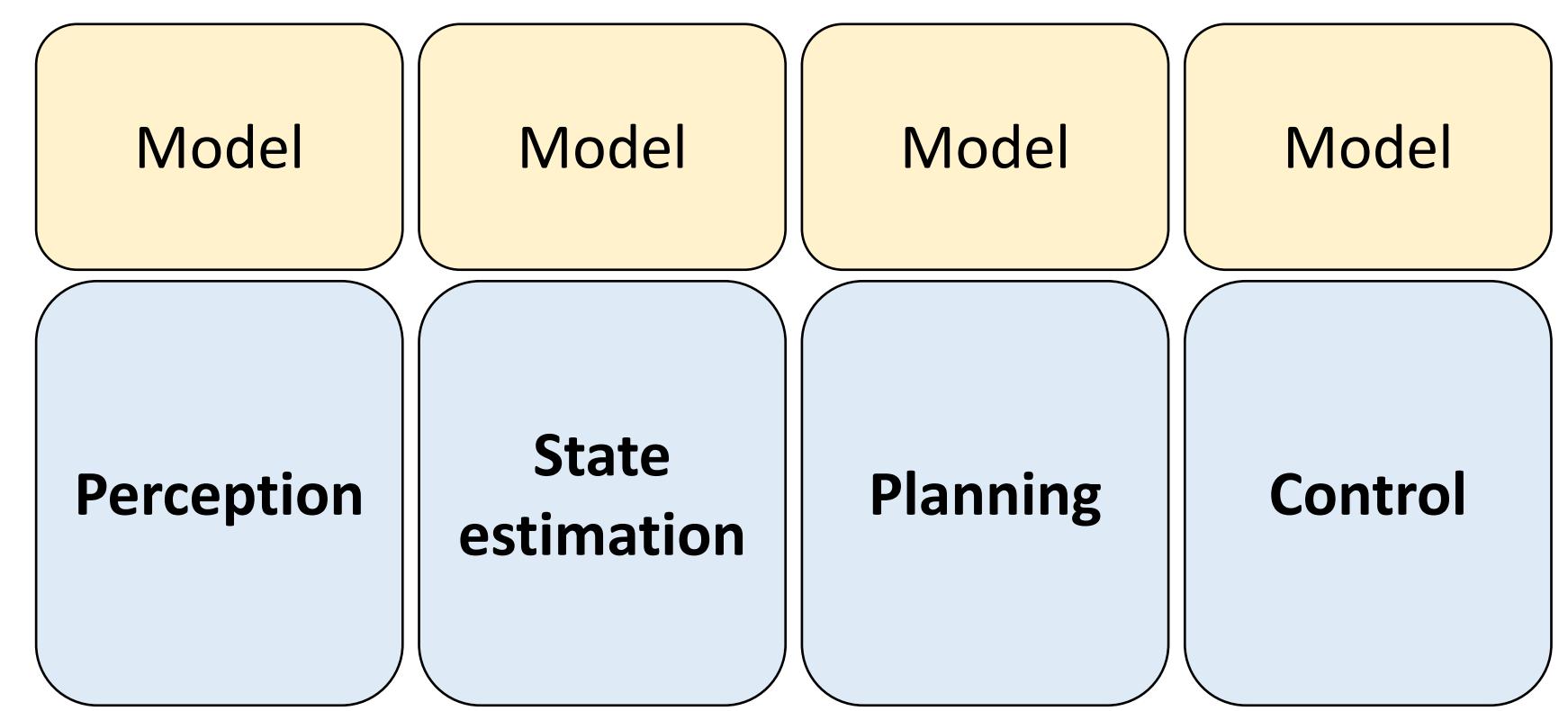


Case study: visual navigation

Train
10k expert demos

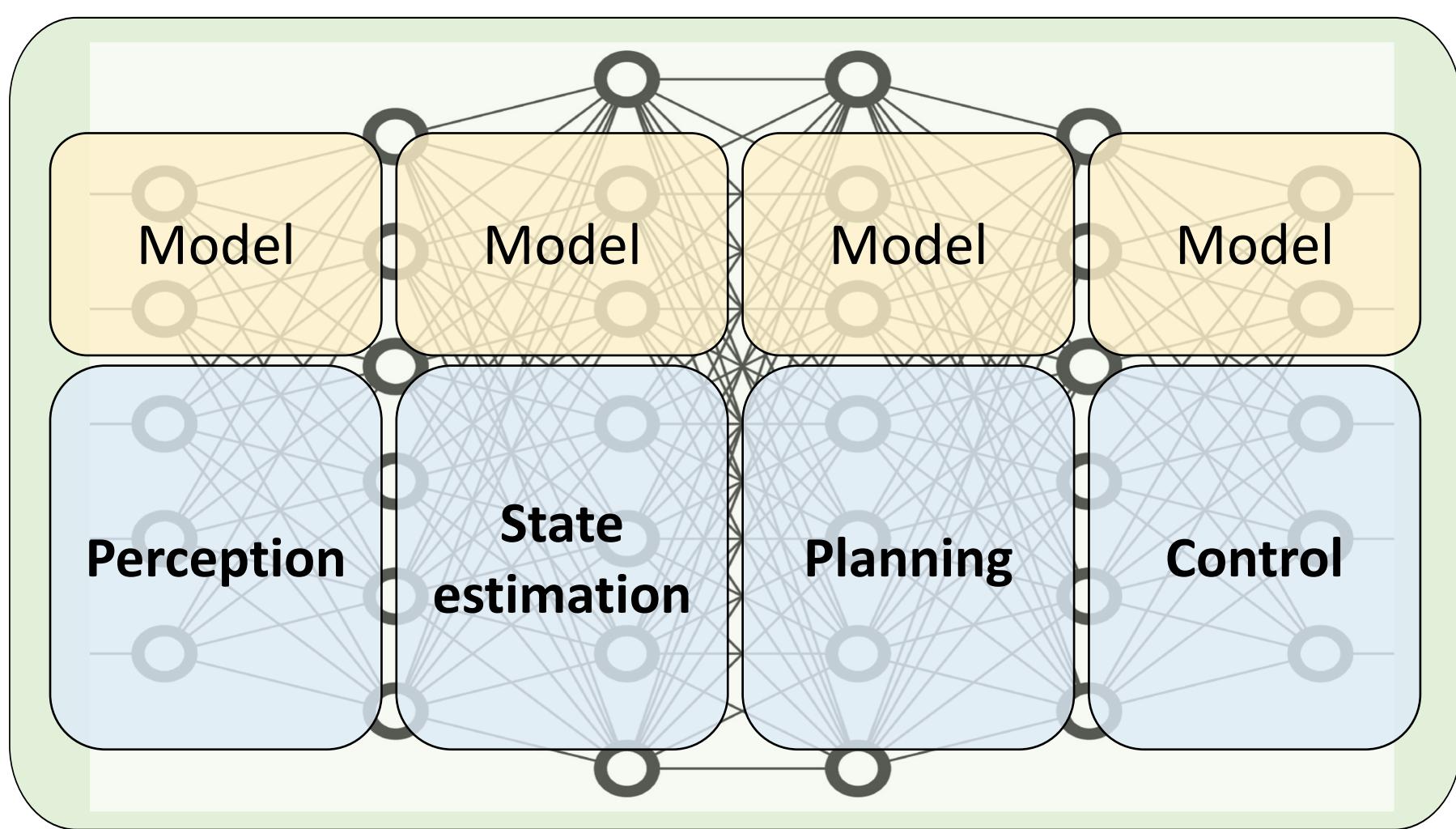


Modular



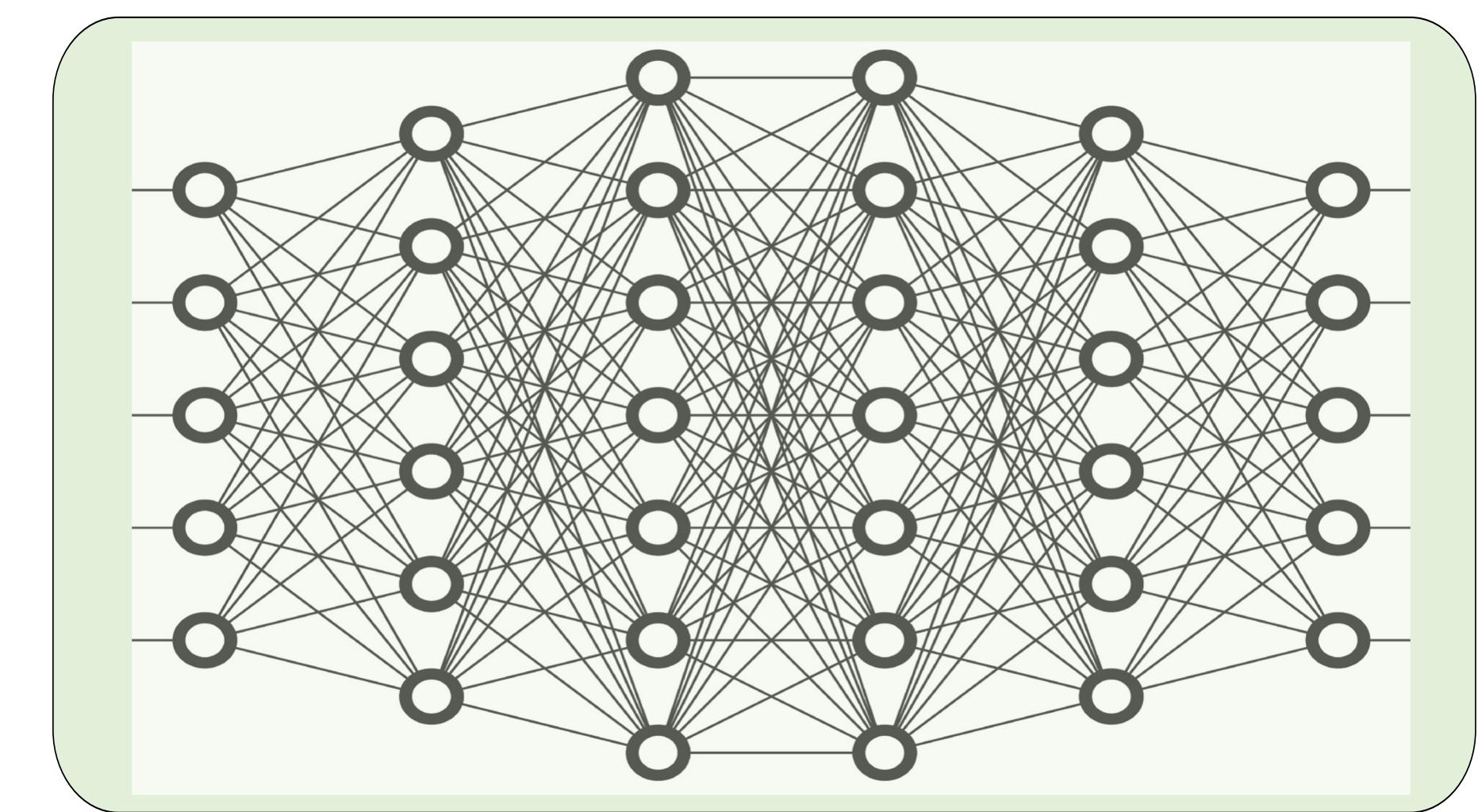
76.6%
success rate

DAN (ours)



99.8%
success rate

End-to-end

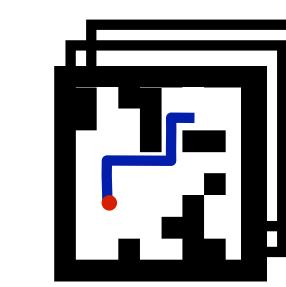


38.4%
success rate

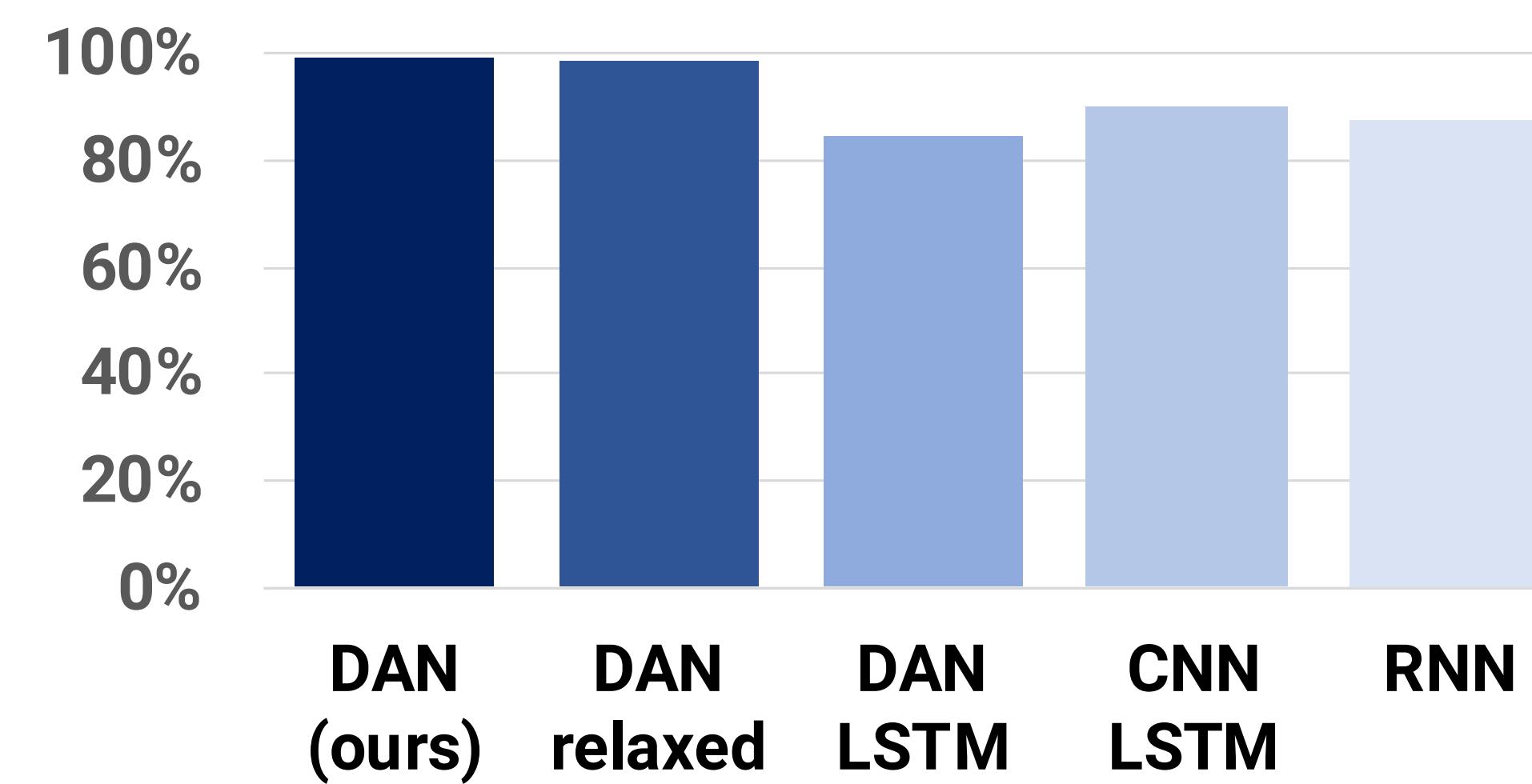
Structured prior

Structure priors help to generalize

10x10

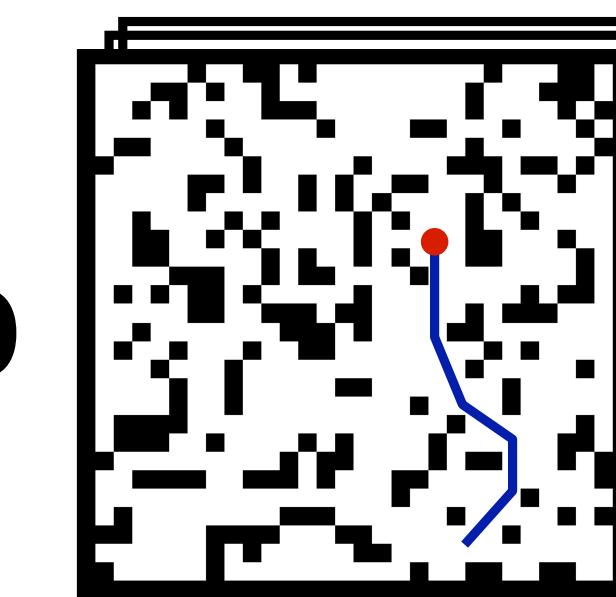


Success rate

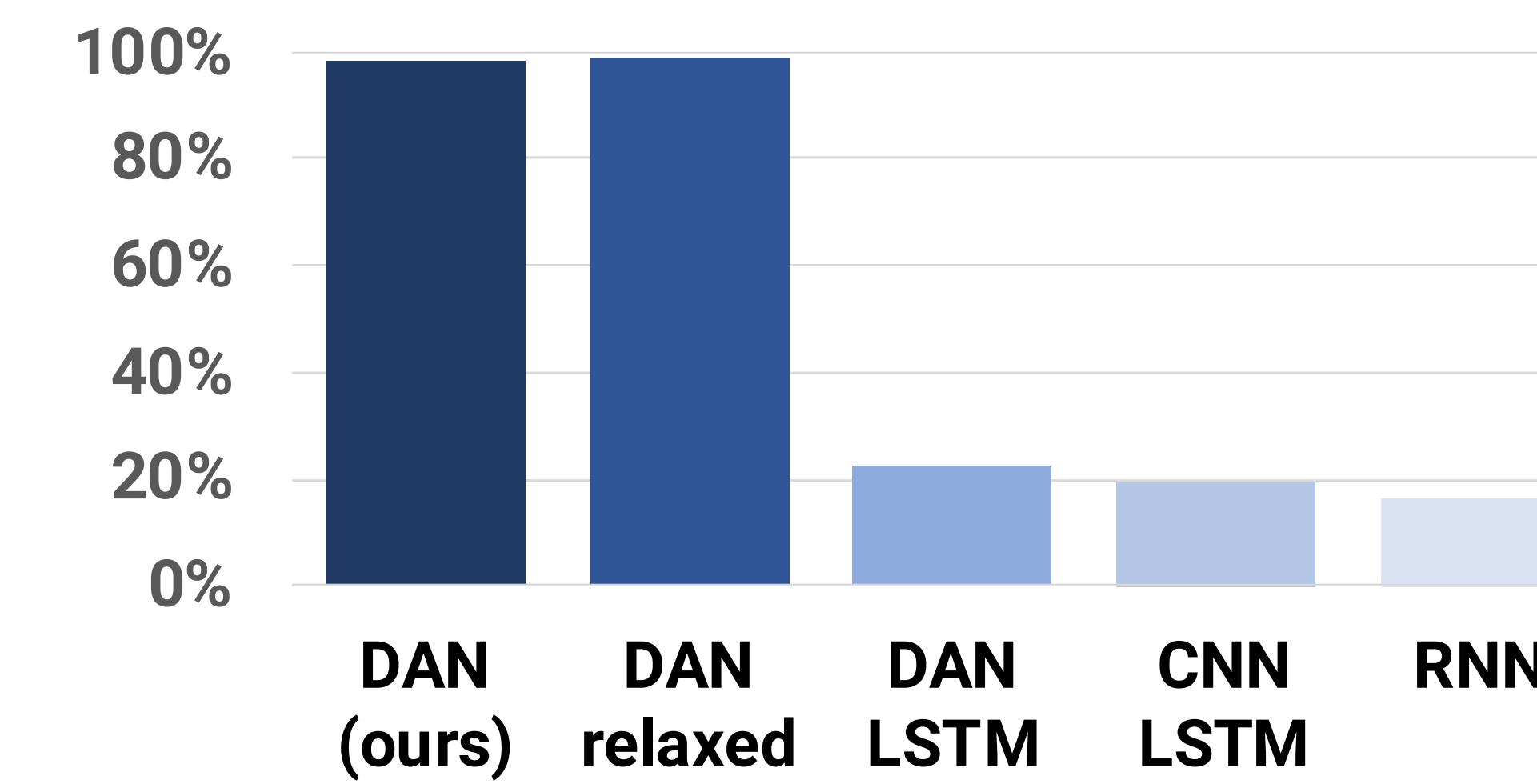


Less structure

30x30

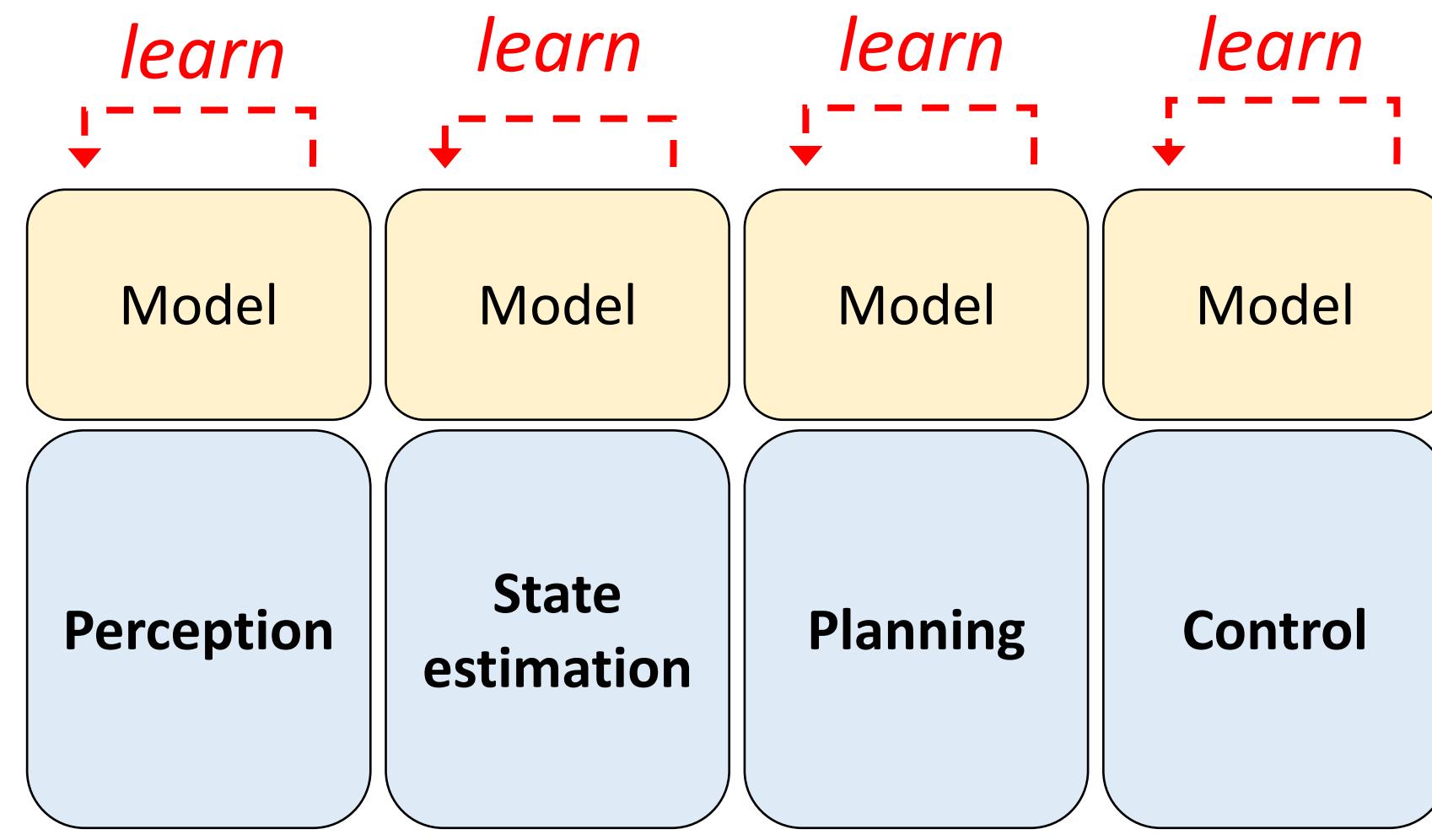


Success rate



Less structure

Modular

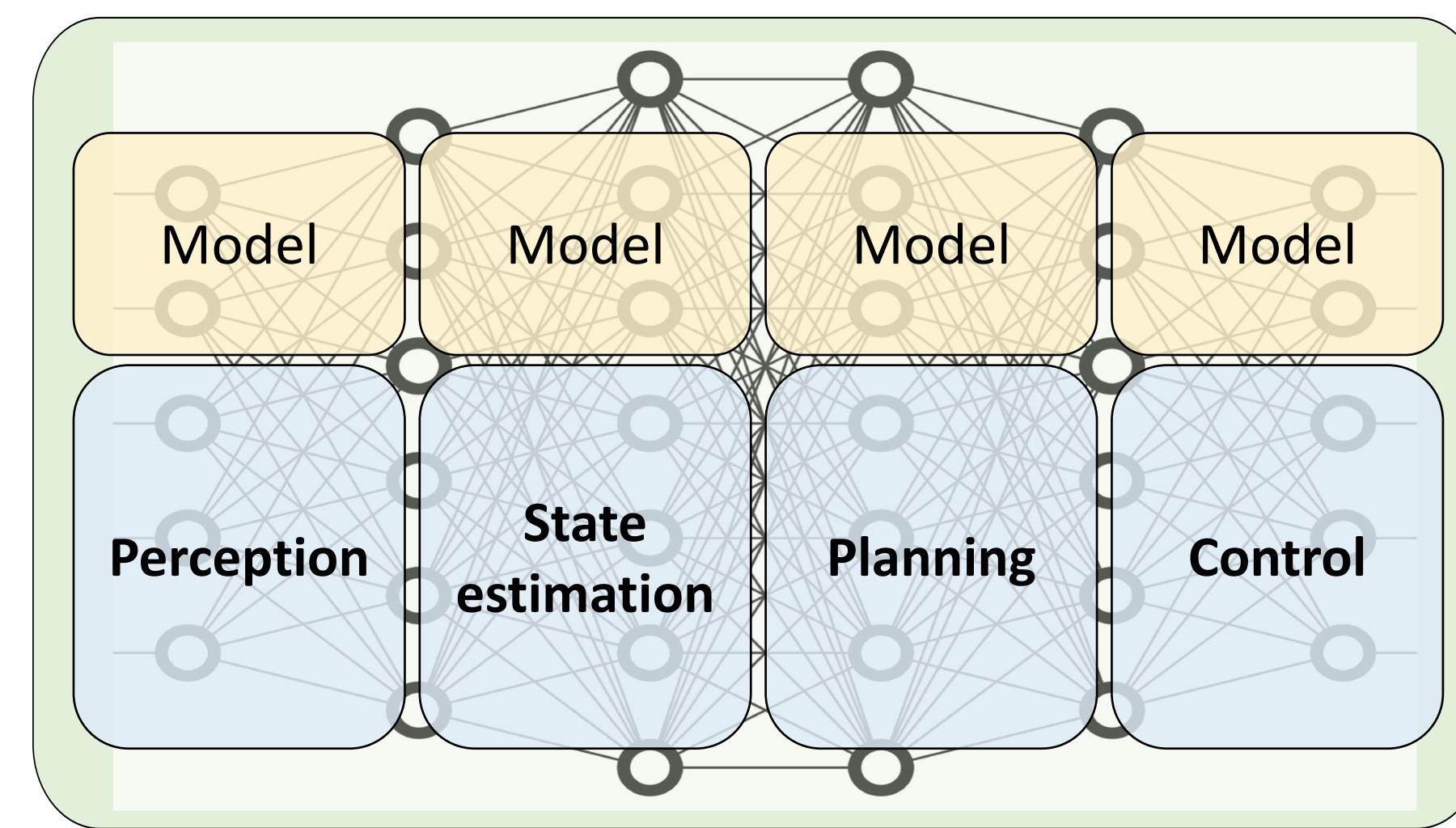


76.6%
success rate

Task-oriented learning

DAN (ours)

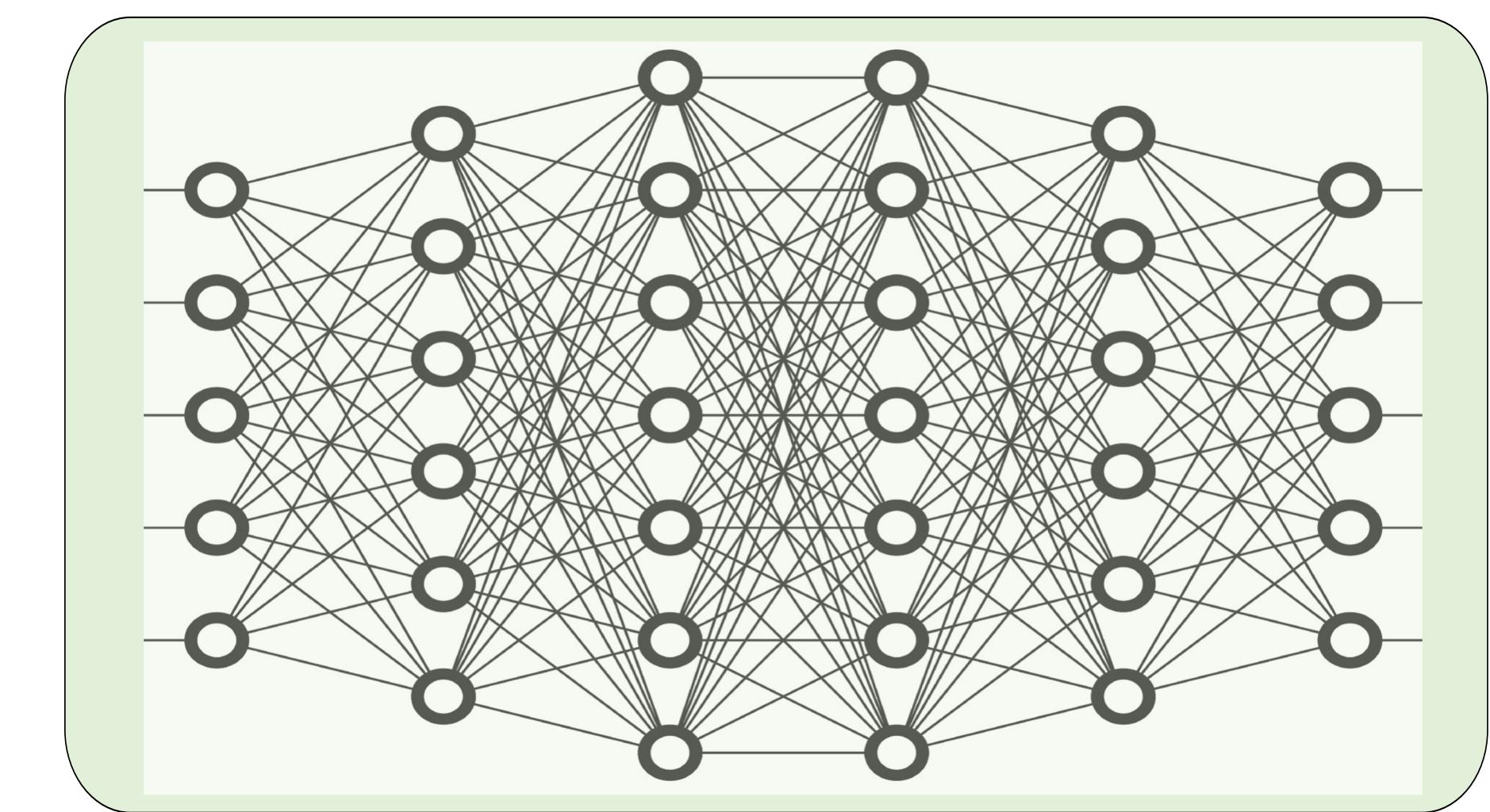
learn end-to-end



99.8%
success rate

Structure prior

End-to-end



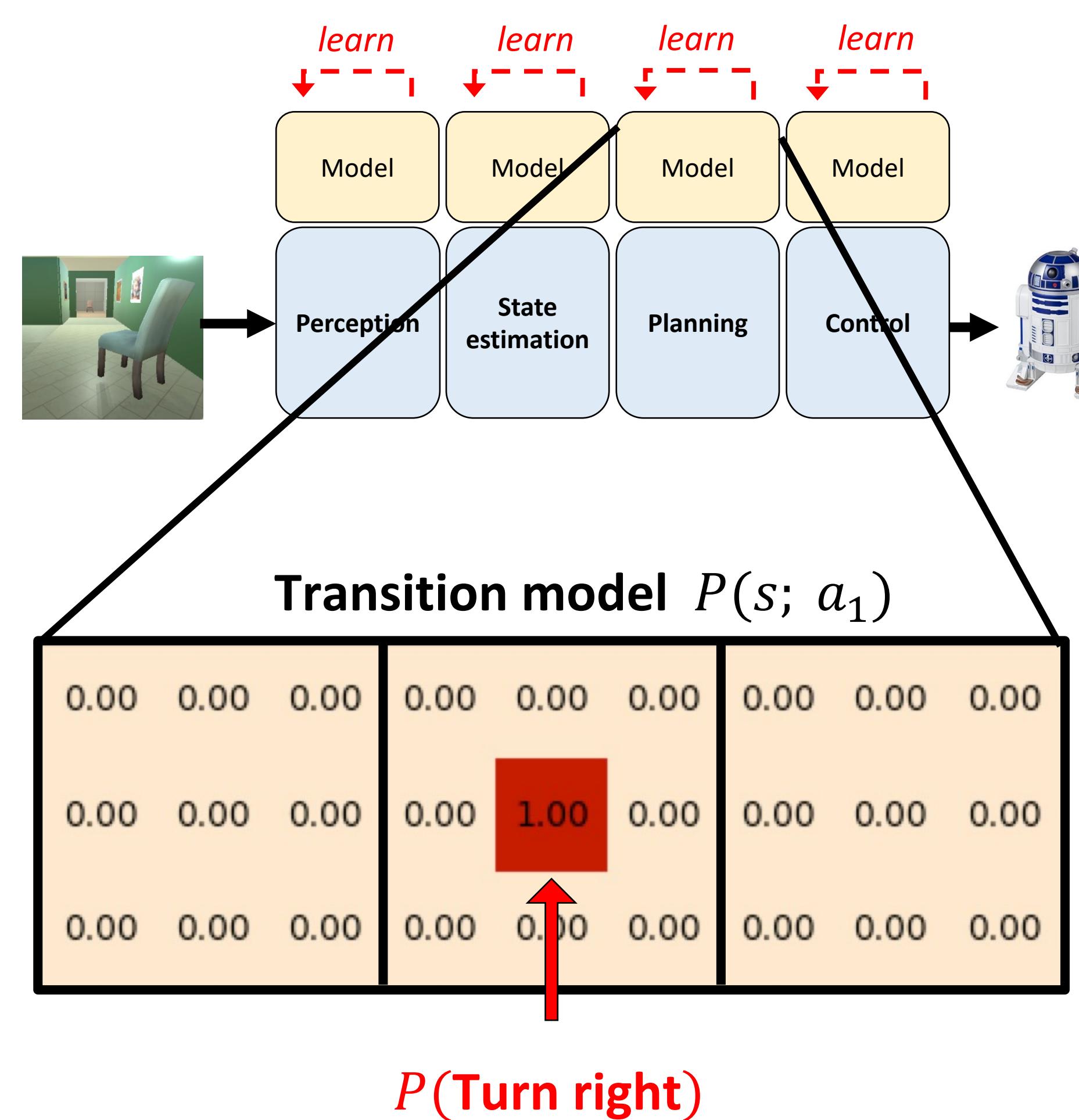
38.4%
success rate

A “wrong” model can fix a “wrong” algorithm

- Short planning horizon

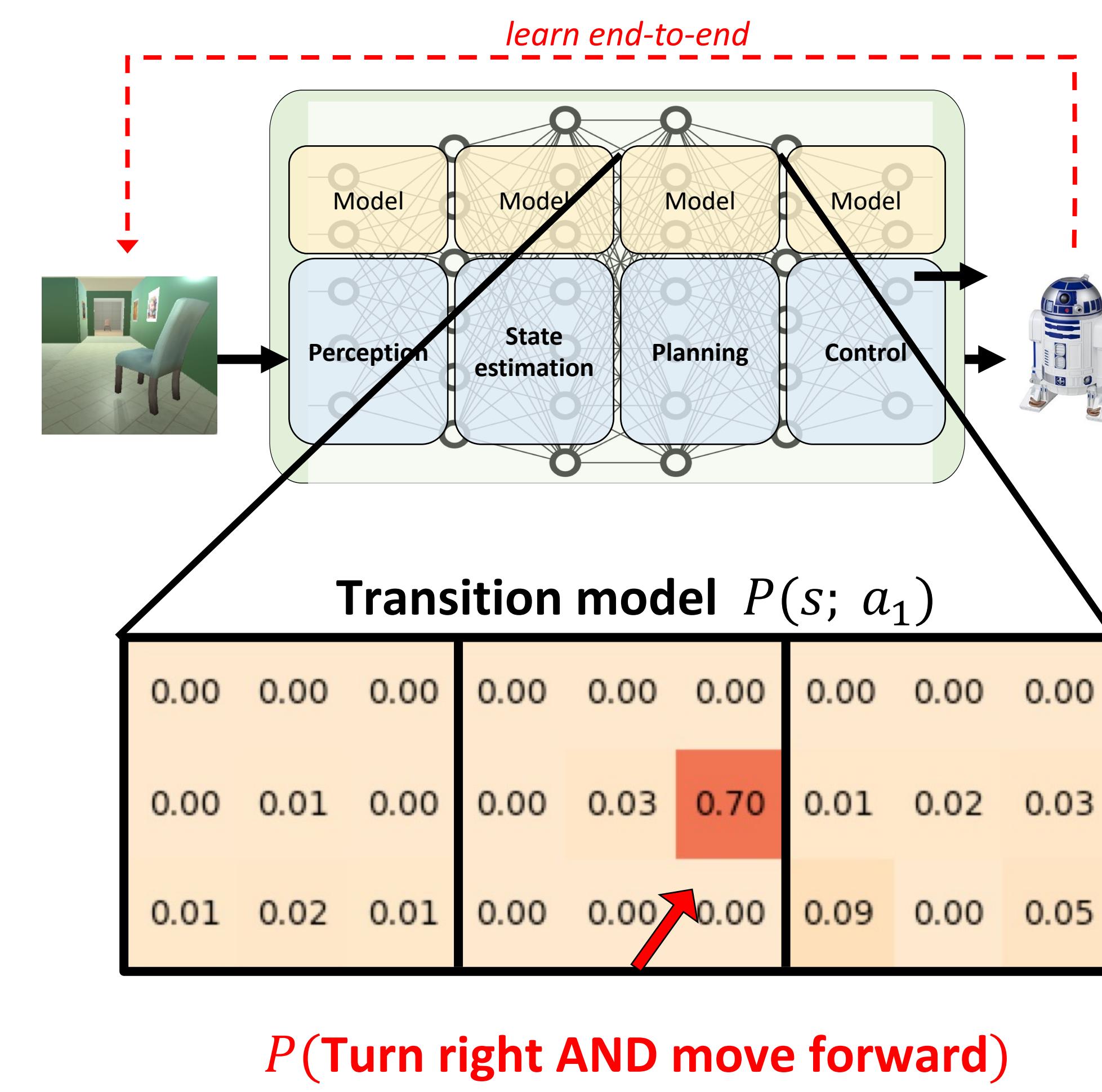
Model-based

59.0%
success rate



DAN (ours)

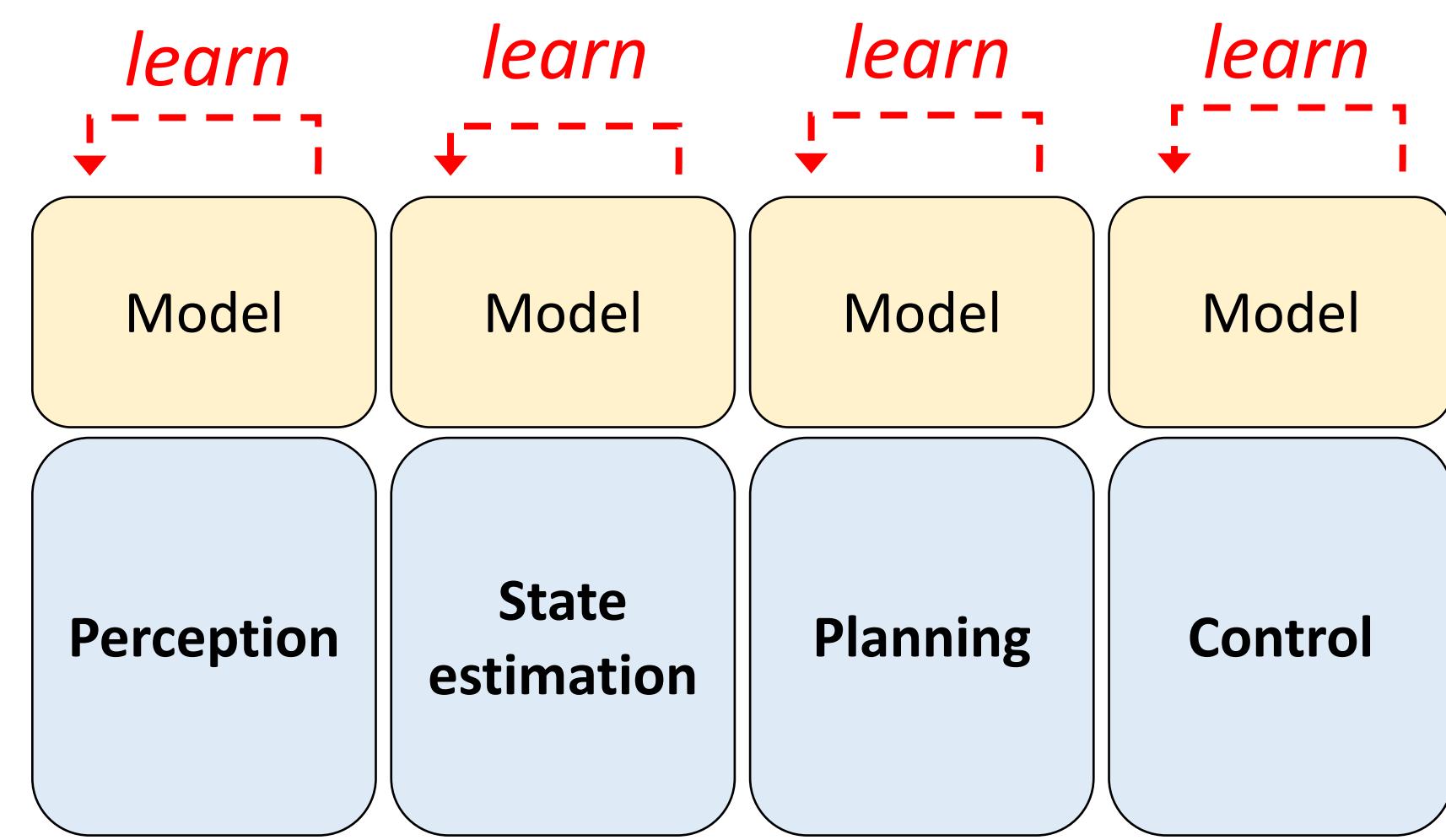
97.8%
success rate



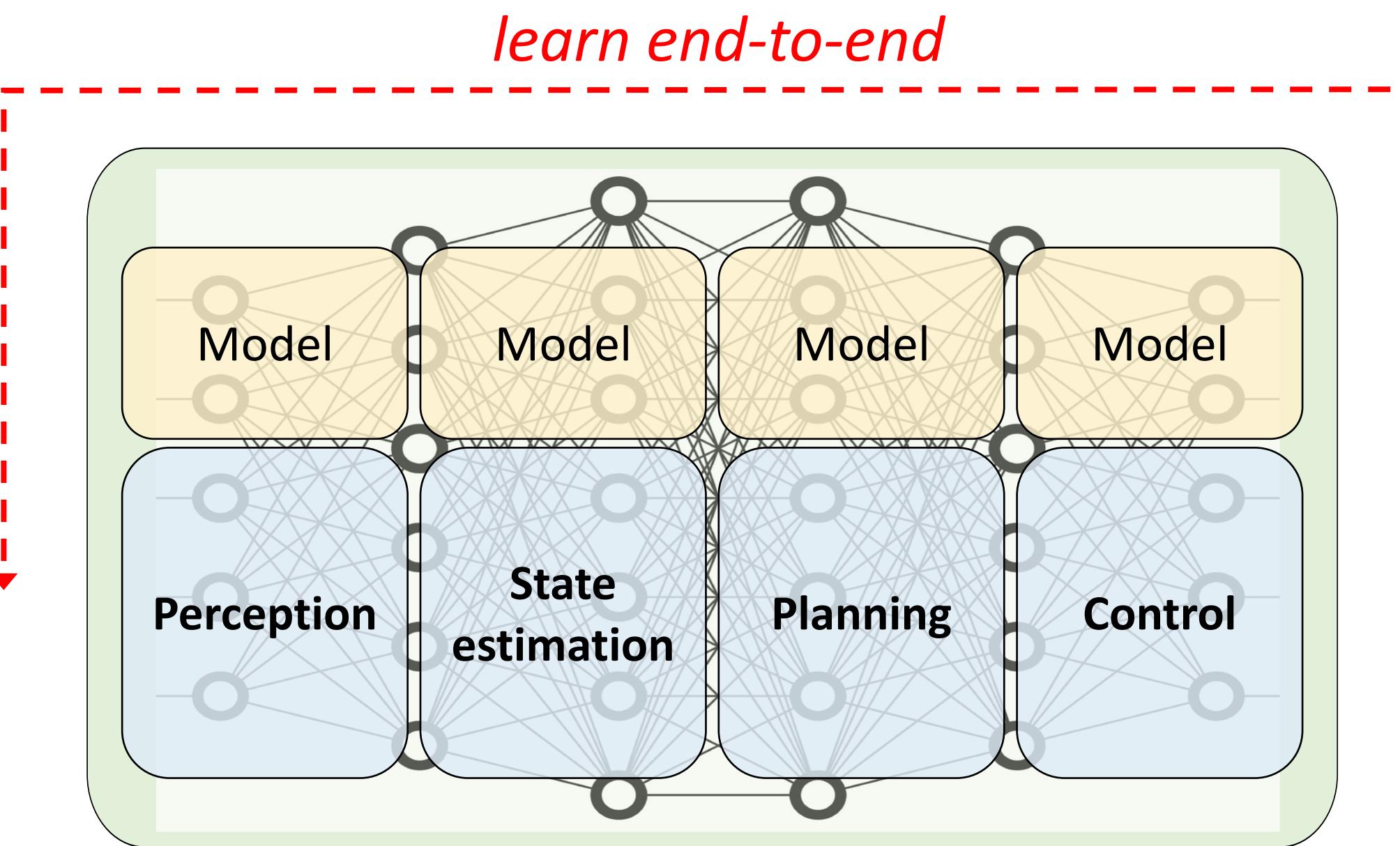
A “wrong” model can fix a “wrong” algorithm

- Short planning horizon? Learn macro actions!
- Transition model doesn’t capture obstacles? Learn to inflate collision penalties!
- Cannot plan for information gathering? Learn to reward it!
- Perception mistakes lead to bad actions? Learn to communicate confidence!

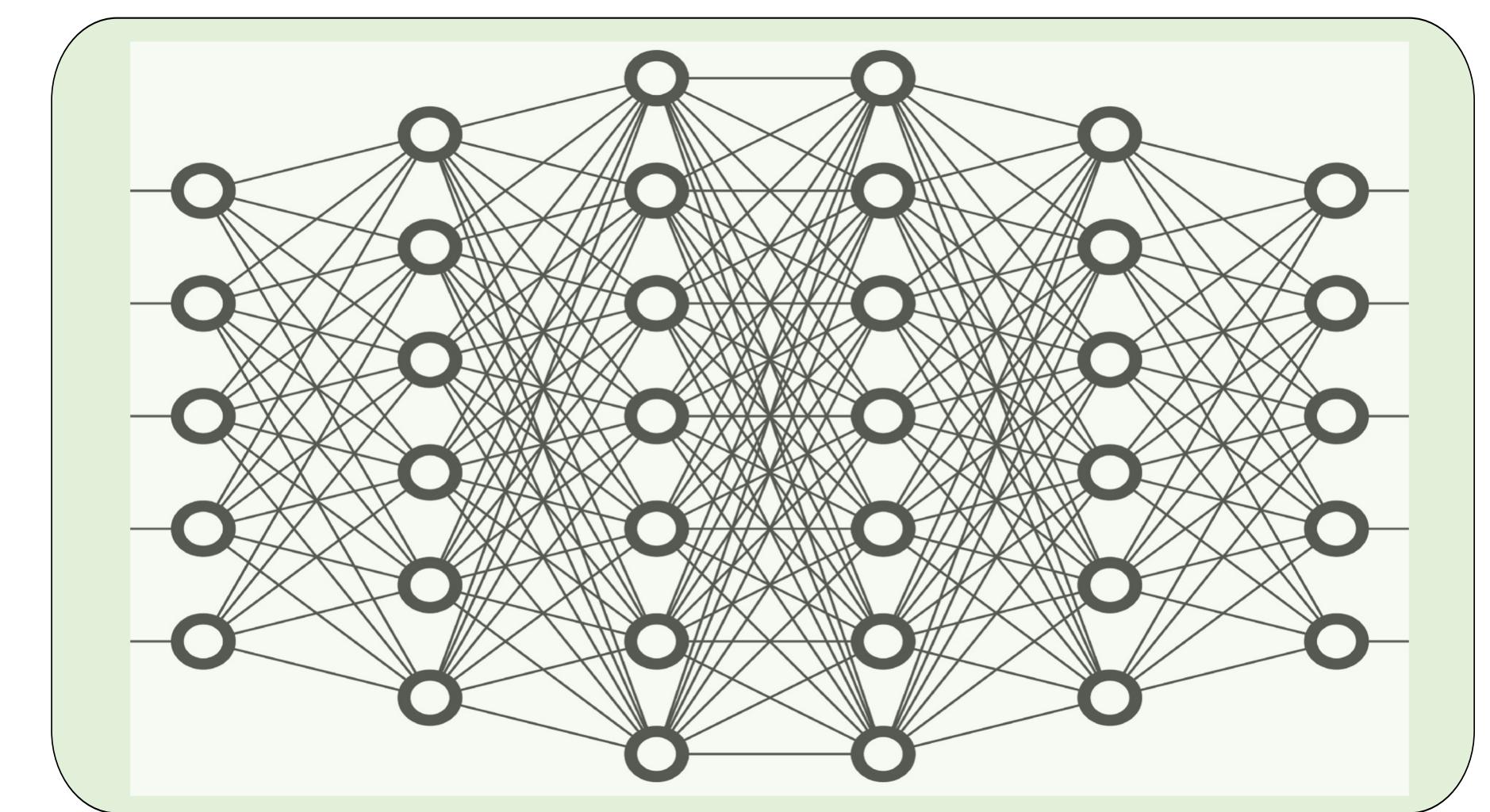
Modular



DAN

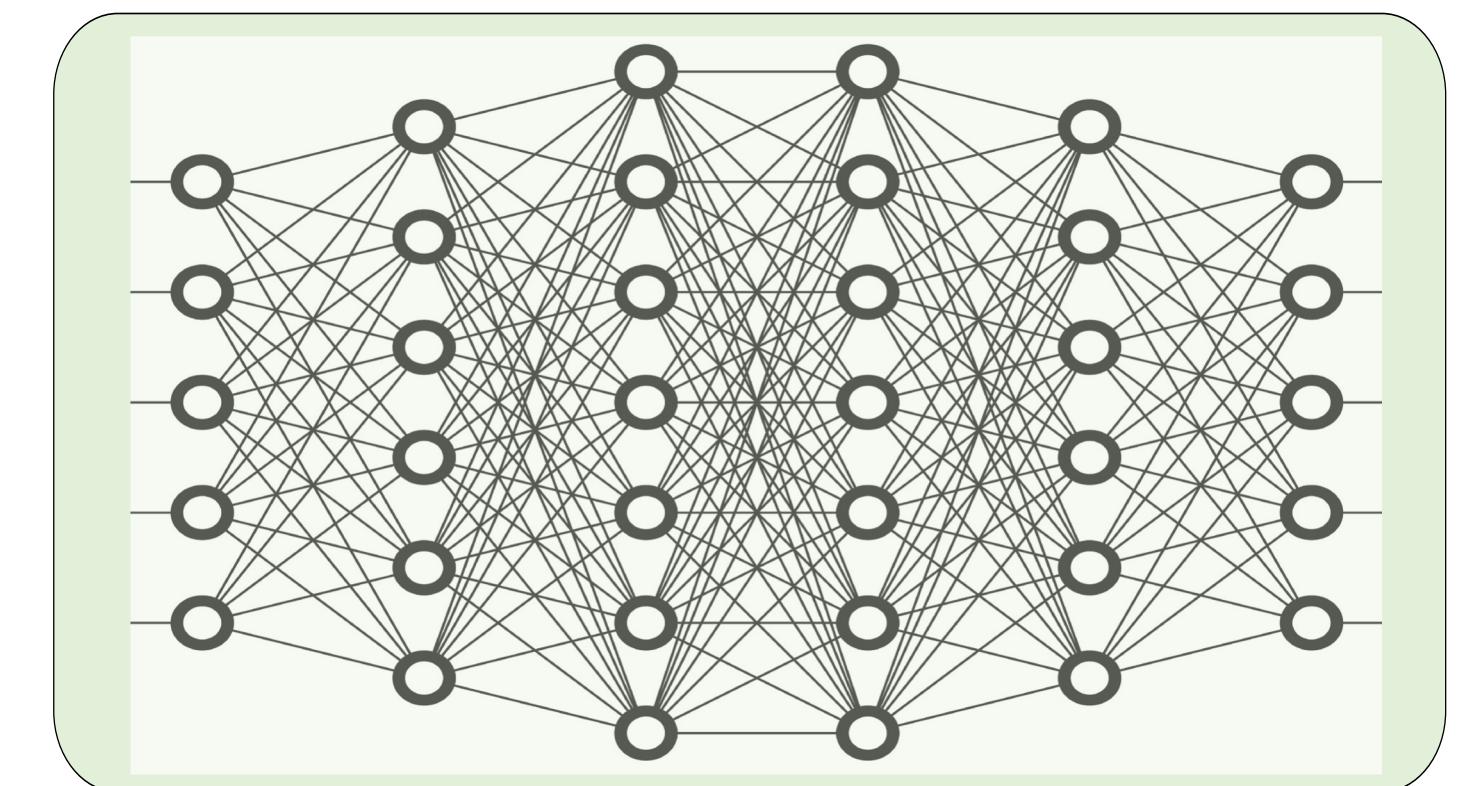
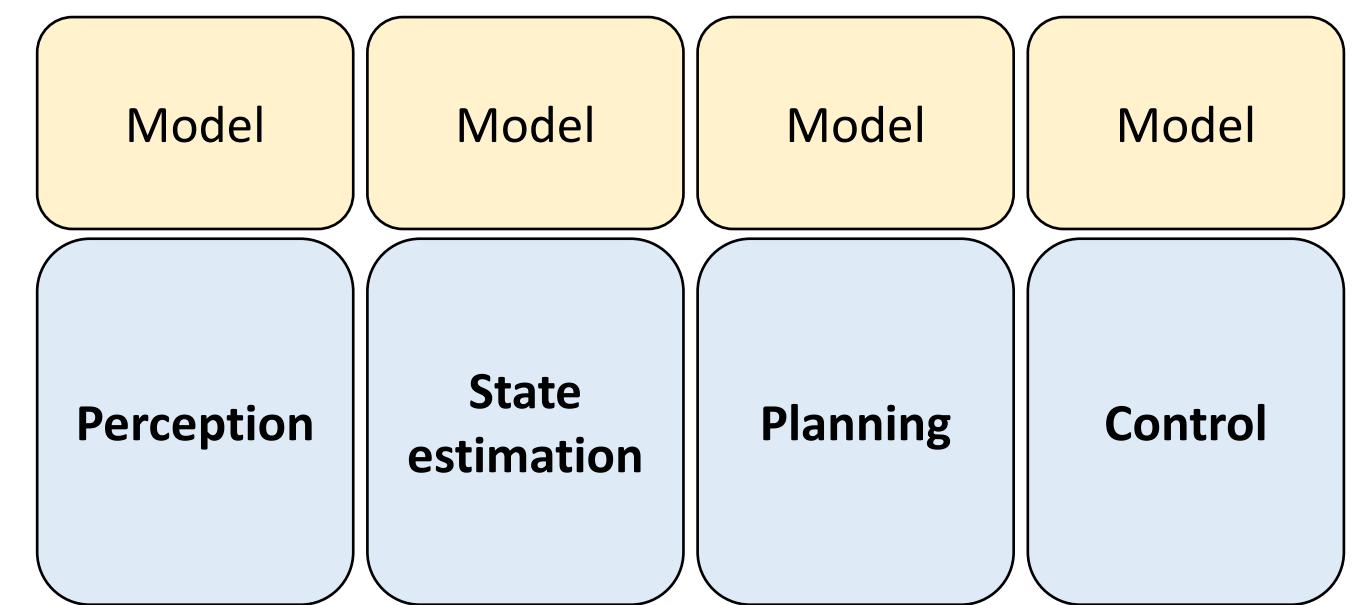


End-to-end



Task-oriented learning

Structure prior

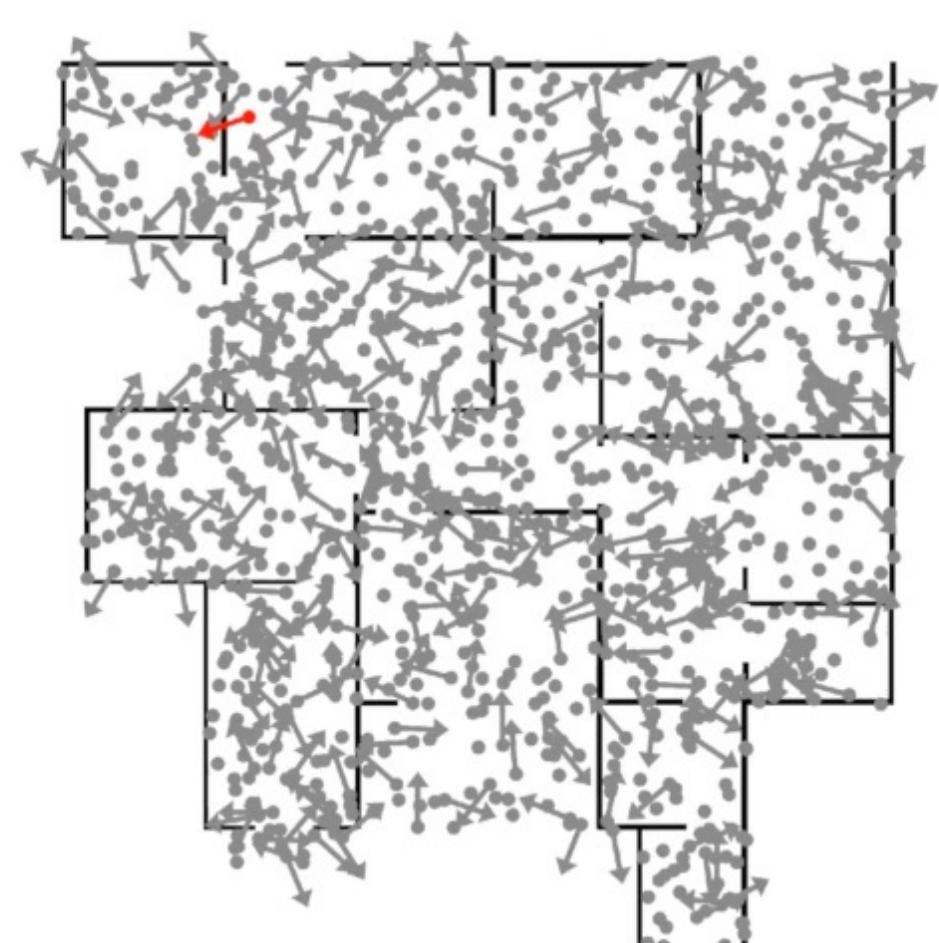


Model-based
algorithm
structure

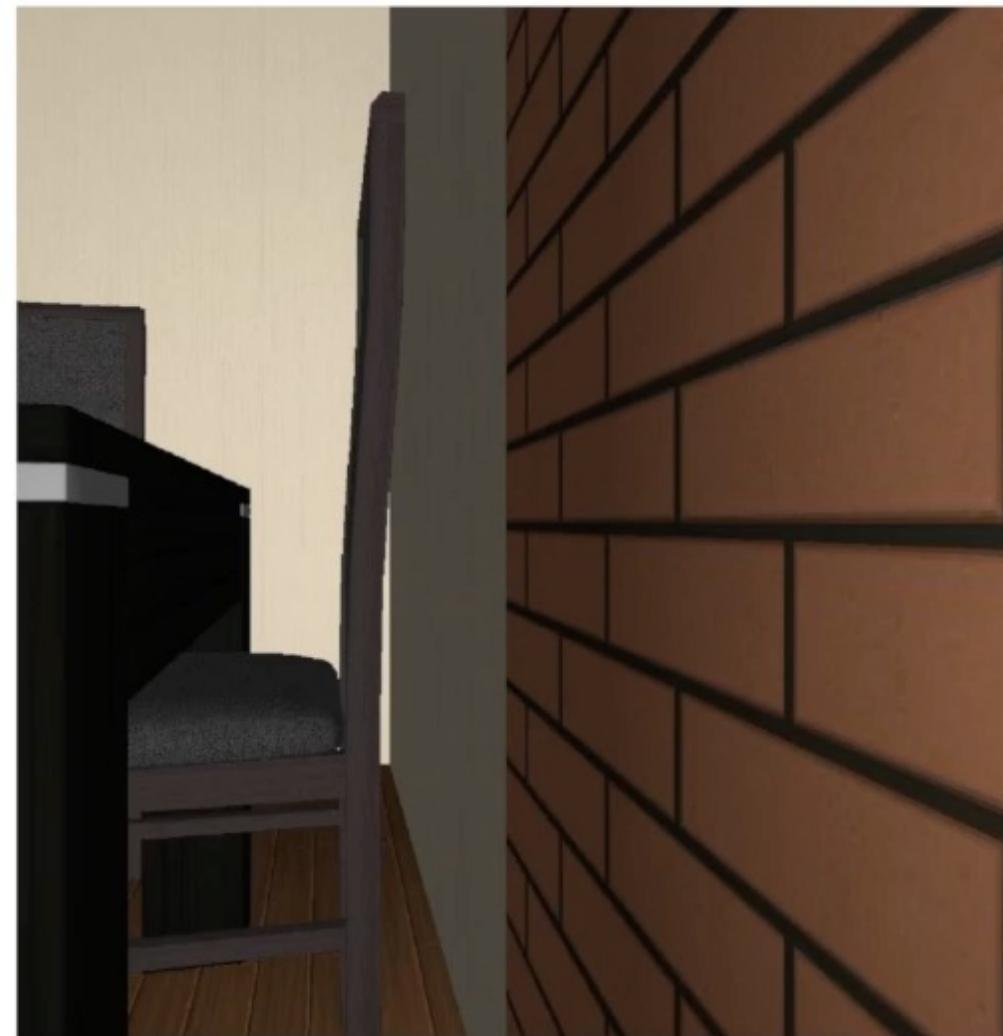
DAN

Model-free
neural network

Applications



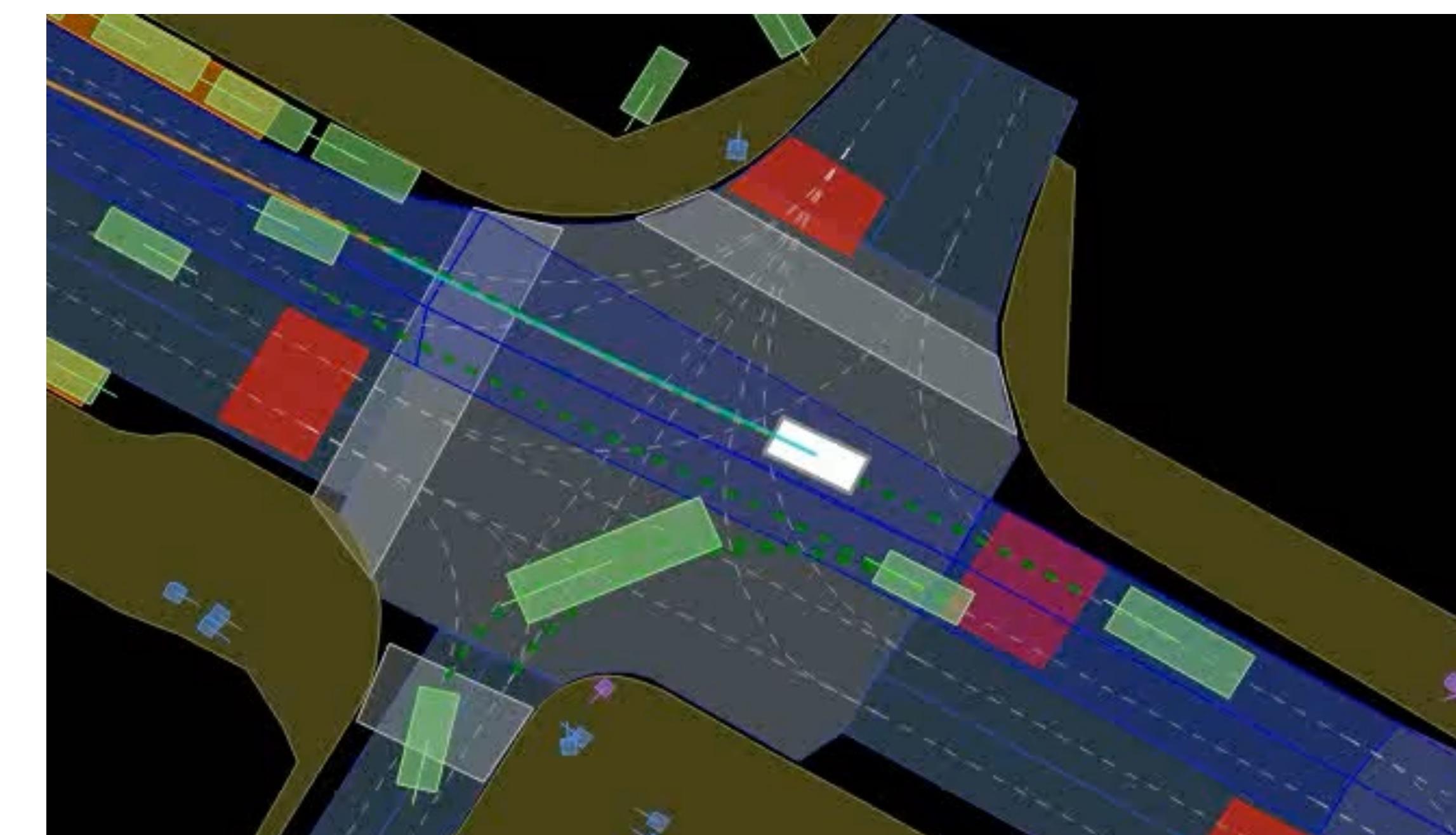
Visual localization



SLAM

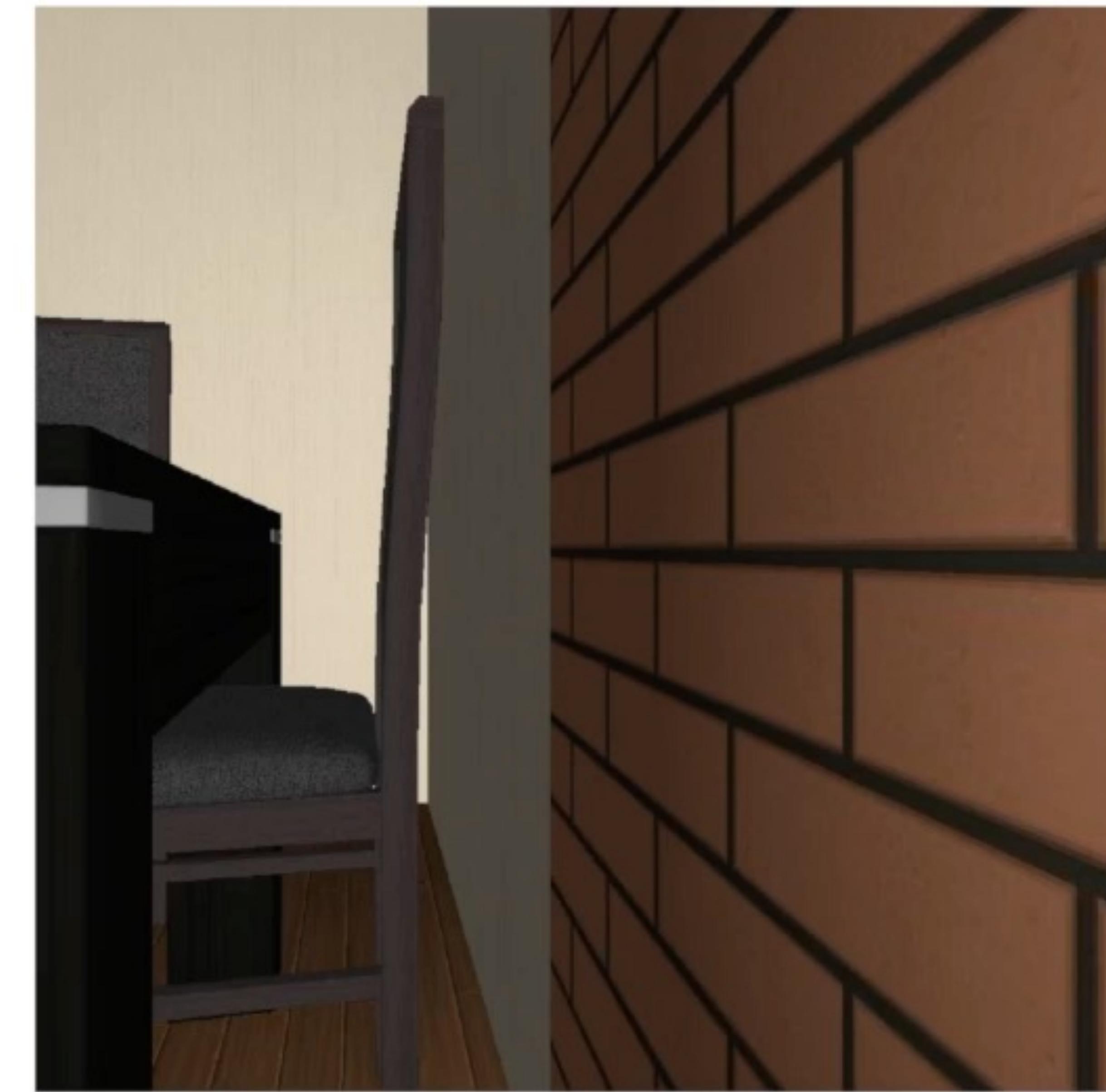
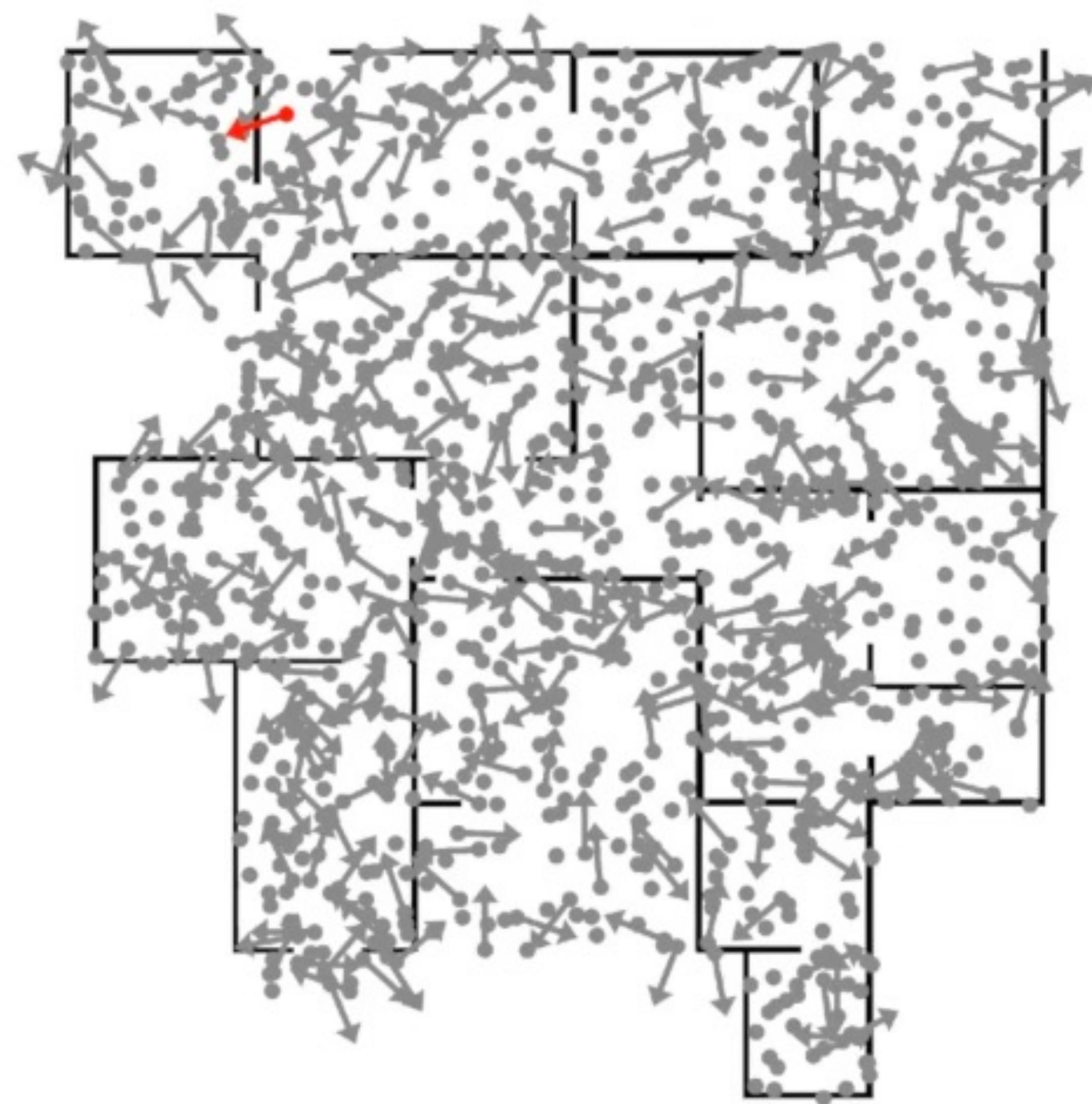


Navigation



Autonomous driving

Particle Filter Network

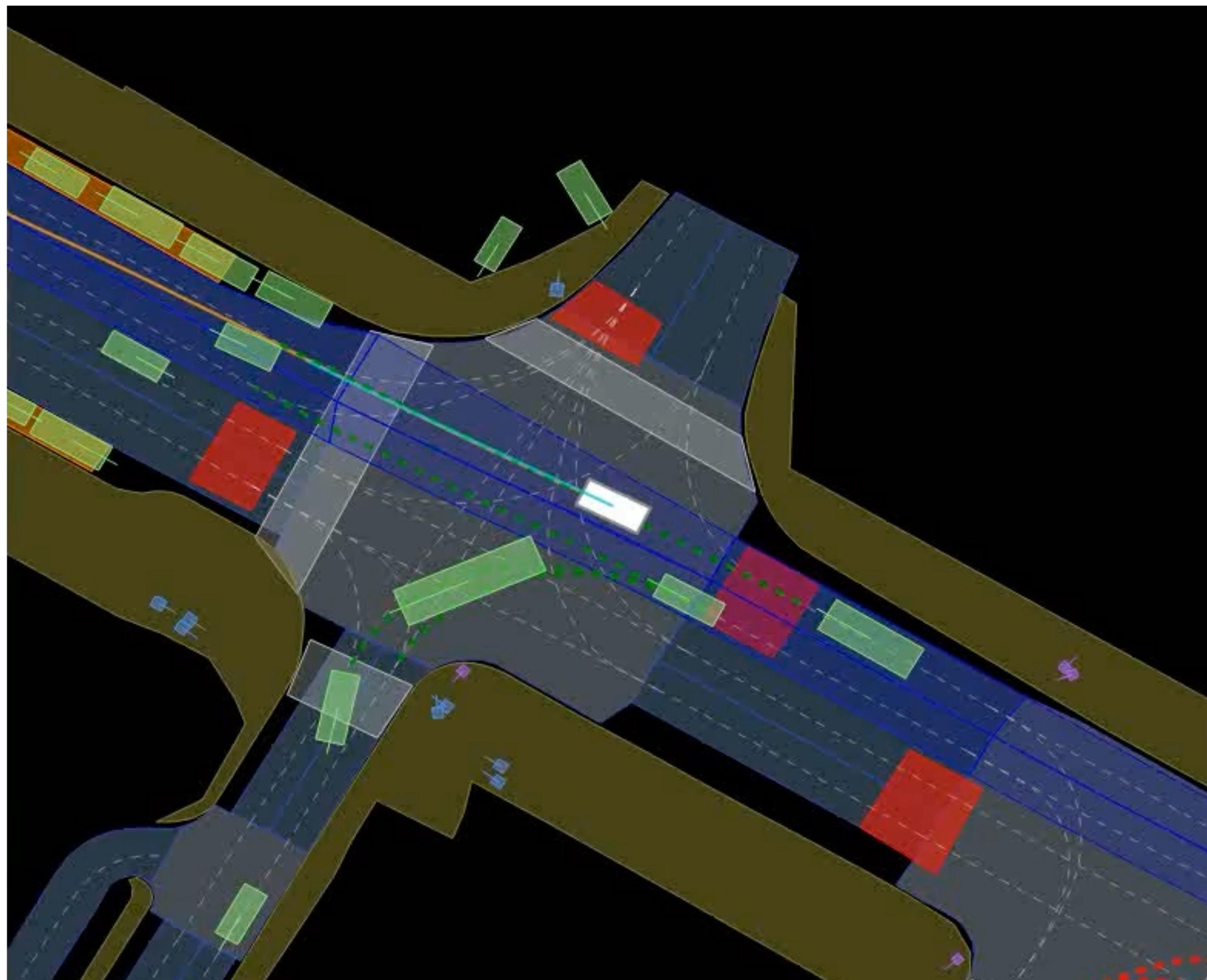


Differentiable SLAM-net

Spot navigation demo

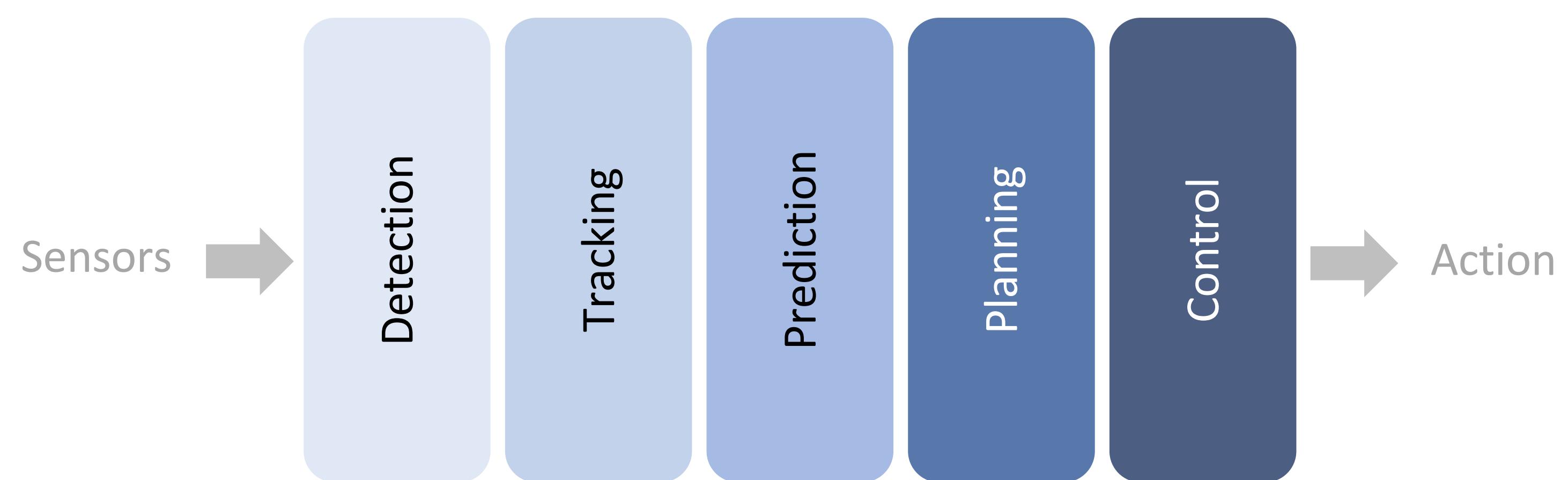


Autonomous driving

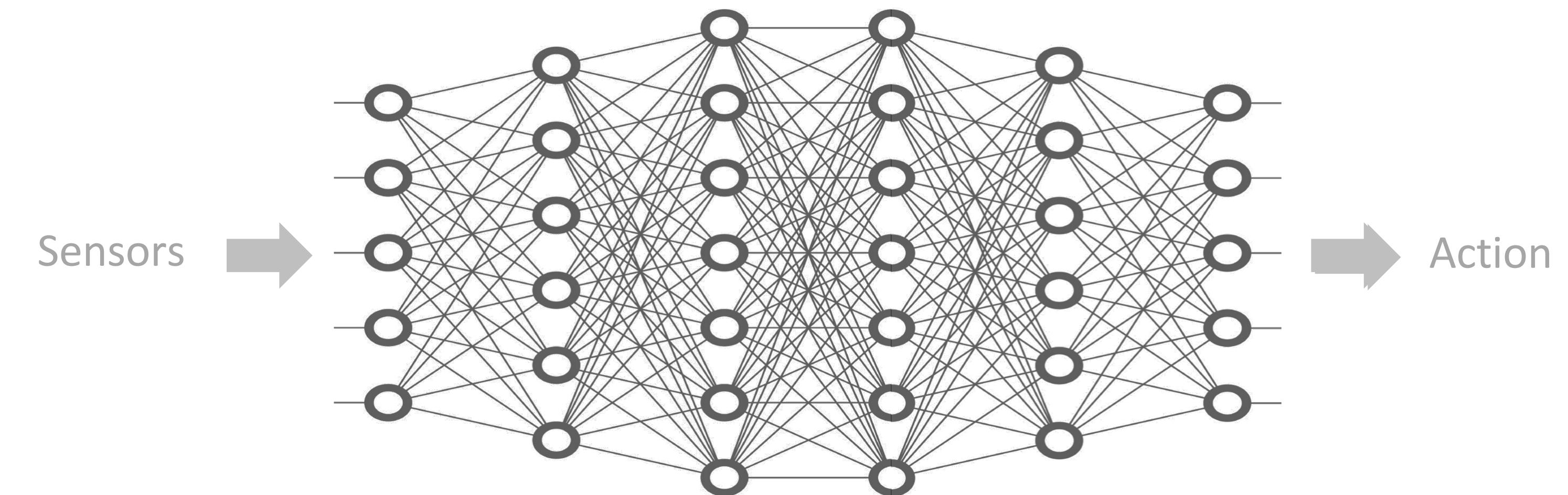


Differentiable & Modular AV Stacks

Motivation



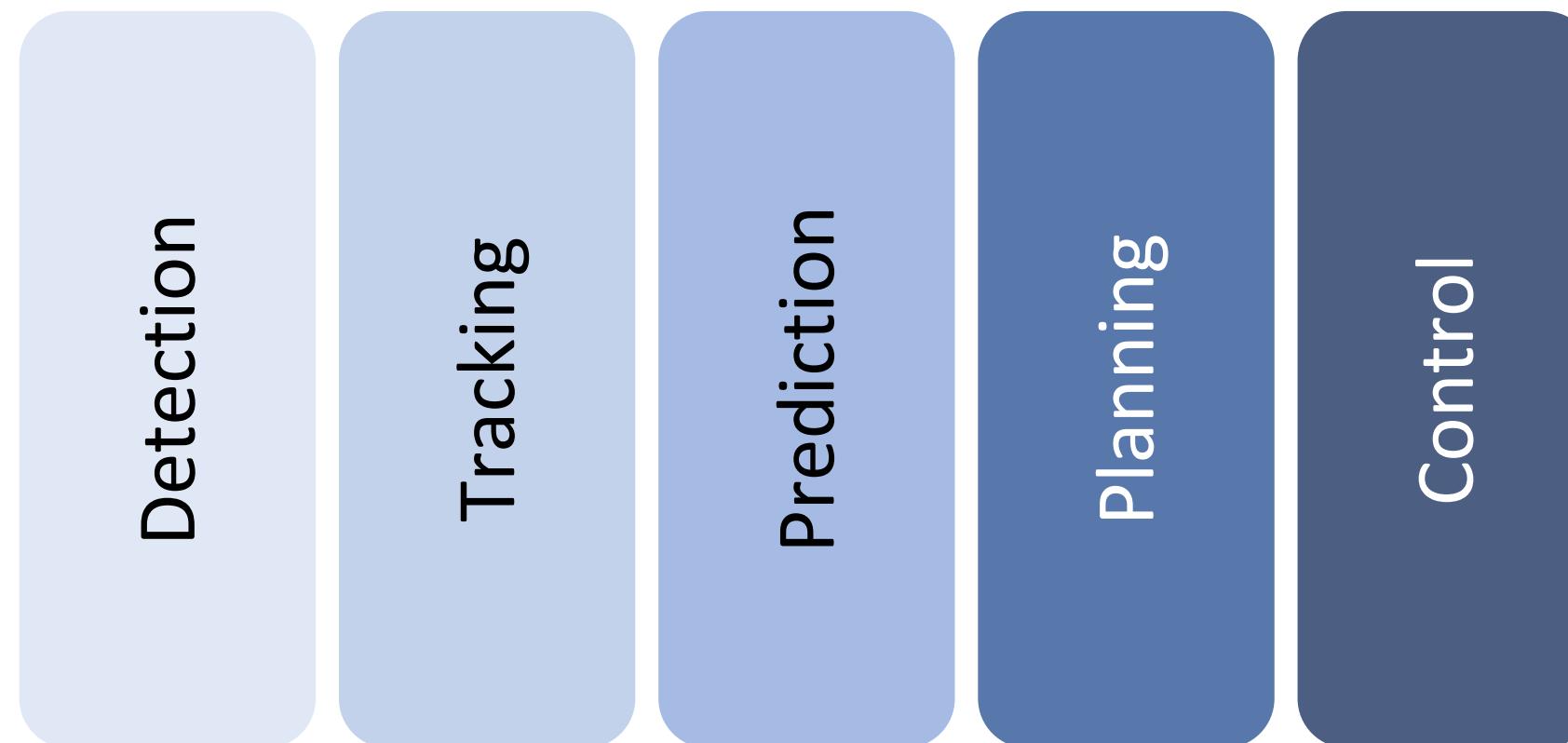
Modular architecture



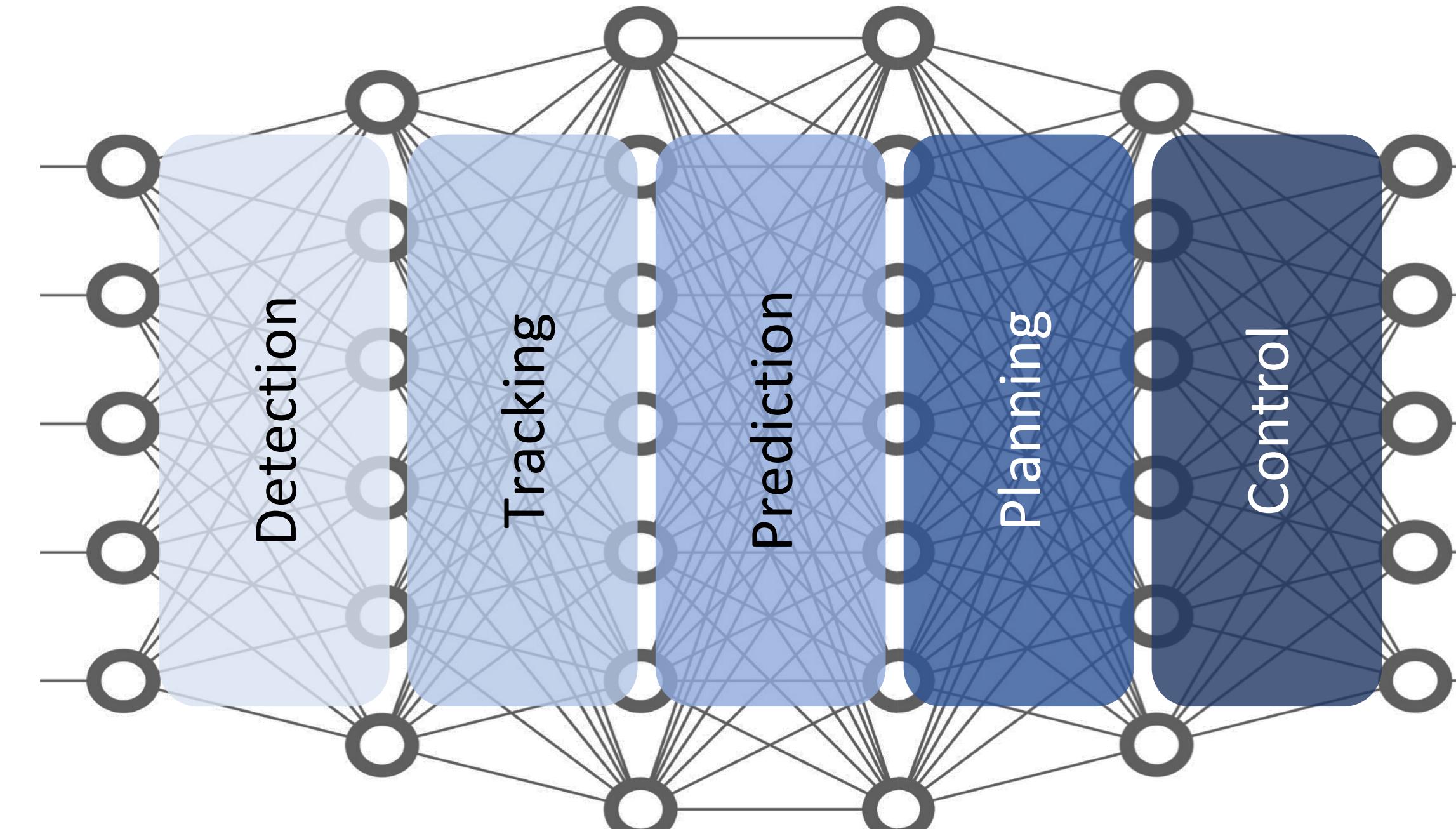
End-to-end architecture

Differentiable & Modular AV Stacks

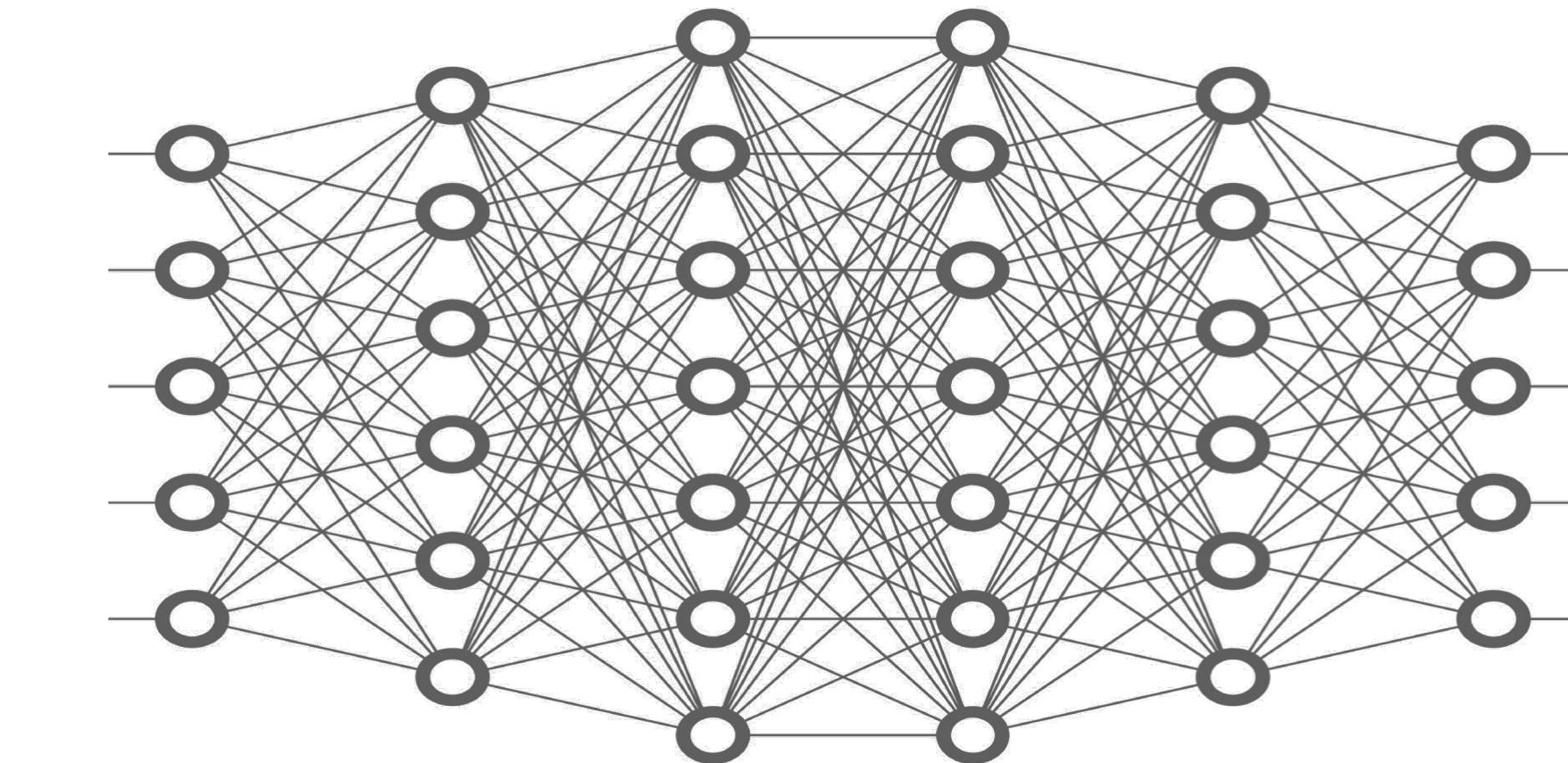
Key idea



Modular architecture



Differentiable & modular stack

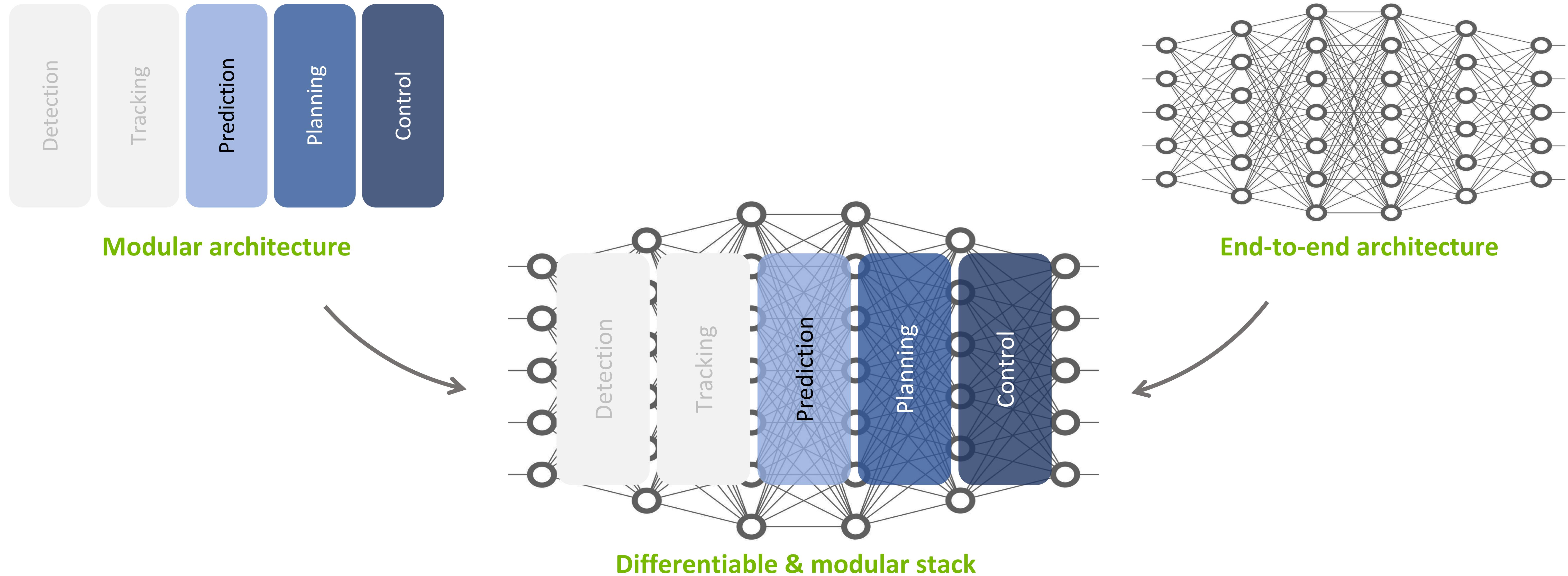


End-to-end architecture

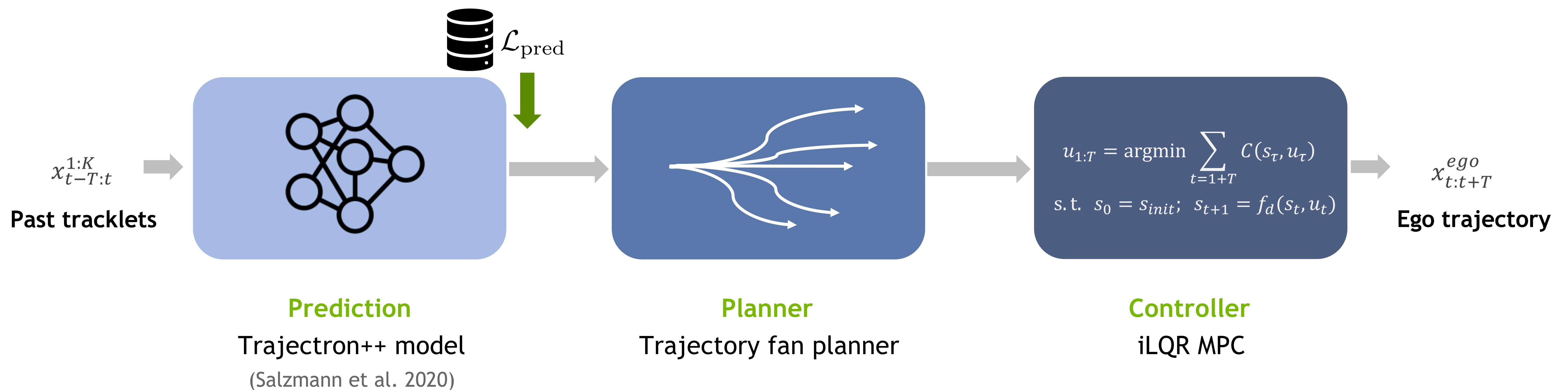
Idea: use a differentiable computation graph to represent modules and train them end-to-end

Differentiable & Modular AV Stacks

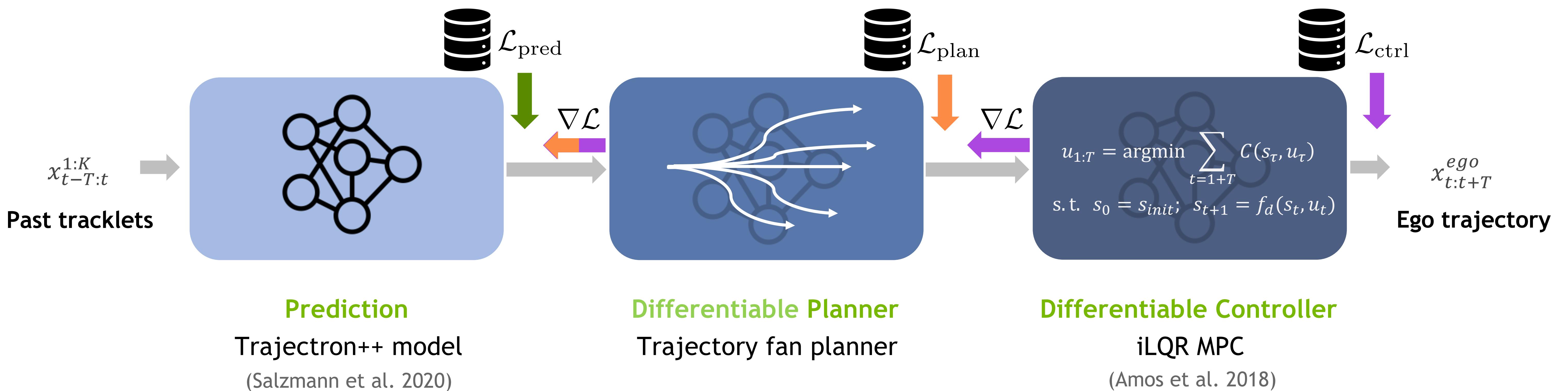
Example



DIFFSTACK: DIFFERENTIABLE PREDICTION-PLANNING-CONTROL

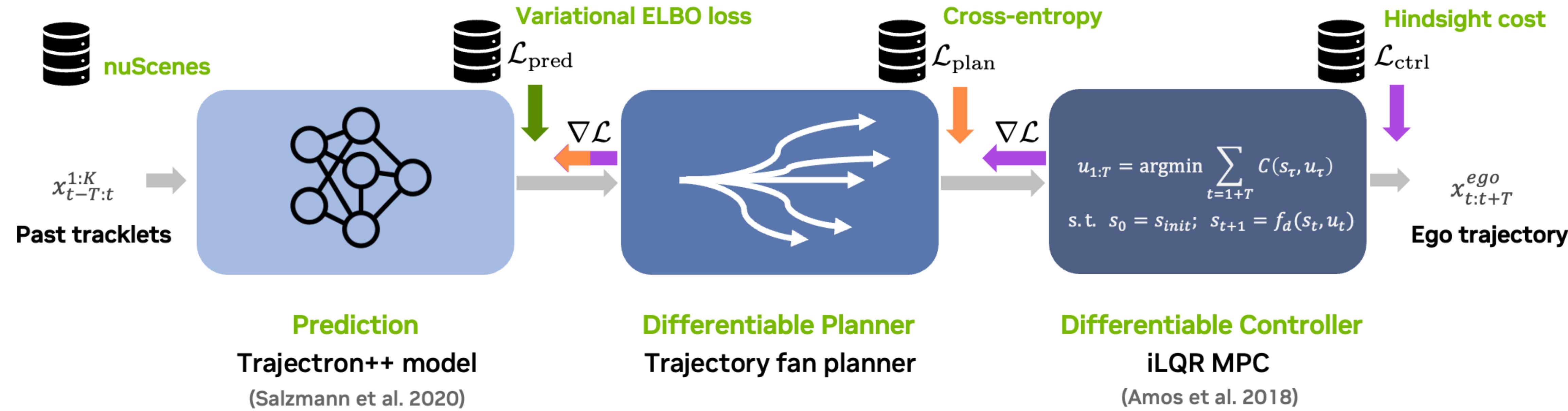


DIFFSTACK: DIFFERENTIABLE PREDICTION-PLANNING-CONTROL



Differentiable & Modular AV Stacks

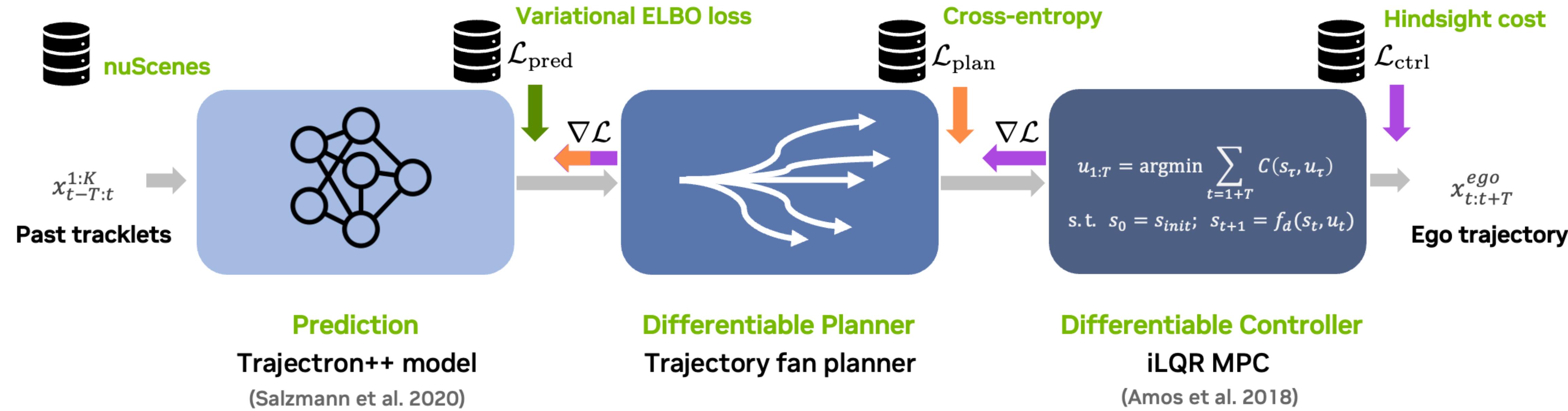
Quantitative results



Standard modular stack		
Differentiable stack (ours)		

Differentiable & Modular AV Stacks

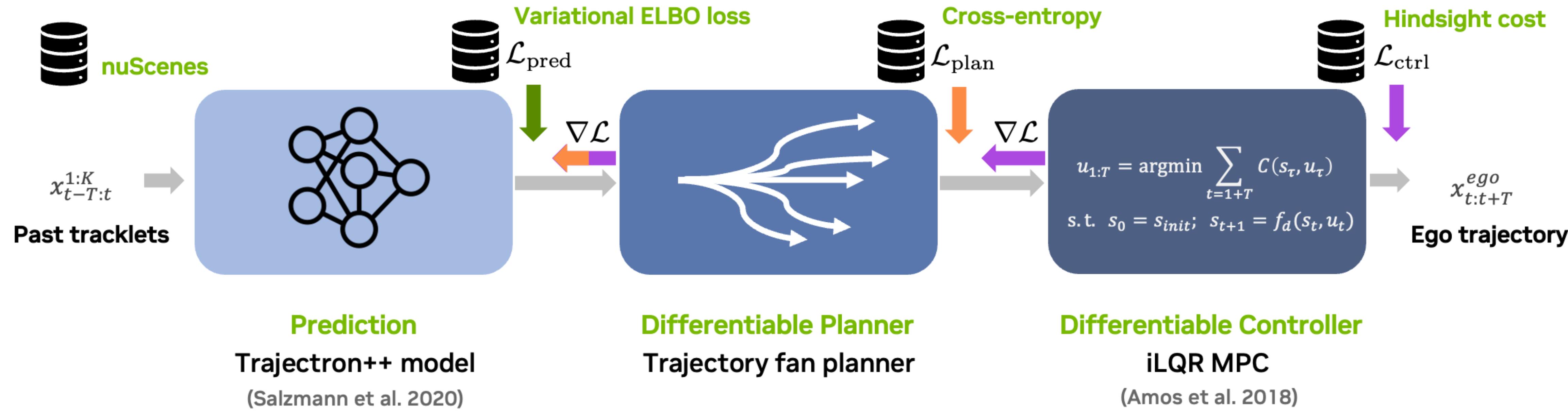
Quantitative results



	Perception performance ADE (m) ↓	
Standard modular stack	1.32 ± 0.06	
Differentiable stack (ours)	1.27 ± 0.07	

Differentiable & Modular AV Stacks

Quantitative results



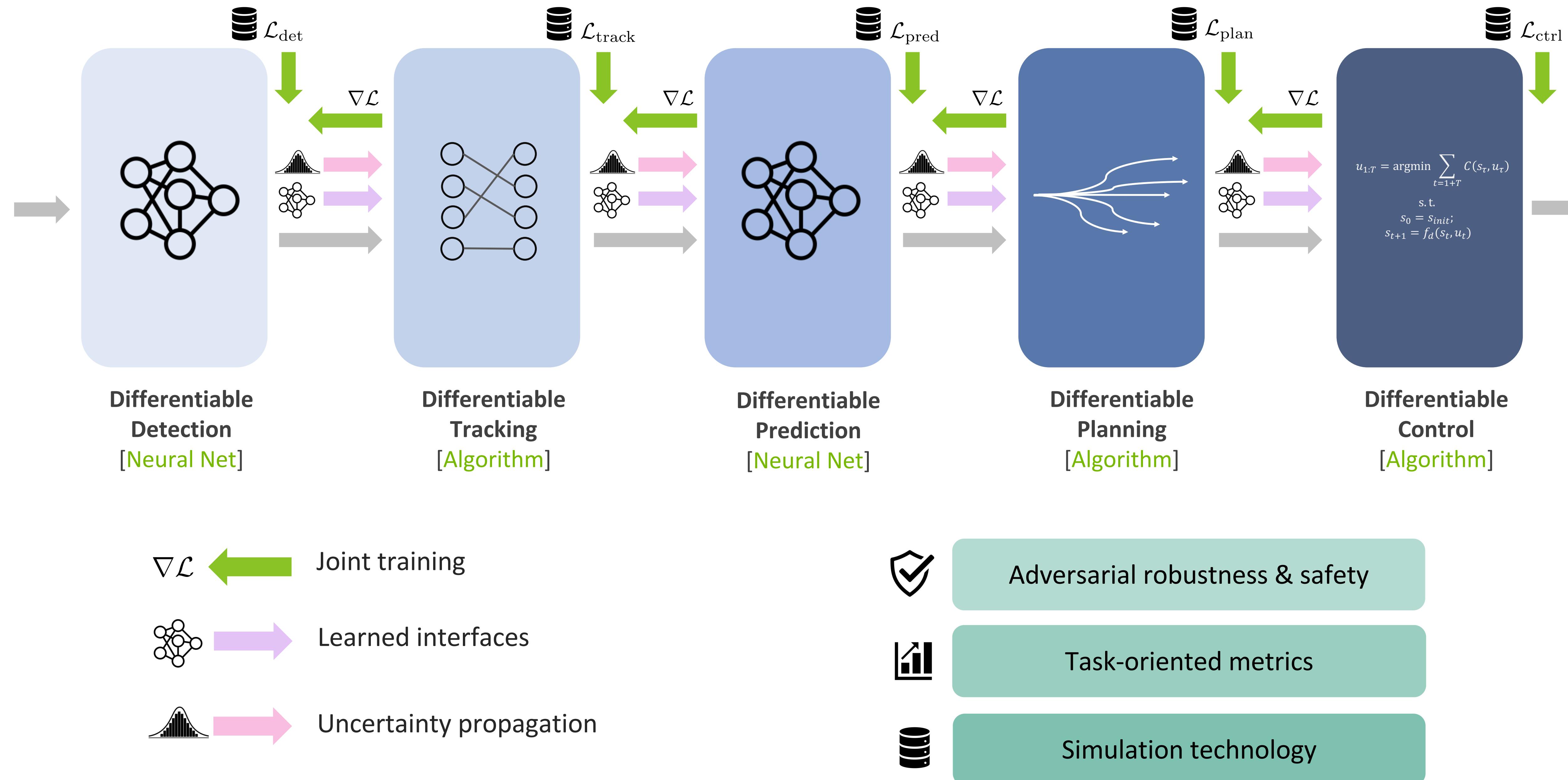
	Perception performance ADE (m) \downarrow	Cost difference from theoretical best \downarrow
Standard modular stack	1.32 ± 0.06	$29\% \pm 2\%$
Differentiable stack (ours)	1.27 ± 0.07	$17\% \pm 2\%$

Upper bound on cost: planning with no predictions

Lower bound on cost: planning with ground truth predictions

Differentiable & Modular AV Stacks

Vision



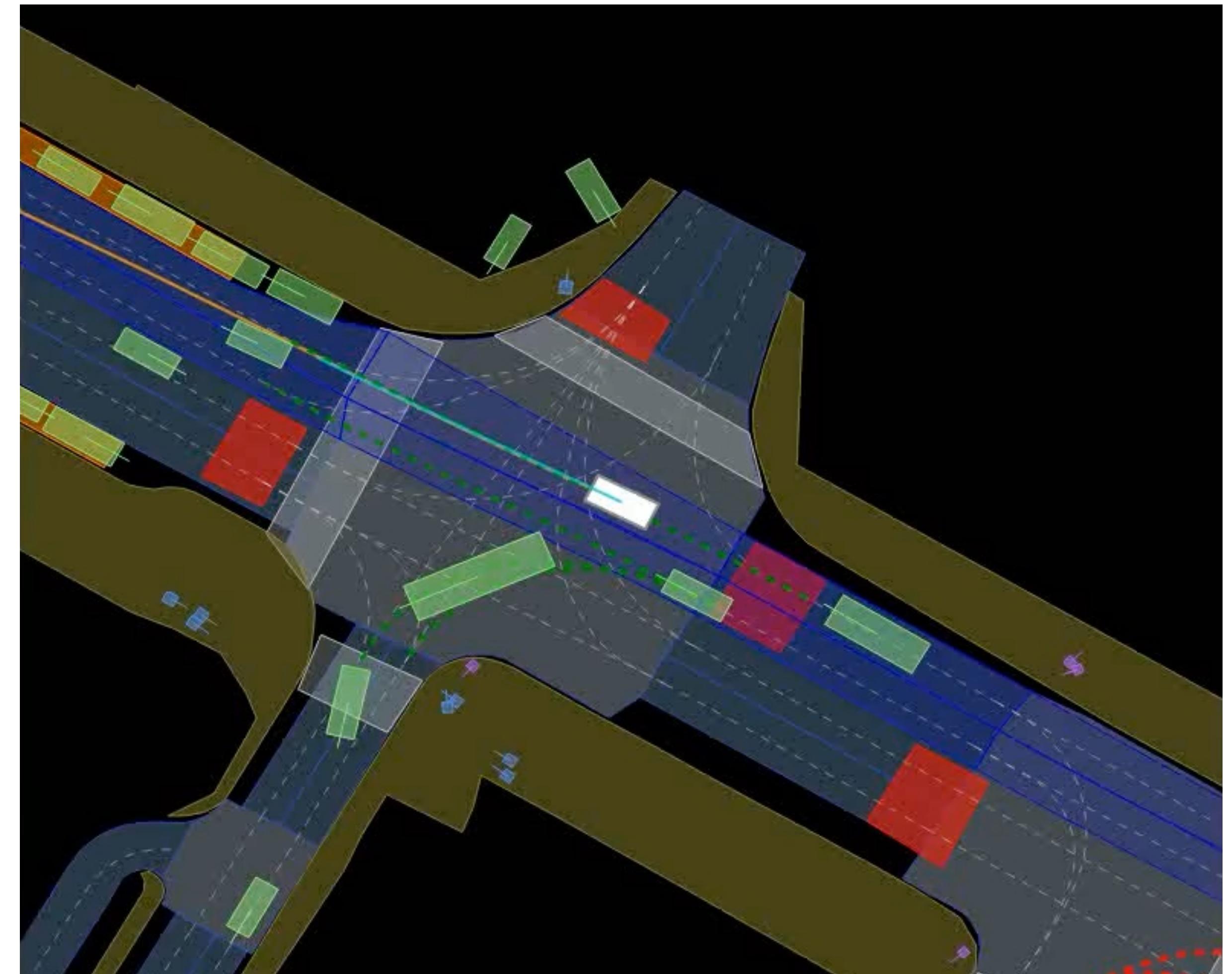
Differentiable & Modular AV Stacks

Ongoing work

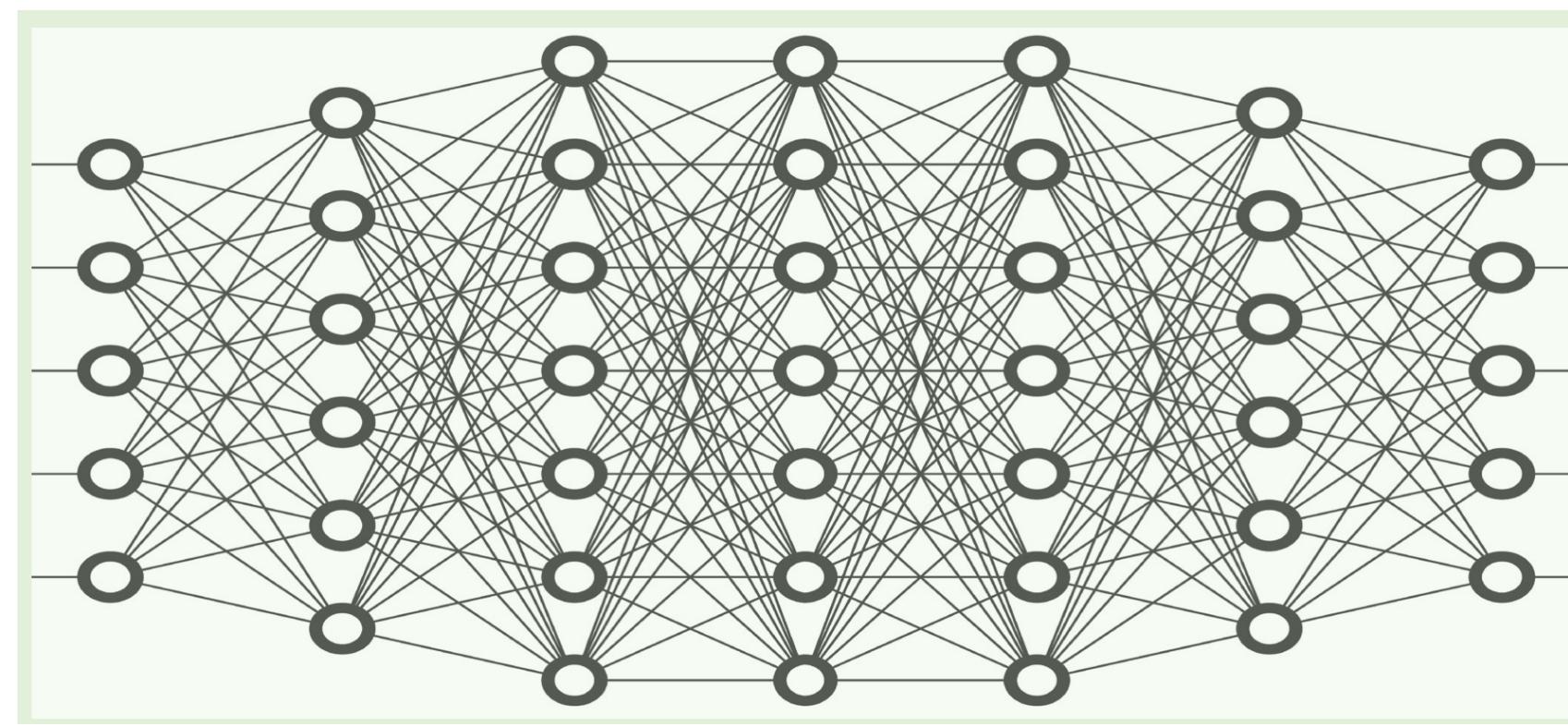
CARLA Driving Challenge



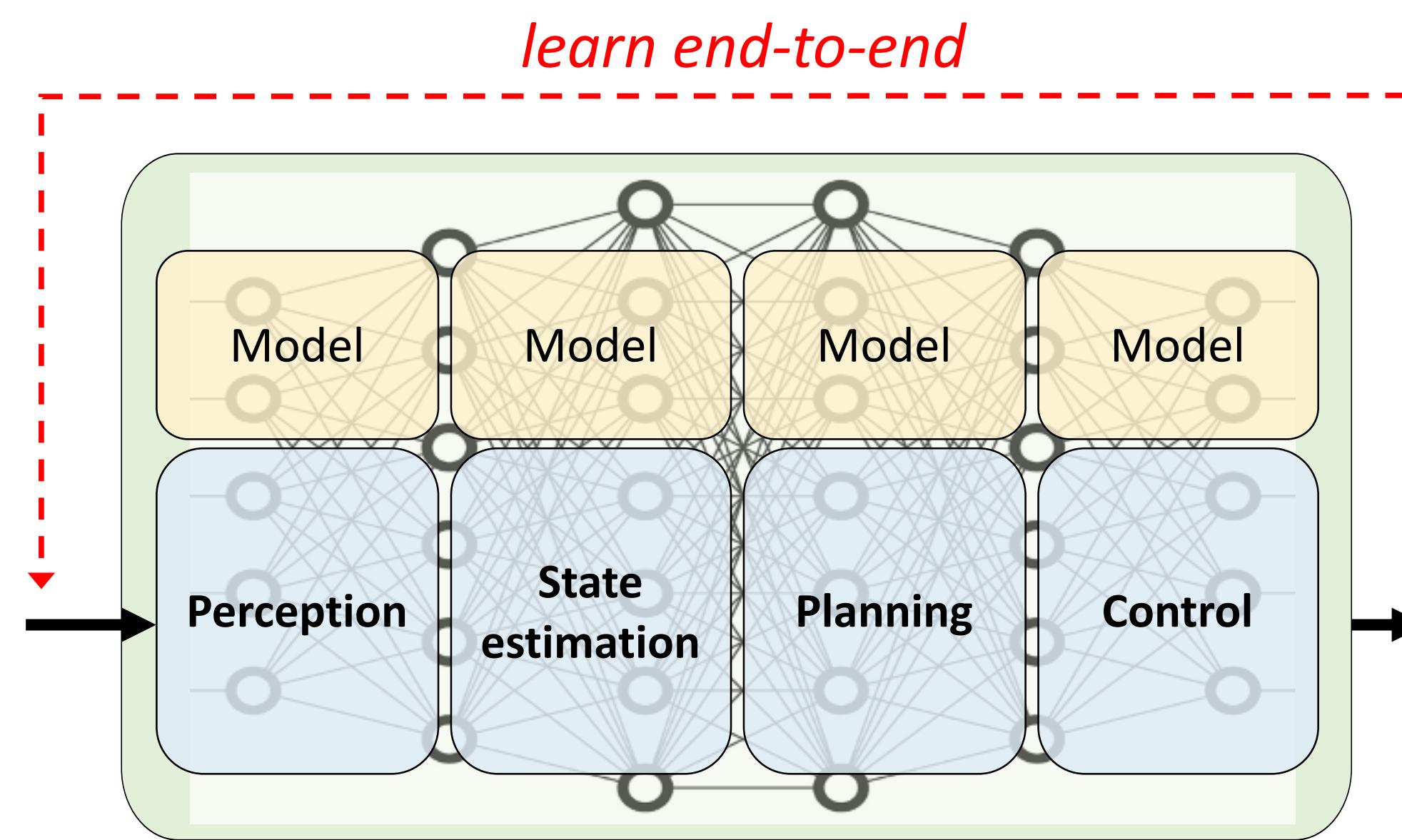
nuPlan Driving Challenge



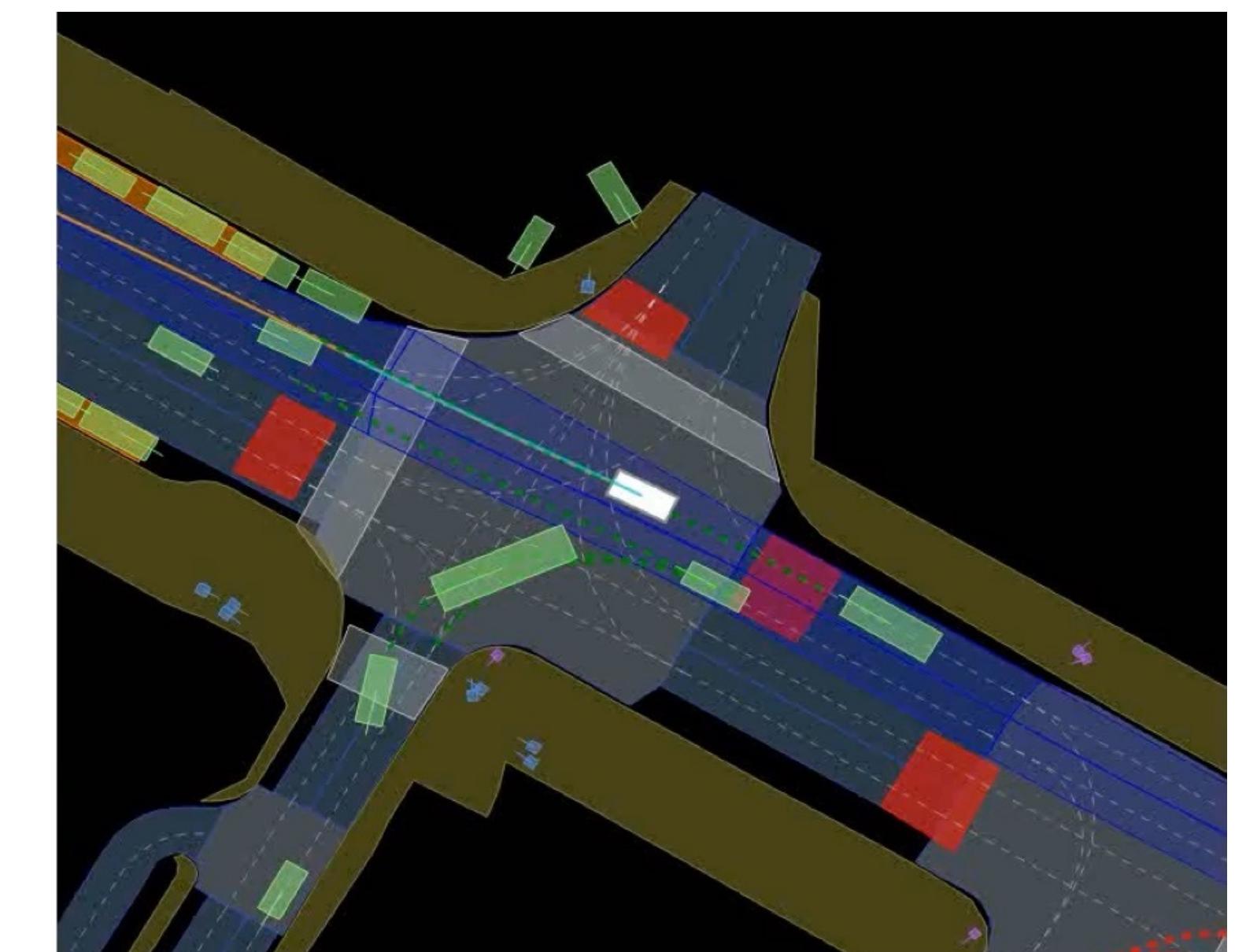
Summary



**Algorithms can be built into
neural networks**



**DAN =
Modular + Task-oriented**



Applications