

QT-Opt: Scalable Deep Reinforcement Learning for Vision-Based Robotic Manipulation

arXiv:1806.10293, Kalashnikov et al, 2018.

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1 Motivation

2 Goal

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 - **Reinforcement Learning**
Provide ability to make decision in long-term, using previous experiences in complex and robust scenarios
- Combining two techniques
 - Able to learn policy continuously from their experience
 - No need for manual engineering, use data they collects



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 - ⇒ Still hard to handle though we have sufficiently large training set
 - ⇒ Collecting those training set is expensive (real experiments)
 - ⇒ Lots of researchers focused on reusing previous experiences



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 - hitting a ball
 - opening door
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 - 1 Observe the scene (*Normally, using a depth camera*)
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⇒ **Where this researches start!!**



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Use Reinforcement Learning with Deep Neural Network
to **perform pre-grasp manipulation,**
response to dynamic disturbances,
and **learn grasping in a generic framework**
that makes minimal assumptions about the task



- **Closed-loop condition** (With feedback, *Morrison, et al.*)
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 - This paper focuses on making generalized RL algorithm
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- **Self-supervised** learning task
 - Compare to prevoius work(by Zeng et al.), Kalashnikov et al. utilize more general action space
 - Actions consist of end-effector **Cartesian motion** and **gripper opening/closing**
- Observation comes from **a single RGB camera** over the sholder
 - Many current grasping system utilizes depth sensing
 - Using wrist-mounted cameras

- Kalashnikov, Dmitry, et al. QT-Opt: Scalable Deep Reinforcement Learning for Vision-Based Robotic Manipulation. 28 Nov. 2018, arxiv.org/abs/1806.10293.
- Irpan, Alex, and Peter Pastor. Scalable Deep Reinforcement Learning for Robotic Manipulation. 28 June 2018, ai.googleblog.com/2018/06/scalable-deep-reinforcement-learning.html.
- Morrison, Douglas, et al. "Closing the Loop for Robotic Grasping: A Real-Time, Generative Grasp Synthesis Approach." Robotics: Science and Systems XIV, 2018, doi:10.15607/rss.2018.xiv.021.