

Deep Reinforcement Learning

Lecture 10: Sim2real RL (succinct ver.)

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AI This Week



Robot Marathon



In Lec10

- 1 Why sim2real?
- 2 Domain Adaptation
- 3 Domain Randomization

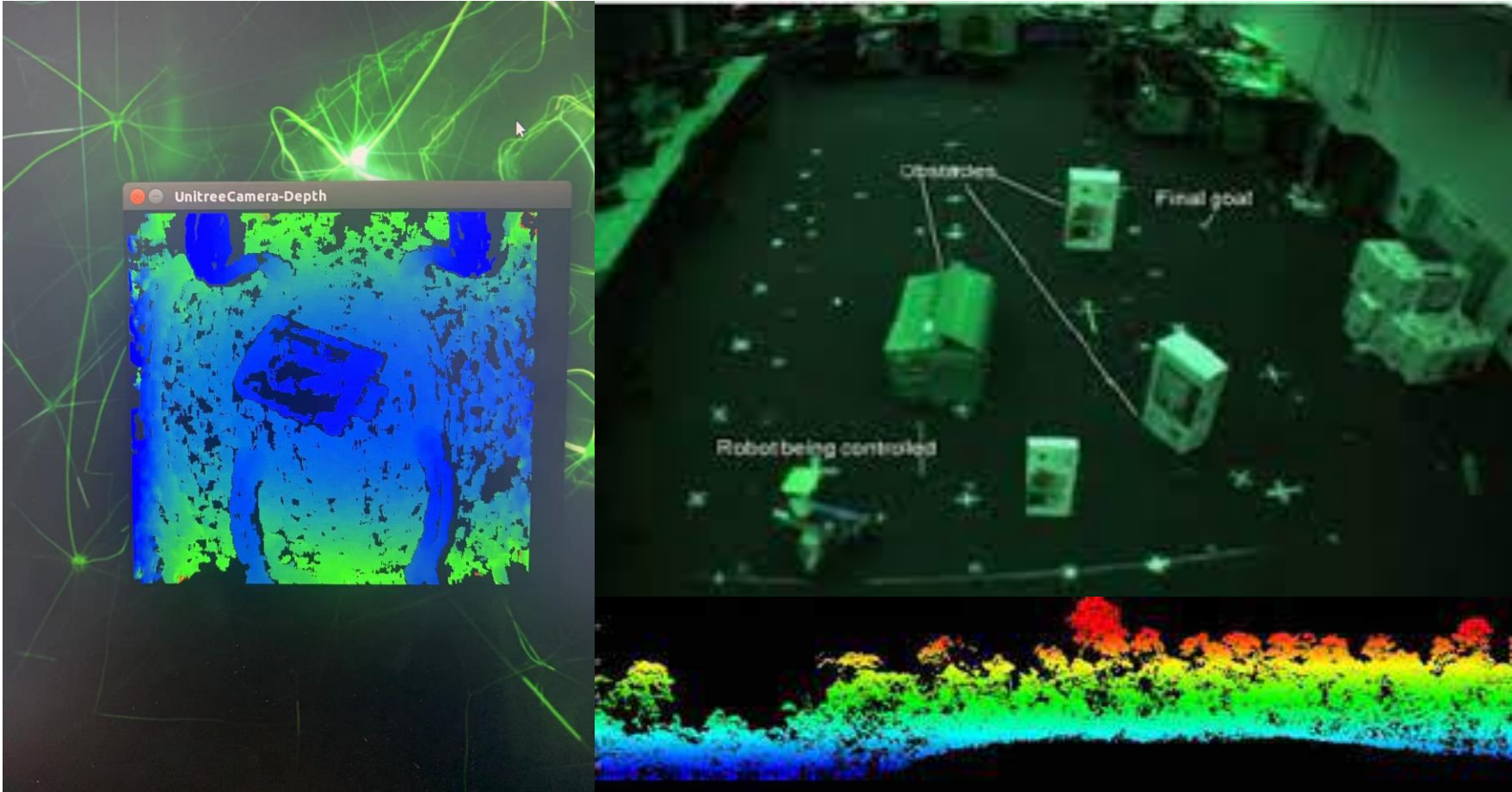


In Lec10

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Real robot tasks are hard: the sensors are not reliable!



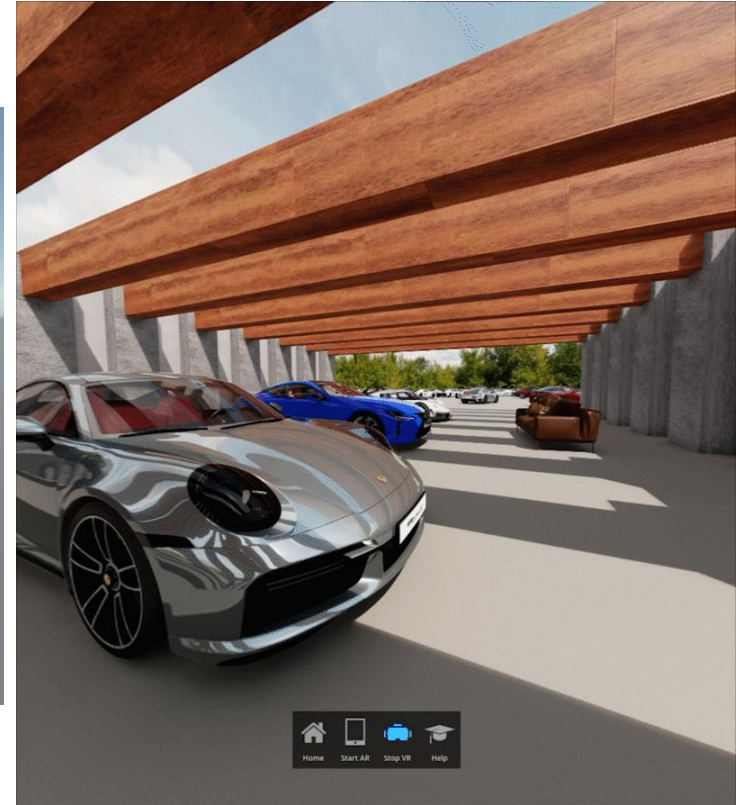
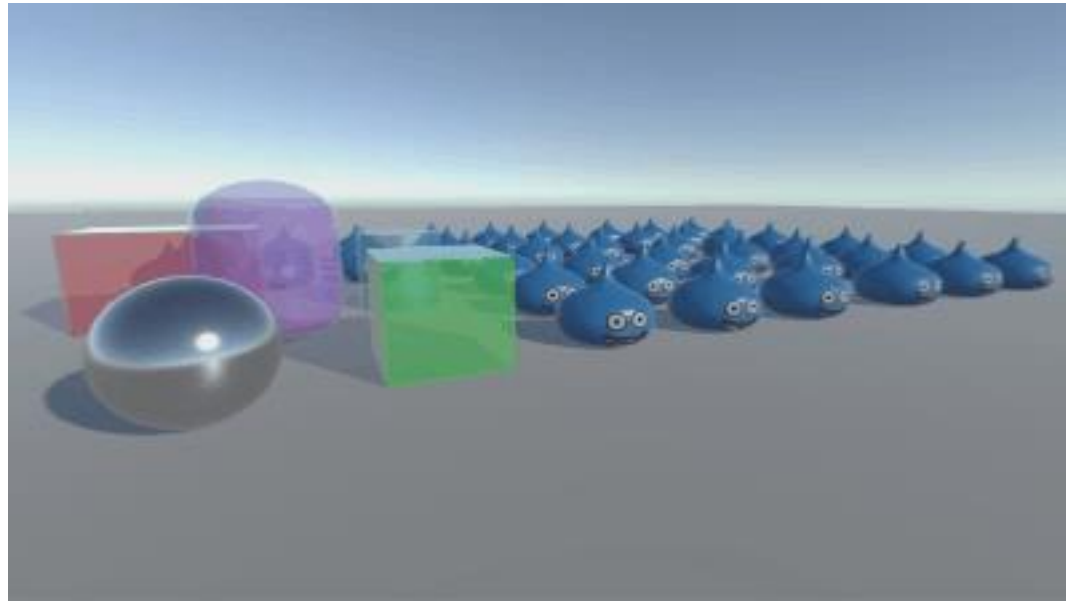
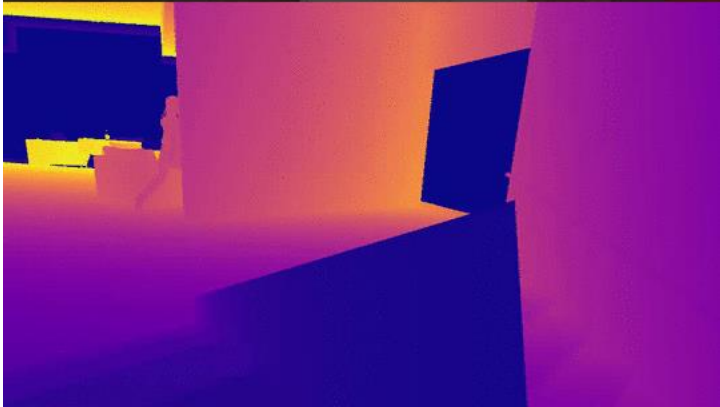
Real robot tasks are hard: What else?

- Reward function is hard to extract
- The hardware is easily broken.
- ...

Traditional robotics methods fail...

“Manipulation breaks all the rigorous/reliable approaches I know for control.” --- Russ Tedrake, MIT

Simulators are amazing!

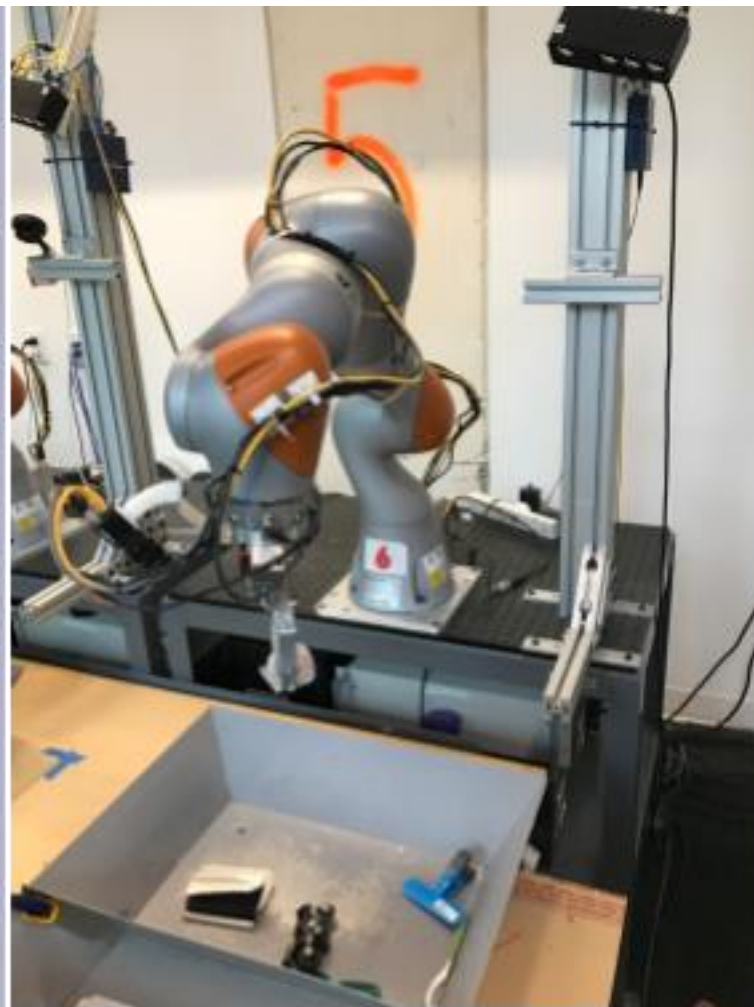
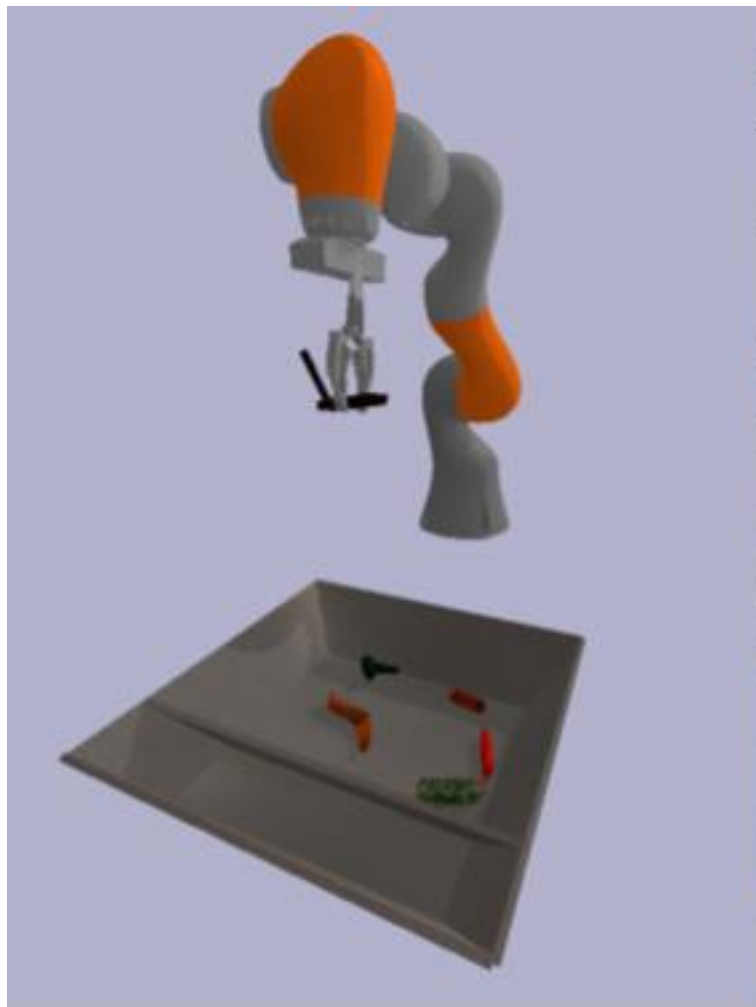


Is everything solved by learn in sim and deploy in real?

- "There is a real danger (in fact, a near certainty) that programs which work well on simulated robots will completely fail on real robots because of the differences in real world sensing and actuation - it is very hard to simulate the actual dynamics of the real world."

Artificial Life and Real Robots [Rodney Brooks, 1992]

The reality gap are sometimes huge!

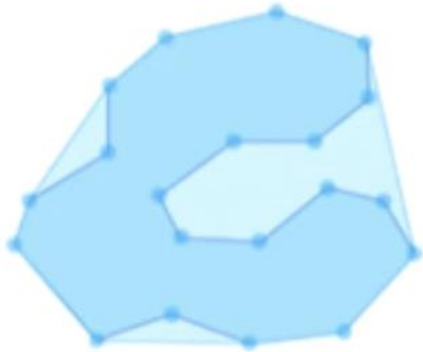


Why the gap exists?

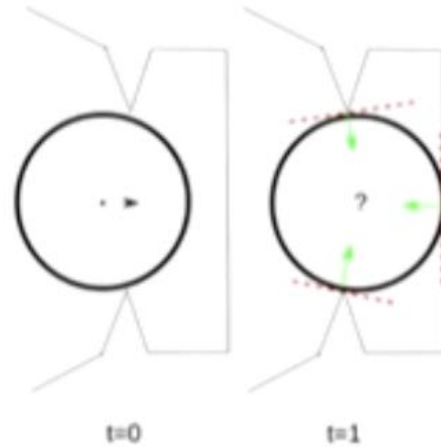
- **Sensors and physical systems are hard to model**
- (Small) error accumulation

Physics simulators make big assumption

Convex objects



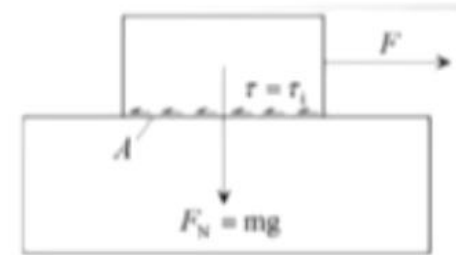
Discrete time



Rigid bodies



Coulomb friction



Photorealistic sensor simulation is expensive

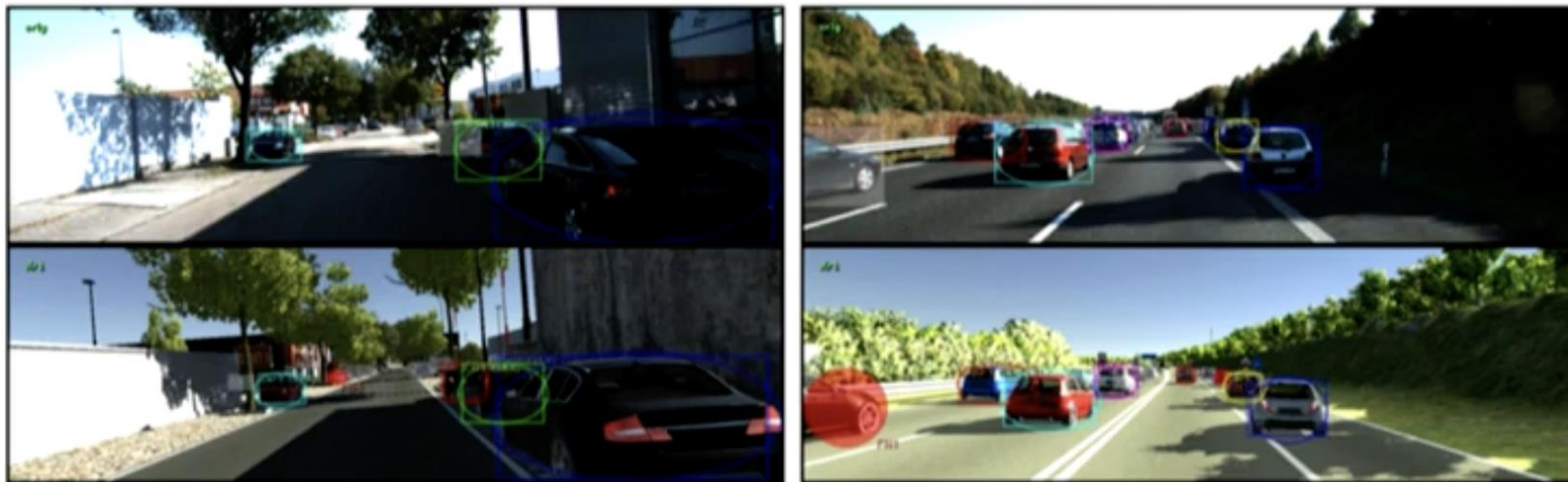


Why the gap exists?

- Sensors and physical systems are hard to model
- **(Small) error accumulation**

Neural network overfits to tiny differences

- Neural network are very lazy
- Sim ~63% Real ~78%





In Lec10

1

Why sim2real?

2

Domain Adaptation

3

Domain Randomization

Domain Adaptation

- Domain Adaptation is a technique to improve the performance of a model on a target domain containing insufficient annotated data by using the knowledge learned by the model from another related domain with adequate labeled data.

Domain Adaptation Examples

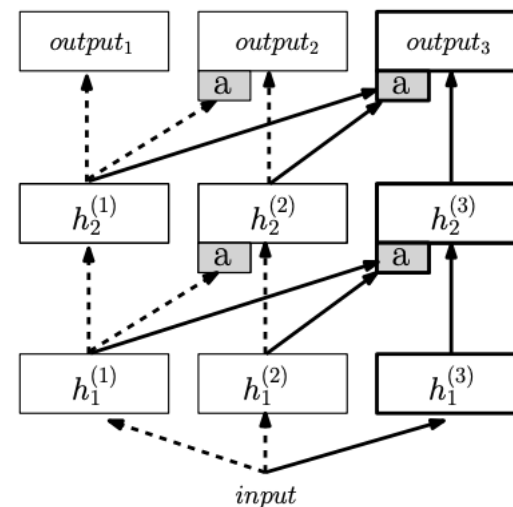
Progressive Neural Networks

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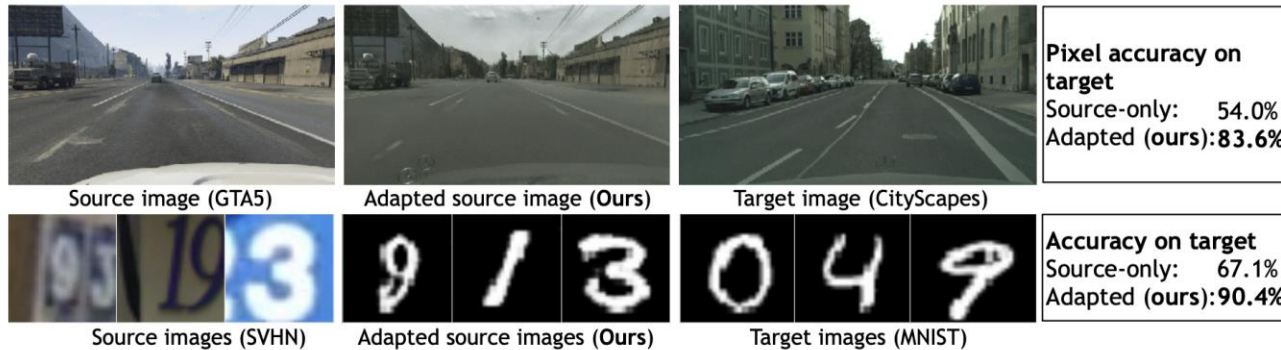
{andreirusu, ncr, gdesjardins, soyer, kirkpatrick, korayk, razp, raia}@google.com



Domain Adaptation Examples

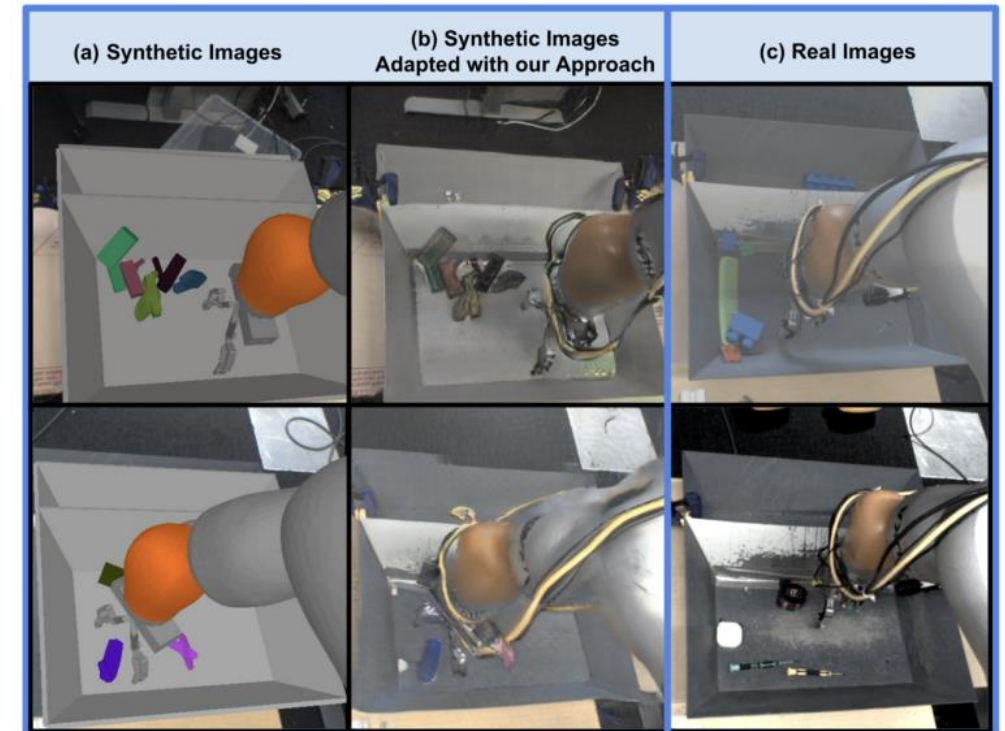
CyCADA: Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Domain Adaptation

Judy Hoffman¹ Eric Tzeng¹ Taesung Park¹ Jun-Yan Zhu¹ Phillip Isola^{1,2} Kate Saenko³ Alexei A. Efros¹
Trevor Darrell¹



Using Simulation and Domain Adaptation to Improve Efficiency of Deep Robotic Grasping

Konstantinos Bousmalis^{*,1}, Alex Irpan^{*,1}, Paul Wohlhart^{*,2}, Yunfei Bai², Matthew Kelcey¹, Mrinal Kalakrishnan², Laura Downs¹, Julian Ibarz¹, Peter Pastor², Kurt Konolige², Sergey Levine¹, Vincent Vanhoucke¹



Domain Adaptation Examples

LEARNING CROSS-DOMAIN CORRESPONDENCE FOR CONTROL WITH DYNAMICS CYCLE-CONSISTENCY

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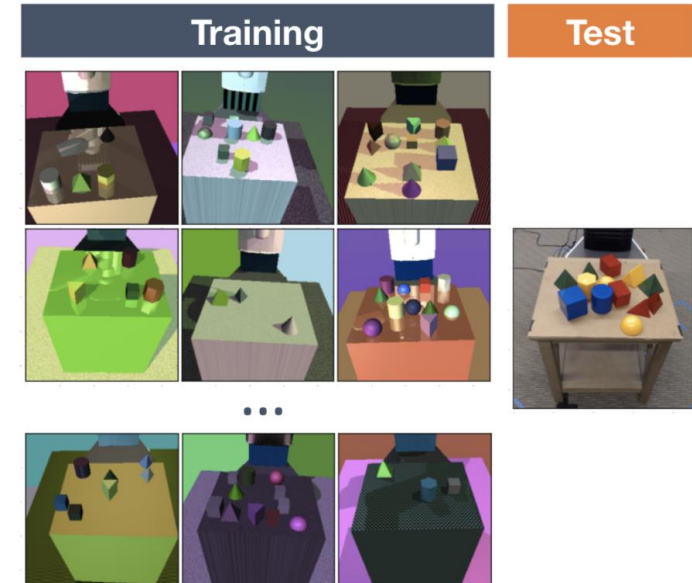


In Lec9

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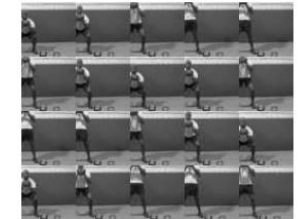
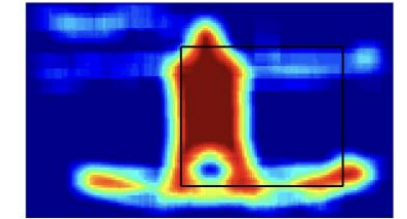
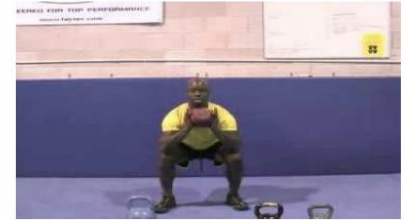
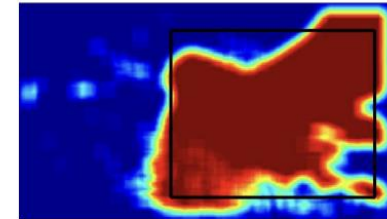
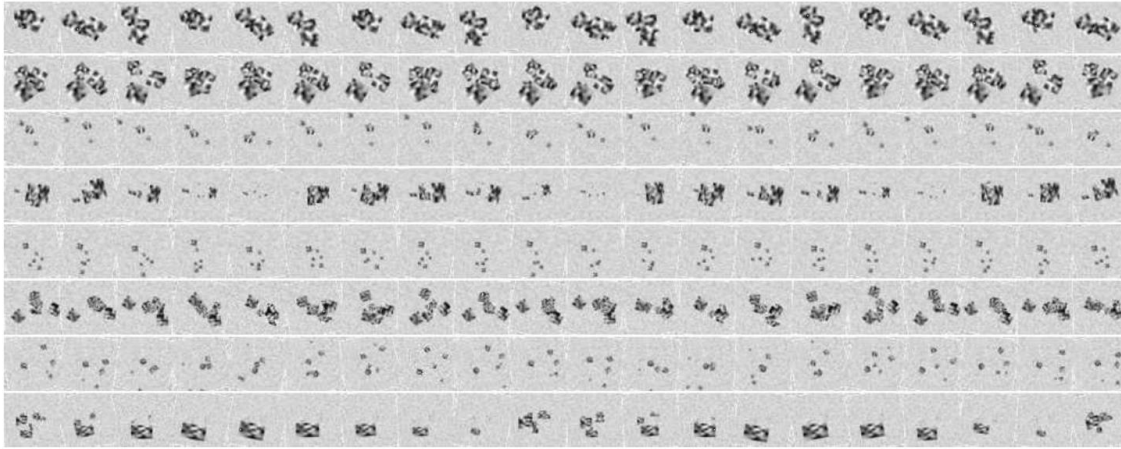
Domain Randomization --- World is just another simulator ☺

- Applying random transformations or perturbations, such as changes in lighting conditions, camera angles, object textures, or background noise, among others.
- These modifications introduce variability and complexity into the training data, which can help the model learn to be more robust and adaptable to different environments.



History: Live Repetitive Counting

- Train on repetitive random images
- Test on repetitive real images



You randomize anything that should be ignored.

DR in dexterous manipulation



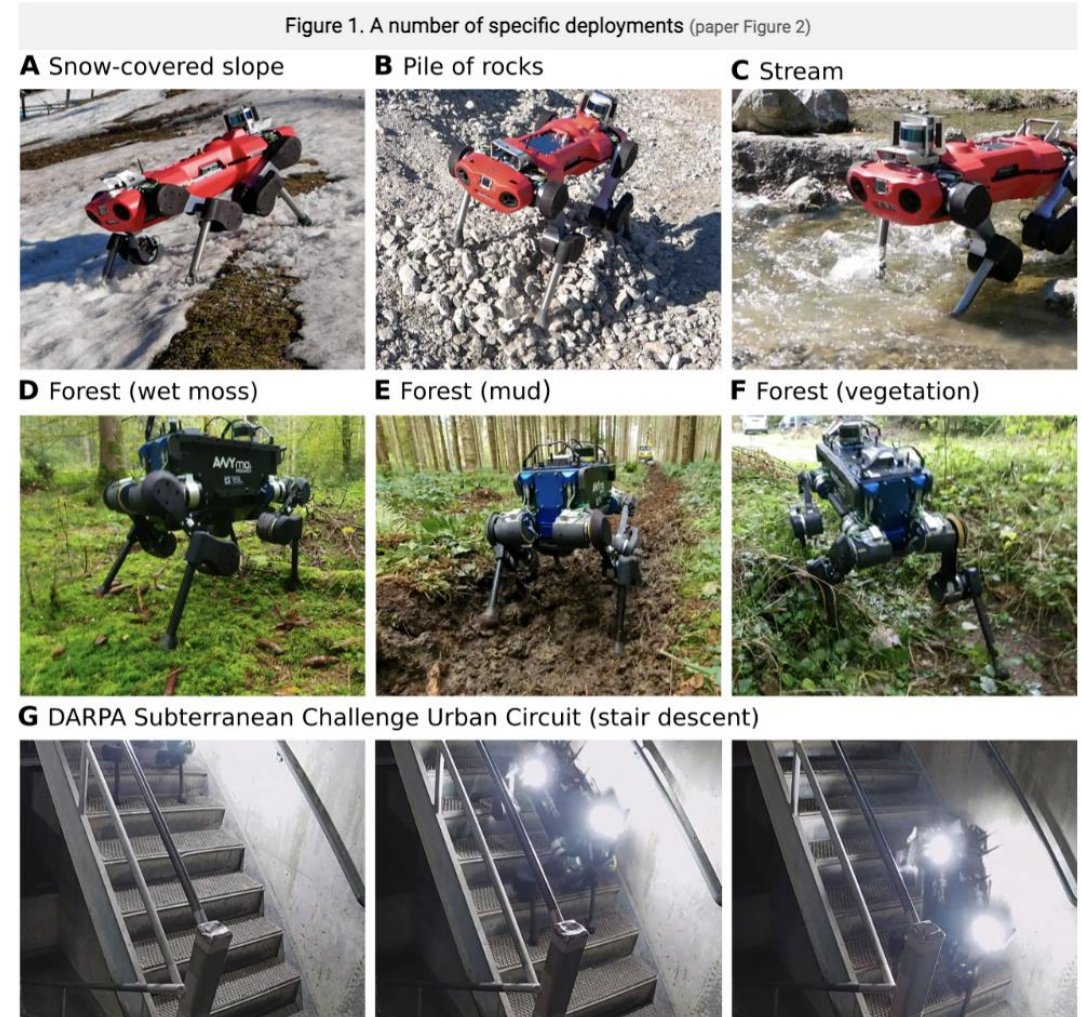
DR in dexterous manipulation

- Deep RL training (PPO)
- Automatic Domain Randomization
 - Physical parameters
 - Noise to policy inputs
 - Sensor dropout
 - Physics discretization steps
 - Backlash
 - Force
 - Visual appearance



DR in locomotion

- Randomized terrain
- Teacher-student architecture

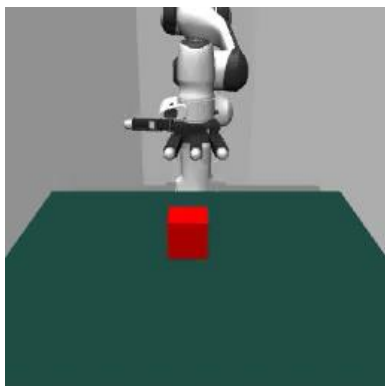




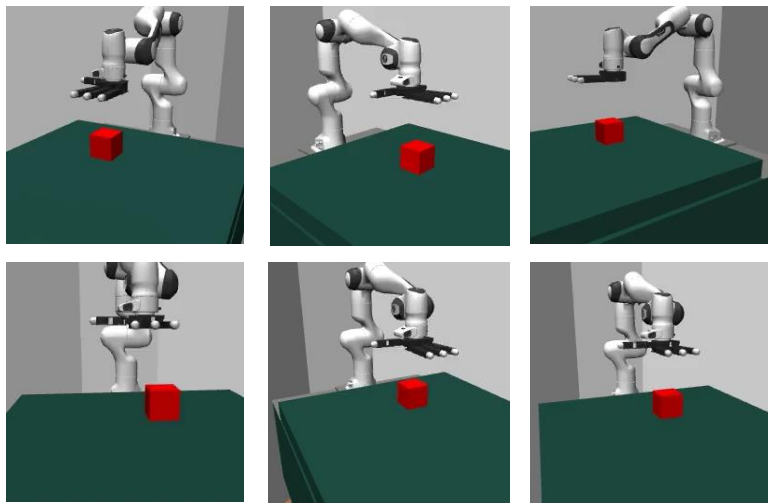
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Simulation
Training



Zero-shot transfer to
different camera-views



Zero-shot transfer to
real world!

