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# Sparse Diffusion Policy: A Sparse, Reusable, and Flexible Policy for Robot Learning

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2024.8.14

# Sparse Diffusion Policy: A Sparse, Reusable, and Flexible Policy for Robot Learning

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arXiv:2407.01531v1  
1 Jul 2024

**Abstract:** The increasing complexity of tasks in robotics demands efficient strategies for multitask and continual learning. Traditional models typically rely on a universal policy for all tasks, facing challenges such as high computational costs and catastrophic forgetting when learning new tasks. To address these issues, we introduce a *sparse*, *reusable*, and *flexible* policy, Sparse Diffusion Policy (SDP). By adopting Mixture of Experts (MoE) within a transformer-based diffusion policy, SDP selectively activates experts and skills, enabling efficient and task-specific learning without retraining the entire model. SDP not only reduces the burden of active parameters but also facilitates the seamless integration and reuse of experts across various tasks. Extensive experiments on diverse tasks in both simulations and real world show that SDP 1) excels in multitask scenarios with negligible increases in active parameters, 2) prevents forgetting in continual learning of new tasks, and 3) enables efficient task transfer, offering a promising solution for advanced robotic applications. Demos and codes can be found in [https://forrest-110.github.io/sparse\\_diffusion\\_policy/](https://forrest-110.github.io/sparse_diffusion_policy/).

**Keywords:** Robot learning, Multitask and continual learning, Mixture of experts



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# Introduction

## Motivation

- Traditional approaches often rely on a universal and monolithic policy for all tasks, activating all the parameters in the large network for even simple tasks.
- When encountering a new task, these approaches require costly fine-tuning.

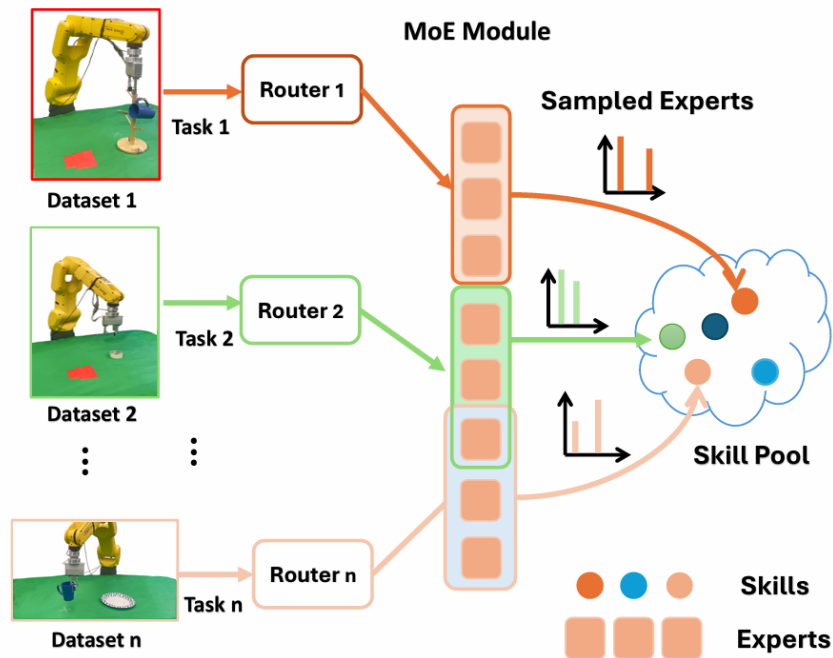


# Introduction

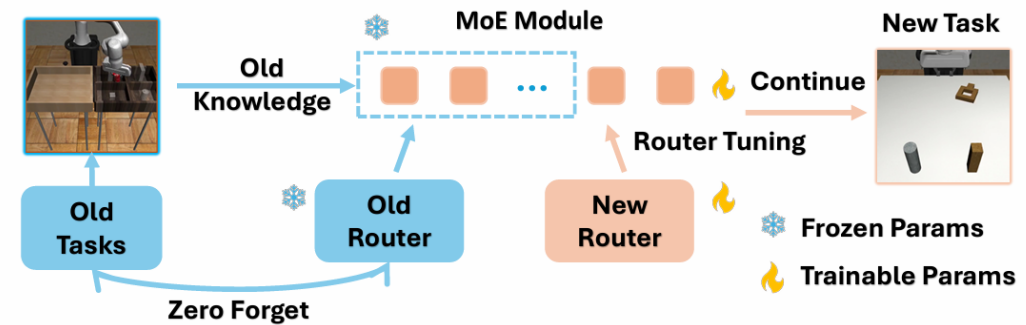
## Contributions

- **Multitask Learning:** Due to its sparsity, SDP can activate different experts for different tasks. Additionally, with its reusability, SDP can activate the same expert to share knowledge among tasks.
- **Continual Learning:** SDP can transfer to new tasks by adding only a few new experts to learn the new tasks.
- **Task Transfer:** SDP can transfer to new tasks by tuning the old experts and routers for expert selection.

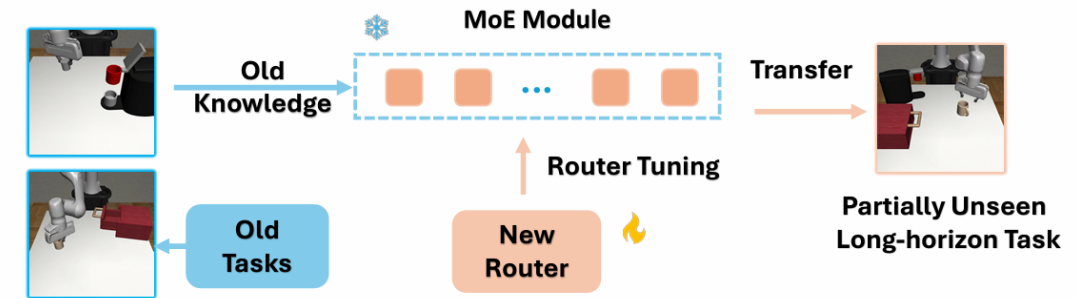
Multitask Learning



Continue Learning

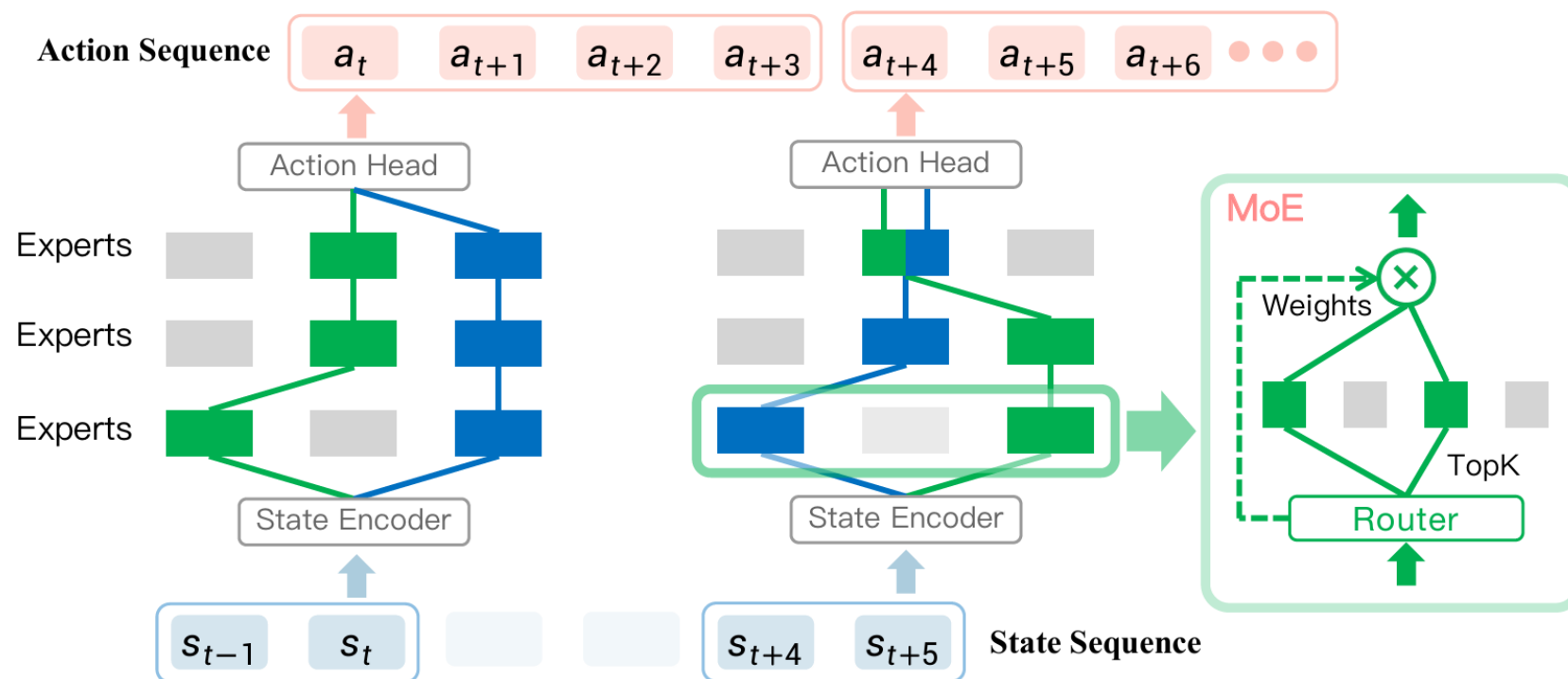


Task Transfer

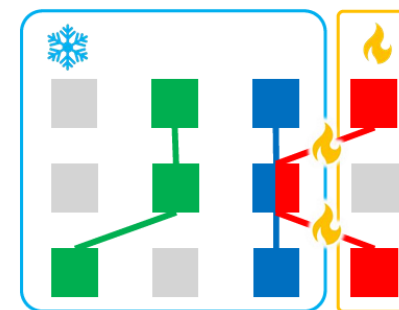


# Method

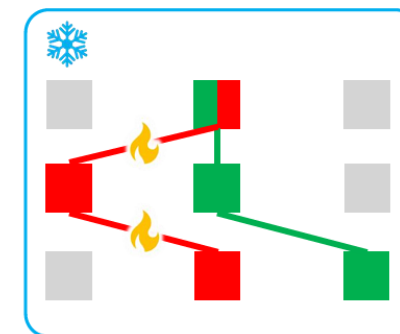
(a) Multitask Learning



(b) Continual Learning

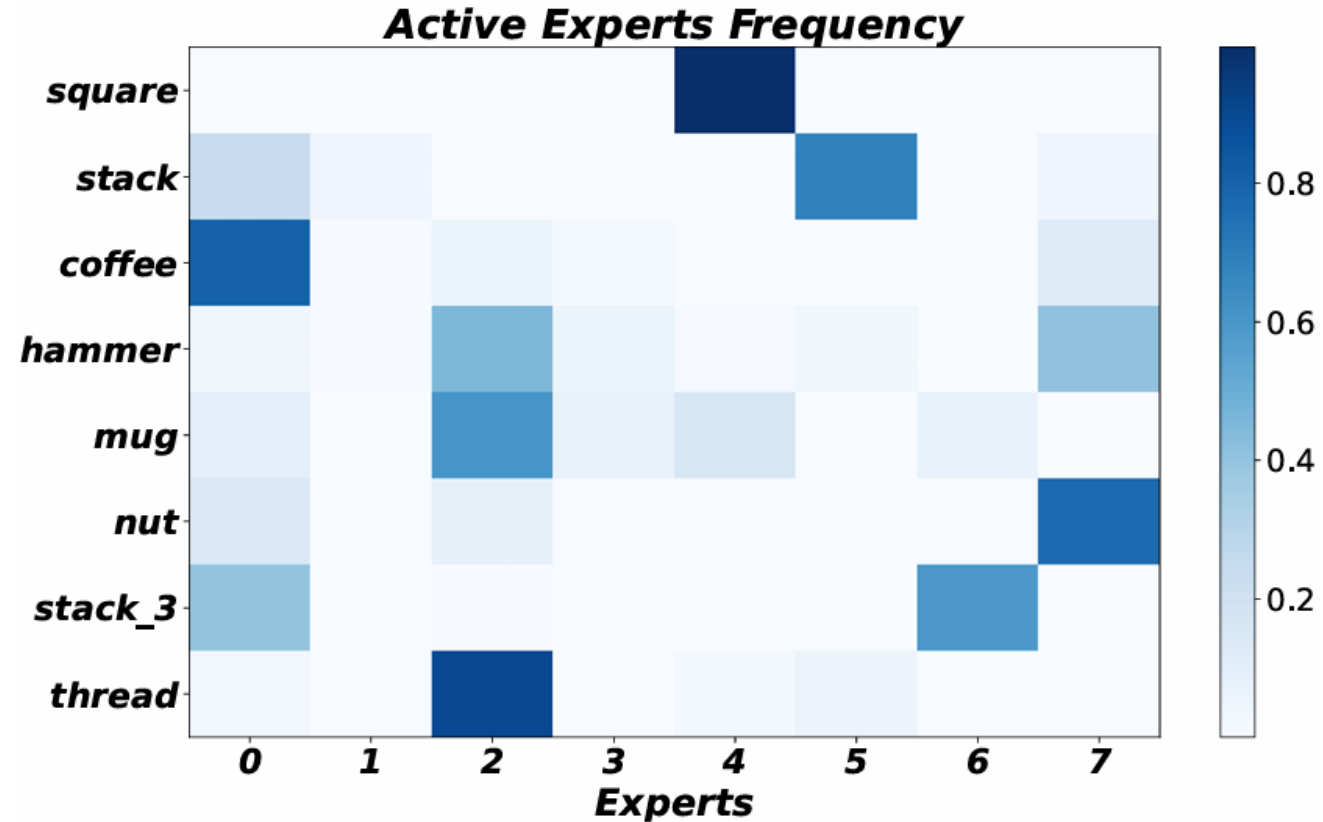


(c) Fast Task Transfer



# Experiments

## Expert Selection Frequency in 2D Simulation



# Experiments

## 2D Simulation

Method	Active Params	Square	Stack	Coffee	Hammer	Mug	Nut	Stack three	Thread	Avg.
TH	52.6 M	<b>0.76</b>	0.98	0.72	0.97	0.63	<b>0.52</b>	0.73	0.55	0.73
TT w/ 3Layer	52.6 M	0.73	0.95	0.76	<b>0.99</b>	0.65	0.49	0.68	0.59	0.73
TCD [76, 19]	52.7 M	0.63	0.95	0.77	0.92	0.53	0.44	0.62	0.56	0.68
SDP(Ours)	53.3 M	0.74	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.98	<b>0.70</b>	0.42	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.76</b>

## 3D Simulation

Method	Toilet	Faucet	Laptop	Avg.
TT w/ 1Layer	0.73	0.35	<b>0.85</b>	0.64
TCD [76, 19]	0.72	0.33	0.80	0.62
SDP(Ours)	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.43</b>	0.82	<b>0.67</b>

## Real-world

Method	Pull	Pick Place	Hang	Avg.
TCD [76, 19]	<b>1.0</b>	0.0	0.35	0.45
SDP(Ours)	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.98</b>





# Experiments

## Continual Learning

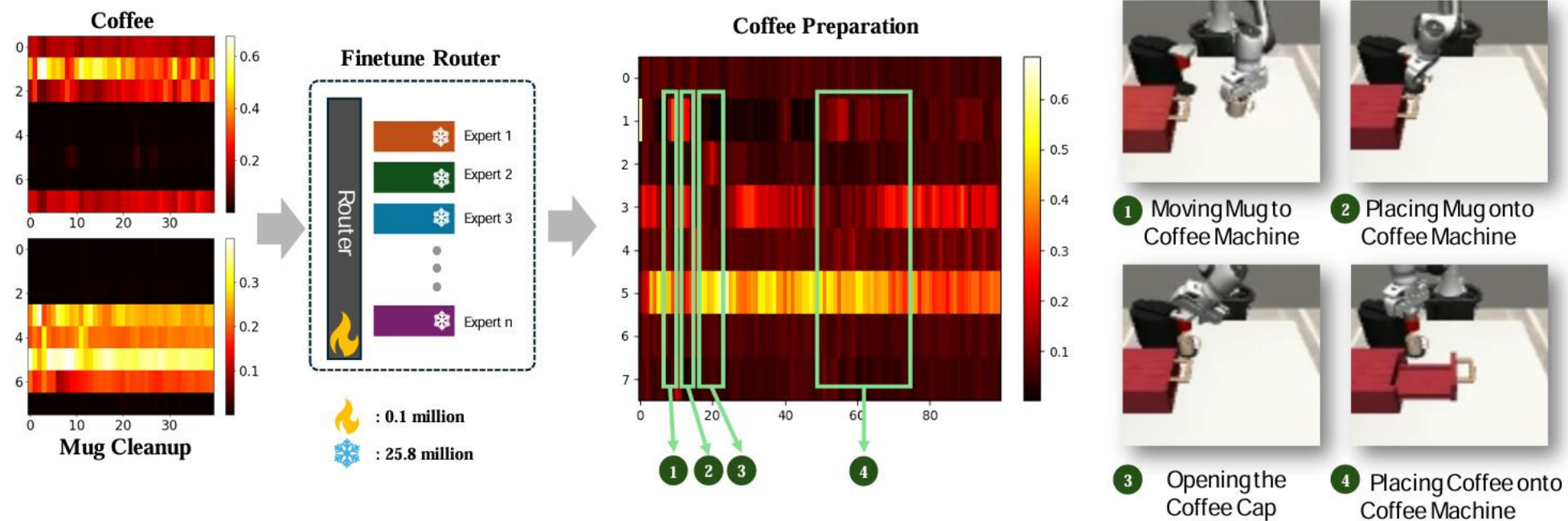
Policy Decoder	Stage 1		Can	Stage 2		Can	Stage 3		
	Can	AP		Lift	AP		Lift	Square	AP
FFT	0.97	9.0 M	0.00	1.00	9.0 M	0.00	0.00	0.89	9.0 M
LoRA	0.94	9.0 M	0.94	1.00	12.0 M	0.94	1.00	0.73	14.9 M
MOE (Ours)	0.96	9.2 M	0.94	1.00	9.2 M	0.94	1.00	0.75	9.2 M

AP denotes Active Parameters of the policy network. Grey blocks indicate performance on new tasks; light-blue blocks indicate performance on previous tasks.



# Experiments

## Task Transfer



Method	Trainable Params	Coffee Preparation
Scratch	25.9M	0.70
Rou. only	<b>0.1M</b>	<b>0.80</b>



Thank you.



Task	Lift			Square			Can		
	Epoch	Steps	Accuracy	Epoch	Steps	Accuracy	Epoch	Steps	Accuracy
DP		2			2			2	
		10		100	10	0.94	50	5	0.96
	5	20	0.94		20			20	
Ours		2			2			2	
		10		100	10	<b>0.98</b>	50	5	<b>1</b>
	5	20	<b>1</b>		20			20	

