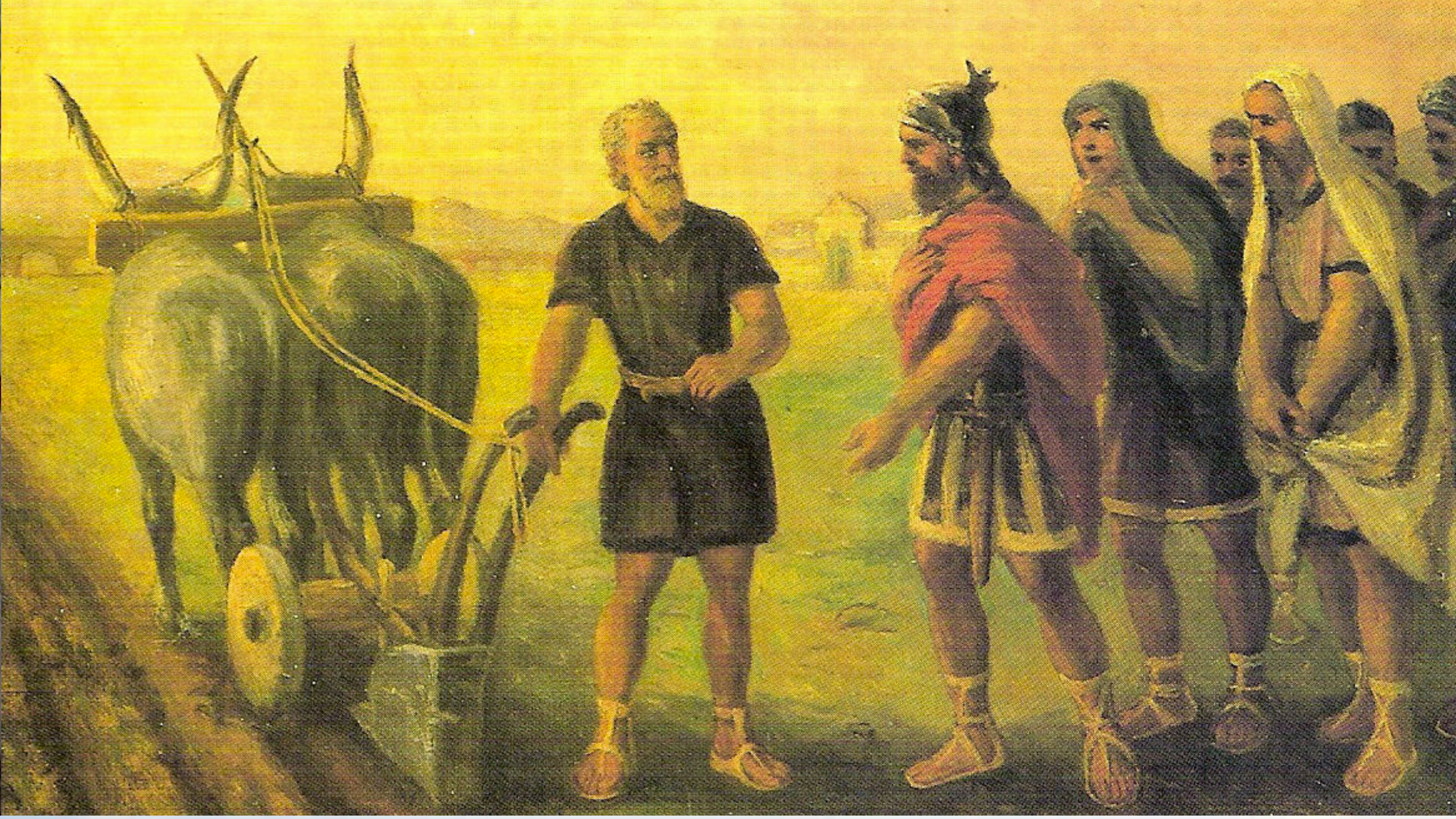


# Closing the Perception-Action Loop

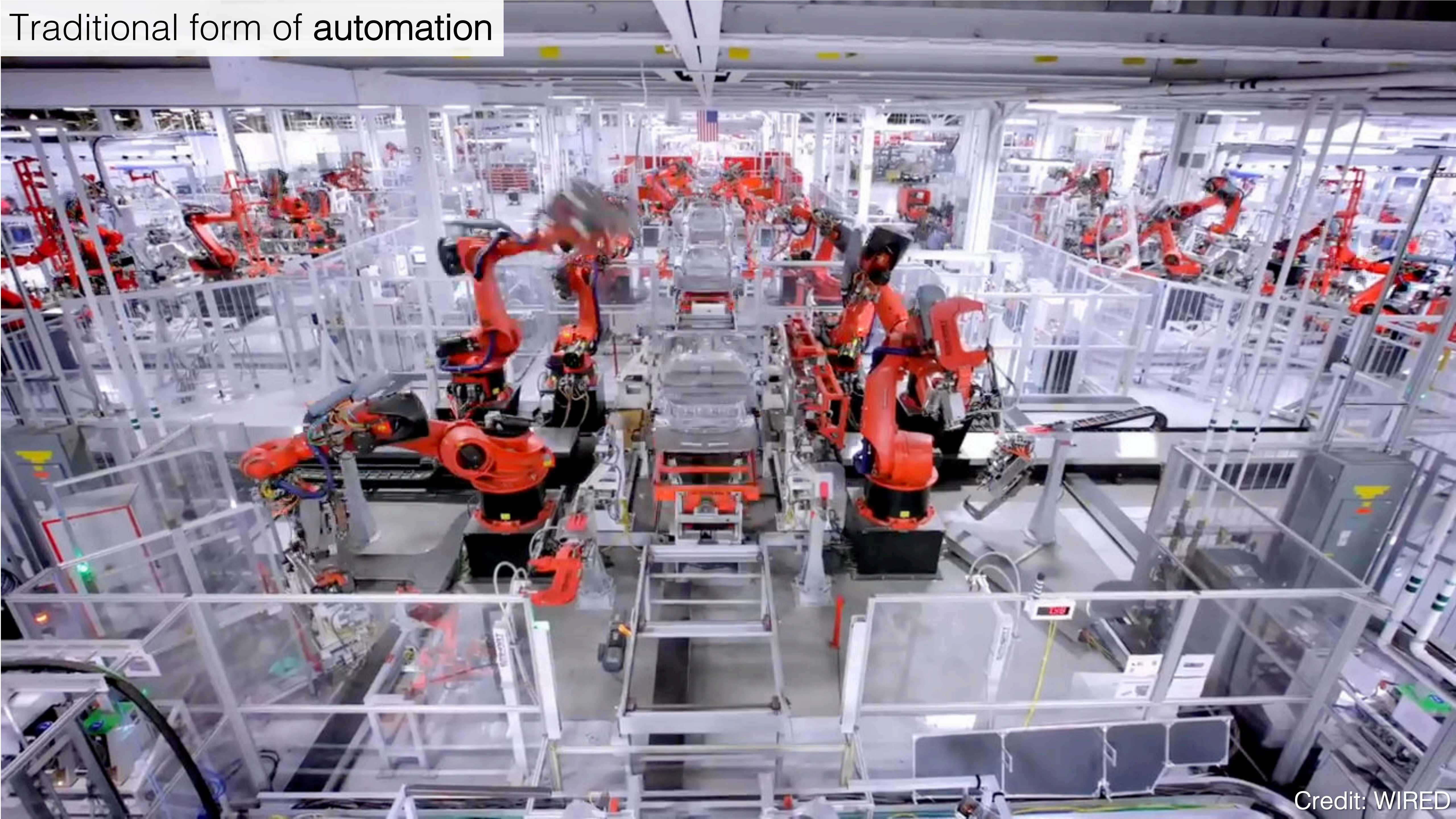
Towards General-Purpose Robot Autonomy

Yuke Zhu






# Traditional form of automation



# General-purpose robot hardware

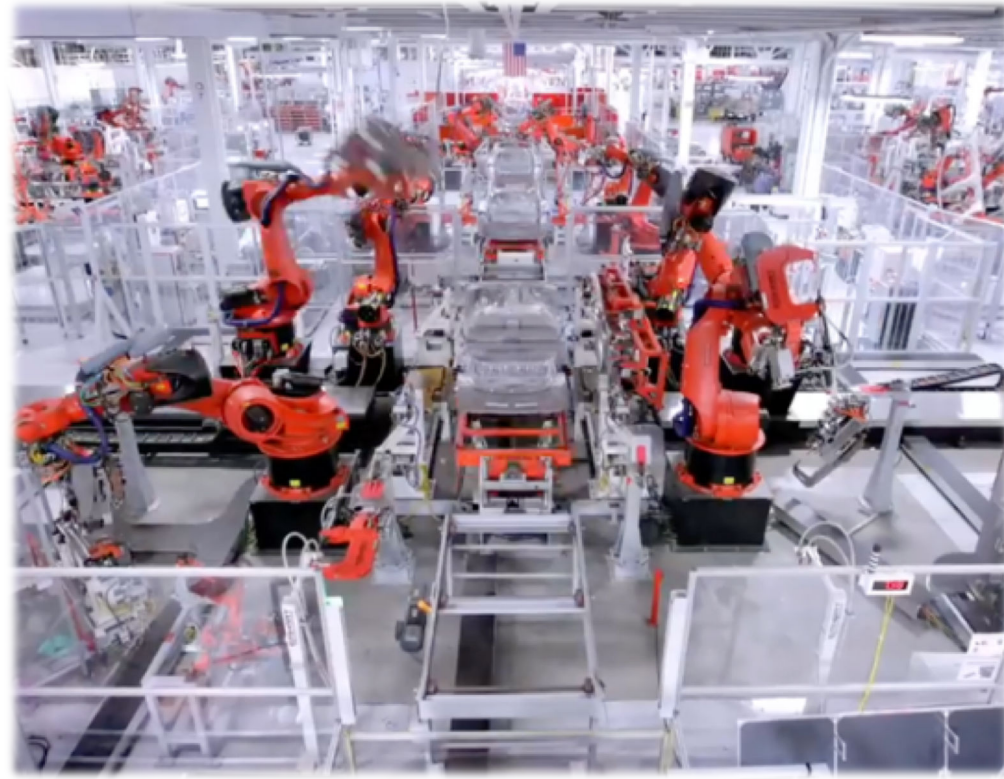


Credit: Kinova Robotics

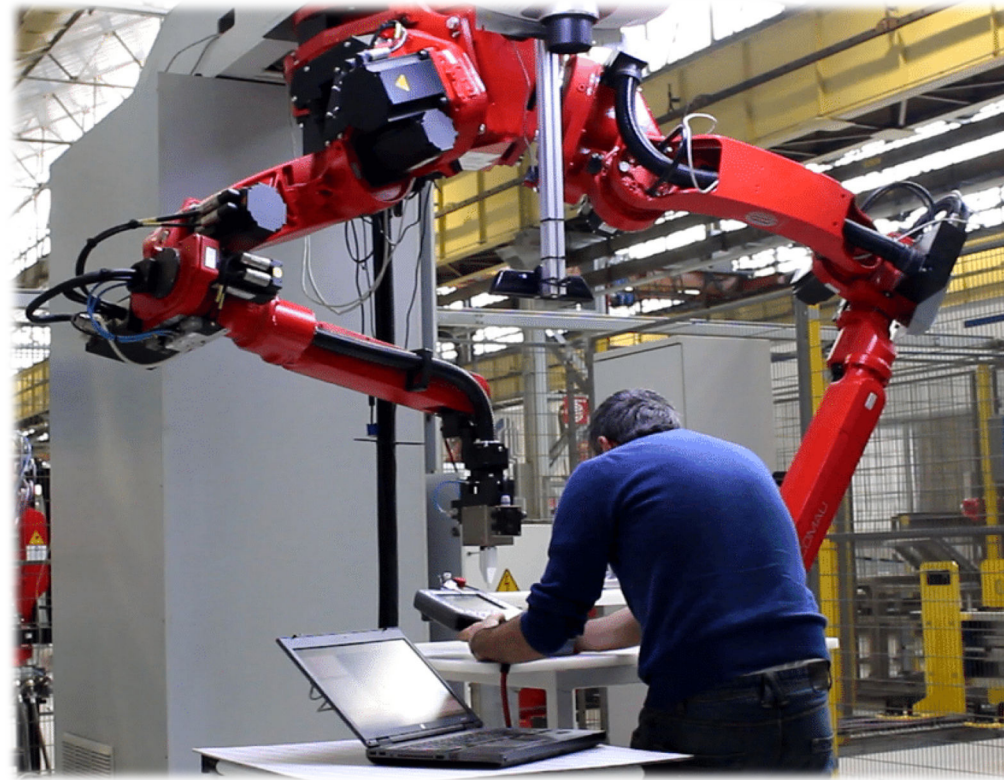
A child in a blue polka-dot shirt sits at a white table, holding a white stuffed animal. A black robotic arm with a gripper is positioned over the table. The background includes a green plant and a bookshelf. A semi-transparent white box contains the text.

My research goal:  
building **robot intelligence** to enrich **human intelligence**

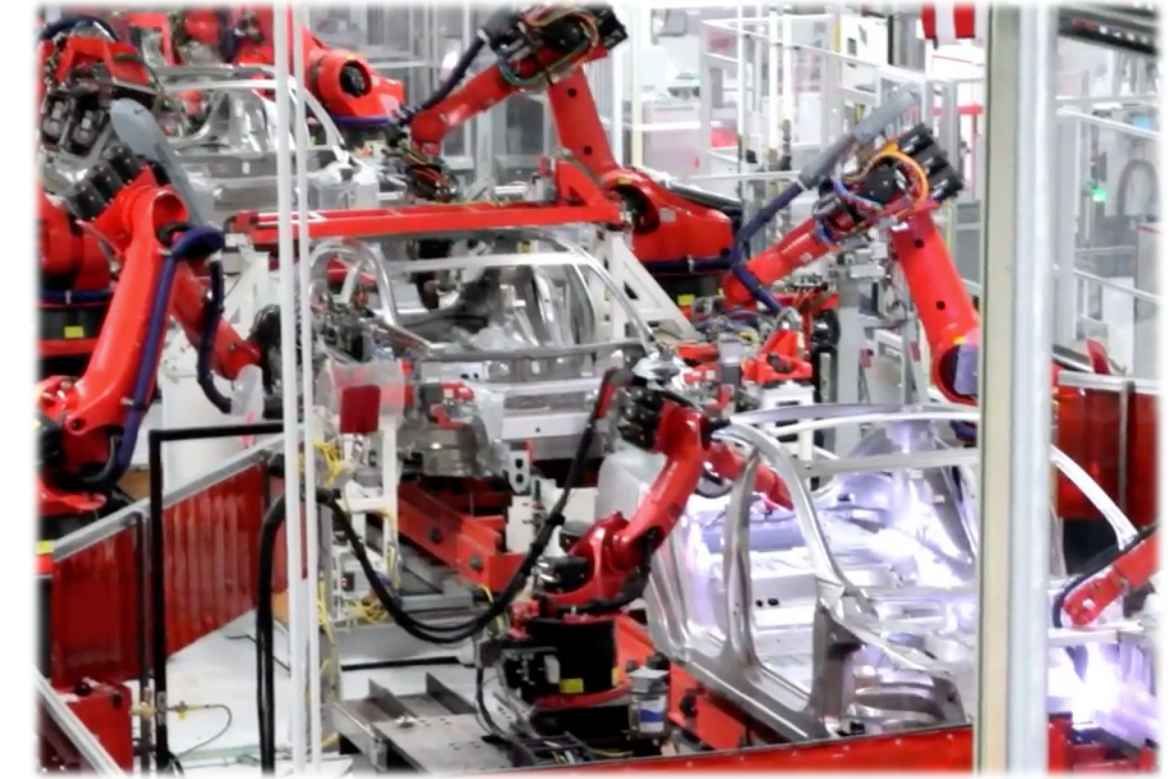
## Traditional form of automation



custom-built  
robots



human expert  
programming



special-purpose  
behaviors

---

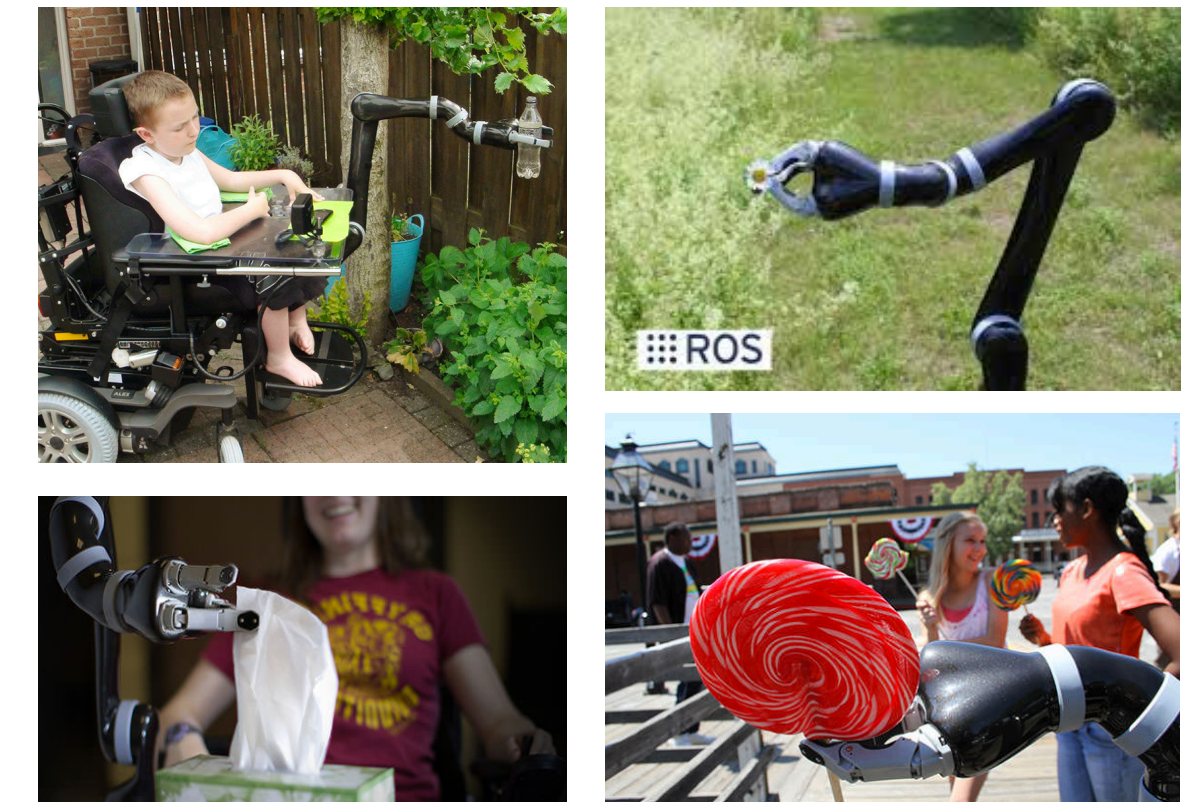
## New form of automation



general-purpose  
robots

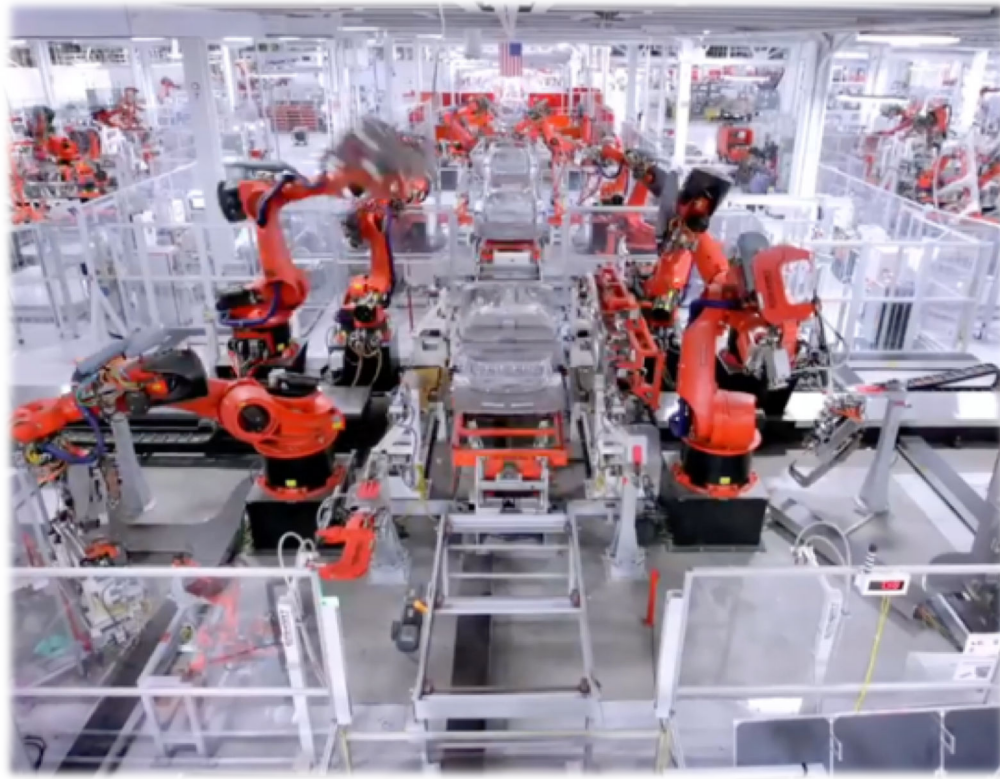


?



general-purpose  
behaviors

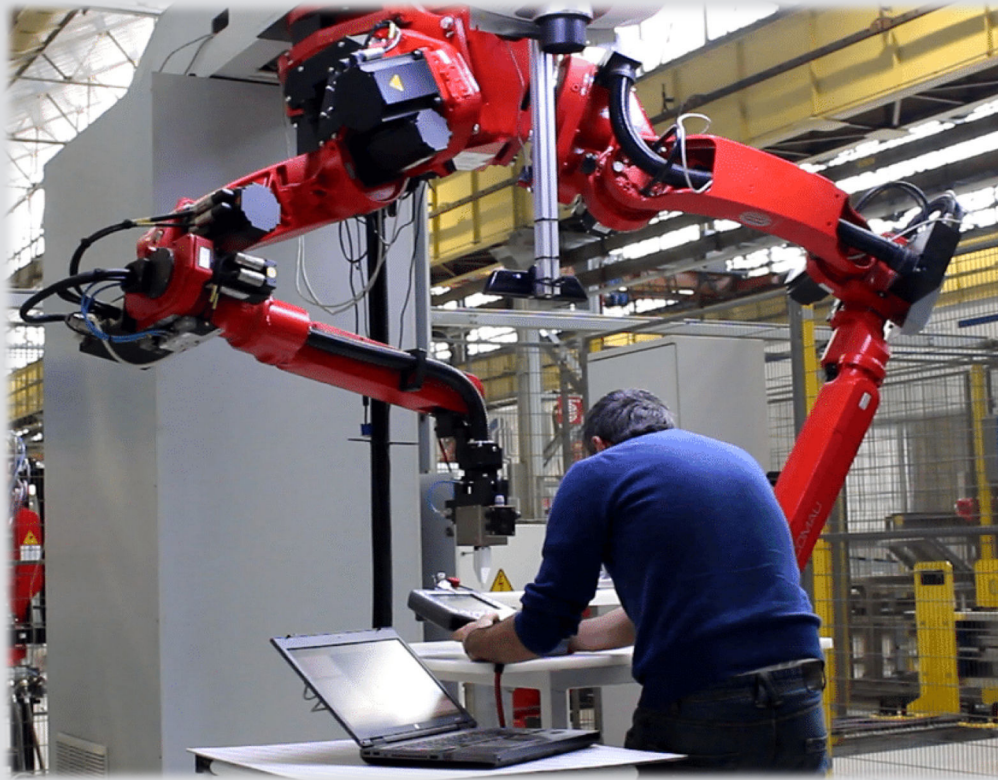
## Traditional form of automation



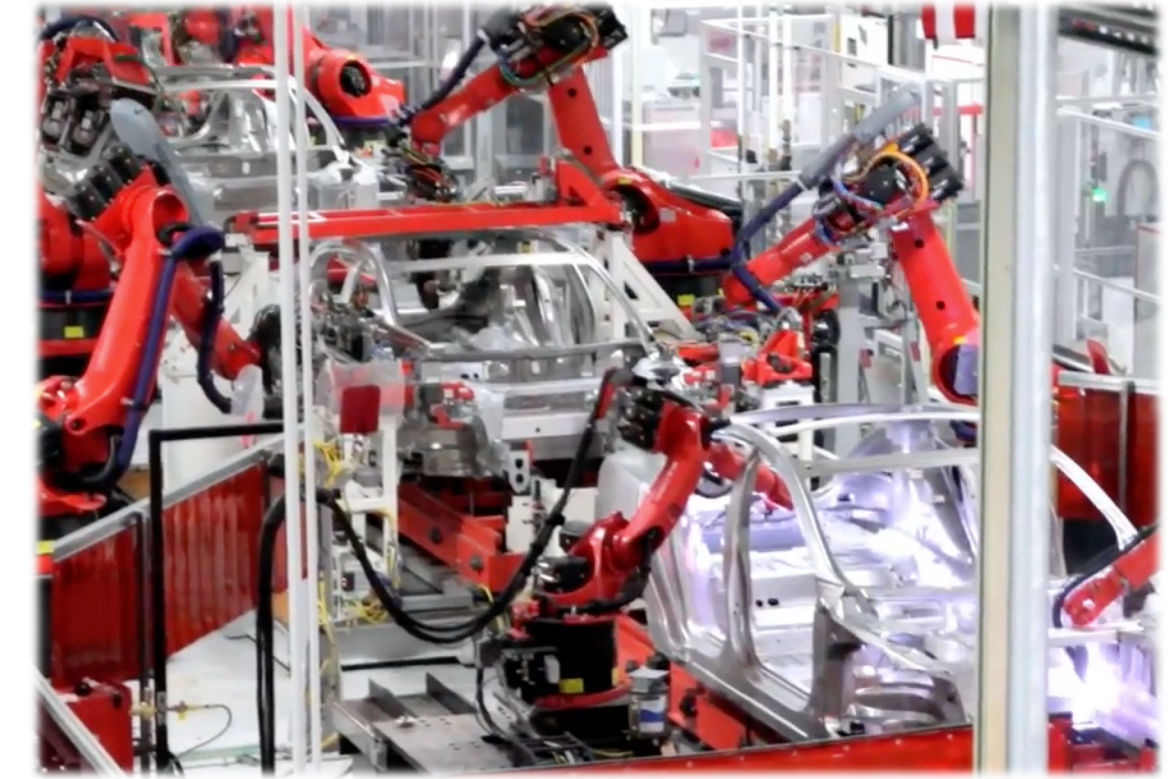
custom-built  
robots



structured environment



human expert  
programming



special-purpose  
behaviors

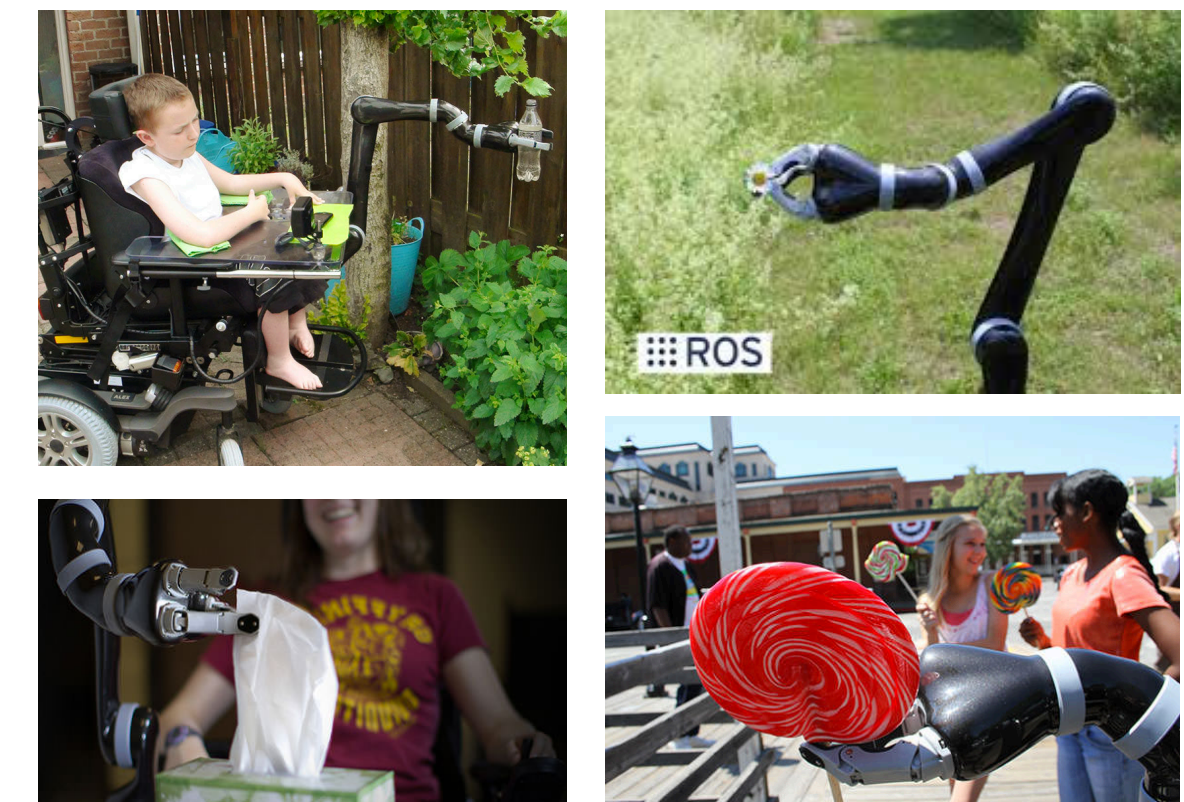
## New form of automation



general-purpose  
robots

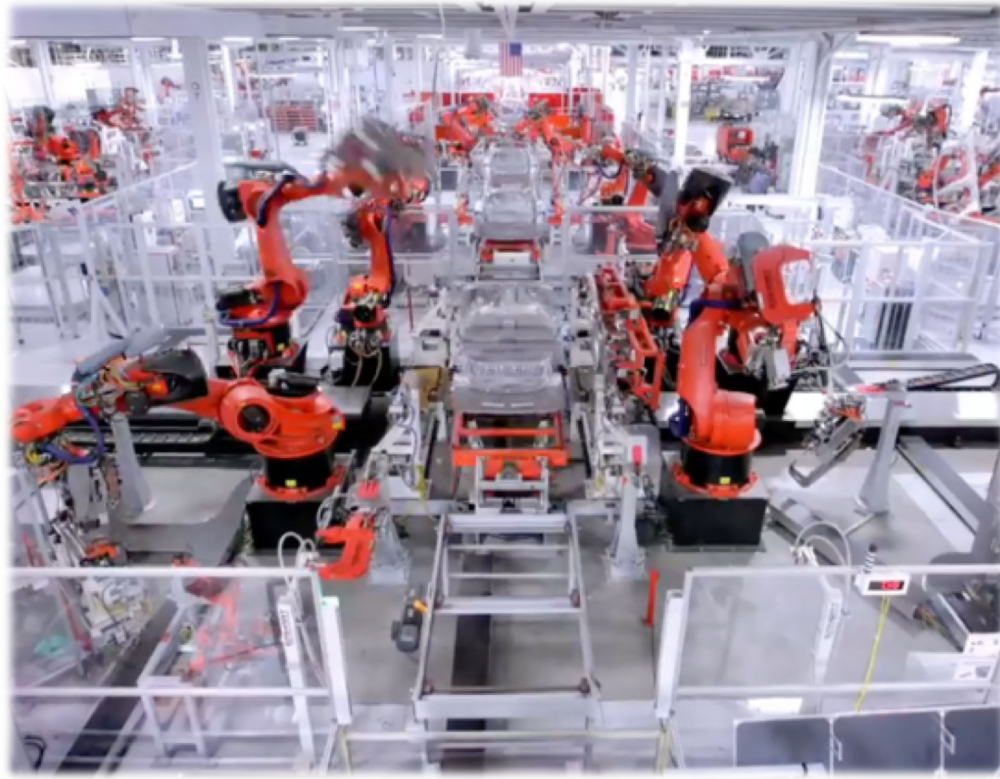


unstructured environment



general-purpose  
behaviors

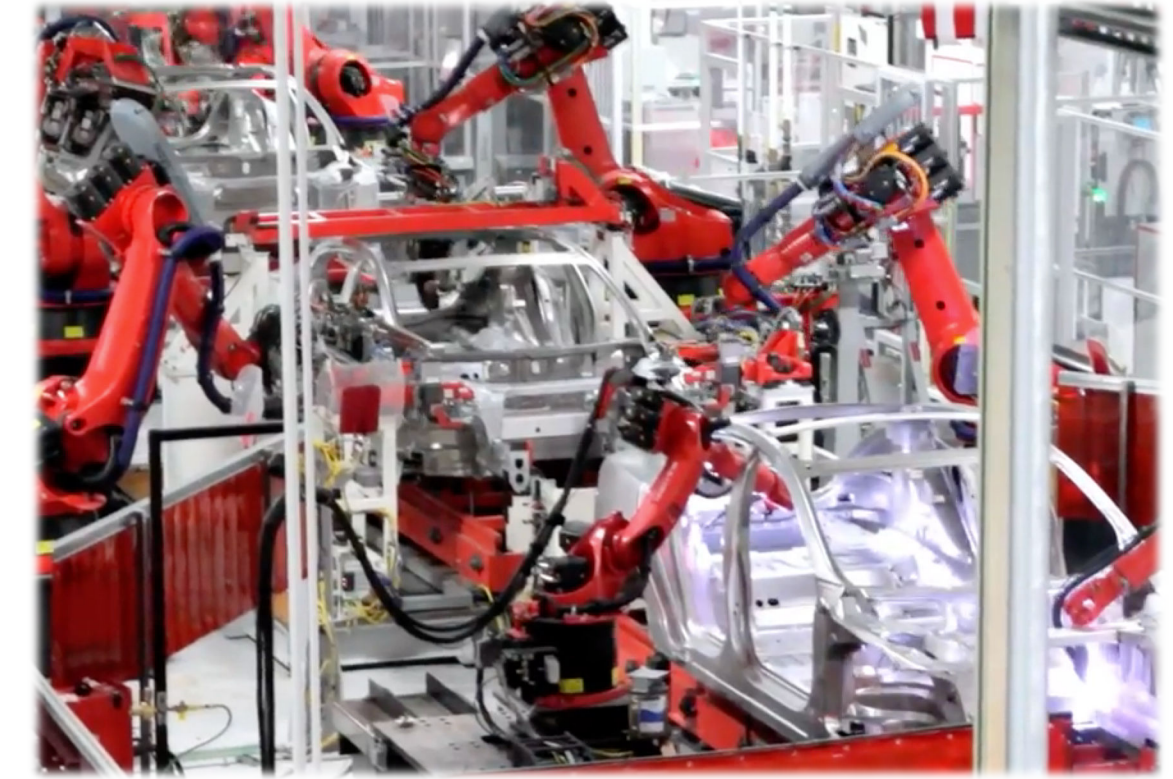
## Traditional form of automation



custom-built  
robots



human expert  
programming



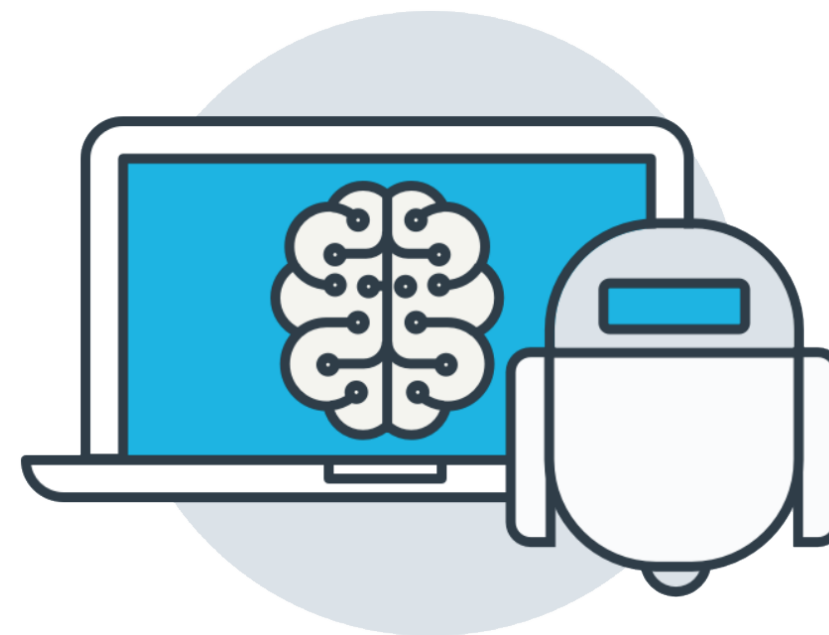
special-purpose  
behaviors

---

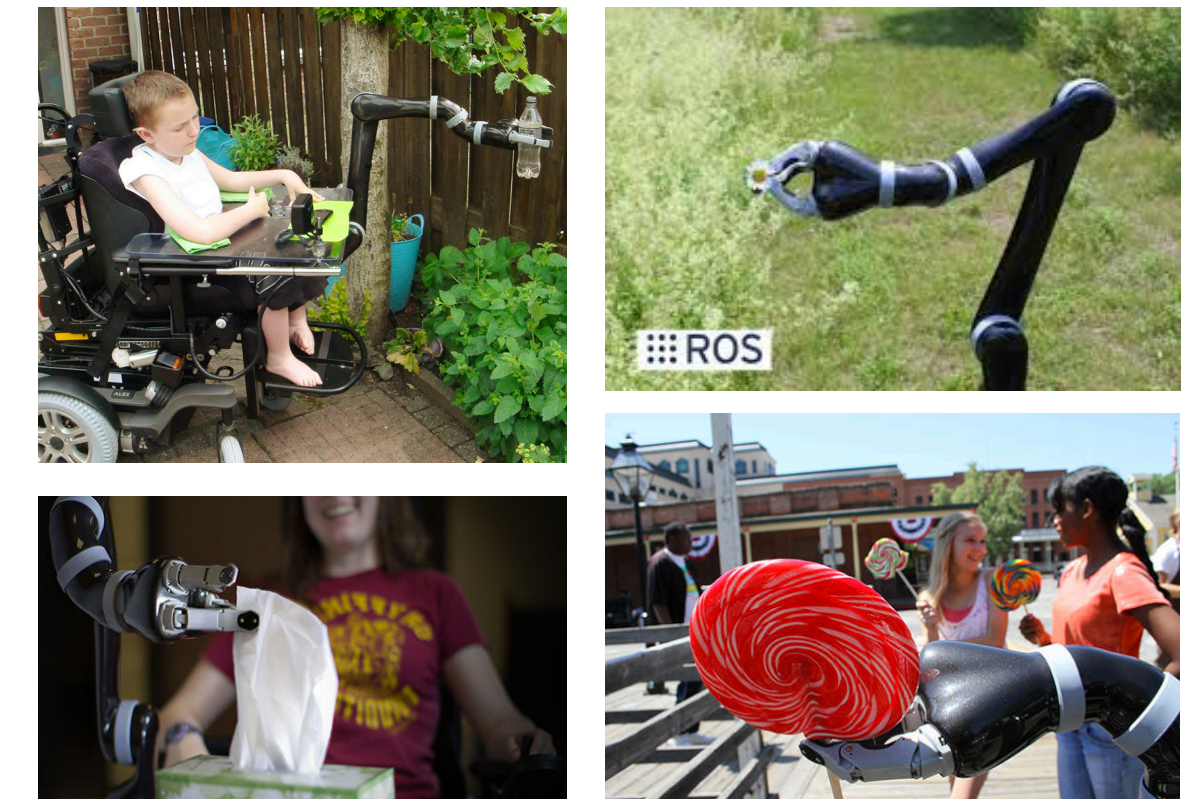
## New form of automation



general-purpose  
robots



machine learning  
& perception

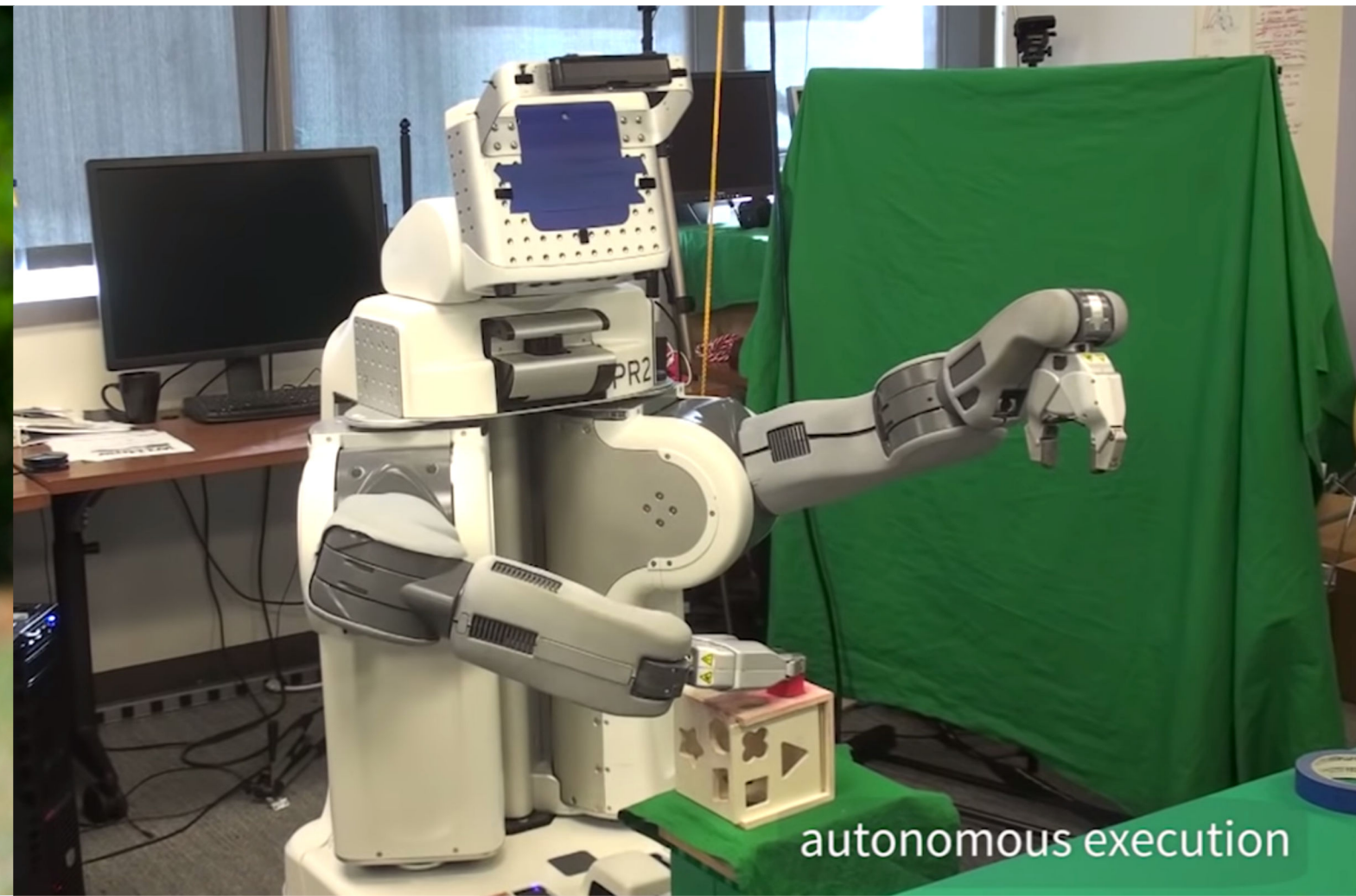


general-purpose  
behaviors

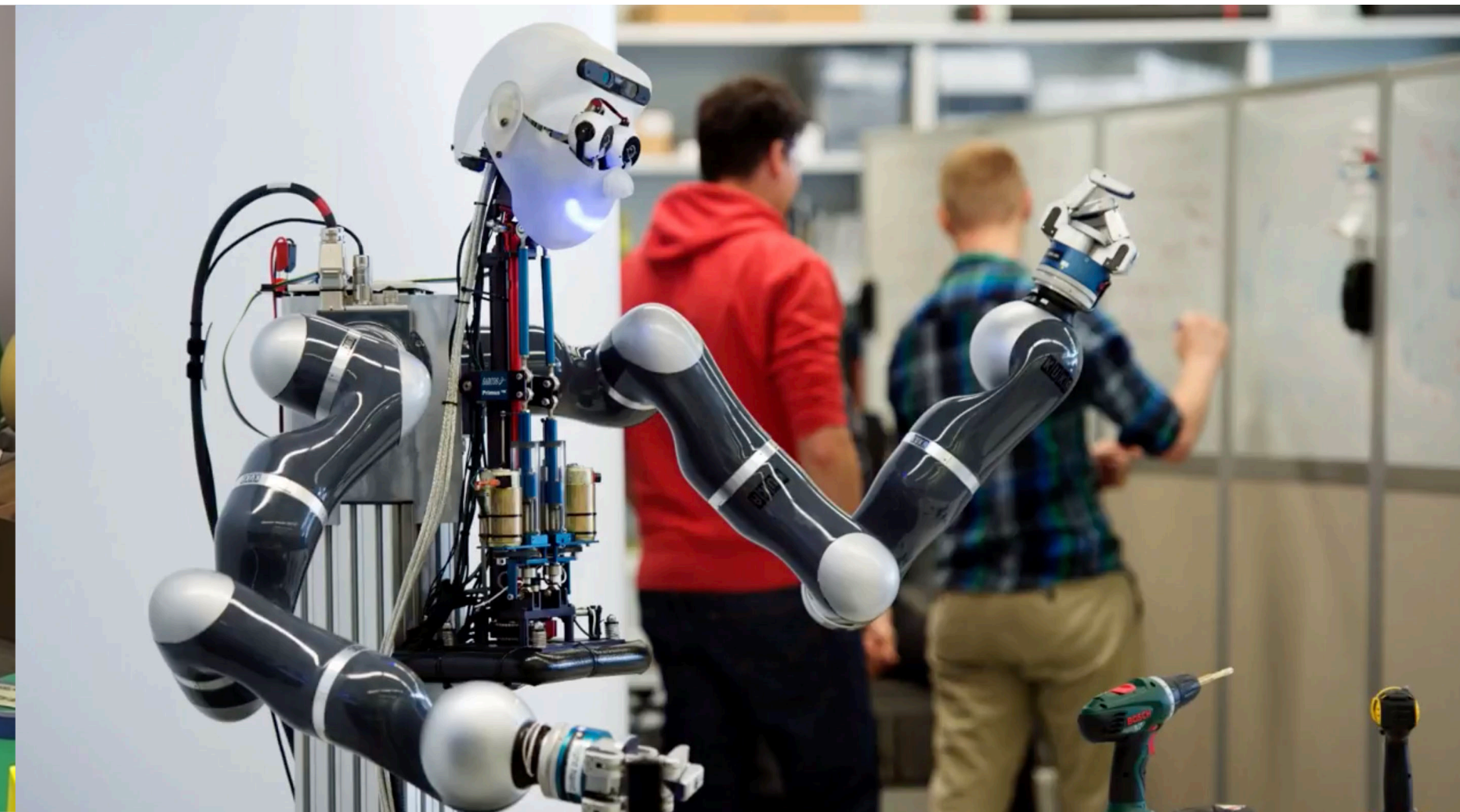
# closing the **perception-action** loop



[Sa et al. IROS 2014]



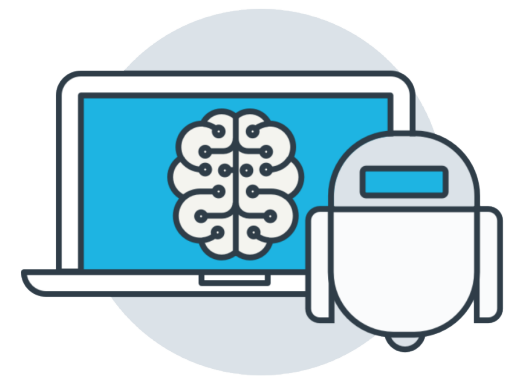
[Levine et al. JMLR 2016]



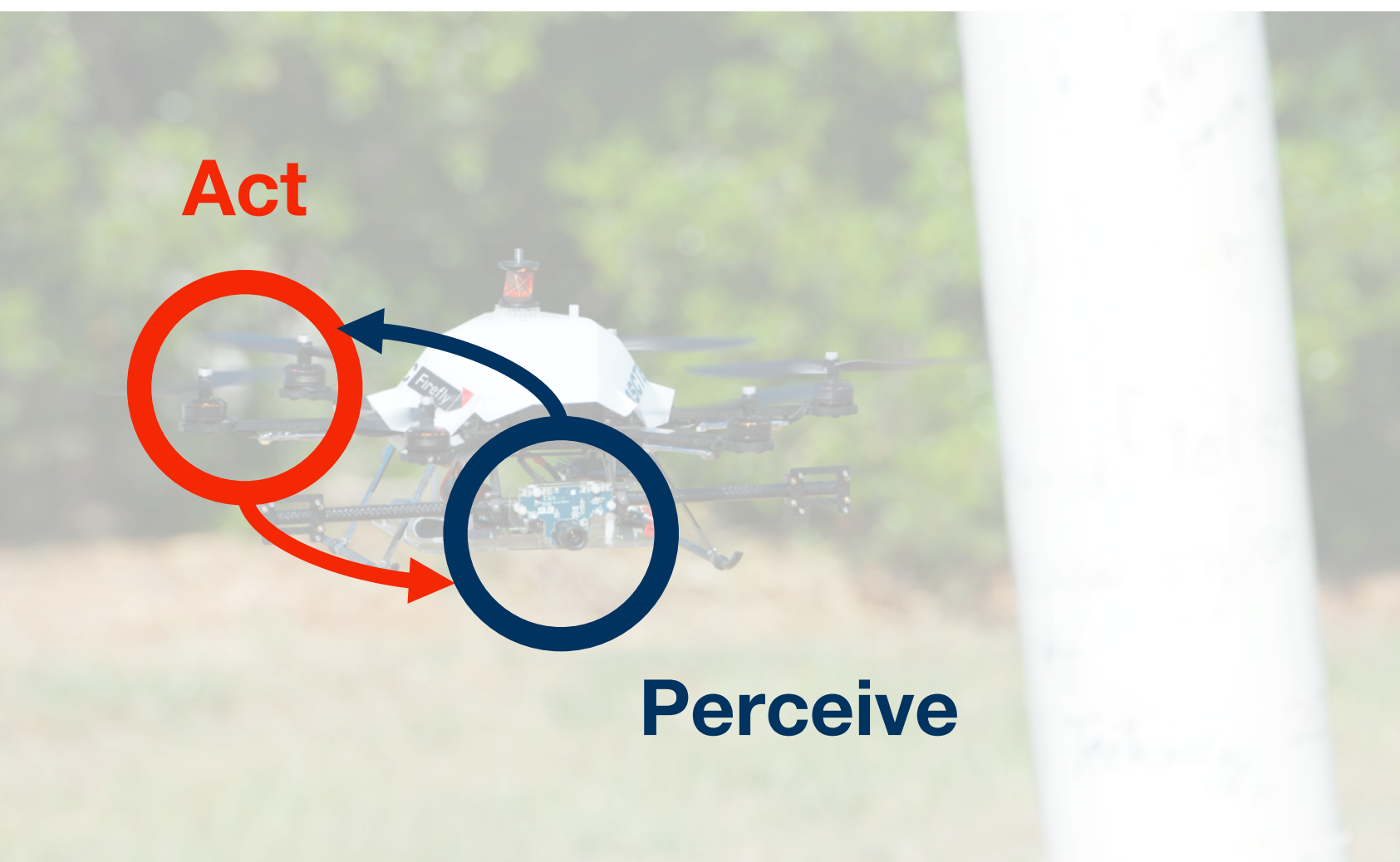
[Bohg et al. ICRA 2018]

[Gibson 1979; Bajcsy 1988; Ballard 1991; Espiau et al. 1992; Hutchinson et al. 1996; Hamel & Mahony 2002; Kragic & Christensen 2002; Jonschkowski & Brock 2015; Levine et al. 2016; Agrawal et al. 2016; Bojarski et al. 2016; Finn & Levine 2017; Florence et al. 2018]

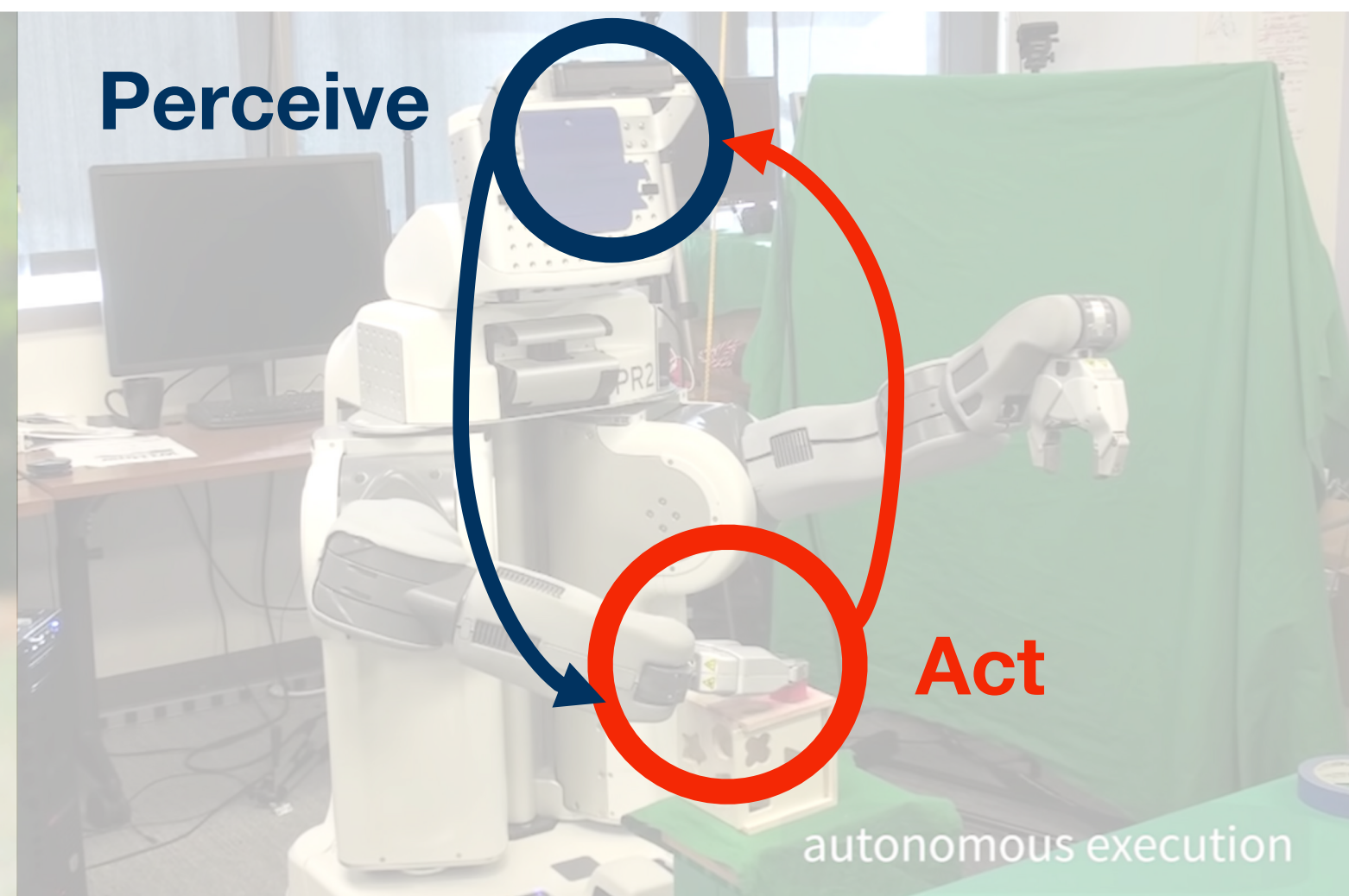
# closing the **perception-action** loop



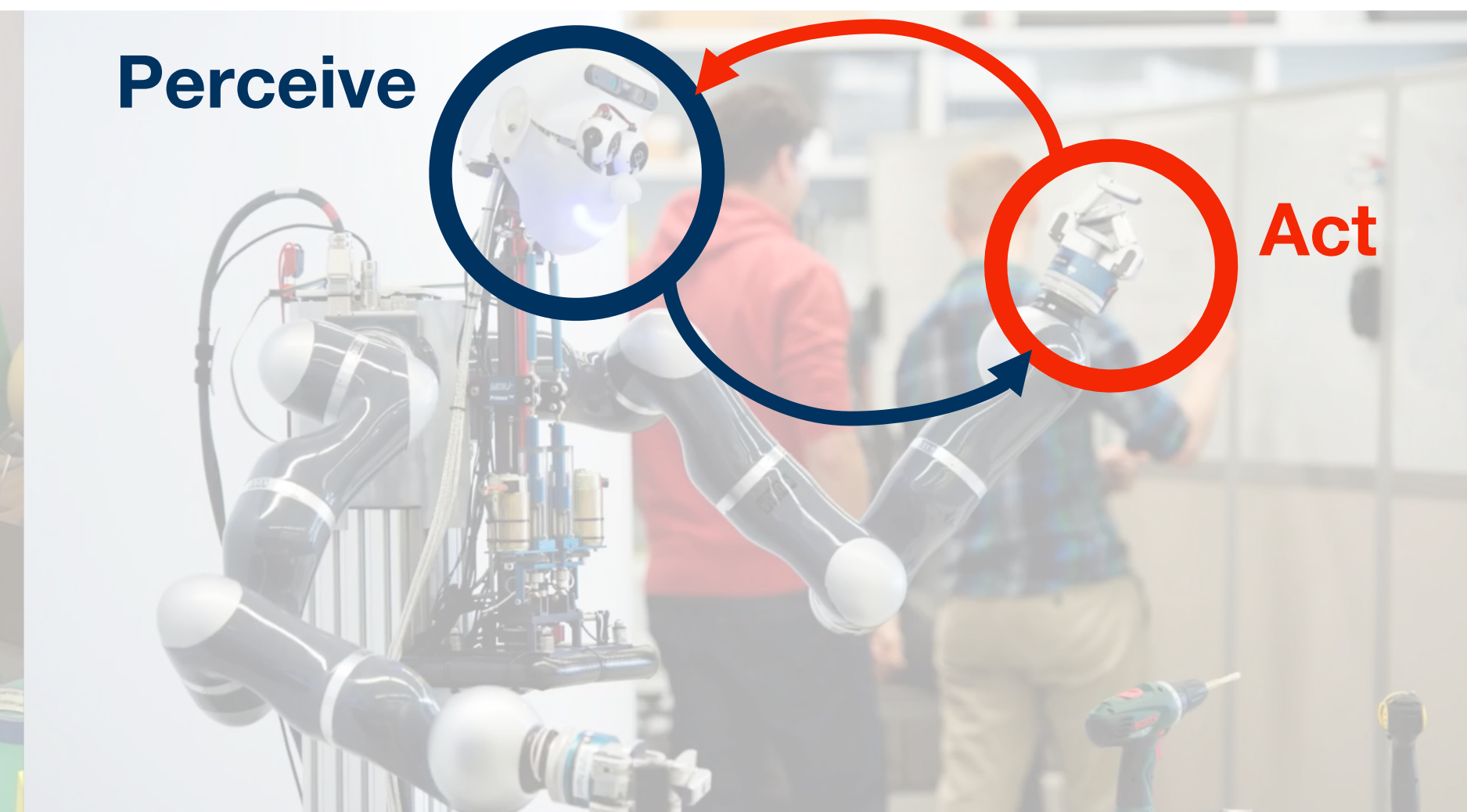
with **machine learning & perception** in **robotics**



[Sa et al. IROS 2014]



[Levine et al. JMLR 2016]

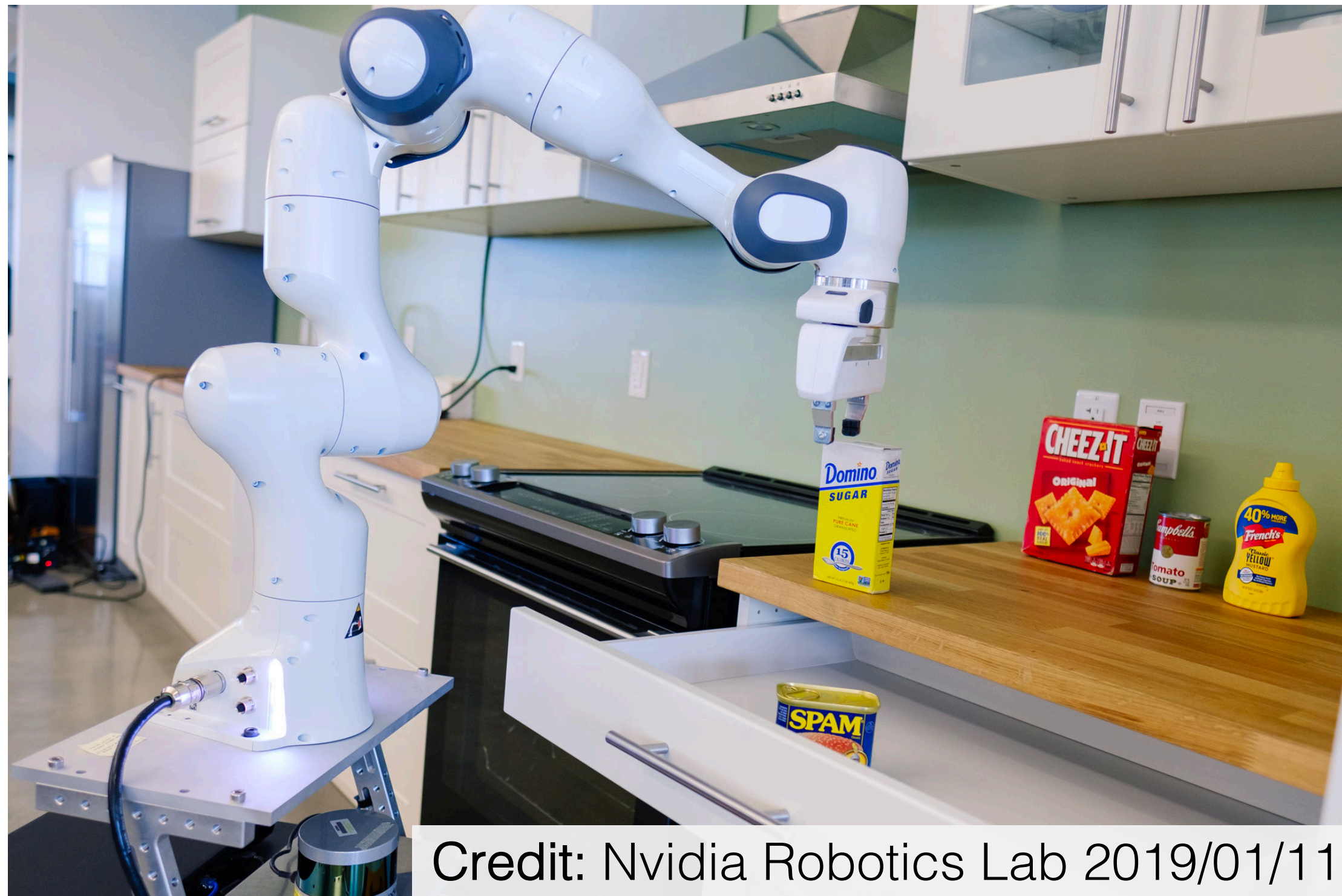


[Bohg et al. ICRA 2018]

[Gibson 1979; Bajcsy 1988; Ballard 1991; Espiau et al. 1992; Hutchinson et al. 1996; Hamel & Mahony 2002; Kragic & Christensen 2002; Jonschkowski & Brock 2015; Levine et al. 2016; Agrawal et al. 2016; Bojarski et al. 2016; Finn & Levine 2017; Florence et al. 2018]

closing the **perception**-action loop

**Perception** is a **weak link** in the loop.



Credit: Nvidia Robotics Lab 2019/01/11

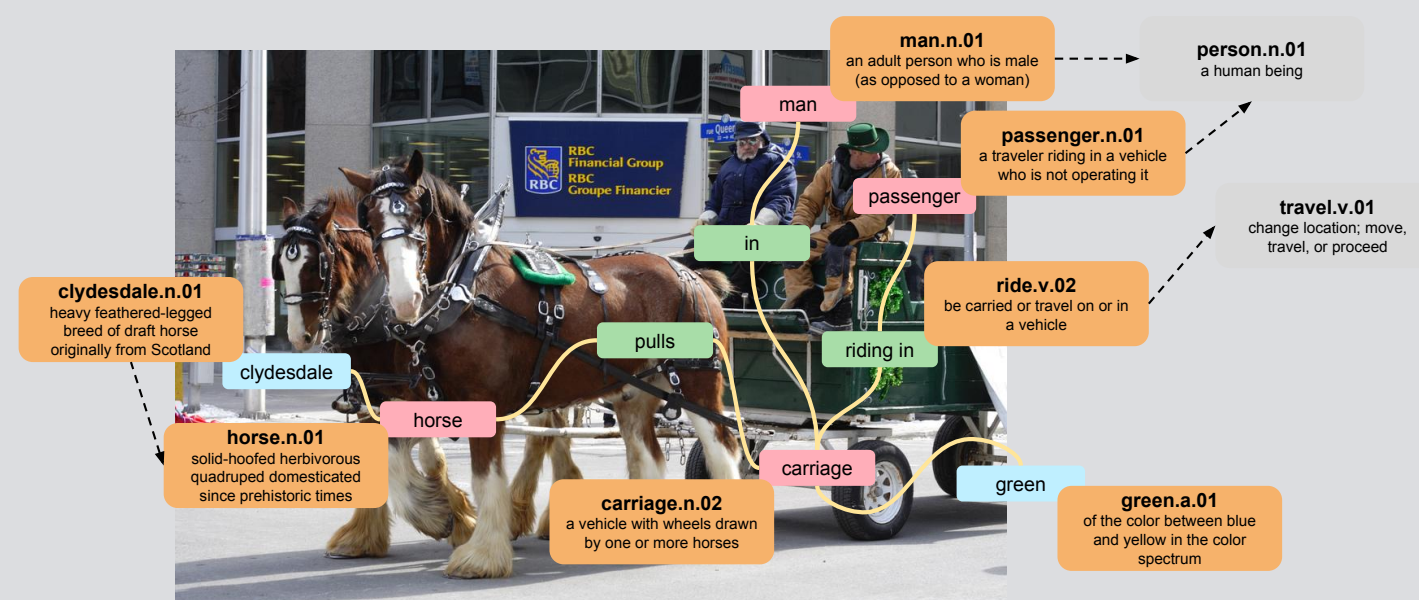
“Clean” kitchen for state-of-the-art robotics



“Messy” kitchen in the real world

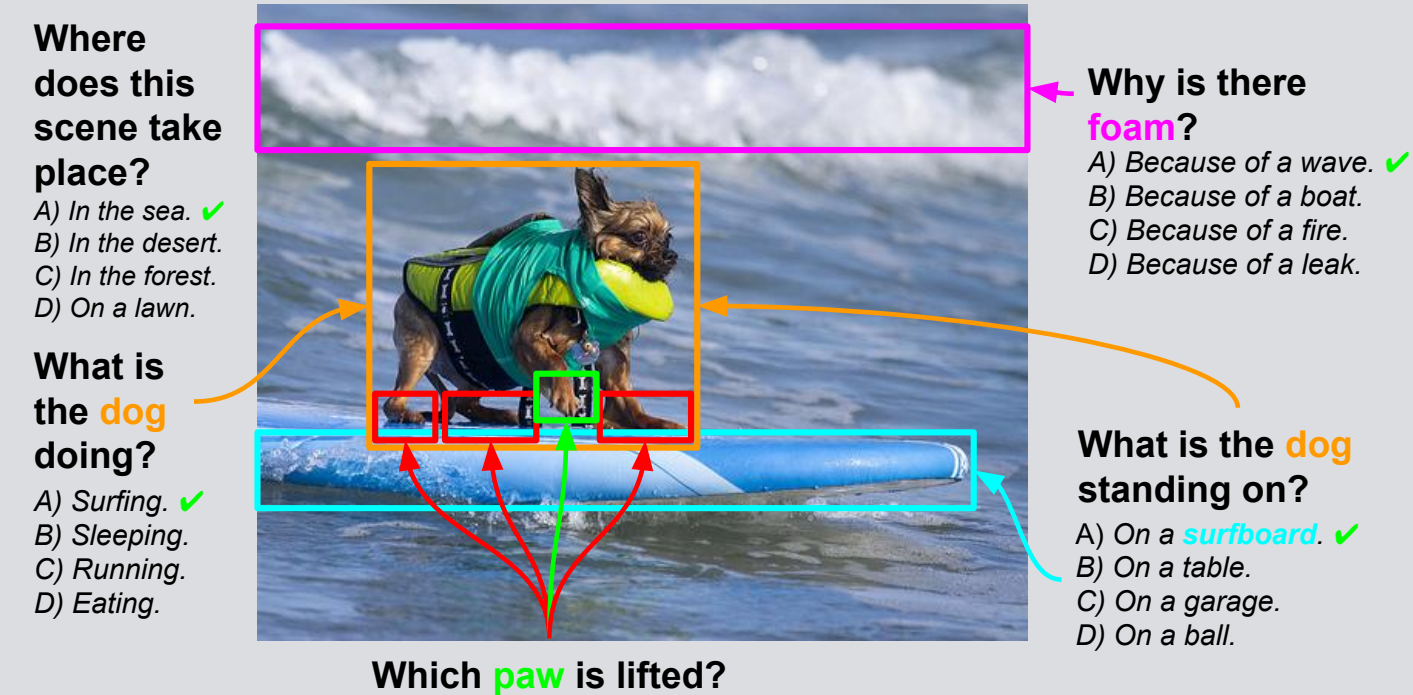
# closing the **perception**-action loop

## scene understanding



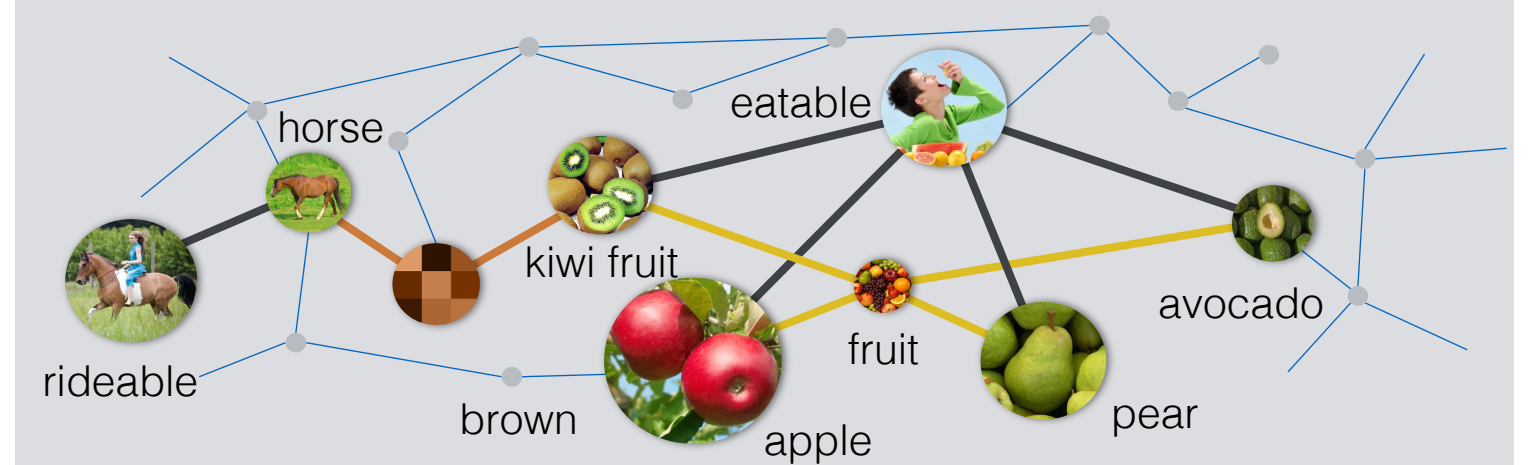
ICCV'15, CVPR'17a, CVPR'19

## vision & language



CVPR'16, IJCV'17, CVPR'17b

## affordance reasoning



ECCV'14, arXiv'15

two ceramic jars



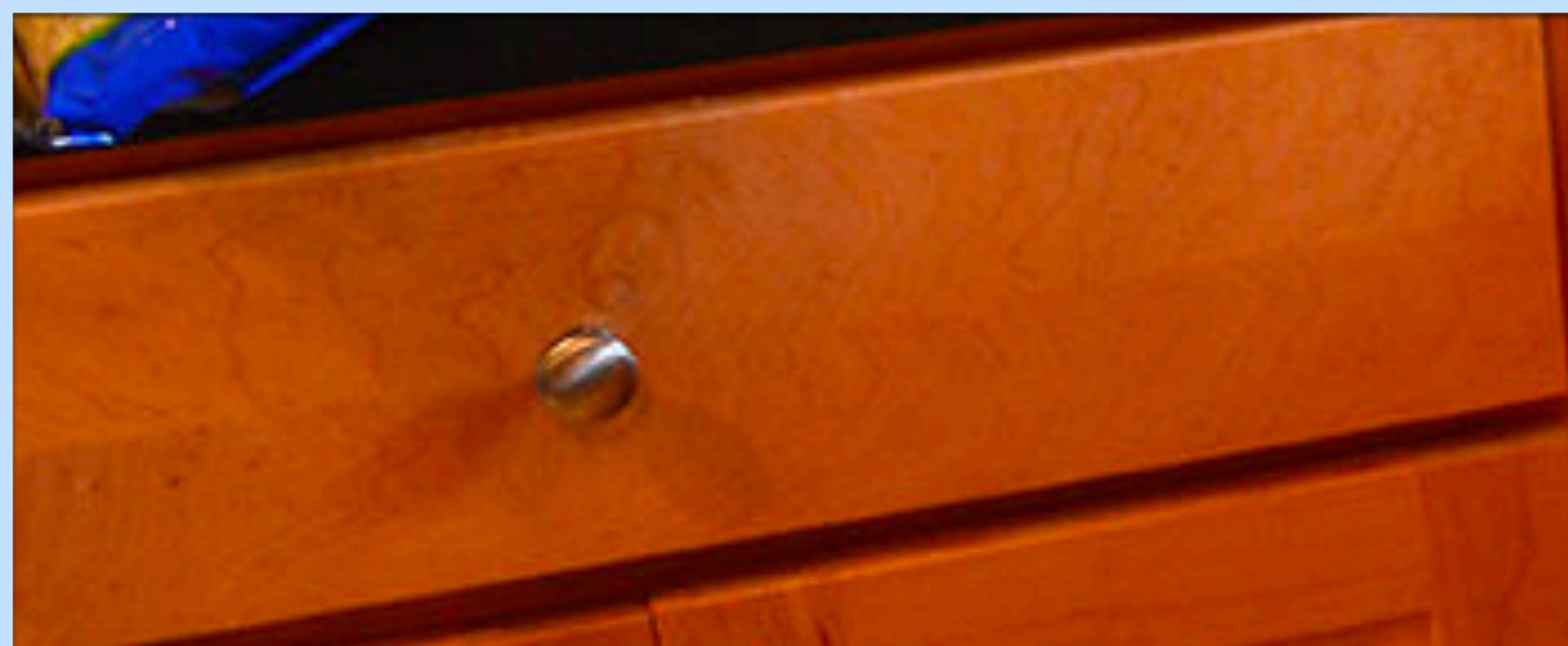
knives in a holder



green onions sitting on the counter

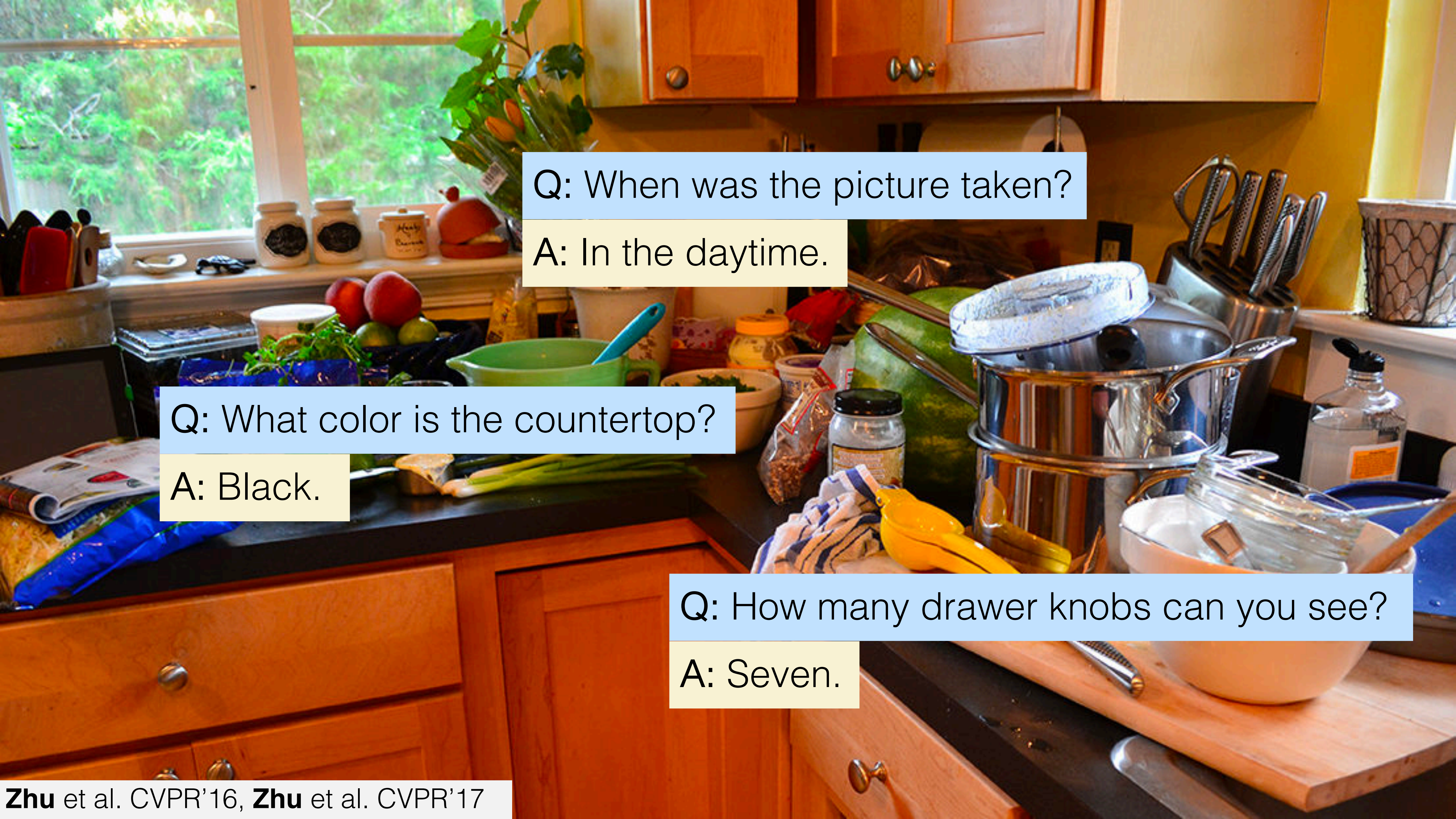


wooden drawer is closed



a big white bowl





Q: When was the picture taken?

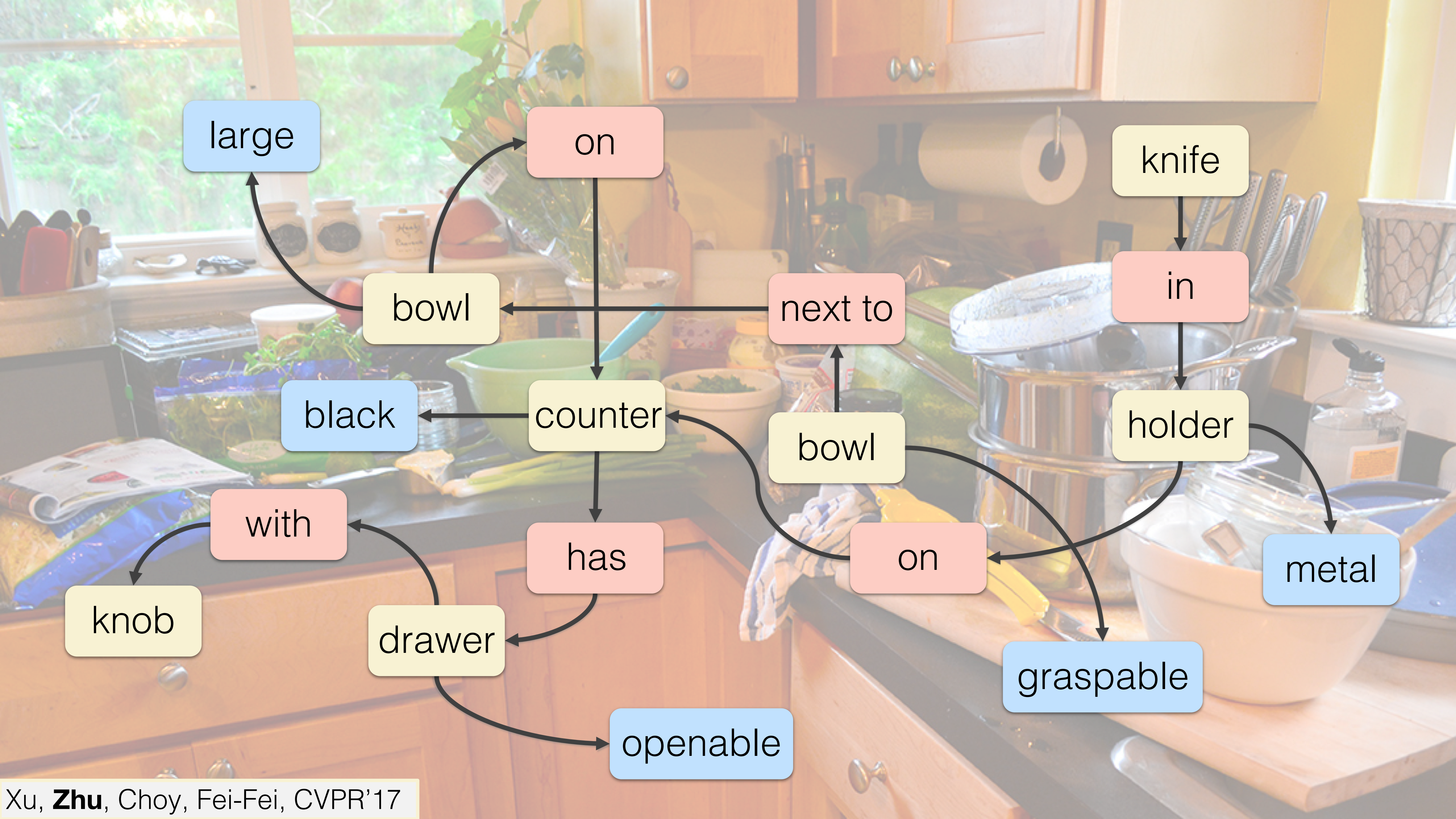
A: In the daytime.

Q: What color is the countertop?

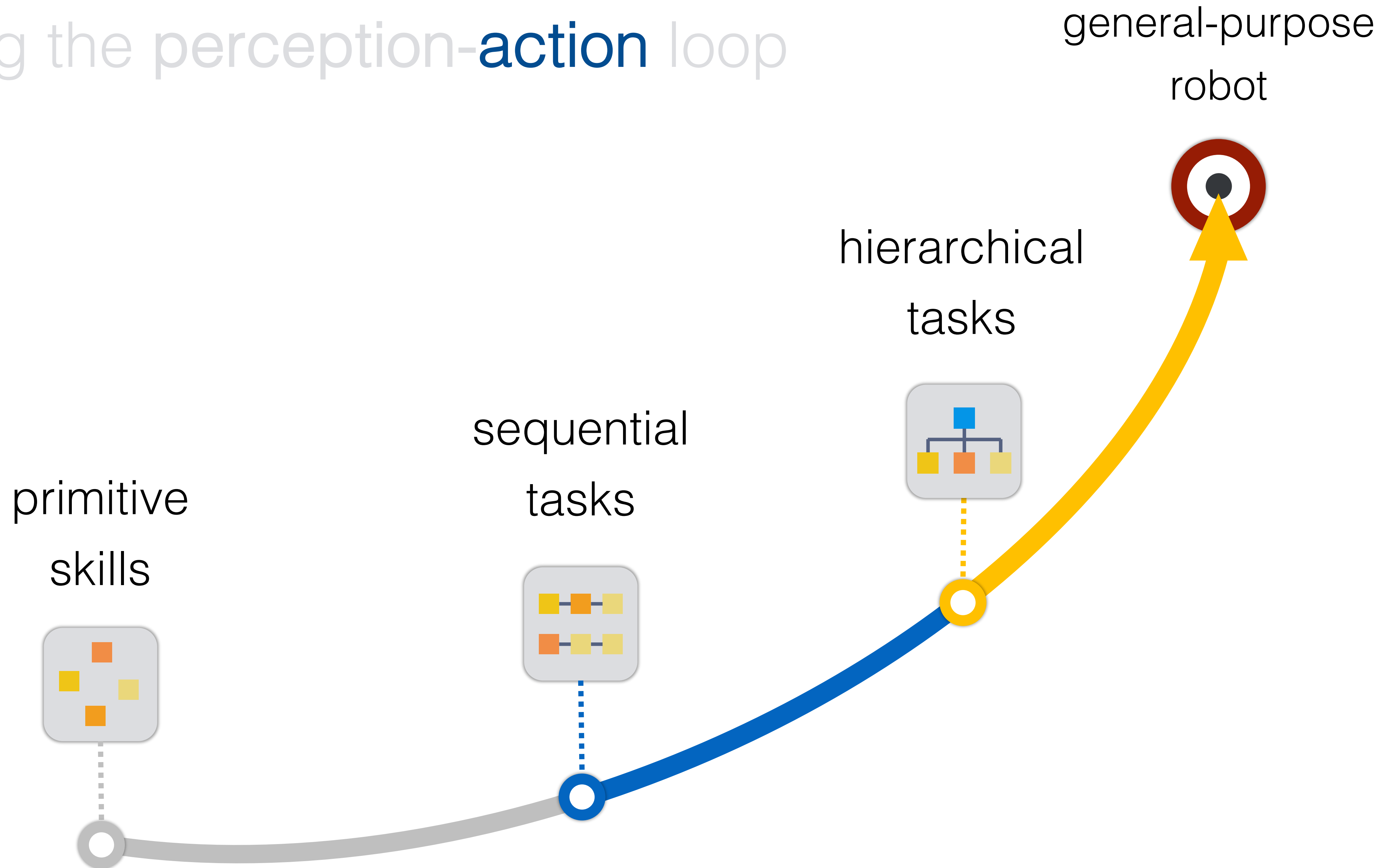
A: Black.

Q: How many drawer knobs can you see?

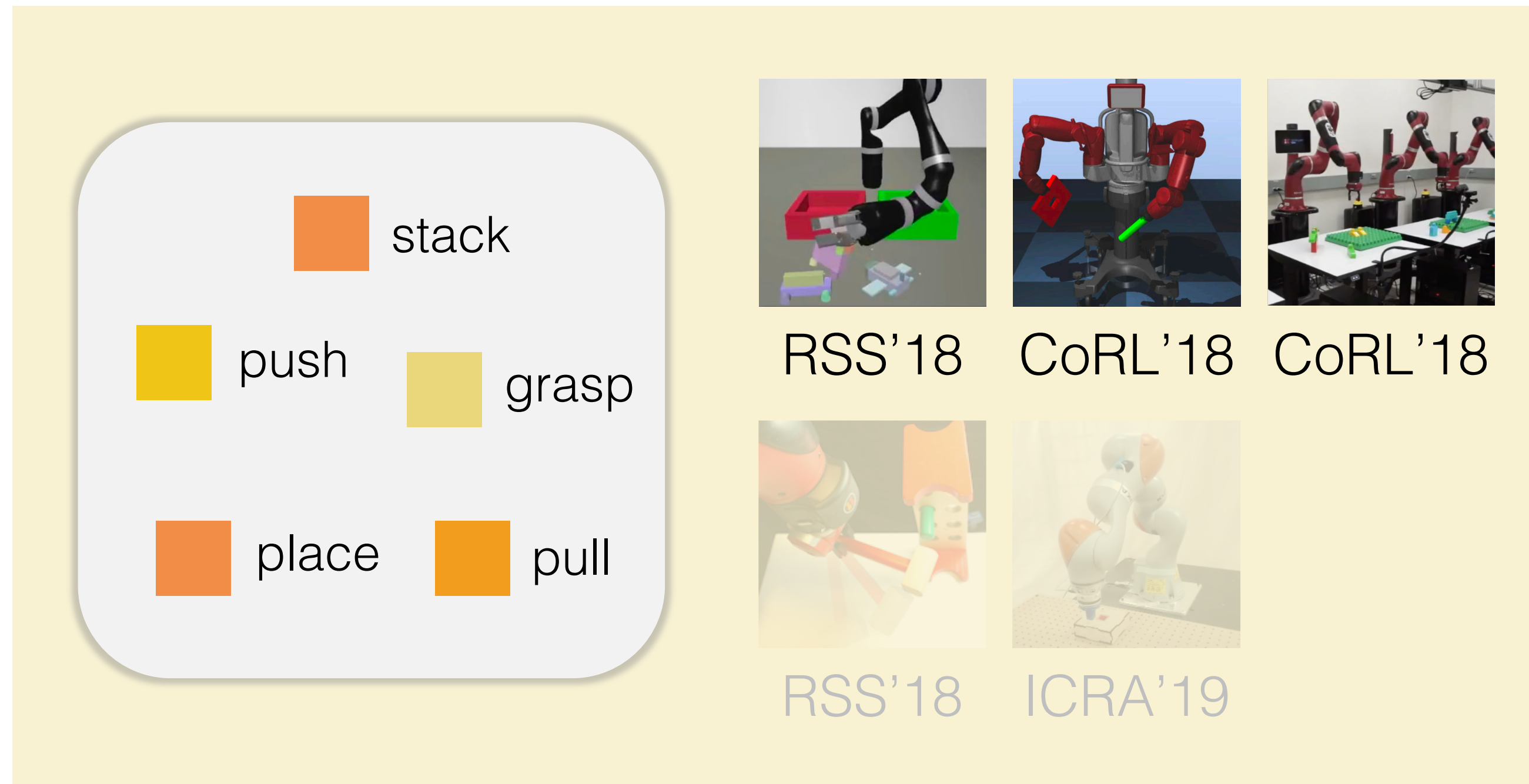
A: Seven.



# closing the perception-**action** loop



# closing the **perception-action** loop



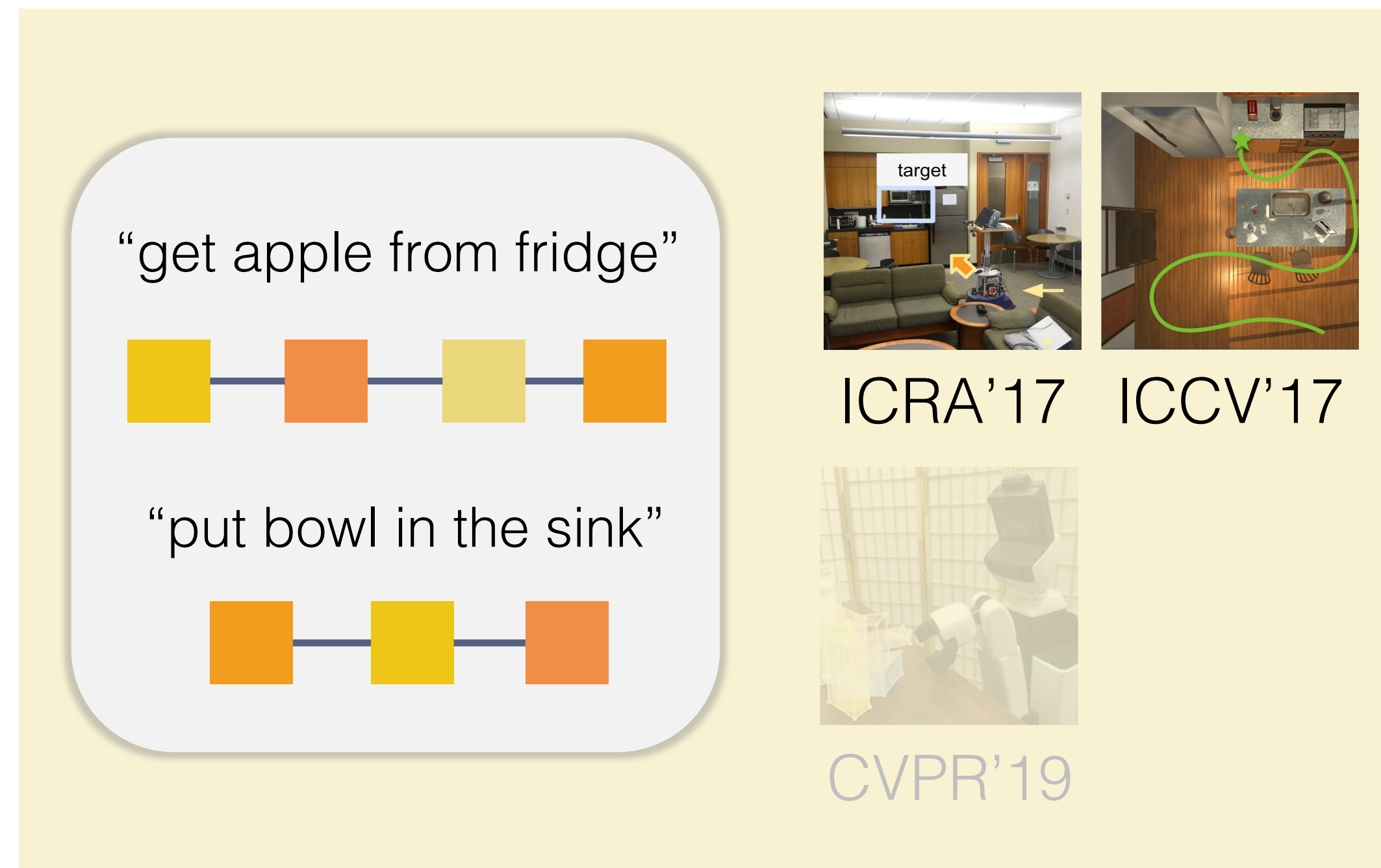
general-purpose  
robot

hierarchical  
tasks

primitive  
skills

sequential  
tasks

# closing the **perception-action** loop

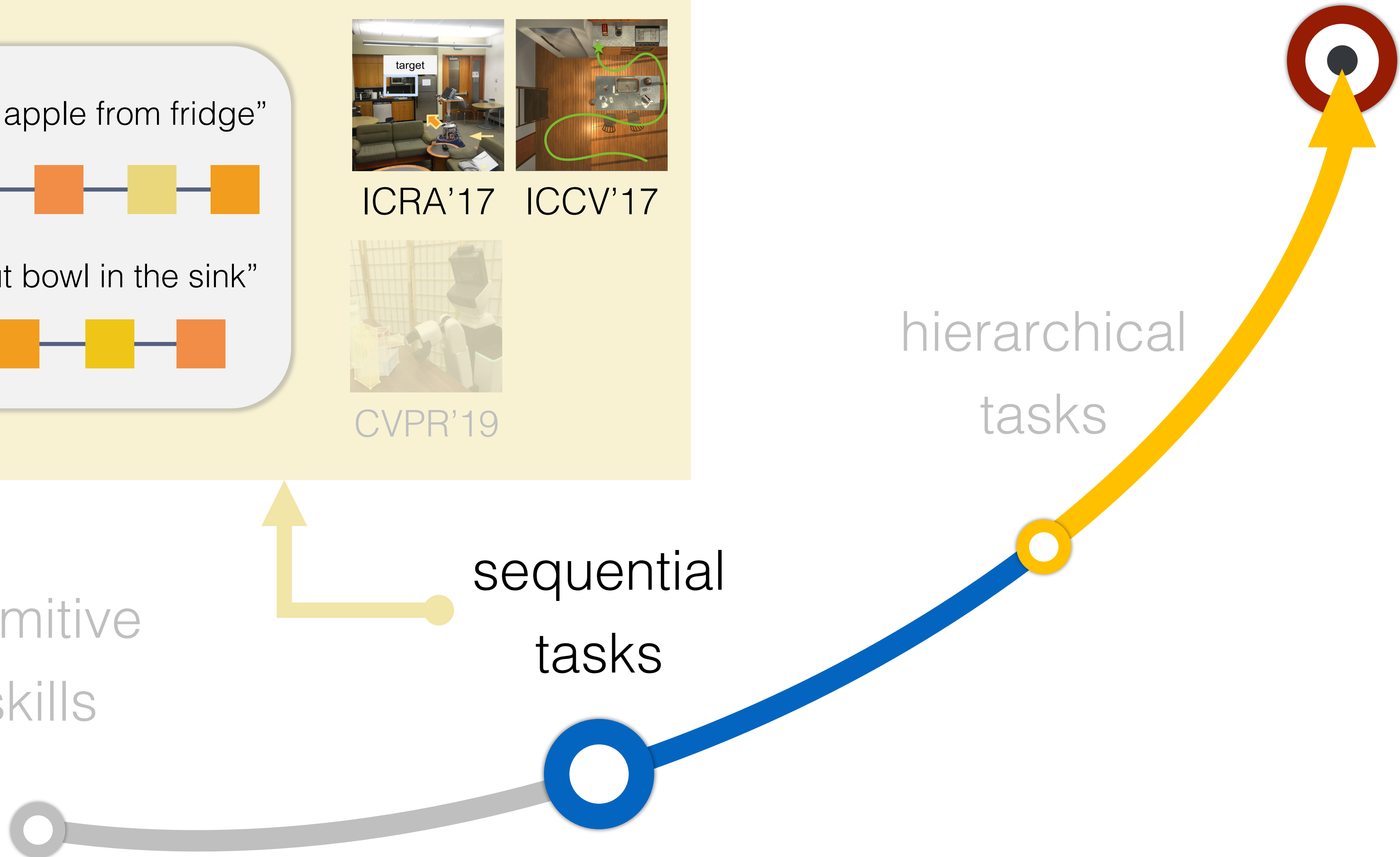


primitive  
skills

sequential  
tasks

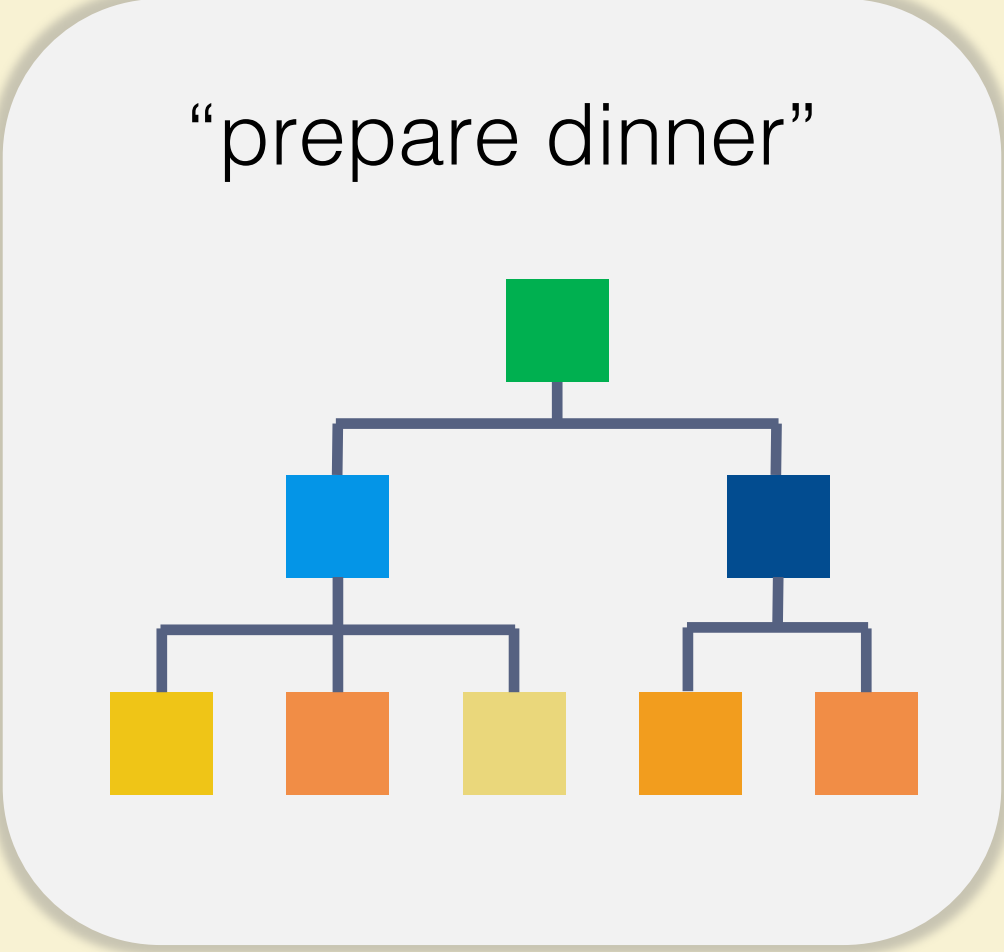
hierarchical  
tasks

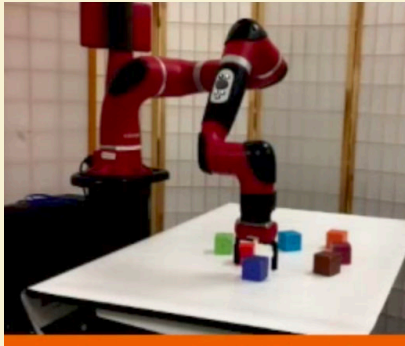
general-purpose  
robot



# closing the **perception-action** loop

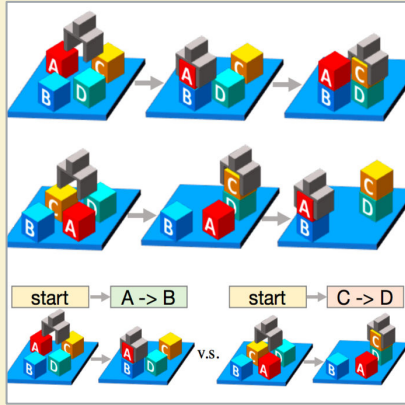
"prepare dinner"






Move\_to (Blue)

ICRA'18



CVPR'19



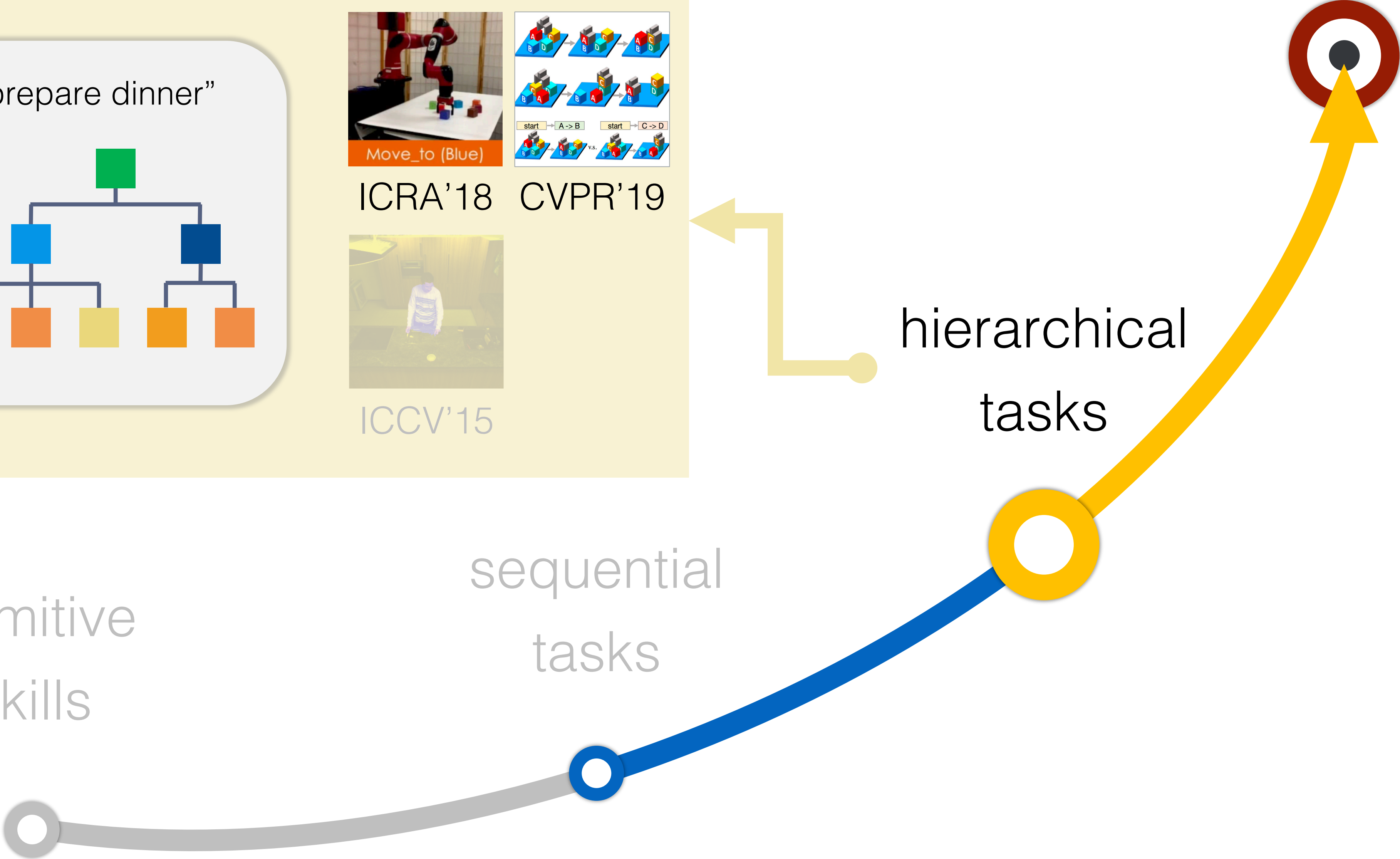
ICCV'15

primitive  
skills

sequential  
tasks

hierarchical  
tasks

general-purpose  
robot



closing the **perception-action** loop

Ongoing and Future Work

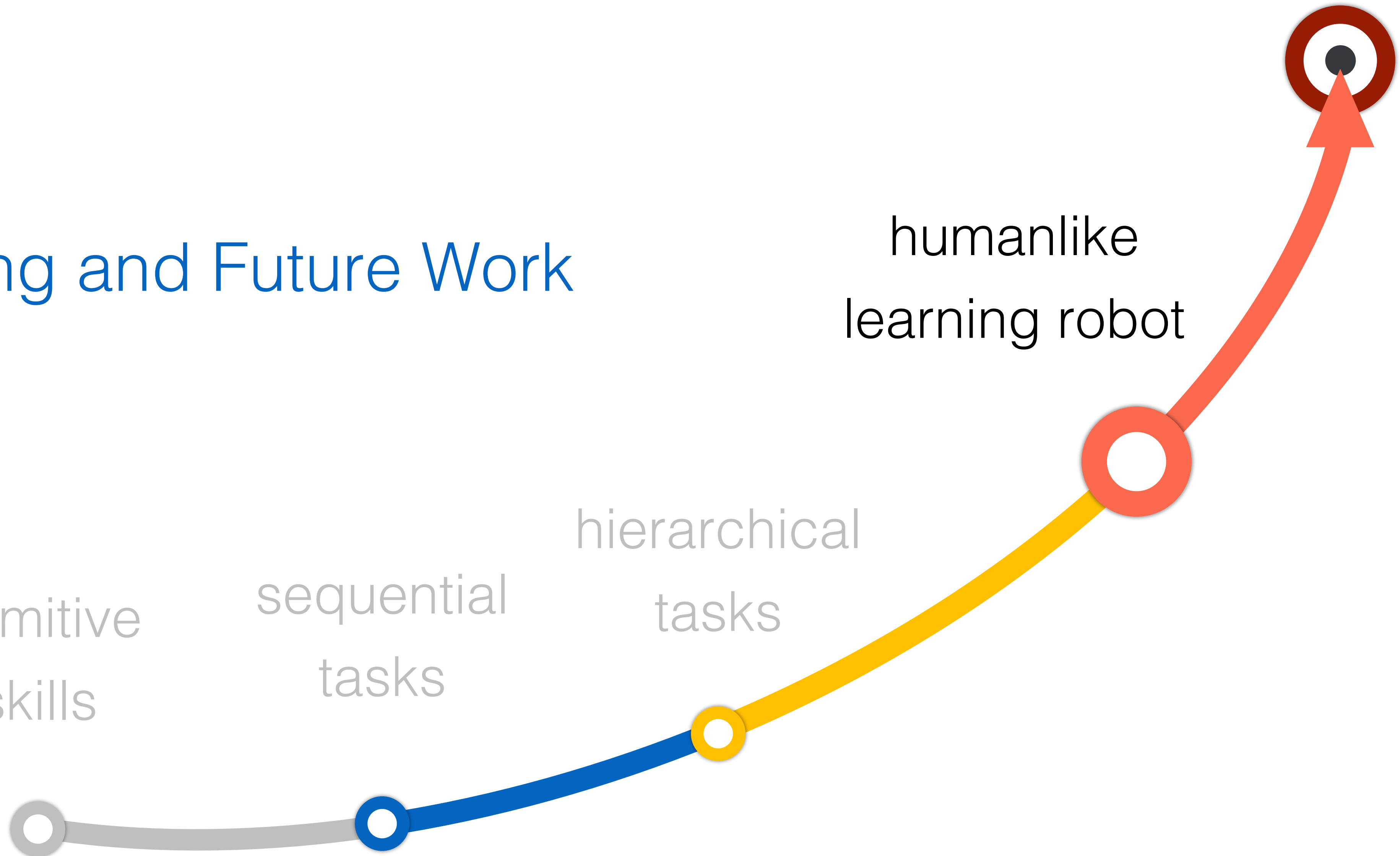
primitive  
skills

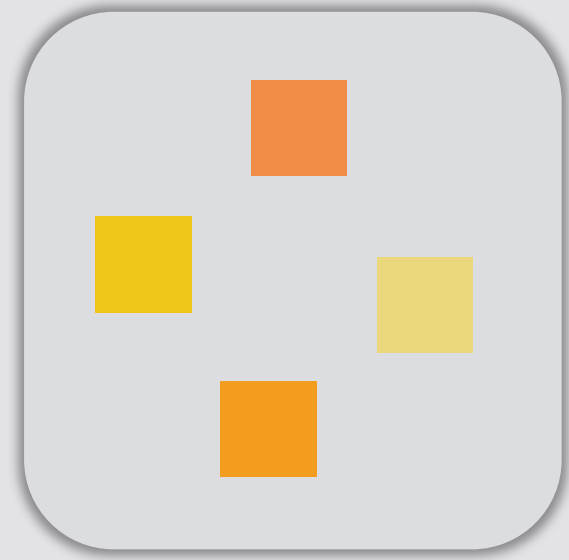
sequential  
tasks

hierarchical  
tasks

humanlike  
learning robot

general-purpose  
robot





# Part I: Primitive Skills



[**Zhu** et al., RSS 2018] [Reinforcement and Imitation Learning \[...\]](#)

[Mandlekar, **Zhu** et al., CoRL 2018] [RoboTurk: A Crowdsourcing Platform for Robotic Skill Learning \[...\]](#)

[**Zhu**<sup>\*</sup>, Fan<sup>\*</sup> et al., CoRL 2018] [SURREAL: Open-Source Reinforcement Learning Framework \[...\]](#)

# Primitive Skills (Reaching, Grasping, Stacking, etc.)

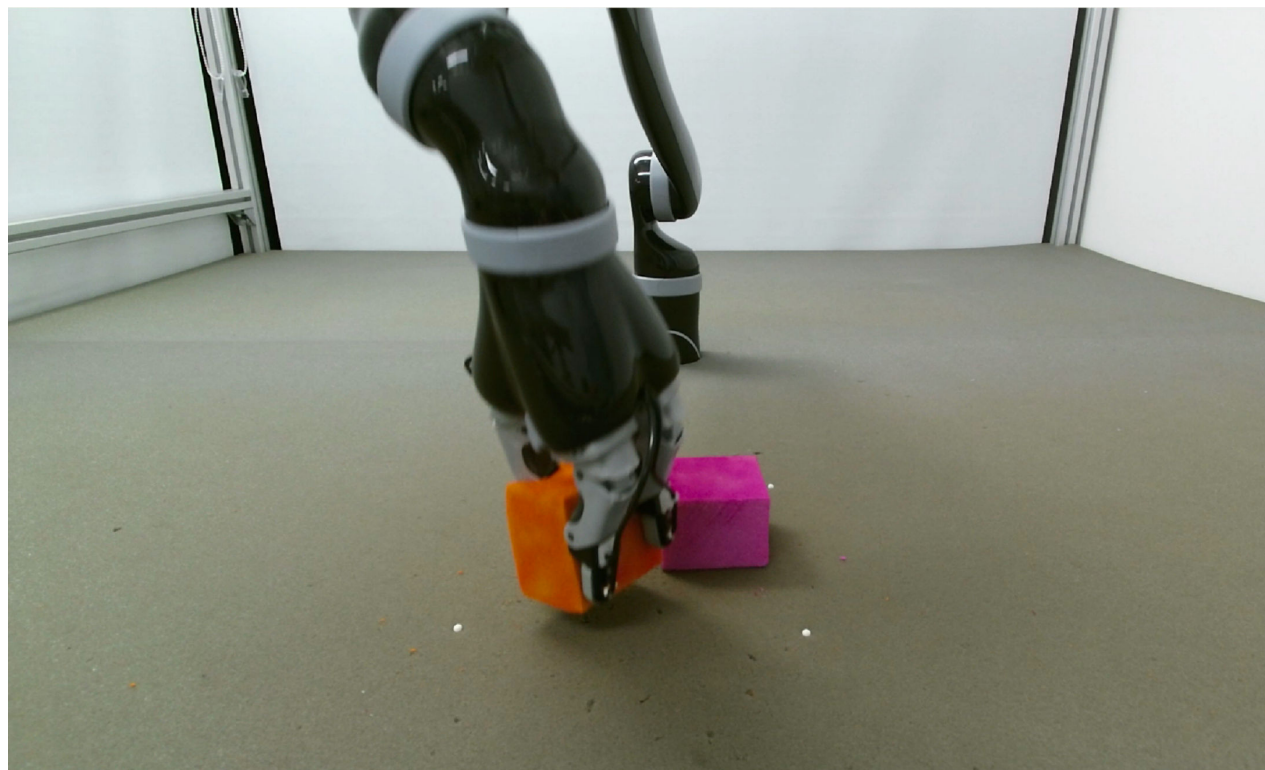


perception

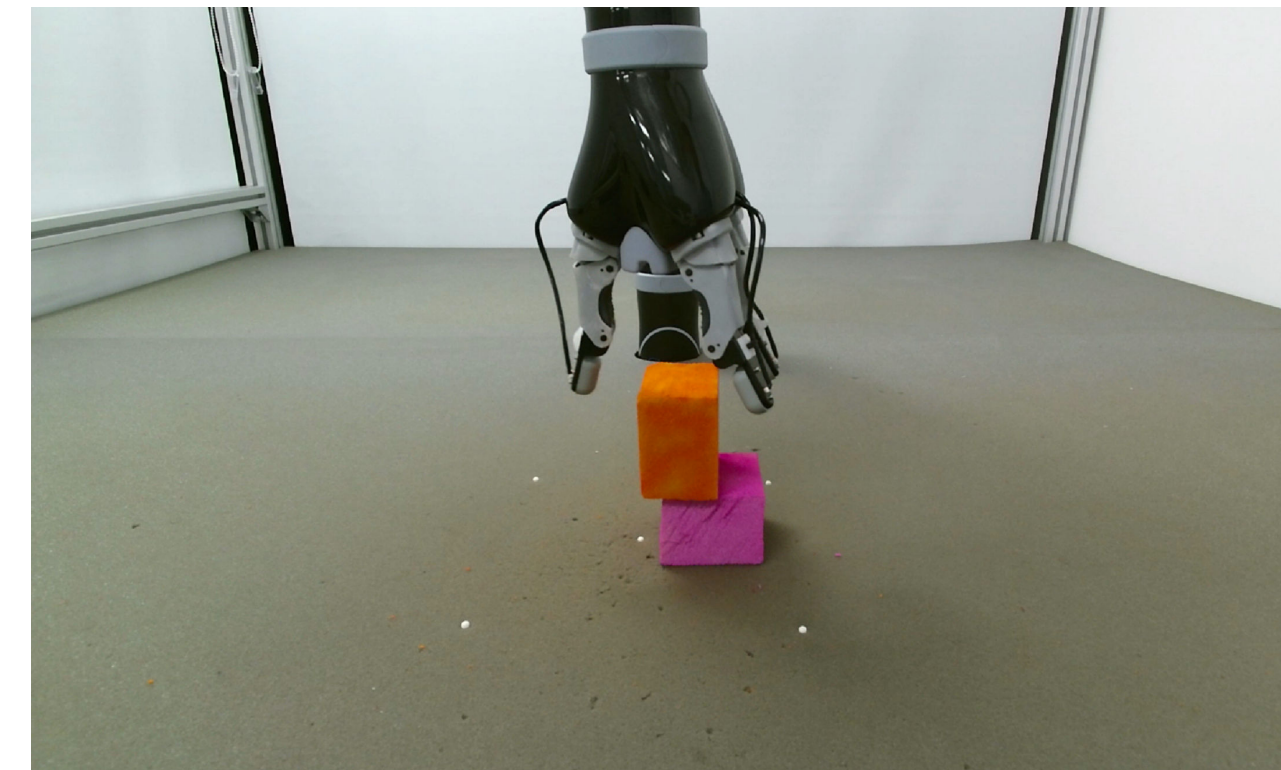


action

Credit: BBC Earth Lab



sensory data

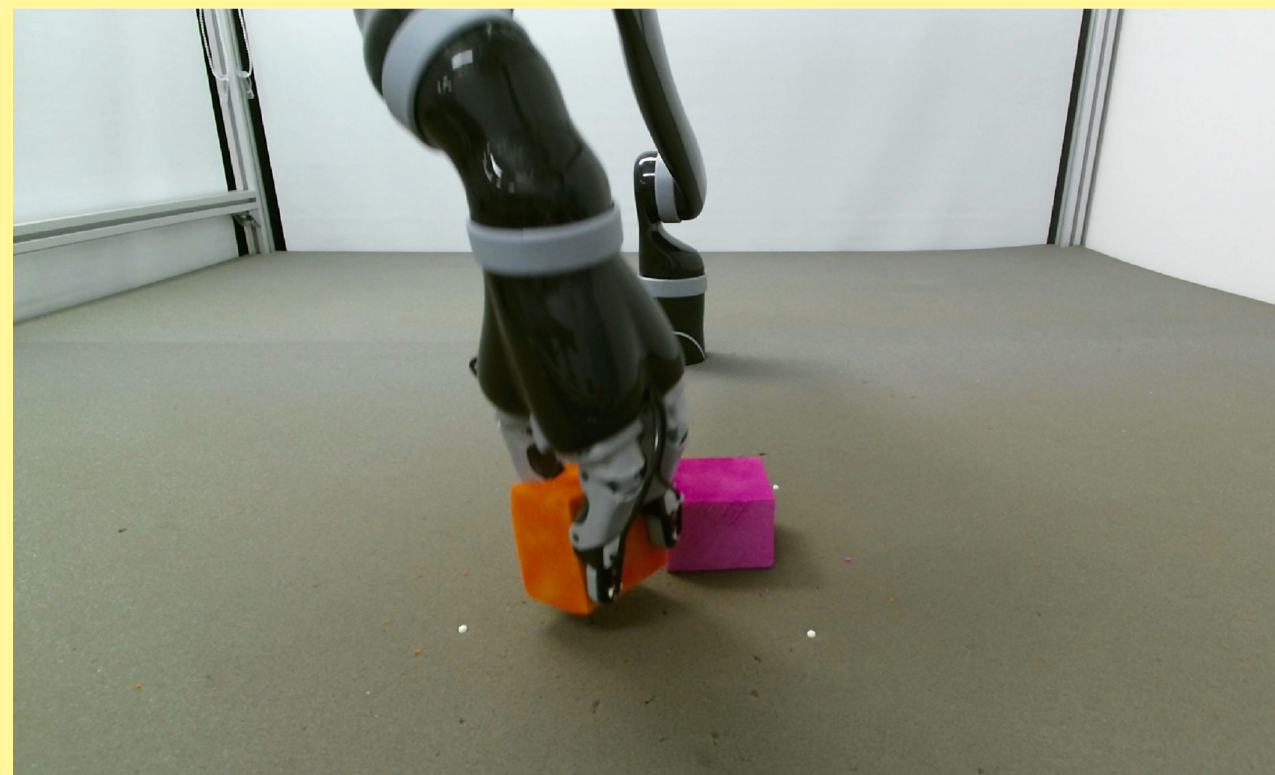


motor command

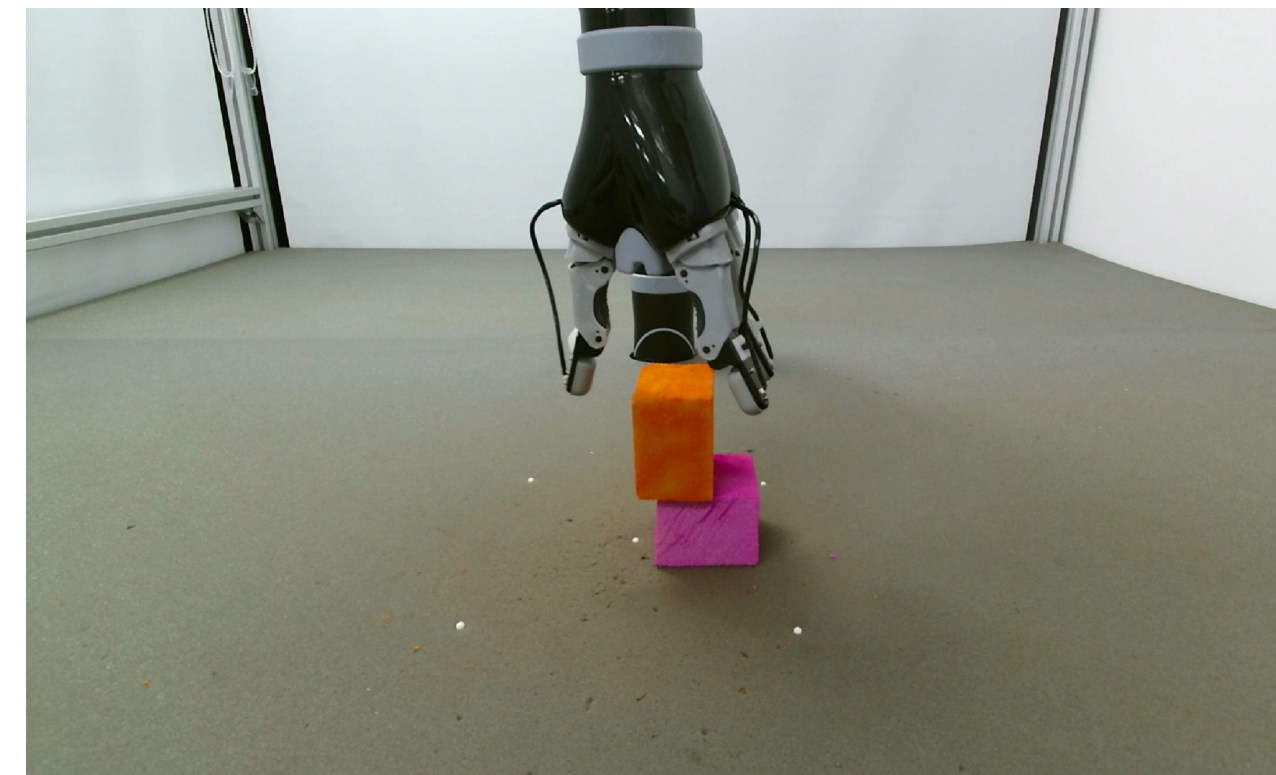
## Primitive Skills (Reaching, Grasping, Stacking, etc.)

Challenge: Raw sensory data are **high-dimensional**, **noisy**, and **multimodal**.

**End-to-end learning** of robust **representations** for control



sensory data



motor command

# Learning Primitive Skills in Robotics



reinforcement learning (RL)

learning through trial-and-error

requiring a lot of training data

[Mahadevan & Connell 1992; Gullapalli et al. 1994; Atkeson 1994; Schaal 1996; Bagnell & Schneider 2001; Smart & Kaelbling 2002; Kohl & Stone 2004; Kober & Peters 2009; Theodorou et al. 2010; Levine et al. 2015; Gu et al. 2016; Peng et al. 2017; Kalashnikov et al. 2018]

# Learning Primitive Skills in Robotics



reinforcement learning (RL)

learning through trial-and-error

requiring a lot of training data



imitation learning (IL)

learning from demonstrations

limited by a suboptimal teacher

[Schaal 1996; Pollard & Hodgins 2002; Abbeel & Ng 2004; Brian et al. 2008; Pastor et al. 2009; Ross et al. 2011; Akgun et al. 2012; Bagnell 2015; Finn et al., 2016; Rahmatizadeh et al., 2017; James et al., 2017; Sermanet et al. 2017; Menda et al. 2017; Le Paine et al. 2018]

# Learning Primitive Skills in Robotics



reinforcement learning (RL)

learning through trial-and-error

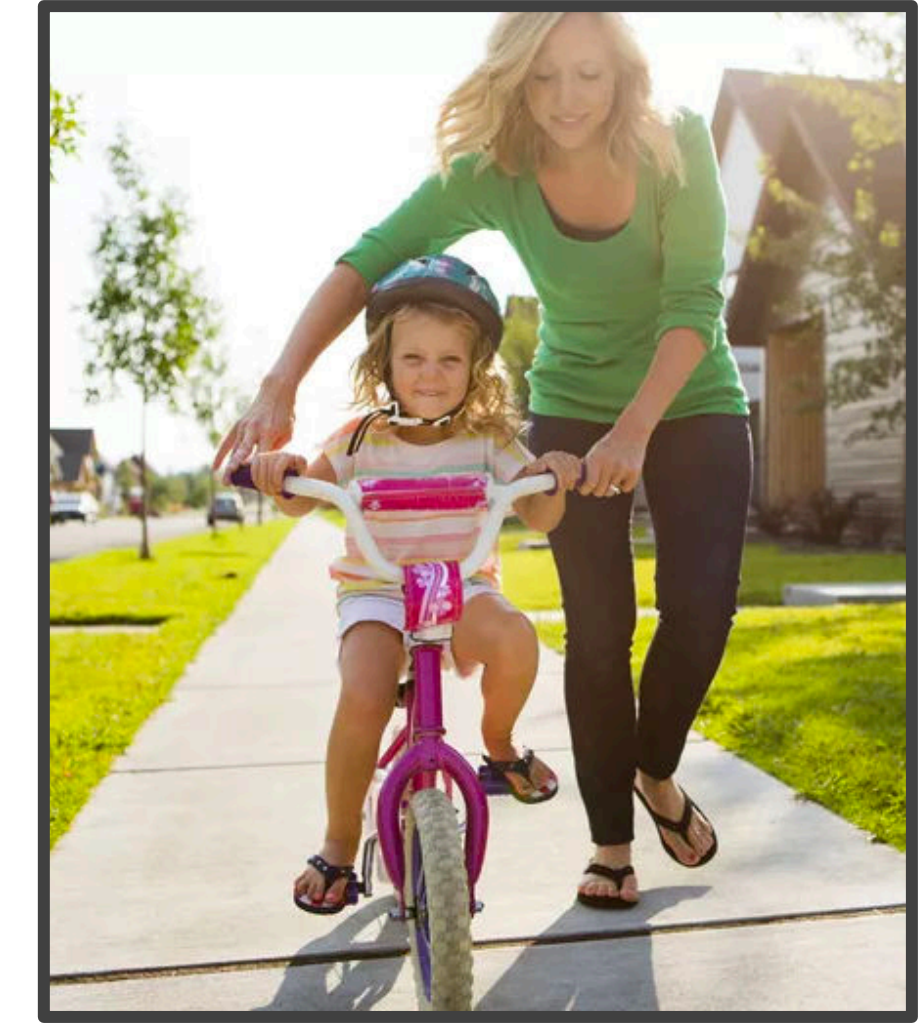
requiring a lot of training data



imitation learning (IL)

learning from demonstrations

limited by a suboptimal teacher



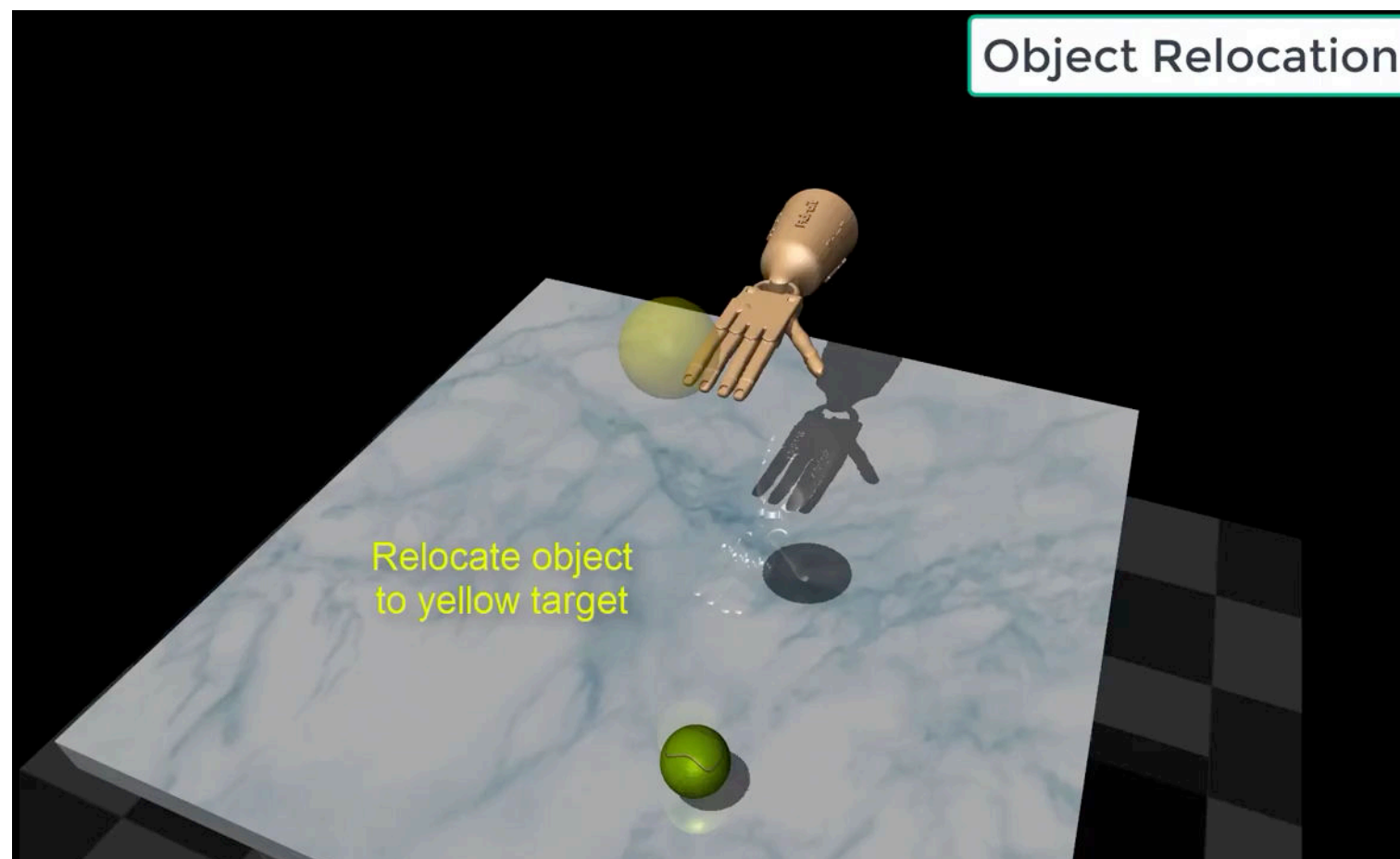
combined (RL+IL)

demonstrations offer guidance

better performance by trial-and-error

# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning

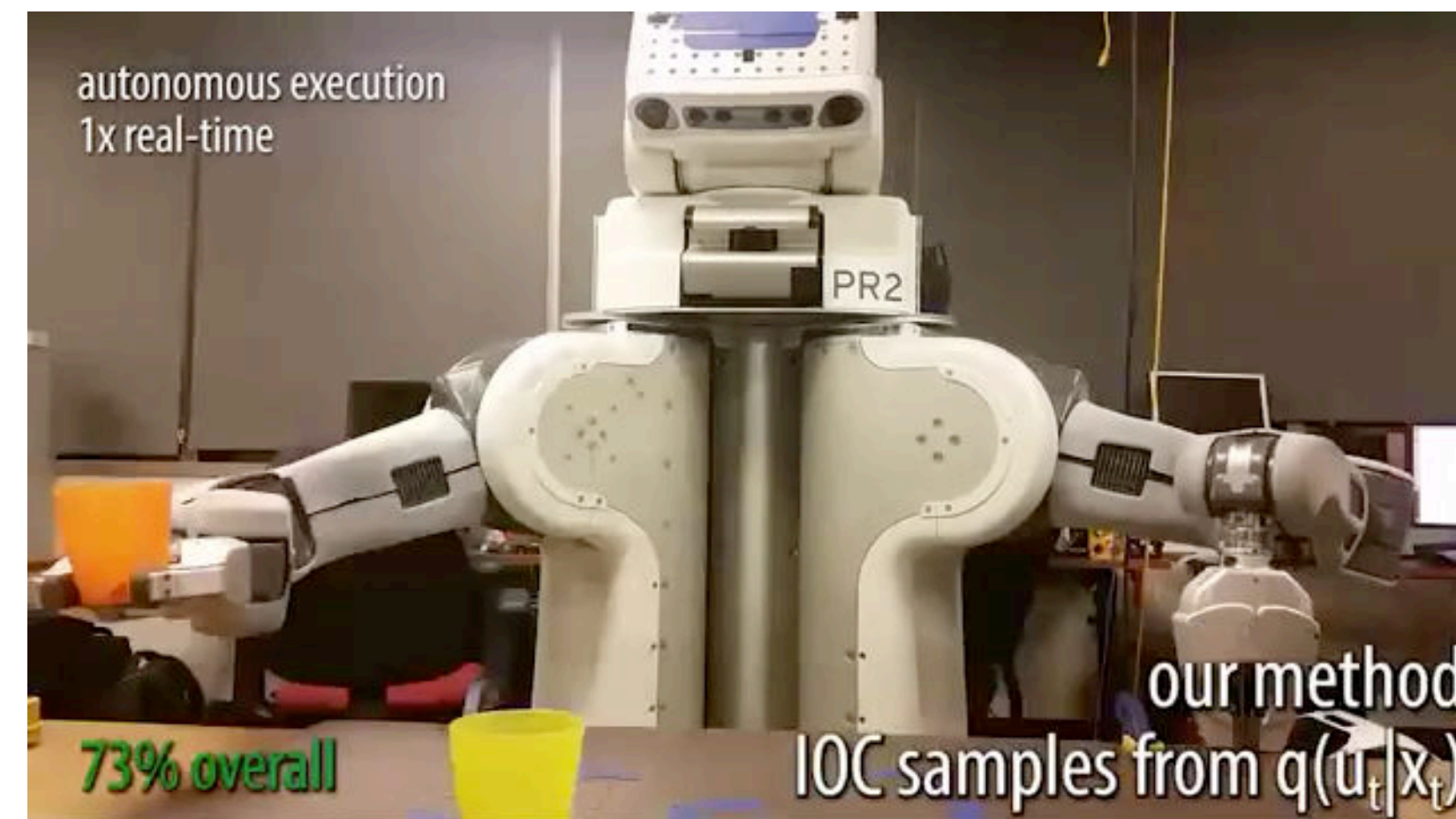
behavioral cloning warm start



[Rajeswaran et al. RSS 2018]

Ground-truth states

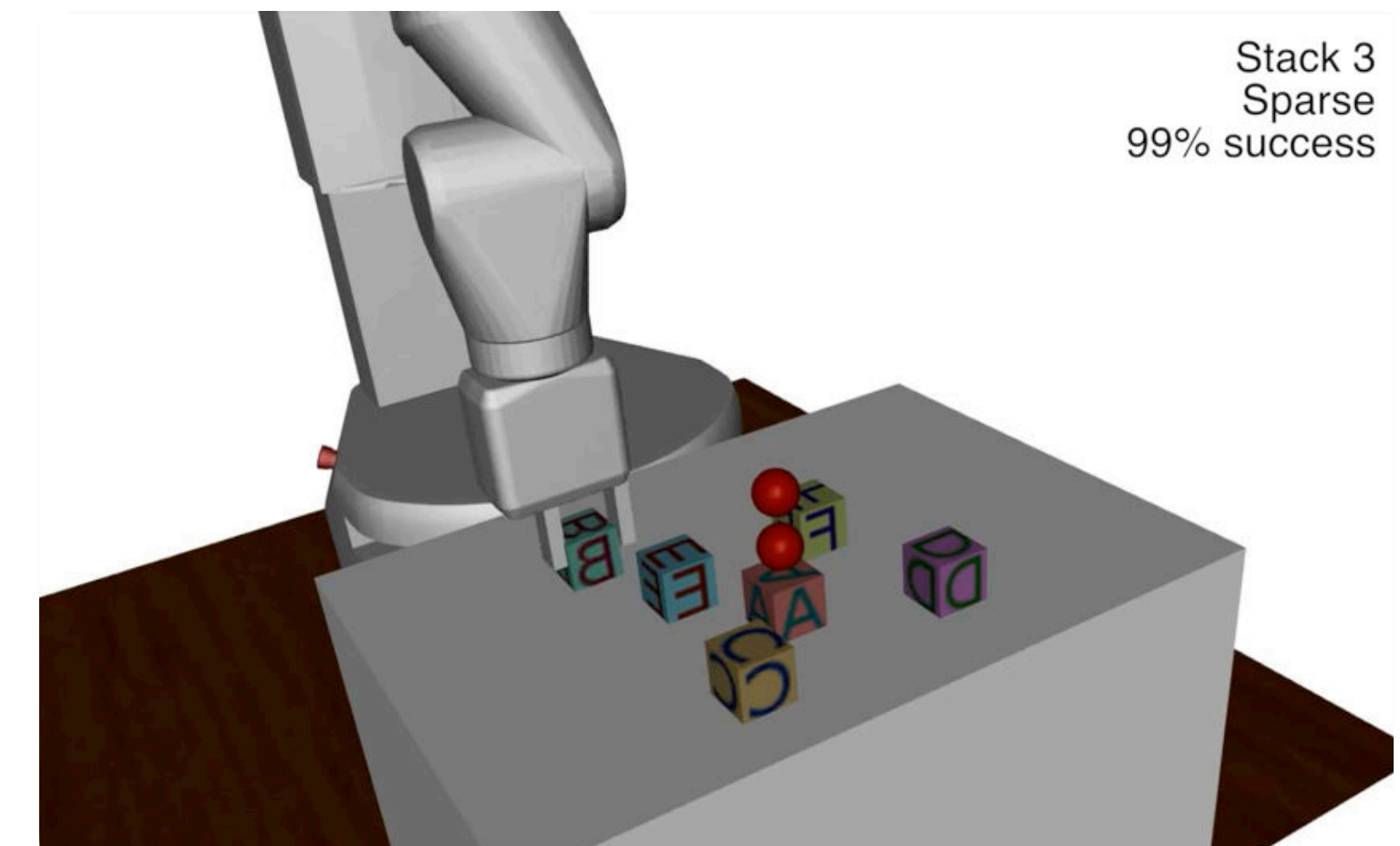
inverse reinforcement learning



[Finn et al. ICML 2016]

Short-horizon tasks

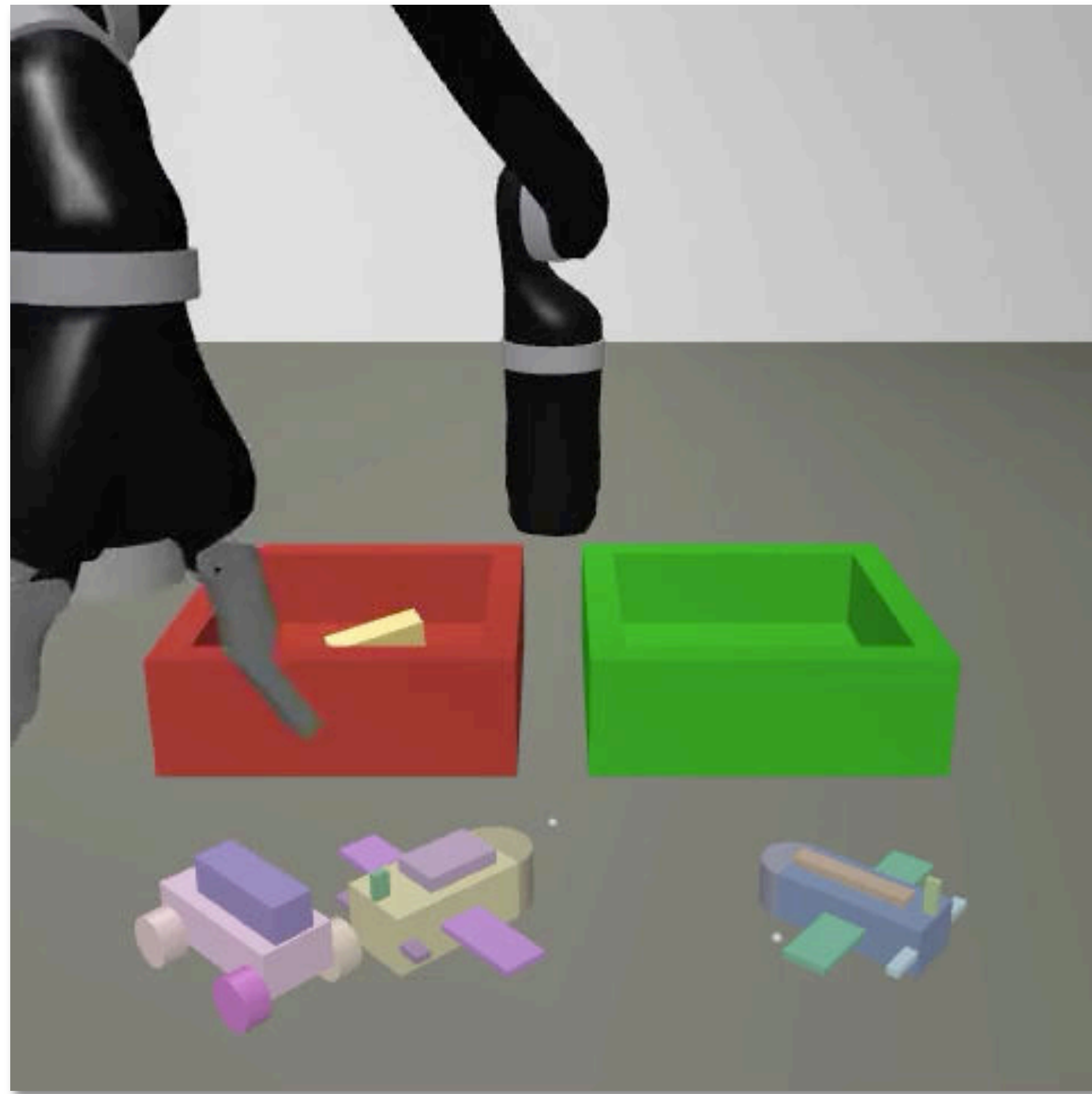
data augmentation



[Nair et al. ICRA 2018]

Fixed objects

# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning



Task: Car → Red & Plane → Green

Our trained model

## Ours

Raw pixel inputs  
(RGB camera)

Long-horizon tasks  
(each task takes ~1min)

Object variation  
(procedural generation)

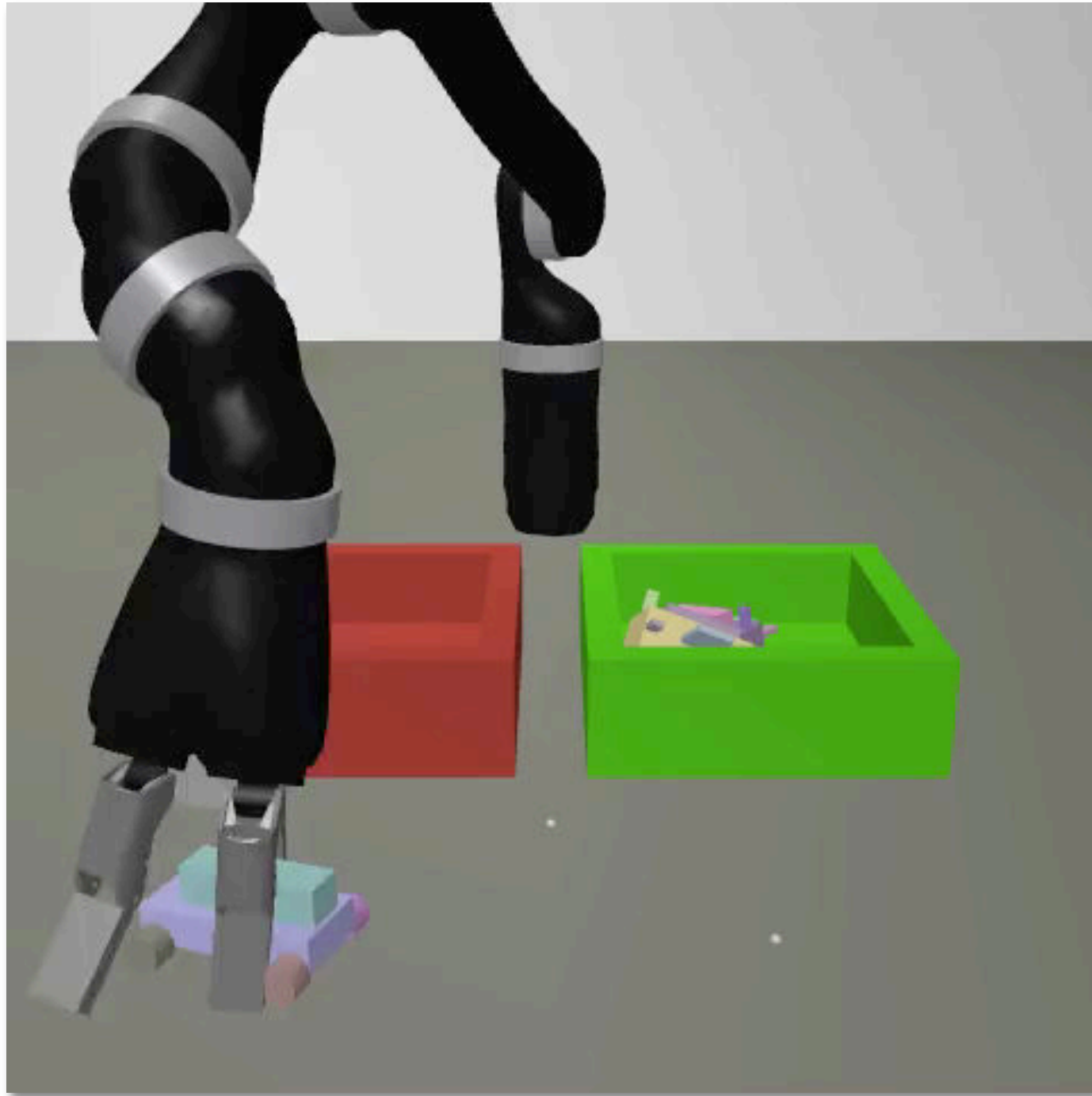
## Prior work

Ground-truth states

Short-horizon tasks

Fixed objects

# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning

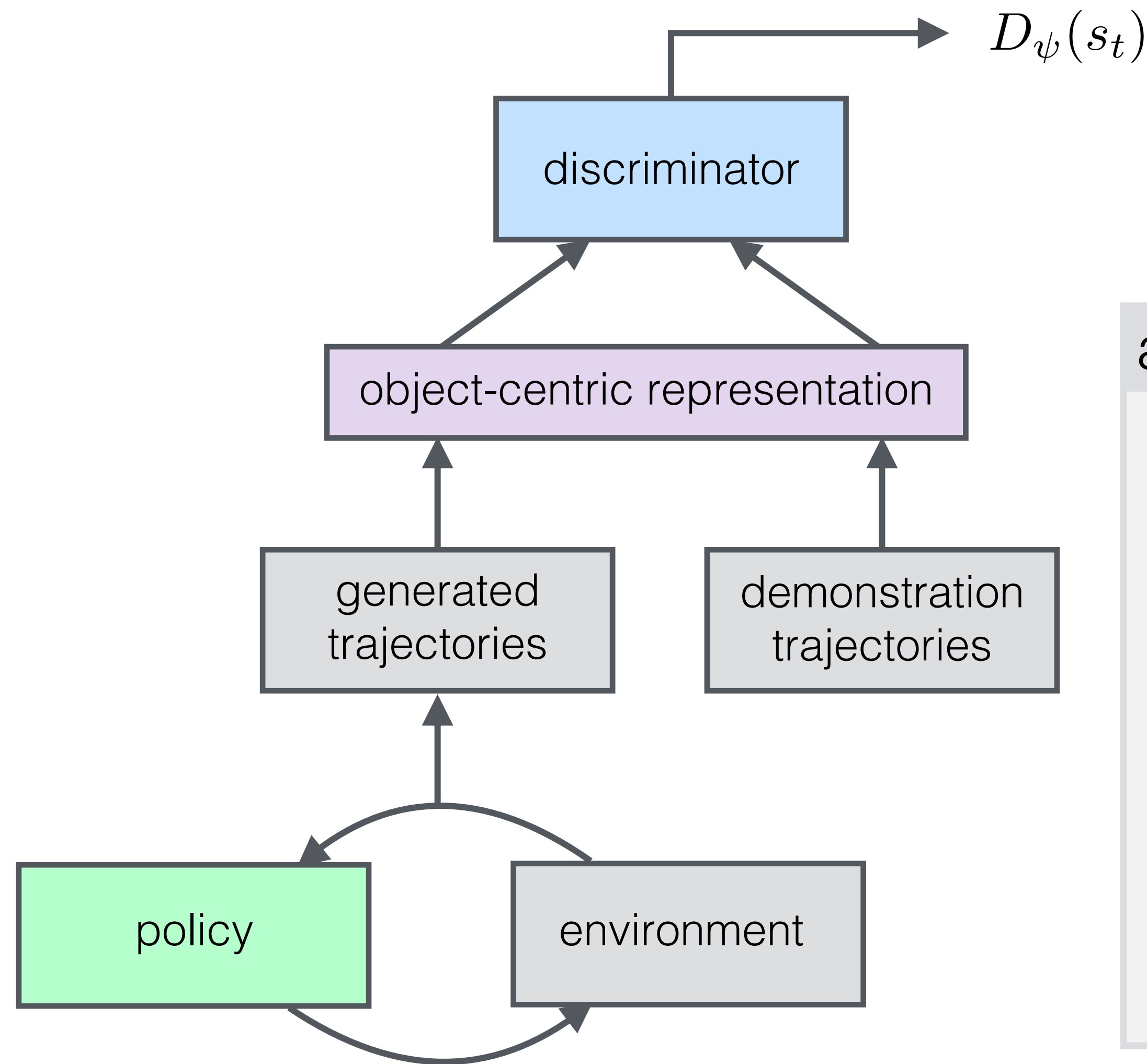


Task: Car → Red & Plane → Green

Our trained model

Effective  $RL + IL = \text{Algorithm} + \text{Data}$

# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning: **Algorithm** – Adversarial Learning<sup>1</sup>



$D_\psi(s_t)$

discriminator objective

$D_\psi$  predicts **0** if policy and **1** if demo

adversarial learning objective

**policy**  $\pi_\theta$ : to fool the discriminator

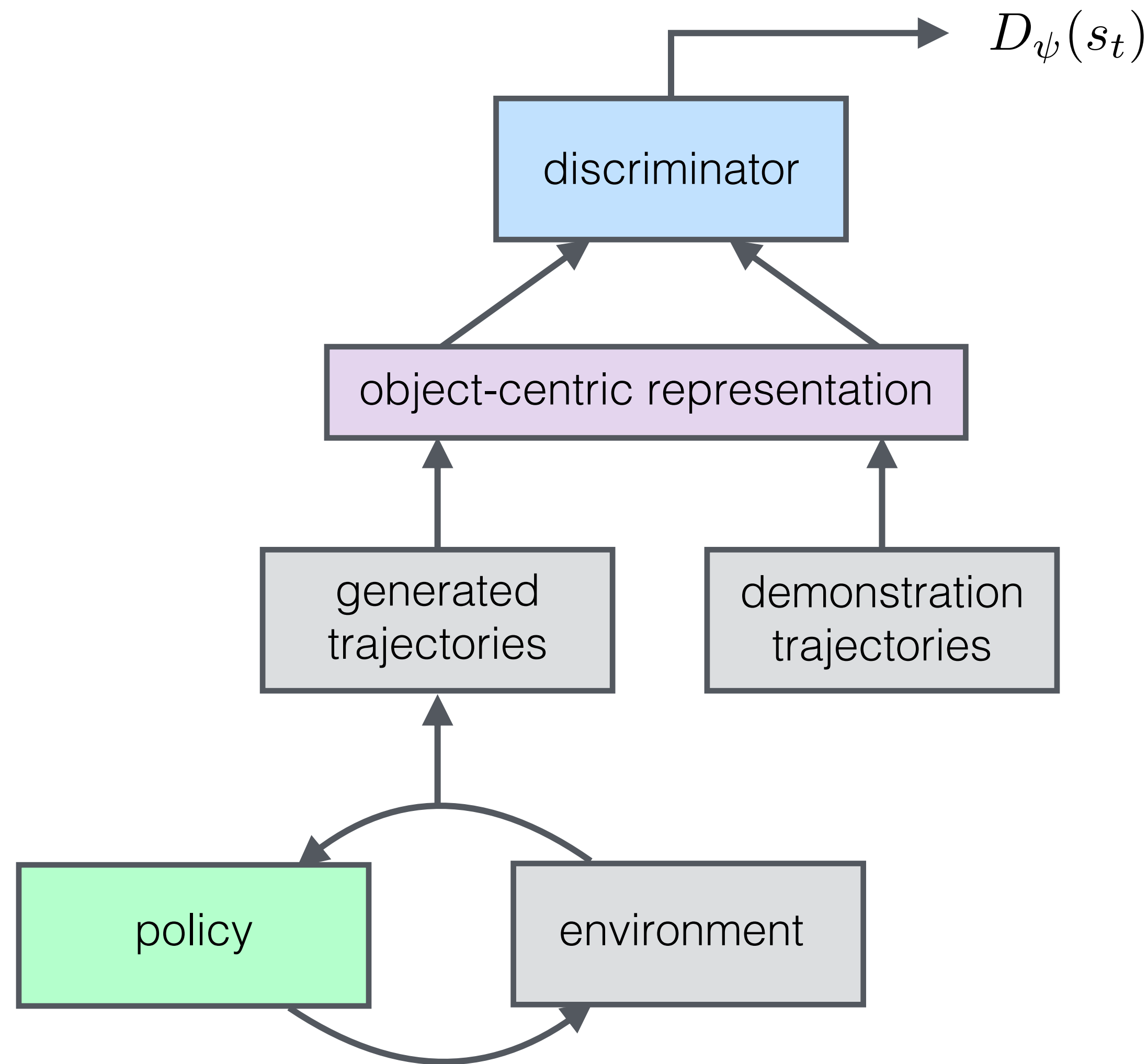
object-centric representation

$$\min_{\theta} \max_{\psi} \mathbb{E}_{\pi_E} [\log D_\psi(s)] + \mathbb{E}_{\pi_\theta} [\log(1 - D_\psi(s))]$$

**discriminator**  $D_\psi$ : to tell policy apart from demonstration

<sup>1</sup>Goodfellow et al. 2014; Ho & Ermon, 2016

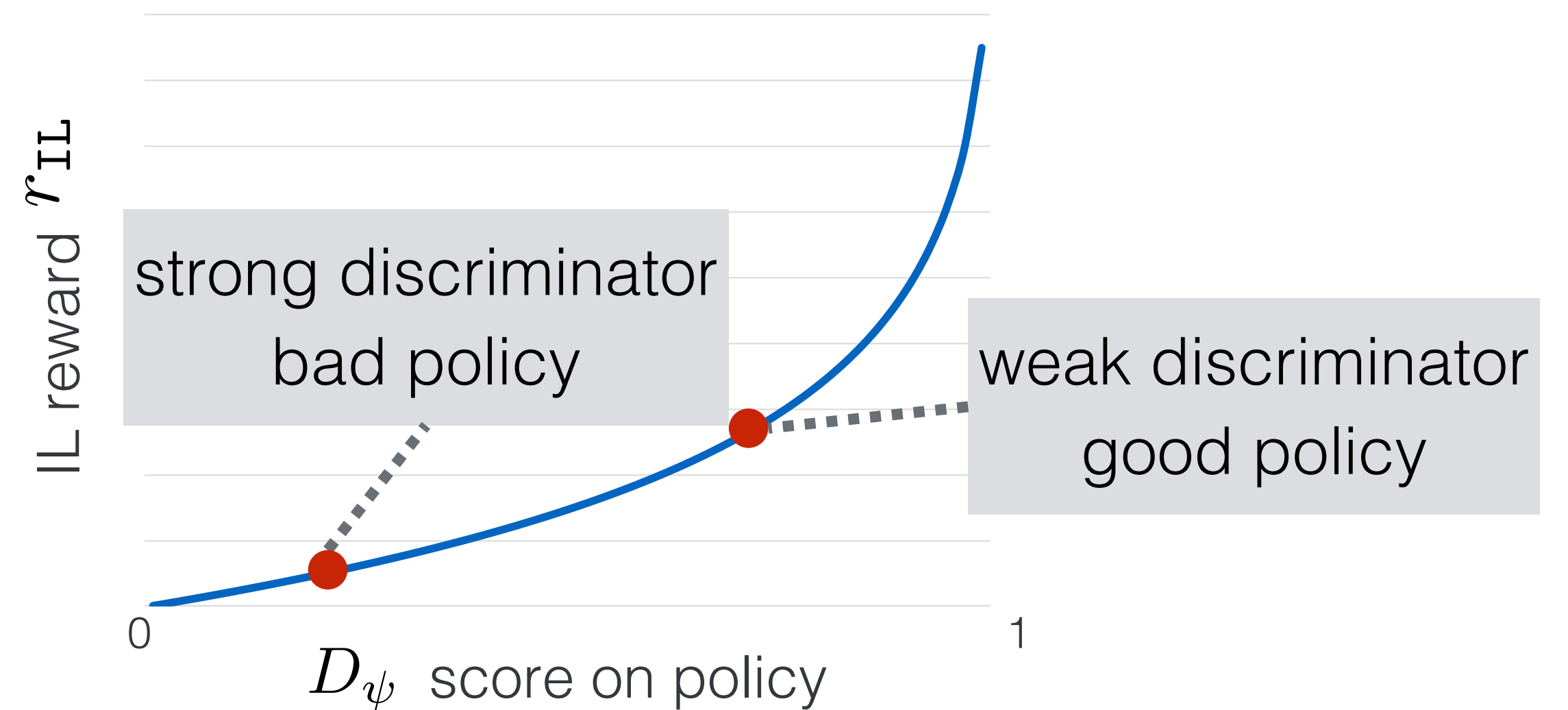
# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning: **Algorithm** – Adversarial Learning<sup>1</sup>



discriminator objective

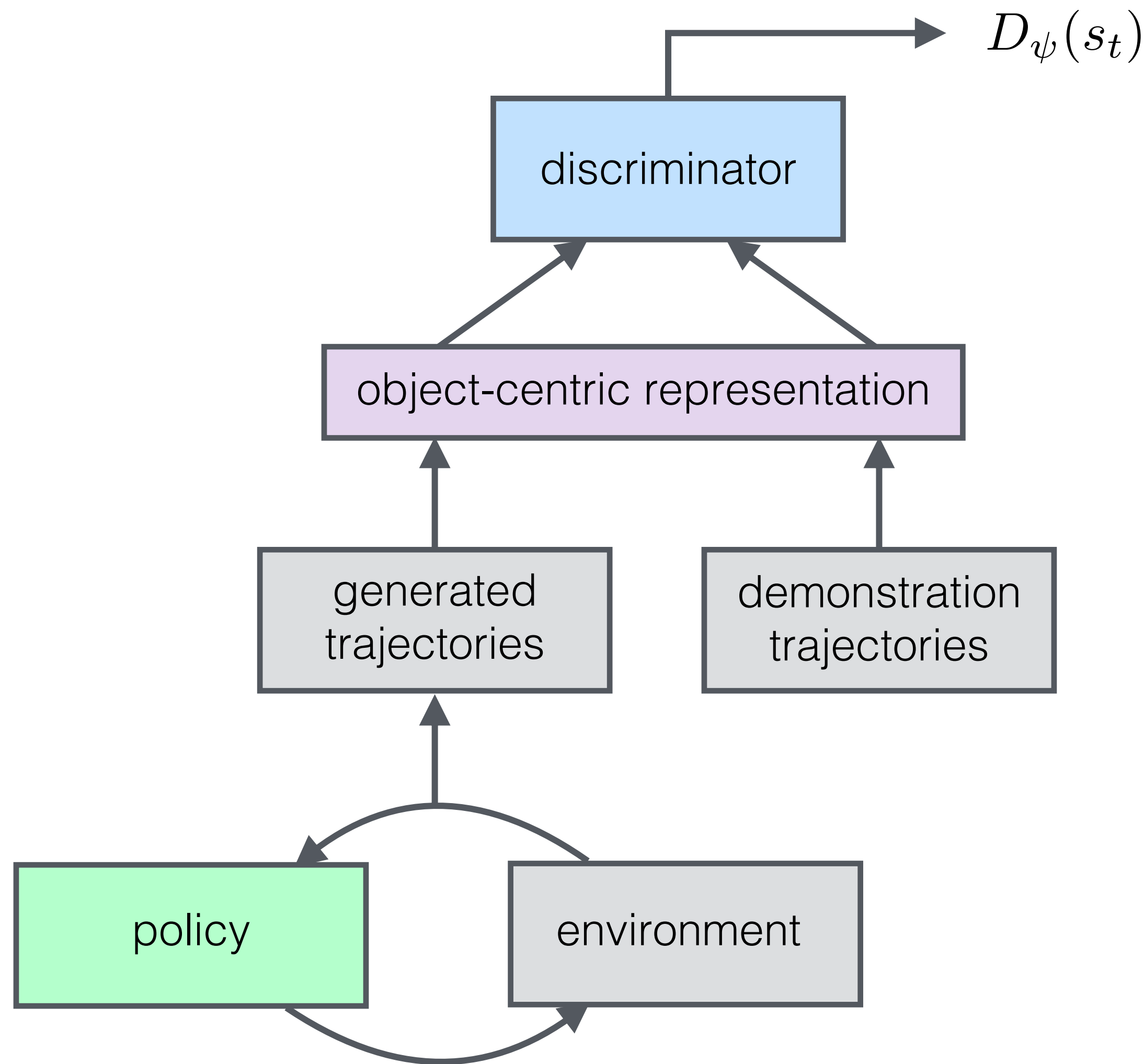
$D_\psi$  predicts **0** if policy and **1** if demo

IL reward:  $r_{\text{IL}}(s_t, a_t) = -\log(1 - D_\psi(s_t))$



<sup>1</sup>Goodfellow et al. 2014; Ho & Ermon, 2016

# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning: **Algorithm** – Adversarial Learning<sup>1</sup>



discriminator objective

$D_\psi$  predicts **0** if policy and **1** if demo

IL reward:  $r_{\text{IL}}(s_t, a_t) = -\log(1 - D_\psi(s_t))$

RL reward:  $r_{\text{RL}}(s_t, a_t)$

RL + IL reward:

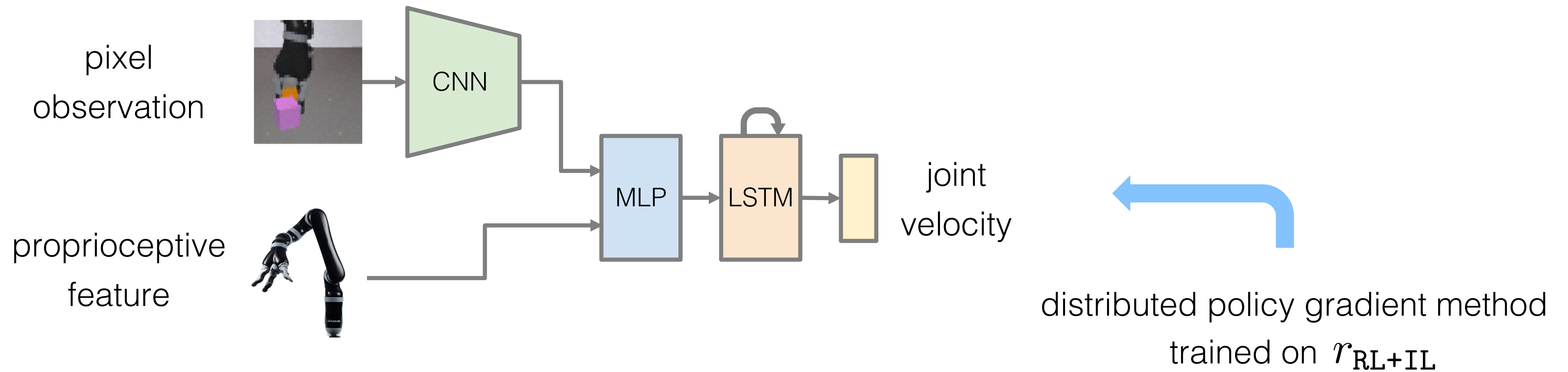
$$r_{\text{RL+IL}} = \lambda r_{\text{IL}}(s_t, a_t) + (1 - \lambda) r_{\text{RL}}(s_t, a_t)$$

imitation

reinforcement

<sup>1</sup>Goodfellow et al. 2014; Ho & Ermon, 2016

# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning: Algorithm



Input

64 x 64 RGB pixel observation

positions and velocities of arm joints and grippers

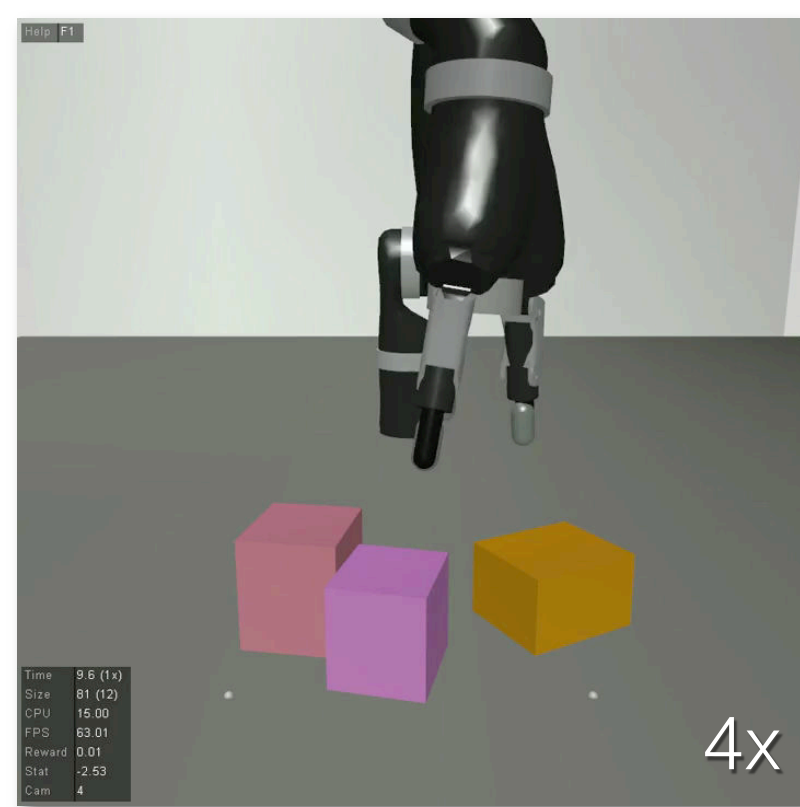
Output

9-DoF joint velocities at 20Hz

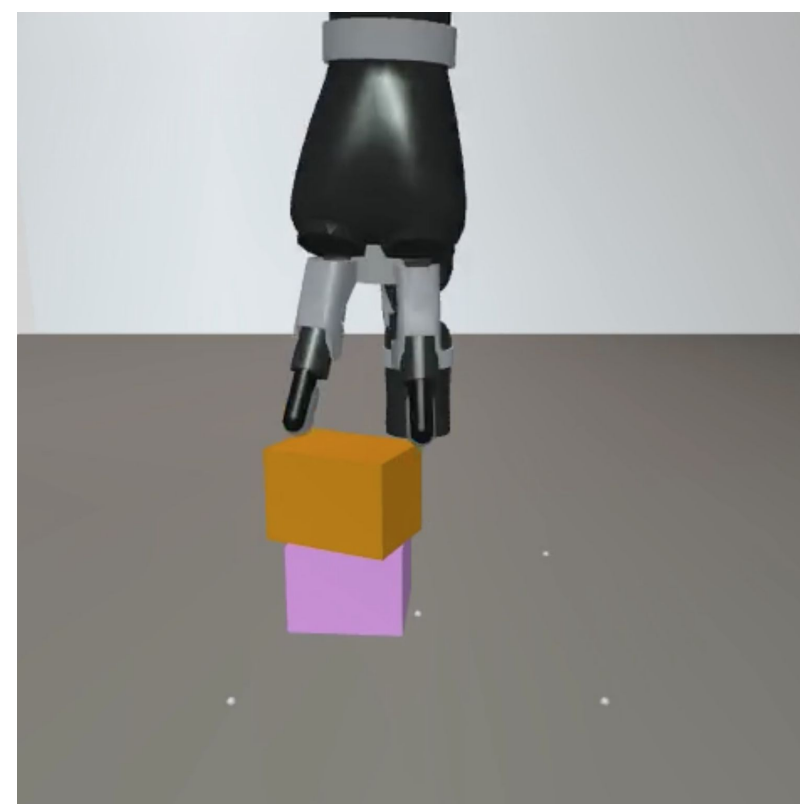
3D motion controller



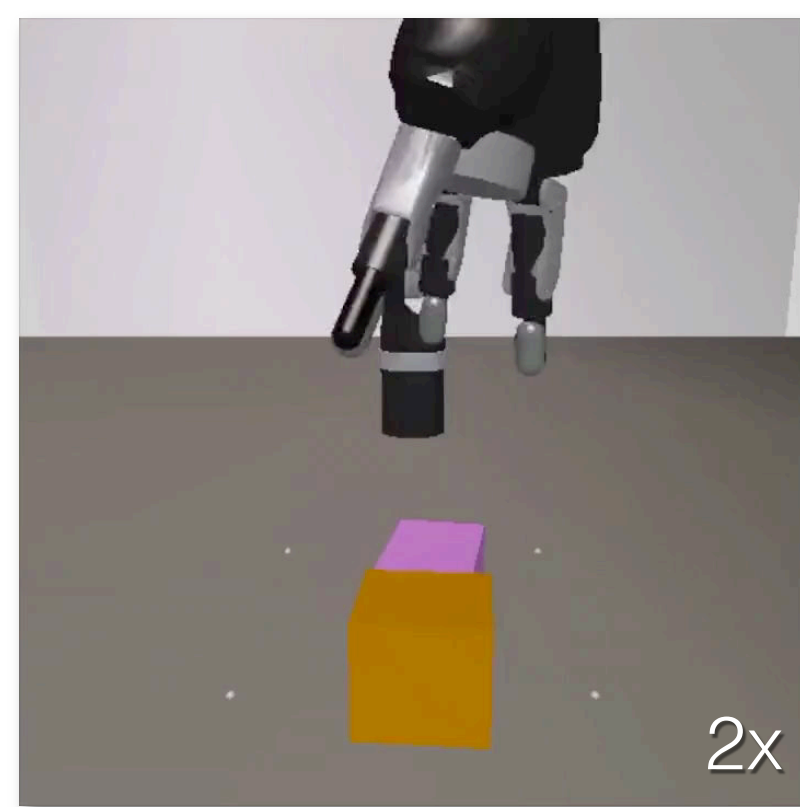
**Collecting human demonstrations**



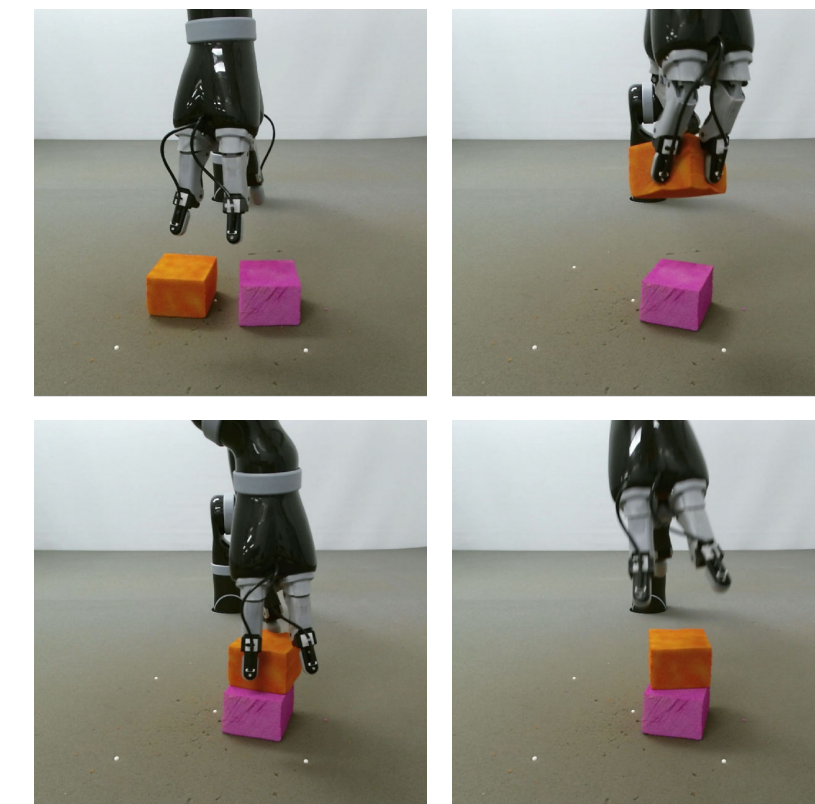
physics engine



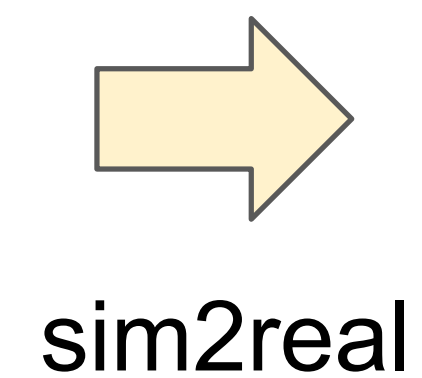
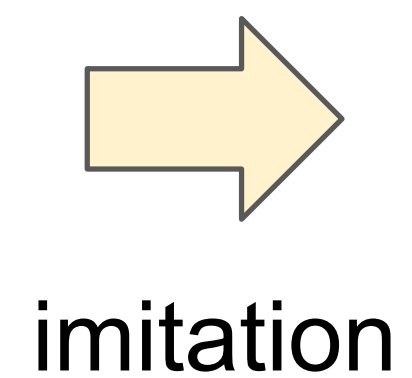
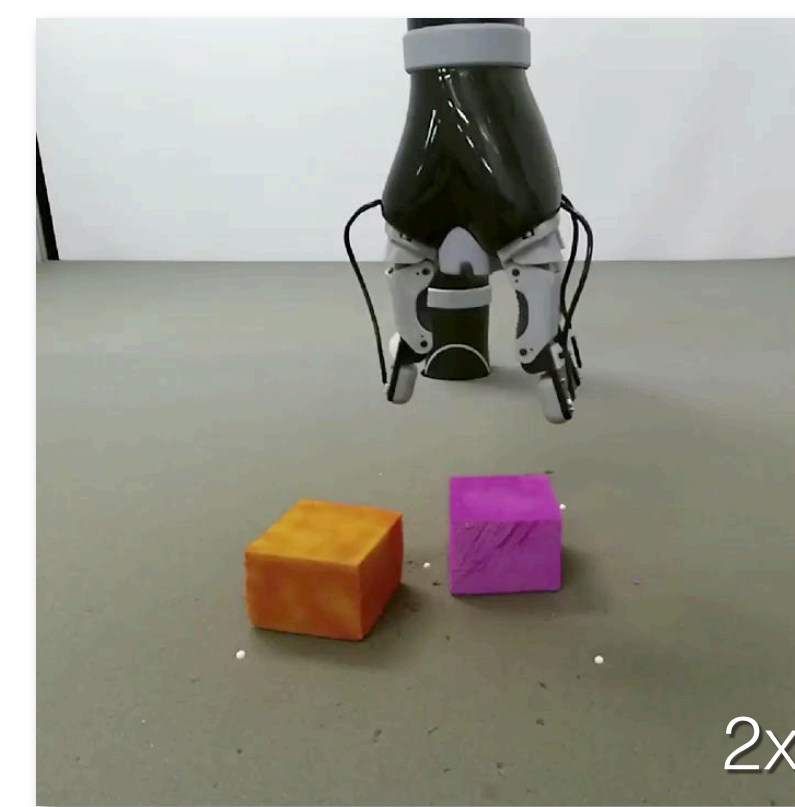
**Training in simulation**



real environment

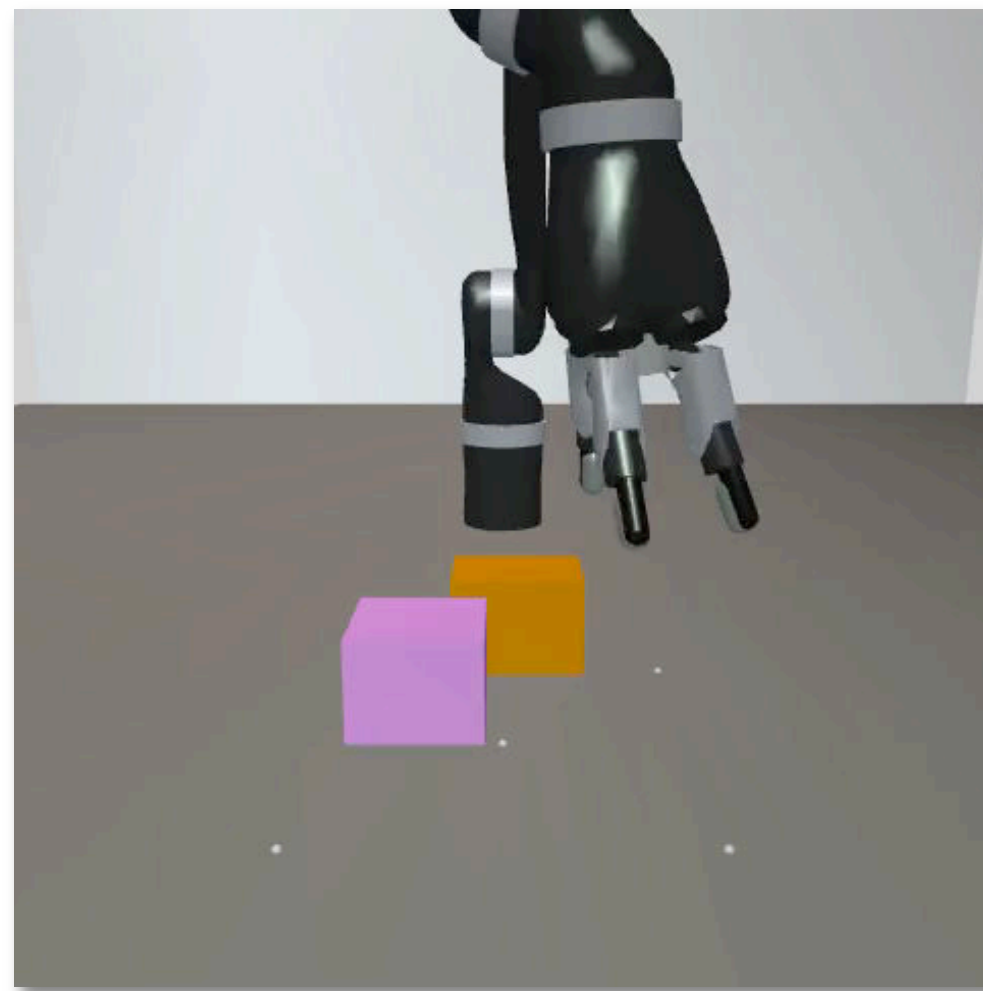


**Running on real robot**

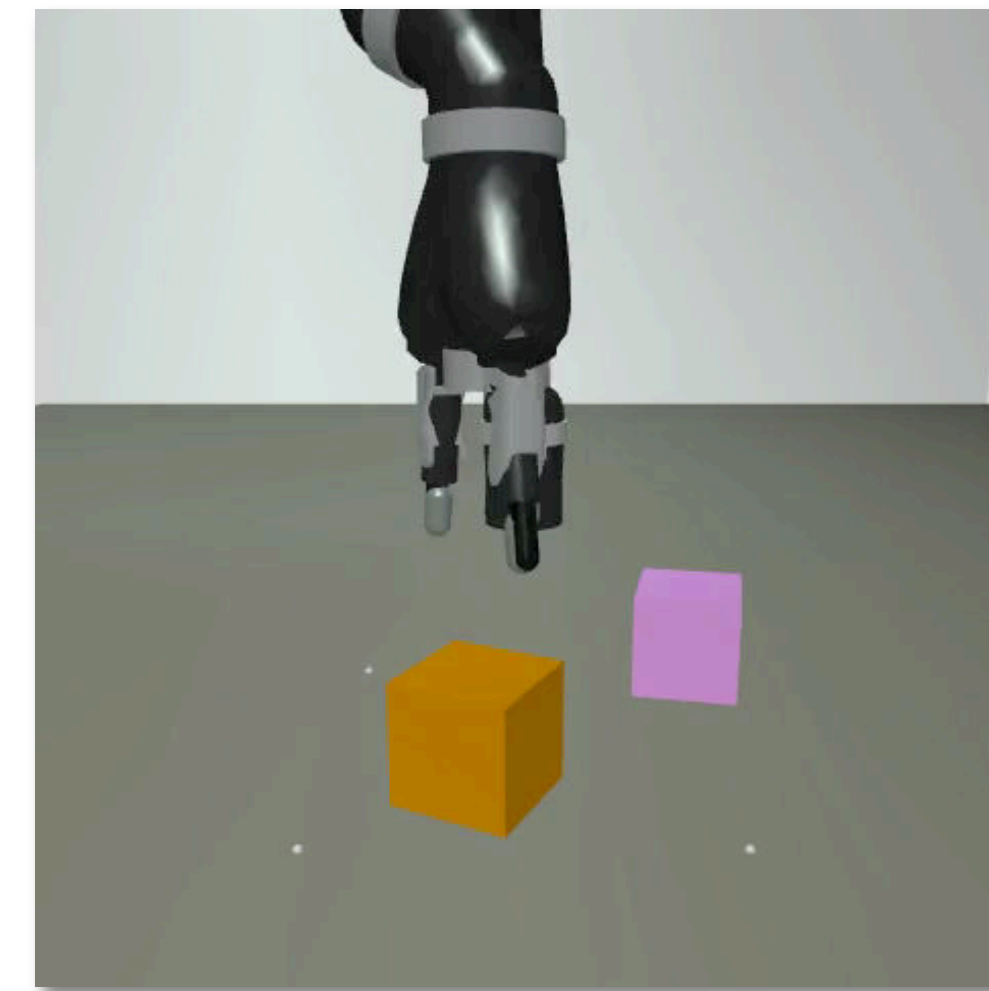




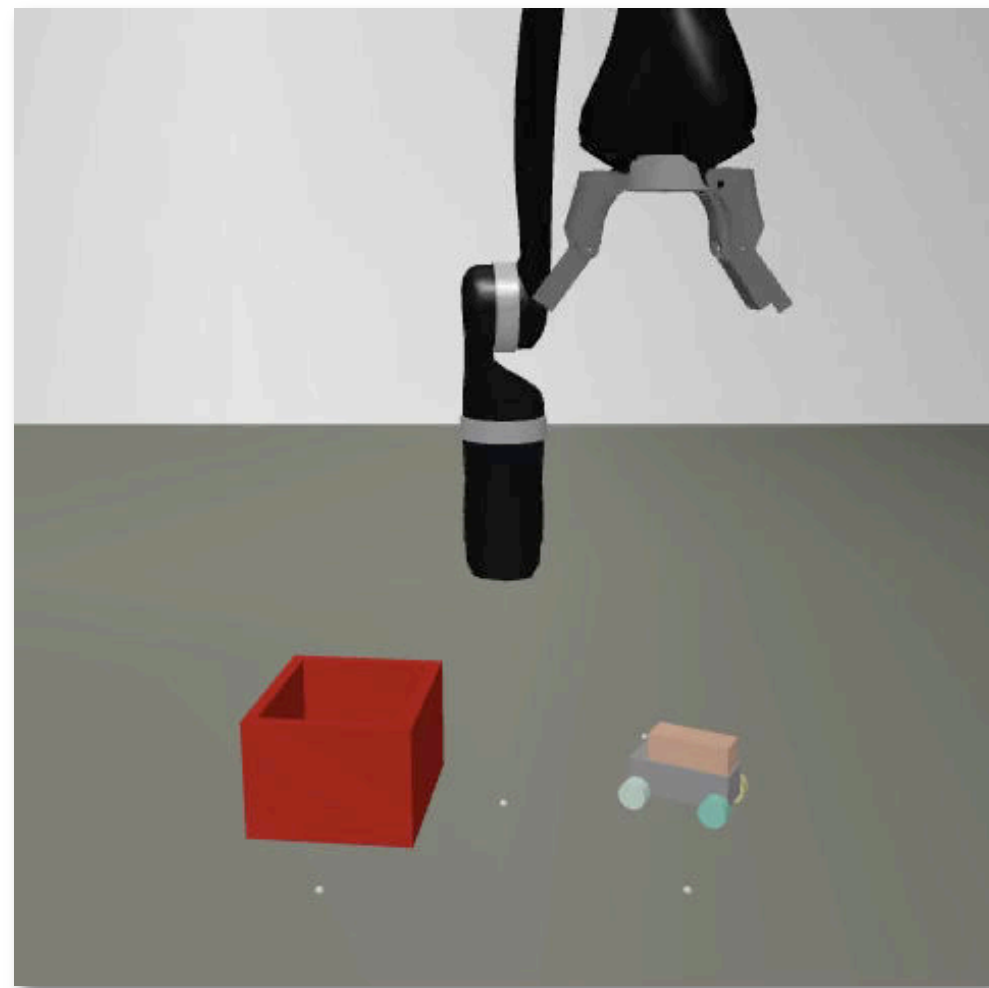
block lifting



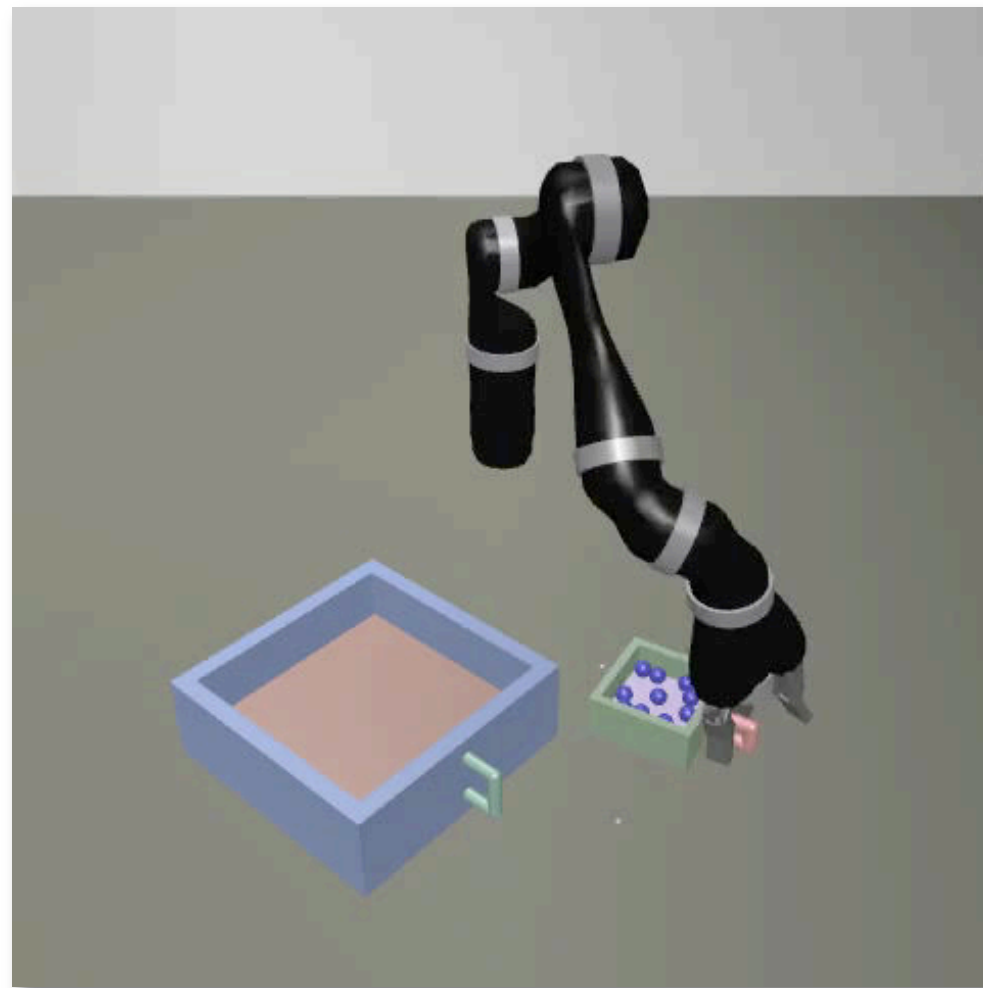
block stacking



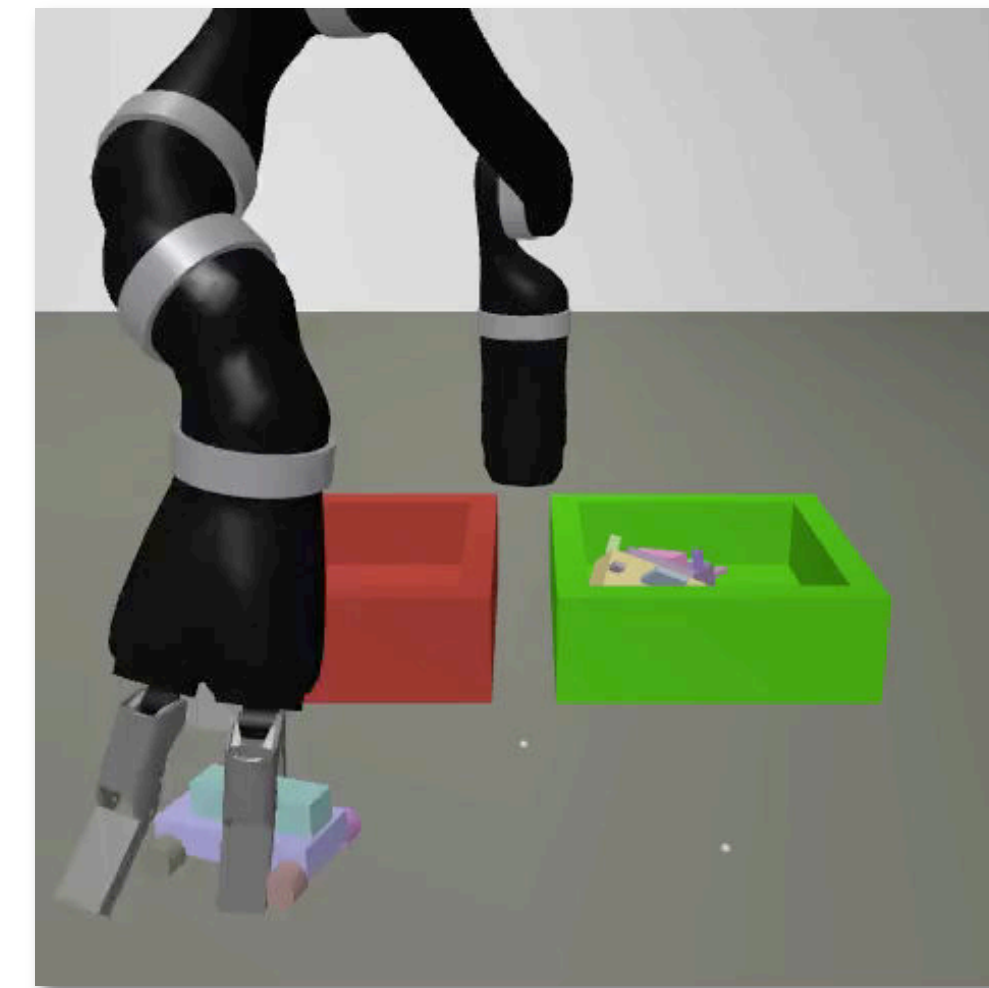
clearing table  
with blocks



clearing table  
with a box

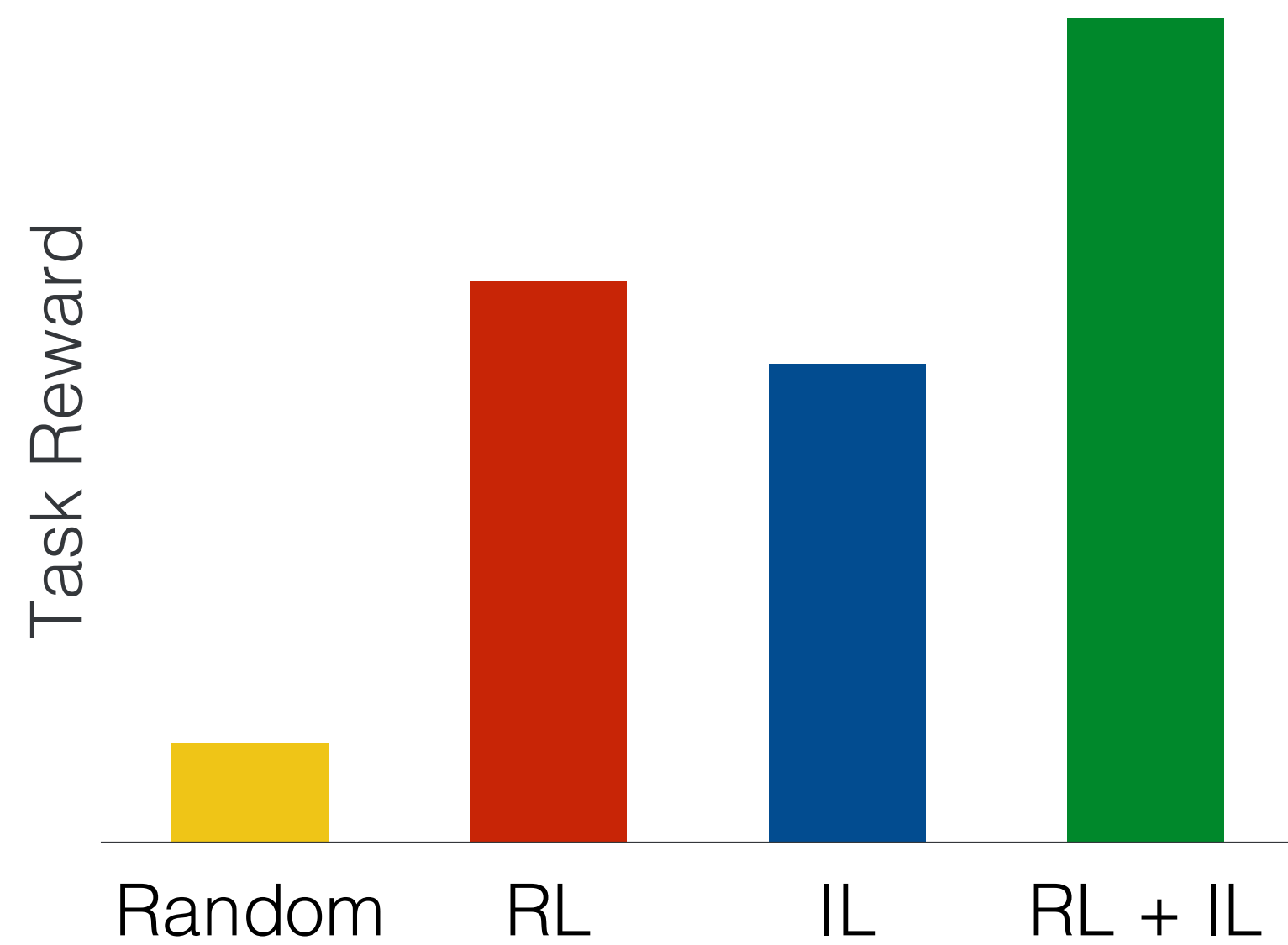


pouring liquid

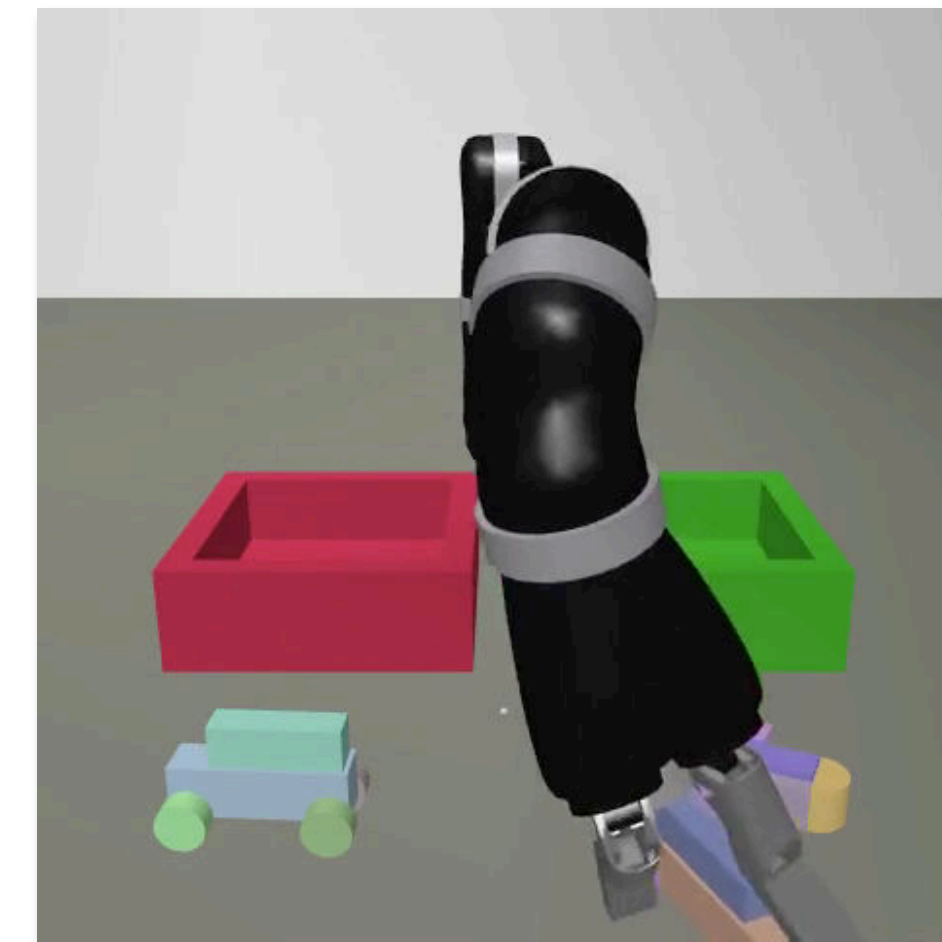


order fulfillment

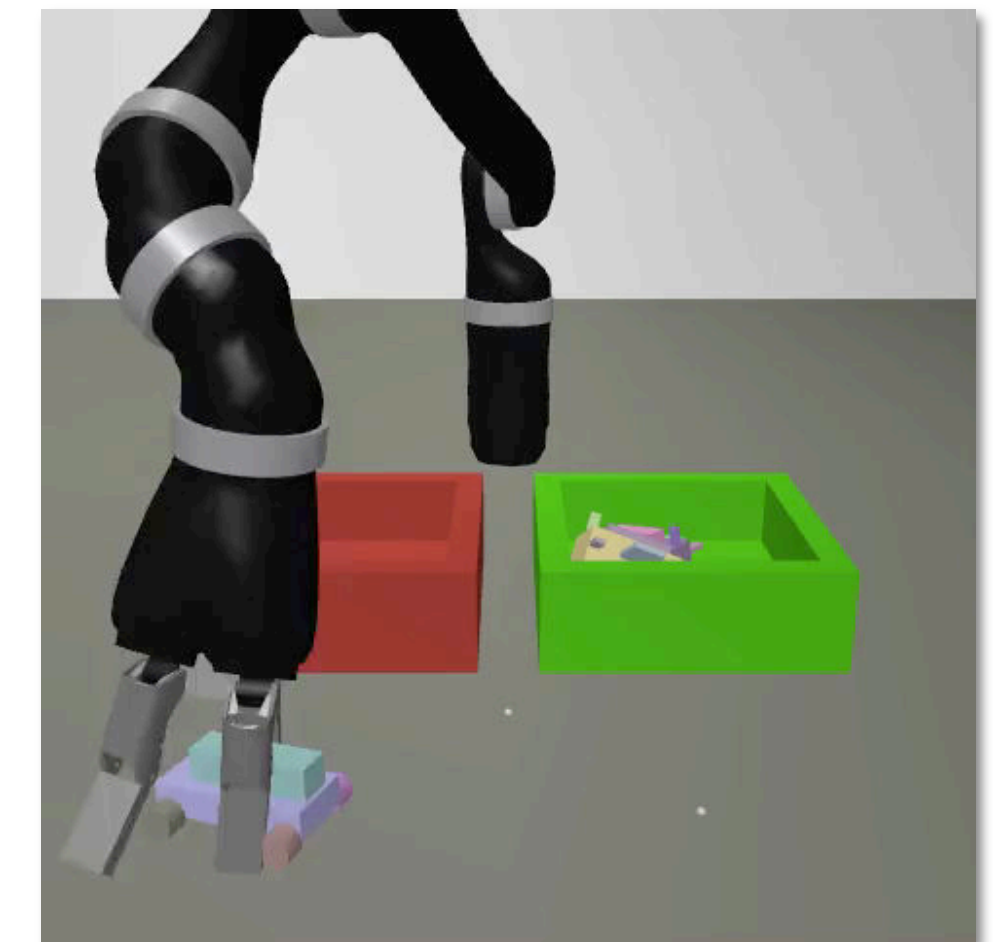
# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning: **Algorithm**



Reinforcement  
(RL)



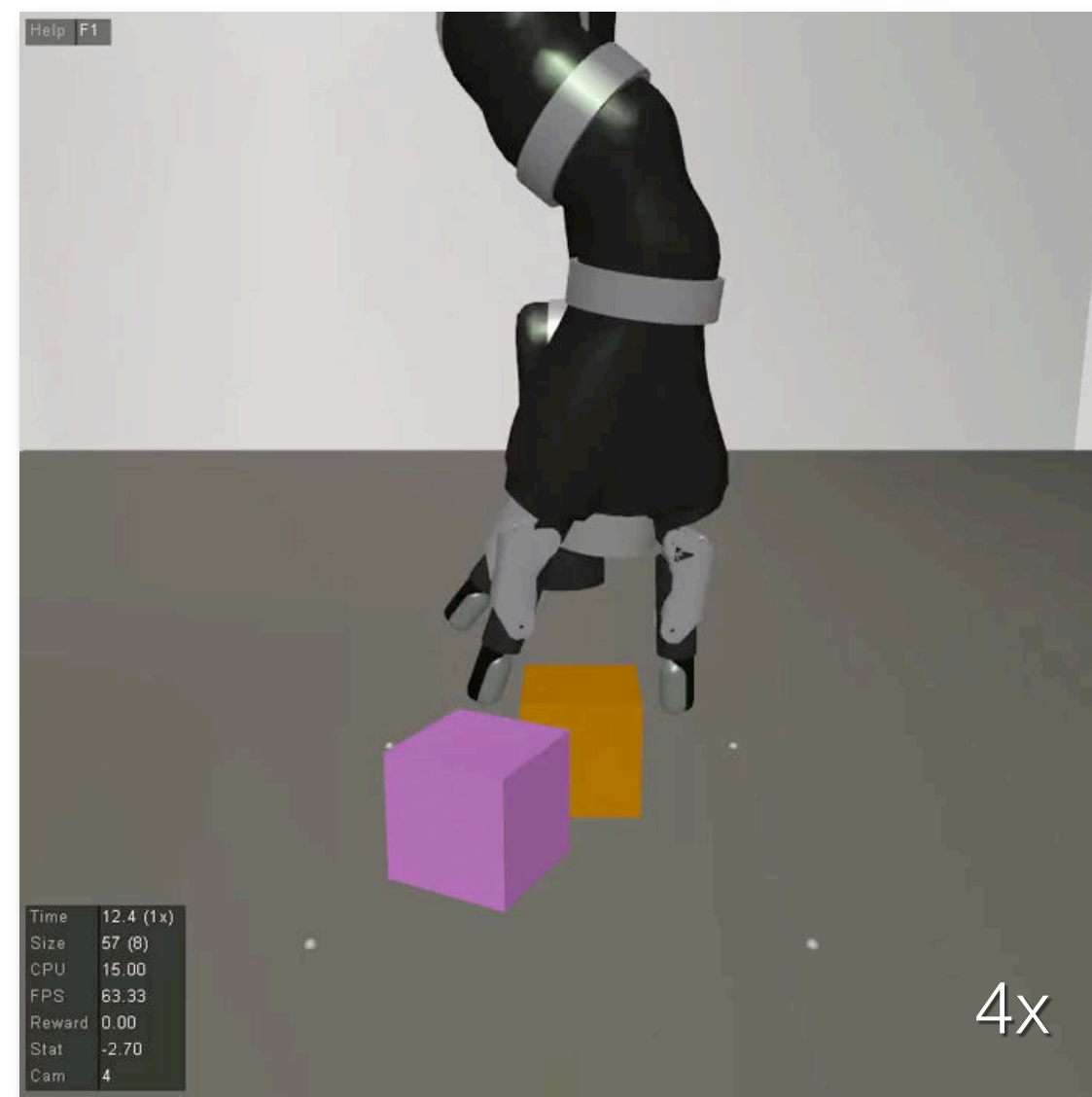
Imitation  
(IL)



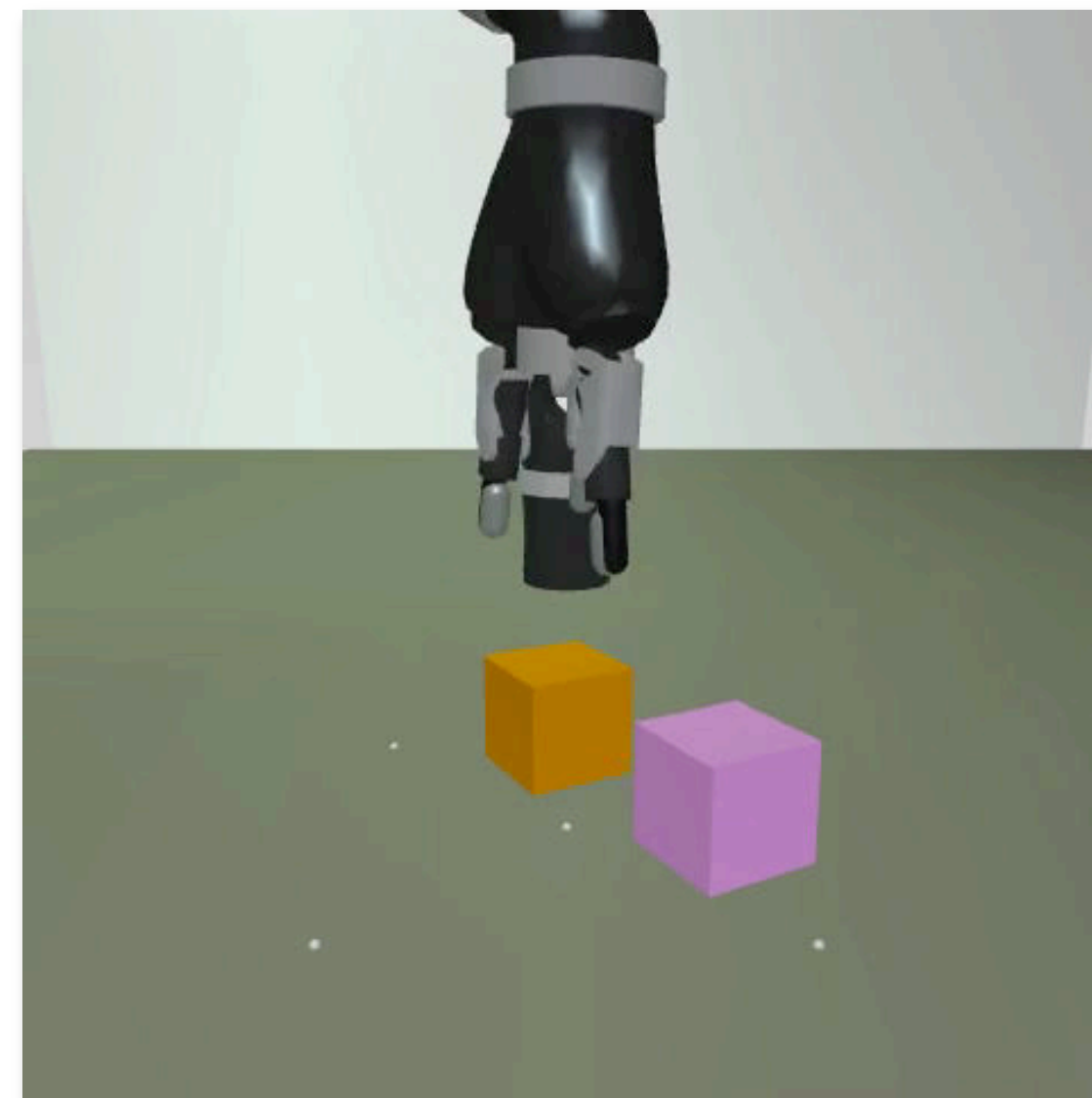
Ours  
(RL + IL)

# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning: Algorithm

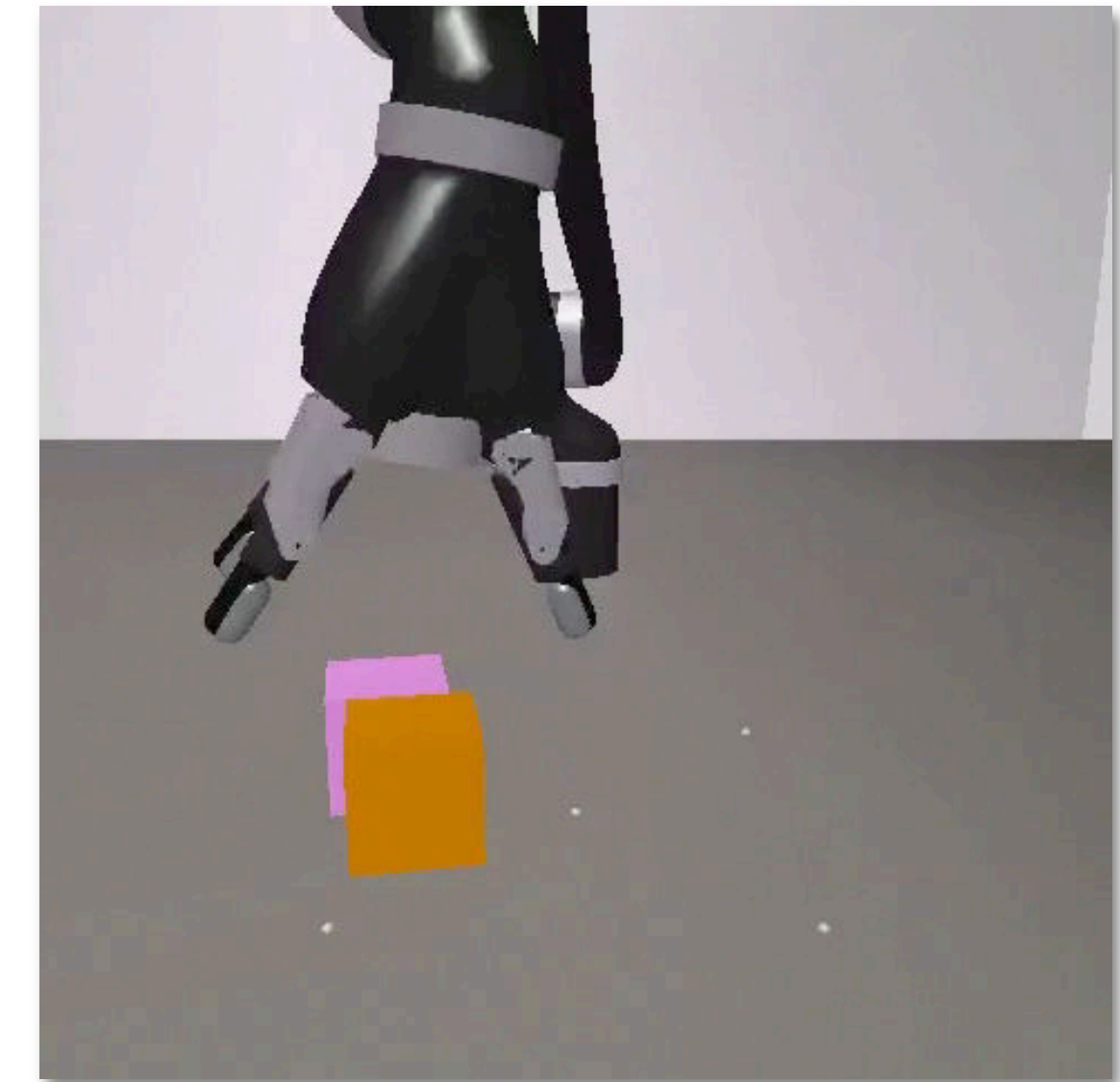
**Result:** Emergent strategies from trial-and-error



demonstrated  
solution



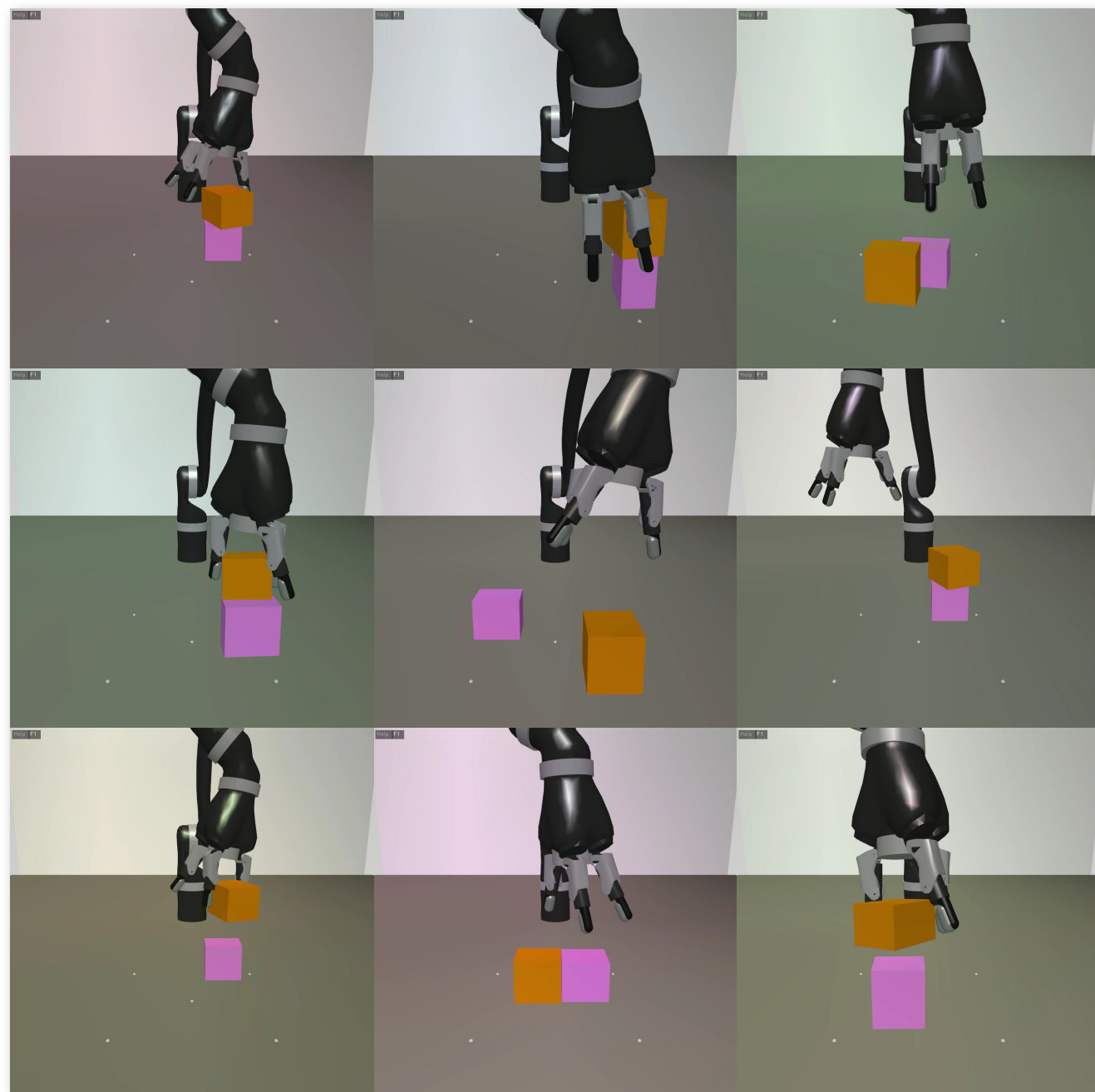
novel solution #1  
“grasp two blocks  
from the top”



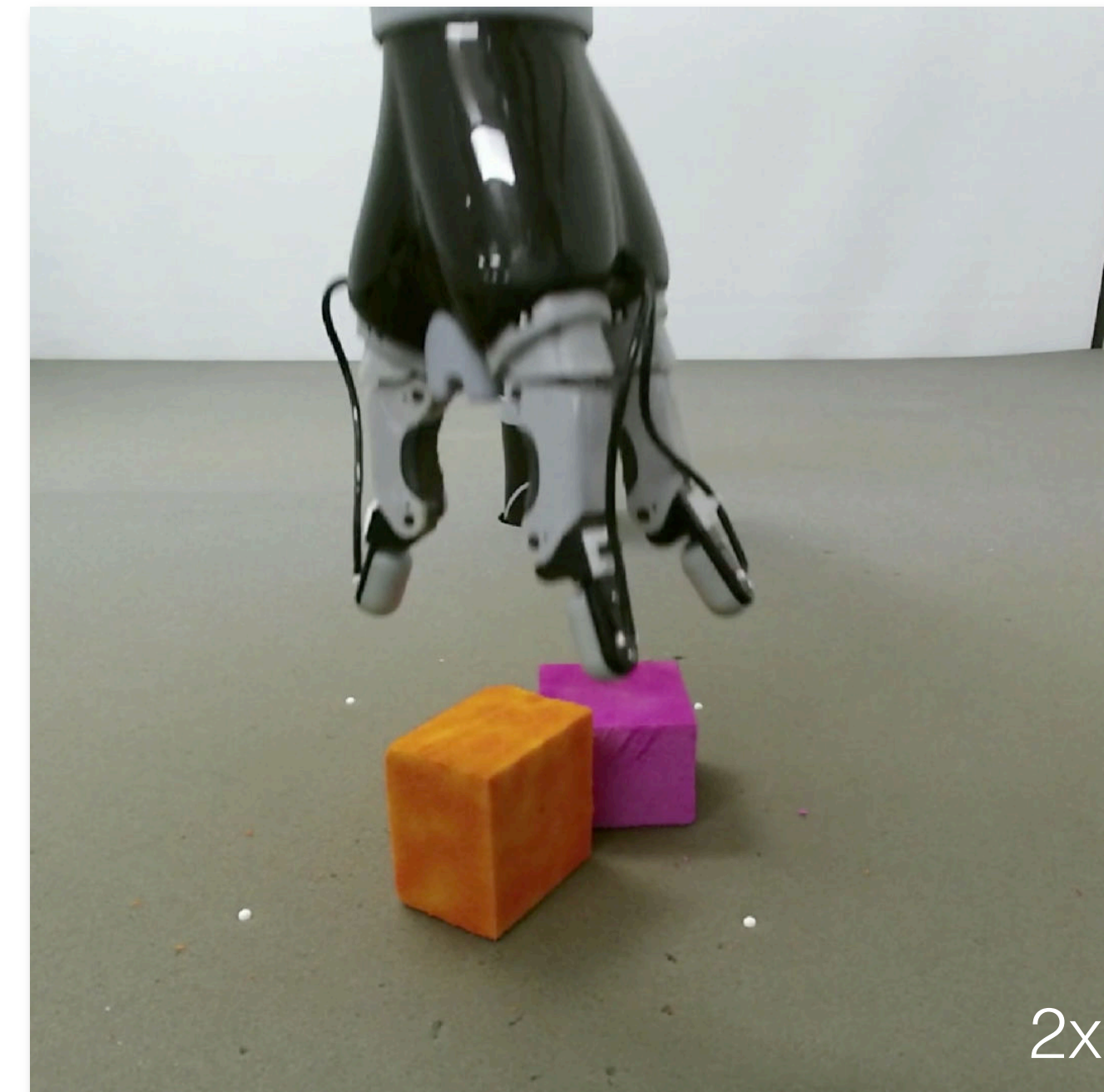
novel solution #2  
“lift both blocks together  
with three fingers”

# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning: **Algorithm**

**Result:** Zero-shot sim-to-real policy transfer



visual & dynamics randomization



real-robot deployment

# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning

New **algorithm** that learns dexterous **primitive skills**

Effective **RL + IL** = **Algorithm** + **Data**



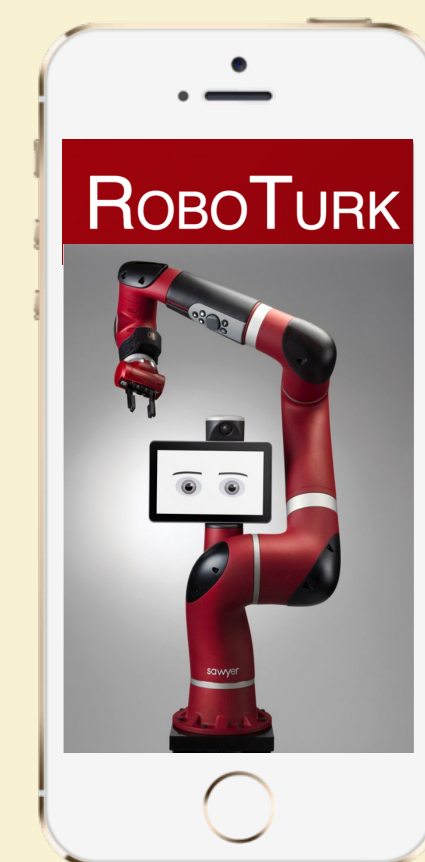
How can we collect **demonstrations** for **diverse skills**?

# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning: **Data**

## RoboTurk: Crowdsourcing Platform for Large-Scale Demonstration Collection

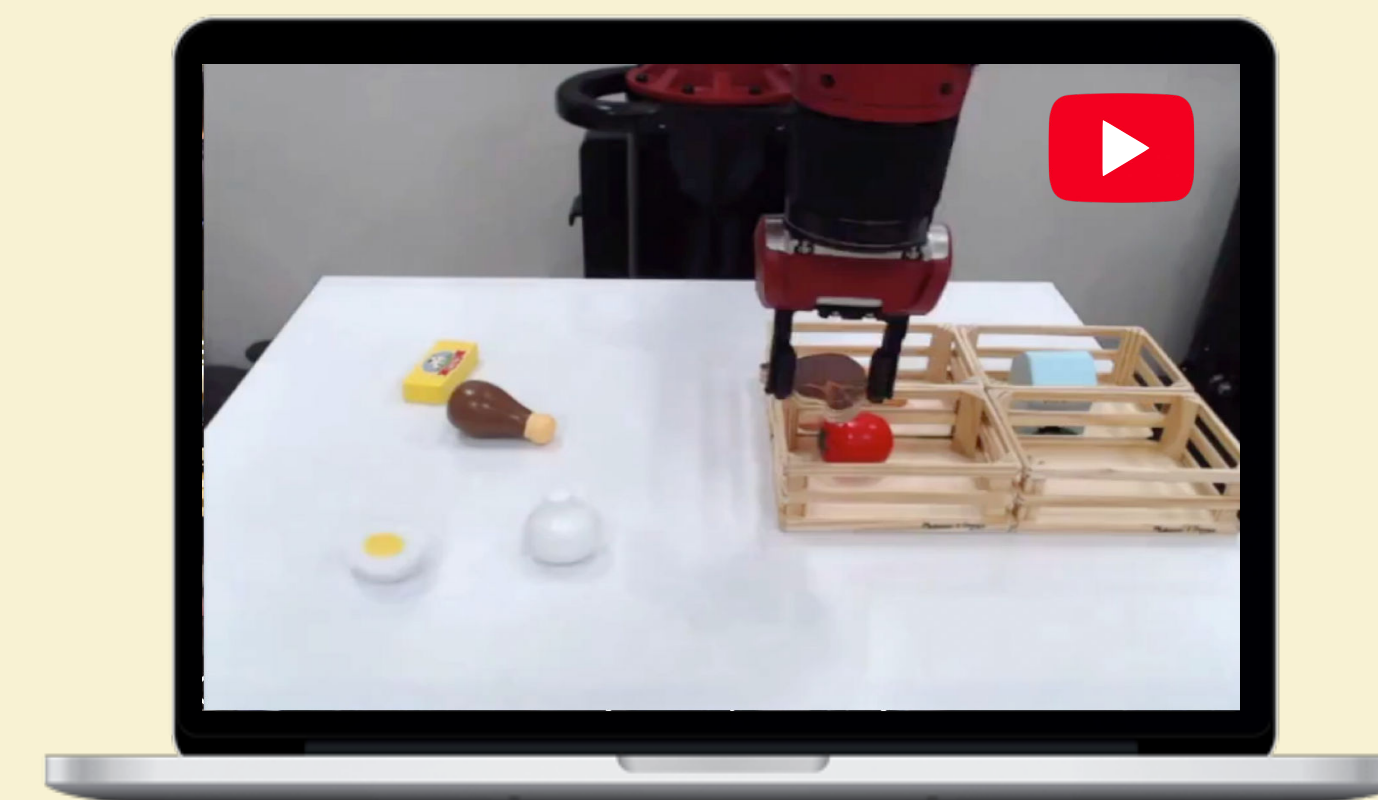


RoboTurk in action



6-DoF  
controller

+



real-time streaming  
from remote robot

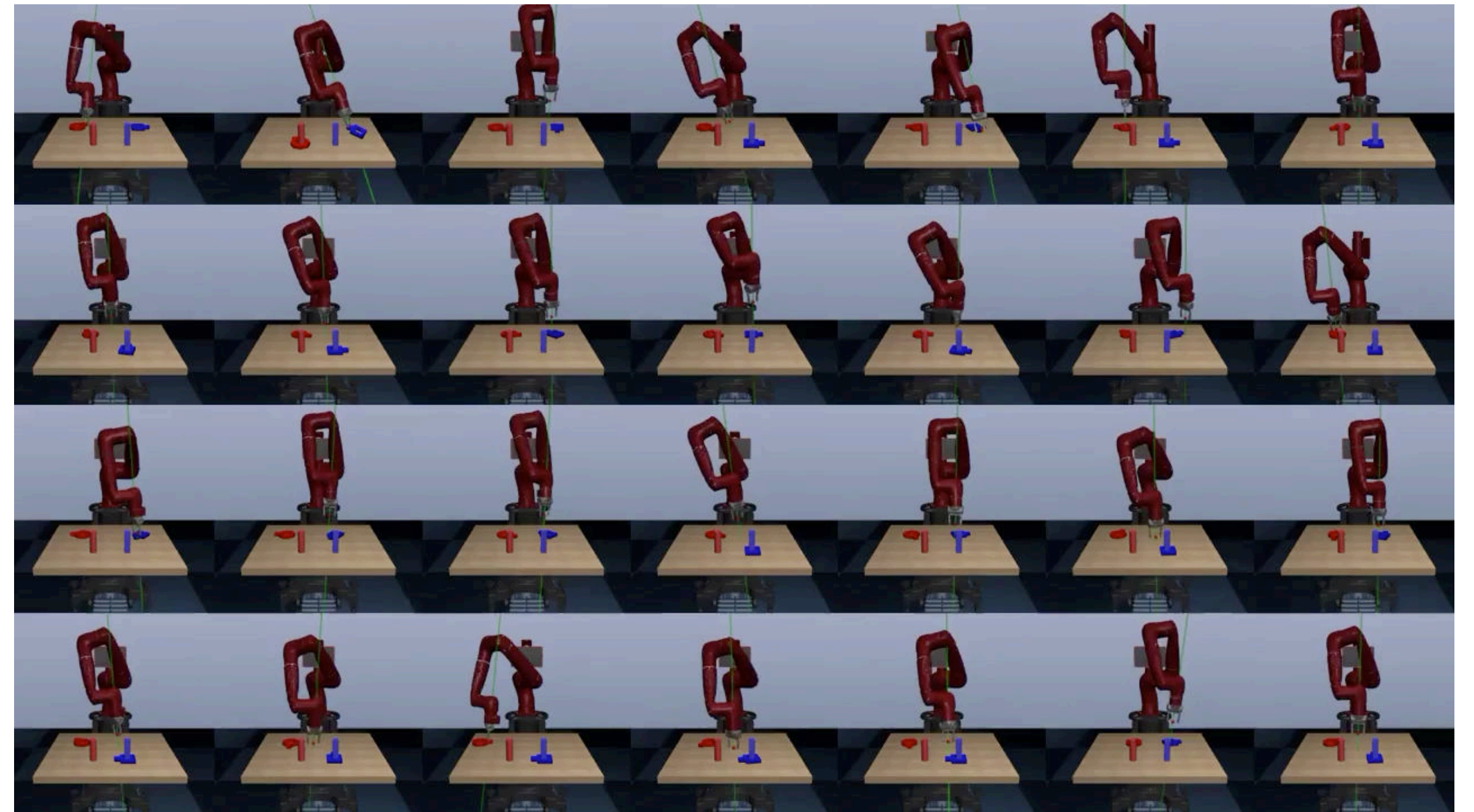
# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning: Data

## RoboTurk Pilot Dataset

137.5 hours of demonstrations

22 hours of total platform usage

2218 successful demonstrations



teleoperated demonstrations

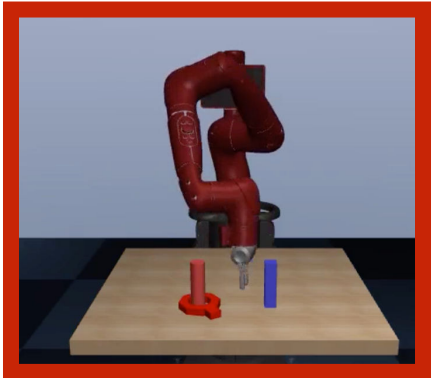
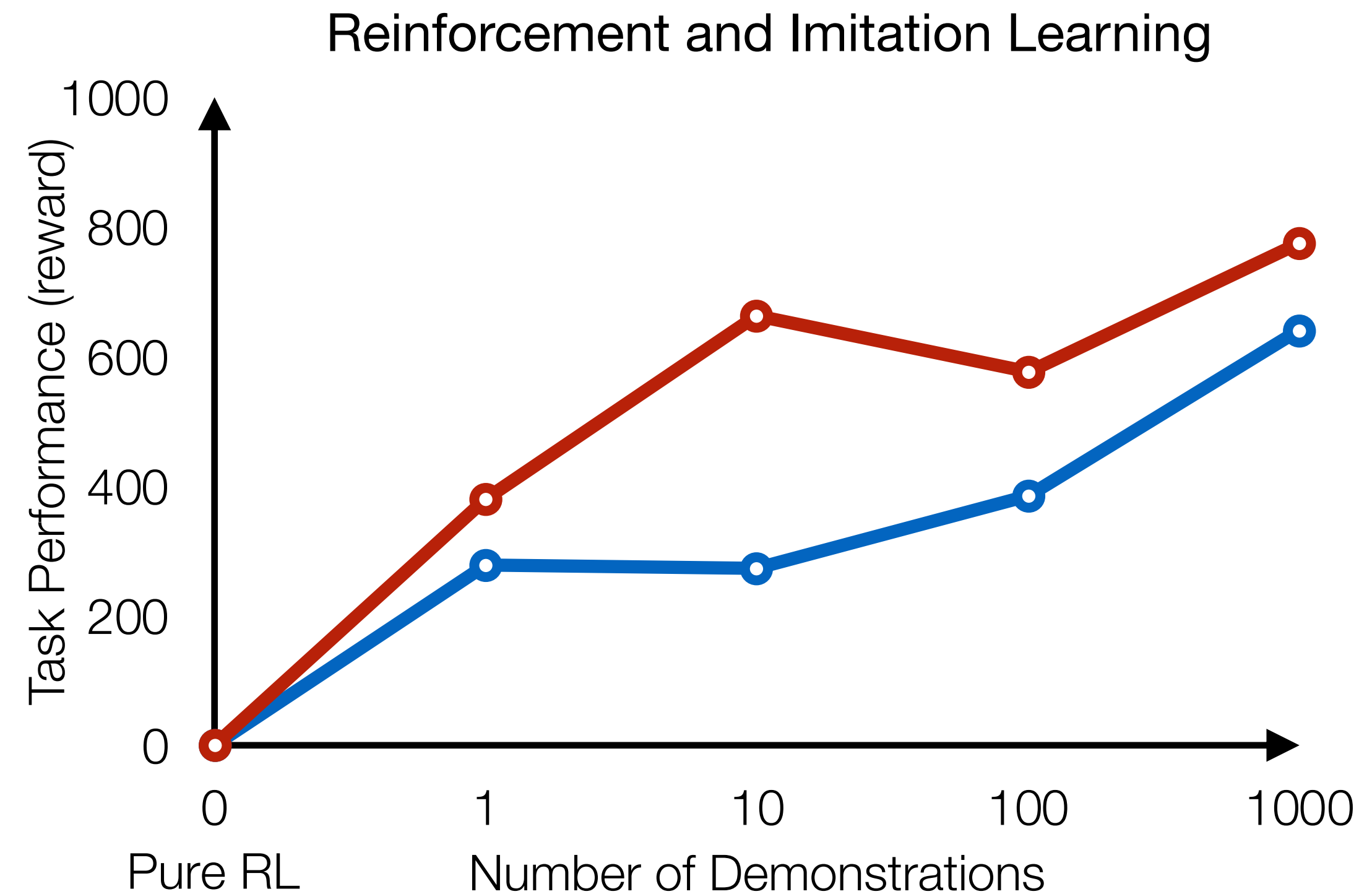
# Reinforcement and Imitation Learning: Data

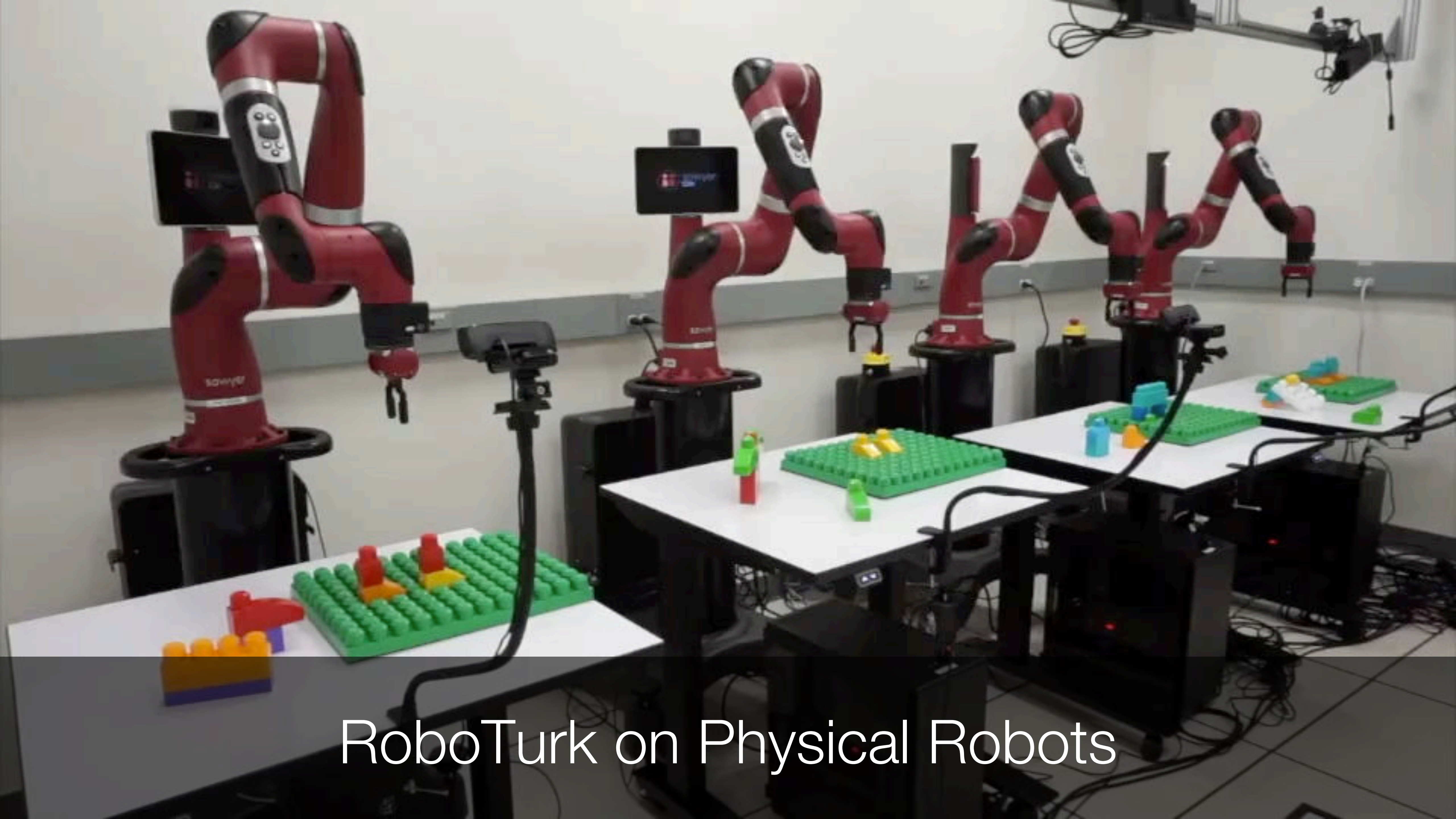
## RoboTurk Pilot Dataset

**137.5 hours** of demonstrations

**22 hours** of total platform usage

**2218** successful demonstrations

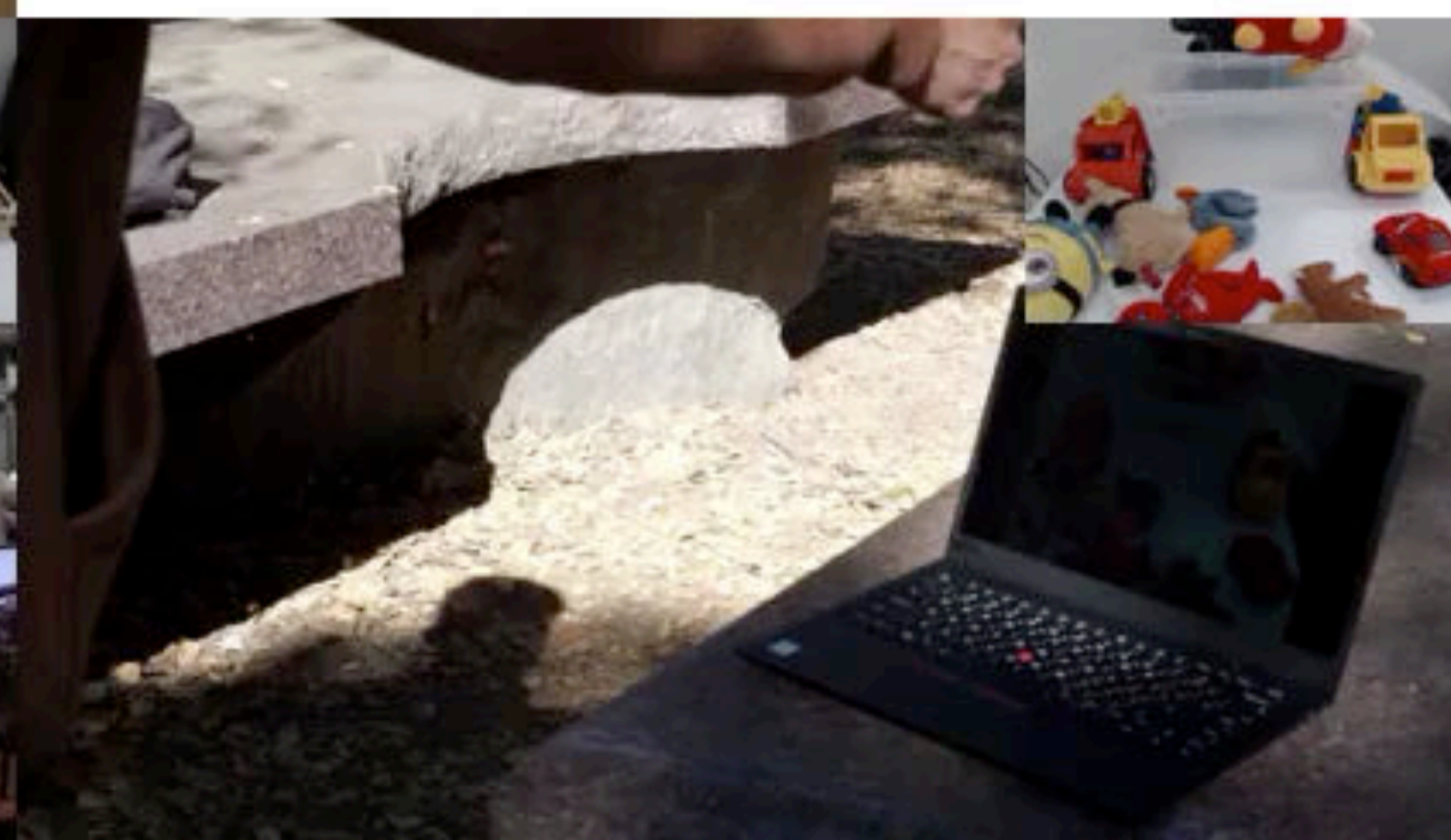




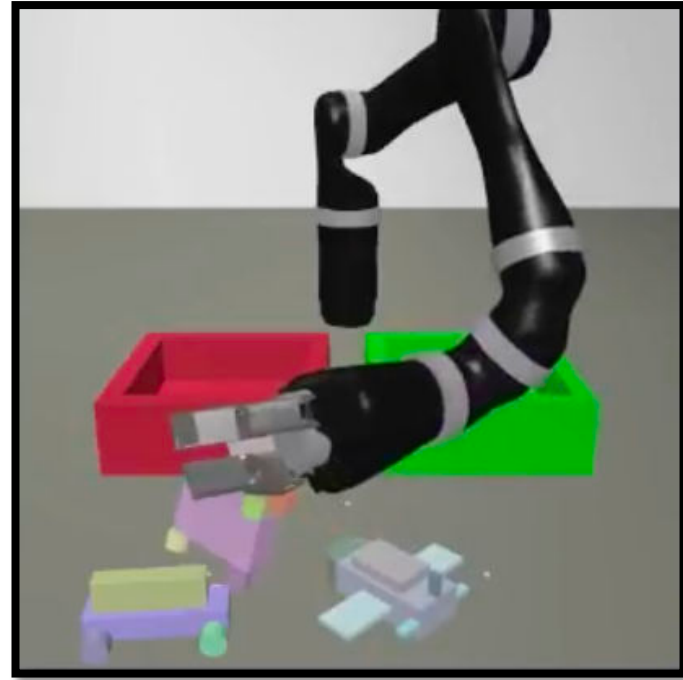
RoboTurk on Physical Robots



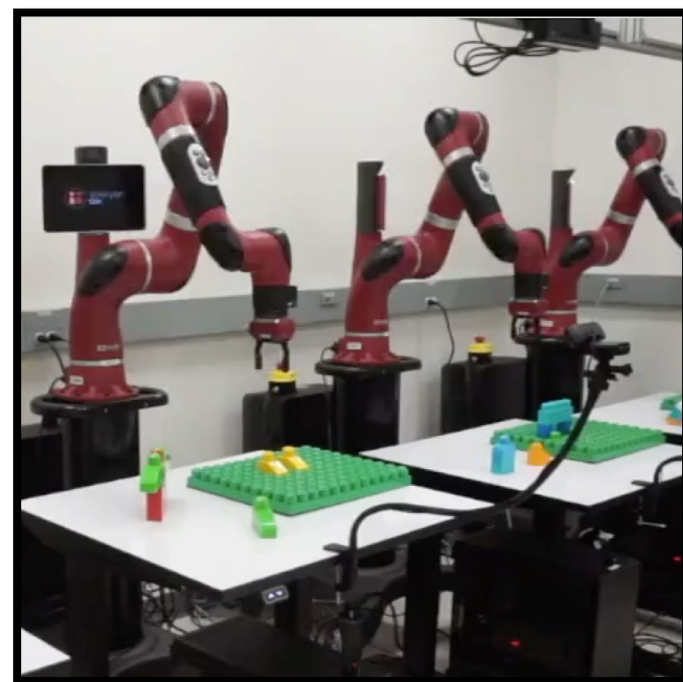
RoboTurk for  
everyone, everywhere



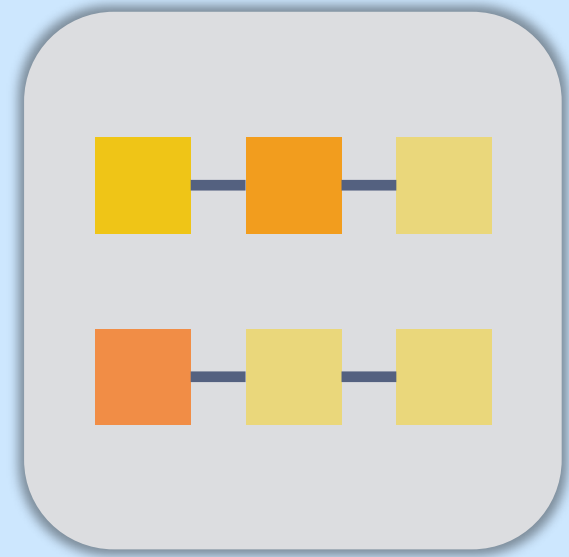
## Summary - Part I



Combining **reinforcement and imitation learning** to learn **primitive skills** from **raw sensory inputs**



Scaling up demonstration collection with **teleoperated crowdsourcing** using the RoboTurk platform



## Part II: Sequential Tasks



[**Zhu** et al., ICRA 2017] [Target-driven Visual Navigation \[...\]](#)

[**Zhu** et al., ICCV 2017] [Visual Semantic Planning \[...\]](#)

# Sequential Tasks

“put bowl into microwave”



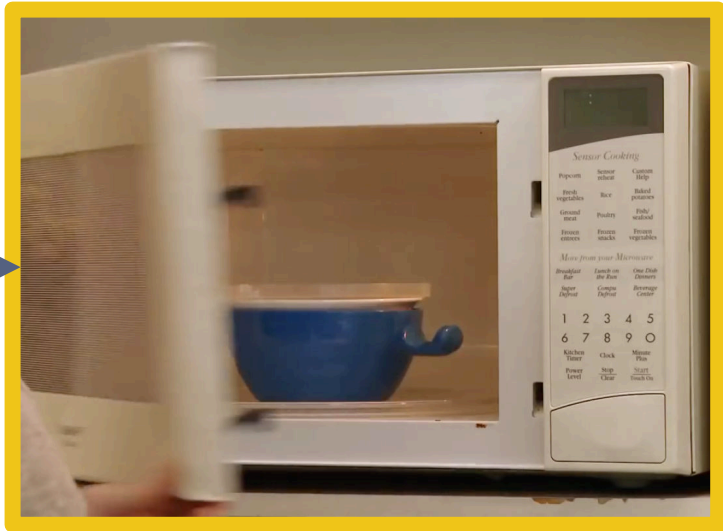
grasp bowl



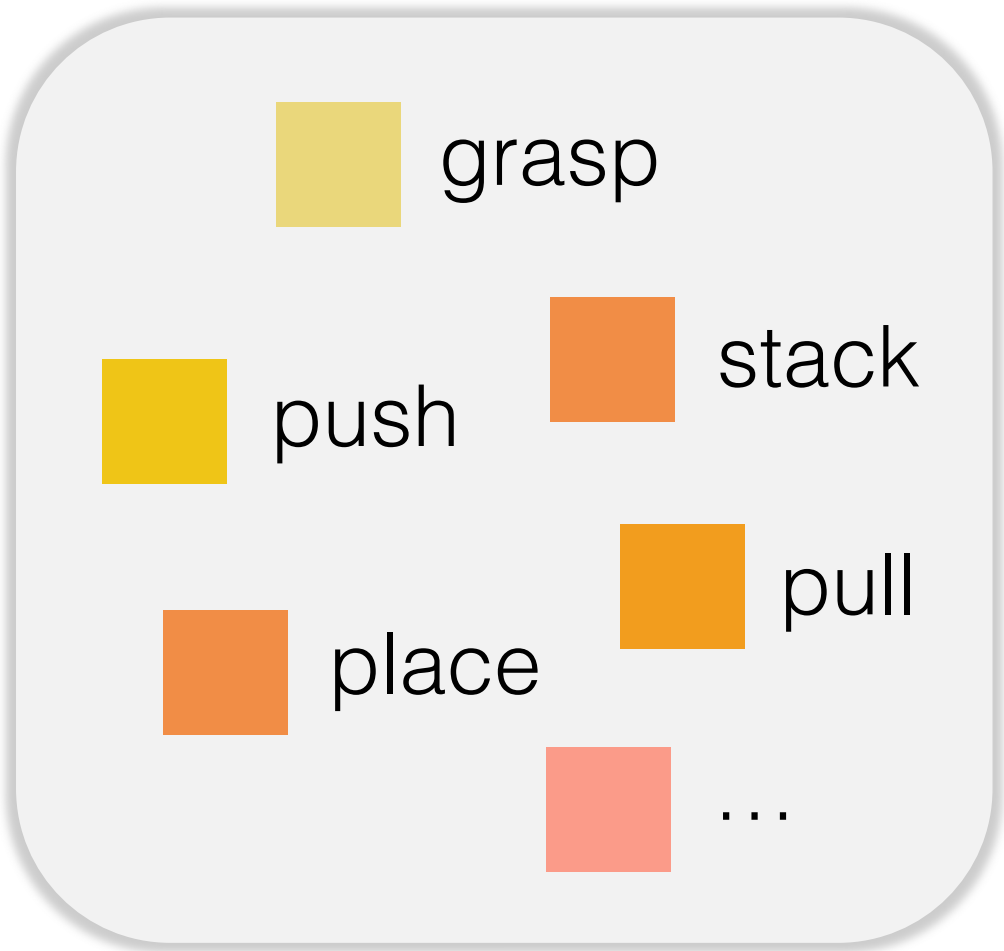
pull door



place bowl

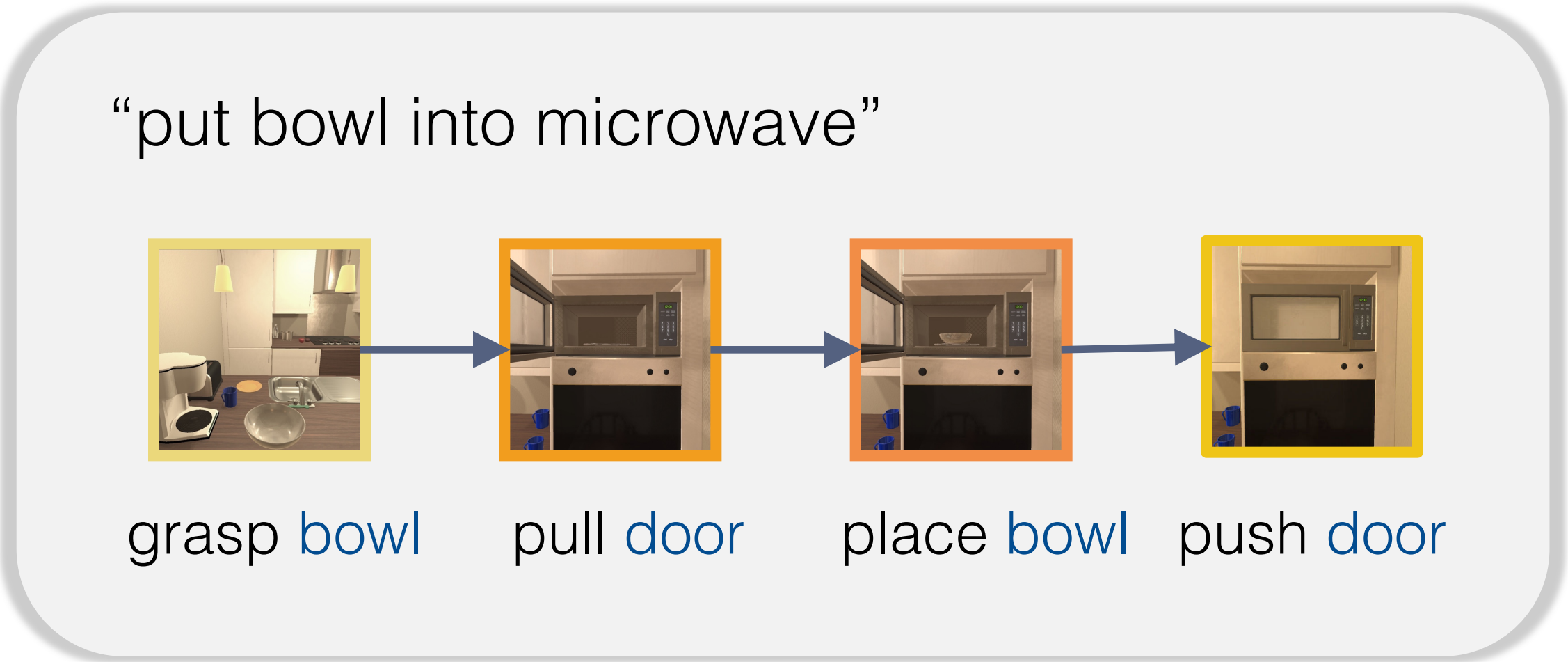


push door



robot primitive skills

task  
planning  
→

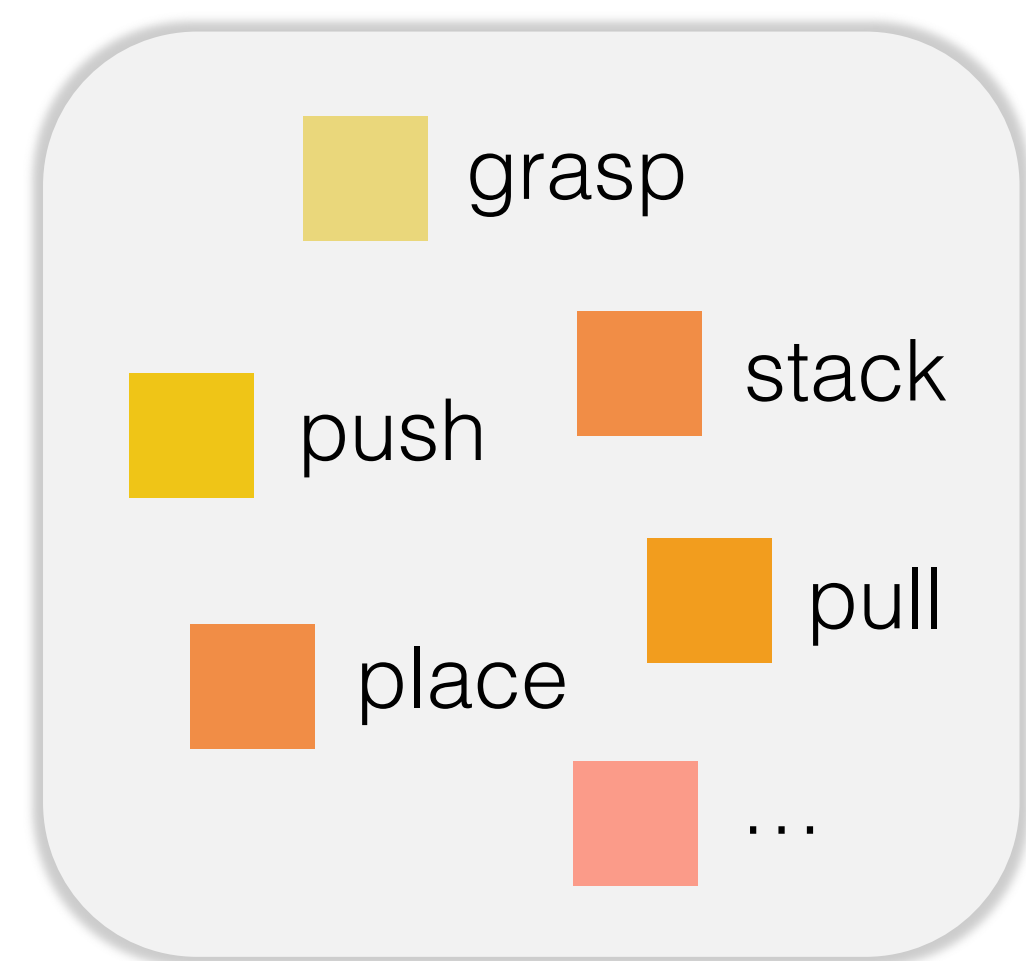


sequential tasks

# Sequential Tasks

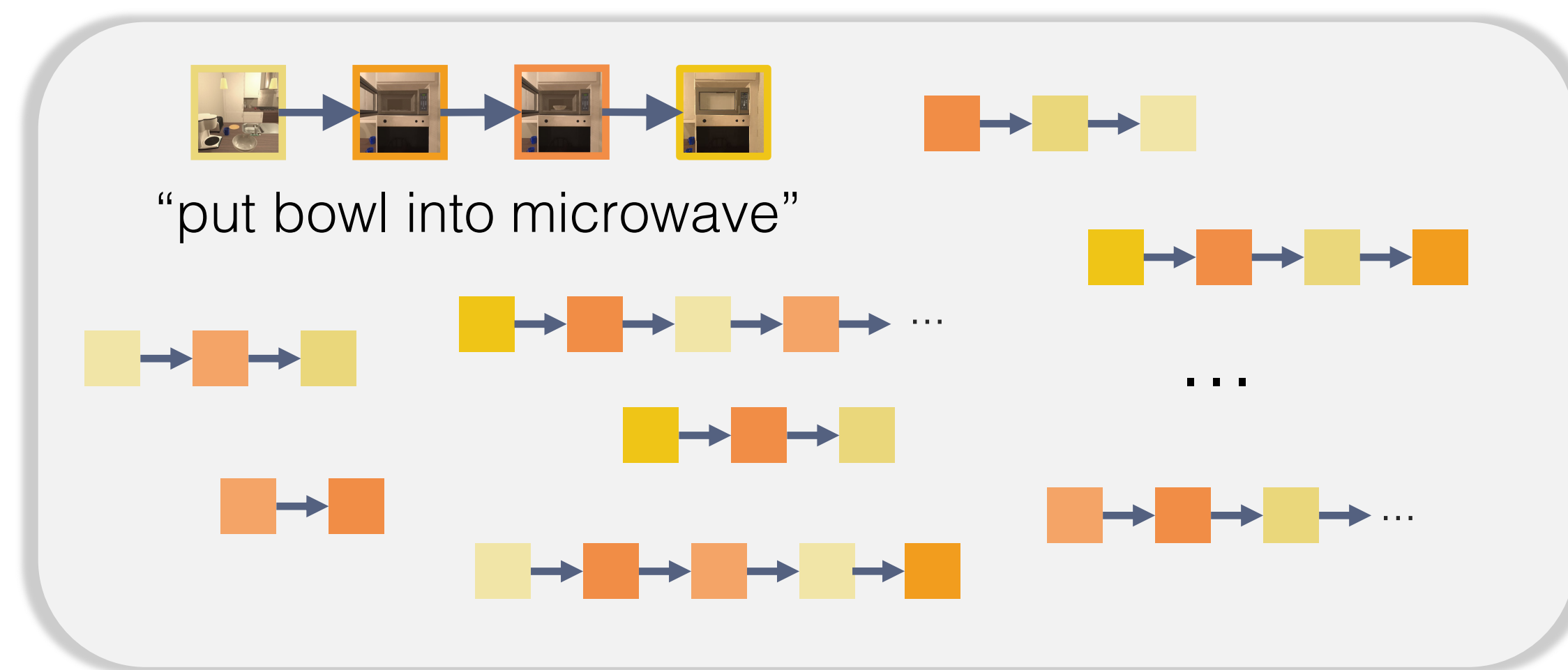
Challenge: **very large space** of sequential tasks

Sharing and transferring **knowledge** across tasks



robot primitive skills

task  
planning  
→



millions of **tasks**, millions of **sequences**

**Prior knowledge** is used to learn new tasks faster.

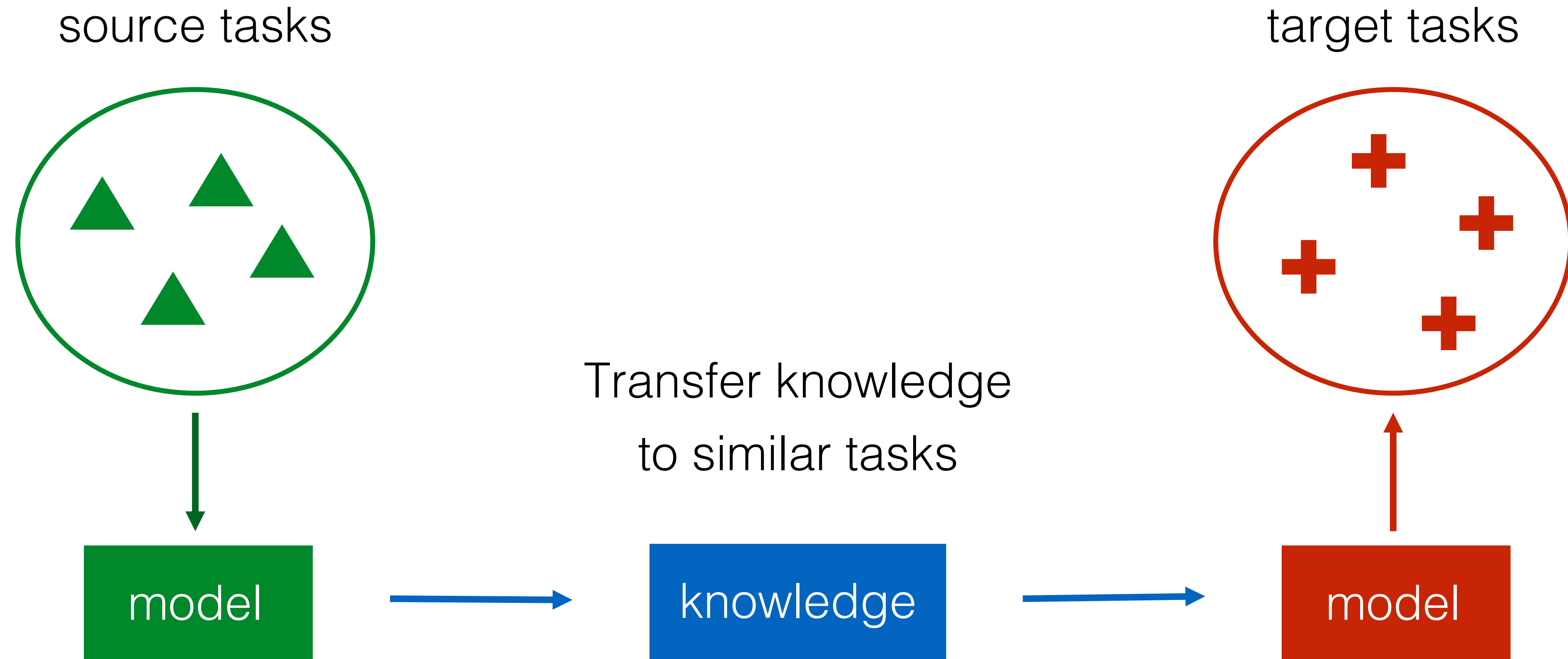


prior  
knowledge

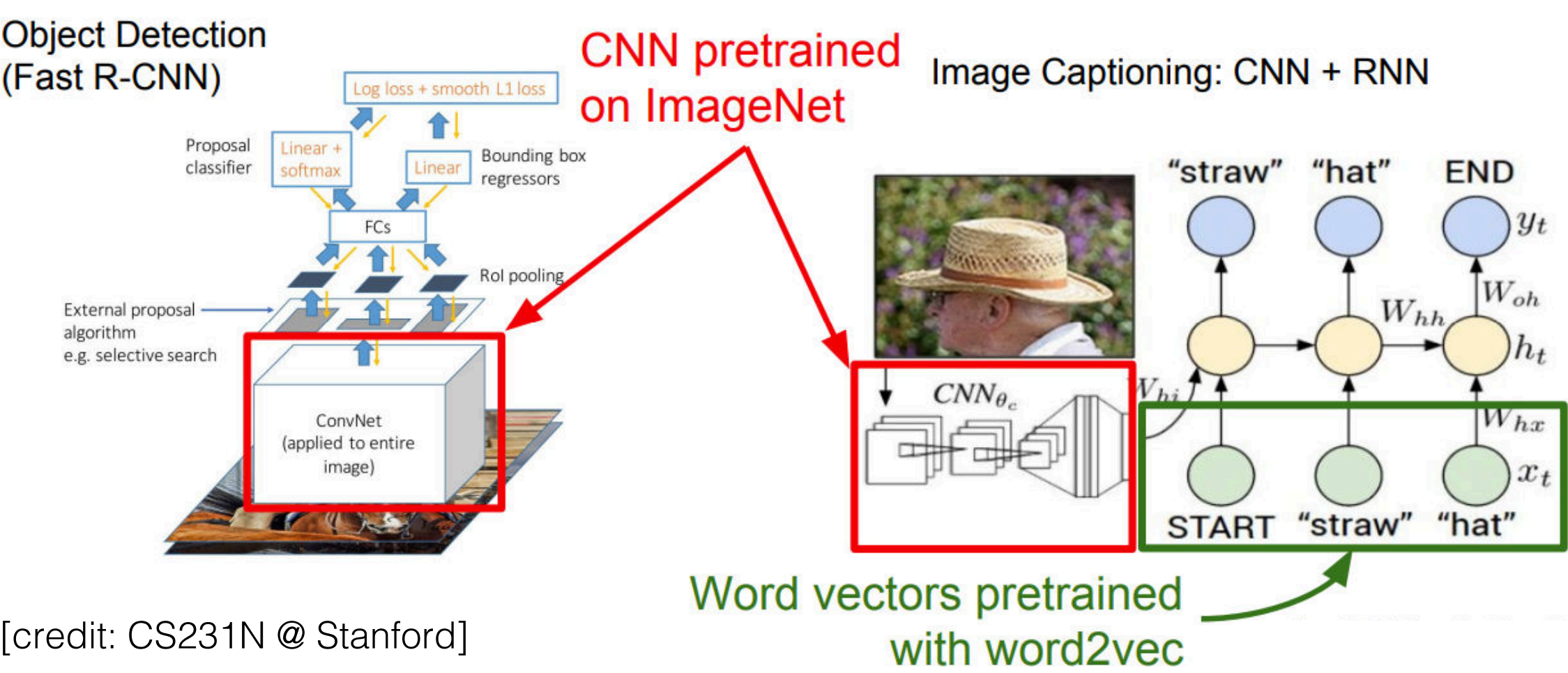


similar new task

# Transfer Learning



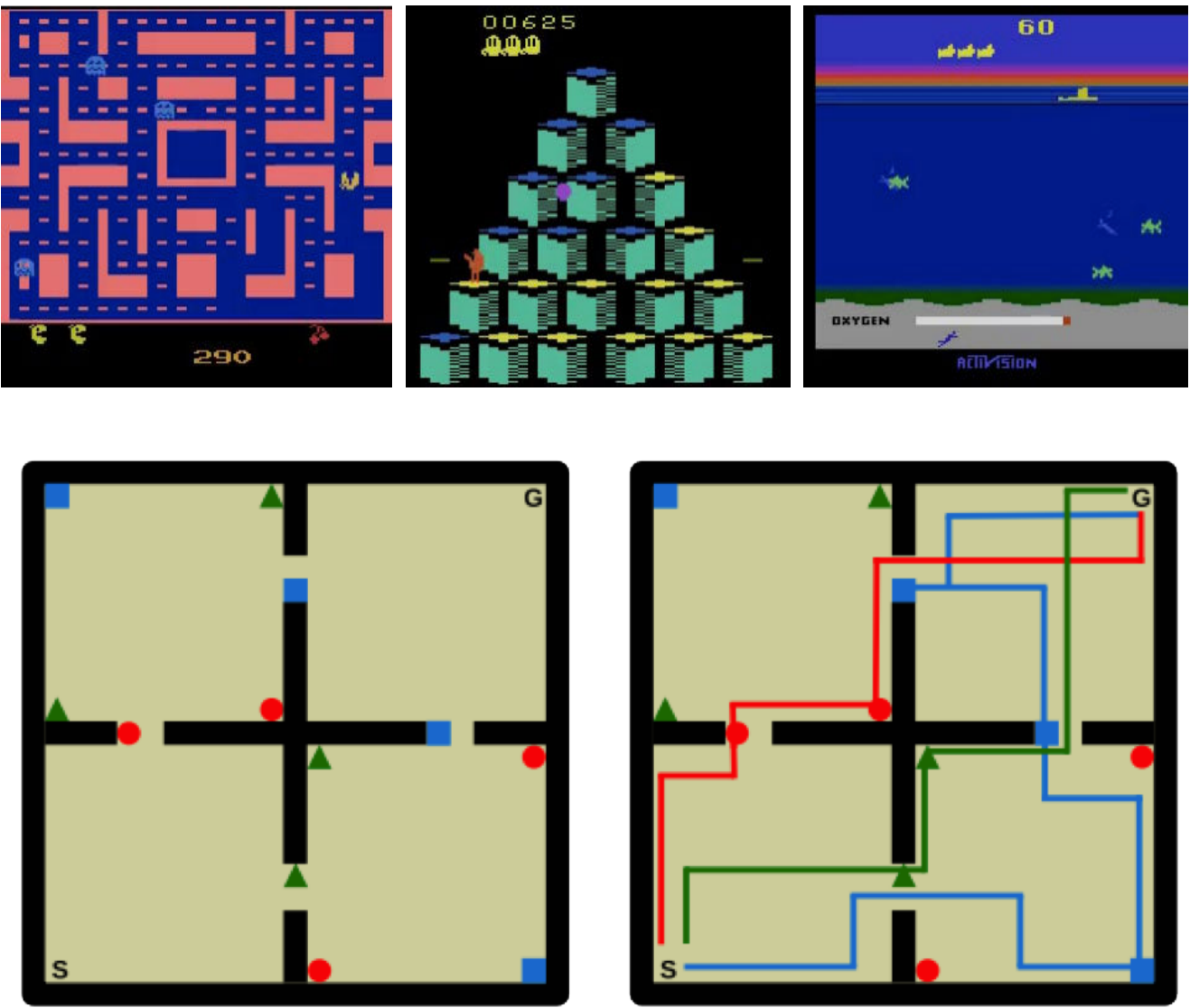
# Transfer Learning



## Transfer Learning in Computer Vision

[Zeiler & Fergus 2014; Mahendran & Vedaldi 2015; Huh et al. 2016]

pervasive



Atari games

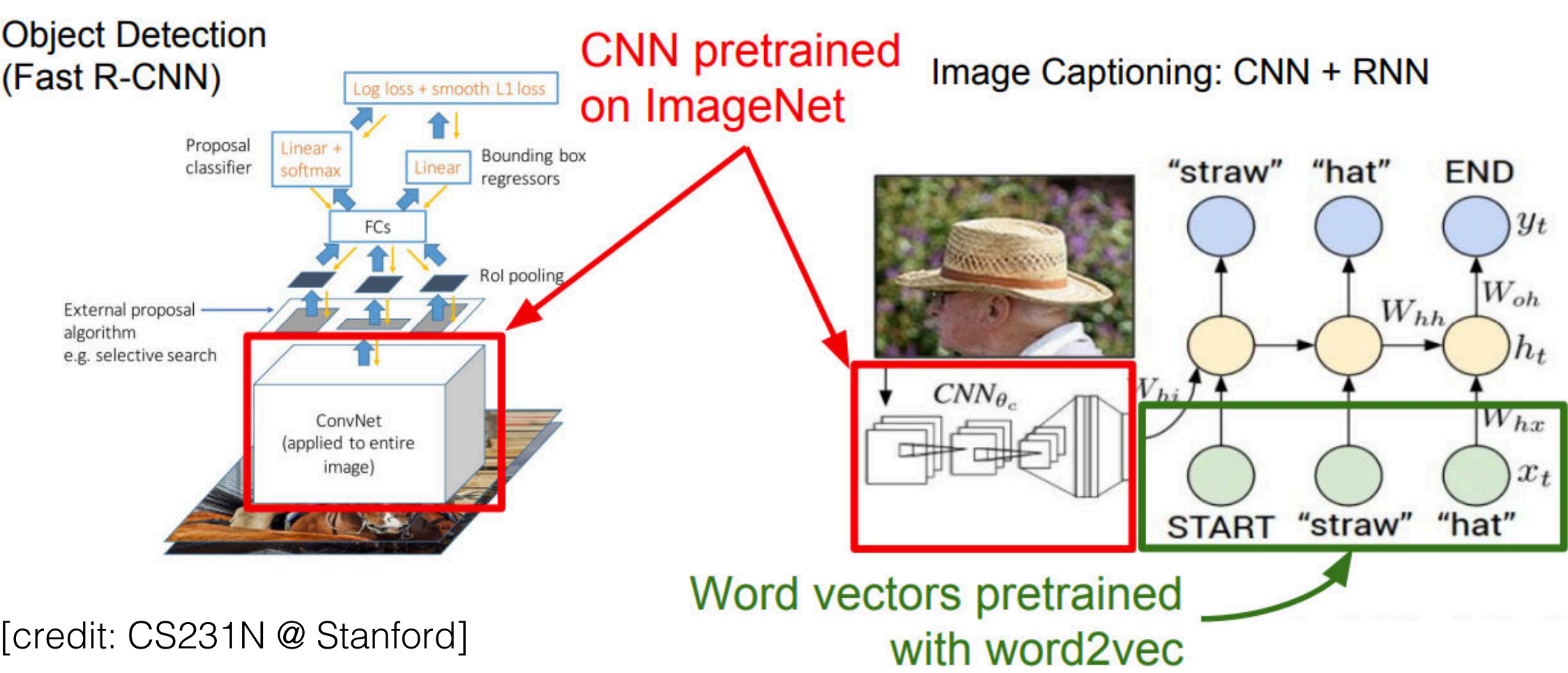
grid worlds

## Transfer Learning in Interactive Tasks

[Rusu et al. 2016; Parisotto et al. 2016; Oh et al. 2017; Barreto et al. 2018]

limited

# Transfer Learning

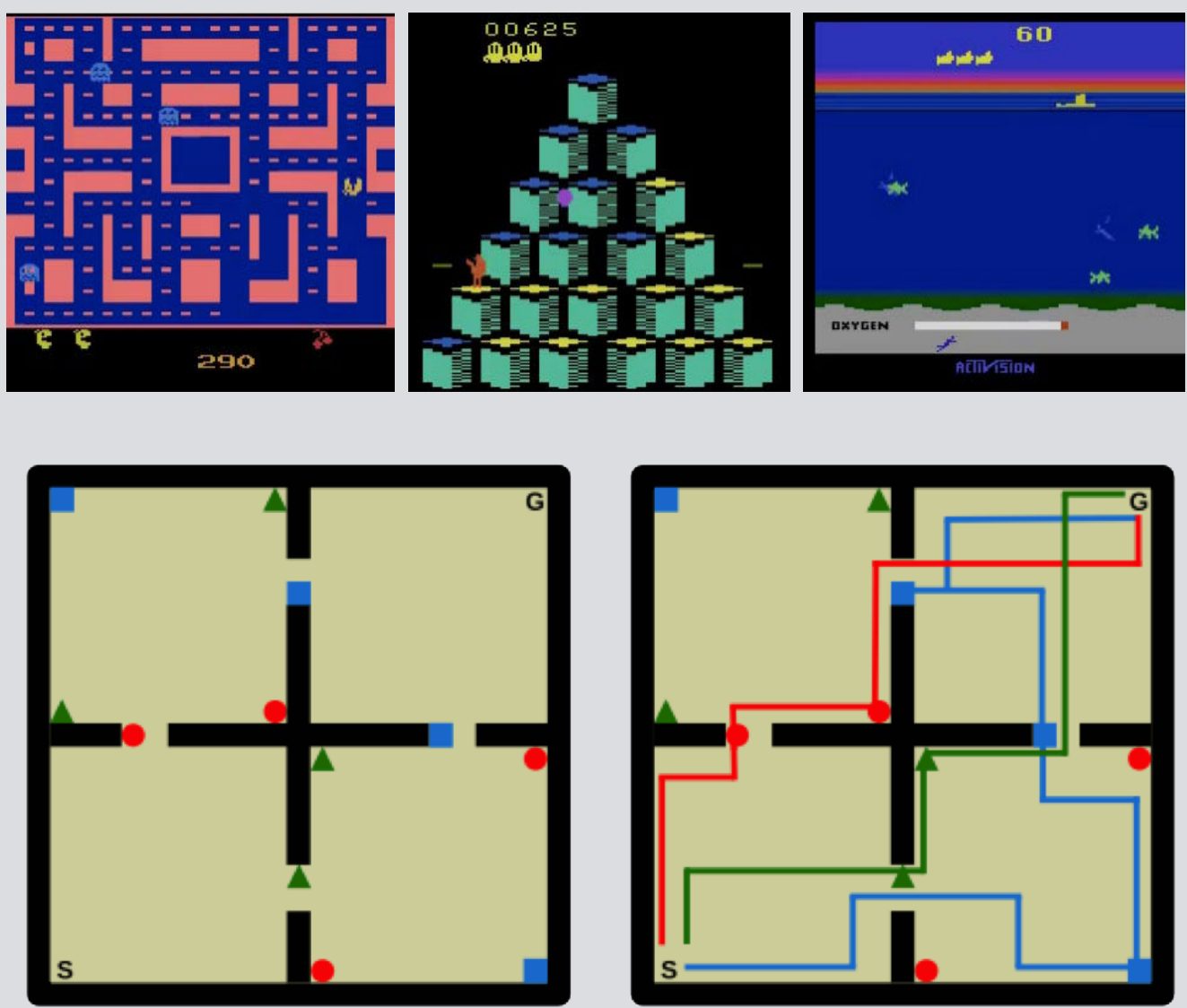


## Transfer Learning in Computer Vision

[Zeiler & Fergus 2014; Mahendran & Vedaldi 2015; Huh et al. 2016]

pervasive

We need a new **platform!**



Atari games

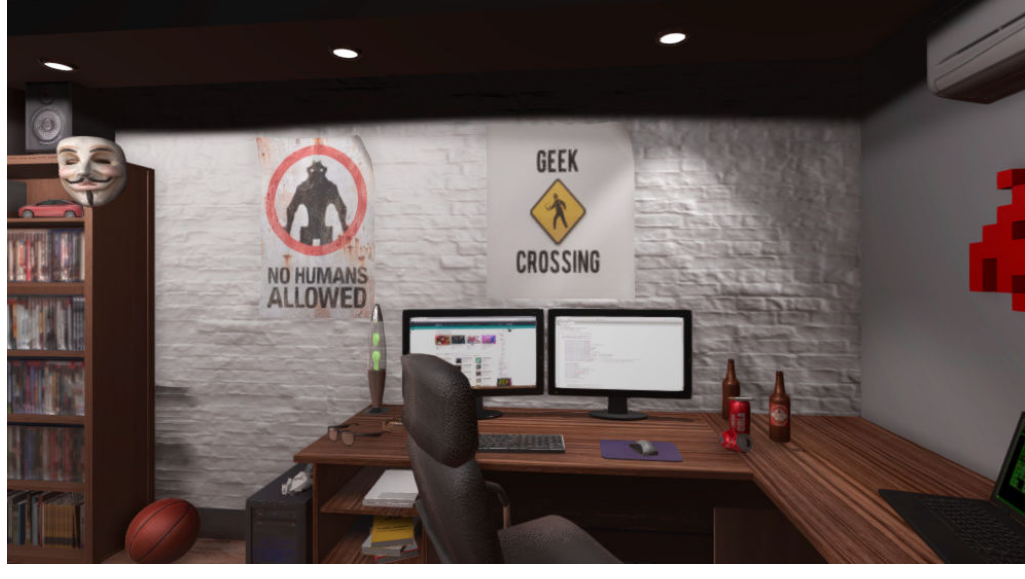
grid worlds

## Transfer Learning in Interactive Tasks

[Rusu et al. 2016; Parisotto et al. 2016; Oh et al. 2017; Barreto et al. 2018]

limited

# AI2-THOR: A New Platform for Visual AI





- \* changing viewpoints
- \* walking and jumping
- \* applying forces
- \* picking & placing
- \* opening & closing

\* developed in Unity 3D game engine

# Visual Task Planning

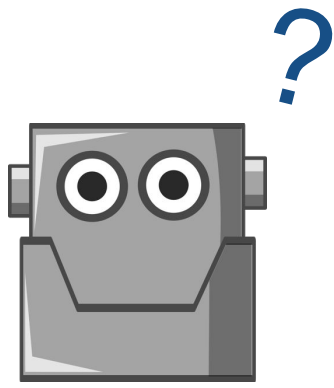


Interactive Visual Environment

## Input



agent's view



## Task

Putting bowl into microwave

## Output a sequence of high-level commands



<start>



navigate to table



pick up bowl



open microwave



put bowl

# Target-driven Visual Navigation

Input

visual  
observation



target



Output

target-driven navigation policy\*



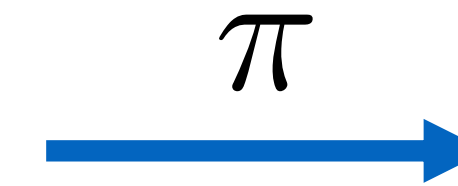
\* Domain adaption with model trained in AI2-THOR

# Visual Task Planning

## Goal-directed policy learning



Putting bowl  
into microwave



Navigate to Table

$$\pi(a|s, g) = \arg \max_a Q(s, a, g)$$

action goal

state

expected sum of future rewards  
approximated by neural network

The goal-conditional Bellman equation

$$Q^*(s, a, g) = \mathbb{E}_\pi [r_g(s, a) + \gamma \max_{a'} Q^*(s', a', g)]$$

immediate reward of task g

next action

next state

# Visual Task Planning

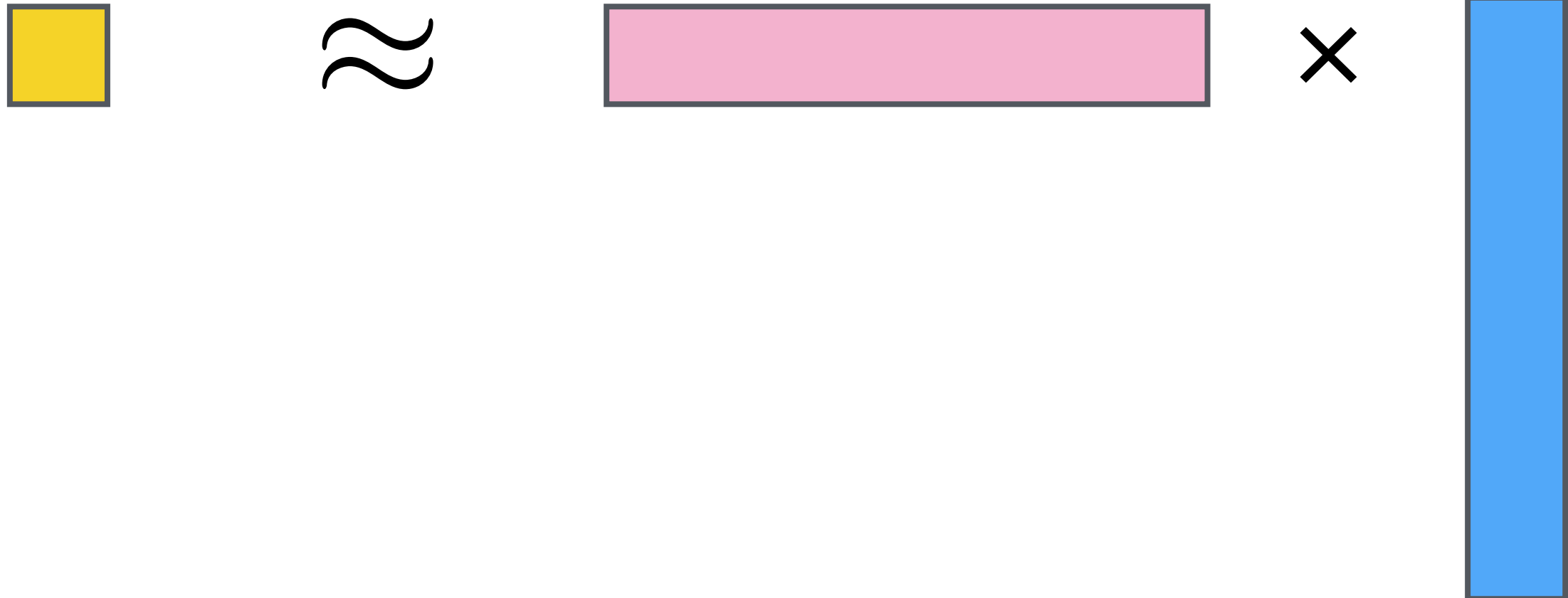
**Key idea:** decoupling environment dynamics and goal specification

goal-directed  
Q-value

successor feature<sup>1</sup>

$$Q(s, a, g) \approx \psi(s, a)^\top \times \mathbf{w}_g$$

goal embedding



<sup>1</sup>Dayan 1993; Kulkarni et al., 2016

# Visual Task Planning

**Key idea:** decoupling environment dynamics and goal specification

$$\boxed{r_g(s, a)} = \boxed{\phi(s, a)}^\top \boxed{\mathbf{w}_g}$$

reward                      state-action feature                      goal embedding

$$\begin{aligned} Q(s_i, a_i, g) &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=t}^{\infty} \gamma^{i-t} \boxed{r_g(s_i, a_i)}\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=t}^{\infty} \gamma^{i-t} \boxed{\phi(s_i, a_i)}^\top \mathbf{w}_g\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=t}^{\infty} \gamma^{i-t} \phi(s_i, a_i)^\top\right] \mathbf{w}_g = \boxed{\psi(s_i, a_i)}^\top \mathbf{w}_g \end{aligned}$$

successor feature<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dayan 1993; Kulkarni et al., 2016

# Visual Task Planning

**Key idea:** decoupling environment dynamics and goal specification

$$r_g(s, a) = \phi(s, a)^\top \mathbf{w}_g$$

reward      state-action feature      goal embedding

$$Q(s, a, g) = \psi(s, a)^\top \mathbf{w}_g$$

Q-value      successor feature<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dayan 1993; Kulkarni et al., 2016

Visual Task Planning

actiongoal

$$\pi(a|s,g) = \arg \max_a Q(s,a,g)$$

state

goal-directed  
Q-value

$$Q(s,a,g)$$



≈

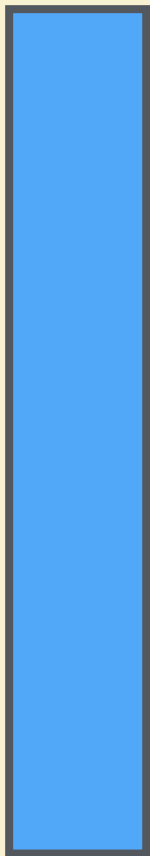
goal-independent  
environment  
dynamics

$$\psi(s,a)^{\top}$$



×

goal-specific  
 $\mathbf{w}_g$   
goal  
specification



Visual Task Planning


actiongoal

$$\pi(a|s,g) = \arg \max_a Q(s,a,g)$$

state

searching for apple


$$Q(s,a,g_0)$$




$\approx$

shared  
across tasks

$$\psi(s,a)^\top$$



$\times$



$\mathbf{w}_{g_0}$

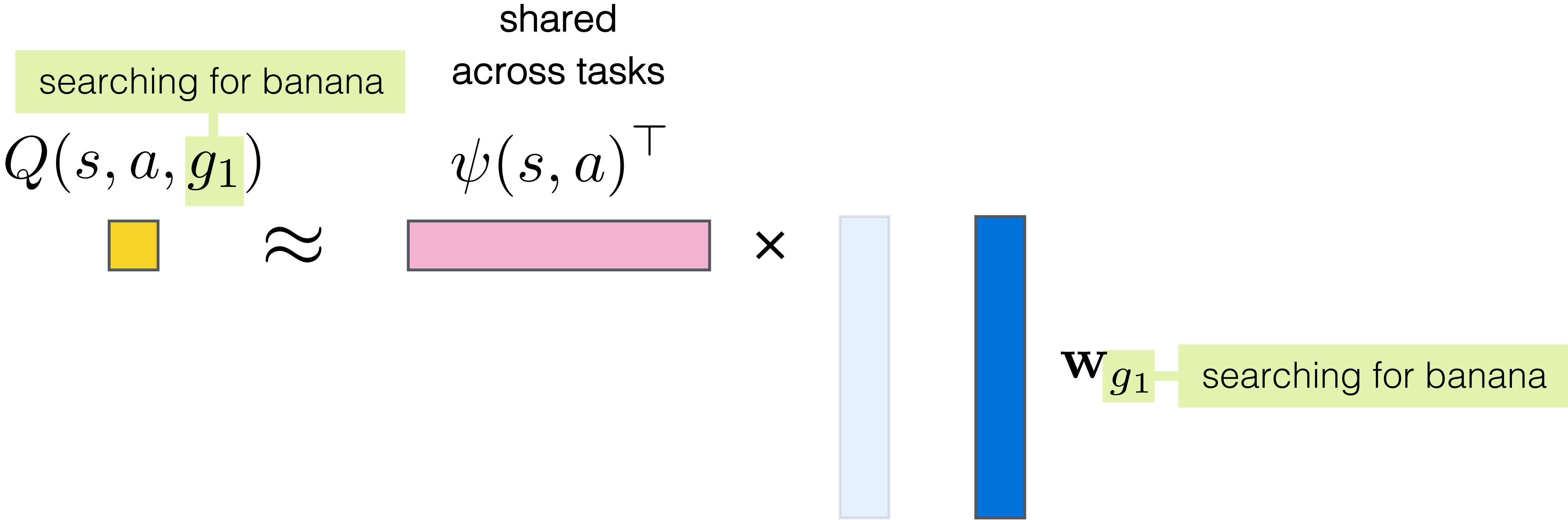
searching for apple

Visual Task Planning

actiongoal

$$\pi(a|s,g) = \arg \max_a Q(s,a,g)$$

state

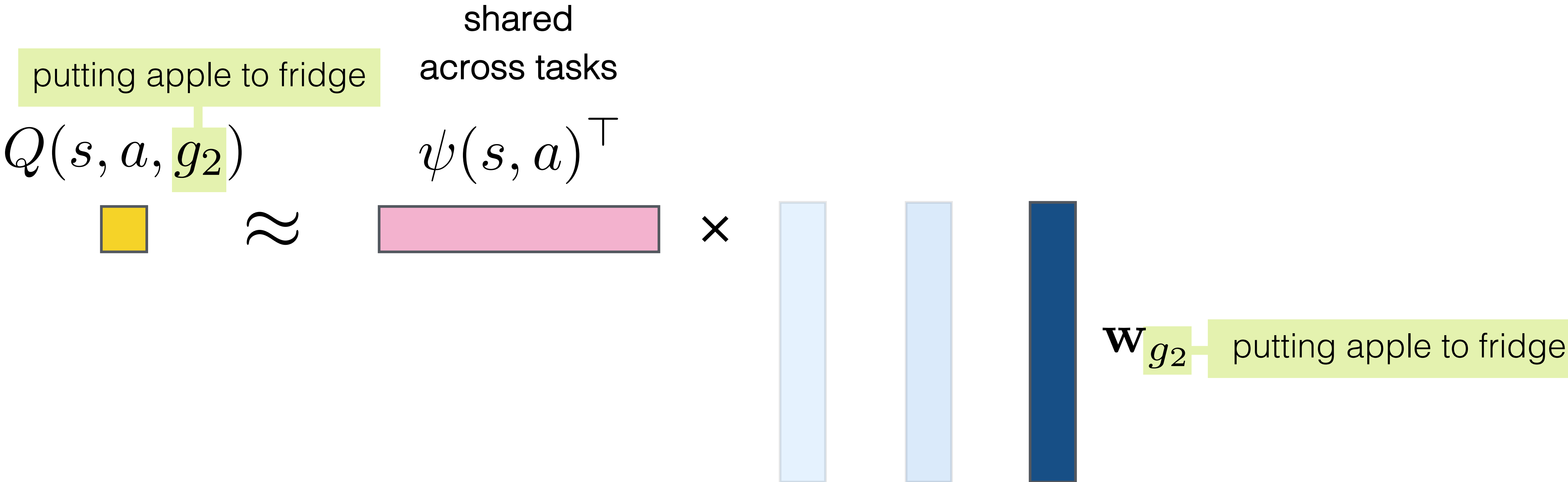


Visual Task Planning

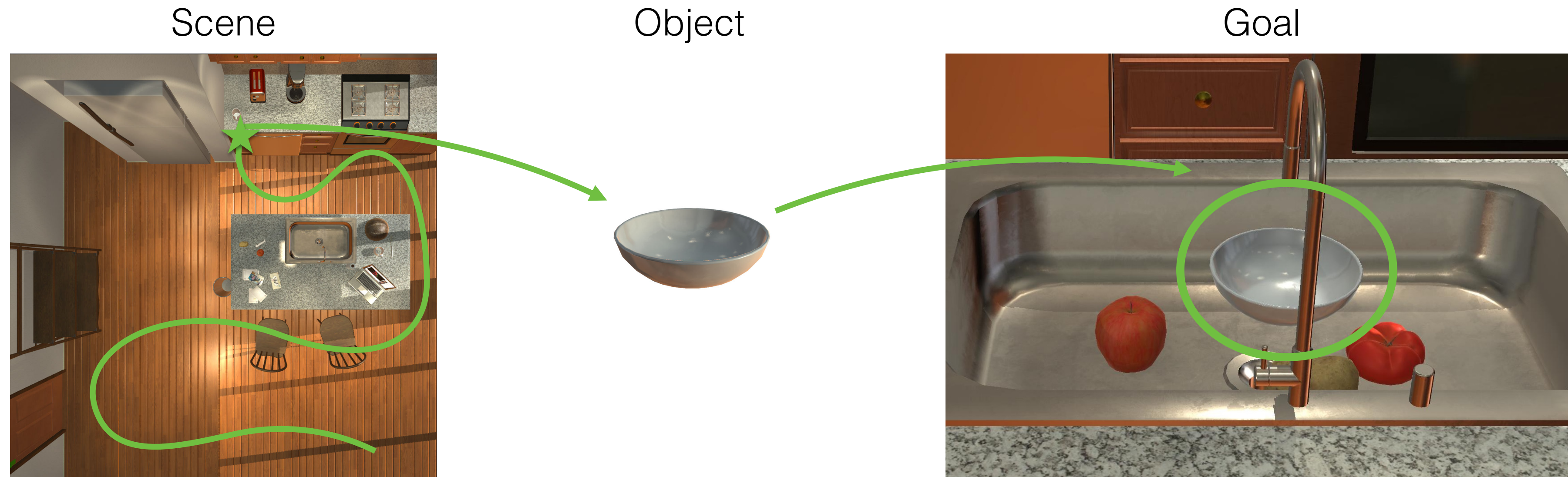
actiongoal

$$\pi(a|s,g) = \arg \max_a Q(s,a,g)$$

state



## Trained Task: searching for a bowl

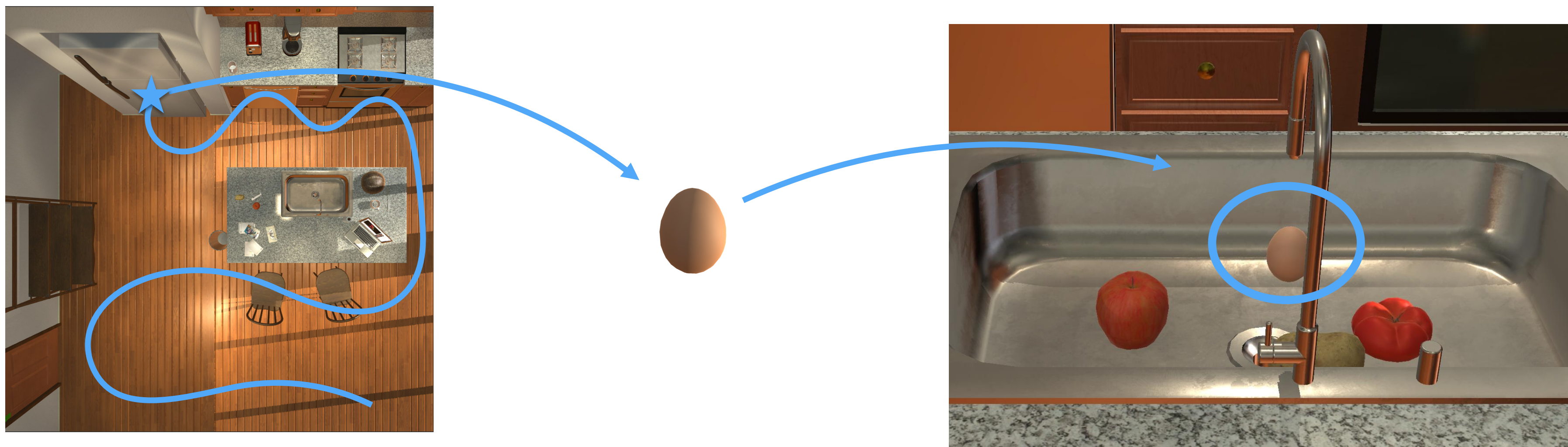


$$\psi(s, a)^{\top} \times \mathbf{w}_g$$

successor feature      goal embedding

shared

## New task: searching for an egg

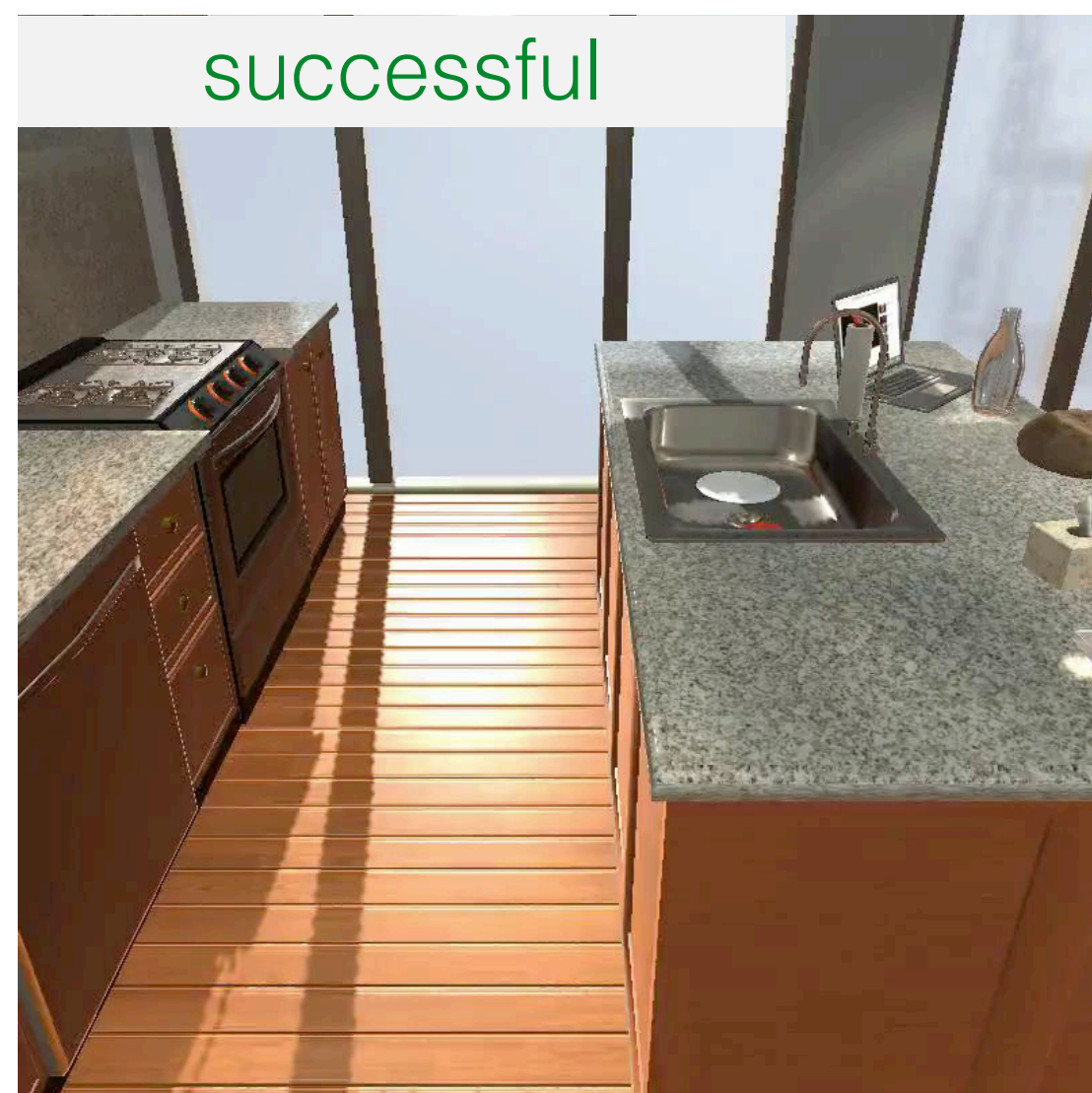


$$\times \mathbf{w}_{g'}$$

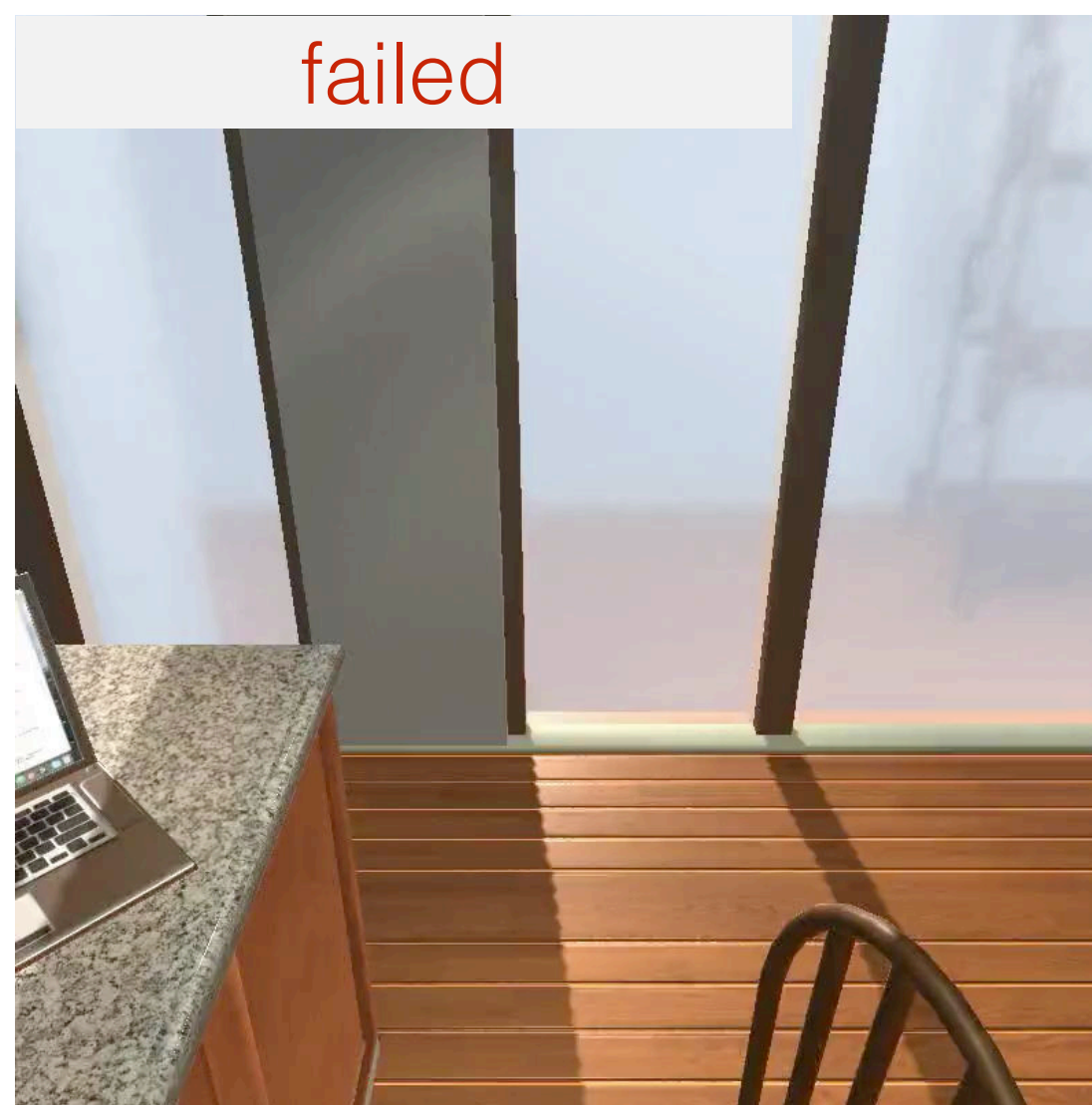
new goal embedding

# Fast Policy Transfer with New Goal Embedding

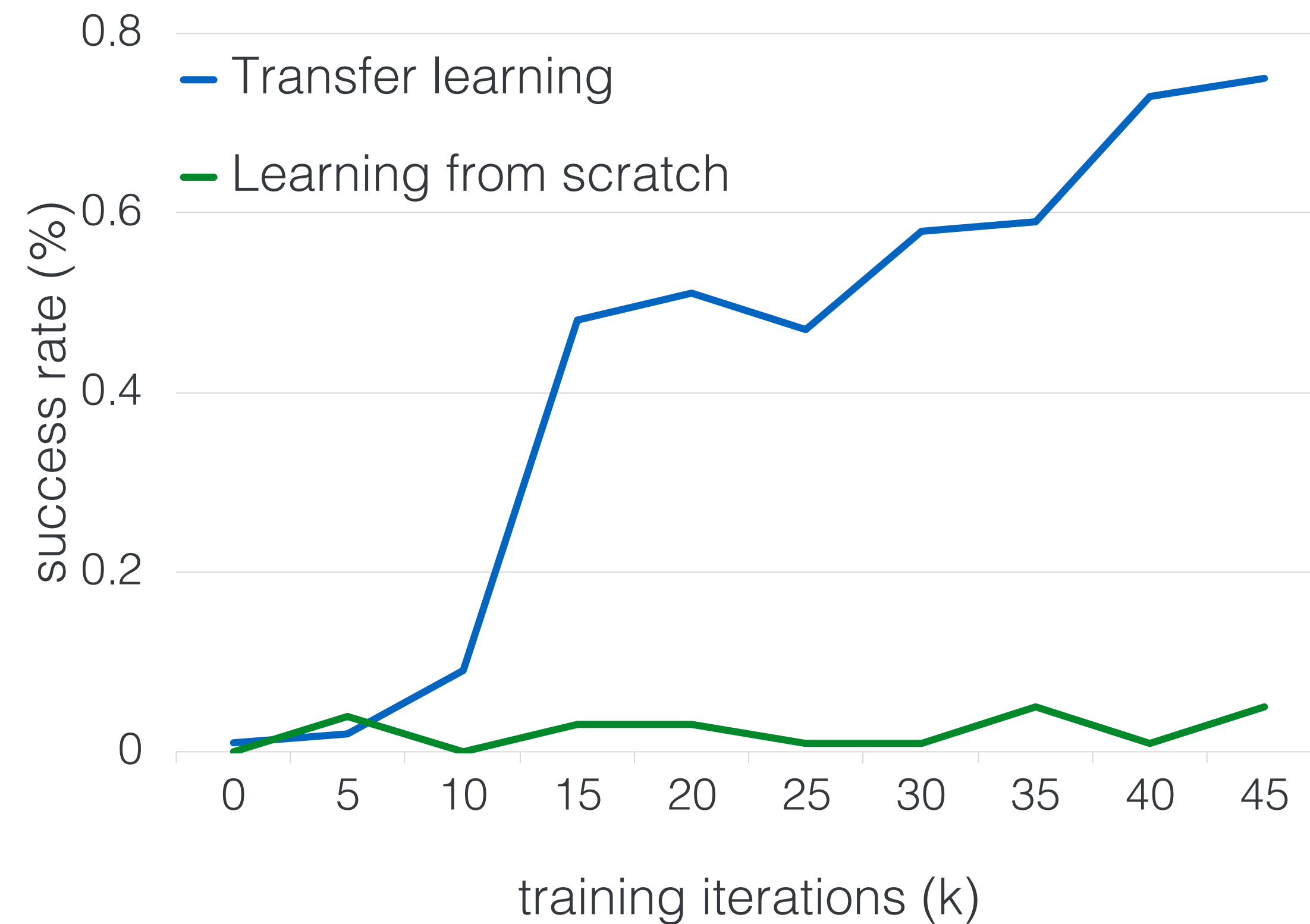
**Task:** Search for an egg and put it into the sink



Transfer Learning



Learning from scratch



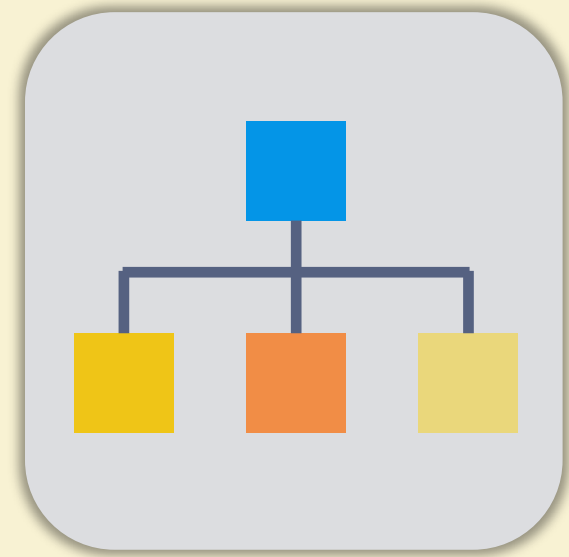
## Summary - Part II



Developed a 3D virtual world (AI2-THOR) to study embodied agents in **interactive visual environments**



**Transfer learning** between **sequential tasks** through the decoupling of environment dynamics and goal specification



## Part III: Hierarchical Tasks



[Xu\*, Nair\*, **Zhu**, et al. ICRA 2018] [Neural Task Programming \(NTP\) \[...\]](#)

[Huang\*, Nair\*, Xu\*, **Zhu** et al. CVPR 2019] [Neural Task Graphs \(NTG\) \[...\]](#)

# Hierarchical Tasks

“put bowl into  
microwave”



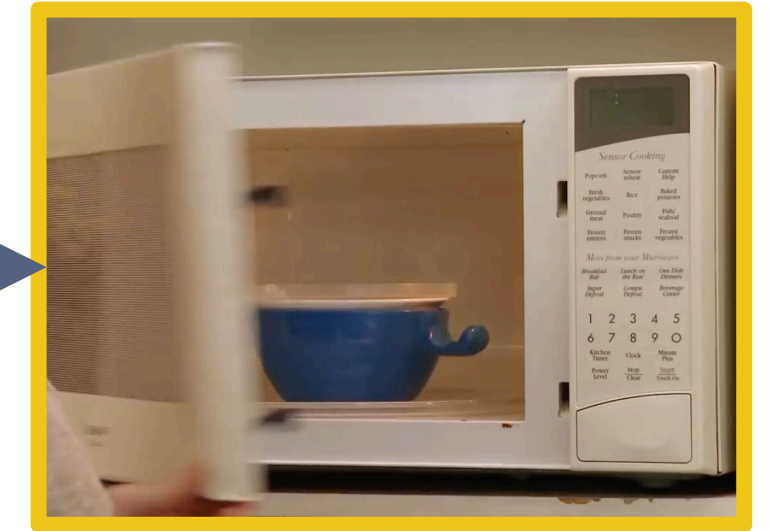
grasp bowl



pull door



place bowl



“prepare dinner”

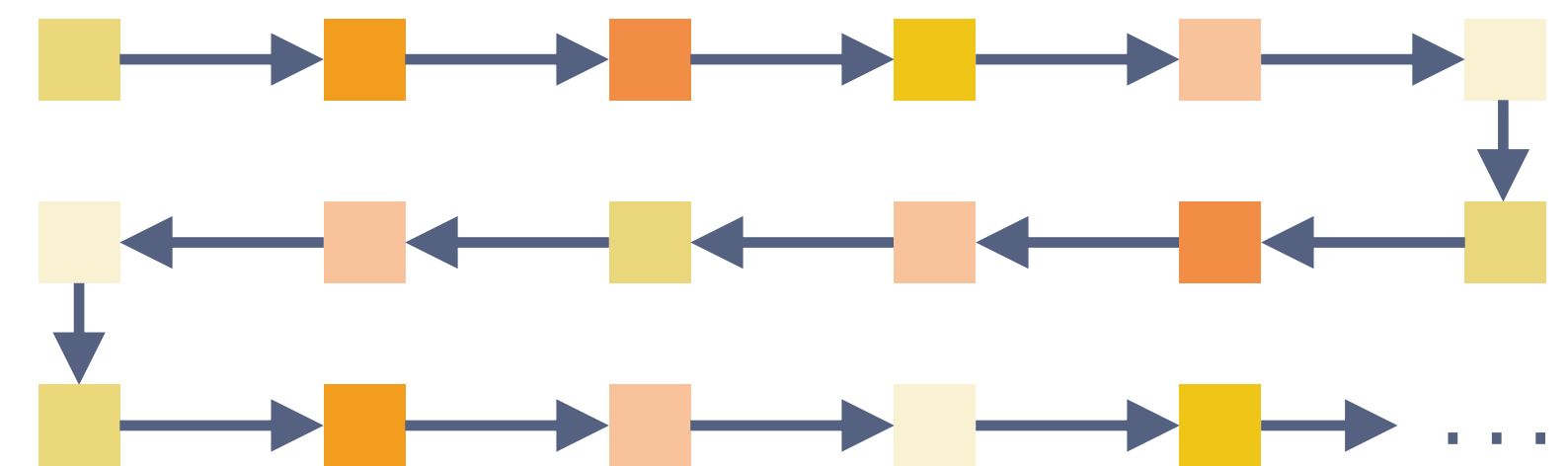


Complex real-world tasks are **hierarchical**.

# Hierarchical Tasks

Challenge: **Task complexity** grows exponentially.

“prepare dinner”



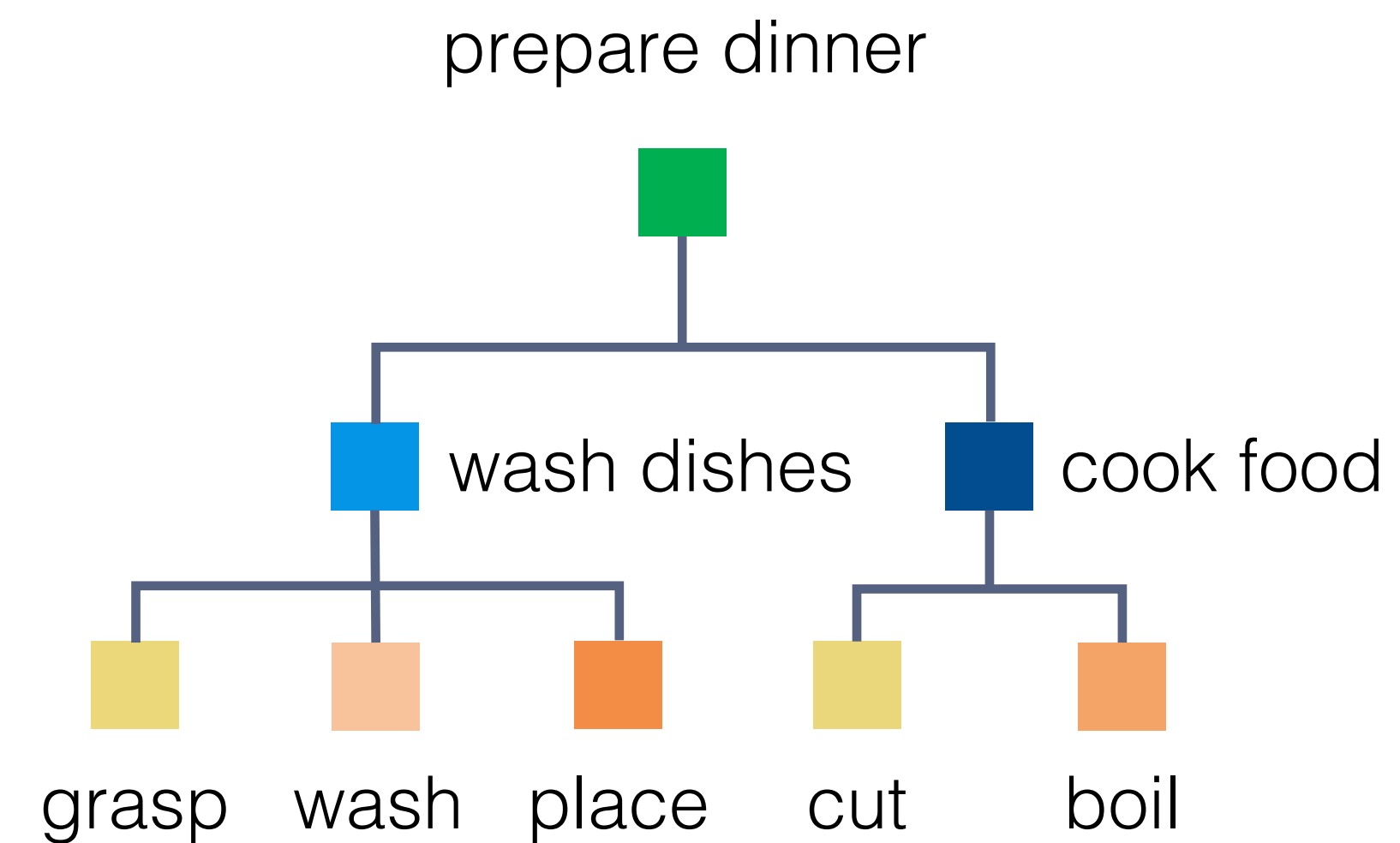
Intractable!

# Hierarchical Tasks

Challenge: **Task complexity** grows exponentially.

Leveraging the **compositionality** of **hierarchical tasks**

“prepare dinner”



Videos supply massive knowledge to solve new tasks.

TECH YOUTUBE CULTURE

Half of YouTube viewers use it to learn how to do things they’ve never done

Some of us are on there just to pass the time, though

By Patricia Hernandez | @xpatriciah | Nov 7, 2018, 12:36pm EST

f t SHARE

10

how to

how to make slime

how to tie a tie

how to draw

how to basic

how to get boogie down dance

how to cake it

how to train your dragon 3

how to get the galaxy skin in fortnite

how to make slime without glue

how to solve a rubik's cube

Report search predictions

# Many Turn to YouTube for Children’s Content, News, How-To Lessons

An analysis of videos suggested by the site's recommendation engine finds that users are directed toward progressively longer and more popular content

BY AARON SMITH, SKYE TOOR AND PATRICK VAN KESSEL



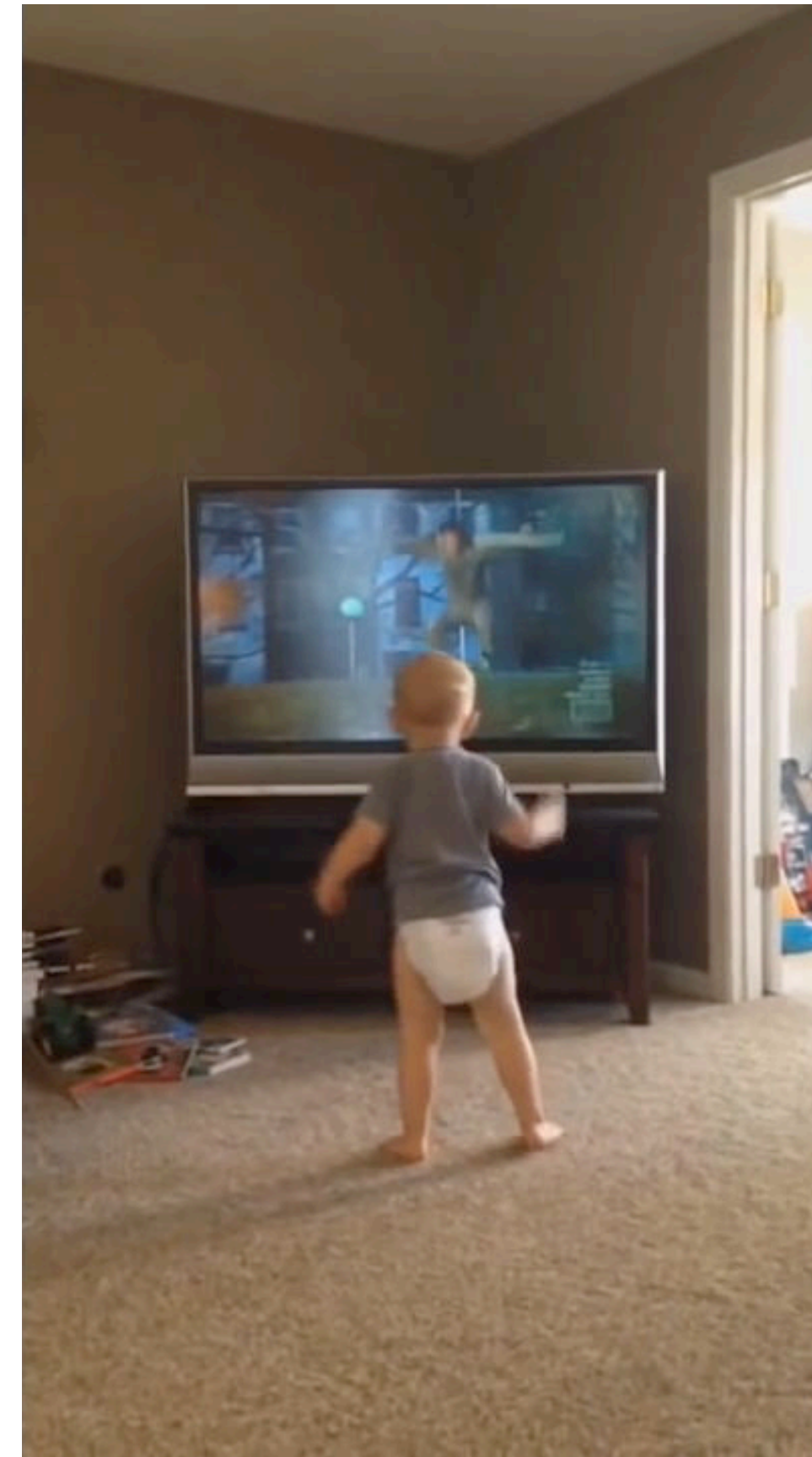
(MaaHoo Studio/Getty Images)

Humans learn efficiently from **video demonstrations**.

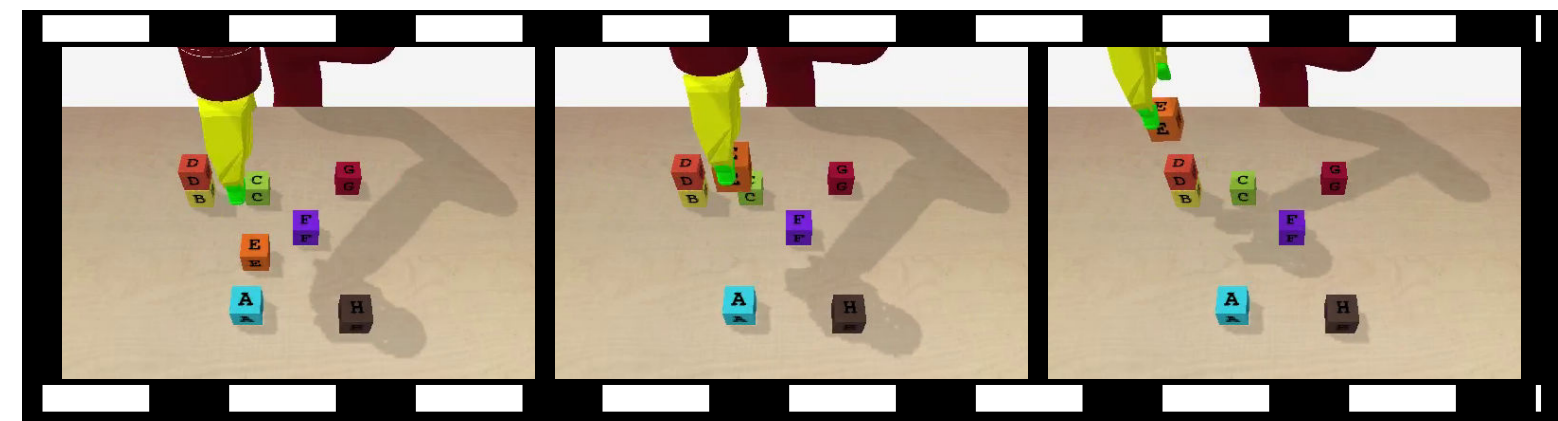
### Imitation of Televised Models by Infants

Andrew N. Meltzoff, *Child Development* 1988

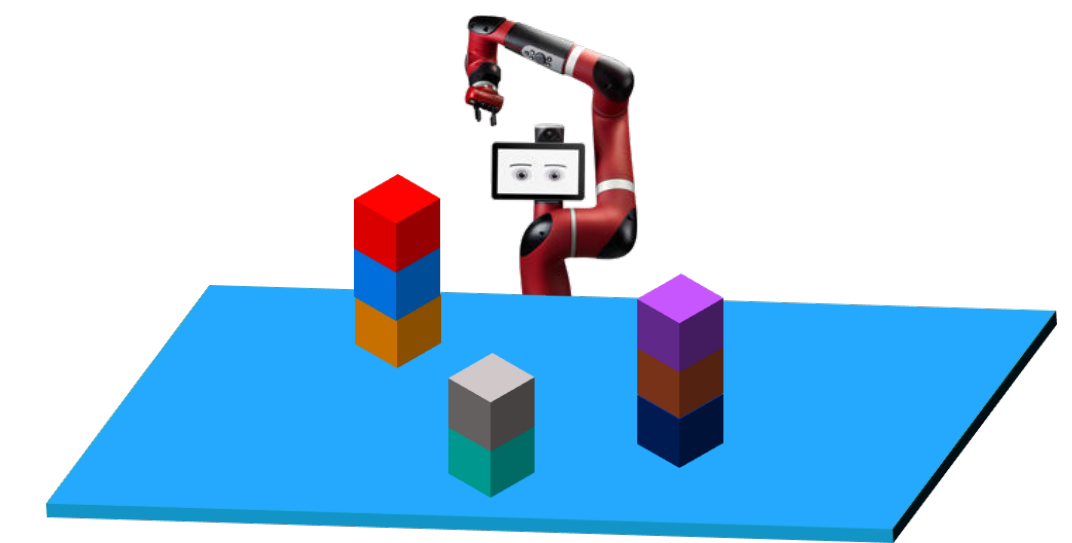
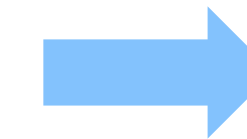
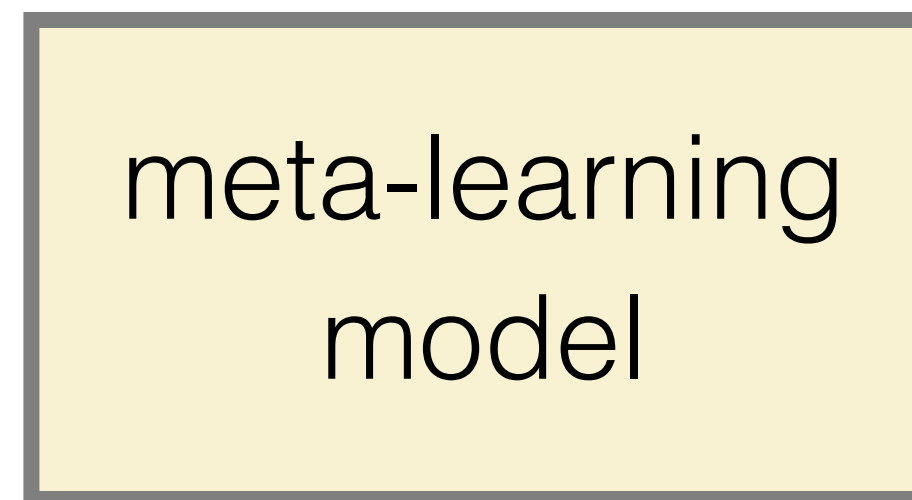
Babies (14-24 months) can learn by imitating demonstrations from the TV screen.



# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos

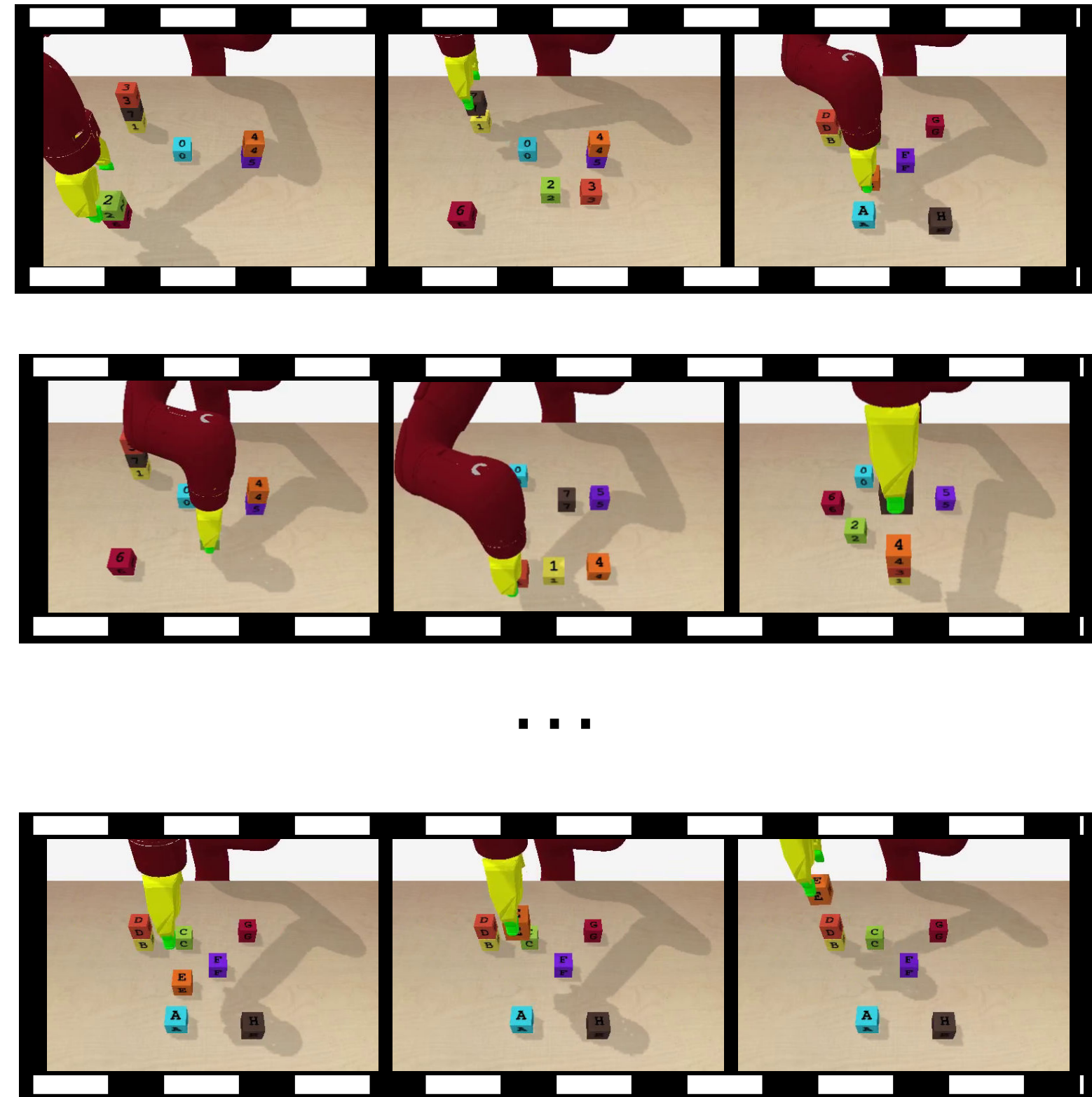


single video  
demonstration

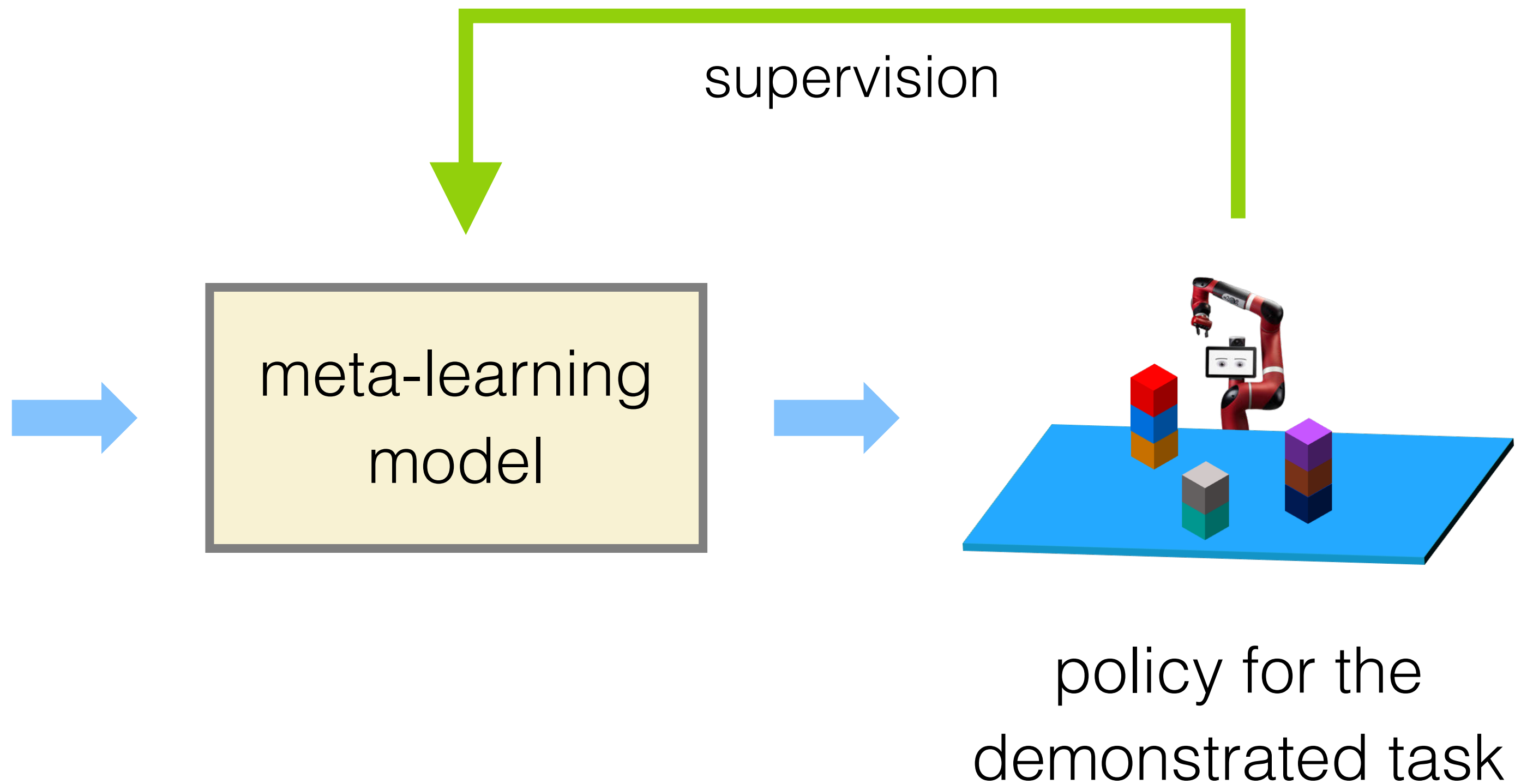


policy for the  
demonstrated task

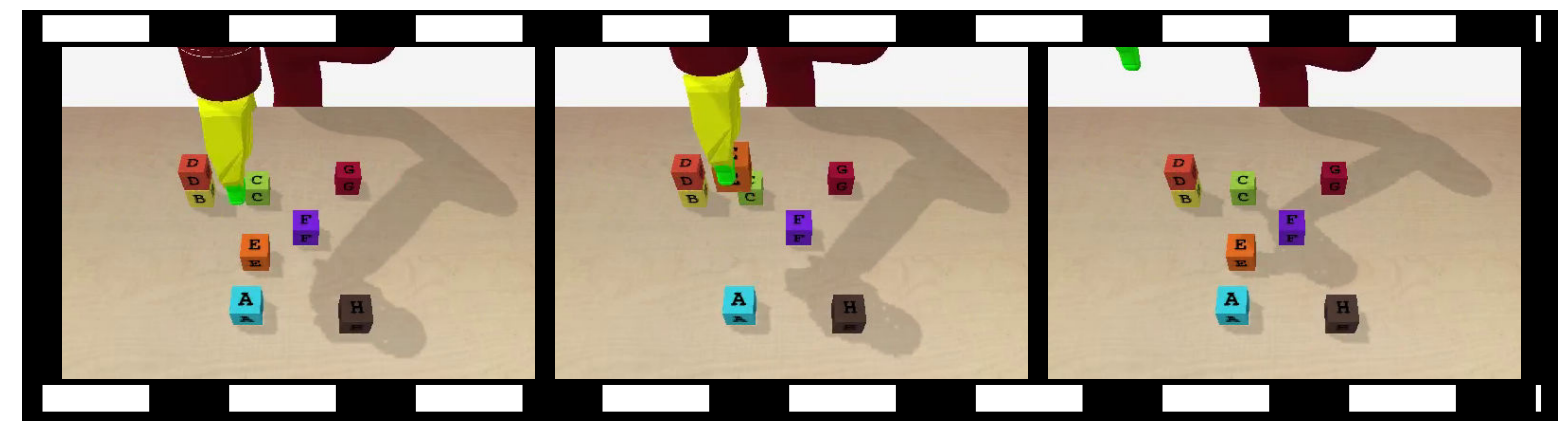
# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos



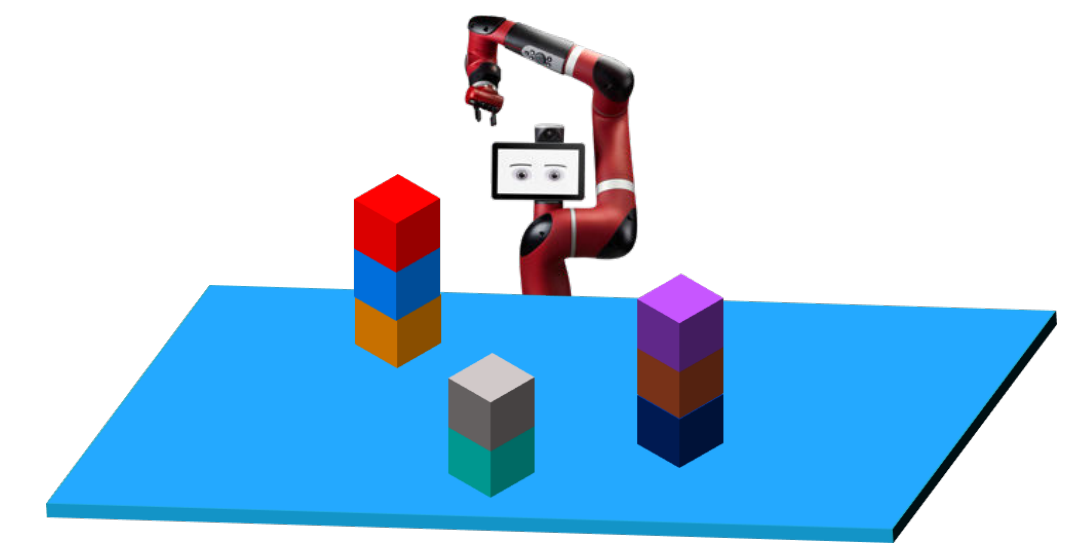
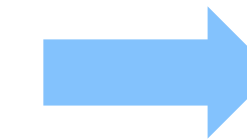
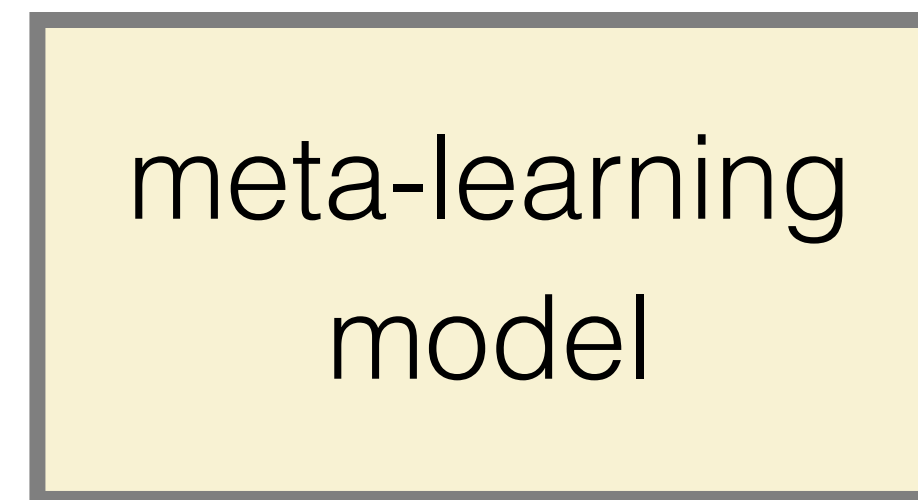
a lot of training videos  
(seen tasks)



# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos

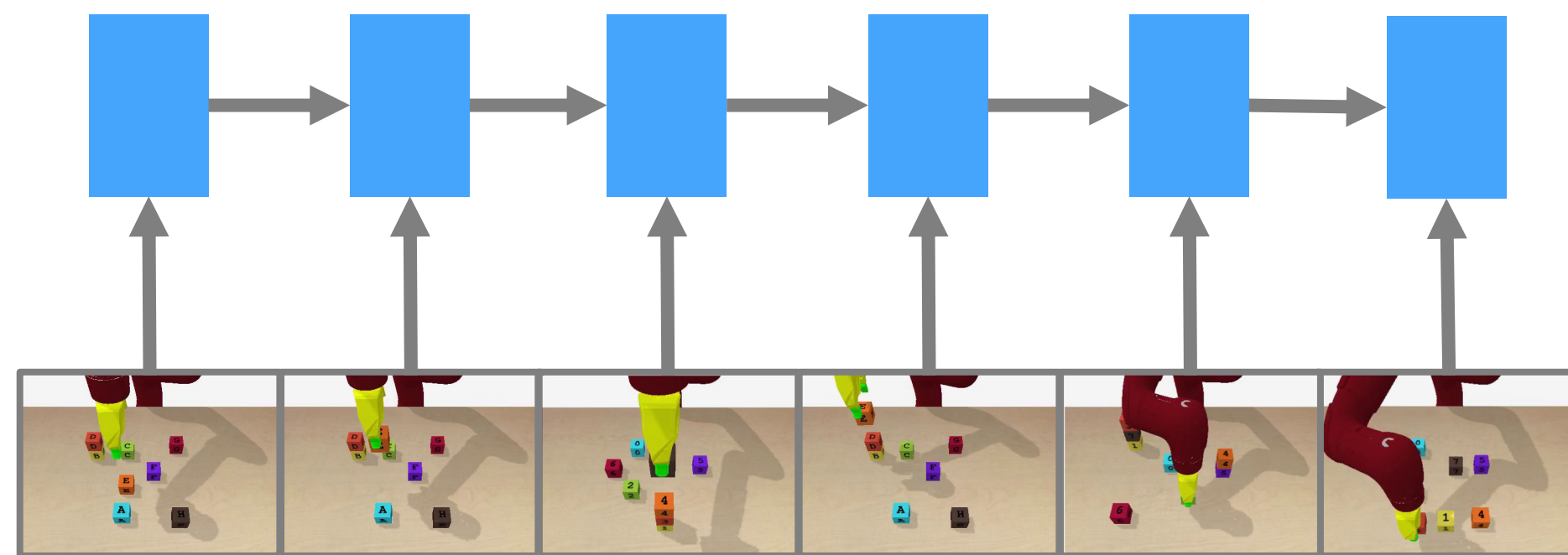


single test video  
(unseen task)



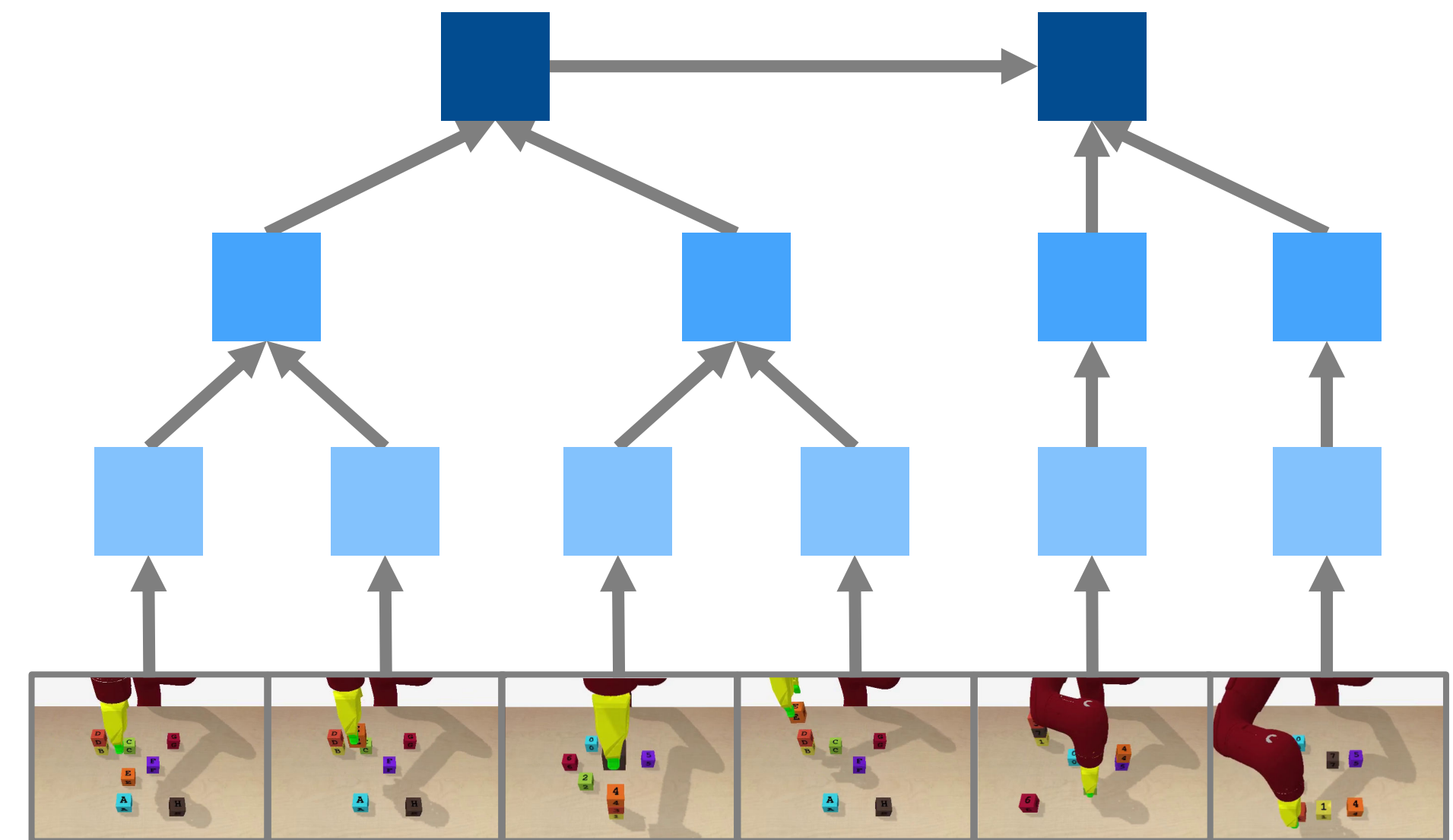
policy for the  
demonstrated task

# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos



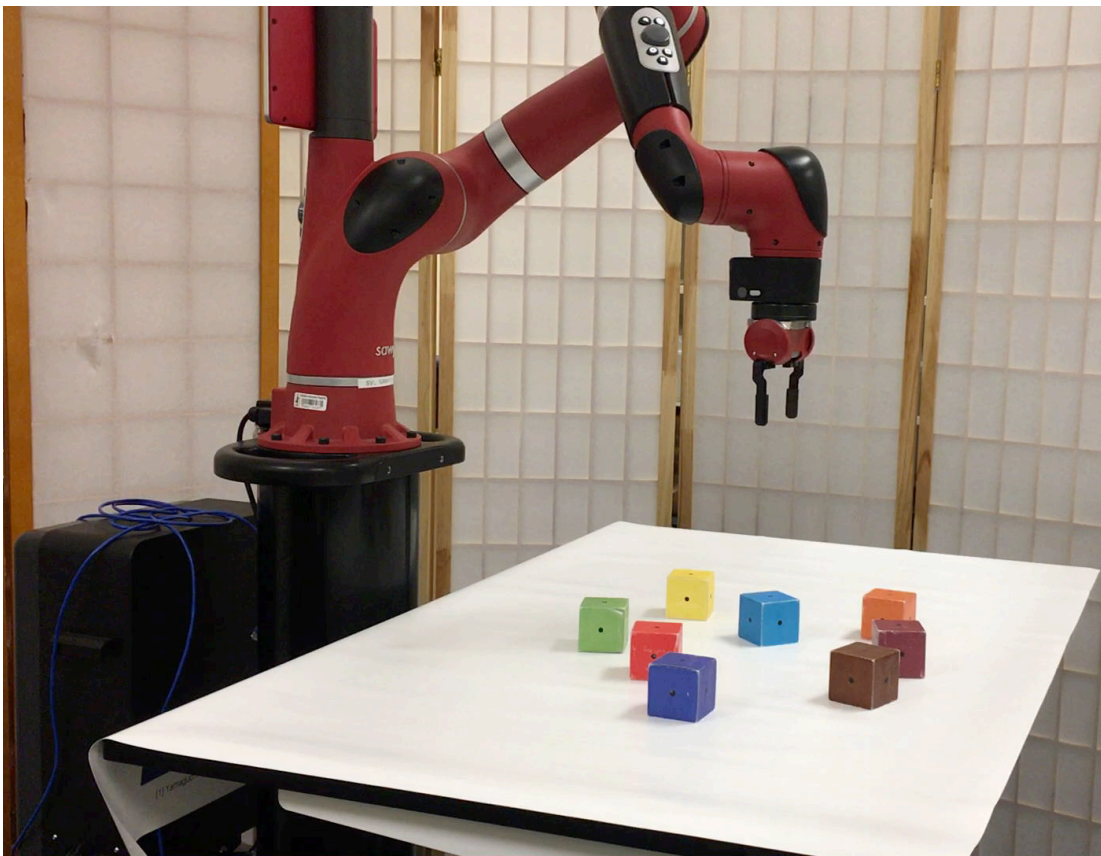
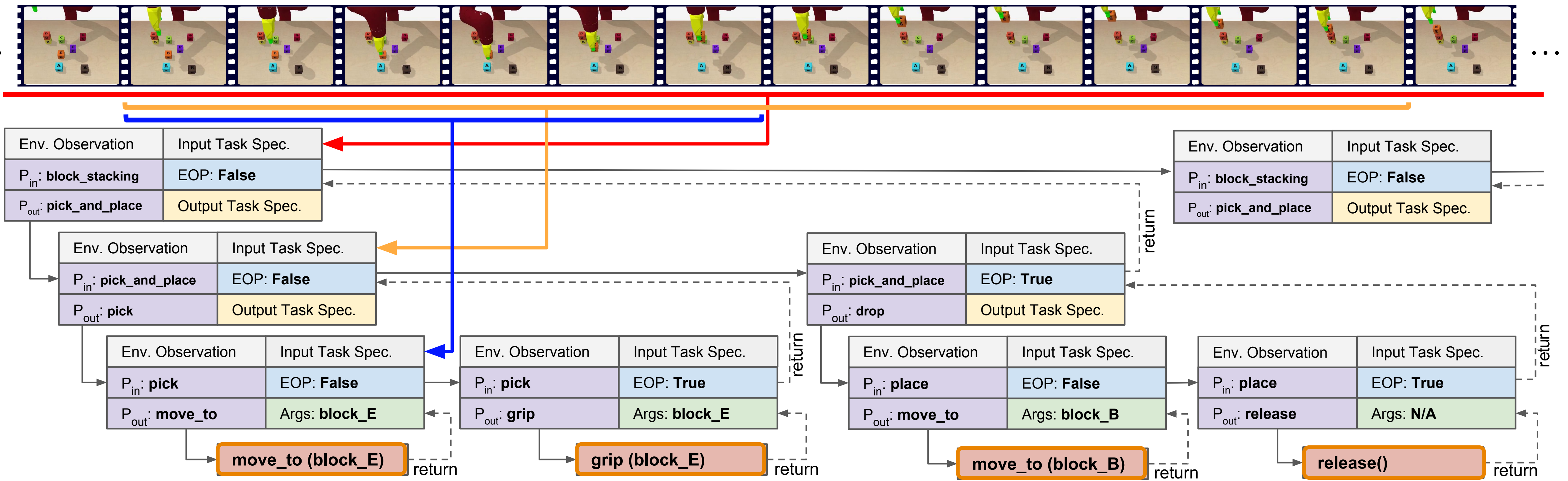
[Duan et al. 17; Finn et al. 2017; Wang et al. 2017; Yu et al. 2018]

modeling demonstration  
as a **flat sequence**

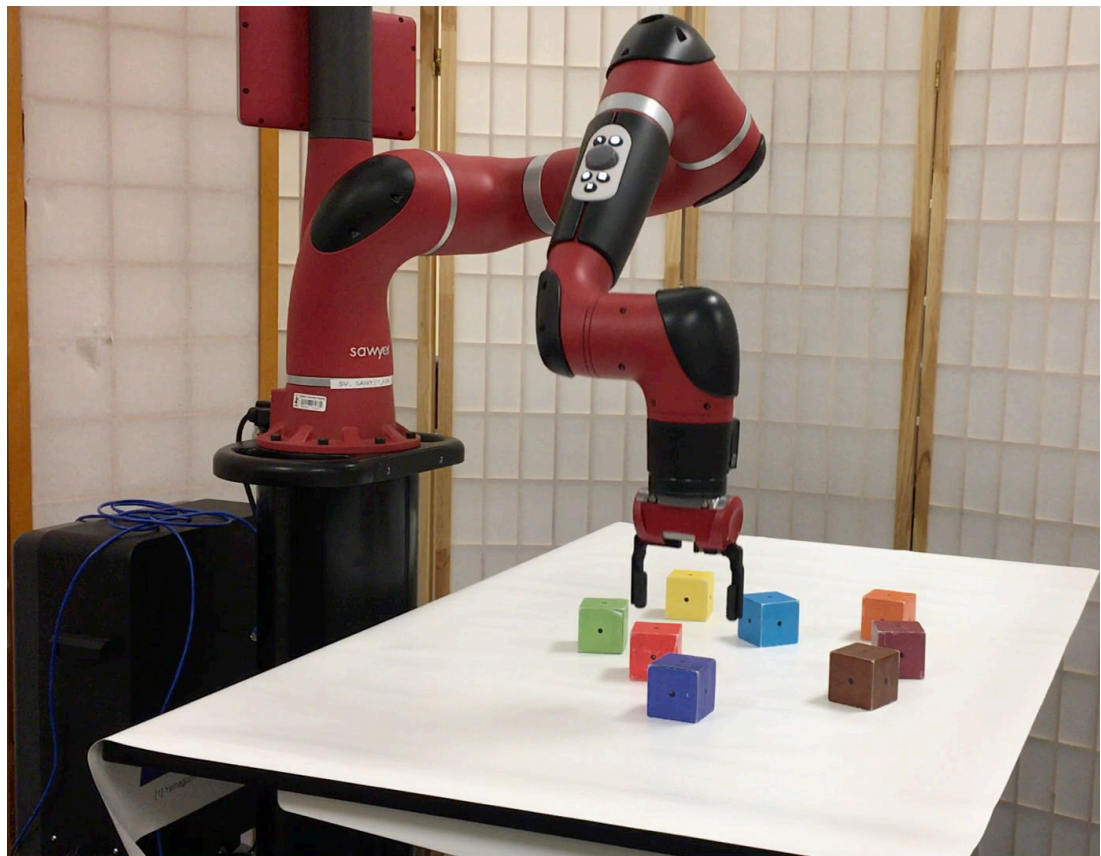


modeling demonstration  
as a **compositional structure**

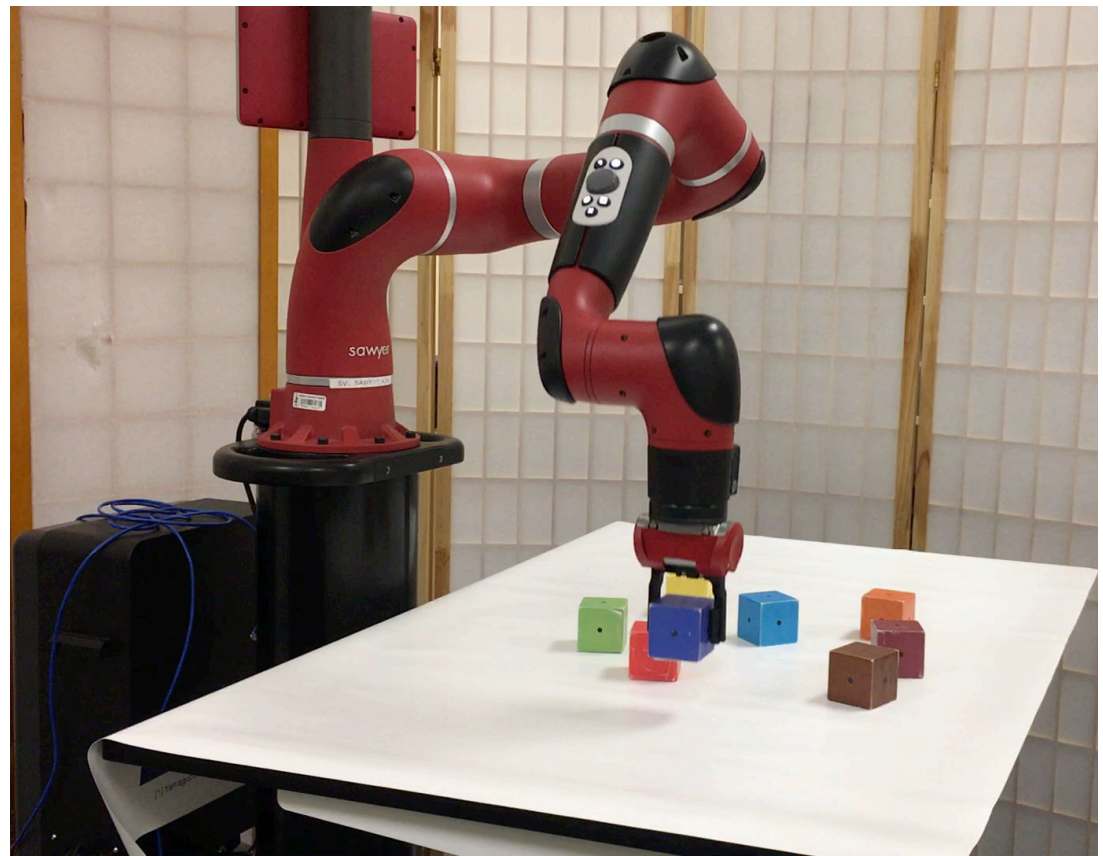
# Neural Task Programming (NTP): Hierarchical Policy Learning as Neural Program Induction



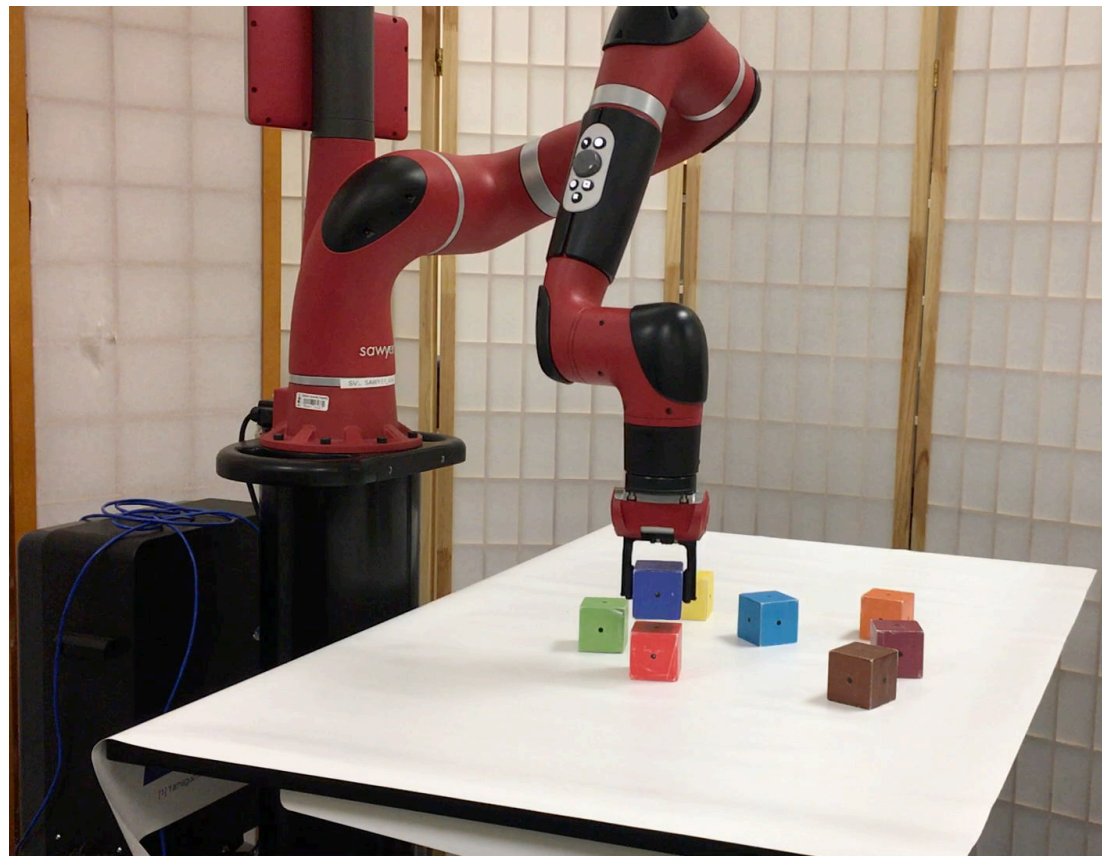
Move\_to (Blue)



Grip (Blue)

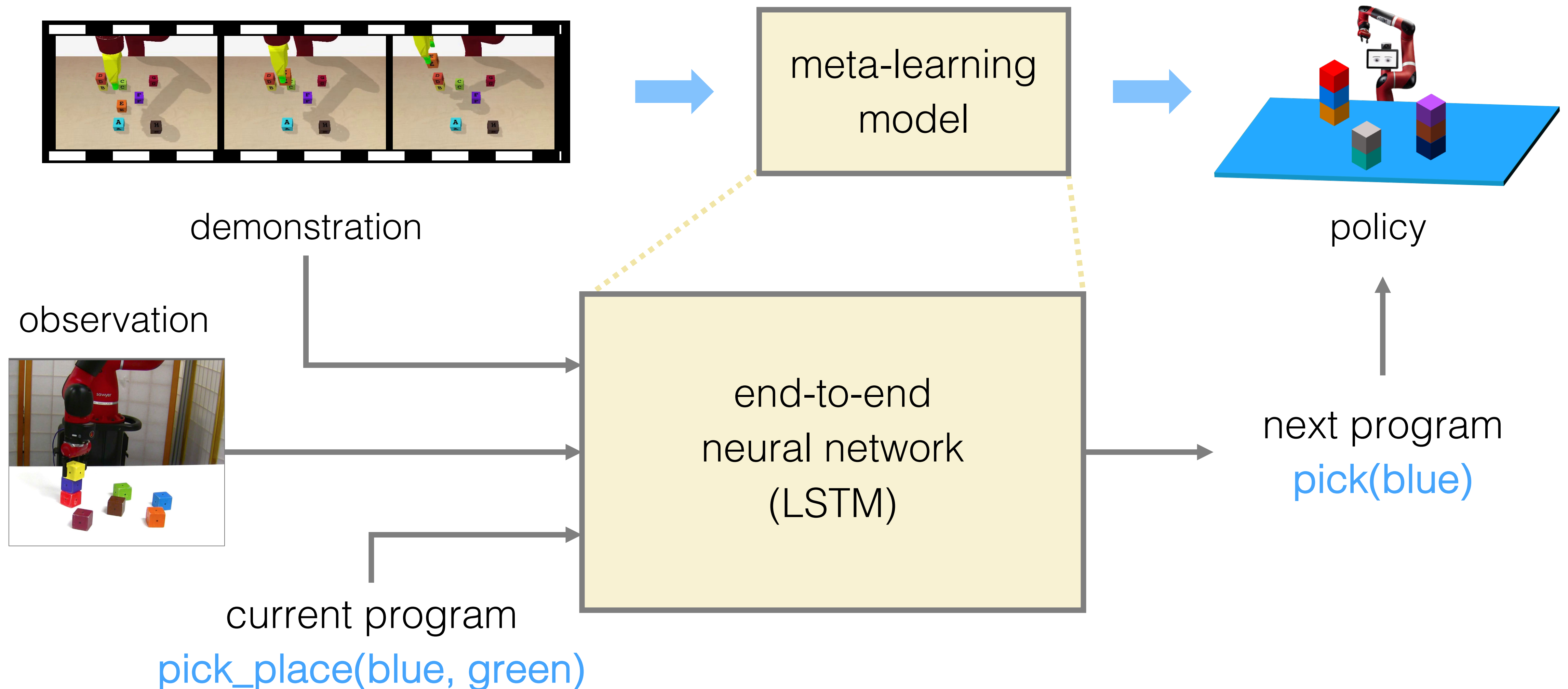


Move\_to (Red)

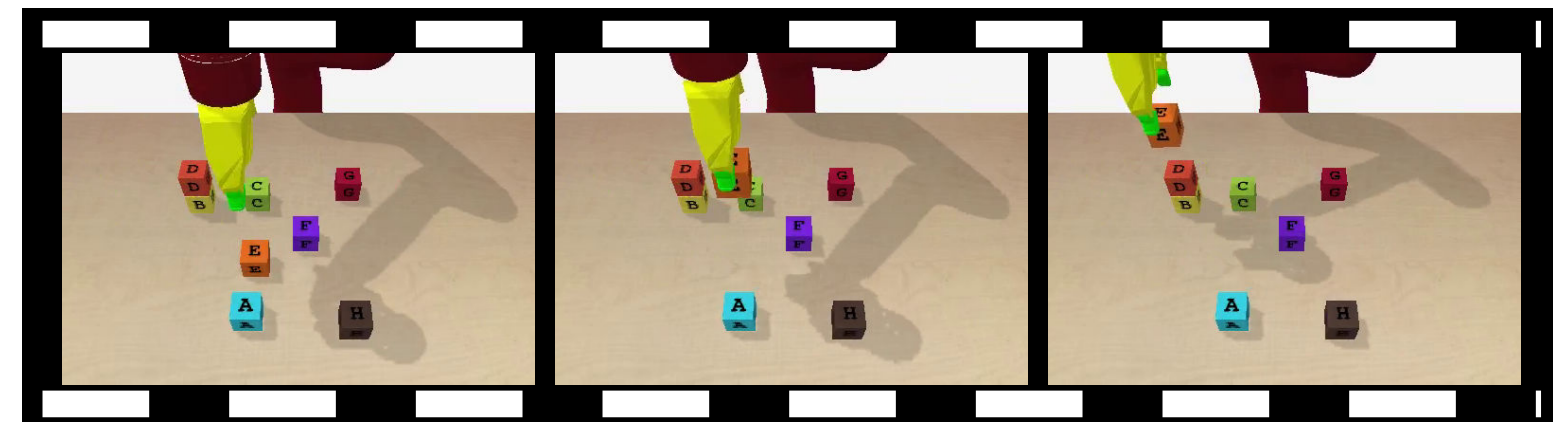


Release( )

# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos: Neural Task Programming (NTP)

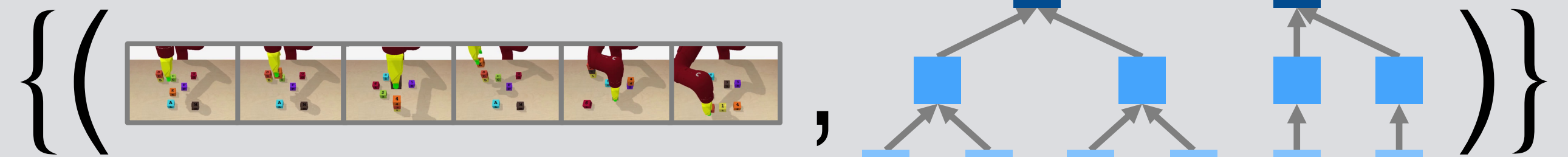


# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos: Neural Task Programming (NTP)



demonstration

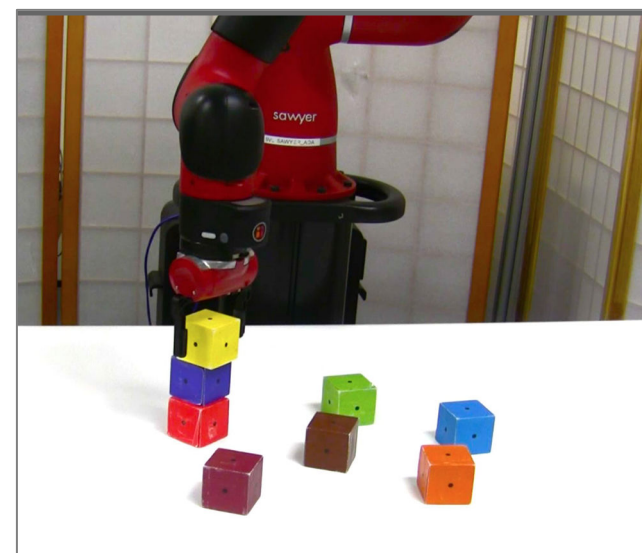
Training supervision



video demonstration

hierarchical program trace

observation



current program

`pick_place(blue, green)`

end-to-end  
neural network  
(LSTM)

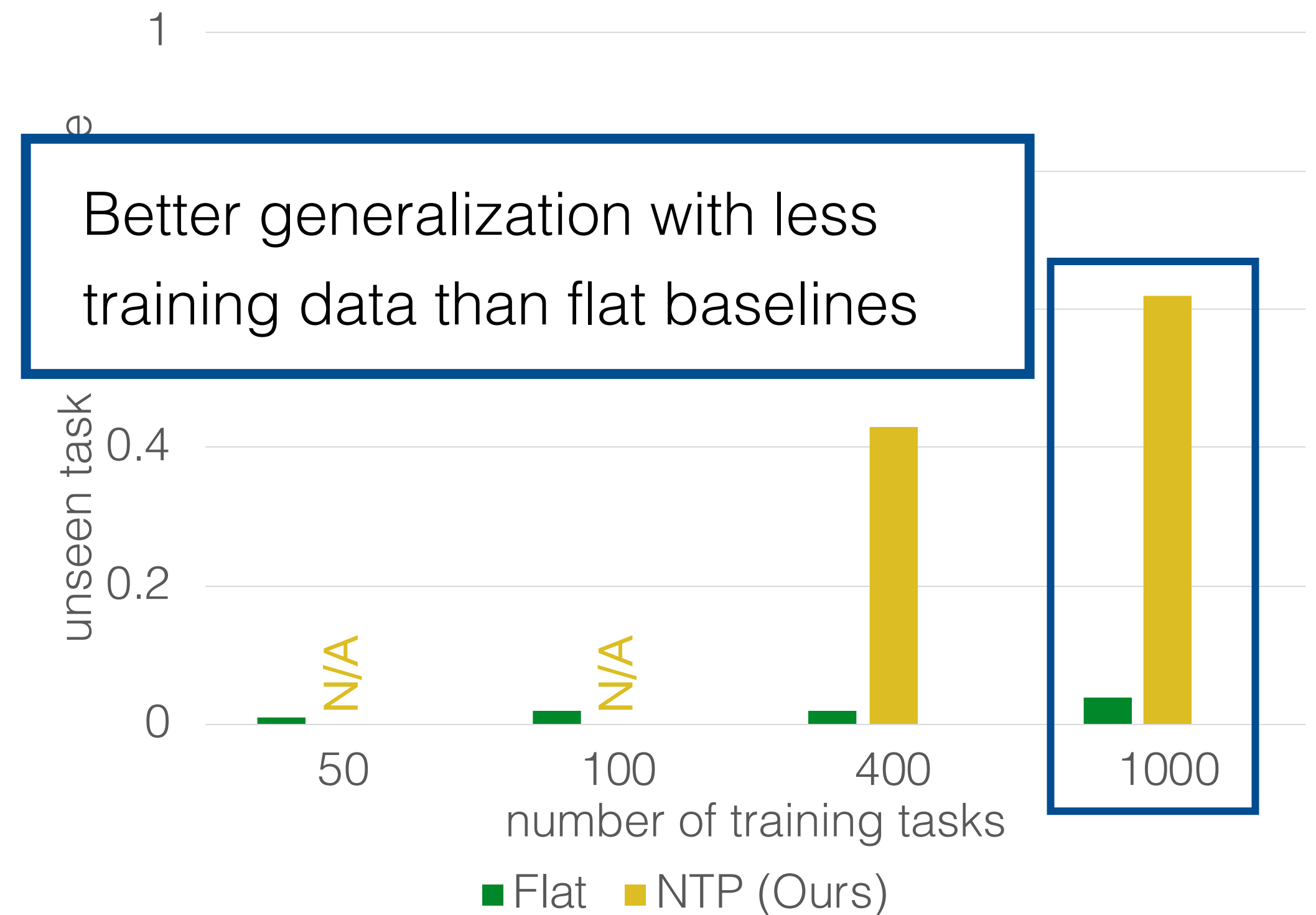
next program

`pick(blue)`

# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos: Neural Task Programming (NTP)

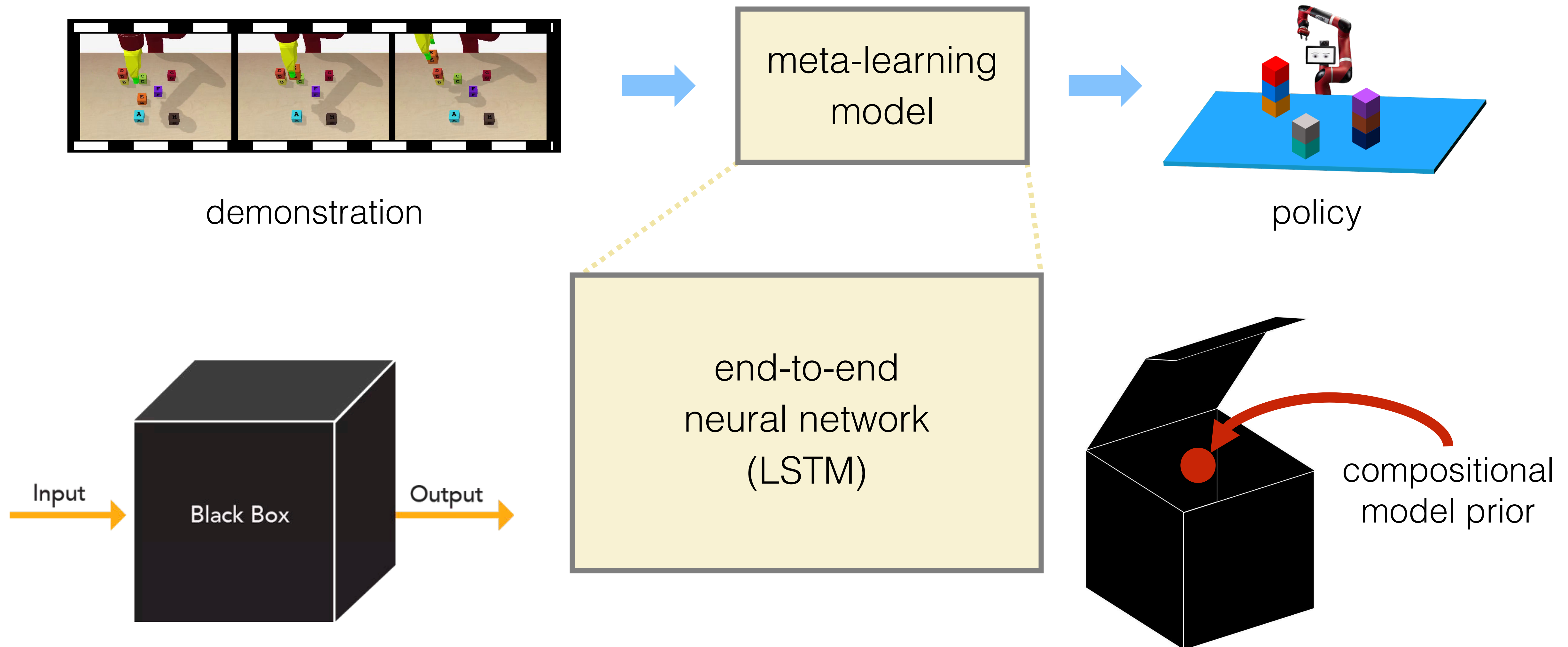


Qualitative

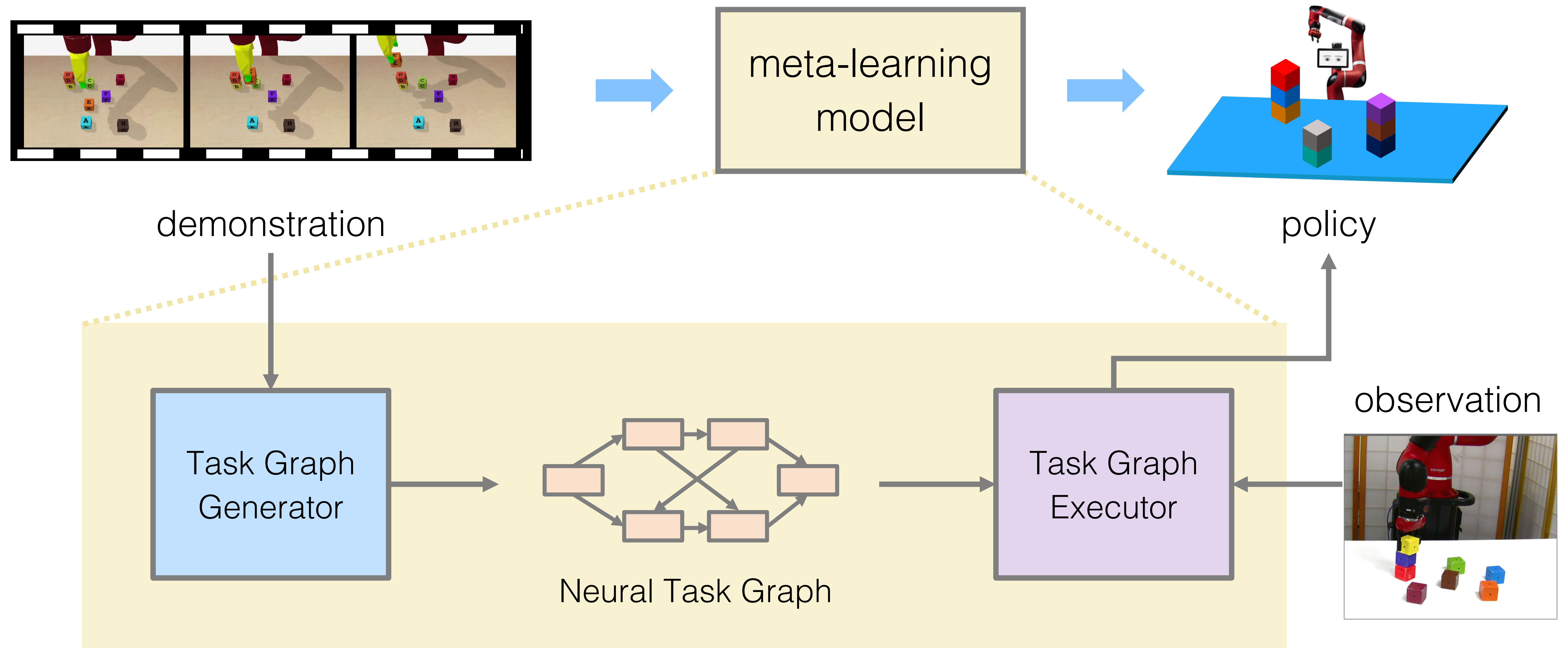


Quantitative  
(the higher the better)

# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos: Neural Task Programming (NTP)

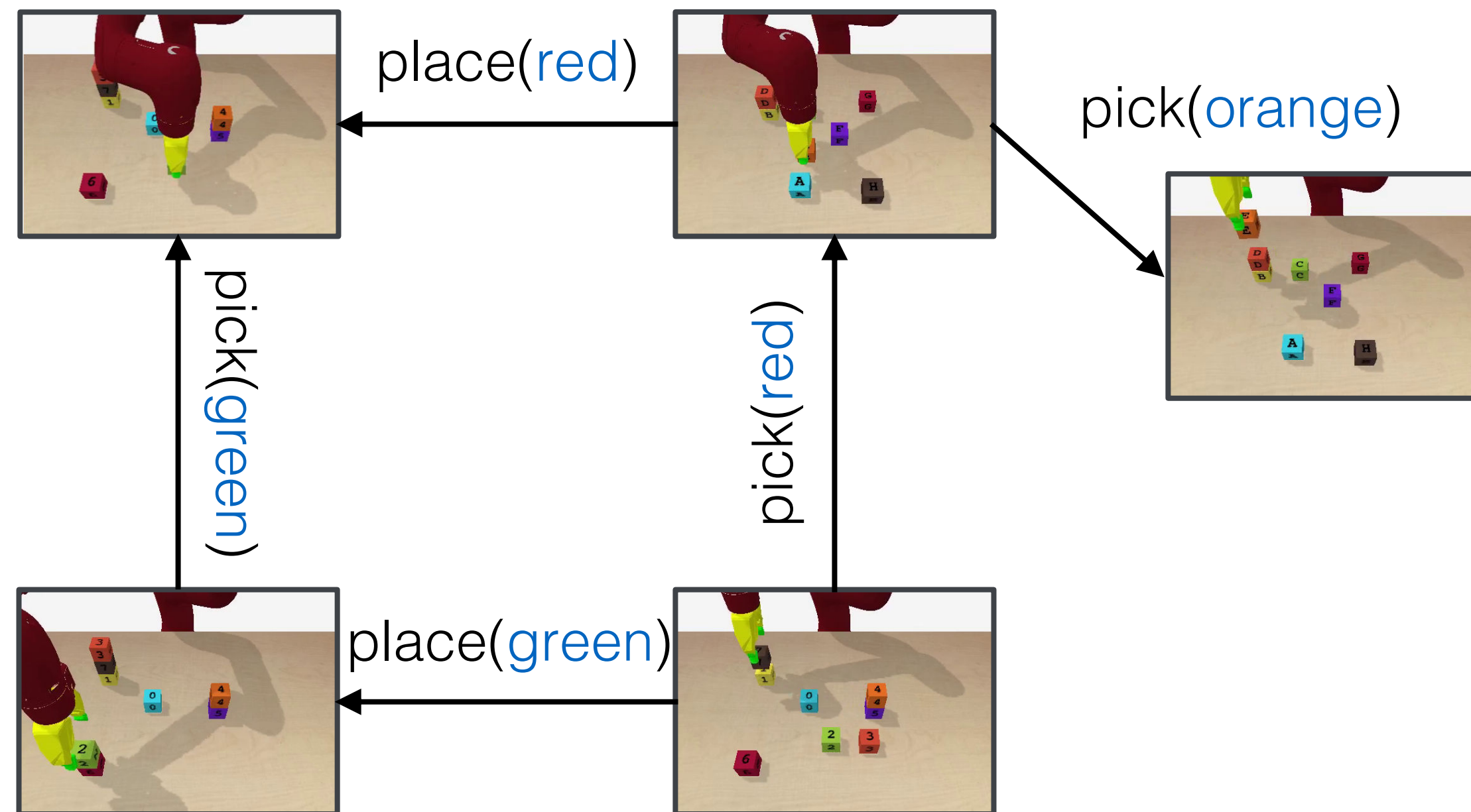


# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos: Neural Task Graphs (NTG)



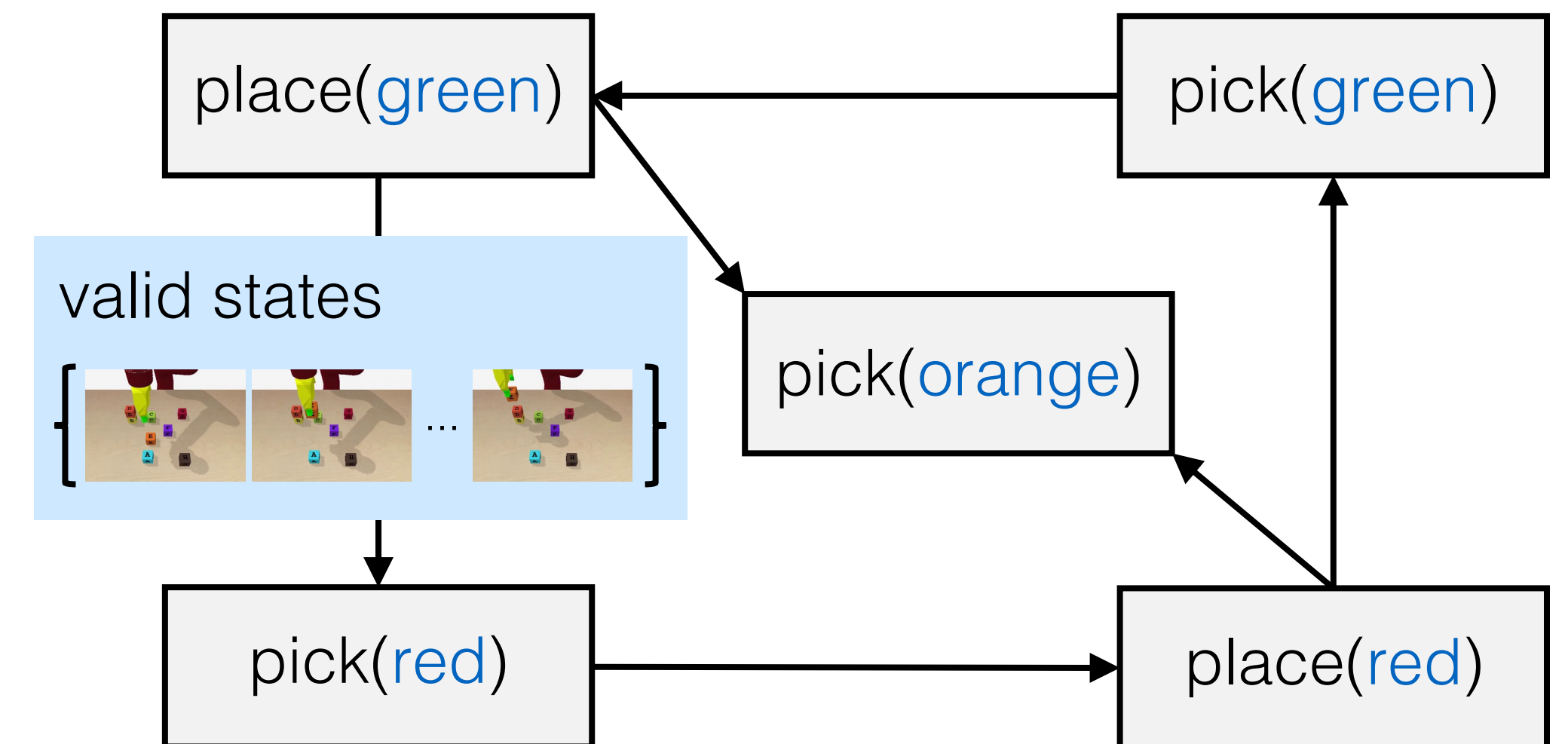
# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos: Neural Task Graphs (NTG)

Task Graph



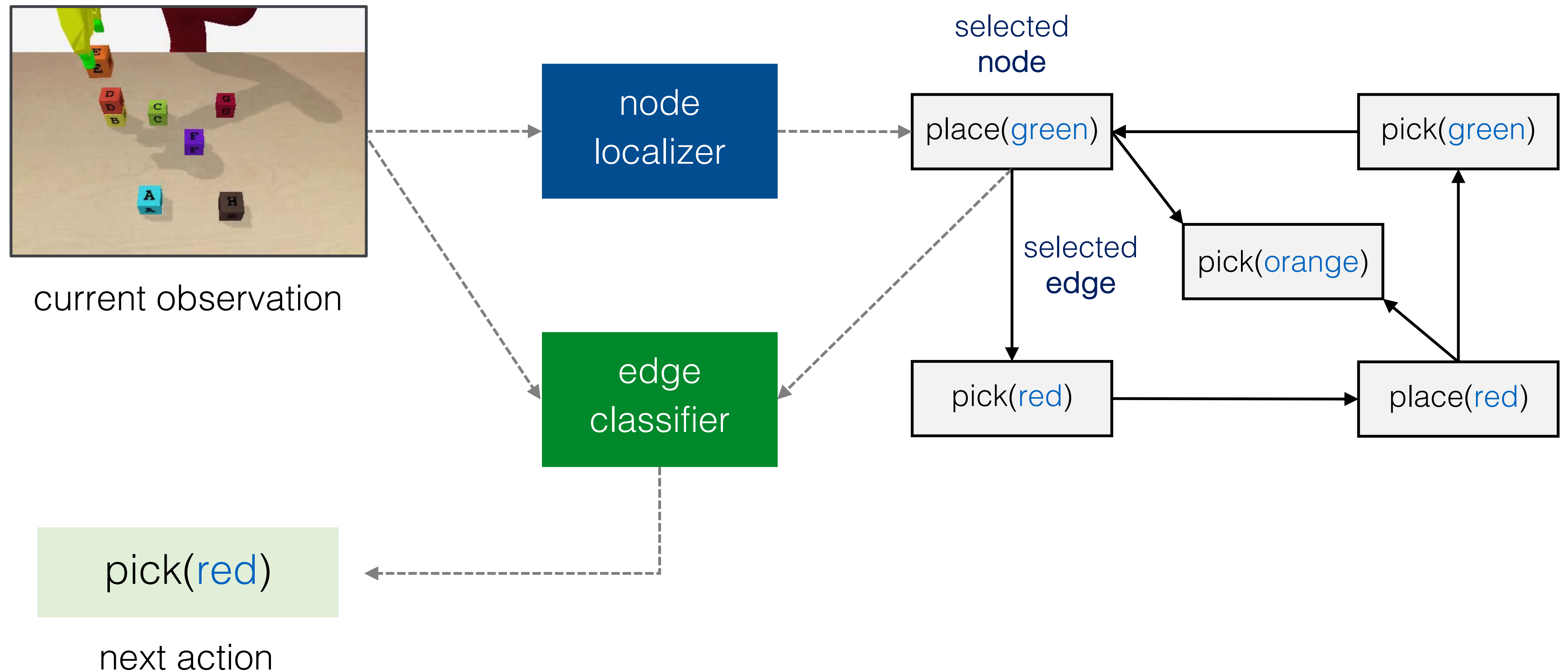
Nodes    States    **infinite**  
Edges    Actions

Conjugate Task Graph

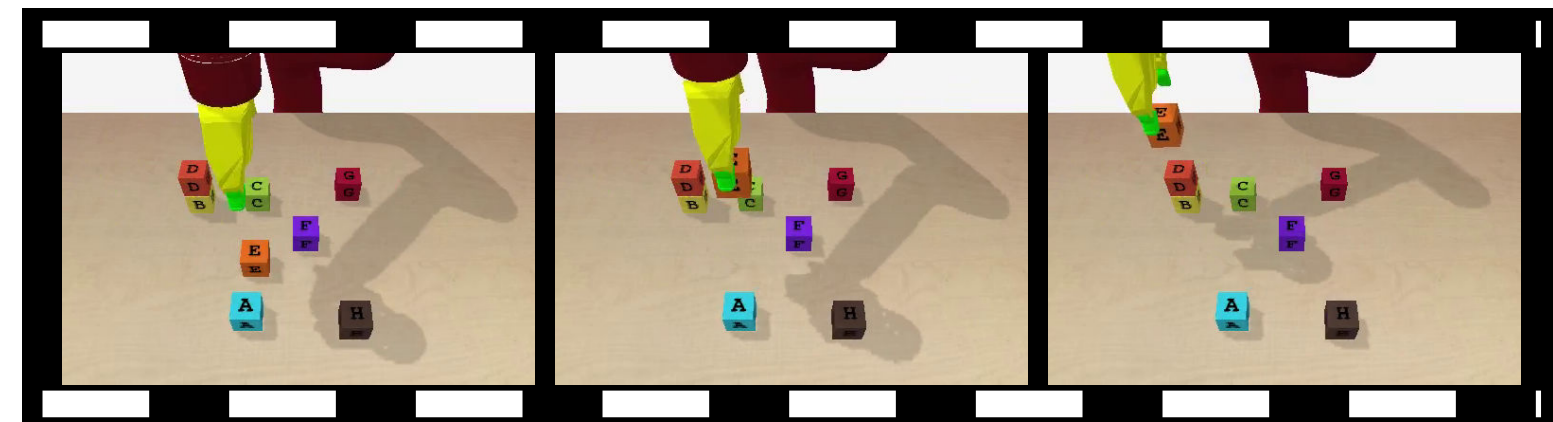


Nodes    Actions    **finite**  
Edges    States (Preconditions)

# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos: Neural Task Graphs (NTG)

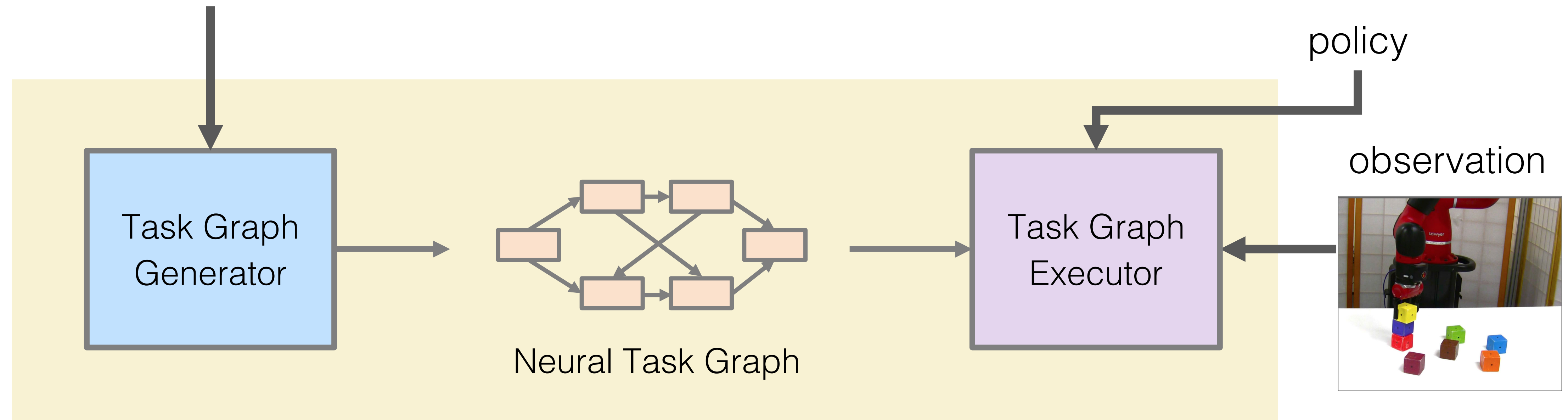
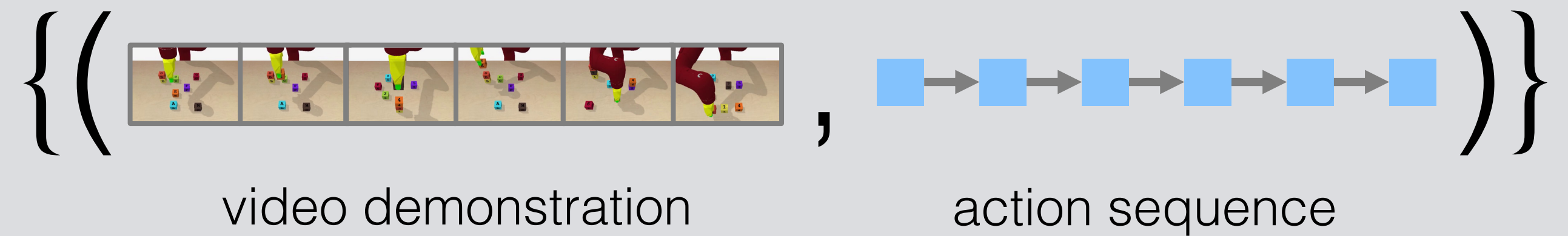


# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos: Neural Task Graphs (NTG)

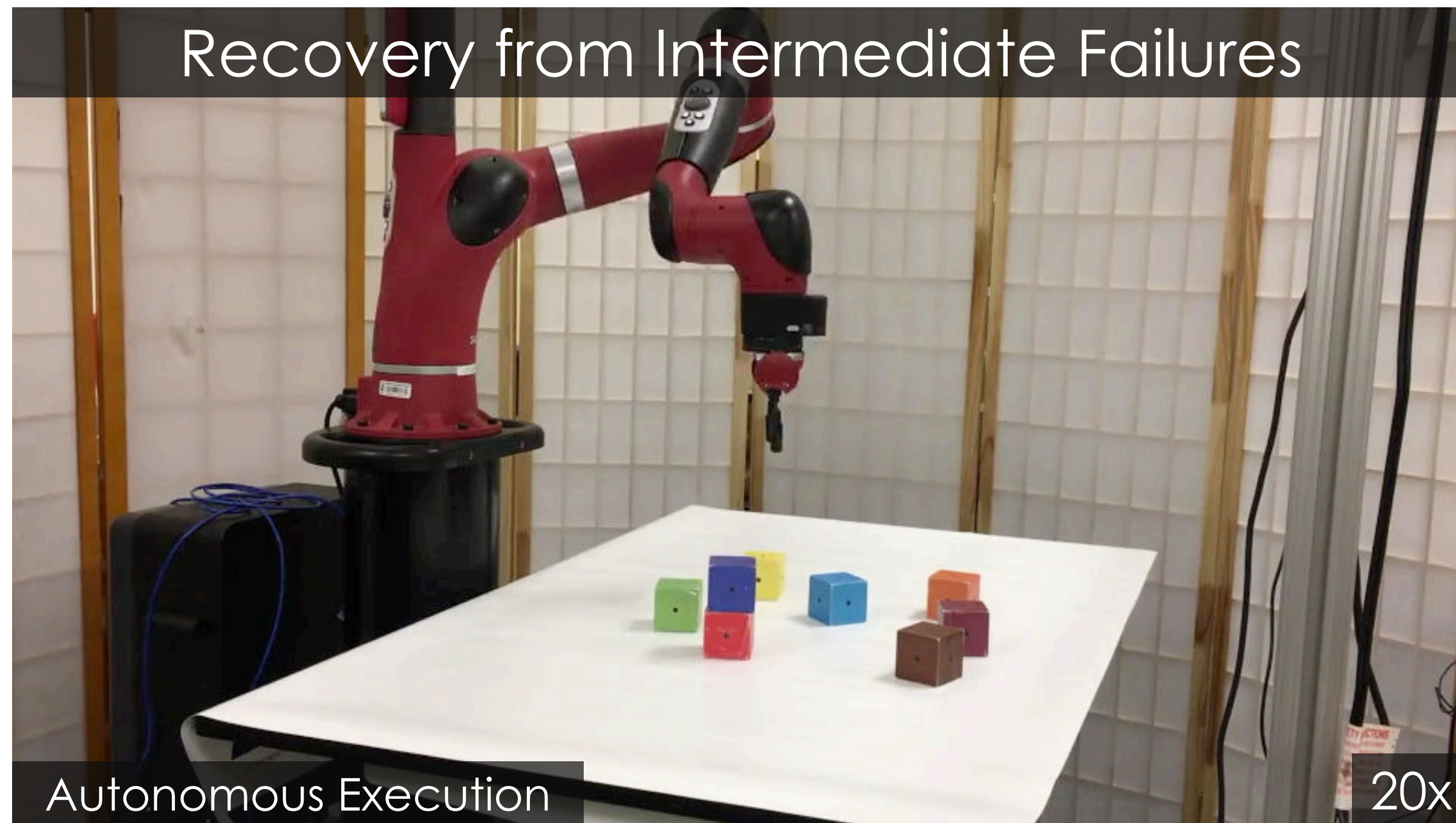


demonstration

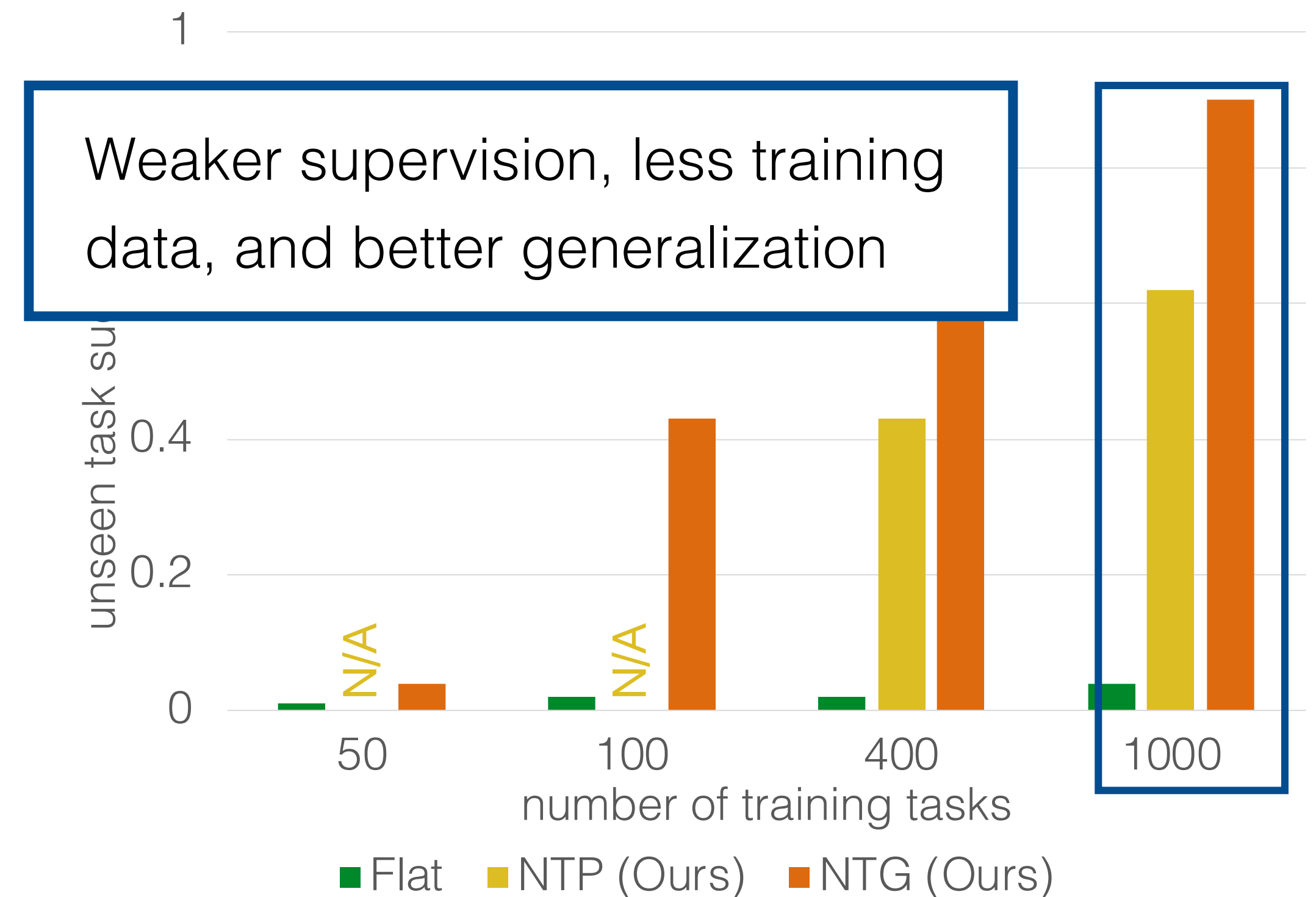
Training supervision



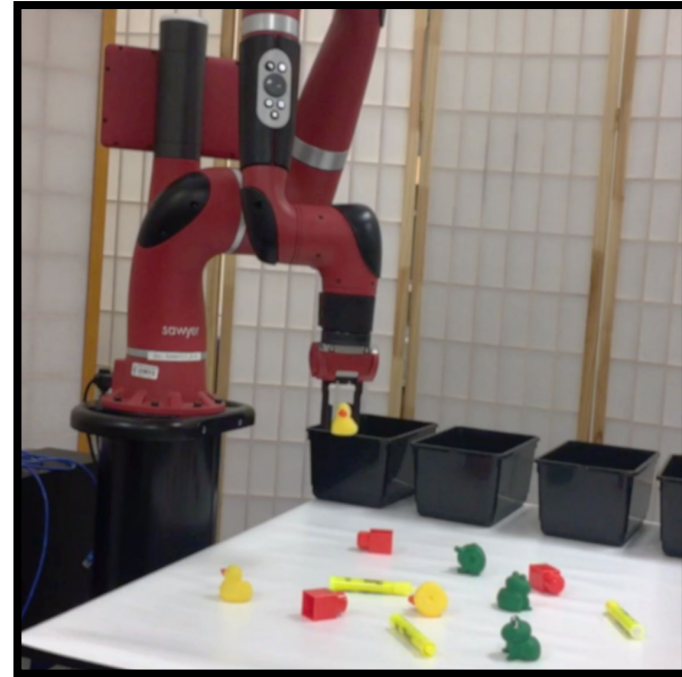
# One-Shot Imitation Learning from Videos: Neural Task Graphs (NTG)



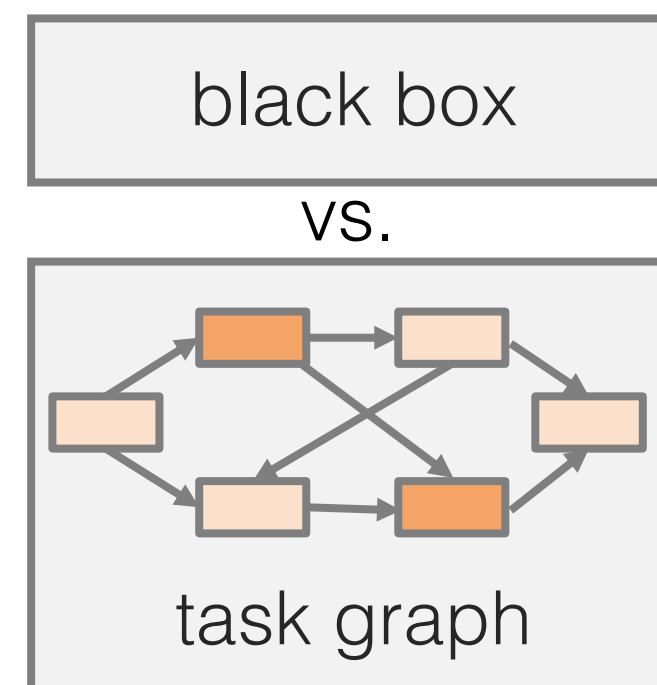
Qualitative



Quantitative  
(the higher the better)

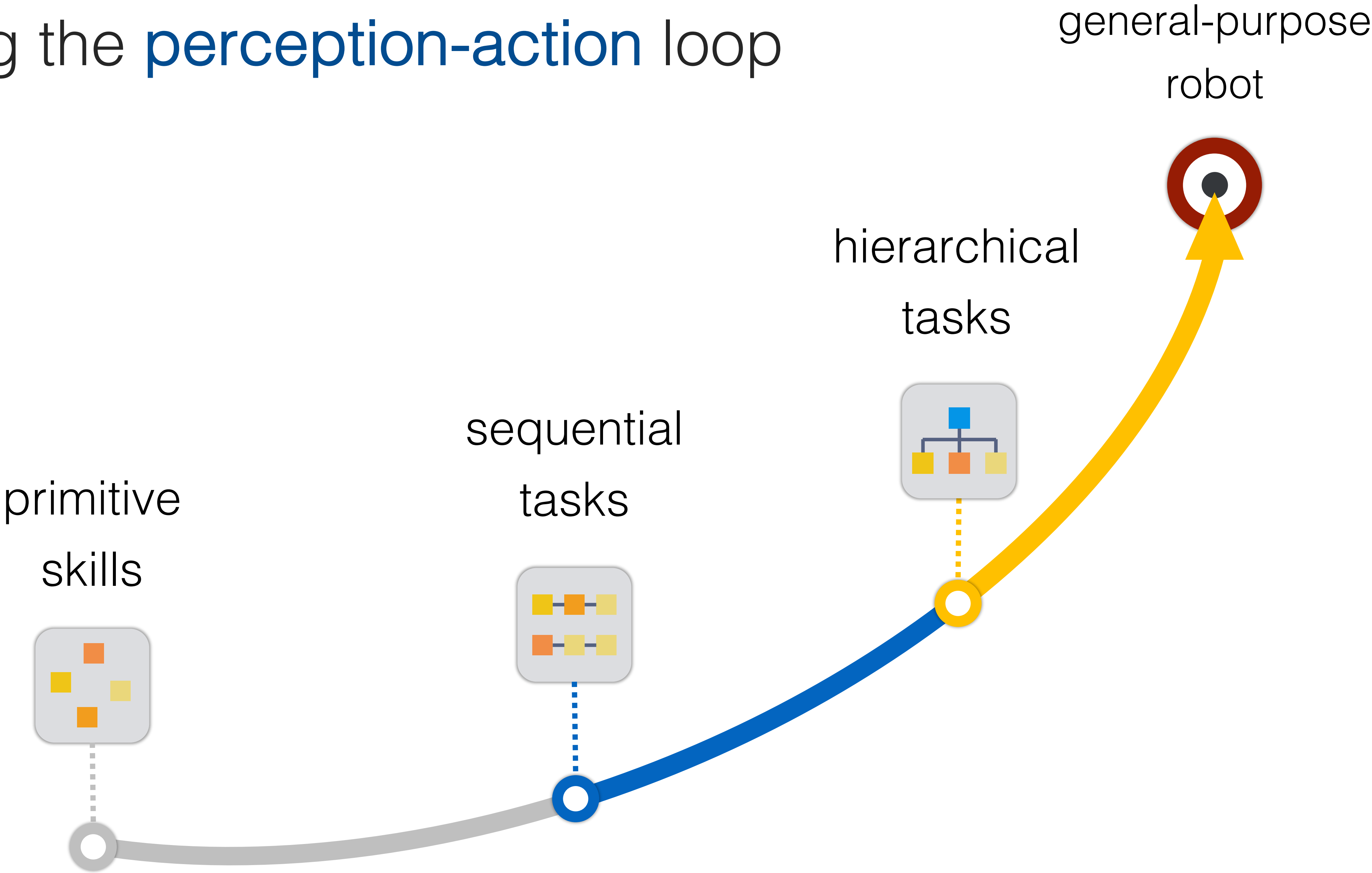


Extracting knowledge about the compositional structure of **hierarchical tasks** from **video demonstrations**

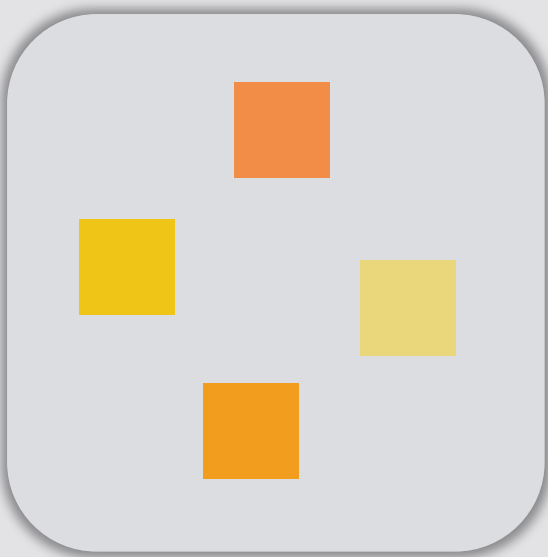


**Meta-learning** models with compositional priors generalize better than black-box models

# closing the **perception-action** loop



Closing the Perception-Action Loop



primitive skills  
[RSS'18, CoRL'18a, CoRL'18b]

Perception  
Modality

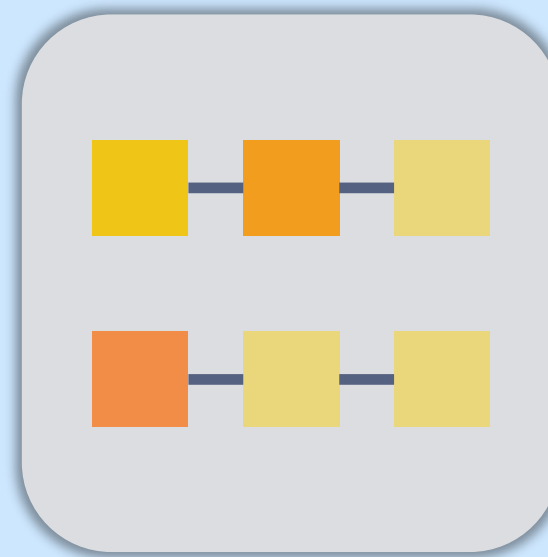
real-world  
sensory data

Action  
Abstraction

joint  
torque

Learning  
Method

reinforcement &  
imitation learning

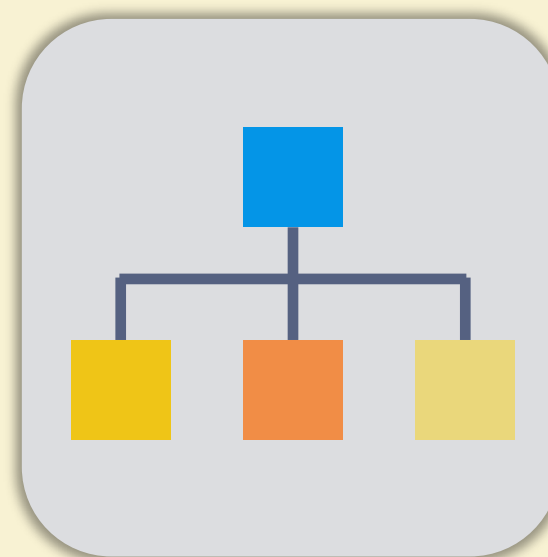


sequential tasks  
[ICRA'17, ICCV'17]

interactive visual  
environment

high-level  
command

transfer  
learning



hierarchical tasks  
[ICRA'18, CVPR'19]

unstructured  
video data

task  
structure

meta-learning

# closing the **perception-action** loop

general-purpose  
robot

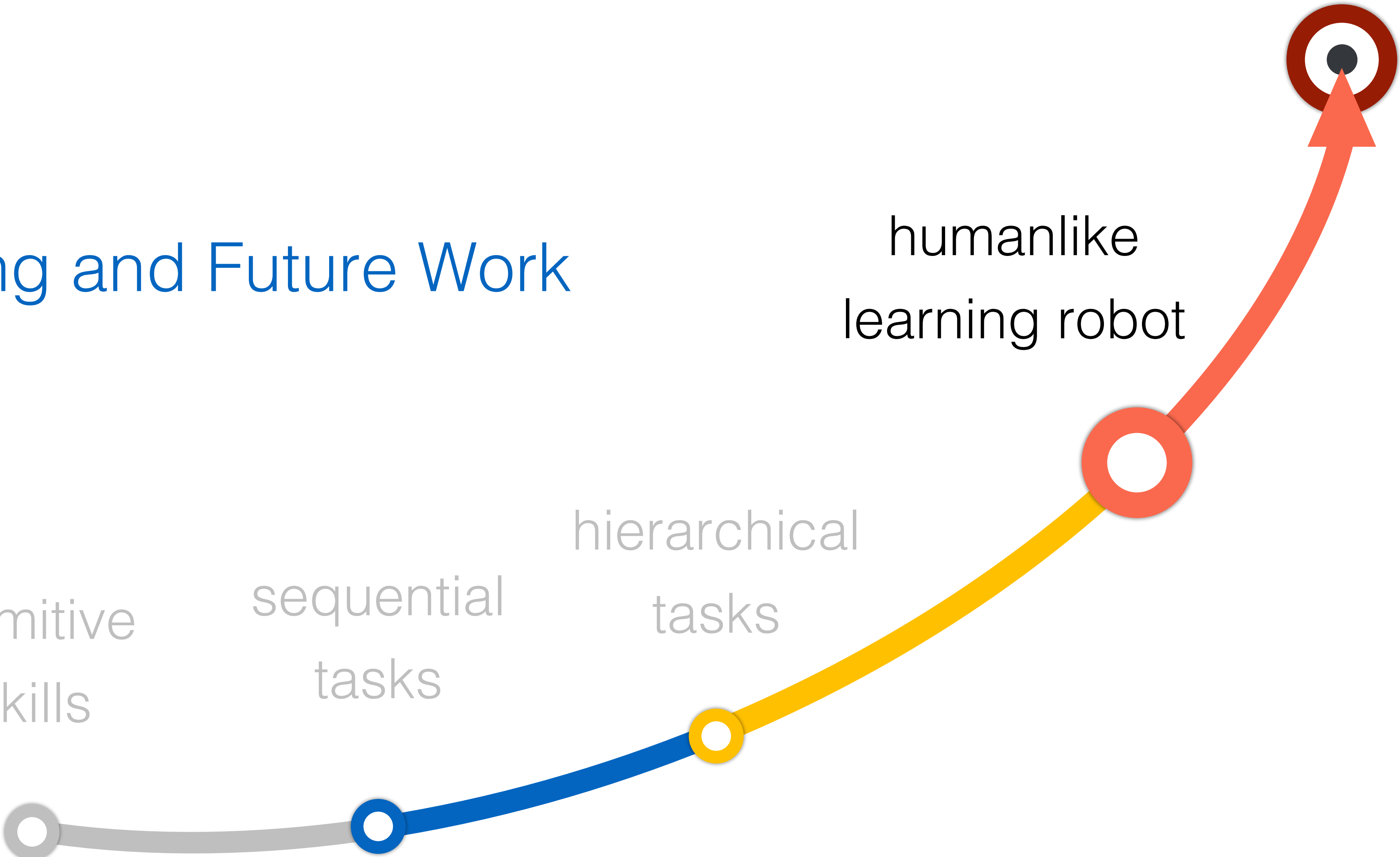
humanlike  
learning robot

hierarchical  
tasks

sequential  
tasks

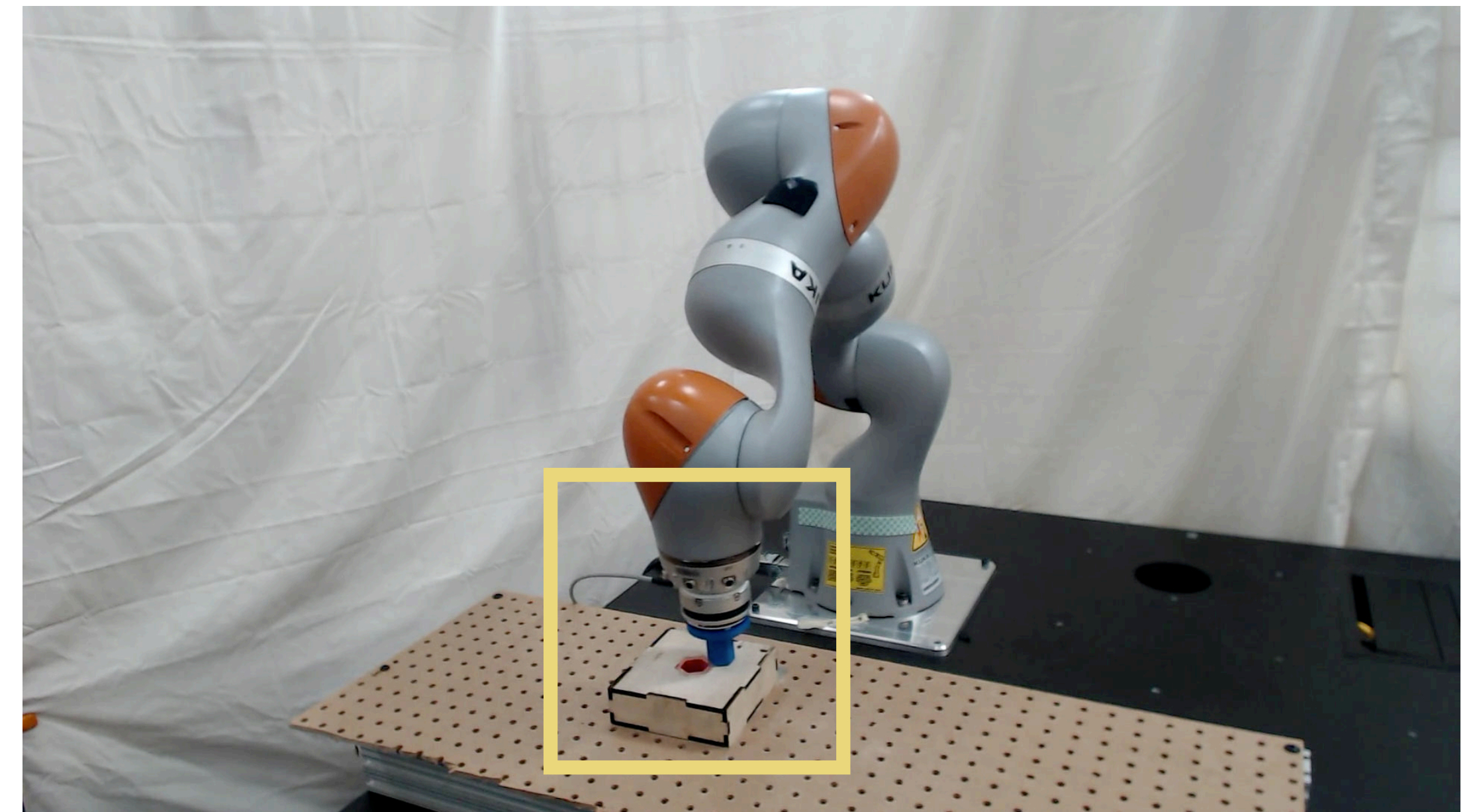
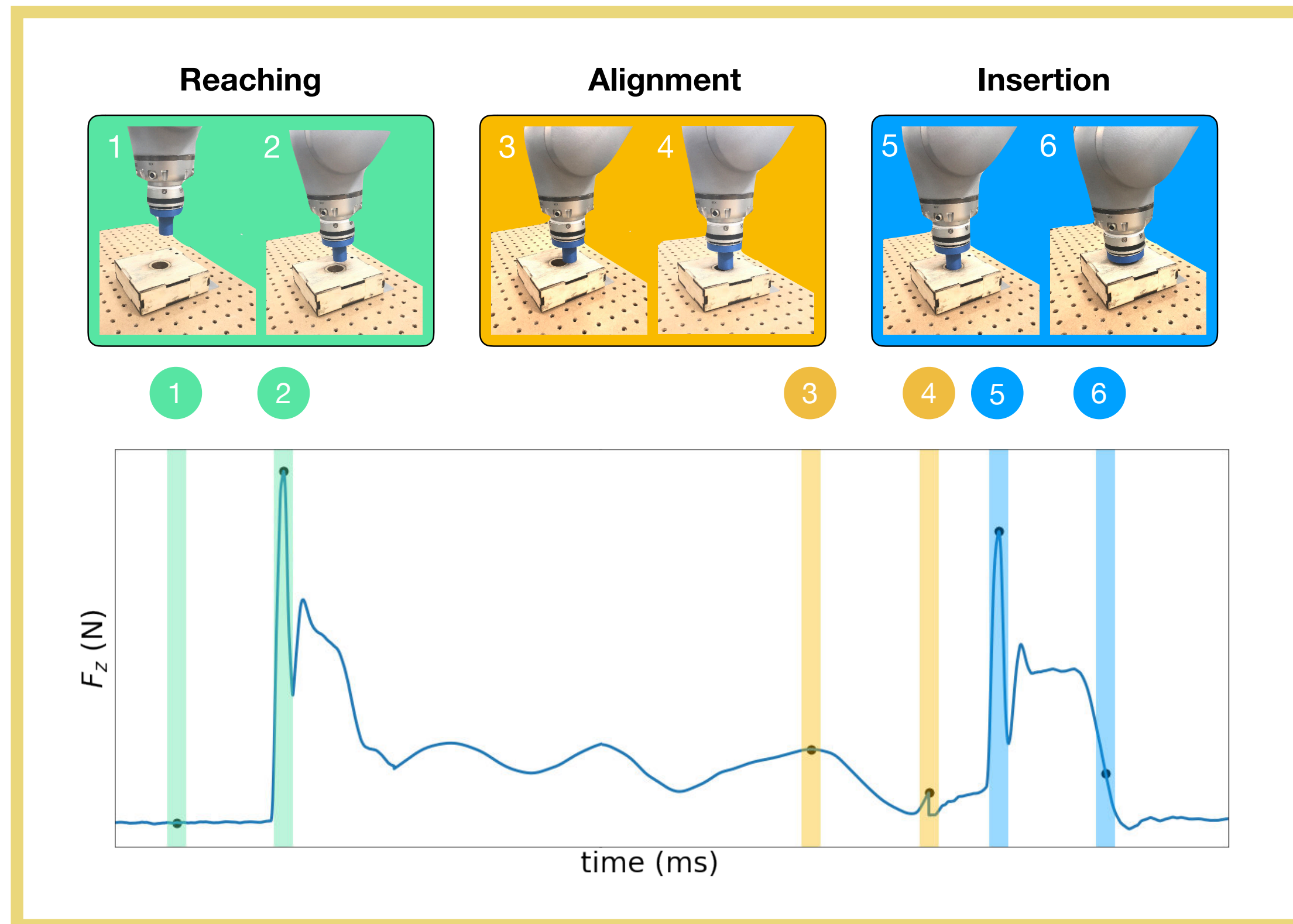
primitive  
skills

Ongoing and Future Work



# Future Direction: Multimodal Perception Beyond Vision

Learning coherent representations of multimodal information for control



combining **vision** and **force** for manipulation

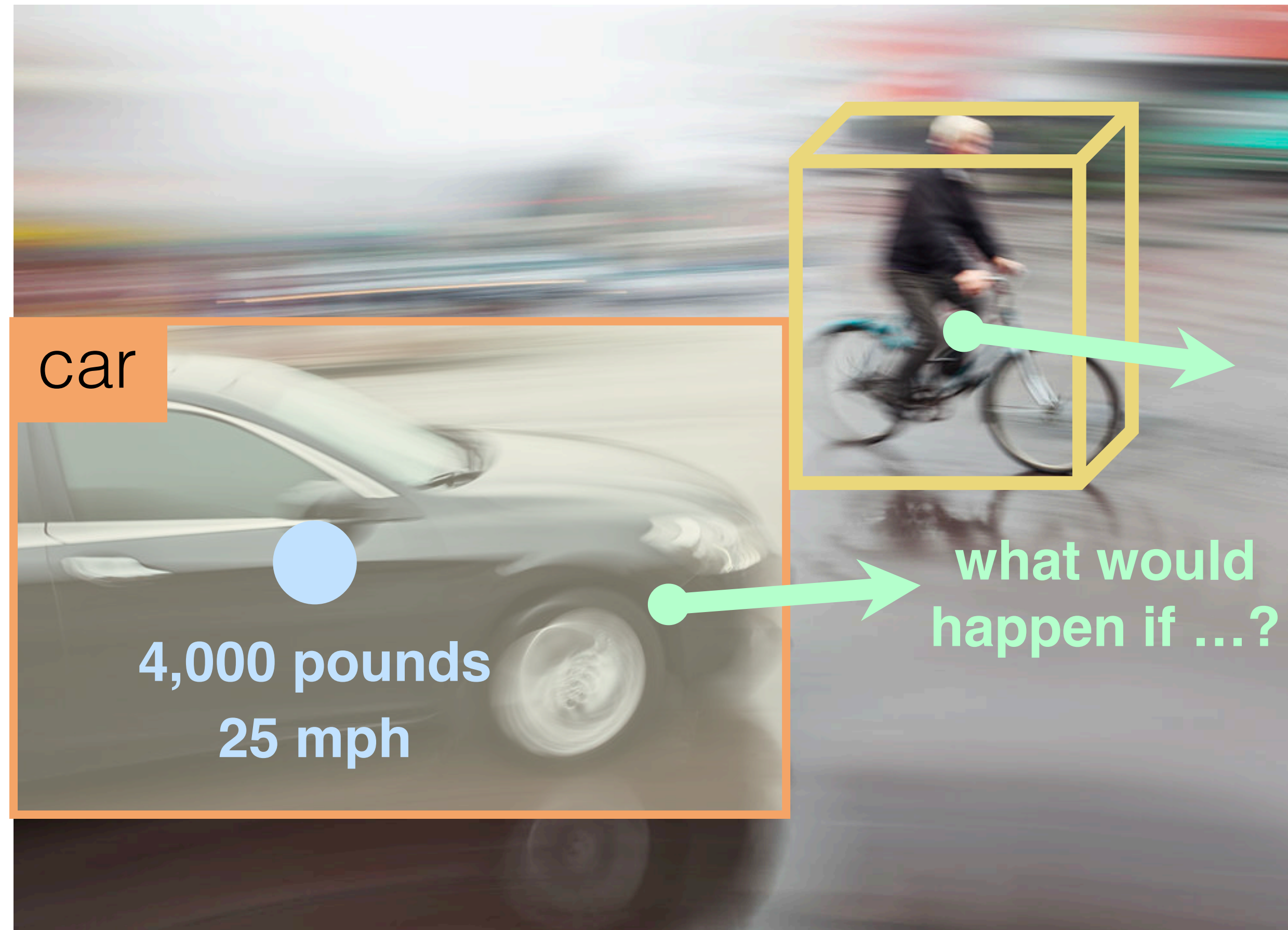
# Future Direction: Learning Knowledge of the World from Interaction

semantic

[Zhu et al. CVPR'16; Krishna, Zhu et al. IJCV'17; Xu, Zhu et al. CVPR'17; Zhu et al. CVPR'17]

physical

[Zhu et al. ECCV'14; Fang, Zhu et al. RSS'18]



geometric

[Chen, Xu, Zhu et al. CVPR'19]

causal

[ongoing work]

# Future Direction: Integrating Perception and Knowledge for Autonomy



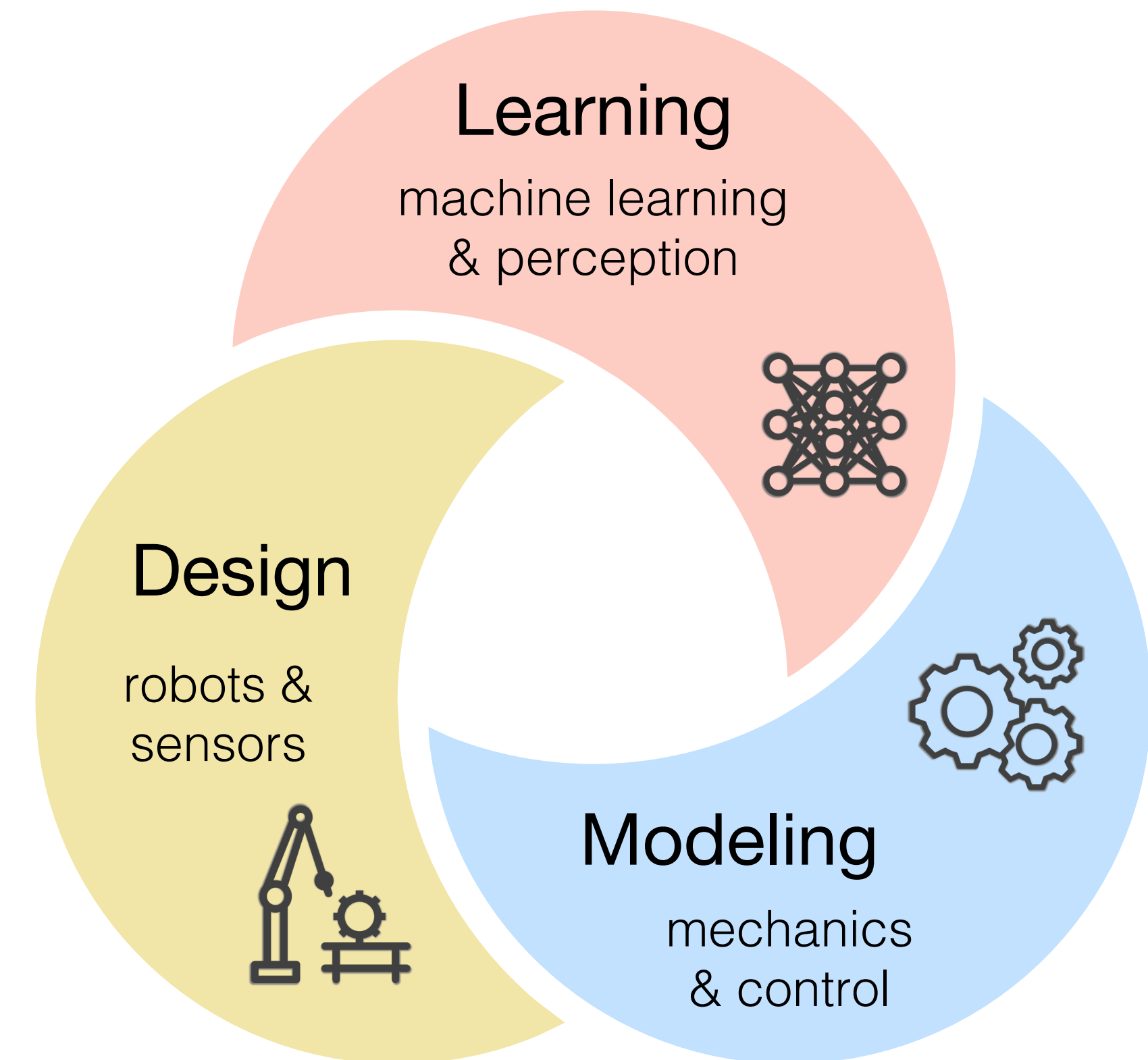
[Fang, **Zhu** et al. RSS'18]



[Wang, Xu, **Zhu** et al. CVPR'19]

Data-driven + Model-driven Methods

ongoing work



broader collaboration

# Acknowledgements



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Abhinav Gupta



Animesh Garg



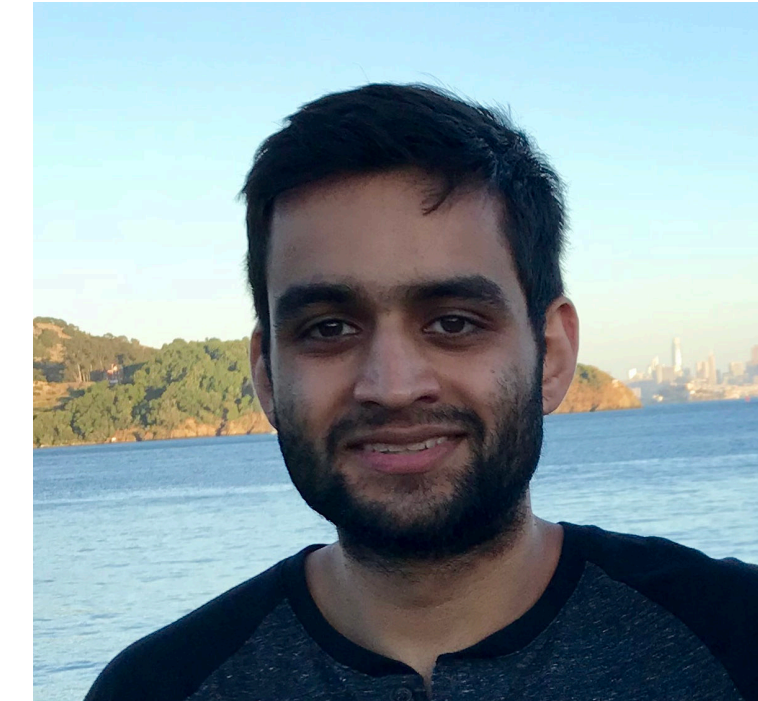
Joseph Lim



Raia Hadsell



Danfei Xu



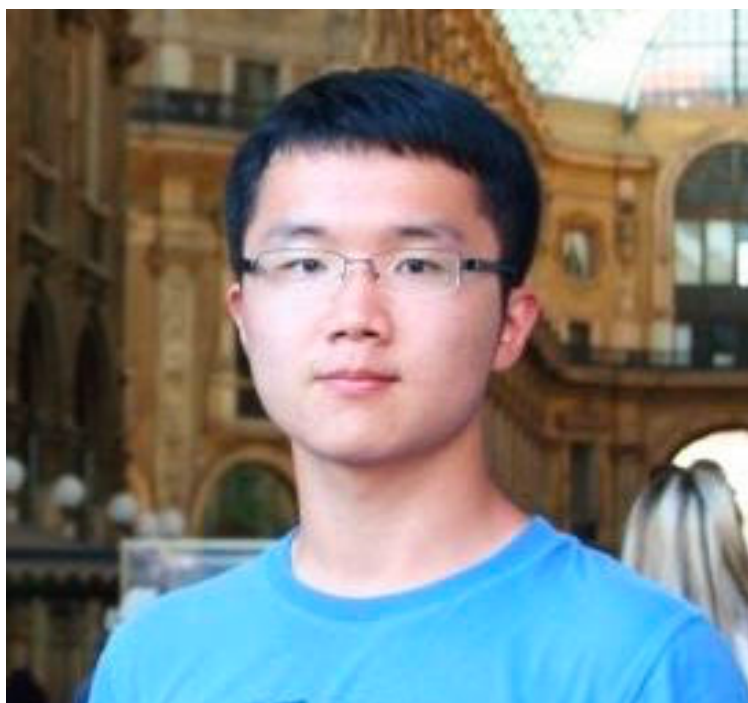
Ajay Mandlekar



De-An Huang



Michelle Lee



Kuan Fang



Suraj Nair



Jim Fan

