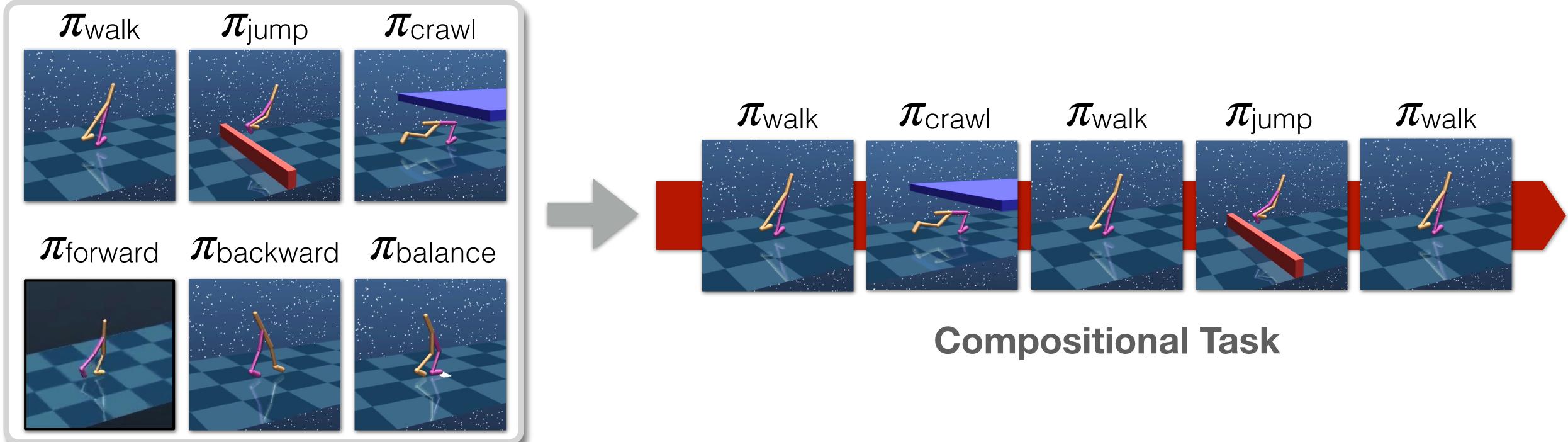
Composing Complex Skills by Learning Transition Policies

Youngwoon Lee*, Shao-Hua Sun*, Sriram Somasundaram, Edward S. Hu, Joseph J. Lim Presented in ICLR 2019



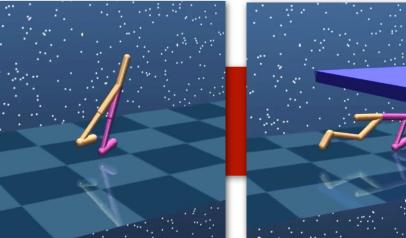




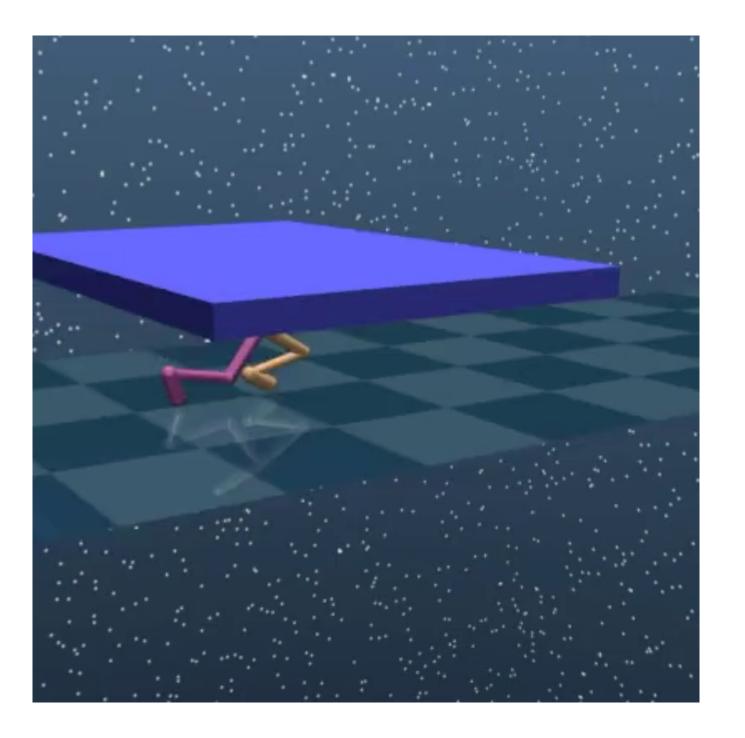
Reusable Skills

$\pi_{ ext{walk}}$

$\pi_{ ext{crawl}}$

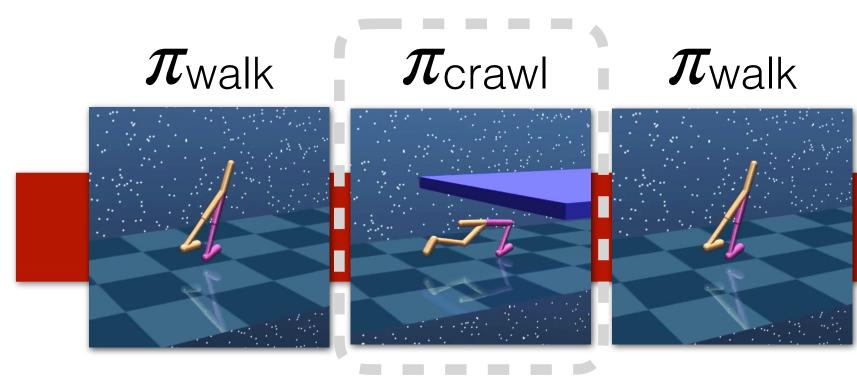


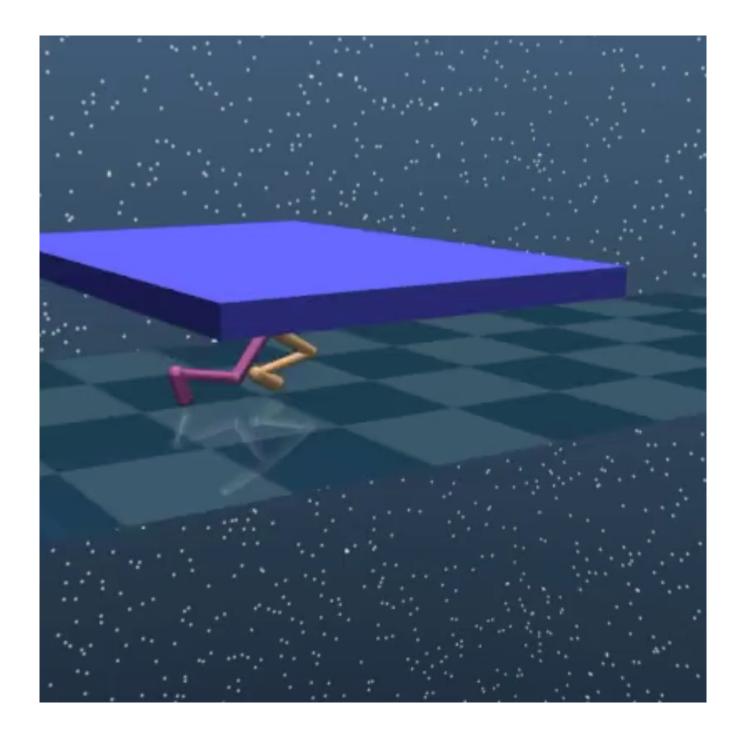






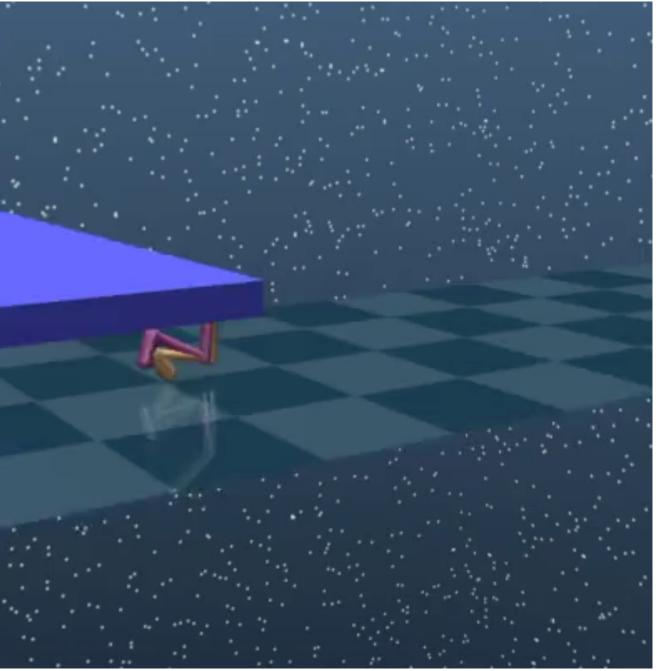
$\pi_{ ext{walk}}$ $\pi_{ ext{jump}}$ $\pi_{ ext{walk}}$



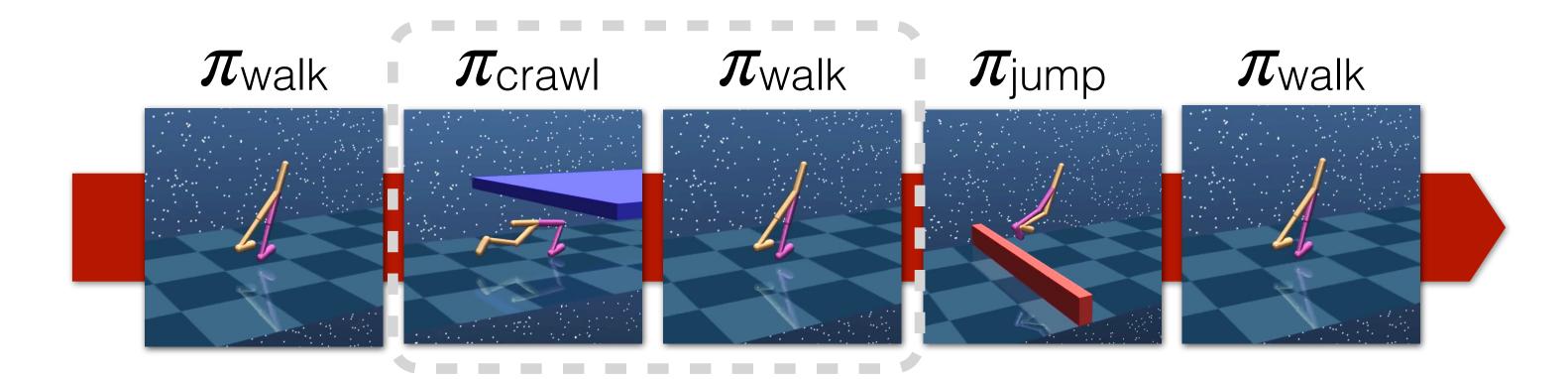


Twalk Π Image: Walk Image: Comparison of the two sets of two sets

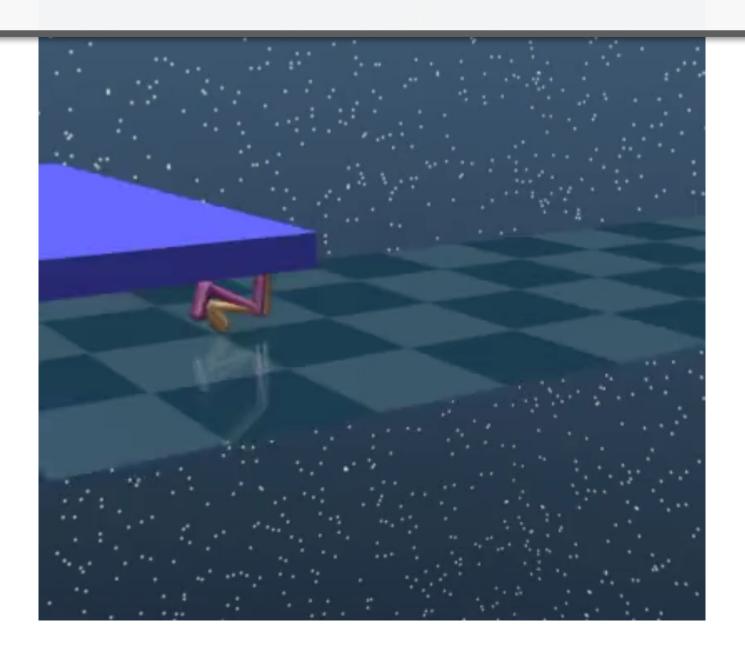
$\pi_{ ext{walk}}$

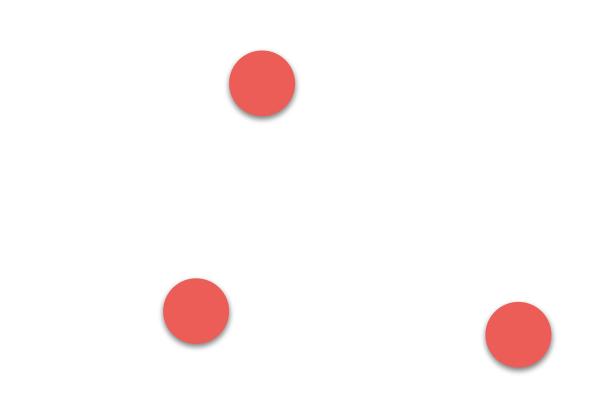


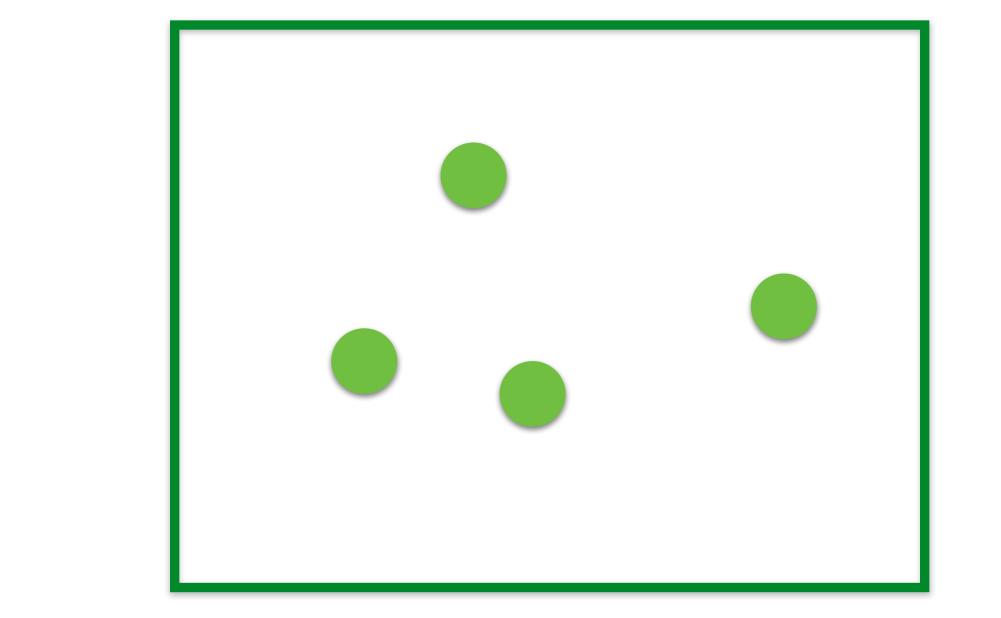
$\pi_{ ext{crawl}}$ $\pi_{ ext{walk}}$ $\pi_{ ext{jump}}$ $\pi_{ ext{walk}}$



Fail since these skills never learned to connect

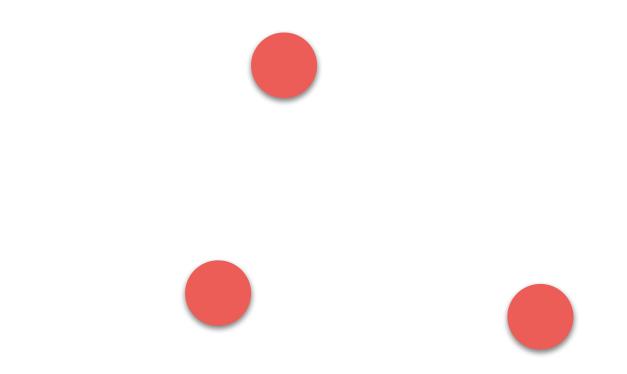


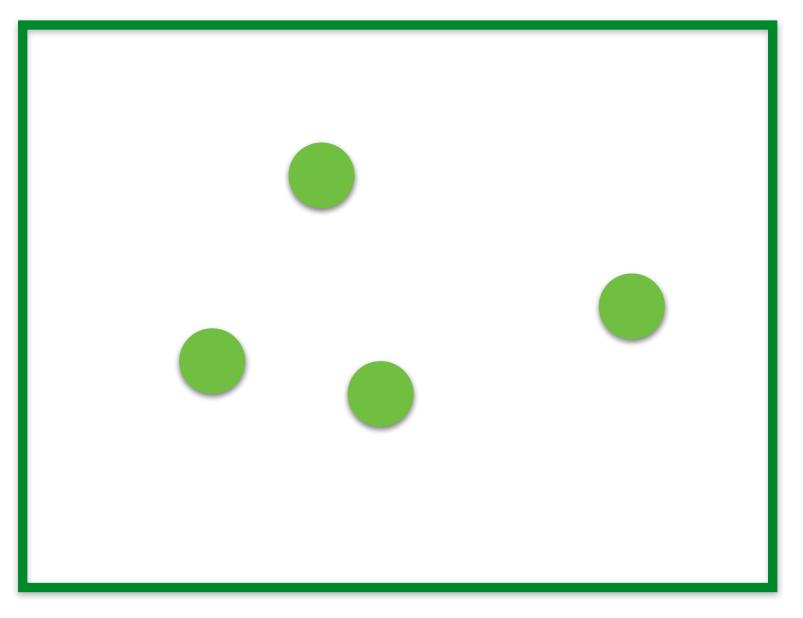


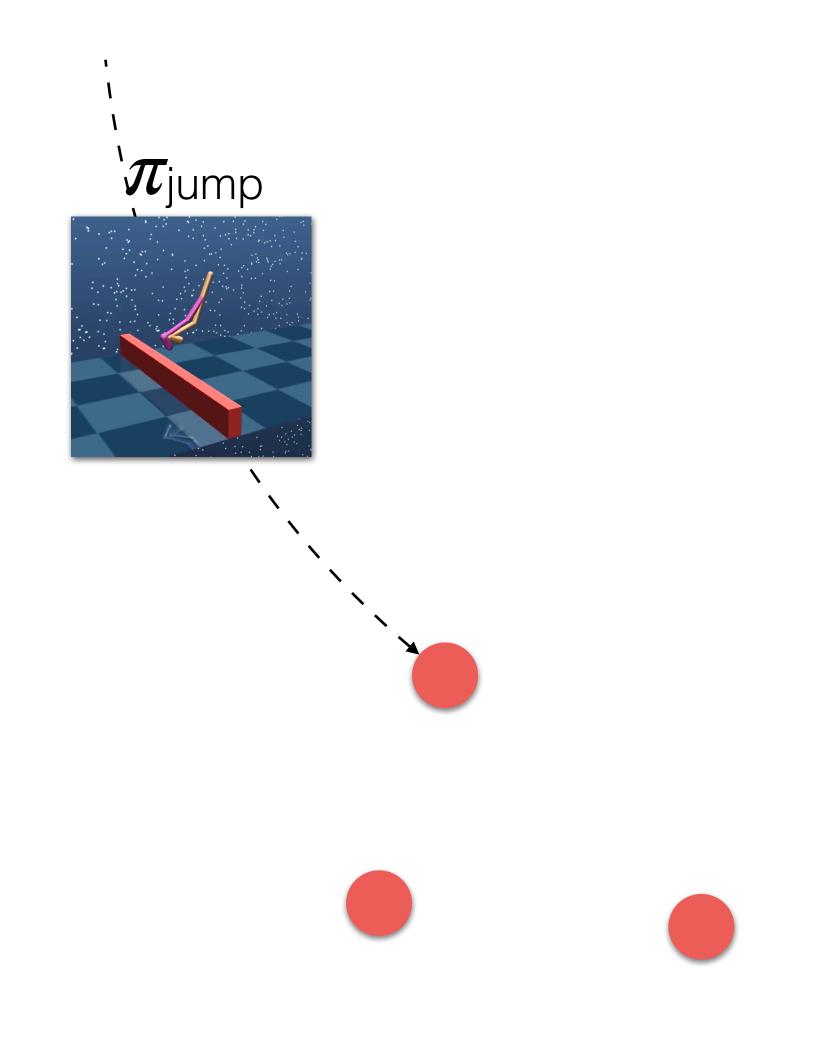


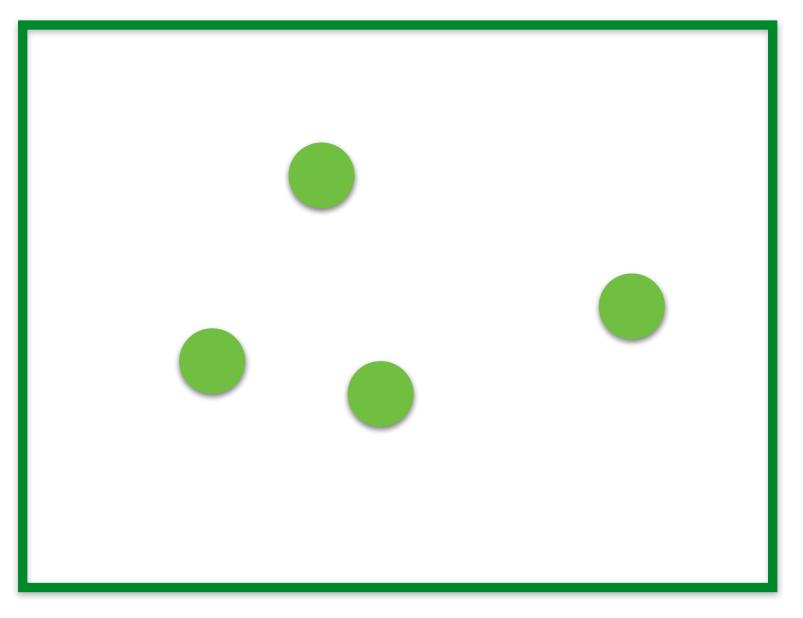
$\pi_{ ext{jump}}$

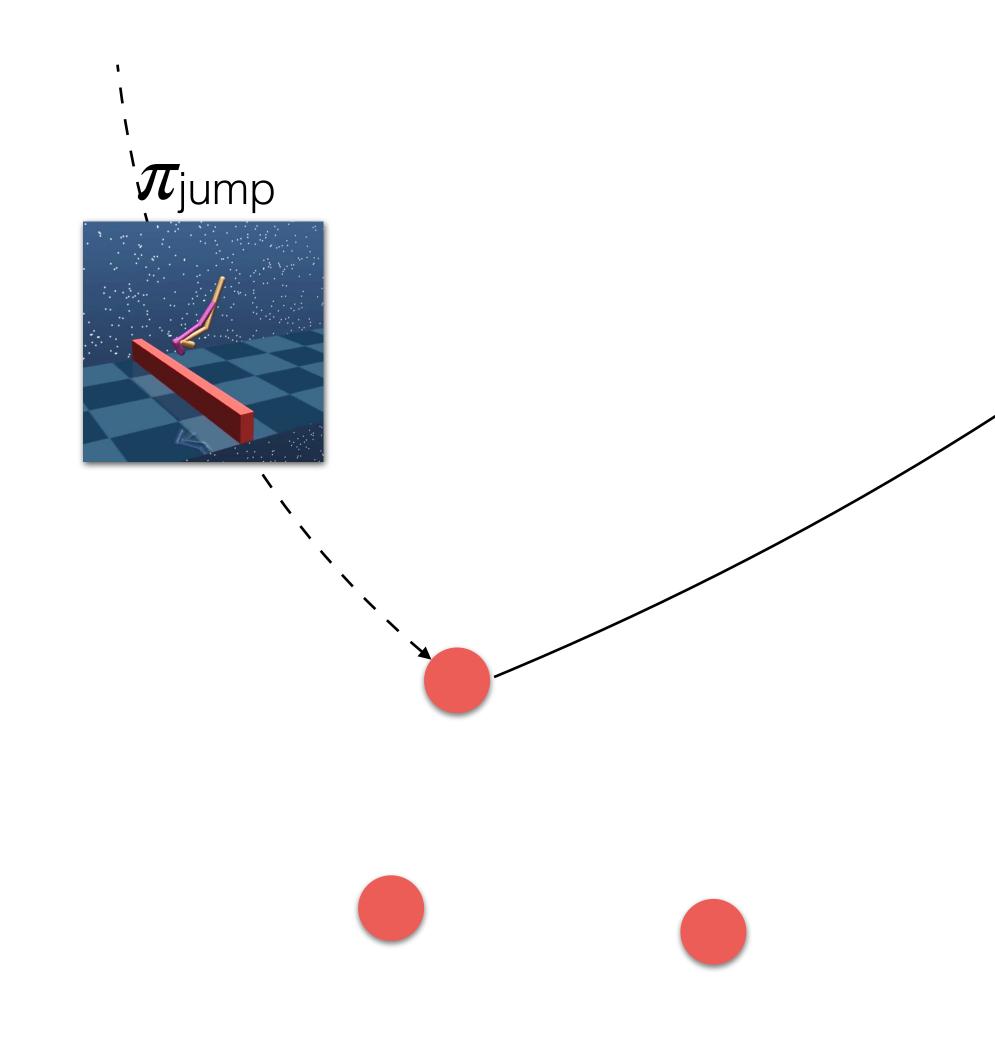


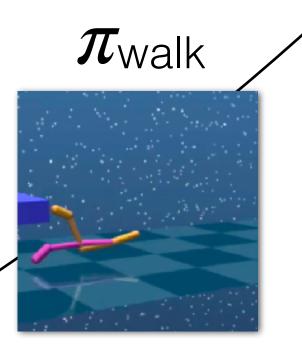


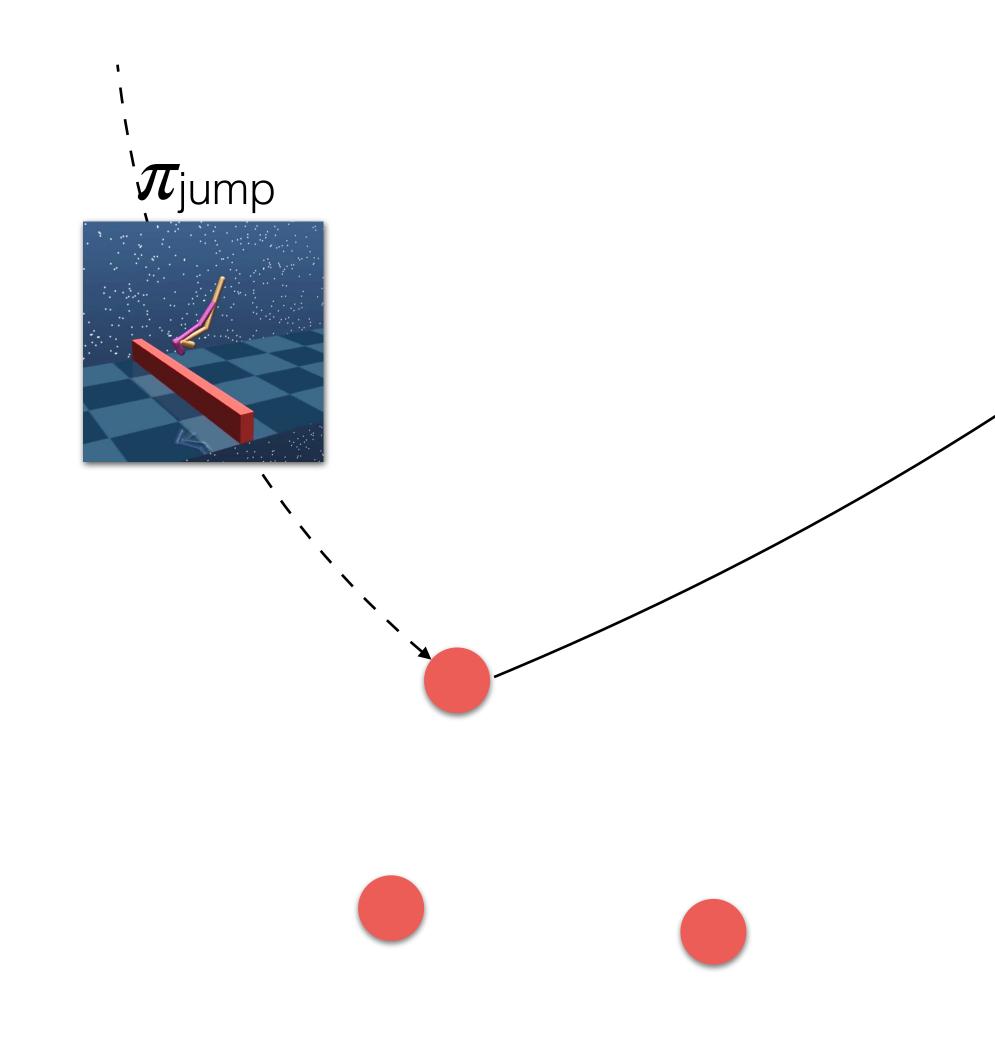




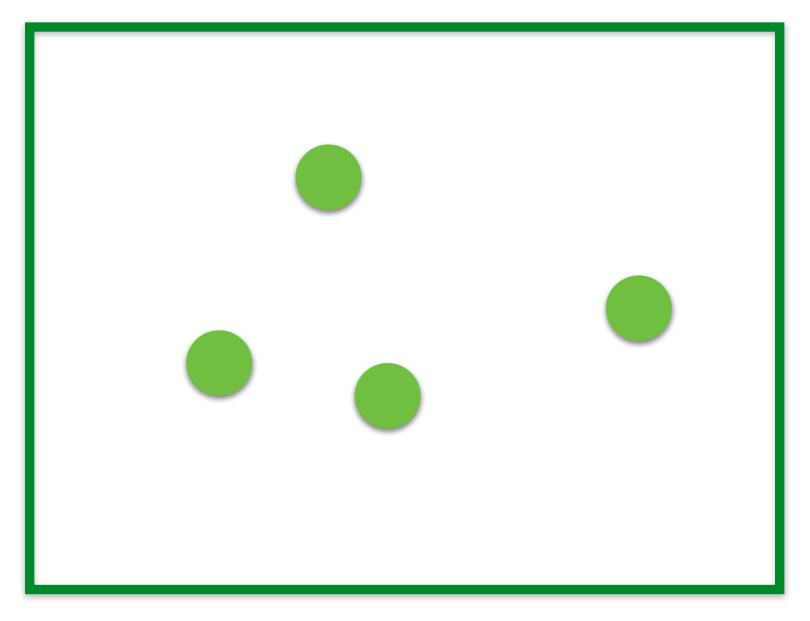


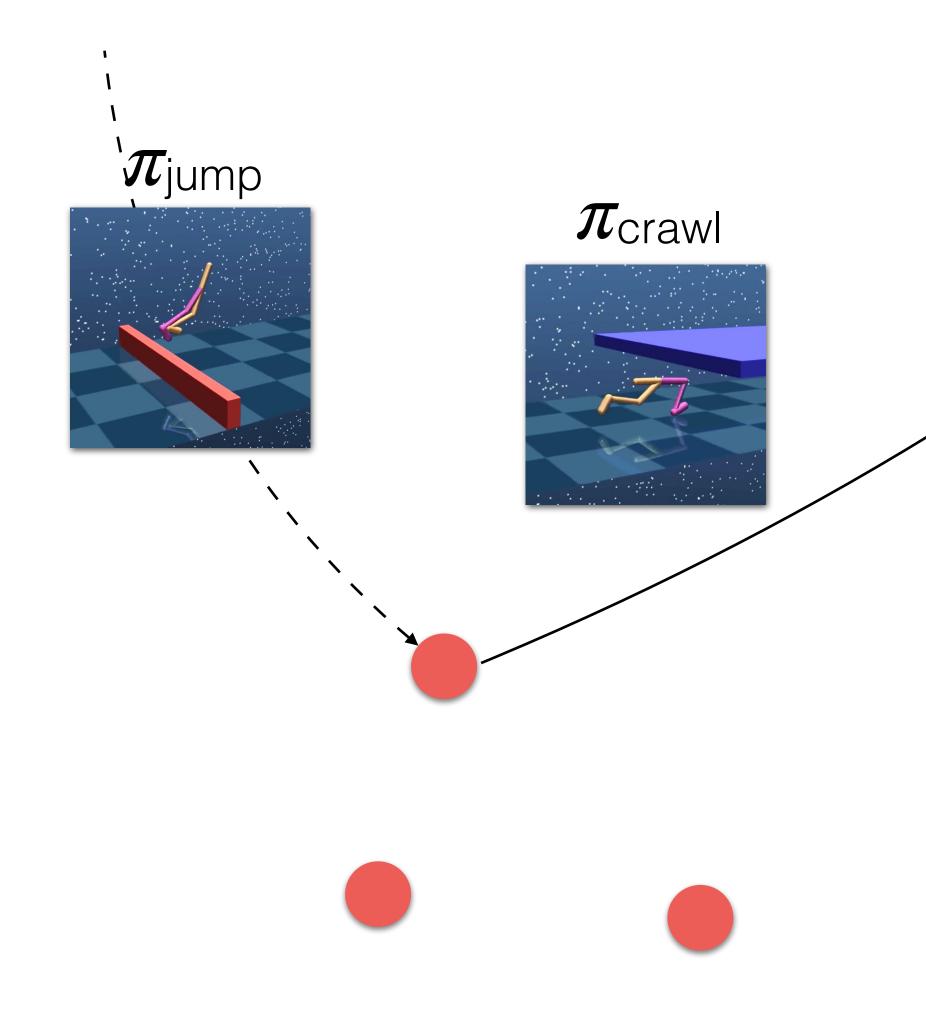




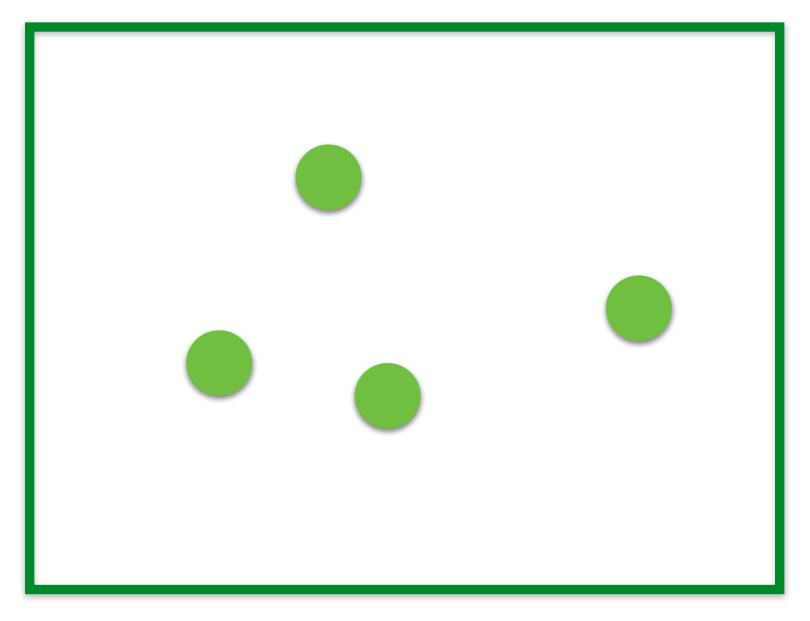


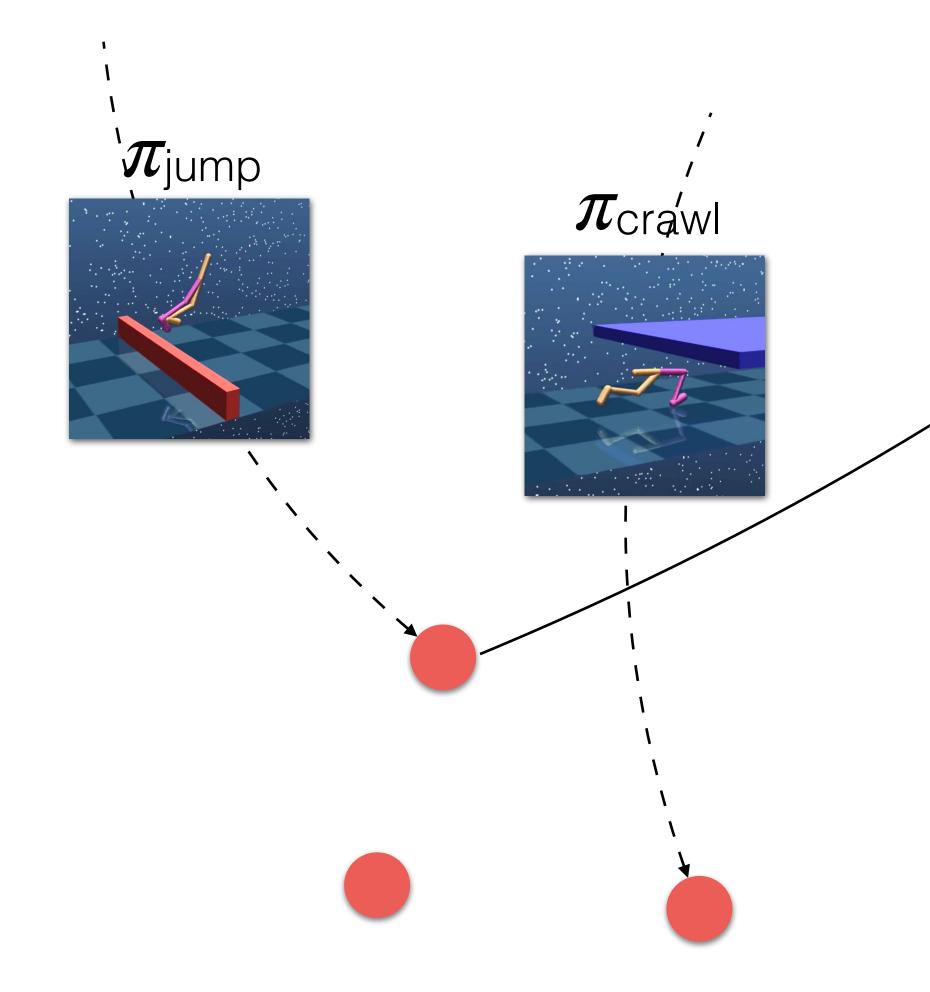




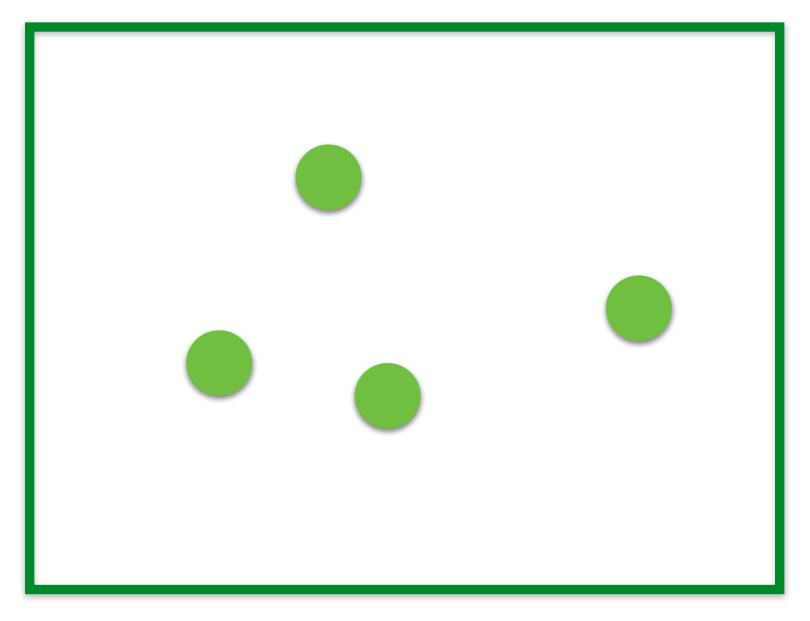


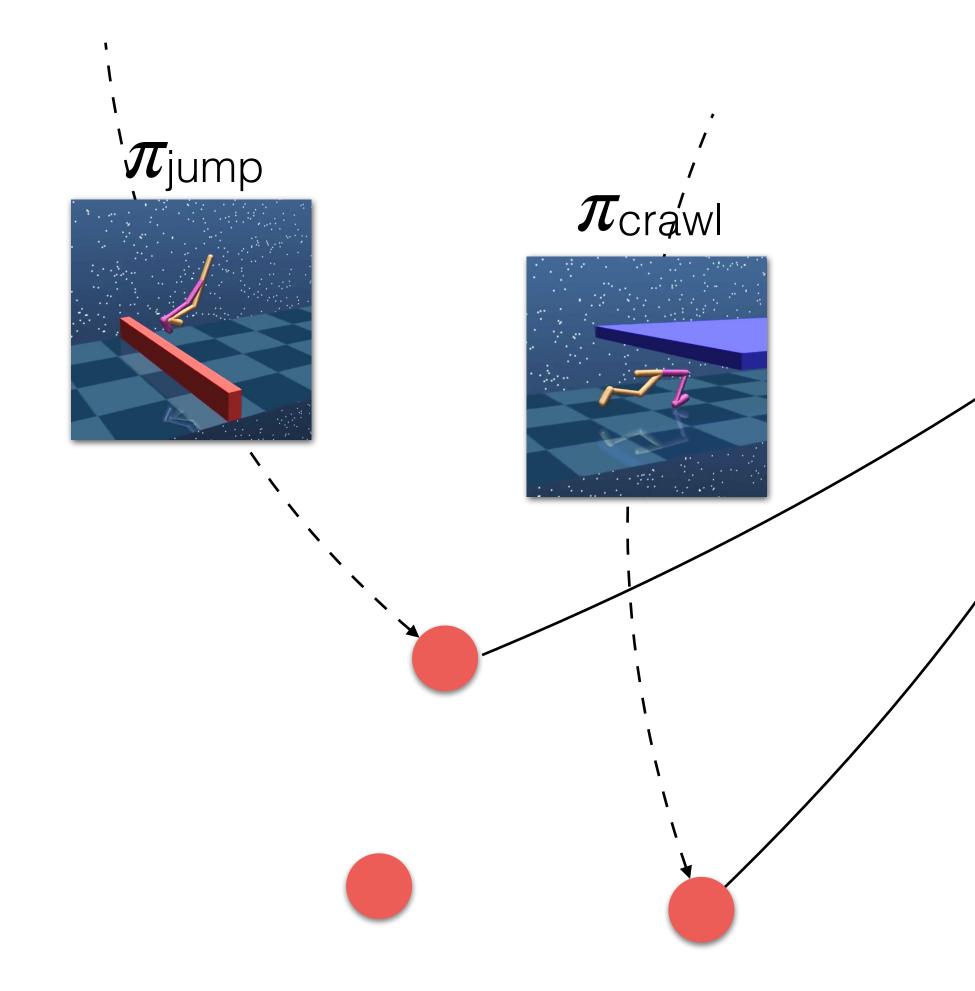




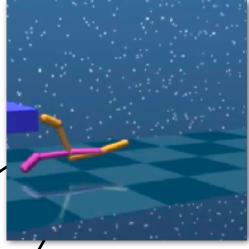


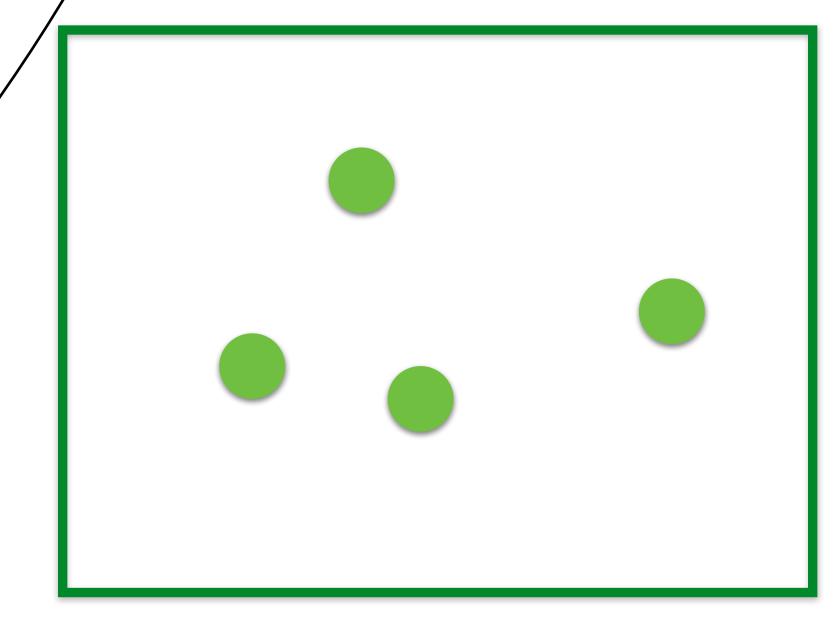


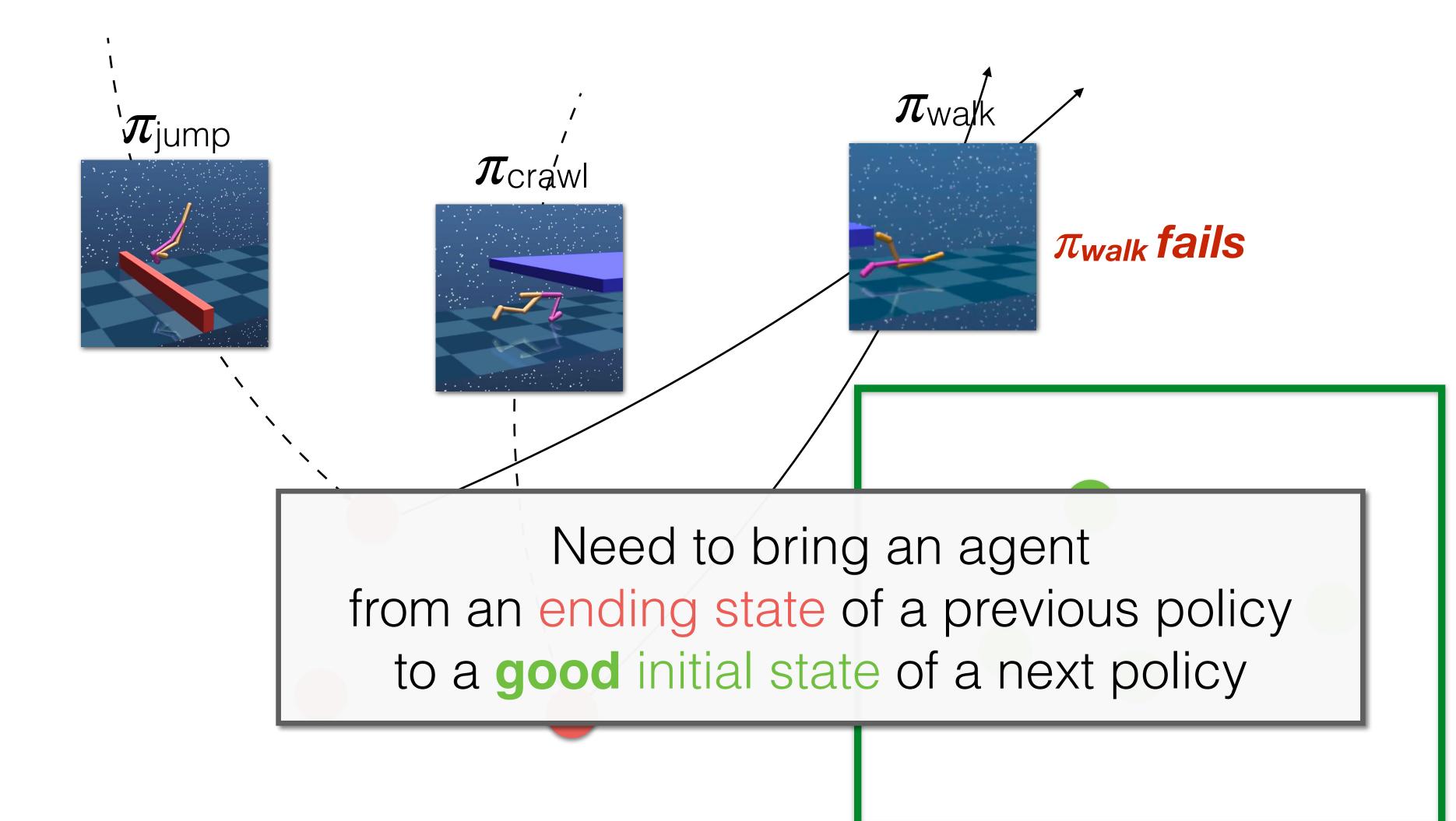


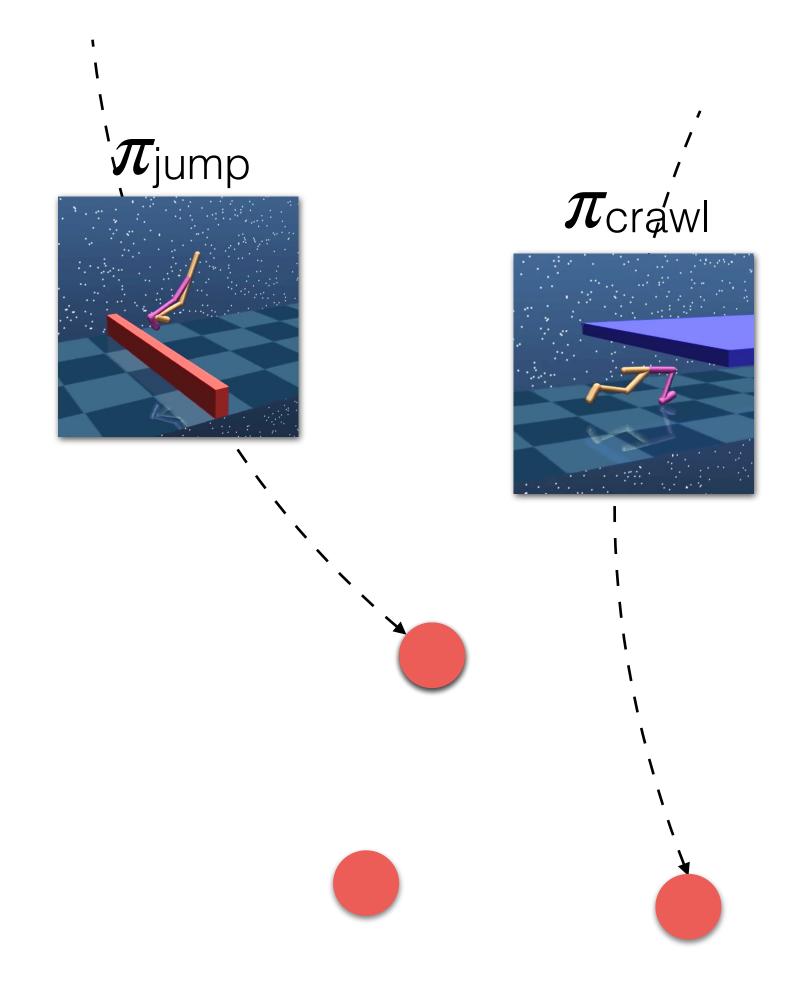


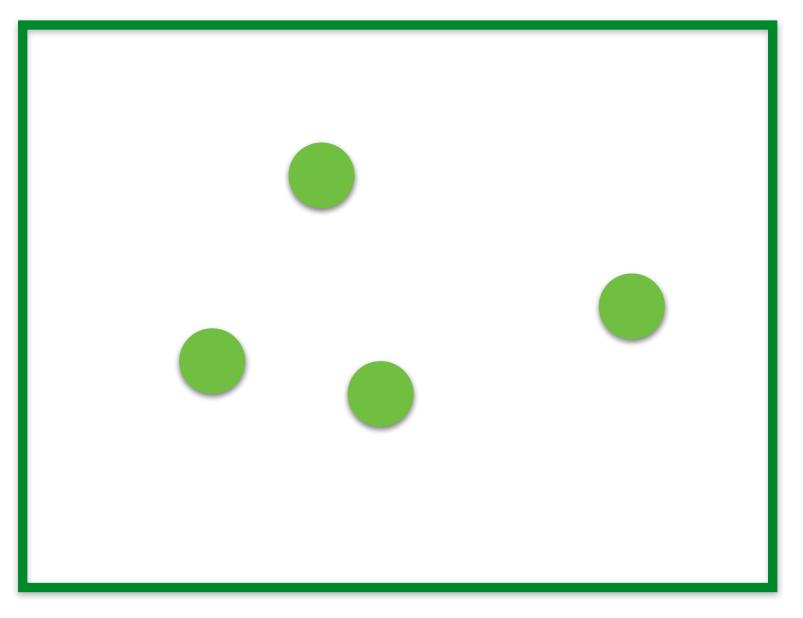
 π_{wak}

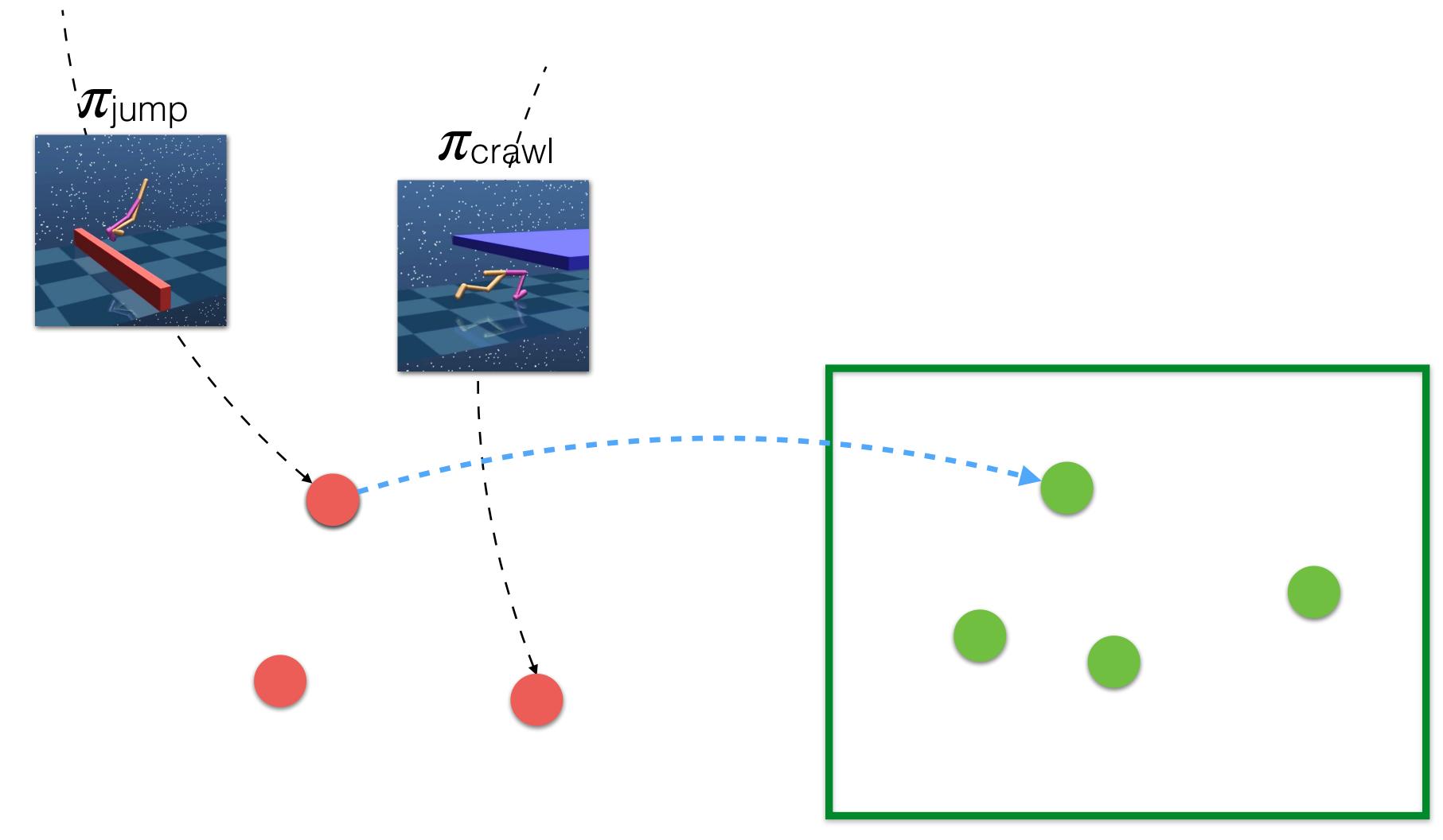


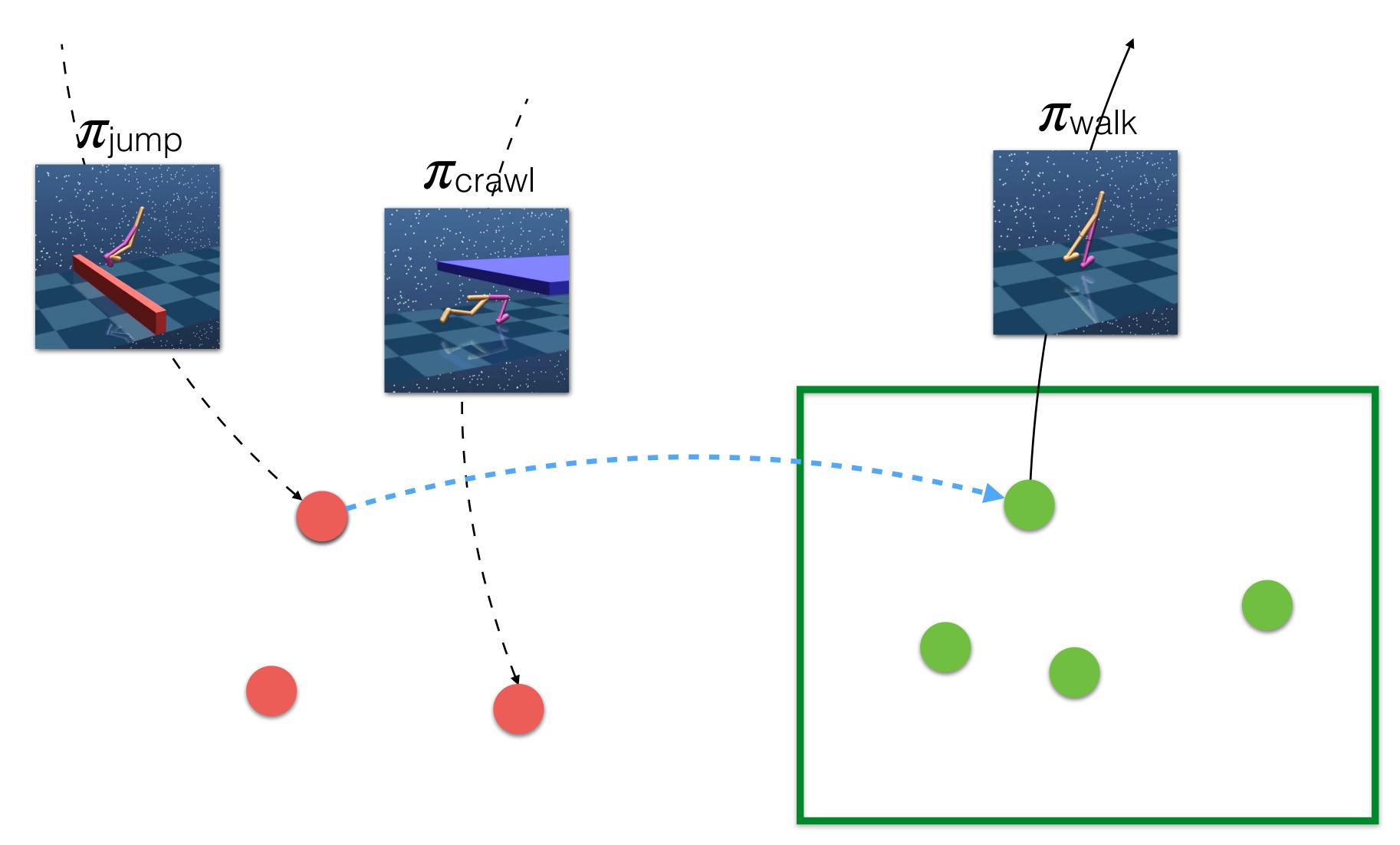


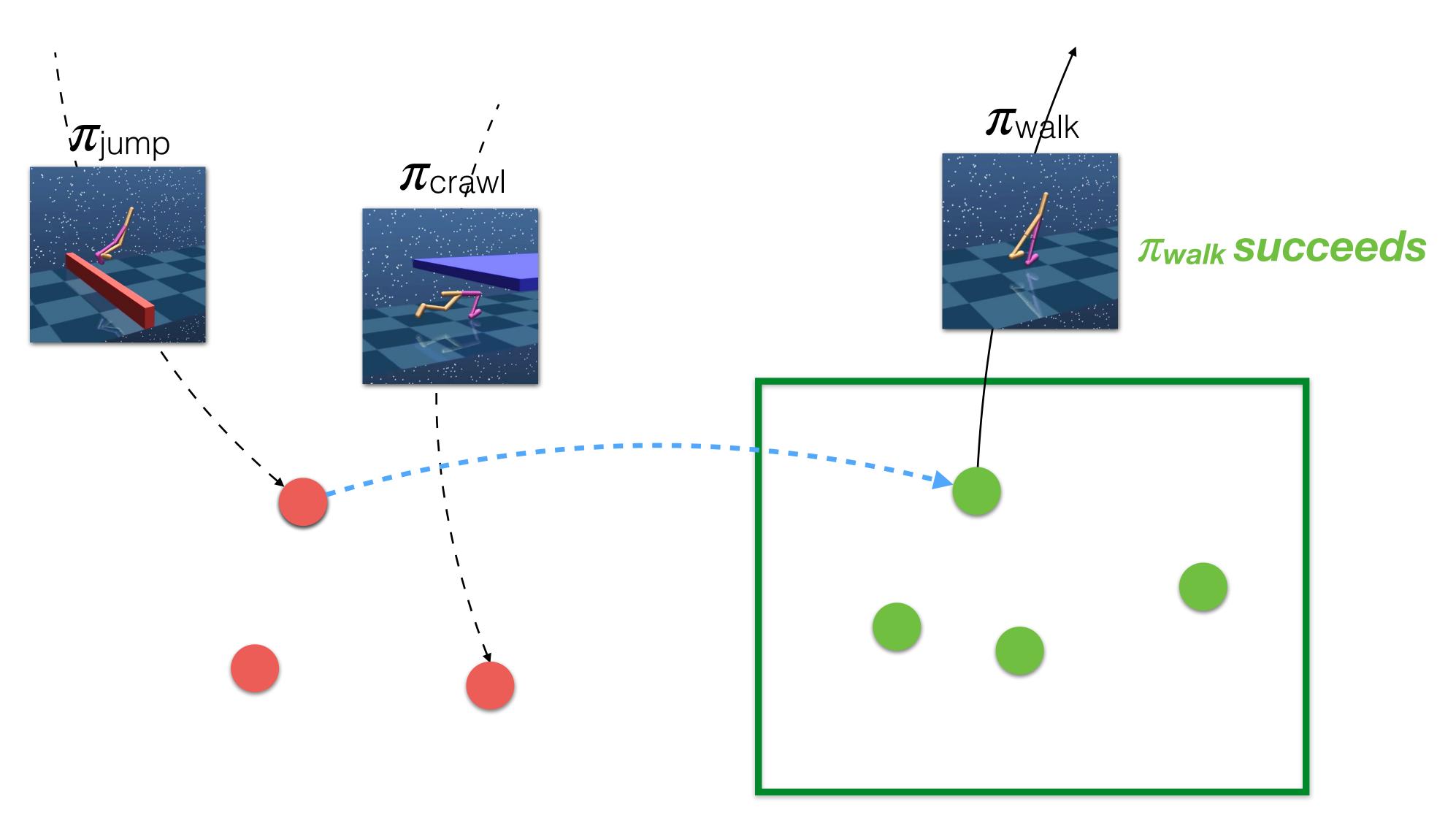


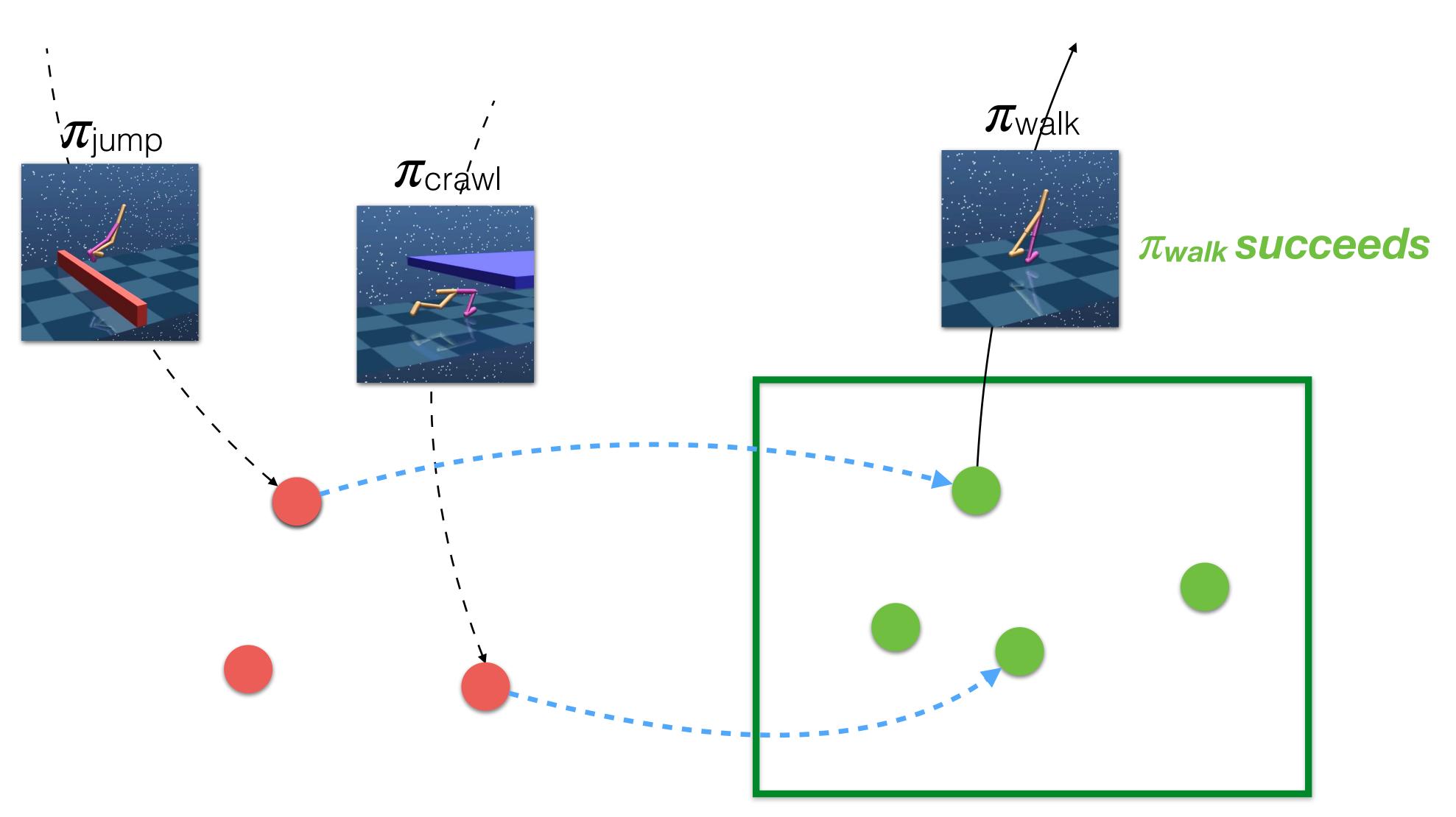


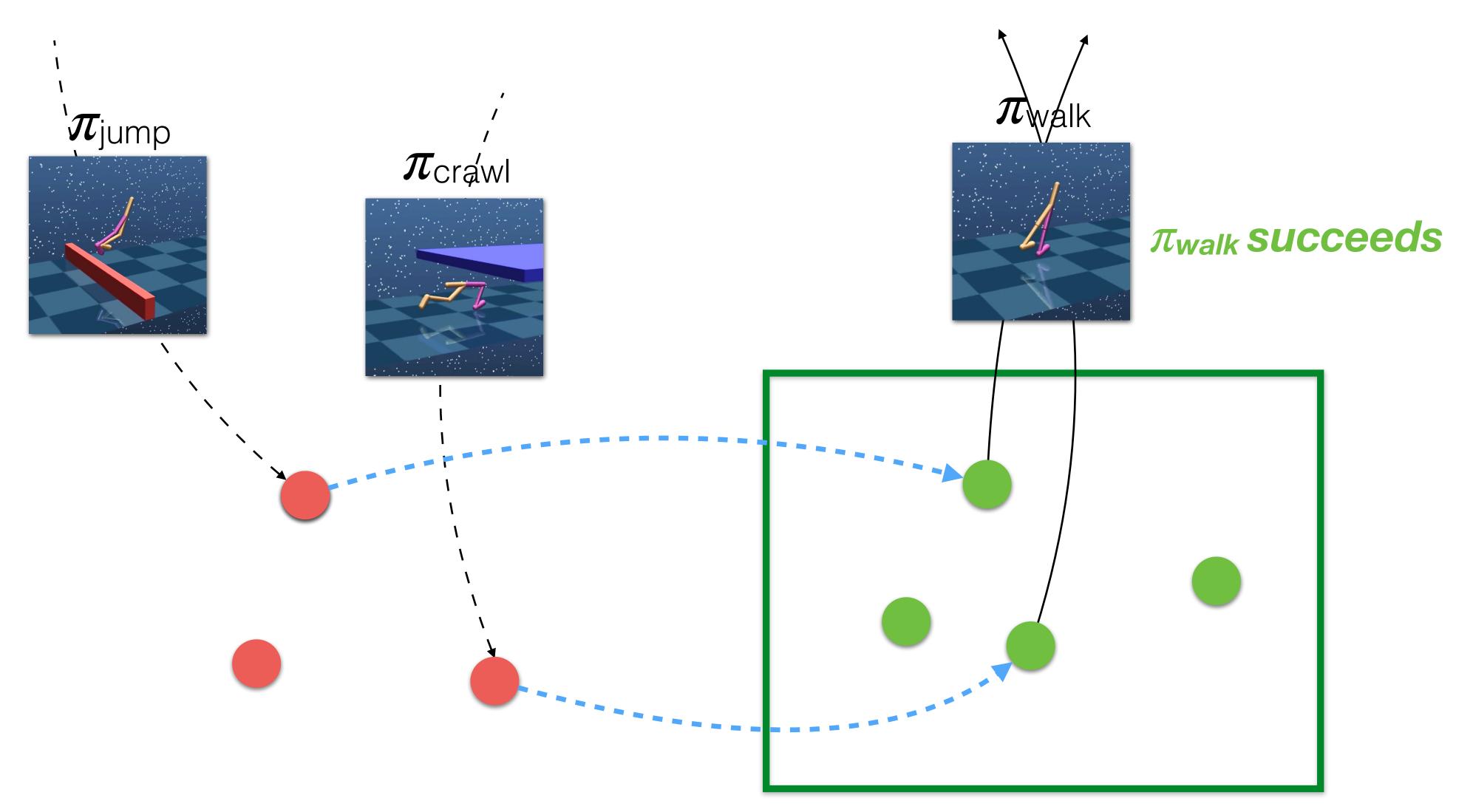


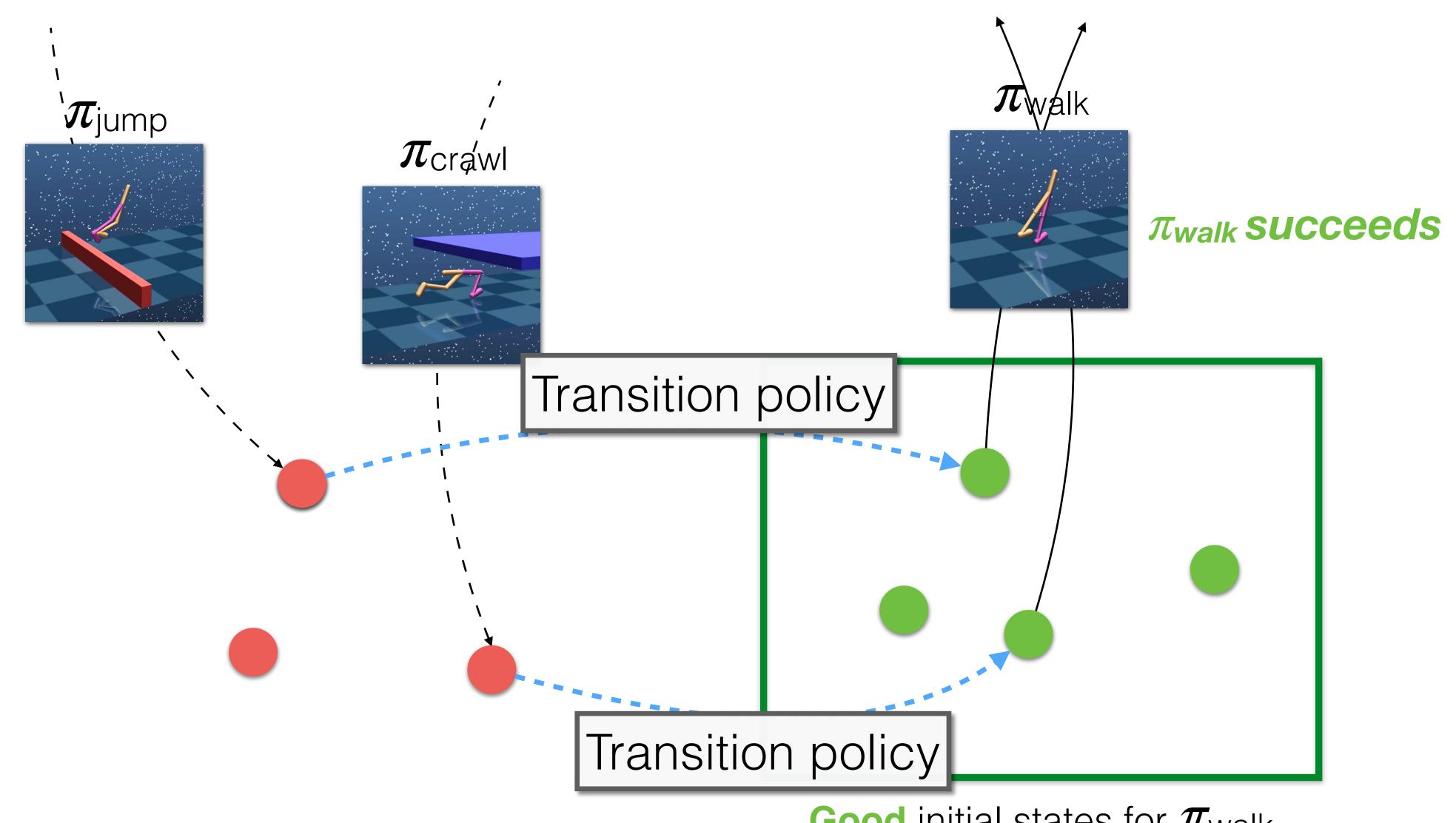


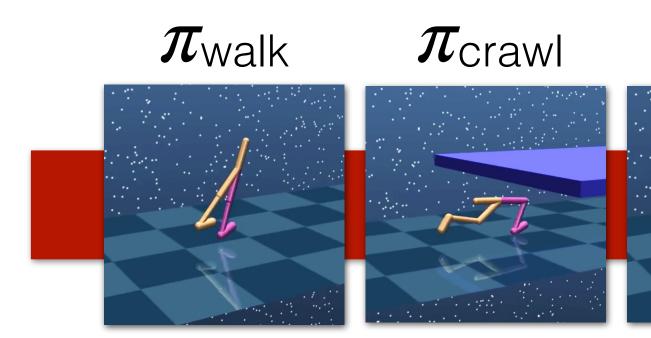


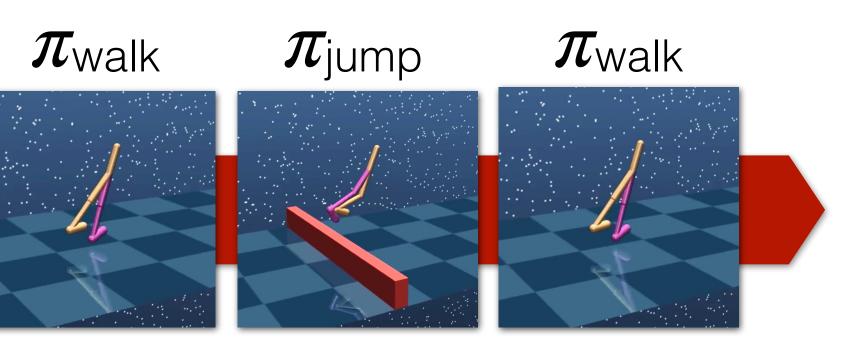




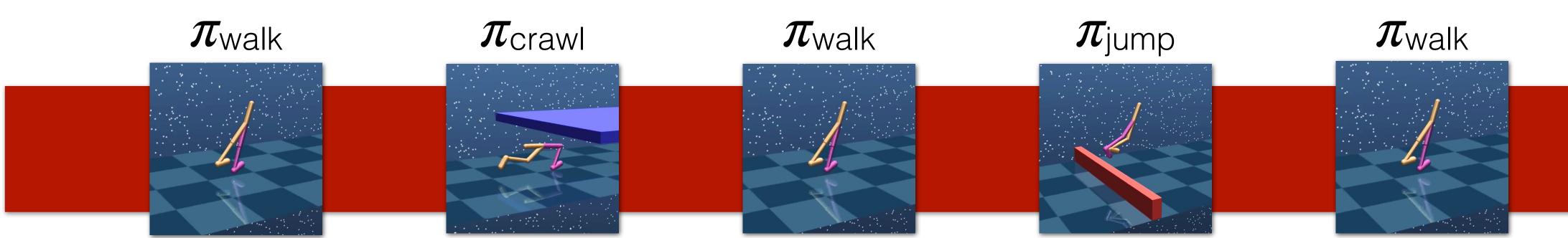






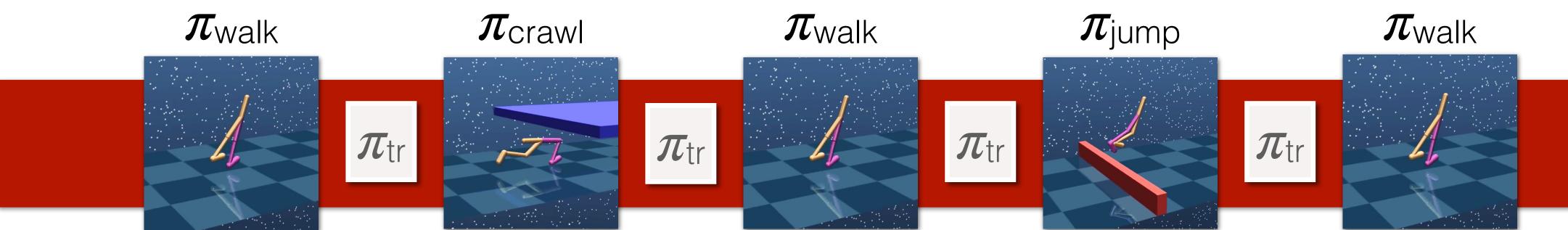










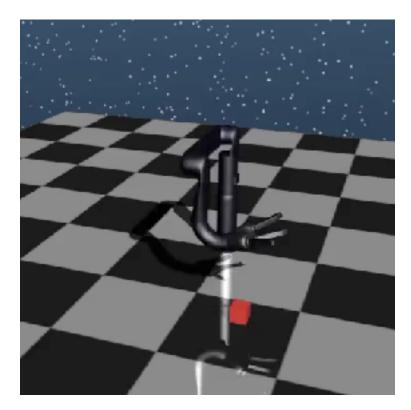








π_{pick}

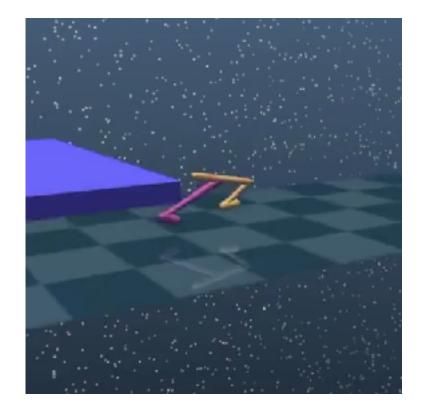


Obstacle course

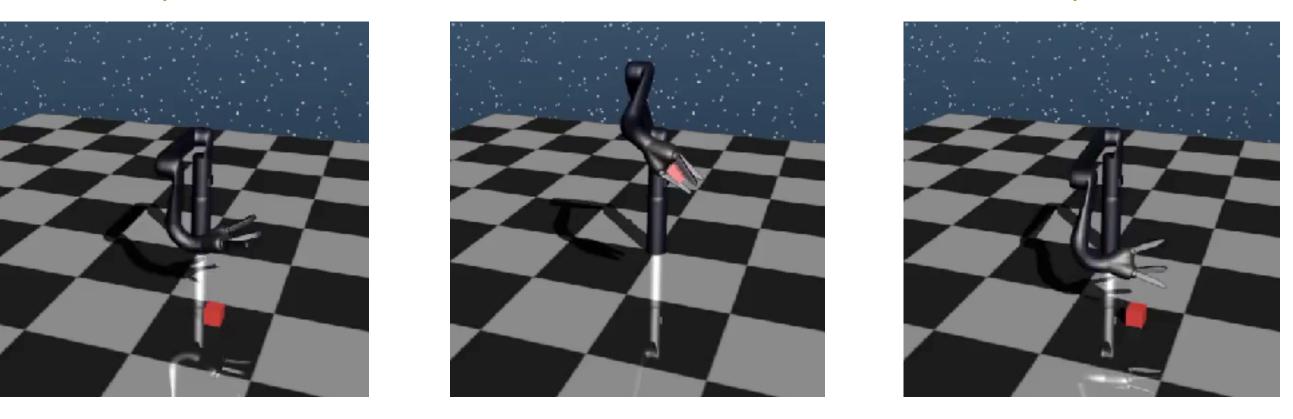
Repetitive pick

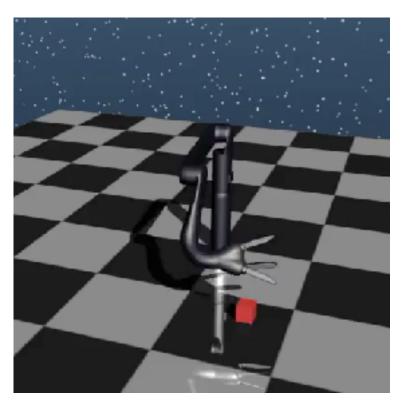
$\pi_{ ext{walk}}$



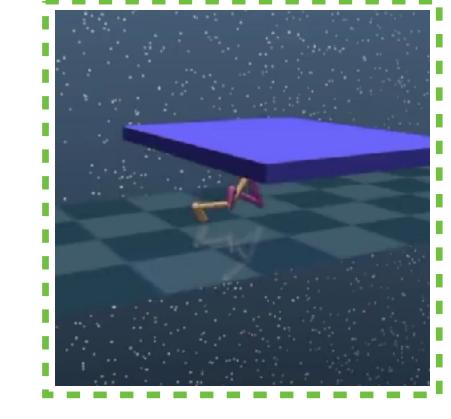


π_{pick}



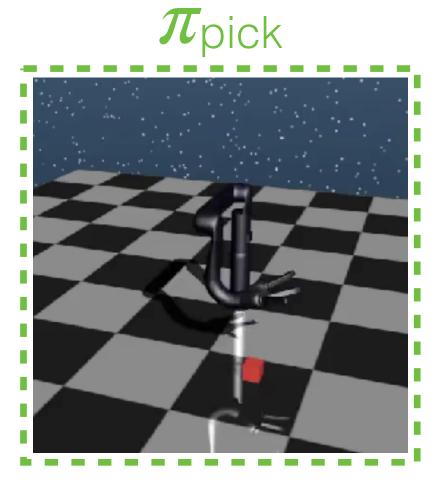






Obstacle course

Repetitive pick

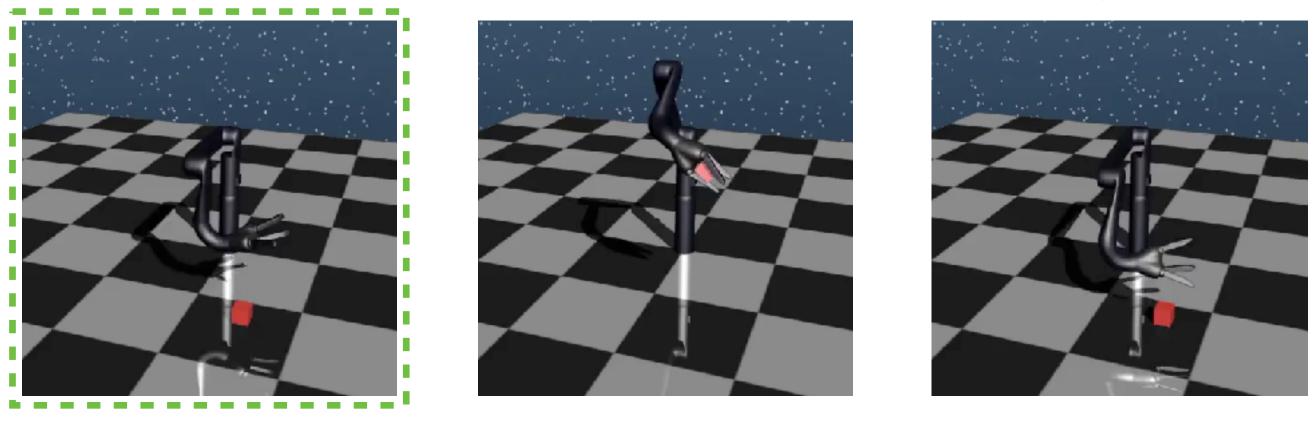


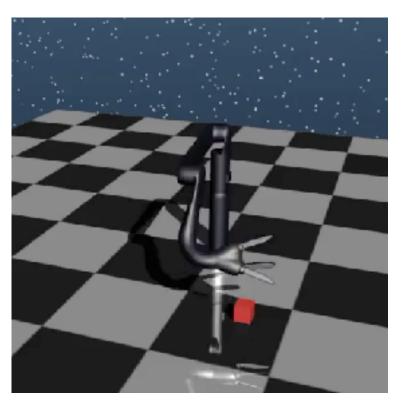
$\pi_{ ext{walk}}$





π_{pick}

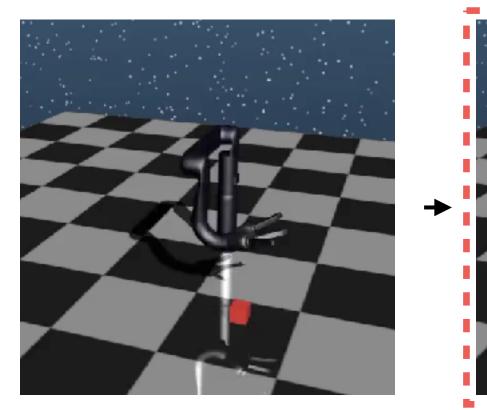








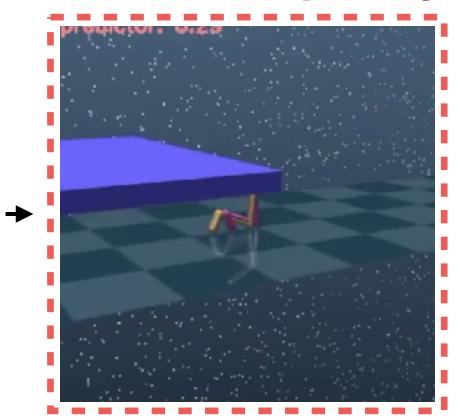
π_{pick}



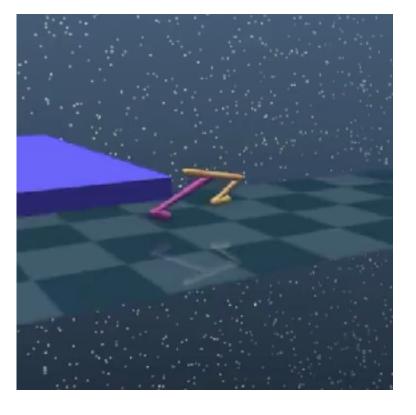
Obstacle course

Repetitive pick

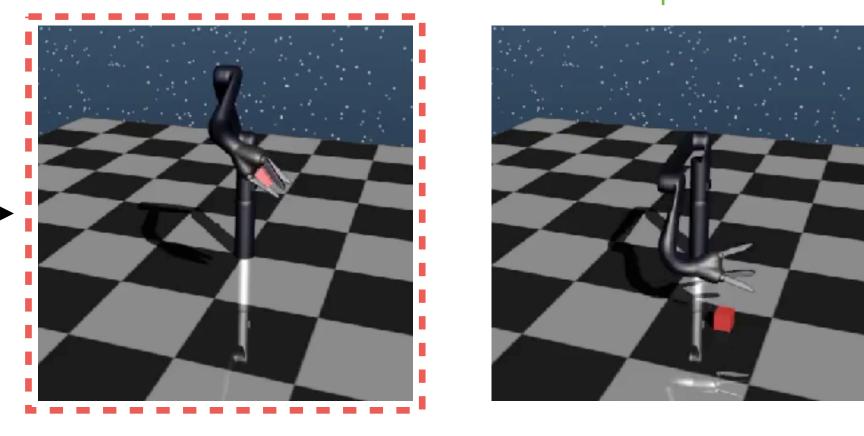
Transition policy



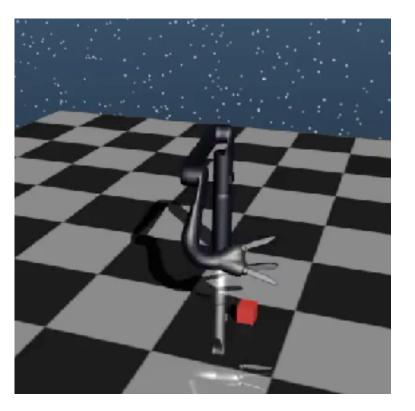
 $\pi_{ ext{walk}}$



Transition policy



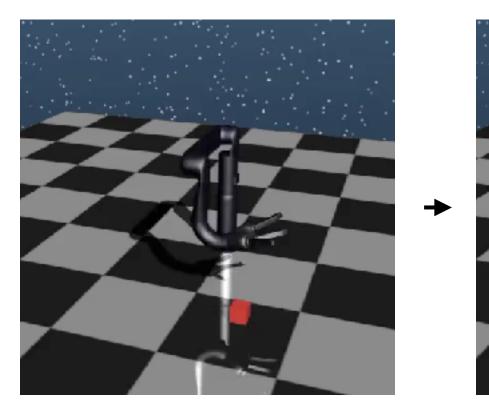
 π_{pick}







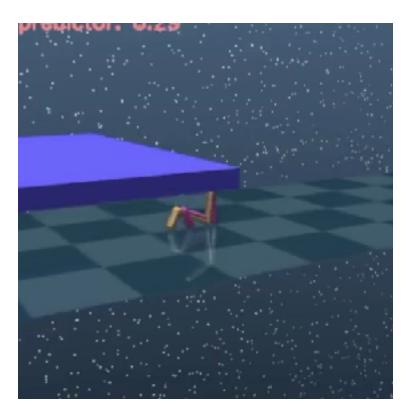
π_{pick}



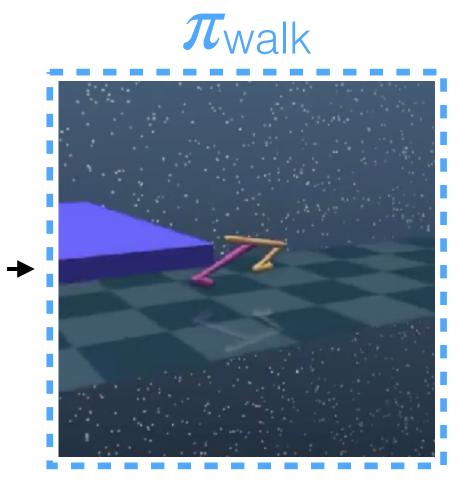
Obstacle course

Repetitive pick

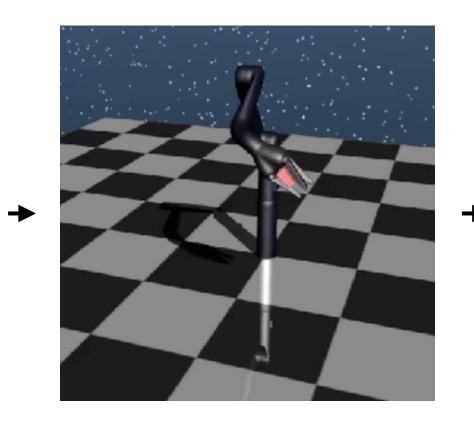
Transition policy

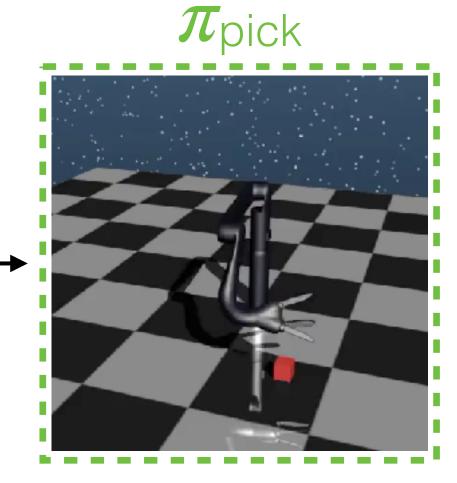


→



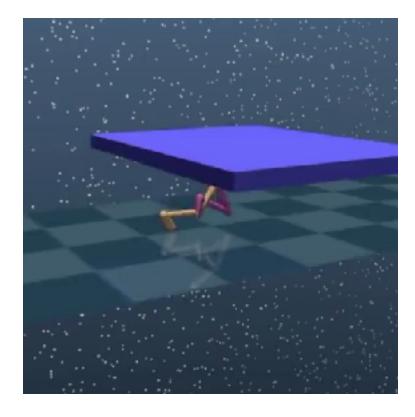
Transition policy



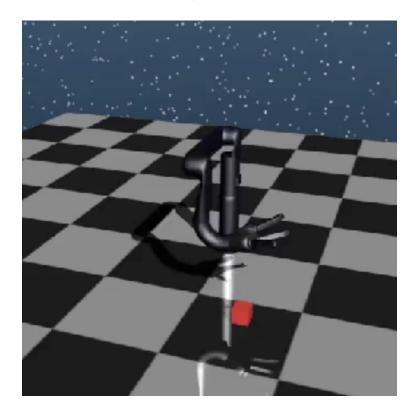


Smoothly connect skills

$\pi_{ ext{crawl}}$



π_{pick}



Obstacle course

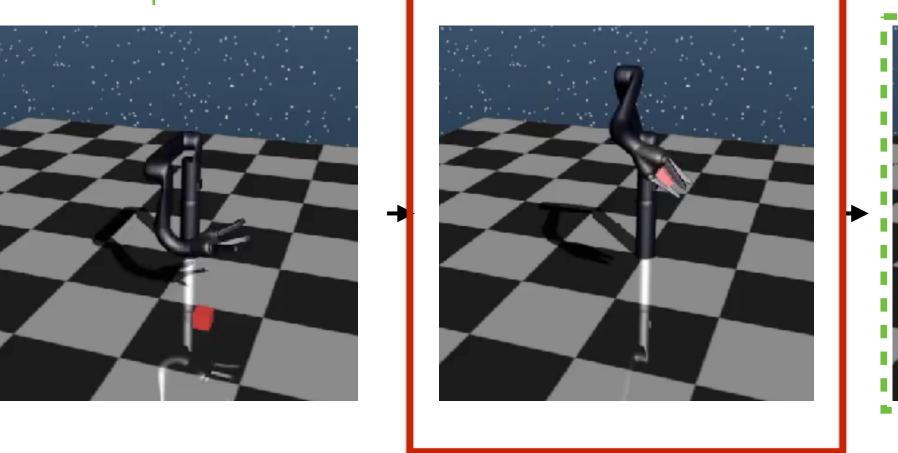
Repetitive pick

Transition policy



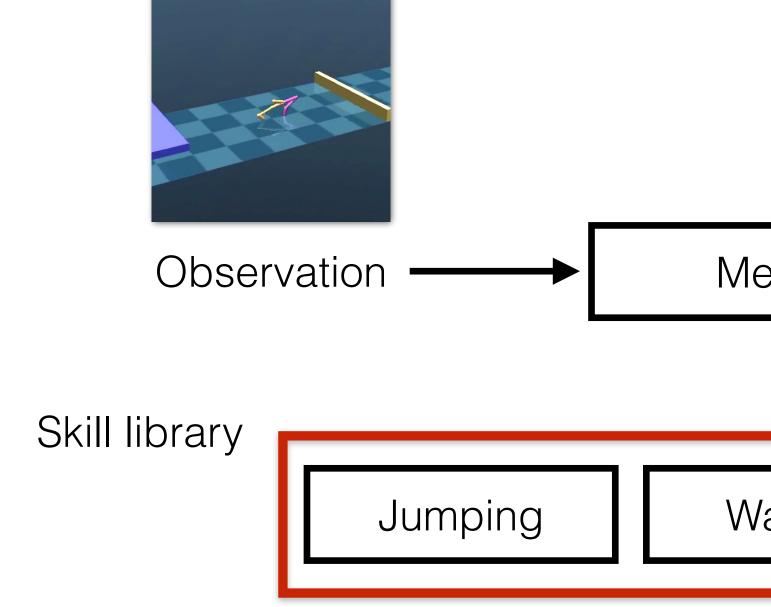


Transition policy





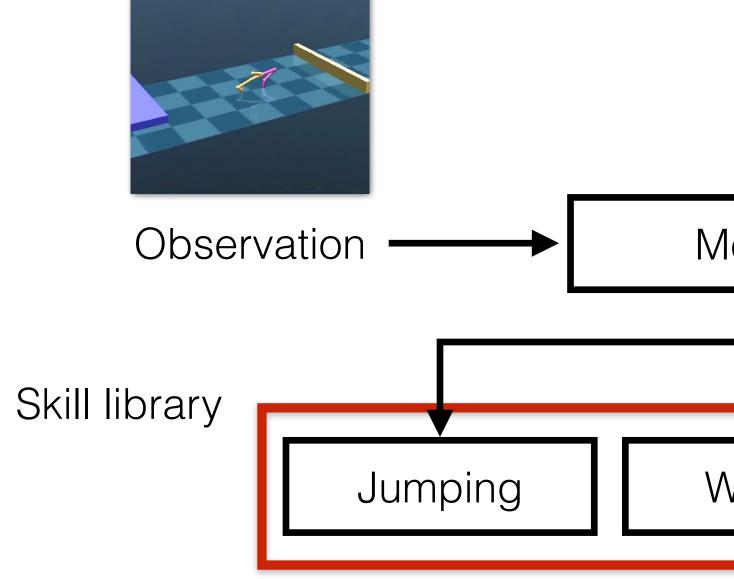
Model



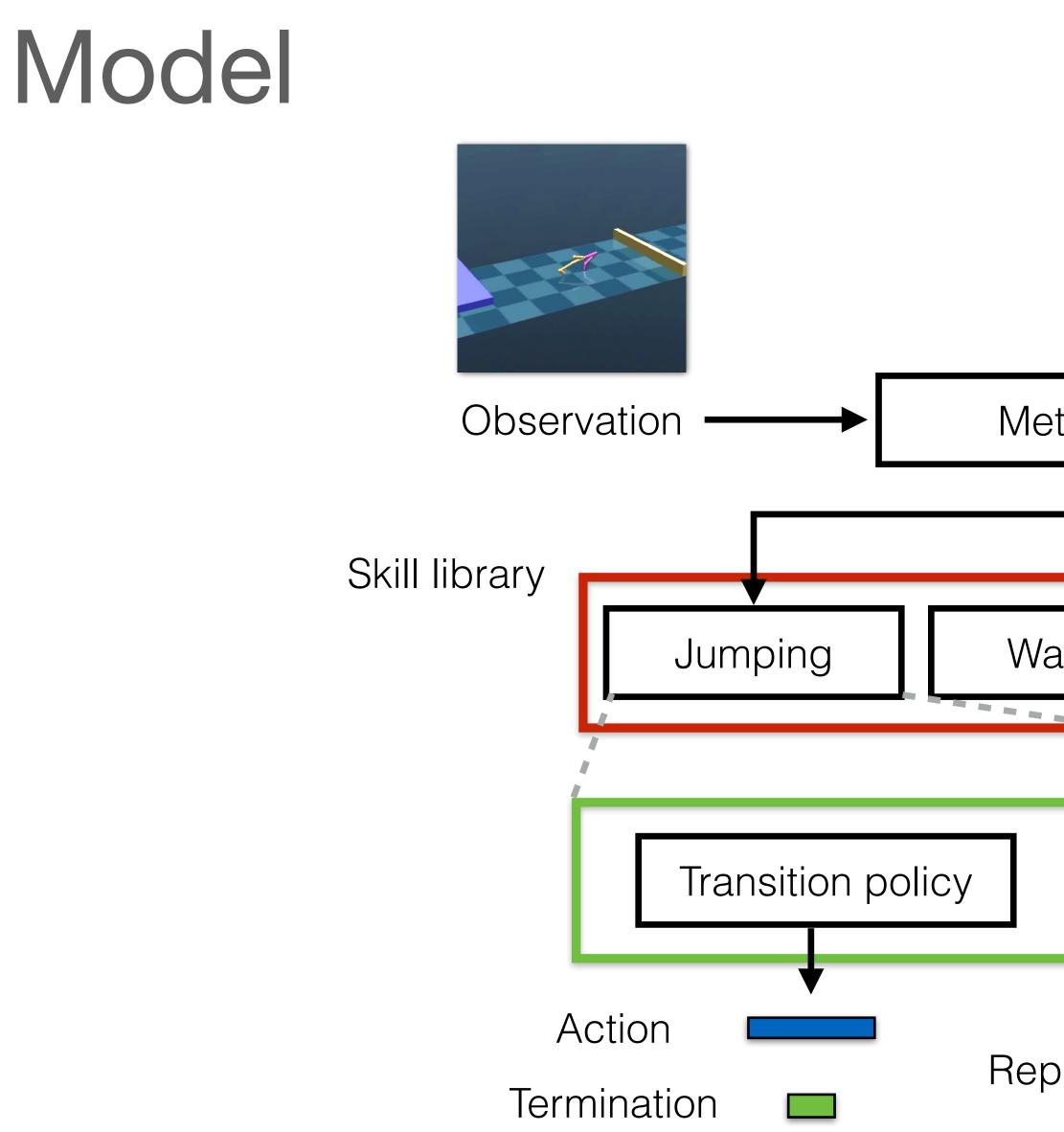
eta	ро	licy
-----	----	------

Valking	Crawling

Model

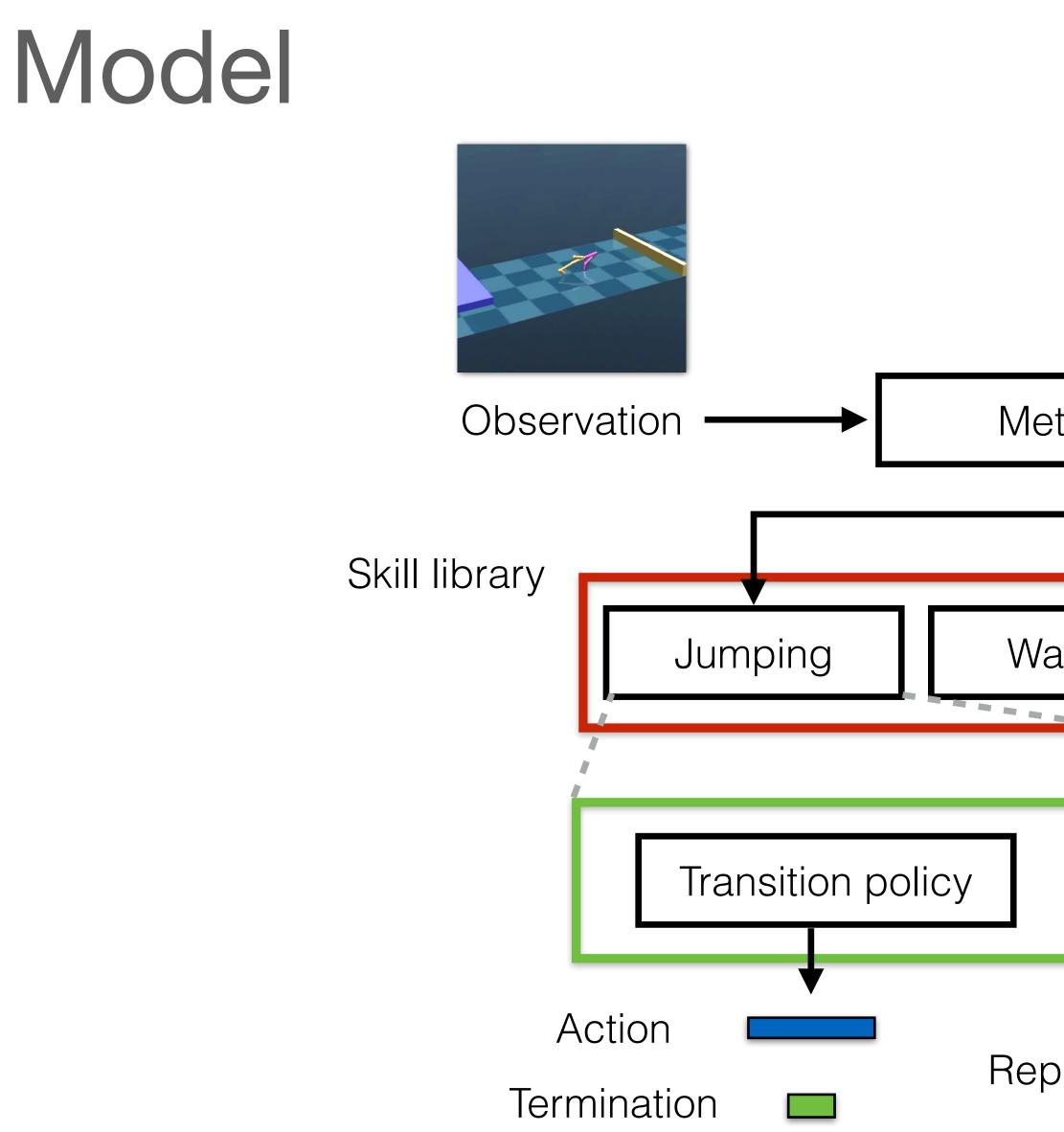


leta policy		
Valking	Crawling	



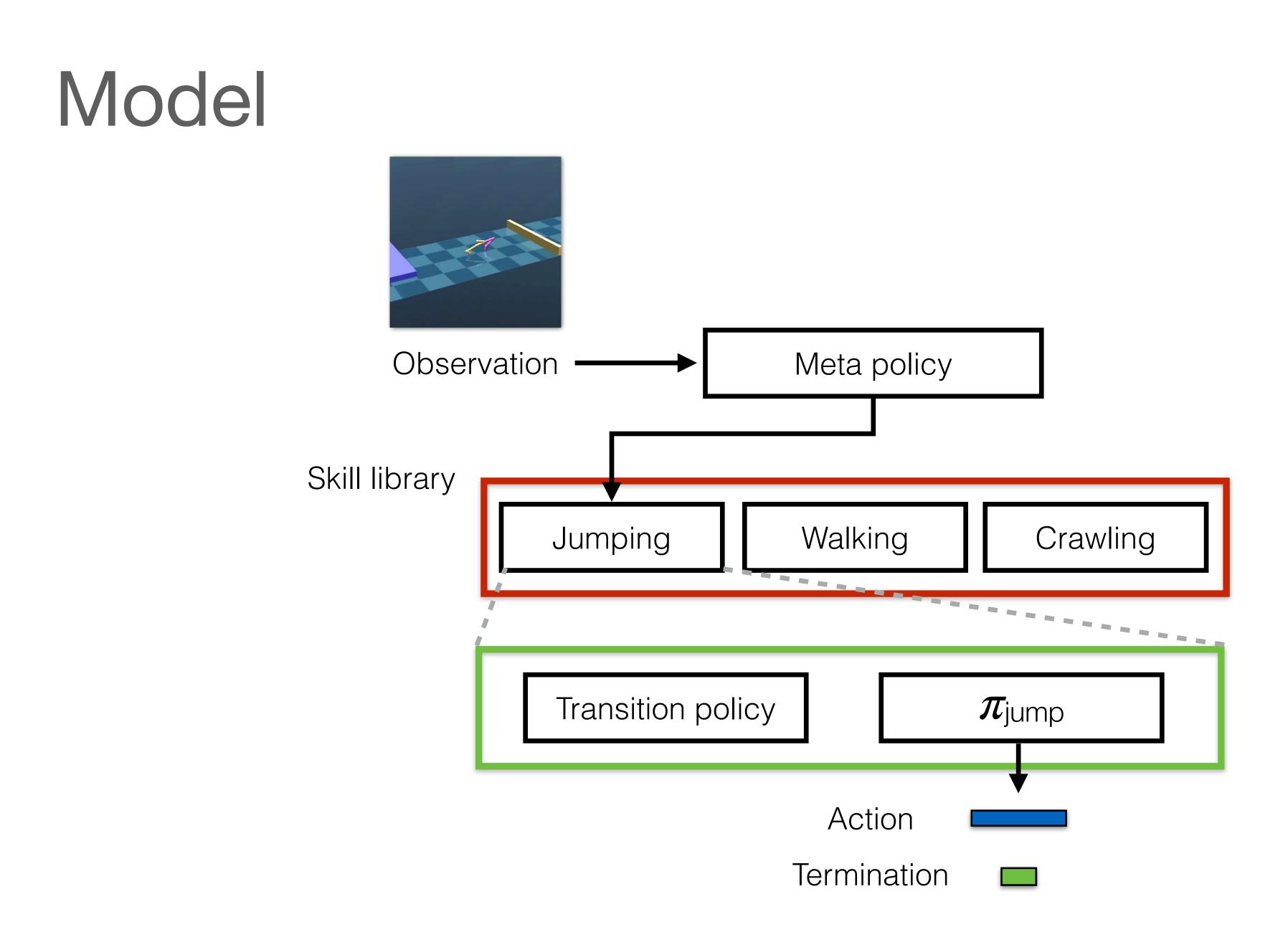
eta policy	
/alking	Crawling
$\pi_{ ext{jump}}$	

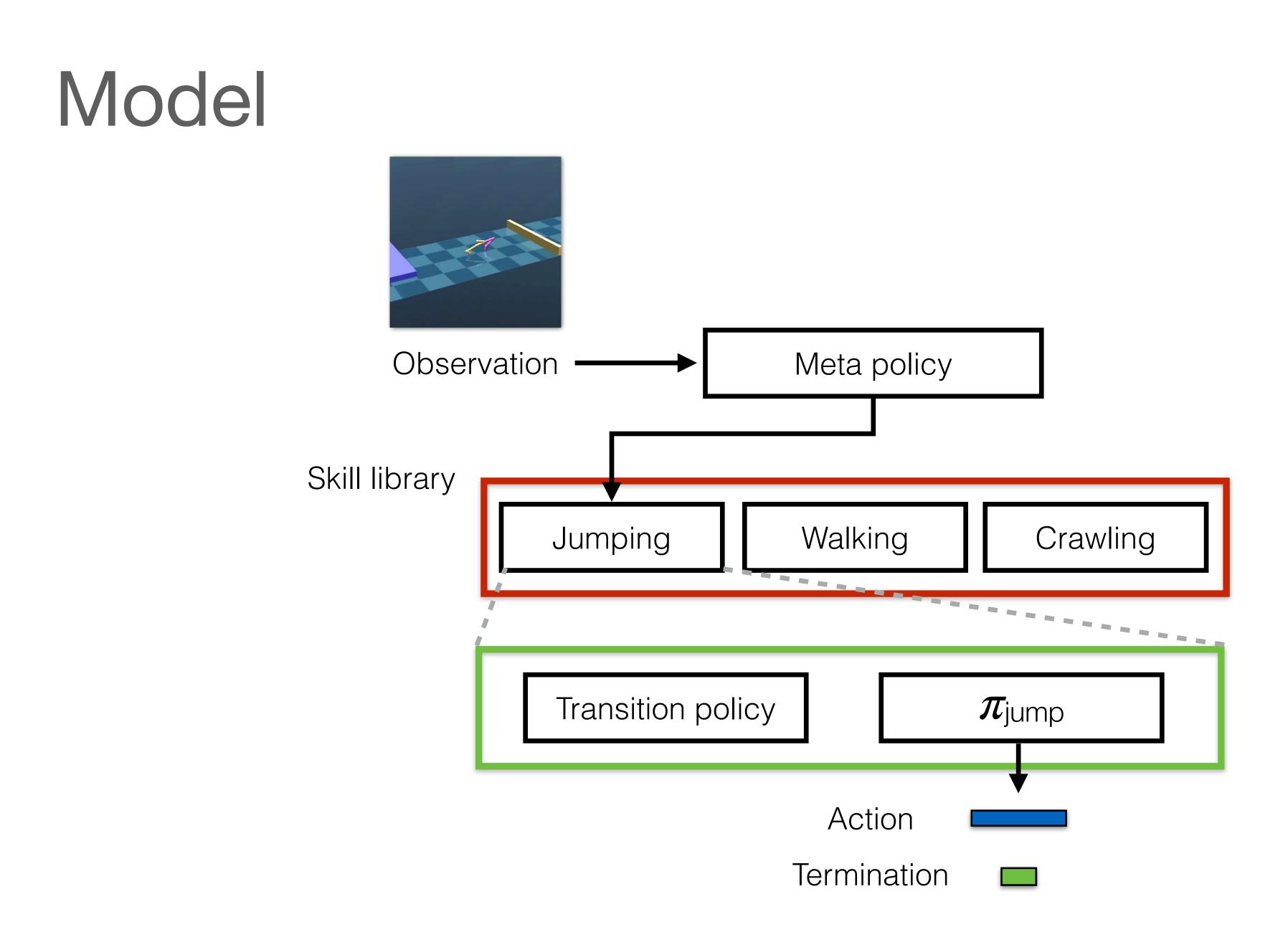
Repeat until reach a good initial state

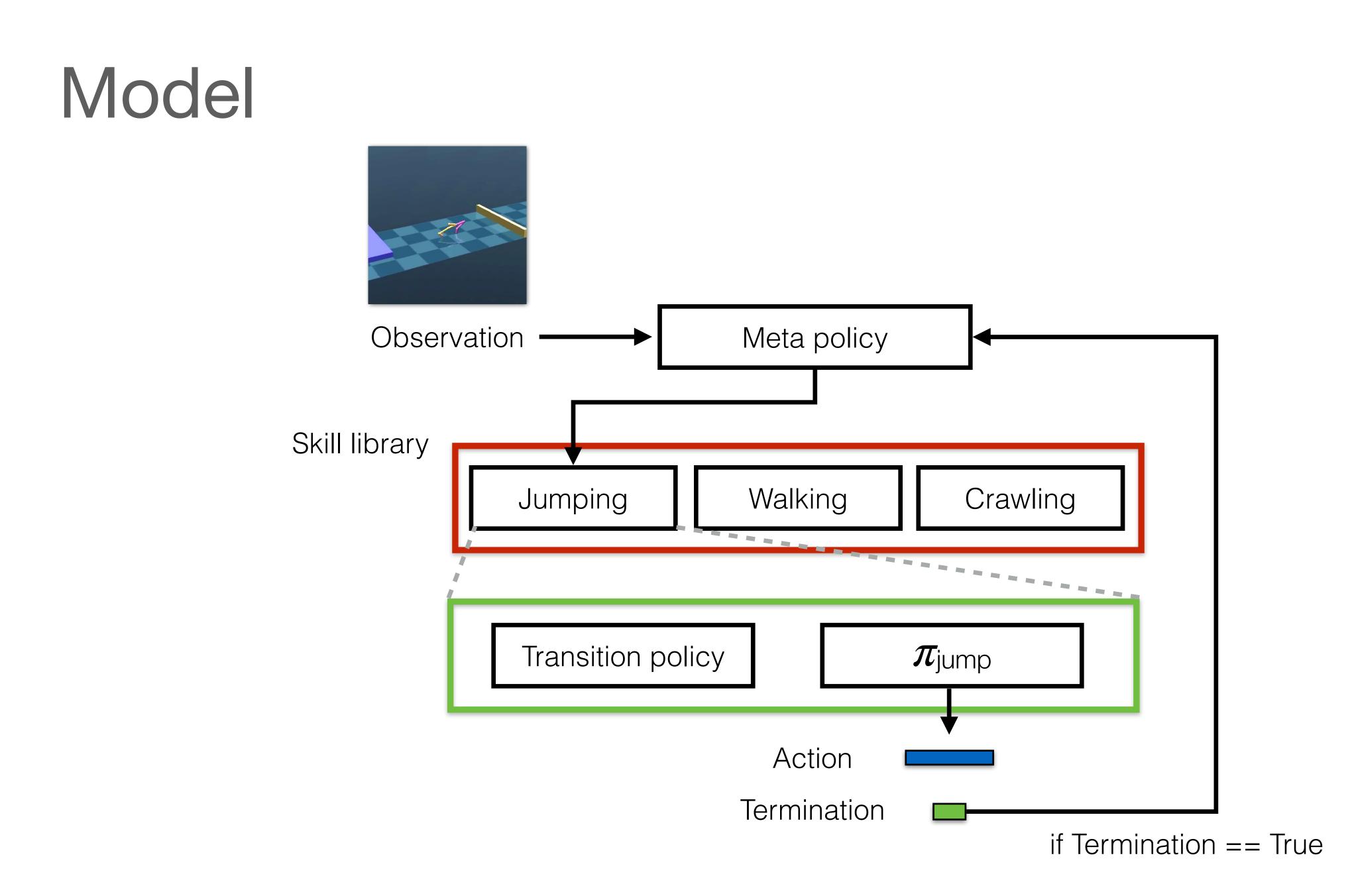


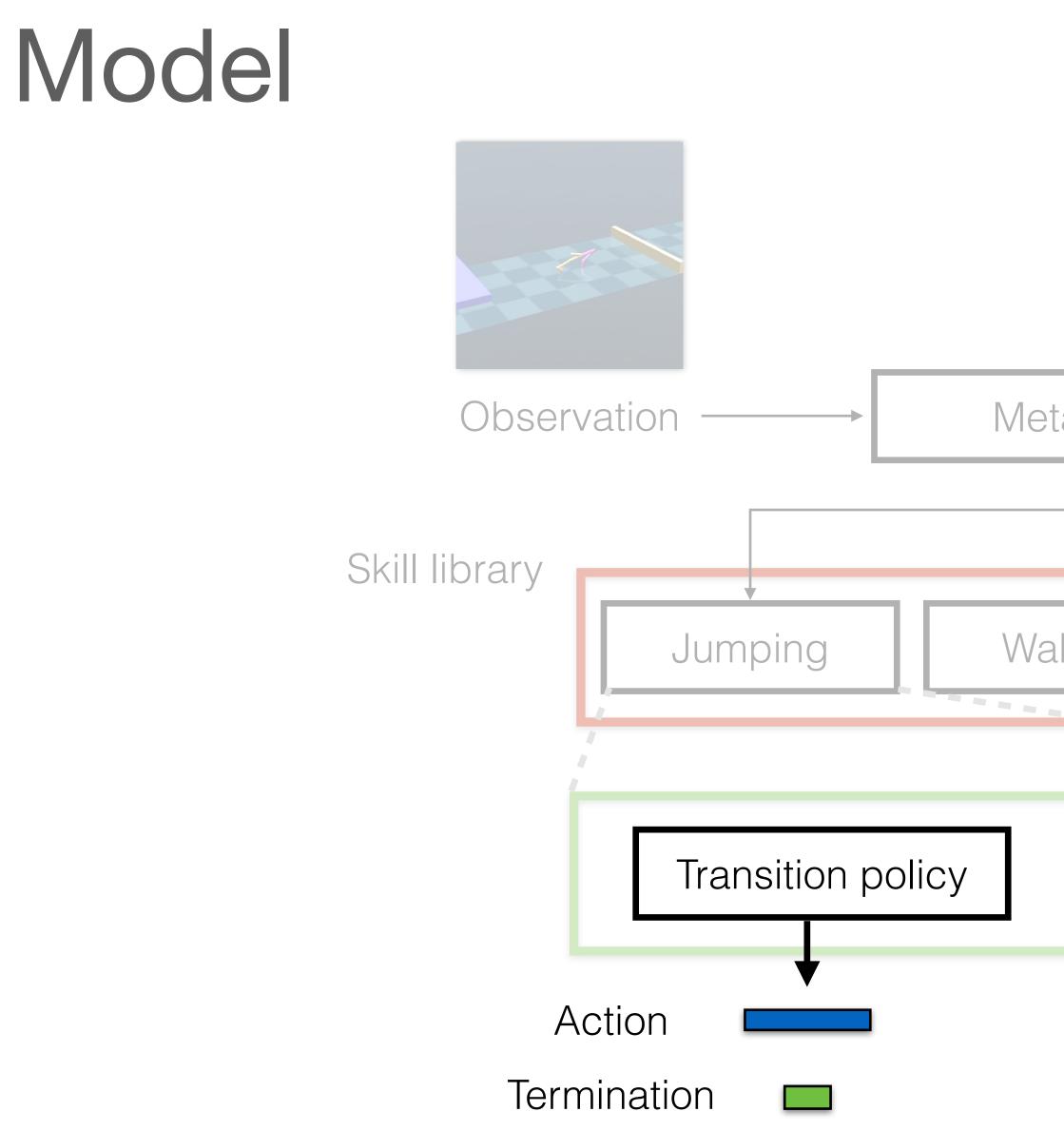
eta policy	
/alking	Crawling
$\pi_{ ext{jump}}$	

Repeat until reach a good initial state



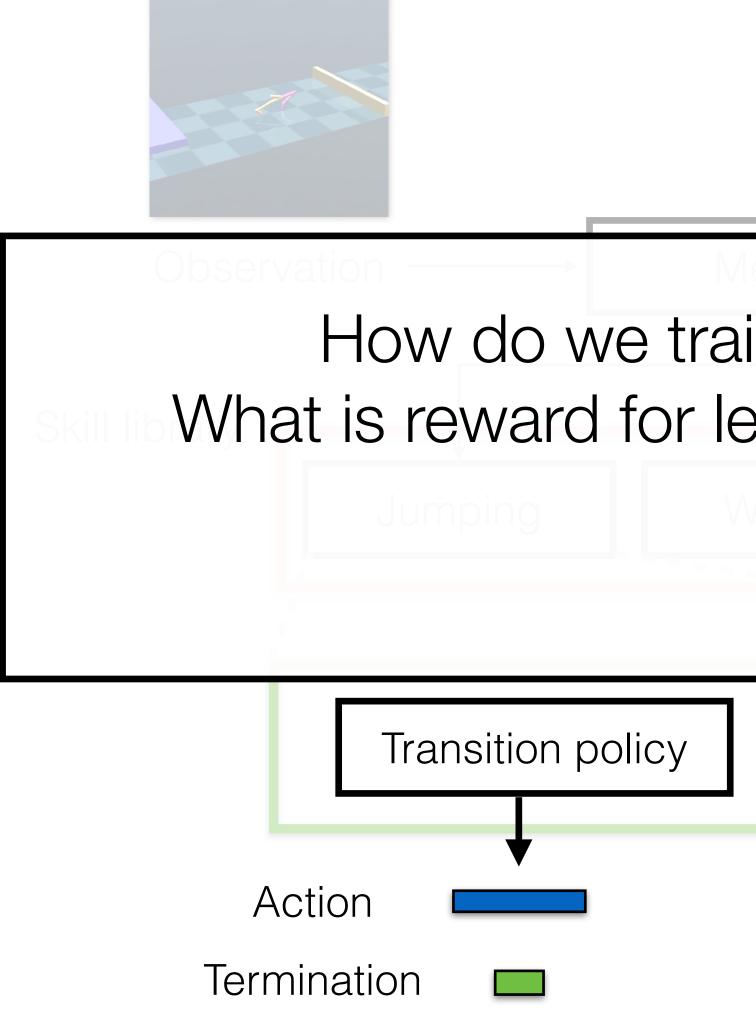






eta policy	
	-
Valking	Crawling
π jum	р

Model

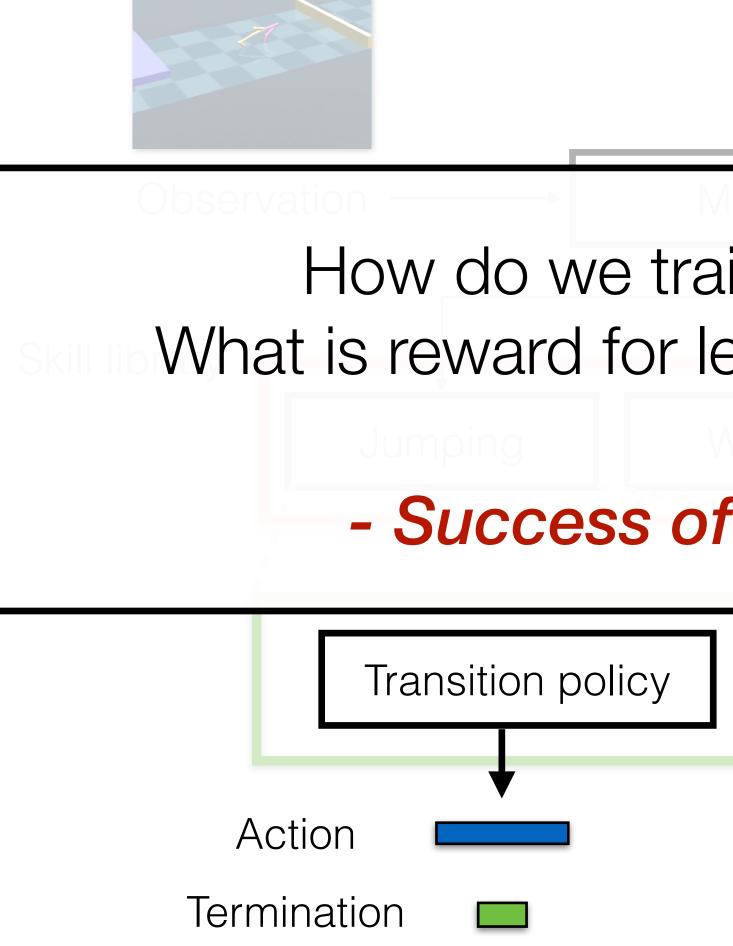


How do we train a transition policy? What is reward for learning a transition policy?

Alking Crawling

 $oldsymbol{\pi}$ jump

Model



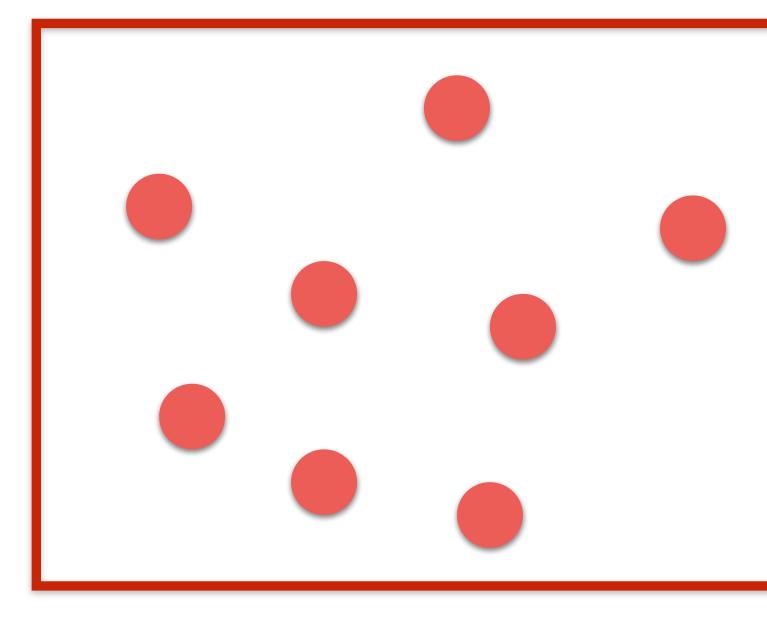
eta policy

How do we train a transition policy? What is reward for learning a transition policy?

/alking Crawling

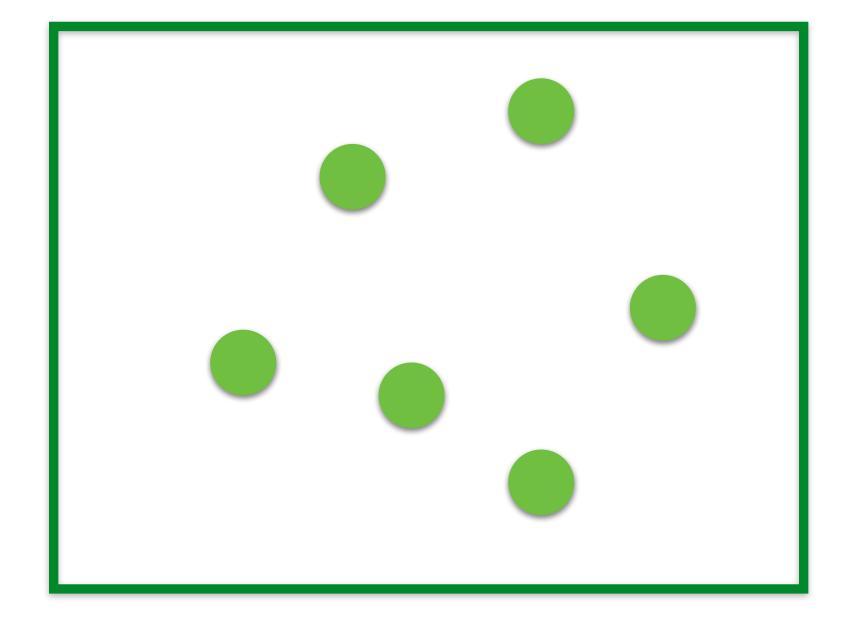
- Success of the following skill

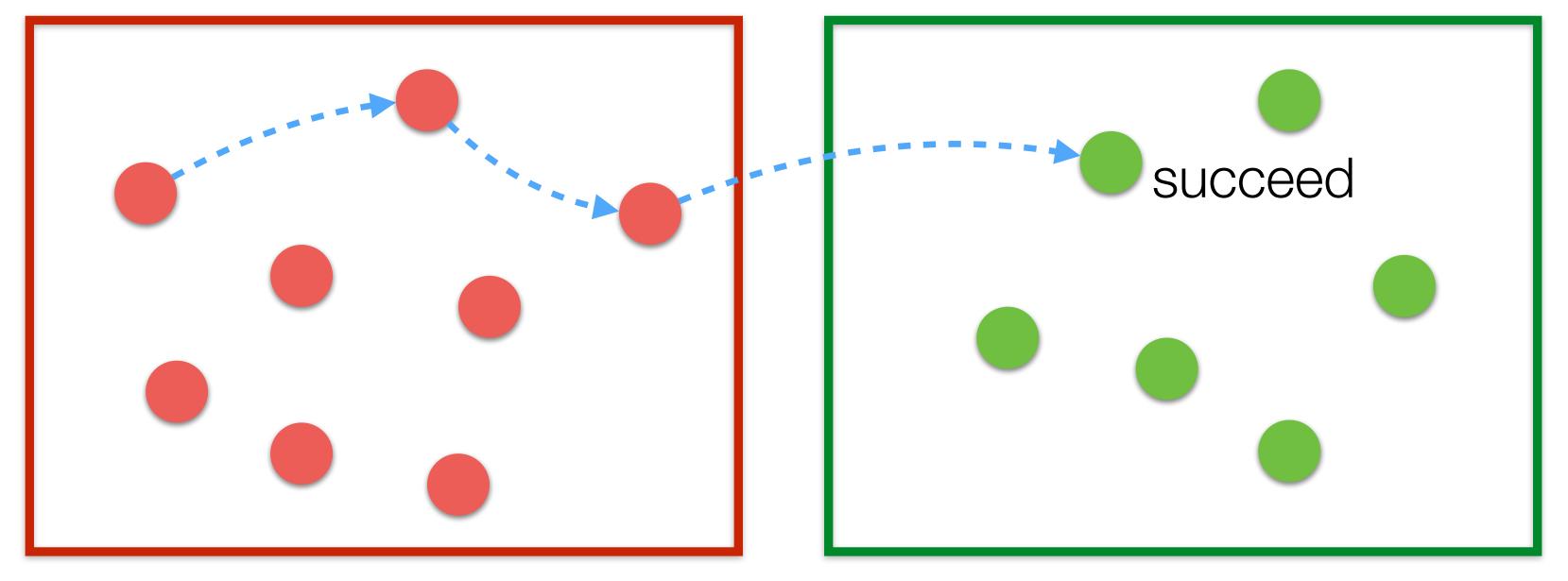
 $\pi_{ ext{jump}}$



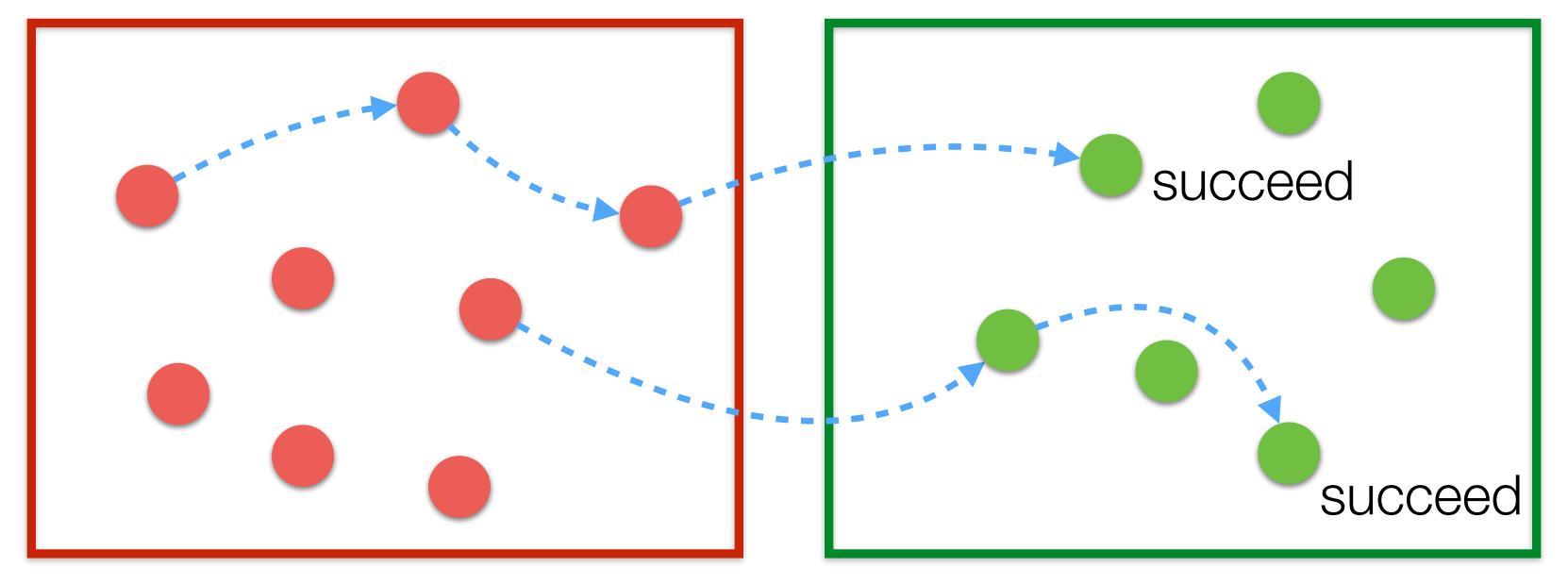
Bad initial states for π_{walk}



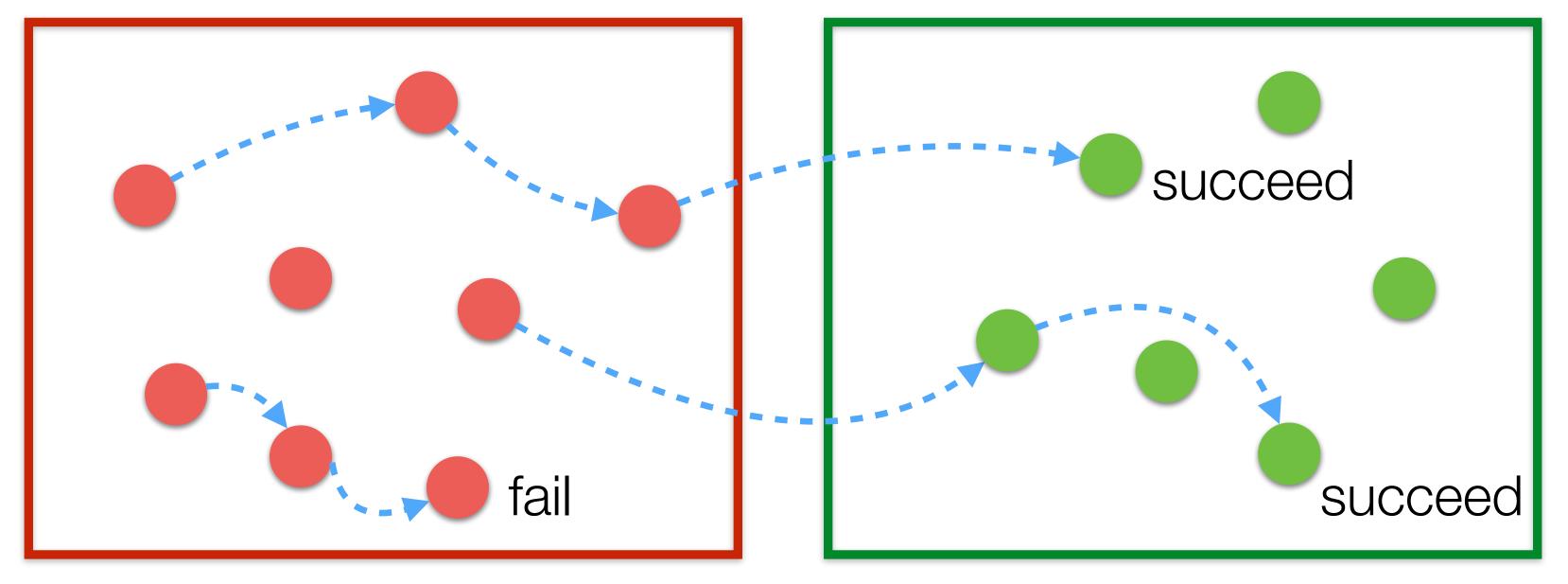




Bad initial states for π_{walk}

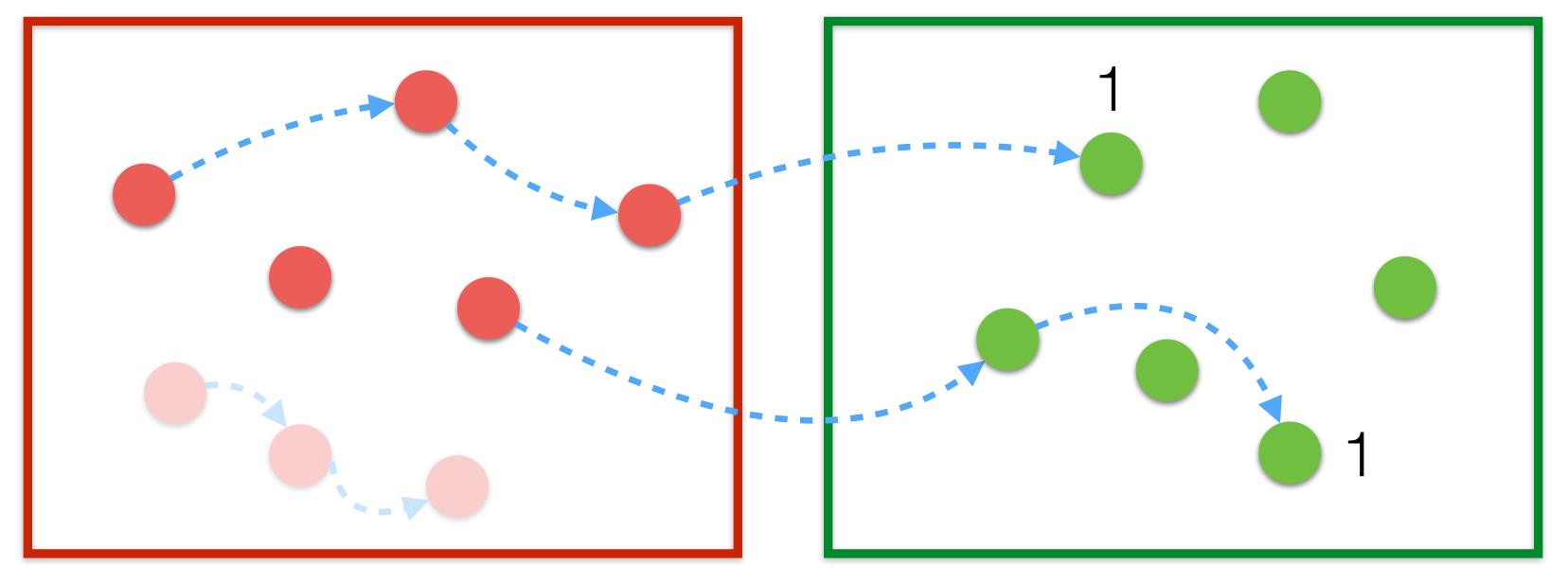


Good initial states for π_{walk}



Good initial states for π_{walk}

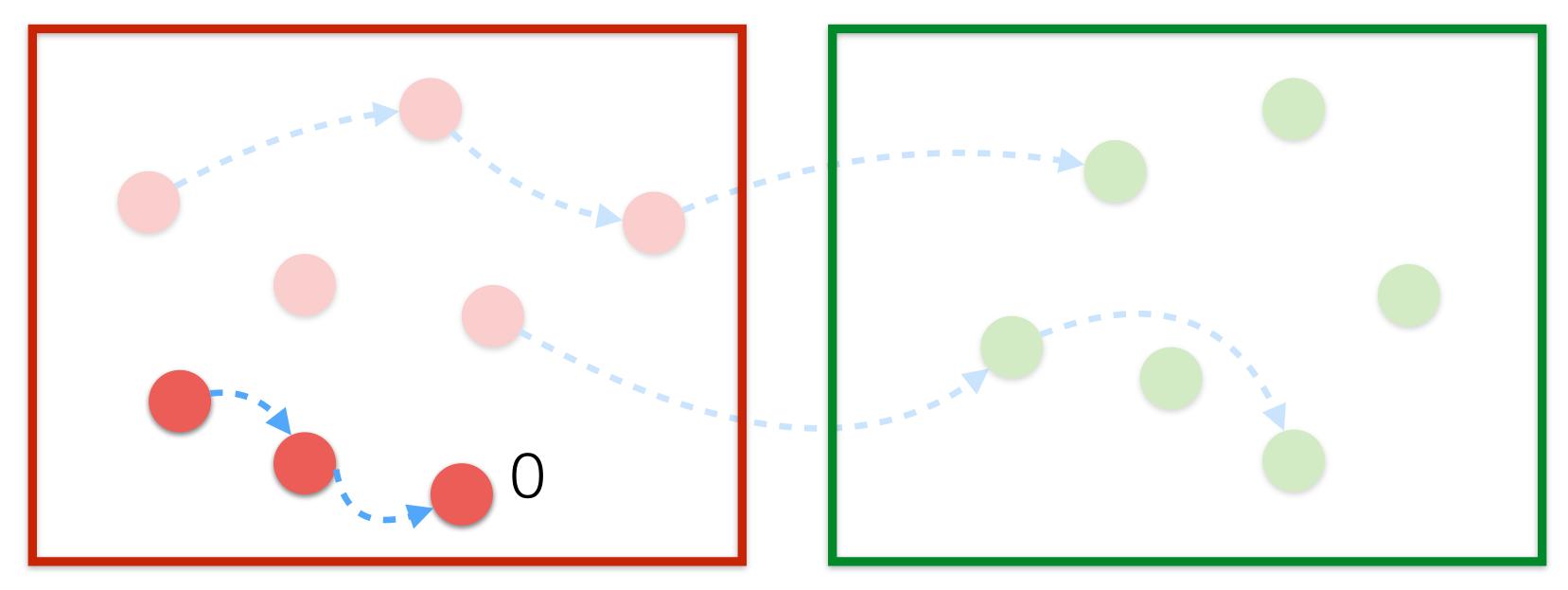
Successful execution of the following skill: +1





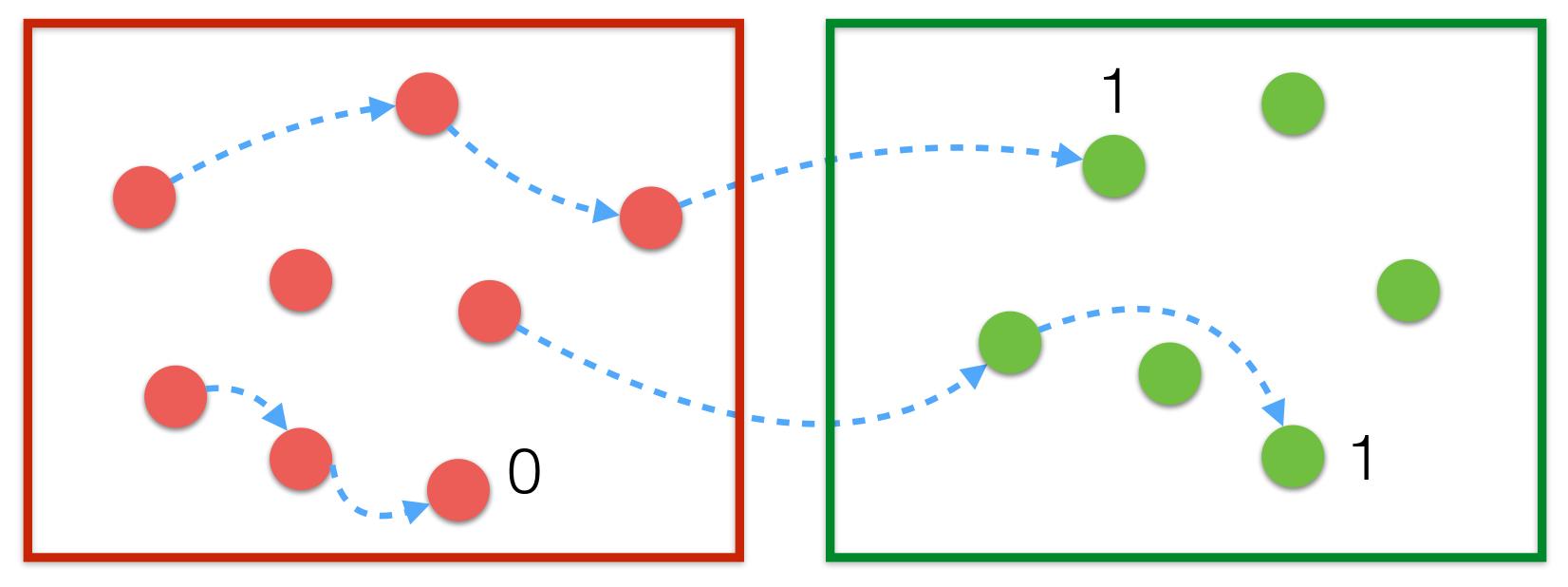
Good initial states for π_{walk}

Successful execution of the following skill: +1 Failing execution of the following skill: 0



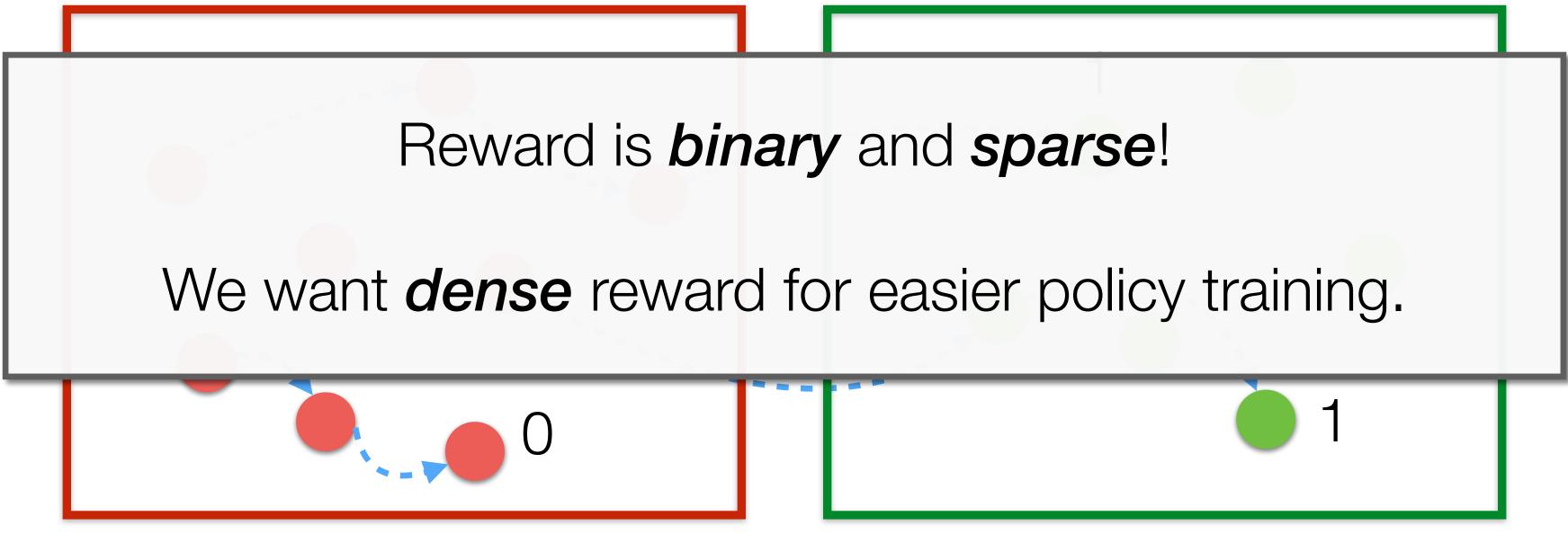
Good initial states for π_{walk}

Successful execution of the following skill: +1 Failing execution of the following skill: 0



Good initial states for π_{walk}

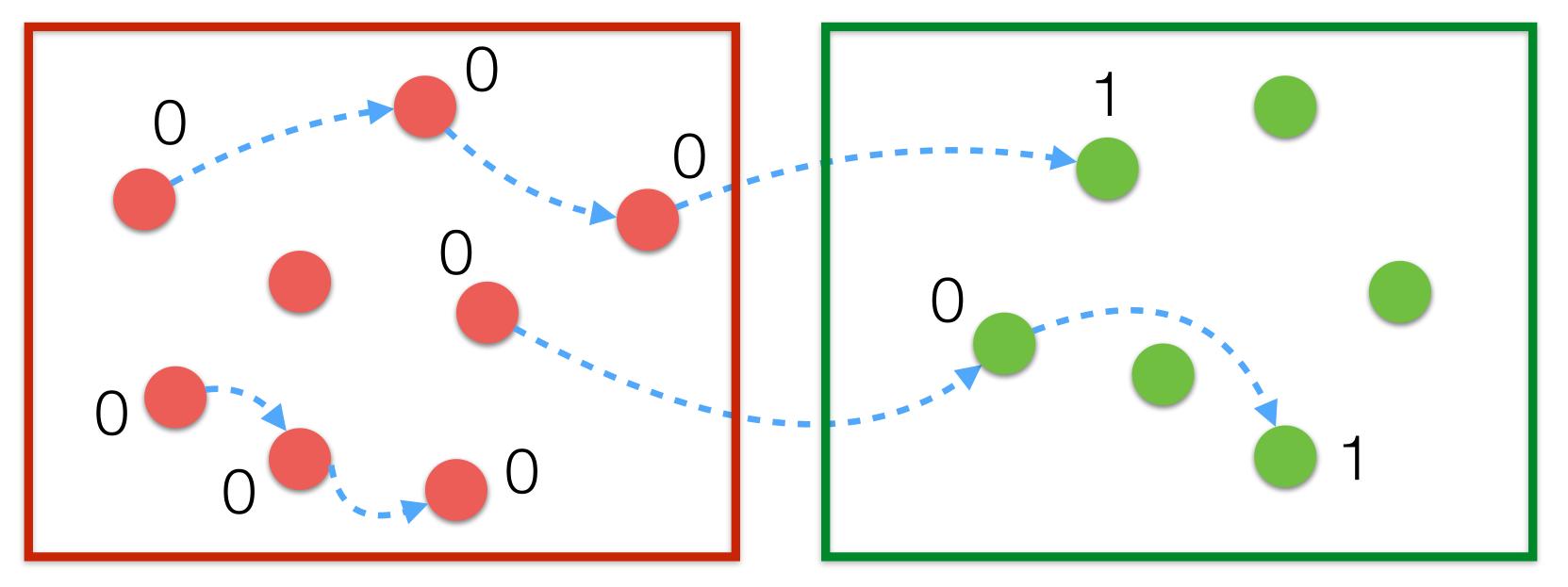
Successful execution of the following skill: +1 Failing execution of the following skill: 0



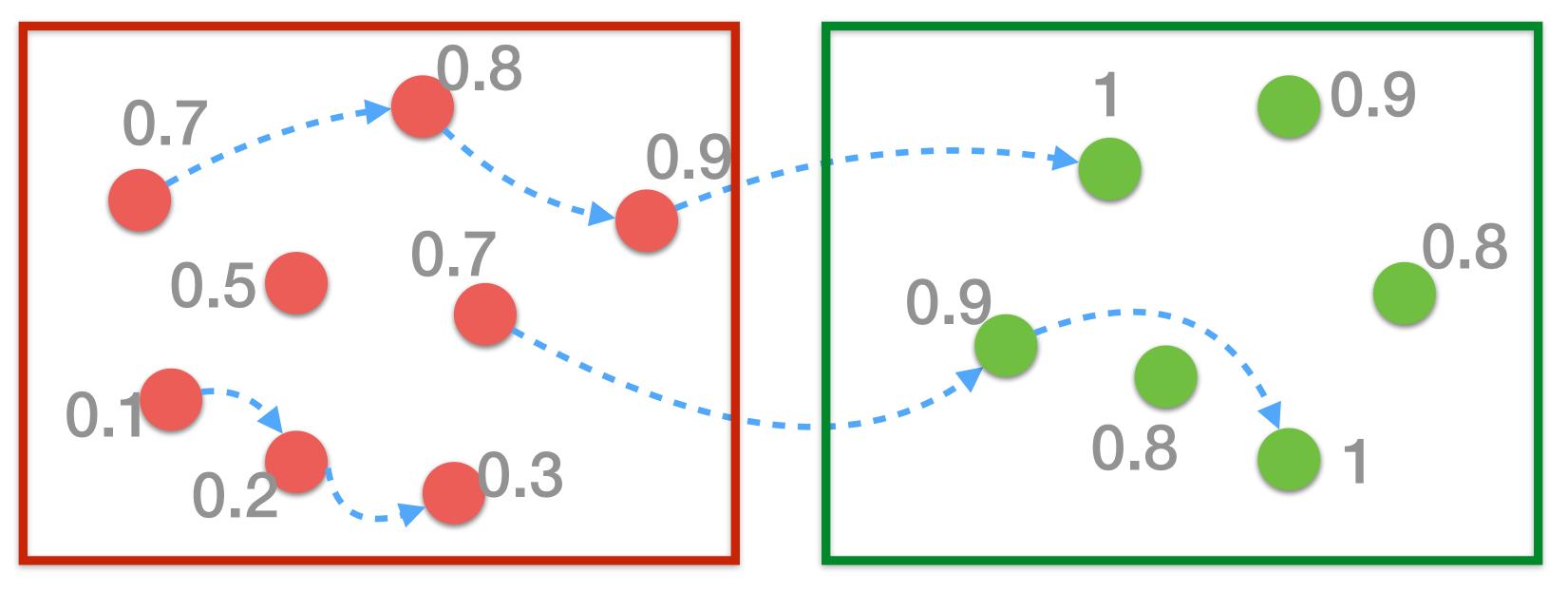
Bad initial states for π_{walk}



Instead of binary reward

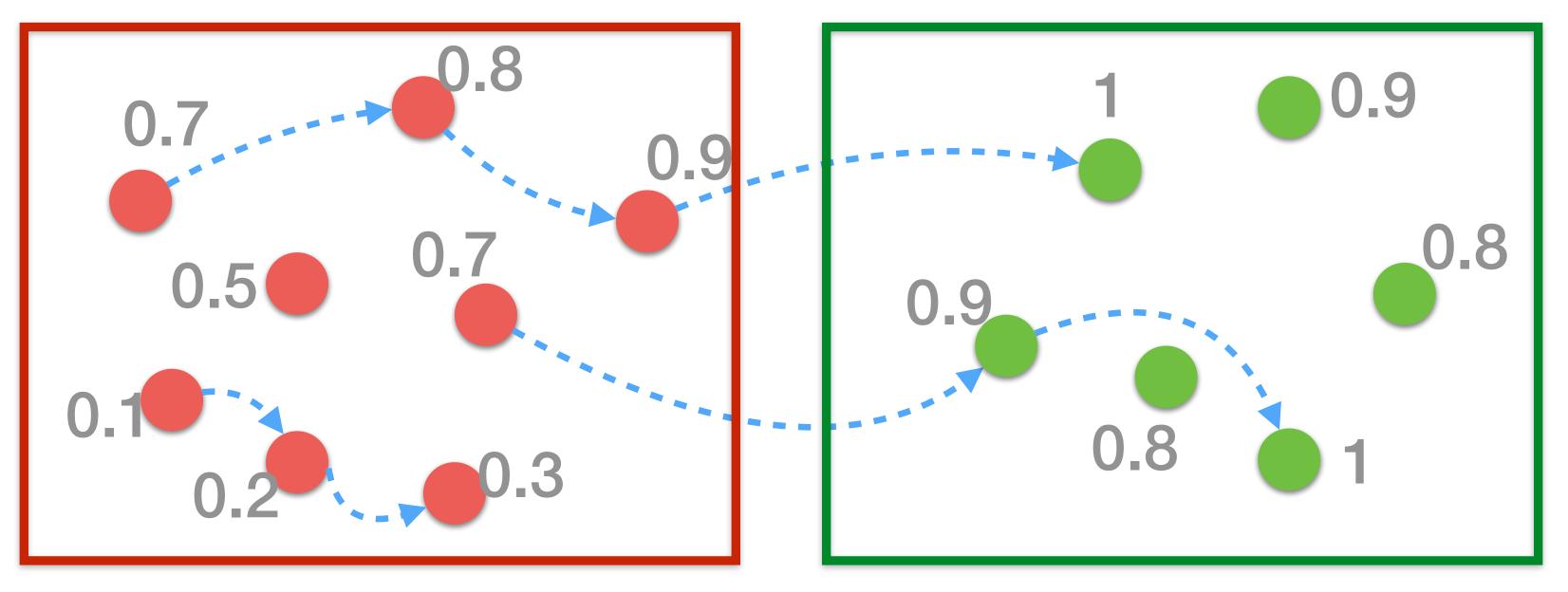


Good initial states for π_{walk}



Bad initial states for π_{walk}

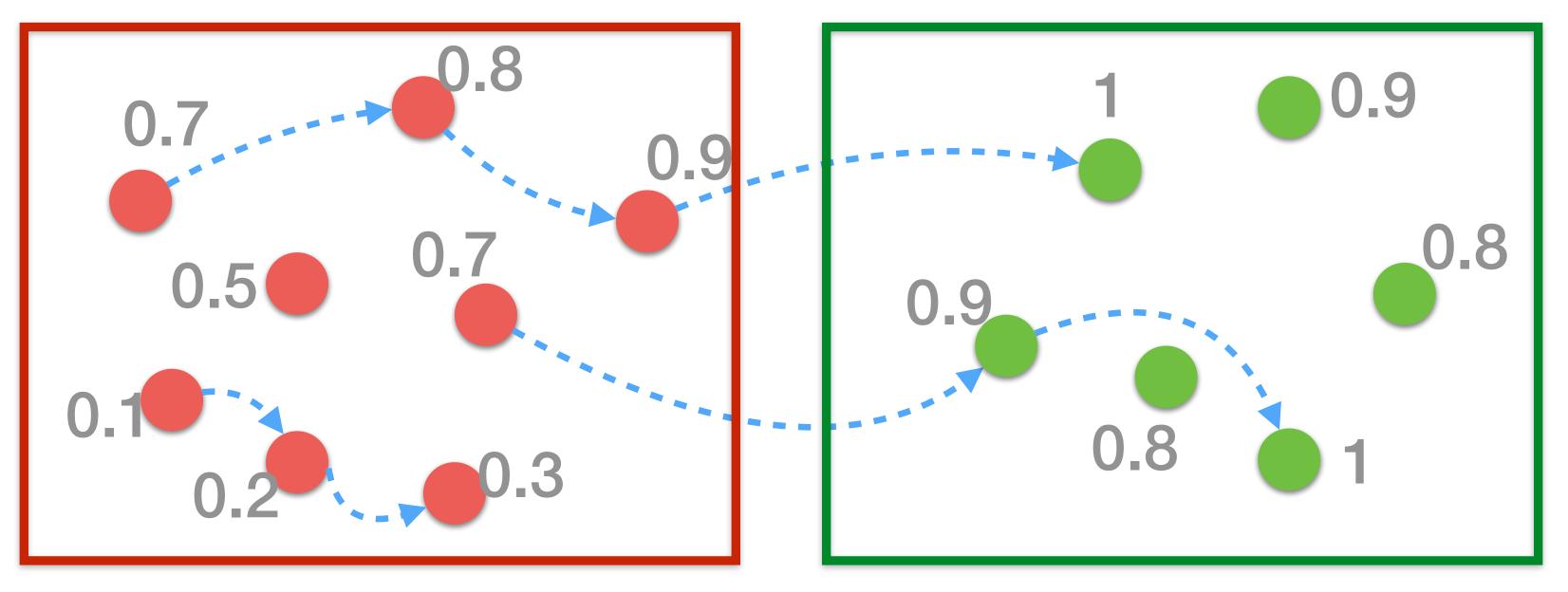
Good initial states for π_{walk}



Bad initial states for π_{walk}

We define *proximity* as: $P(s) = \delta^{step}$

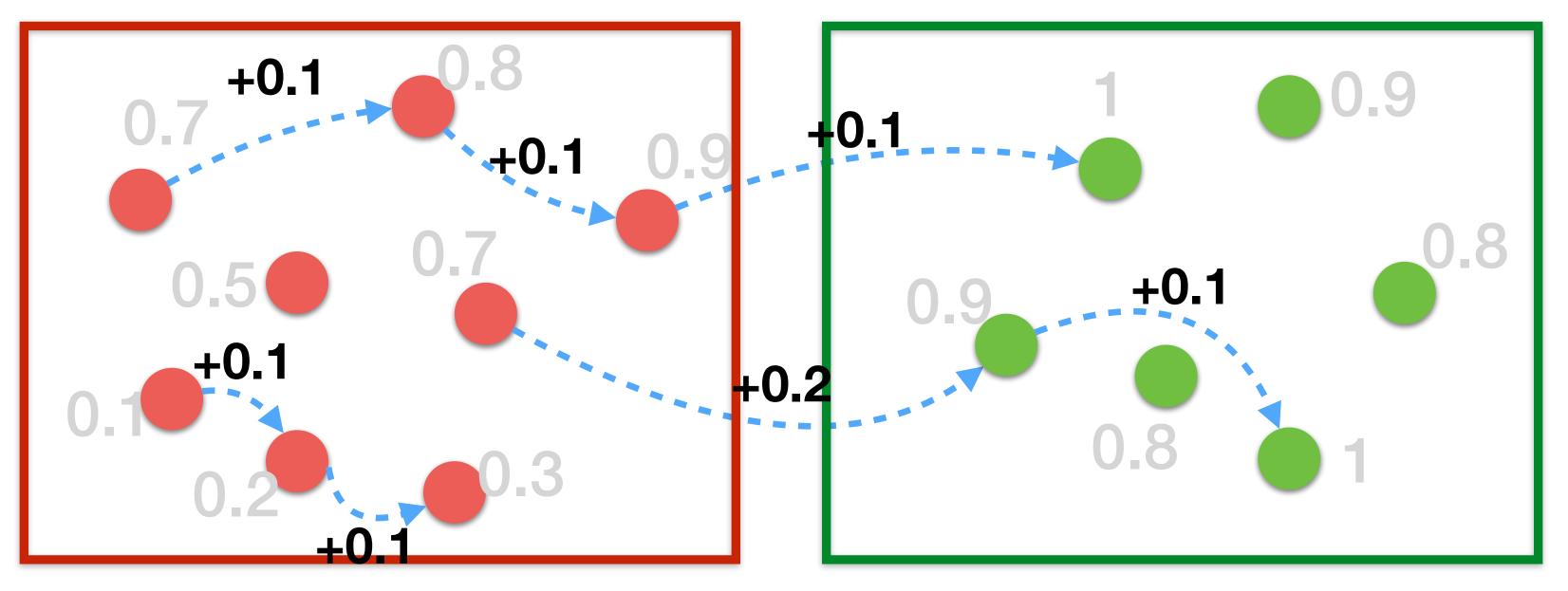
Good initial states for π_{walk}



Bad initial states for π_{walk}

We define *proximity* as: $P(s) = \delta^{step}$

Good initial states for π_{walk}

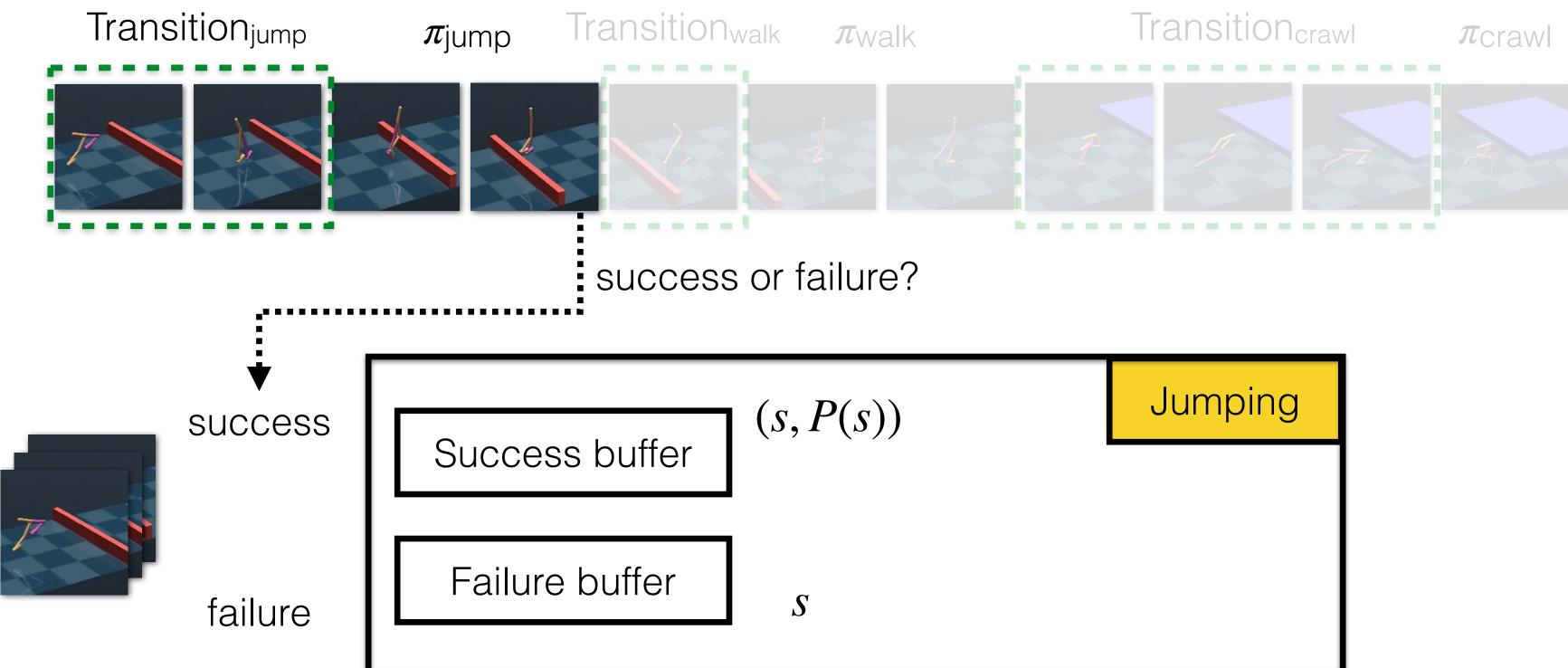


Bad initial states for π_{walk}

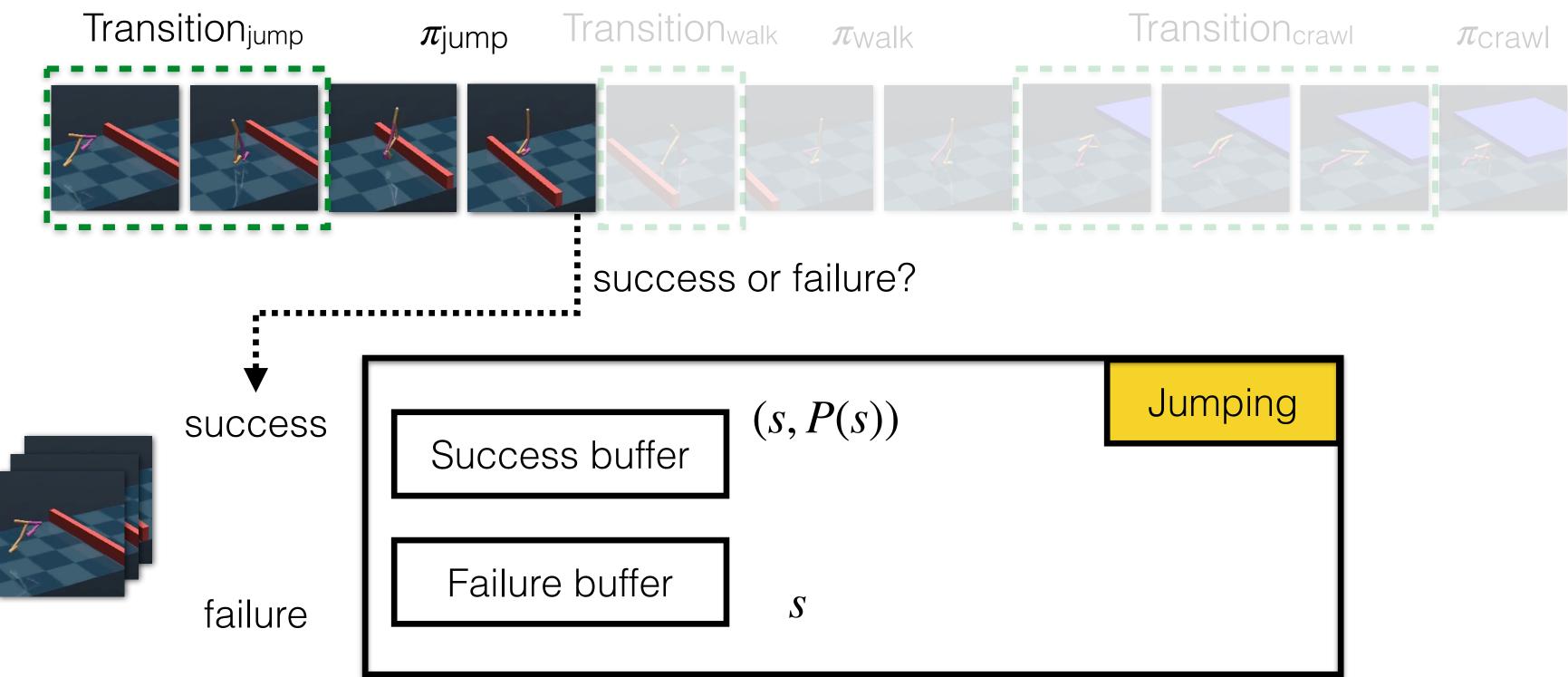
We define *proximity* as: $P(s) = \delta^{step}$

and provide *proximity reward* every step: $P(s_{t+1}) - P(s_t)$

Good initial states for π_{walk}

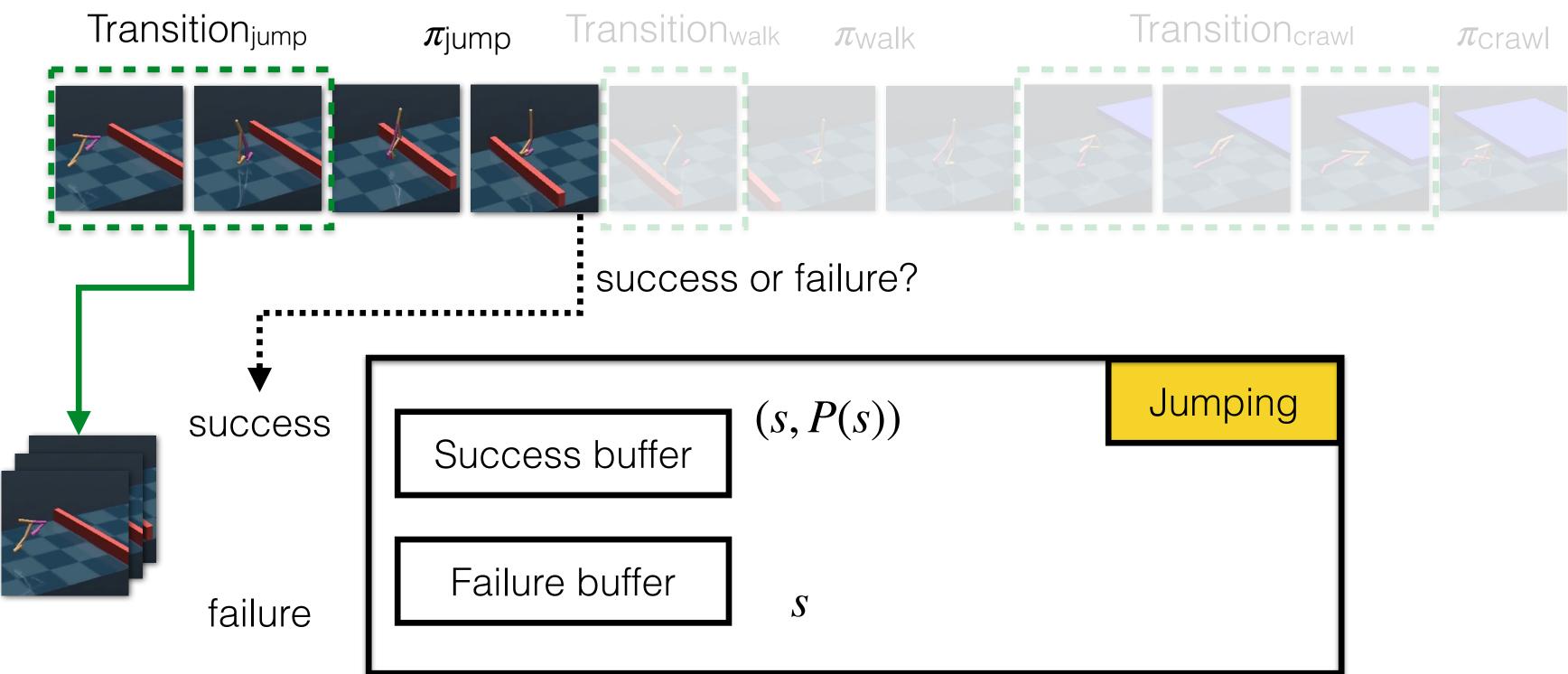


(s, P(s))	Jumping
<i>S</i>	



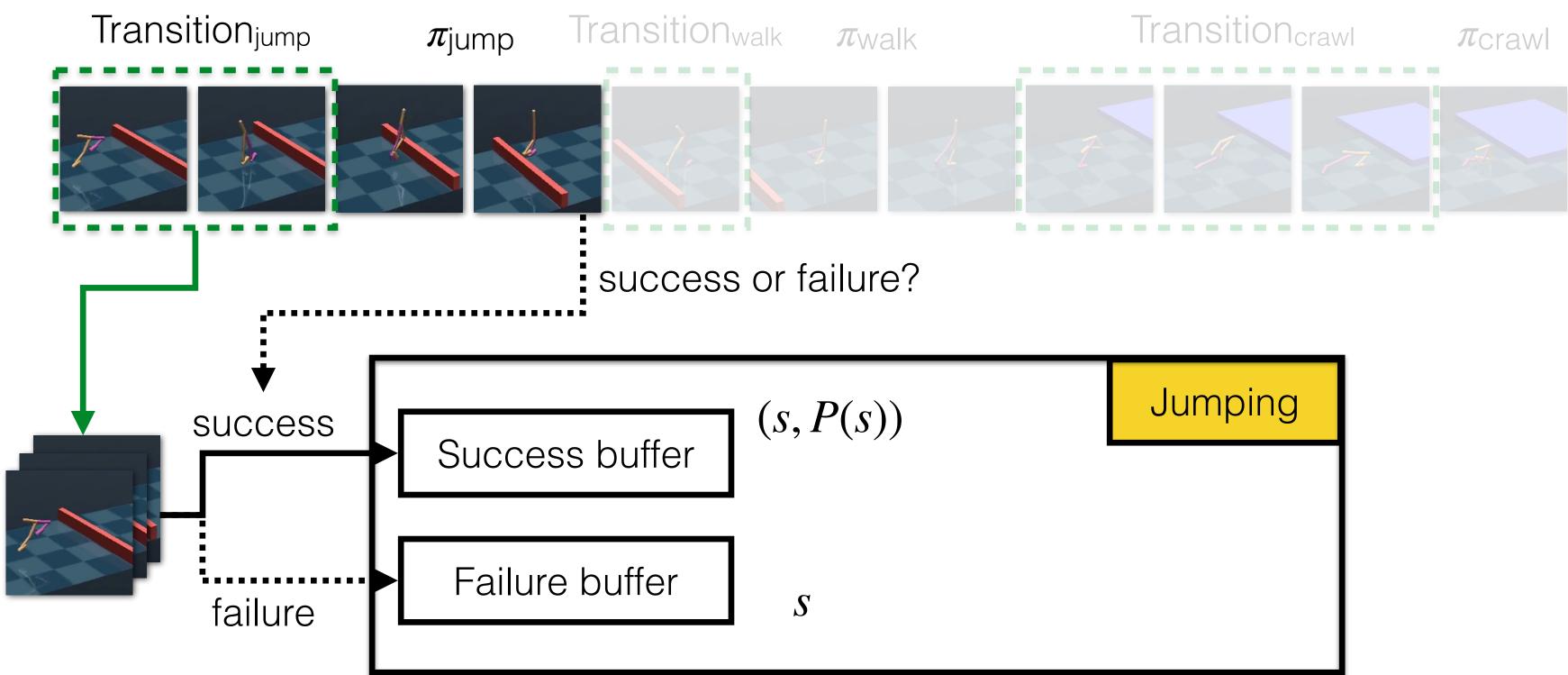
(s, P(s))	Jumping	
<i>S</i>		

Collect training data for proximity predictors



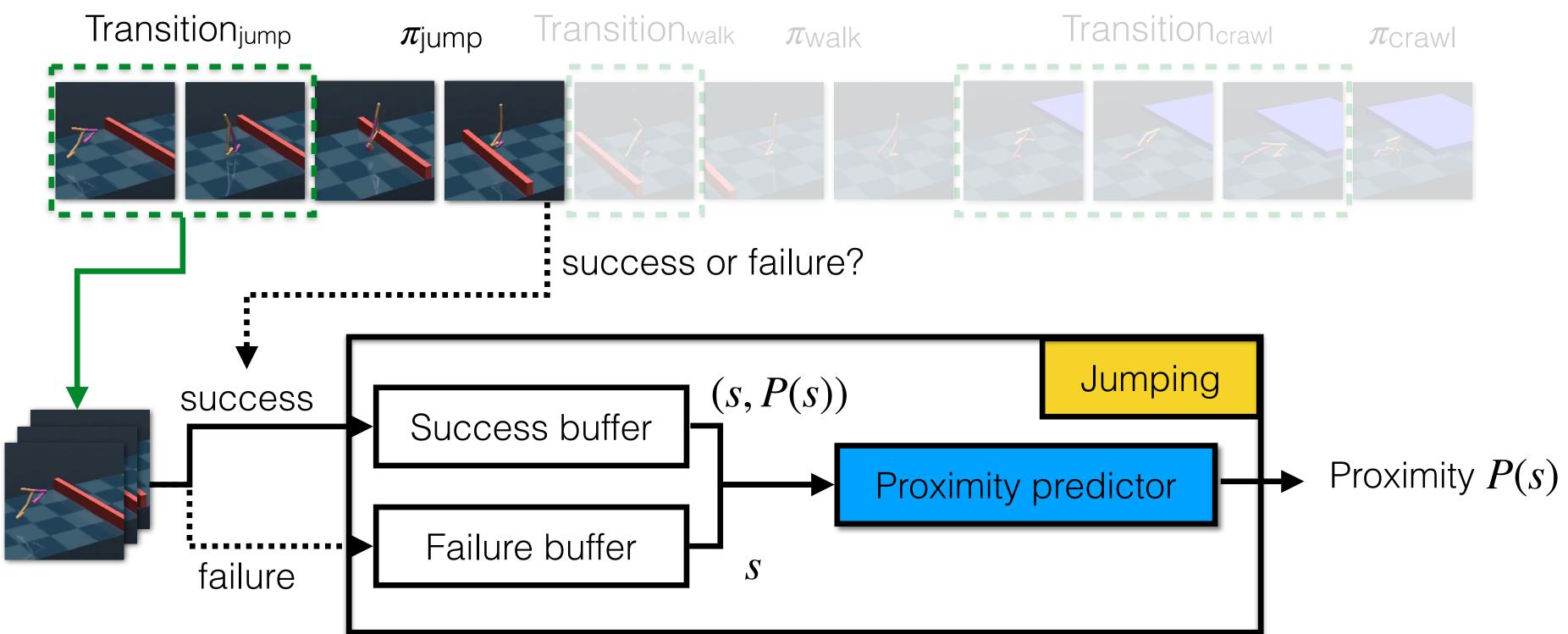
(s, P(s))	Jumping	
<i>S</i>		

Collect training data for proximity predictors

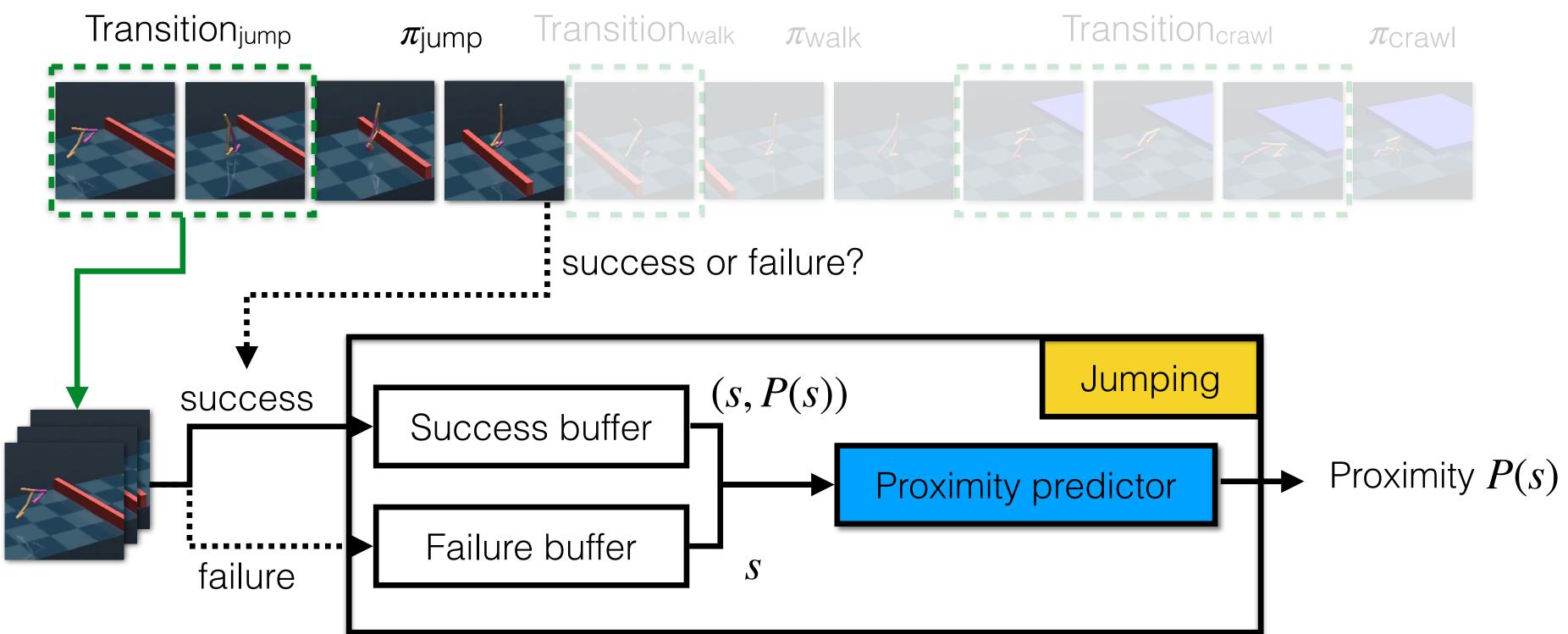


(s, P(s))	Jumping	
<i>S</i>		

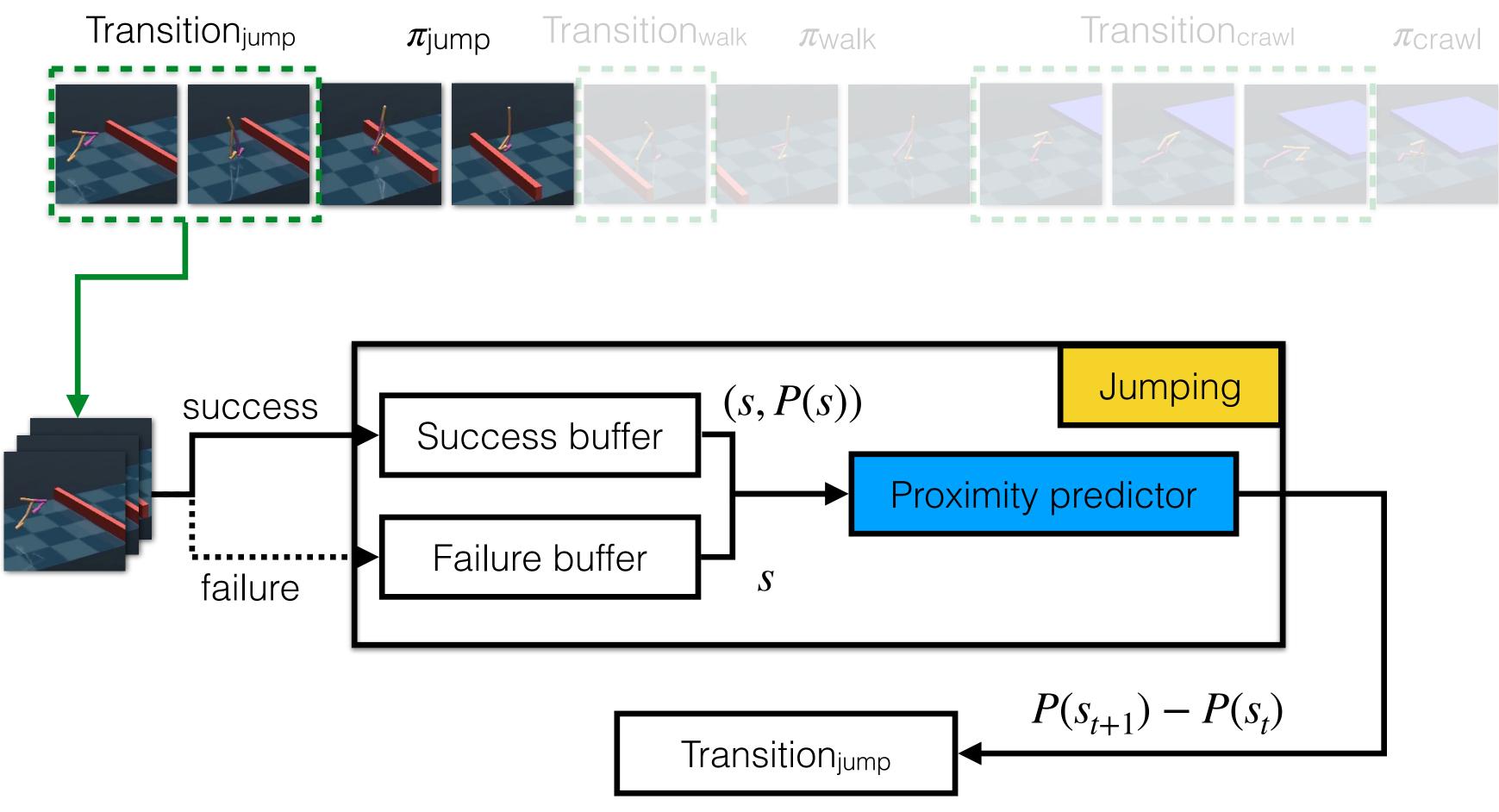
Collect training data for proximity predictors



Train proximity predictors

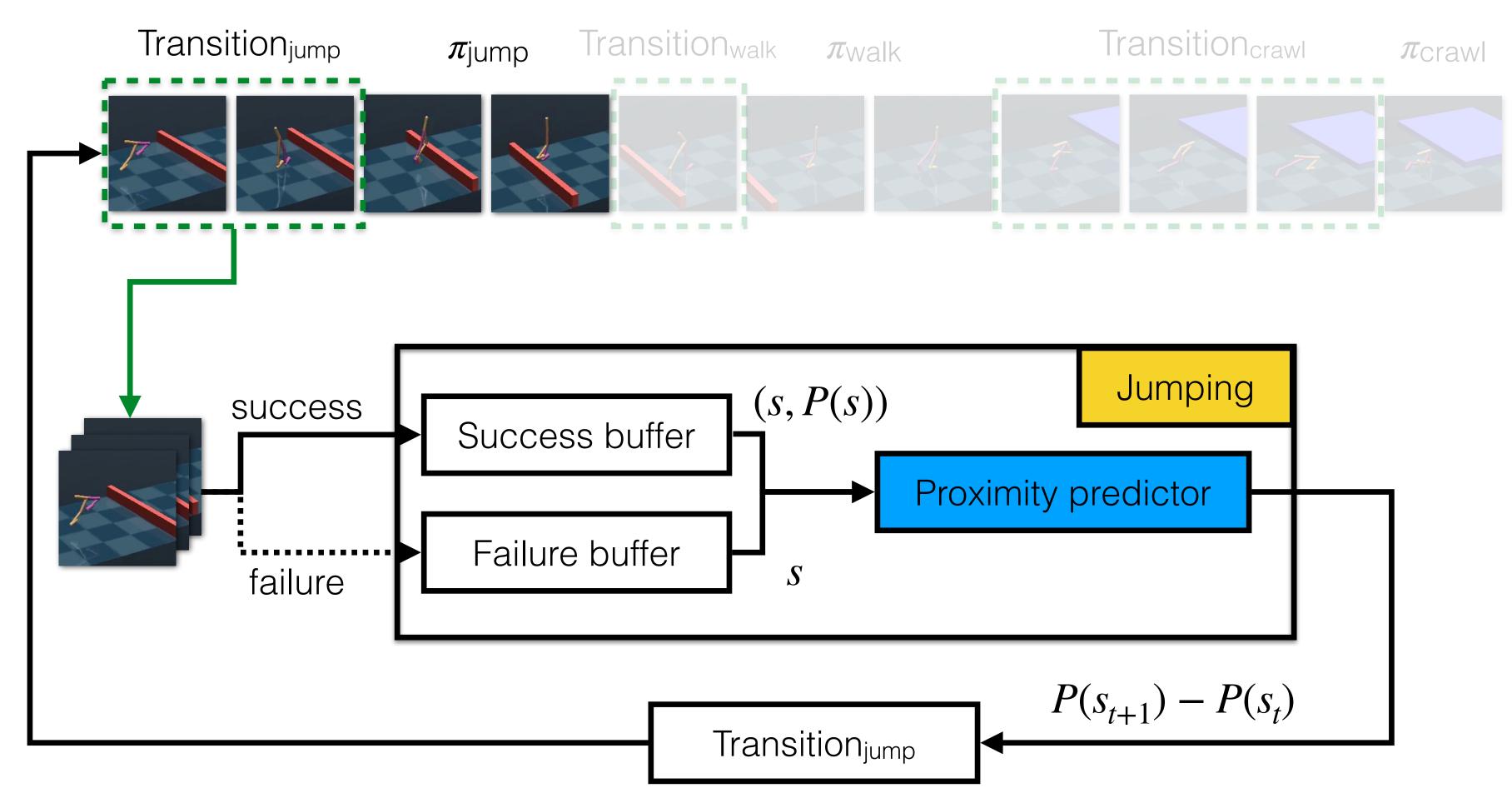


Train proximity predictors

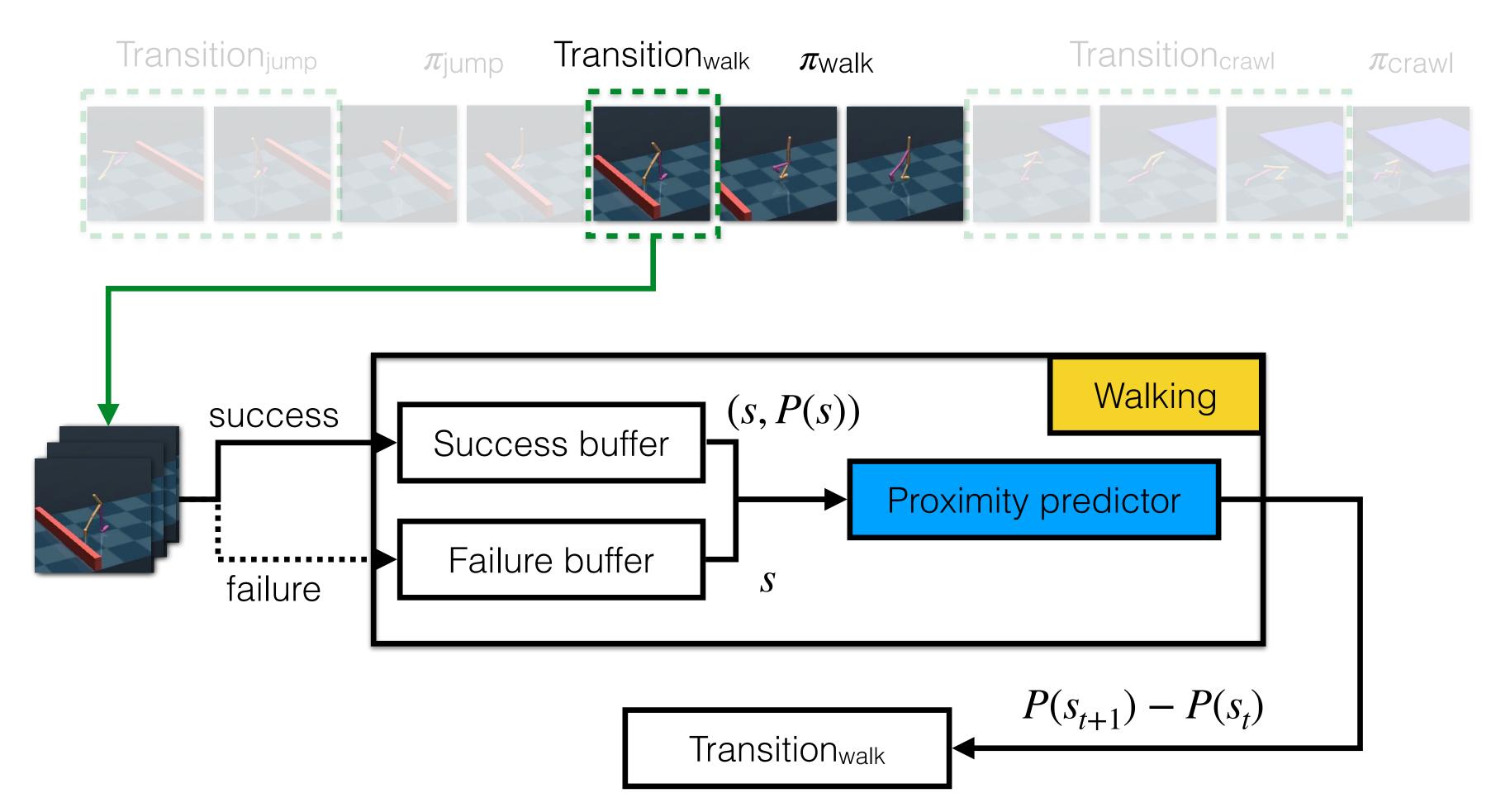


Tr

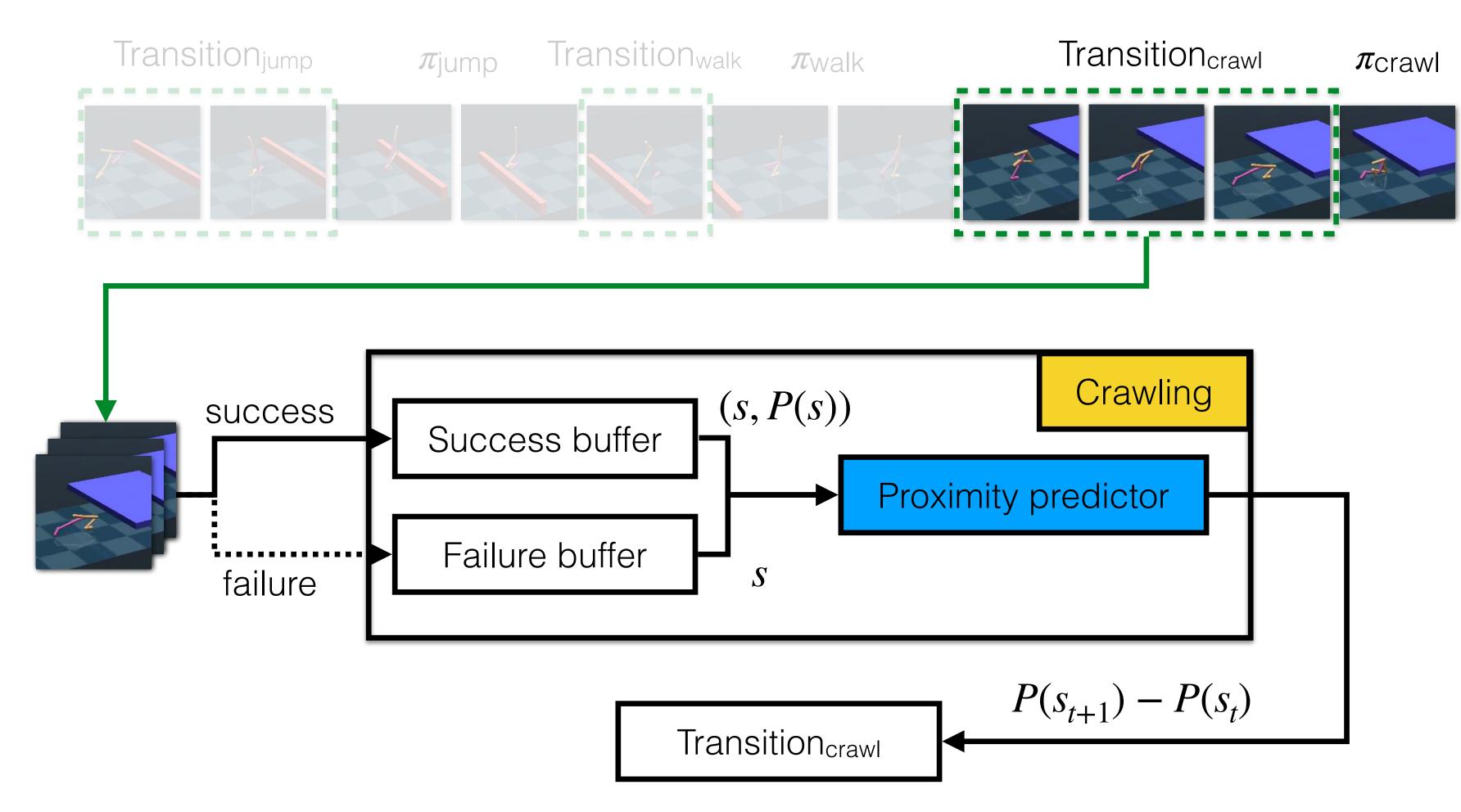
Provide more accurate proximity reward



Getter better data with improved policy



Train all transition policies simultaneously



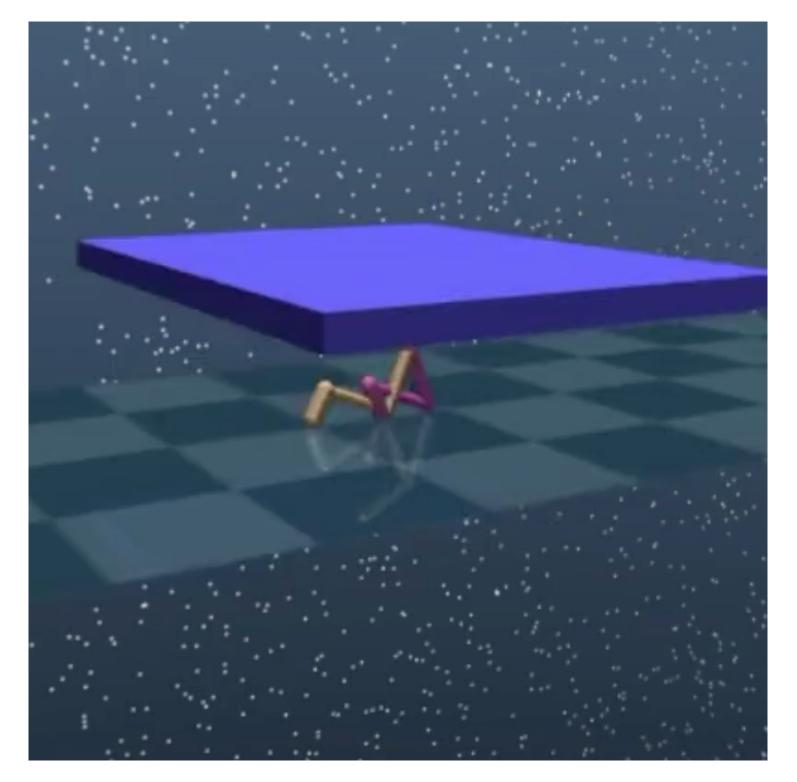
Train all transition policies simultaneously

Obstacle Course

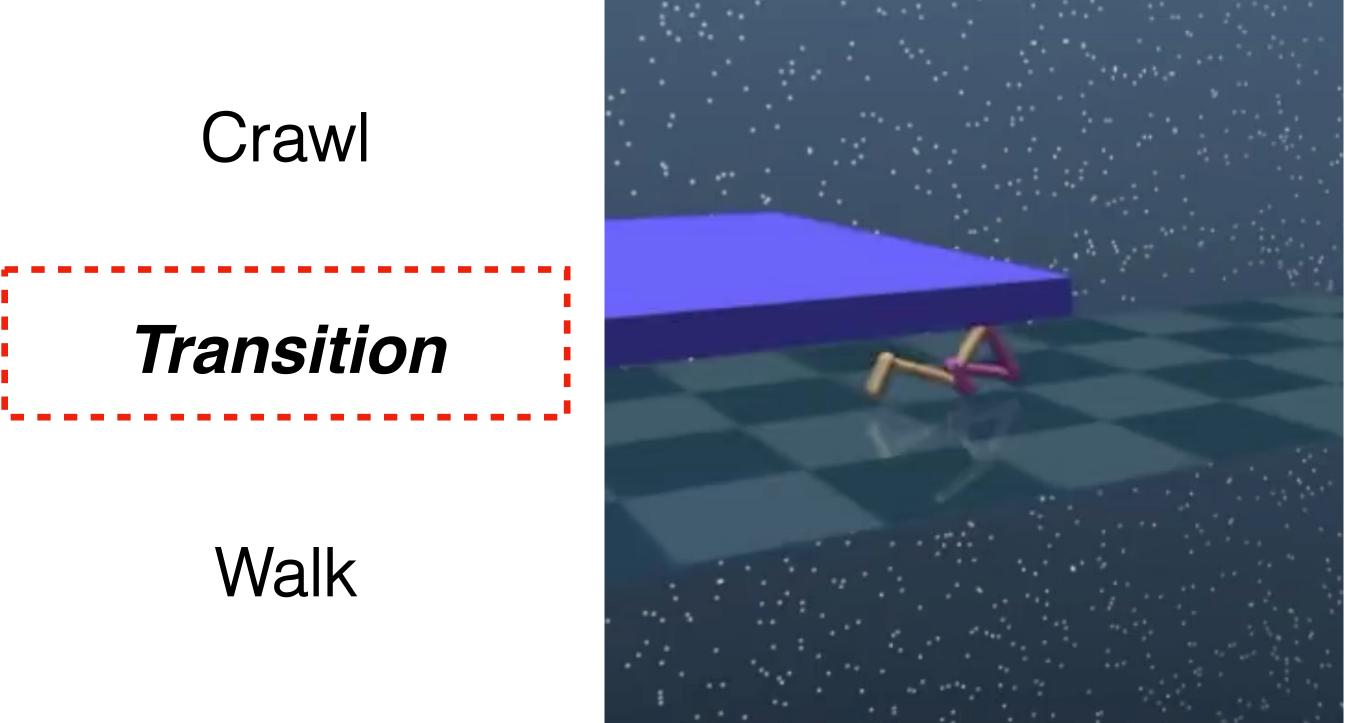
Crawl

Transition

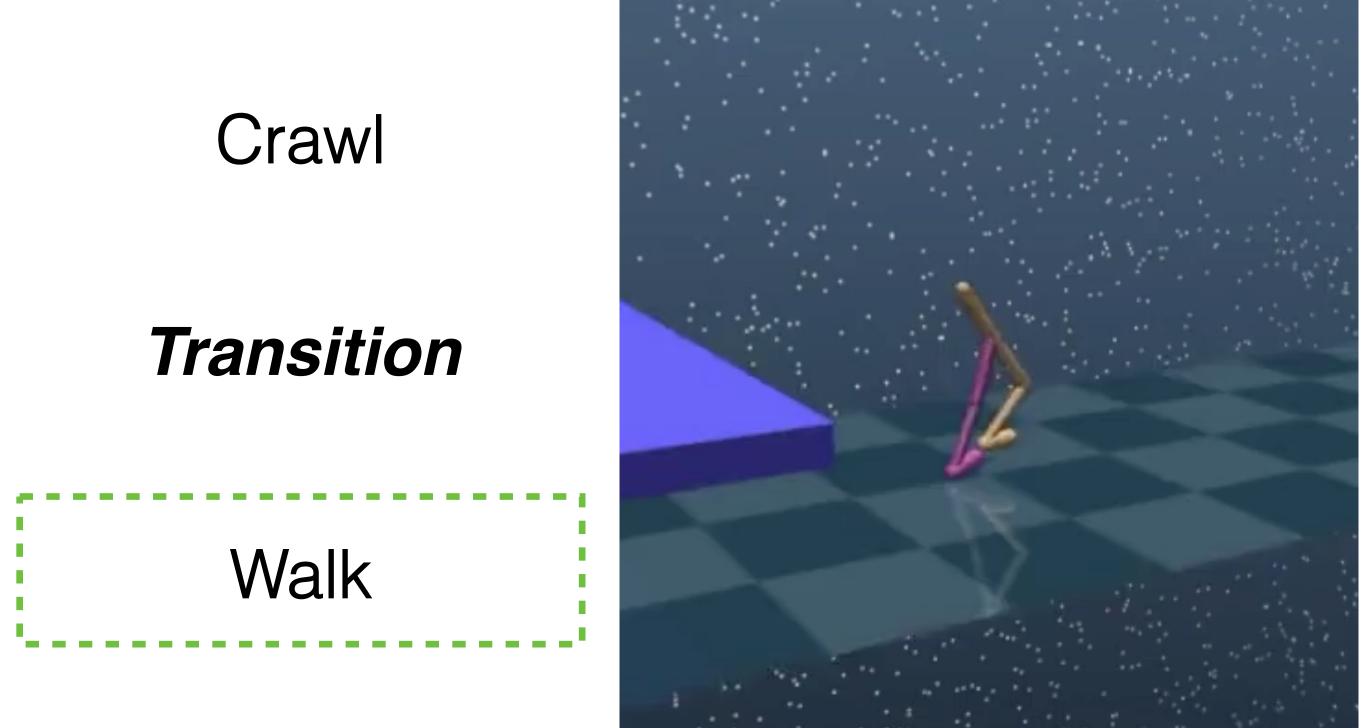
Walk



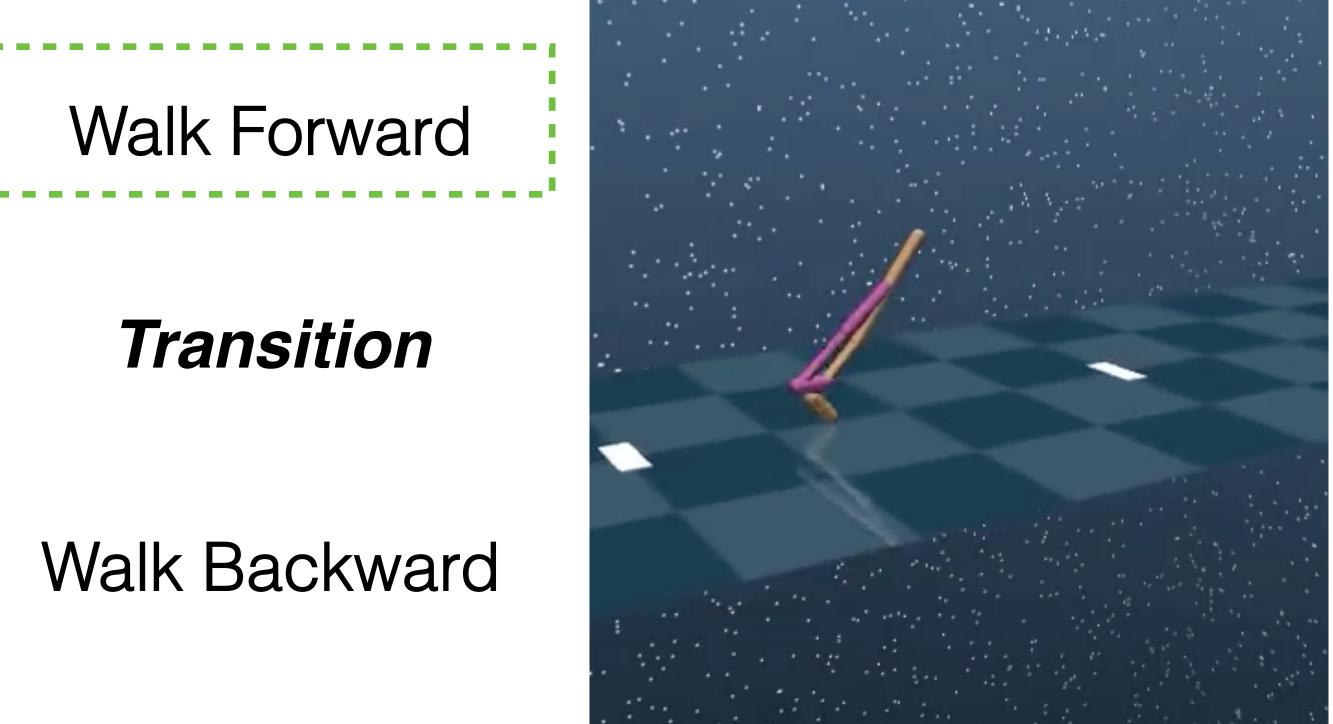
Obstacle Course



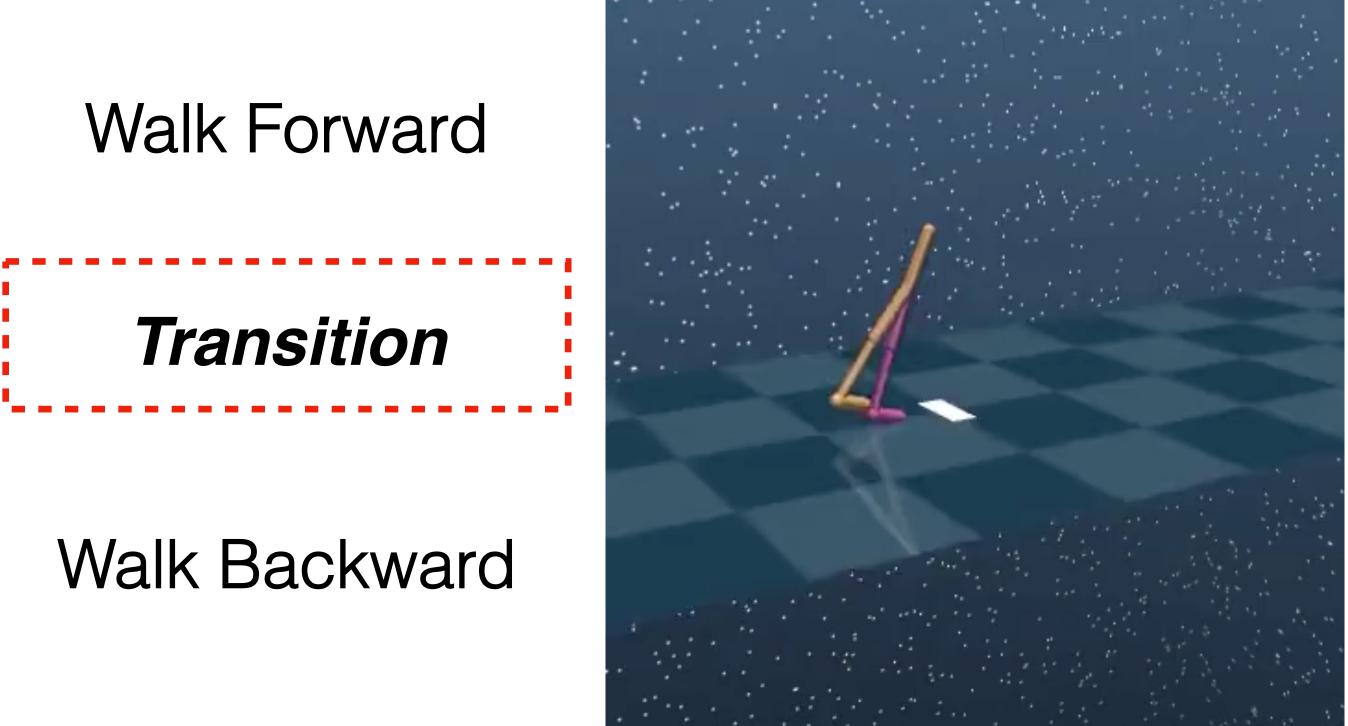
Obstacle Course



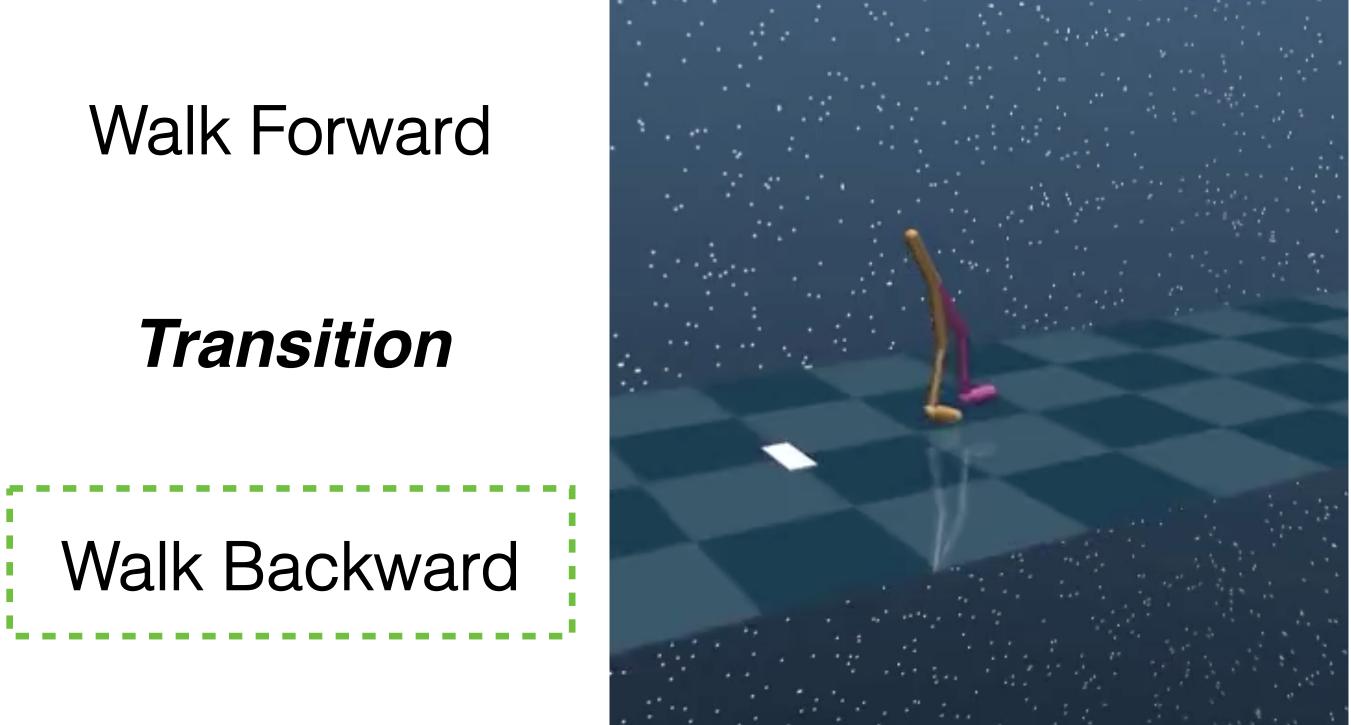
Walk Forward & Backward



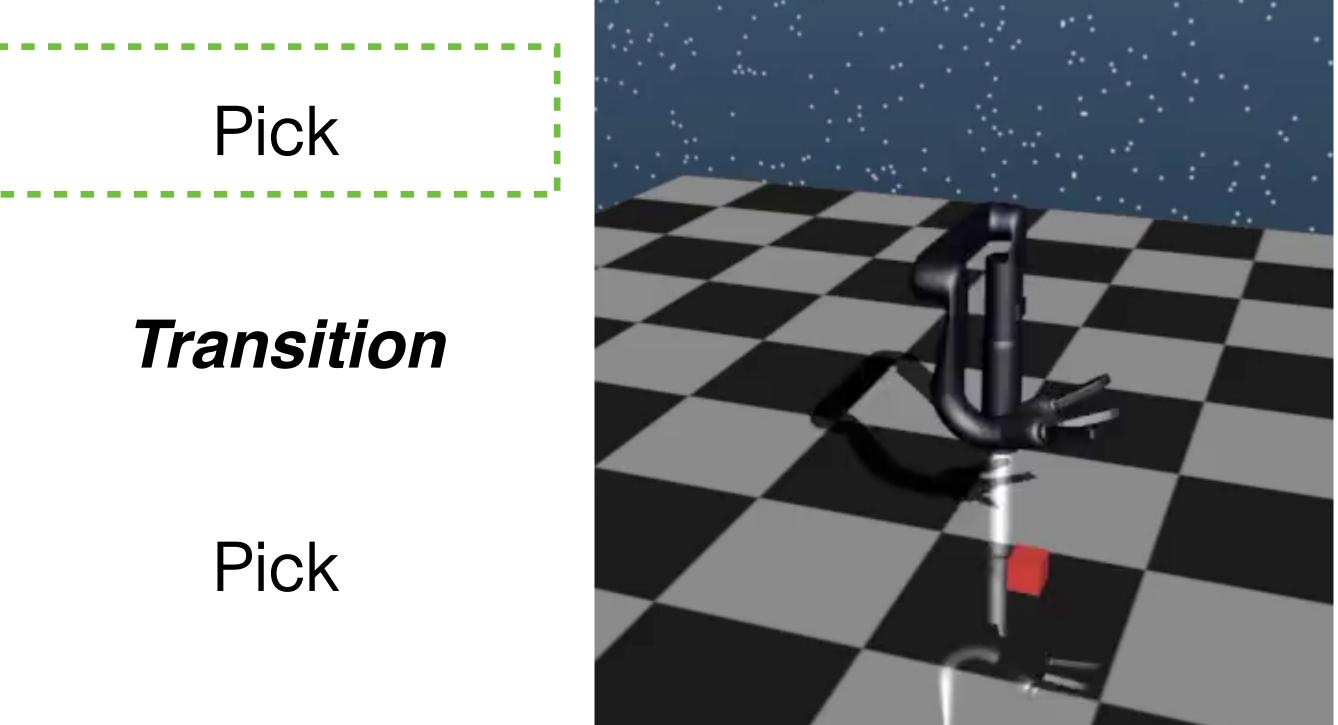
Walk Forward & Backward



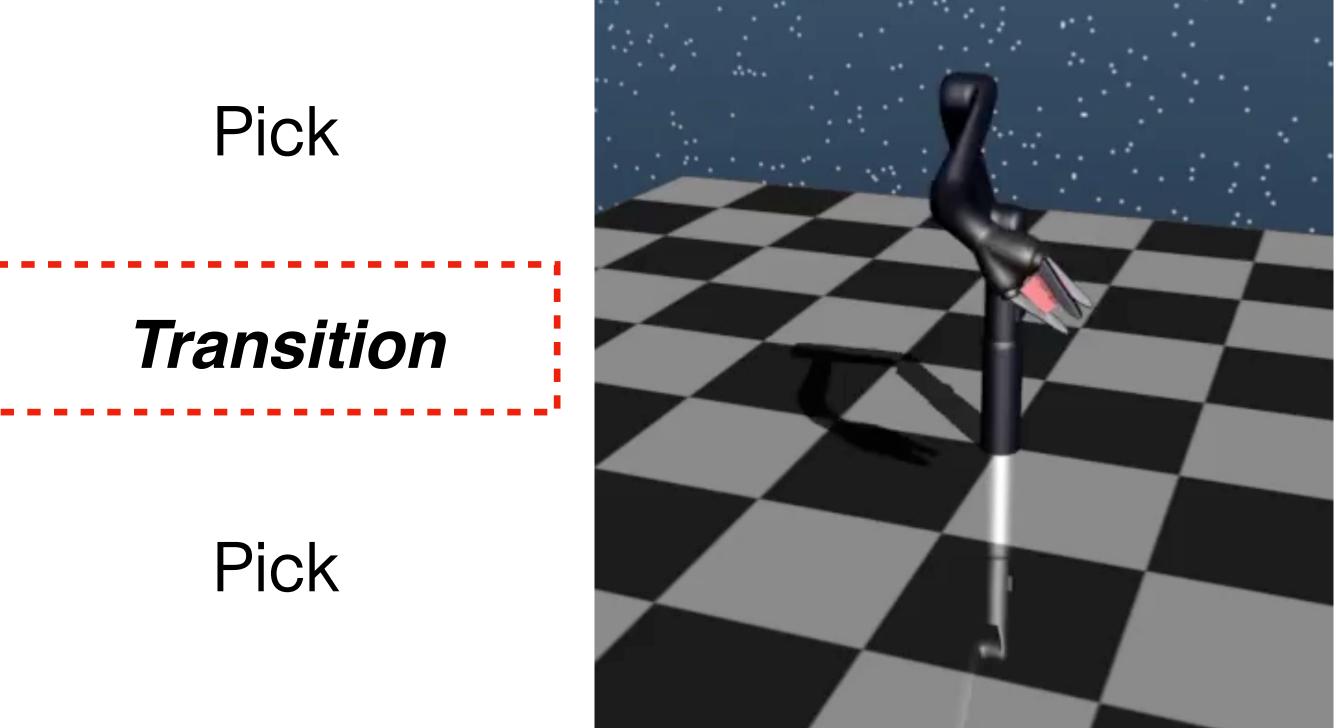
Walk Forward & Backward



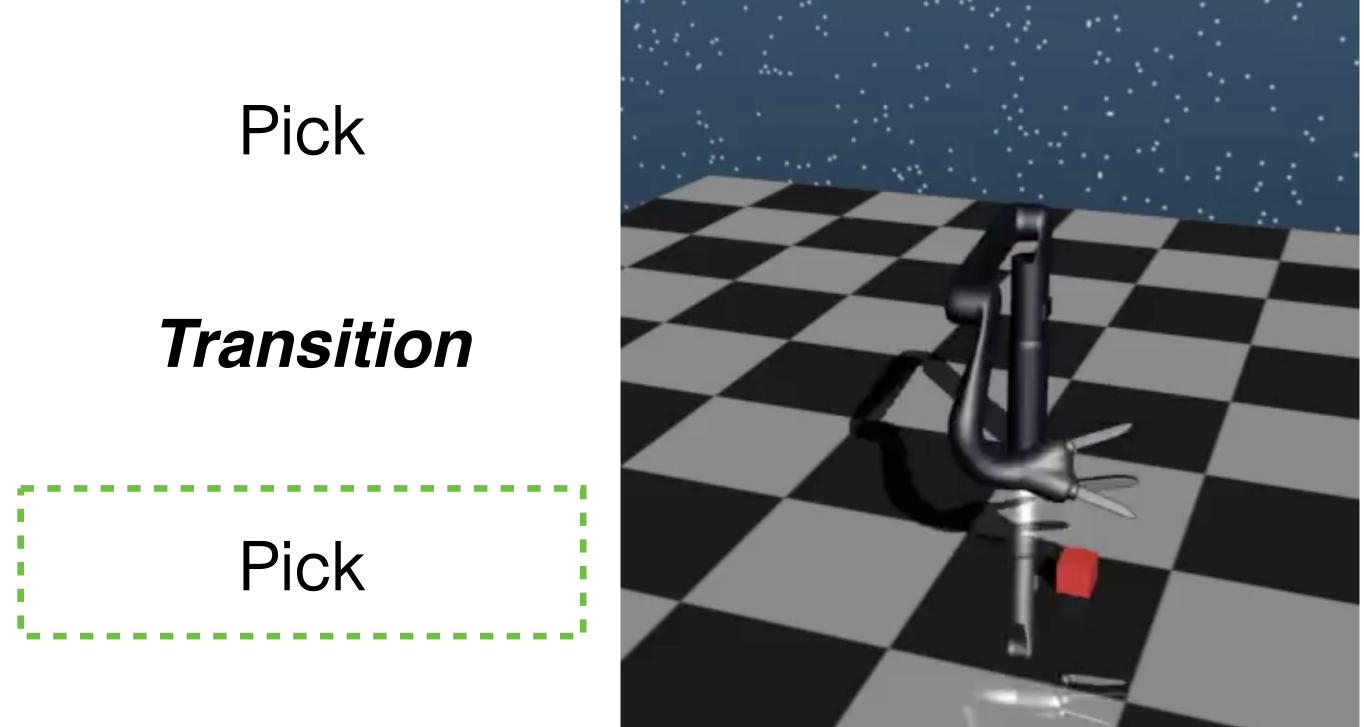
Repetitive Pick



Repetitive Pick



Repetitive Pick

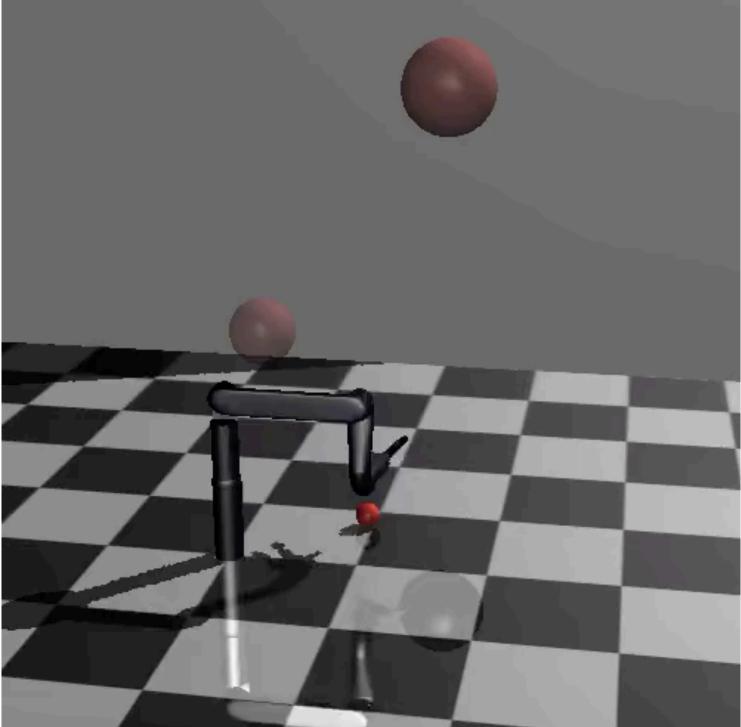


Toss & Hit

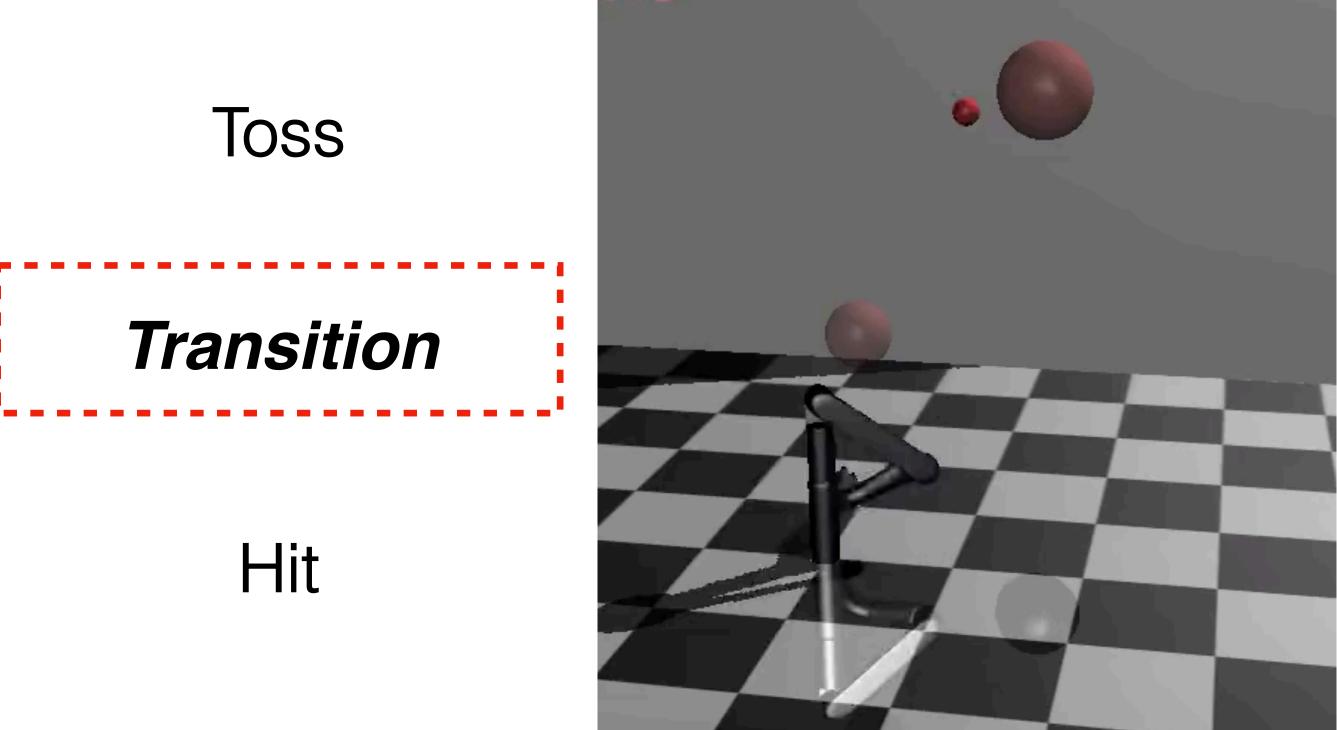


Transition

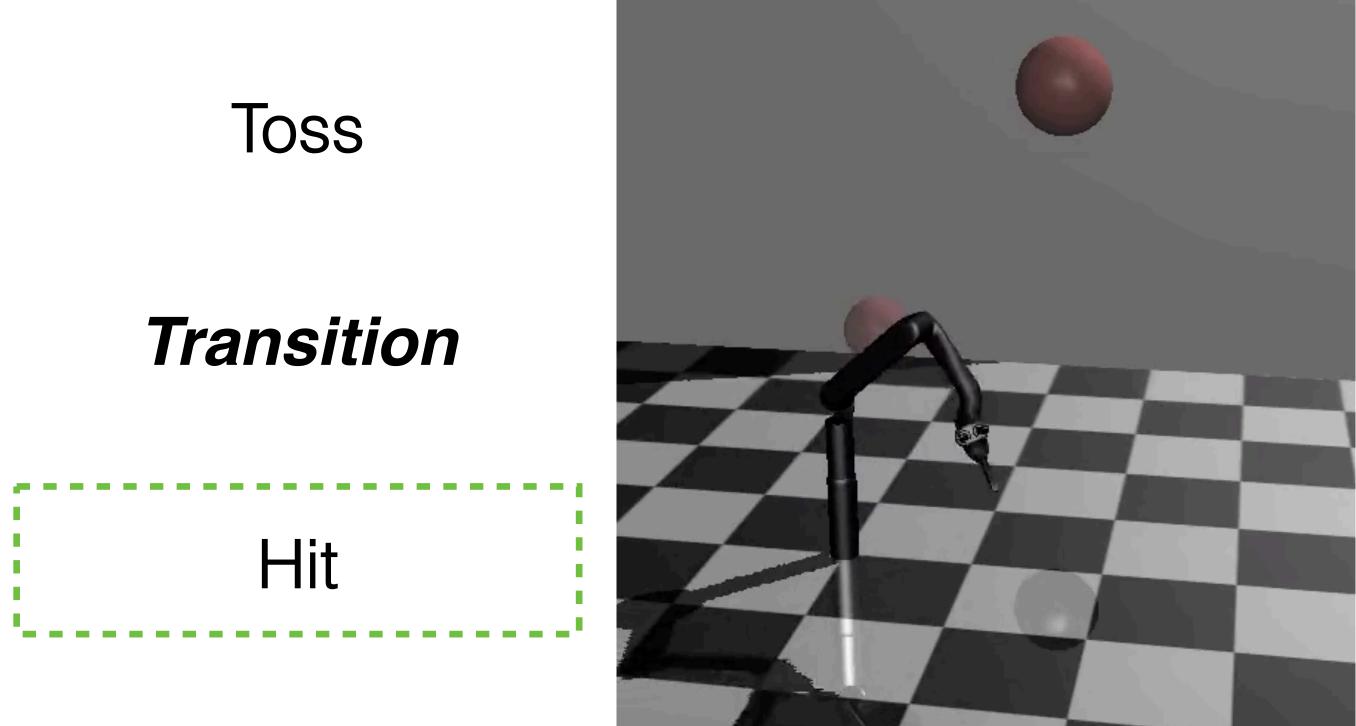
Hit



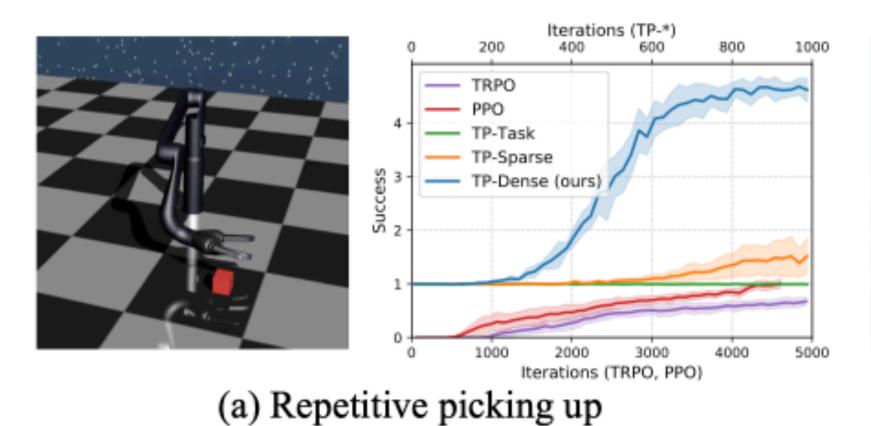
Toss & Hit

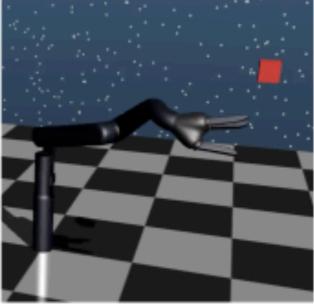


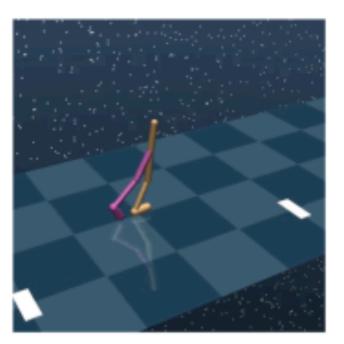
Toss & Hit

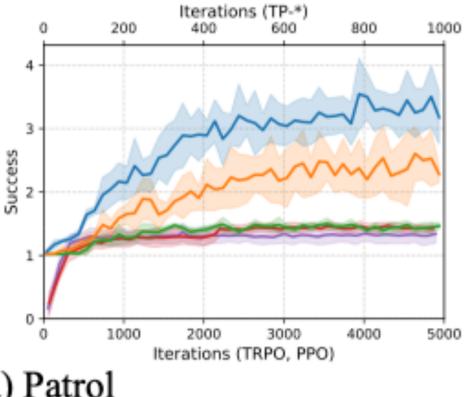


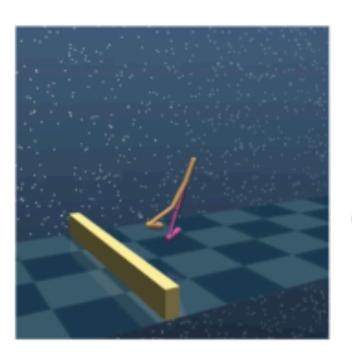
Quantitative Results



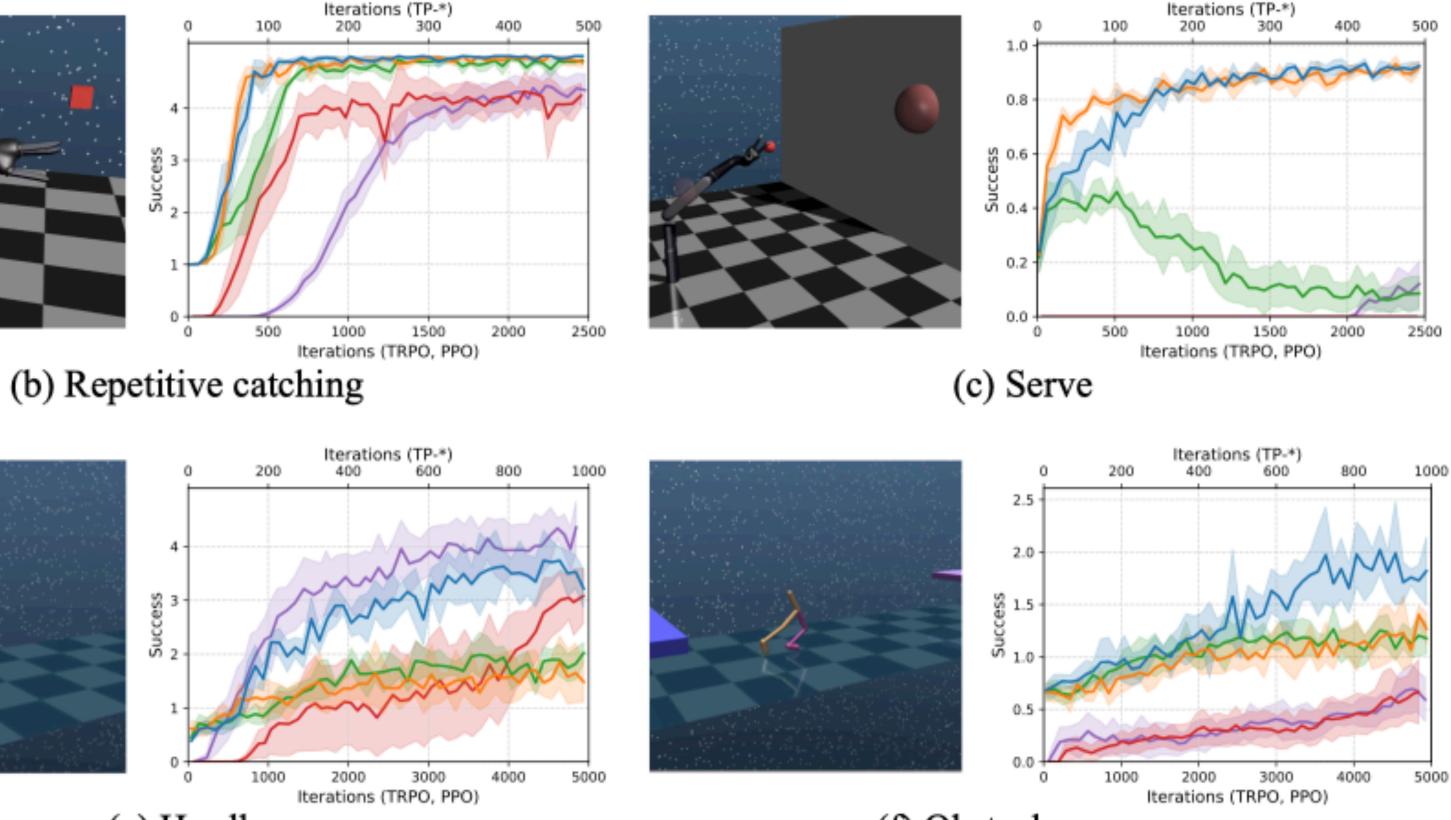








(d) Patrol





(e) Hurdle

Quantitative Results

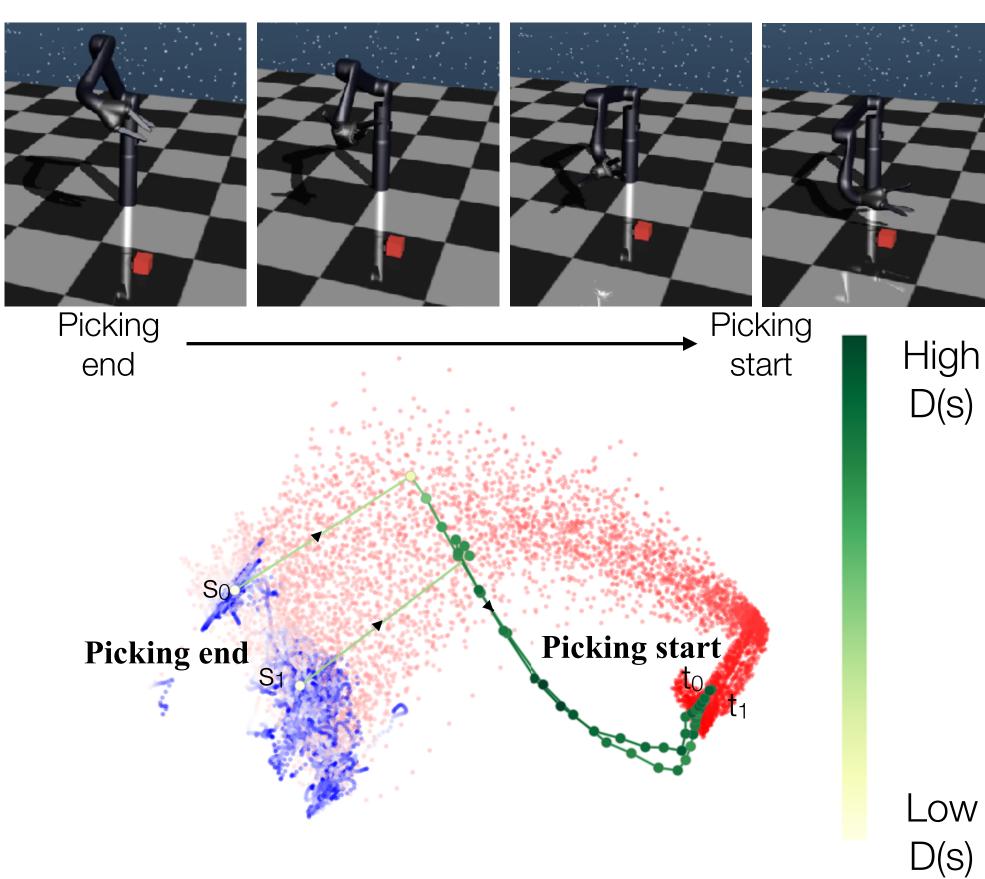
	Reward	Repetitive picking up	Repetitive catching	Serve
TRPO	dense	0.69 ± 0.46	4.54 ± 1.21	0.32 ± 0.47
PPO	dense	0.95 ± 0.53	4.26 ± 1.63	0.00 ± 0.00
Without TP	sparse	0.99 ± 0.08	1.00 ± 0.00	0.11 ± 0.32
TP-Task	sparse	0.99 ± 0.08	4.87 ± 0.58	0.05 ± 0.21
TP-Sparse	sparse	1.52 ± 1.12	4.88 ± 0.59	$\textbf{0.92} \pm \textbf{0.27}$
TP-Dense (ours)	sparse	$\textbf{4.84} \pm \textbf{0.63}$	$\textbf{4.97} \pm \textbf{0.33}$	$\textbf{0.92} \pm \textbf{0.27}$

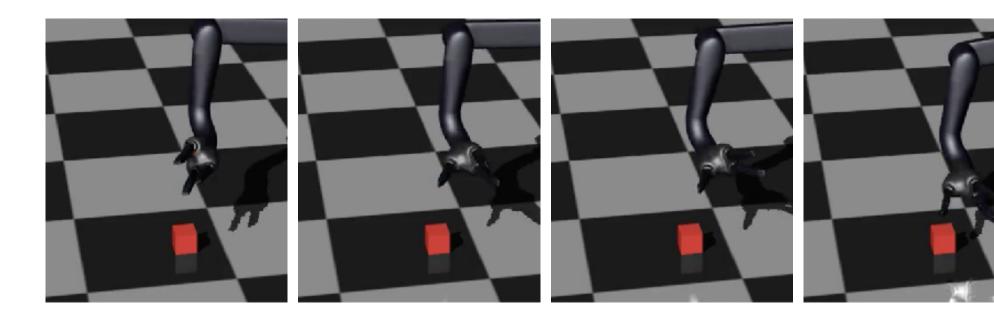
	Reward	Patrol	Hurdle	Obstacle course
TRPO	dense	1.37 ± 0.52	$\textbf{4.13} \pm \textbf{1.54}$	0.98 ± 1.09
PPO	dense	1.53 ± 0.53	2.87 ± 1.92	0.85 ± 1.07
Without TP	sparse	1.02 ± 0.14	0.49 ± 0.75	0.72 ± 0.72
TP-Task	sparse	1.69 ± 0.63	1.73 ± 1.28	1.08 ± 0.78
TP-Sparse	sparse	2.51 ± 1.26	1.47 ± 1.53	1.32 ± 0.99
TP-Dense (Ours)	sparse	$\textbf{3.33} \pm \textbf{1.38}$	$\textbf{3.14} \pm \textbf{1.69*}$	$\textbf{1.90} \pm \textbf{1.45}$

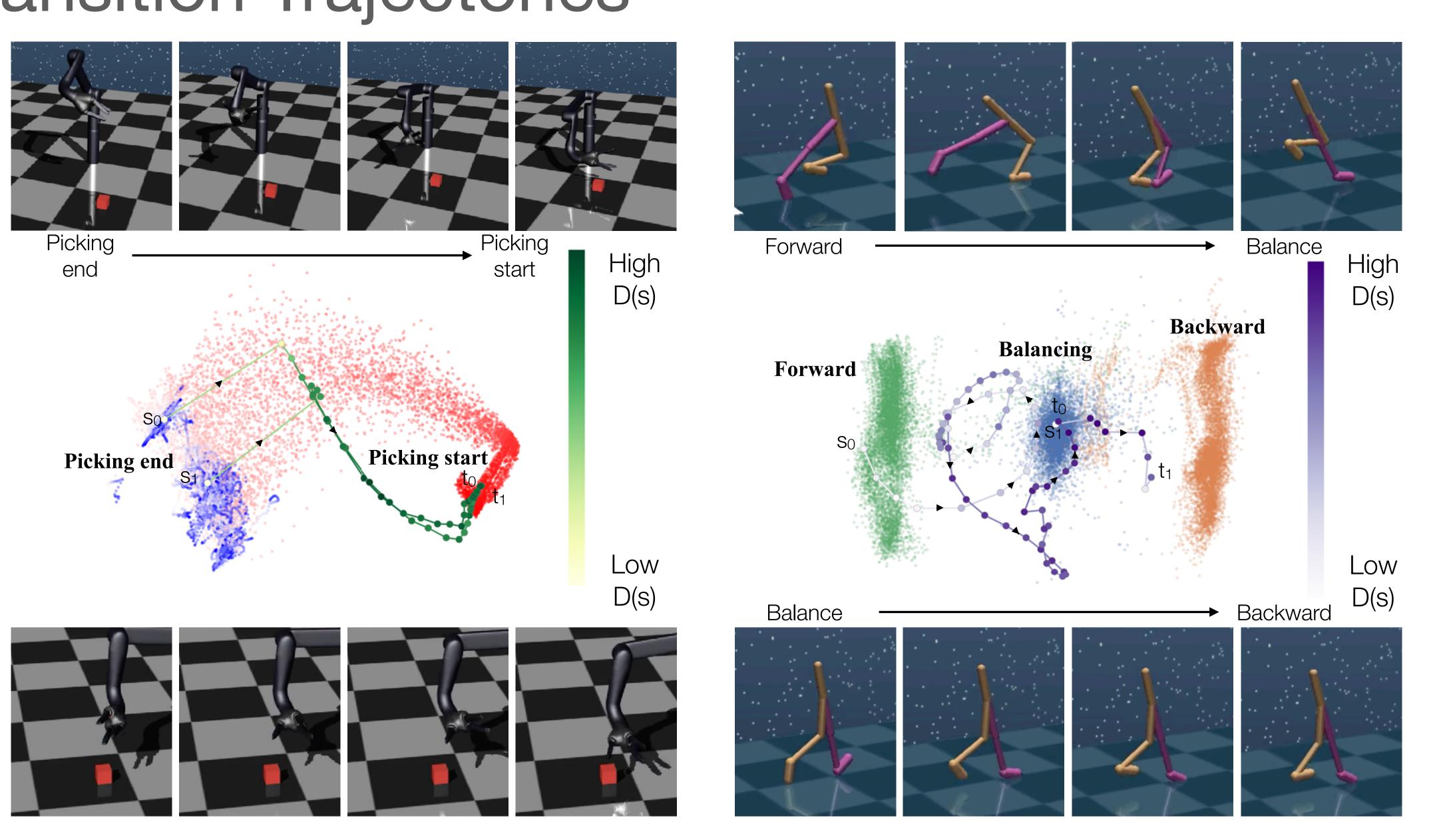
Manipulation

Locomotion

Transition Trajectories







Summary

We propose to reuse skills to compose complex, long-horizon tasks.

Naive execution of skills fail since the skills never learned to connect.

Transition policies learn to smoothly connect skills.

Proximity predictors provide dense reward for efficient training of transition policies.

Composing Complex Skills by Learning Transition Policies, ICLR 2019

