

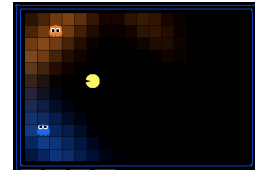
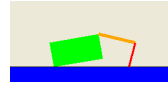
# CS 188: Artificial Intelligence

## Advanced Applications: Robotics

Pieter Abbeel – UC Berkeley  
A few slides from Sebastian Thrun, Dan Klein

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## So Far Mostly Foundational Methods



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## Advanced Applications



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[DEMO: Race, Short]

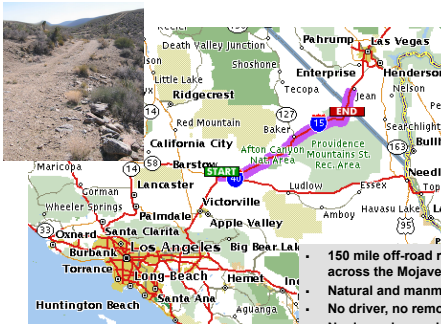
## Autonomous Vehicles



Autonomous vehicle slides adapted from Sebastian Thrun

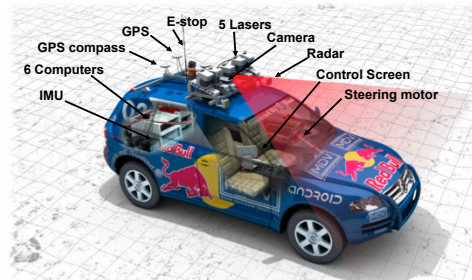
[DEMO: GC Bad, Good]

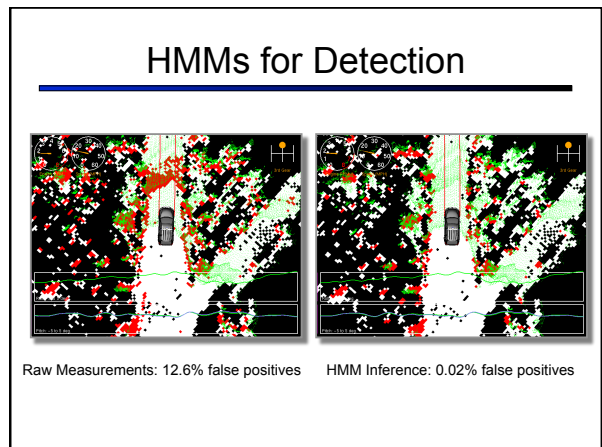
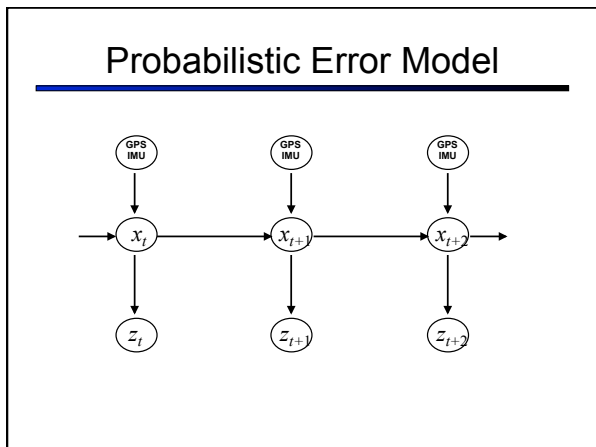
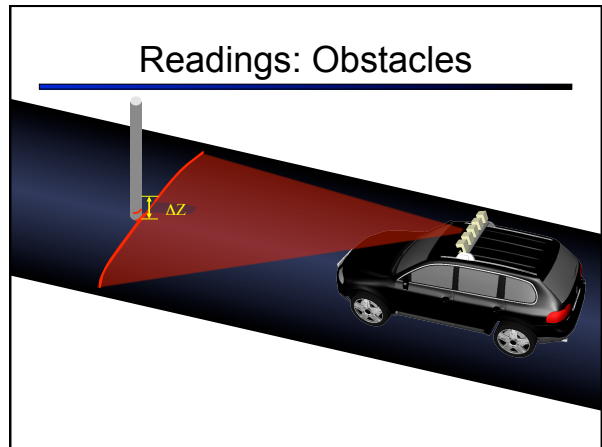
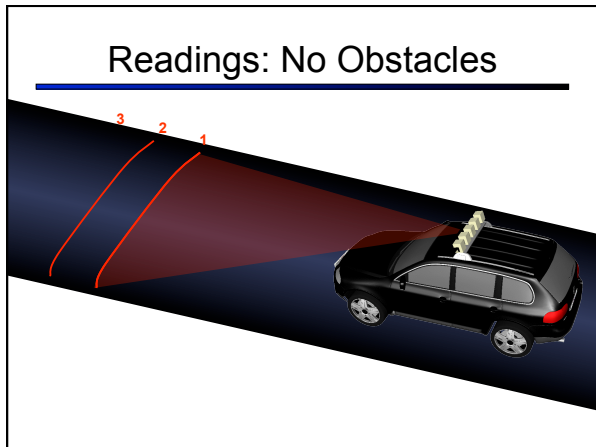
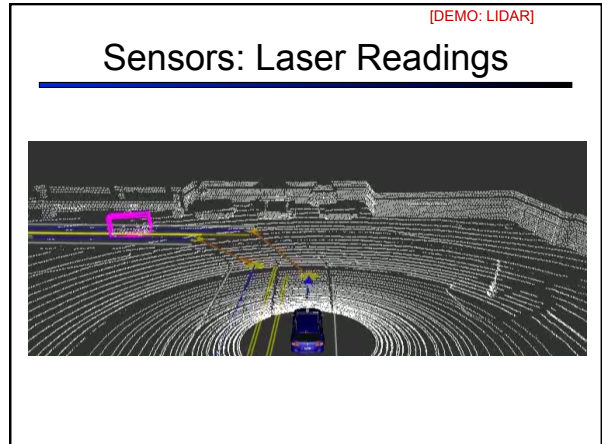
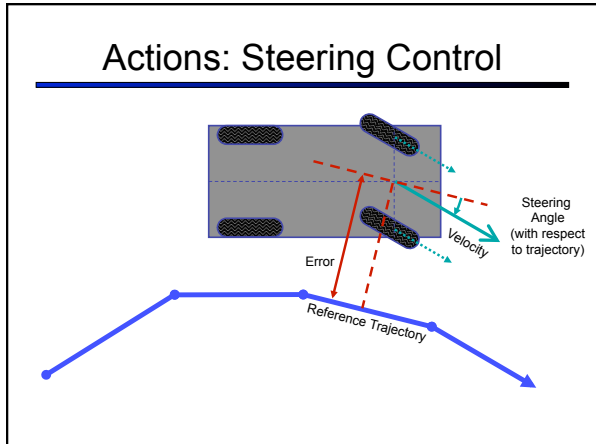
## Grand Challenge: Barstow, CA, to Primm, NV



- 150 mile off-road robot race across the Mojave desert
- Natural and manmade hazards
- No driver, no remote control
- No dynamic passing

## An Autonomous Car





## Motivating Example



- How do we execute a task like this?

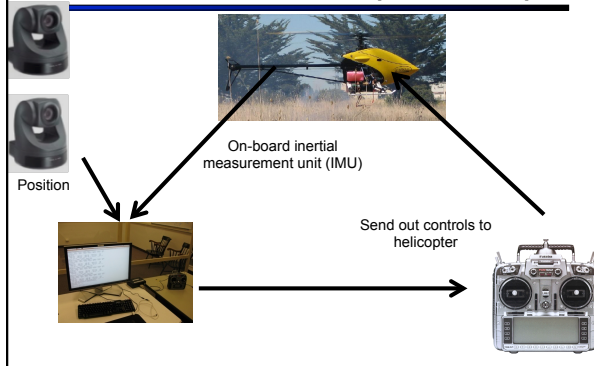
[demo: autorotate / ticoc]

## Autonomous Helicopter Flight

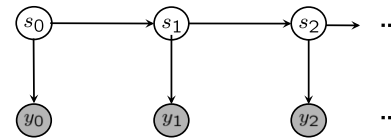


- Key challenges:
  - Track helicopter position and orientation during flight
  - Decide on control inputs to send to helicopter

## Autonomous Helicopter Setup



## HMM for Tracking the Helicopter



- State:  $s = (x, y, z, \phi, \theta, \psi, \dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}, \dot{\phi}, \dot{\theta}, \dot{\psi})$
- Measurements:
  - 3-D coordinates from vision, 3-axis magnetometer, 3-axis gyro, 3-axis accelerometer
- Transitions (dynamics): [time elapse update]
  - $s_{t+1} = f(s_t, a_t) + w_t$   
[f encodes helicopter dynamics]  
[w is a probabilistic noise model]

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## Helicopter MDP

- State:  $s = (x, y, z, \phi, \theta, \psi, \dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}, \dot{\phi}, \dot{\theta}, \dot{\psi})$
- Actions (control inputs):
  - $a_{lon}$ : Main rotor longitudinal cyclic pitch control (affects pitch rate)
  - $a_{lat}$ : Main rotor latitudinal cyclic pitch control (affects roll rate)
  - $a_{coll}$ : Main rotor collective pitch (affects main rotor thrust)
  - $a_{rud}$ : Tail rotor collective pitch (affects tail rotor thrust)
- Transitions (dynamics):
  - $s_{t+1} = f(s_t, a_t) + w_t$   
[f encodes helicopter dynamics]  
[w is a probabilistic noise model]
- Can we solve the MDP yet?



## Problem: What's the Reward?

- Rewards for hovering: [demo: hover]
 
$$R(s) = -(\alpha_x(x - x^*)^2 + \alpha_y(y - y^*)^2 + \alpha_z(z - z^*)^2 + \alpha_{\dot{x}}(\dot{x} - \dot{x}^*)^2 + \alpha_{\dot{y}}(\dot{y} - \dot{y}^*)^2 + \alpha_{\dot{z}}(\dot{z} - \dot{z}^*)^2)$$
- Rewards for "Tic-Toc"?
  - Problem: what's the target trajectory?
  - Just write it down by hand?

[demo: bad]

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[demo: unaligned]

## Helicopter Apprenticeship?

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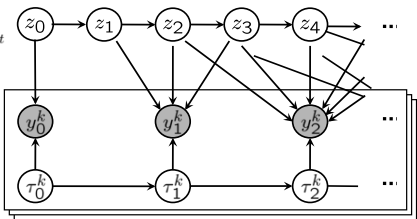
## Probabilistic Alignment using a Bayes' Net

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Intended trajectory  
 $z_{t+1} = f(z_t) + \omega_t$

Expert demonstrations  
 $y_j = z_{\tau_j} + \nu_j$

Time indices



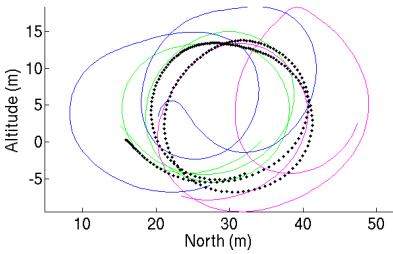
- Intended trajectory satisfies dynamics.
- Expert trajectory is a noisy observation of one of the hidden states.
  - But we don't know exactly which one.

[Coates, Abbeel & Ng, 2008]

[demo: alignment]

## Alignment of Samples

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- Result: inferred sequence is much cleaner!

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[demo: airshow]

## Final Behavior



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## Quadruped

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- Low-level control problem: moving a foot into a new location → search with successor function ~ moving the motors
- High-level control problem: where should we place the feet?
  - Reward function  $R(x) = w \cdot f(s)$  [25 features]

[Kolter, Abbeel & Ng, 2008]

## Apprenticeship Learning

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- Goal: learn reward function from expert demonstration
- Assume  $R(s) = w \cdot f(s)$
- Get expert demonstrations  $s = (s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n)$
- Guess initial policy  $\pi_0$
- Repeat:
  - Find  $w$  which make the expert better than  $\{\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_{i-1}\}$ 

$$w_i \leftarrow \text{distinguish}(\pi^*, \{\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_{i-1}\})$$
  - Solve MDP for new weights  $w$ :
 
$$\pi_i \leftarrow \text{solve}(MDP(w_i))$$

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Without learning



With learned reward function

