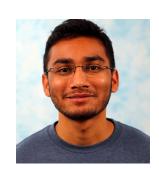
Self-Supervised Exploration via Disagreement



Deepak Pathak*
UC Berkeley



Dhiraj Gandhi* CMU



Abhinav Gupta CMU, FAIR

ICML 2019





^{*} equal contribution

- Schmidhuber, Jurgen. "A possibility for implementing curiosity and boredom in model building neural controllers", 1991.
- Schmidhuber, Jurgen. "Formal theory of creativity, fun, and intrinsic motivation (1990–2010)", 2010.
- Oudeyer, P.-Y. and Kaplan, F. What is intrinsic motivation? a typology of computational approaches. Frontiers in neurorobotics, 2009.
- Poupart *et.al.* "An analytic solution to discrete bayesian reinforcement learning". ICML, 2006.
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- Bellemare *et.al.* "Unifying count-based exploration and intrinsic motivation". NIPS, 2016.

- Mohamed *et.al.* "Variational information maximisation for intrinsically motivated reinforcement learning". NIPS, 2015.
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- Gregor *et.al.* "Variational intrinsic control". ICLR Workshop, 2017.
- Pathak et.al. "Curiosity-driven Exploration by Selfsupervised Exploration". ICML 2017
- Ostrovski *et.al.* "Count-based exploration with neural density models". ICML, 2017.
- Burda*, Edwards*, Pathak* et.al. "Large-Scale Study of Curiosity-driven Learning". ICLR 2019
- Eysenbach et al. "Diversity is all you need: Learn skills without a reward function". ICLR 2019.
- Savinov et al. "Episodic curiosity through reachability". ICLR 2019.

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- Sample Inefficient
 [millions of samples] Oudever, P.-Y. and Kaplan, F. What is intrig motivation? a typology of computation approaches. Frontiers in neuroro
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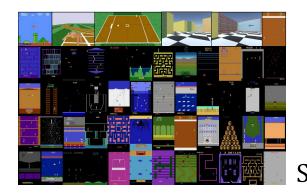
Mohamed formation otivated maxim 015.

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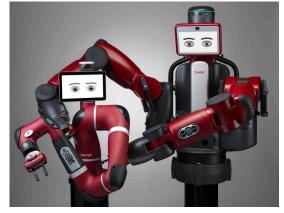




Real Robots



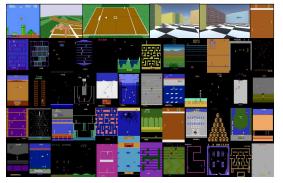






Real Robots

"Stuck" in Stochastic Envs





Simulation





Real Robots

"Stuck" in Stochastic Envs



Curiosity Exploration

w/ Noisy TV & Remote

[Burda*, Edwards*, Pathak* et. al. ICLR'19]

[Juliani et.al., ArXiv'19]

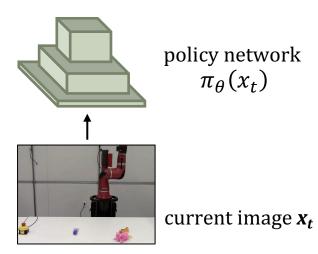
Why inefficient?



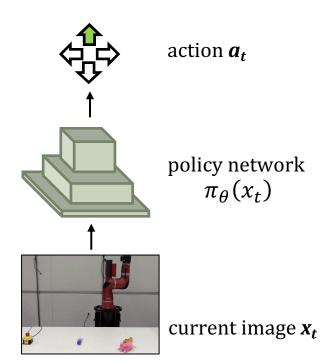


current image x_t

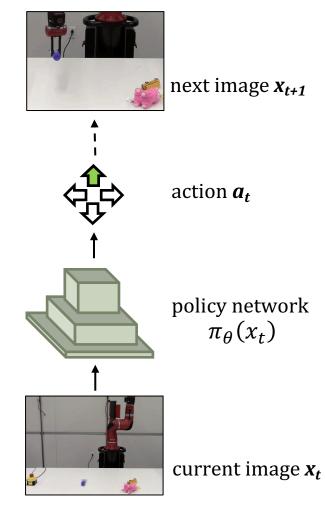
[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]



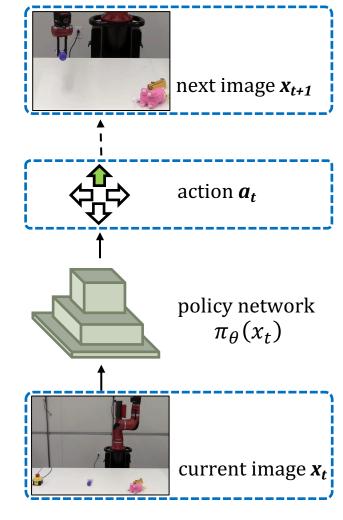
[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]



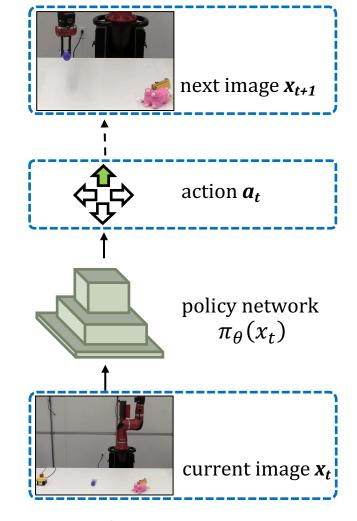
[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]



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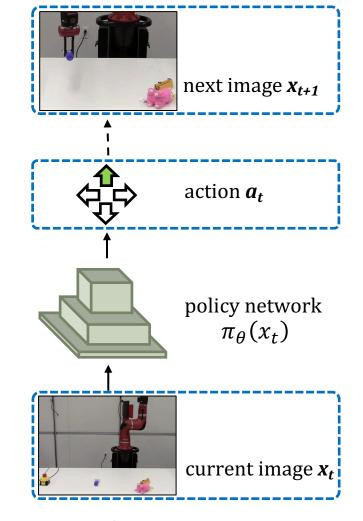


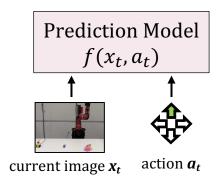
[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]



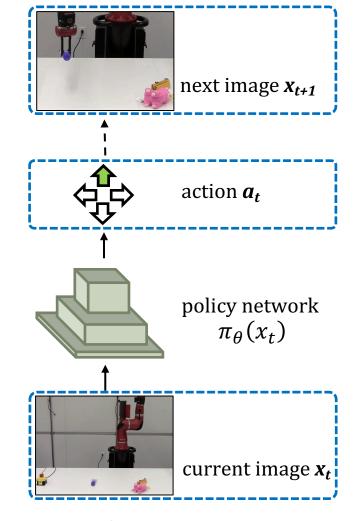
Prediction Model $f(x_t, a_t)$

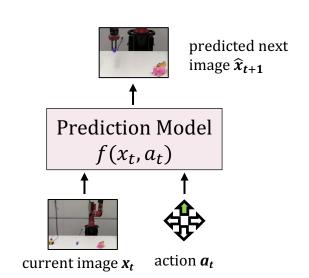
[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]



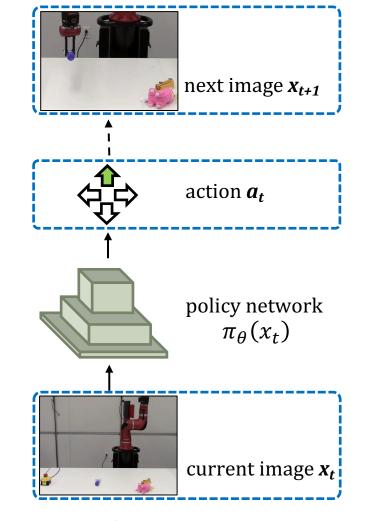


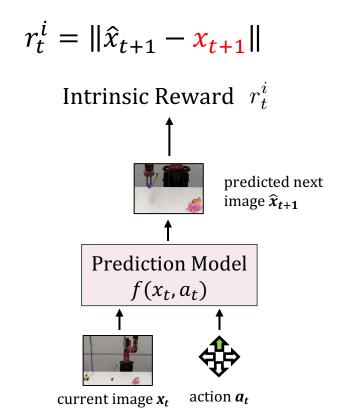
[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]



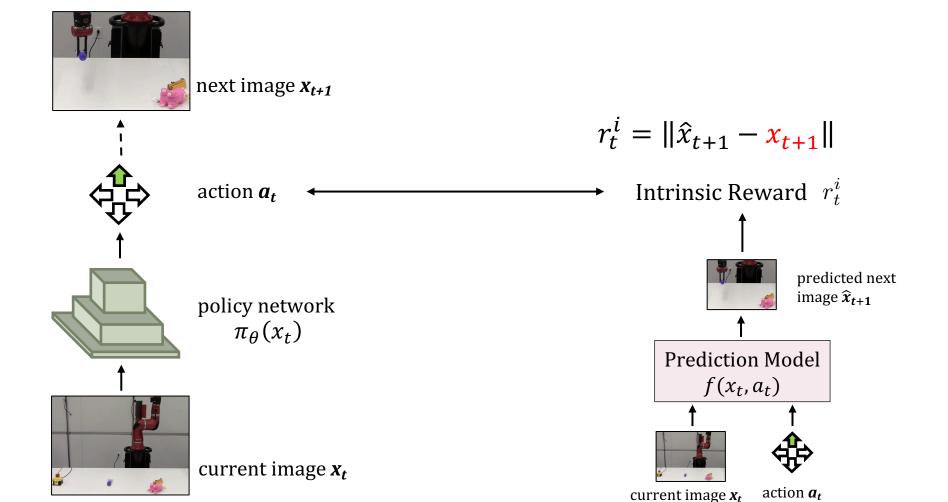


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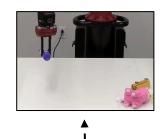




[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]

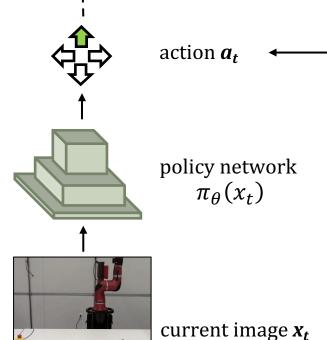


[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]

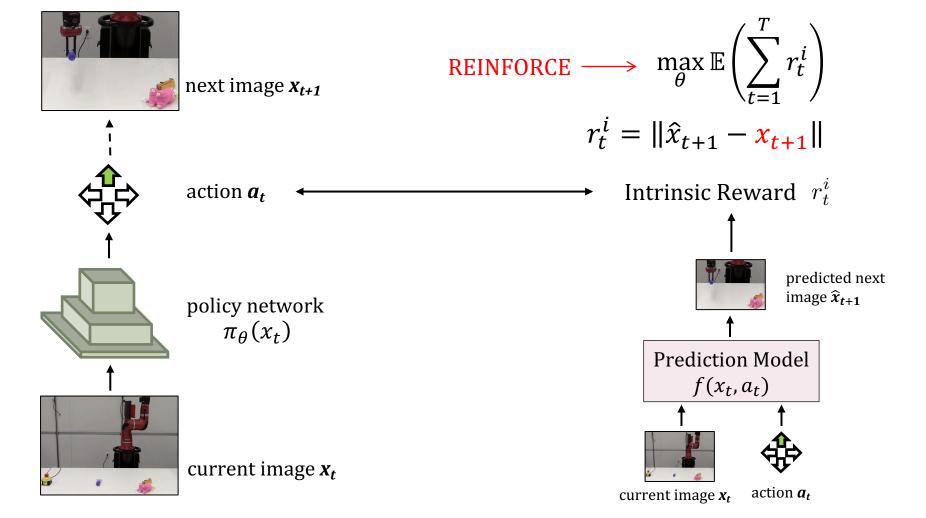


Environment is "black-box" → hard optimization

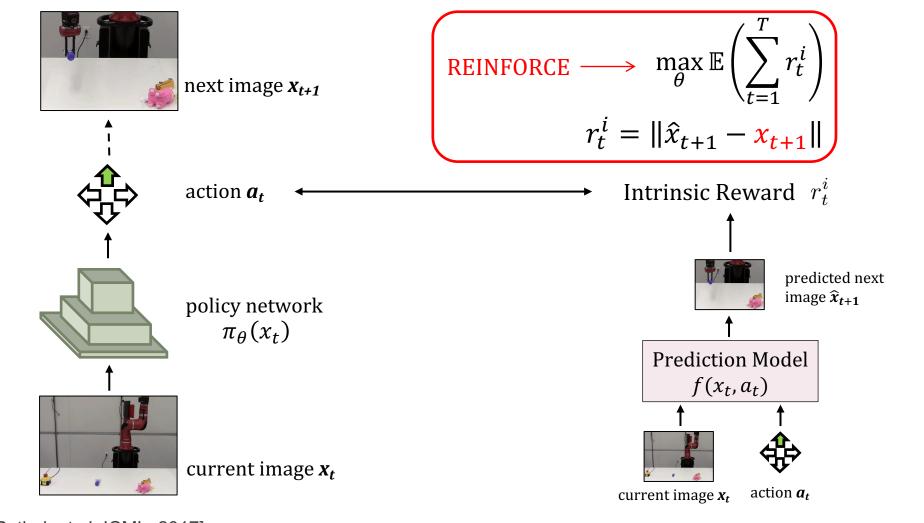
$$r_t^i = \|\hat{x}_{t+1} - \mathbf{x}_{t+1}\|$$



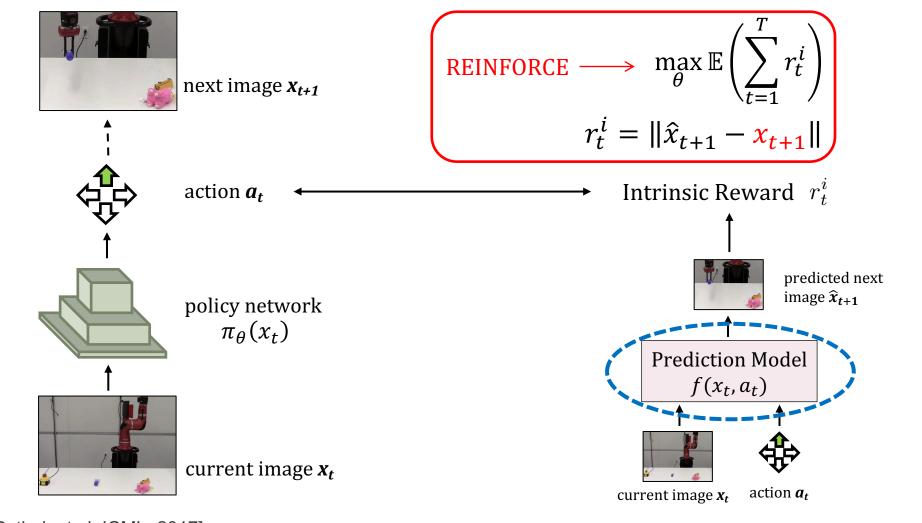
Intrinsic Reward r_t^i predicted next image \hat{x}_{t+1} **Prediction Model** $f(x_t, a_t)$ action a_t current image x_t



[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]

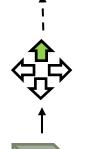


[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]

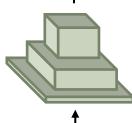


[Pathak et al. ICML, 2017]

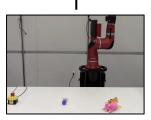




action $\boldsymbol{a_t}$

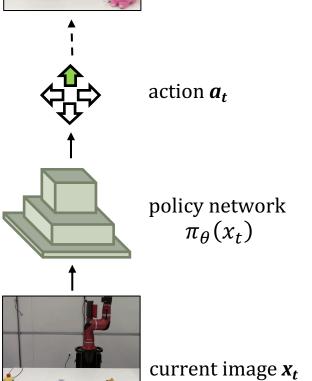


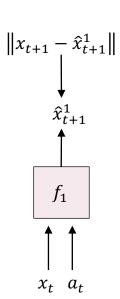
policy network $\pi_{\theta}(x_t)$



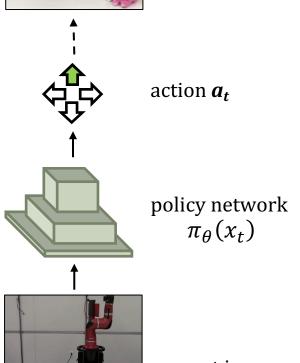
current image x_t



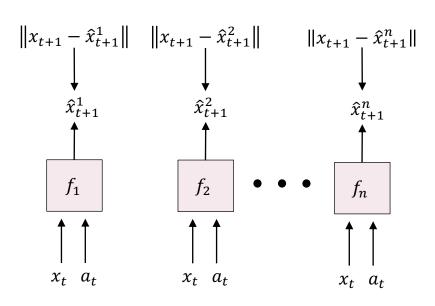


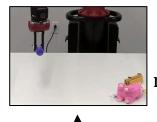


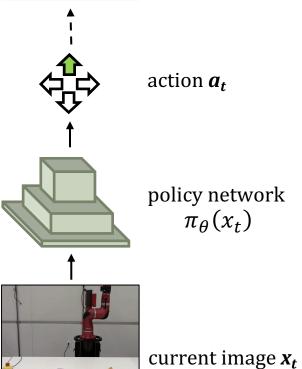


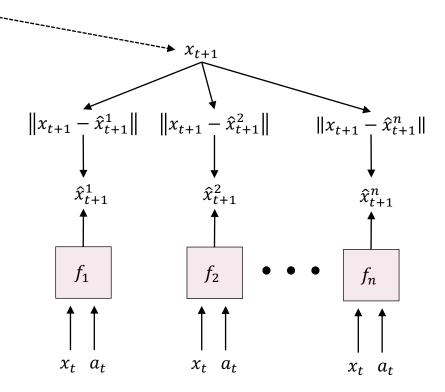


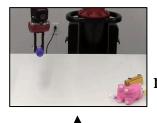
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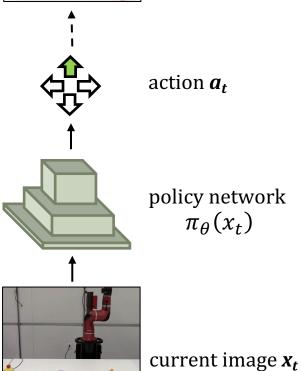


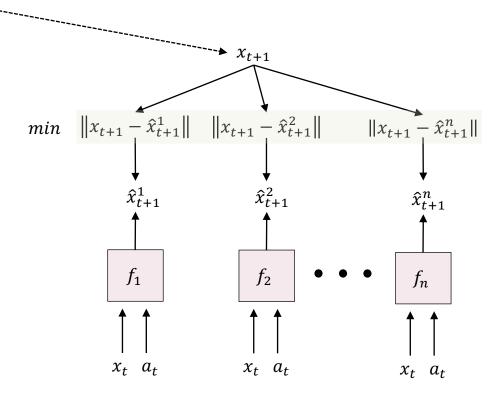


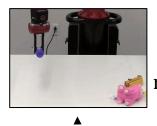


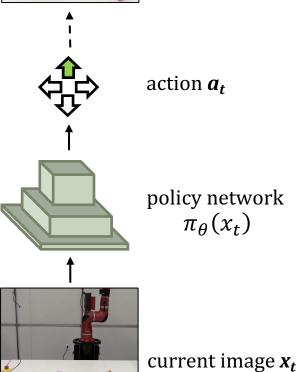


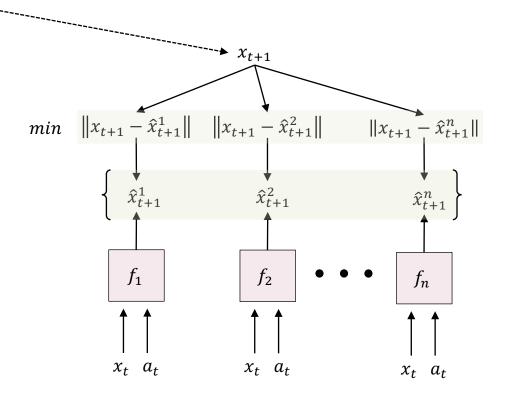


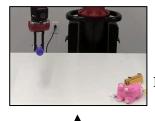


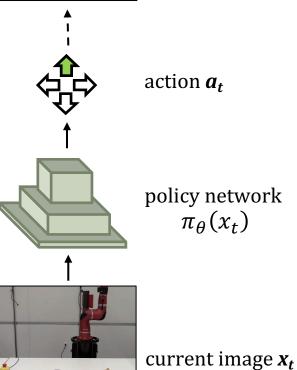




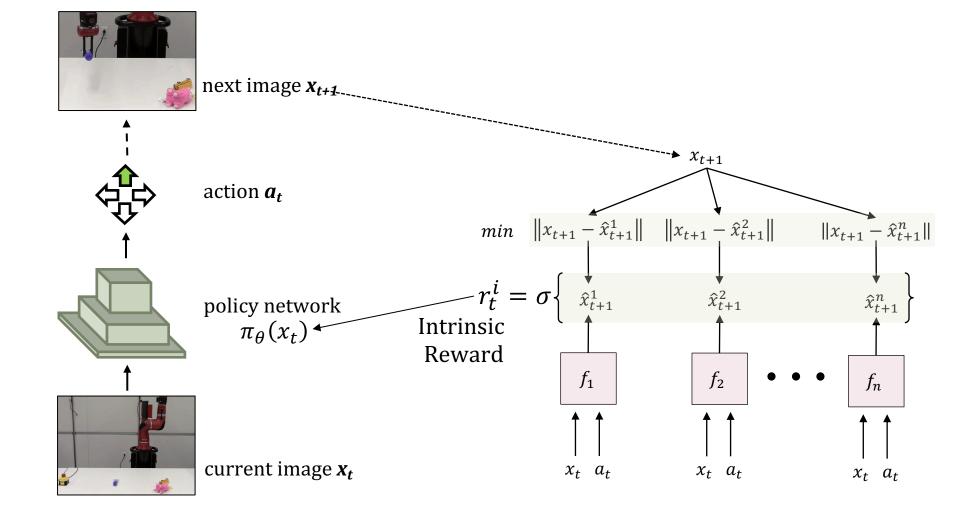


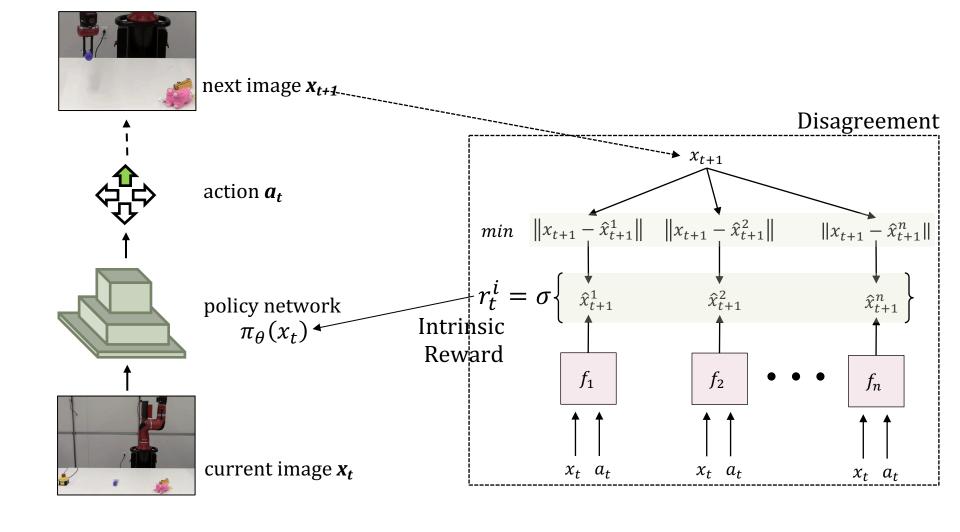






 $min \quad ||x_{t+1} - \hat{x}_{t+1}^1|| \quad ||x_{t+1} - \hat{x}_{t+1}^2|| \qquad ||x_{t+1} - \hat{x}_{t+1}^n||$ \hat{x}_{t+1}^2 f_1 f_2 f_n x_t a_t x_t a_t x_t a_t





Deterministic Environments

performs as well as state-of-the-art methods

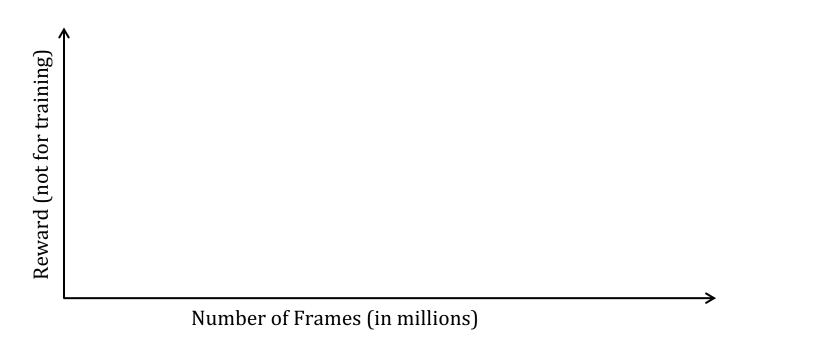
Deterministic Environments

performs as well as state-of-the-art methods

Reward (not for training)

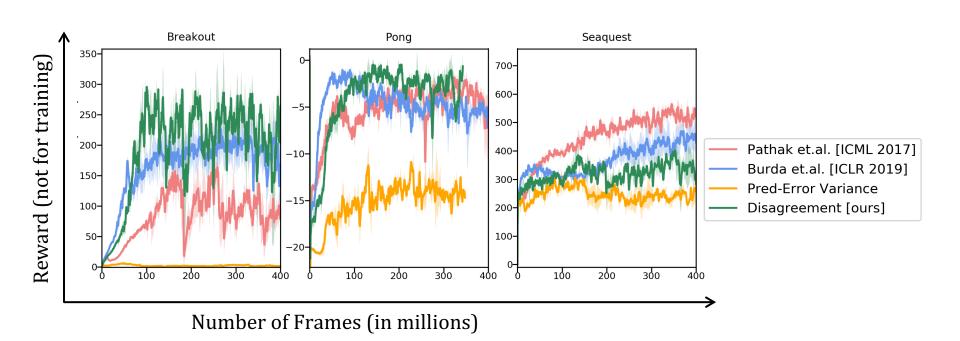
Deterministic Environments

performs as well as state-of-the-art methods



Deterministic Environments

performs as well as state-of-the-art methods



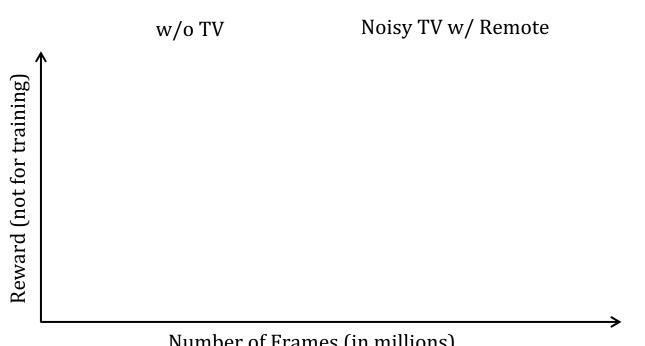
Stochastic Environments

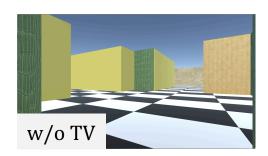
Stochastic Environments

Every model's goes to mean → variance drops → unstuck

Stochastic Environments: 3D Navigation

Every model's goes to mean \rightarrow variance drops \rightarrow unstuck



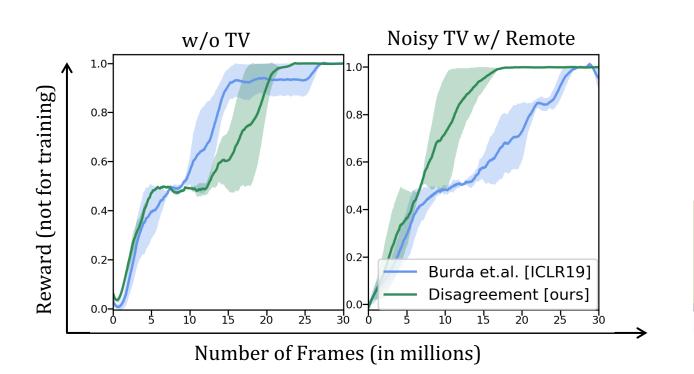


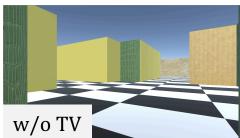


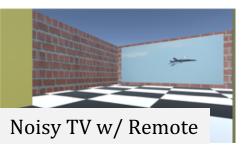
Number of Frames (in millions)

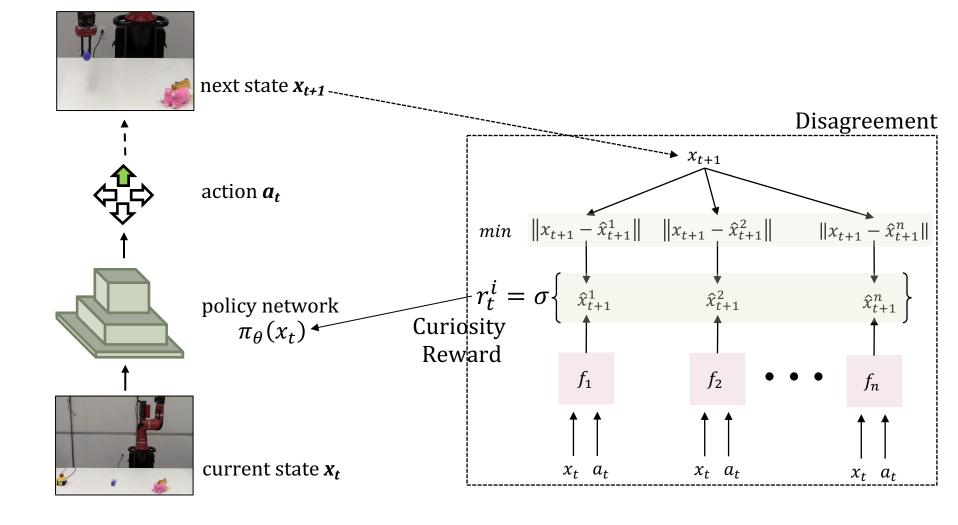
Stochastic Environments: 3D Navigation

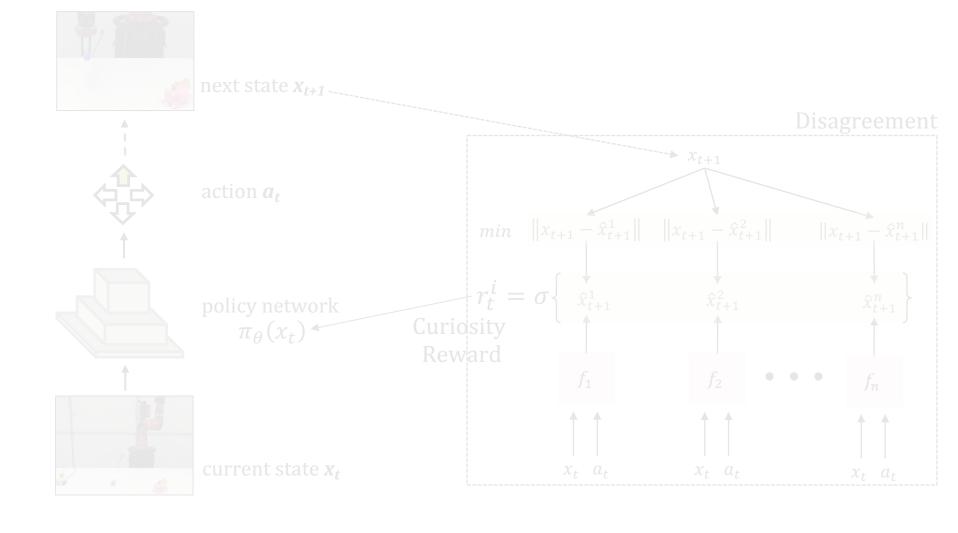
Every model's goes to mean \rightarrow variance drops \rightarrow unstuck

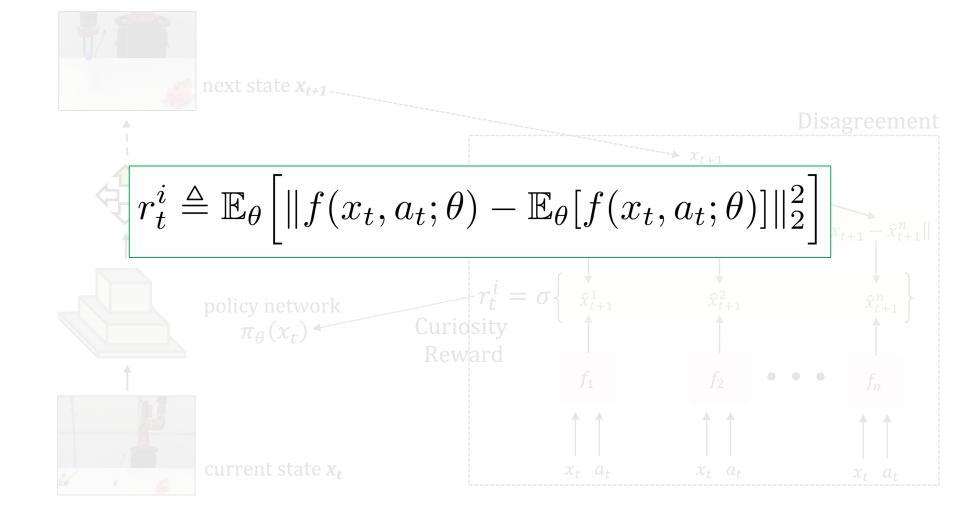


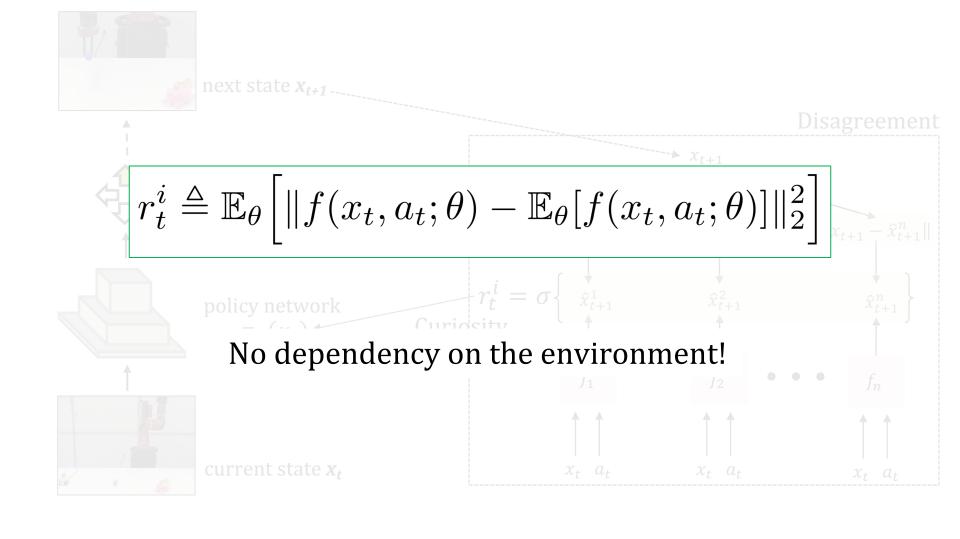


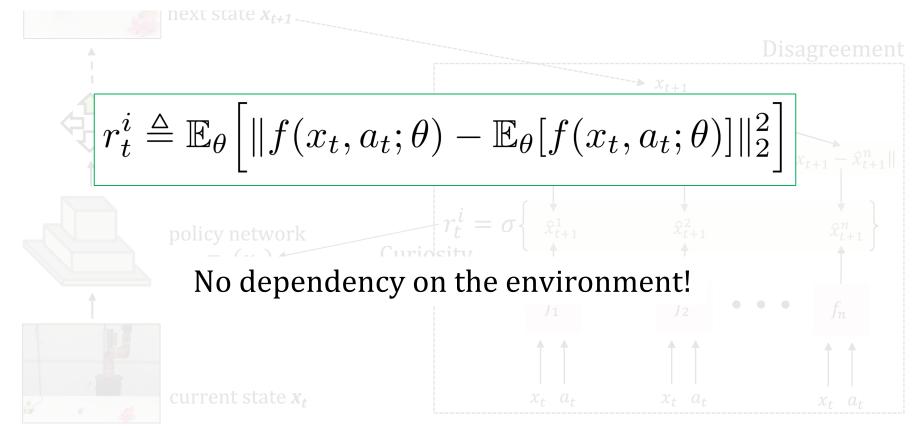








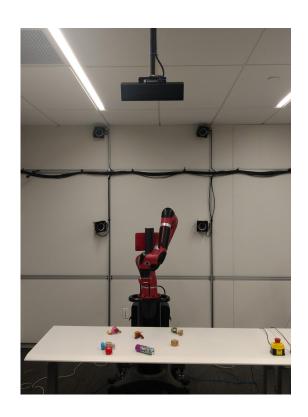


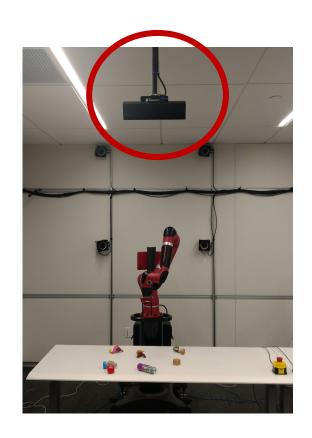


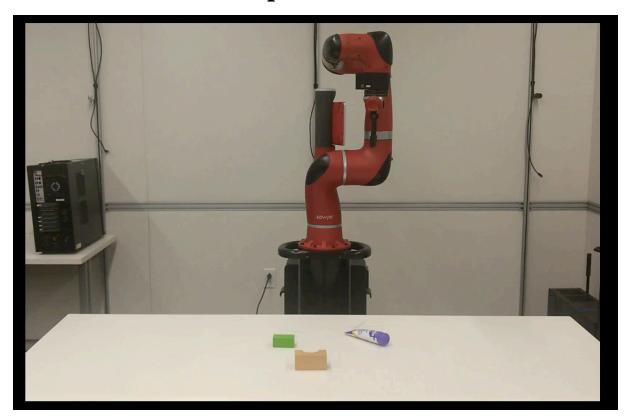
$$\min_{\theta_1,\dots,\theta_k} \sum_{i=1}^{\kappa} \left\| f_{\theta_i} (x_t, \pi(x_t; \theta_P)) - x_{t+1} \right\|_2$$

$$\min_{\theta_{1},\dots,\theta_{k}} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \| f_{\theta_{i}}(x_{t},\pi(x_{t};\theta_{P})) - x_{t+1} \|_{2}$$

$$\max_{\theta_P} \sum_{i=1}^k \left\| f_{\theta_i} \left(x_t, \pi(x_t; \theta_P) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{k} \right) \sum_{j=1}^k f_{\theta_j} \left(x_t, \pi(x_t; \theta_P) \right) \right\|_2$$

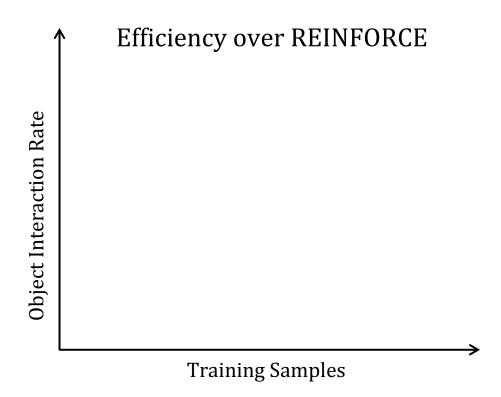


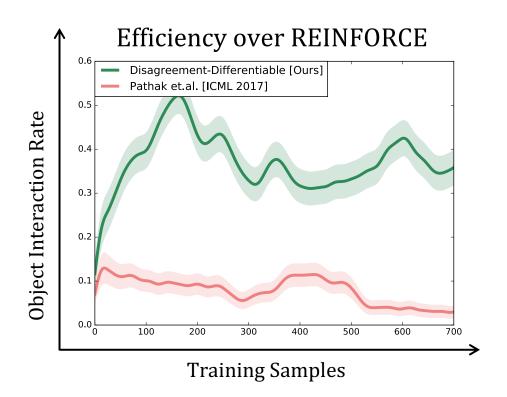




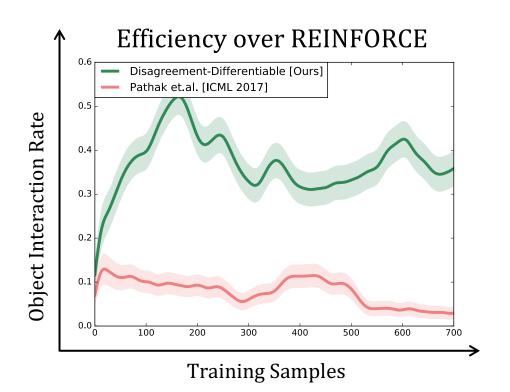
Position Control:

- 1. Position
- 2. Direction
- 3. Gripper Angle
- 4. Gripper Distance



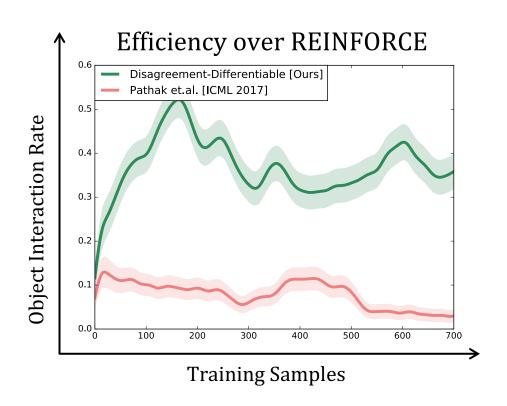


Pathak*, Gandhi*, Gupta. "Self-Supervised Exploration via Disagreement". ICML, 2019.

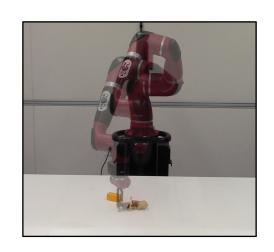


Pushing skill





Pushing skill



Picking skill



Pathak*, Gandhi*, Gupta. "Self-Supervised Exploration via Disagreement". ICML, 2019.

- Similar to state-of-the-art in deterministic envs (Atari games)

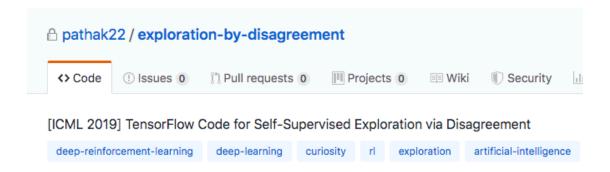
- Similar to state-of-the-art in deterministic envs (Atari games)
- Does not get stuck in stochastic scenarios (Stochastic Atari; Unity-TV)

- Similar to state-of-the-art in deterministic envs (Atari games)
- Does not get stuck in stochastic scenarios (Stochastic Atari; Unity-TV)
- Differentiable reformulation for real robots (Sawyer Robot)

Code Available



https://pathak22.github.io/exploration-by-disagreement/



Poster # 39 (today)



