



Co-GAIL: Learning Diverse Strategies for Human-Robot Collaboration

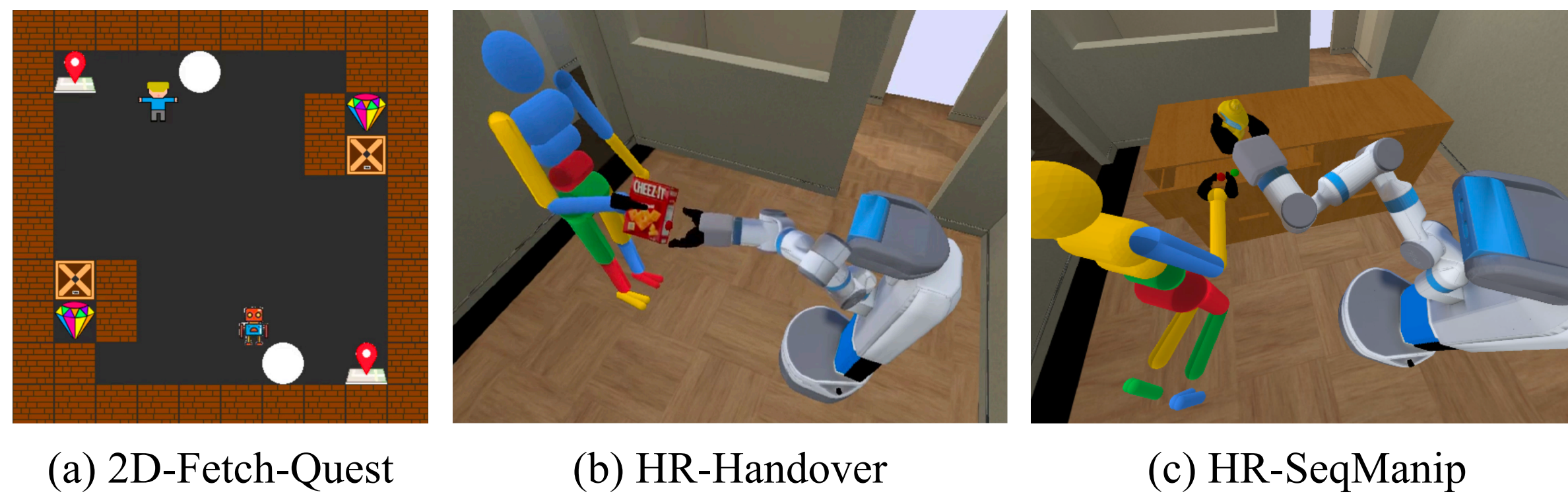
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Website and Code: <https://sites.google.com/view/cogail/home>

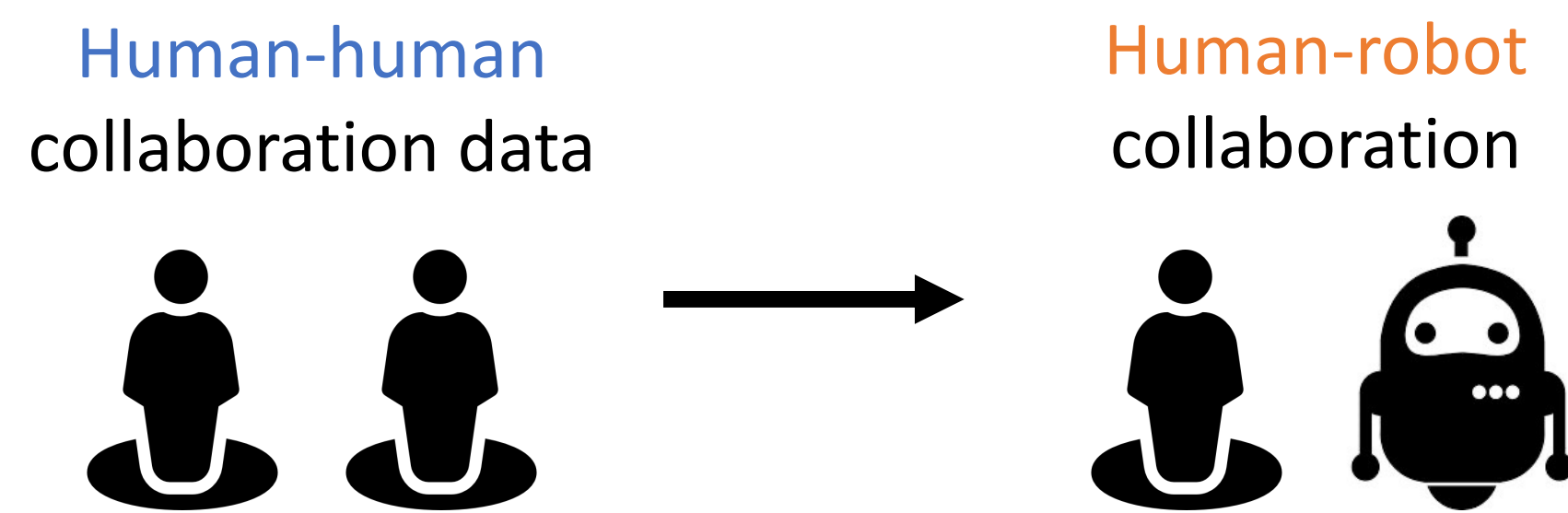
Overview

Having a **robot assistant** at home that could seamlessly assist us with daily activities is a long-sought dream.



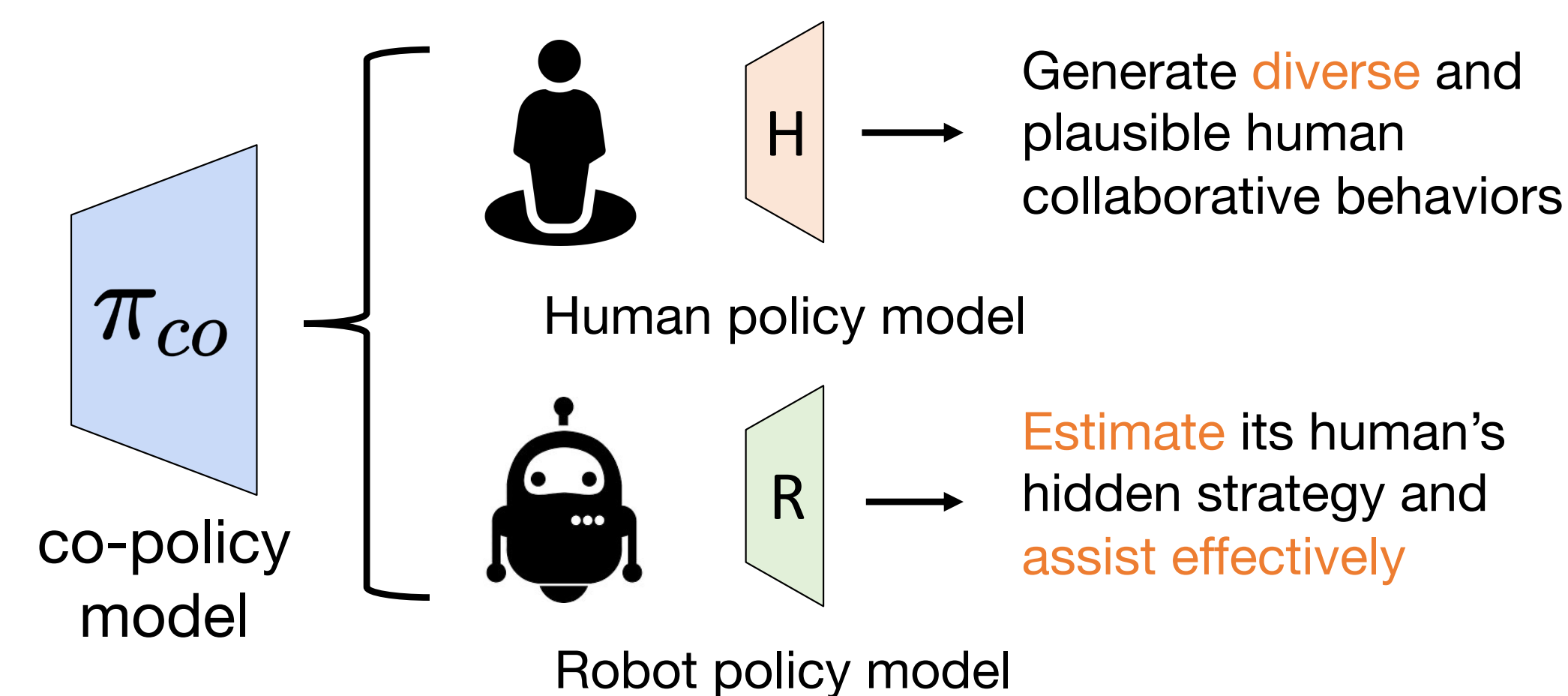
Challenges for human-robot collaboration:

- It is **unsafe and sample-inefficient** to directly train human-robot collaboration in real-world.
- Human might have **diverse non-stationary** motions.



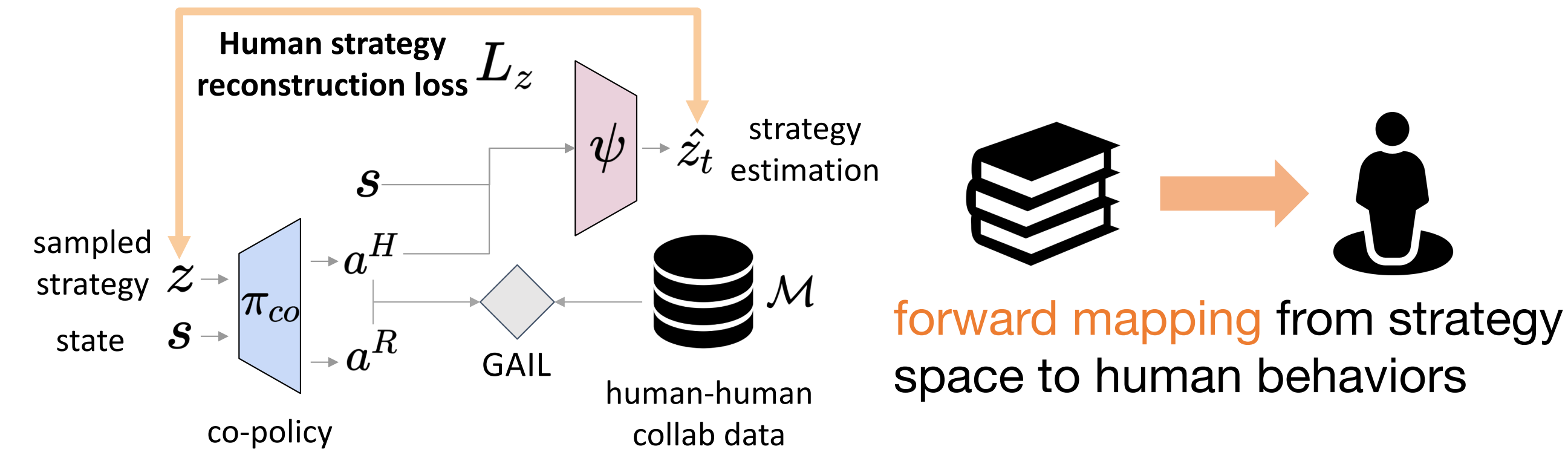
Human collaboration demos are **safe** and **easy to collect** and contains **rich diverse intents and movements**. Introducing **Co-GAIL**, an imitation learning framework to teach diverse human-robot collaboration skills from human-human collaboration demonstrations.

Co-policy Model

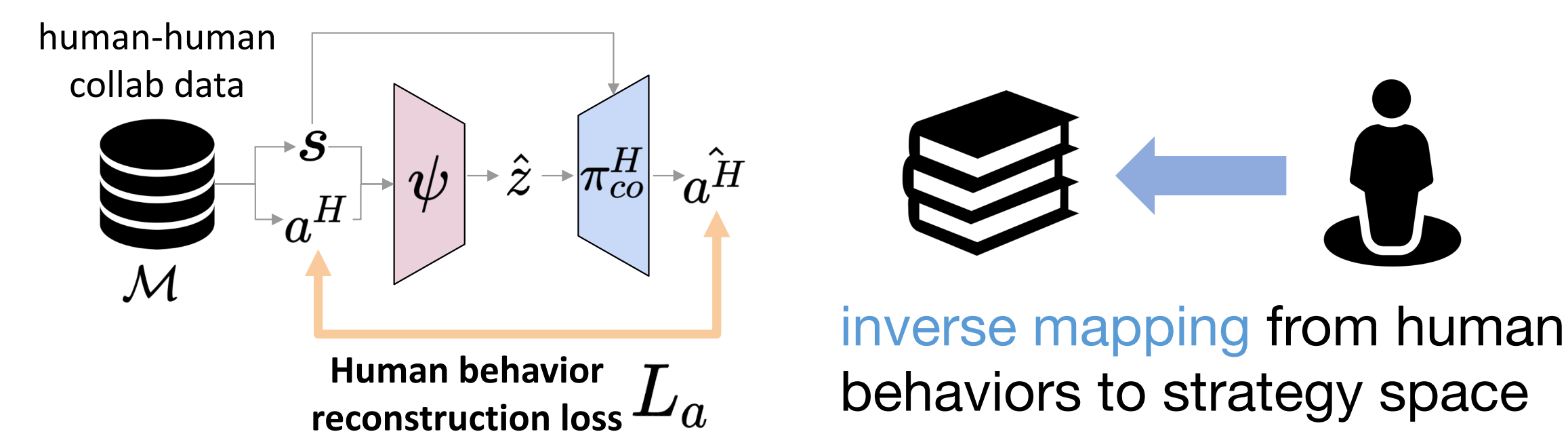


1. **Human motion generator:** Learns to generate diverse human strategies for training the robot.
2. **Robot policy:** Learns to predict hidden human strategy and outputs collaborative actions.

Co-optimization for learning collaborative skills



Forward mapping guarantees that each strategy code could lead to a unique type of human behavior.



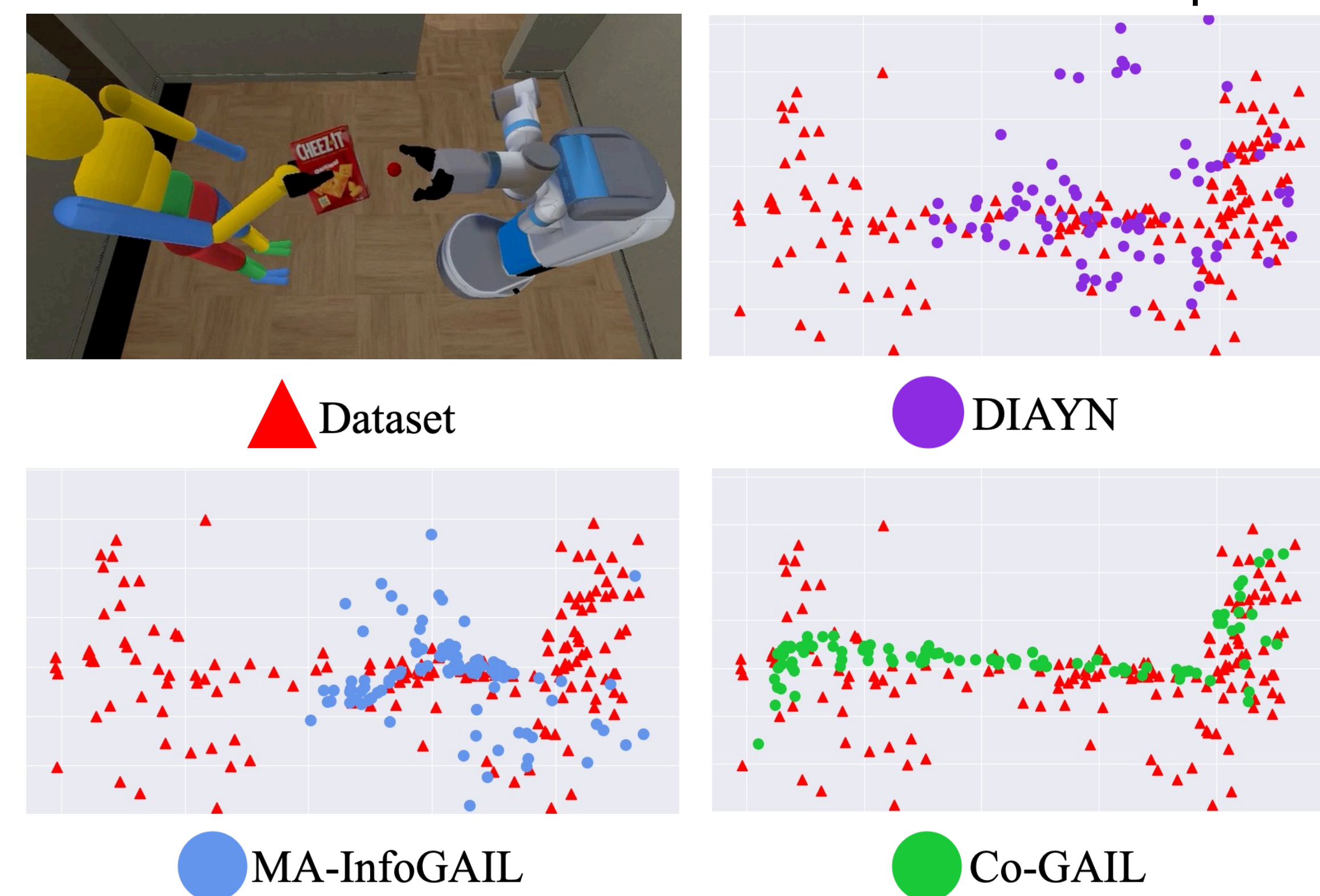
Inverse mapping objective encourages the model to explore diverse human behavior from the data.

Experiments results

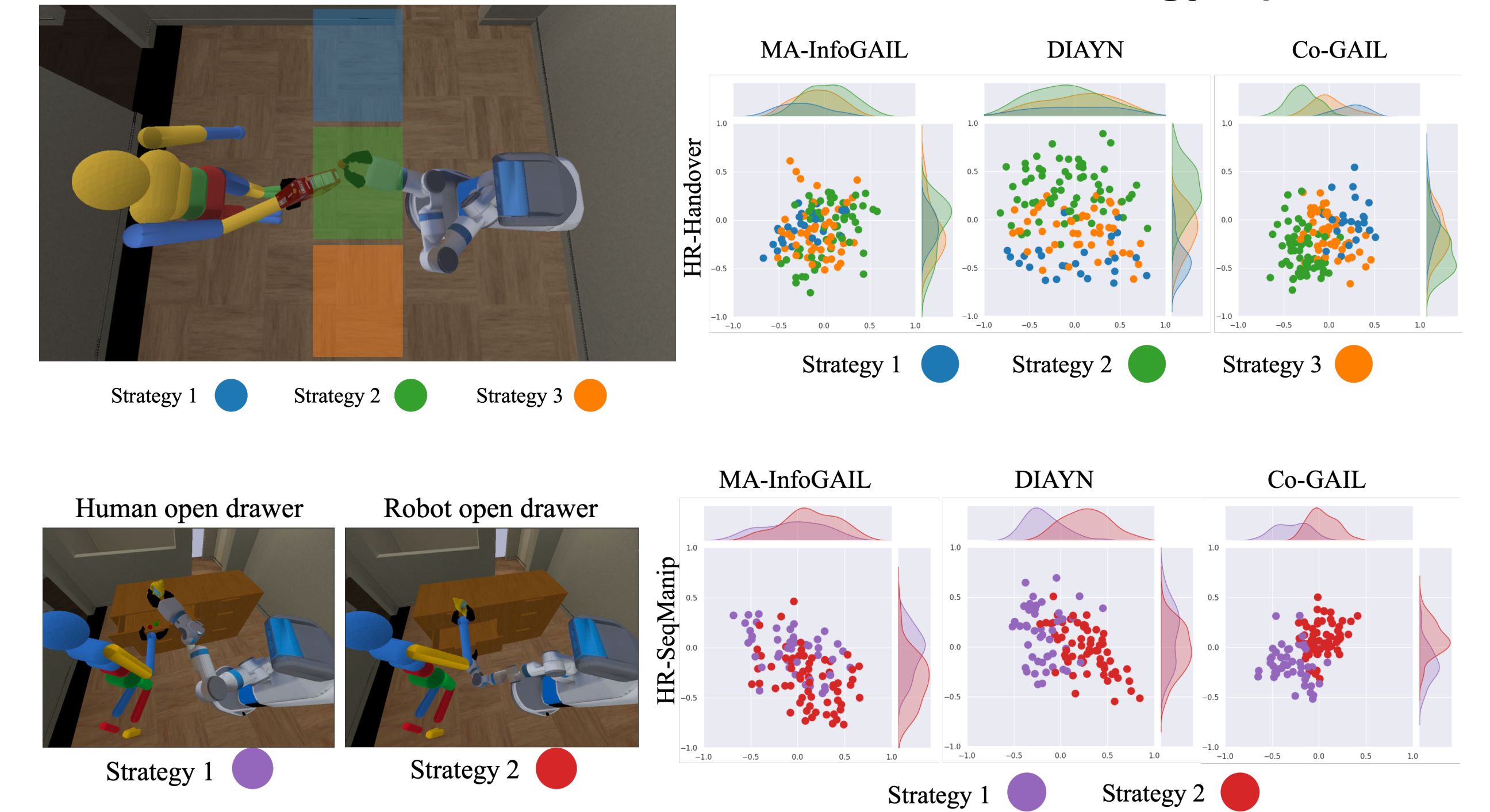
Replay evaluation results with unseen human motions

	Replay		
	2D-FetchQ.	HR-H.	HR-S.
BC-single	21.1 ± 1.9	13.3 ± 3.3	15.0 ± 2.3
BC-GAIL	27.2 ± 5.0	14.1 ± 4.6	16.6 ± 7.1
MA-GAIL[26]	30.0 ± 3.4	23.7 ± 5.3	21.0 ± 3.7
MA-InfoGAIL[25]	40.0 ± 1.7	27.8 ± 4.4	26.6 ± 8.8
DIAYN[32]	44.4 ± 8.4	22.7 ± 1.5	18.3 ± 7.1
Co-GAIL (ours)	53.3 ± 4.4	43.9 ± 6.3	40.0 ± 8.2

Qualitative results on diverse human behavior exploration

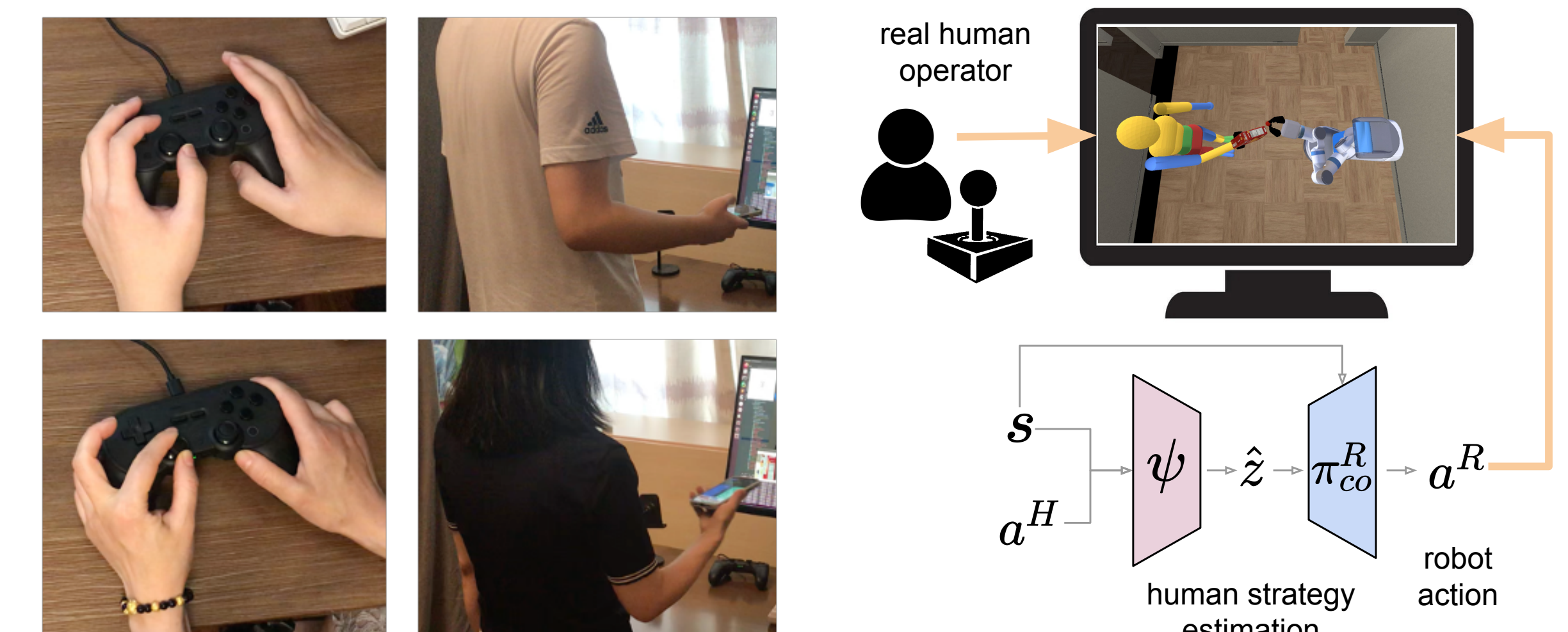


Visualization of the learned latent strategy space



We observe a better separation of latent strategy learned using Co-GAIL than the other two methods.

Proof-of-concept analysis with real users



Setup: We invite four human users to test the robot trained with different algorithms. Users interacted with all methods in randomized order and the success rate over 20 trials is reported.

User id	2D-FetchQ.				HR-H.				HR-S.			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
BC-single	70	65	50	65	20	65	10	20	10	5	10	15
MA-GAIL[24]	65	50	45	50	50	35	25	20	30	25	35	25
MA-InfoGAIL[25]	85	80	40	50	55	90	65	25	35	40	40	50
Co-GAIL	100	90	85	80	75	70	70	75	60	50	65	70

Results: Co-GAIL consistently outperforms the other methods with different users and environments.

References:

- [1] Shen B, Xia F, Li C, et al. iGibson, a Simulation Environment for Interactive Tasks in Large Realistic Scenes, IROS-21
- [2] Tung A, Wong J, Mandelkar A, et al. Learning multi-arm manipulation through collaborative teleoperation, ICRA-21
- [3] Ho J, Ermon S. Generative adversarial imitation learning, NeurIPS, 2016
- [4] Li Y, Song J, Ermon S. Infogail: Interpretable imitation learning from visual demonstrations, NeurIPS, 2017
- [5] Eysenbach B, Gupta A, Ibarz J, et al. Diversity is all you need: Learning skills without a reward function, ICLR, 2019.