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- Start with a parameterized walk
- Learn fastest possible parameters
- No simulator available:
 - Learn entirely on robots
 - Minimal human intervention

Walking Aibos

- Walks that "come with" Aibo are slow
- RoboCup soccer: 25+ Aibo teams internationally
 - Motivates faster walks

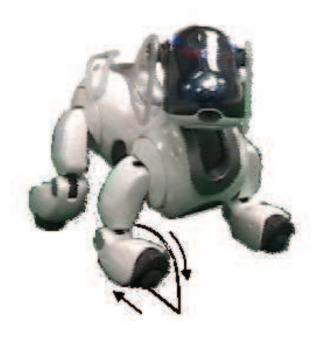
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Hand-tuned gaits (2003)			Learned gaits		
German Team	UT Austin Villa	UNSW	Hornby et al. (1999)	Kim & Uther (2003)	
230 mm/s	245	254	170	270 (±5)	

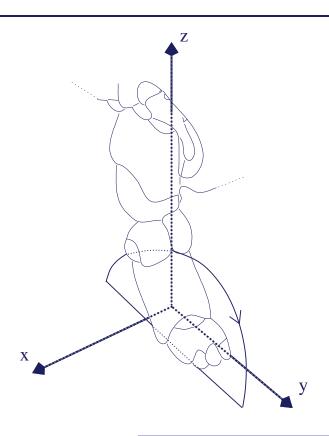
A Parameterized Walk

- Developed from scratch as part of UT Austin Villa 2003
- Trot gait with elliptical locus on each leg





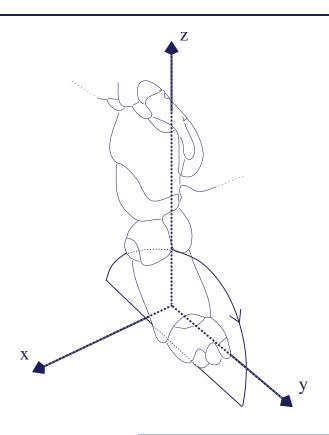
Locus Parameters



- Ellipse length
- Ellipse height
- ullet Position on x axis
- Position on y axis
- Body height
- Timing values

12 continuous parameters

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12 continuous parameters

- Hand tuning by April, '03: 140 mm/s
- Hand tuning by July, '03: 245 mm/s

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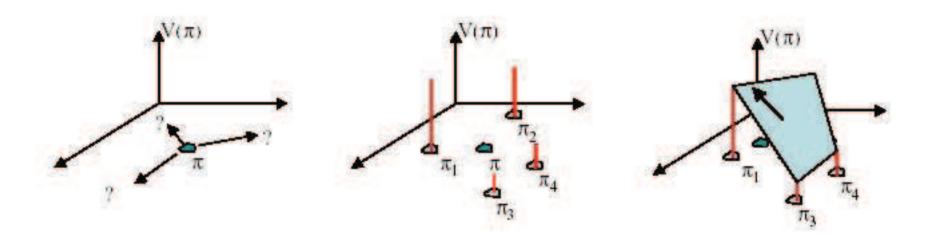
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Experiments

- Started from **stable**, but fairly slow gait
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Before learning

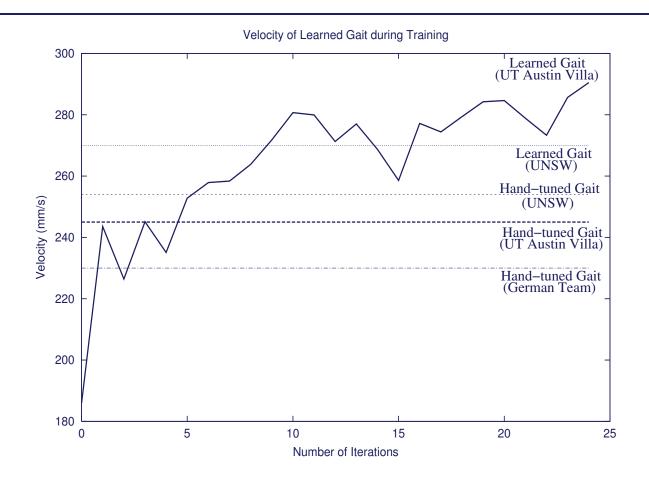


After learning



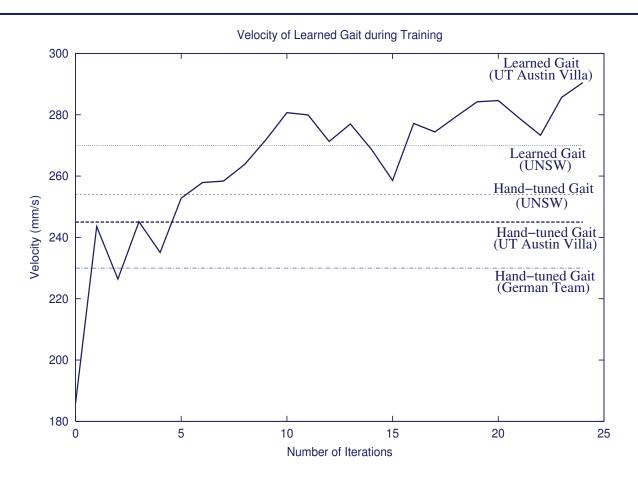
• 24 iterations = 1080 field traversals, \approx 3 hours

Results





Results



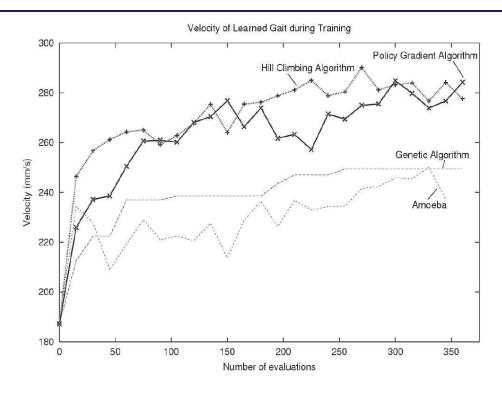
- Additional iterations didn't help
- Spikes: evaluation noise? large step size?

Learned Parameters

Parameter	Initial	ϵ	Best
	Value		Value
Front ellipse:			
(height)	4.2	0.35	4.081
(x offset)	2.8	0.35	0.574
(y offset)	4.9	0.35	5.152
Rear ellipse:			
(height)	5.6	0.35	6.02
(x offset)	0.0	0.35	0.217
(y offset)	-2.8	0.35	-2.982
Ellipse length	4.893	0.35	5.285
Ellipse skew multiplier	0.035	0.175	0.049
Front height	7.7	0.35	7.483
Rear height	11.2	0.35	10.843
Time to move			
through locus	0.704	0.016	0.679
Time on ground	0.5	0.05	0.430



Algorithmic Comparison, Robot Port



Before learning



After learning



Summary

- Used policy gradient RL to learn fastest Aibo walk
- All learning done on real robots
- No human itervention (except battery changes)

Outline

- Learning sensor and action models (Stronger, S, '06)
- Machine learning for fast walking (Kohl, S, '04)
- Learning to acquire the ball (Fidelman, S, '06)
- Color constancy on mobile robots (Sridharan, S, '05)
- Autonomous Color Learning (Sridharan, S, '06)

Grasping the Ball



- Three stages: walk to ball; slow down; lower chin
- Head proprioception, IR chest sensor → ball distance
- Movement specified by 4 parameters

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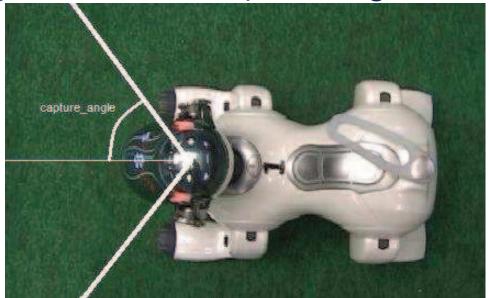


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Parameterization

- slowdown_dist: when to slow down
- slowdown_factor: how much to slow down
- capture_angle: when to stop turning



capture_dist: when to put down head

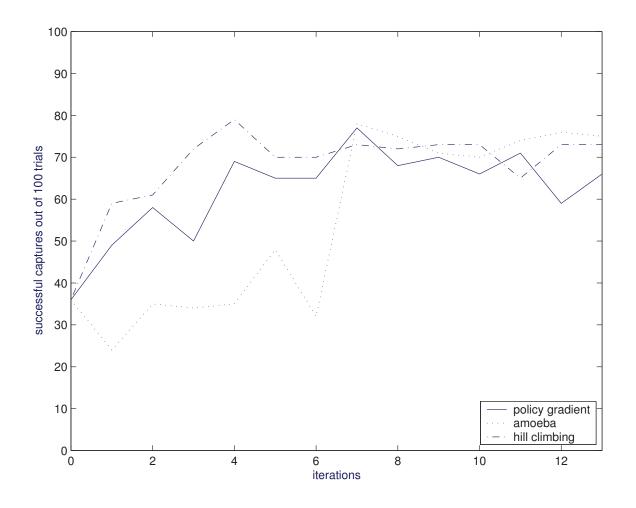
Learning the Chin Pinch

- Binary, noisy reinforcement signal: multiple trials
- Robot evaluates self: no human intervention



Results

• Evaluation of policy gradient, hill climbing, amoeba



What it learned



Policy	slowdown	slowdown	capture	capture	Success
	dist	factor	angle	dist	rate
Initial	200mm	0.7	15.0°	110mm	36%
Policy gradient	125mm	1	17.4°	152mm	64%
Amoeba	208mm	1	33.4°	162mm	69%
Hill climbing	240mm	1	35.0°	170mm	66%