



Efficient Residual Learning with Mixture-of-Experts for Universal Dexterous Grasping

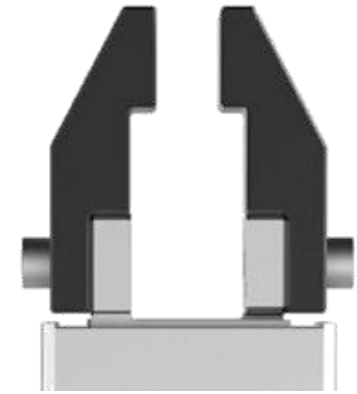
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Introduction

- Universal Dexterous Grasping
 - Grasping a wide range of objects with a single policy
- Challenges
 - High degrees of freedom(DoFs)
 - parallel gripper: 1
 - dexterous hand: 12+
 - High variability in object geometry



parallel gripper

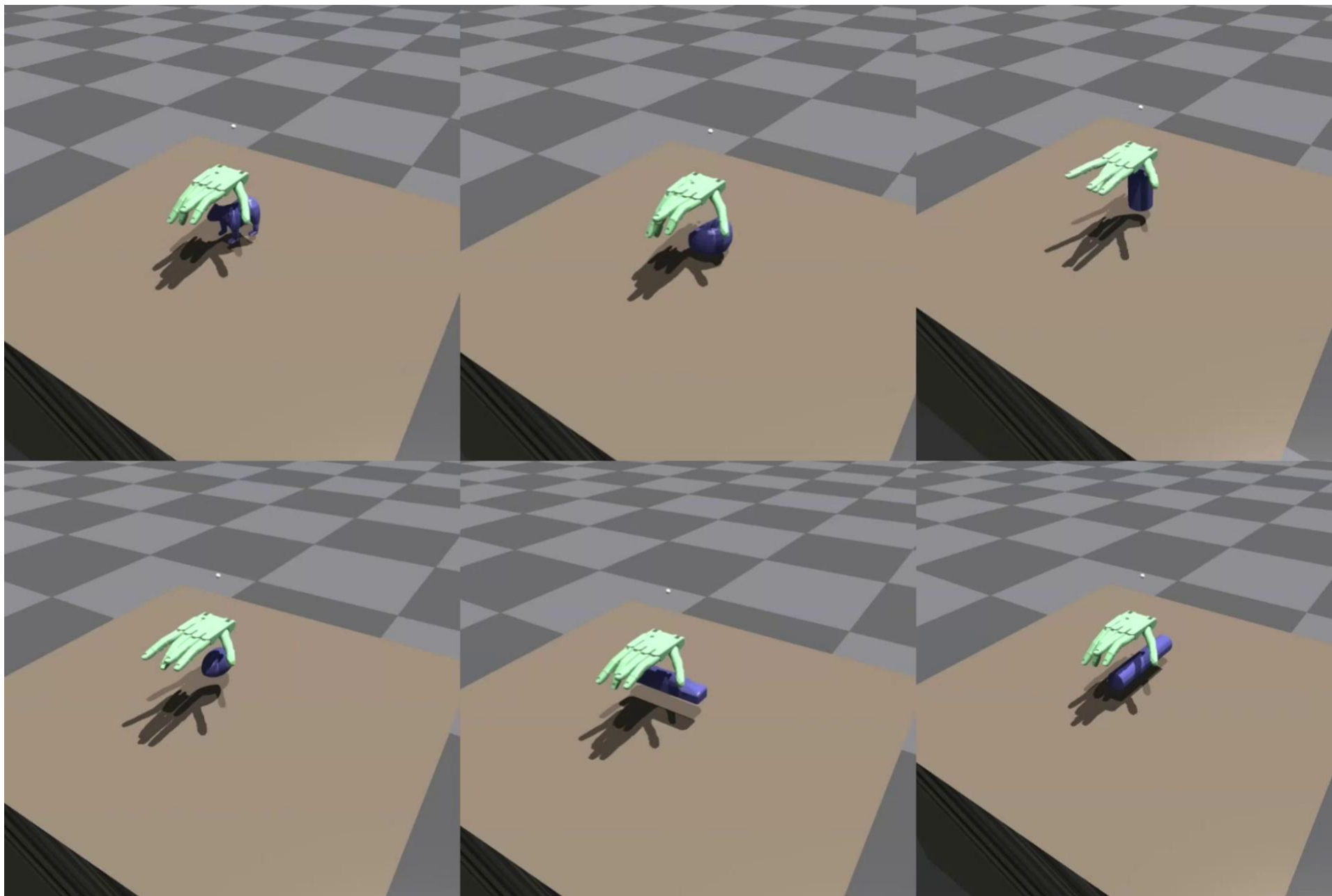


shadow hand

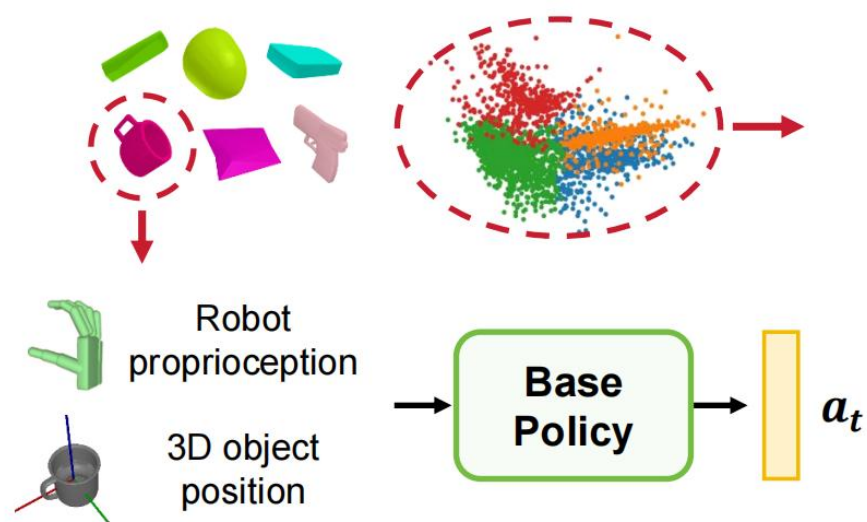
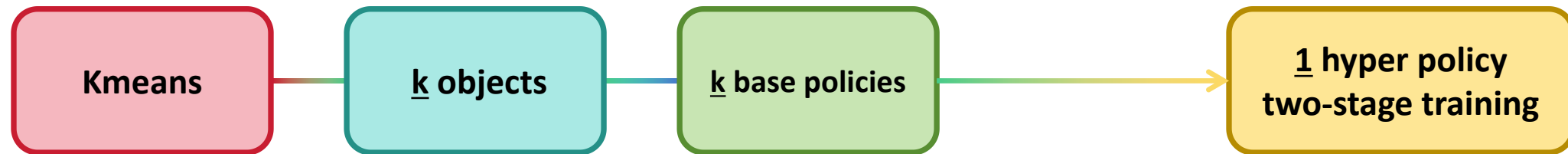


Introduction

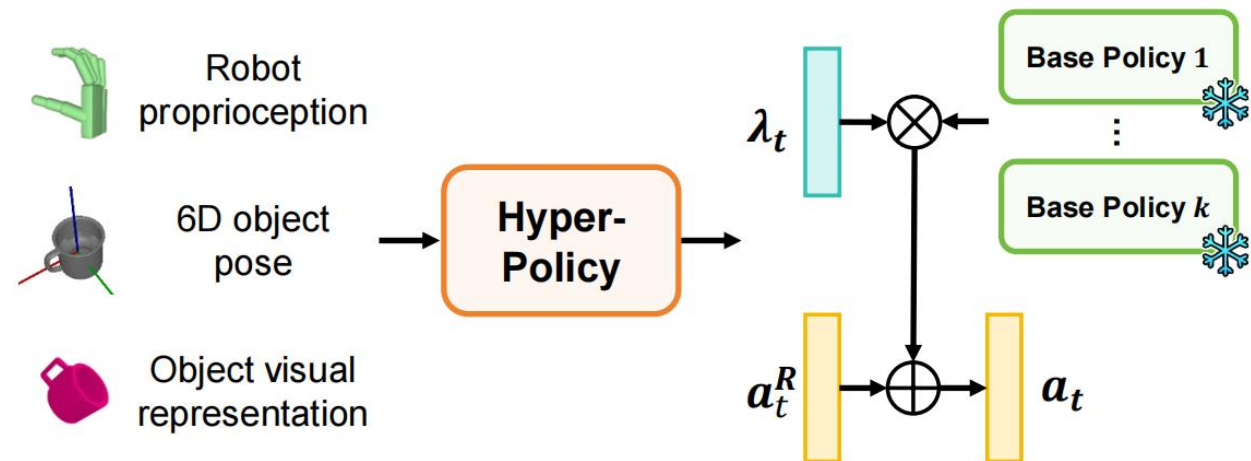
- Online RL
- state-based and vision-based
 - state-based: object states are available
 - vision-based: only proprioception and vision input(point cloud, RGB, Depth...)
- From state-based to vision-based
 - Directly train a vision-based policy is difficult
 - Solution: teacher-student framework
 - use Dagger(an online imitation learning method)
- We only need a state-based universal grasping policy



Overview



1. Learning Geometry-Agnostic Experts



2. Residual Multi-Task RL with MoE



Learning Geometry-Agnostic Experts

- Motivation
 - a generalizable base policy facilitates exploration
- Empirical insights
 - Policies trained solely on robot proprioception generalize better
 - (Agarwal et al. 2023)
 - Limiting observations
 - Avoid overfitting to specific object features
 - Learn more generalizable grasping strategies

Learning Geometry-Agnostic Experts

- Principle: Less observation, more generalizable
- Use limited observation to train a single-task base policy
- Reward function

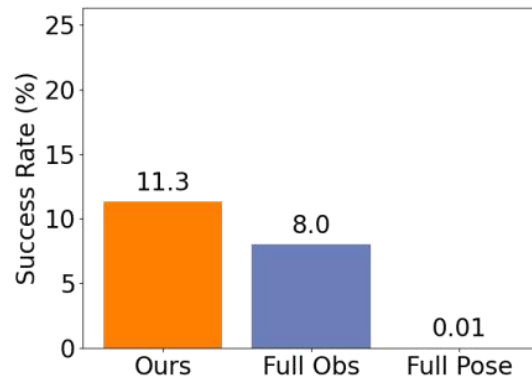
$$r = r^{pose} + r^{task}$$

$$r^{task} = r^{reach} + r^{lift} + r^{move} + r^{bonus}$$

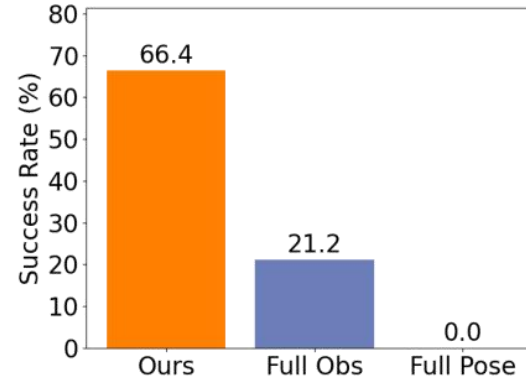
$$r_t^{pose} = -\|\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q}_t\|,$$

- Grasp pose ($\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{q}$)
 - full grasp pose leak object information(“where to grasp”...)
 - only use \mathbf{q} to strike a balance between performance and generalizability

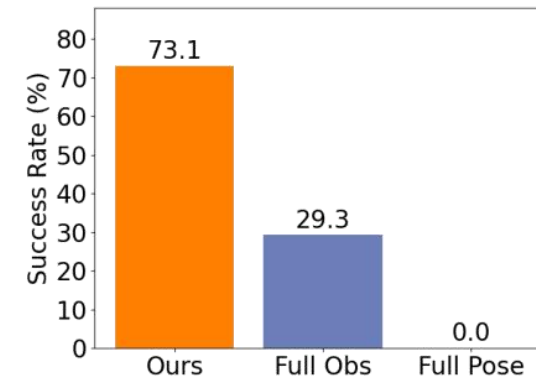
Learning Geometry-Agnostic Experts



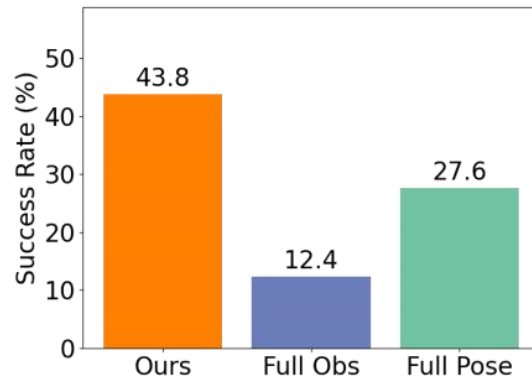
Cell Phone



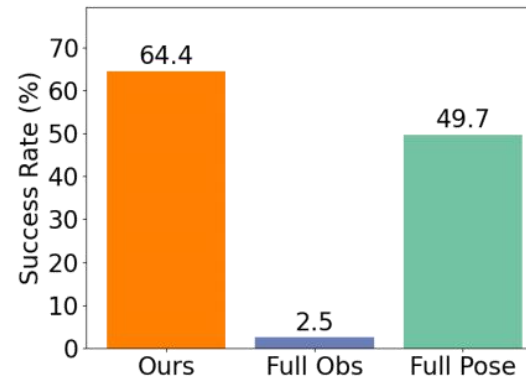
Toy Figure



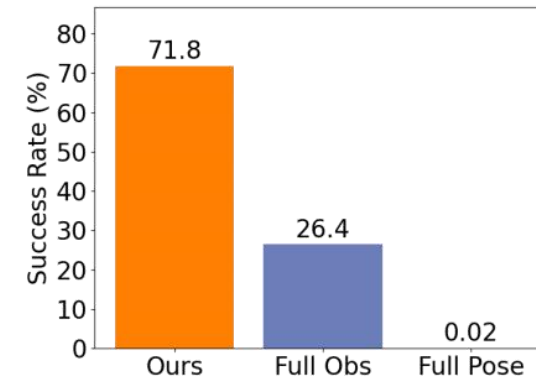
Bottle



Video Game Console



Toilet Paper



Mug

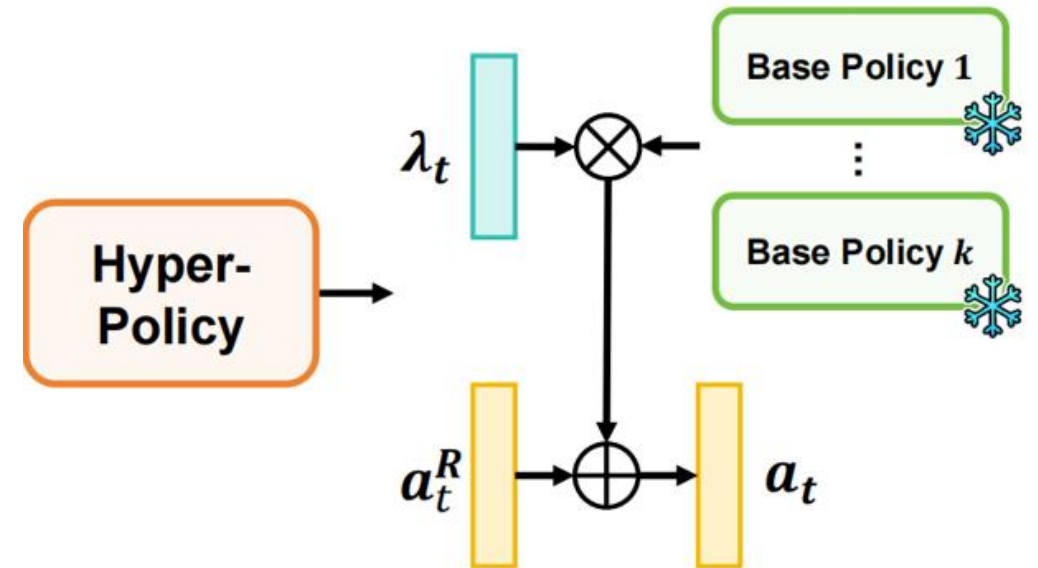
Success rates on the **whole training set(3200 objects)**

Residual Multi-task RL with MoE

- Hyper policy
 - Combine k *fixed* base policies with normalized weights(MoE)
 - Add residual action

$$a_t = a_t^R + \frac{1}{\|\lambda_t\|} \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_{t,i} a_{t,i}^B$$

- Residual Learning
 - refine objects that can be successfully grasped
 - explore with base actions
- Mixture of Experts
 - make grasping more natural



Main Results

Method	Train(%)	Test(%)	
		Uns. Obj. Seen Cat.	Uns. Cat.
UniDexGrasp	79.4	74.3	70.8
UniDexGrasp++	87.9	84.3	83.1
ResDex (stage-1)	90.6 \pm 0.6	89.7 \pm 0.8	90.9 \pm 0.1
ResDex (stage-2)	94.6\pm1.6	94.4\pm1.7	95.4\pm1.0

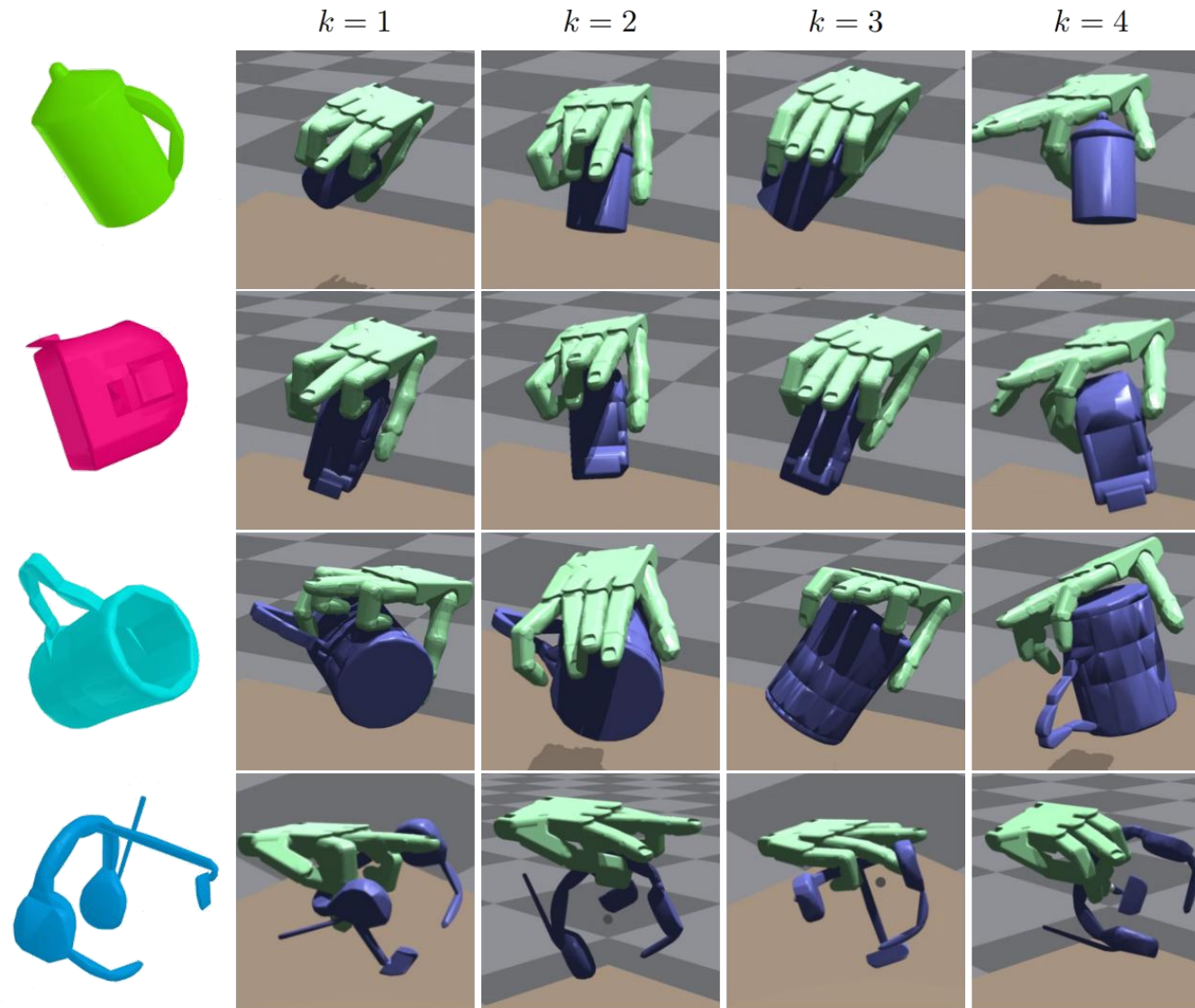
State-based policies(k=4)

Methods	Train(%)	Test(%)	
		Uns. Obj. Seen Cat.	Uns. Cat.
UniDexGrasp	73.7	68.6	65.1
UniDexGrasp++	85.4	79.6	76.7
ResDex	88.8	88.5	87.2

Vision-based policies

- Outperform baselines
- No generalization gap

Quality of Grasping poses

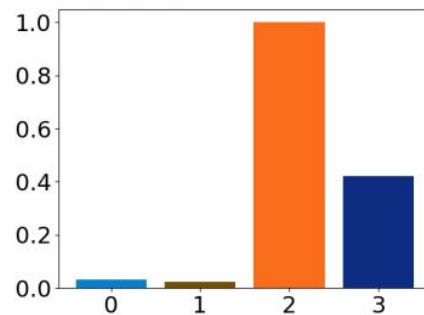


Quality of Grasping poses

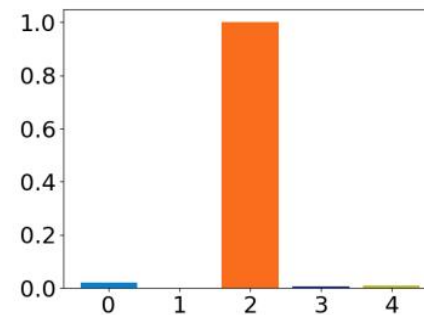
$$D = - \sum_{t=1}^T r_t^{\text{pose}}$$

Lower D, higher quality of grasping poses

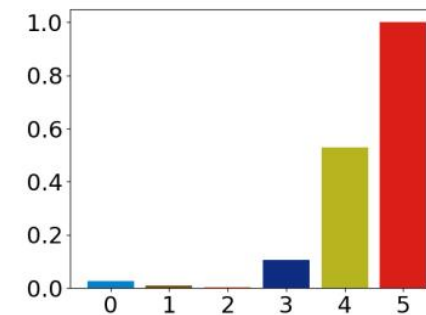
Methods	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 3$	$k = 4$	$k = 5$	$k = 6$
$D \downarrow$	223.6	174.5	194.3	176.3	204.6	176.1



(a) $k = 4$



(b) $k = 5$



(c) $k = 6$

Diversity of the learned λ



Reference

1. Xu, Yinzhen, et al. "Unidexgrasp: Universal robotic dexterous grasping via learning diverse proposal generation and goal-conditioned policy." Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. 2023.
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Thank you!