

MnRI Research Showcase

Visuo-Tactile Policy Learning for Robot Manipulation

Miles Priebe, Adam Imdieke,
Aaron Fernandes
prieb038, imdie022, ferna437

Introduction:

The objective of this work is to explore how visuo-tactile data improves real-world performance of robot policy learning. The visuo-tactile sensor presented is a redesigned version of the Soft Bubble Gripper from Punyo at Toyota Research Institute (TRI)¹. We also present a re-implementation of a visuomotor policy learning method via action diffusion, called Diffusion Policy². We leverage Diffusion Policy's robustness to multimodal inputs to improve success rate in a manipulation task.

Input-output:

The input to the framework is a series of RGB images (side, wrist, and bubbles) and end-effector poses (with gripper state), also known as observations. The output of the framework is a series of end-effector poses and gripper states, also known as actions.

Network details:

Here we use the CNN-based Diffusion Policy. Resnet 18's are used as the vision encoders for each individual camera view. Feature-wise Linear Modulation (FiLM) conditioning of the observations is applied to every convolution layer. Square Cosine Schedule is used as the noise scheduler for the DDPM. Training time is around 6 hrs on an NVIDIA RTX A5500.

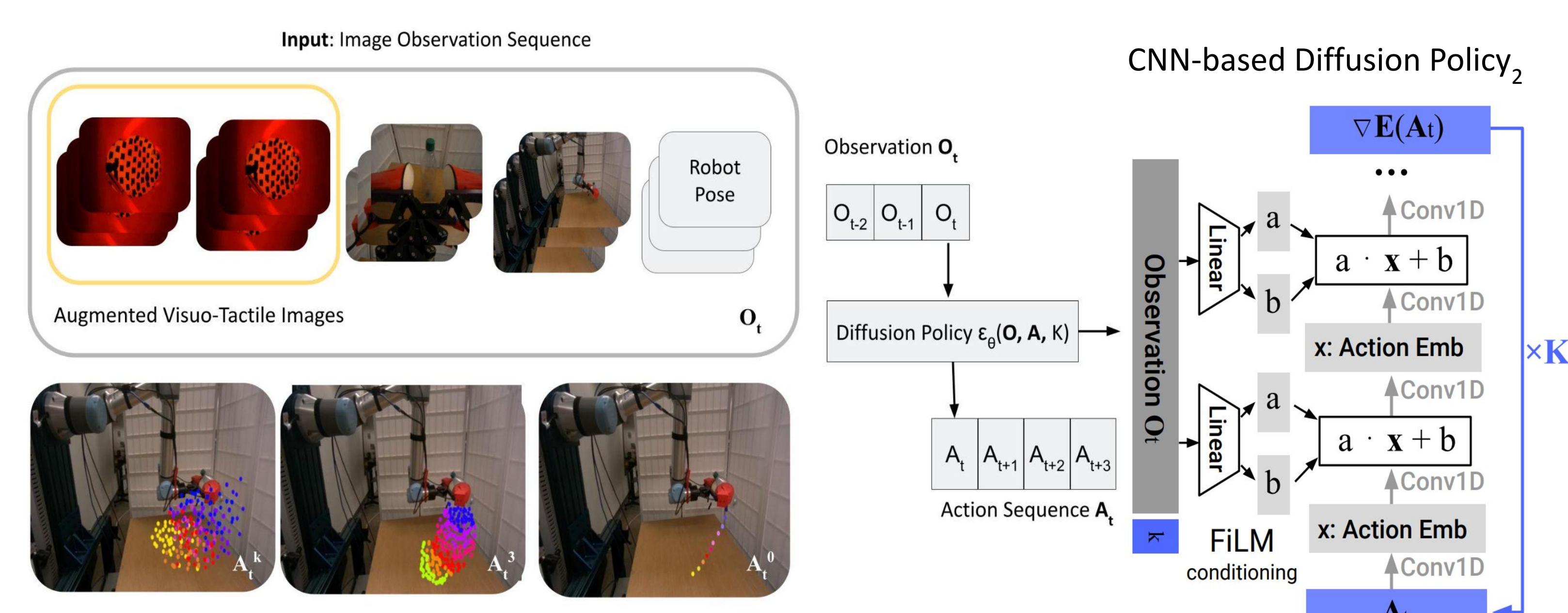
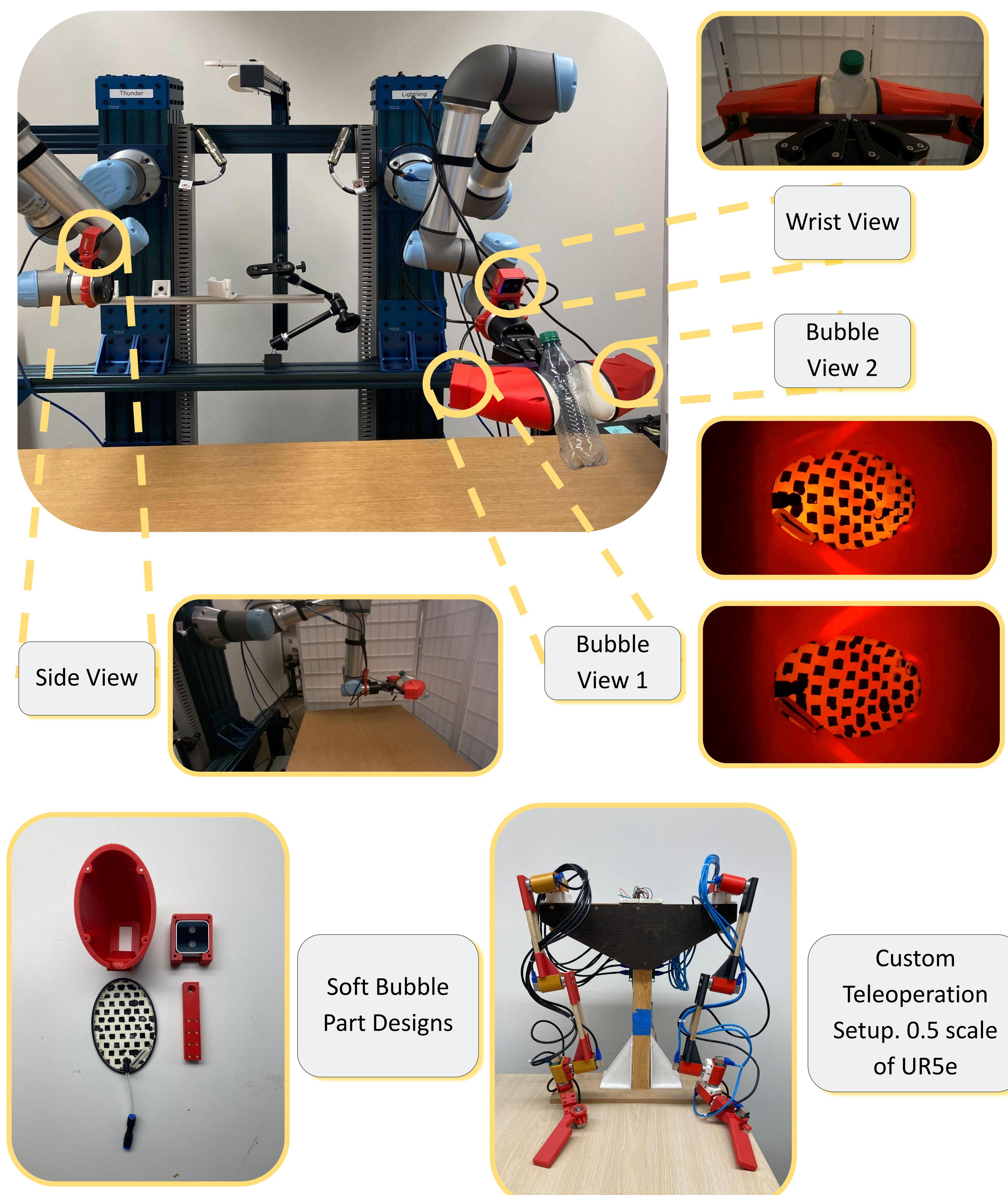
Dataset information:

50 demonstrations were collected on the custom teleoperation setup pictured.

What did you experiment on:

We examined the performance of Diffusion Policy with and without visuo-tactile data, evaluated on our Rotate Bottle task. This task requires the robot to upright a transparent bottle and place it on the table.

Visuo-Tactile Data Increases Task Capability for Diffusion-based Visuomotor Policy Learning



1. <https://punyo.tech/#history>
 2. <https://diffusion-policy.cs.columbia.edu/>
- M** computer science & engineering



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