

Learning manipulation skills from instructional videos

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e l l i s
unit

PRAGUE

Motivation: learning from instructional videos



[Alyarac et al., CVPR 2016]

Motivation: object manipulation for assistance



[Microsoft HoloLens]

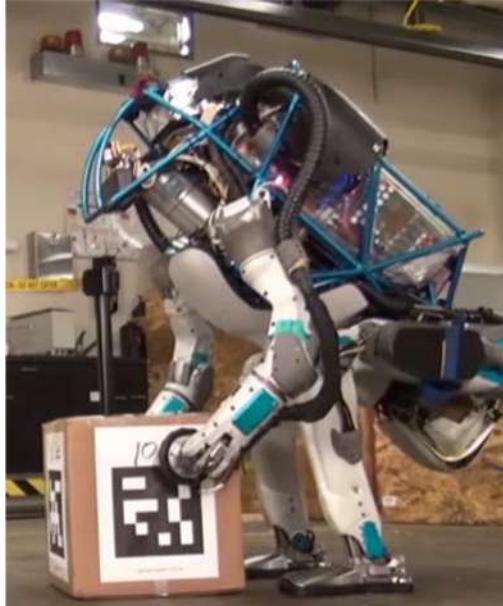
Personal assistant



Konica Minolta AIRe Lens

Assistant for industrial environments

Motivation: learning object manipulation skills



Moving goods



To operate in dangerous environments
[Darpa robot challenge 2015]

Outline

Learning manipulation skills from videos

[Zorina et al., IEEE RA-L 2022]



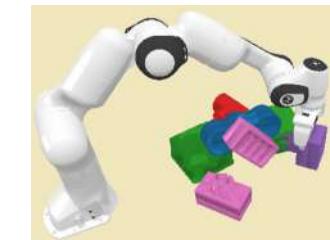
Pre-training for visually guided manipulation

[Labbe et al., ECCV 2020, Labbe et al., CVPR 2021, Labbe et al., CoRL 2022, Fourmy et al., 2023]

More data (and less 3D)

Multi-contact task and motion planning guided by video demonstration

[Zorina et al., ICRA 2023]



Toward learning reward functions from videos

[Soucek et al., CVPR 2022], [Soucek et al., PAMI 2024],
[Soucek et al., CVPR 2024]



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Kateryna Zorina

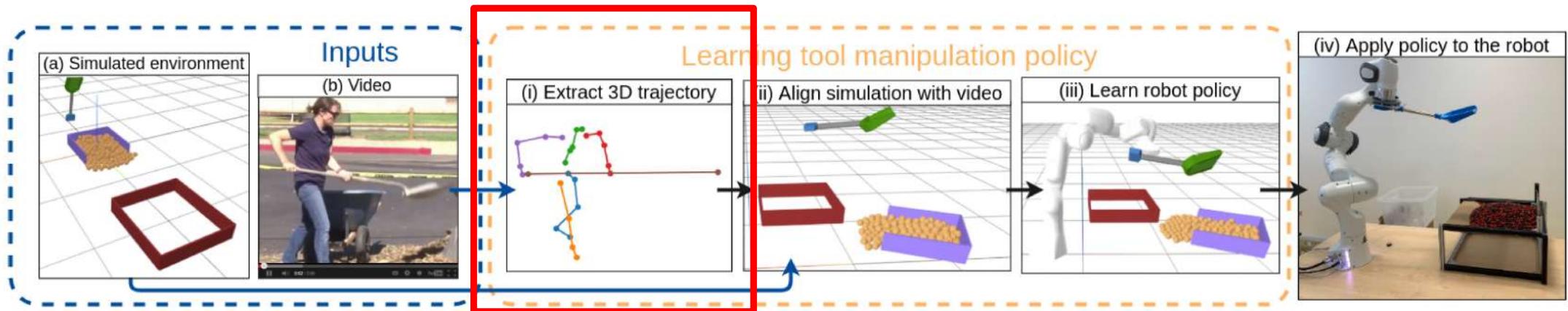
Learning to Use Tools by Watching Videos



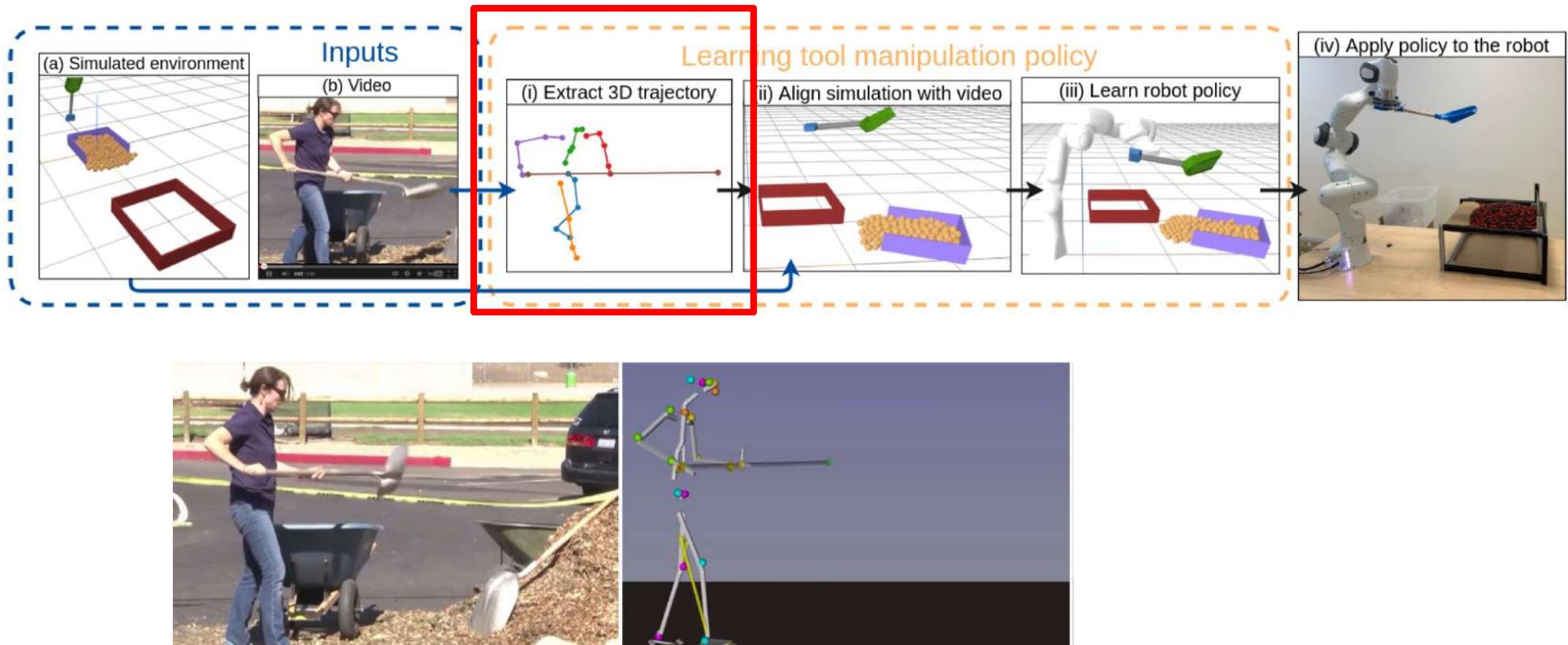
Input: instructional video from YouTube

Output: tool manipulation skill transferred to a robot

Approach overview



Approach overview



[Li et al., CVPR 2019, IJCV 2022]

The objective

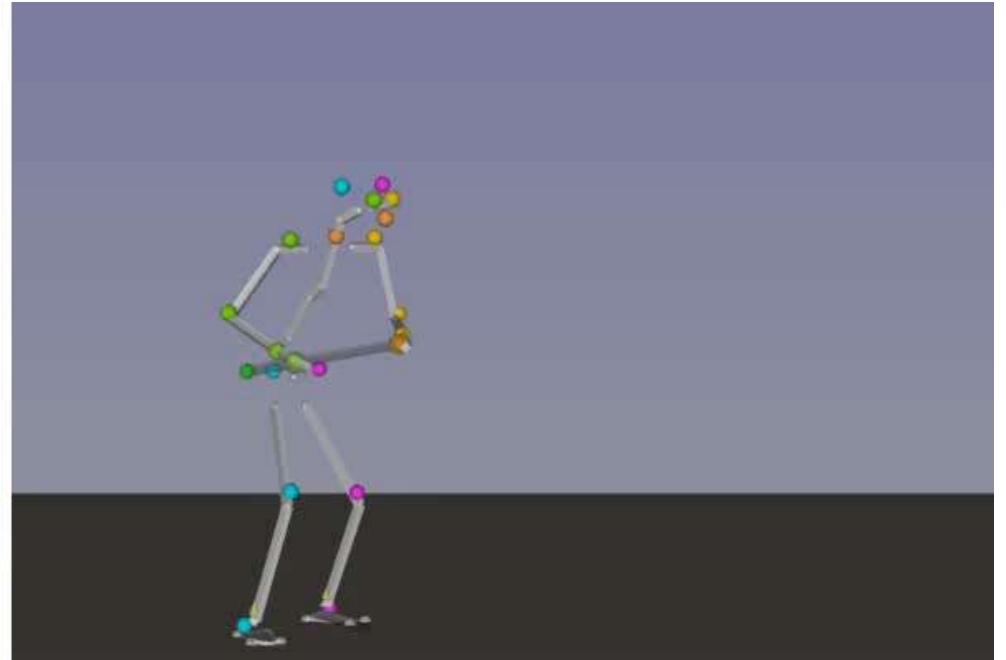
Input:

- A monocular RGB video

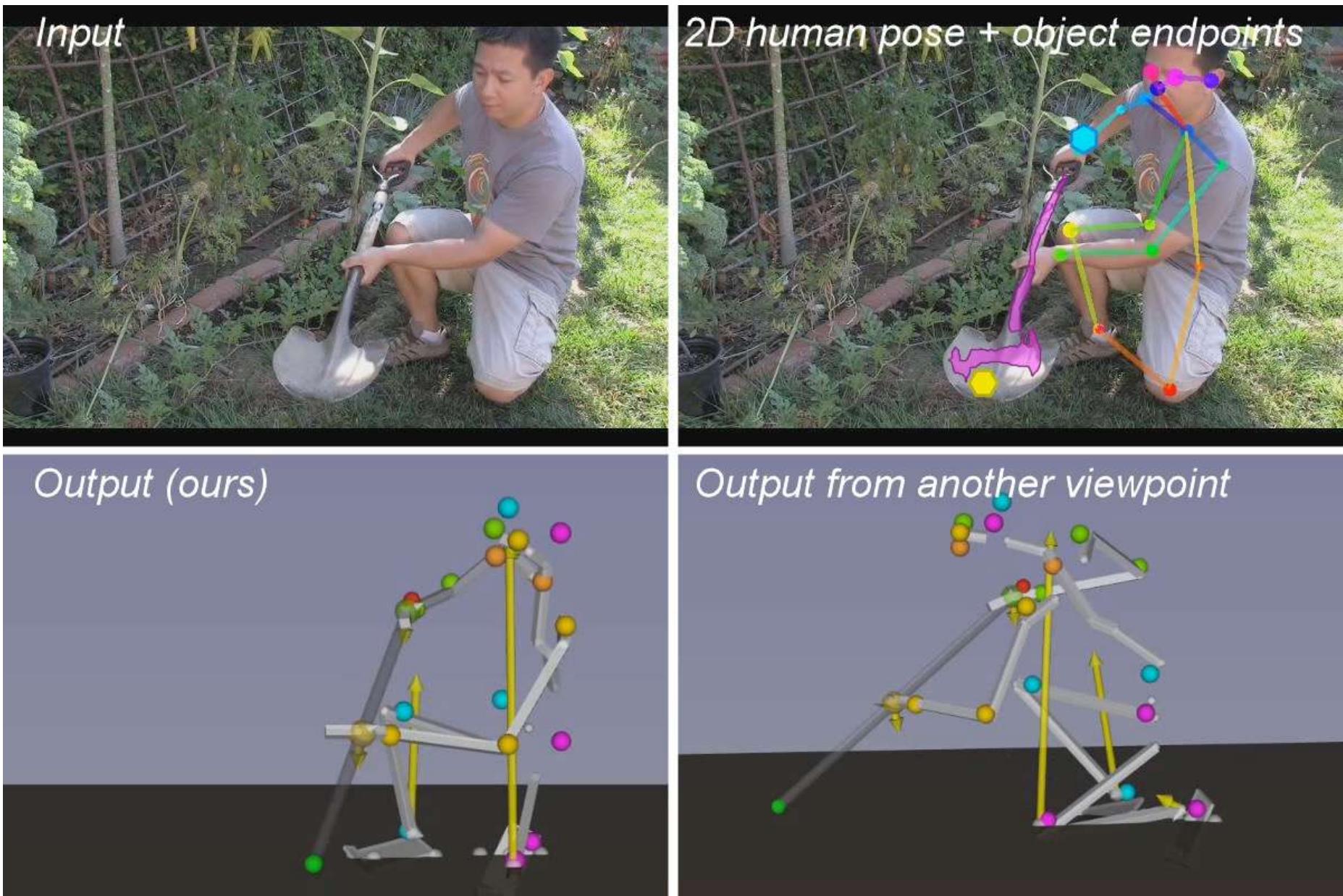


Output:

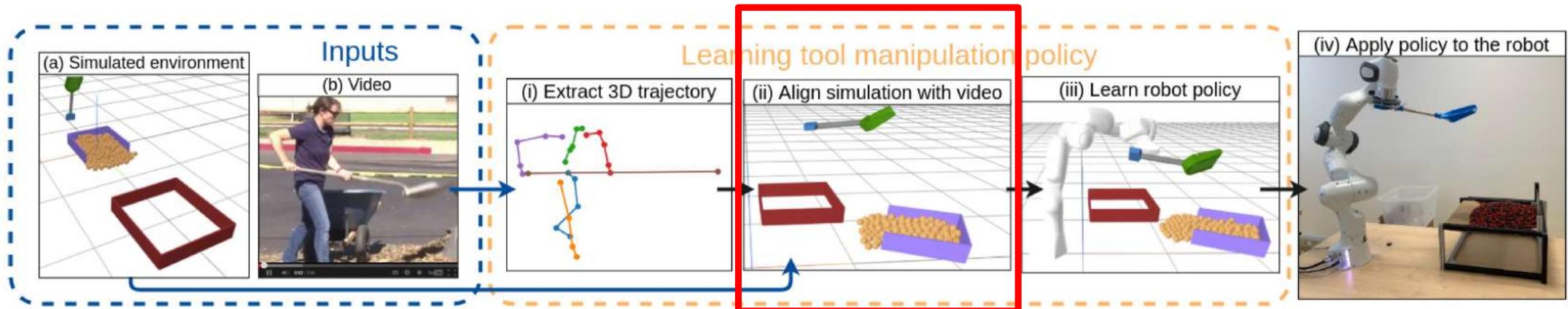
- Person & object 3D poses
- 3D contact forces



[Li, Sedlar, Carpentier, Mansard, Laptev, Sivic, Best paper finalist CVPR 2019; Extended version, IJCV 2021]



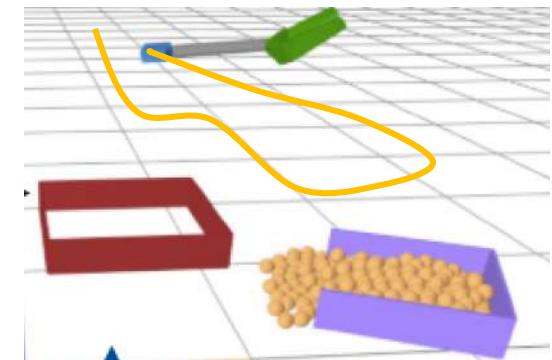
Align simulation to video



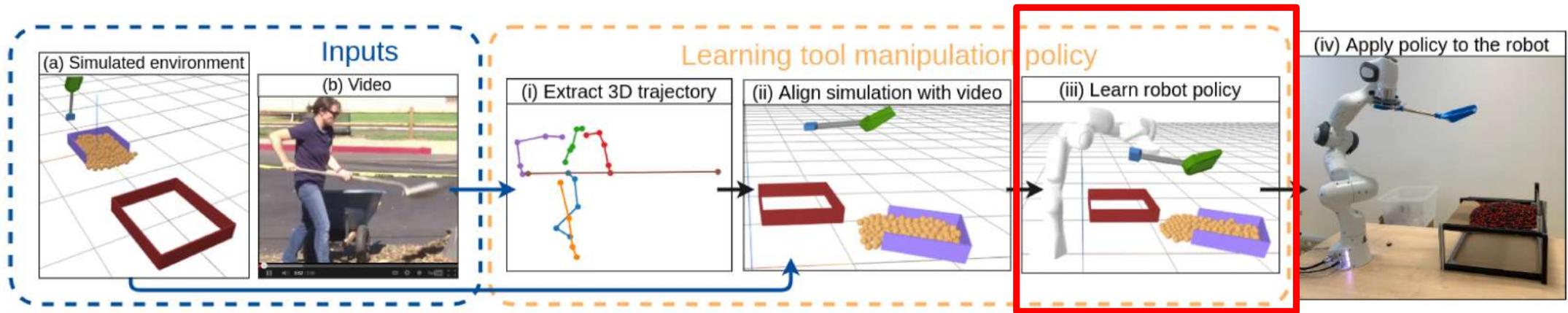
Goal: Find scene layout maximizing trajectory reward

Problem: large space of possible layouts

Approach: Guide sampling of 3D scene elements using the extracted tool trajectory



Learn robot policy to maximize sparse reward

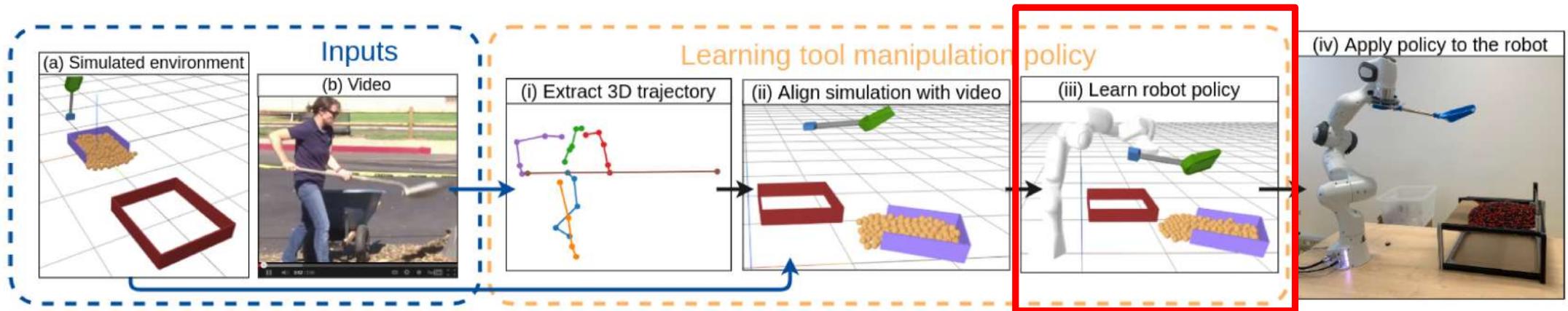


Goal: Learn **robot policy** to maximize sparse reward

Problem: RL directly applied on **sparse reward** is hard

Approach: Imitate tool trajectory via trajectory optimization followed by RL

Learn robot policy



Initialize policy
using **trajectory**
optimization

Use trajectory optimization to find robot base position and initial robot trajectory:

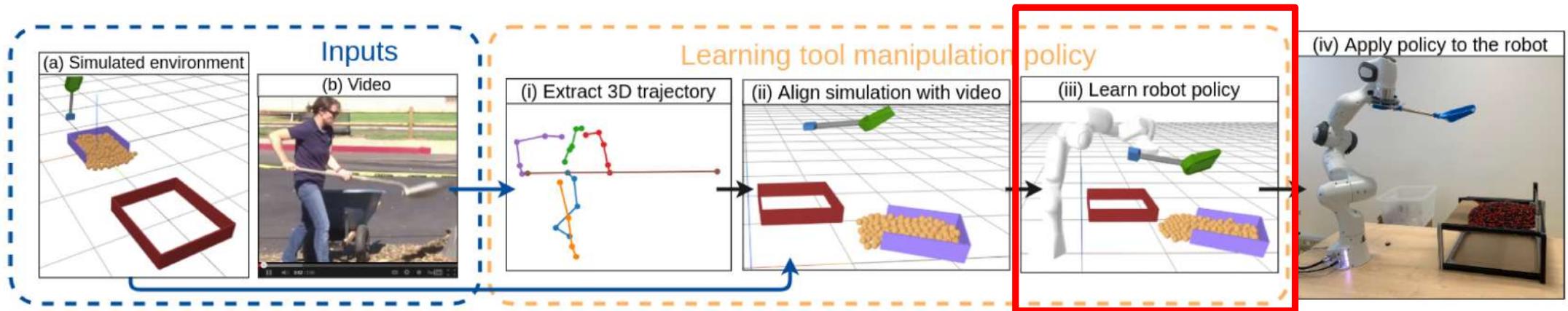
$$\mathbf{b}^*, \mathbf{v}_0^*, \dots, \mathbf{v}_T^* = \arg \min_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{v}_0, \dots, \mathbf{v}_T} \sum_{t=0}^T d(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{q}_t, \mathbf{p}_t) + w_v \mathbf{v}_t^\top \mathbf{v}_t + w_b c_b(\mathbf{q}_t)$$

s.t. $\mathbf{q}_t = \mathbf{q}_{t-1} + \mathbf{v}_t \Delta t$

Joint position (q_0 given) Timestep

Target tool position
Distance to the demonstrated trajectory
Constrain speed
Respect joint limits

Learn robot policy



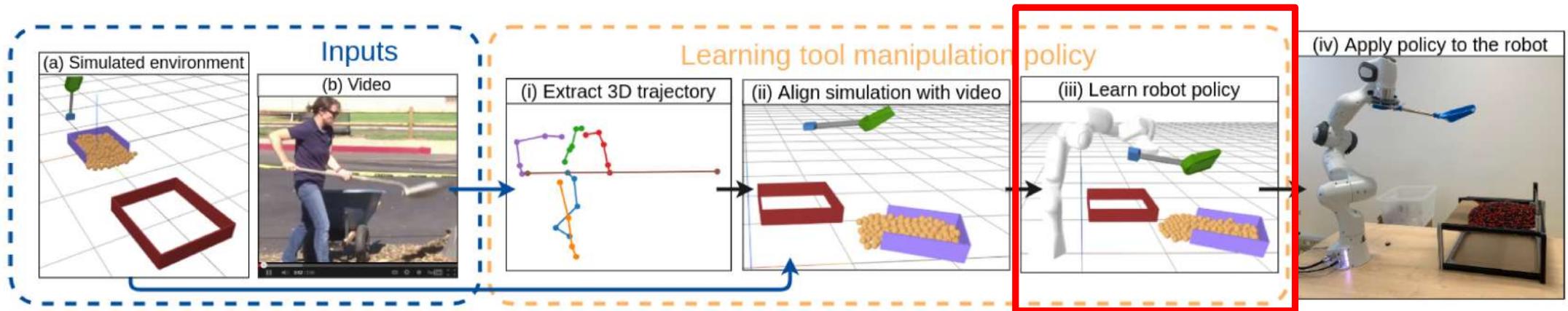
Pinocchio
Efficient and versatile rigid body dynamics algorithms



crocoDDyl
Contact Robot Optimal Control
by Differential Dynamic Library

<https://github.com/stack-of-tasks/pinocchio>
<https://github.com/loco-3d/crocoDDyl>

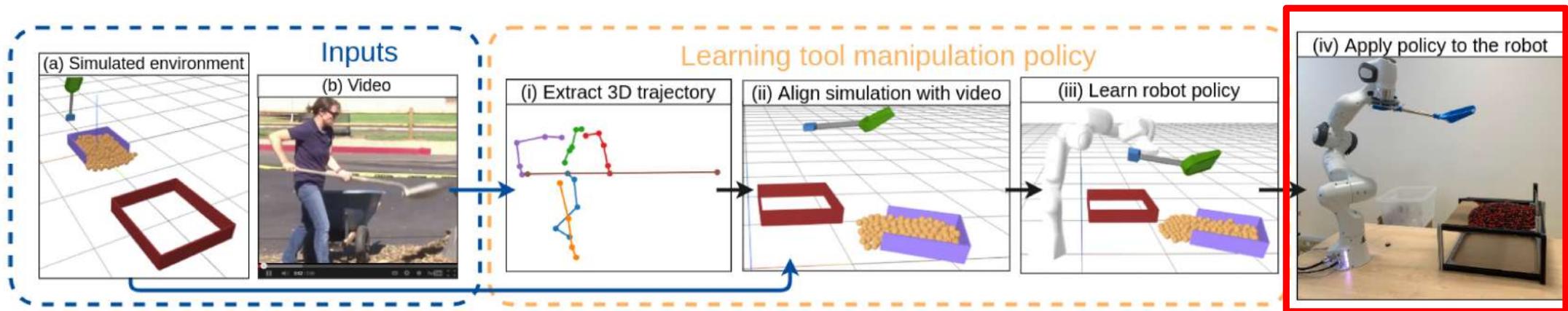
Learn robot policy



Optimize the initial
policy using
reinforcement
learning

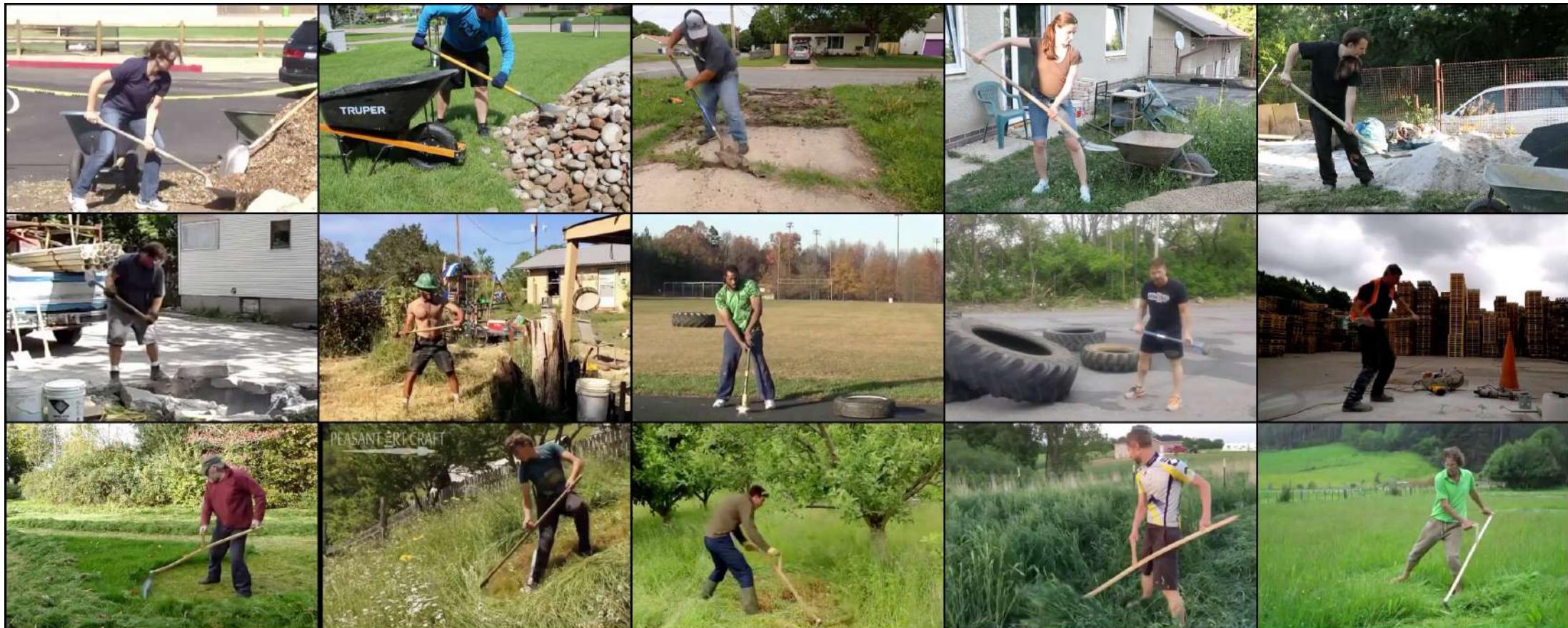
$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim \pi_\theta} \left[\sum_{t=0}^H \gamma^t r_t \right]$$

Transfer policy to the robot



Results

Dataset of 3 tasks (spade, hammer, scythe) and 5 videos for each task

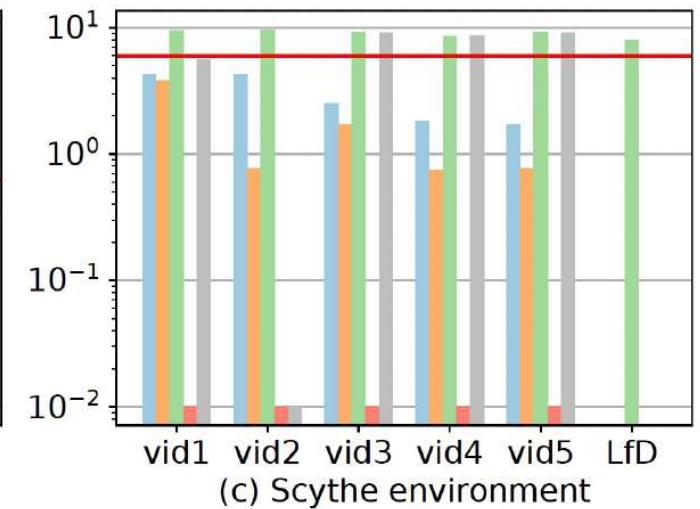
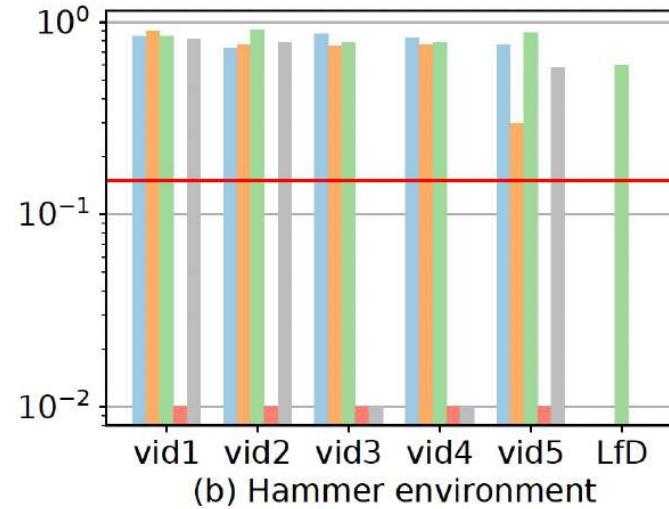
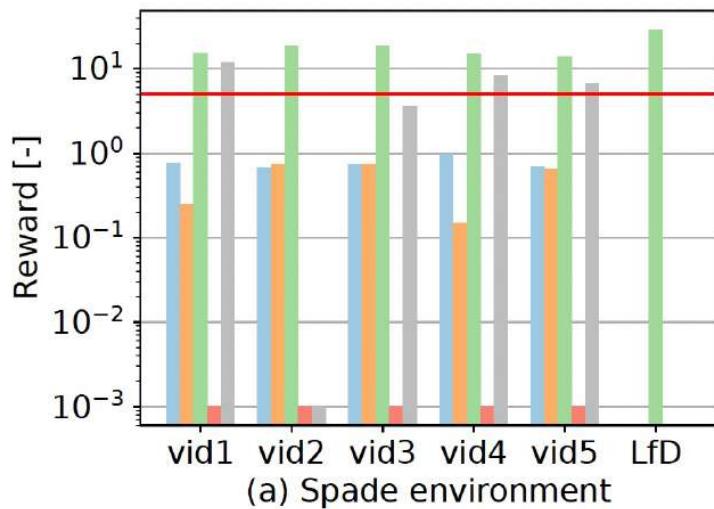


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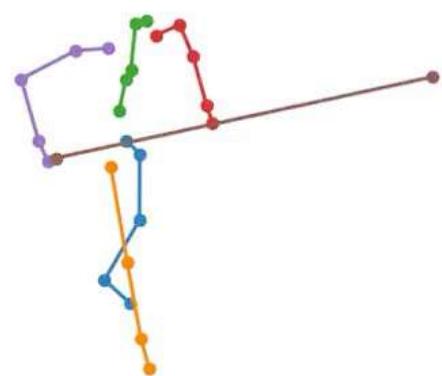


Results: quantitative evaluation



- (i) Tool in the aligned environment
- (ii) Initial policy after trajectory optimization
- (iii) Final policy
- (iv) RL sparse [38]
- (v) RL dense [38]

Results: different robots



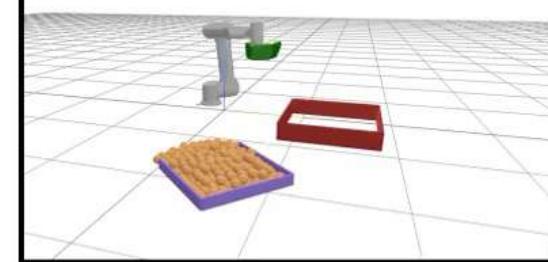
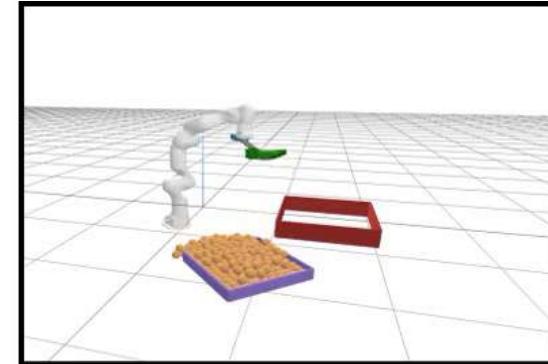
Panda 7 DoF



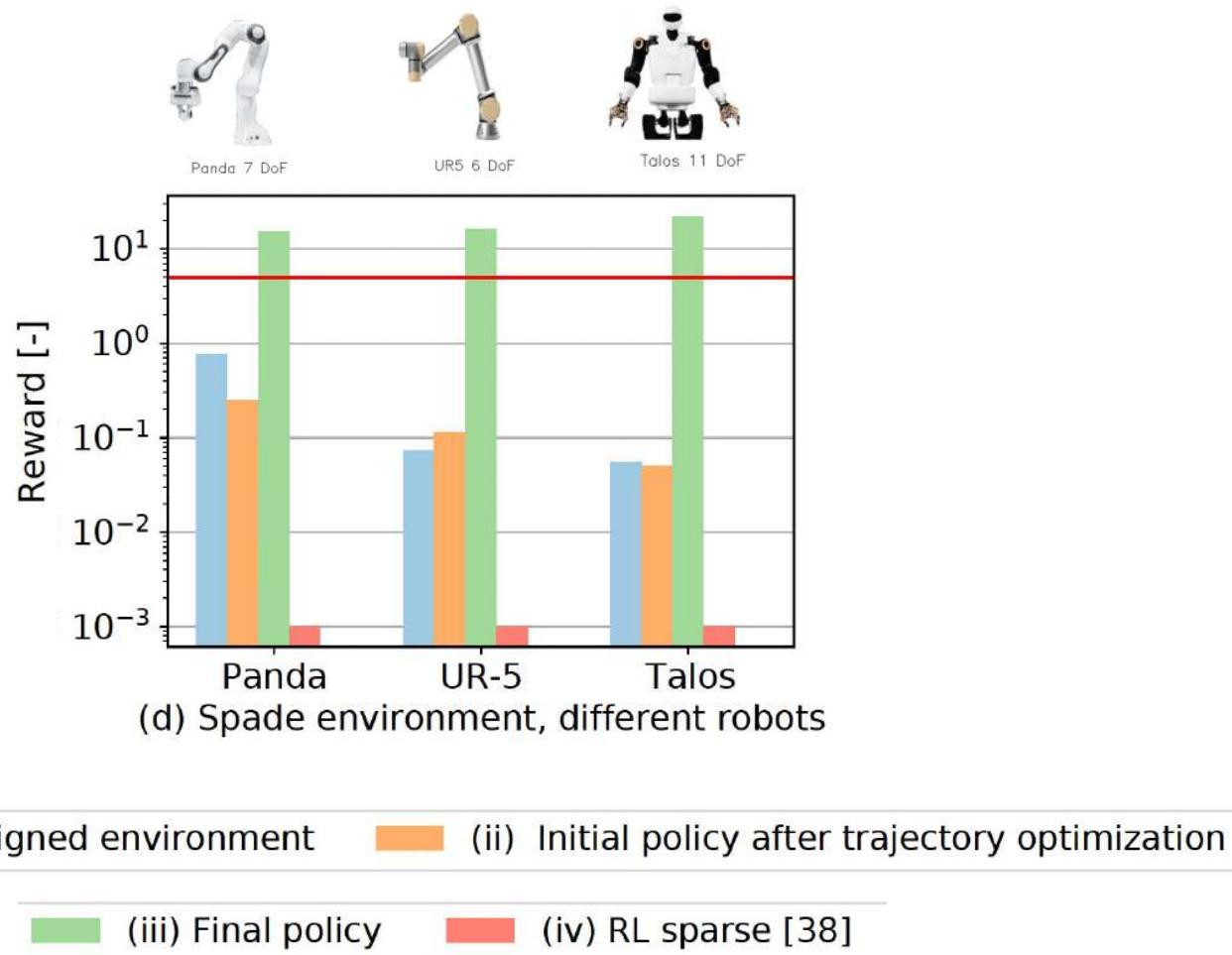
UR5 6 DoF



Talos 11 DoF



Results: final reward for different robots



Outline

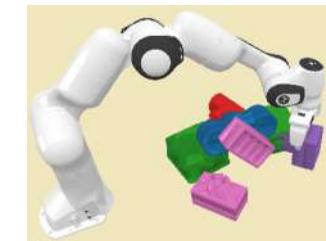
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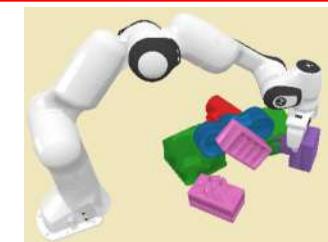
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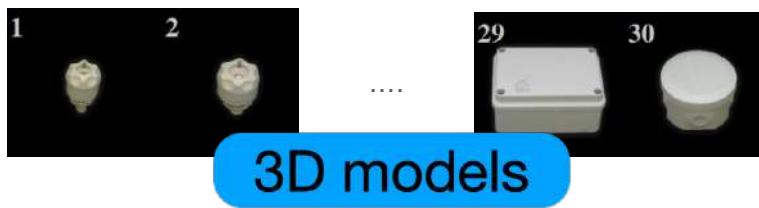
[Soucek et al., CVPR 2022], [Soucek et al., PAMI 2024],
[Soucek et al., CVPR 2024]

Yann Labbe

Problem: 6D object pose estimation



Grasp object





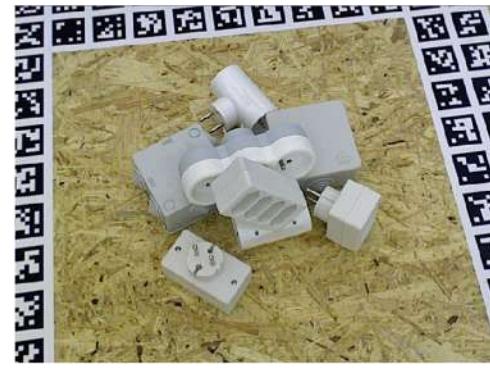
Input image



3D visualization



[Labbe, Carpentier, Aubry, Sivic, ECCV 2020]
Code: www.di.ens.fr/willow/research/cosypose/



A clear plastic mold for creating wavy shapes, such as waves or ripples, is shown lying on a light-colored wooden surface. The mold consists of two interlocking pieces: one piece features a series of parallel, wavy ridges, while the other piece has a matching base or complementary shape. The mold is transparent, allowing the wooden grain of the surface beneath it to be visible.



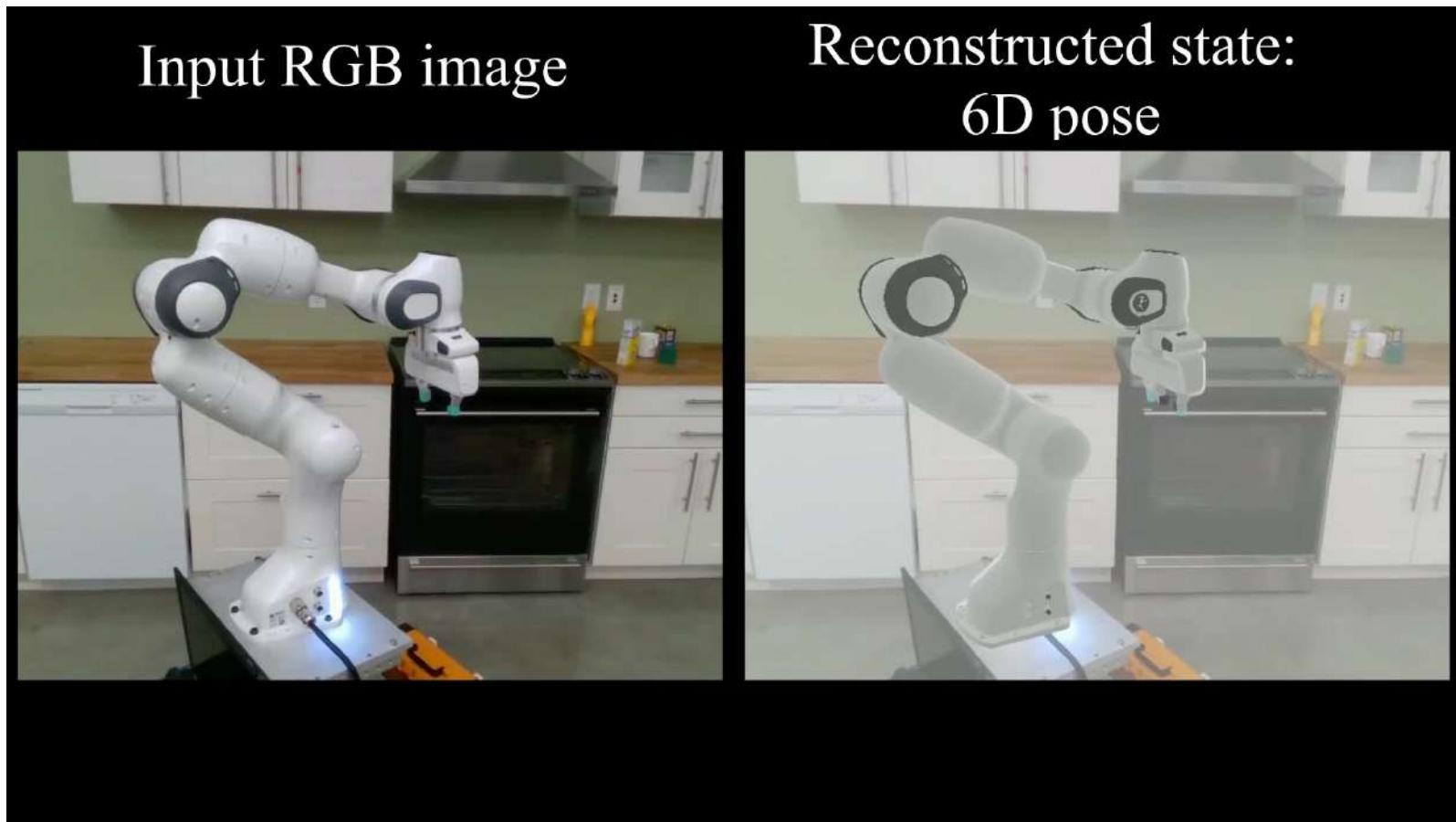
A photograph of a child's play area. In the center is a large red plastic chair. To its right is a blue plastic bucket. In front of the chair is a yellow toy figure. To the left of the chair is a green book with the word "Puppets" on the cover. The floor is covered with a black and white checkered mat.

A photograph of a child's artwork. The artwork consists of several hand-drawn or cut-out shapes in various colors (yellow, red, blue, green) pasted onto a white surface. The background is decorated with a repeating pattern of black stenciled letters 'E' and 'F'. The shapes appear to be abstract or representational figures. The overall style is稚气 (childlike).



A stack of green camouflage-patterned coffee cups and lids is shown on a white napkin holder. The napkin holder is placed on top of a white box with a large black 'E' logo. The box is surrounded by several white cards, each featuring a large black 'E' logo. The entire setup is on a light-colored wooden surface.

6D pose estimation of articulated objects



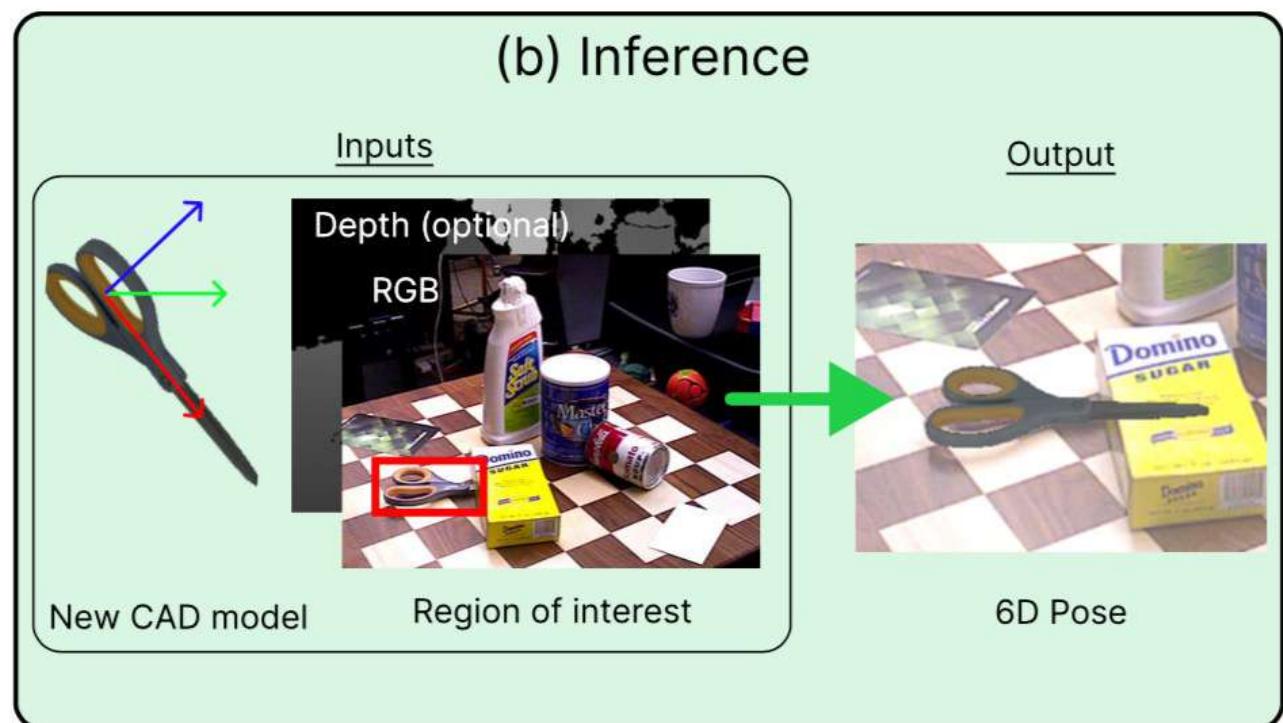
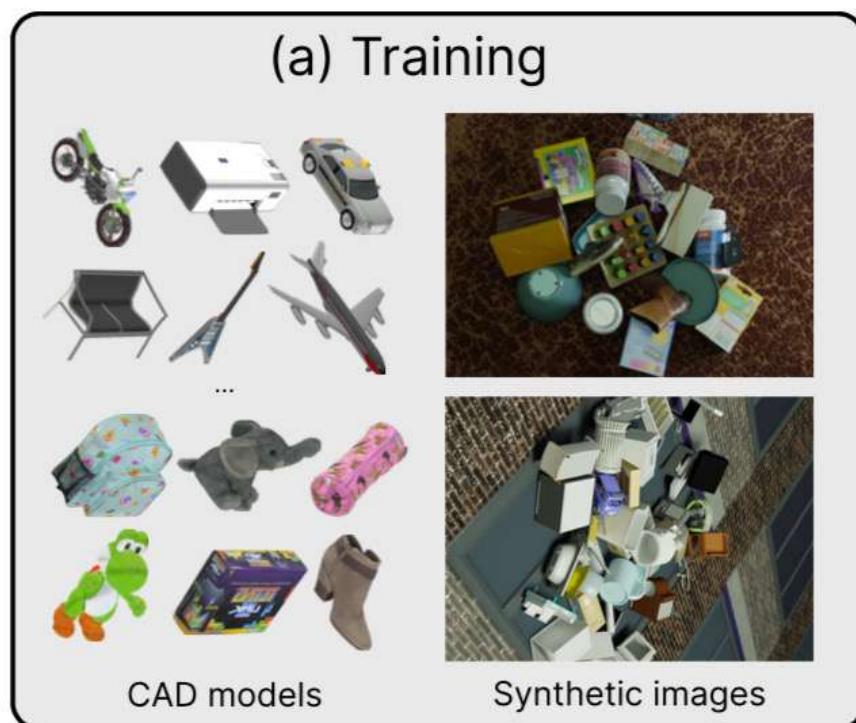
[Single-view robot pose and joint angle estimation via render&compare, Y. Labb , J. Carpentier, M. Aubry, J.Sivic, CVPR 2021].

Generalization to objects unseen at training?



[Y. Labb , L. Manuelli, A. Mousavian, S. Tyree, S. Birchfield, J. Tremblay, J. Carpentier, M. Aubry, D. Fox, J. Sivic, CoRL 2022.].

MegaPose: set-up Generalization to new objects to unseen at training



[Y. Labb , L. Manuelli, A. Mousavian, S. Tyree, S. Birchfield, J. Tremblay, J. Carpentier, M. Aubry, D. Fox, J. Sivic, CoRL 2022,].

Motivation: Visually guided manipulation

(a) Training



CAD models



Synthetic images

(b) Inference

Inputs



New CAD model

Region of interest

Output

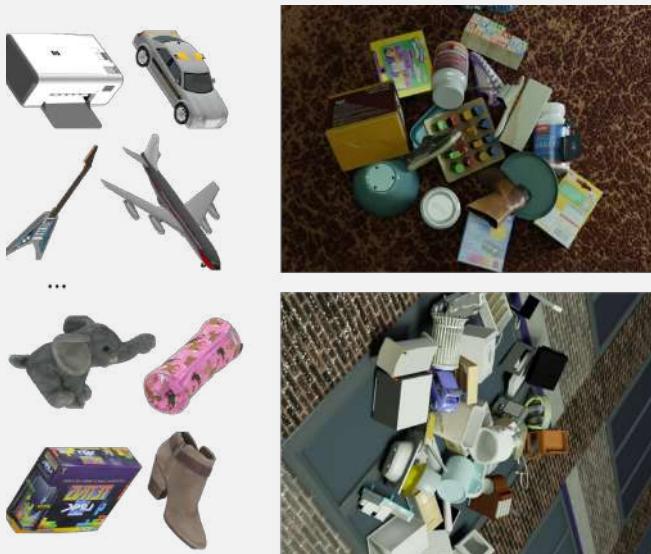
6D Pose

(c) Visually guided
robotic manipulation

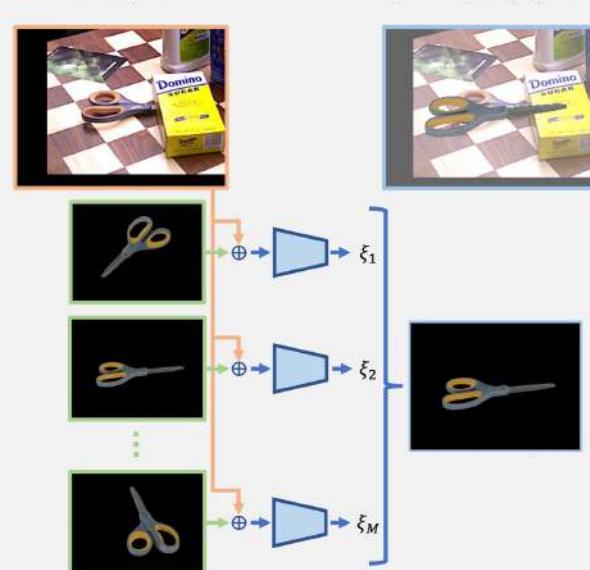


Method overview

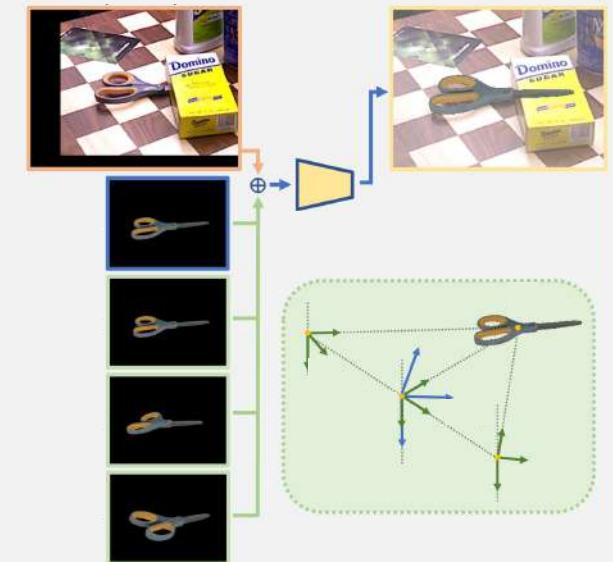
1. Large-scale synthetic training data



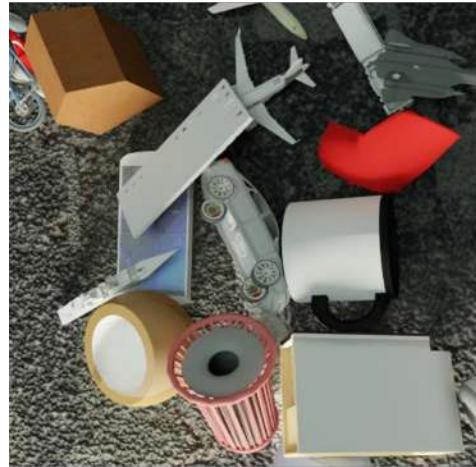
2. Coarse estimation



3. Refinement



1. Generate training dataset



Synthetic Dataset:

- 2 million images,
- 50k scenes,
- 40 objects / scene,
- sampled from a database of 50,000 objects
- ShapeNet & GoogleScannedObjects
- Generated using BlenderProc2 renderer

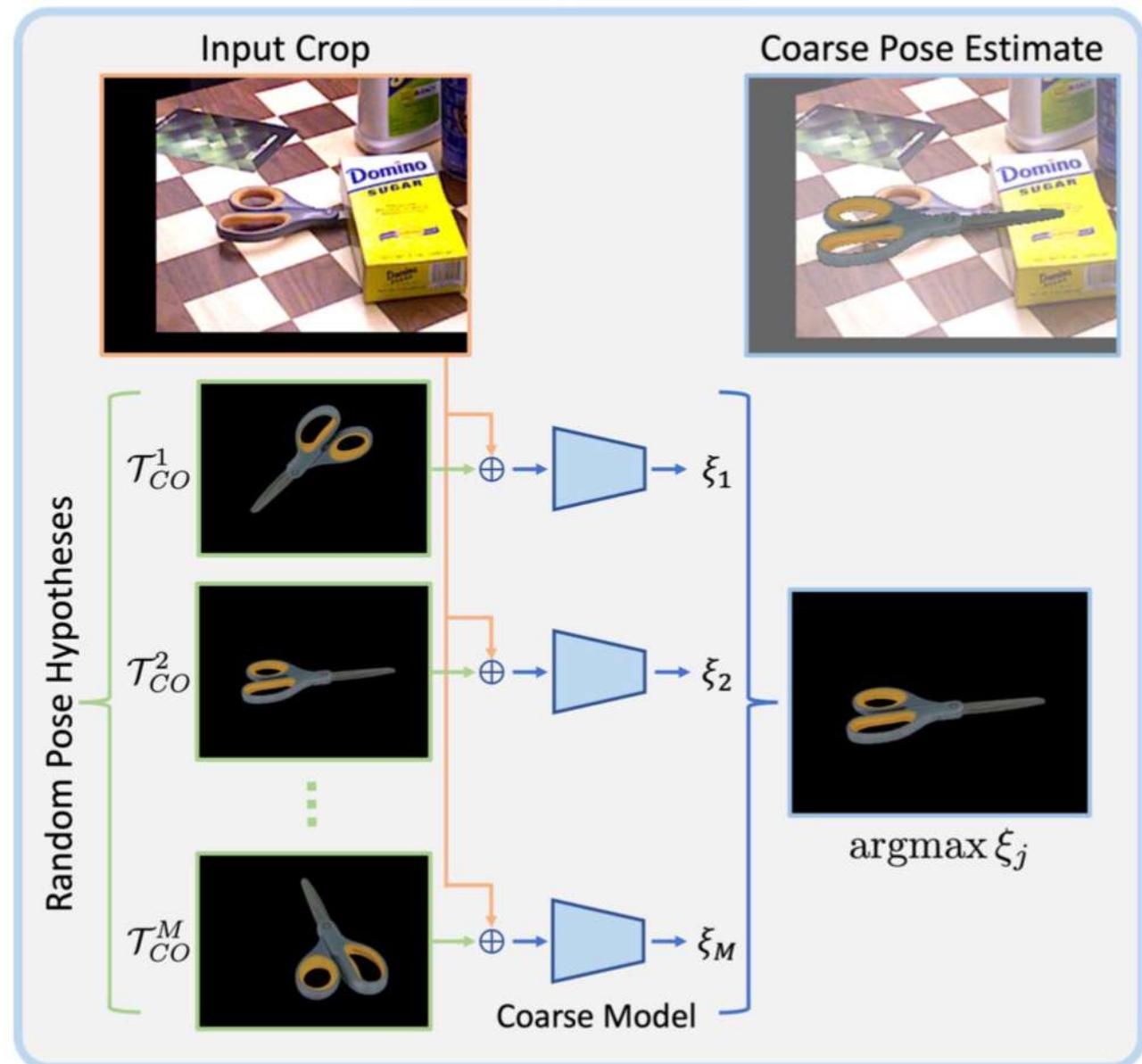
[Y. Labb , L. Manuelli, A. Mousavian, S. Tyree, S. Birchfield, J. Tremblay, J. Carpentier, M. Aubry, D. Fox, J. Sivic, CoRL 2022.].

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[Y. Labb , L. Manuelli, A. Mousavian, S. Tyree, S. Birchfield, J. Tremblay, J. Carpentier, M. Aubry, D. Fox, J. Sivic, CoRL 2022.]

2. Coarse estimation



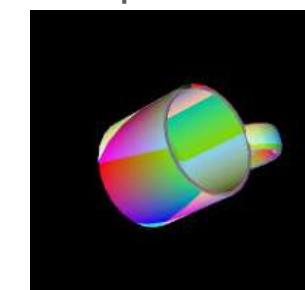
2. Coarse estimation: training



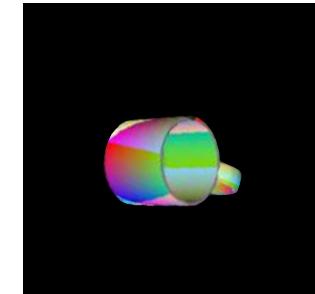
Sample observation



Ground truth pose

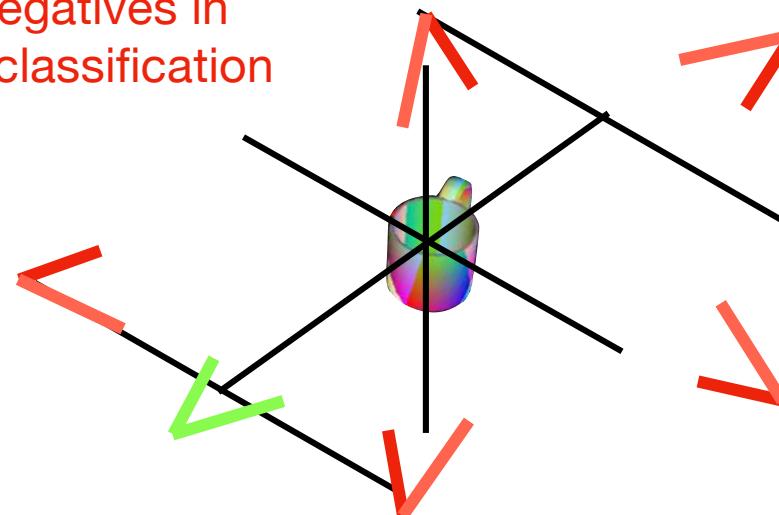


Ground truth + noise

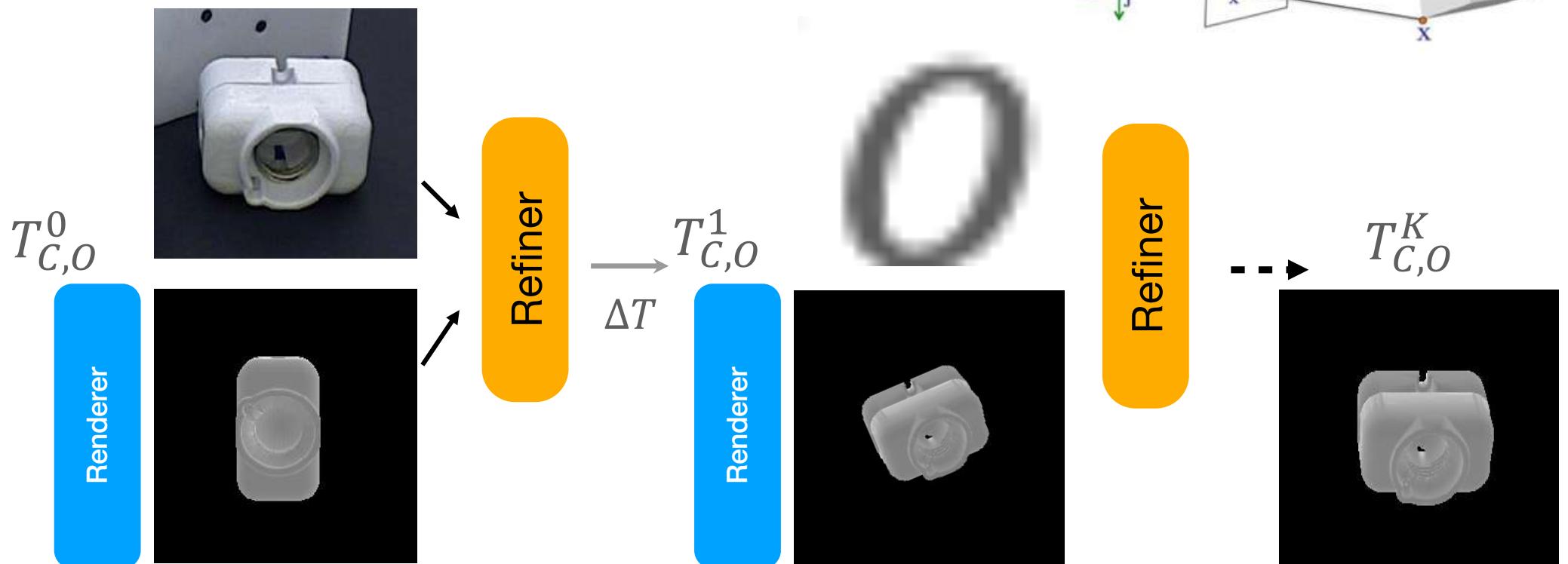


Positive in
binary classification

(26) negatives in
binary classification



3. Refiner: render & compare



Training a Feedback Loop for Hand Pose Estimation, Oberweger et al, ICCV 2015

BB8, Rad et Lepetit, ICCV 2017

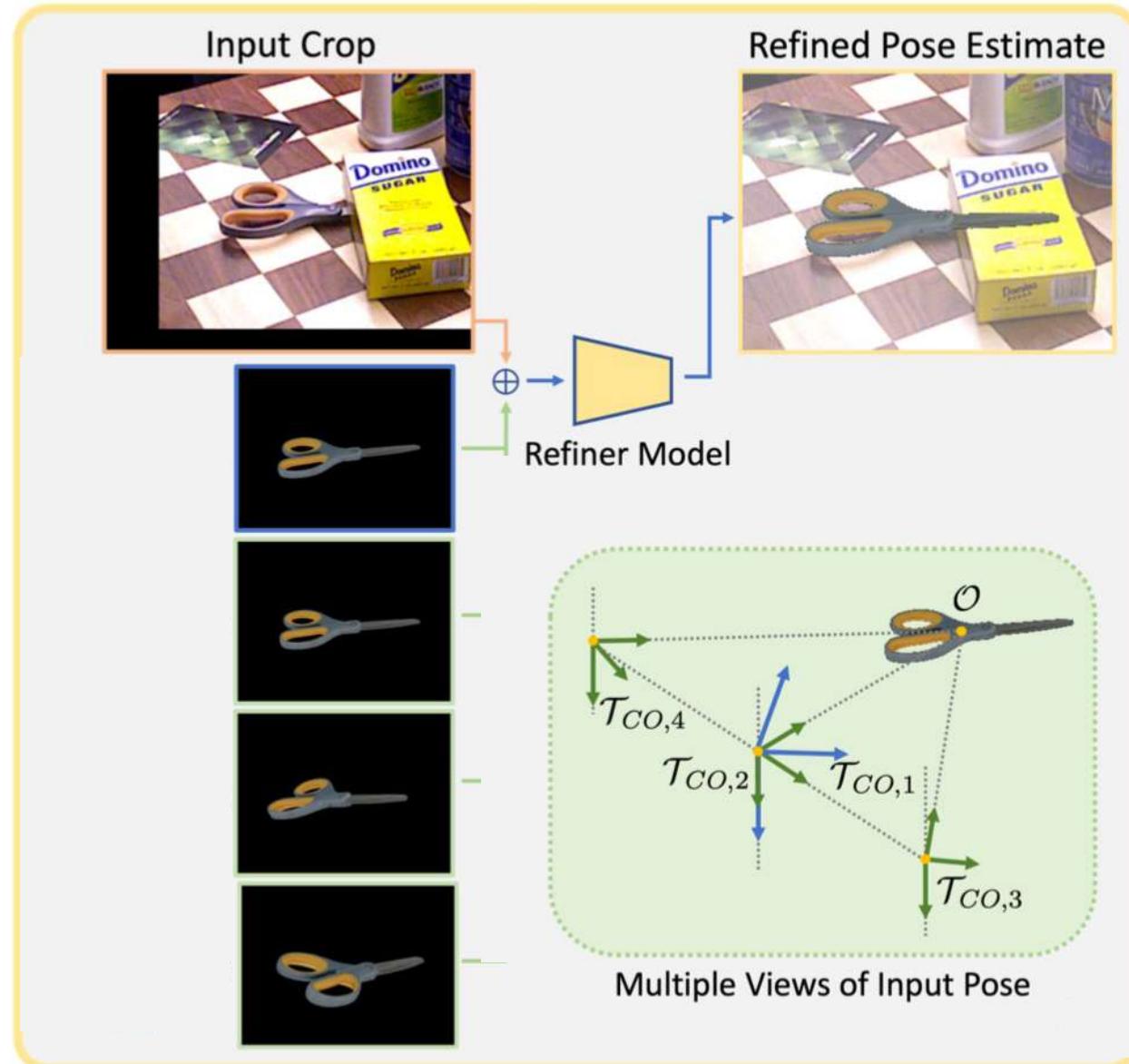
Deep model-based 6d pose refinement in rgb, Manhardt et al, ECCV 2018

DeepIM, Li et al, ECCV 2018

CosyPose, Labb   et al, ECCV 2020

3. Refiner: render & compare with multiple views

56



Experiments: Benchmark for 6D Object Pose Estimation (BOP Challenge – 7 datasets)



Example results



[Y. Labb , L. Manuelli, A. Mousavian, S. Tyree, S. Birchfield, J. Tremblay, J. Carpentier, M. Aubry, D. Fox, J. Sivic, CoRL 2022.]

Experiments: Benchmark for 6D Object Pose Estimation (BOP Challenge – 7 datasets)

| Pose Initialization | | Pose Refinement | | BOP Datasets | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Method | Novel objects | Method | Novel objects | RGB-D Input | LM-O | T-LESS | TUD-L | IC-BIN | ITODD | HB | YCB-V | Mean |
| 4 OSOP [16] | ✓ | Multi-Hyp. | ✓ | | 31.2 | - | - | - | - | 49.2 | 33.2 | - |
| 5 OSOP [16] | ✓ | MH+ICP | ✓ | ✓ | 48.2 | - | - | - | - | 60.5 | 57.2 | - |
| 6 (PPF, Sift) + Zephyr [20] | ✓ | - | ✓ | ✓ | 59.8 | - | - | - | - | - | 51.6 | - |
| 7 (PPF, Sift) + Our coarse | ✓ | Our refiner | ✓ | ✓ | 57.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 62.3 | - |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 Ours | ✓ | Ours | ✓ | | 53.7 | 62.2 | 58.4 | 43.6 | 30.1 | 72.9 | 60.4 | 54.5 |
| 13 Ours | ✓ | Ours | ✓ | ✓ | 58.3 | 54.3 | 71.2 | 37.1 | 40.4 | 75.7 | 63.3 | 57.2 |
| | | | | RGB | 67.3 | 79.7 | 75.1 | 53.3 | | | 70.0 | 69.1 |
| | | | | RGBD | 72.9 | 74.1 | 91.2 | 58.5 | | | 85.7 | 76.5 |

See also: <https://bop.felk.cvut.cz/challenges/>
The Best Open-Source Method i BOP 2023.

Example results



Example results

Predicted 6D pose of the novel object:
contour



Predicted 6D pose of the novel object:
3D model



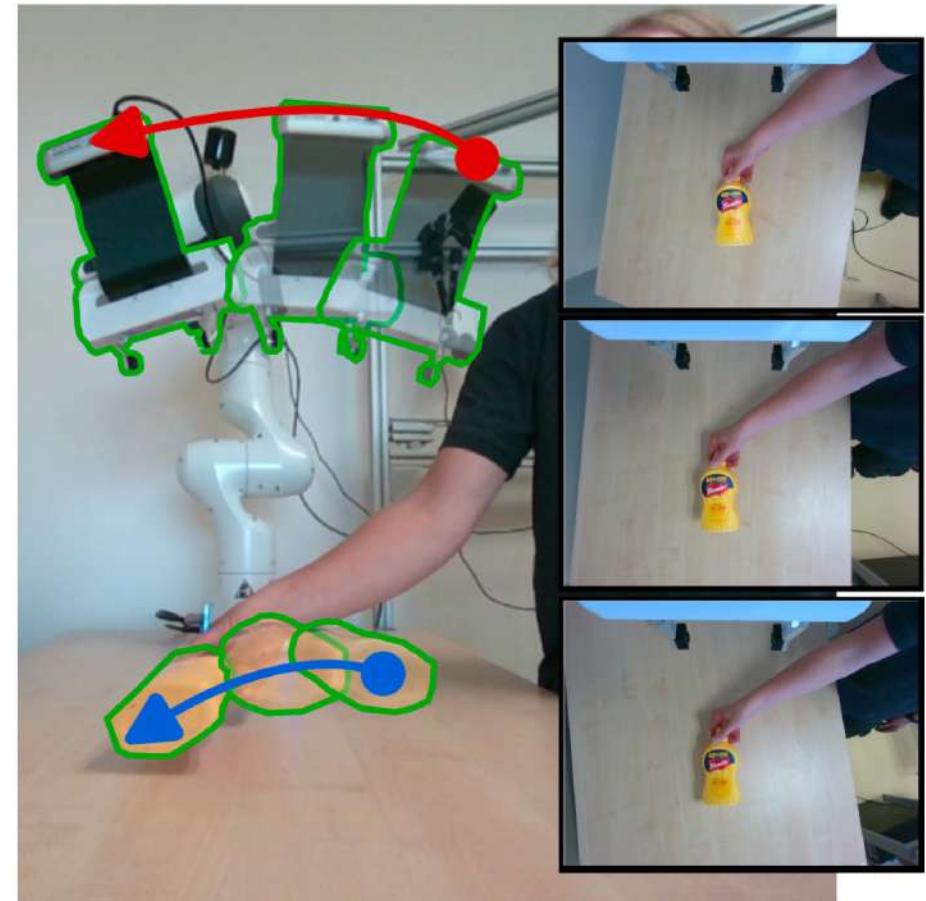
MegaPose: 6d pose estimation of novel objects via render & compare

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CoRL 2022

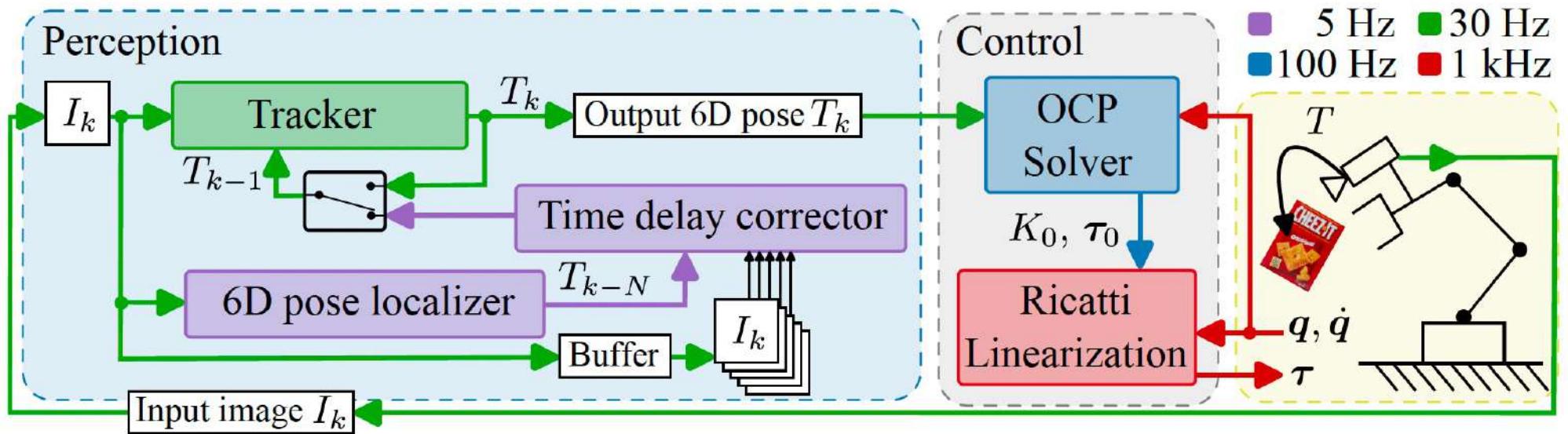


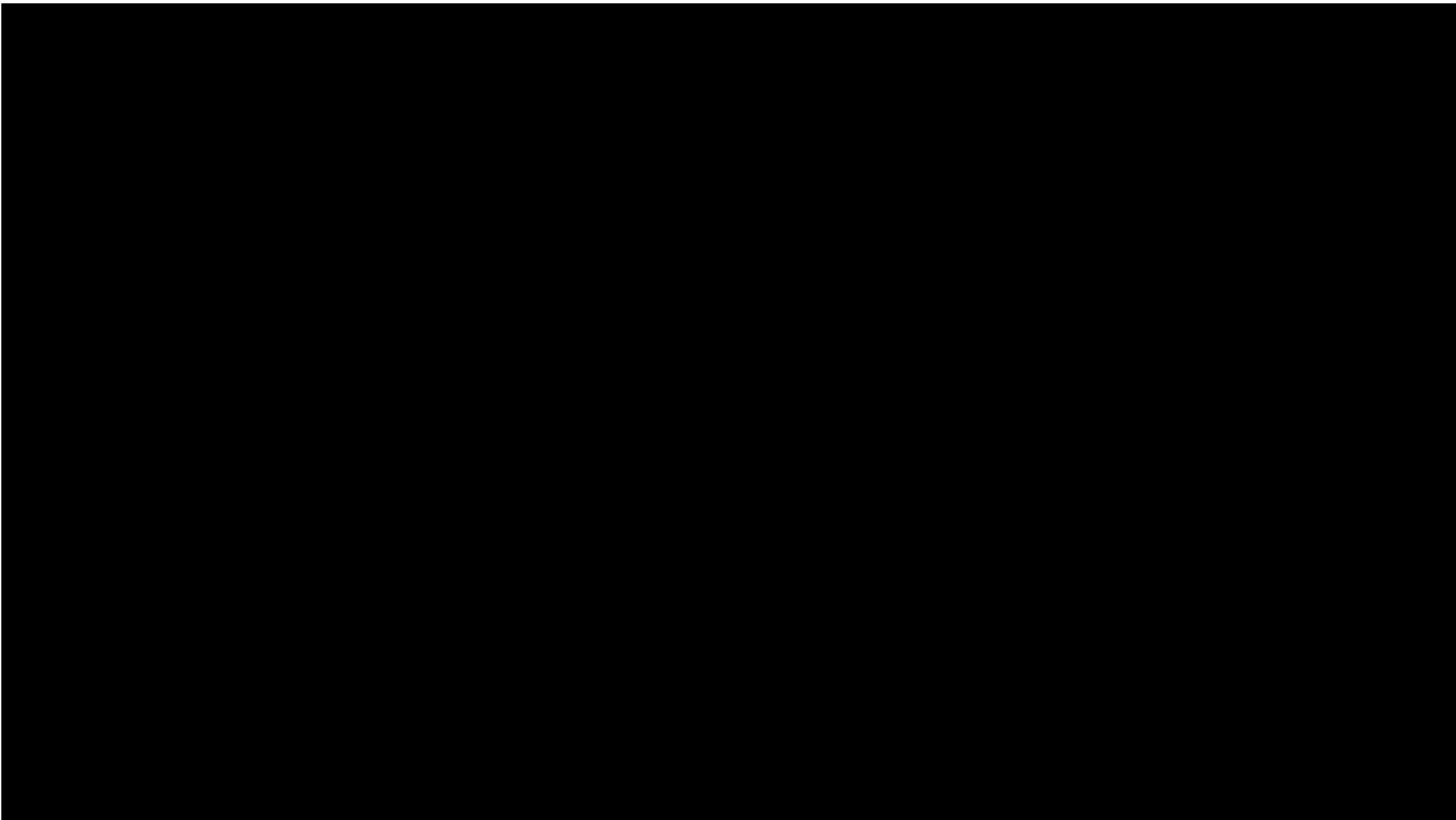
Example application: visually guided control



Fourmy et al., Visually Guided Model Predictive Robot Control via 6D Object Pose Localization and Tracking
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2311.05344.pdf>

Example application: visually guided control





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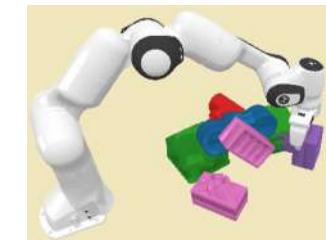
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Multi-Contact Task and Motion Planning Guided by Video Demonstration

Kateryna Zorina ♣ David Kovar ♣ Florent Lamiraux ◇ Nicolas Mansard ◇
Justin Carpentier ♥ Josef Sivic ♣ Vladimir Petrik ♣



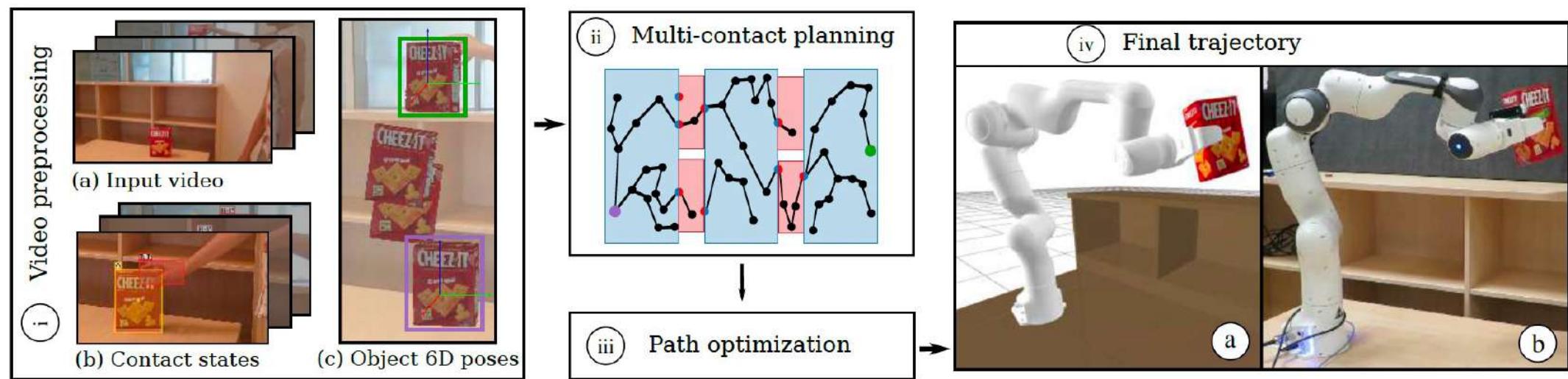
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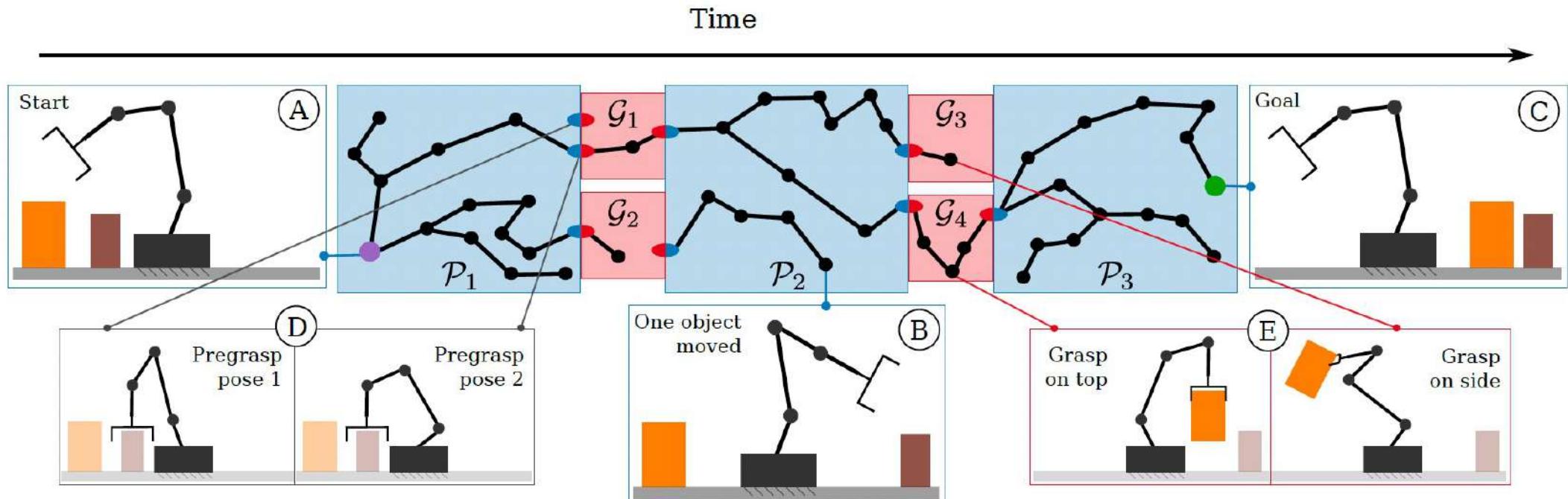
- ♣ CIIRC, Czech Technical University in Prague
- ◇ LAAS-CNRS, Universite de Toulouse, CNRS, Toulouse
- ♥ INRIA. Paris

Approach overview



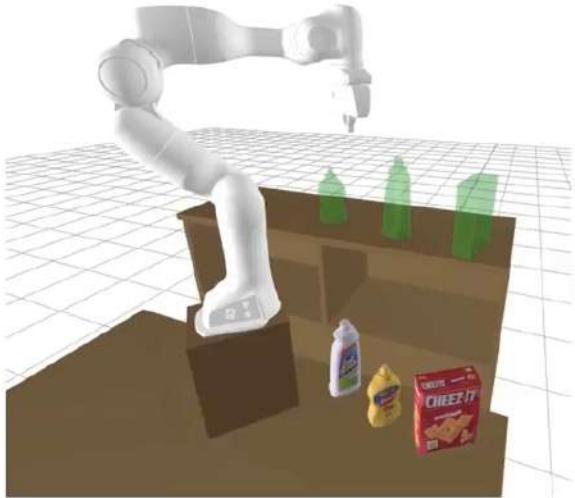
Multi-contact planning guided by video demonstration

- Extension of **Rapidly-Exploring Random Tree (RRT)** planner
- Simultaneously **grow multiple trees** around **grasp and release states** extracted from the guiding video.

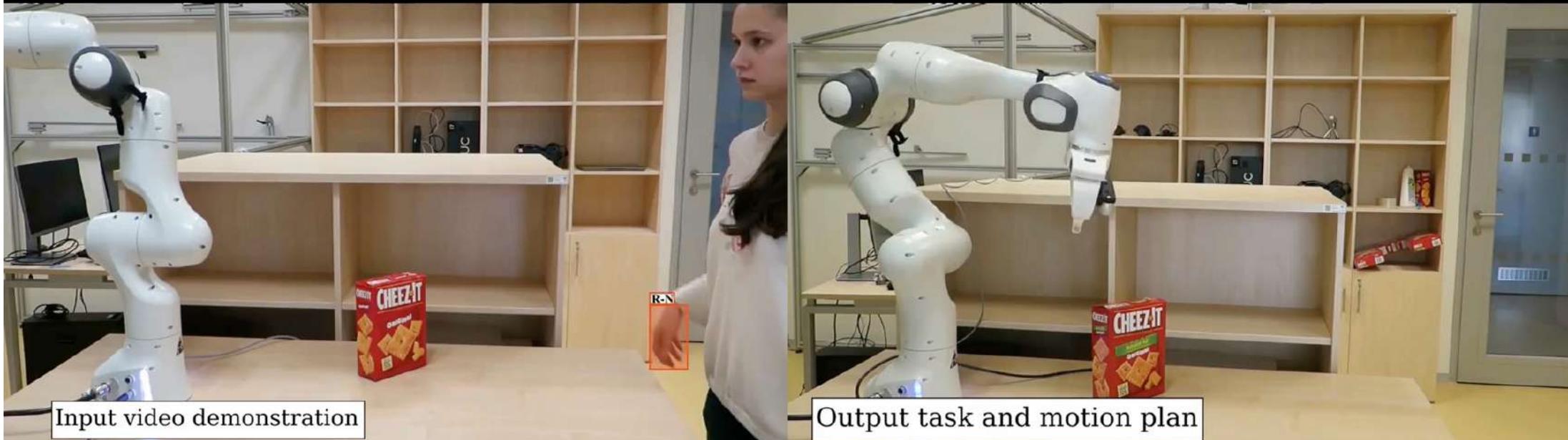


Benchmark

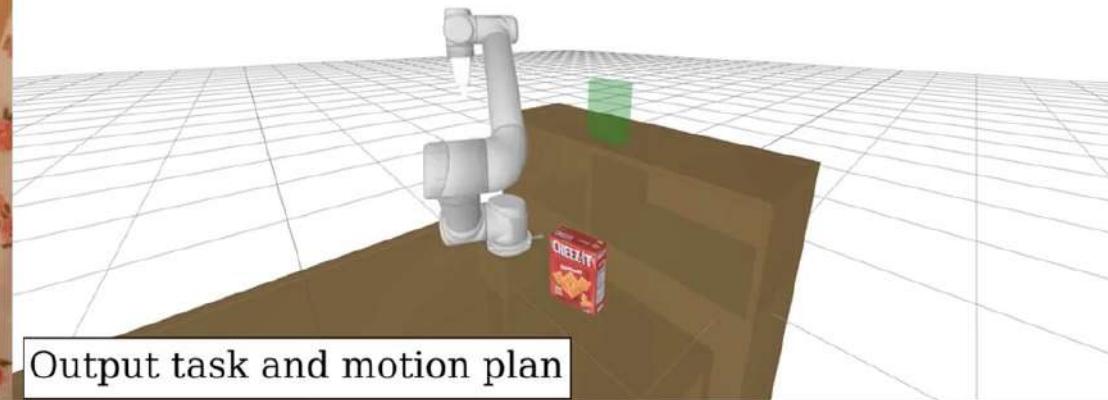
Shelf task



More results with the Panda robot



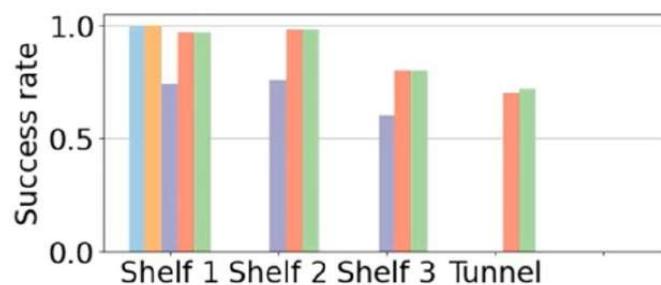
Results with the other robots (in simulation)



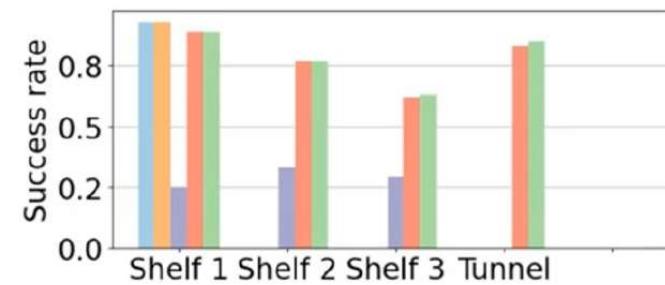
Quantitative results



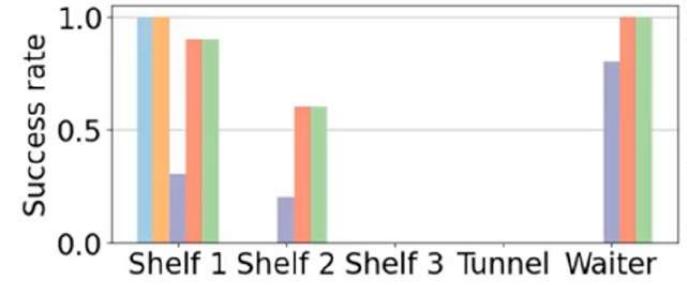
Franka Emika Panda robot



UR5 robot



KMR iiwa robot



Outline

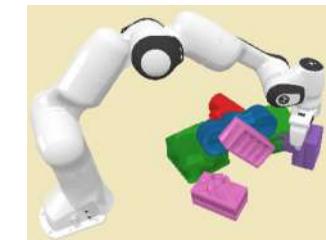
Learning manipulation skill from videos

[Zorina et al., IEEE RA-L 2022]



Pre-training for visually guided manipulation

[Labbe et al., ECCV 2020, Labbe et al., CVPR 2021, Labbe et al., CoRL 2022]



Multi-contact task and motion planning guided by video demonstration

[Zorina et al., ICRA 2023]



Toward learning reward functions from videos

[Soucek et al., CVPR 2022], [Soucek et al., PAMI 2024],
[Soucek et al., CVPR 2024]



Outline

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Tomas Soucek

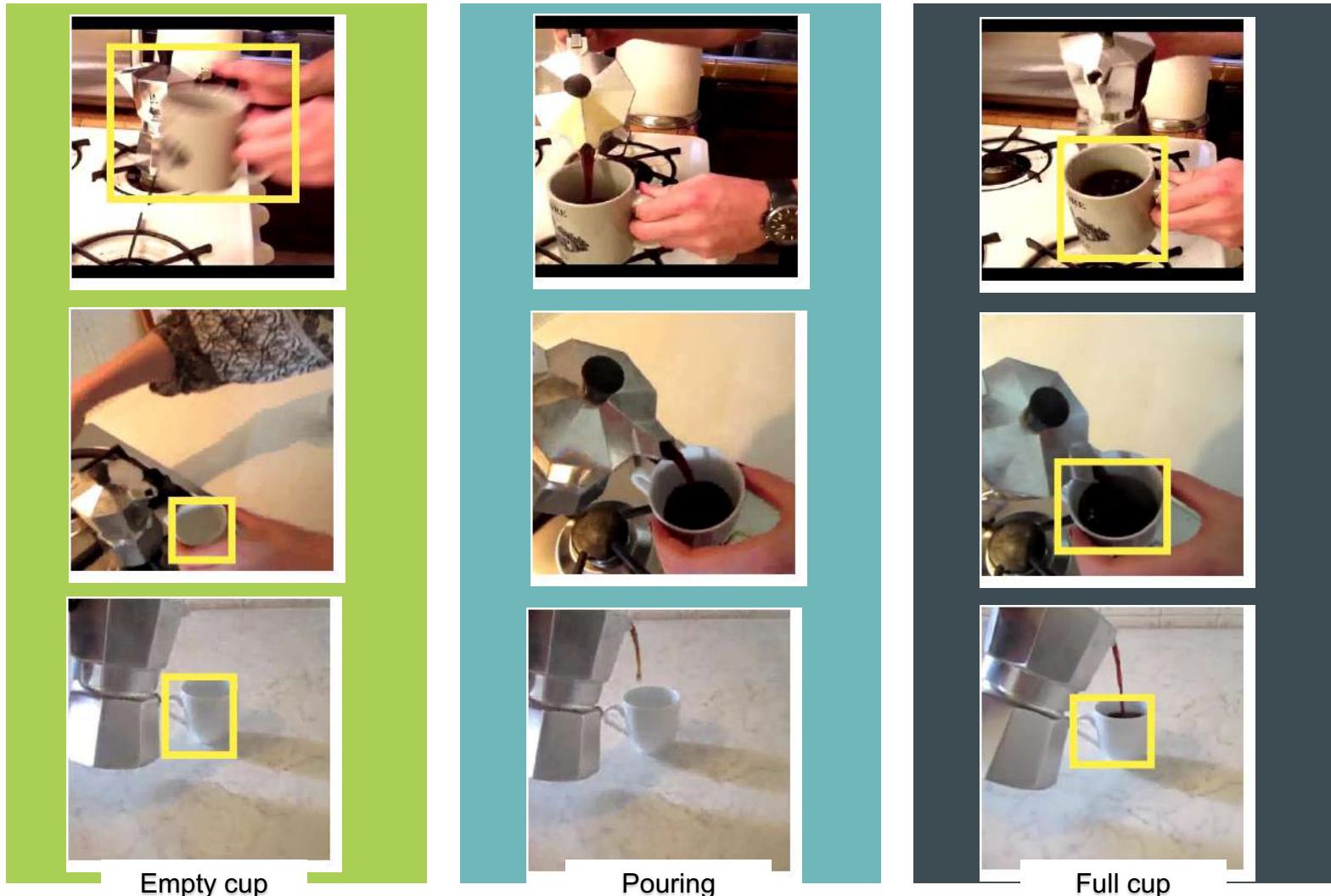
Toward learning reward functions from videos

[Soucek et al., CVPR 2022], [Soucek et al., PAMI 2024],
[Soucek et al., CVPR 2024]



Learn how actions change states of objects

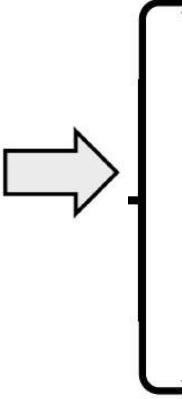
Pour
coffee



[Alayrac et al.,
ICCV 2017]

Goal

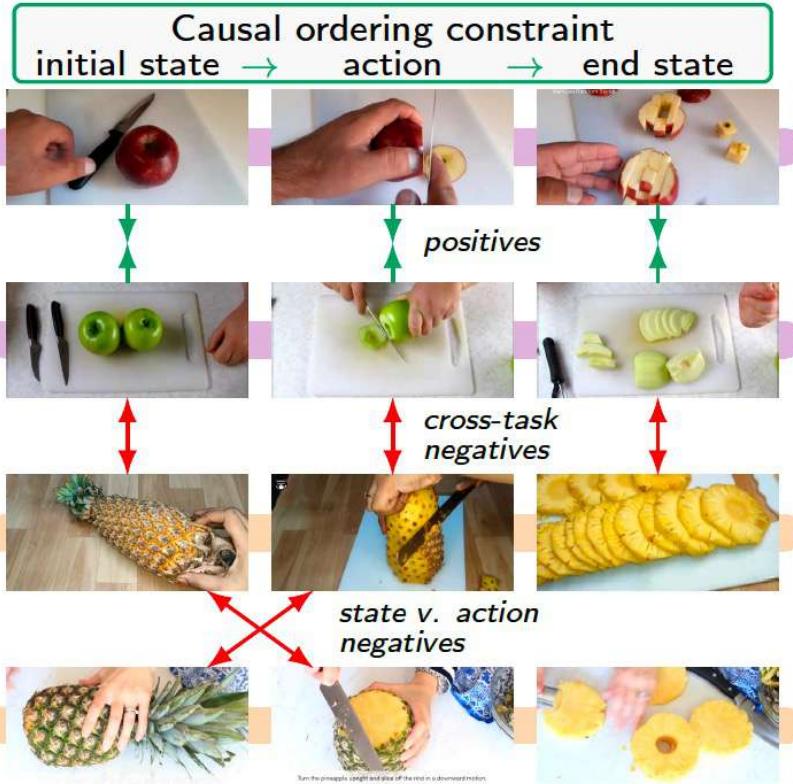
Input: videos with noisy video-level labels



Task N
apple cutting

Task 1
pineapple cutting

Output: temporal localization of object states and state-modifying actions

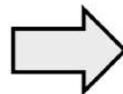


[Tomas Soucek, Jean-Baptiste Alayrac, Antoine Miech, Ivan Laptev, and Josef Sivic

Multi-Task Learning of Object States and State-Modifying Actions from Web Videos, CVPR 2022, PAMI 2022]

Motivation: embodied perception

Video demonstration



Robot performing the action in a new environment



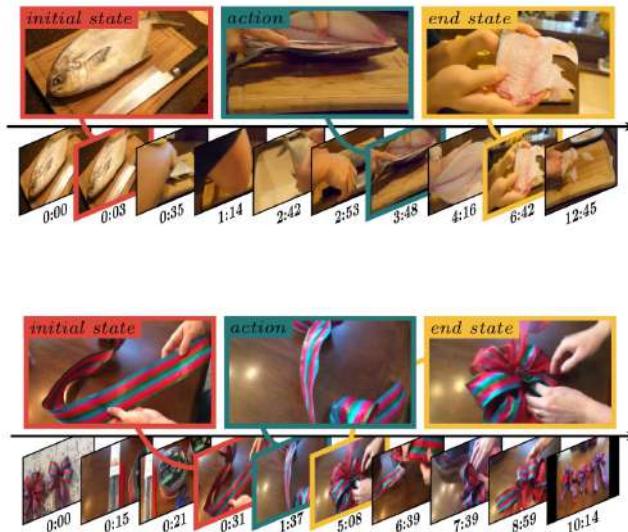
See e.g., [E. Heiden et al. Disect: A differentiable simulation engine for autonomous robotic cutting. In Robotics: Science and Systems, 2021.]

Challenges

Visual variability



Long videos

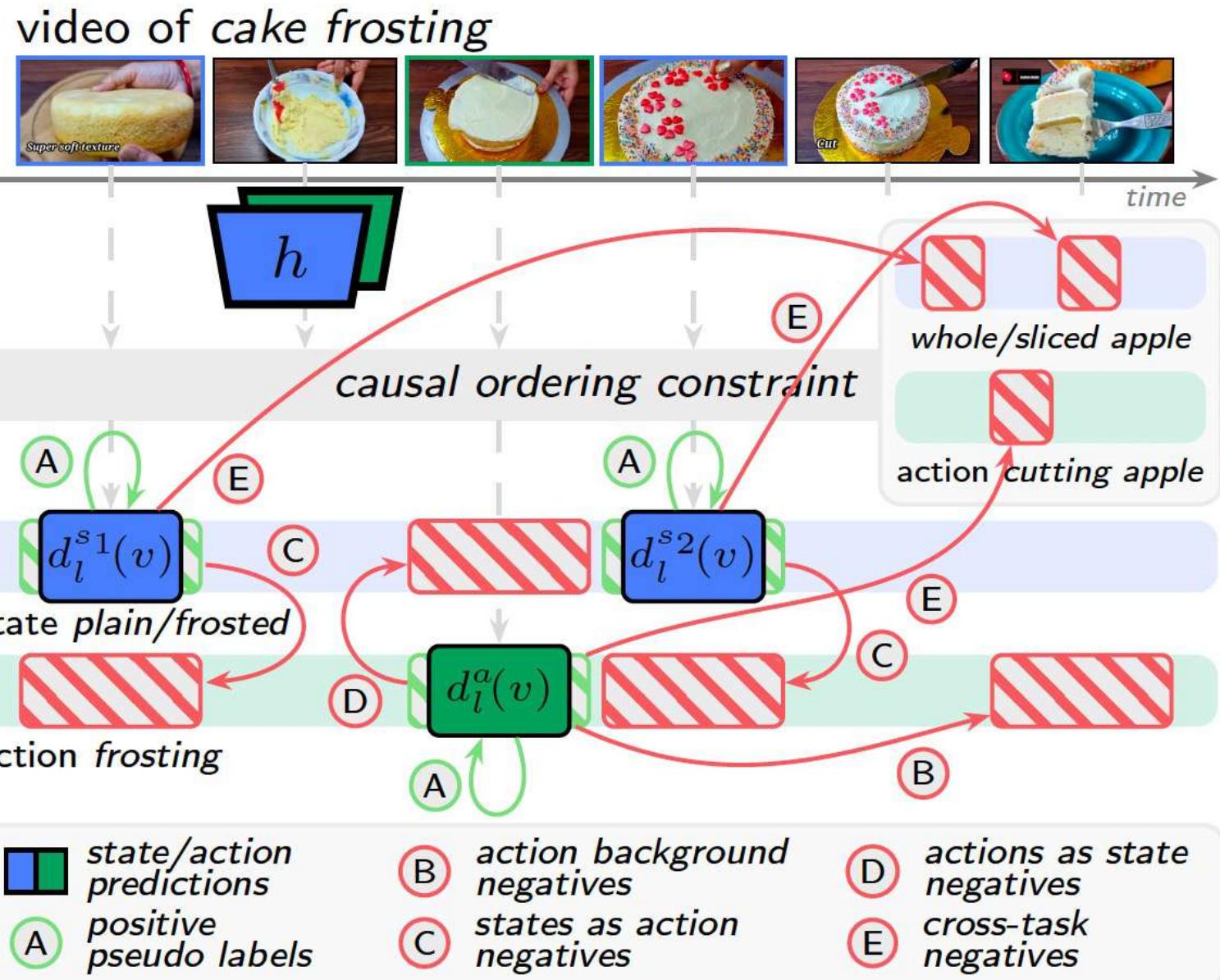


In-the-wild, uncurated, noisy data

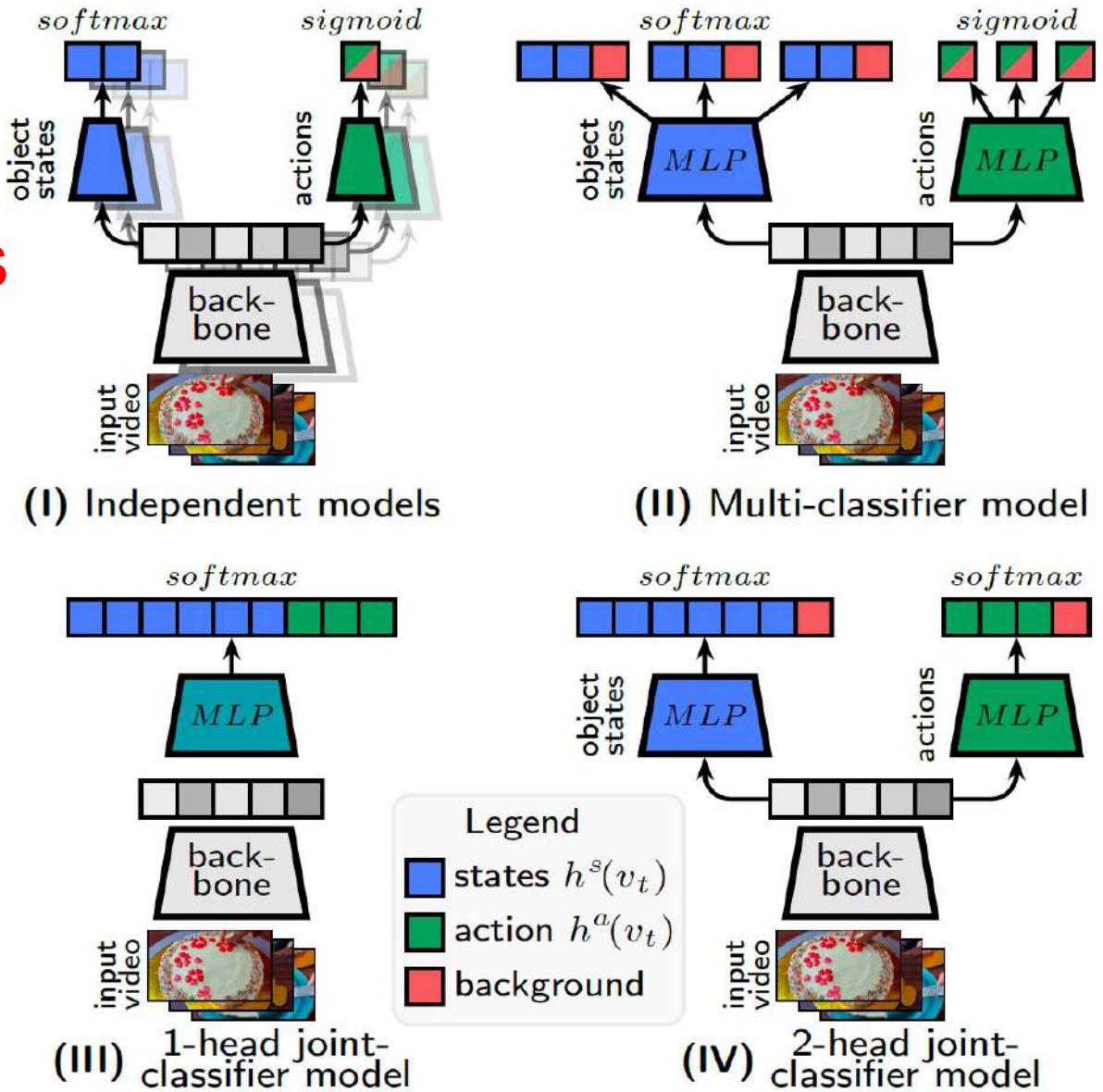


See e.g., [E. Heiden et al. Disect: A differentiable simulation engine for autonomous robotic cutting. In Robotics: Science and Systems, 2021.]

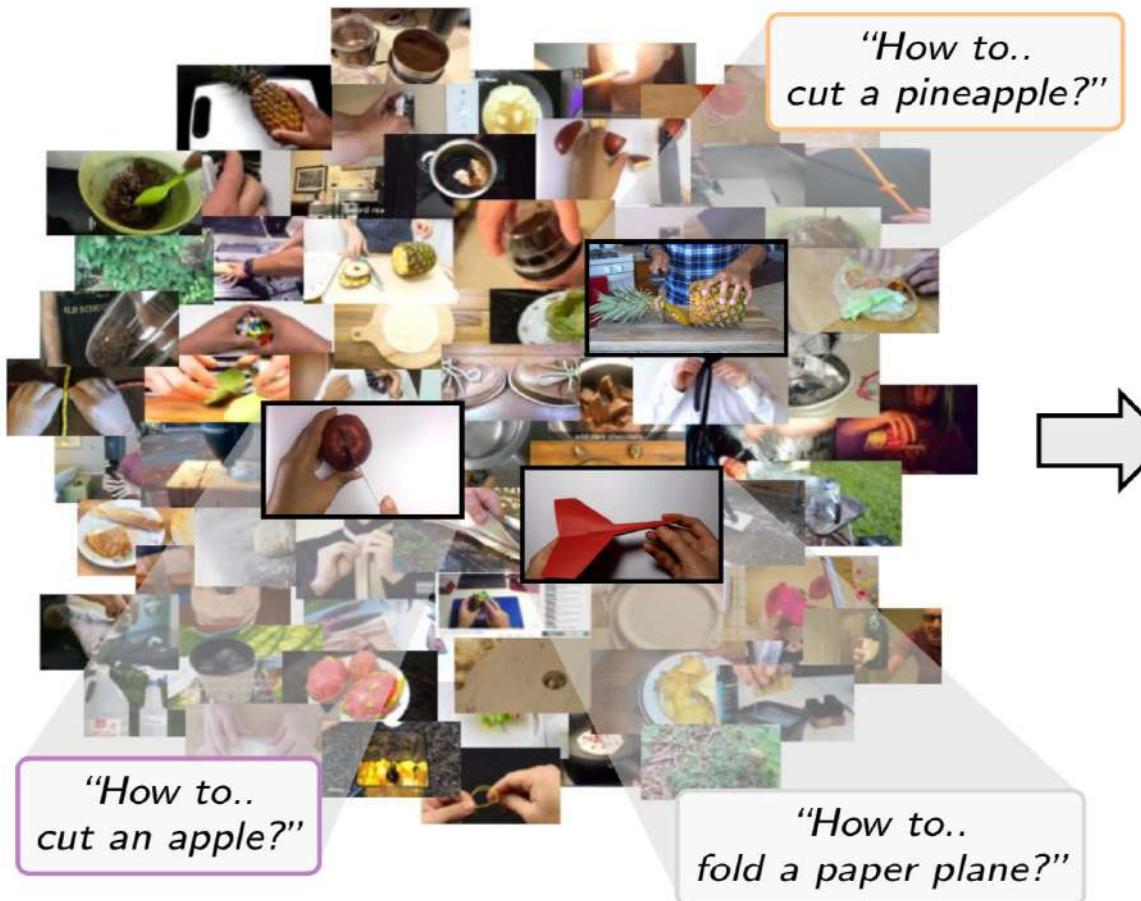
Contribution 1: Constraints for self-supervised learning



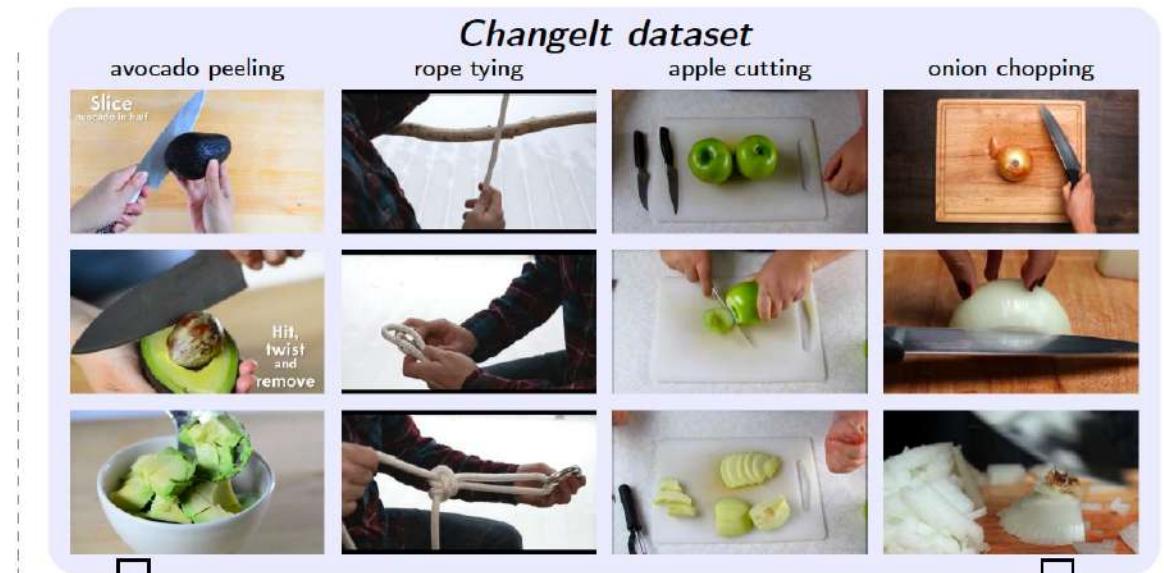
Contribution 2: Investigate multi-task architectures



Changelt dataset



- **44 interactions** such as “How to cut an apple?”
- **34,000+ videos, 2600+ hours**
- Up to **15mins** long, **4.6mins** on average
- Auto-annotated with the **noisy video-level** category label
- **667** videos manually annotated with **temporal labels**.



Results

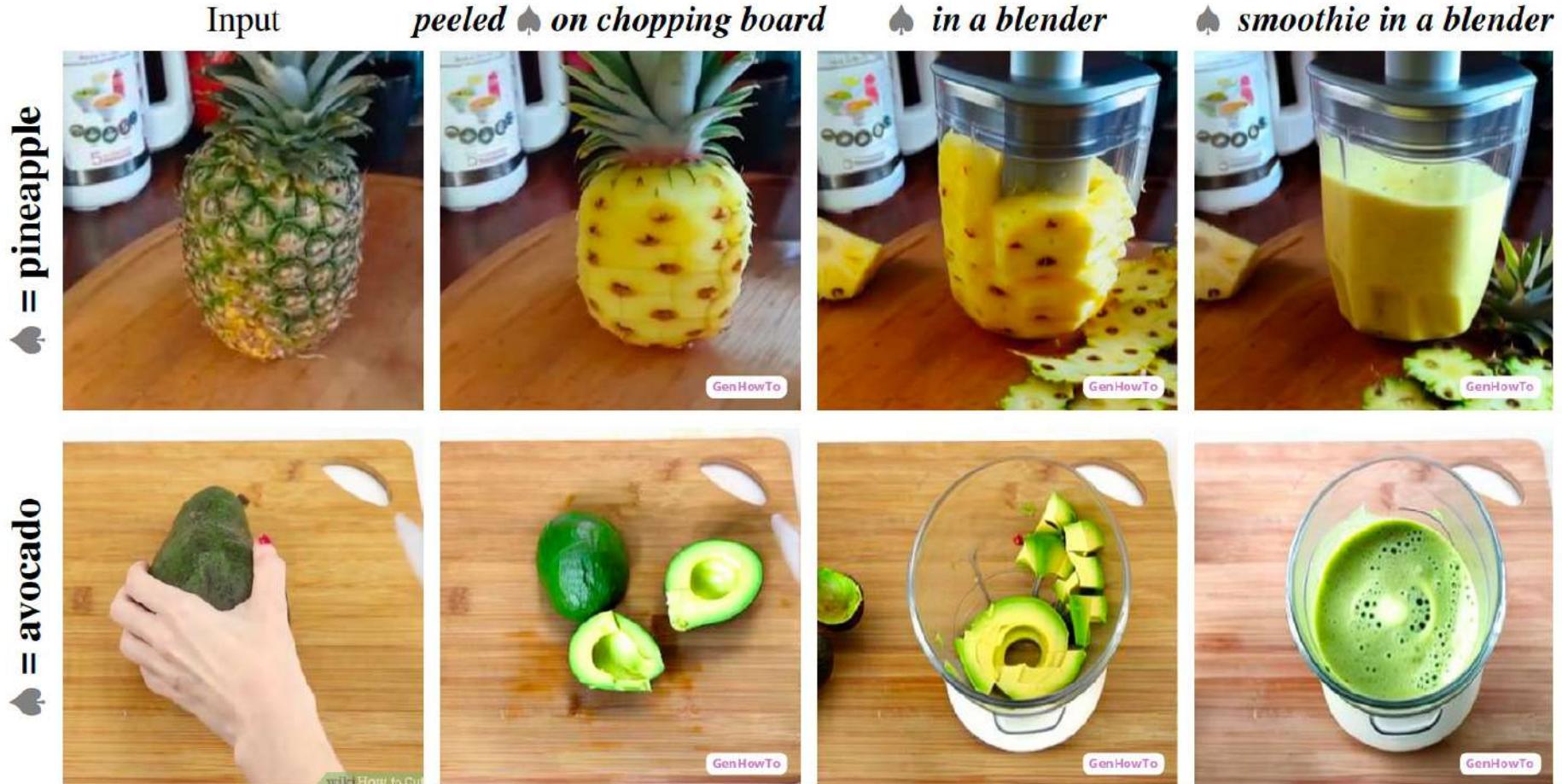
Performance metric: percentage of correctly (temporally) localized actions and object states

| Method | ChangeIt | | COIN [79] Ac prec. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | St prec. | Ac prec. | |
| Random | 0.15 | 0.41 | 0.42 |
| Merlot Reserve [93] | 0.27 | 0.57 | 0.69 |
| CLIP ViT-L/14 [66] | 0.30 | <u>0.63</u> | 0.65 |
| VideoCLIP [87] | <u>0.33</u> | 0.59 | <u>0.72</u> |
| Alayrac <i>et al.</i> [2] | 0.30 | 0.59 | 0.57 |
| Look for the Change [77] | <u>0.35</u> | <u>0.68</u> | <u>0.73</u> |
| Ours (backbone from [77]) | 0.47 | 0.77 | 0.79 |
| Ours (ViT-L/14 frozen) | 0.47 | 0.75 | 0.77 |
| Ours (ViT-L/14 finetuned) | 0.49 | 0.80 | 0.83 |

| Method | EPIC-K. [16] | | Ego4D [33] | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | St mAP | Ac mAP | St mAP | Ac mAP |
| Random | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.12 |
| Merlot Reserve [93] | <u>0.31</u> | 0.36 | <u>0.25</u> | 0.45 |
| CLIP ViT-L/14 [66] | 0.23 | 0.35 | 0.23 | 0.42 |
| VideoCLIP [87] | 0.25 | <u>0.44</u> | 0.23 | 0.49 |
| Look for the Ch. [77] [†] | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.17 |
| Ours (ViT-L/14 frozen) [†] | 0.38 | <u>0.47</u> | <u>0.33</u> | <u>0.46</u> |
| Ours (ViT-L/14) [†] | 0.38 | 0.51 | 0.37 | <u>0.48</u> |

[†] Trained on the ChangeIt dataset, zero-shot evaluation.

GenHowTo: Generate changes of object states



[Tomas Soucek, Dima Damen, Michael Wray, Ivan Laptev and Josef Sivic

GenHowTo: Learning to Generate Actions and State Transformations from Instructional Videos, CVPR 2024]

Challenges:

1. Change the object

2. Keep the scene context



Prompt: a frosted cake with strawberries around the top

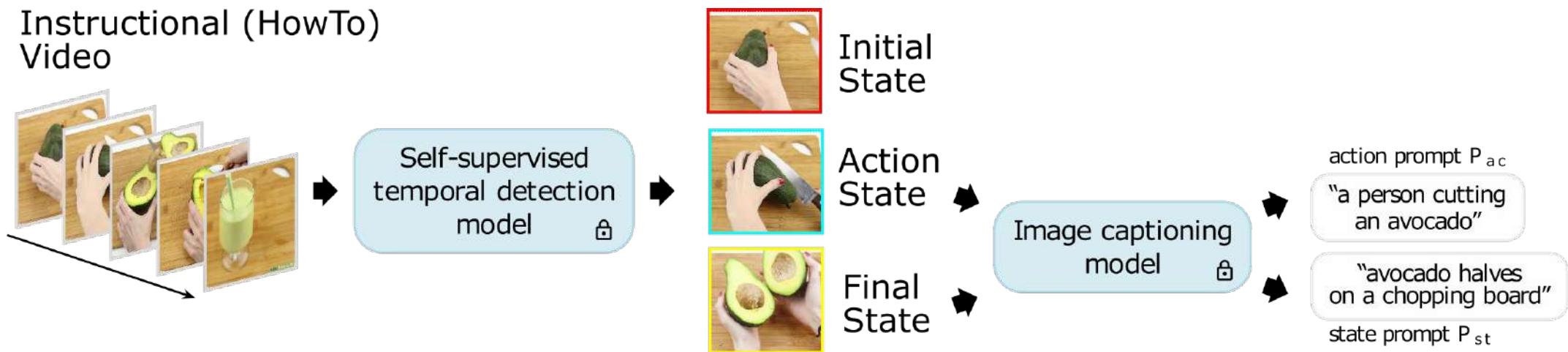


Prompt: a person kneading dough on a cutting board



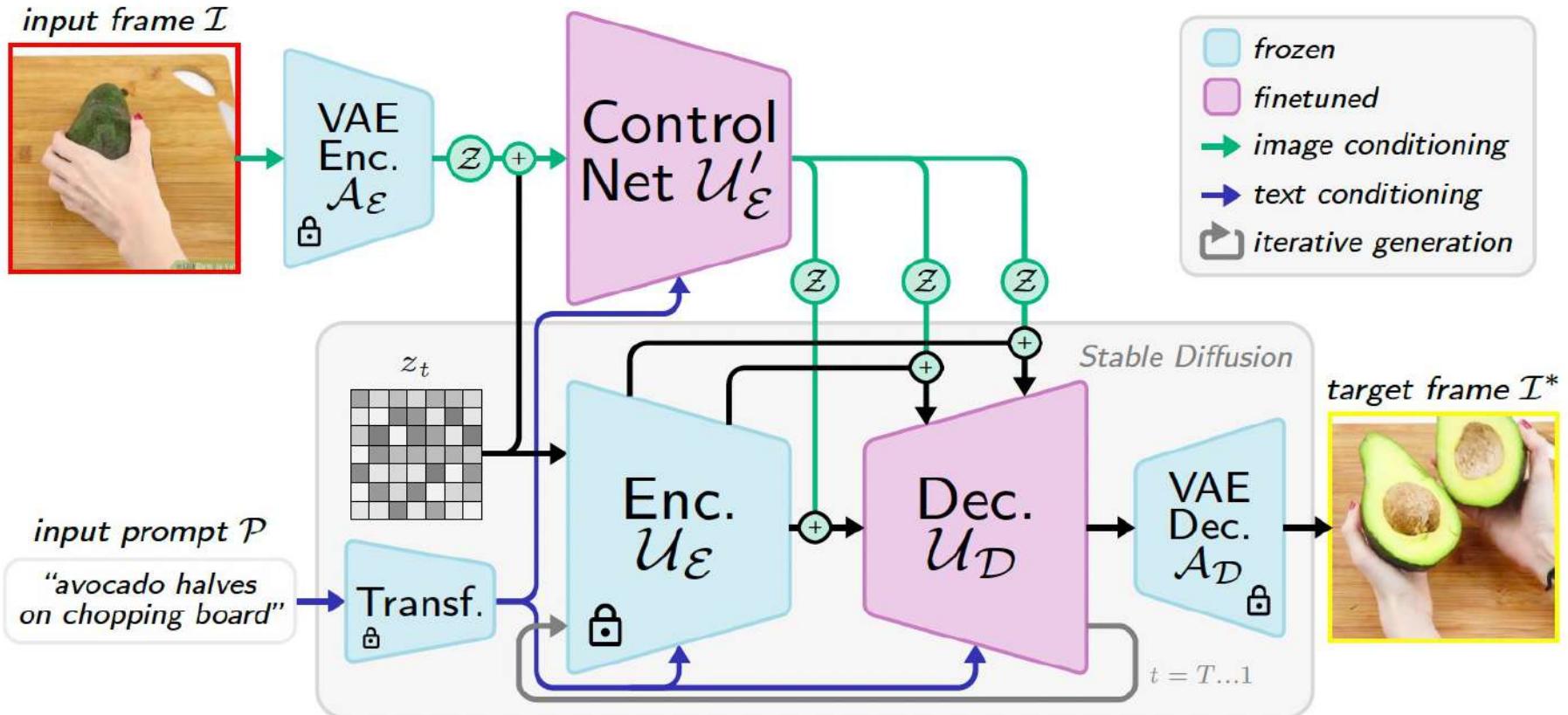
Prompt: a person cutting a fish on a cutting board

Contribution 1: Dataset of annotated image triplets



[Tomas Soucek, Jean-Baptiste Alayrac, Antoine Miech, Ivan Laptev, and Josef Sivic. Multi-task learning of object state changes from uncurated videos, PAMI 2024.]

Contribution 2: Method



Contribution 2: Method

Preserves the scene while changing the object state



Input

less noise

more noise



Experiments: quantitative evaluation

| Method | Acc _{ac} ↑ | Acc _{st} ↑ |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>test set categories unseen during training</i> | | |
| (a) Stable Diffusion | 0.51 | 0.50 |
| (b) Edit Friendly DDPM | 0.60 | 0.61 |
| (c) InstructPix2Pix | 0.55 | 0.63 |
| (d) CLIP (<i>manual prompts</i>) | 0.52 | 0.62 |
| (e) GenHowTo | 0.66 | 0.74 |
| <i>test set categories seen during training</i> | | |
| (f) Edit Friendly DDPM [†] | 0.69 | 0.80 |
| (g) GenHowTo[†] | 0.77 | 0.88 |
| (h) <i>Real images</i> | 0.96 | 0.97 |

[†] Models trained also on the test set *categories*.

Experiments: qualitative results

Generated action

a person is wrapping a tortilla on a plate



REAL IMAGE ————— GENERATED

Generated object state

a plate with two burritos on it



REAL IMAGE ————— GENERATED

Generated action

a man pouring beer into a glass



REAL IMAGE ————— GENERATED

Generated object state

a man sitting at a table holding a glass of beer



REAL IMAGE ————— GENERATED

Summary

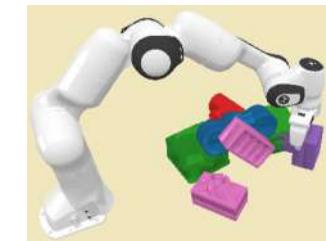
Learning manipulation skills from videos

[Zorina et al., IEEE RA-L 2022]



Pre-training for visually guided manipulation

[Labbe et al., ECCV 2020, Labbe et al., CVPR 2021, Labbe et al., CoRL 2022, Fourmy et al., 2024]



Multi-contact task and motion planning guided by video demonstration

[Zorina et al., ICRA 2023]



Toward learning reward functions from videos

[Soucek et al., CVPR 2022], [Soucek et al., PAMI 2024],
[Soucek et al., CVPR 2024]

