

Symmetry-Aware Robot Design with Structured Subgroups

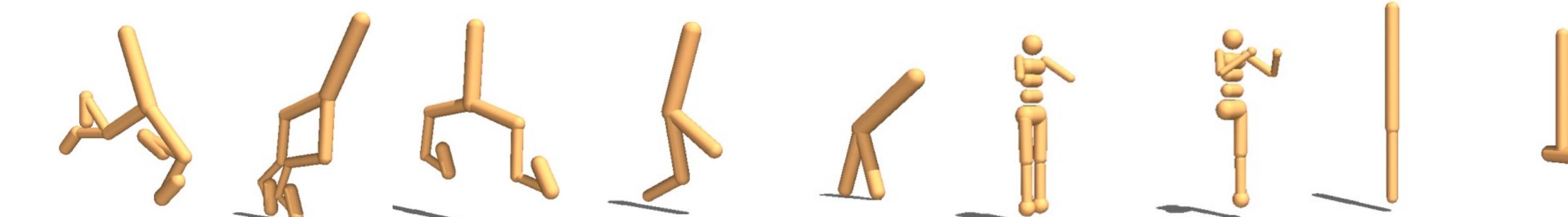
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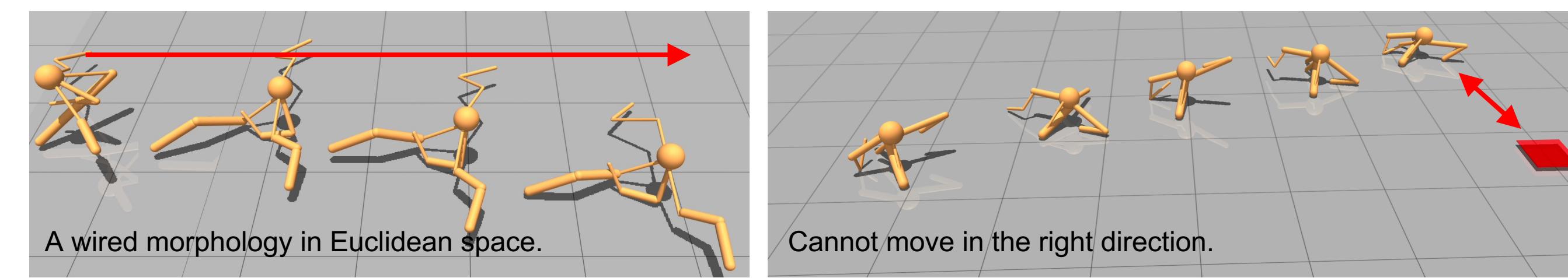


Introduction

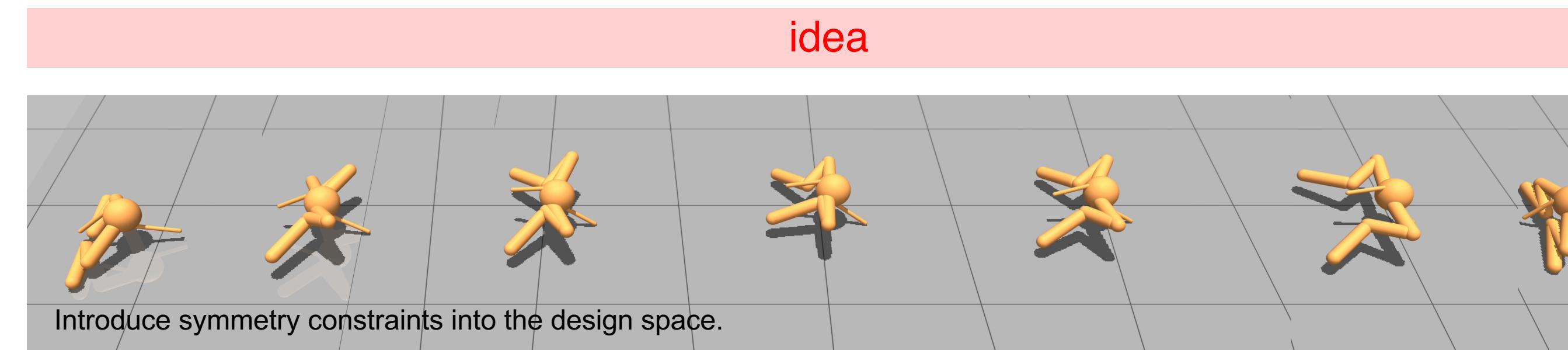
Previous work on robotic learning



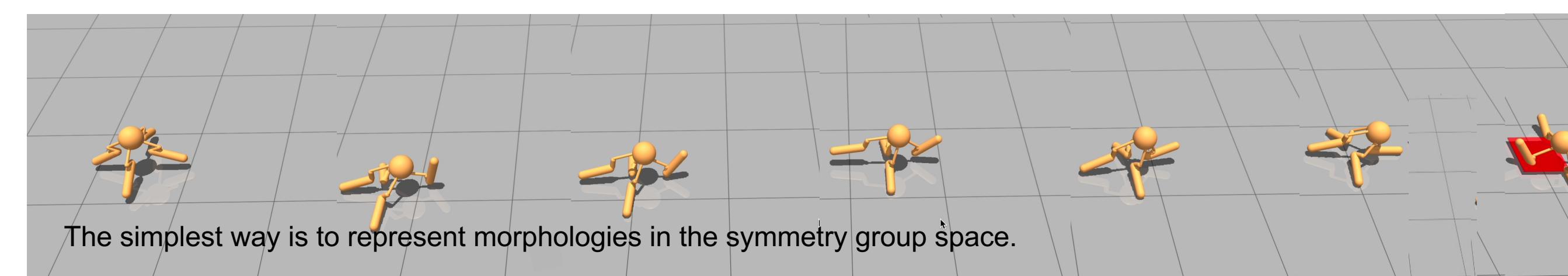
Design robot morphology by hand and then learn control policies by RL. Here we show some commonly used robot morphologies, presented in the Mujoco benchmark. It is hard to guarantee the effectiveness of a morphology.



Search robot morphology in the Euclidean space. For example, add a joint at some coordinates. The search space is large, and the generated morphology is wired, not suitable for the task.



idea



The simplest way is to represent morphologies in the symmetry group space.

Search robot morphology in a non-Euclidean space: A space represented by symmetry group.

Background and Notation

Dihedral group (containing rotation and reflection transformations):

For $n \geq 3$, $\text{Dih}_n = \{\rho_k, \pi_{k-1} | k = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$. ρ_k : counterclockwise rotate by $360^\circ/k$. π_{k-1} : first ρ_k , then reflect along x -axis.

Subgroups of the Dihedral group:

$H_d = \langle \rho_d \rangle$, where $1 \leq d < n$, and n is divisible by d

$K_i = \langle \pi_i \rangle$, where $1 \leq i < n - 1$

$H_{k,l} = \langle \rho_k, \pi_l \rangle$, where $1 \leq l < k \leq n - 1$, and n is divisible by k

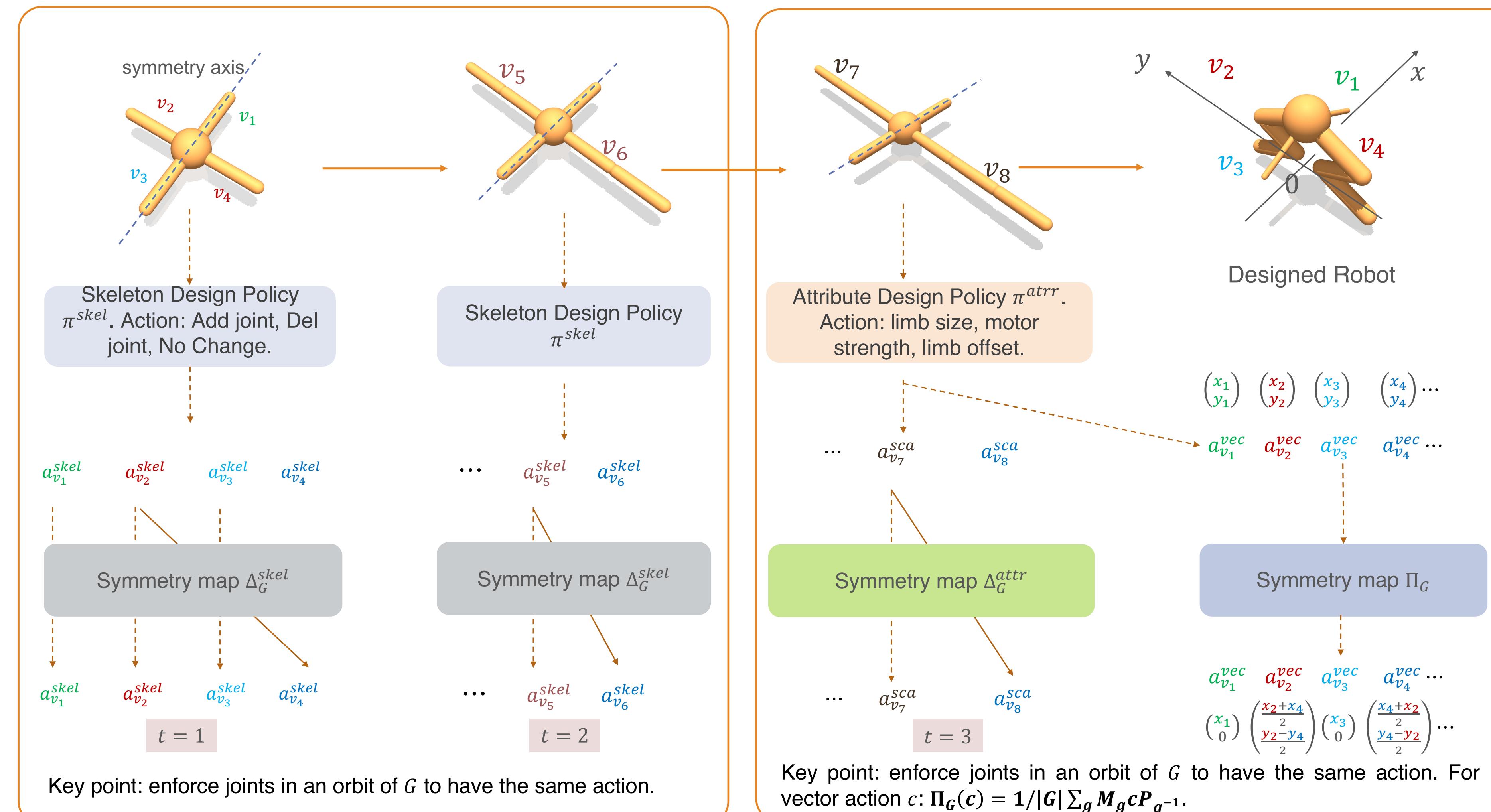
Orbit:

The orbit of a point $x \in X$ is the set of all its transformation under G .

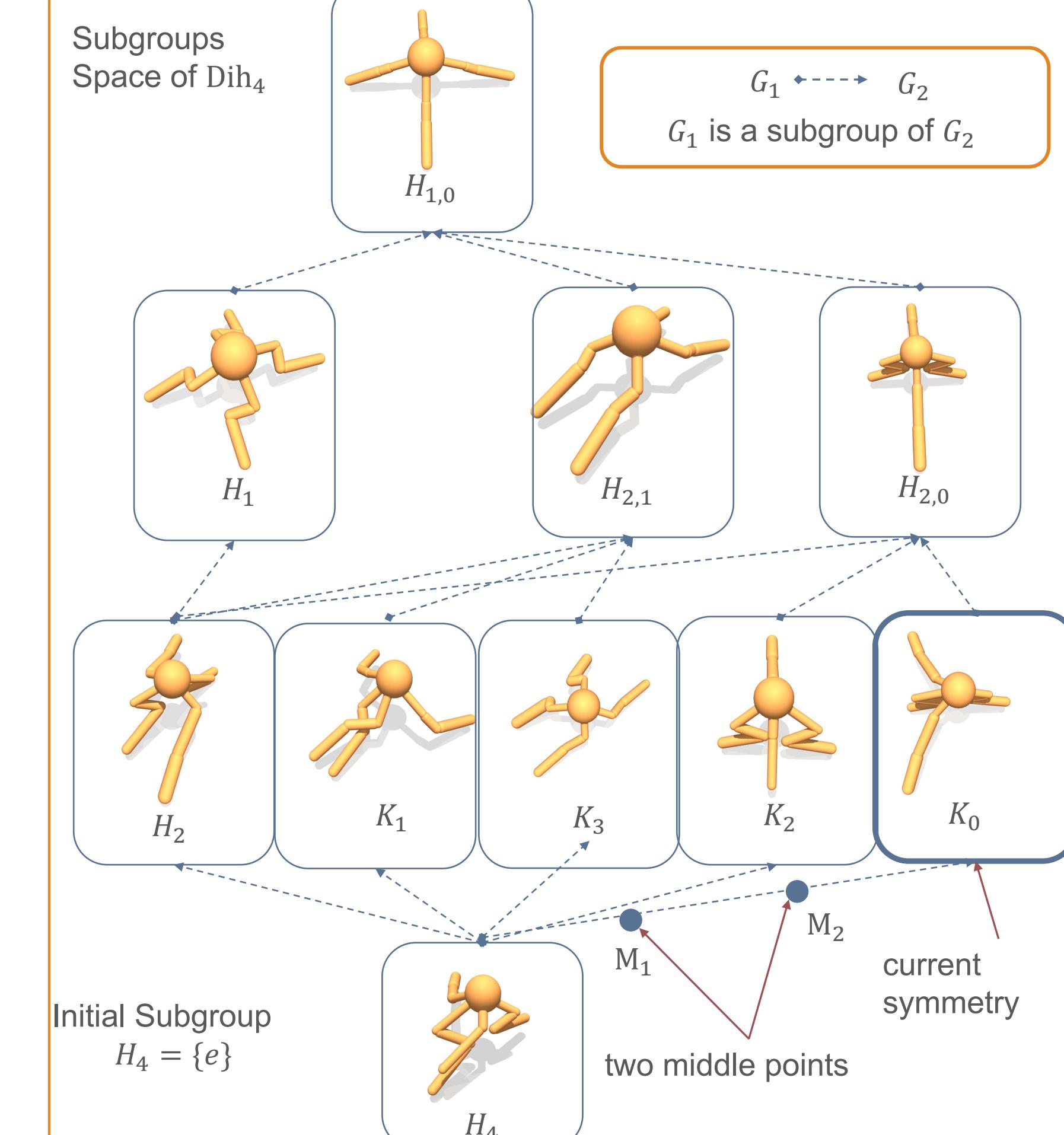
Approach

Morphology learning phase 1: Given a symmetry G , search for a morphology.

Skeleton Design Stage



Morphology learning phase 2: Search G over the symmetry group space



Result

