dennishong@ucla.edu

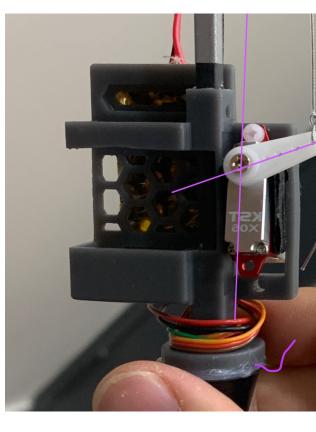
Objective

We aim to develop novel buoyancy-assisted robots (BAR) that are inherently safe in everyday environments.

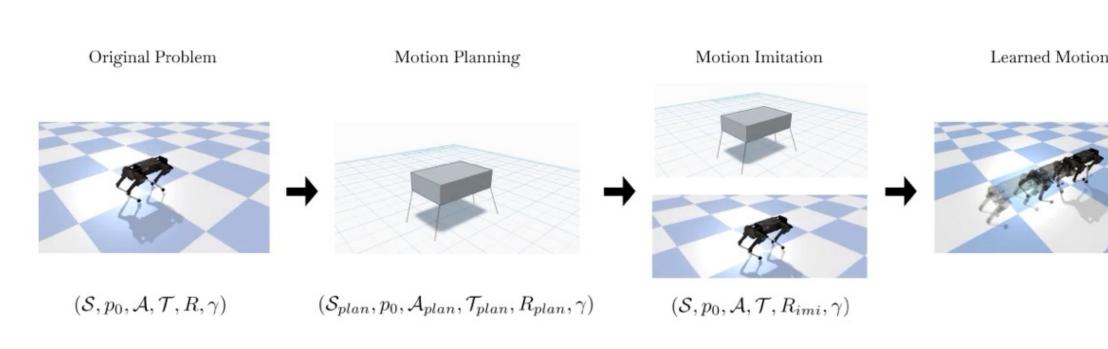
These sensitive systems require compact but capable Balloon-based robot hardware and novel control and learning algorithms.

Progress #1. Hardware Upgrades

We upgrade servo motors from Dymond D47 to KST-x06. This change resolves the reachability issue that makes BALLU difficult to walk or turn.



Progress #2. Two-staged Deep RL We develop a novel deep reinforcement learning algorithm that consists of planning and imitation stages to tackle challenging control problems [1].

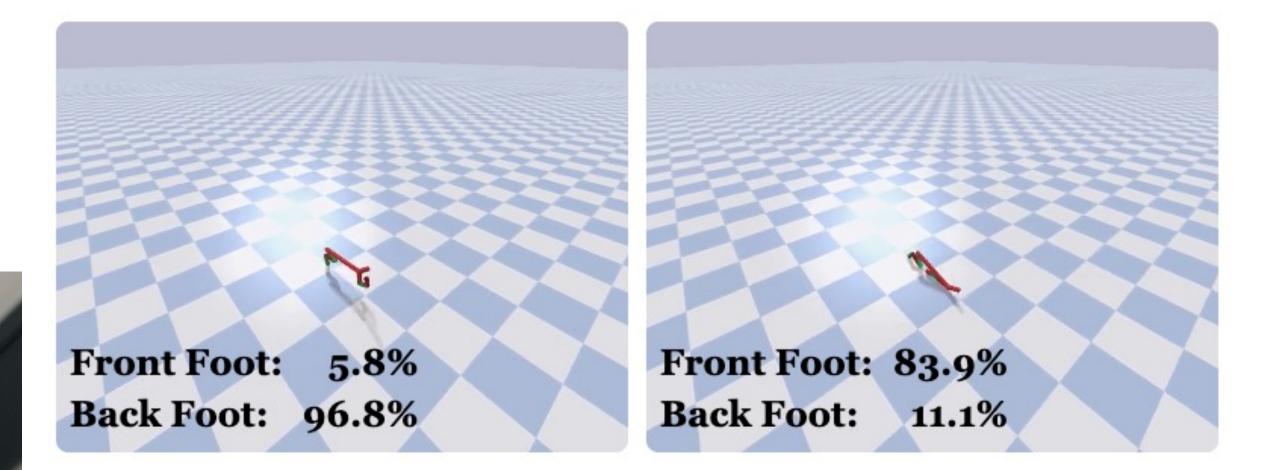


[1] Sontakke, Nitish, and Sehoon Ha. "Solving Challenging Control Problems Using Two-Staged Deep Reinforcement Learning." arXiv preprint arXiv:2109.13338 (2021).

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Progress #3. Quality Diversity Optimization We develop two variants of the differentiable quality diversity algorithm CMA-MEGA, each with different gradient approximations, and evaluate them on four simulated tasks [2].



[2] Tjanaka, Bryon, Matthew C. Fontaine, Julian Togelius, and Stefanos Nikolaidis. "Approximating Gradients for Differentiable Quality Diversity in Reinforcement Learning." Genetic and Evolutionary Computation—GECCO (2022)

Progress #4. Simulation framework

We develop a software framework that can control both simulation and hardware within a single codebase.

We measure the sim-to-real gap by collecting the hardware data and improve simulation by matching hyperparameters of rigid and aerodynamics models.

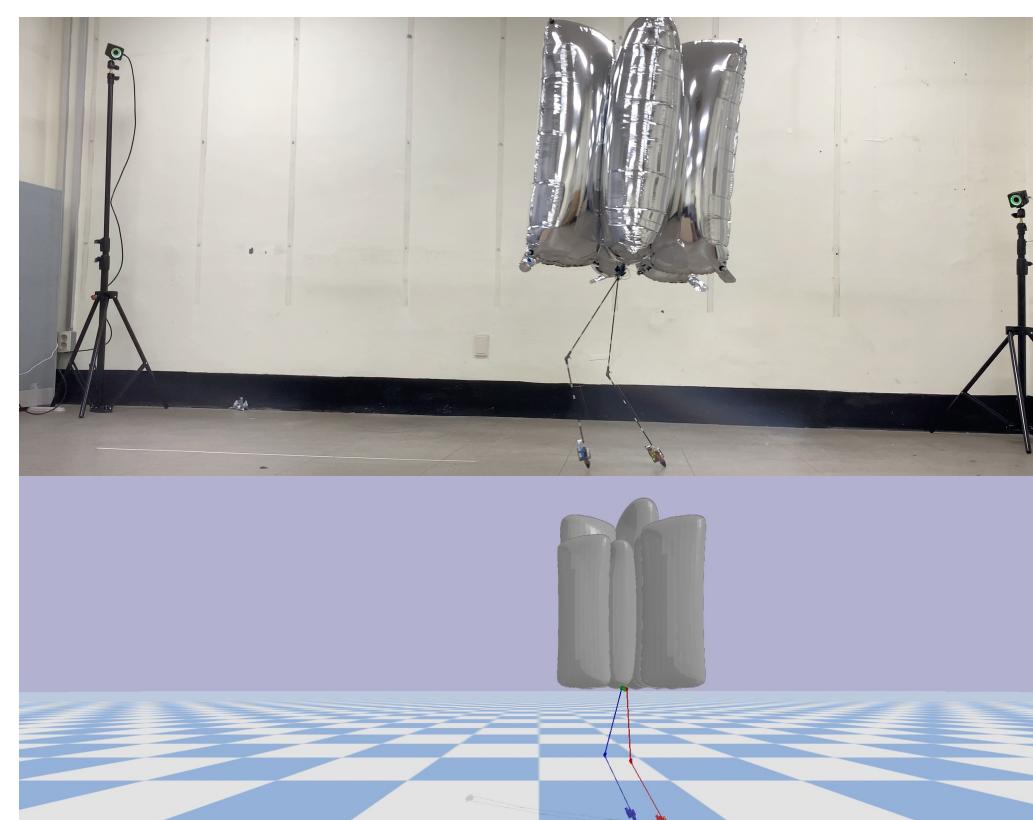
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Impact: Human Interaction BARs can safely interact with humans using microphones, speakers, and cameras. BARs may be the only legged robots that can mingle in a crowd. **Impact: Education**

BARs are suitable for STEM education due to the safety and affordable costs.





Award ID#: 2024940 2024949 2024768

