



# Motivation

**Goal:** Train a robot to follow language instructions to perform various manipulation tasks

#### Slide block



slide the block towards" the green target"



"take the money off of the first shelf of the safe



"slide the bottle onto the wine rack"

Dominant approaches based on **2D representations**:

- + Benefit from pretrained 2D vision models.
- Hard to address visual occlusion with multi-view cameras.

We propose using **3D point cloud representations**:

- + Natural way to merge multi-view observations.
- + Geometric structure: easy to select relevant point via preprocessing.
- + Accurate 3D localization.
- Need special models to efficiently process them.
- Multiple design choices.

## Contribution

- Systematically explore the designs of 3D inputs: 3D features, coordinate systems, point removal.
- Efficiently predict 7 DoF actions given the point cloud and instruction using a light-weighted PointNext encoder-decoder and multimodal transformer
- Outperform state-of-the-art methods and achieve promising real world results

di.ens.fr/willow/research/polarnet/







 $\mathbf{m}$ 

- Gripper and center coordinate frames perform similarly.

# **PolarNet: 3D Point Clouds for** Language-Guided Robotic Manipulation Shizhe Chen\*, Ricardo Garcia\*, Cordelia Schmid, Ivan Laptev

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# **PolarNet architecture**



# Point cloud design

Training: 100 demonstrations per task. **Evaluation:** 500 unseen episodes per task. Metric: Success Rate (SR).

#### Point cloud preprocessing

Coord origin	H Table	Remove Background	Avg.
Center	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\ 92.1 \ {}_{\pm 2.0}$
Gripper	× × √	$\times$ $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$	$ \begin{vmatrix} 81.6 \\ \pm 3.2 \\ 89.9 \\ \pm 2.8 \\ \textbf{92.1} \\ \pm 0.4 \end{vmatrix} $

- Removing irrelevant points is highly effective.



Raw point cloud



Background removal



Background and table removal

#### Three setups:

- Single-task (10 / 74 tasks)
- Multi-task (10 / 74 tasks)
- Multi-task multi-variation (18 tasks 249 variations)

# **Camera views** Left Right Wrist || Avg. || 37.6 <sub>±4.8</sub> $\times$

- Single camera insufficient due to occlusions.
- Wrist camera alone performs worst but more complementary to the other two cameras.

#### **Point cloud representations**

RGB	Normal	Height	Avg.
×	×	×	72.1 <sub>±4.4</sub>
$\checkmark$	×	×	91.3 $_{\pm 1.6}$
$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	90.3 $_{\pm 3.1}$
$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	91.5 <sub>±1.4</sub>
$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	<b>92.1</b> $_{\pm 0.4}$

- Vanilla point cloud with only XYZ perform the worst.
- RGB color important to distinguish colors.
- Height relative to the table slightly improve results.
- Improvement from normal is less stable.



# State-of-the-art comparison

ENS

Comparison to Hiveformer [1] (state-of-the-art method based on 2D representations) :



#### **Robustness of viewpoint variances:**



[1] Instruction-driven history-aware policies for robotic manipulations, P.-L. Guhur etc., CoRL 2022

### **Real robot experiments**

Policy pretrained on simulation and finetuned on real robot data. Policy shows promising results on 7 different tasks:

ask	PolarNet	Stack cup
tack cup	8/10	
ut fruit in box	8/10	
ut plate on table	3/10	
)pen drawer	9/10	Open drawer
ut item in drawer	4/10	
ut item in cabinet	4/10	
lang mug	6/10	
110#0.00	6/10	Put item in drawer
werage	0/10	



 $48.0_{\pm 4.5}$ 35.0 + 5.5 $67.0_{\pm 4.7}$  $80.2_{\pm 3.0}$  $76.6_{\pm 5.6}$ **92.1** ±0.4

Position  $a_t^{xyz}$ 

heatmap

open state  $a_t^o$ 

& offset

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\_\_\_\_

Put plate on table





