



清华大学  
Tsinghua University



交叉信息研究院  
Institute for Interdisciplinary  
Information Sciences

# Learning Dexterous Manipulation from Human-Object Interaction

Li Yi

Nov, 2024

# Self Introduction

Li Yi (弋力)

- 2009 - 2013, B.E. @ Tsinghua University
- 2013 - 2019, Ph.D. @ Stanford University
- 2019 - 2021, Research Scientist @ Google Research
- 2021 - now, Assistant Professor @ Tsinghua University
- Research: 3D Visual Computing and Embodied Perception
- Homepage: <https://ericyi.github.io/>
- Email: ericyi0124@gmail.com



# Embodied AI

## Embodied Perception and Interaction



**Embodied Agent**

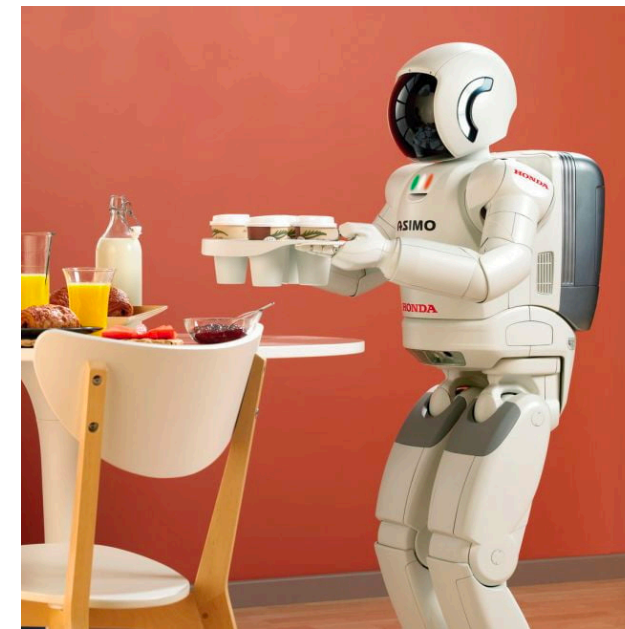
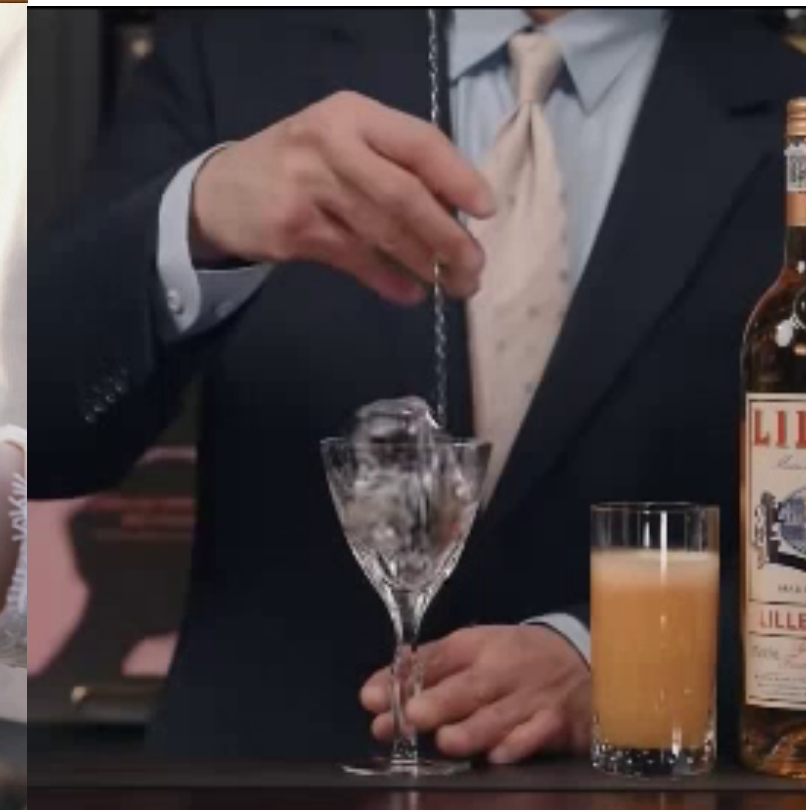


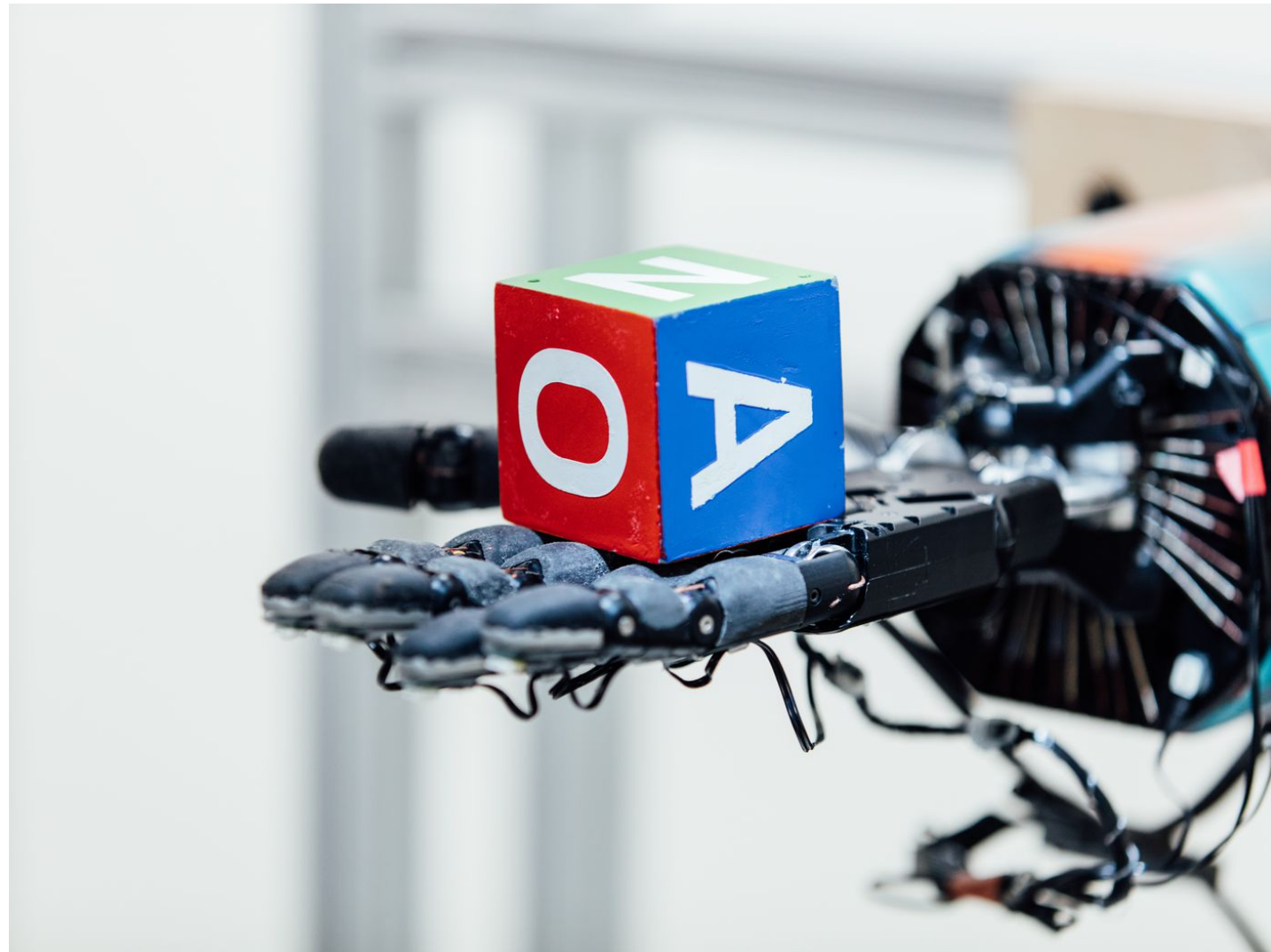
image credits: Matterport3D

**Environment**

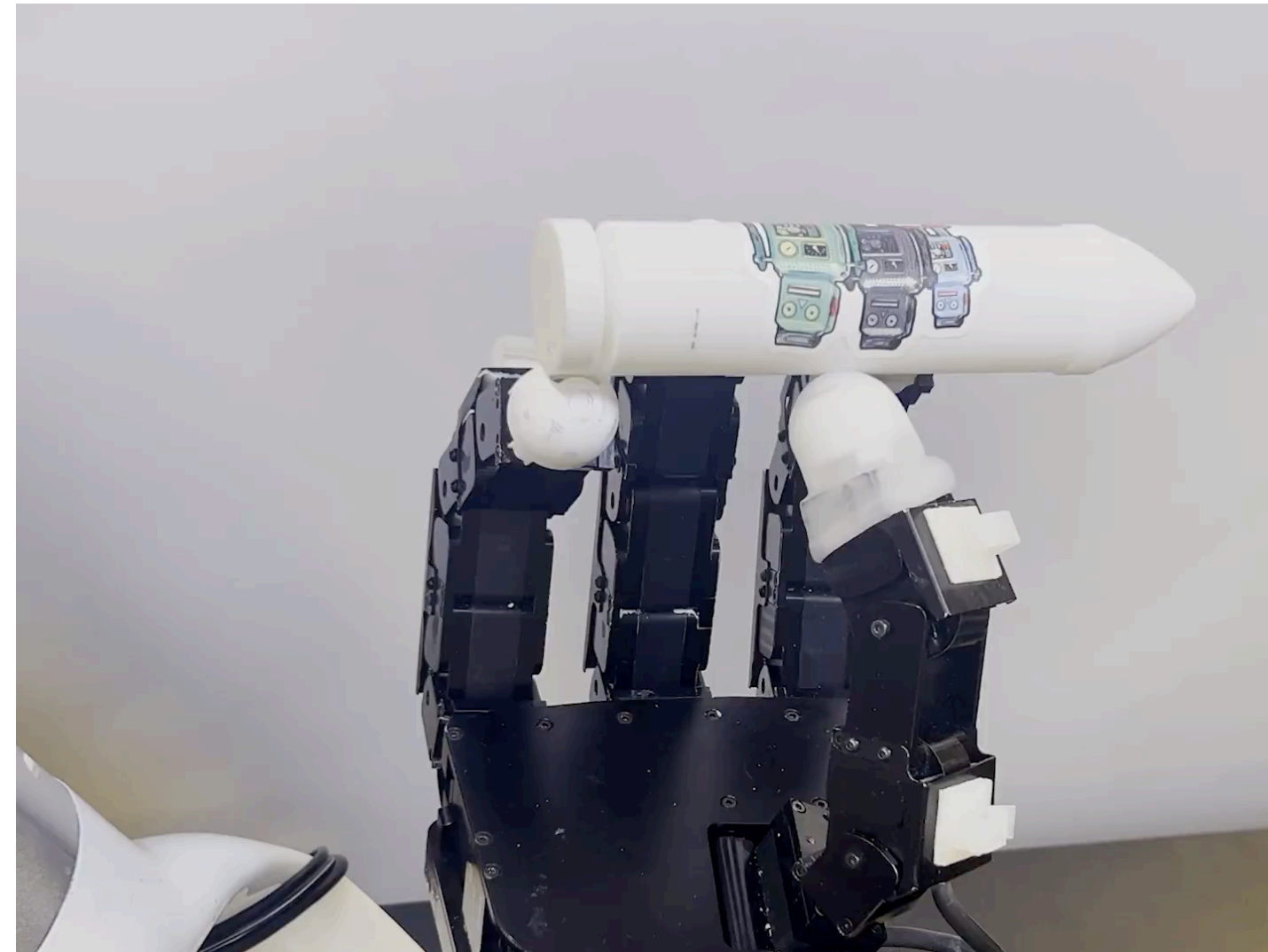
# Goal: General-Purpose Dexterous Manipulation



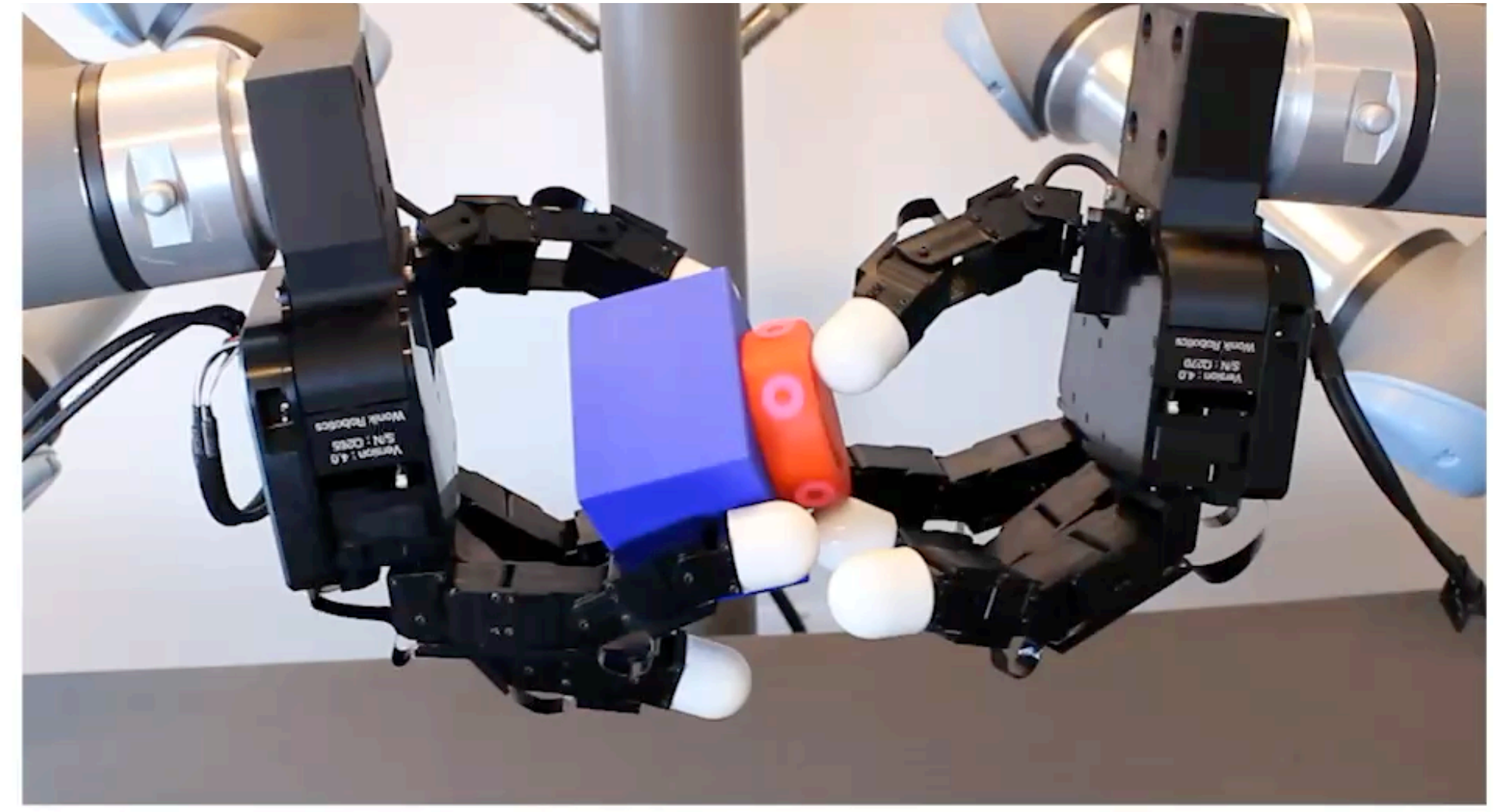
# Reality: Specialized Dexterous Manipulation



OpenAI, 2018



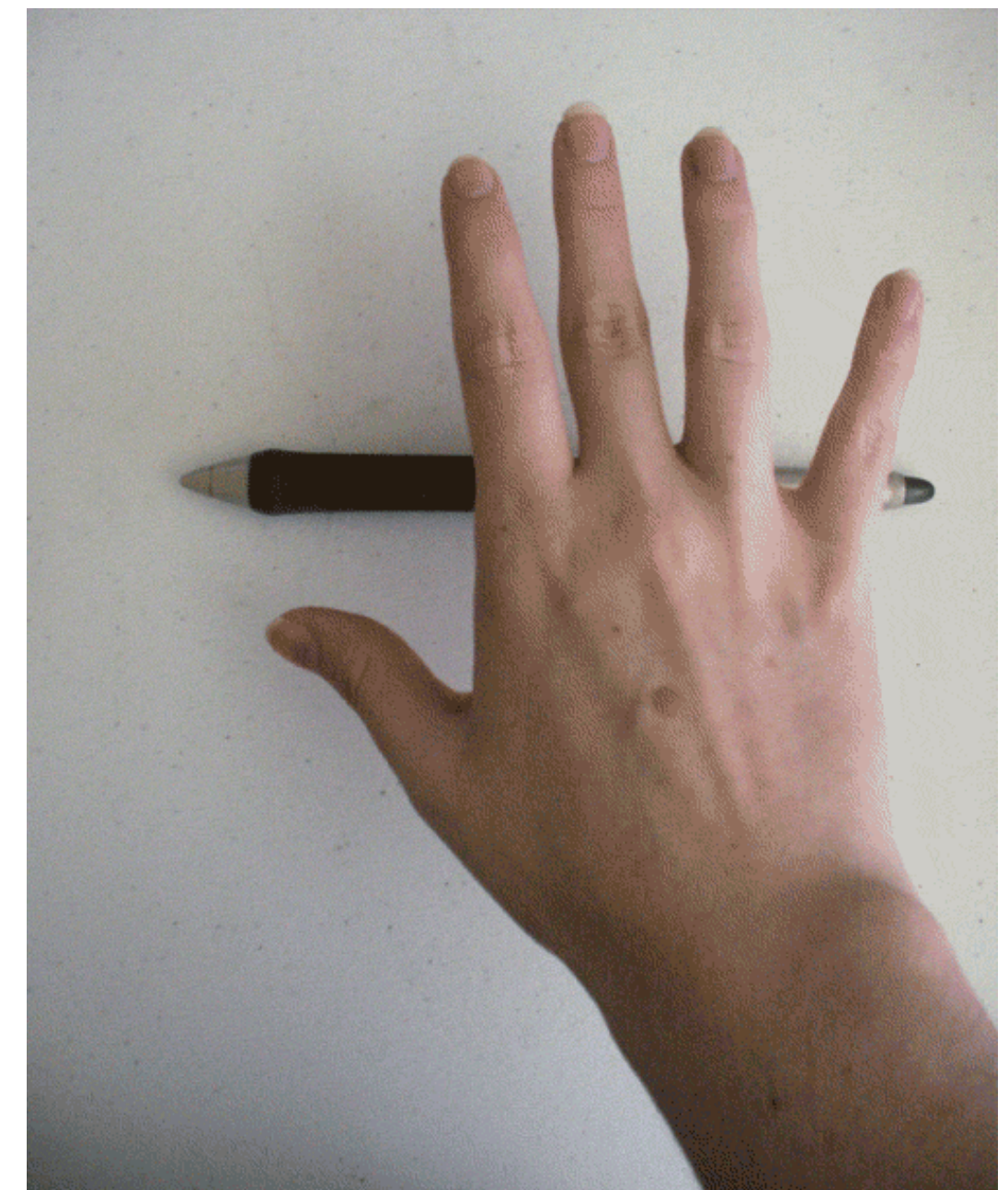
Wang et al., 2024



Lin et al., 2024

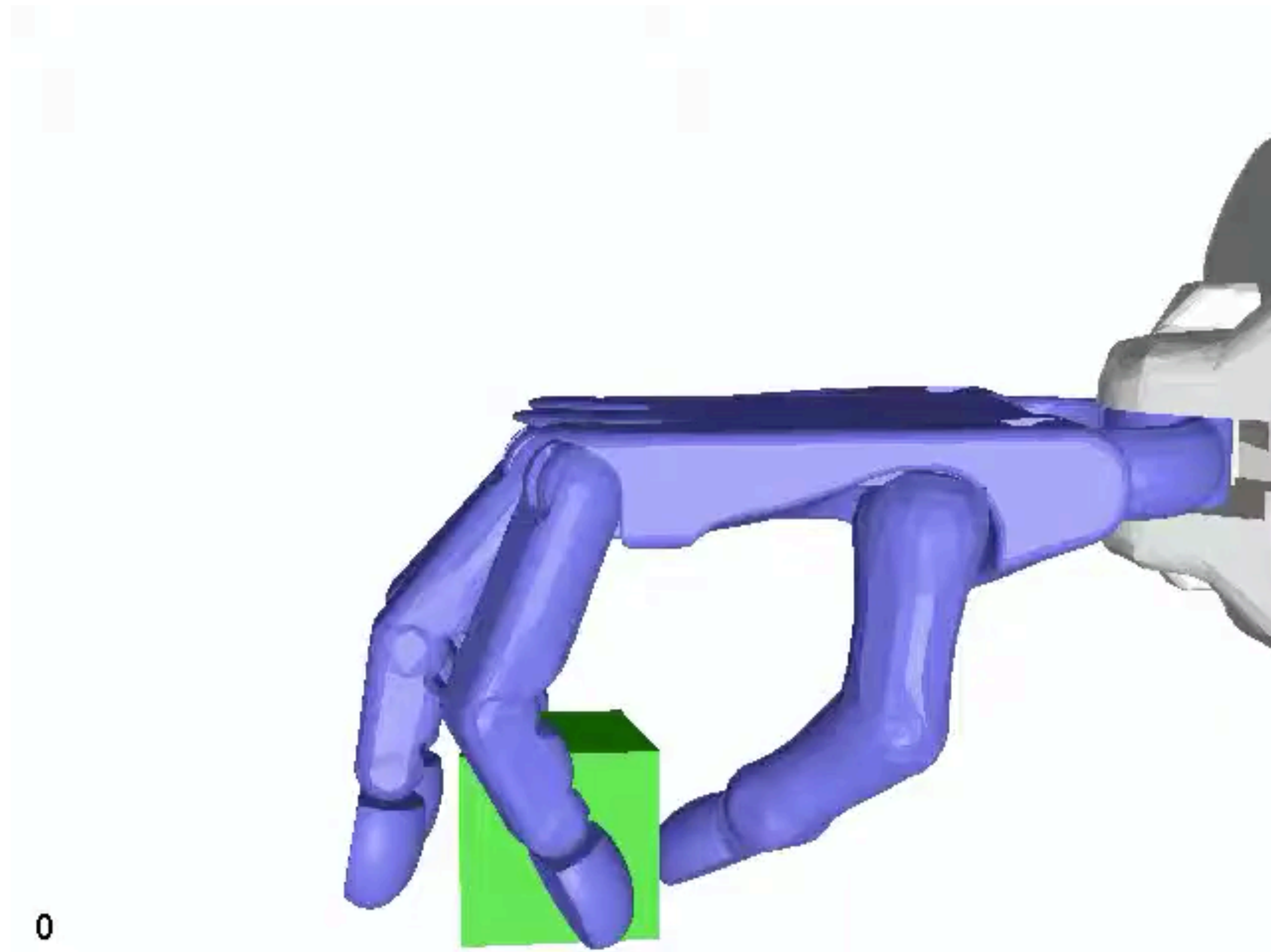
# Why is There a Huge Gap?

- Problem complexity:
  - Rich and slipping contacts with complex dynamics
  - Underactuation during in-hand re-orientation or nonprehensile manipulation
  - High dimensional state and action spaces
  - Dynamic perception during heavy occlusion

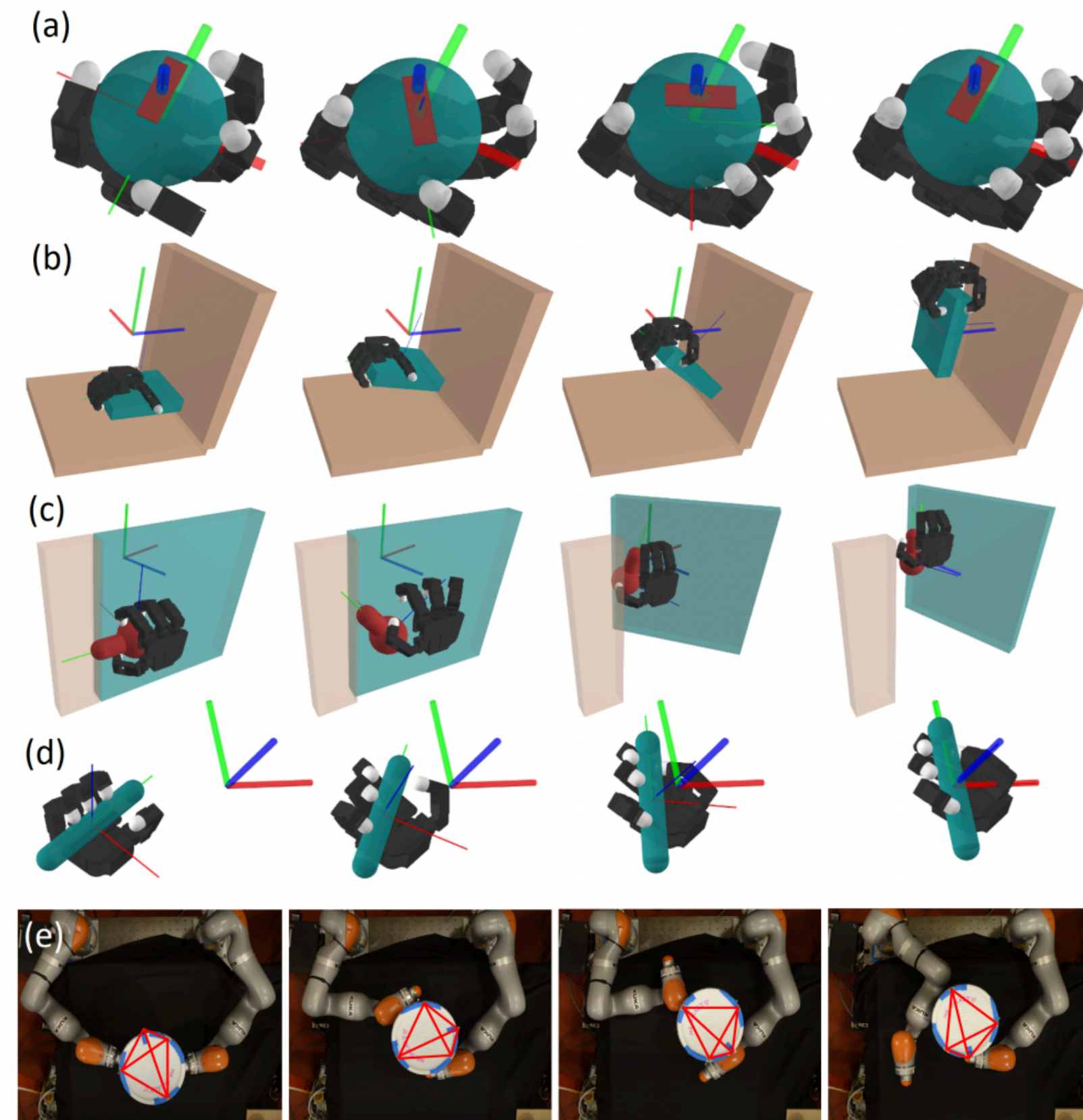


# Why is There a Huge Gap?

- Popular paradigms: model-based trajectory optimization



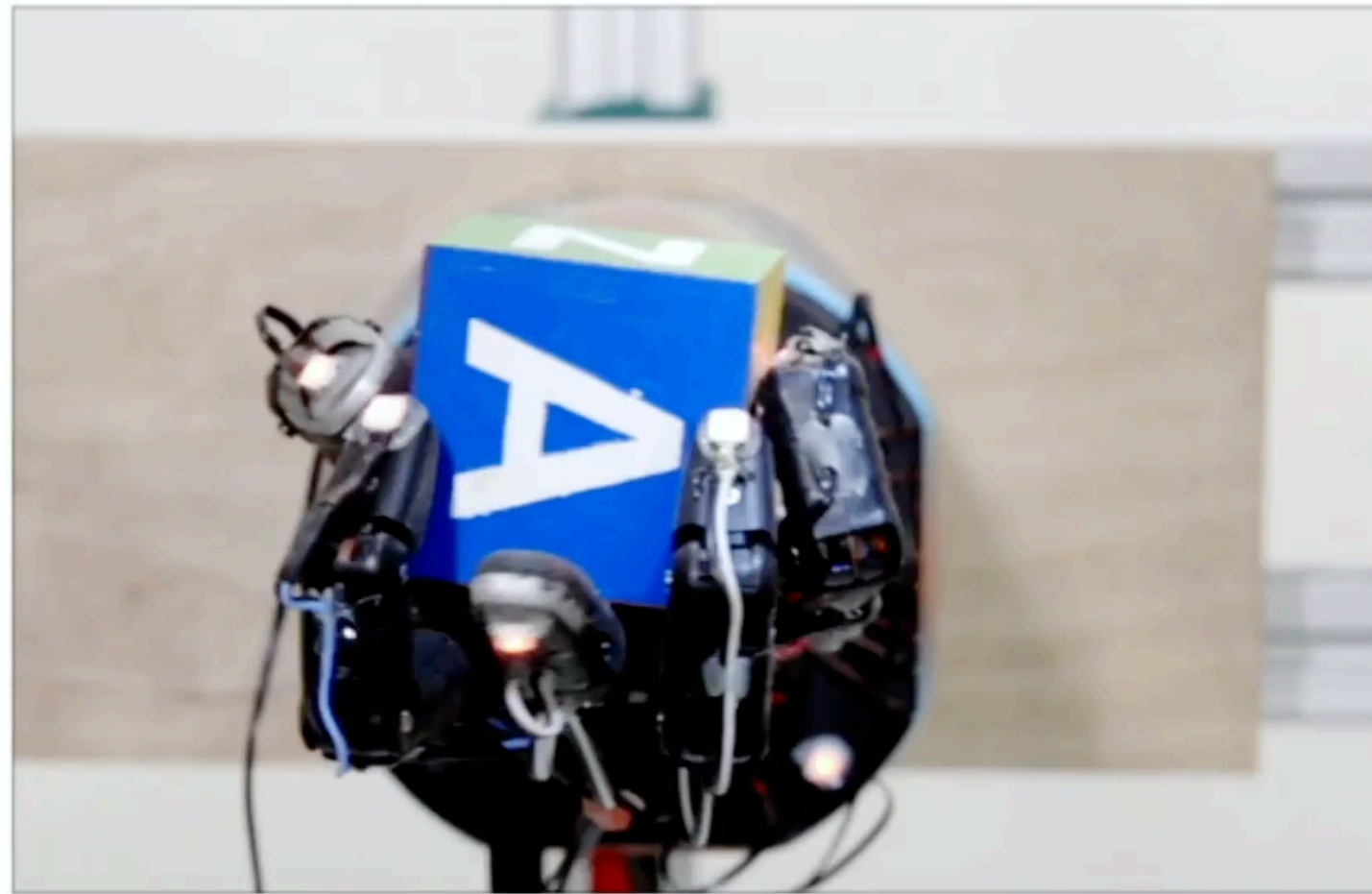
Bai et al., 2014



Pang et al., 2023

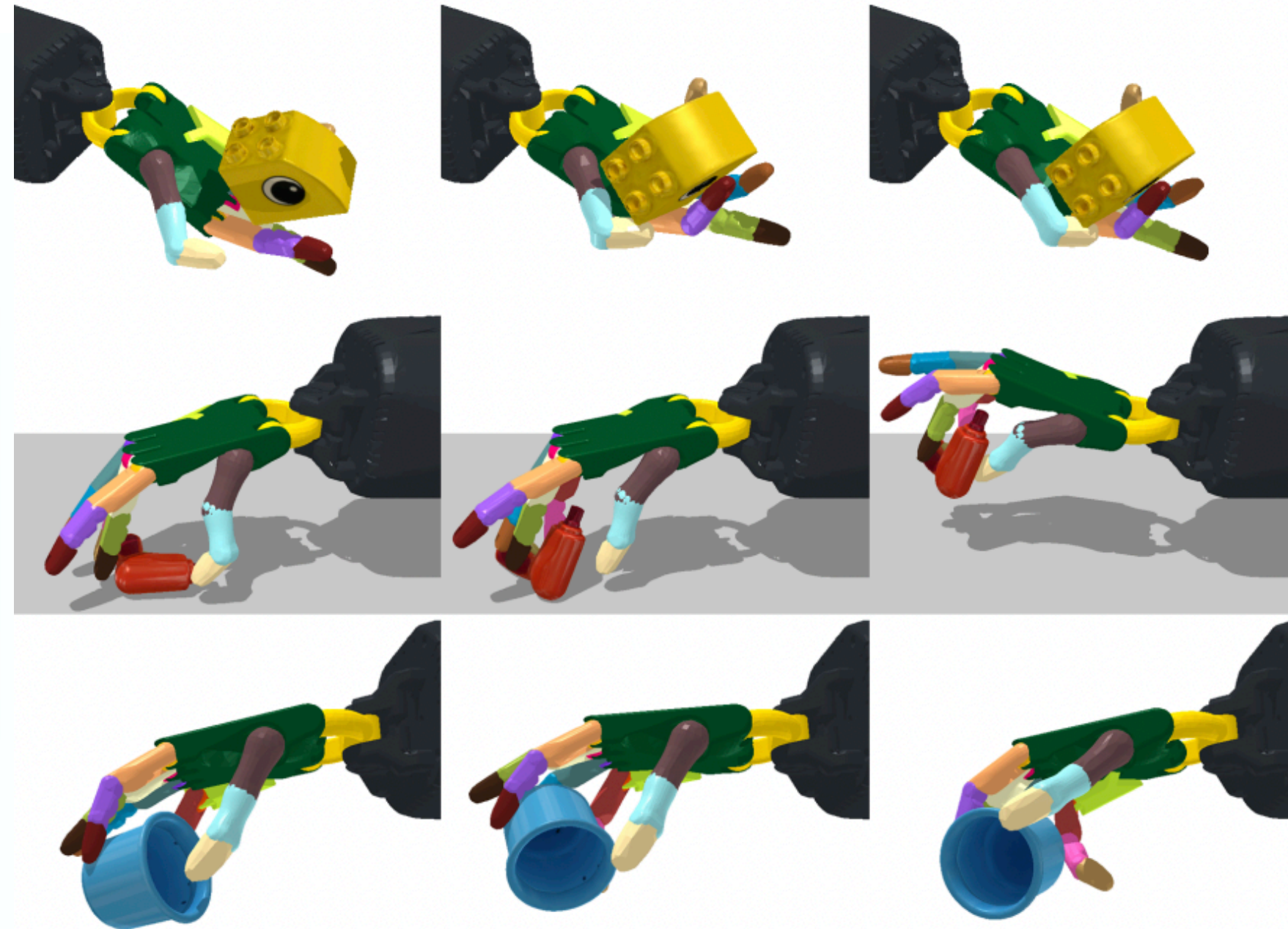
# Why is There a Huge Gap?

- Popular paradigms: reinforcement learning

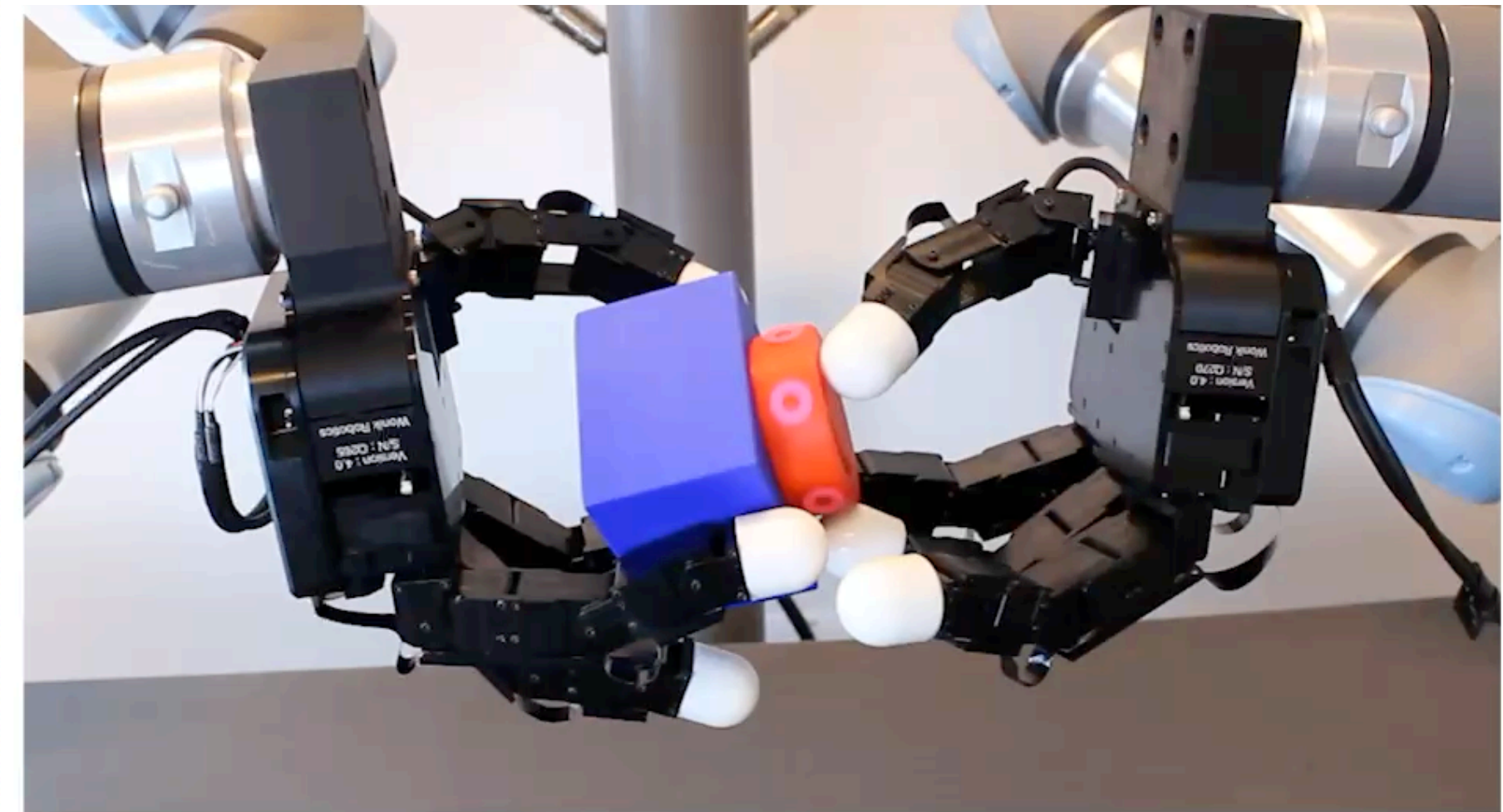


**FINGER PIVOTING**

OpenAI, 2018



Chen et al., 2021



Lin et al., 2024



# What about Learning from Human Motion?

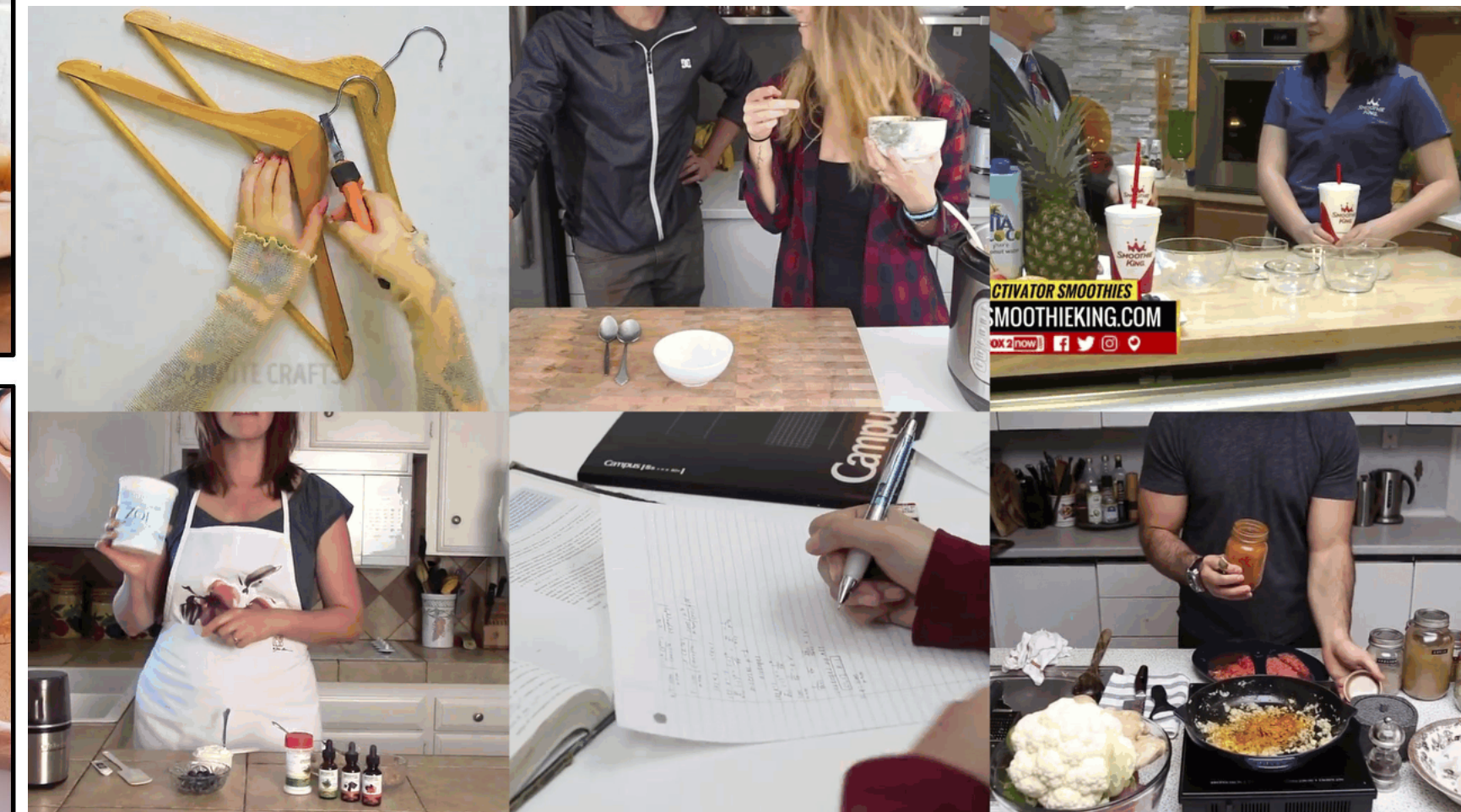
- The progress in the vision community



HOI4D, Liu et al., 2022



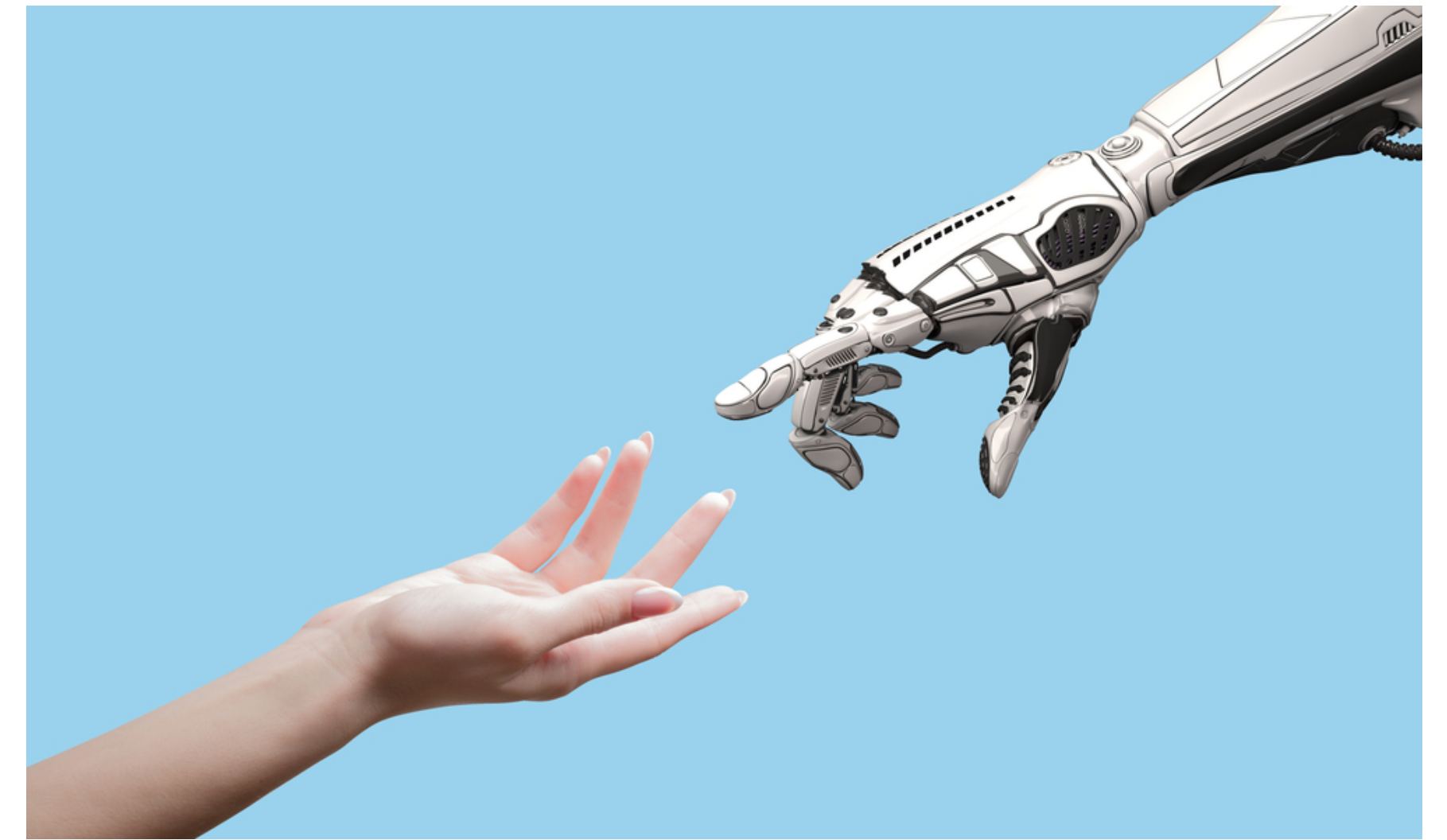
HaMeR, Pavlakos et al., 2024



MCC-HO, Wu et al., 2024

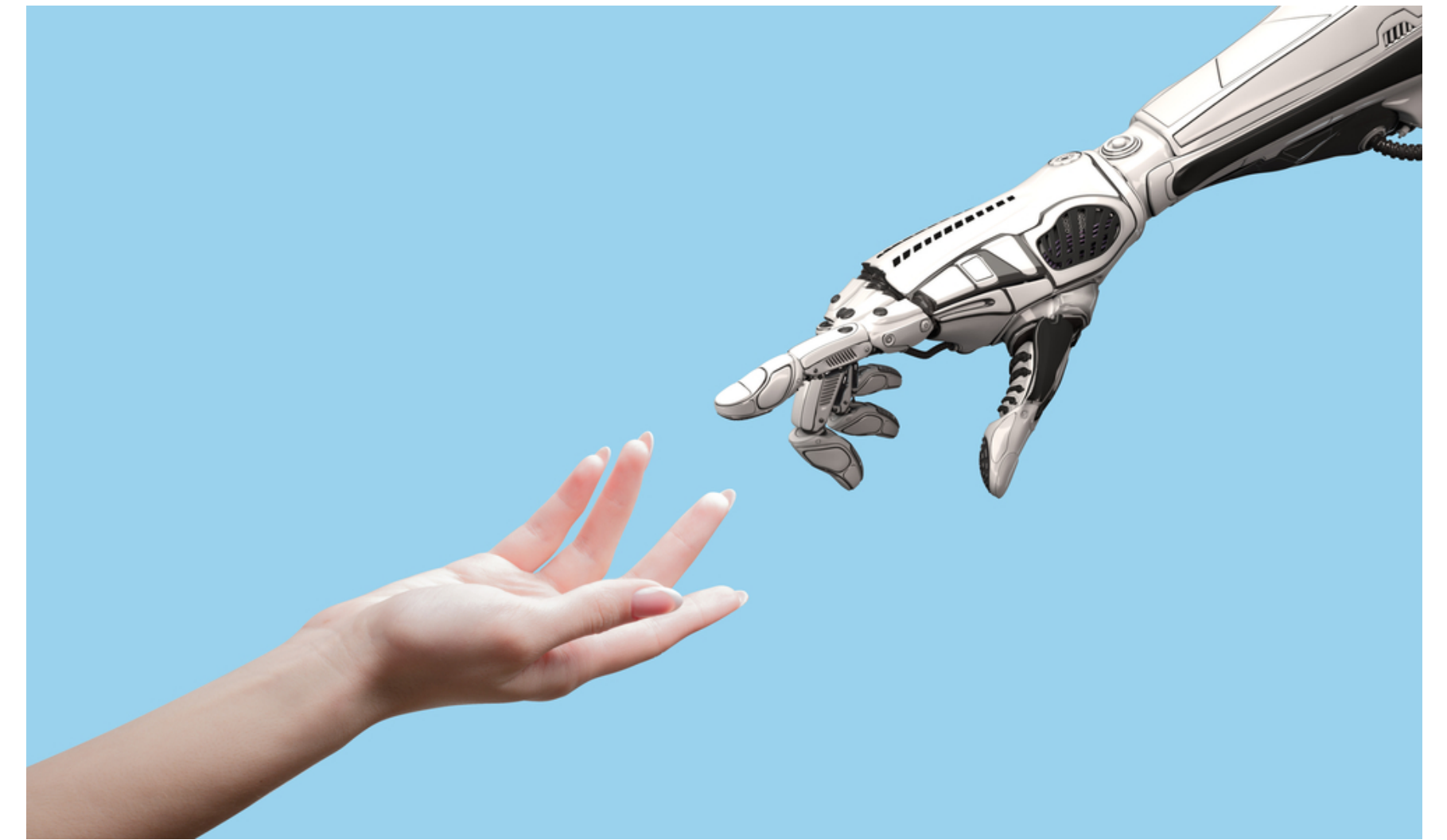
# What about Learning from Human Motion?

- Challenges:
  - Embodiment gap
  - Missing of "actions"
  - Heterogenous operation targets and tasks



# What about Learning from Human Motion?

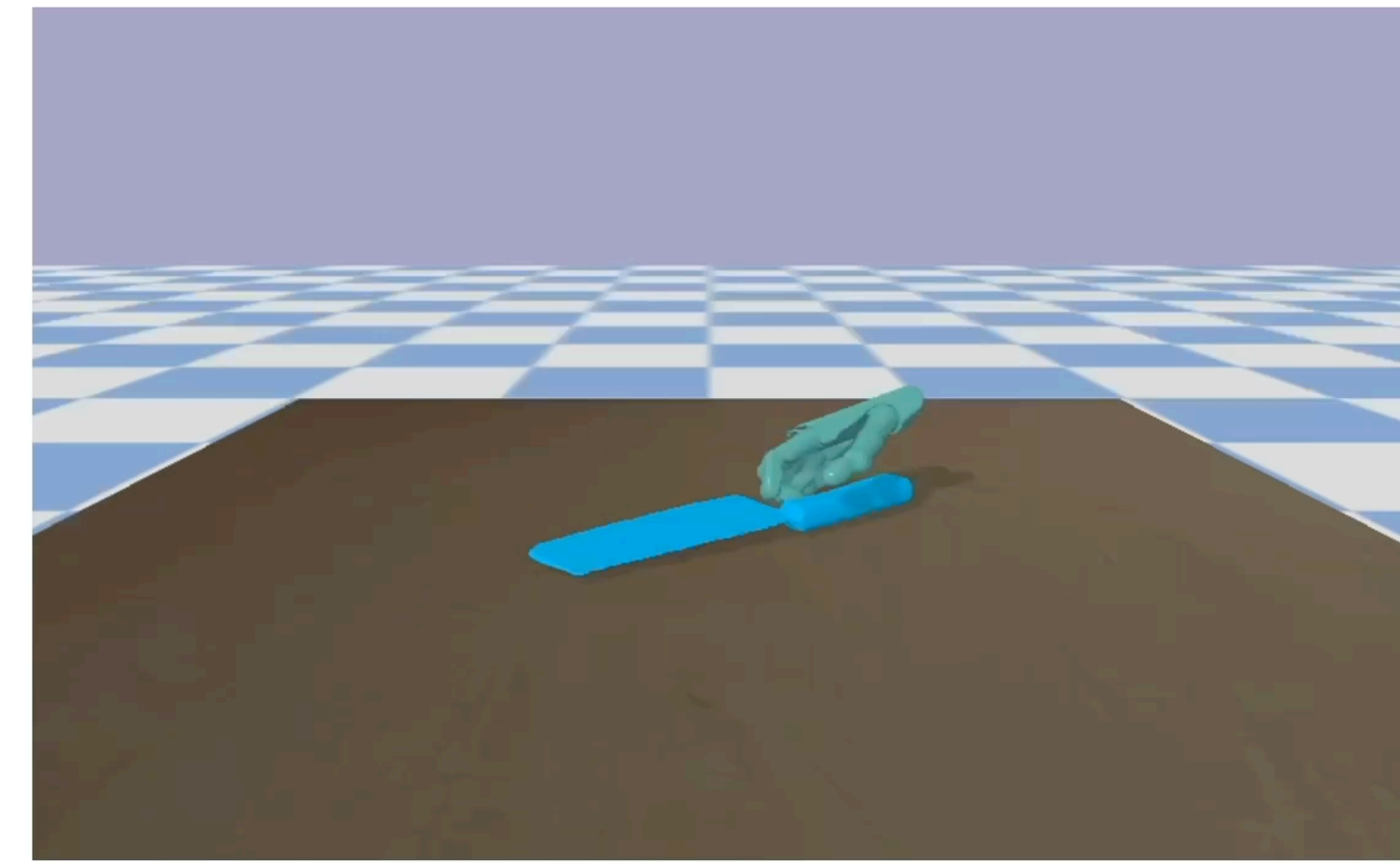
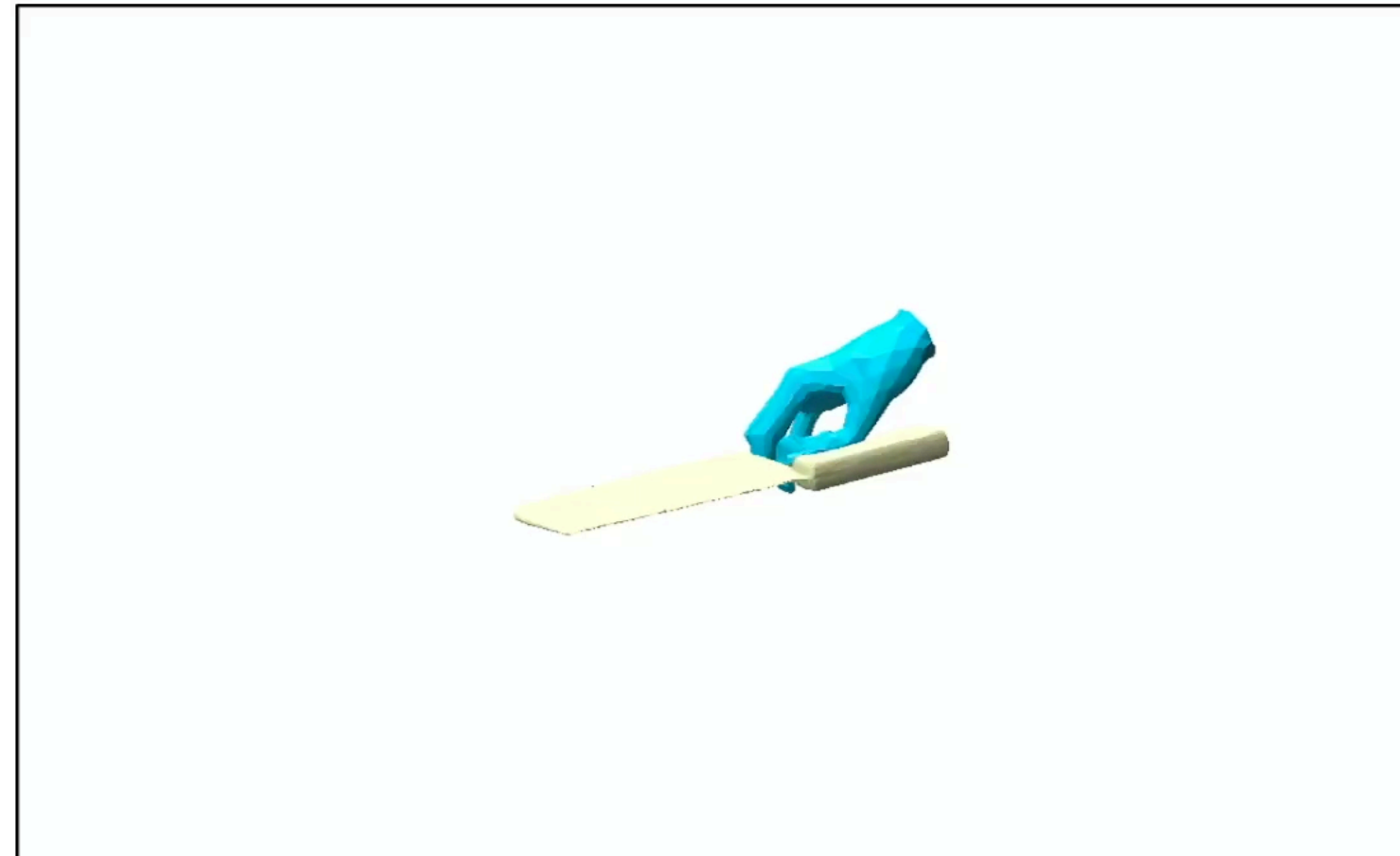
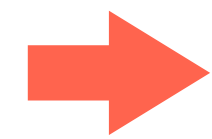
- Challenges:
  - Embodiment gap
  - Missing of "actions"
  - Heterogenous operation targets and tasks



Only learn motion planning from human data and leave the rest to a general neural tracking controller

# A Cross-Embodiment Tracking Control Paradigm

Using a knife to chop



Task Description

Generative Human Motion Planning

Cross-Embodiment  
Neural Tracking Control

# Advantages

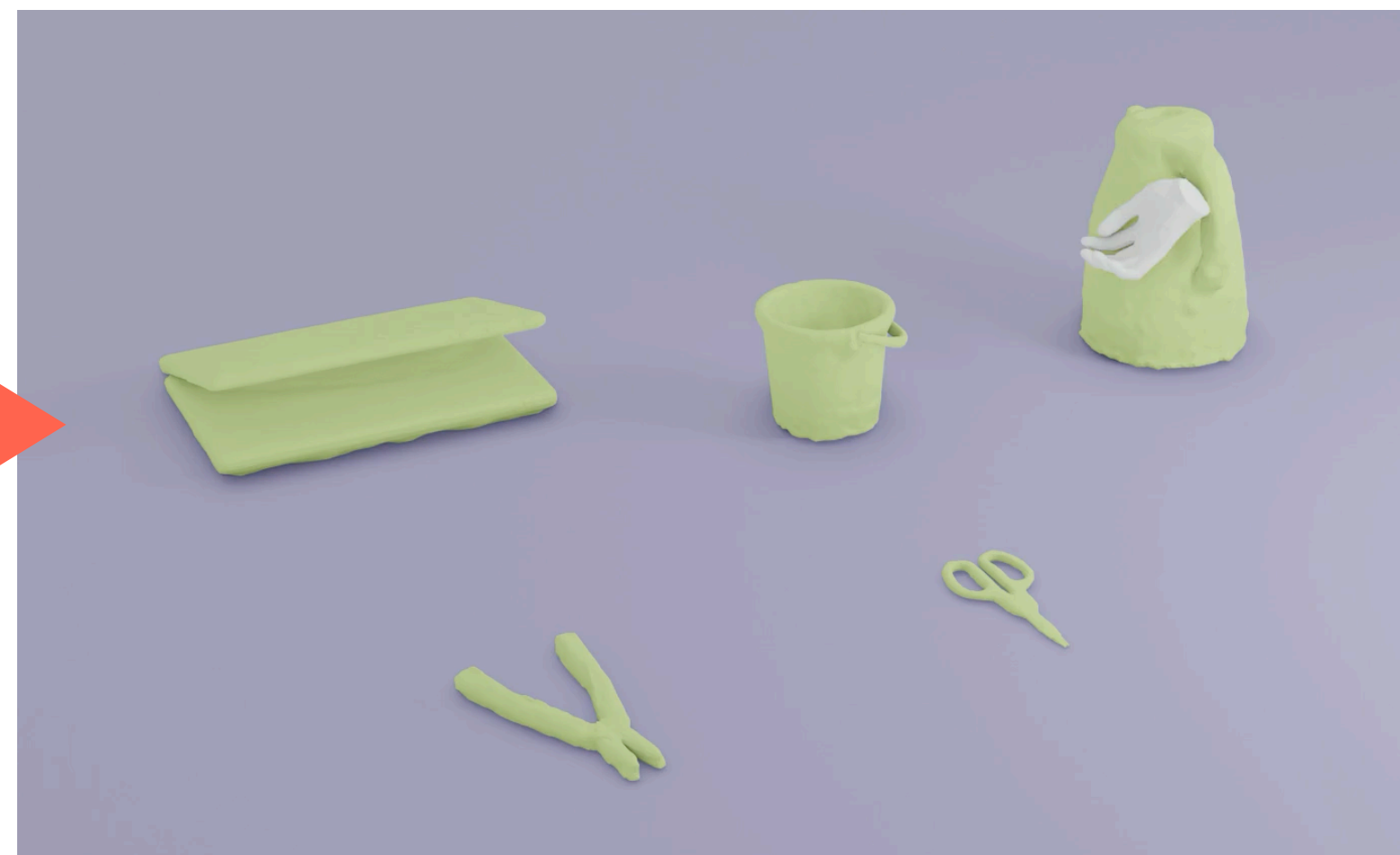
- Separate planning and control similar to traditional paradigms
- Partially separate semantics from dynamics
- Neural planner and controller to harvest the power of data

# A Cross-Embodiment Tracking Control Paradigm

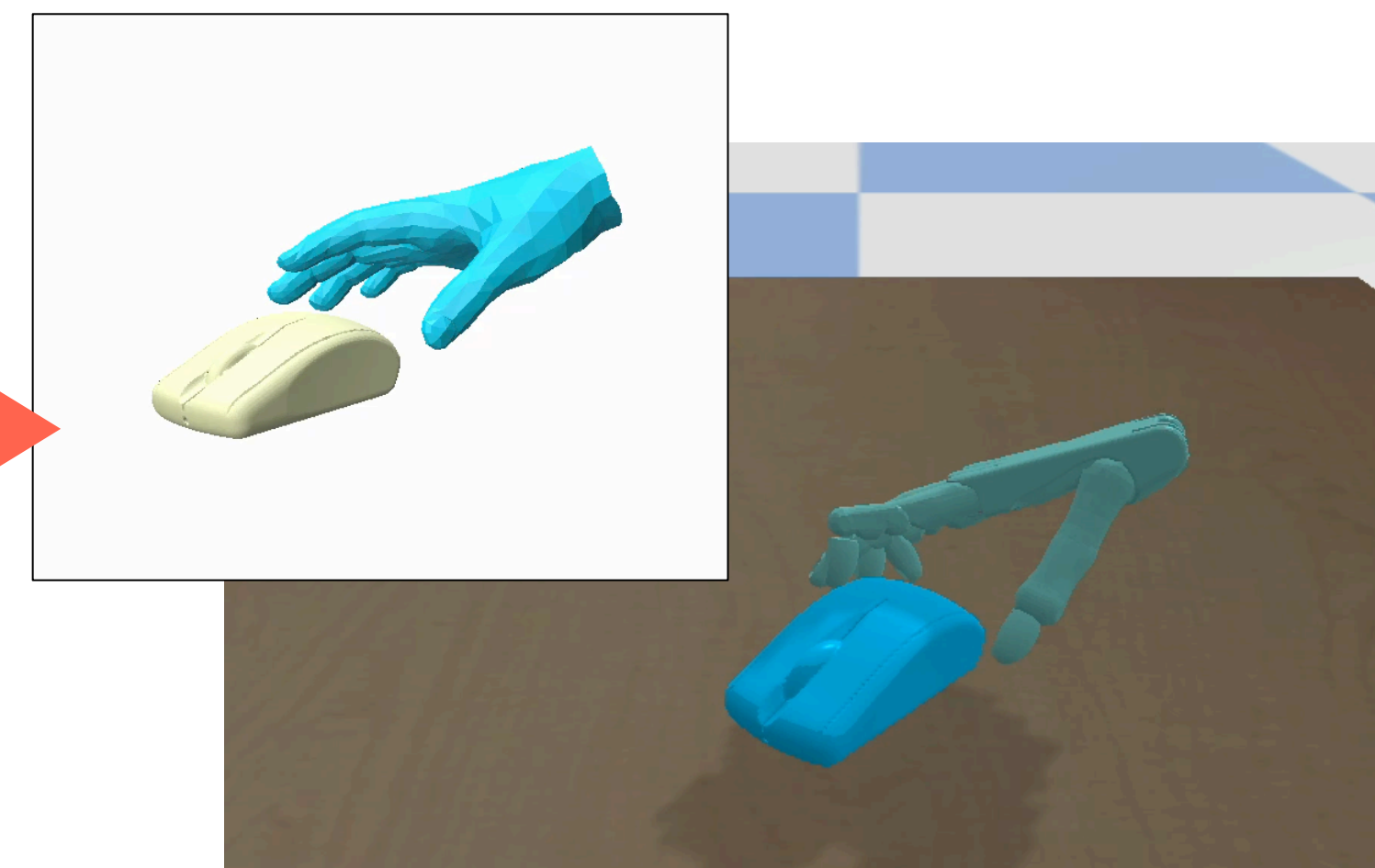
Capturing Human Manipulation Data



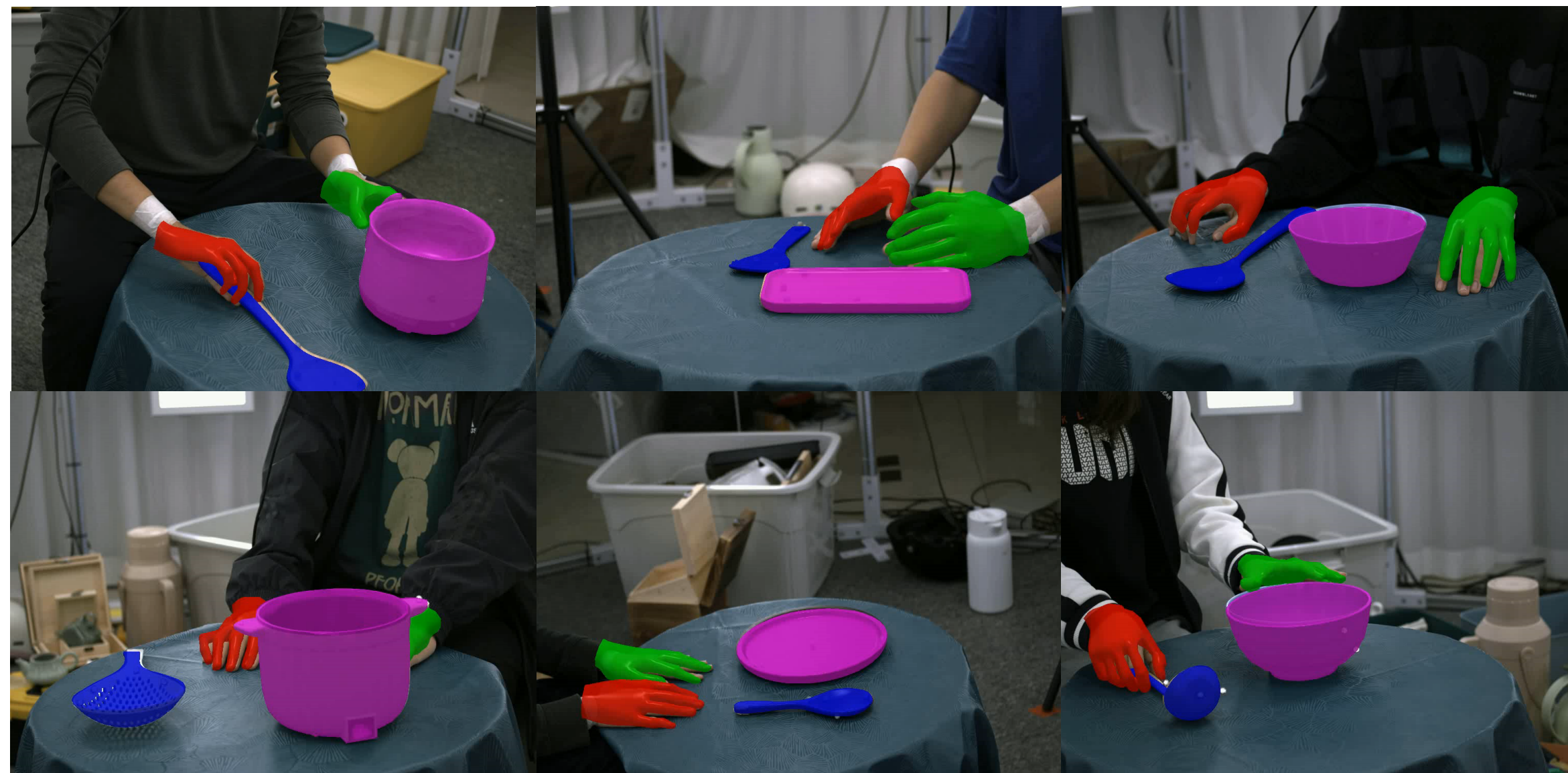
Generative Human Manipulation Planning



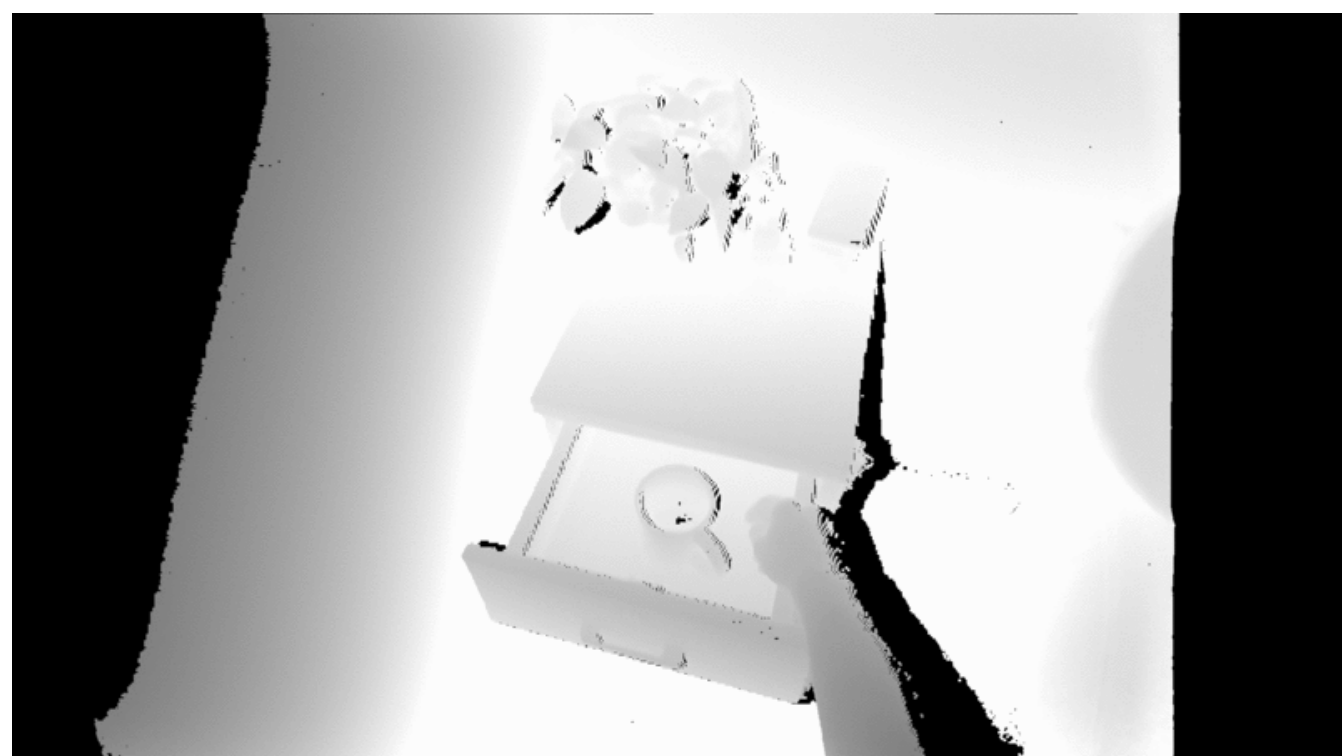
Cross-Embodiment Tracking Control



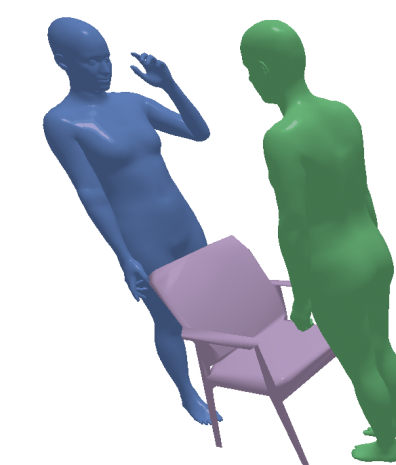
# Capturing Human Manipulation Data



**TACO: Benchmarking Generalizable Bimanual Tool-Action-Object Understanding**  
Yun Liu, Haolin Yang, Xu Si, Ling Liu, Zipeng Li, Yuxiang Zhang, Yebin Liu, Li Yi. CVPR 2024



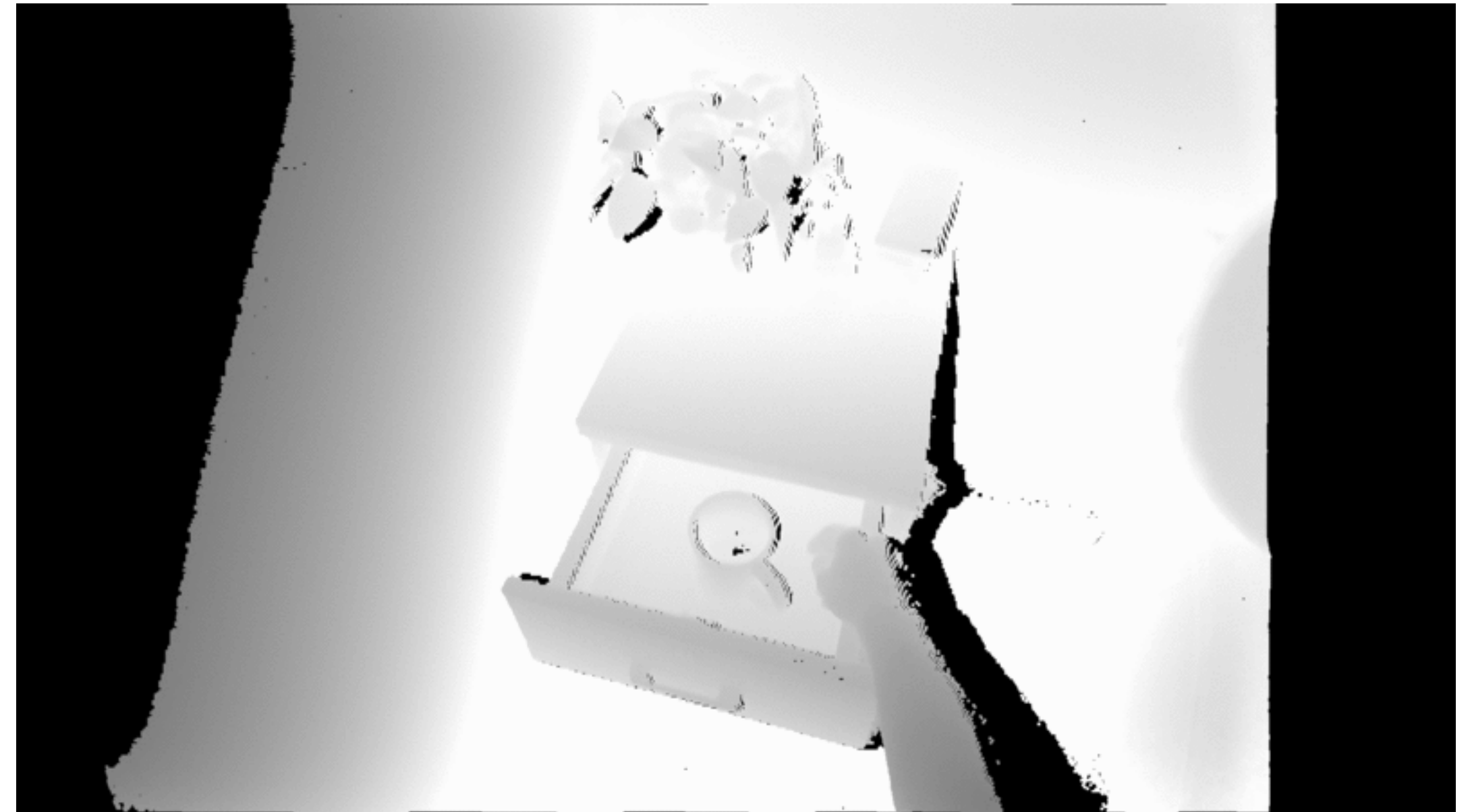
**HOI4D: A 4D Egocentric Dataset for Category-Level Human-Object Interaction**  
Yunze Liu\*, Yun Liu\*, Che Jiang, Kangbo Lyu, Weikang Wan, Hao Shen, Boqiang Liang,  
Zhoujie Fu, He Wang, Li Yi. CVPR 2022



**CORE4D: A 4D Human-Object-Human Interaction Dataset  
for Collaborative Object REarrangement**  
Chengwen Zhang\*, Yun Liu\*, Ruofan Xing, Bingda Tang, Li Yi. In submission

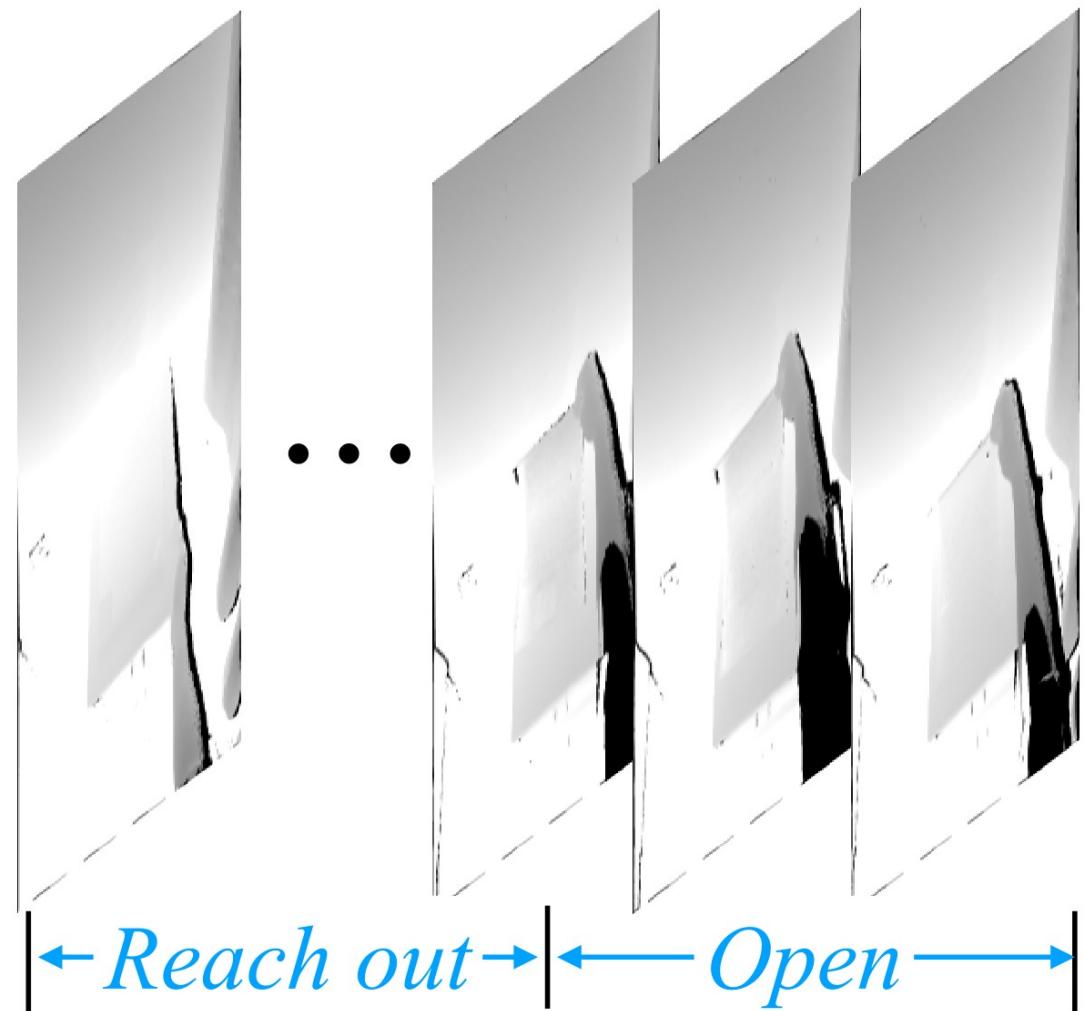
# HOI4D Dataset

- The first dataset for 4D egocentric category-level human-object interaction

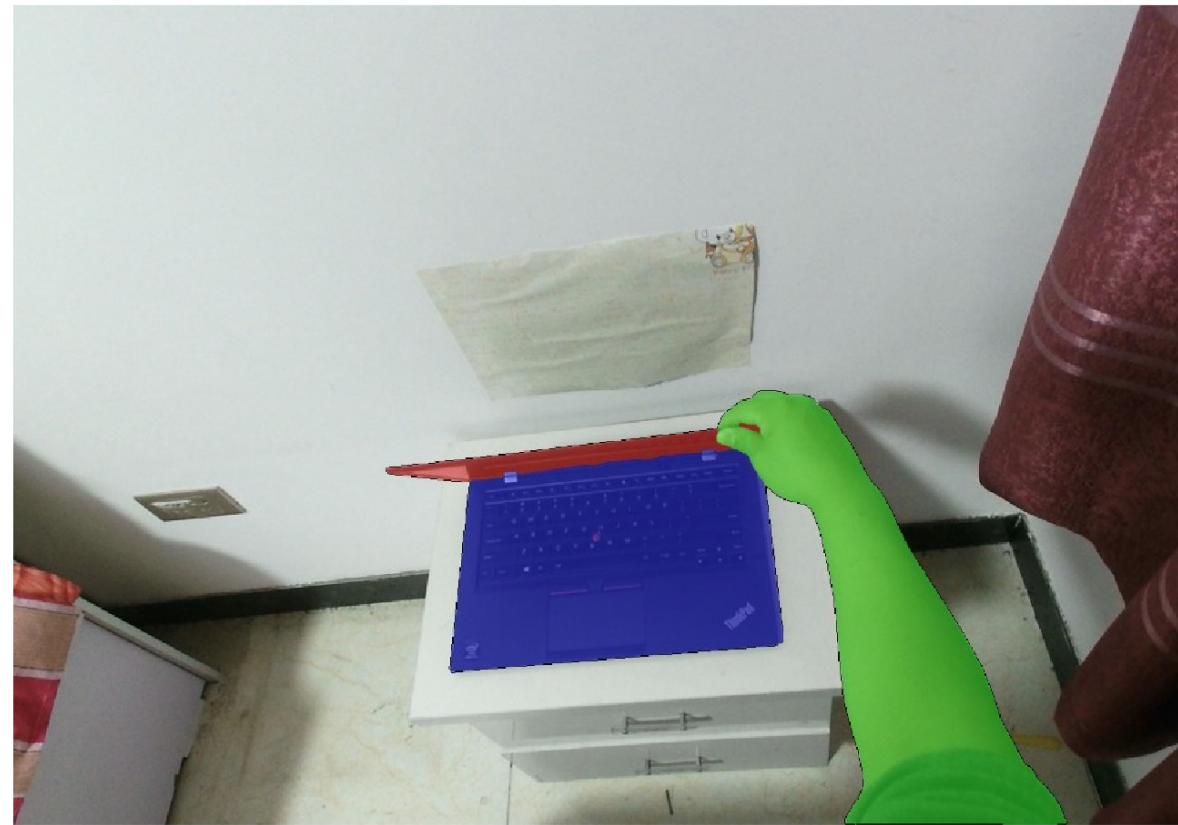




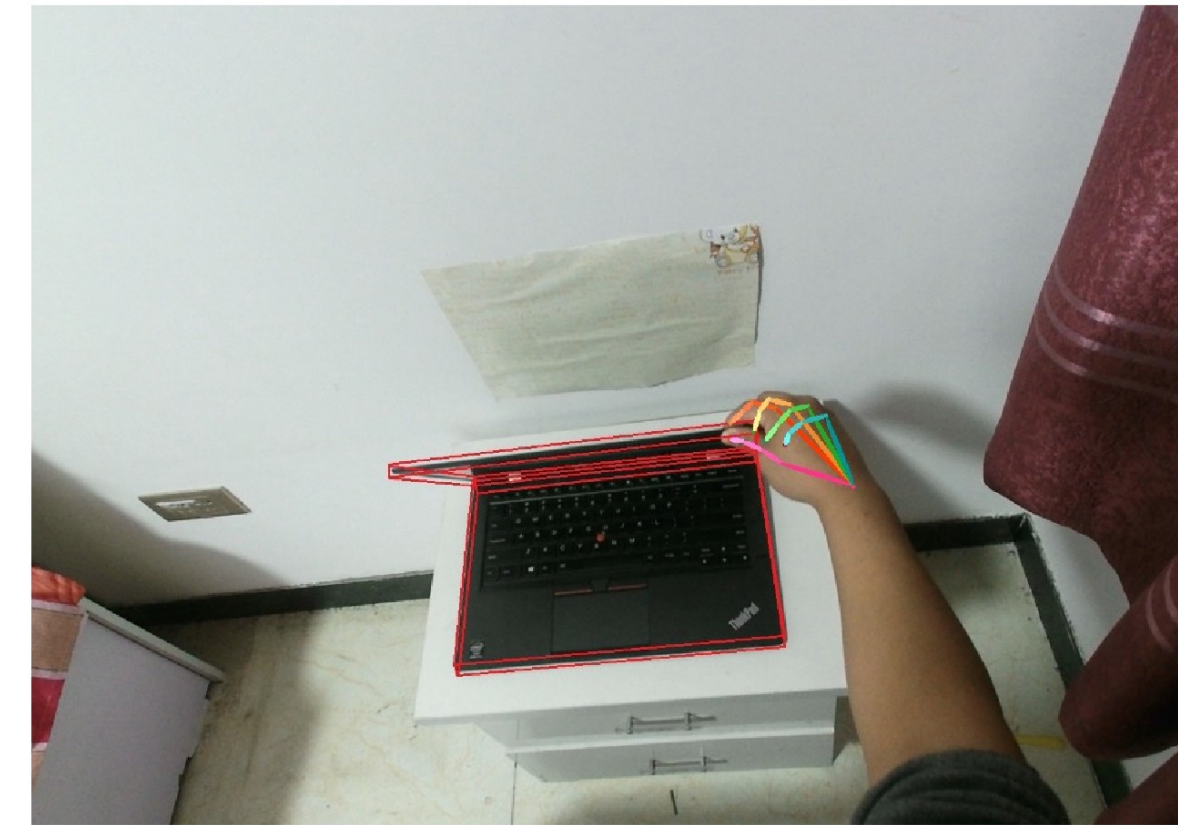
# Rich Annotations



(a) Hand Actions



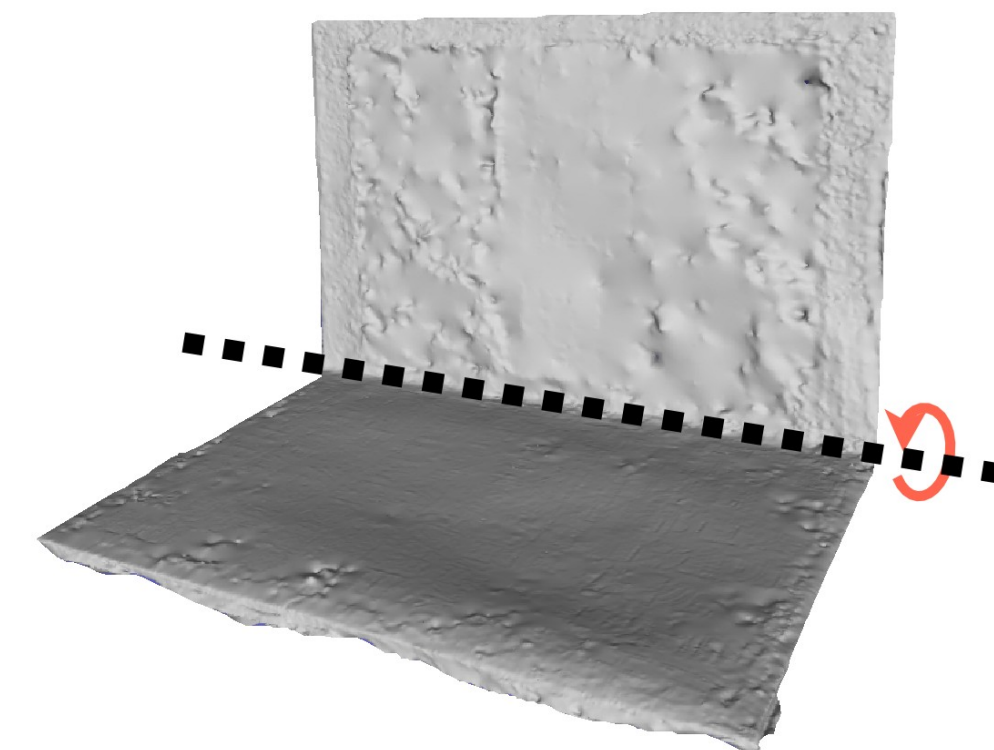
(b) Motion Segmentation



(c) 3D Hand Pose and Category-Level Object Pose



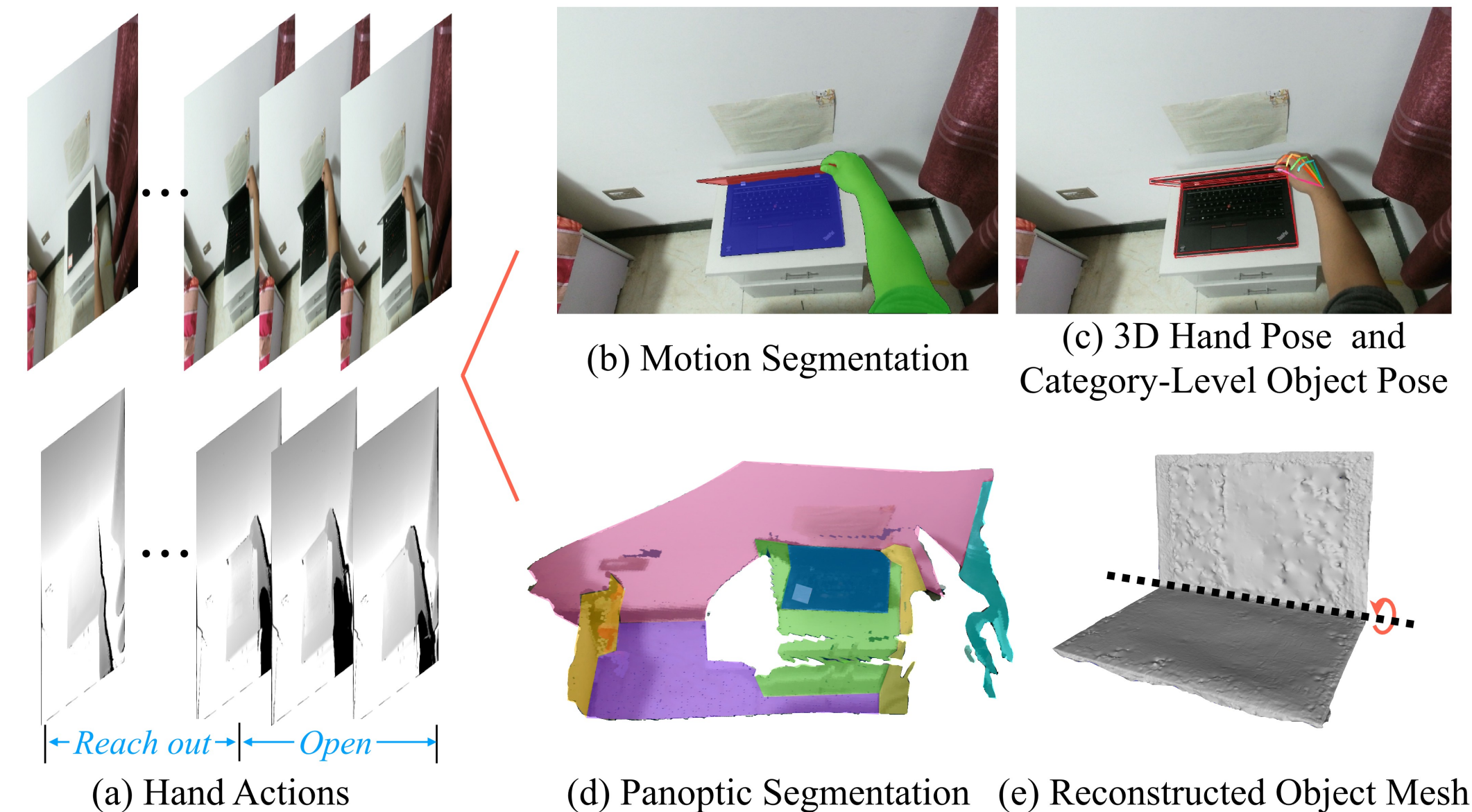
(d) Panoptic Segmentation



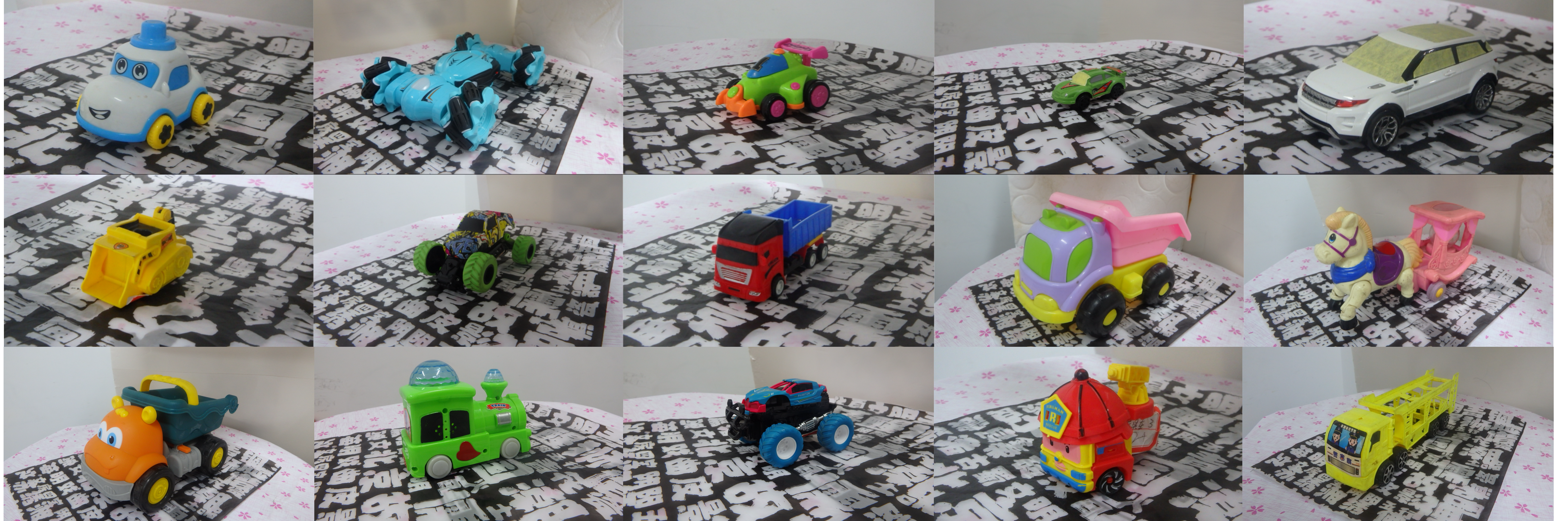
(e) Reconstructed Object Mesh

# Rich Annotations

- 4D panoptic segmentation
- 3D hand pose
- Category-level object pose (rigid and articulated)
- Object mesh with mobility annotation
- Per-frame motion segmentation
- Camera pose
- Action segmentation



# Feature I: Category Level



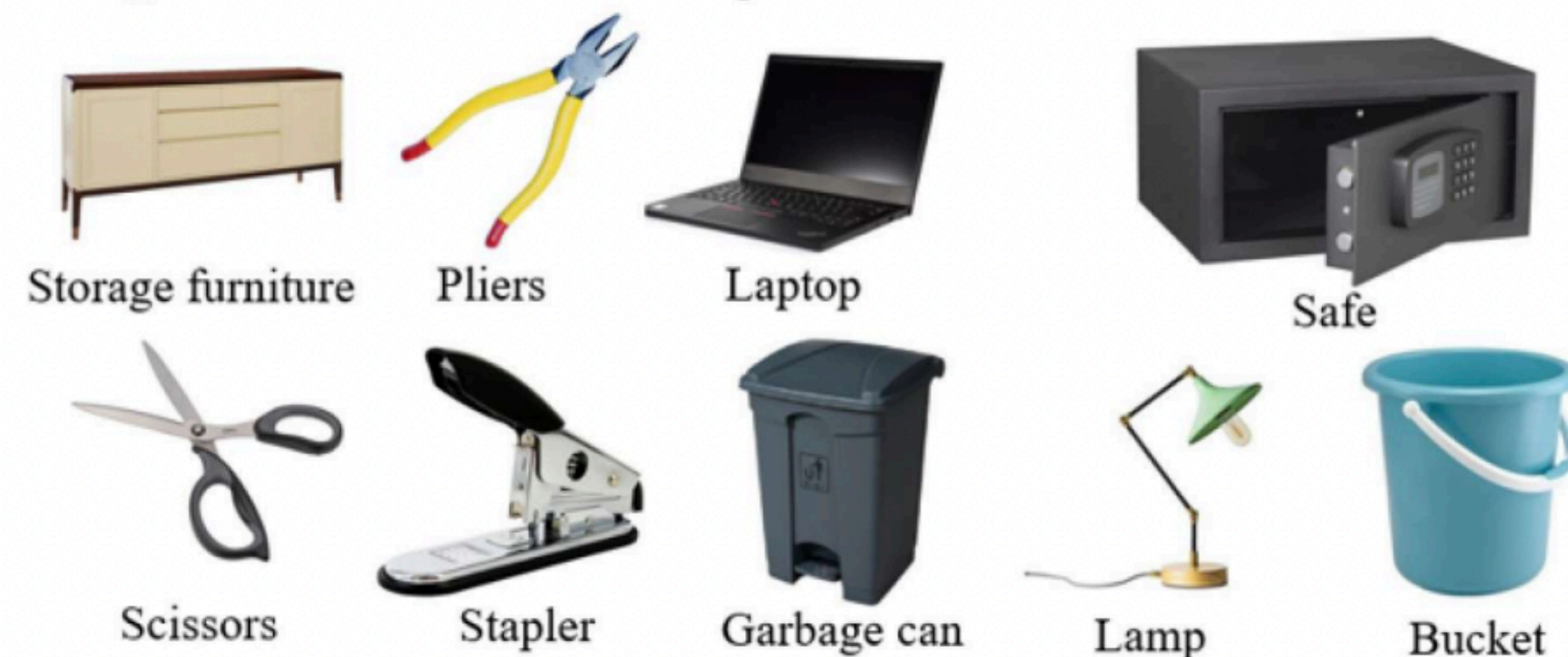
# Feature II: Large Scale

- 2.4M RGB-D frames over 4,000 videos
- 800 object instances from 16 categories (7 rigid + 9 articulated)

## Categories of Rigid Objects

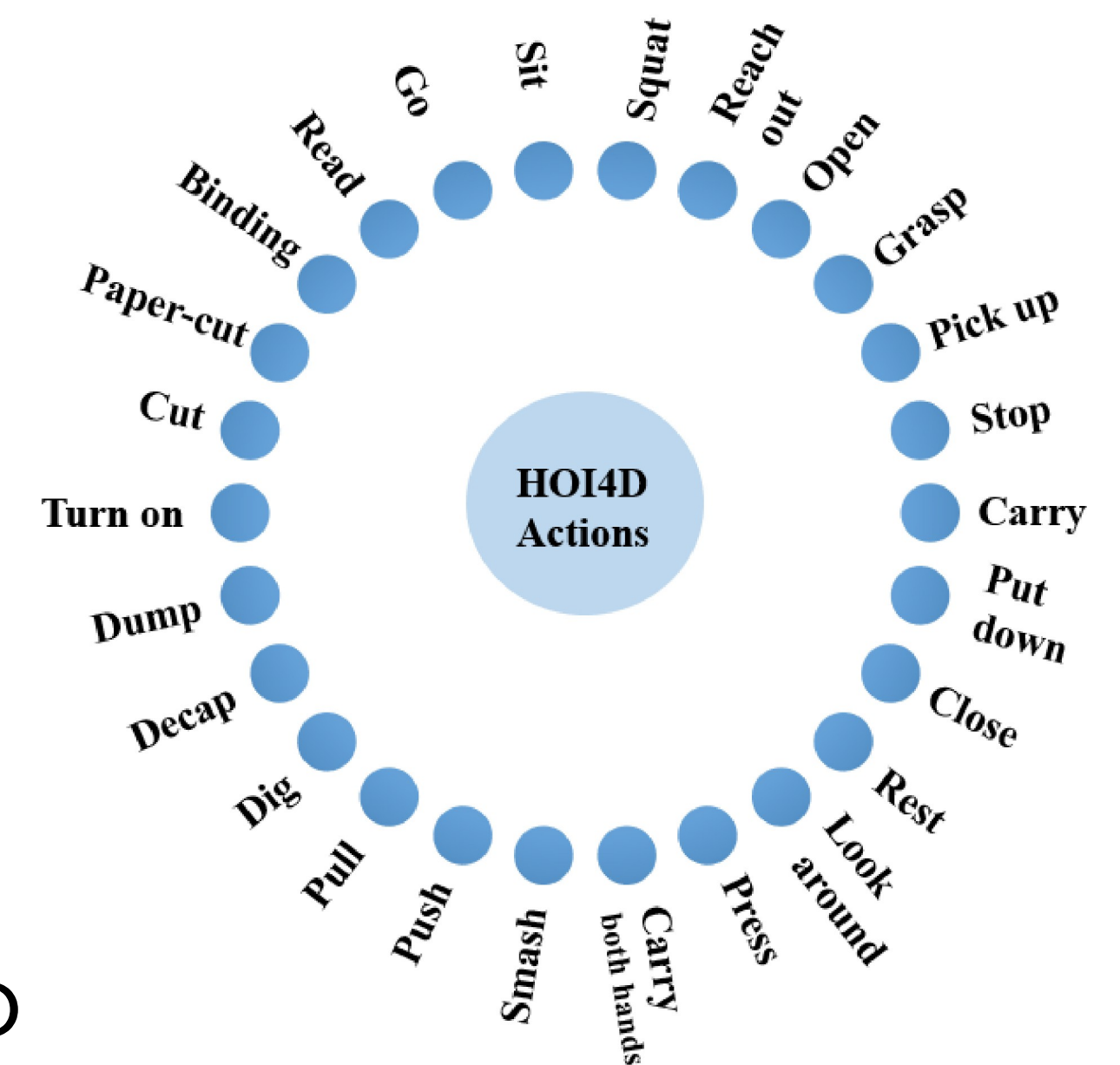


## Categories of Articulated Objects



# Feature II: Large Scale

- 2.4M RGB-D frames over 4,000 videos
- 800 object instances from 16 categories (7 rigid + 9 articulated)
- 610 different indoor rooms
- 43 semantic category in 4D scenes
- 26 action categories
- 92 tasks including pick-and-place and functionality-b

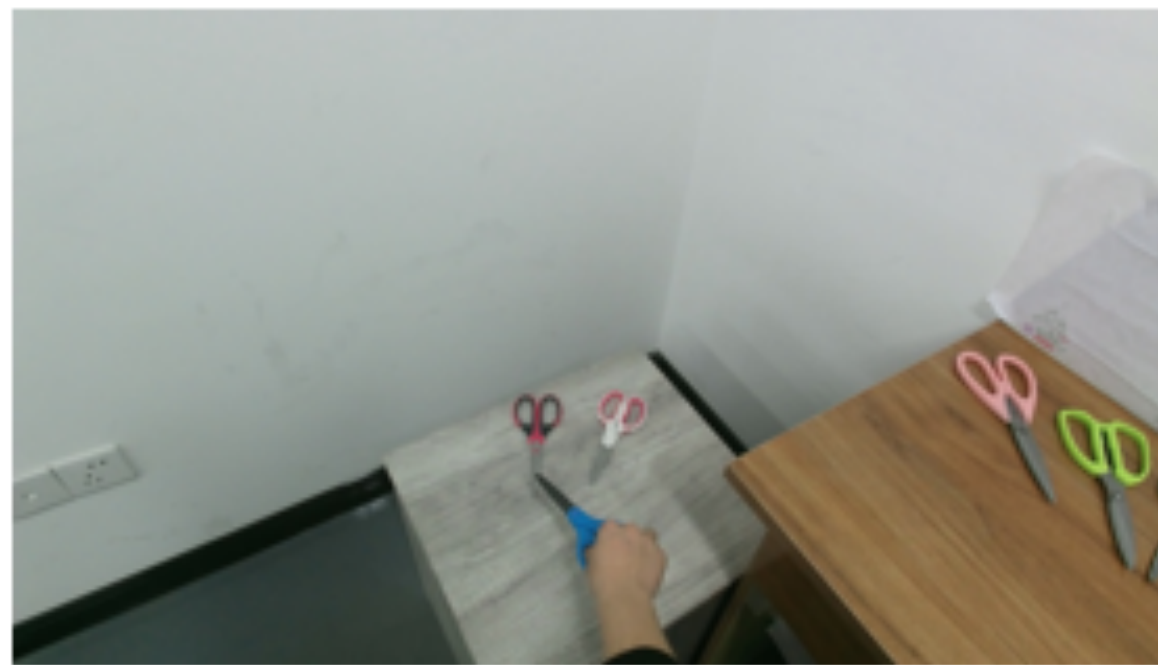


# Feature III: Functionality Driven

- Examples of interaction tasks



Safe: Open the door



Scissors : Pick up the scissors



Mug: Put it in the drawer



Bucket: Pour away the water



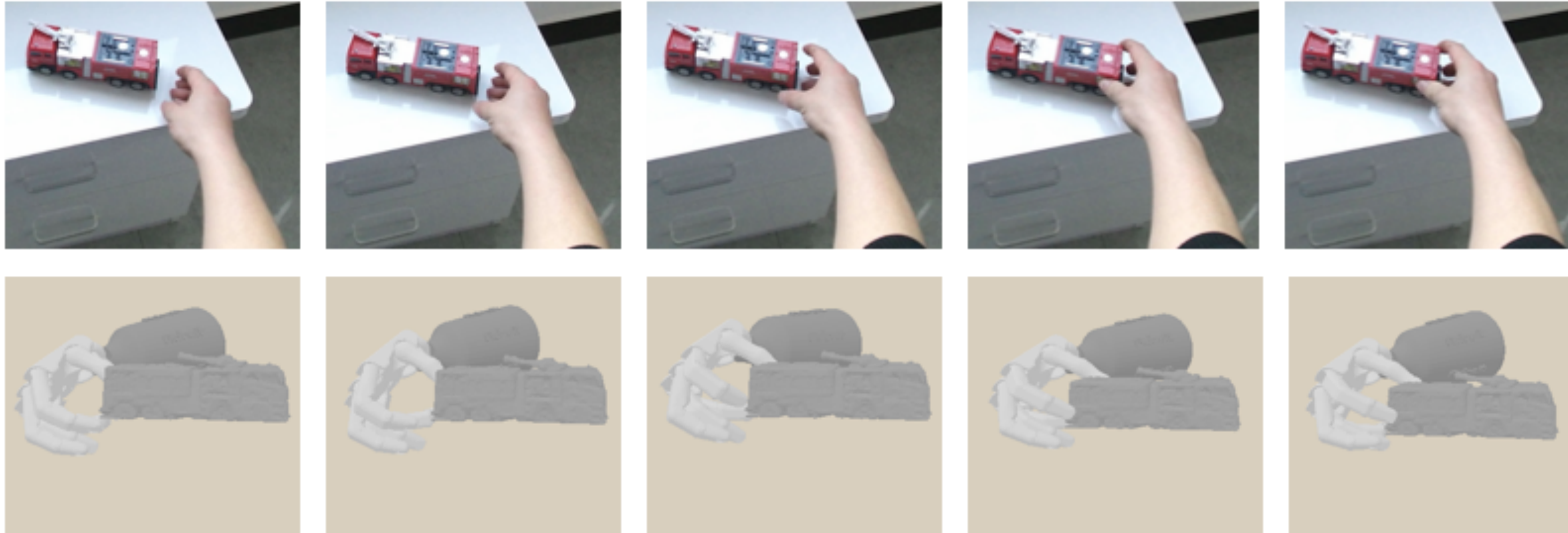
Laptop: Open your laptop



Hammer: Tap on the table

# Application - Robot Learning from Human Demonstration

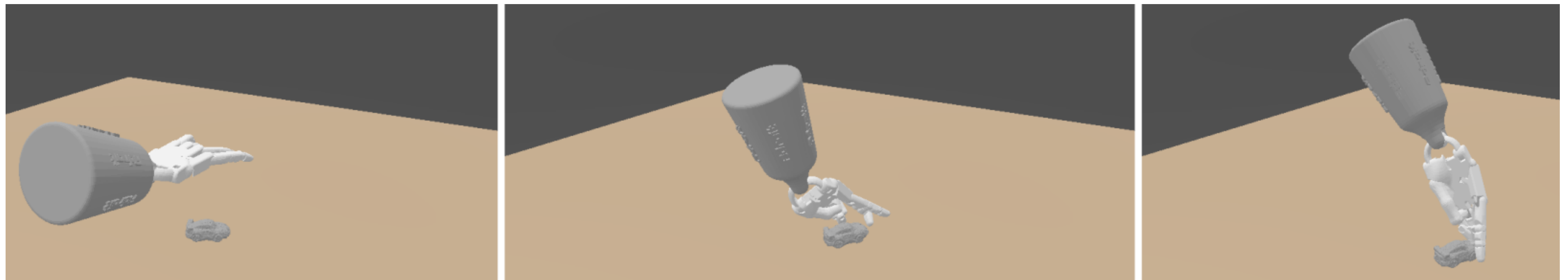
- Learning robotic dexterous manipulation from human demonstration



# Application - Robot Learning from Human Demonstration

- Mixing imitation learning (IL) and reinforcement learning (RL)
- Task: Pick up the toy car and keep it a certain height from the table

RL only



RL + IL





# More Applications

- Knowledge transfer across sensors
- Dynamic reconstruction
- Camera re-localization in dynamic scenes
- Action anticipation
- ...

# Summary of HOI4D

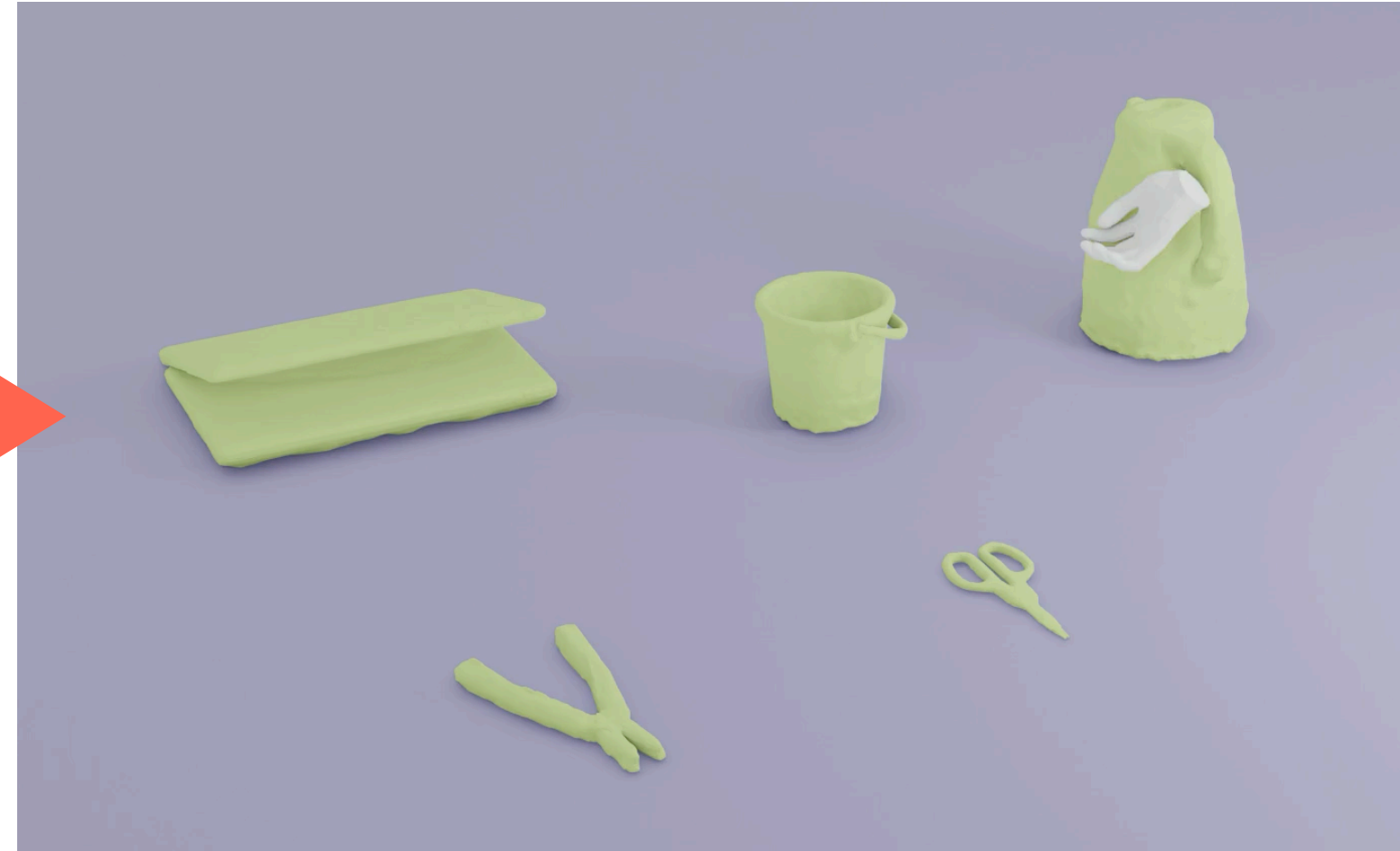
- The first dataset for 4D egocentric category-level human-object interaction
- An integrated data collection and annotation pipeline
- Various applications including 4D perception and robot learning

# A Cross-Embodiment Tracking Control Paradigm

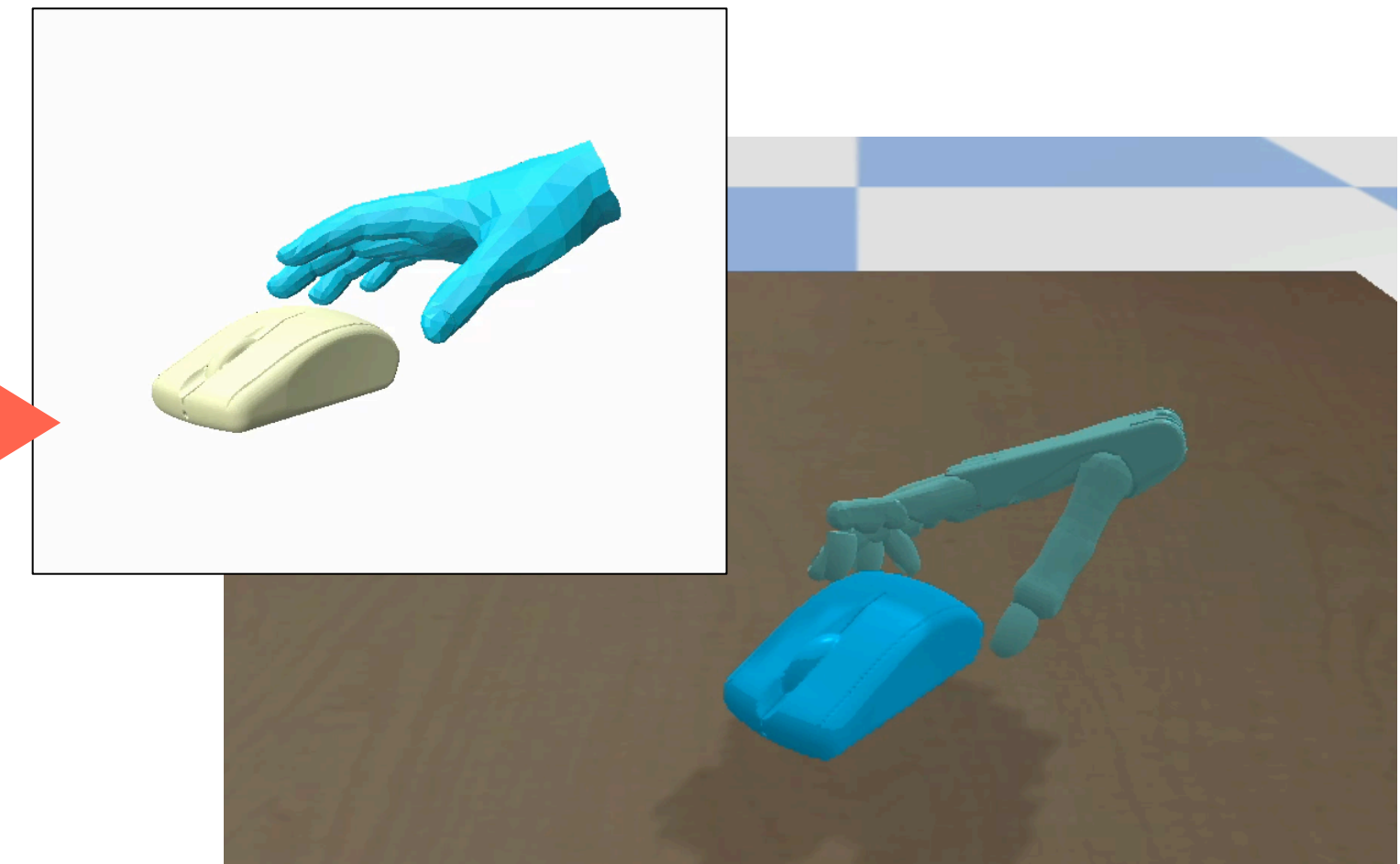
Capturing Human Manipulation Data



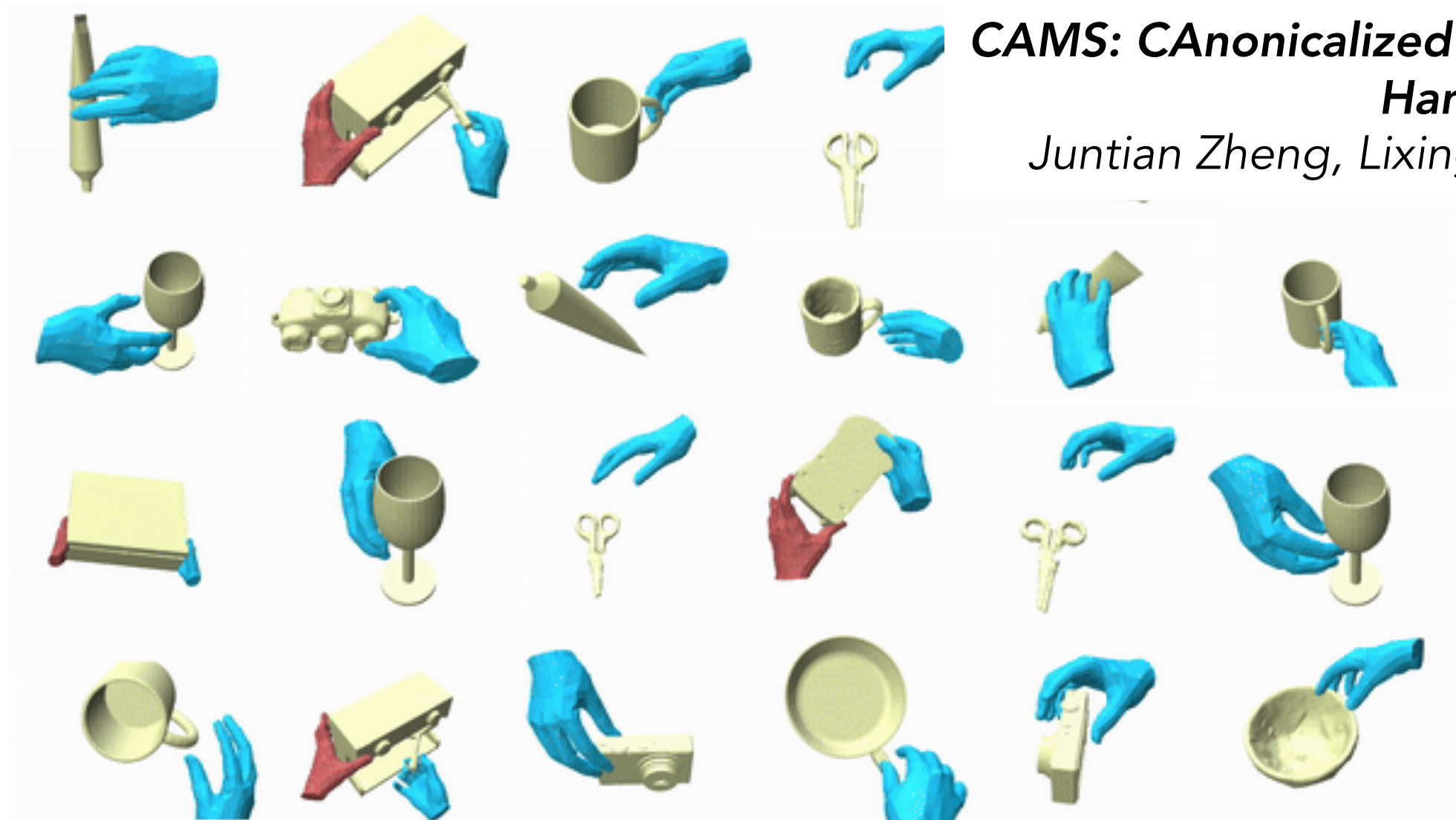
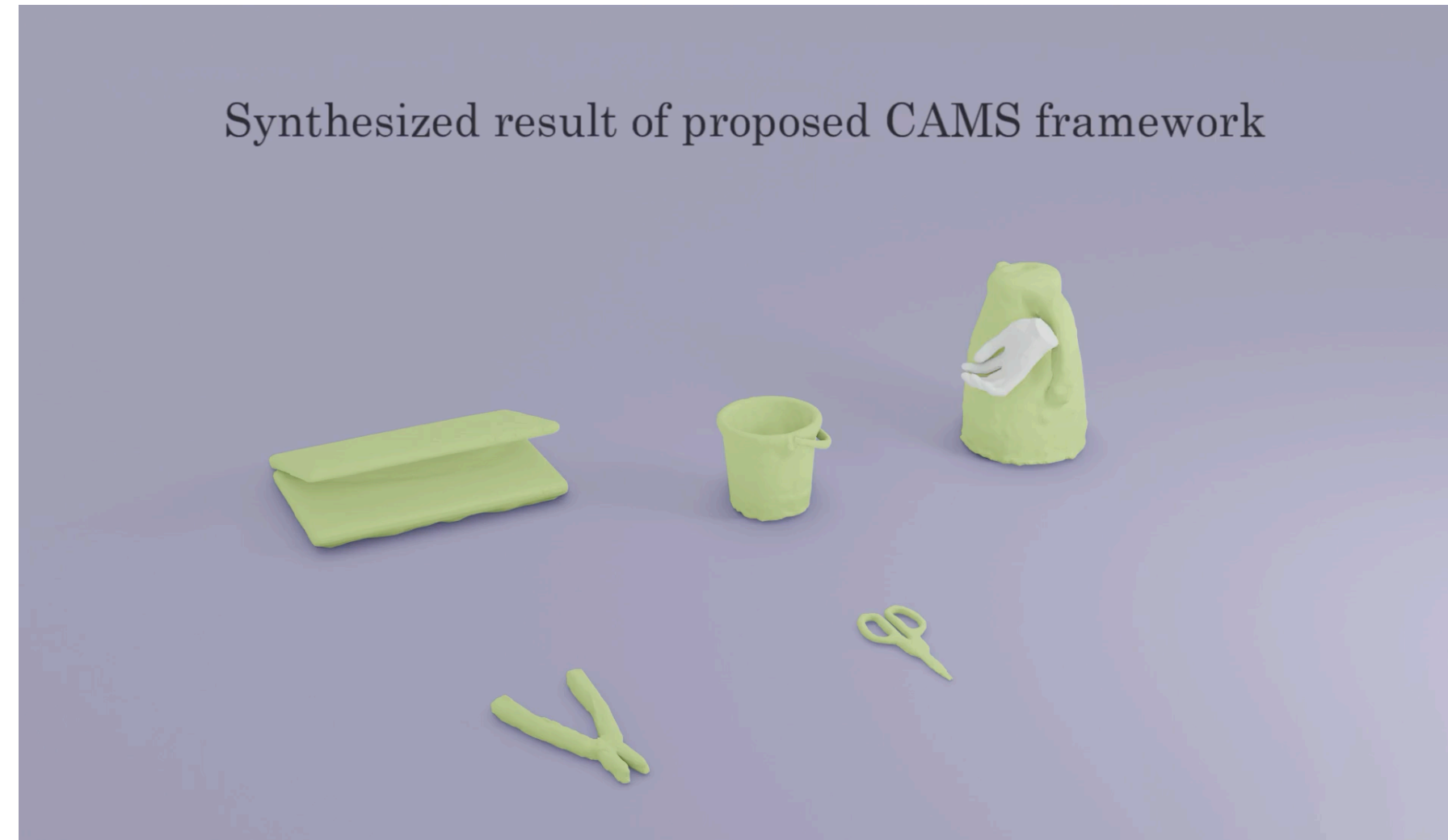
Generative Human Manipulation Planning



Cross-Embodiment Tracking Control



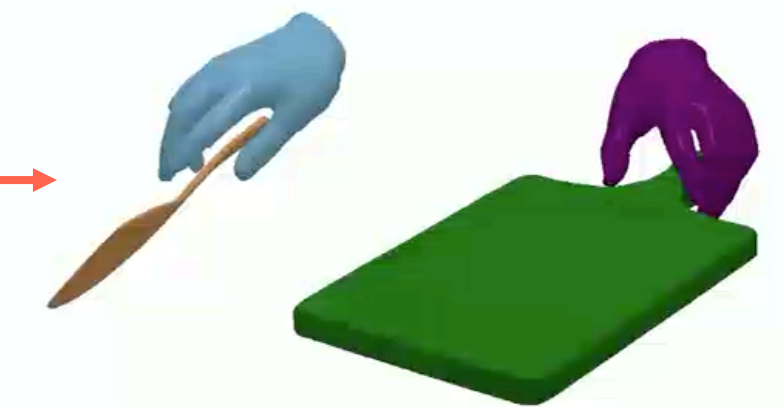
# Generative Human Manipulation Planning



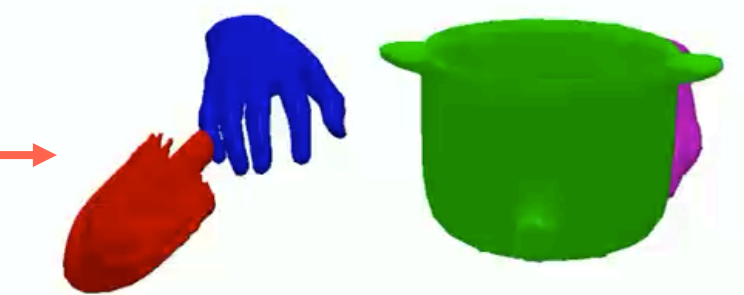
**CAMS: CANonicalized Manipulation Spaces for Category-Level Functional Hand-Object Manipulation Synthesis**

Juntian Zheng, Lixing Fang, Qingyuan Zheng, Yun Liu, Li Yi. CVPR 2023

using a spatula to remove residue from the plate



using a brush to clean the pot



**GeneOH Diffusion: Generalizable Hand-Object Interaction Denoising via Denoising Diffusion**  
Xueyi Liu, Li Yi. ICLR 2024

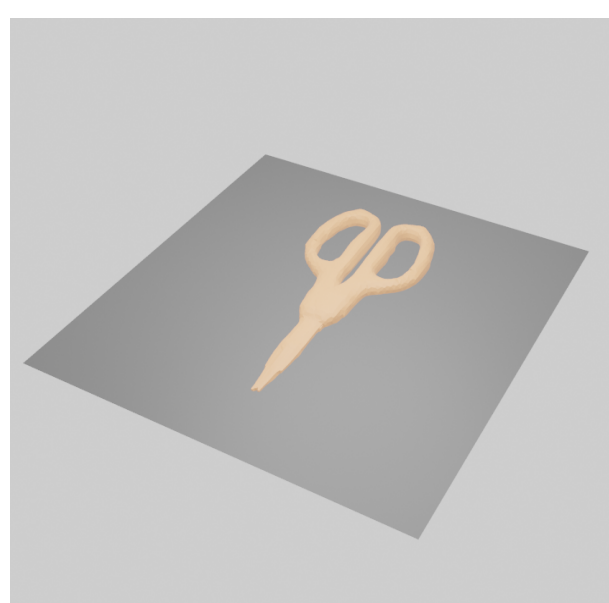
**Multibody Human-Object Interaction Synthesis via Synchronized Motion Diffusion**  
Wenkun He, Yun Liu, Ruitao Liu, Li Yi. In submission

# Synthesized result of proposed CAMS framework

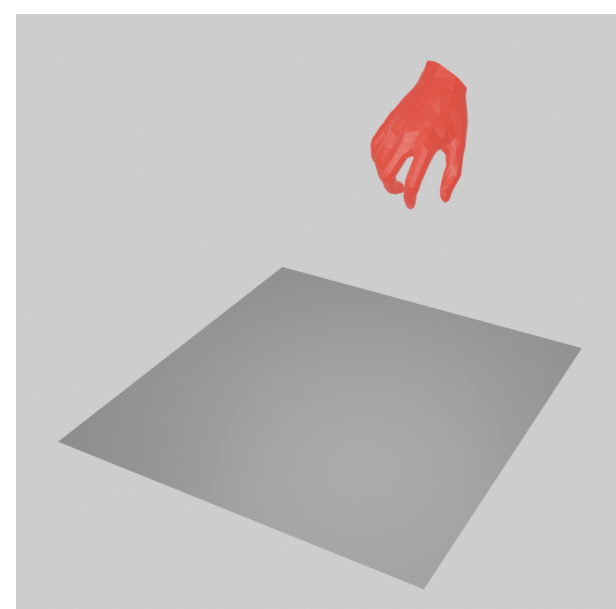


**CAMS: CAnonicalized Manipulation Spaces for Category-Level  
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Juntian Zheng, Lixing Fang, Qingyuan Zheng, Yun Liu, Li Yi. CVPR 2023

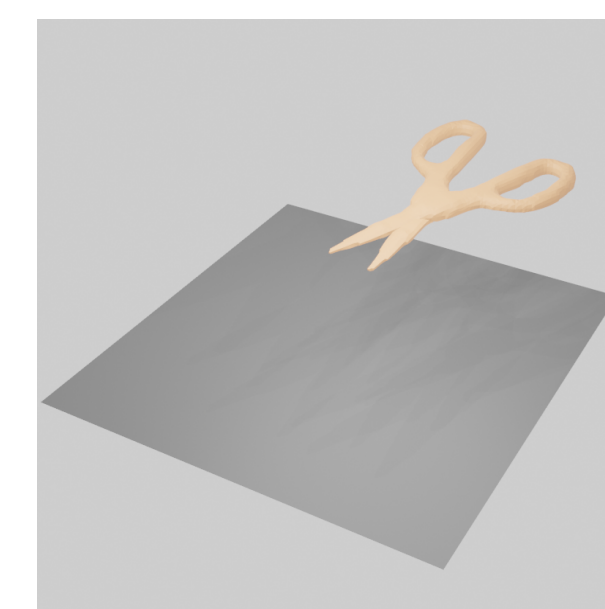
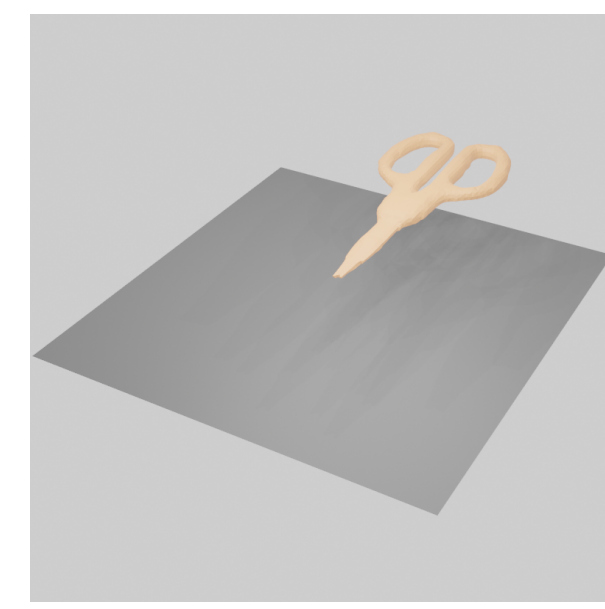
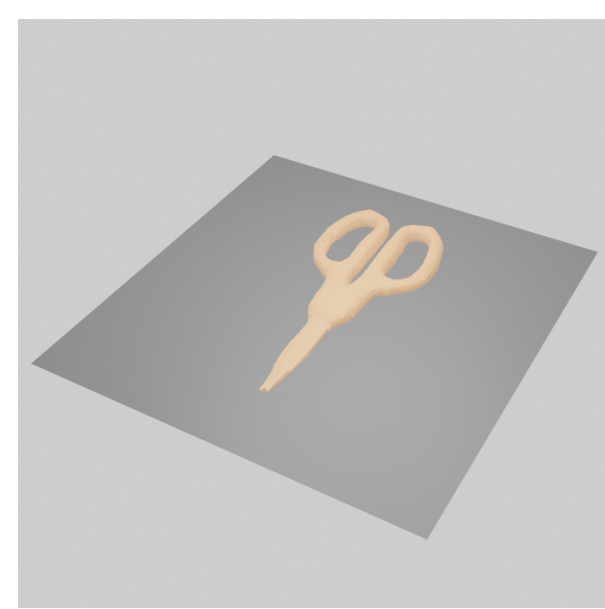
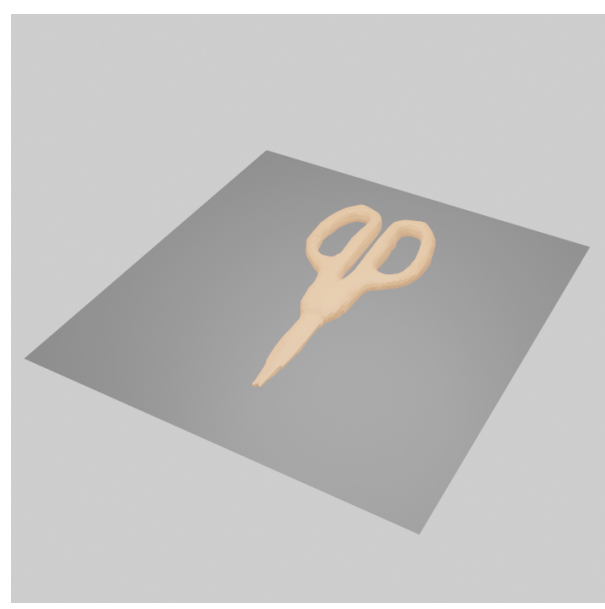
# Task Definition & Challenges



Object Geometry



Initial Hand

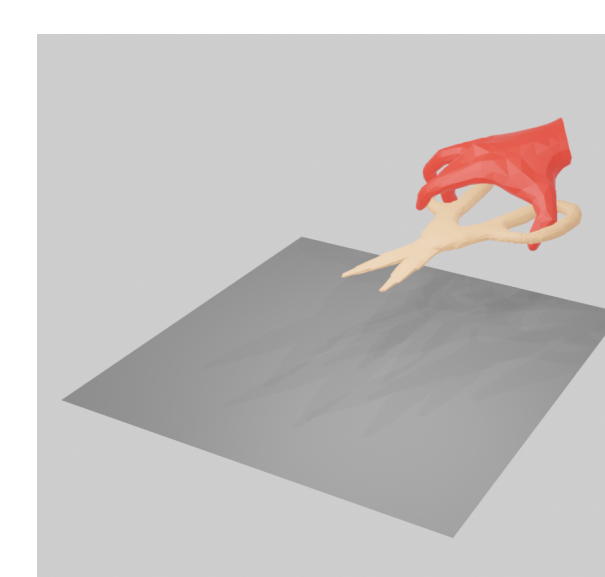
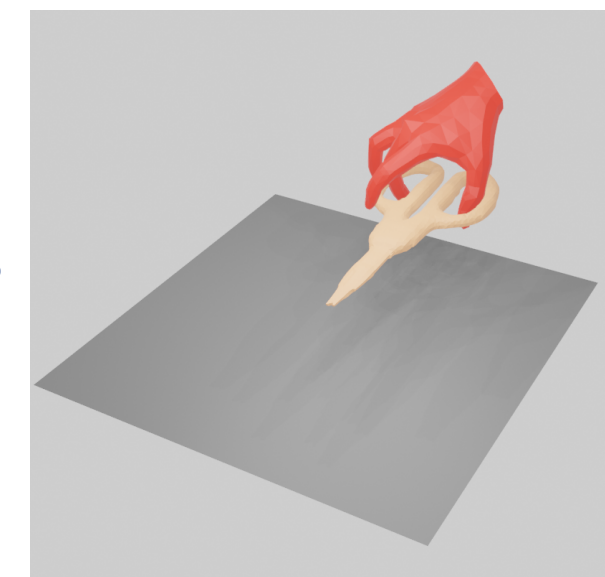
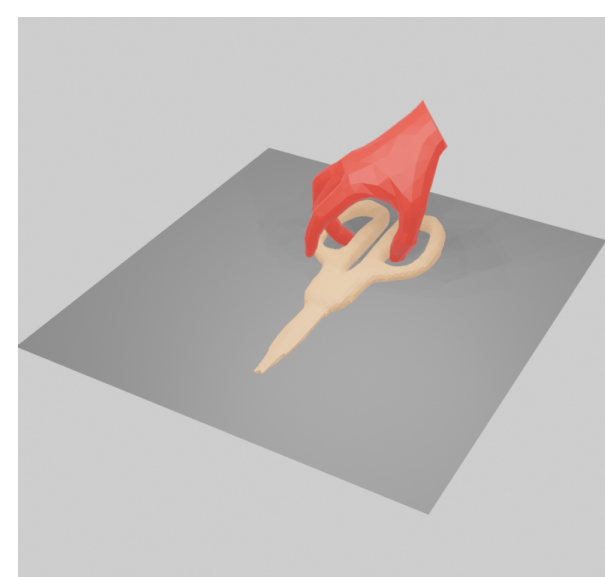
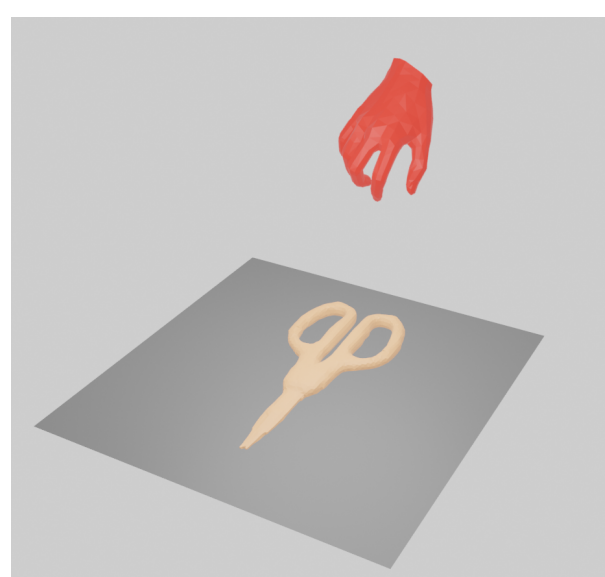


Goal Sequence

Input

Output

Challenges:  
Shape Diversity  
Manipulation Diversity



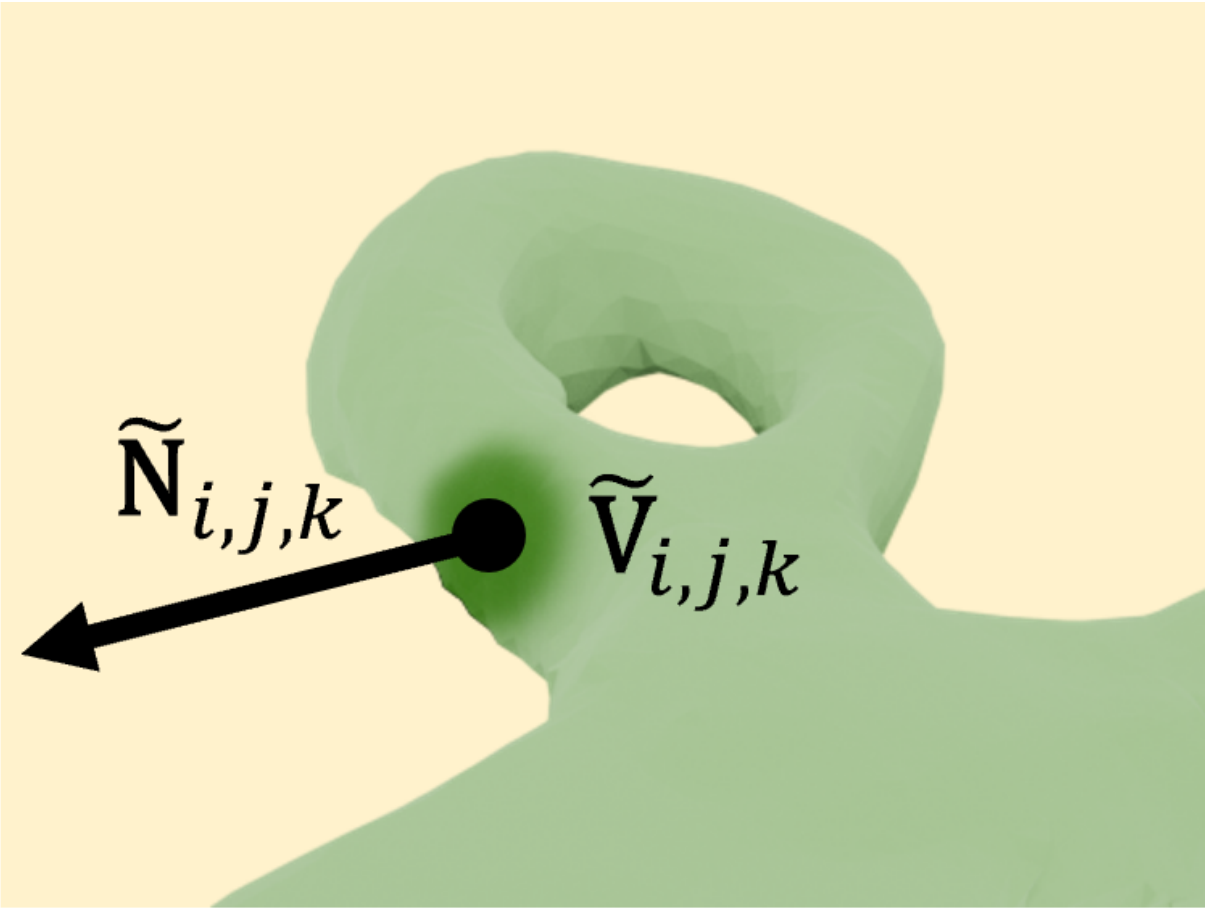
Functional Manipulation

# Contact-Centric Representation of Finger Motion

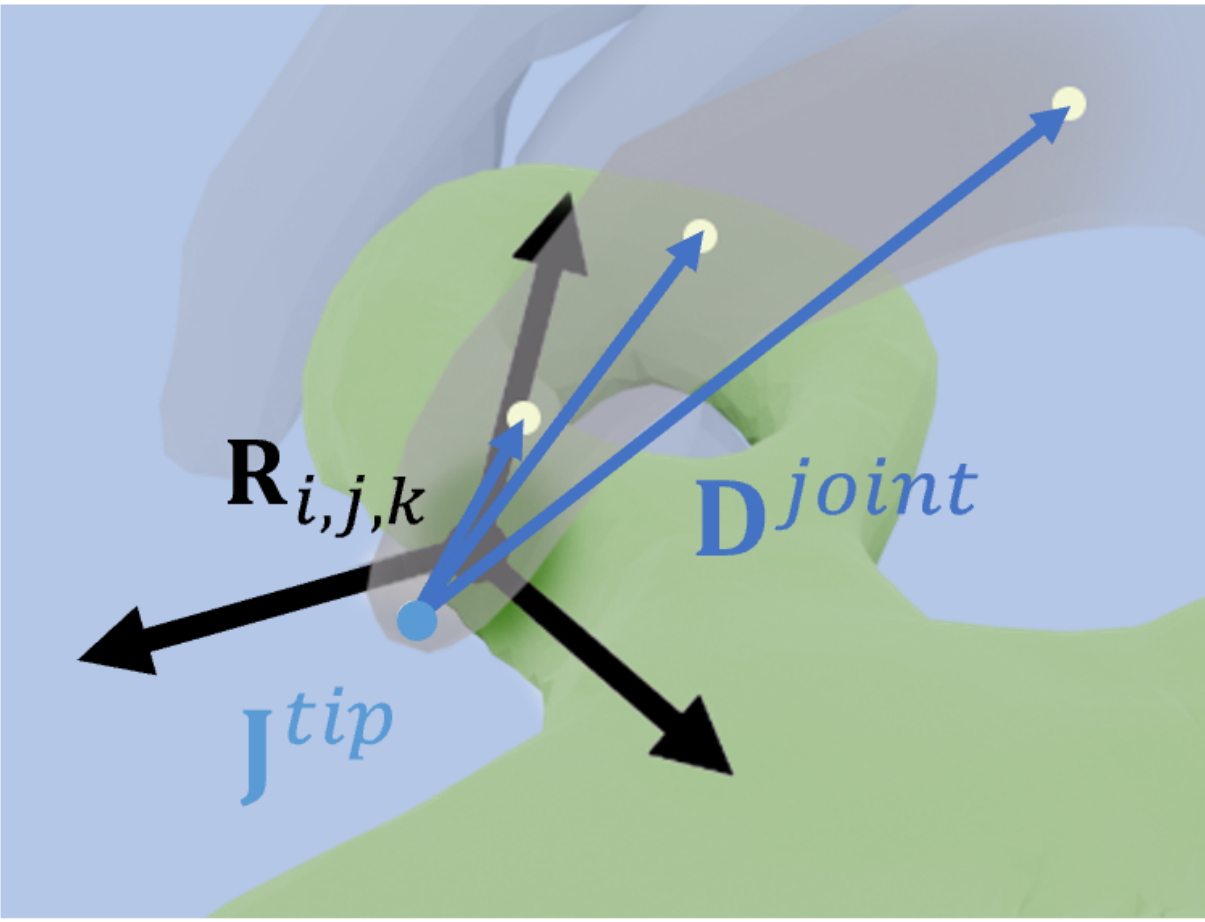


Hand Motion Sequence

Analyze  
 $\xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}}$   
 $\xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}}$   
 Synthesize

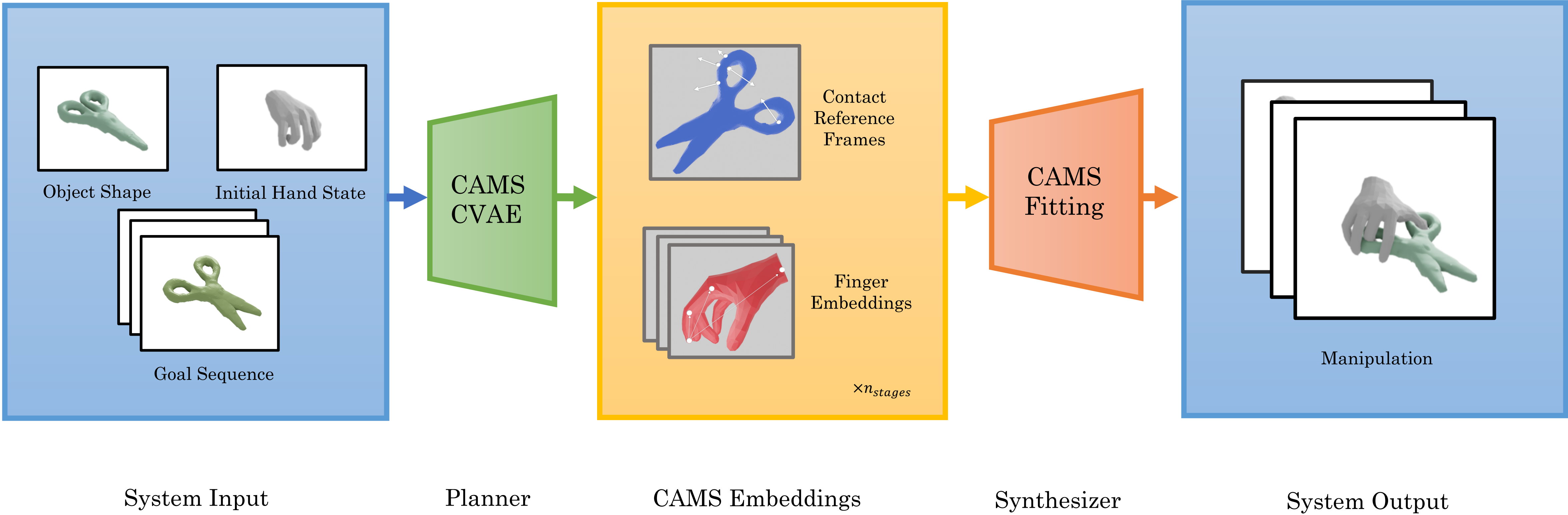


$$\mathbf{C}_{i,j,k} = (\mathbf{c}_{i,j,k}, \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_{i,j,k}, \tilde{\mathbf{N}}_{i,j,k})$$



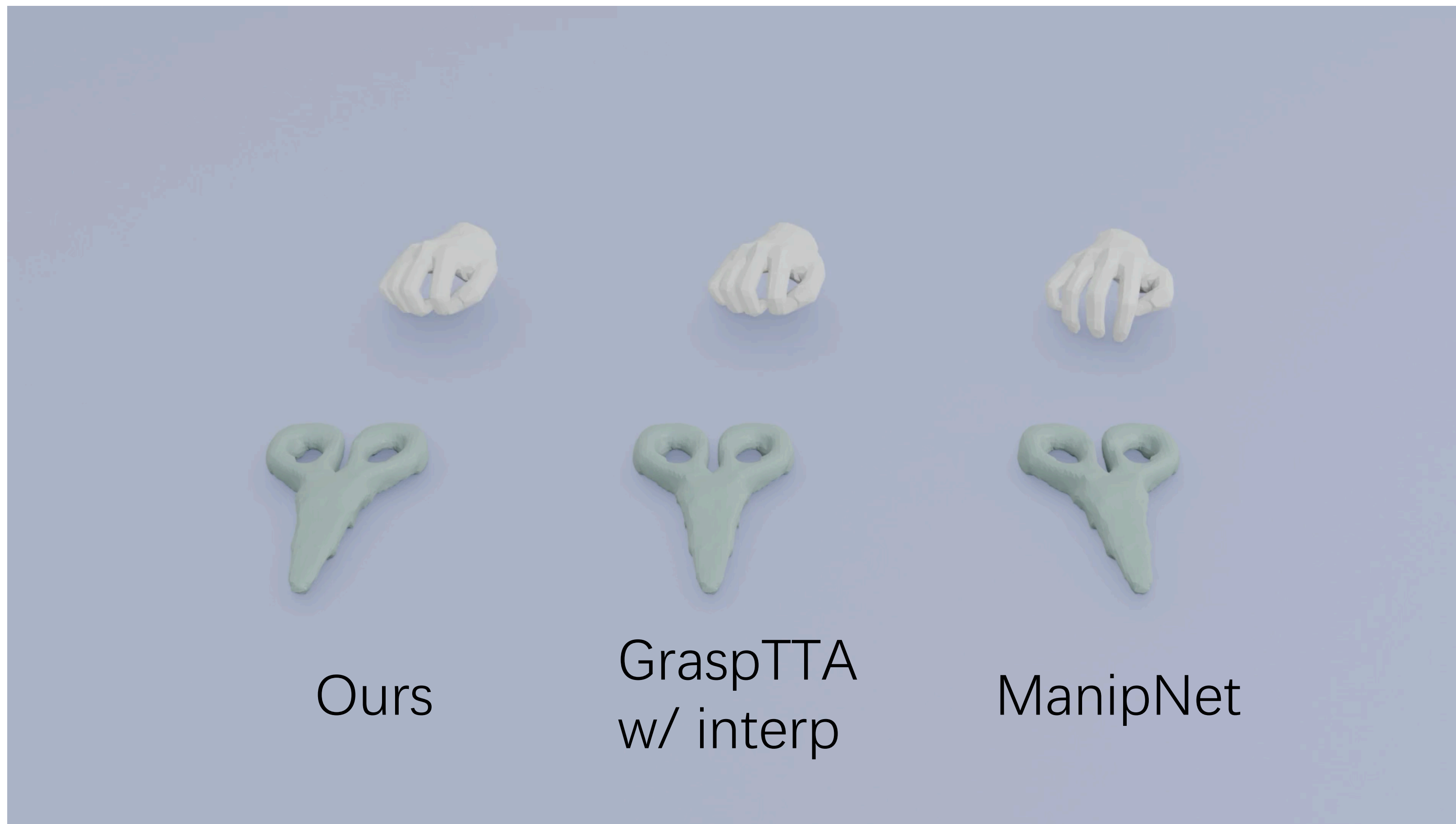
$$\mathbf{F}: \tilde{t} \mapsto (\mathbf{J}^{tip}, \mathbf{D}^{dip}, \mathbf{D}^{pip}, \mathbf{D}^{mcp}, \mathbf{D}^{root})$$

# Overview of Motion Generation Framework

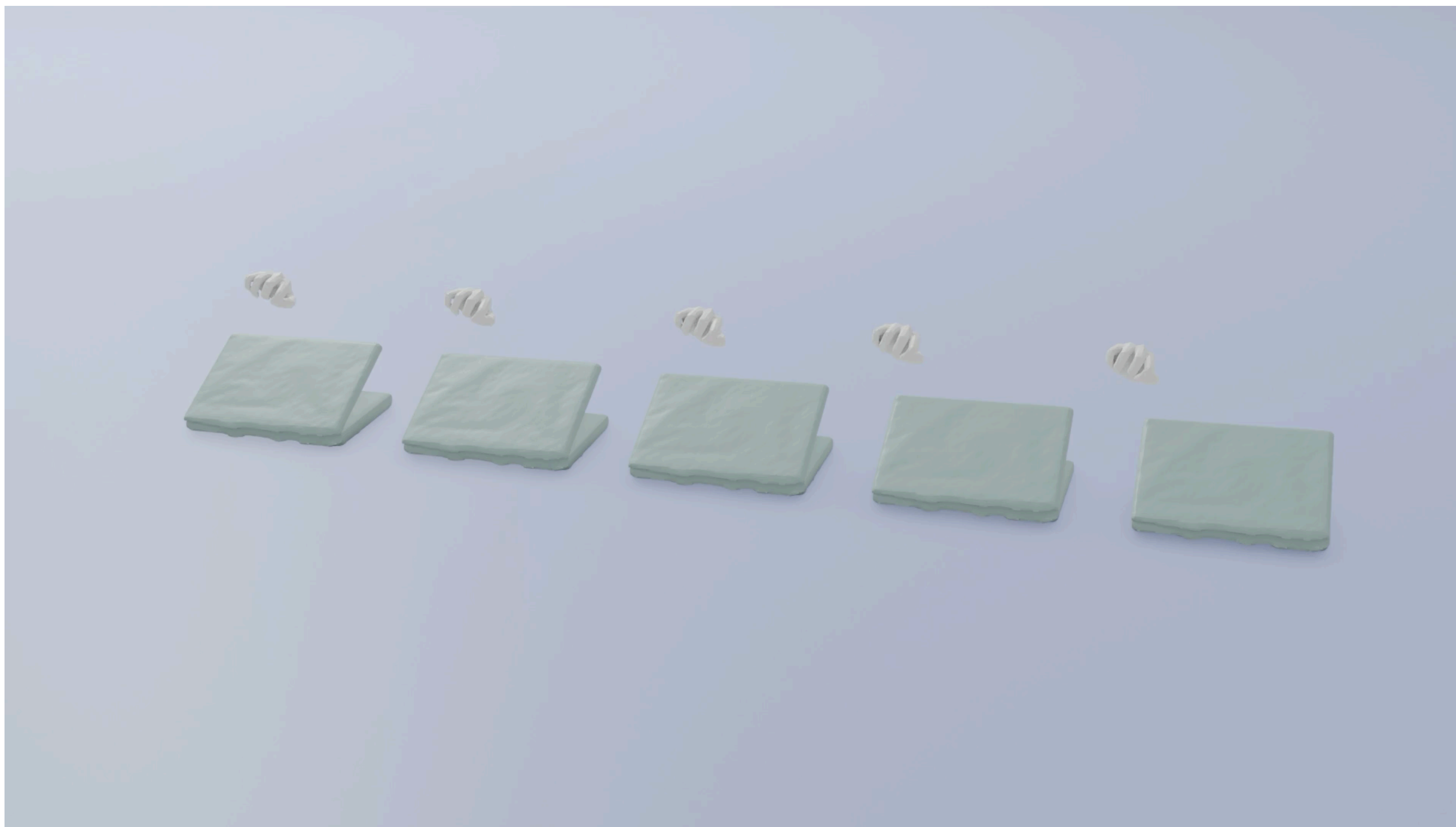




# Comparison



# Manipulation Diversity



# Robustness to Diverse Shapes

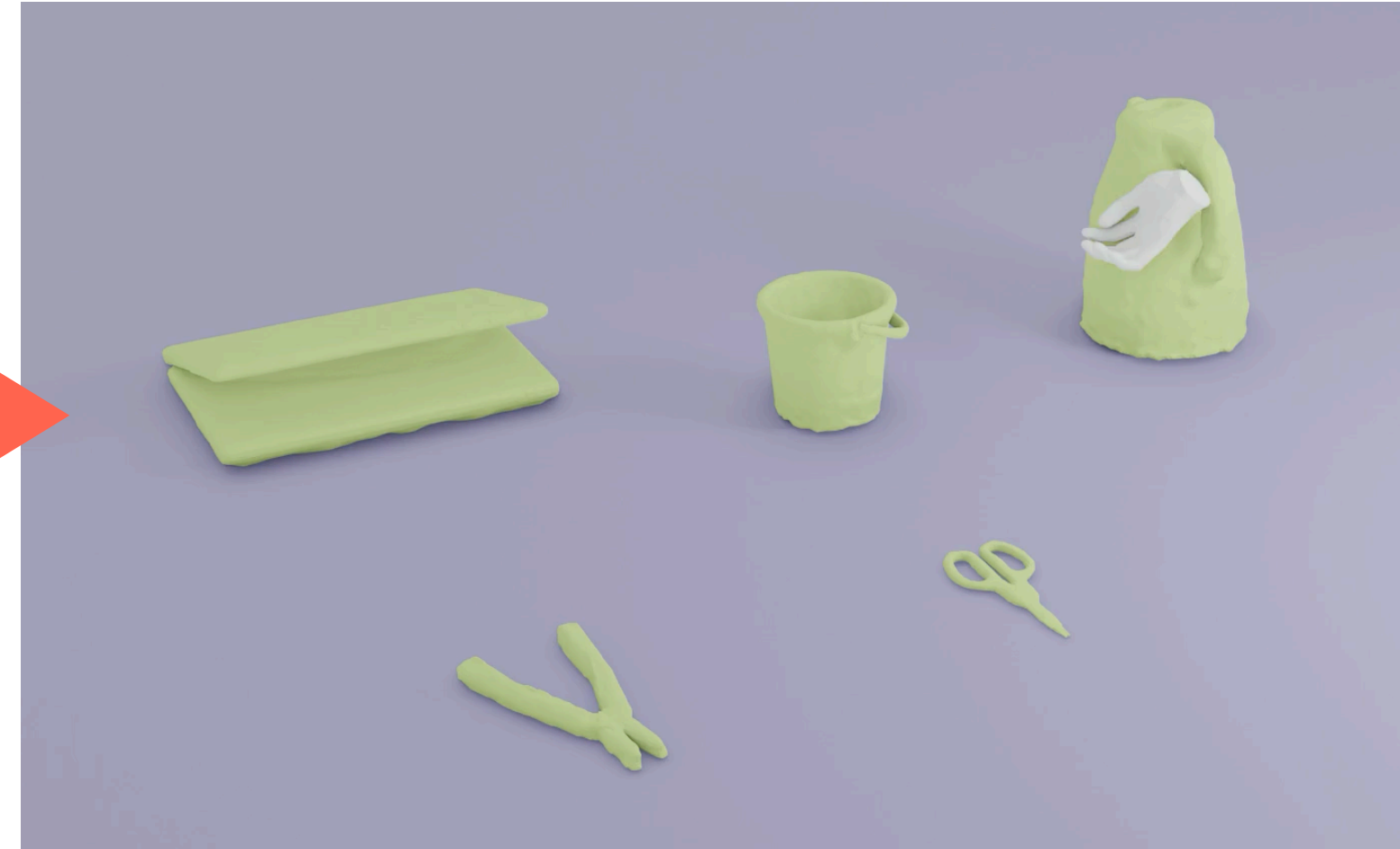


# A Cross-Embodiment Tracking Control Paradigm

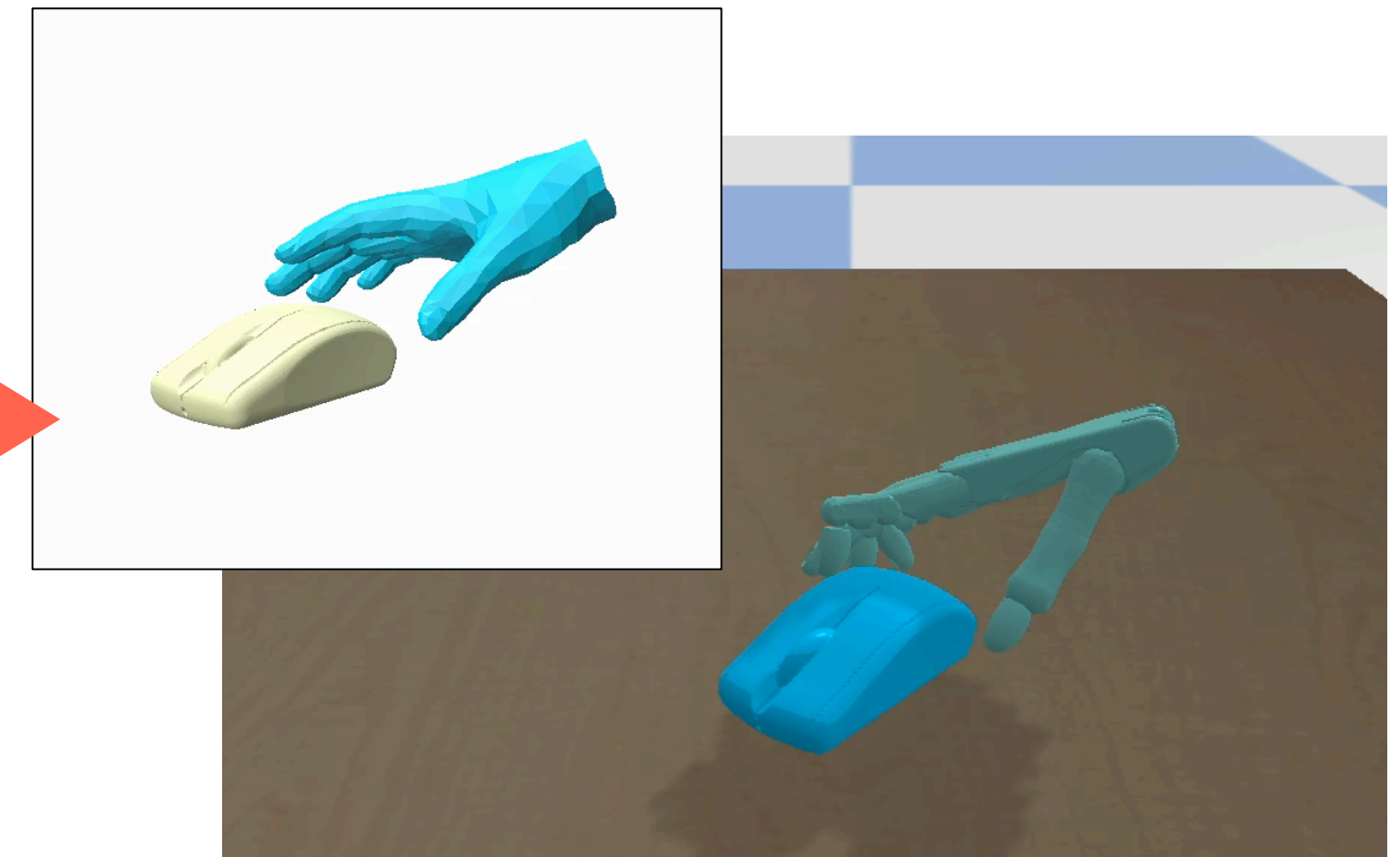
Capturing Human Manipulation Data



Generative Human Manipulation Planning



Cross-Embodiment Tracking Control

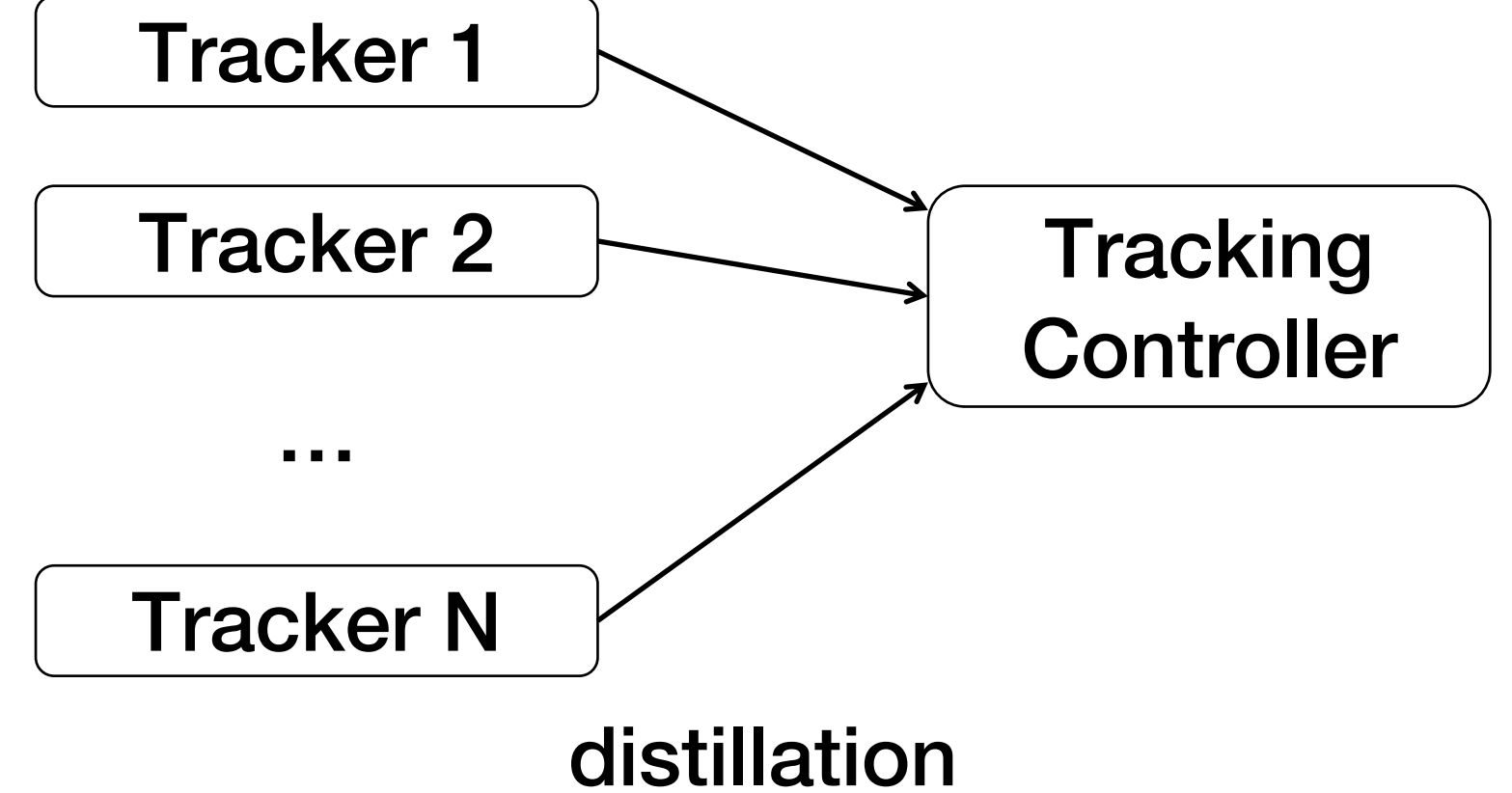
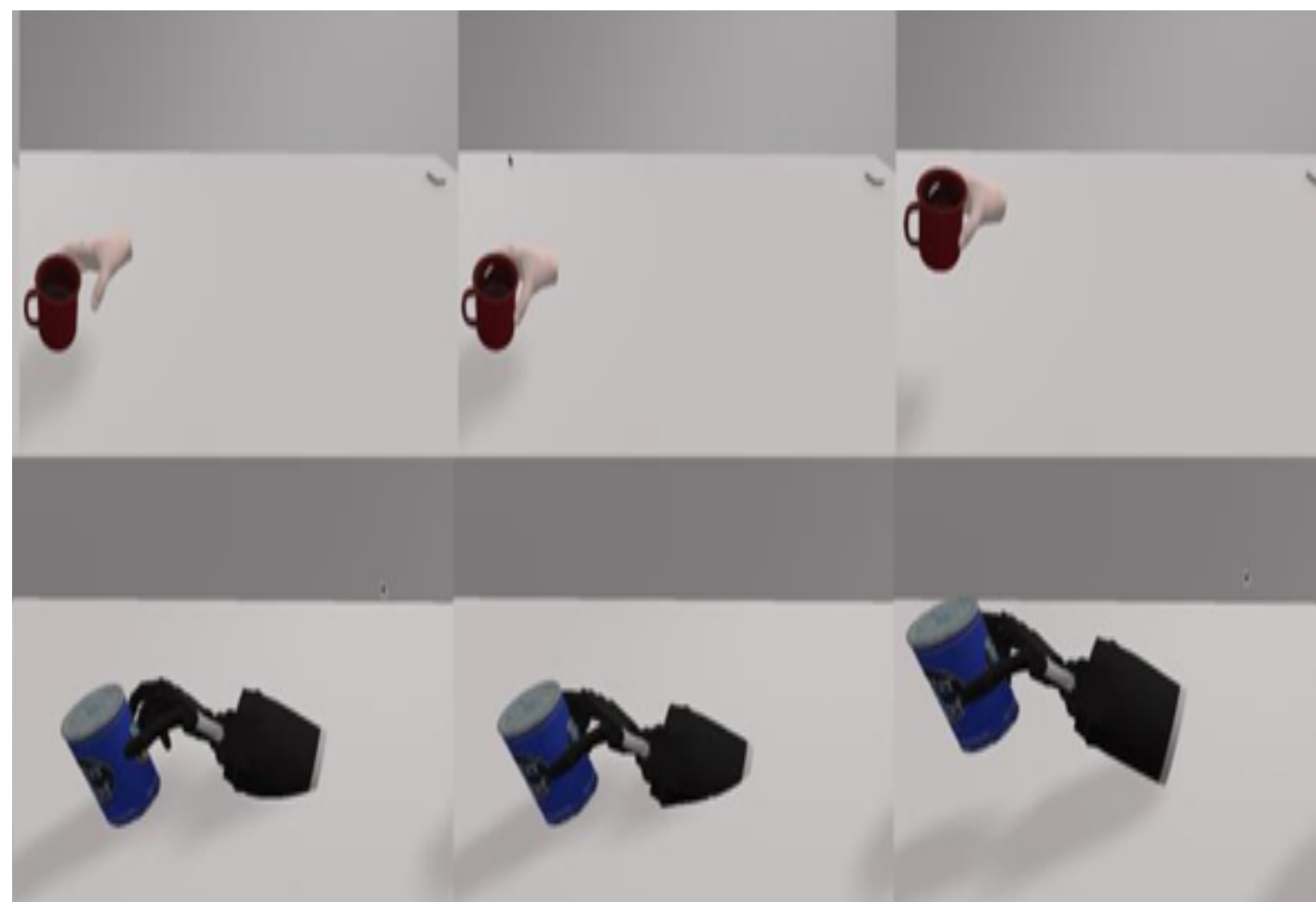


# Cross-Embodiment Tracking Control

Motion  
Retargeting

Learning a Per-  
Trajectory Tracker

Learning a Tracking  
Controller



**QuasiSim: Parameterized Quasi-Physical Simulators for  
Dexterous Manipulations Transfer**  
Xueyi Liu, Kangbo Lyu, Jieqiong Zhang, Tao Du, Li Yi. ECCV 2024



Kinematics-Only Human  
Demonstration



Dexterous Manipulations Transferred to  
a Simulated Robot Hand by Our Method

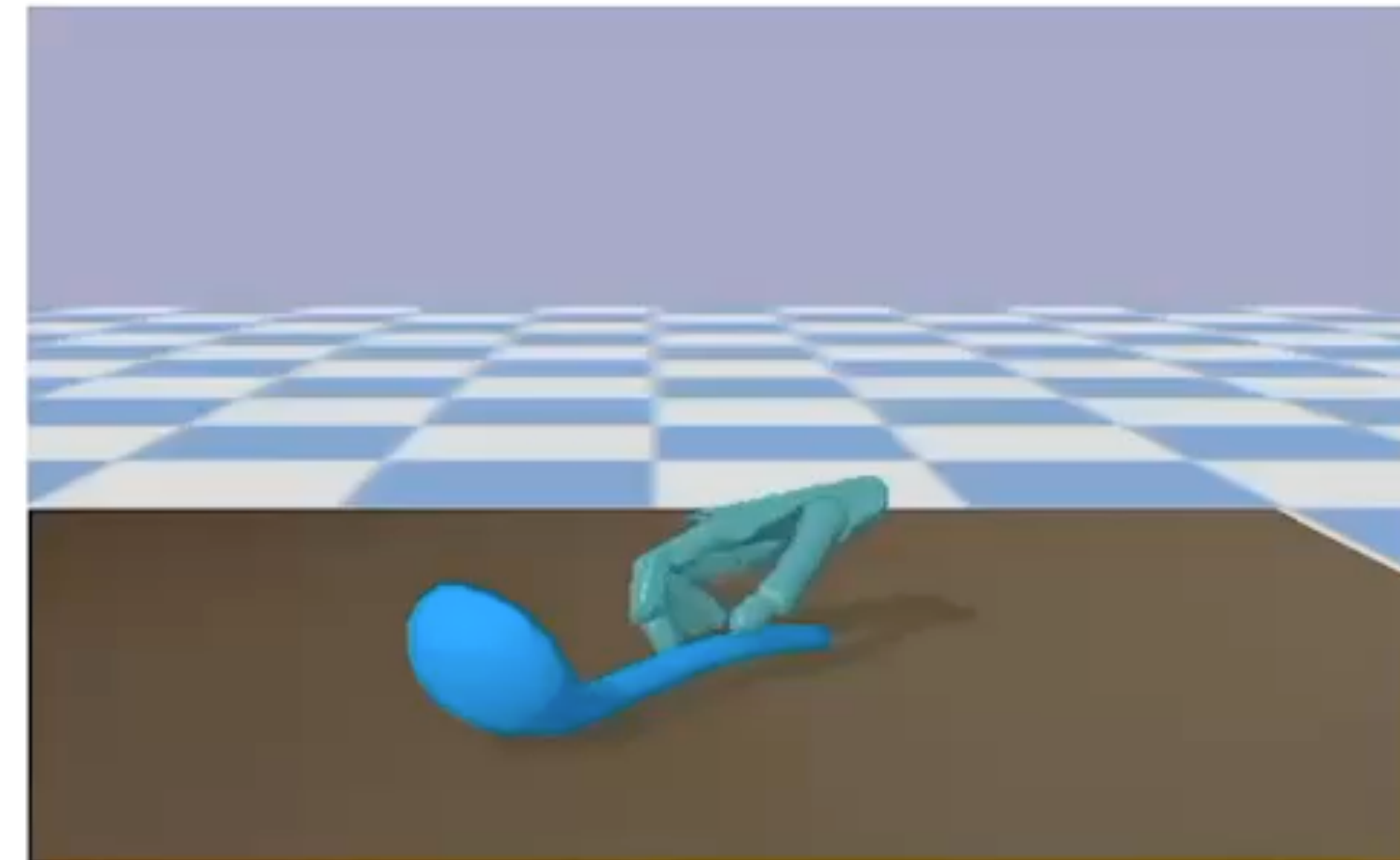
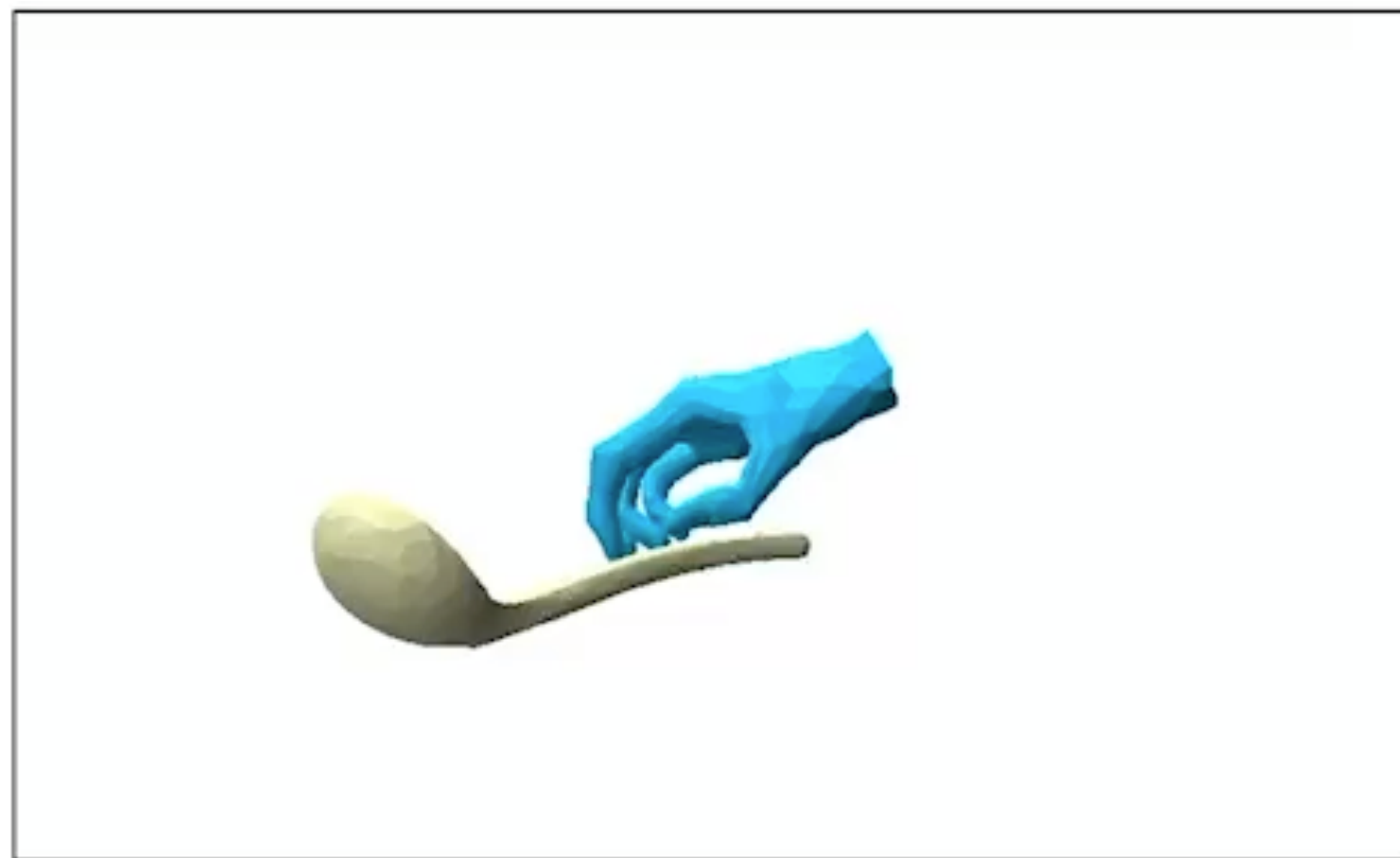
# Tracking a Single Trajectory

- Problem setup:
  - Input: a motion reference  $\{s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n\}$  describing a human hand manipulating an object



# Tracking a Single Trajectory

- Problem setup:
  - Input: a motion reference  $\{s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n\}$  describing a human hand manipulating an object
  - Output: a dynamic sequence  $\{\hat{s}_0, \hat{a}_0, \hat{s}_1, \hat{a}_1, \dots, \hat{s}_n\}$  transferring the skill to a robotic dexterous hand



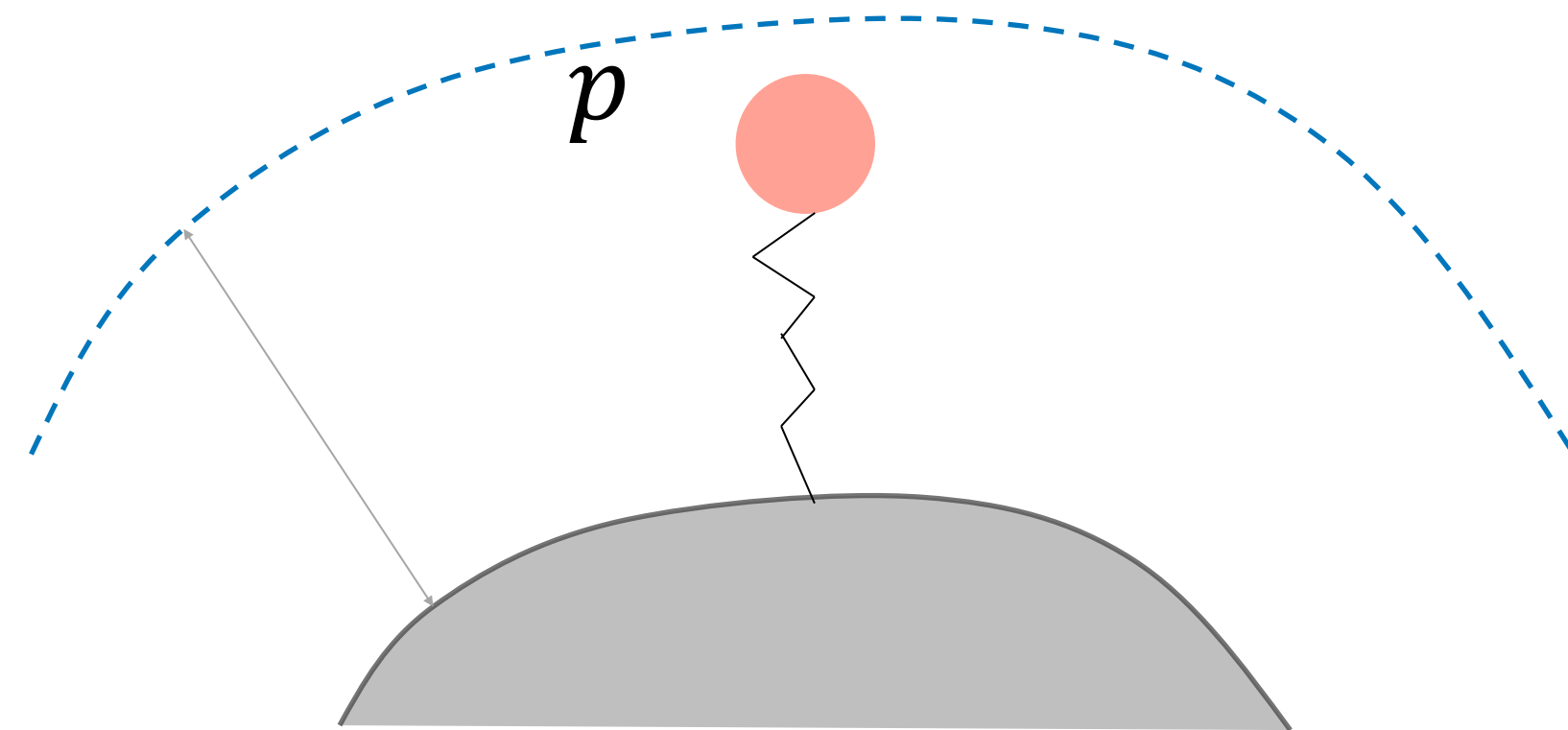
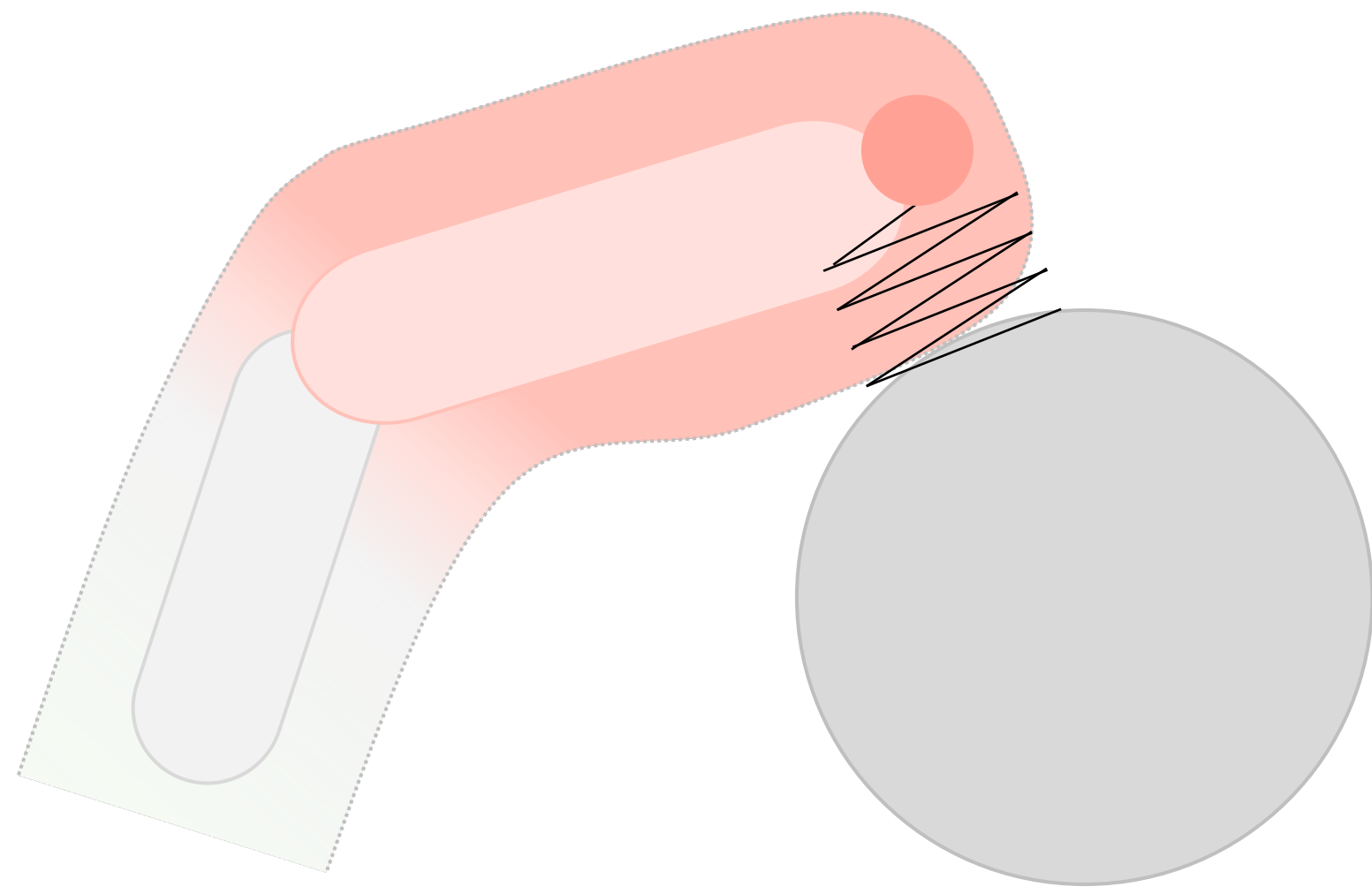


# Tracking a Single Trajectory

- Tough dynamics challenge trajectory optimization or RL
- Instead of focusing on optimization algorithms, can we optimize the simulator design?
- More generally: how to optimize simulation strategy for robot learning?

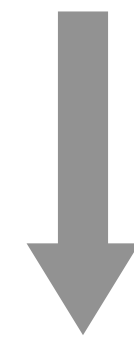
# Optimizing Physical Simulation

- Relaxed physical constraints help optimization via smoothing out the optimization objective
- High fidelity physics is critical for sim-to-sim or sim-to-real transfer



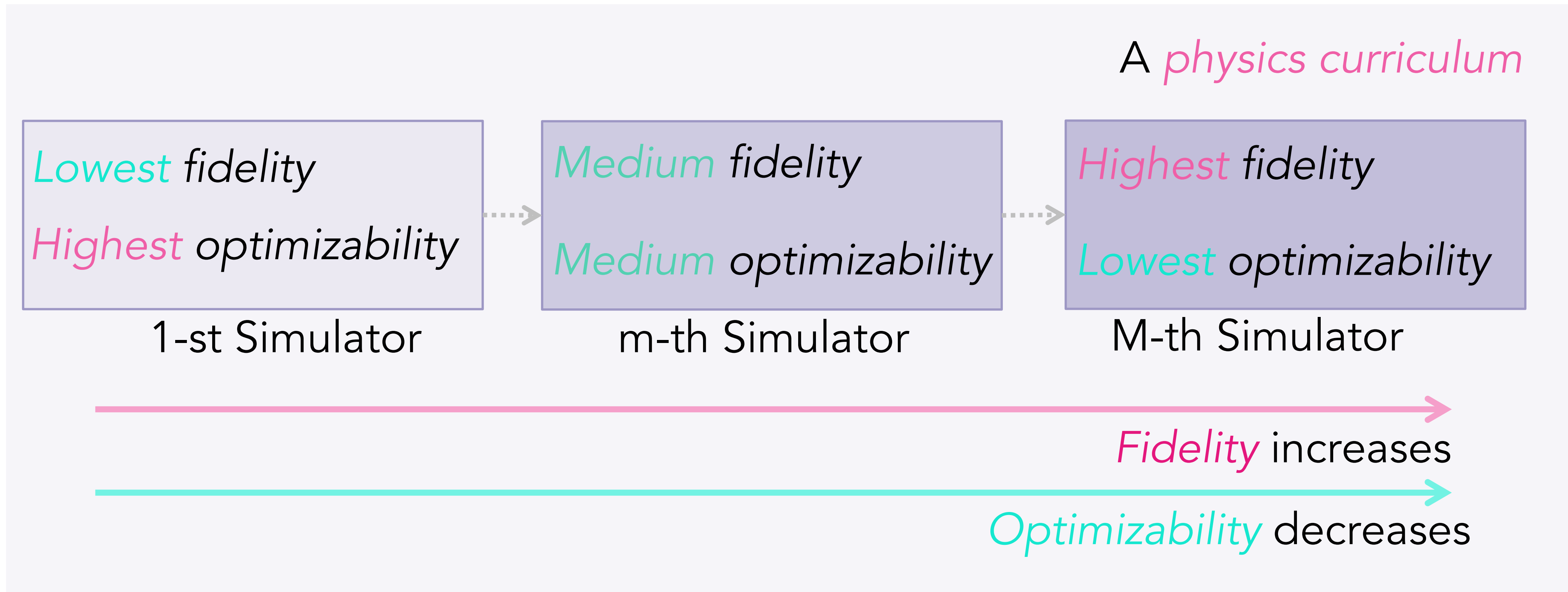
# How to Benefit from Both?

- Relaxed physical constraints help optimization via smoothing out the optimization objective
- High fidelity physics is critical for sim-to-sim or sim-to-real transfer



Using both in a physics curriculum!

# A Physics Curriculum

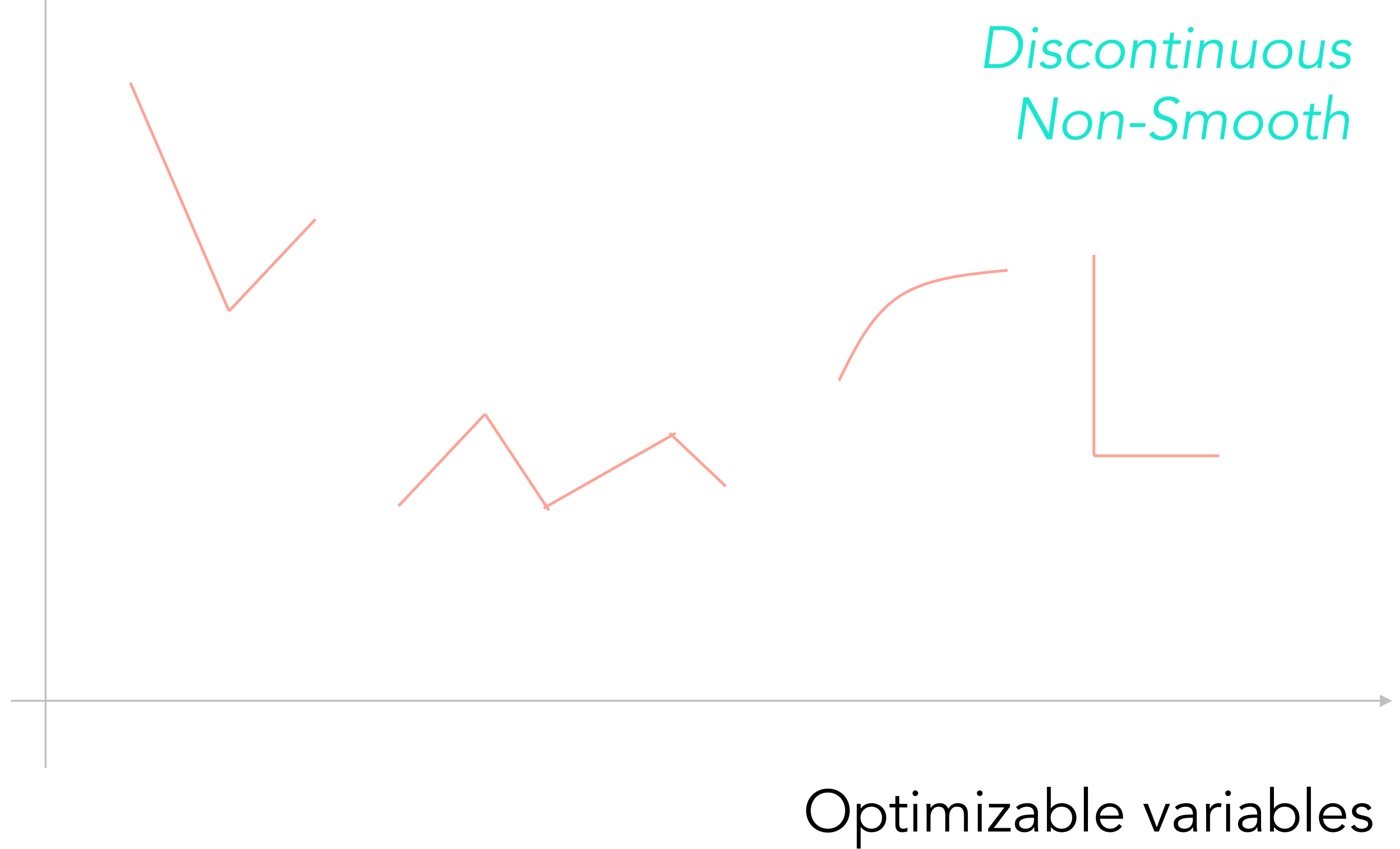


# Key Idea: Optimizing through a physics curriculum

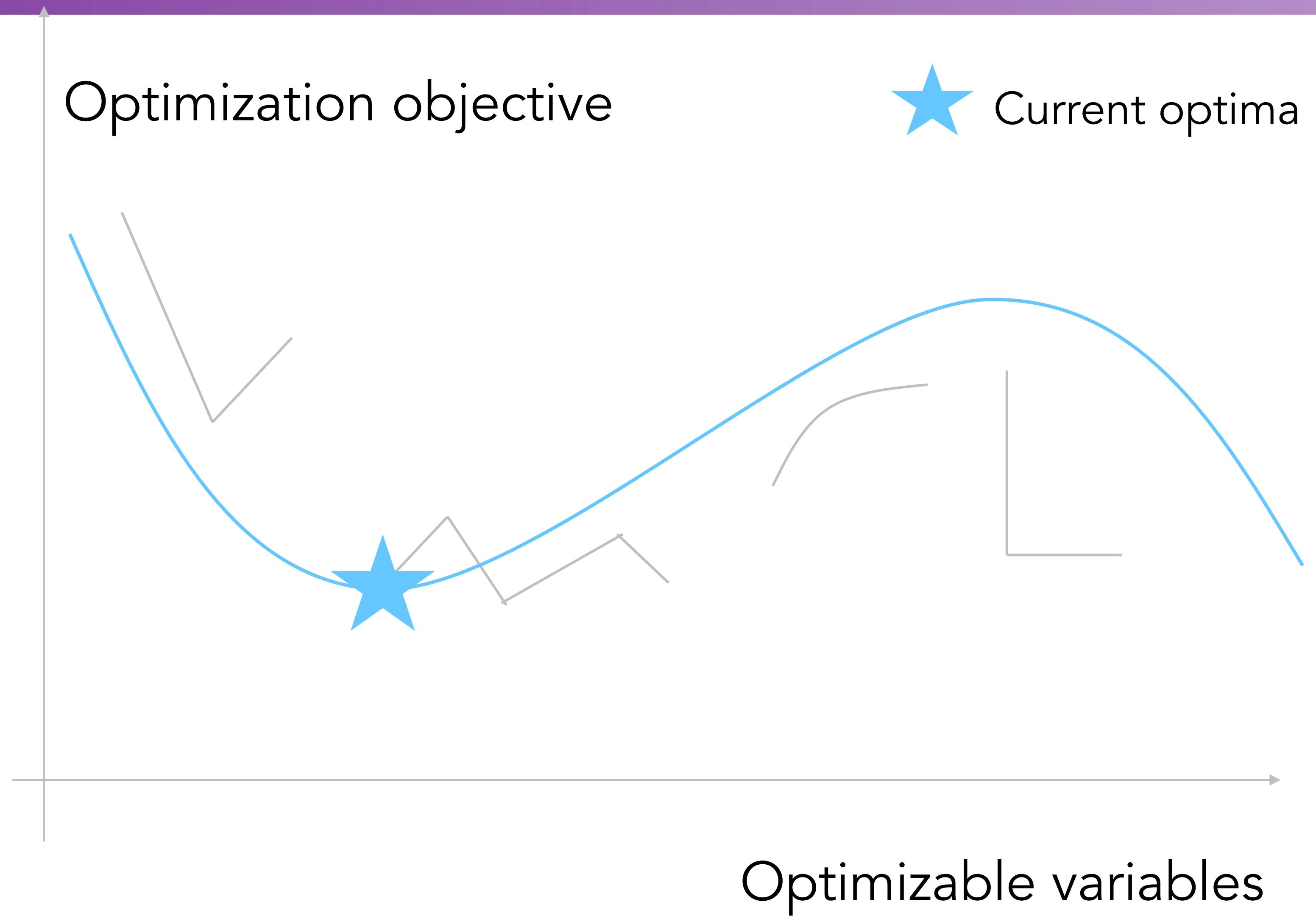


Optimization objective

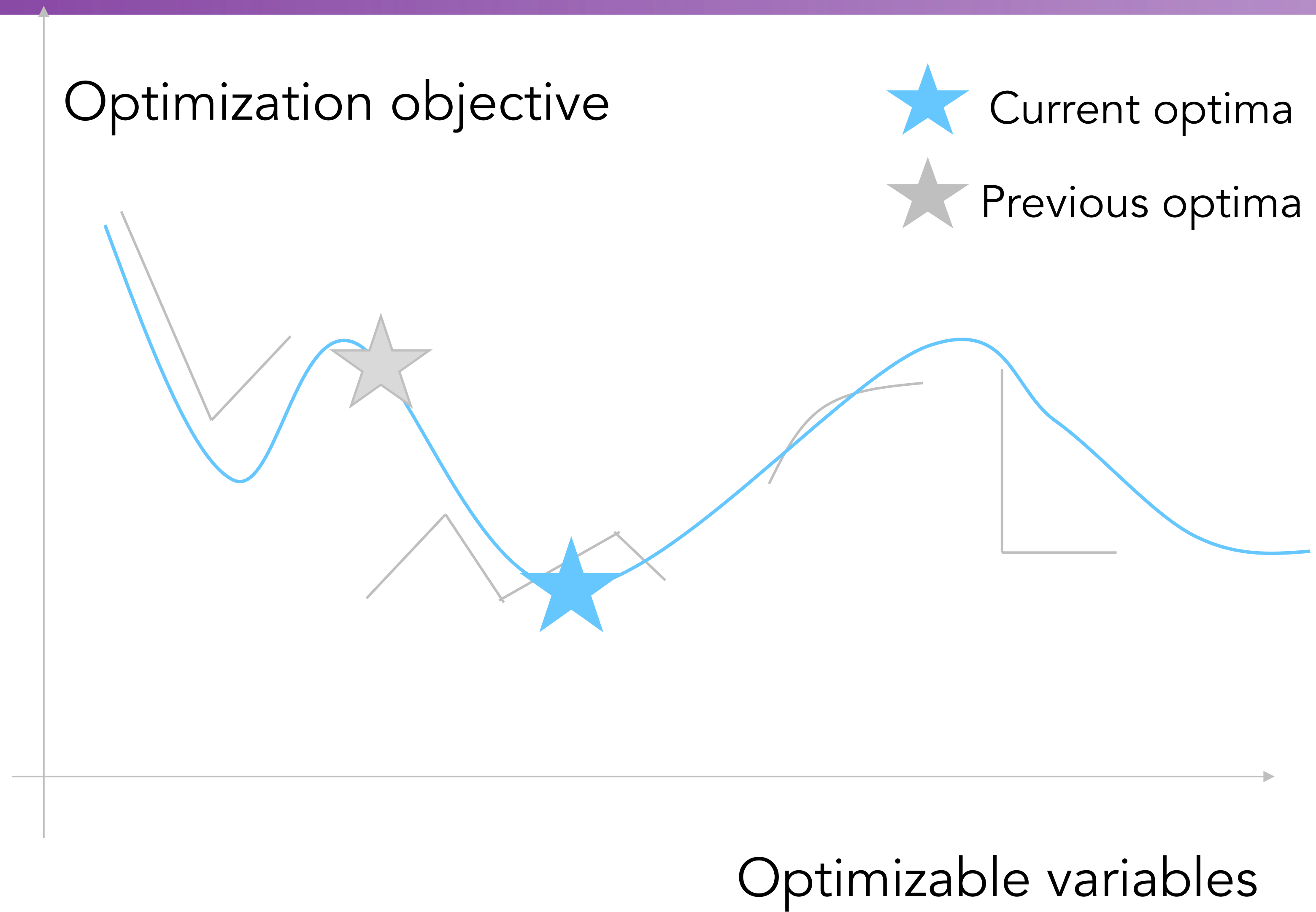
*Discrete*  
*Discontinuous*  
*Non-Smooth*



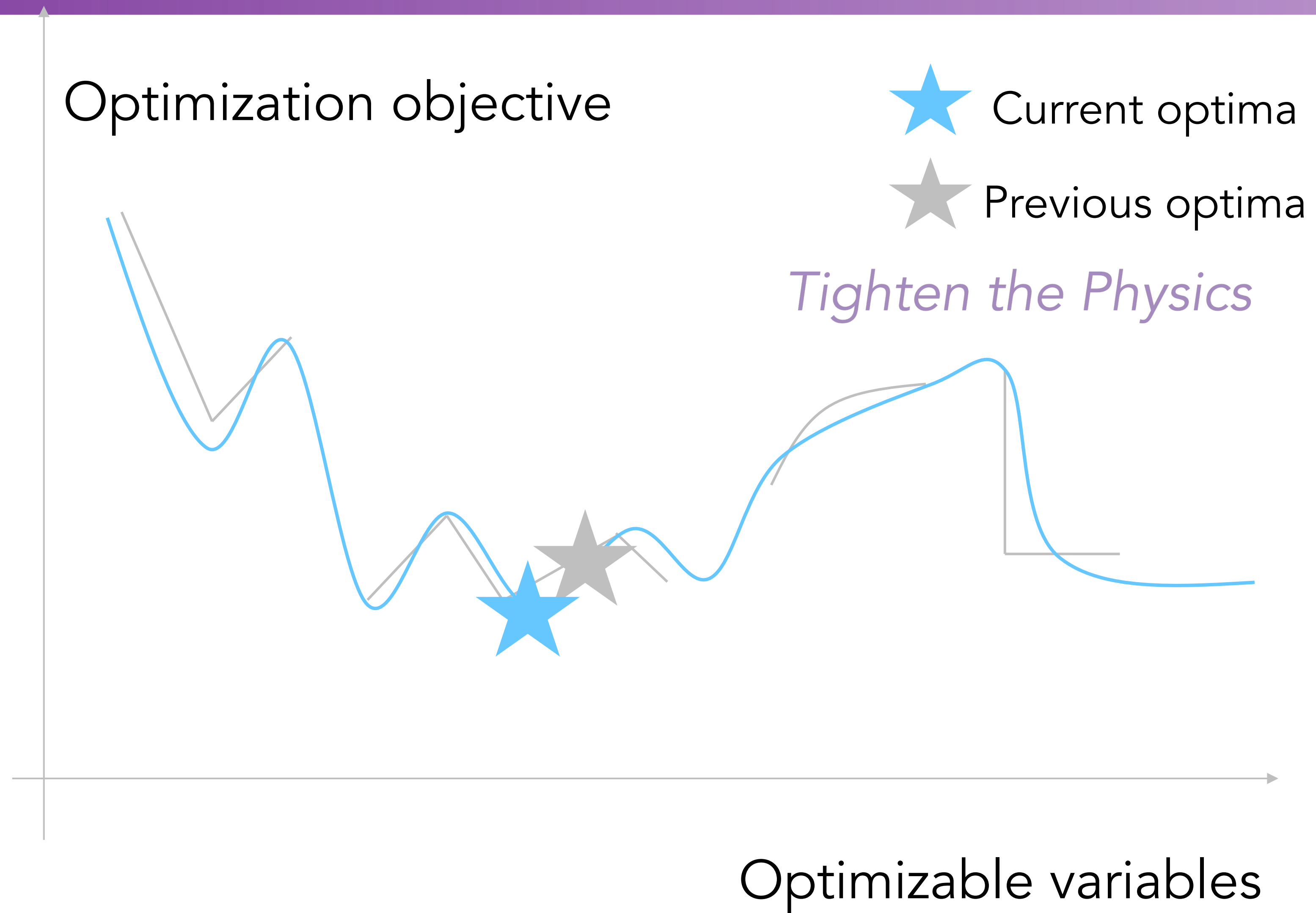
# Key Idea: Optimizing through a physics curriculum



# Key Idea: Optimizing through a physics curriculum

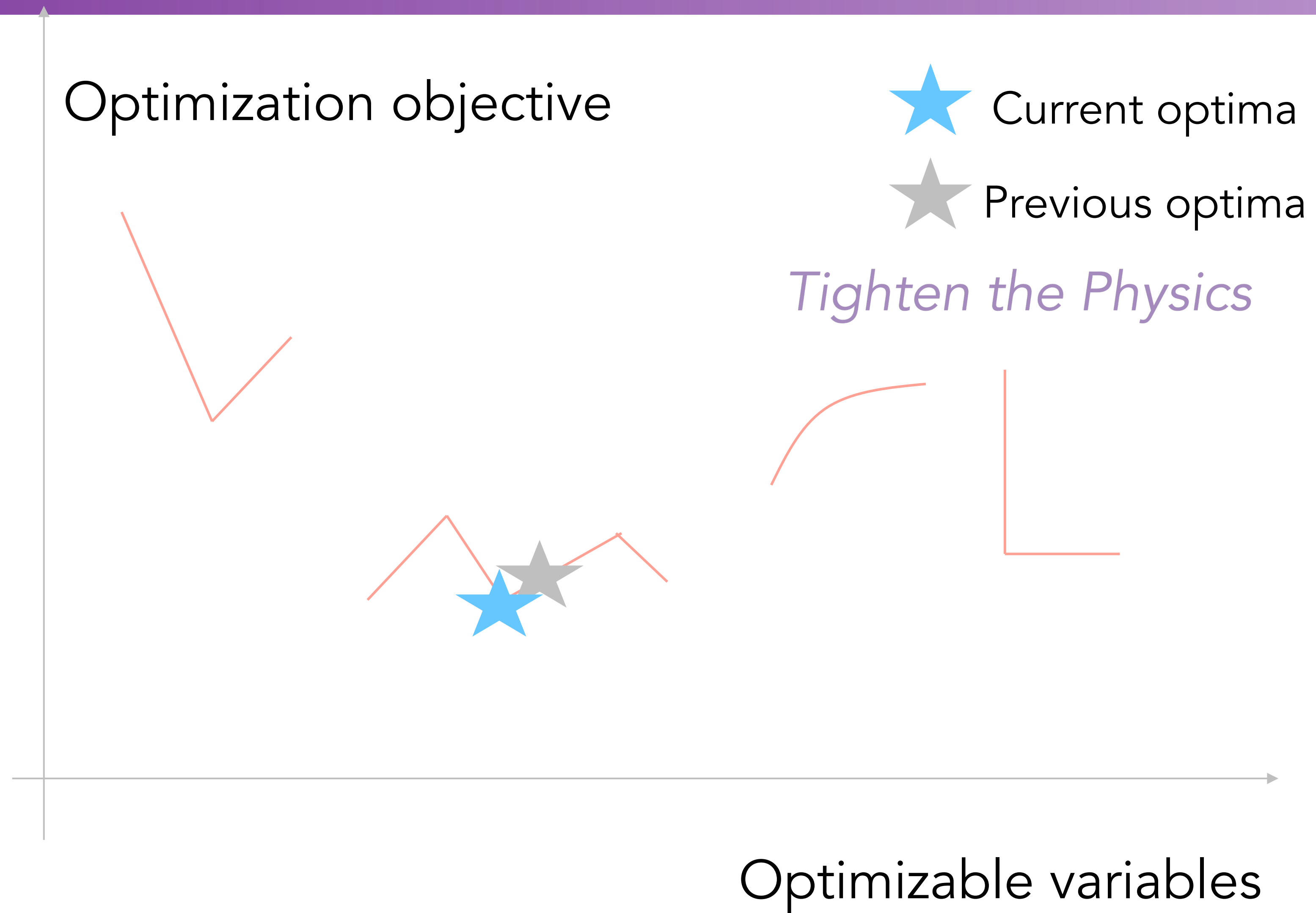


# Key Idea: Optimizing through a physics curriculum



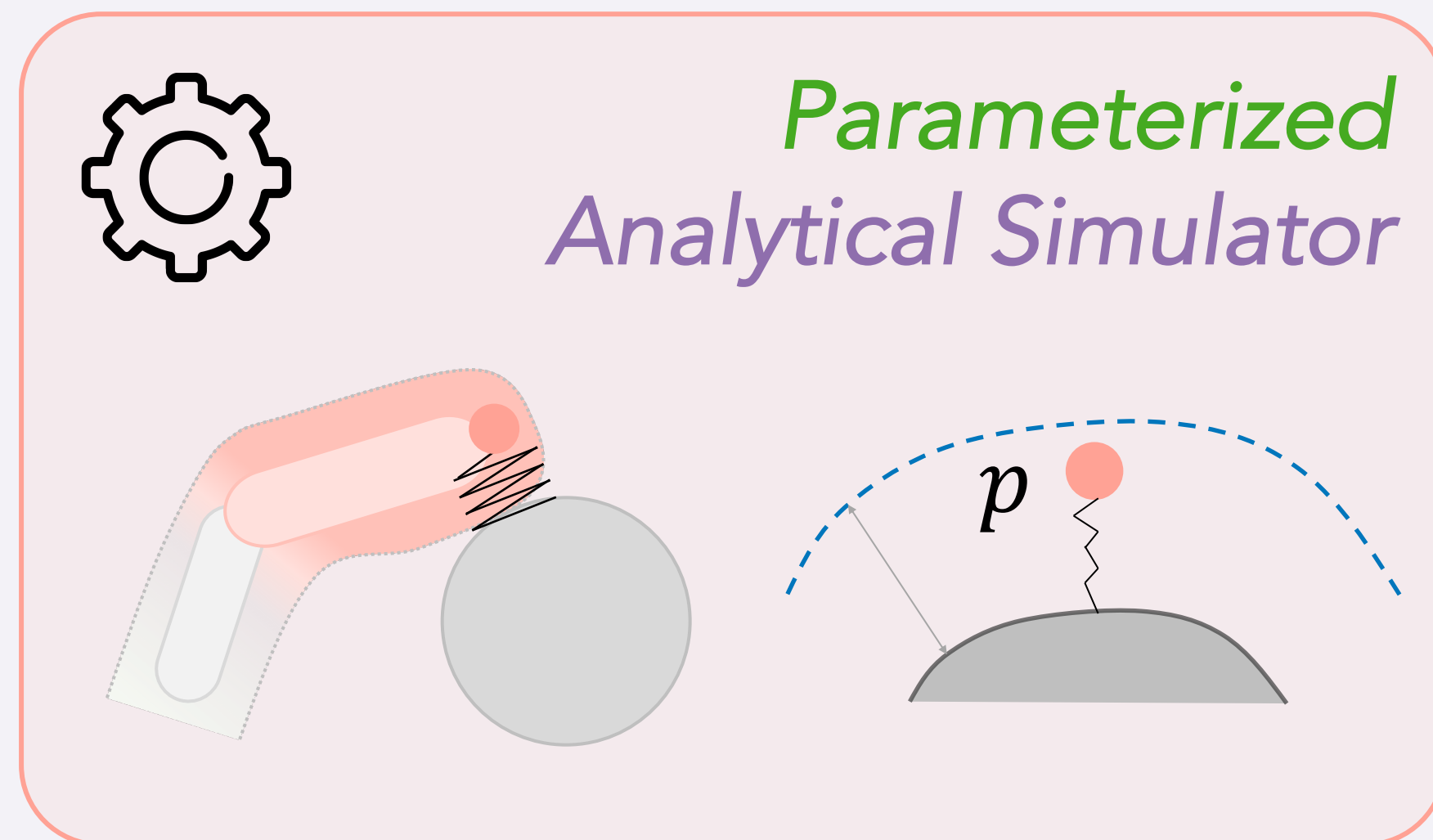


# Key Idea: Optimizing through a physics curriculum

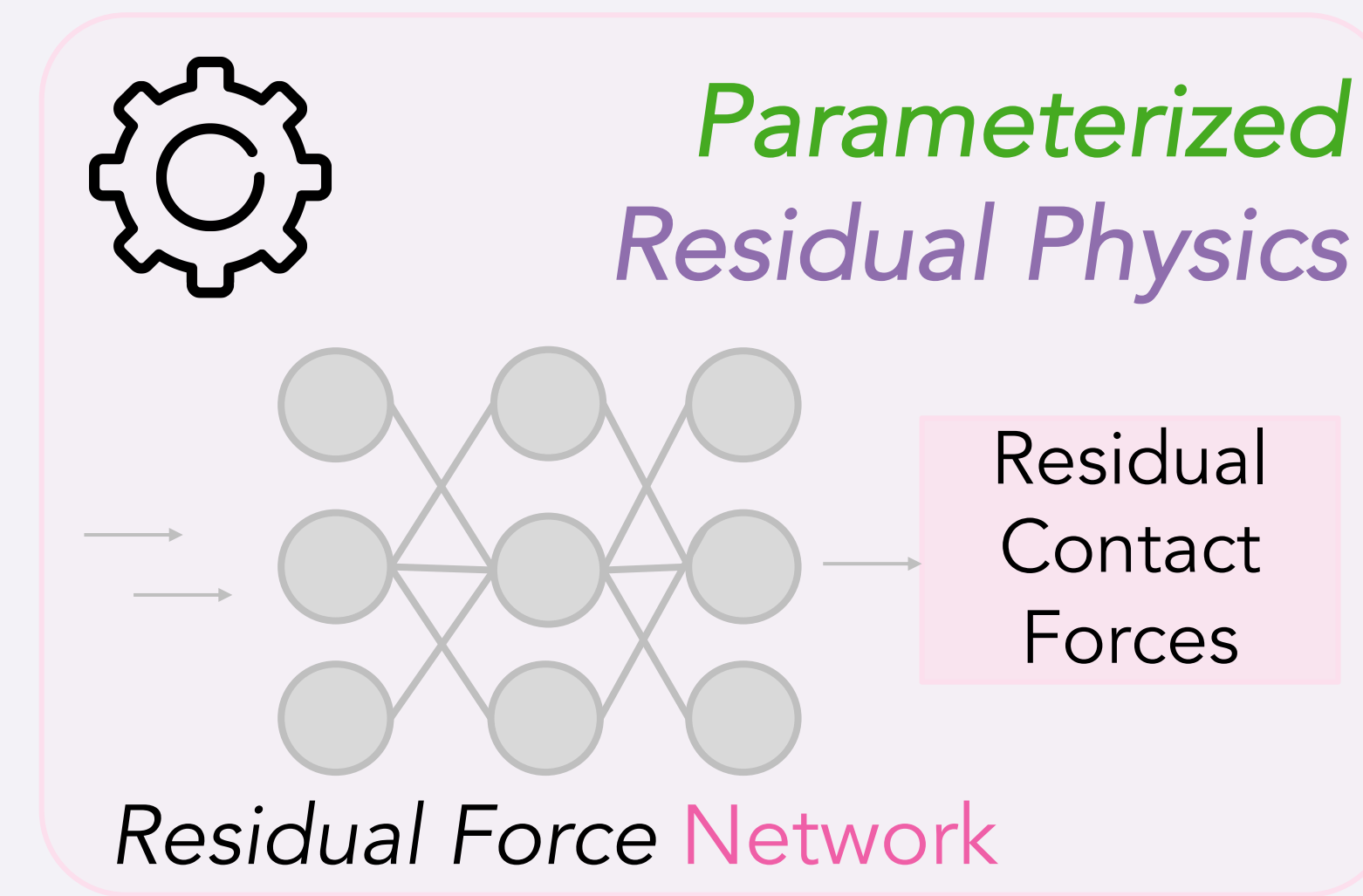


# Parameterized Quasi-Physical Simulator

## Parameterized *Quasi-Physical Simulator*

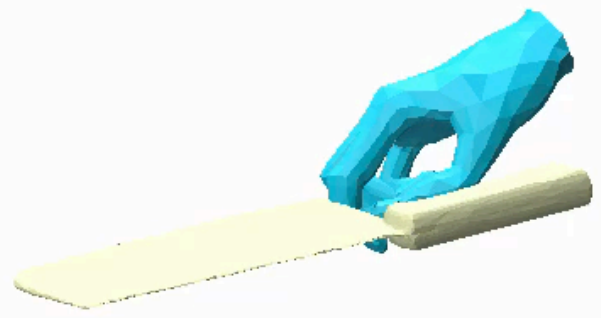


Controllable *analytical relaxations* on  
*Articulated multi-rigid* constraints  
*Contact* constraints

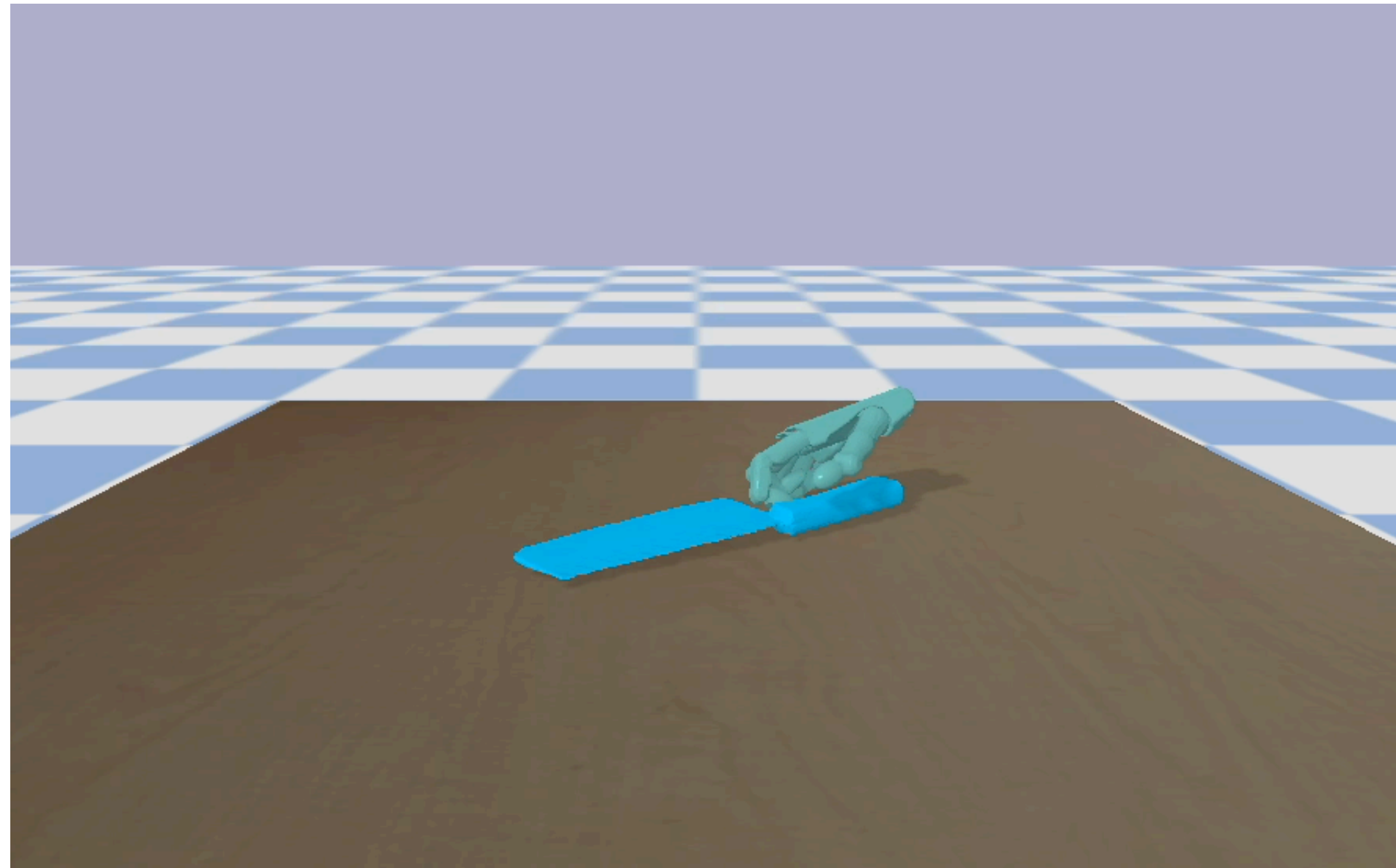


Flexible *Neural networks* for  
Approximating *high-fidelity physics*

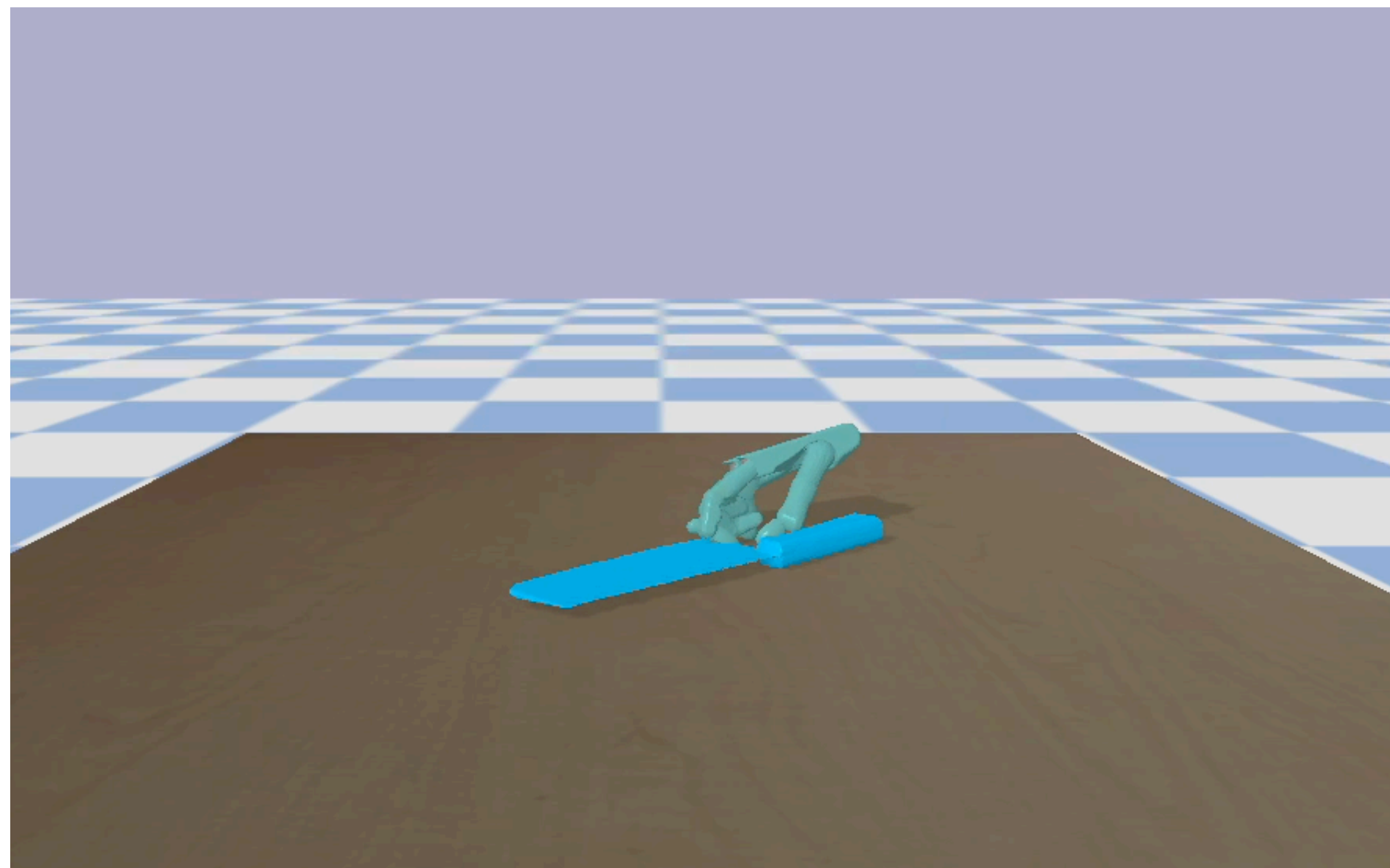
# Experimental Results



Human Demonstration



Ours

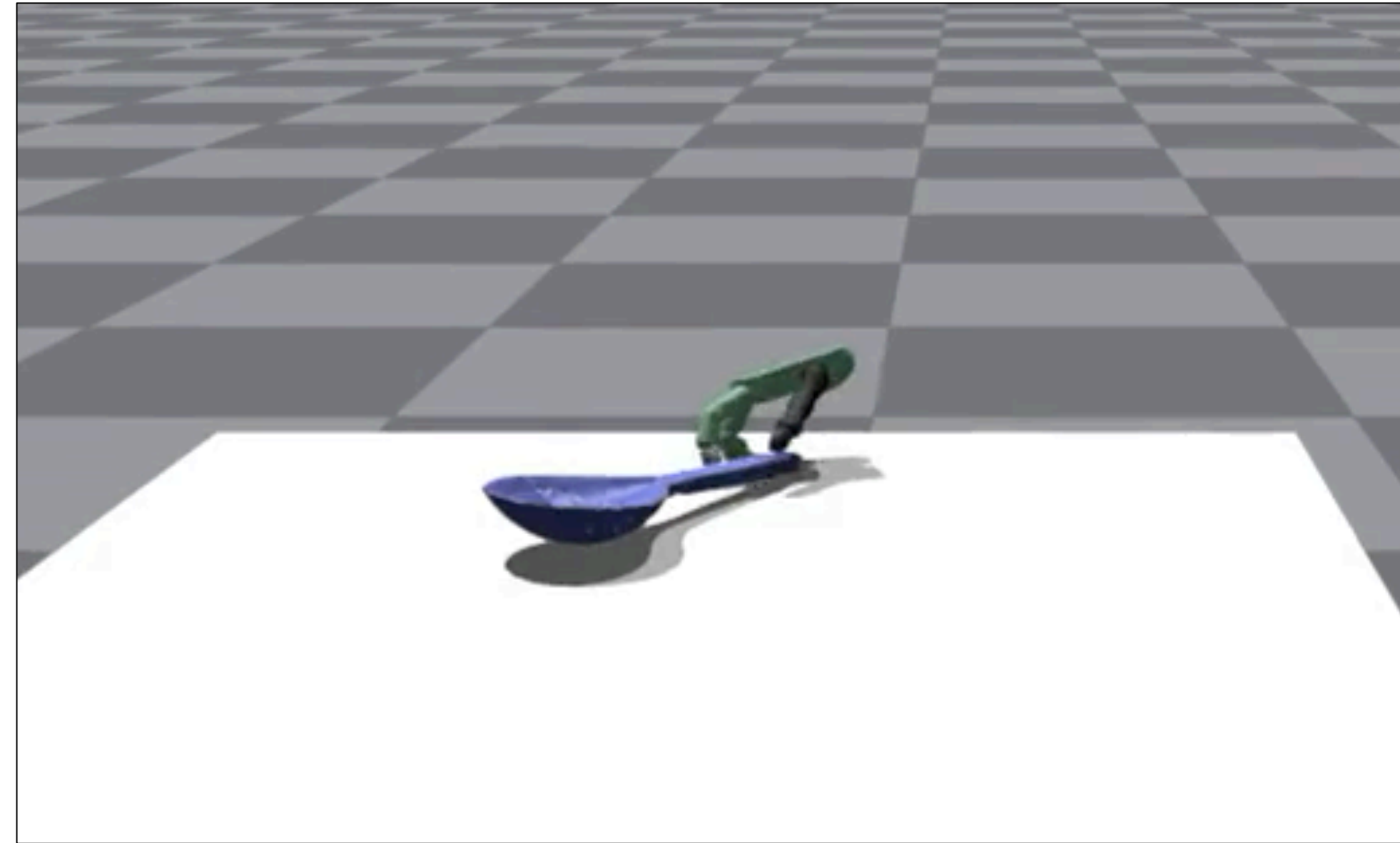


Baseline

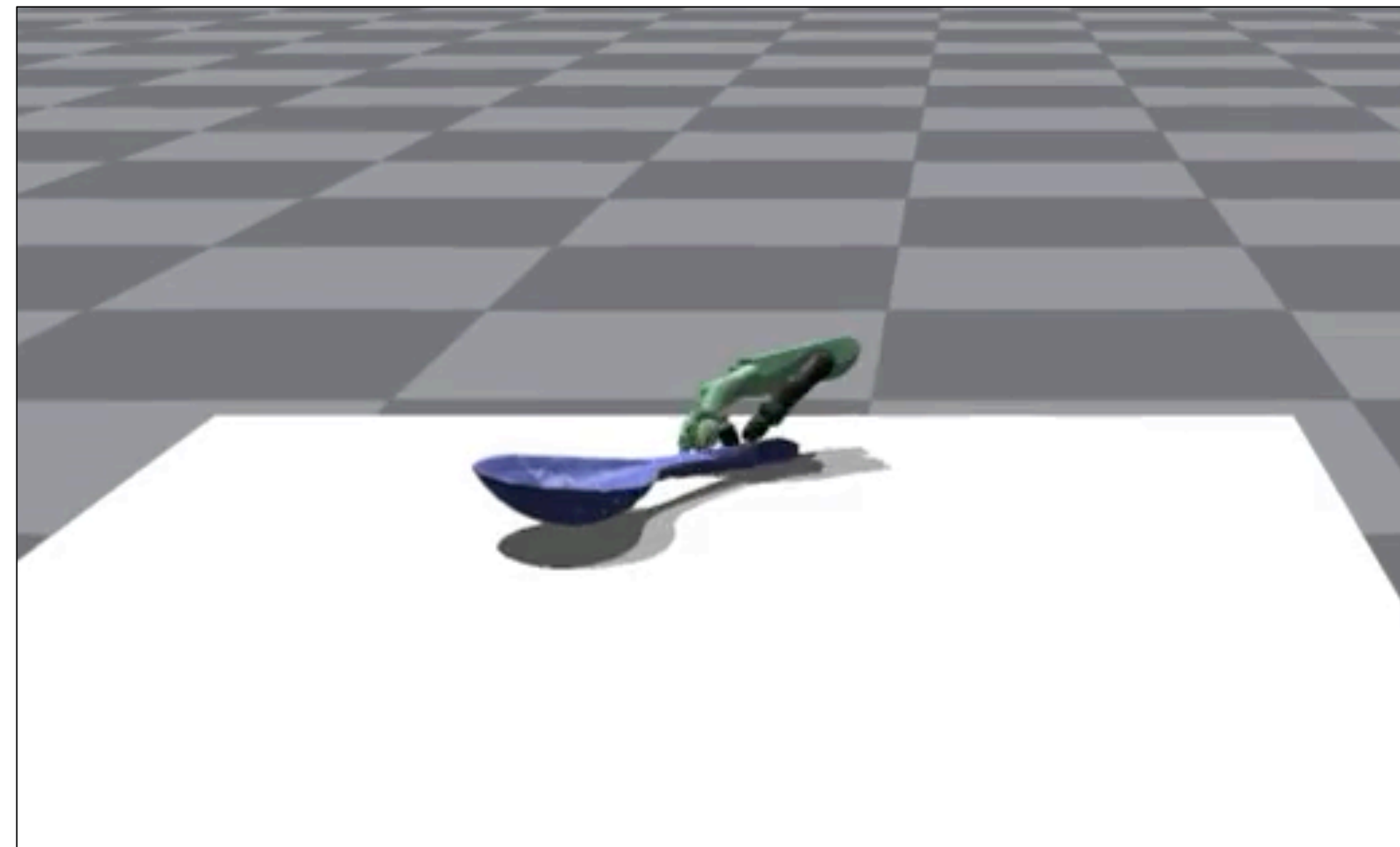
# Experimental Results



Human Demonstration



Ours



Baseline

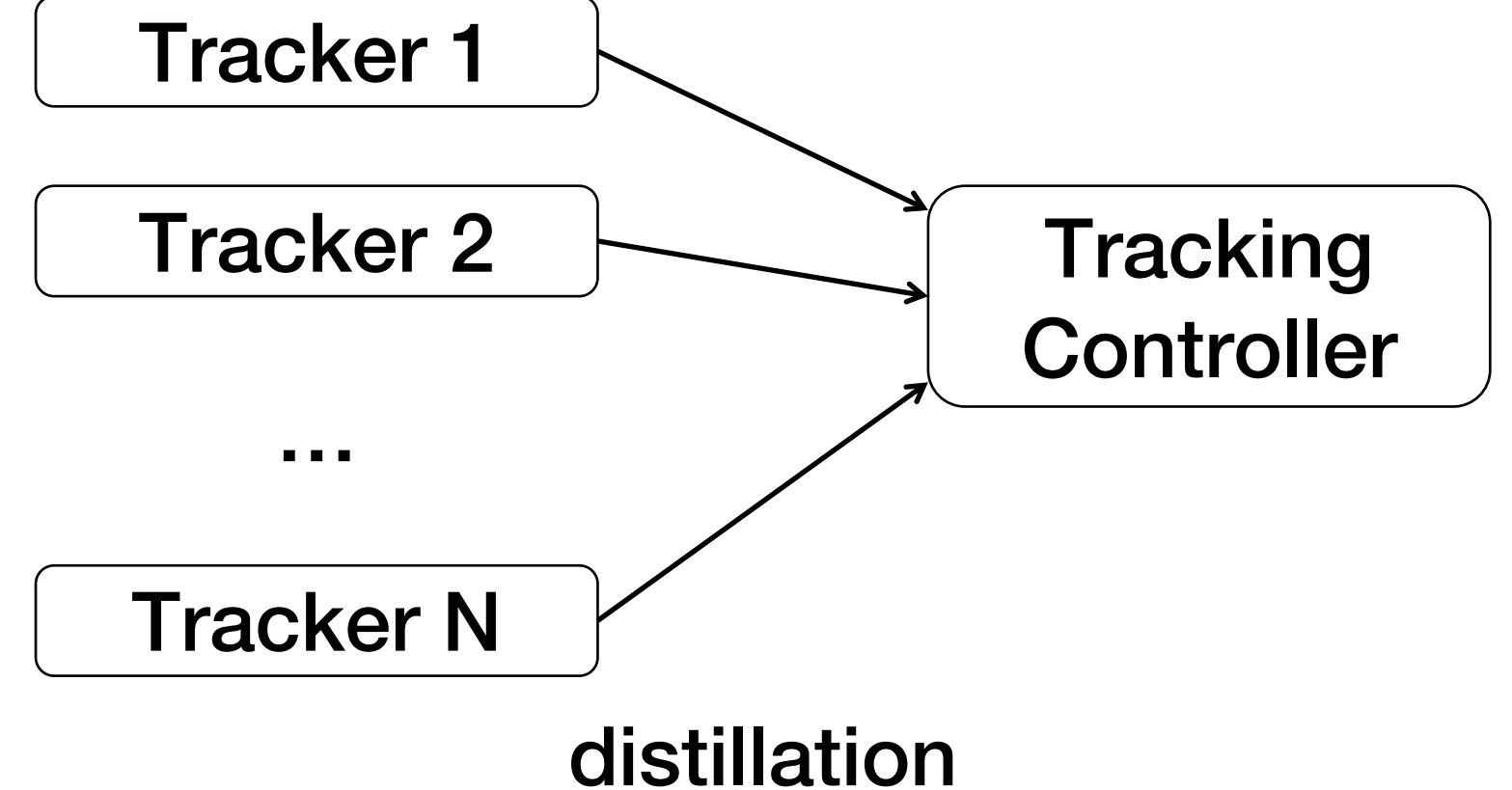
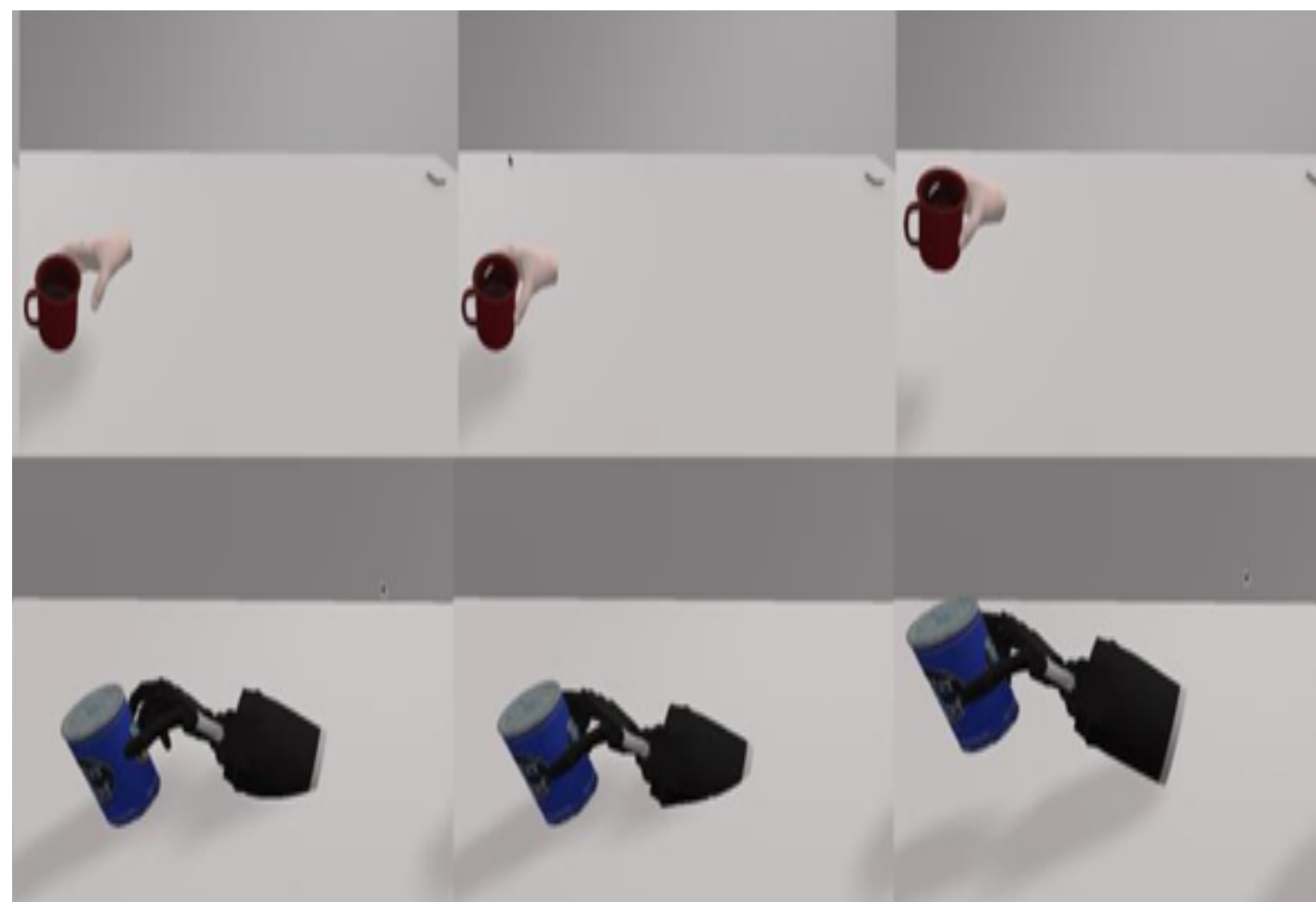
[Isaac Gym]

# Cross-Embodiment Tracking Control

Motion Retargeting

Learning a Per-Trajectory Tracker

Learning a Tracking Controller

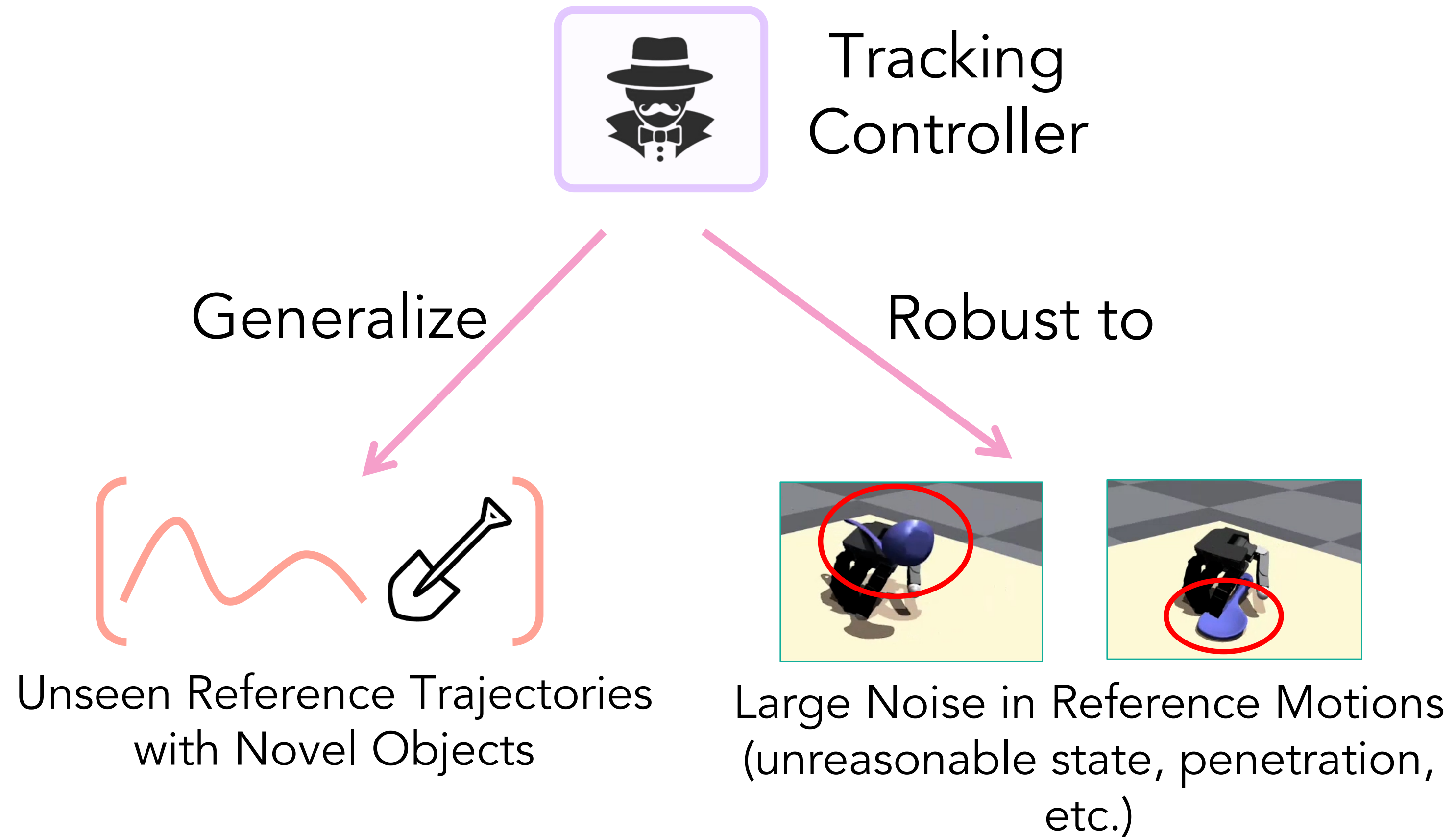


**Towards Generalizable Neural Tracking Control for Dexterous Manipulation  
from Human References**

Xueyi Liu, Jianibieke Adalibieke, Qianwei Han, Yuzhe Qin, Li Yi. In submission.

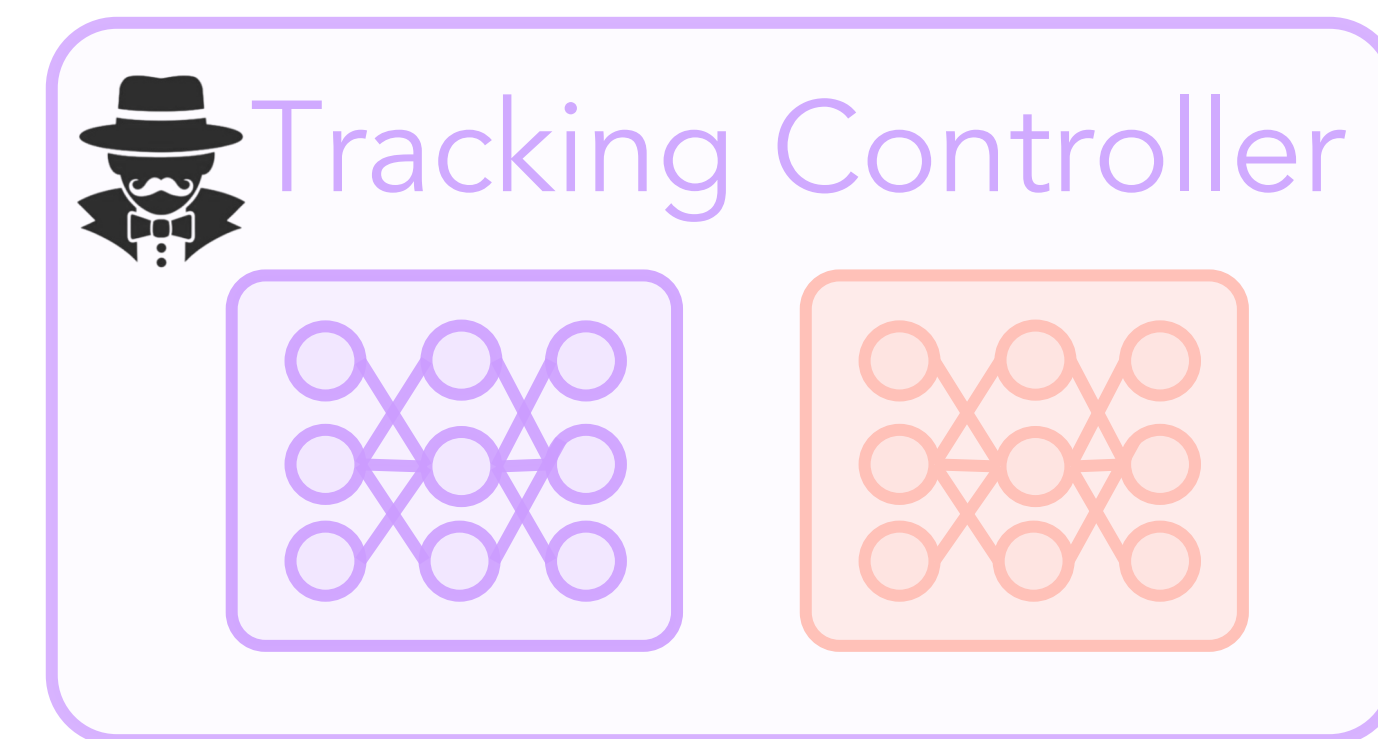


# A *Generalizable* Neural Tracking Controller



# Large Scale Imitation

## Robot Tracking Demonstrations





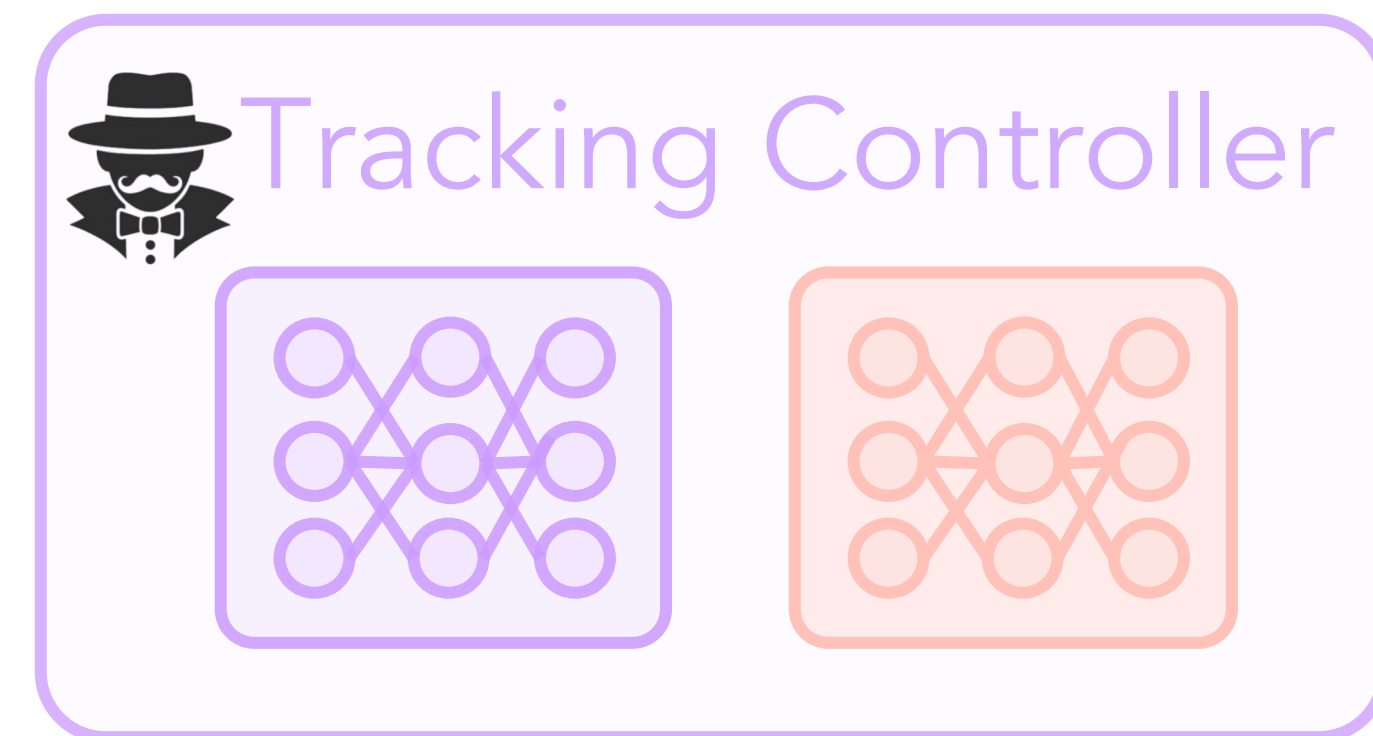
# Challenges

Complex dynamics



Tracking complexity varies

Very biased tracking results!  
Diversity is important!



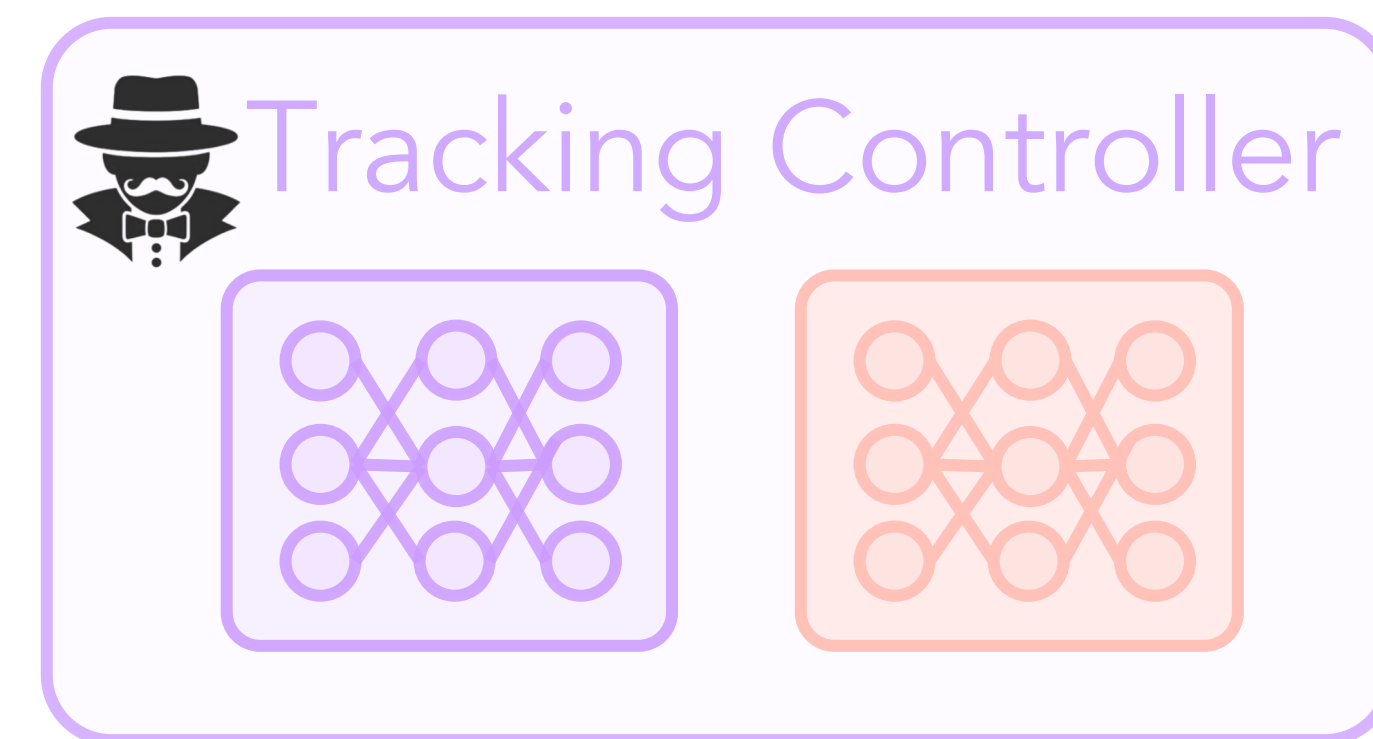
# Key Idea: Building a Data Flywheel

## Robot Tracking Demonstrations



*Improve*

*Enlarge and Diversify*



# Learning a Neural Tracking Controller from Demonstrations

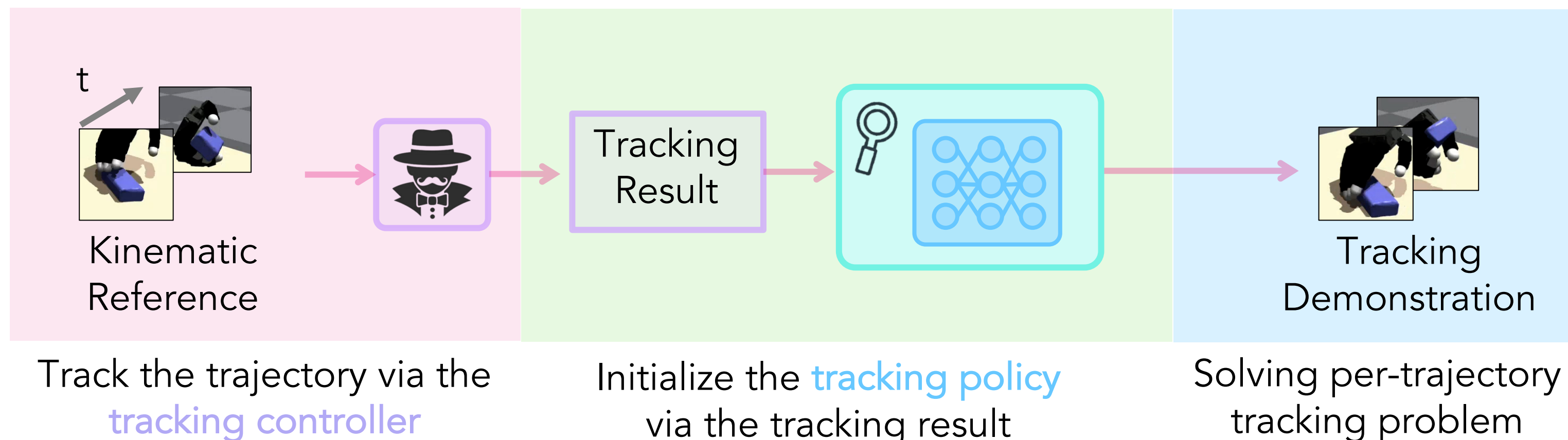
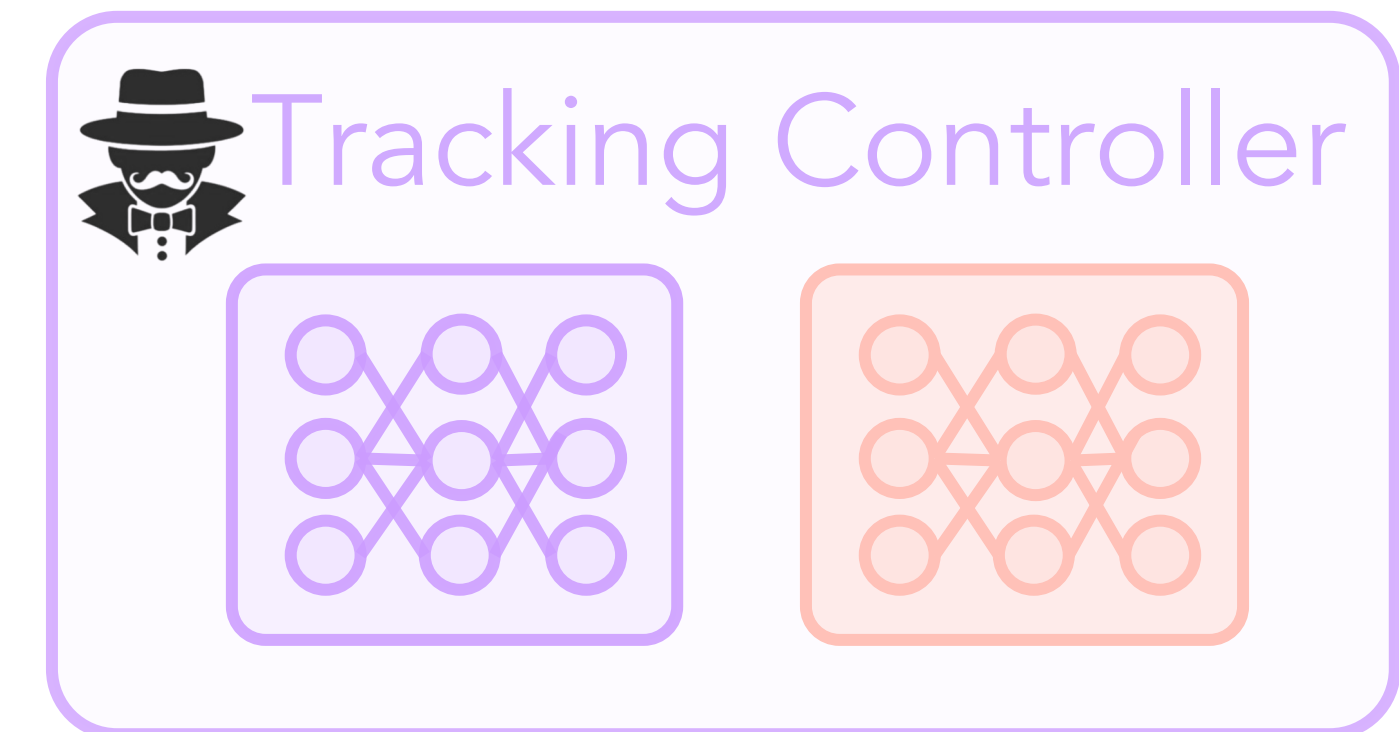


# Improving Per-Trajectory Tracking via Data Prior

Robot Tracking Demonstrations

Can we leverage the *tracking controller* to improve tracking demonstrations?

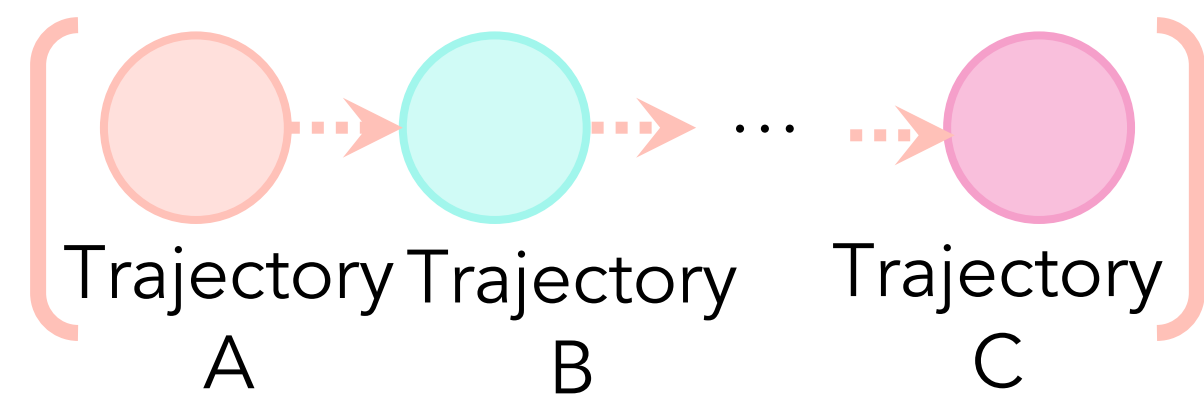
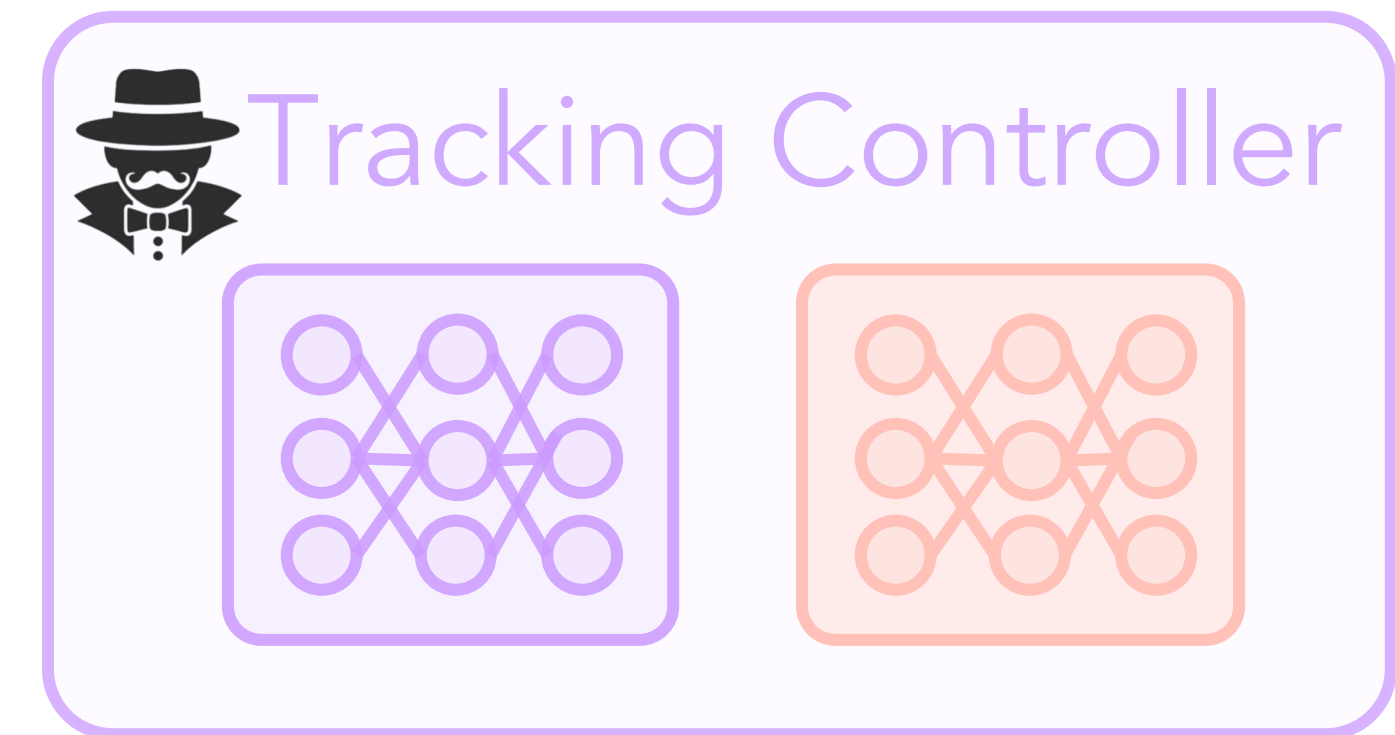
*Tracking controller* could provide the base for further optimization!



# Improving Per-Trajectory Tracking via Homotopy Optimization

Robot Tracking Demonstrations

Can we explore *trajectory relations* to improve the per-trajectory tracking?



An effective optimization path can improve the per-trajectory tracking result of C

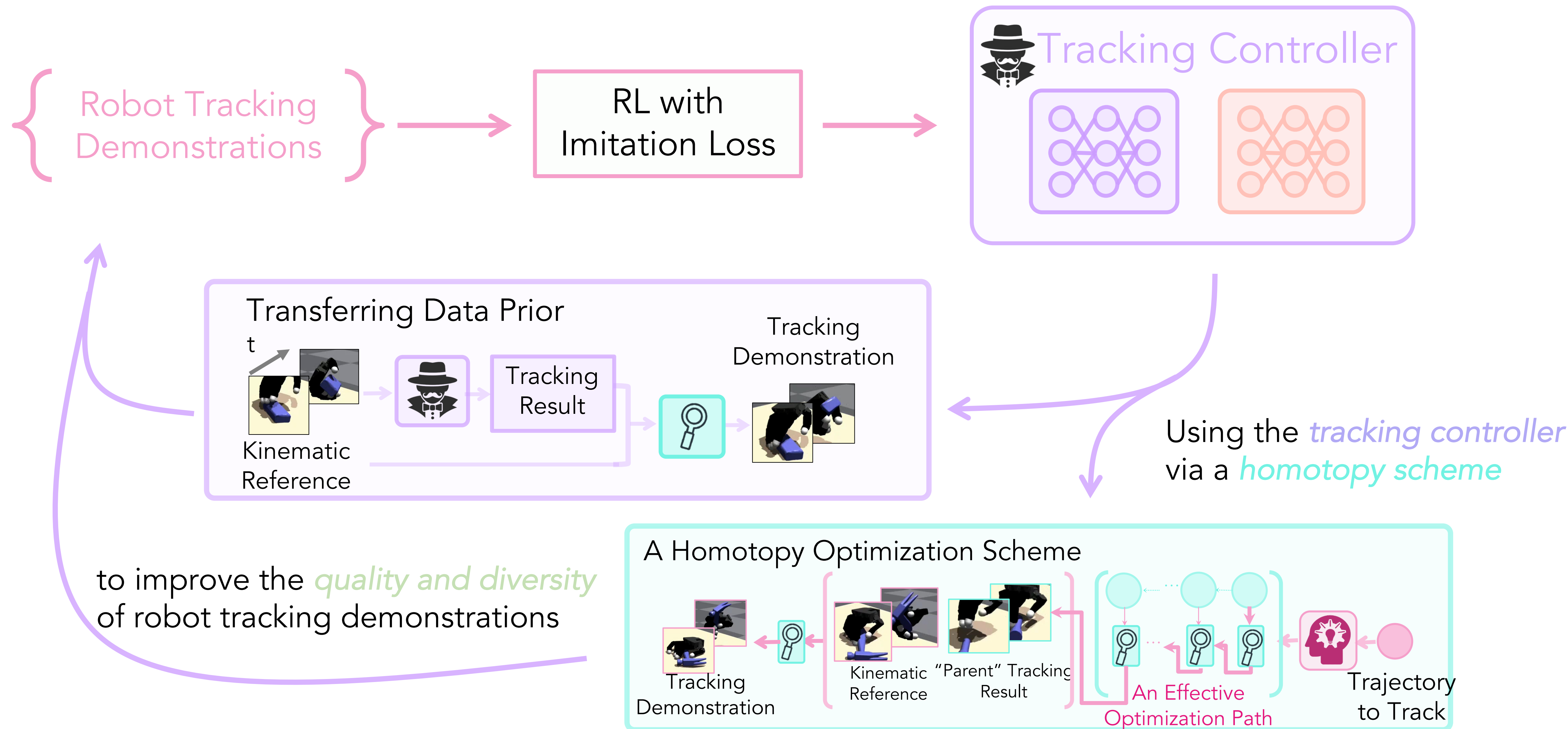


How to model and utilize such *trajectory relations* to improve the tracking demonstrations?



Modeling "parent-child" relations

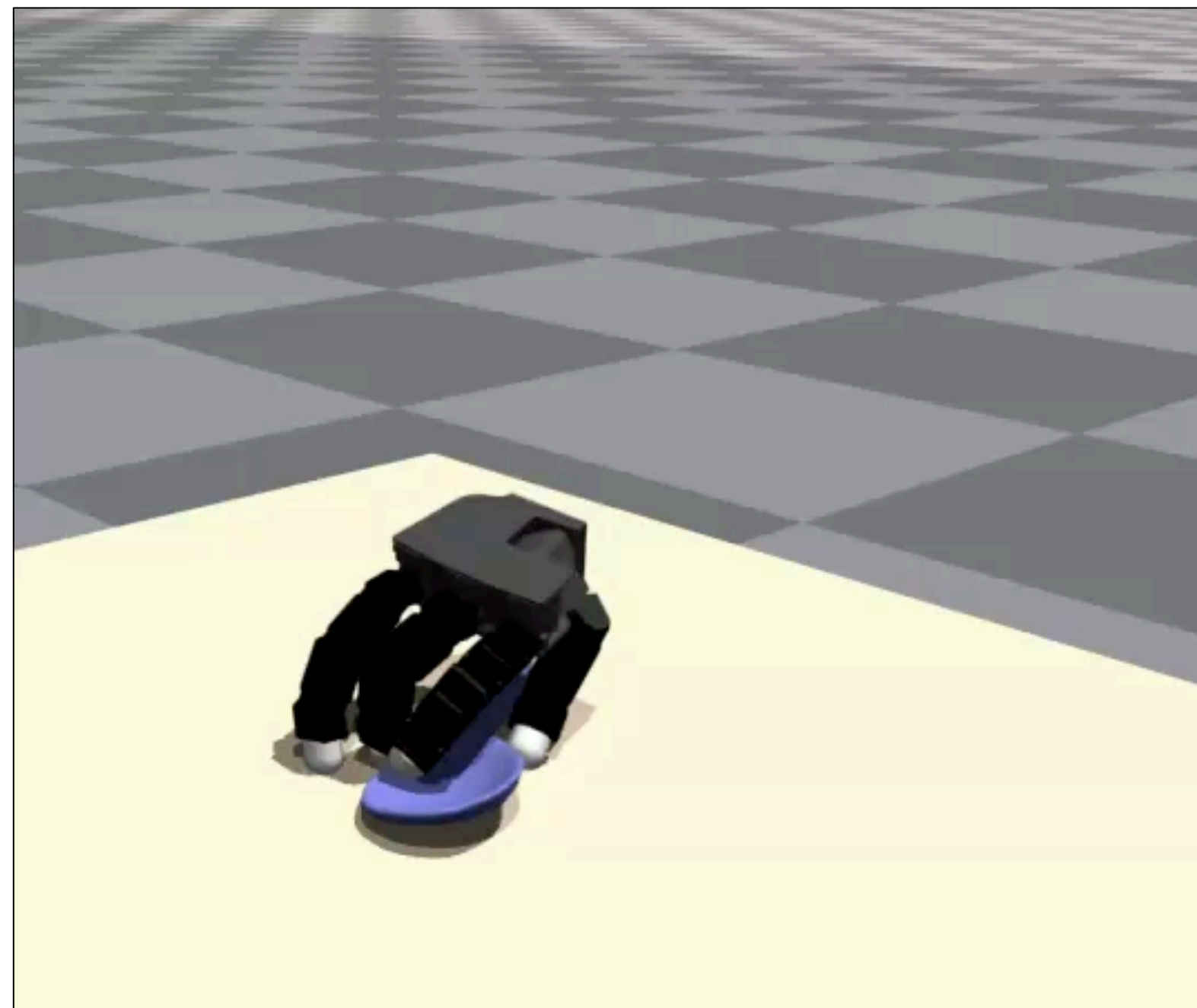
# Learning a Neural Tracking Controller from Demonstrations



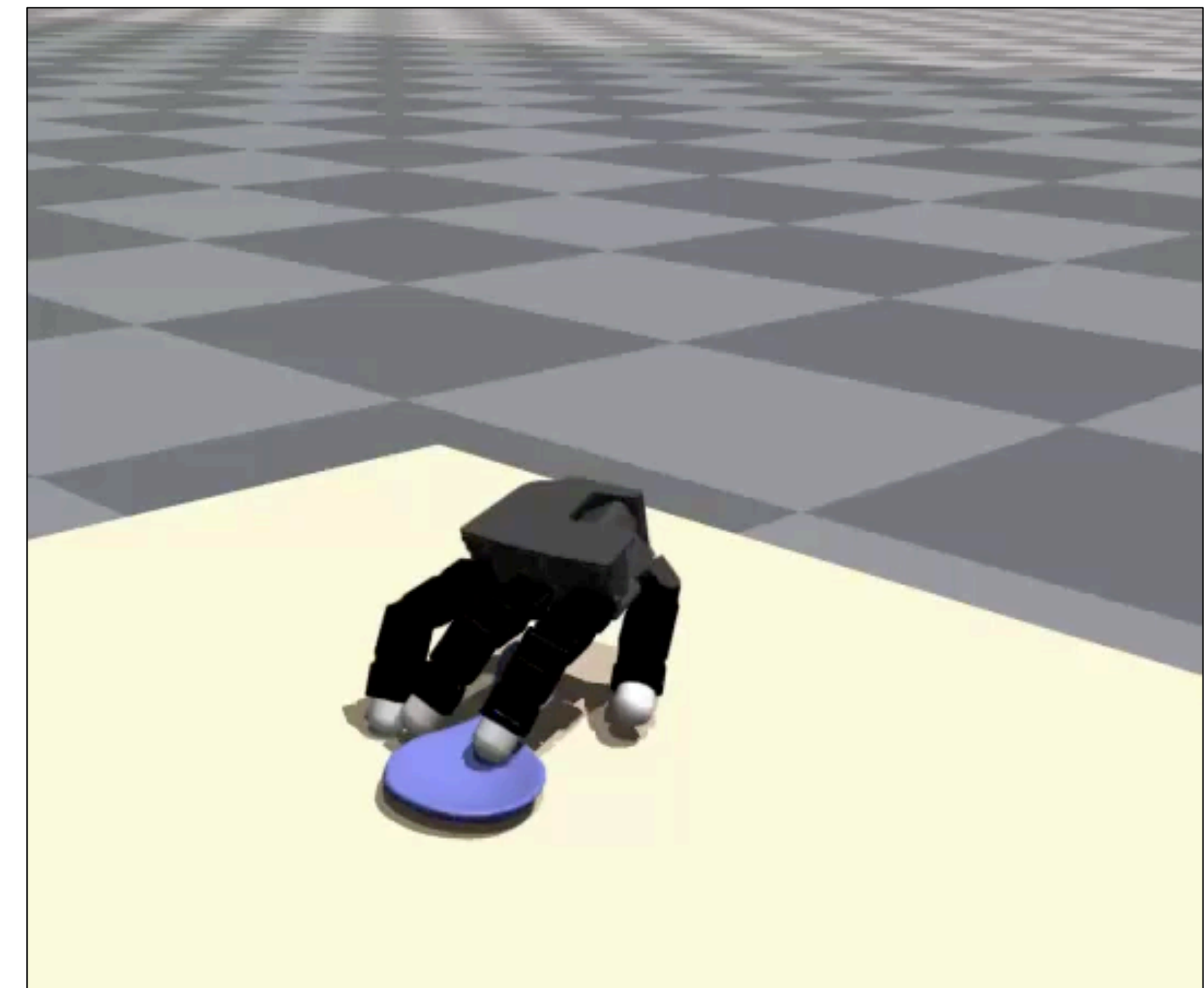
# Experimental Results



Retargeted  
Kinematic Reference



Ours

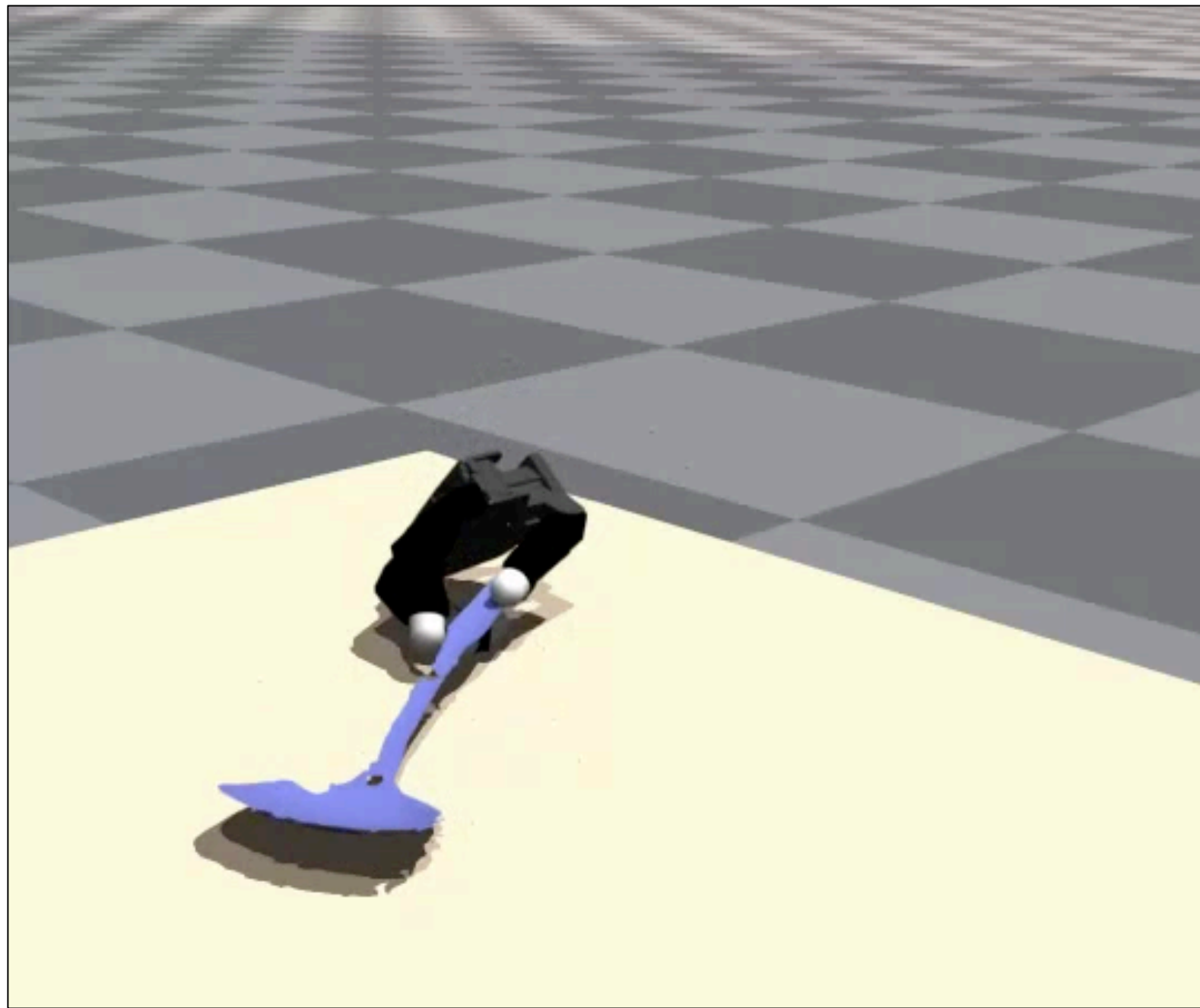


Baseline

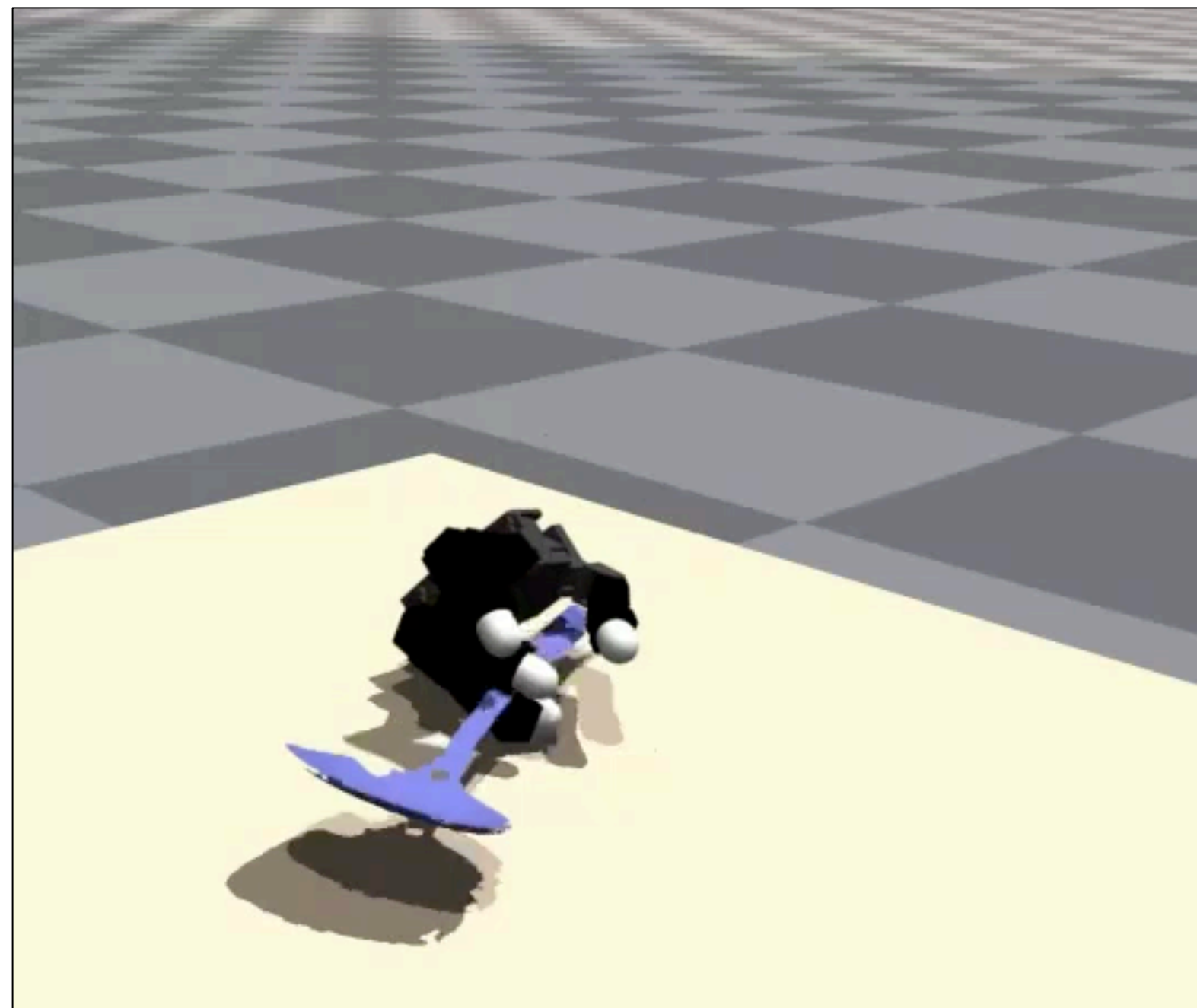
Difficulties:

- 1) Small and thin shovel
- 2) Complex object movements with subtle in-hand re-orientation

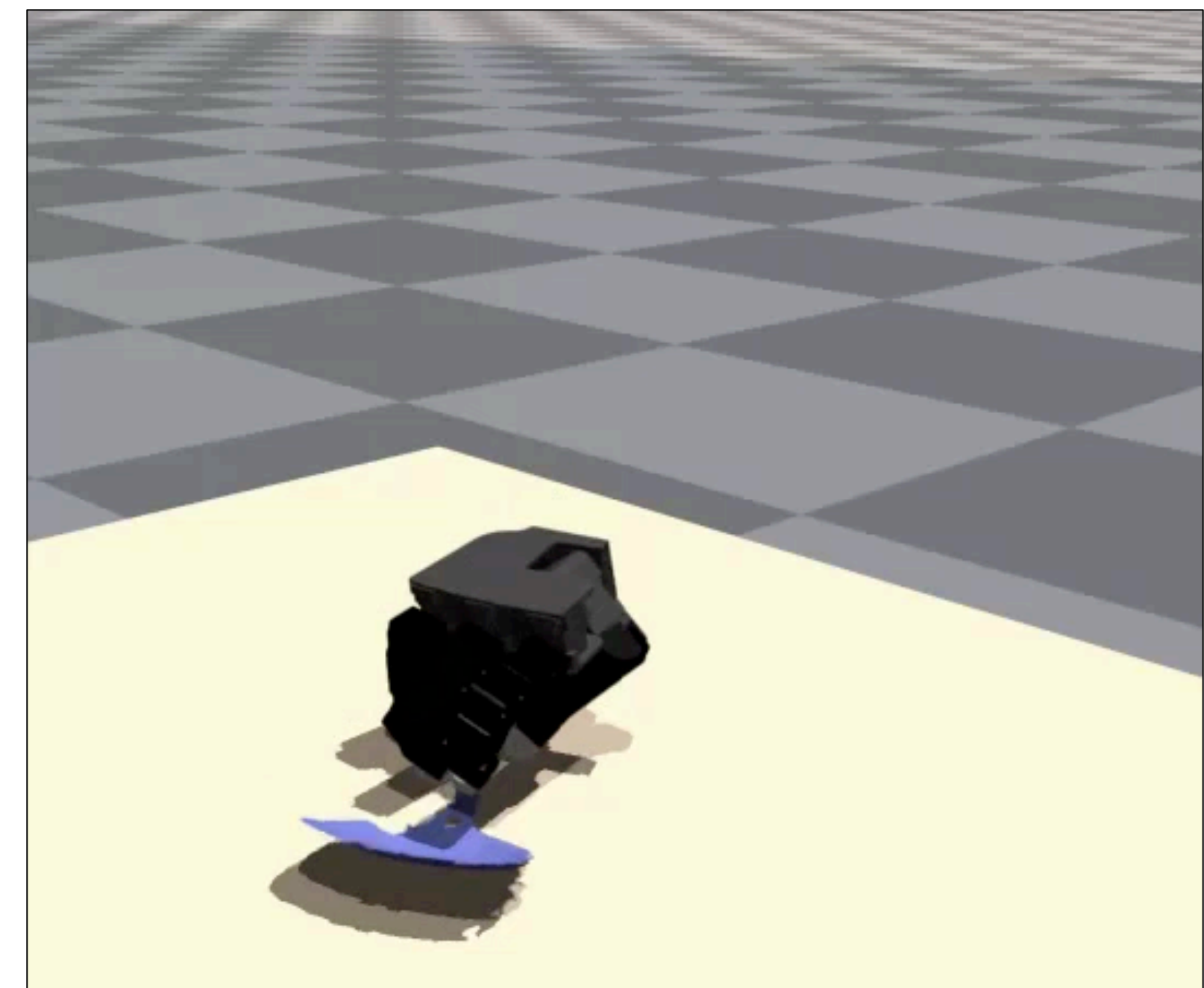
# Experimental Results



Retargeted  
Kinematic Reference



Ours



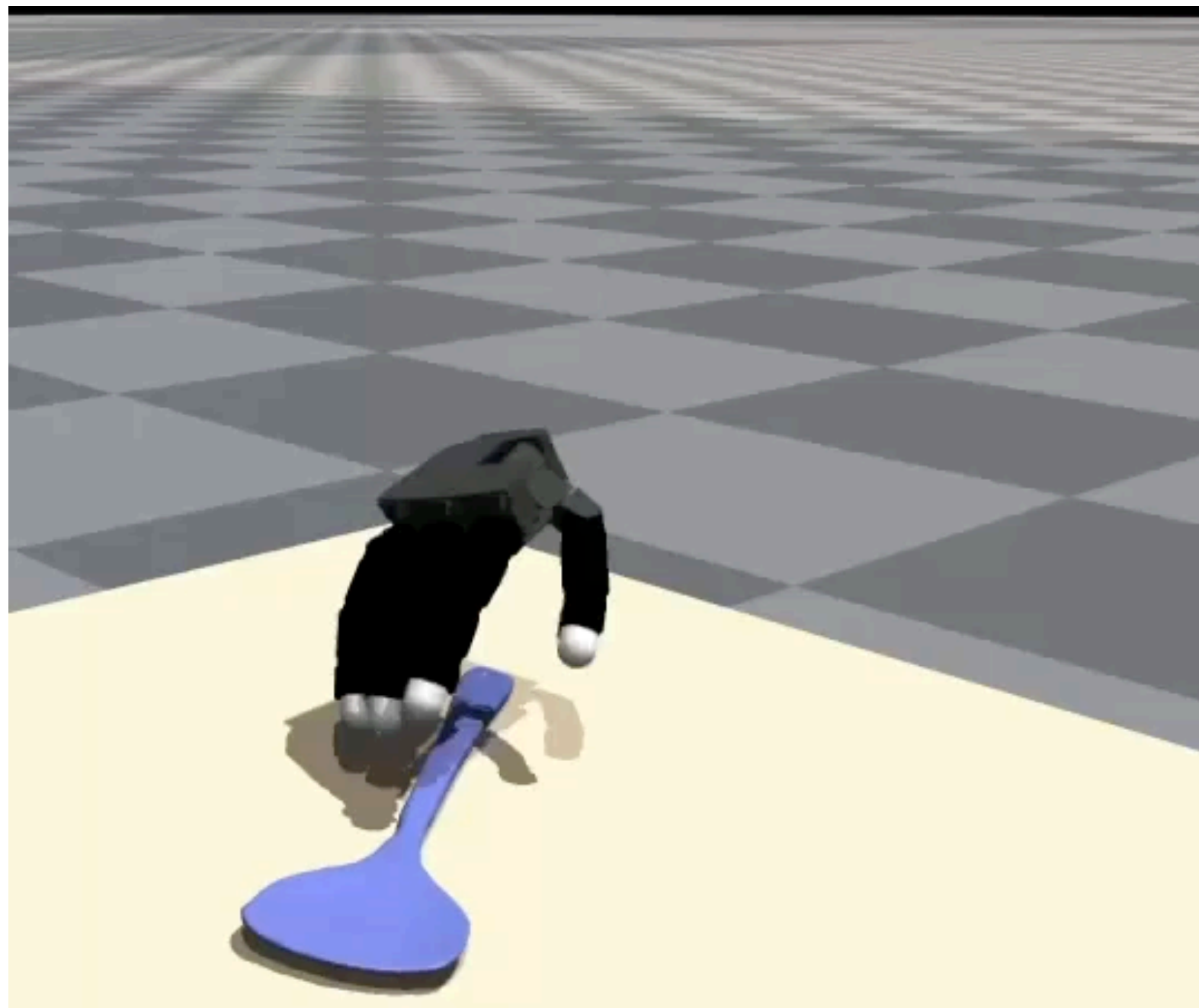
Baseline

Difficulties:

- 1) Thin shovel with **missing faces**
- 2) **Complex** object movements (lifting – waving stage 1 – waving stage 2)



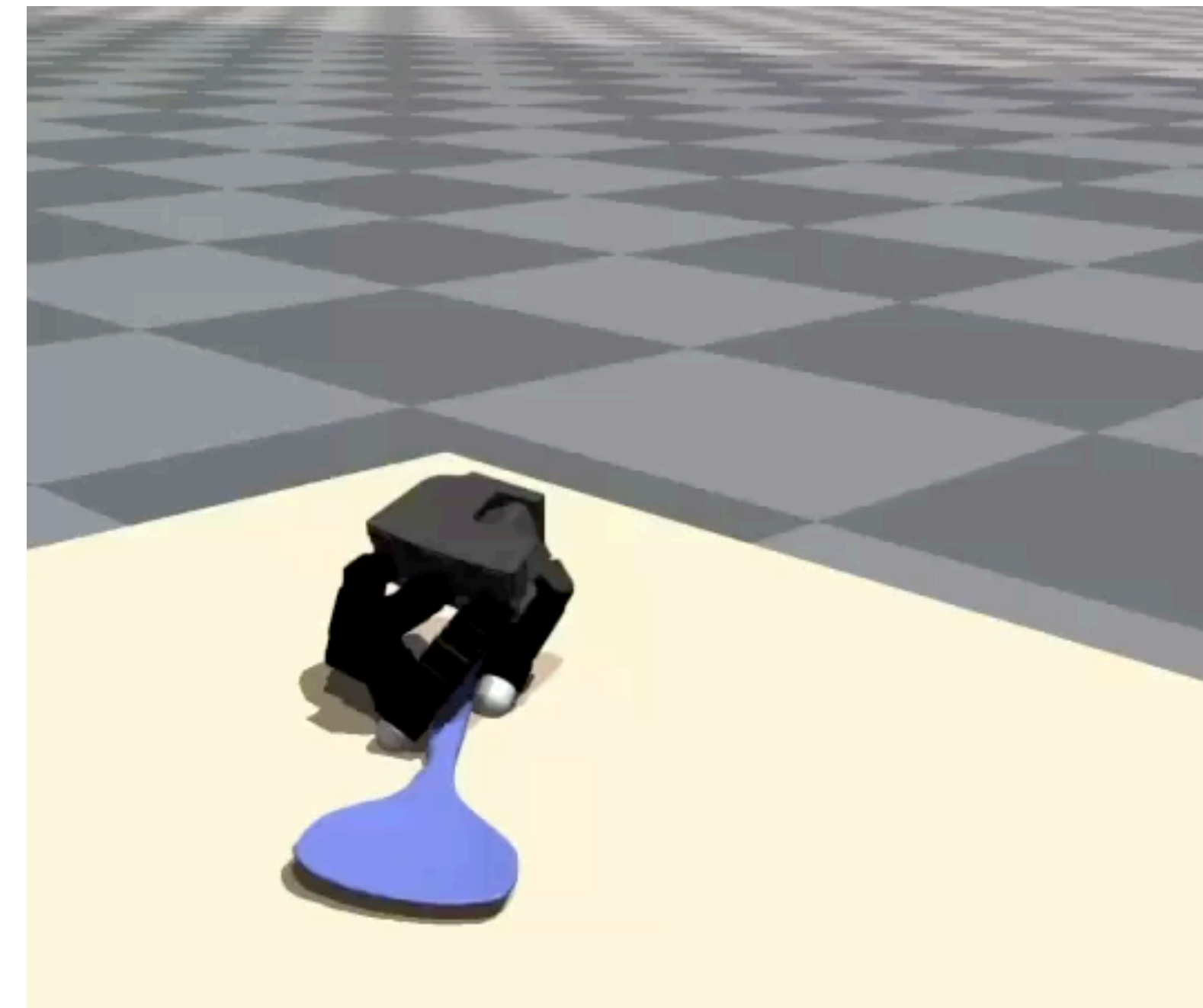
# Experimental Results



Retargeted  
Kinematic Reference



Ours

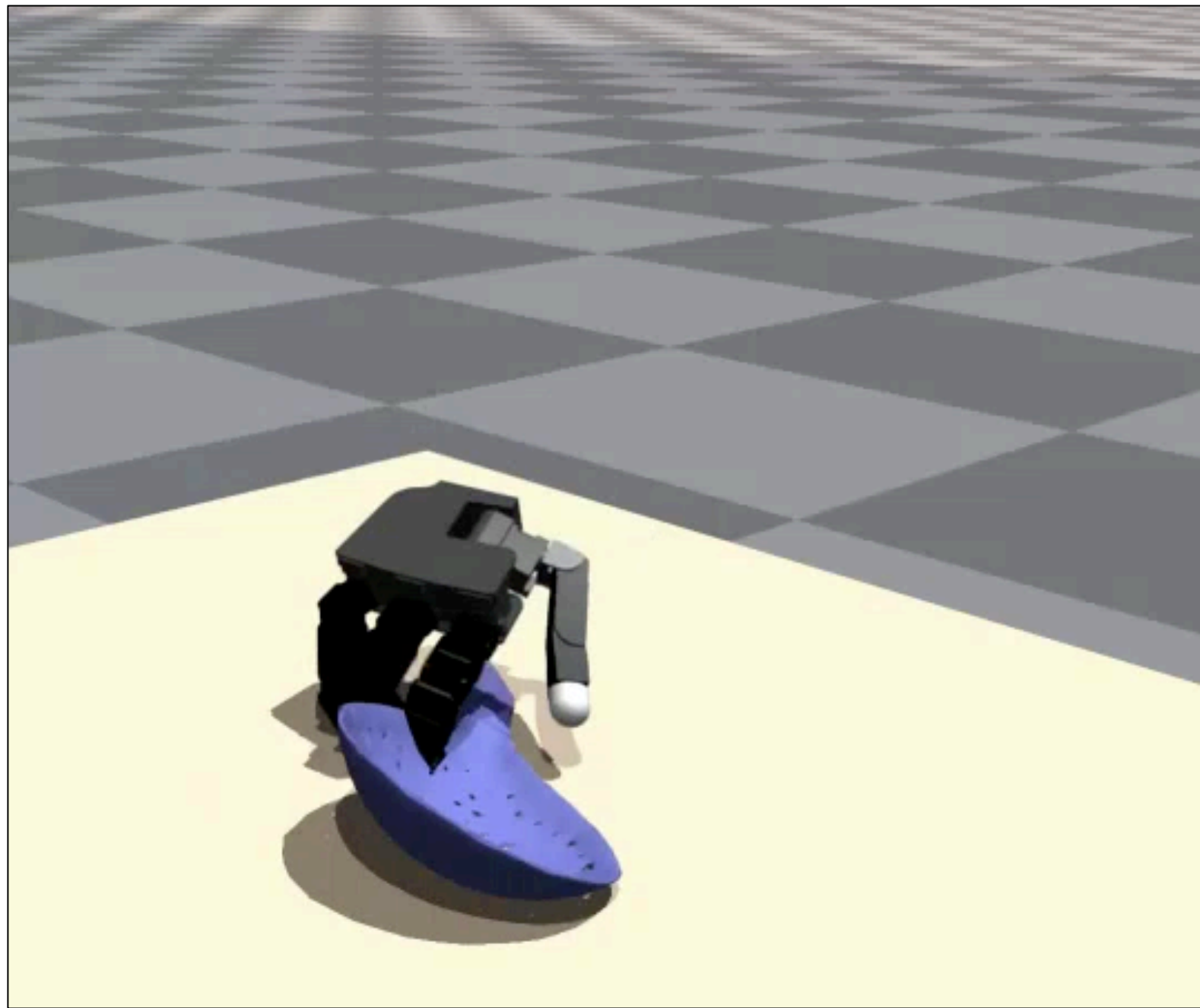


Baseline

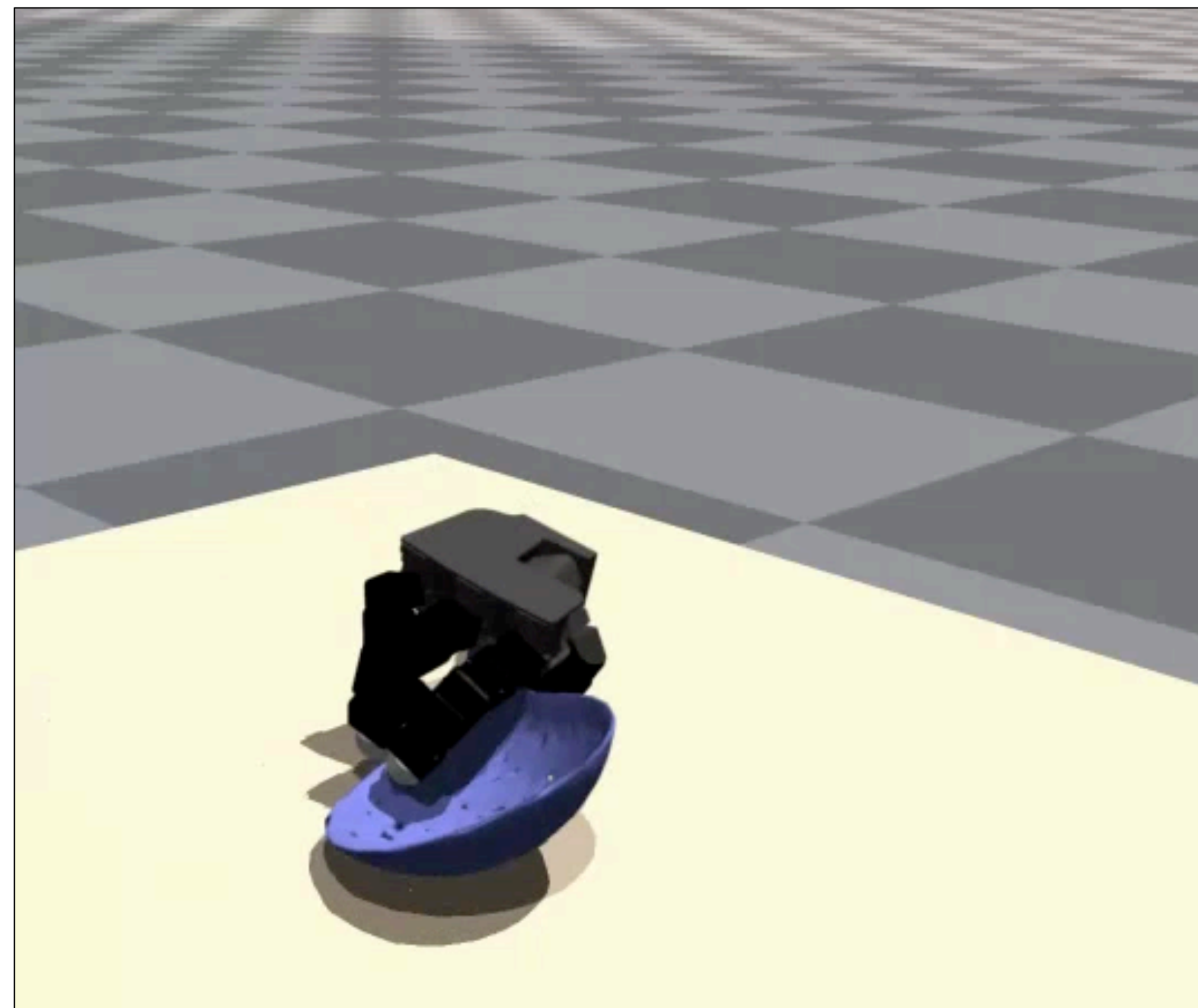
Difficulties:

- 1) **Thin** (*hard to grasp*) and **long** (*difficult to hold firmly and control*) shovel
- 2) **Complex** object movements (lifting -- the challenging waving stage)

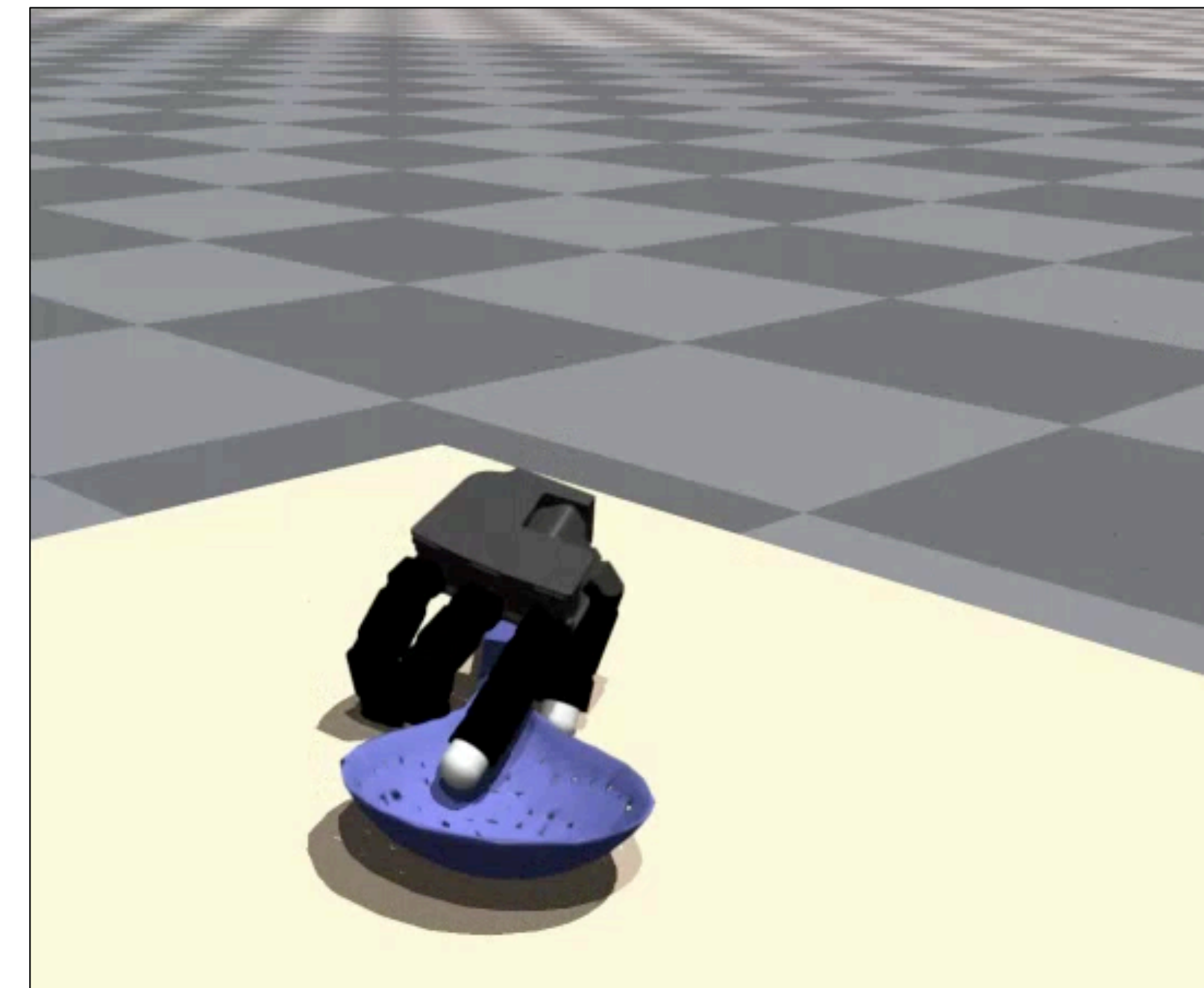
# Experimental Results



Retargeted  
Kinematic Reference



Ours

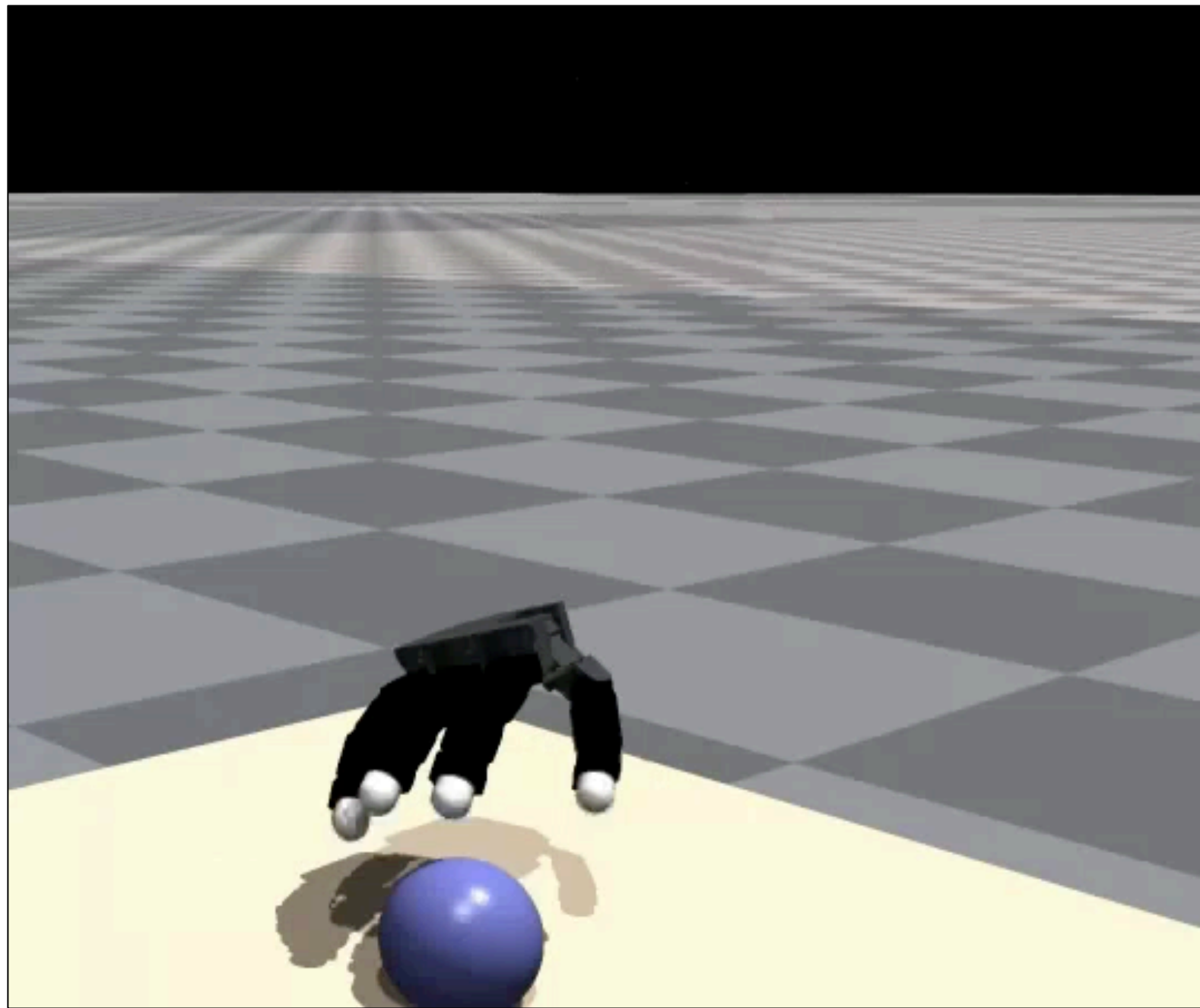


Baseline

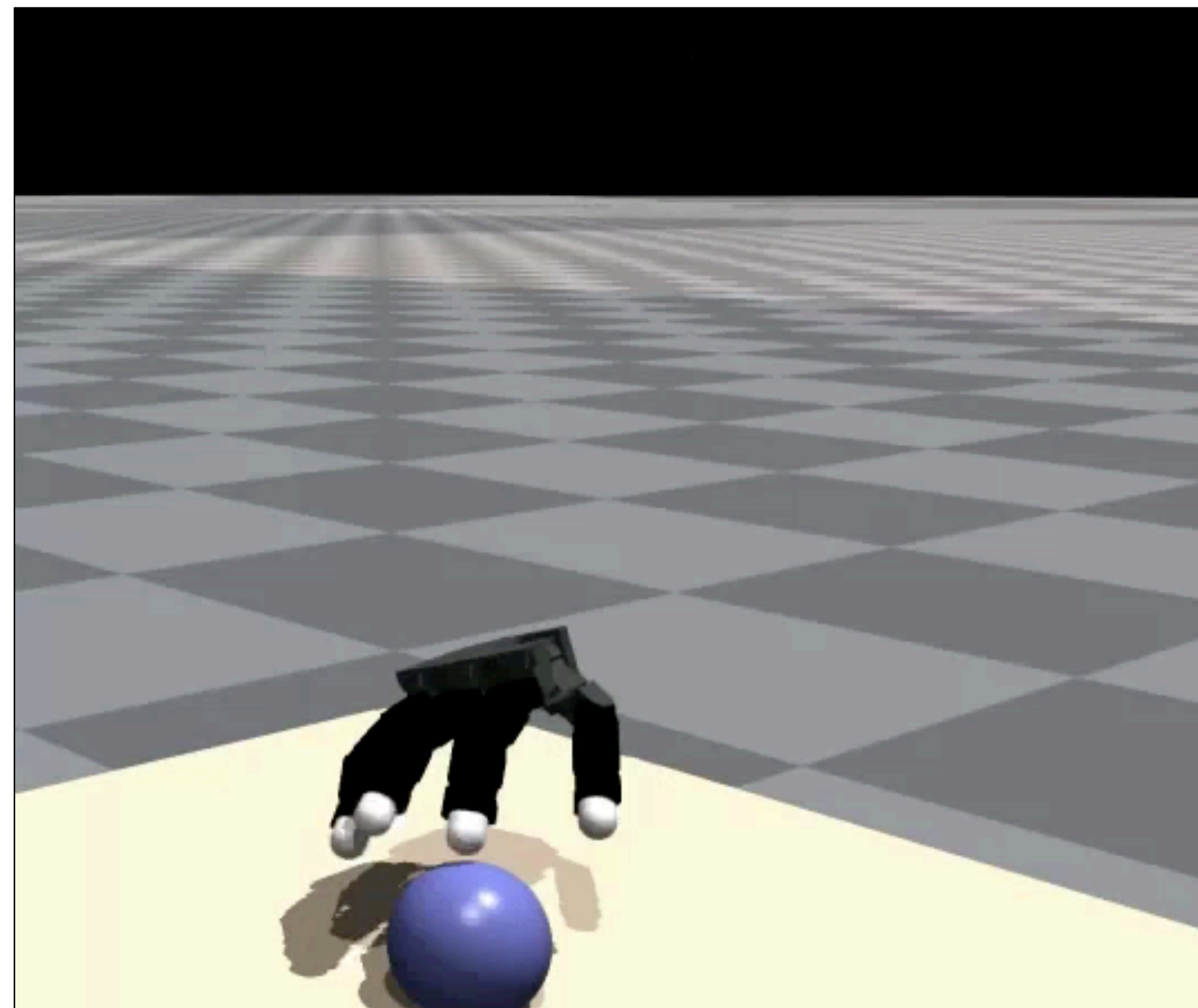
Difficulties:

- 1) Large and long (*difficult to hold firmly and control*) object with *a challenging gravity center*
- 2) **Complex** object movements (lifting -- the waving stage)

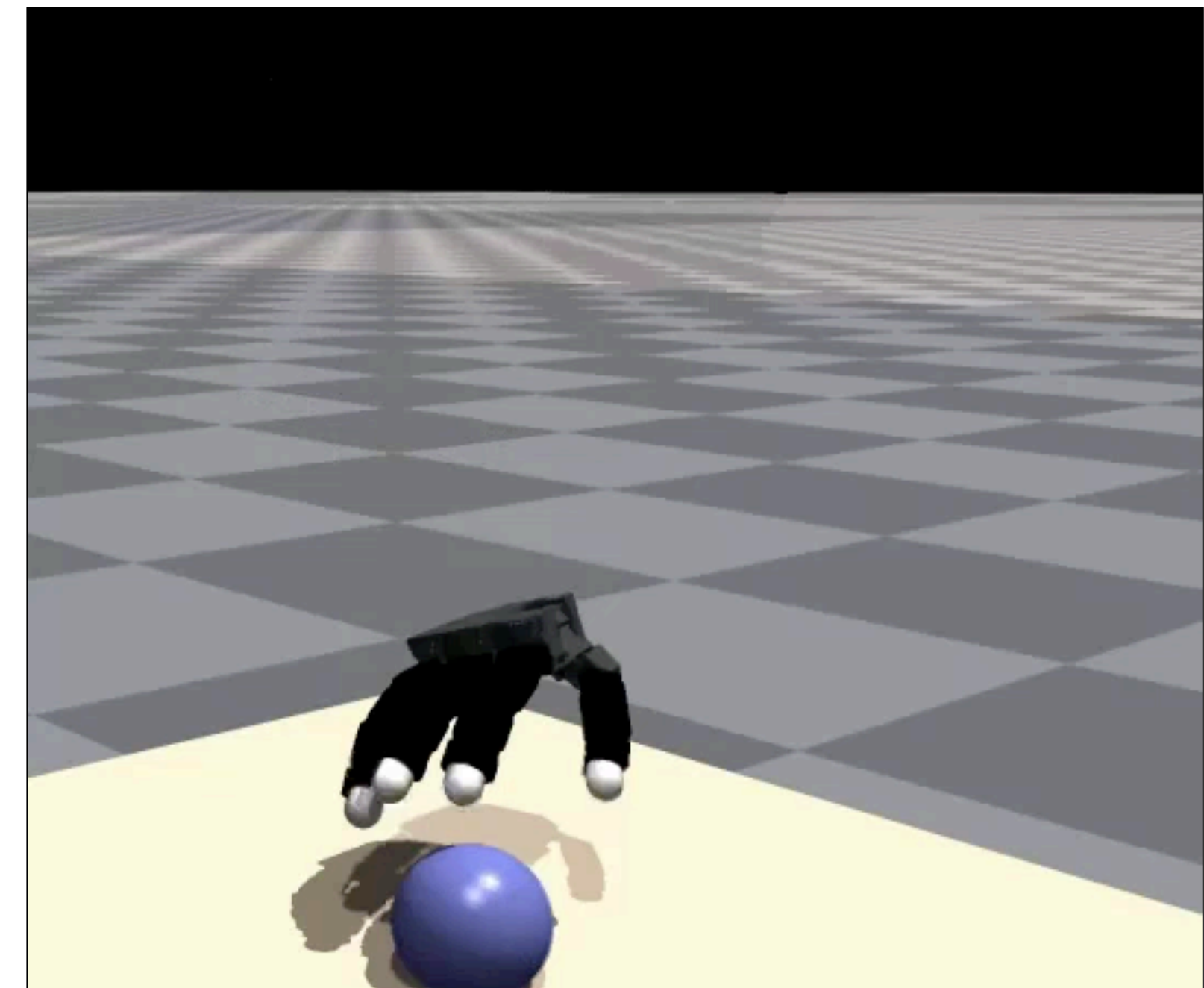
# Experimental Results



Retargeted  
Kinematic Reference



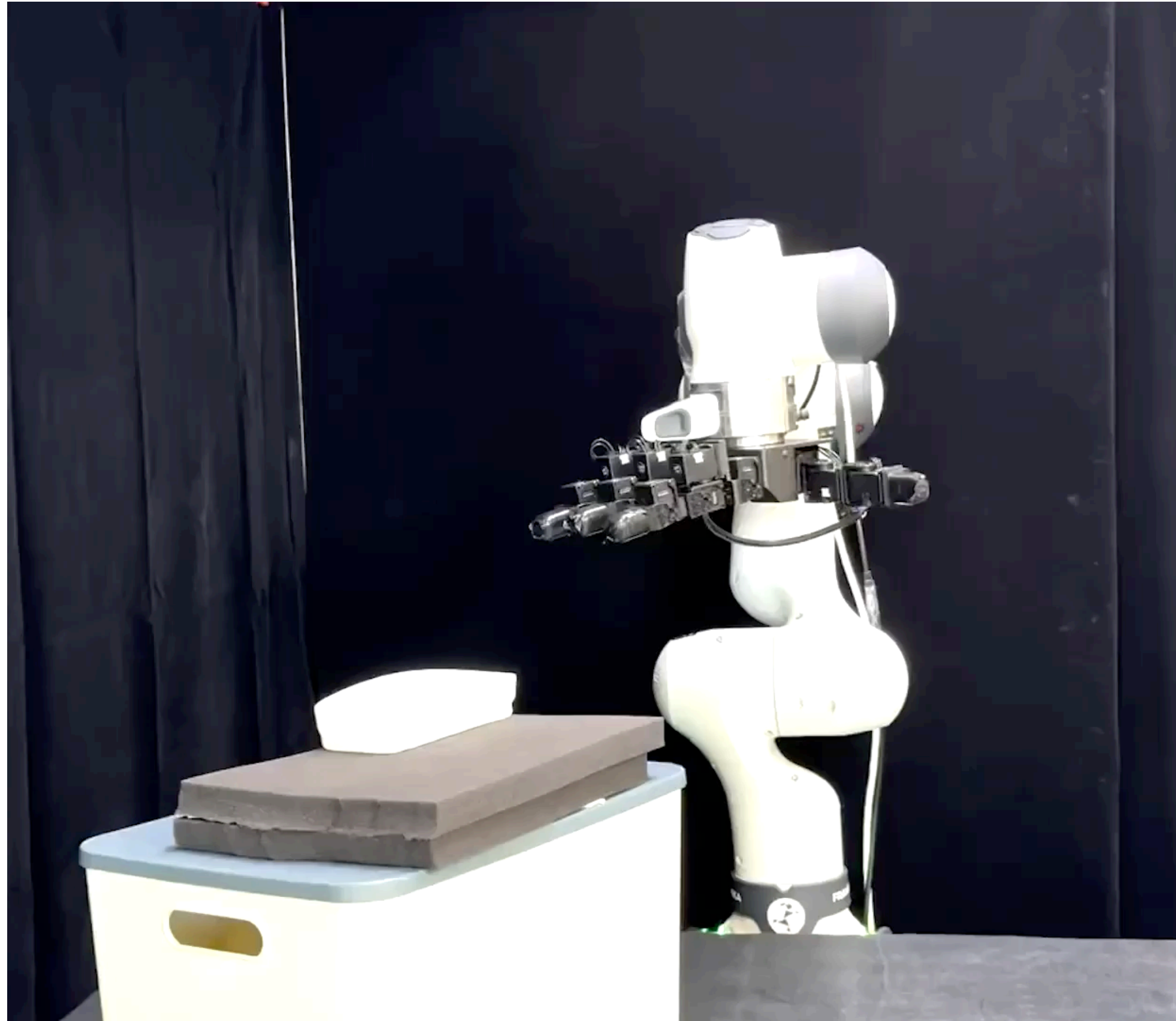
Ours



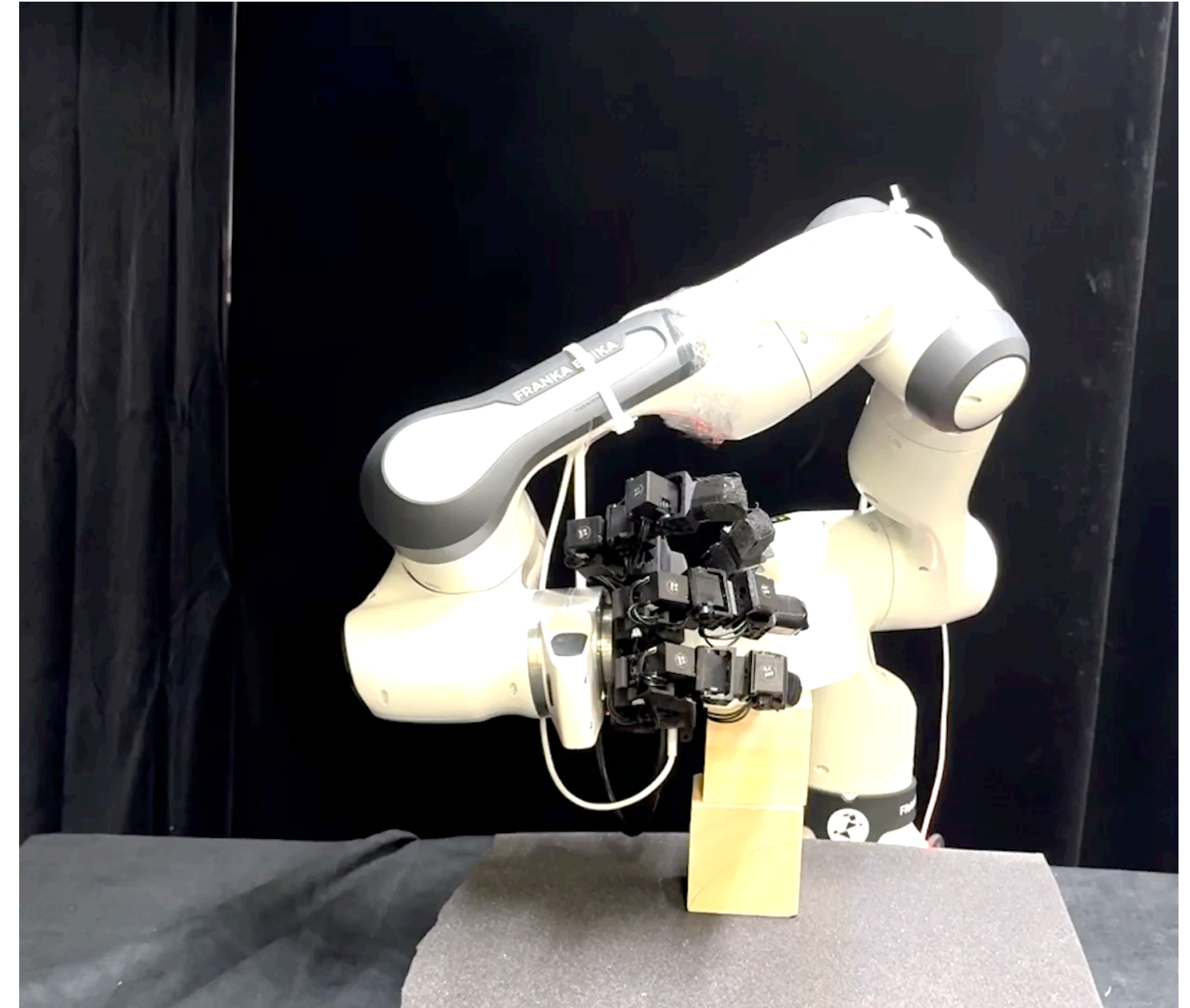
Baseline

Difficulties:  
Round sphere that is hard to grasp

# Experimental Results

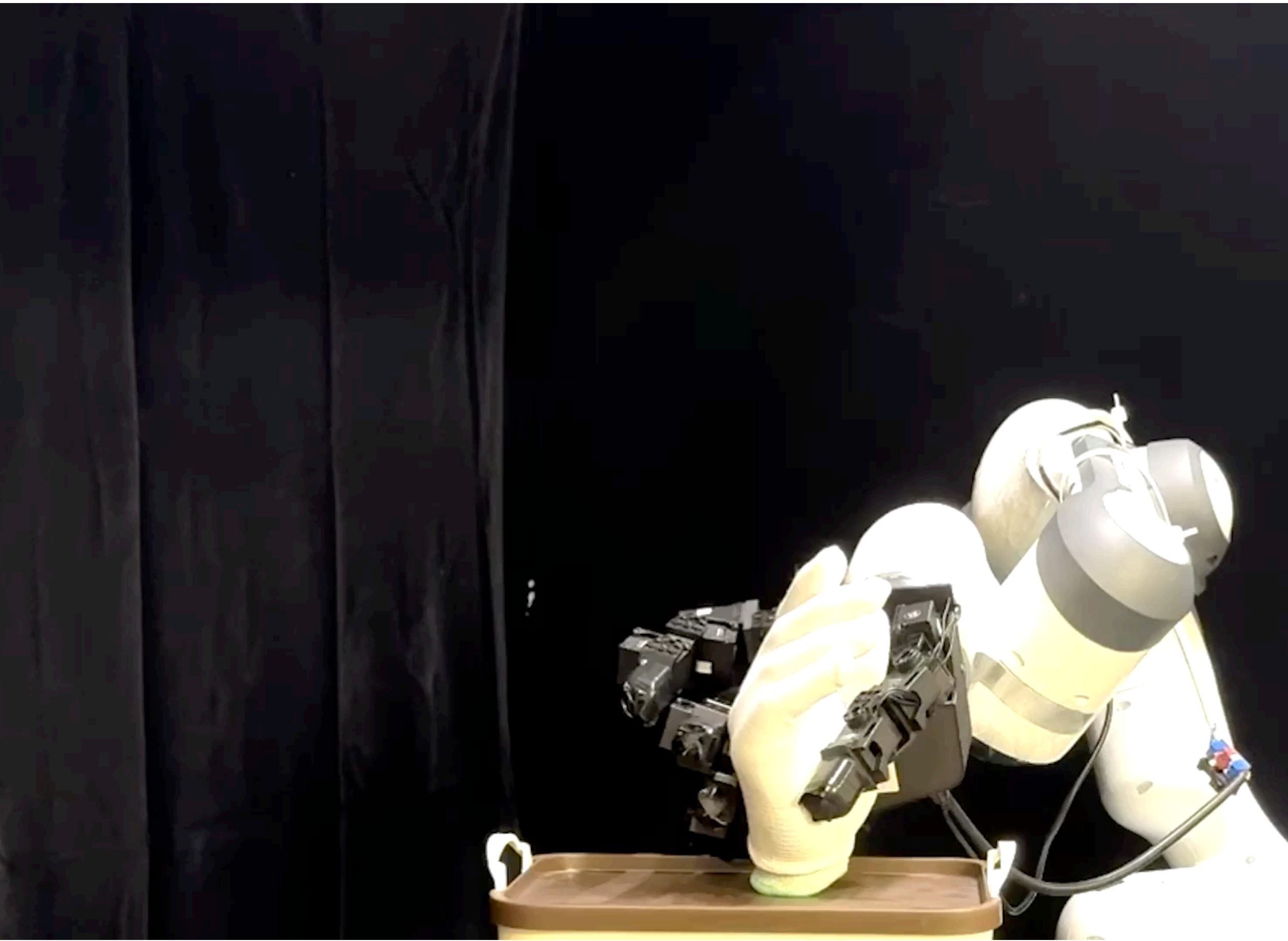


Ours

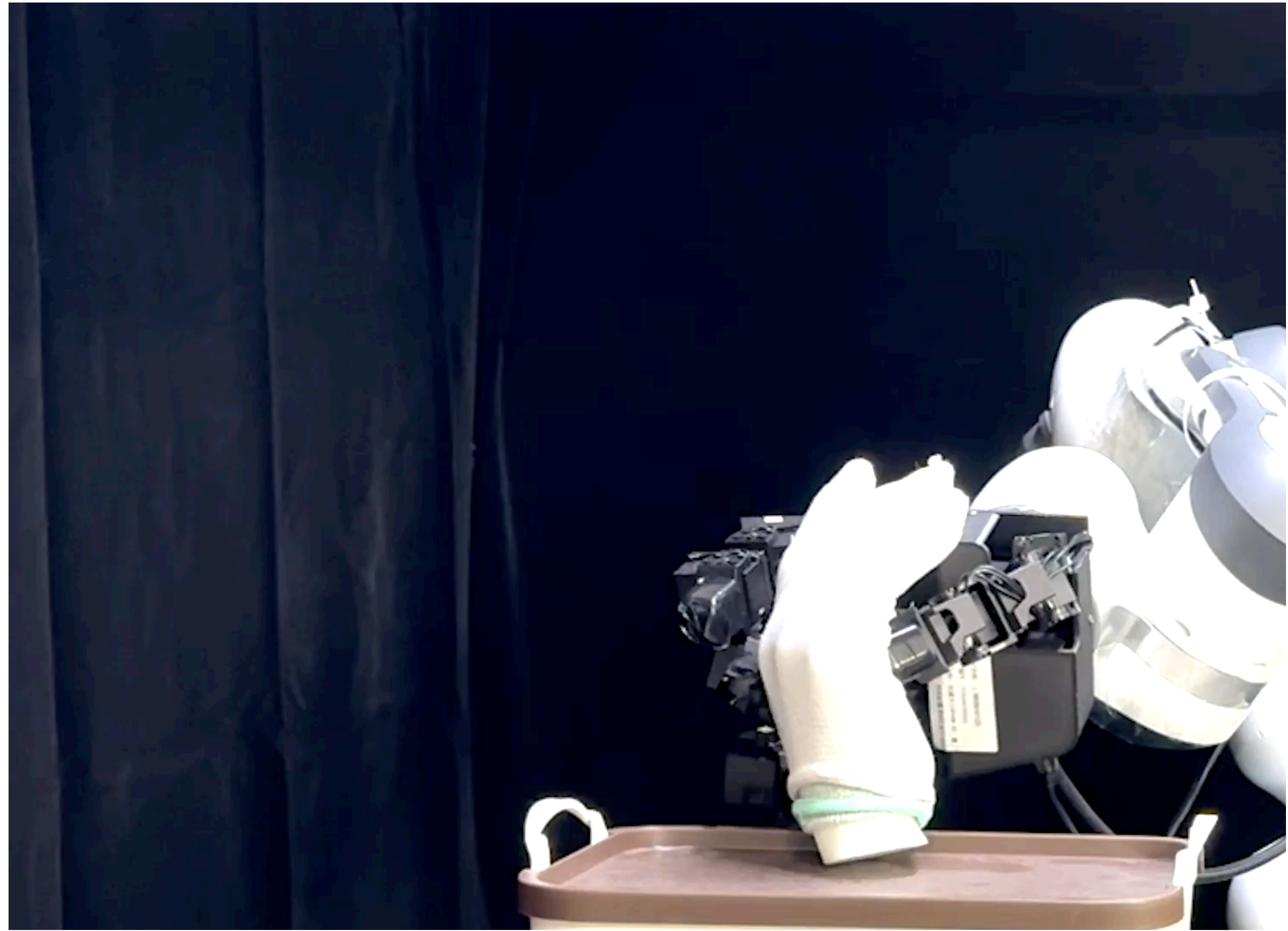


Baseline

# Experimental Results

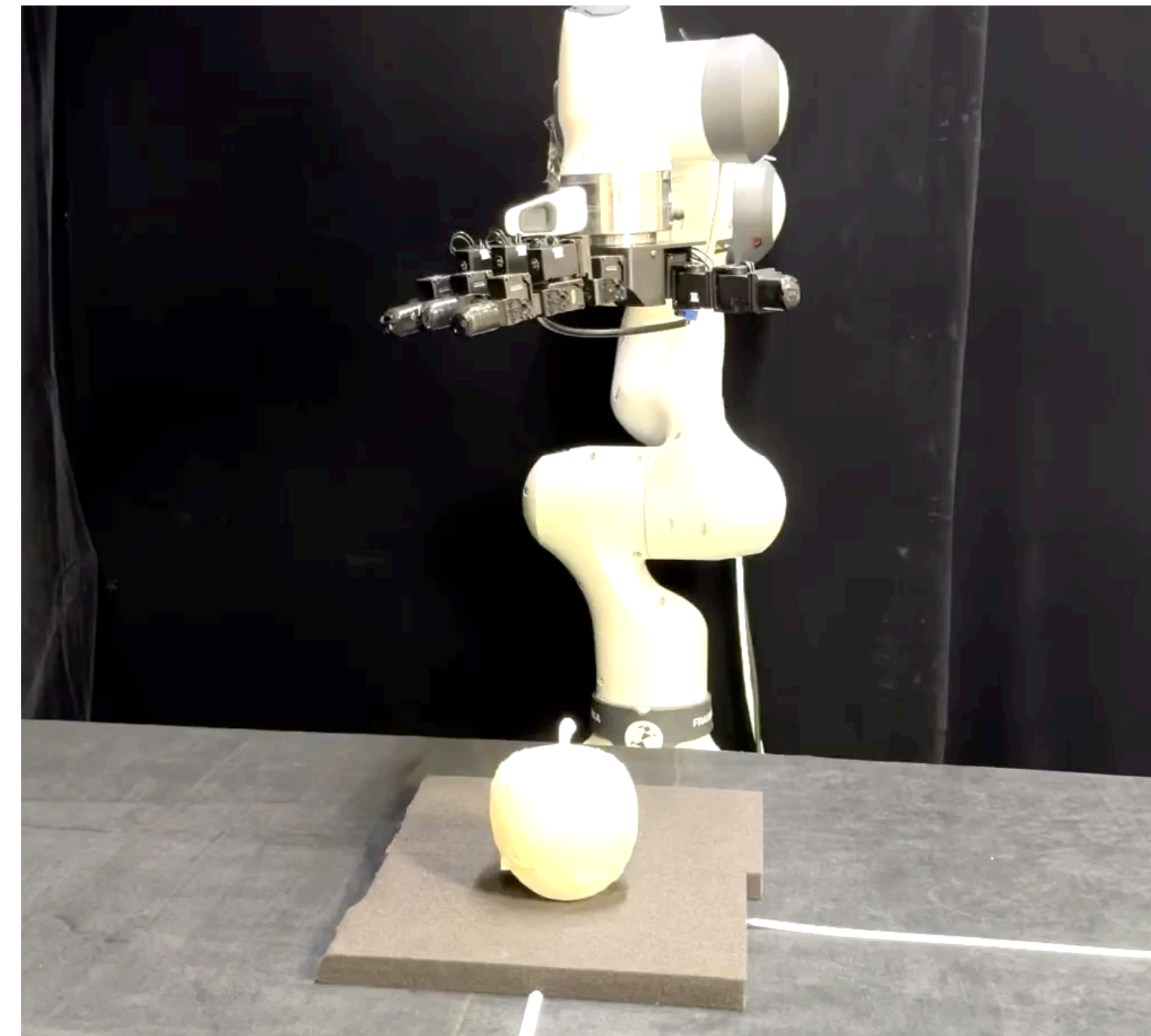
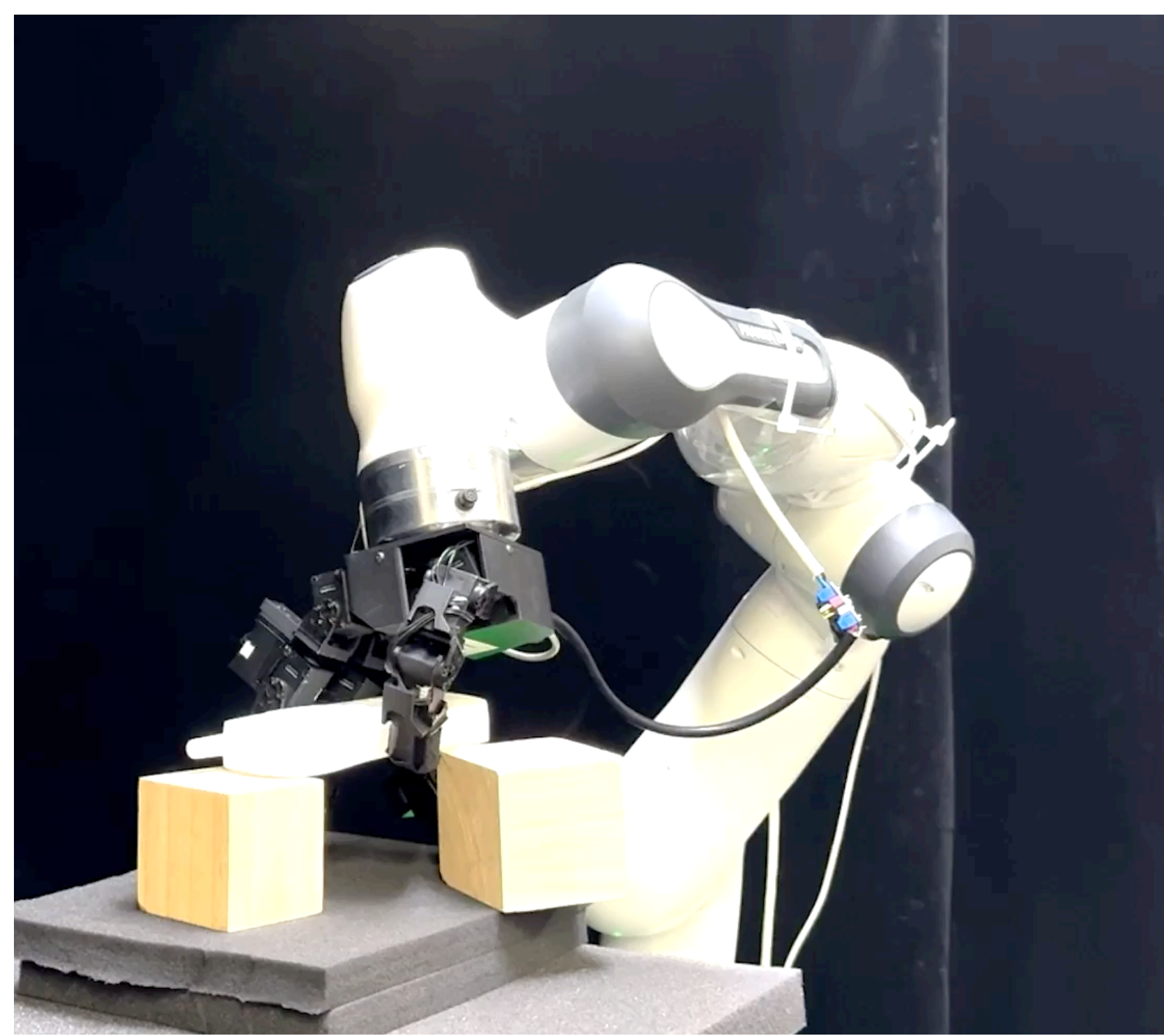
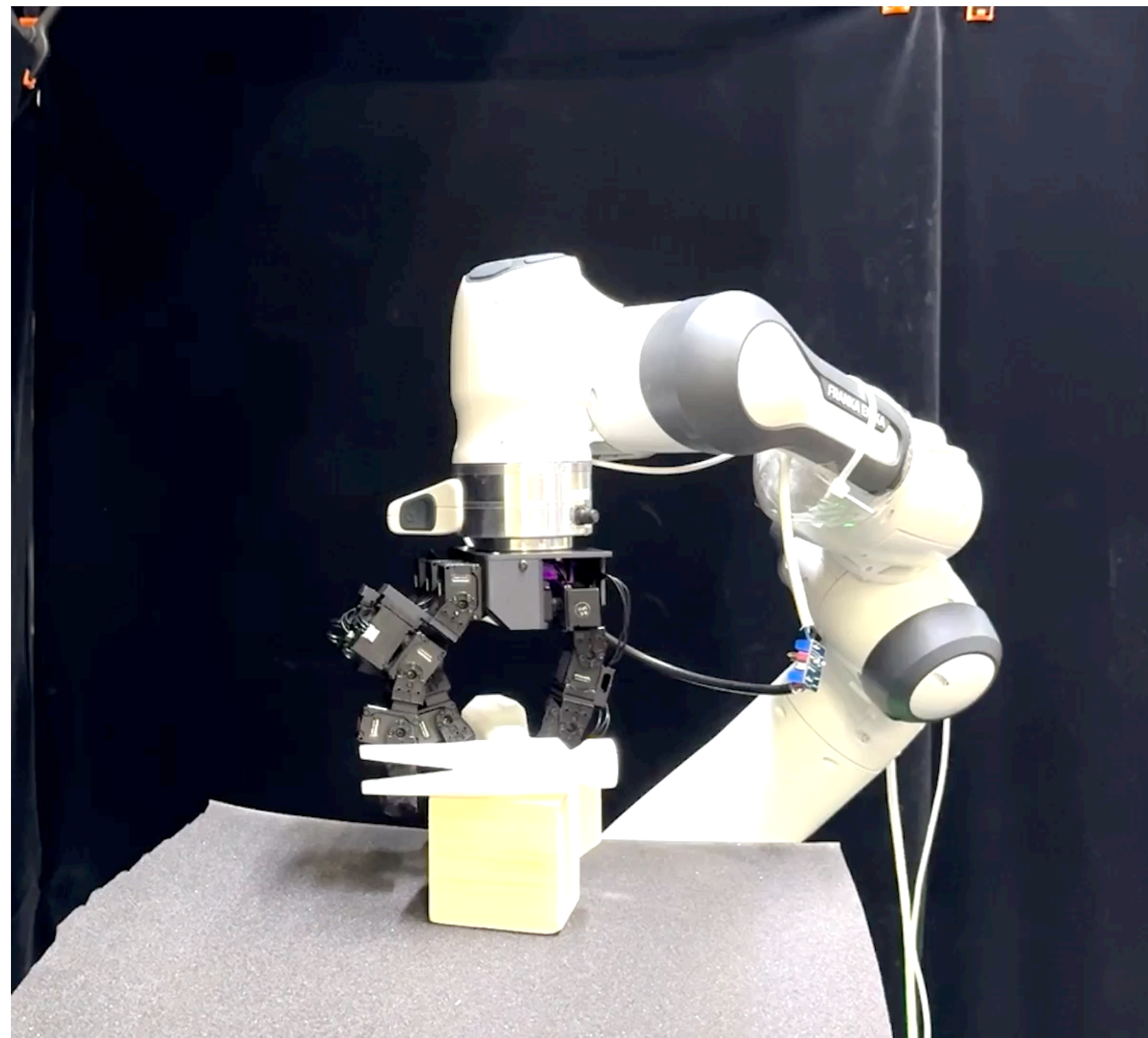


Ours



Baseline

# Experimental Results



# Conclusion

- Human videos are ubiquitous online containing huge amount of manipulation data
- Learning to plan semantic manipulation from human data is possible as the AIGC technology progresses
- Cross-embodiment tracking control can physically control a dexterous hand to follow the planned trajectory for general purpose dexterous manipulation



清华大学  
Tsinghua University



交叉信息研究院  
Institute for Interdisciplinary  
Information Sciences

Acquiring Human Manipulation Data

Generative Human Manipulation Planning

Cross-Embodiment Tracking Control

