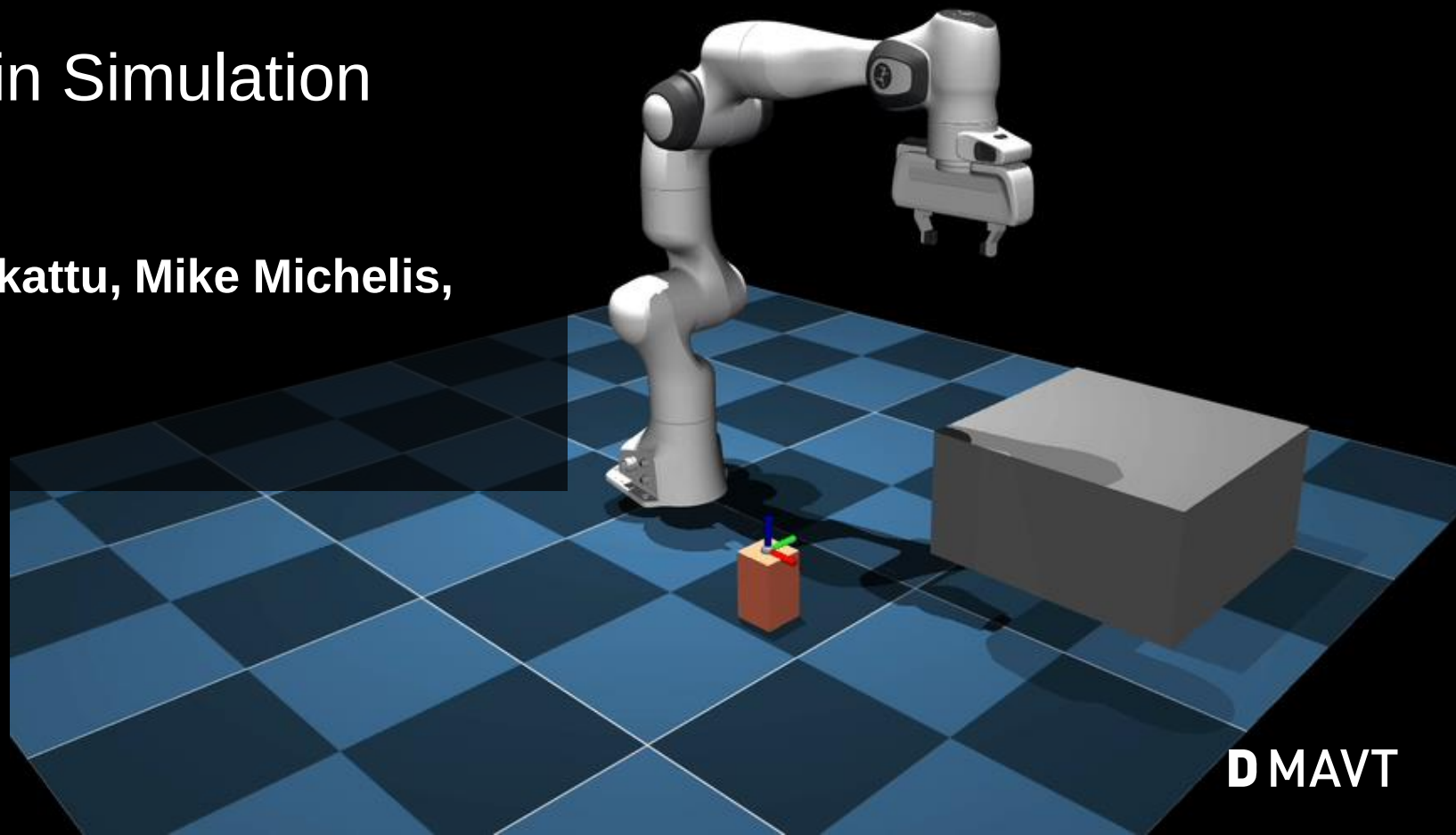




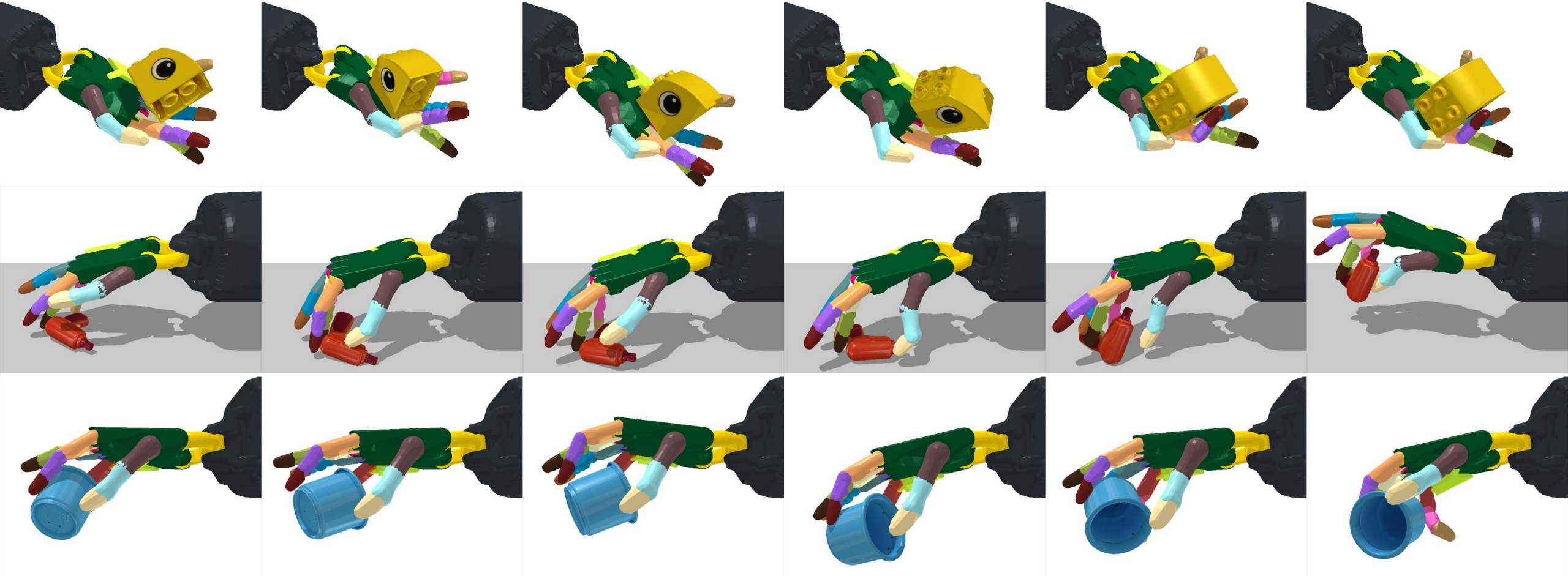
Methods and Challenges in Simulation

Focus Talk Unit 5

**Yasunori Toshimitsu, Manuel Mekkattu, Mike Michelis,
Robert Katzschmann**
Soft Robotics Lab
ETH Zurich



How to simulate dexterous object manipulation?



1. Chen, Tao, Jie Xu, and Pulkit Agrawal. "A system for general in-hand object re-orientation." Conference on Robot Learning. PMLR, 2022.
<https://taochenshh.github.io/projects/in-hand-reorientation>



Why are simulators important?

Why simulators?



***Safe and fast* environment for testing robot controllers**

Parallelized simulation for reinforcement learning (RL)

Model-based control based on simulators

Failure in real environments are expensive



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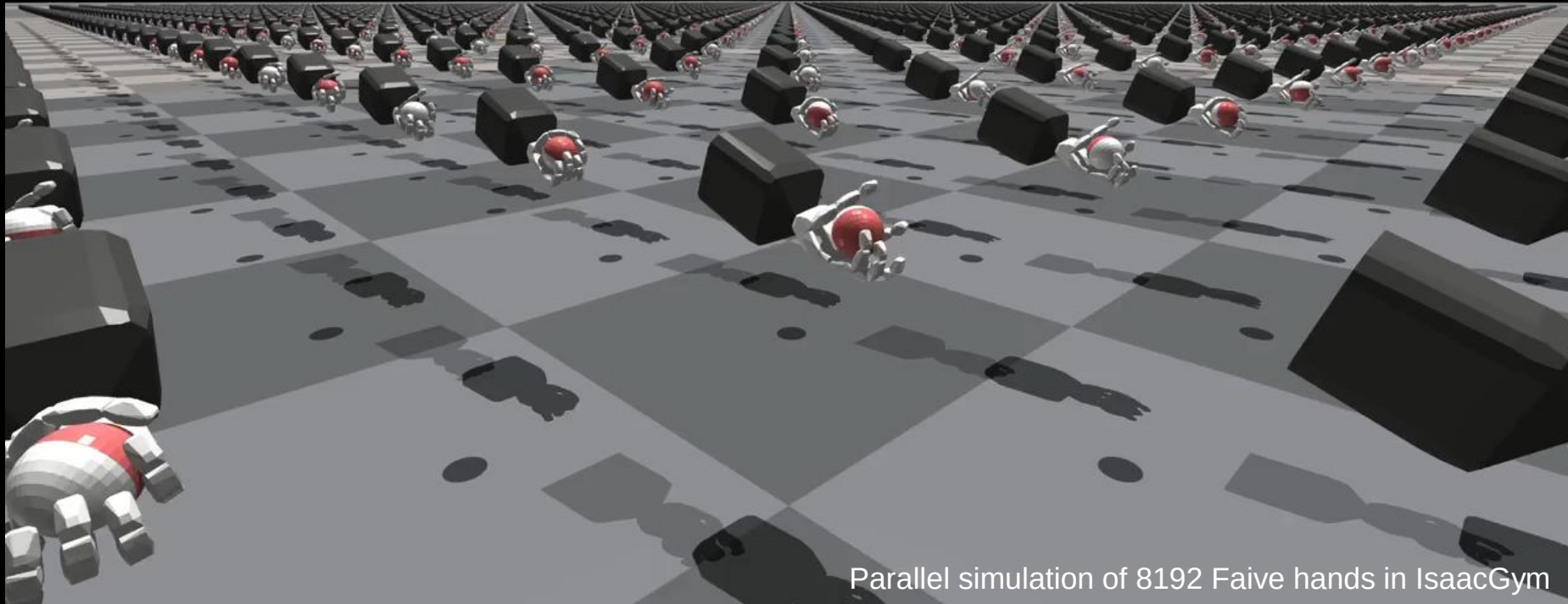
Darpa Robotics Challenge (DRC): <https://www.darpa.mil/program/darpa-robotics-challenge>

Simulations are safe environments



Darpa Robotics Challenge (DRC): <https://www.darpa.mil/program/darpa-robotics-challenge>

Parallelized Simulation for Reinforcement Learning (RL)



Parallel simulation of 8192 Faive hands in IsaacGym

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

- Reinforcement Learning (RL) algorithm
- Scales well to parallel environments³

Domain Randomization¹

- Randomize physics
- Add noise to observations
- Make it robust for physical deployment

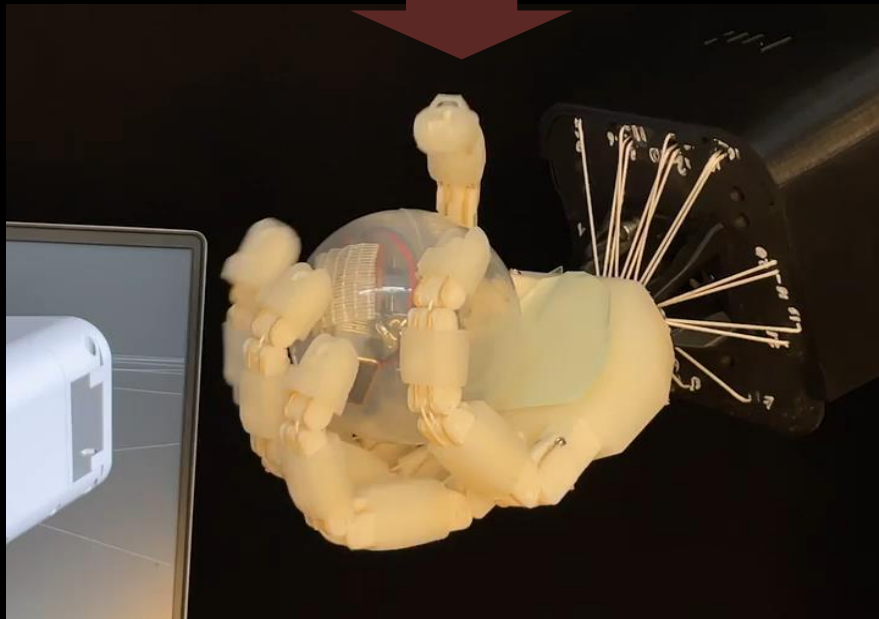
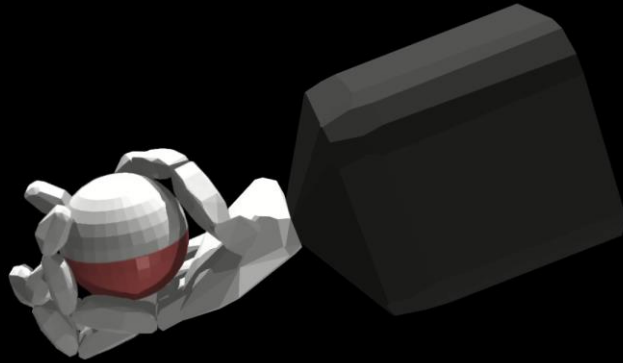
Parallelized Simulation

- 1000's of robots in parallel on GPU^{2,3}
- Wide exploration of initial conditions, parameters and control policies

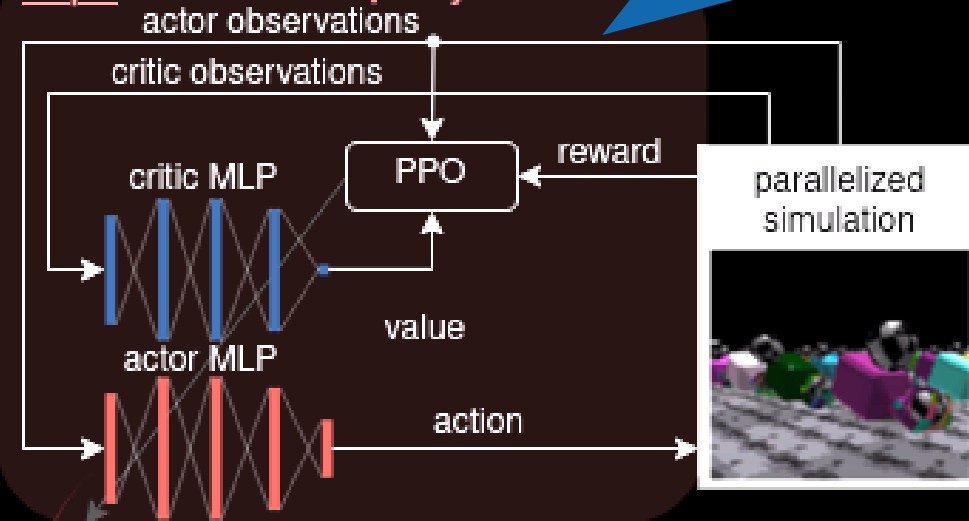
Sim2real framework for dexterous manipulation



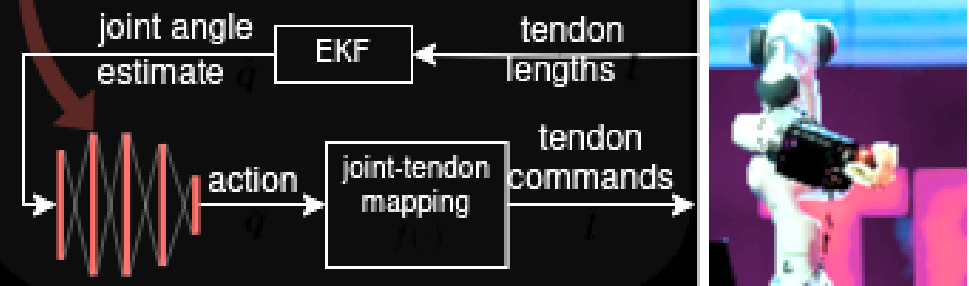
1 hour of training at 70,000 fps $\approx$ 2 months of simulated time



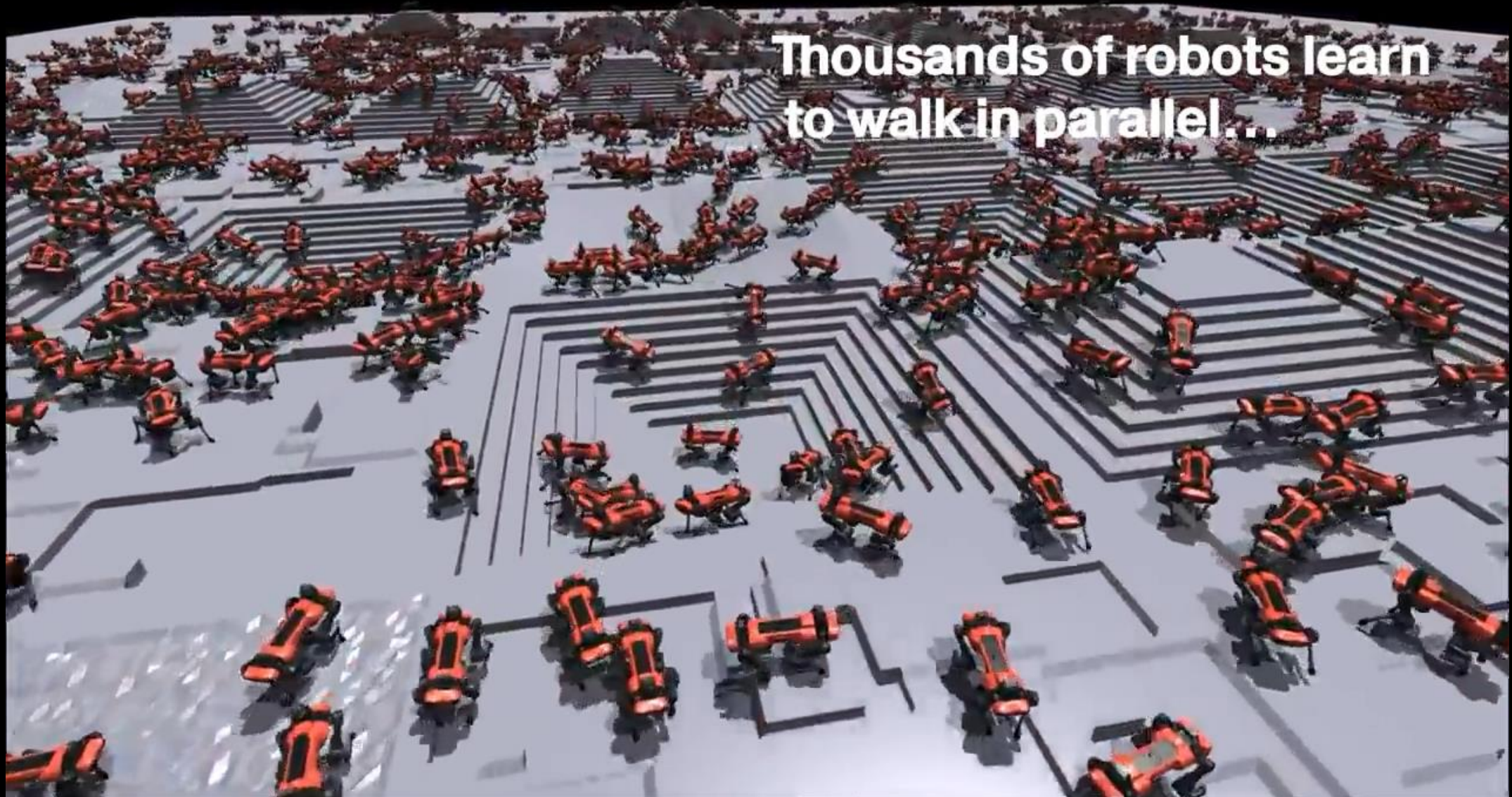
step 1 train RL policy



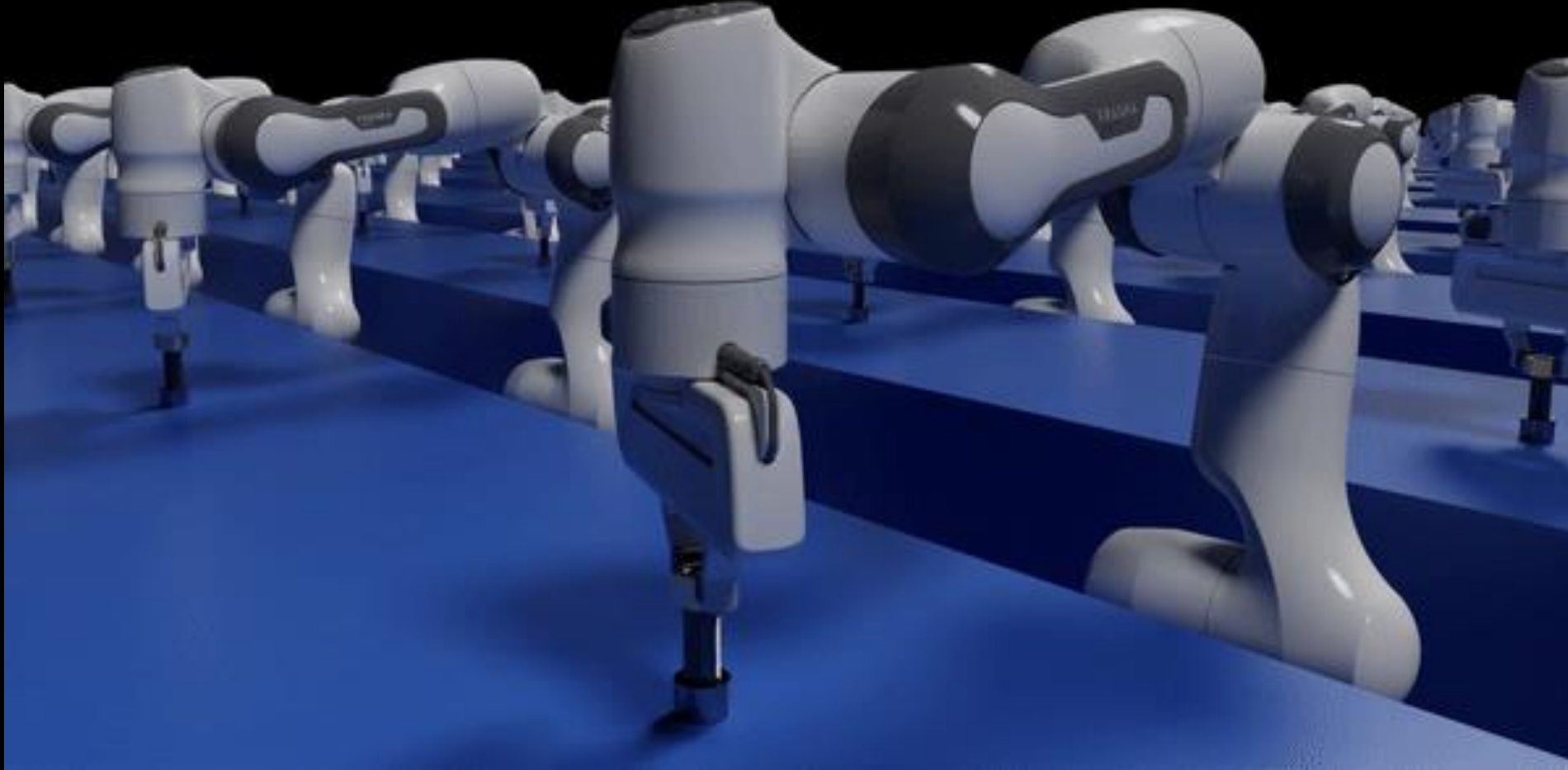
step 2 run on physical robot



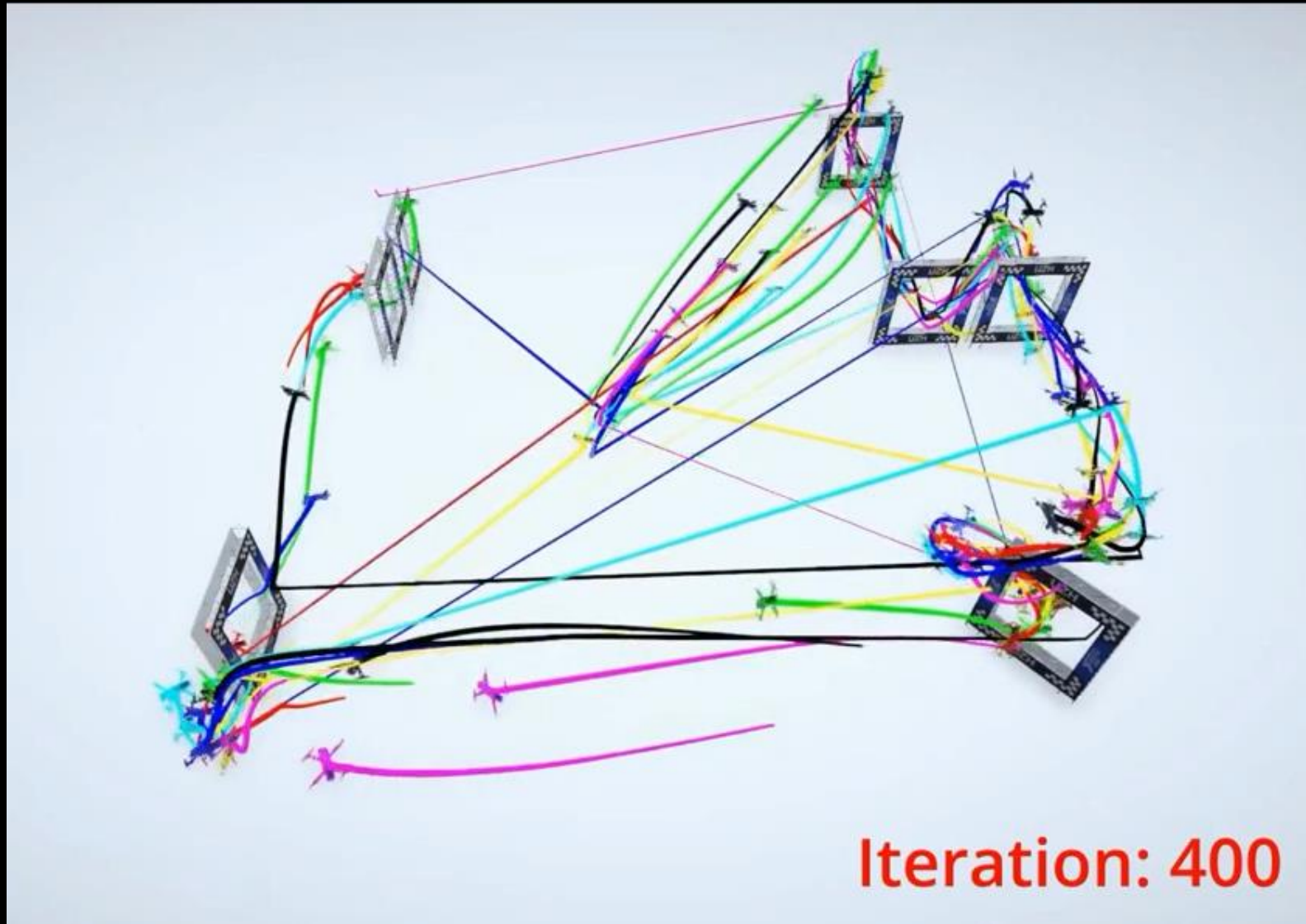
Massively parallel RL in different domains of robotics



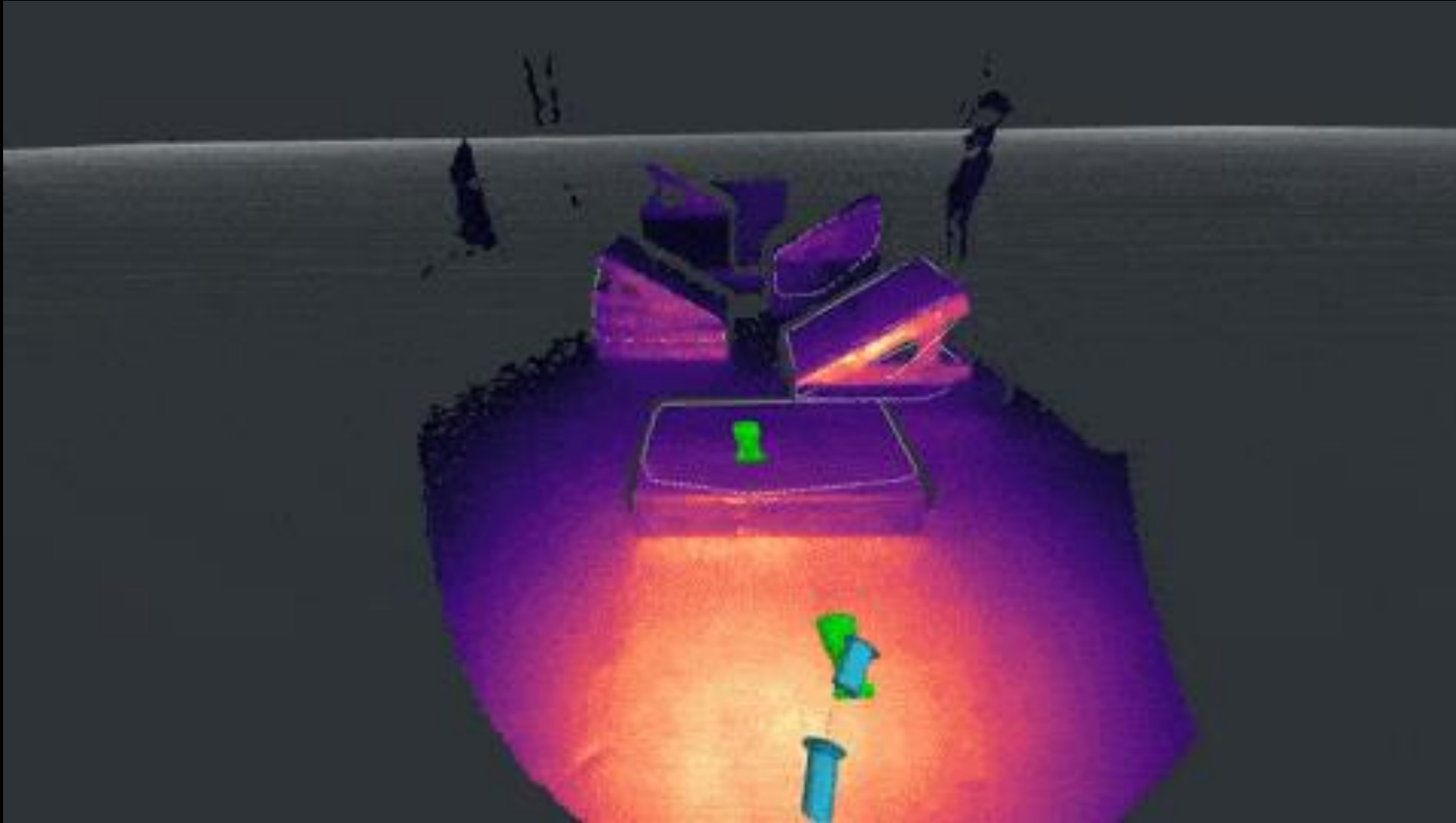
Massively parallel RL in different domains of robotics



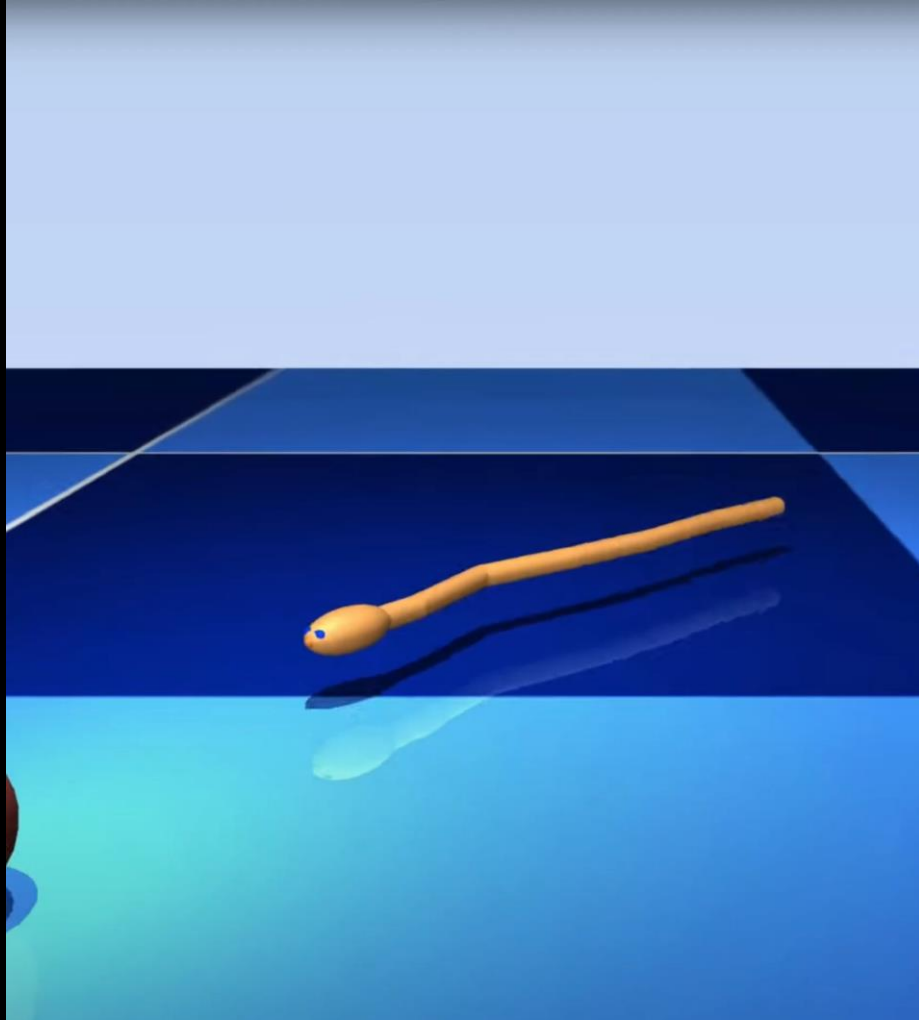
Massively parallel RL in different domains of robotics



Online Rigid Body Sim for BD Atlas' MPC



Run model predictive control *on* the simulated MuJoCo model



MPC: model predictive control

- define a cost function to minimize, encoding the desired task
- iteratively apply optimization at every step to find the “best” control inputs

MuJoCo-MPC uses the MuJoCo simulation as the **model** in the MPC

→ efficient and accurate model-based control

https://github.com/google-deepmind/mujoco_mpc



key idea when simulating robots:

simplification

Why simplify?



Efficiency

trade off some accuracy for speed

For example...

RL→ efficient simulation enables faster training

MPC→ faster exploration enables higher control frequency, longer control horizon

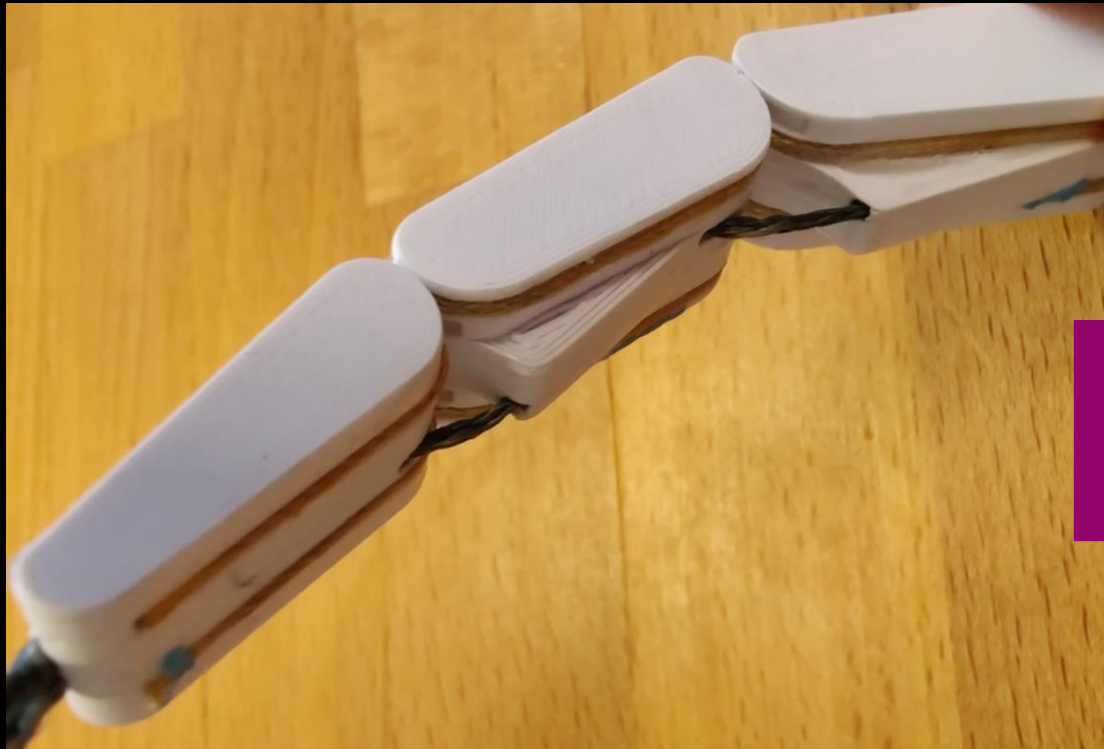
Modularity

If the real robot has a good low-level controller, the simulator can use high-level control inputs

For example...

The tendons of the Faive Hand are not (currently) replicated in the simulated model, and it accepts joint-level commands which are easier to learn

Simplification example #1: rolling contact joints

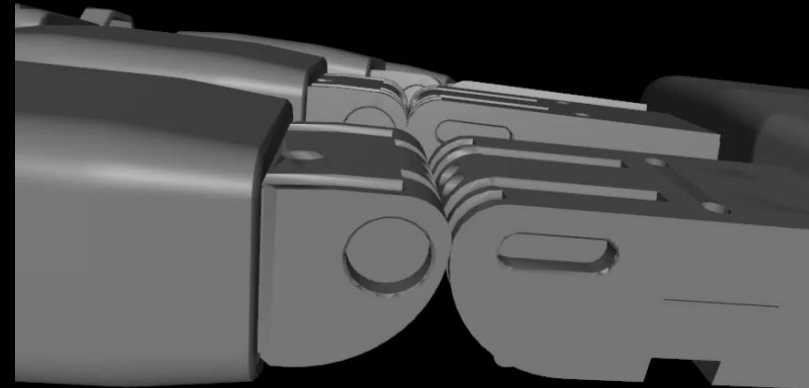


Real robot

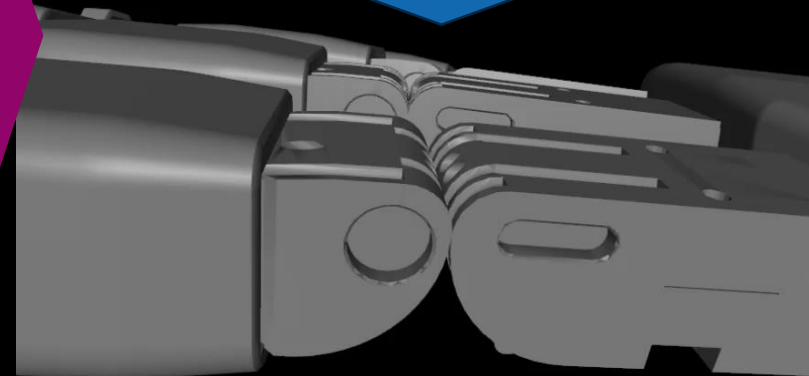
Contact between cylindrical surfaces

Ligaments ensure that they don't slide or move apart

pause



Joints not linked



Joints are linked

Simulated robot

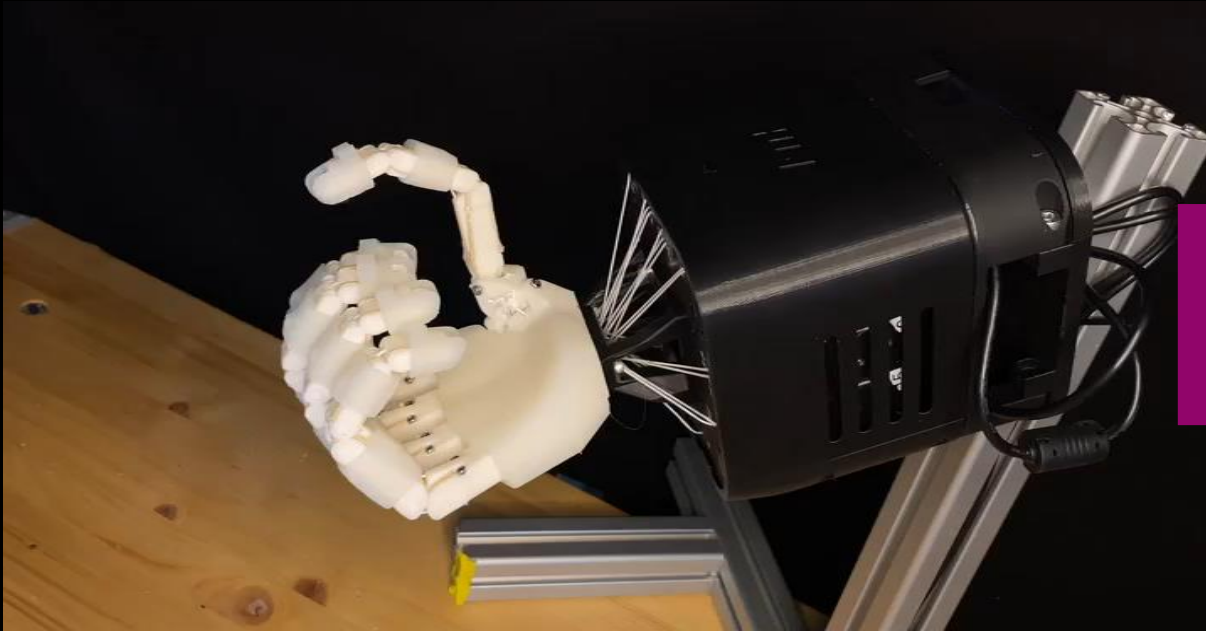
Two hinge joints make up a single rolling contact joint

Constrained to roll together when the joint is actuated

thumb_mp2d	0
root2index_p	0
root2index_p	0
index_pp2m	0
index_pp2m	0
index_mp2d	0
index_mp2d	0
root2middle_	0
root2middle_	0
middle_pp2	0
middle_pp2	0
middle_mp2	0

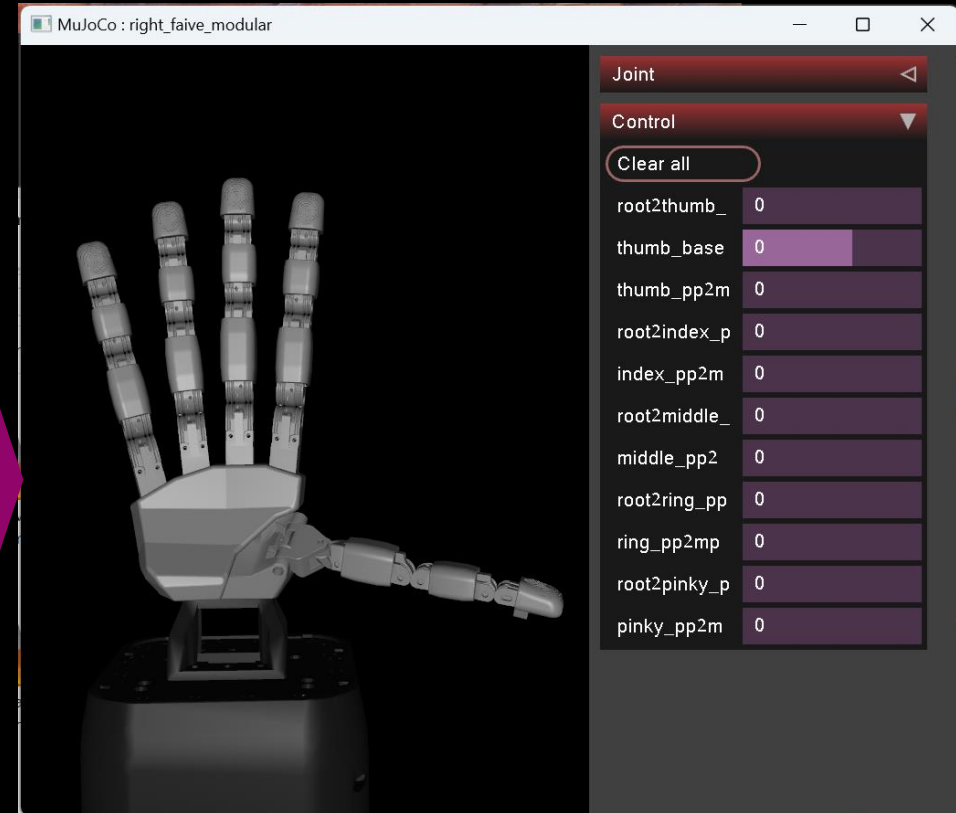
Clear all	
root2thumb_	0
thumb_base	0
thumb_pp2m	0
root2index_p	0
index_pp2m	0
root2middle_	0
middle_pp2	0
root2ring_pp	0
ring_pp2mp	0
root2pinky_p	0
pinky_pp2m	0

Simplification example #2: tendon-driven actuation



Real robot

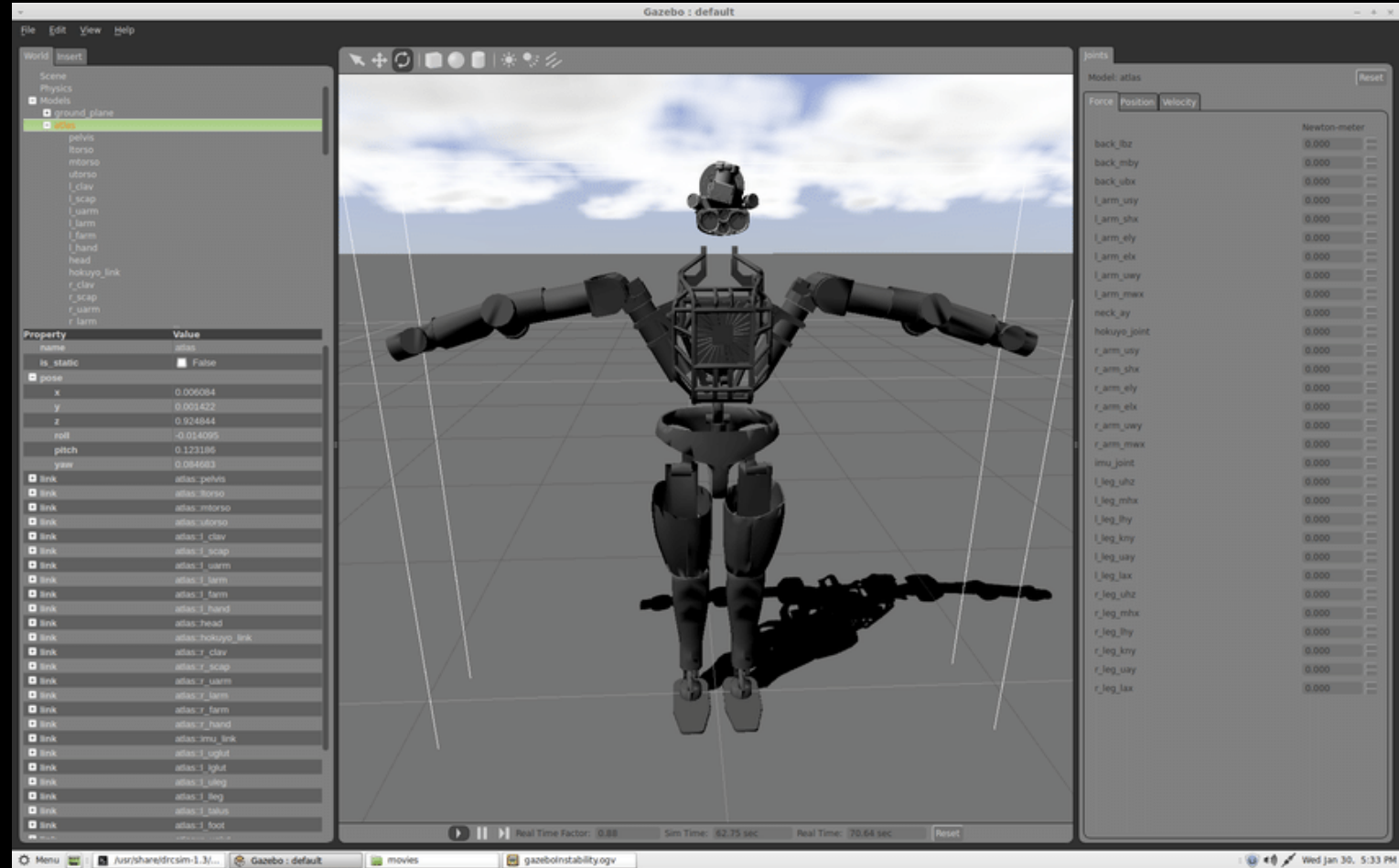
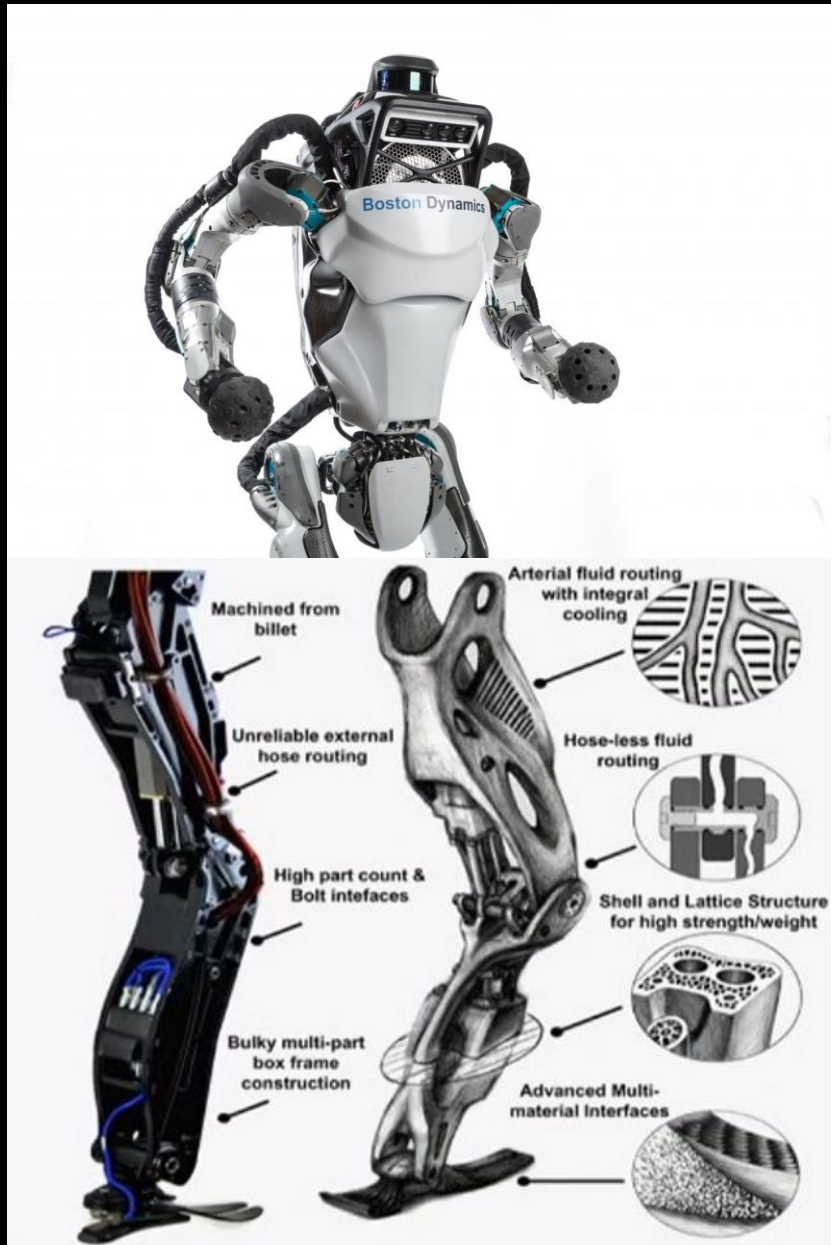
16 servo motors drive the tendons to actuate the hand
Low-level controller converts joint angles → tendon lengths
→ servo motor angles and sends it to Dynamixel motors



Simulated robot

The musculoskeletal system is ignored, and the robot is modelled purely as a joint axis-driven robot

Another example: Hydraulic actuators of the Atlas robot





Summary

Simulate and fail often to simplify later real-world experiments

Summary of why simulators are needed



***Safe and fast* environment for testing robot controllers**

Parallelized simulation for reinforcement learning (RL)

Model-based control based on simulators

What simulators are out there? (2025 ver.)



Important questions for simulators:

Stability and accuracy?

GPU parallelization (i.e. speed)?

Open source?

Extensive documentation / large community?

“Team Google”



Google DeepMind

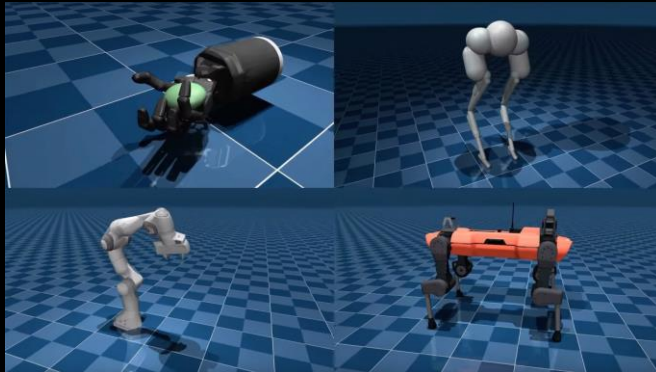


(but not really)

“Team NVIDIA”



MuJoCo



SoftRobotics
Laboratory

Isaac Sim / NVIDIA Omniverse

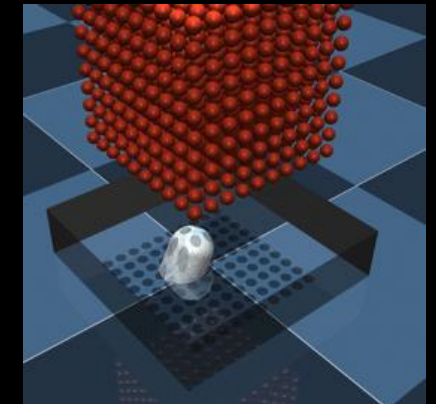
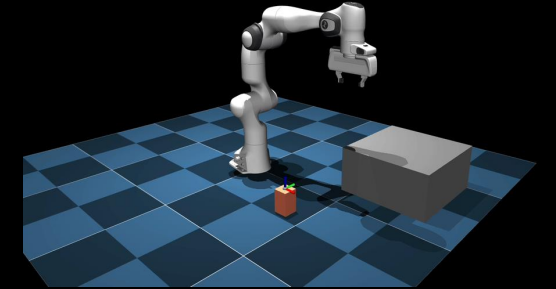
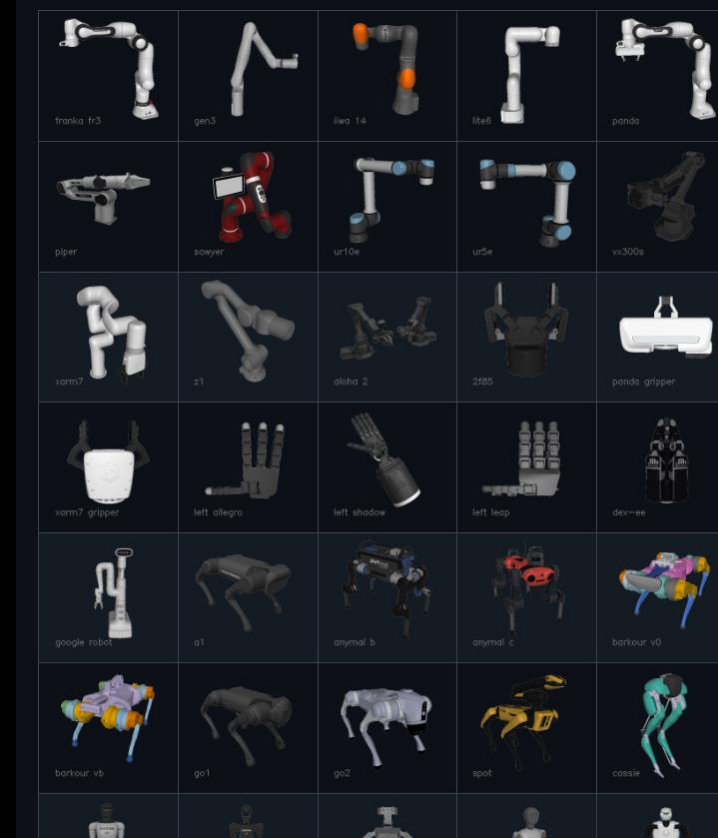


MuJoCo (Multi-Joint dynamics with Contact)



Collection of high-quality MuJoCo assets: <https://github.com/google-deepmind/mujoco> [menagerie](#)

- Originally developed by Emo Todorov et al. (just 3 people!)
- Optimization-based contact solver for efficiency, accuracy, and stability
- Acquired by Google DeepMind in 2021, open sourced 7 months later
- Supports URDF or MJCF (MuJoCo format)
- Originally CPU-only, but...
- MuJoCo XLA (MJX)
 - JAX/XLA rewrite of MuJoCo
 - runs on CPU, GPU, or TPU
 - Doesn't support [some features](#) ☹️
- MuJoCo Warp (MJWarp)
 - Team up with NVIDIA
 - Now in Beta
 - GPU-optimized reimplementation to run on NVIDIA hardware
 - Should support more MuJoCo features than MJX
 - Will be integrated into MJX in future



NVIDIA Isaac Sim / Isaac Lab



- Isaac Sim
 - simulator using PhysX for the physics engine
 - Apache-2.0 open source (building/using it requires other NVIDIA licensed components)
- Isaac Lab:
 - Wraps Isaac Sim, to build RL / IL workflows
- Only runs on NVIDIA's GPUs
- Lab will become compatible with Newton
 - open-source GPU physics engine
 - MuJoCo-Warp solver



In our hands-on part, we will implement dexterous RL on the ORCA hand using faive_lab, an extension of Isaac Lab!



E. Todorov, T. Erez and Y. Tassa, "MuJoCo: A physics engine for model-based control," 2012 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems, Vilamoura-Algarve, Portugal, 2012, pp. 5026-5033, doi: 10.1109/IROS.2012.6386109.