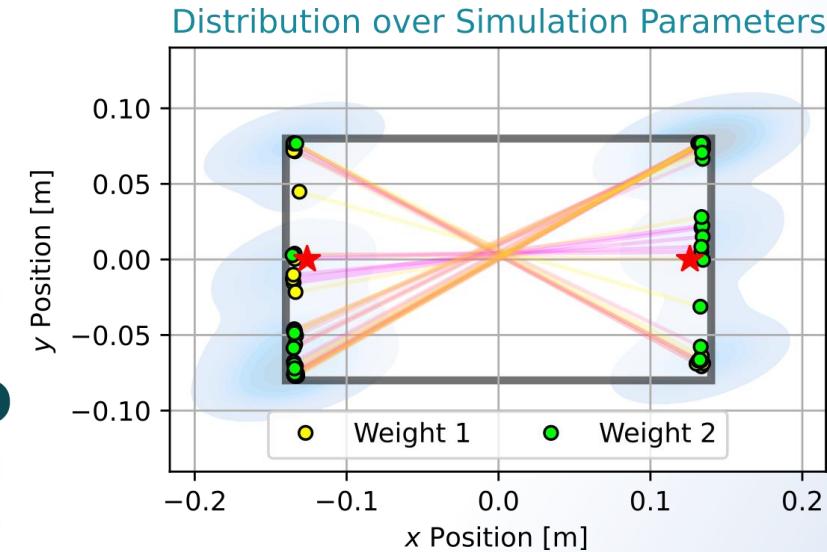


Probabilistic Inference of Simulation Parameters via Parallel Differentiable Simulation

Eric Heiden, Christopher E. Denniston, David Millard,
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<https://uscresl.github.io/prob-diff-sim>

Probabilistic Parameter Inference

Infer posterior $p(\theta | D_{\mathcal{X}})$ over simulation parameters $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^M$ and a set of trajectories $D_{\mathcal{X}}$ via Bayes' rule:

$$p(\theta|D_{\chi}) \propto p(D_{\chi}|\theta) p(\theta)$$

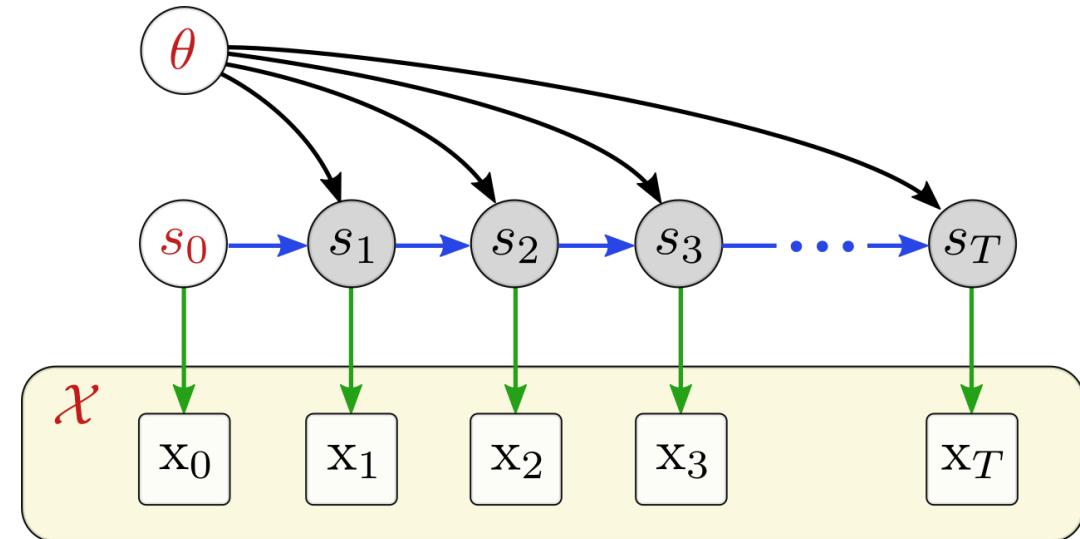
Hidden Markov Model:

initial state s_0 ,
observation function f_{obs} ,
simulation function f_{sim}

$$\mathcal{X} = f_{\text{obs}}([s]_{t=1}^T)$$

$$f_{\text{sim}}(\theta, s_0) = [s]_{t=1}^T$$

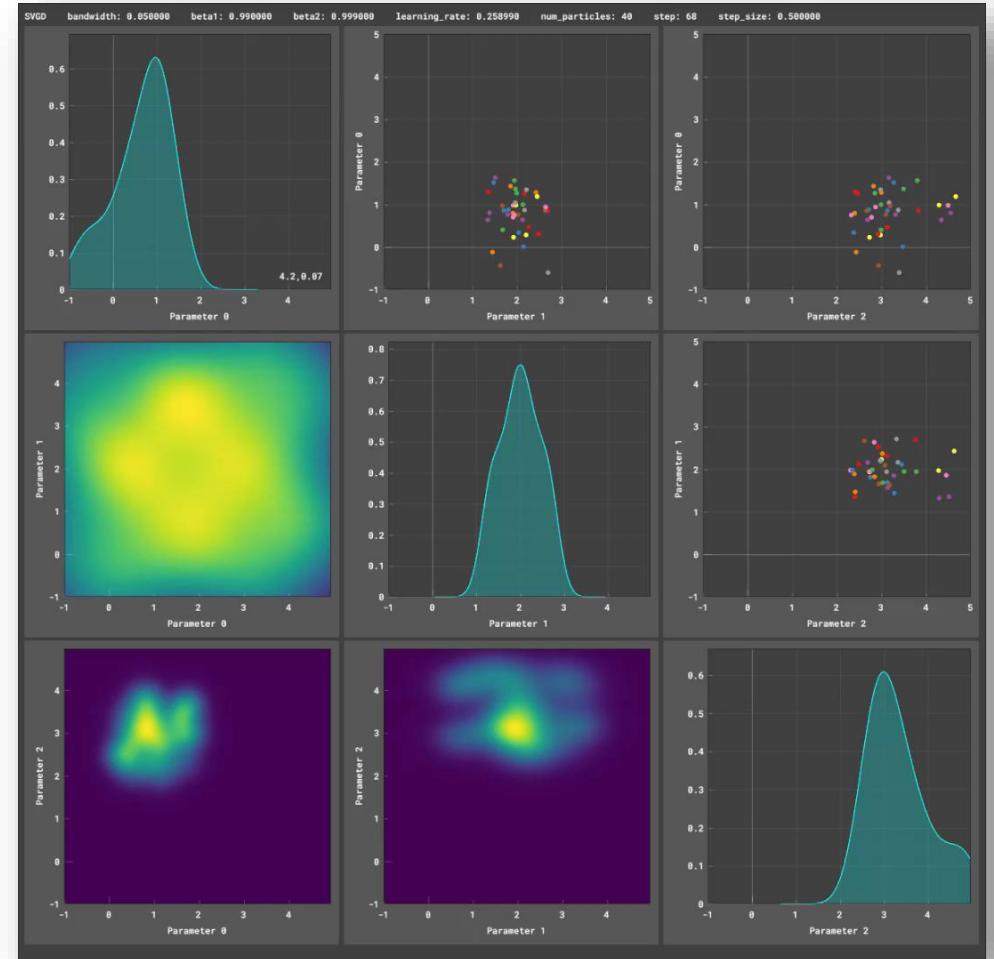
$$D_\chi^{\text{sim}} = \left[f_{\text{obs}} \left(f_{\text{sim}}(\theta, s_0^{\text{real}}) \right) \right]$$



Objective: minimize KL divergence

Stein Variational Gradient Descent

- Approximates probability distributions through particles $q(\theta|D_X)$
 - Particles are moved to steepest descent direction to reduce KL divergence between $q(\theta|D_X)$ and $p(\theta|D_X)$ via
- $$\nabla_{\theta} \log p(\theta|D_X) = \frac{\nabla_{\theta} p(\theta|D_X)}{p(\theta|D_X)}$$
- in reproducing kernel Hilbert space
- Parallelizable, efficient at high dimensional parameter distributions

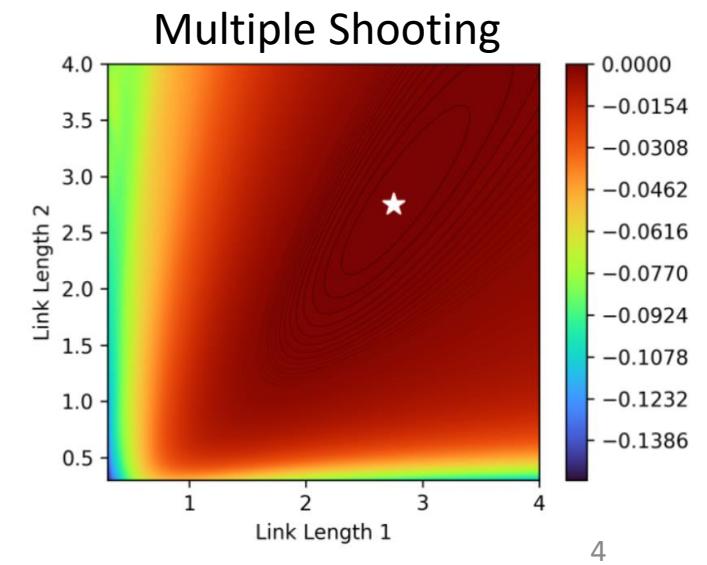
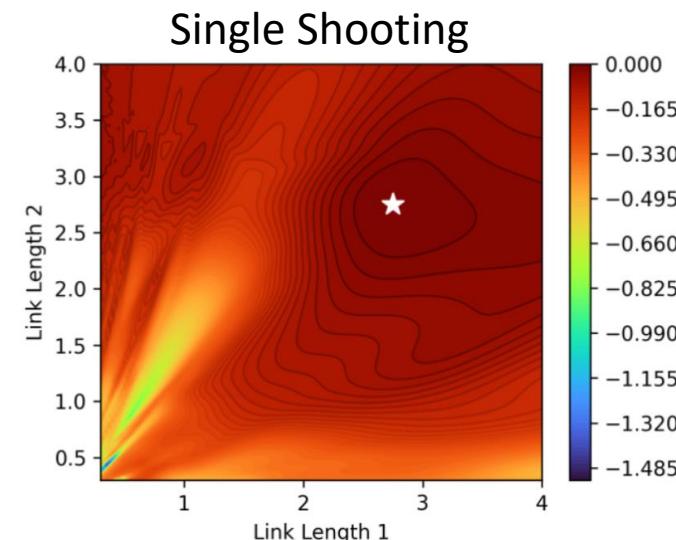
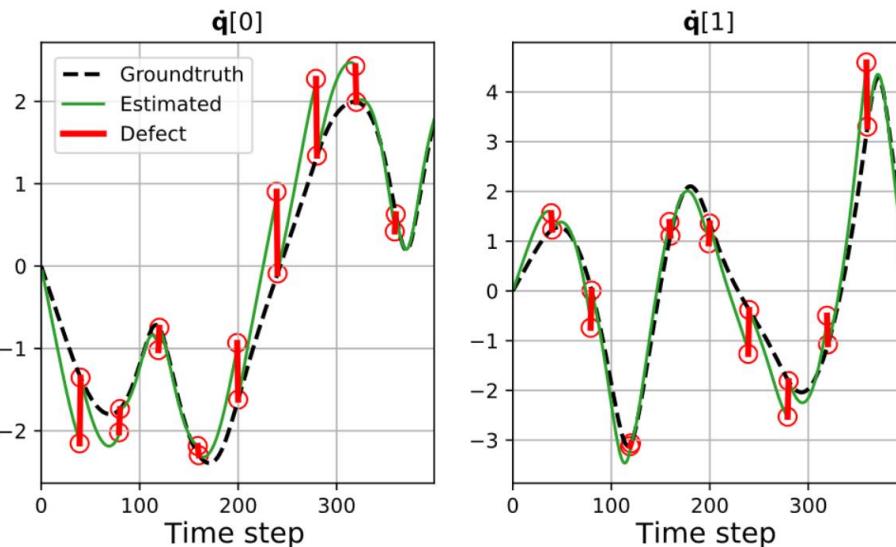
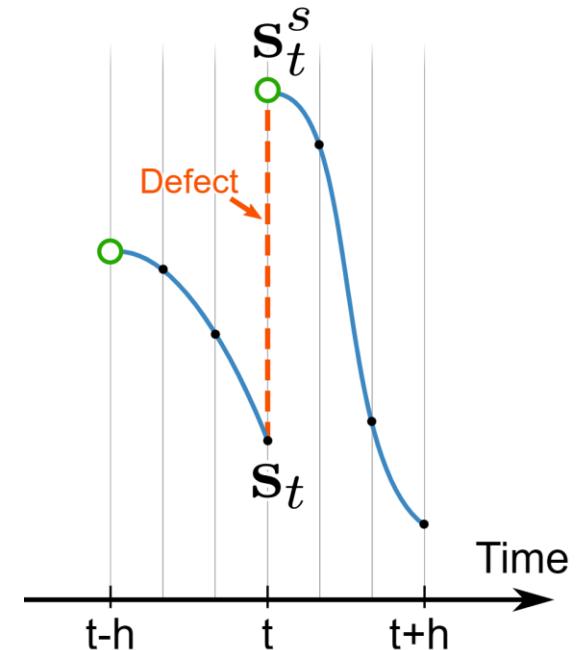


Multiple Shooting

Break up trajectory into shooting windows

Augment parameter vector by start states s_t^S of shooting windows

Impose defect constraints to ensure continuity



Constrained SVGD (CSVGD)

Combine SVGD and the **Modified Differential Method of Multipliers** (MDMM) to consider hard constraints $g(\theta)$ in the estimation:

- Parameter limits: $g_{\text{lim}}(\theta) = \text{clamp}(\theta, \theta_{\min}, \theta_{\max}) - \theta$
- Defect constraints: $g_{\text{def}}(\theta) = \|s_t^s - s_t\|^2 / \sigma_{\text{def}}^2$

Leverages parallel differentiable simulation on the GPU to evaluate $\nabla_{\theta} \log p(\theta | D_{\mathcal{X}})$ for all particles

$$\dot{\theta} = \phi(\theta) - \lambda \frac{\partial g(\theta)}{\partial \theta} - c g(\theta) \frac{\partial g(\theta)}{\partial \theta}, \quad \lambda = g(\theta)$$

CSVGD

$$\phi(\cdot) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \left[k(\theta_j, \theta) \nabla_{\theta_j} \log p(D_{\mathcal{X}} | \theta) p(\theta) + \nabla_{\theta_j} k(\theta_j, \theta) \right]$$

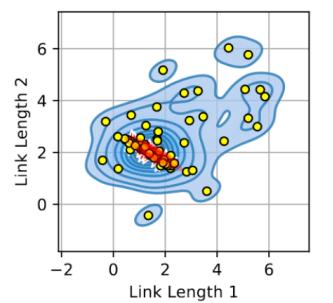
SVGD

where $k(\cdot, \cdot)$ is positive definite kernel (RBF), N is number of particles

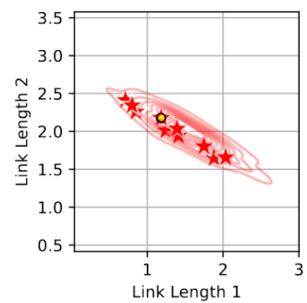
Analytical Parameter Distribution

- Infer parameters drawn from a known 2D Gaussian
- Double pendulum system where the 2 link lengths are inferred

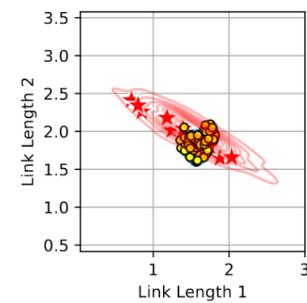
Posterior



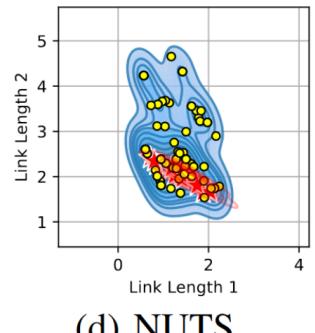
(a) Emcee



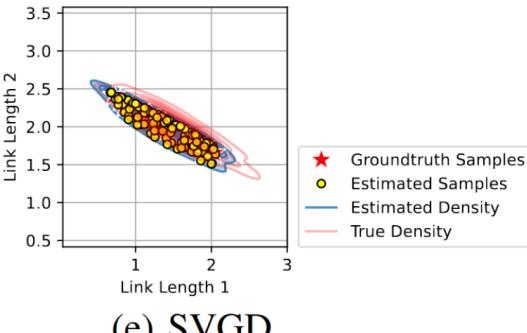
(b) CEM



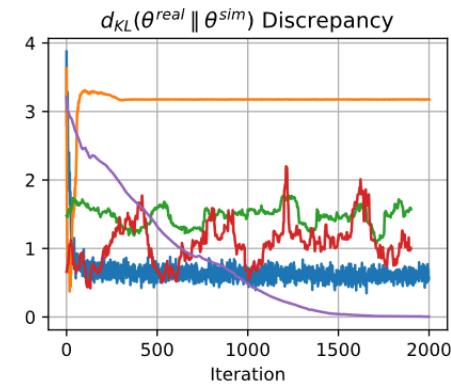
(c) SGLD



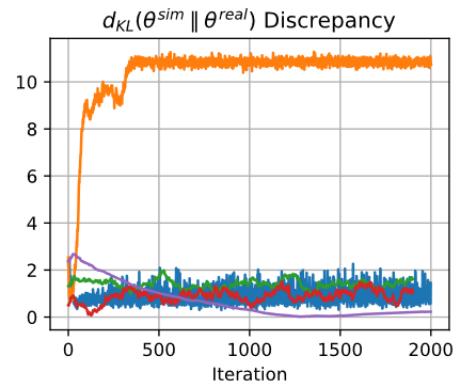
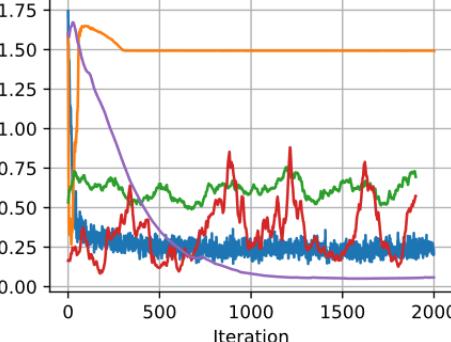
(d) NUTS



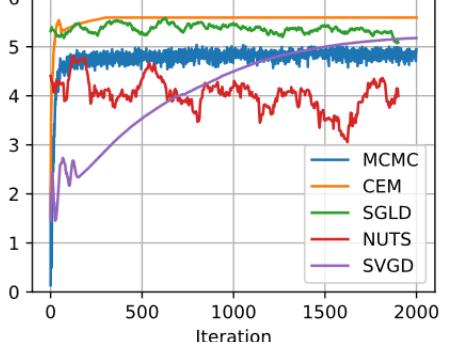
(e) SVGD



Maximum Mean Discrepancy

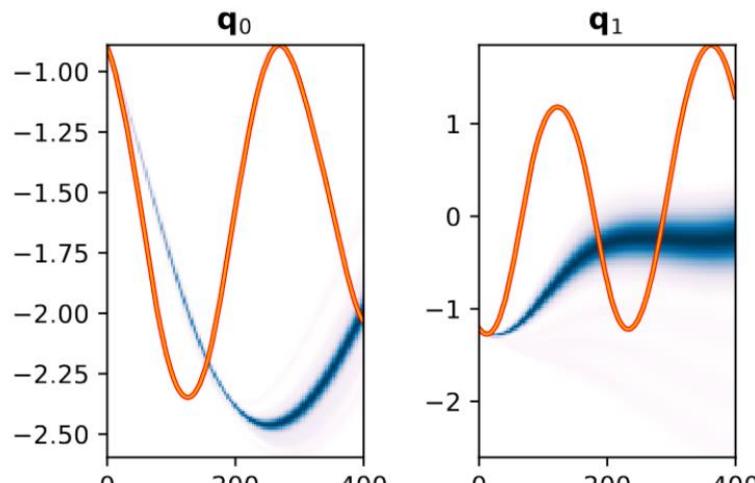


Log Likelihood

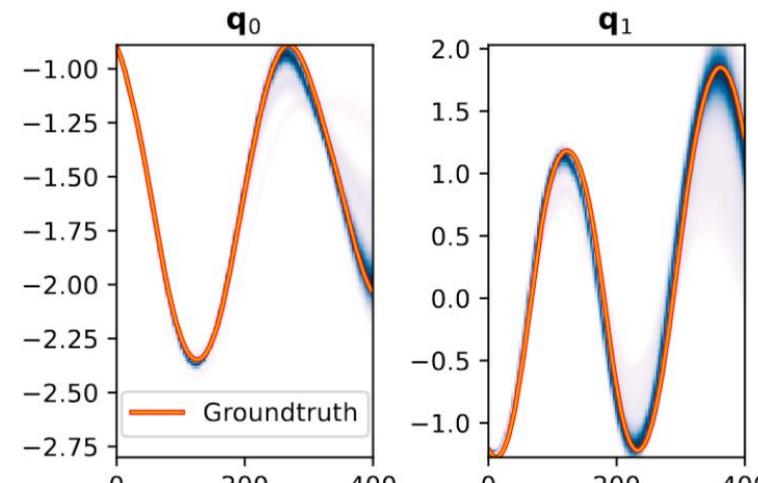


Double Pendulum

Infer 11 parameters from a real double pendulum

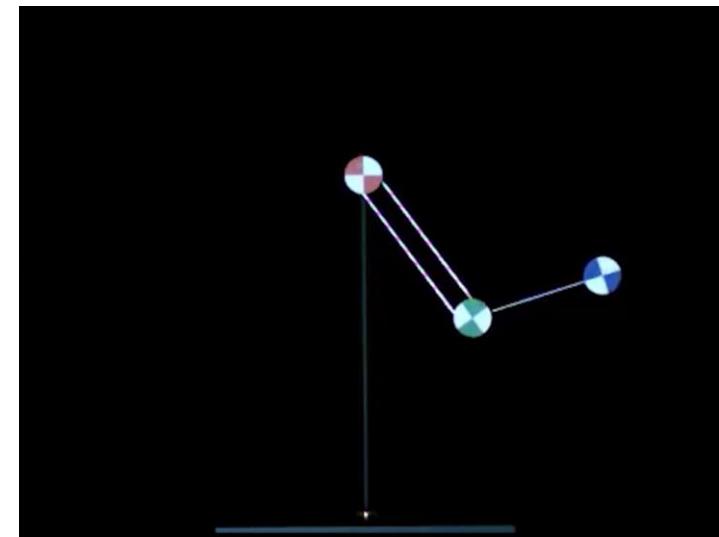


(a) SVGD



(b) CSVGD

CSVDG yields more accurate predictions than SVGD,
Monte-Carlo algorithms, and BayesSim

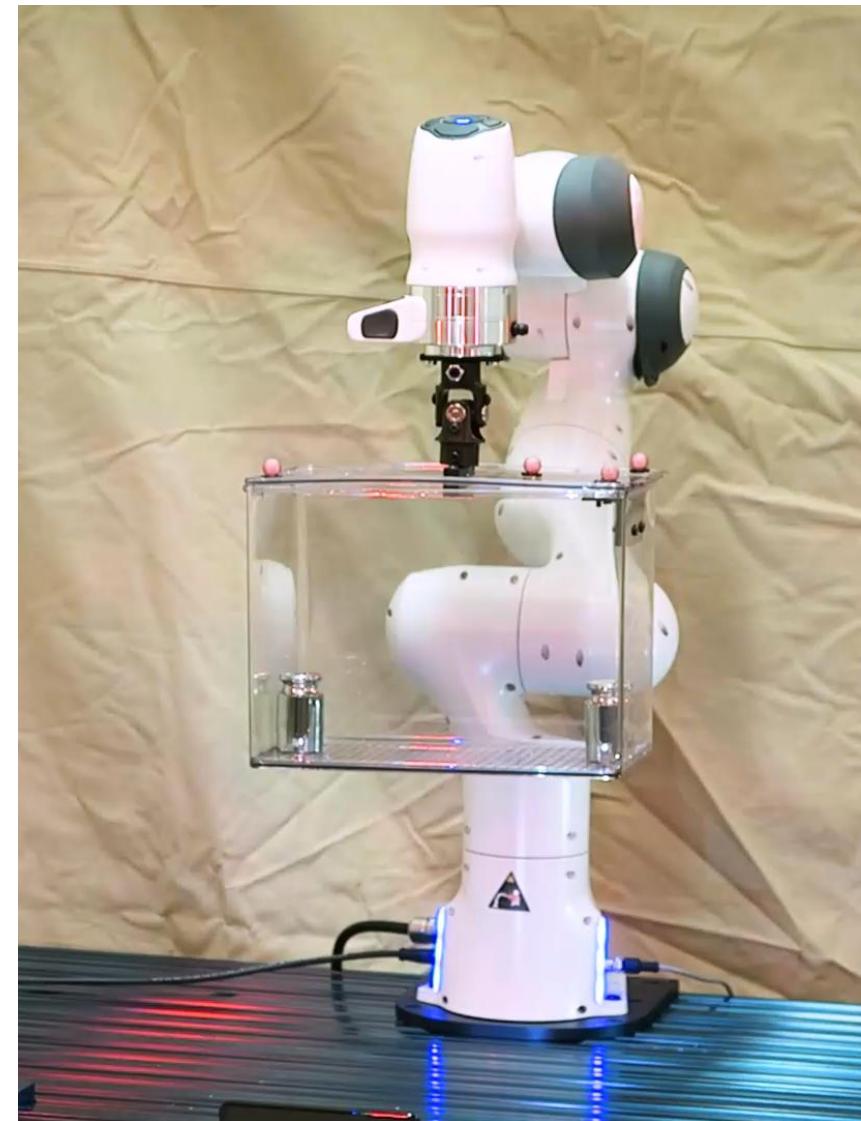
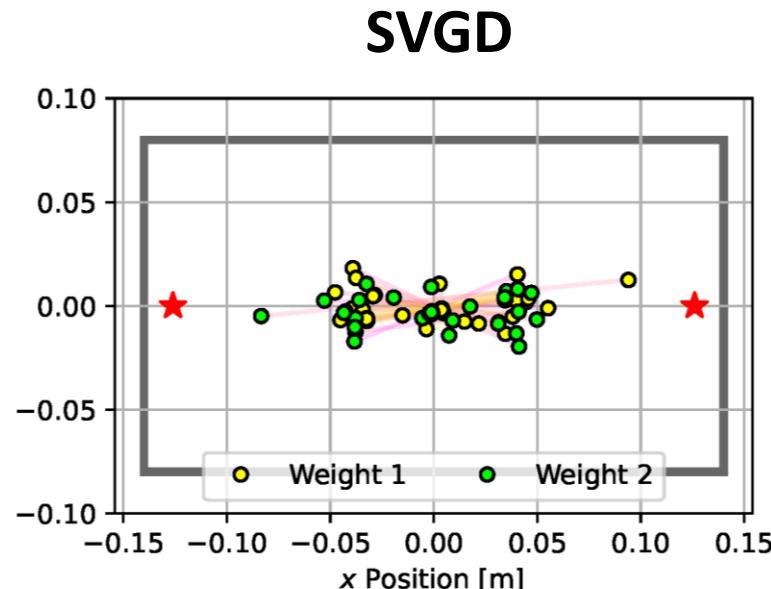
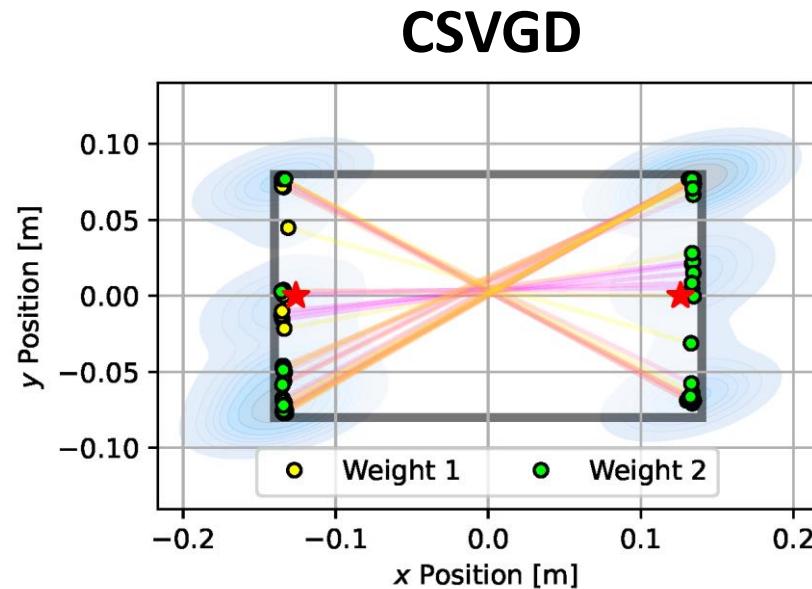


Link	Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
Link 1	Mass	0.05 kg	0.5 kg
	I_{xx}	0.002 kg m ²	1.0 kg m ²
	COM x	-0.2 m	0.2 m
	COM y	-0.2 m	0.2 m
	Joint friction	0.0	0.5
Link 2	Length	0.08 m	0.3 m
	Mass	0.05 kg	0.5 kg
	I_{xx}	0.002 kg m ²	1.0 kg m ²
	COM x	-0.2 m	0.2 m
	COM y	-0.2 m	0.2 m
	Joint friction	0.0	0.5

Underactuated Mechanism

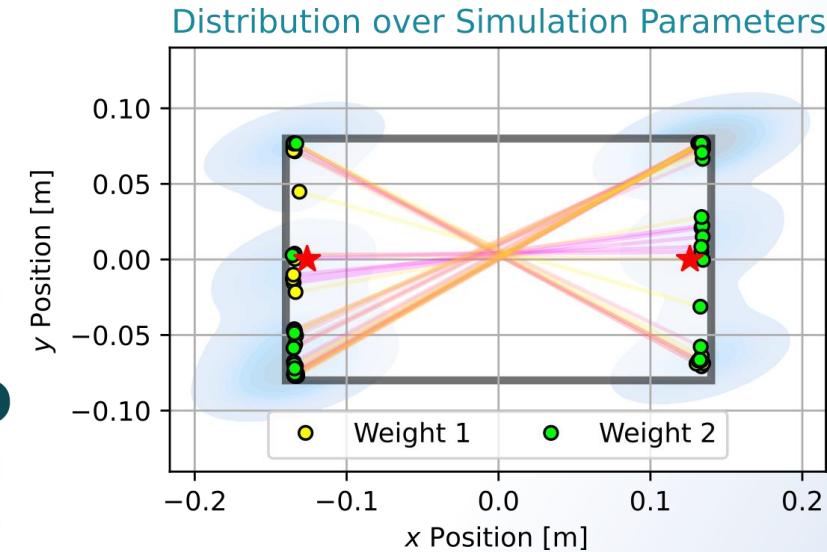
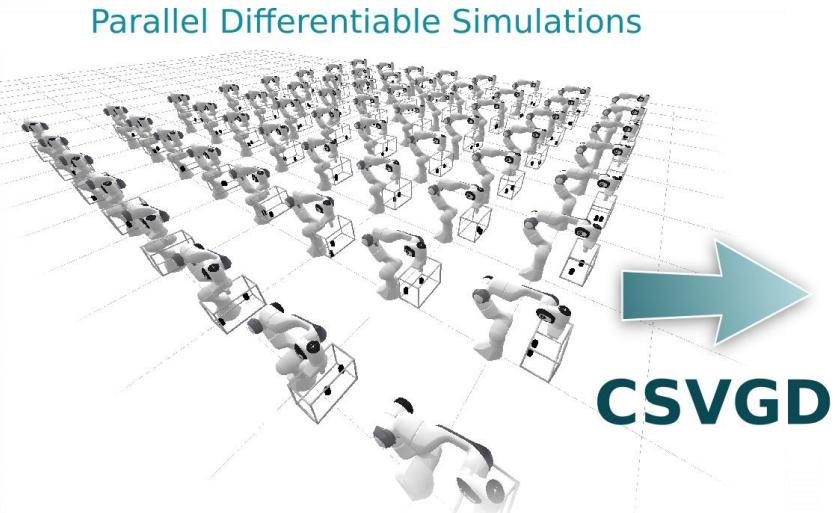
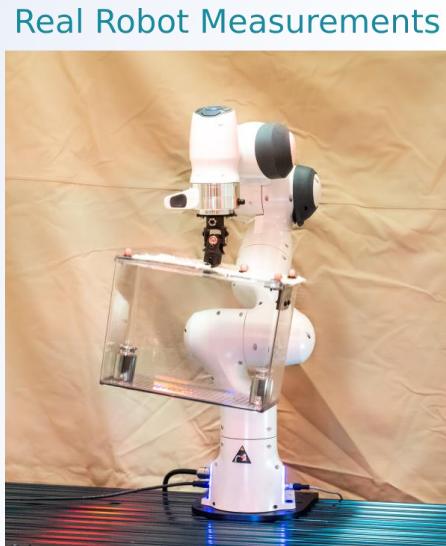
Panda robot arm with an object of unknown mass distribution attached to its end-effector through a universal joint

Infer locations of 2 weights from box motion



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