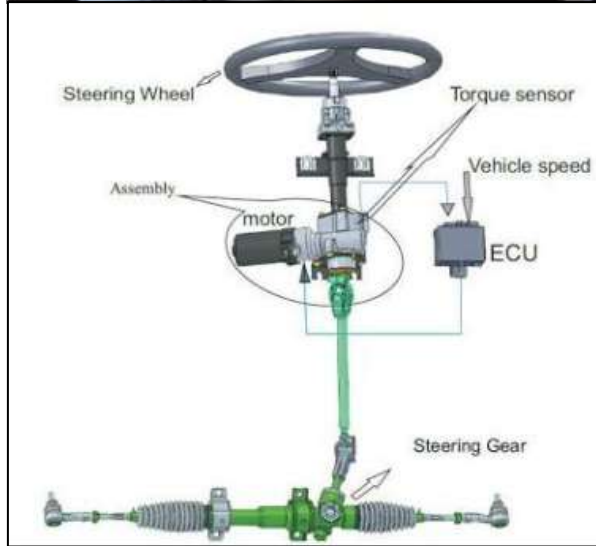


석사 졸업 과제

: 강화학습을 이용한 EPS system steering tuner 자동화 연구

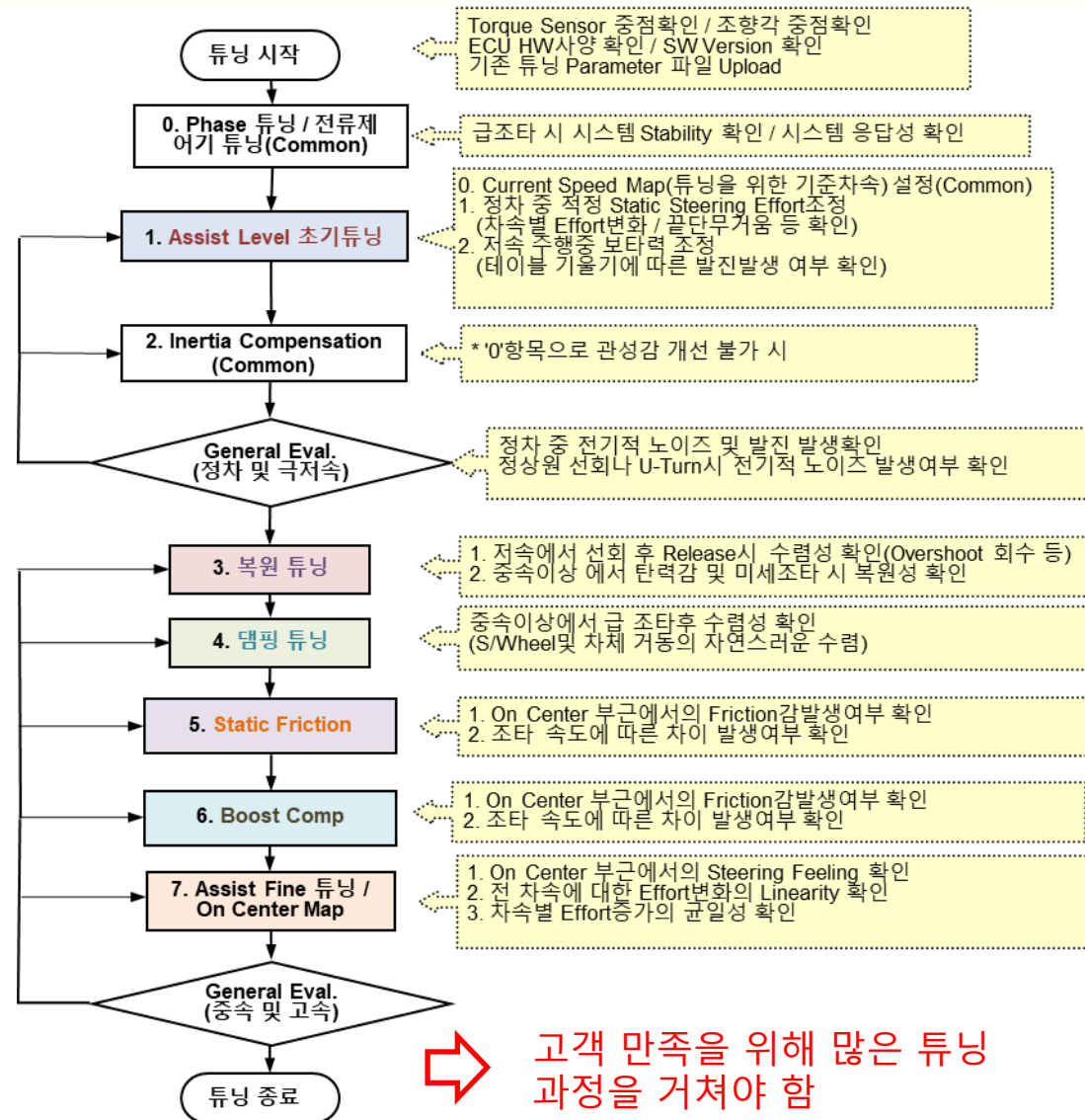
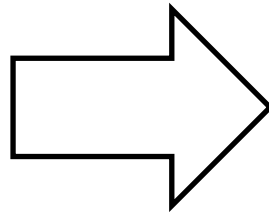
문성주

1. 석사 졸업논문 과제 - 문제 정의



조타감

좋다
or
나쁘다



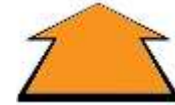
<EPS(Electric Power Steering) System>

1. 석사 졸업논문 과제 - 문제 정의

계약조건 :

1. 실질적인 SW 개발 기간 : 3~6 Month
2. 개발 인원 : 20명
3. 인당 Project 참여 : 10/인

해결 목표 : OEM 실차 테스트 Tuning시
한번에 Tuning 을 끝내고 싶다.



입력 : 1. Tuning Parameter가
각 기능별 존재
2. 실차 Test시, OEM Engineer
와 APP SW engineer가 같이
배석해 튜닝 실시

<수단>



과정 : 실차 Test를 진행하면서,
Test 종료 후, APP SW
engineer 의 직관과 지식으로
Tuning Parameter를 Case-by-
Case로 수정

<활동>



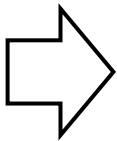
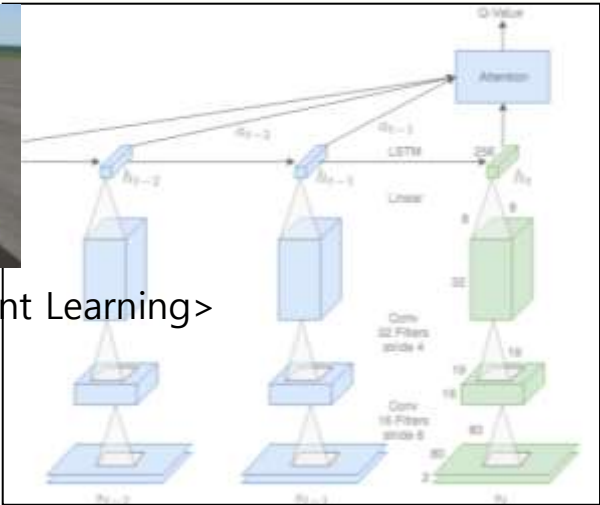
현상황 : 실차 Tuning이 한번만
에 끝나지 않고 많은 시간이 걸
려 APP SW 엔지니어가 부수적
인 시간에 많은 시간이 뺏겨 실
질적으로 Application
algorithm 개발할 시간이 없다

<결과>

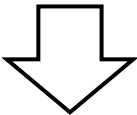
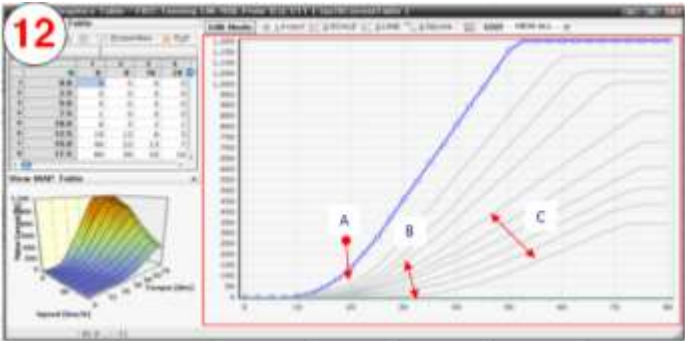
1. 석사 졸업논문 과제 – Concept 정의



<Deep Reinforcement Learning>



<튜닝 파라미터
최적 자동화>

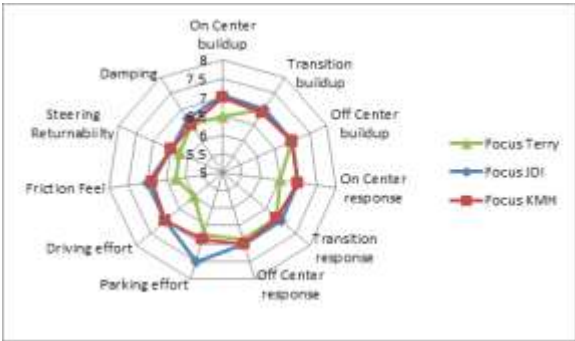


<보상값 선정>

<Big Data 강화학습 알고리즘 적용>

Time s	SR Angle °	SR Velocity °/s	SR Torque Nm	SR Column Torque Nm	Speed km/h	Lateral velocity m/s	Lateral acceleration m/s ²
0.005	1.631305695	0	0	-0.07	120.5400009	-0.977500021	0.465000004
0.01	1.631644964	-0.200000003	-0.01	0.090000004	120.5299988	-0.975000024	0.485000014
0.015	1.628636718	-0.800000012	0.140000001	0.189999998	120.5299988	-0.975000024	0.485000014
0.02	1.625779629	-0.400000006	0.090000004	-0.02	120.5199966	-0.975000024	0.485000014
0.025	1.6262362	0.300000012	-0.079999998	-0.100000001	120.5199966	-0.975000024	0.215000004
0.03	1.626554608	-0.100000001	-0.150000006	-0.119999997	120.5199966	-0.975000024	0.215000004
0.035	1.62638557	0	-0.119999997	-0.159999996	120.5199966	-0.977500021	0.129999995
0.04	1.627439737	0.200000003	-0.209999993	-0.200000003	120.5100021	-0.977500021	0.129999995

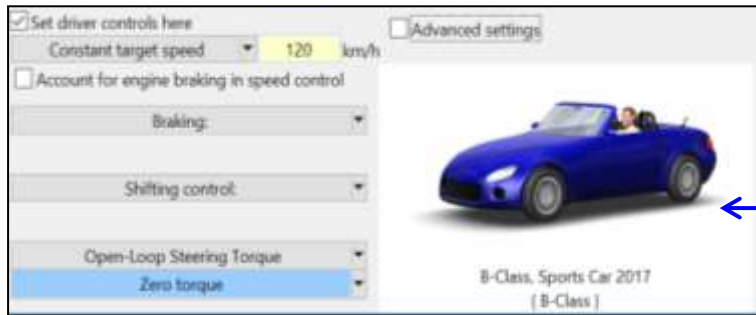
Vehicle Motion BIG DATA
<Input>



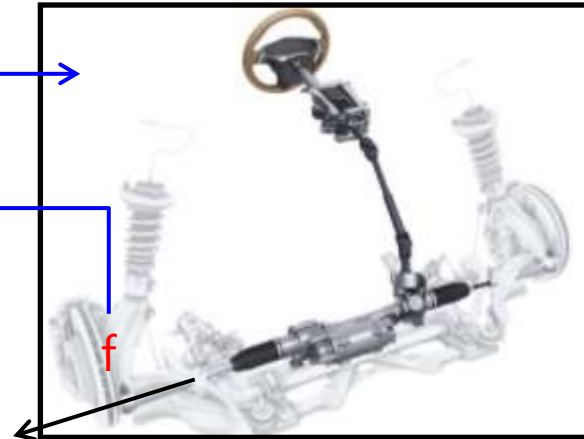
Test Engineer Feeling 평가 값
<Output>

Carsim – Python Interface Implementation

<environment>

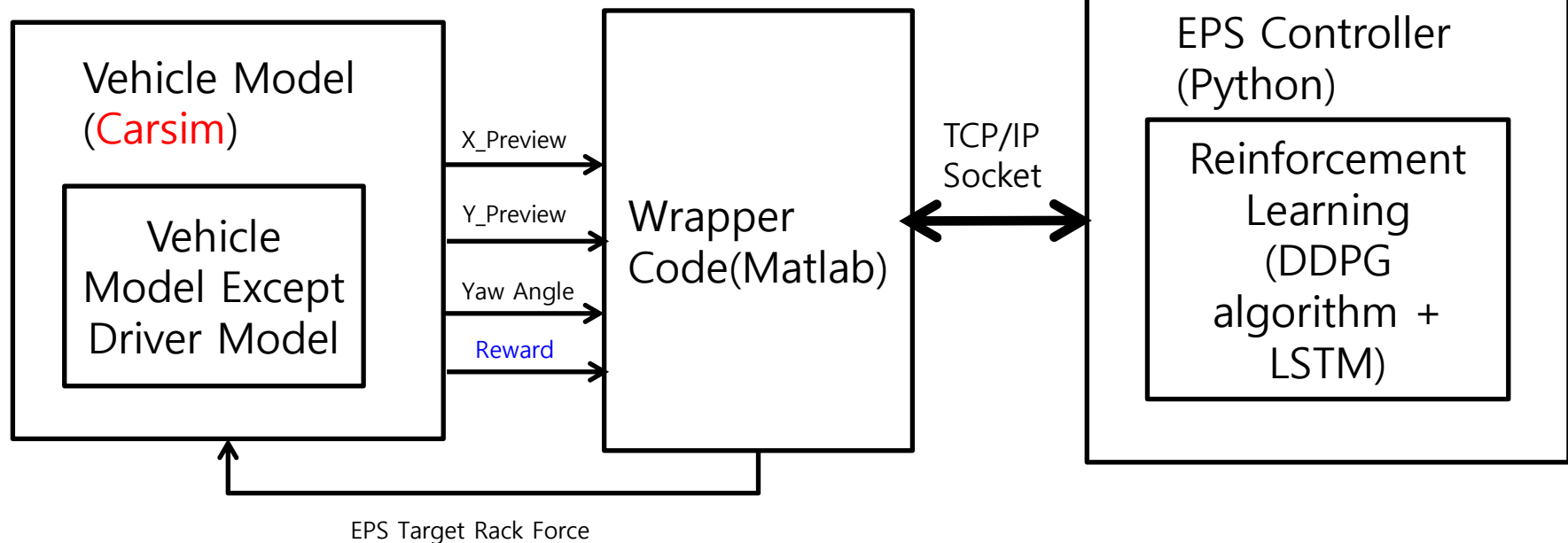


<agent>



Vehicle Motion

Rack Force

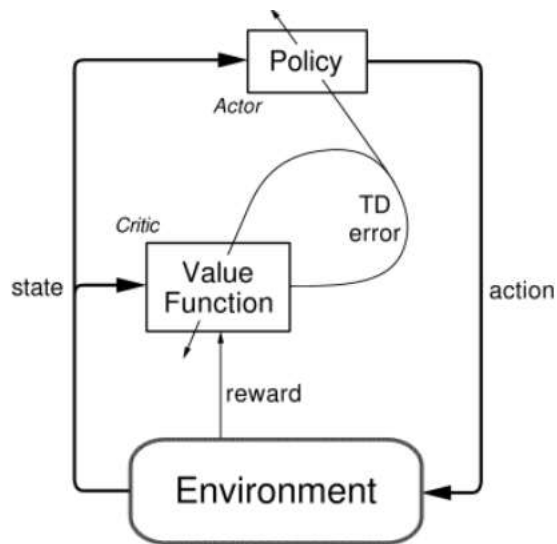


알고리즘 – DDPG (Deep Deterministic Policy Gradient)

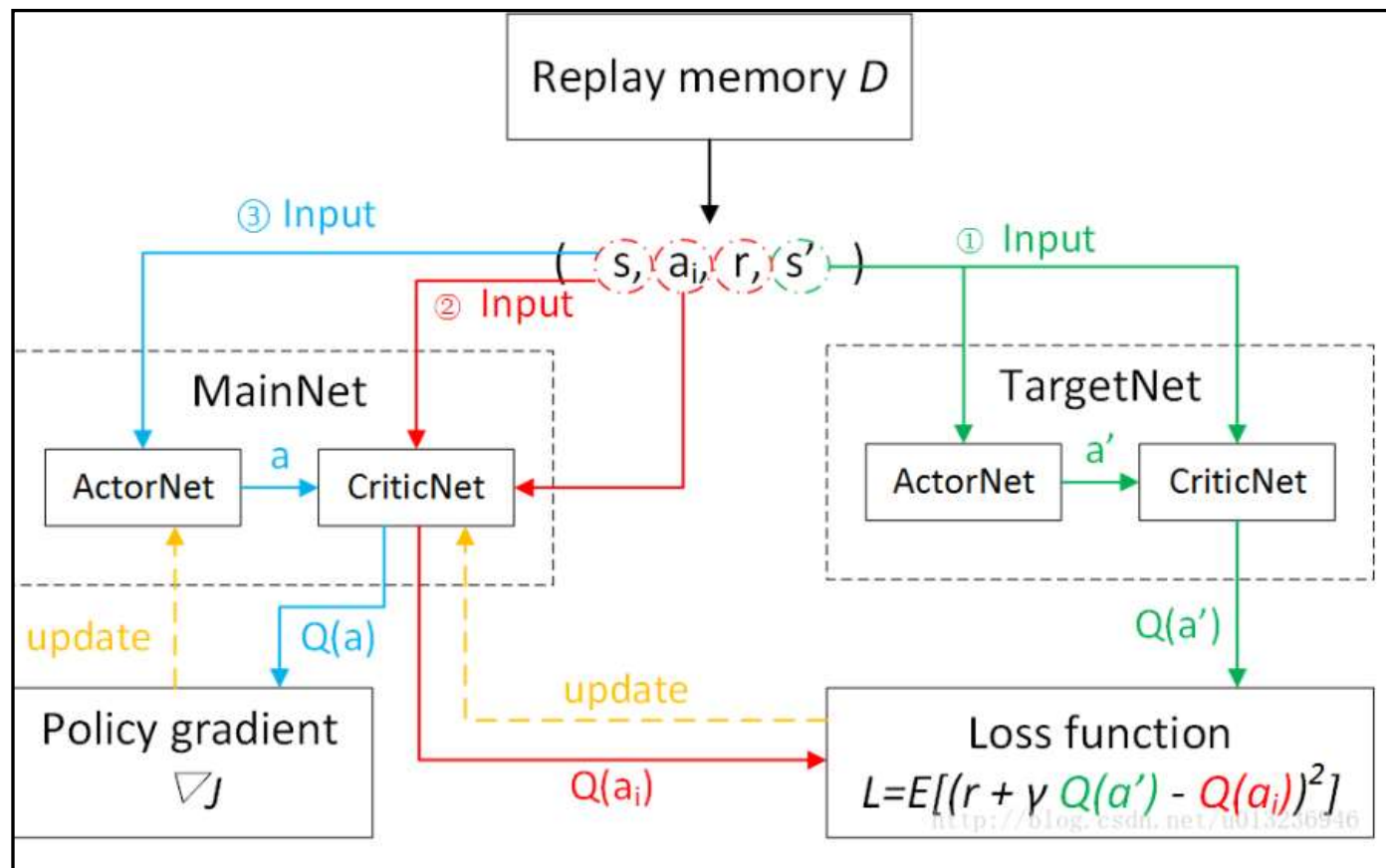
Stochastic Policy → Deterministic Policy (David Silver 2014)

$$\lim_{\sigma \downarrow 0} \nabla_{\theta} J(\pi_{\mu_{\theta}, \sigma}) = \nabla_{\theta} J(\mu_{\theta})$$

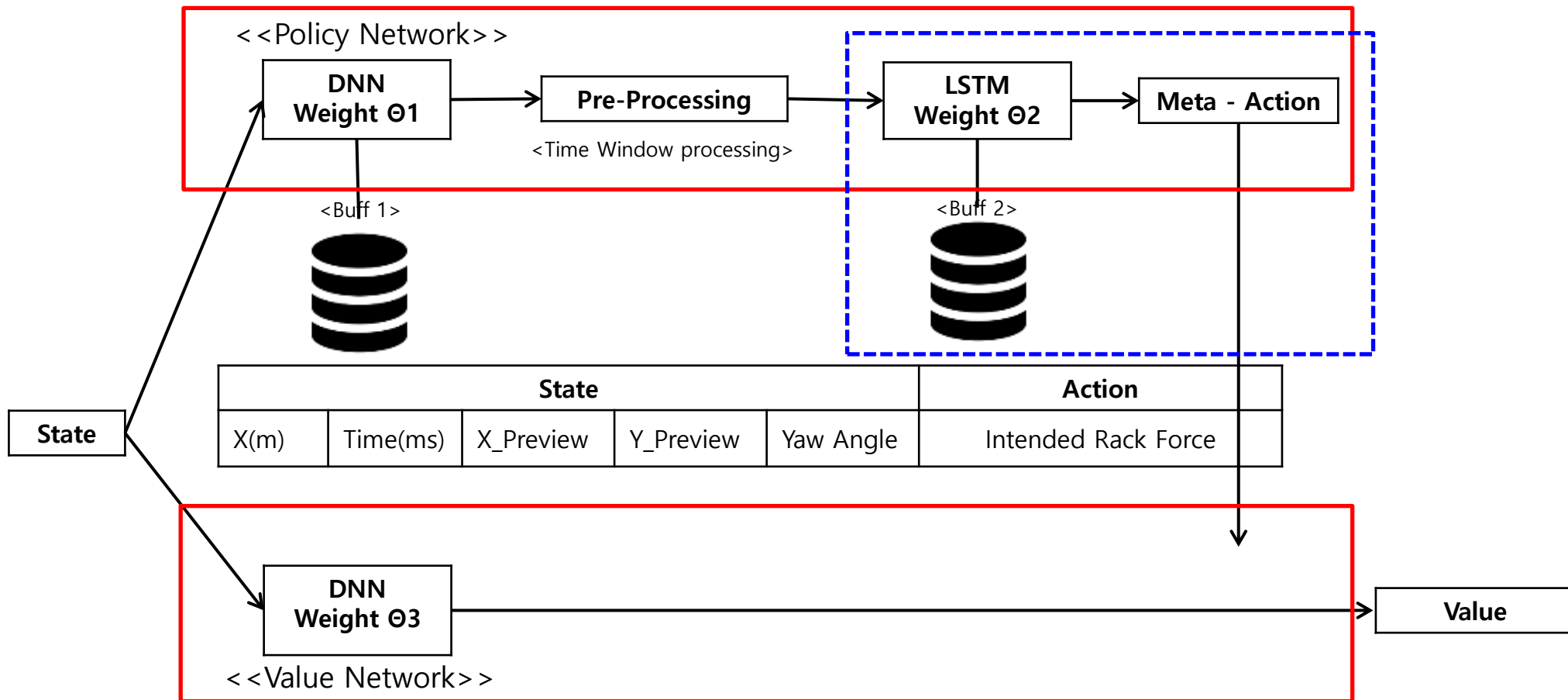
: parameter 의 편차가 없으면(=0) 확률적 정책이 결정적 정책으로 수행 가능



<Actor – Critic>



<DDPG>



→ Deep Deterministic Policy Gradient 알고리즘에 time step action의 history 기억을 위하여 RNN 알고리즘 수행

Algorithm : RDDPG

Initialize critic network $Q^w(a_h, s_t)$ and actor $\mu^{\theta^1}(s_t), \mu^{\theta^2}(a_{h-1})$ with parameters w and θ^1, θ^2 .

Initialize target networks $Q^{w'}, \mu^{\theta^{1'}}, \mu^{\theta^{2'}}$.

Initialize replay buffer R1, R2.

for episodes = 1, M do

Initialize action history a_h ,

for $t = 0.0005, T$ do

receive state s_t

select current action a_t from DNN network

store the $(s_1, a_1 \dots s_t, a_t)$ in R1

construct history of action

compute meta action a_h from LSTM network

select meta action using Orenstein – Uhlenbeck process (exploration)

store the $(s_1, a_{h1}, r_1 \dots s_t, a_h, r_t)$ in R2

compute target value for each sample episode $(y^1_i \dots y^t_i)$:

$$y^t_i = r_t + \gamma Q^{w'}(s_t, \mu^{\theta^{2'}}(a_h))$$

compute critic by minimizing the loss :

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (y^t_i - Q^w(a_h, s_t))^2$$

Update the current actor policy $\mu^{\theta^1}(s_t)$ using policy gradient

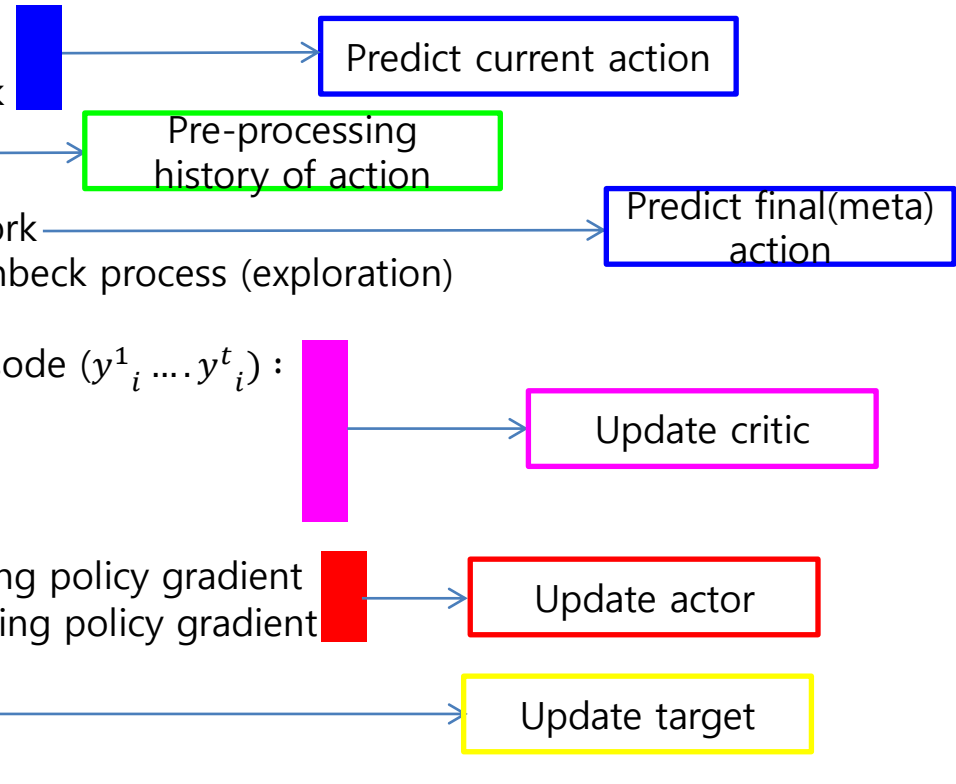
Update the meta actor policy $\mu^{\theta^2}(a_{h-1})$ using policy gradient

Update the target networks :

$$\omega' = \tau\omega + (1 - \tau)\omega'$$

$$\theta' = \tau\theta + (1 - \tau)\theta'$$

end for



Data Structure

State								
X.Y (Location)	Time(ms)	Steering Angle	Steering Tq	Steering Speed	Vehicle Speed	YAWRate	LatG	...
X.Y(1)	0.0005	Ag1	Tq1	AgSpd1	VehSpd1	YAW1	LAT1	
X.Y(2)	0.001	Ag2	Tq2	AgSpd2	VehSpd2	YAW2	LAT2	
...	
X.Y(120)	T120	Ag120	Tq120	AgSpd120	VehSpd120	YAW120	LAT120	

Action
Steering Rack Force (N)
R_Force_t1
R_Force_t2
...
R_Force_t120



Reward

$$Reward(t) = V_x \cos(Yaw) - V_x \sin(Yaw) - V_x \text{ Lateral distance} - V_x \text{abs}(LatG - 0.5),$$

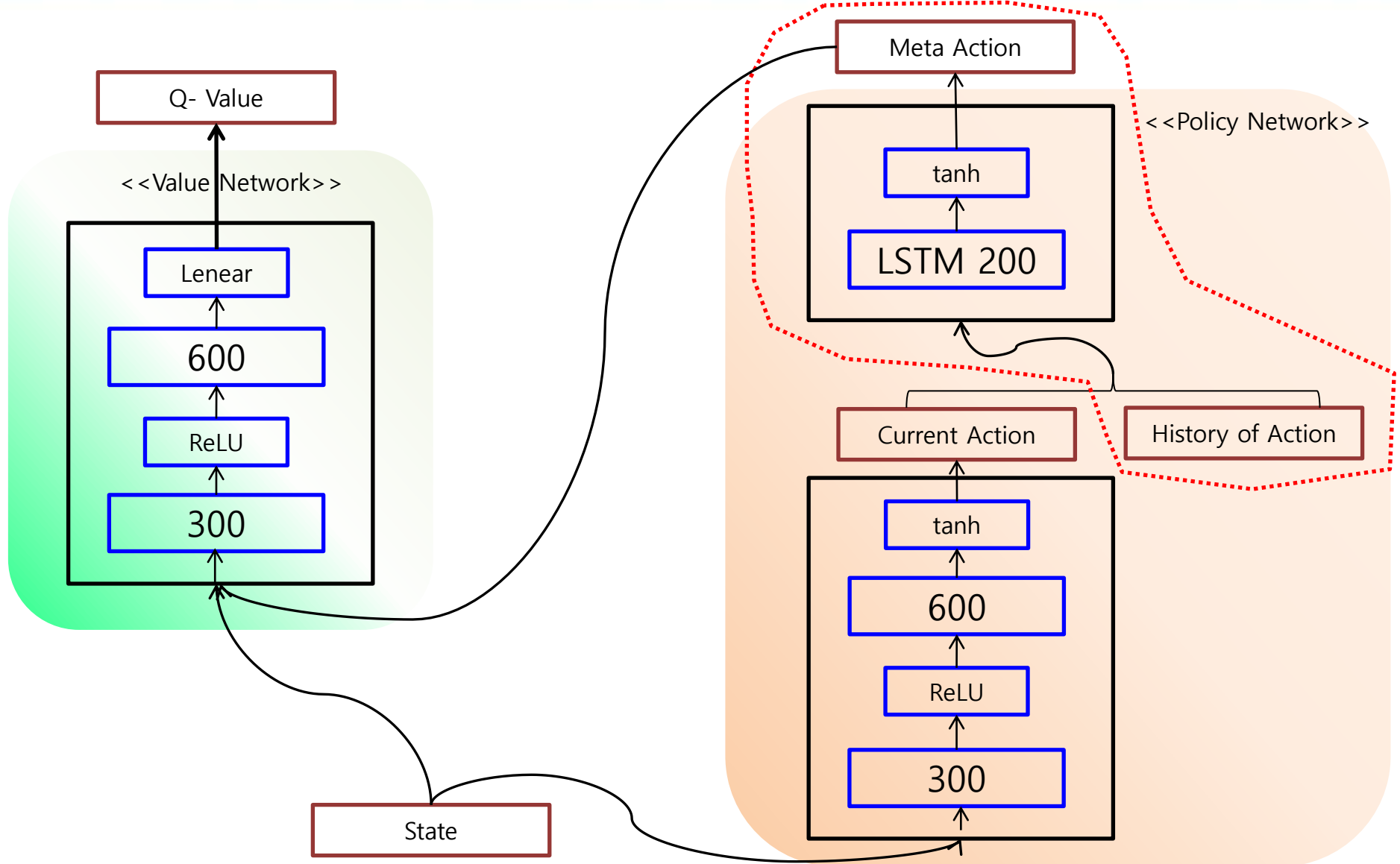
$$Reward(t) = \begin{aligned} &V_x \cos(Yaw) \\ &- V_x \sin(Yaw) - V_x | \text{Lateral_Distance} | \\ &- V_x | \text{Lat_Acc} - 0.5 | \end{aligned}$$

차량 도로 path 추종

차량 종가속도 추종

운전자 조향 안정감





Exploration algorithm

Exploration : the Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process

: 브라운 운동을 확률적으로 모사한 확률 프로세스. steering car motion에 적합하여 선정.

- Gaussian noise with moments

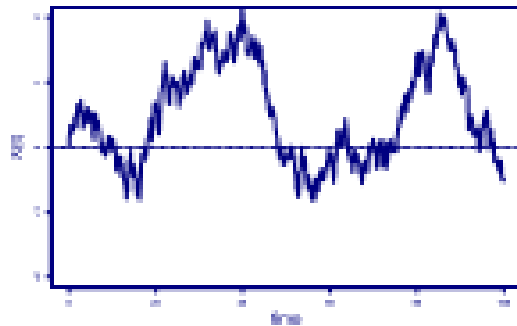
$$dX_t = -\beta(X_t - \alpha)dt + \sigma dW_t$$

β : decay rate or growth-rate

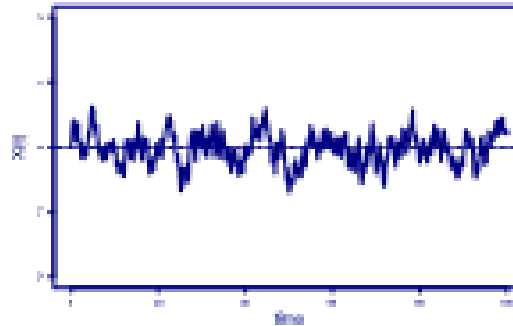
σ : variation or size of the noise

α : mean

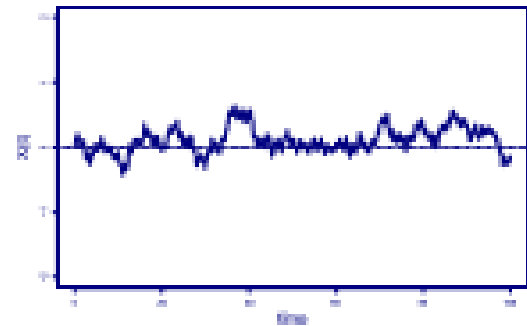
<< $\beta \downarrow \sigma \uparrow$: 값의 변동폭이 심함 >>



$$\beta = 0.01, \sigma = 1$$



$$\beta = 0.1, \sigma = 1$$

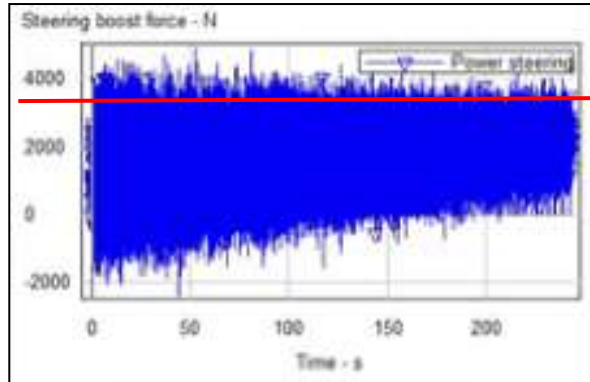


$$\beta = 0.01, \sigma = 0.5$$

Critic gradient inverting algorithm

Continuous action space의 action saturation 문제

: 연속된 action을 다룰 때, 쉽게 maximum action value boundary에 근접하여, 학습이 local optimization에 빠짐



```
s_t= [-0.60090699  0.29522567  0.11704854 ...,  
      0.09523867 -0.17911712  
      1.00571467]  
a_t_original= [[ 0.99993801]]
```

Action value 값이 쉽게 포화됨

→ Critic gradient inverting algorithm 기법 필요

- Critic gradient inverting algorithm (Matthew Hausknecht : ICLR 2016)

$$\nabla_p = \nabla_p * \begin{cases} p_{max} - p / p_{max} - p_{min} & : \text{if } \nabla_p \text{ suggests increasing } p \\ p - p_{min} / p_{max} - p_{min} & : \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

∇_p : critic gradient

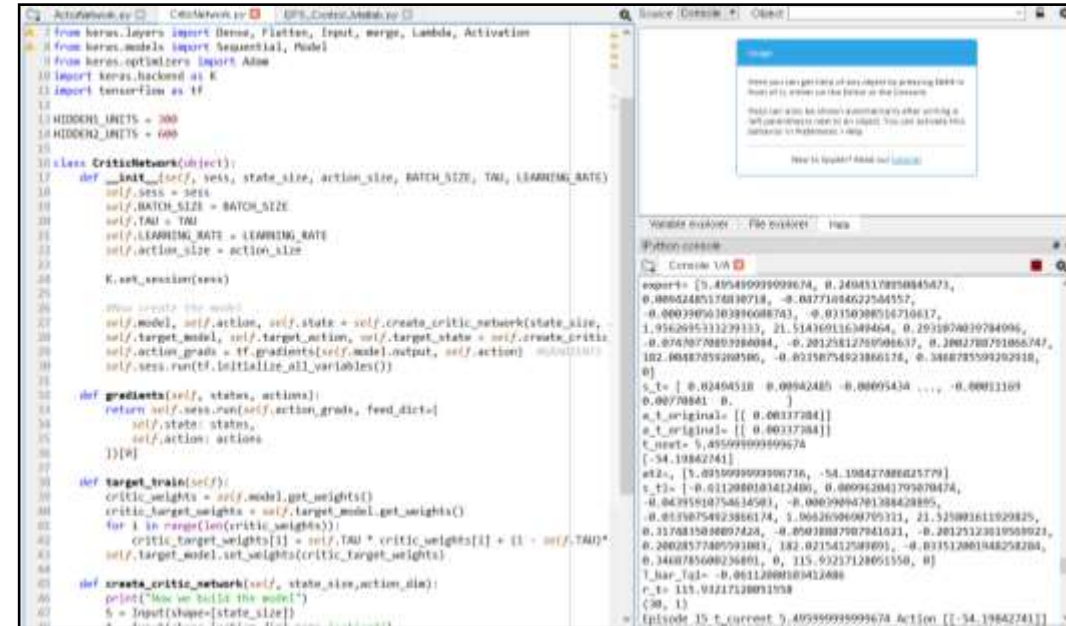
$[p_{max}, p_{min}]$: boundary of action

p : action value

Implementation



<ENV – Carsim>



<RL Machine – Python>

<Interface code – Matlab>

Implementation – tuning

- Important stuff (출처 github_cgel) :

1. Normalize input [0, 1] : ✓ Done
→ Input feature / $Value_{max}$

2. Clip reward [0, 1] : ✓ Done
→ reward term / $term\ value_{max}$
→ Inverting gradient

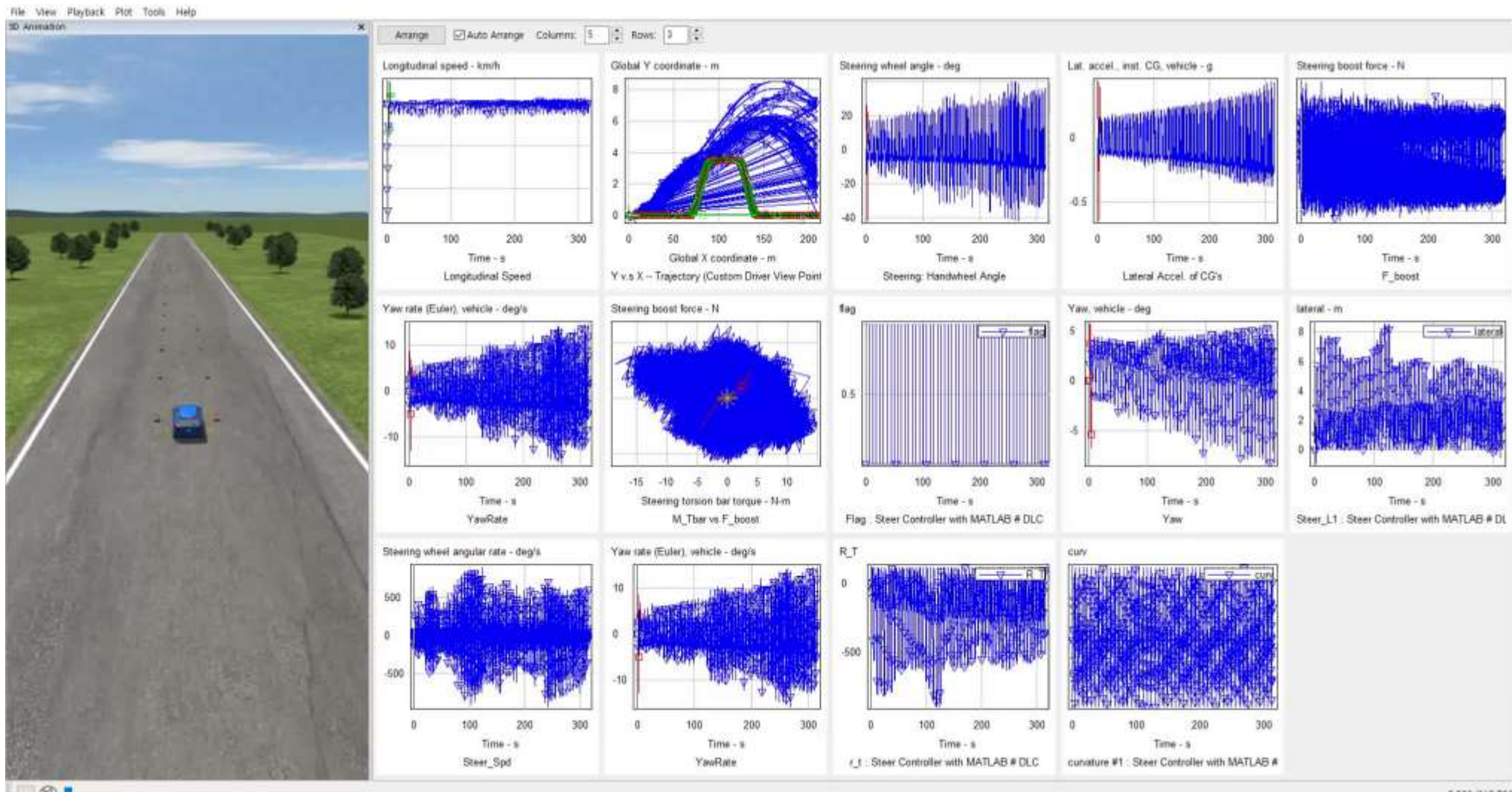
3. Don't use tf.reduce_mean the loss in the batch. Use tf.reduce_max : ✓ Done
→ use tf.reduce_max

4. Initialize properly the network with xavier initialize : ✓ Done
→ use initializer glorot_uniform

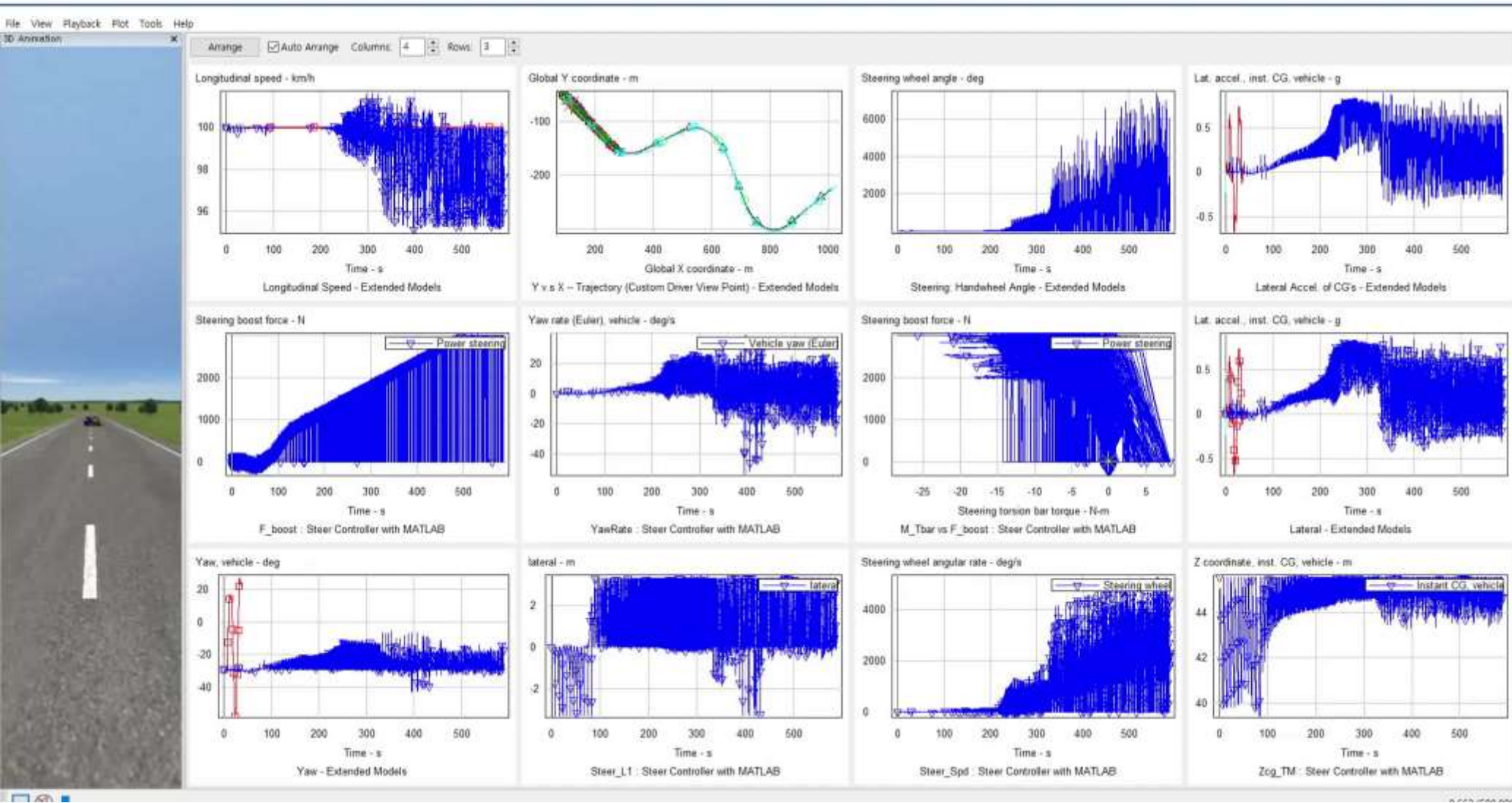
5. Use the optimizer that the paper uses : ✓ Done
→ try to use various optimizer (Adam/SGD , etc)

6. Don't use various constraints for reset (action saturation) : ✓ Done
→ use only time step constraints

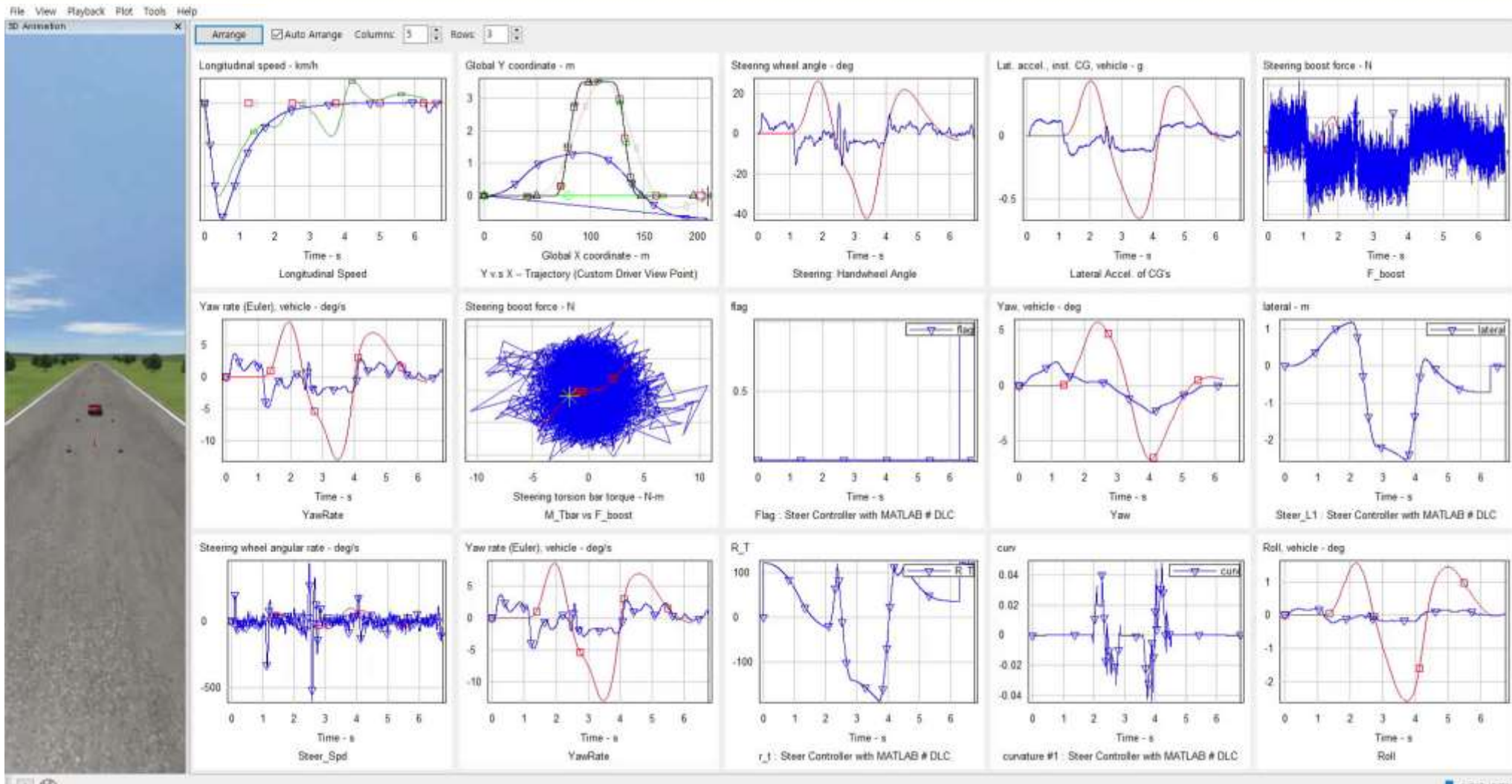
Implementation (training)



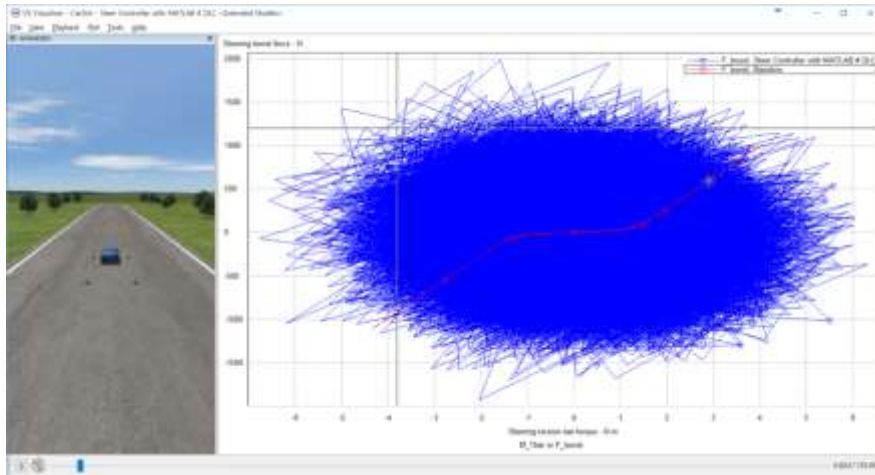
Implementation (training)



Implementation (trained _ EP 100)



Implementation (Tuning Parameter 추출)



☒ Overlay videos and plots with other runs

Baseline

{No dataset selected}

{No dataset selected}

{No dataset selected}

{No dataset selected}

View

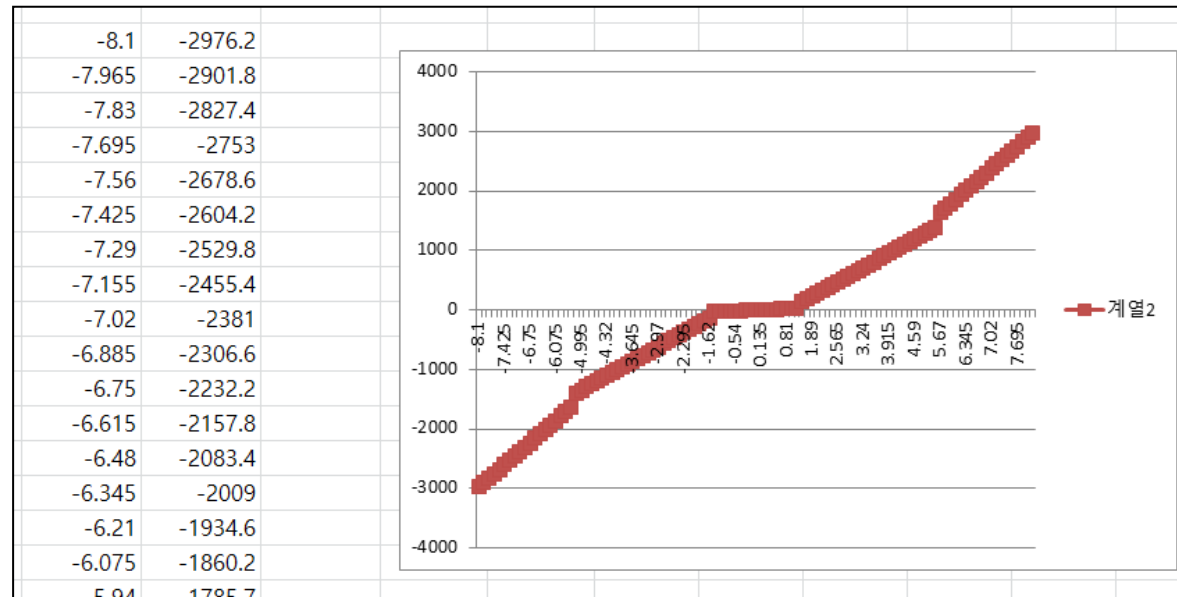
Simulation results (Excel)

<<Data 추출>>



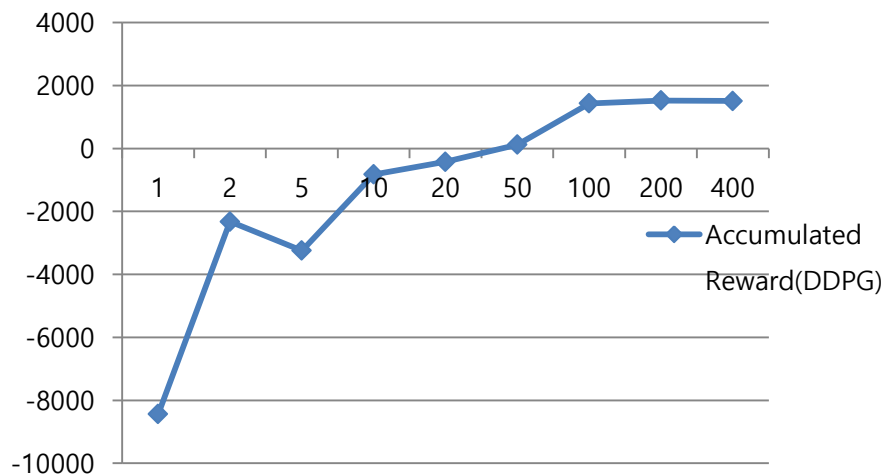
<<signal processing>>

<<Steering Tuning
Parameter 지표화>>



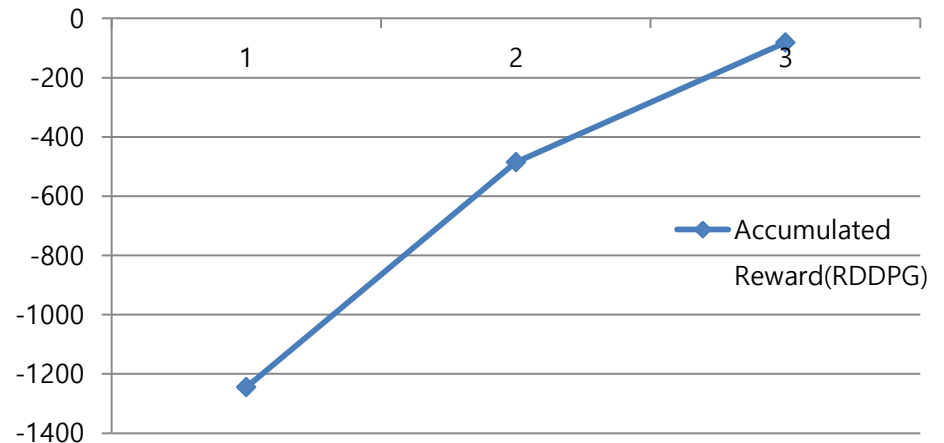
Results

Accumulated Reward(DDPG)



<DDPG algorithm>

Accumulated Reward(RDDPG)



<RNN-DDPG algorithm>

RDDPG : Hyper parameter tuning 및 학습 시간 더 필요 (future work!)

Academic

- 기존 DDPG 알고리즘에 action에 메타러닝 알고리즘을 추가
 - 초기 학습 속도 ↑
 - 유사한 문제에 메타 모델 weight 사용가능 (모델 재사용성 증가)
 - action의 history를 기억하고 있기 때문에 action saturation 방지효과



- **But,** RDDPG 알고리즘의 tuning 과 더 많은 학습 시도가 필요

Industry

- 상용 Tool(carsim)에 steering tuner를 자동화
 - 초기 실차 튜닝 없이 pre-tuning 가능
 - 초기 code 구현 후, 튜닝 과정을 simulation가능
 - 엔지니어링 Effort 감소

→엔지니어 3인 1달 절감 효과 기대
(2400만원/프로젝트 기대)



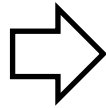
- **But,** 더 많은 Test case 개발로 실차와 가까운 환경 구성
네트워크 최적화 및 Computing power 보강으로 학습 시간 단축 필요
(EP1(약 10초) 학습 시, 약 6시간 소요)

Future Work

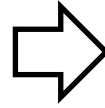
- Future Work
 - 실제 차량 데이터를 근거로 한 상용 car simulator와 RL machine 실제 구현



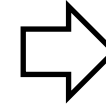
<Double Lane Change>



<Circle Road>

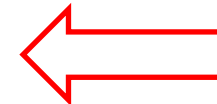


<Rolling Over Stability>



<Sine Dwell>

Total reward 학습으로
steer comfort & stability 확보



- Open Issue
 - 기존 DDPG 알고리즘의 경우에도 일정 EP 경과 시($EP > 150$), action saturation 문제 해결 필요
 - reward clipping 과 critic network inverting gradient로 일부 해결했지만 최적의 학습 상태는 아님
 - RDDPG 알고리즘의 경우, memory resource 할당 및 학습 속도 최적화 필요 (현재 10초(time step = 0.0005) 시뮬레이션 약 6시간 소요)

- frankly speaking ...
 - 실제 차량 Test를 하면서 Tuning 하는 것보다 RL machine parameter tuning 시 초기 man power 투여가 더 많이 소요 되는 것 같다.
→ 더 많은 학습 및 know-how 확보로 pre-trained model 확보 필요
 - 생각보다 학습이 잘 안 된다.
EP 150 초과 후에는 action 값이 포화 되어 더 이상 학습이 진행 되지 않음
→ 현재 몇 가지 기법과 논문에 소개된 알고리즘을 도입하였으나, 실제로 현업에 쓰이기 위해서는 더 많은 노력이 필요
 - 그럼에도 불구하고,
실제 차량 car simulator와 RL agent를 구현함으로써, 학습 모델만 구축 된다면 많은 man power 와 시간 절감(약 한달/인당) 효과가 있을 것으로 예측.
상용화된 RL Steering Tuner를 만들고 싶습니다.