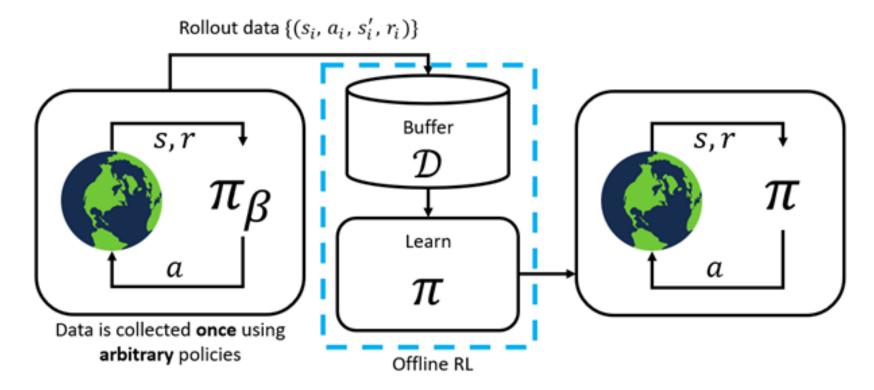
MOPO: Model-based Offline Policy Optimization

2022.06 Yang Chang

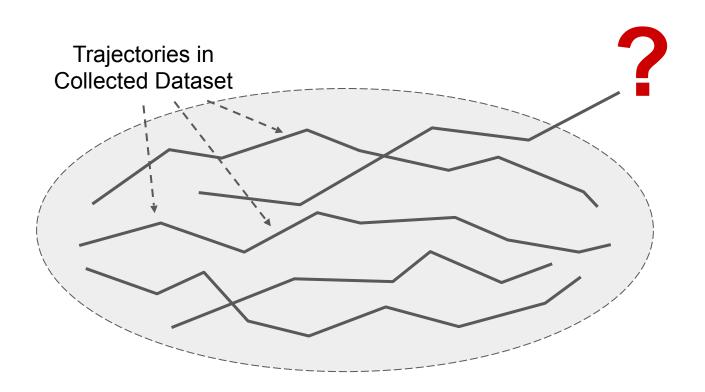
Outline

- Introduction
- Related Work
- MOPO
- Experiment
- Conclusion

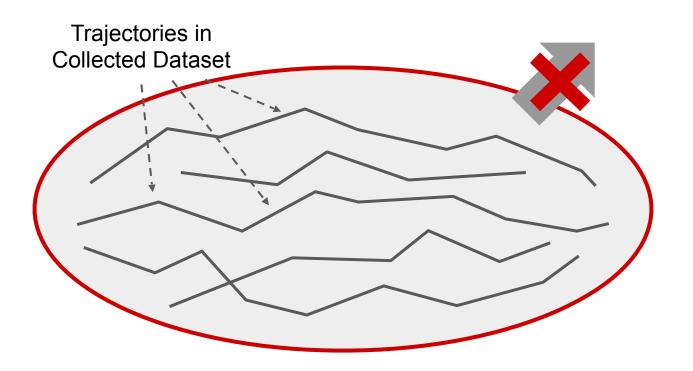
What is offline RL?



Challenging issues



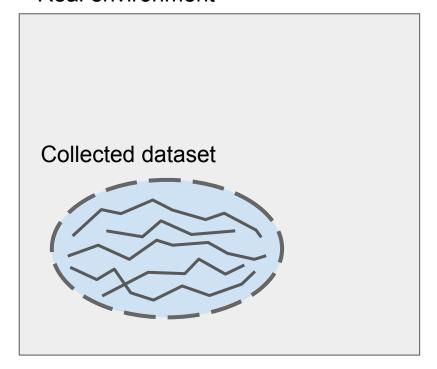
Previous offline RL methods



Can we go beyond the dataset?

- Idea: measure model uncertainty, and avoid (s, a) with high uncertainty.
- Uncertainty estimator u(s, a)

Real environment



MOPO: Model-Based Offline Policy Optimization

- Real transition dynamic: T(s, a)
- Estimated transition dynamic from static dataset D_{env} : $\hat{T}(s,a)$
- Integral probability metric (IBM): d_F
- $u: S \times A$ is an admissible error estimator if $d_F(\hat{T}(s, a), T(s, a)) \leq u(s, a)$

Practical Implementation

- Learn a model of transition distribution $\hat{T}(s'|s,a)$ from D_{env}
- Learn an **ensemble** of N dynamics models
- Take maximum standard deviation as uncertainty estimator

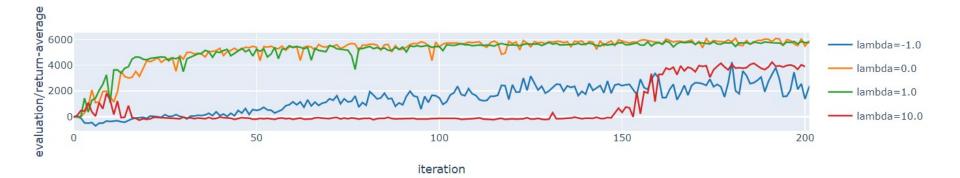
$$\tilde{r}(s, a) = \hat{r}(s, a) - \lambda \max_{i=1}^{N} \| \sum_{t=1}^{N} (s, a) \|_{F}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hat{T} \\
s_t \to \\
a_t \to \\
\hline
NN \\
+ \sum_{\phi} (s_t, a_t) \\
\phi
\end{array}$$

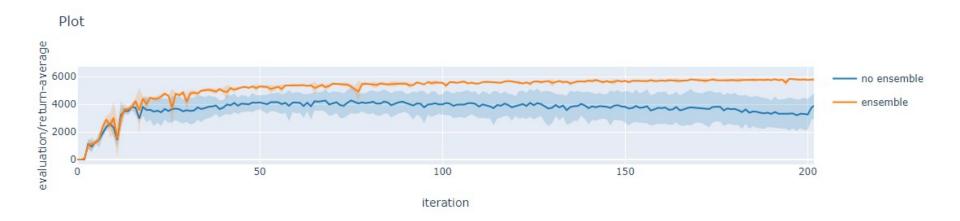
- Different λ
- With & Without ensemble
- Pick different elements as uncertainty estimator
- Train the pre-trained agent with different algorithm

• Different λ

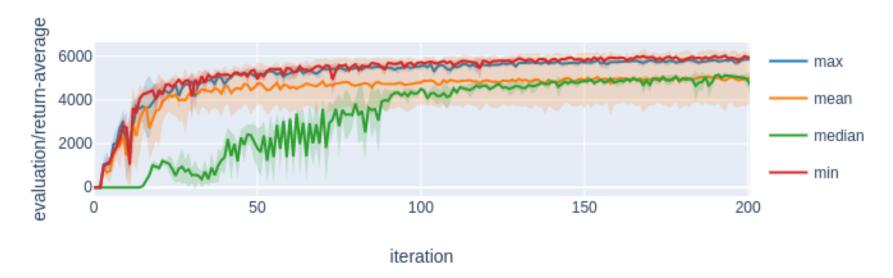
$$\tilde{r}(s, a) = \hat{r}(s, a) - \lambda \max_{i=1}^{N} \| \sum_{\phi}^{t} (s, a) \|_{F}$$



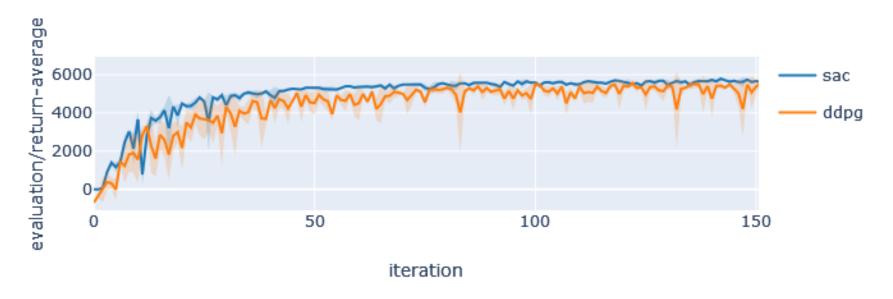
With & Without ensemble



Pick different elements as uncertainty estimator



Train the pre-train agent with different algorithm



Conclusion

- $\lambda \in (0,1)$
- Ensemble is important
- Choose minimum std as uncertainty estimator is slightly better than maximum
- For the pre-trained agent, SAC is better than DDPG

Q & A