

[Re] Title

Tallec Corentin¹, Blier Léonard^{1, 2}, and Kalainathan,¹

¹ Tackling the Underspecified, Université Paris Sud, Orsay, France ² Facebook Artificial Intelligence Research, Paris

corentin.tallec@u-psud.fr

Editor

Name Surname

Reviewers

Name Surname

Name Surname

Received Sep, 1, 2015

Accepted Sep, 1, 2015

Published Sep, 1, 2015

Licence [CC-BY](#)

Competing Interests:

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

 [Article repository](#)

 [Code repository](#)

A reference implementation of

→ Recurrent World Models Facilitate Policy Evolution, David Ha and Jürgen Schmidhuber, NeurIPS 2018 Conference

Introduction

Recently, Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) has achieved impressive results in a variety of domains, such as video game playing Mnih et al. [9] zero-sum games Silver et al. [10], and continuous control Lillicrap et al. [8]. Still, DRL approaches are often brittle, sensitive to small changes in hyperparameters, implementation details and minor environment perturbations. Besides, training performance can widely vary from run to run. Those factors often make reproduction of experimental results challenging Henderson et al. [4], Irpan [5].

In addition to its sensitivity, DRL is also known to be sample inefficient, in the sense that it requires huge amounts of environment interactions to obtain good results, even for simple tasks. Model-based reinforcement learning has gained interest to improve sample efficiency. With an accurate and computationally cheap model of the world, the burden of collecting new samples is considerably alleviated, since the model could, in principle, generate huge amounts of reliable samples. Besides, features provided by a predictive model of the world could constitute relevant inputs to a controller, and ease the optimization process.

Ha and Schmidhuber [2] provided a simple, yet successful model-based reinforcement learning approach. It revolves around a three part model, comprised of:

1. A Variational Auto-Encoder Kingma and Welling [7], a generative model, which learns both an encoder and a decoder. The encoder's task is to compress the input images into a compact latent representation. The decoder's task is to recover the original image from the latent representation.
2. A Mixture-Density Recurrent Network Graves [1], trained to predict the latent encoding of the next frame given past latent encodings and actions. The mixture-density network outputs a Gaussian mixture for predicting the distribution density of the next observation.
3. A simple linear Controller. It takes as inputs both the latent encoding of the current frame and the hidden state of the MDN-RNN given past latents and actions and outputs an action. It is trained to maximize the cumulated reward using the Covariance-Matrix Adaptation Evolution-Strategy Hansen [3], a generic black box optimization algorithm.

Below is a figure from the original paper explaining the architecture.

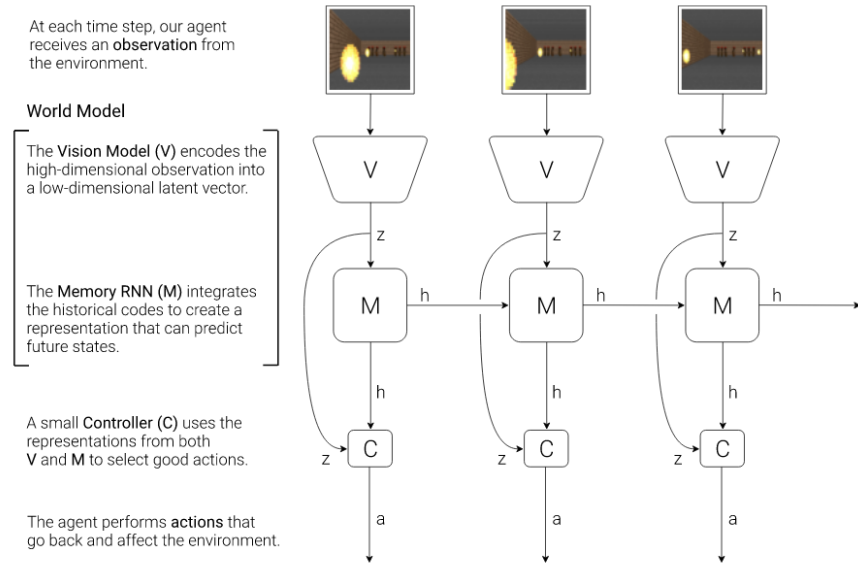


Figure 1: Architecture

On a given environment, the model is trained sequentially as follows: 1. Sample randomly generated rollouts from a well suited *random policy*. 2. Train the VAE on images drawn from the rollouts. 3. Train the MDN-RNN on the rollouts encoded using the encoder of the VAE. To reduce computational load, we trained the MDN-RNN on fixed size subsequences of the rollouts. 4. Train the controller while interacting with the environment using CMA-ES. At each time step, the controller takes as input both the encoded current frame and the recurrent state of the MDN-RNN, which contains information about all previous frames and actions.

Alternatively, if the MDN-RNN is good enough at modelling the environment, the controller can be trained directly on simulated rollouts in the dreamt environment.

Methods

Reproducibility of the original results

We reproduced the authors results on the CarRacing environment. We only used the paper description, and took exactly the same hyperparameters as the original paper. We did not use any original sources, and we did not contact the authors.

Training in details

Data generation The original paper started by generating rollouts using a random policy in interaction with the environment. The policy was not specified. In our experiments we tested two types of policies. The first policy generates independant centered gaussian actions at each step. The second policy generates actions according to a discretized brownian motion, with a discretization parameter of $\frac{1}{50}$. This means that each component of the action (the action is three dimensional) is generated as

$$a_{t+1}^k = a_t^k + 1/\sqrt{50}\varepsilon_t^k$$

where the ε 's are i.i.d. gaussian random variables. The data samples generated by the first policies lack diversity, and the car only moves in a very restricted area of the track. The samples generated by the second policies, on the other are much more

diverse, and were consequently used for the next stages of training. The original paper generated 10,000 rollouts. For our replication, we generated 1,000 rollouts, to reduce the computational load.

Variational auto-encoder (VAE) training The VAE is trained following the training procedure of the original paper, on the rollouts previously generated. The model is the same as the one detailed in the paper. The first 600 rollouts are used as a training set, and the next 400 as a validation set. The VAE is optimized using Adam Kingma and Ba [6] with default hyperparameters, learning rate 10^{-3} , $\beta_1 = 0.9$, $\beta_2 = 0.999$. Since the dataset is quite large, validation is performed each time a fifth of the dataset has been processed. Each step of validation is performed on 200 samples of the validation dataset. The learning rate is halved each time the validation performance has not improved for 5 consecutive evaluations. Training is stopped when the validation performance has not improved for 30 consecutive evaluations. Training was performed on a single Quadro GP100 GPU, with 16Go of RAM.

Mixture Density Recurrent Neural Network (MDRNN) training Similarly the MDRNN is trained following the procedure in the original paper. The model is the same as the one detailed in the paper. The training splits are the same as for the VAE, and evaluations are also performed using the same schedule. The network is trained and validated on subrollouts of length 32. RMSprop Tieleman and Hinton [11] is used to optimize the MDRNN, with a learning rate 10^{-3} , and $\alpha = 0.9$. The learning rate schedule and early stopping policy of the VAE training are used without any modification. Training was performed on a single Quadro GP100 GPU, with 16Go of RAM.

Controller training with CMAES Finally, the controller is trained using the Covariance Matrix Adaptation Evolution Strategy Hansen [3]. As in the original paper, the controller is a linear network that takes as inputs the concatenation of the output of the VAE and the hidden layer of the MDRNN. For a set of parameters of the controller, the loss function is obtained by averaging the returns from 16 rollouts of length at most 1000. The population size used for CMAES is 64, and an initial standard deviation of 0.1 is used. Rollouts are executed parallelly, on 64 threads, with models sharing 8 V100 GPUs.

Results

Reproducibility

On the CarRacing-v0 environment, results were reproducible with relative ease. The model achieved good results on the first try, relatively to the usual reproducibility standards of deep reinforcement learning algorithms (Irpan [5], Henderson et al. [4]). Our own implementation reached a best score of ???, below the 906 reported in the paper, but much better than the second best benchmark reported which is around 780. Results are further detailed in the figures ...

Additional experiments

We wanted to test the impact of the MDRNN on the results. Indeed, we observed during training that the model was rapidly learning the easy part of the dynamic, but mostly failed to account for long term effects and multimodality.

In the original paper, the authors performed an ablation study, and compared their results with a model without the MDRNN. They obtained the following scores:

Method	Average score
Full World Models Ha and Schmidhuber [2]	906 \pm 21
without MDRNN Ha and Schmidhuber [2]	632 \pm 251

Still, we wanted to investigate this question even more. We also trained the controller, but with an untrained MDRNN instead of the trained one (we kept it at its random initialization values). Similarly, we tried training a controller with both an untrained MDRNN and an untrained VAE. Surprisingly, controllers trained with untrained recurrent models achieve results close to the values of the original controller, while controllers with both untrained VAE and MDRNN achieves very low performance.

Method	Average score
With a trained MDRNN	860 \pm 120
With an untrained MDRNN	870 \pm 120
With untrained MDRNN and VAE	??? \pm ???

We display the behavior of our best trained model with an untrained MDRNN below.

It seems that the training of the MDRNN does not improve the performance. Our interpretation of this phenomenon is that even if the recurrent model is not able to predict the next state of the environment, its recurrent state still contains some crucial information on the environment dynamic. Without a recurrent model, first-order information such as the velocity of the car is absent from individual frames, and consequently from latent codes. Therefore, strategies learnt without the MDRNN cannot use such information. Even a random MDRNN still holds some useful temporal information, which is enough to learn a good strategy on this problem.

Conclusion

We reproduced the paper “World Models” on the CarRacing environment, and made some additional experiments. Overall, our conclusions are twofold:

- The results were easy to reproduce. It probably means that the method on this problem does not only achieve high performance but is also very stable. This is an important remark for a deep reinforcement learning method.
- On the CarRacing-v0 environment, it seems that the recurrent network only serves as a recurrent reservoir, enabling access to crucial higher order information, such as velocity or acceleration. This observation needs some perspective, it comes with several interrogations and remarks:
 - (Ha et al. 2018) reports good results when training in the simulated environment on the VizDoom task. Without a trained recurrent forward model, we cannot expect to obtain such performance.
 - On CarRacing-v0, the untrained MDRNN already obtains near optimal results. Is the task sufficiently easy to alleviate the need for a good recurrent forward model?
 - Learning a good model of a high dimensional environment is hard. It is notably difficult to obtain coherent multi modal behaviors on long time ranges (i.e. predicting two futures, one where the next turn is a right turn, the other where it is a left turn). Visually, despite the latent gaussian mixture model, our model doesn’t seem to overcome this difficulty. Is proper

handling of multi modal behaviors key to leveraging the usefulness of a model of the world?

References

- [1] Alex Graves. "Generating sequences with recurrent neural networks". In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1308.0850* (2013).
- [2] David Ha and Jürgen Schmidhuber. "Recurrent World Models Facilitate Policy Evolution". In: *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 31*. Ed. by S. Bengio et al. Curran Associates, Inc., 2018, pp. 2455–2467. URL: <http://papers.nips.cc/paper/7512-recurrent-world-models-facilitate-policy-evolution.pdf>.
- [3] Nikolaus Hansen. "The CMA evolution strategy: a comparing review". In: *Towards a new evolutionary computation*. Springer, 2006, pp. 75–102.
- [4] Peter Henderson et al. "Deep reinforcement learning that matters". In: *Thirty-Second AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*. 2018.
- [5] Alex Irpan. *Deep Reinforcement Learning Doesn't Work Yet*. <https://www.alexirpan.com/2018/02/14/rl-hard.html>. 2018.
- [6] Diederik P Kingma and Jimmy Ba. "Adam: A method for stochastic optimization". In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.6980* (2014).
- [7] Diederik P Kingma and Max Welling. "Auto-encoding variational bayes". In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1312.6114* (2013).
- [8] Timothy P Lillicrap et al. "Continuous control with deep reinforcement learning". In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1509.02971* (2015).
- [9] Volodymyr Mnih et al. "Playing atari with deep reinforcement learning". In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1312.5602* (2013).
- [10] David Silver et al. "Mastering chess and shogi by self-play with a general reinforcement learning algorithm". In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1712.01815* (2017).
- [11] Tijmen Tieleman and Geoffrey Hinton. "Lecture 6.5-RMSProp, COURSERA: Neural networks for machine learning". In: *University of Toronto, Technical Report* (2012).