

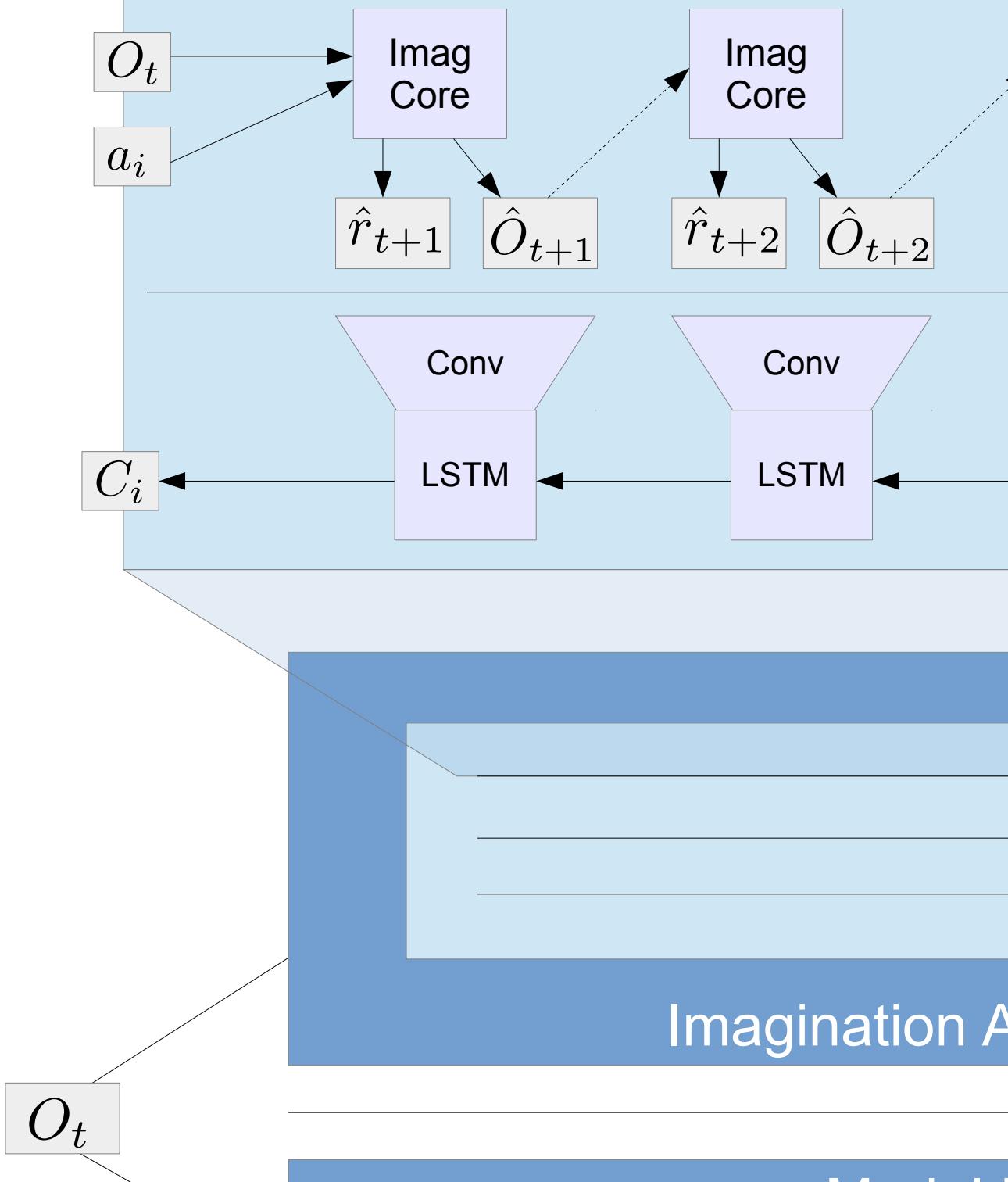
# Imagination / Reinforcement

Angela Denniger, Felix Schmid

- Adopted **implementation** of the paper *Learning by DeepMind* [1] (I2A)
- We were not able to replicate the results they used a custom implementation of **environment**. [1,4]
- Combines **model based** and **model free**
- Different **Imagination Rollouts** explore

Full I2A Architecture

## Single Imagination Rollout



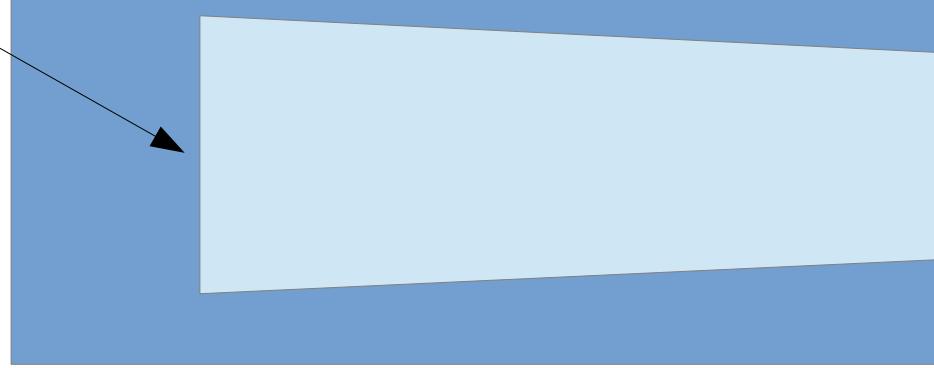


Fig. 1: Full Image

# Imagination Augmented

- ... uses rollouts to imagine the best future
- The IAP consists of **one Imagination Core**
- All Imagination Rollout outputs  $C_i$  will be used

## Single Rollout

- ... evaluates **how a selected action** changes the world
- Imagines the future by chaining multiple steps starting from the current state as well as a start action and passing it to the next Imagination Core.
- After performing n rollout steps a **complete Imagination Rollout** is obtained

# Imagination Core (IC)

- ... predicts the next state based on a
- Consists of a Policy Net and a pretra
- The policy net predicts the next action proposed by [1] we used A3C [2] as ou
- Output: predicted reward  $\hat{r}_{t+1}$  and th

## Model Free Path

- ... provides the network with an option to deal with insufficient future predictions
- Uses the **convolutional layers** of A3C model free architecture [2] but does not include the fully connected layer

## Literature

- [1] Racanière, Sébastien, et al. "Imagination-Augmented Agents for Deep Reinforcement Learning." *NIPS* (2017).
- [2] Mnih, Volodymyr, et al. "Asynchronous methods for deep reinforcement learning." *NIPS* (2016).
- [3] Leibfried, Felix, Nate Kushman, and Katja Hofmann. "A deep learning framework for imagination-augmented agents." *arXiv:1611.07078* (2016).
- [4] Brockman, Greg, et al. "Openai gym." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1606.01540*.
- [5] <https://github.com/mpSchrader/I2A-for-Deep-RL>

# Augmented Agent Learning

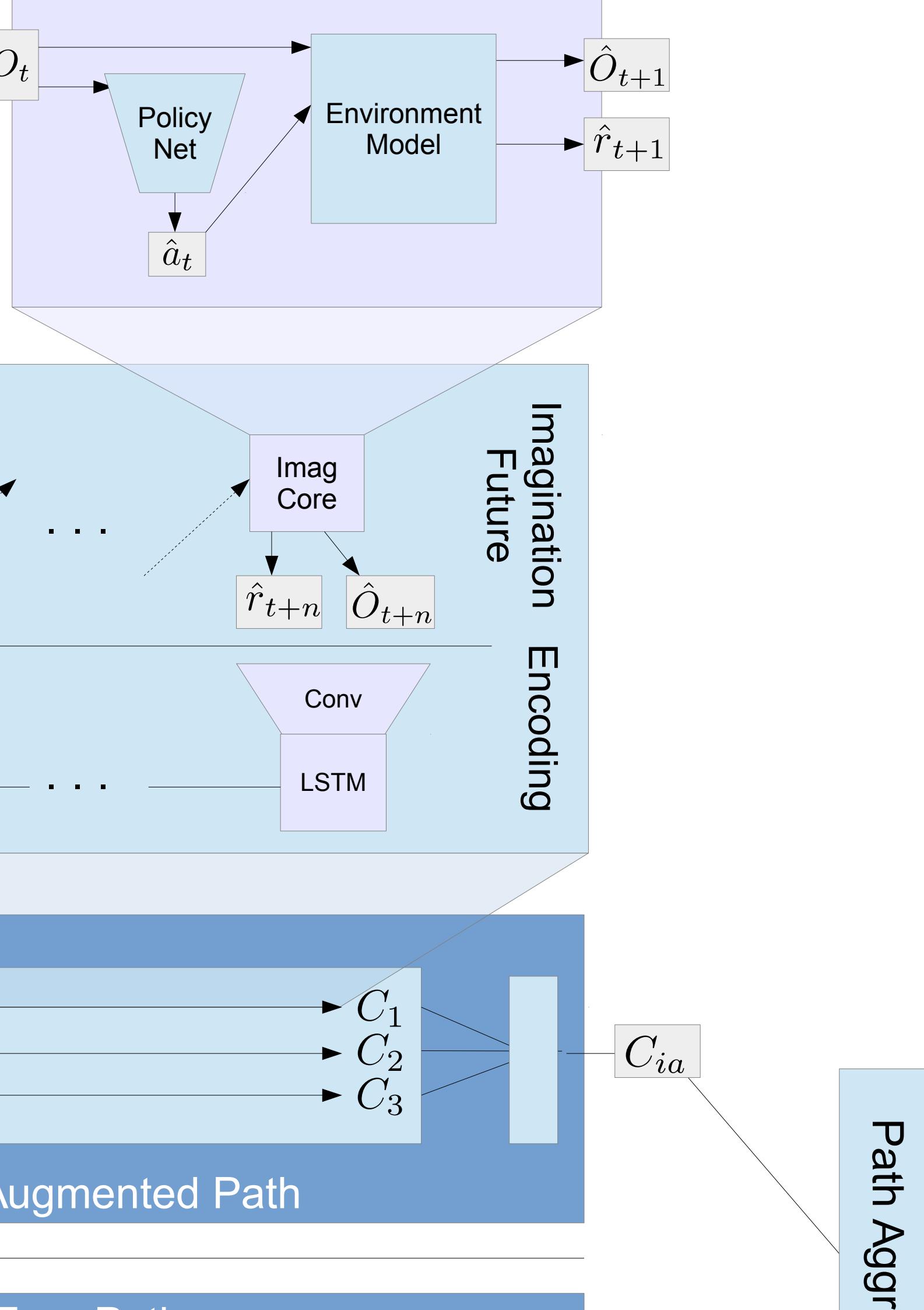
Hofer, Florian Klemt, Max-Philip

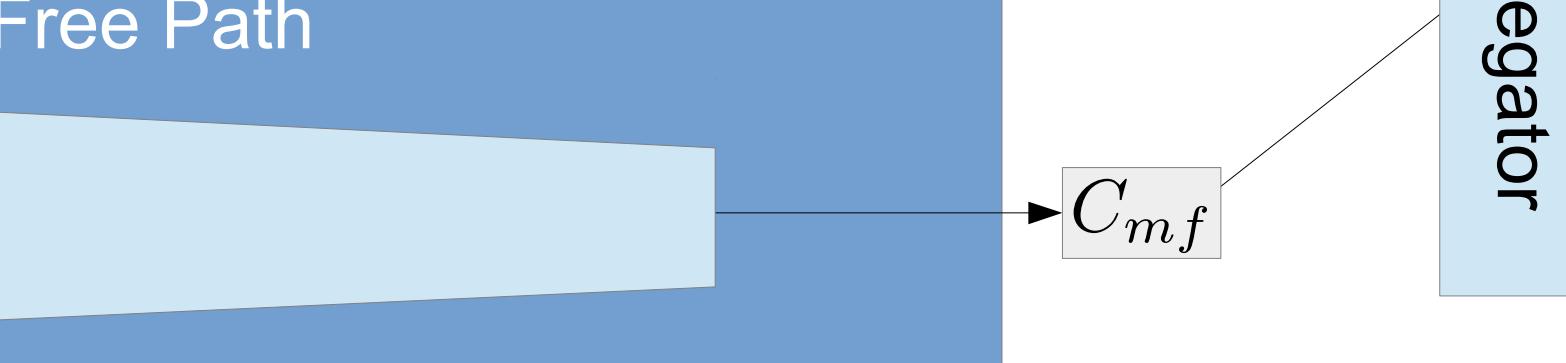
## Imagination Augmented

for *Imagination Augmented Agents for Deep*

ts of DeepMind using their proposed design  
Atari games and we used **OpenAI Gym** as

ree Reinforcement Learning Architectures  
re an **imagined future** of available actions





ination Augmented Agent – Architecture

## Path (IAP)

future action

on Rollout for all available **actions**  $a_i$

l be aggregated by concatenating them to

**performs in the future**

ple imagination cores. At the beginning it takes no action. Finally the predicted state  $\hat{O}_{t+1}$  gets passed to the imagination LSTM.

**Convolutional LSTM encodes the result of the prediction**

n internal selected action  $\hat{a}_t$

ined Environment Model

n to perform, the policy net is a simple policy  
ur policy net

e next state  $\hat{O}_{t+1}$

on to  
tions

3C  
not

## Path Aggregator

- ... calculates based on both policy  $\pi$  and value  $V$
- First, the output of the paths (actions) gets concatenated
- This then is followed by a fully connected net which outputs the policy  $\pi$

Deep Reinforcement Learning." Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 28: 2234-2242, 2015.  
ment learning." International Conference on Machine Learning. 2016.  
ing approach for joint video frame and reward prediction in atari games." arXiv preprint arXiv:1602.01785.

# ents for Deep

rop Schrader

## ed Agent Architecture

*Reinforcement*

gn choices, as  
s an Atari

### Environment M

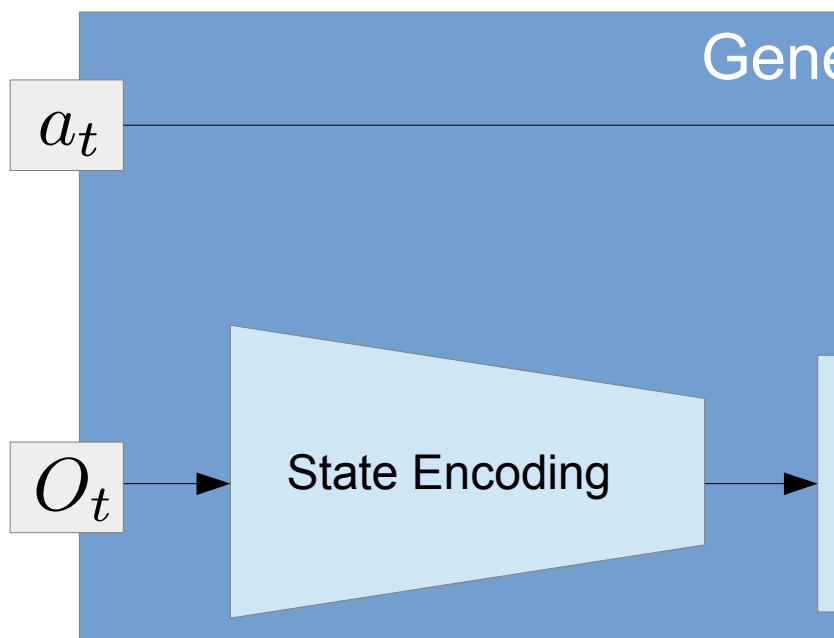


Fig. 2:

- predicts the next

... predicts the next

- The Environment Model is described in the paper due to difficulties in collecting data.
- We used the architecture of a CNN. It takes one hot encoded state as input and predicts the next state.
- In the latent space the states are combined by element wise multiplication.
- For training we found that using a combination of  $\text{L}_1$  and  $\text{L}_2$  loss generate the best results.

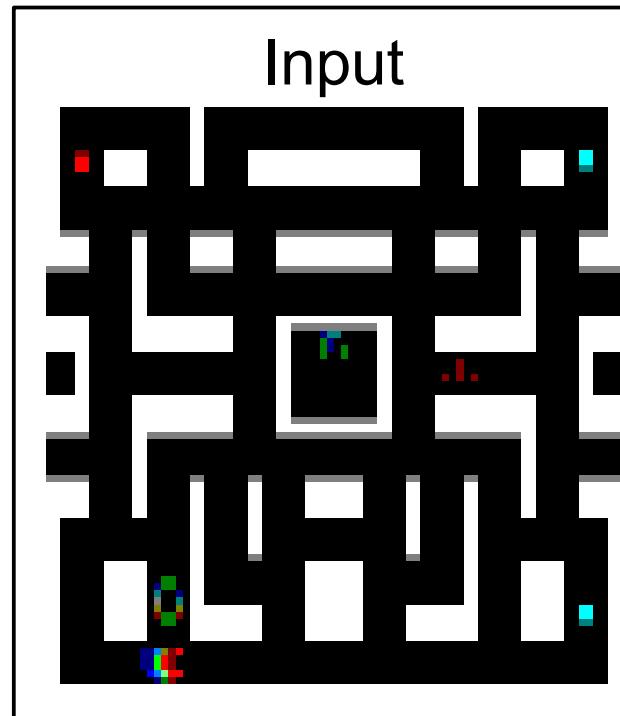
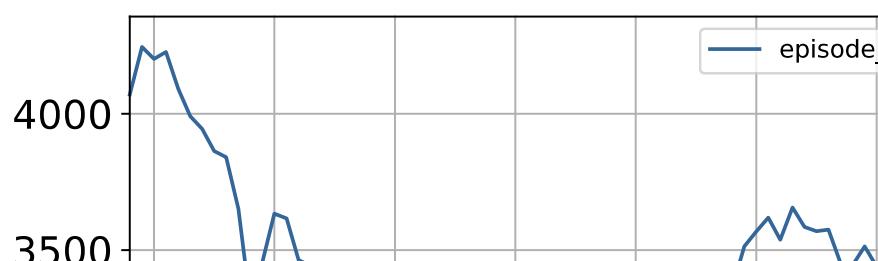


Fig. 3: Predicted next state

$C_{im}$

akes  
passed into  
the

- Scott Reed, DeepMind's “ambitions project” and PacMan?”
- For training the I2A network, what method proposed in DQN?
- Due to computational cost, we can't train a very strong model. DeepMind trained on Atari environment step by step.
- Never the less we were able to play Pong, but we can not say that it's a DeepMind Architecture with success.
- We saw a changing distribution of learning and its ability to learn.



cy net. As

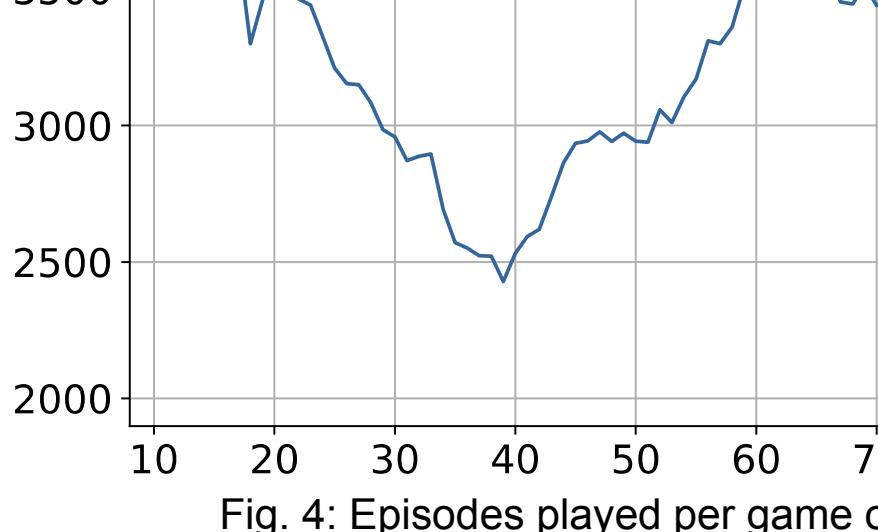
paths a policy

$C_{im}$  and  $C_{mf}$

connected  
and the value

Systems. 2017.

Xiv preprint



- As described above, we have a strong model, but we will also present a **weak model**, which is able to learn much faster.
- Our code will be published after the class

**Get in Touch**  
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Felix Schober  
Florian Klemt  
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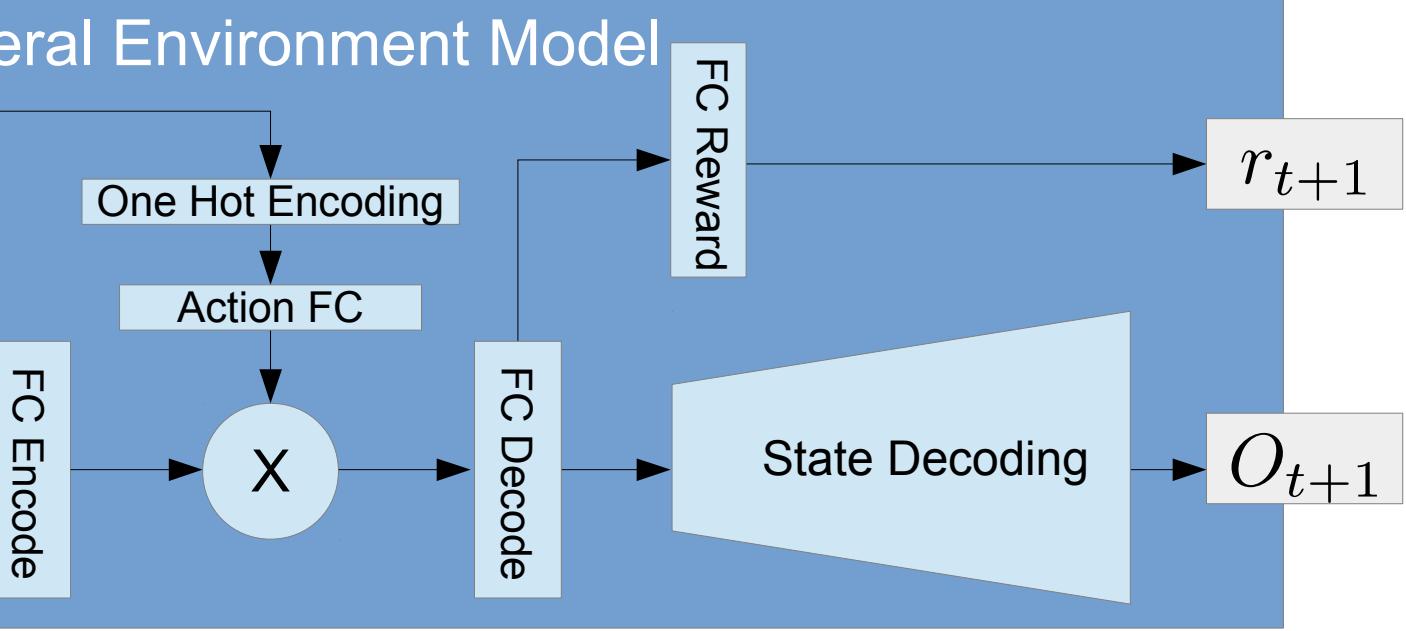
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e

# Model

General Environment Model



Architecture of the Environment Model

at state and reward

State and Reward

model differs from the ones proposed for different environment state sizes

ecture proposed in [3]. The model takes actions and the current frame to predict next state and reward

the Action FC and the State Encoding are element wise multiplication

and all the Negative Log Likelihood Loss function was used with Adam and a learning rate of  $10^{-4}$  to obtain the results

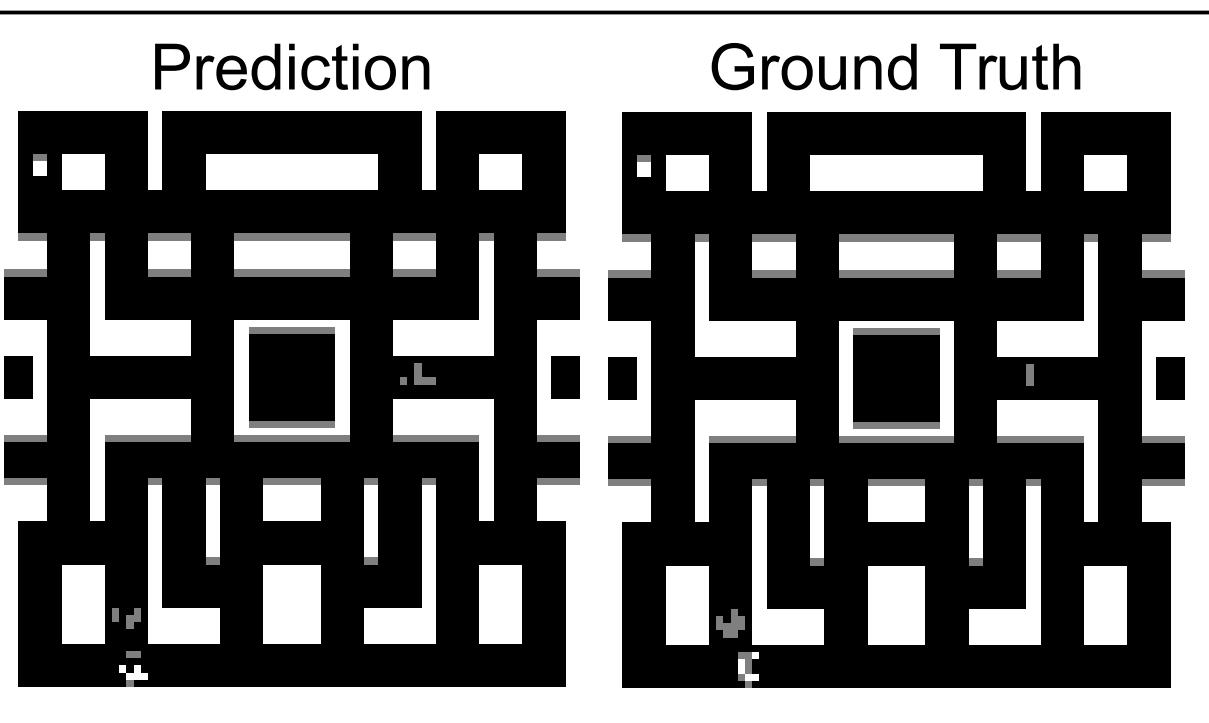


Figure 3: A Prediction Example for the MsPacman Environment

# Evaluation

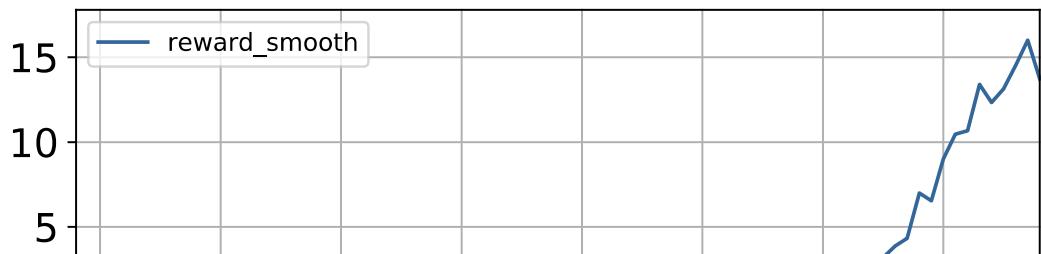
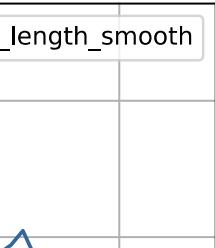
nd, 01/30/2017: “Oh... That’s a very  
nd “What you want to use real

etwork we used the **asynchronous**  
DeepMinds A3C paper [2]

resources, we were not able to train a  
DeepMind trained their I2A model for  $10^9$   
os.

re able to **train a working version for**  
**it proof the advantages of the I2A-**  
**with a simple model**

duration length, which is based on  
try to win faster in the end.



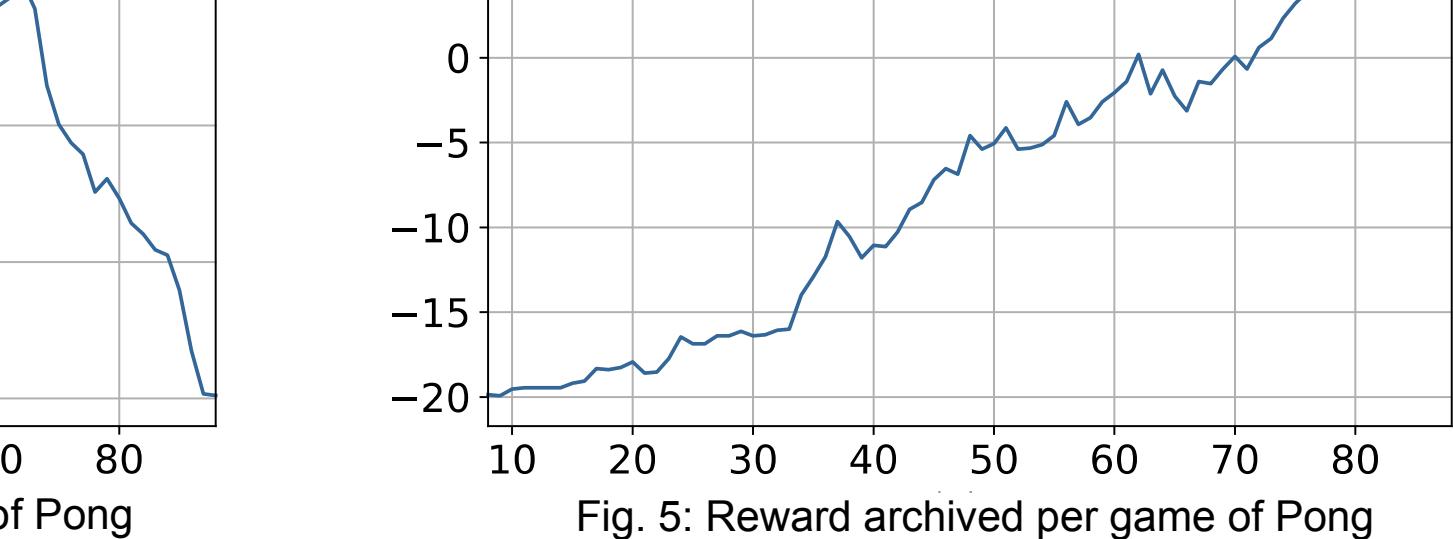


Fig. 5: Reward archived per game of Pong

# Summary

We were not able to train a sufficiently  
we were able to **implement a working I2A**  
**to learn and play Atari Games**

published as **Open-Source on Github [5]**