



A Study of Reinforcement Learning for Self-driving RC Car using AWS DeepRacer and Unity ML-agent



Team: Timesquare

Supervisor: Young-Keun Kim
Doyeon Kim Jooho Kim Yechan Song

Introduction

- Study of Reinforcement Learning(PPO) algorithm for autonomous driving
- Design and train PPO model in simulation environment
- Implementation of PPO in real-environment on small-scaled RC car



- Simulation environment provided
- Hard to customize environment
- Applies on DeepRacer car only



- Can create customized environment
- Can be applied to various RC car platform
- Hard to implement on embedded processor

Theory

1. PPO

- The most popular reinforcement learning algorithms
- Easy implementation and high performance
- High data efficiency

2. Find optimal parameter θ

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta + \nabla_{\theta} \sum_{i=t-N+1}^t \frac{p_{\theta}(s_i, a_i)}{p_{\theta_{old}}(s_i, a_i)}$$

$$\text{constraint: } r(\theta) = \frac{p_{\theta}}{p_{\theta_{old}}} < \varepsilon$$

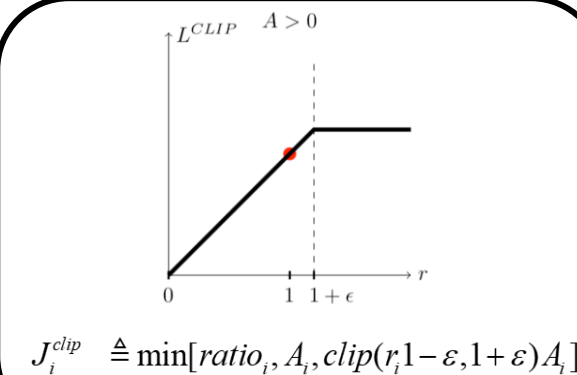
3. GAE

$$J_t = \sum_{i=t-N+1}^t \frac{p_{\theta}(s_i, a_i)}{p_{\theta_{old}}(s_i, a_i)} A_i$$

$$A_i \triangleq Q(a_i | s_i) - V(s_i) \approx \sum_{k=i}^T (\gamma \lambda)^{k-i} \delta_k$$

$$\delta_k = R_{k+1} + \gamma V(s_{k+1}) - V(s_k)$$

4.Clipping



5. PPO Update Algorithm

0. Initialize θ, w
- Repeat 1~4
1. Collect N Sample (sample: $\{s_i, a_i, s_{i+1}\}$)
- Repeat 2~3(Epoch)
 2. Actor update: $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \sum_{i=t-N+1}^t J_t^{clip}$
 3. Critic update: $w \leftarrow w - \beta \nabla_w \sum_{i=t-N+1}^t (A_i^{GAE})^2$
4. Clear the batch

Part1 – AWS DeepRacer

Reward Function

Reward Function

Initializing & Updating Parameters
 H = car heading angle
 θ_s = steering angle of car
 x_t, y_t = target point
 x_{car}, y_{car} = car point
 eps = error desired by the user
 $dx = x_t - x_{car}, dy = y_t - y_{car}$
 $\theta_t = \text{polar}(dx, dy)$
 $\theta_{best \text{ angle}} = \theta_t - H$

reward
 if $(\theta_{best \text{ angle}} - \theta_s < eps)$
 get reward

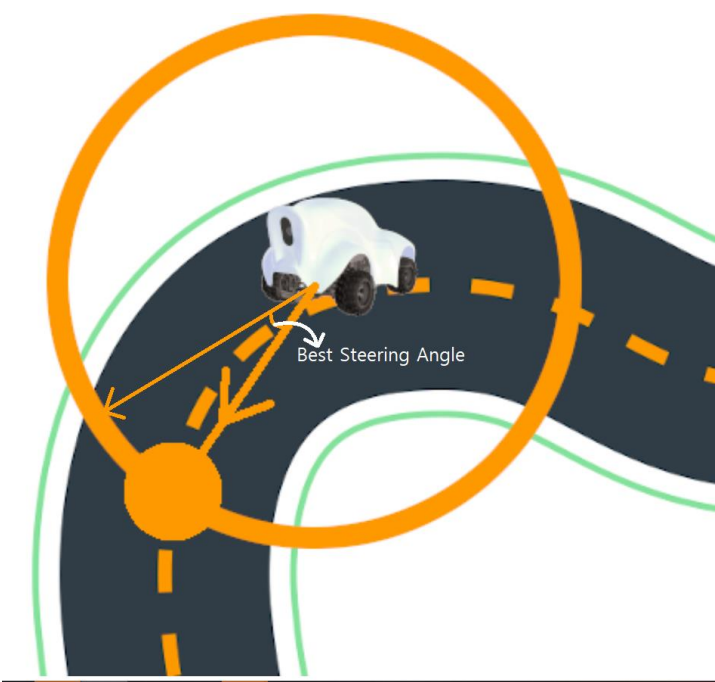


Fig 1. Reward Function

Fig 2. Schematic of Reward Function

Simulation

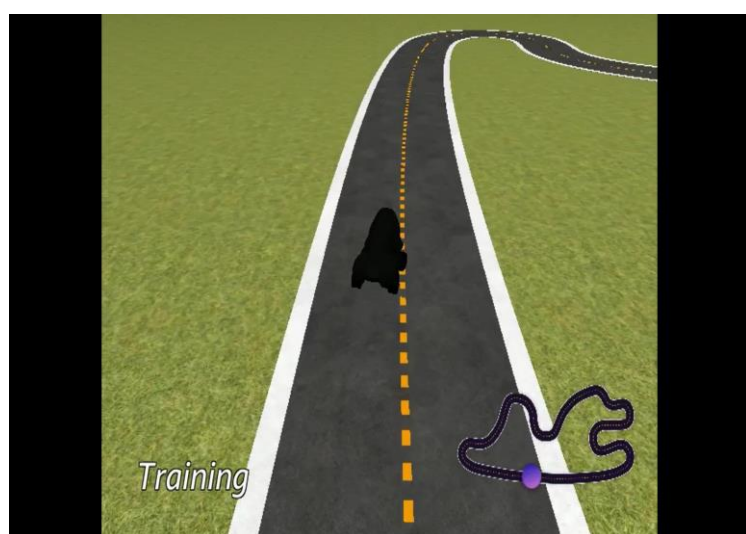


Fig 3. Simulation Program of AWS

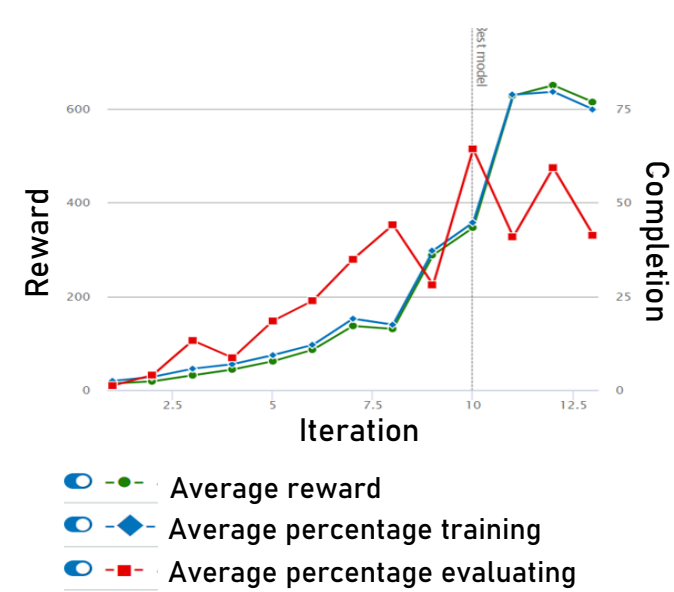
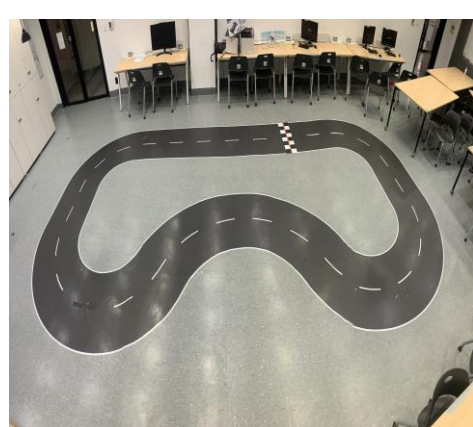


Fig 4. Result Graph of Simulation

Implementation



CPU : Intel atom Processor
 Camera : 4MP(2688x1520)



Fig 5. Track and AWS DeepRacer



Fig 6. Implementation of Driving

Part2 – Unity-ML agent

Reward & Hyperparameter

Episode end condition:

- When the agent leaves the lane
- When average reward per 10,000 steps is over 20

Reward:

- Increase by 0.01 per step if driving within lanes

Main Hyperparameters:

- beta: 0.005
- Number of hidden layers: 128
- Learning rate: 0.0003

Image Processing

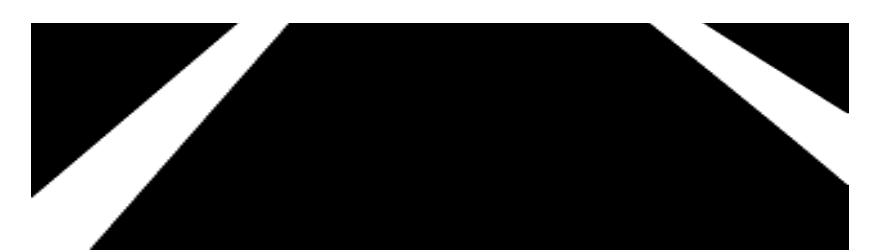
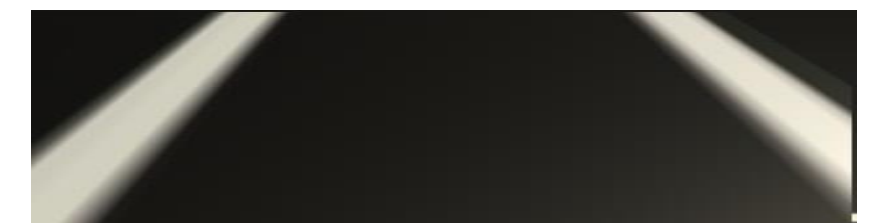


Fig 7. Using Thresholding to Make Binary Image

Simulation



Fig 8. Unity Track and Car

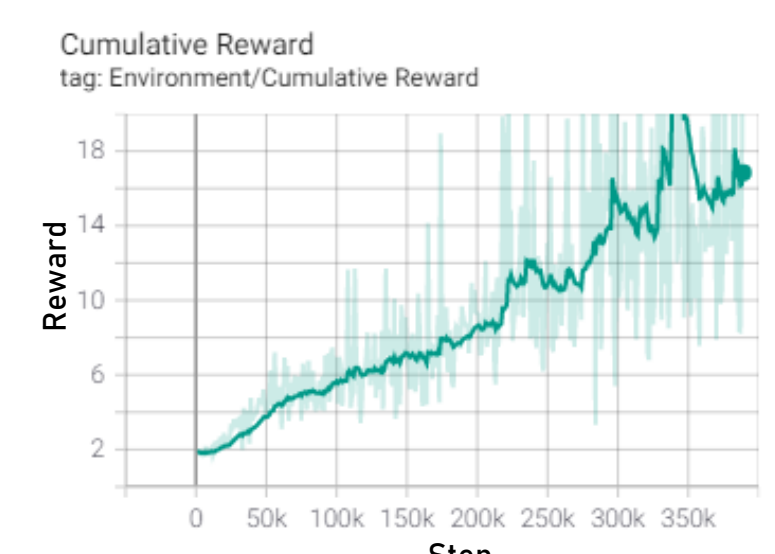


Fig 9. Result of Simulation

Future Plan



- Implement on embedded processor
- Test driving on RC car track

Fig 10. Track and RC car

Conclusion

- Studied reinforcement learning algorithm (PPO) for a simple autonomous driving
- Used AWS DeepRacer and Unity for training agent in Simulation Environment
- Deployed RL model on DeepRacer RC Car for successful driving
- Need to implement on our RC Car for future plane

References

- [1] Bharathan Balaji, Sunil Mallaya, Sahika Genc, Saurabh Gupta, Leo Dirac, Vineet Khare, Gourav Roy, Tao Sun, Yun zhe Tao, Brian Townsend, Eddie Calleja, Sunil Muralidhara, and Dhanasekar Karuppasamy. DeepRacer: Educational autonomous racing platform for experimentation with sim2real reinforcement learning. CoRR, abs/1911.01562, 2019.
- [2] John Schulman, Philipp Moritz, Sergey Levine, Michael J. Jordan, and Pieter Abbeel. High-dimensional continuous control using generalized advantage estimation. arXiv preprint arXiv:1506.02438, 2015.
- [3] John Schulman, Filip Wolski, Prafulla Dhariwal, Alec Radford, and Oleg Klimov. Proximal policy optimization algorithms. arXiv preprint arXiv:1707.06347, 2017.