Mini Football

ECS427 - Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning | Prof. Sujit P B | Fall 2024-25

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Problem Statement

- To develop and optimize a multi-agent reinforcement learning (MARL) policy for playing mini football.
- Challenges
 - Cooperative & Competitive Strategies: To make the agents cooperatively and competitively learn strategies to score goals, dribble, pass, defence, and adapting to the actions of the opponent.
 - o Individual and Collective Learning: Each agent should learn to control the ball individually and also coordinate with teammates to keep possession of the ball with its own team.
 - Continuous State Space: Agents must learn from an infinite possibilities of positions, velocities, and orientations on the field. It is difficult to map each combination of state variables to a particular optimal action.
- We aim to create **autonomous players (agents)** that can learn **complex behaviours** such as **teamwork**, **strategy**, **and optimal decision-making** in dynamic, rapidly changing environments.

Setup

Environment



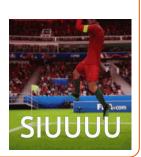
- 3v3 mini football match
- Team that scores goal wins
- Episode ends if ball out of pitch

Agent

Dribble	Shoot	Pass	Move
Move with the ball toward the goal.	Shoot the ball toward the goal.	Shoot the ball toward a teammate.	Move without the ball to a more strategic position.

Goal

Score a GOAL



Rewards

- **Dense:** Using "attack value" from
 - Distances to opponents
 - Distance from opponent's goal
 - How clear is the path from agent to the ball, and to the opponent goal?
- Sparse:
 - Goal scored by own team? +1
 - Goal scored by opponent? -1

Approach

Algorithms

Multi-Agent Deep
 Deterministic Policy Gradient
 (MADDPG)

Software

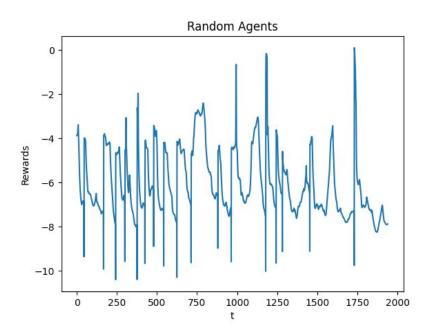
- Language: Python
- Training: torchrl
- Benchmarking: BenchMARL (uses torchrl)
- Environment: <u>Vectorized</u>
 <u>Multi-Agent Simulator (VMAS)</u>,
 included with torchrl

Methodology

Network Architecture

- Actor Network:
 - o Input: (s, a)
 - 3 hidden layer of size 64, 256 with ReLU activation.
 - Output: Q(s,a)
- Critic Network:
 - o Input: (s, a)
 - o 1 hidden layer of size 64 with ReLU activation.
 - Output: Q(s,a)

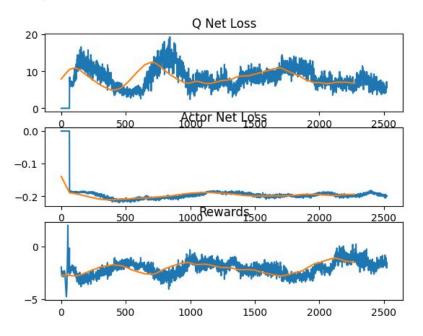
Experiment 1: Random (Baseline)



Remarks: Mean Reward = -6.01

The agents moved haphazardly and even went out of the pitch.

Experiments (MADDPG)

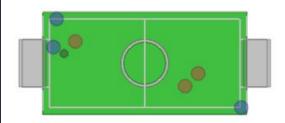


```
n_{epochs} = 20
batch_size = 32
should_update = False
min_buffer_items = 64
buffer_size = 256
n_updates = 128
gamma = 0.99
steps = 200
noise = 0.2
noise_decay = 5e-5
actor_lr = np.exp(-3)
q_{r} = np.exp(-3)
tau = 0.005
```

Remarks:

Mean Reward: -2.12

Blue agents learned that the team benefits if there is a goalkeeper



Rewards

$$R_{\rm BA} = -\ln\left[\min_{1\leq i\leq n_{\rm agents}}[\mathbf{p_i}-\mathbf{p_{\rm ball}}] + \exp(-R_0)\right] \qquad \text{(Penalty based on the distance between ball \& agent)}$$

$$R_{\rm half} = \tanh(5\cdot x_{\rm ball}) \qquad \text{(Reward based on in which half the ball is)}$$

$$R_{\rm goal} = \begin{cases} 10, & \text{if BLUE has scored} \\ -10, & \text{if RED has scored} \end{cases} \qquad \text{(Reward based on goal scored)}$$

$$R_{\rm border} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left[\frac{|y_{\rm agents}| - r \cdot W_{\rm pitch}}{a}\right]} \qquad \text{(Penalty for going near border/corners)}$$

$$R_{\text{sparse}} = R_{\text{BA}}$$

 $R_{\text{dense}} = 2R_{\text{half}} + 3R_{\text{goal}} + 5R_{\text{border}}$

$$R = \rho R_{\text{dense}} + (1 - \rho) R_{\text{sparse}}$$

(Penalty for going near border/corners)

Observations

- 1. In early episodes, blue agents are not wise whereas red agents know how to play. Therefore they goal. Defending them gives positive reward to our agents. So blue agents learn to defend, whereas their attacking learning is very poor. Thus, over some iterations, Blue agents become better defenders.
- 2. In earlier experiments, it was observed that the agents tend to go towards the borders and corners of the pitch. The border penalty was added to mitigate this issue.

Thank You

