

# Deep Deterministic Policy Gradients - Components and Extensions

Yannik Frisch

Tabea Wilke

Maximilian Gehrke

Group 19 Oleg Arenz



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT



## ▶ Actor-Critic Method

- ▶ Approximated critic  $Q(s, a|\theta^Q)$
- ▶ Approximated actor  $\pi(s|\theta^\pi)$

## ▶ Deep Q-Learning

- ▶ Q-Learning with approximated critic by nn
- ▶  $\nabla_{\theta^Q} L(\theta^Q) = \mathbf{E} \left[ (r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s', a'|\theta^Q) - Q(s, a|\theta^Q)) \nabla_{\theta^Q} Q(s, a|\theta^Q) \right]$
- ▶ Experience Replay Buffer
- ▶ Target Network(s)

## ▶ Deterministic Policy Gradient

- ▶  $\nabla_{\theta^\pi} J(\theta^\pi) \approx \mathbf{E} \left[ \nabla_a Q(s, a)|_{a=\pi(s|\theta^\pi)} \nabla_{\theta^\pi} \pi(s|\theta^\pi) \right]$
- ▶ Enables to learn a deterministic policy while following a stochastic exploratory policy

---

## Algorithm 2 Deep Deterministic Policy Gradient (DDPG)

---

**Initialize:** Replay buffer  $D$  with high capacity

**Initialize:** Critic network  $Q(s, a | \theta^Q)$  and actor network  $\pi(s | \theta^\pi)$  with random weights  $\theta^Q$  and  $\theta^\pi$

**Initialize:** Initialize target networks  $Q'$  and  $\pi'$  with weights  $\theta^{Q'} \leftarrow \theta^Q$  and  $\theta^{\pi'} \leftarrow \theta^\pi$

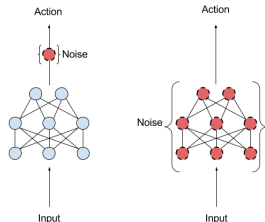
- 1: **for** episode 1 **to**  $M$  **do**
  - 2:   Initialize random process  $N$  for action exploration
  - 3:   Reset environment to state  $s_1$
  - 4:   **for**  $t = 1$  **to**  $T$  **do**
  - 5:     Select action  $a_t = \pi(s_t | \theta^\pi) + N_t$  from local actor
  - 6:     Execute action  $a_t$  and observe reward  $r_t$  and next state  $s_{t+1}$
  - 7:     Save  $(s_t, a_t, r_t, s_{t+1})$  in replay buffer  $D$
  - 8:     Sample mini-batch  $(s_i, a_i, r_i, s_{i+1})_k$  with size  $k$  from  $D$
  - 9:     Set TD-target from target networks:  
      
$$y_i = r_i + \gamma Q'(s_{i+1}, \pi'(s_{i+1} | \theta^{\pi'})) | \theta^{Q'}$$
  - 10:    Update the critic by minimizing the loss:  
      
$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (y_i - Q(s_i, a_i | \theta^Q))^2$$
  - 11:    Update the actor using the sampled policy gradient:  
      
$$\nabla_{\theta^\pi} J \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \nabla_a Q(s, a | \theta^Q) |_{s=s_i, a=\pi(s_i)} \nabla_{\theta^\pi} \pi(s | \theta^\pi) |_{s=s_i}$$
  - 12:    Update the target networks:  
      
$$\theta^{Q'} \leftarrow \tau \theta^Q + (1 - \tau) \theta^{Q'}$$
  
      
$$\theta^{\pi'} \leftarrow \tau \theta^\pi + (1 - \tau) \theta^{\pi'}$$
  - 13:    **end for**
  - 14: **end for**
-

# Improvements for DDPG

## ► D4PG

- Importance Weighted Experience Sampling
- Utilizing N-Step return
- Parallelized Actors

## ► Parameter Noise for Exploration



## ► Deep Changes



- ▶ For publication references please see our paper "Deep Deterministic Policy Gradients: Components and Extensions"
- ▶ GoogLeNet: <https://towardsdatascience.com/an-intuitive-guide-to-deep-network-architectures-65fdc477db41>
- ▶ Parameter noise for exploration:  
<https://openai.com/blog/better-exploration-with-parameter-noise/>