

Joint RL meeting

Gridworld implementation of Olivia's task (bis)

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Brown University

Outline

1. Implementation

2. Results

3. Summary

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Composite state space

· Allocentric setting:

location	cue		
{0,,24}	North light		
	South light		
	Odor A		
	Odor B		

Egocentric setting

Composite state space

· Allocentric setting:

location	cue	
{0,,24}	North light	
	South light	
	Odor A	
	Odor B	

• Egocentric setting:

location	head direction [°]	cue
{0,,24}	0	North light
	90	South light
	180	Odor A
	270	Odor B

Flattened state space – allocentric setting

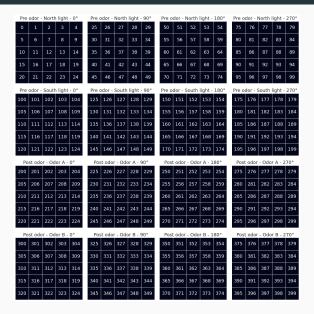
Pre odor - North light				
0	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24

Post odor - Odor A				
50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69
70	71	72	73	74

Pre odor - South light				
25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49

Post odor - Odor B					
75	76	77	78	79	
80	81	82	83	84	
85	86	87	88	89	
90	91	92	93	94	
95	96	97	98	99	

Flattened state space – egocentric setting



States & actions translation

 Wrapper environment to translate the human readable environment (composite states) into a suitable environment for the Q-learning algorithm (flat states)

```
state = {"location": 13, "cue": LightCues.South}
env.convert_composite_to_flat_state(state)
# => 38

state = 63
env.convert_flat_state_to_composite(state)
# => {"location": 13, "cue": <OdorID.A: 1>}
```

Machine & human friendly actions

```
action = 0
Actions(action).name
# => "UP"
```

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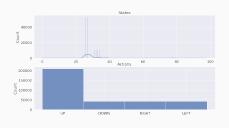
Machine & human friendly actions

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Algorithm troubleshooting

Subtle bug using ϵ -greedy when Q-values are identical:

Vanilla ϵ -greedy



Randomly choosing between actions with the same Q-values



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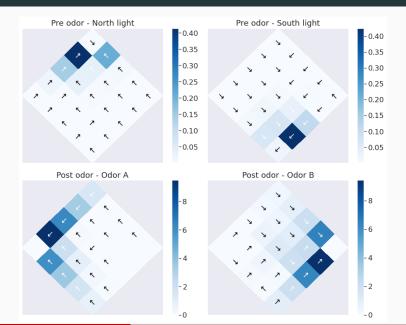
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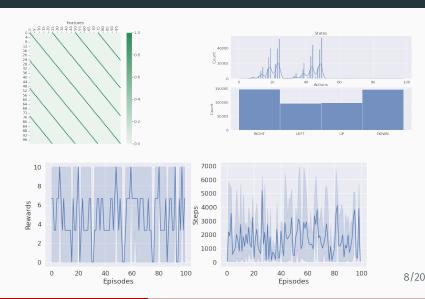
Standard Q-learning – allocentric setting



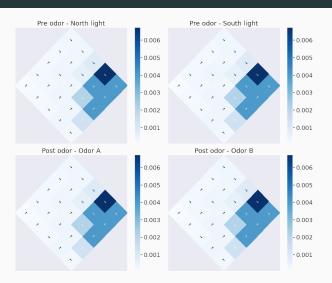
Standard Q-learning – allocentric setting



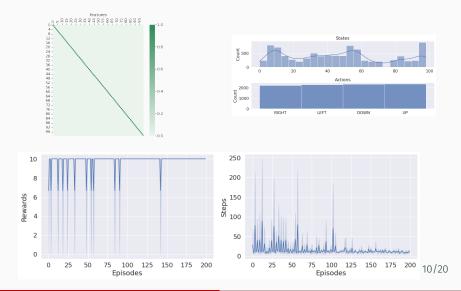
Q-learning with function approximation – allocentric setting – without joint representation



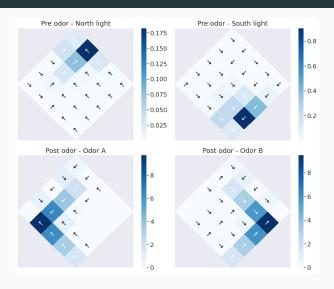
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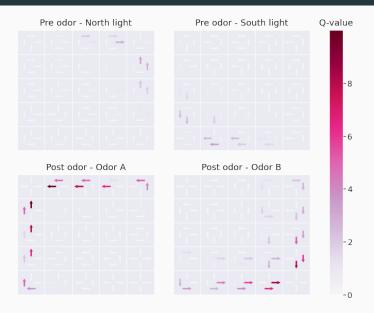
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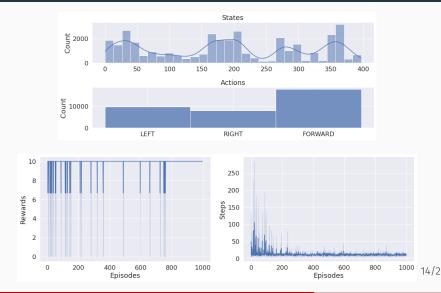
Standard Q-learning – egocentric setting



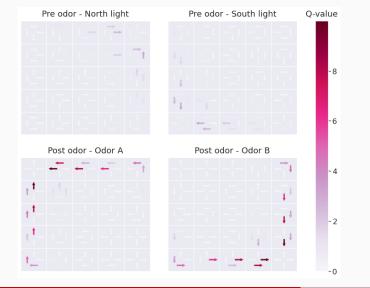
Standard Q-learning – egocentric setting



Q-learning with function approximation – egocentric setting

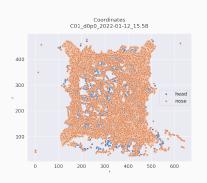


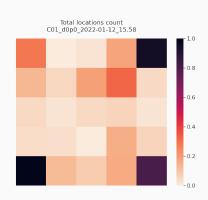
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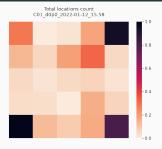
Location occupancy – naive animal



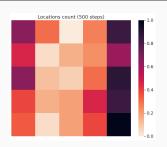


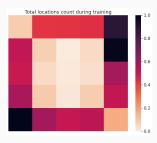
 \rightarrow Locations around the ports are the most visited zones in the arena

Location occupancy – animal vs. agent



- Naive agent explores the space more uniformly than a real animal
- Agent spends most of its time at the walls during training





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- Standard Q-learning can learn the task in ~90 episodes in the allocentric setting, and in ~400 episodes in the egocentric setting
- Niloufar's results with function approximation in both allocentric/egocentric settings are reproducible:
 - The agent is not able to learn the task without having a place-odor joint representation
 - With a place-odor joint representation, the agent is able to learn the task in -60 episodes in the
 - allocentric setting, and in -300 episodes in the

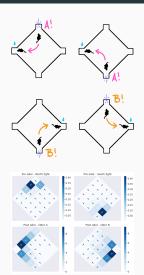
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Main differences with Niloufar's model

- The environment is geometrically closer to the real experiment
 → ports are in the corners of the arena, not in the middle of the walls
- Code is clean, readable, and abstracted in high level functions/concepts



- · Implement Olivia's new version of the task?
- Try to reduce the feature space (Jason's suggestion)
 → need to fix function approximation algorithm?
- Replace the manually crafted features matrix by an artificial neural network, which should learn the necessary representations to solve the task from scratch
- NSGP seminar in ~1 month

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Questions ?