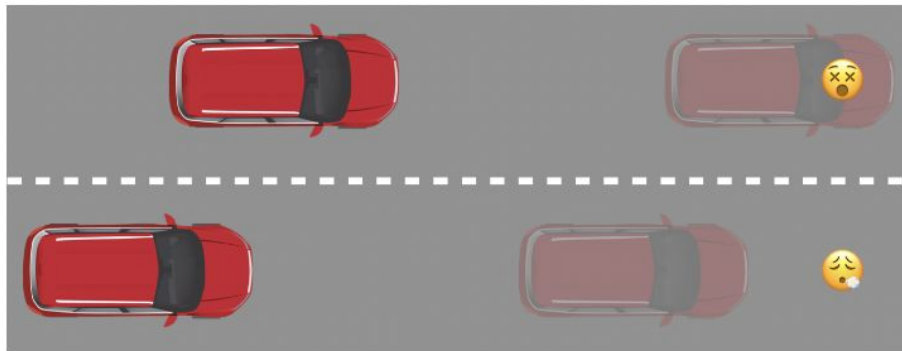


# Safe Reinforcement Learning by Imagining the Near Future

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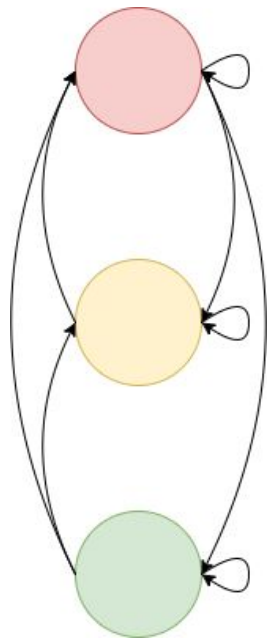
## In a nutshell

If:

- irrecoverable and unsafe states are known
- there exists a safe policy

we can guarantee choosing a safe policy

# Irrecoverable state

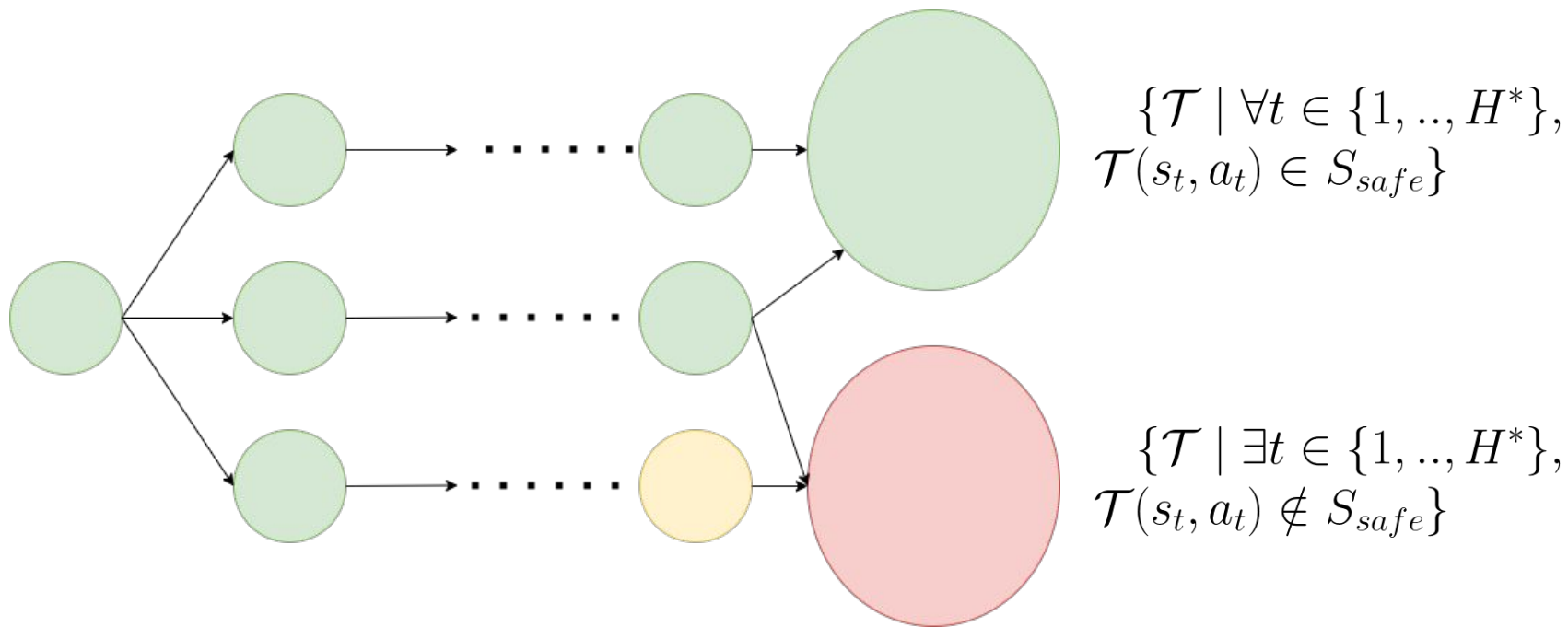


$$s \in S_{unsafe}$$

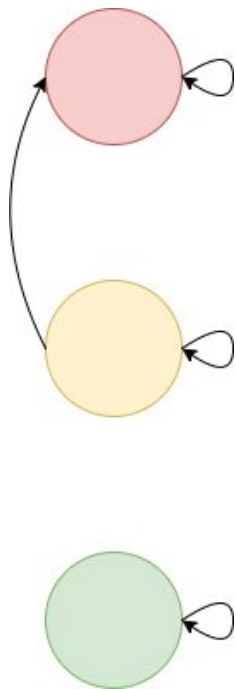
$$s \notin S_{unsafe}, \text{ given } s_{t+1} = \mathcal{T}(s_t, a_t) \text{ with } s_0 = s, \\ \forall t \in \mathbb{N}, \mathcal{T} \text{ satisfies } s_{\bar{t}} \in S_{unsafe} \text{ for some } \bar{t} \in \mathbb{N}$$

**Assumption 3.1.** *There exists a horizon  $H^* \in \mathbb{N}$  such that, for any irrecoverable states  $s$ , any sequence of actions  $a_0, \dots, a_{H^*-1}$  will lead to an unsafe state. That is, if  $s_0 = s$  and  $s_{t+1} = T(s_t, a_t)$  for all  $t \in \{0, \dots, H^* - 1\}$ , then  $s_{\bar{t}} \in S_{unsafe}$  for some  $\bar{t} \in \{1, \dots, H^*\}$ .*

# Idea



# Reward Penalty Framework



$$(\tilde{r}(s, a), \tilde{T}(s, a)) = \begin{cases} (r(s, a), T(s, a)) & s \notin \mathcal{S}_{\text{unsafe}} \\ (-C, s) & s \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{unsafe}} \end{cases}$$

With big enough  $C$

[



$$\sum_{t=0}^{H^*-1} \gamma^t r_{max} - \sum_{t=H^*}^{\infty} \gamma^t C = \frac{r_{max}(1 - \gamma^{H^*}) - C\gamma^{H^*}}{1 - \gamma}$$



$$\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t r_{min} = \frac{r_{min}}{1 - \gamma}$$

$$\frac{r_{max}(1 - \gamma^{H^*}) - C\gamma^{H^*}}{1 - \gamma} < \frac{r_{min}}{1 - \gamma}$$

## Known model assumptions

$$C > \frac{r_{max} - r_{min}}{\gamma^{H*}} - r_{max}$$

## Unknown model assumptions

$$C > \frac{r_{max} - r_{min}}{\gamma^{H*}} - r_{max}$$

$\hat{T} : S \times A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(S)$  is **calibrated** if:  
 $T(s, a) \in \hat{T}(s, a) \quad \forall (s, a) \in (S \times A)$

# 1 - Bellman Operator

➤ 
$$\underline{\mathcal{B}}^* Q(s, a) = \tilde{r}(s, a) + \gamma \min_{s' \in \hat{T}(s, a)} \max_{a'} Q(s', a')$$

- $\underline{\mathcal{B}}^*$  is a  $\gamma$  - *contraction*  
in the  $\infty$  - *norm*
- Banach's fixed-point theorem

★  $\underline{\mathcal{B}}^*$  has a unique fixed point  $\underline{Q}^*$



## 2 - Optimal $Q$

➤ for a **calibrated**  $\hat{T}$ ,  $\underline{Q}^*(s, a) \leq \tilde{Q}^*(s, a)$  for all  $(s, a)$

- $\underline{B}^*Q(s, a) = \tilde{r}(s, a) + \gamma \min_{s' \in \hat{T}(s, a)} \max_{a'} Q(s', a')$
- $B^*Q = r(s, a) + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s', a')$

# 3 - Safety

- If there is a safe action  $a$  at state  $s$ , then  $\operatorname{argmax}_a \underline{Q}^*(s, a)$  is a safe action

- $a \in A_{Unsafe} \Rightarrow \underline{Q}^* \leq \tilde{Q}^* \leq \frac{r_{max}(1 - \gamma^{H^*}) - C\gamma^{H^*}}{1 - \gamma}$
- $a \in A_{Safe} \Rightarrow \frac{r_{min}}{1 - \gamma} \leq \underline{Q}^* \leq \tilde{Q}^*$

# Algorithm

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**Algorithm 1** Safe Model-Based Policy Optimization (SMBPO)

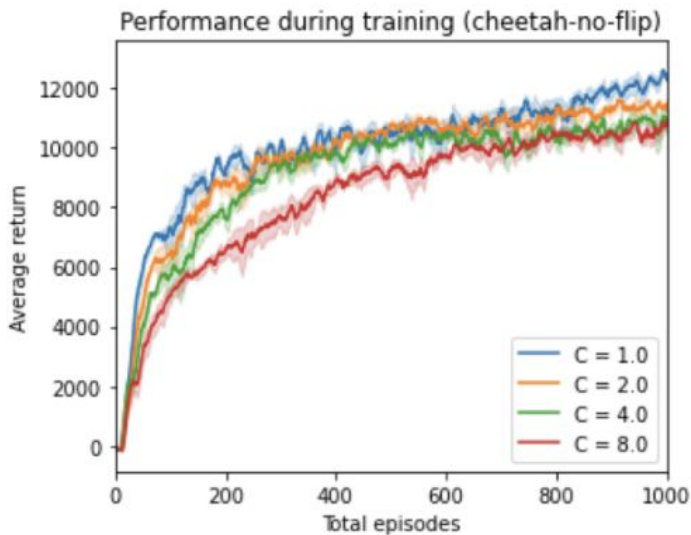
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**Require:** Horizon  $H$

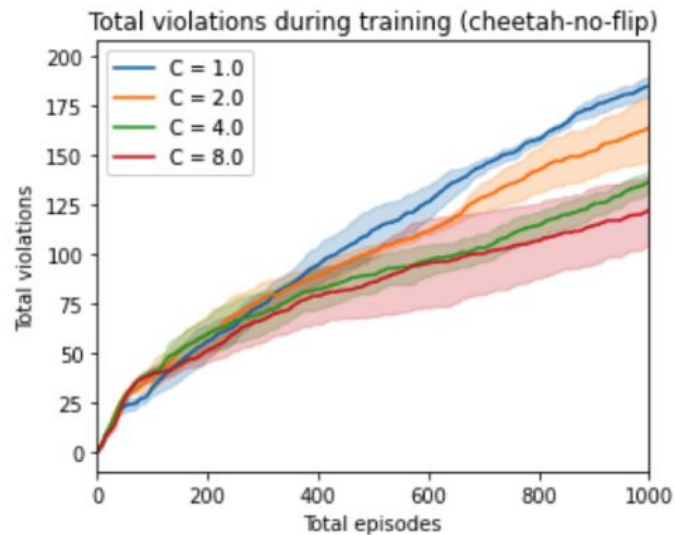
- 1: Initialize empty buffers  $\mathcal{D}$  and  $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}$ , an ensemble of probabilistic dynamics  $\{\widehat{T}_{\theta_i}\}_{i=1}^N$ , policy  $\pi_\phi$ , critic  $Q_\psi$ .
  - 2: Collect initial data using random policy, add to  $\mathcal{D}$ .
  - 3: **for** episode 1, 2,  $\dots$  **do**
  - 4:   Collect episode using  $\pi_\phi$ ; add the samples to  $\mathcal{D}$ . Let  $\ell$  be the length of the episode.
  - 5:   Re-fit models  $\{\widehat{T}_{\theta_i}\}_{i=1}^N$  by several epochs of SGD on  $L_{\widehat{T}}(\theta_i)$  defined in (9)
  - 6:   Compute empirical  $r_{\min}$  and  $r_{\max}$ , and update  $C$  according to (3).
  - 7:   **for**  $\ell$  times **do**
  - 8:     **for**  $n_{\text{rollout}}$  times (in parallel) **do**
  - 9:       Sample  $s \sim \mathcal{D}$ .
  - 10:       Startin from  $s$ , roll out  $H$  steps using  $\pi_\phi$  and  $\{\widehat{T}_{\theta_i}\}$ ; add the samples to  $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}$ .
  - 11:     **for**  $n_{\text{actor}}$  times **do**
  - 12:       Draw samples from  $\mathcal{D} \cup \widehat{\mathcal{D}}$ .
  - 13:       Update  $Q_\psi$  by SGD on  $L_Q(\psi)$  defined in (10) and target parameters  $\bar{\psi}$  according to (12).
  - 14:       Update  $\pi_\phi$  by SGD on  $L_\pi(\phi)$  defined in (13).
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Based on MBPO (Janner et al., 2019) and Soft Actor Critic (Haarnoja et al., 2018)

# Parameter $C$



(a) Performance with varying  $C$



(b) Cumulative safety violations with varying  $C$

# Experiments - exploration

$$L_Q(\psi) = \mathbb{E}_{(s,a,r,s') \sim \mathcal{D} \cup \hat{\mathcal{D}}} [(Q_\psi(s,a) - (r + \gamma V_{\bar{\psi}}(s'))^2]$$

$$V_{\bar{\psi}}(s') = \begin{cases} -C/(1-\gamma) & s' \in \mathcal{S}_{\text{unsafe}} \\ \mathbb{E}_{a' \sim \pi(s')} [Q_{\bar{\psi}}(s', a') - \alpha \log \pi_\phi(a' | s')] & s' \notin \mathcal{S}_{\text{unsafe}} \end{cases}$$

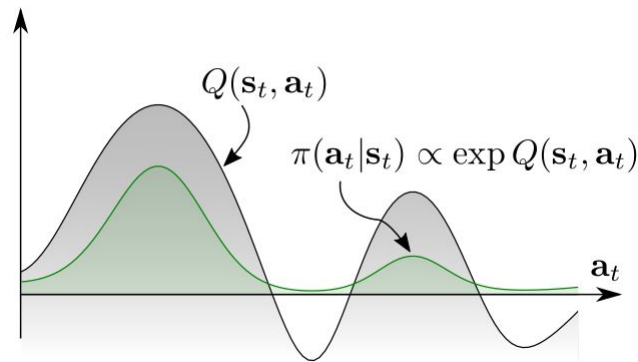
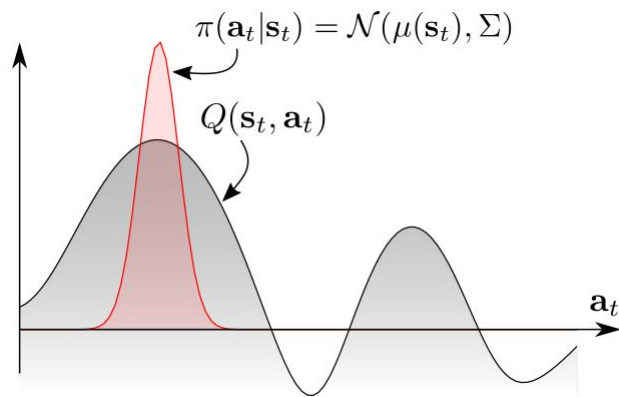
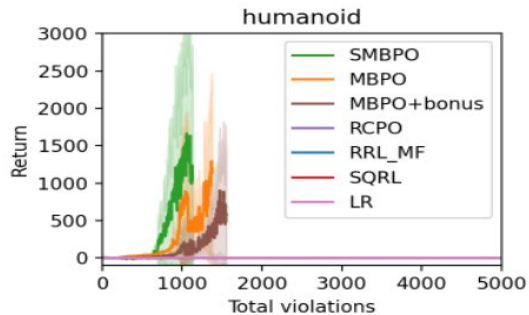
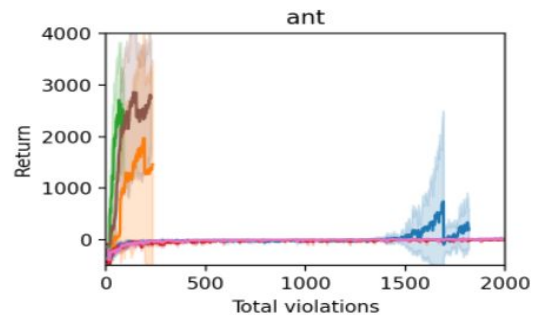
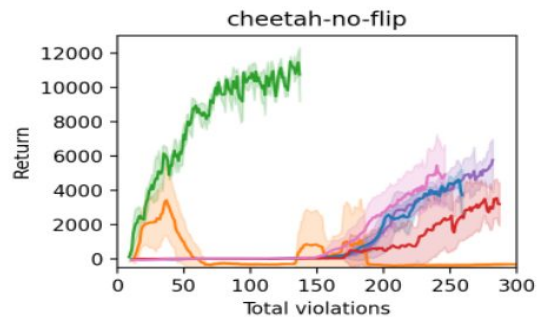
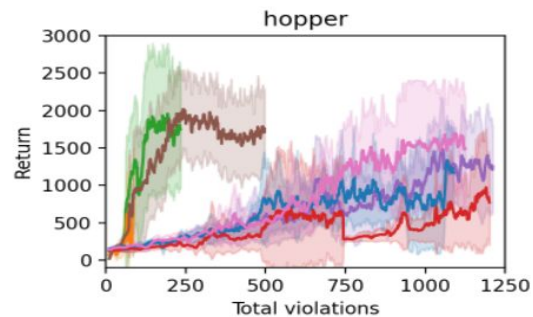


Figure from (Tang & Haarnoja, 2017)

# Experiments



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