## 1: Input: initial policy parameters $\theta$ , Q-function parameters $\phi_1$ , $\phi_2$ , empty replay buffer $\mathcal{D}$ 2: Set target parameters equal to main parameters $\theta_{\text{targ}} \leftarrow \theta$ , $\phi_{\text{targ},1} \leftarrow \phi_1$ , $\phi_{\text{targ},2} \leftarrow \phi_2$ 3: repeat Observe state s and select action $a = \text{clip}(\mu_{\theta}(s) + \epsilon, a_{Low}, a_{High})$ , where $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}$ 4: Execute a in the environment 5: Observe next state s', reward r, and done signal d to indicate whether s' is terminal 6:

if it's time to update then 9: for j in range(however many updates) do

or 
$$j$$
 in range(however many update Randomly sample a batch of tra

Compute targets

Algorithm 1 Twin Delayed DDPG

Randomly sample a batch of transitions, 
$$B = \{(s, a, r, s', d)\}$$
 from  $\mathcal{D}$  Compute target actions

ompute target actions 
$$a'(s') = \operatorname{clip}\left(\mu_{\theta_{\text{targ}}}(s') + \operatorname{clip}(\epsilon, -c, c), a_{Low}, a_{High}\right), \quad \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)$$

$$y(r, s', d) = r + \gamma (1 - d) \min_{i=1,2} Q_{\phi_{\text{targ},i}}(s', a'(s'))$$

$$\nabla_{\phi_i} \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{(s,a,r,s',d) \in B} \left(Q_{\phi_i}(s,a) - y(r,s',d)\right)^2$$
 if  $j \mod \text{policy\_delay} = 0$  then

$$j \mod \text{policy\_delay} = 0 \text{ then}$$
  
Update policy by one step of gradient ascent using

$$|D| = \frac{1}{s \in B}$$

$$\nabla^{\theta} |B| \sum_{s \in B} \nabla^{\phi_1}(s, \mu_s)$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{s \in B} Q_{\phi_1}(s, \mu_{\theta}(s))$$

$$\nabla_{\theta}$$

 $\phi_{\text{targ},i} \leftarrow \rho \phi_{\text{targ},i} + (1-\rho)\phi_i$ 

 $\theta_{\text{targ}} \leftarrow \rho \theta_{\text{targ}} + (1 - \rho)\theta$ 

for 
$$i = 1, 2$$

for i = 1, 2



14:

15:

16:

17:

18:

19: 20: end if

end for

end if

21: **until** convergence