

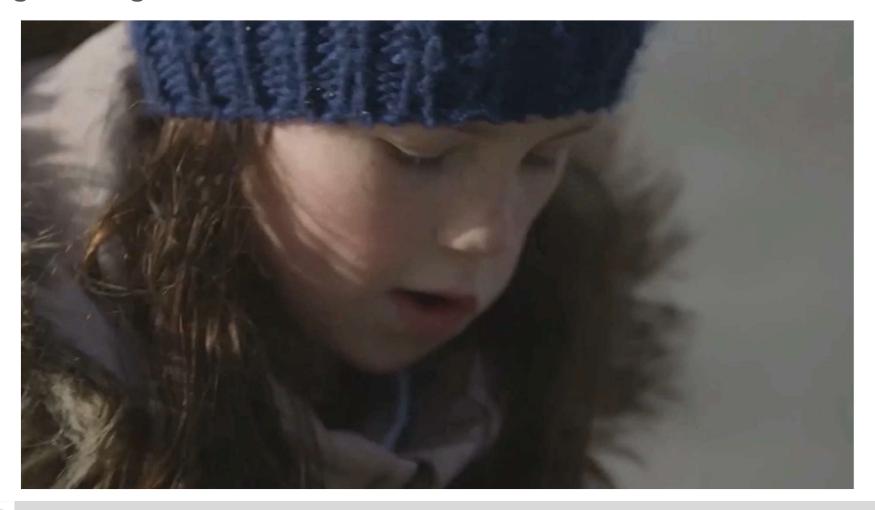


Reinforcement Learning

a gentle introduction & industrial application

Dr. Christian Hidber

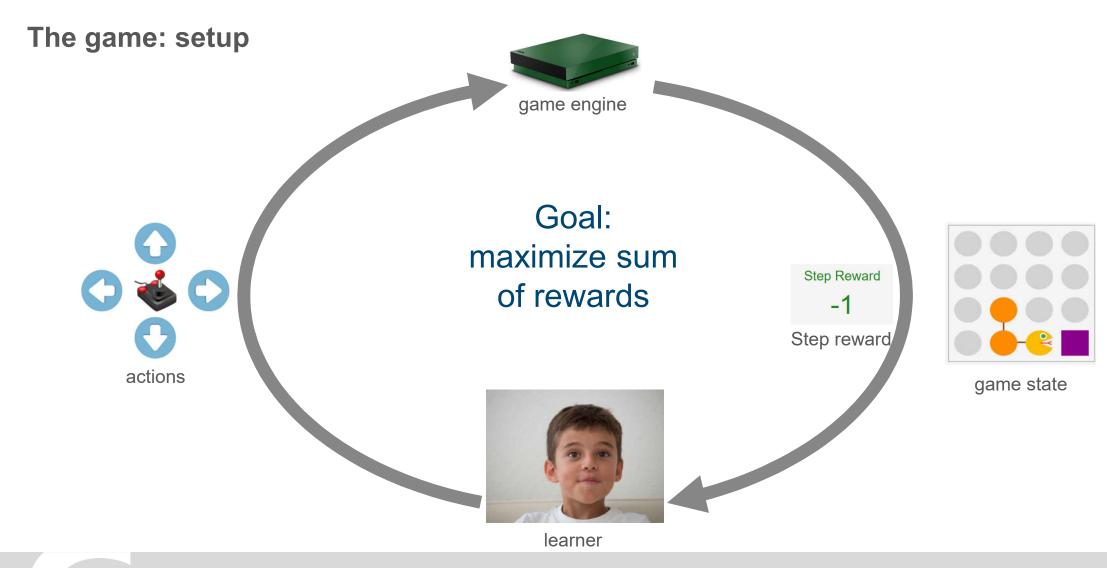
Learning learning from children

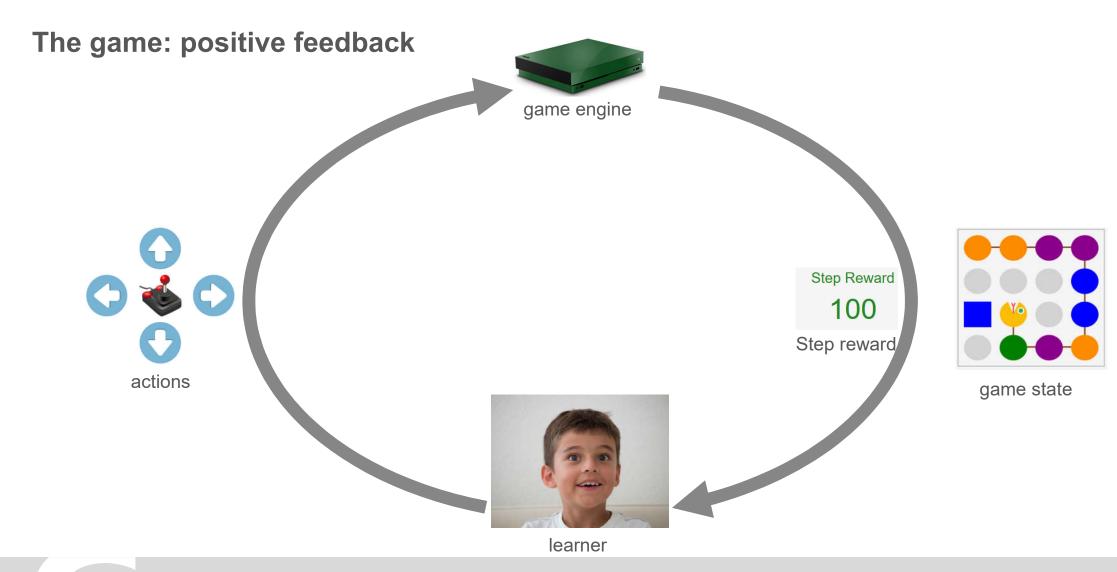


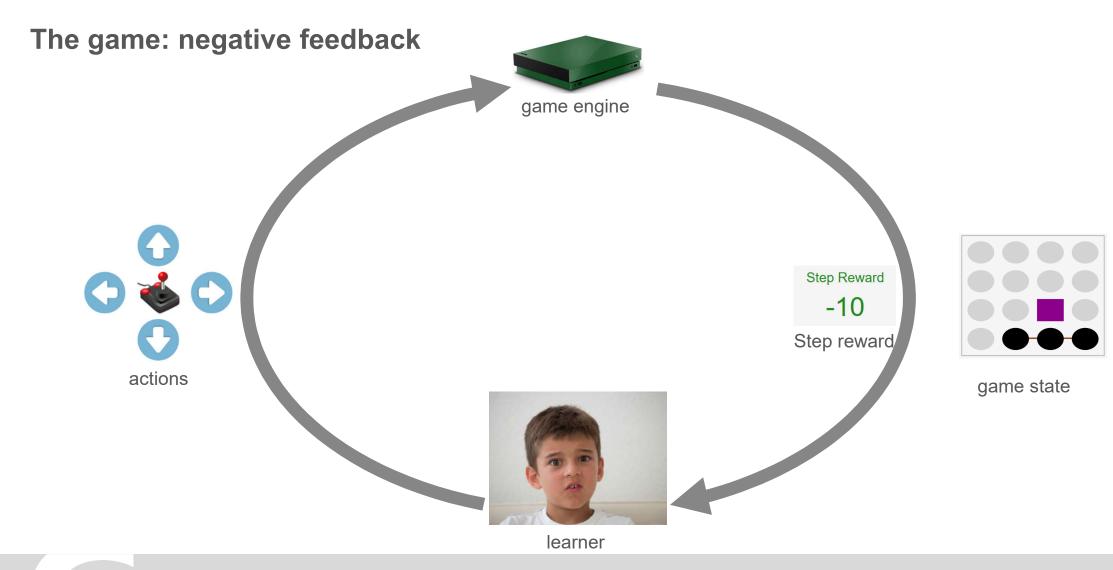


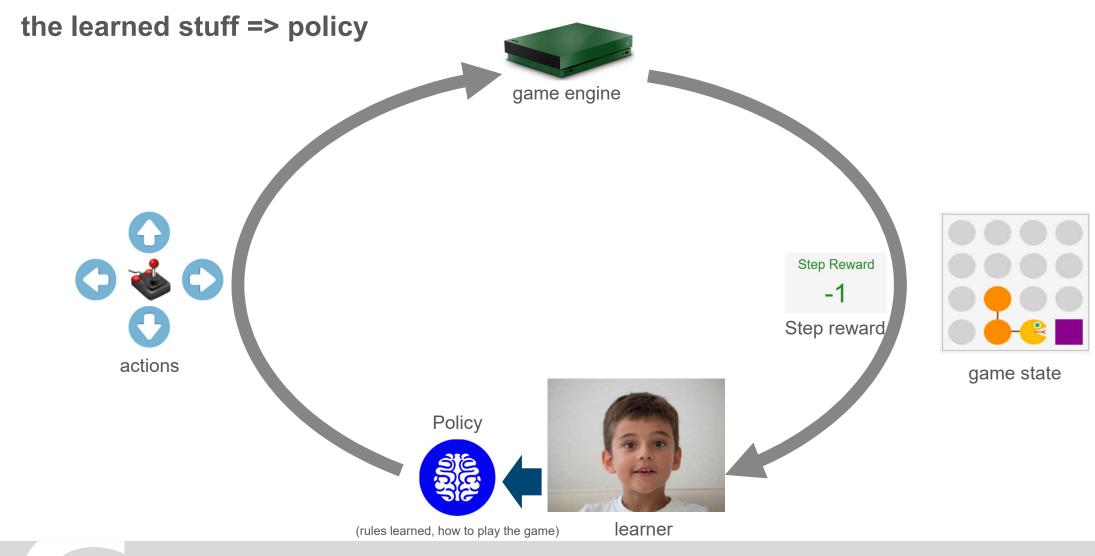
The game: demo

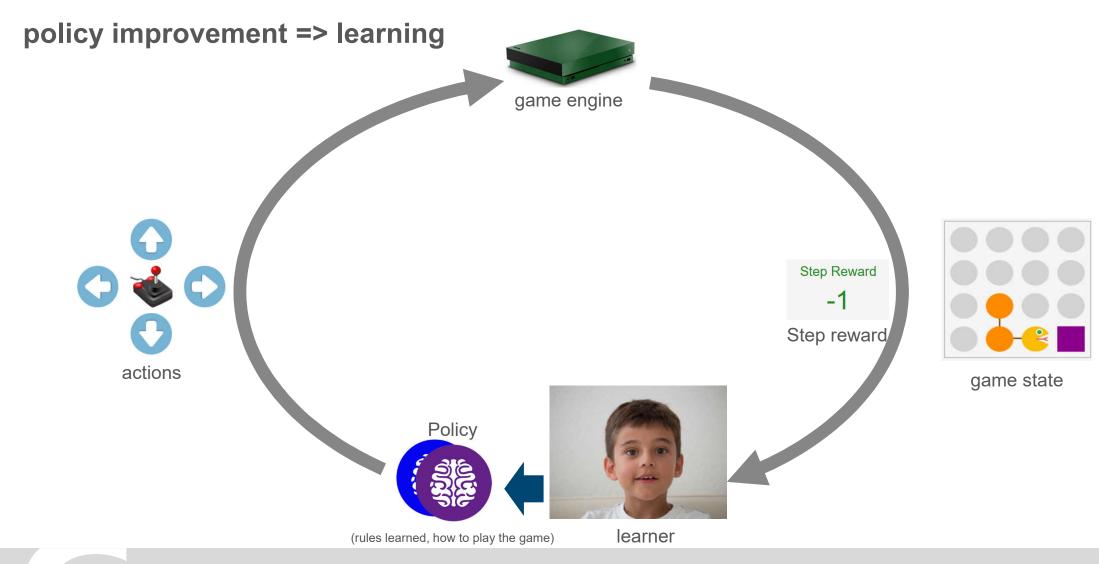


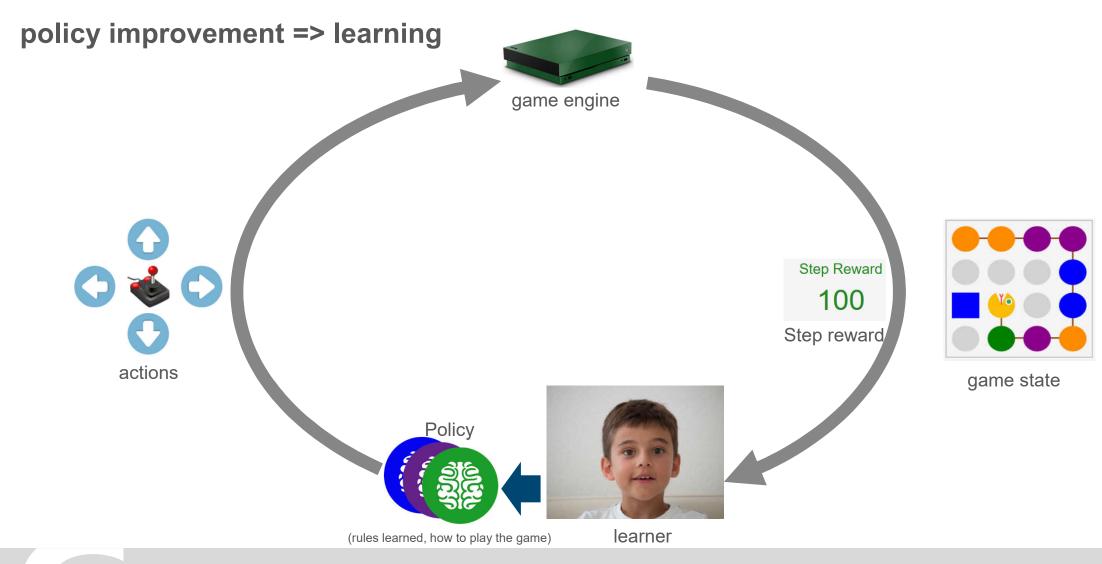


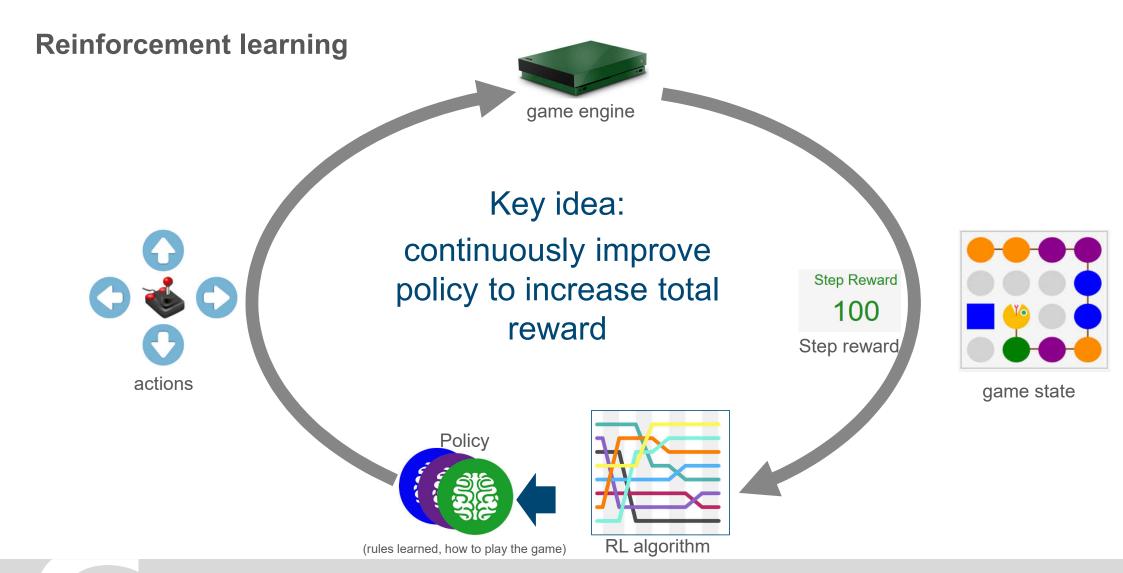






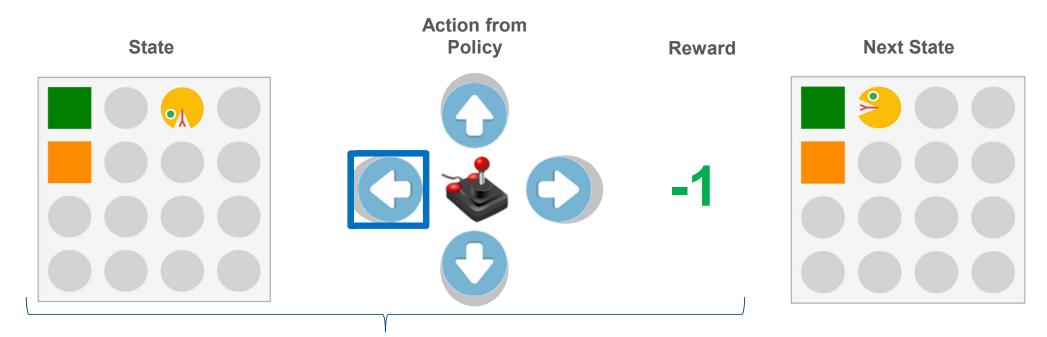






Episode 1 : play with 1st policy (random)







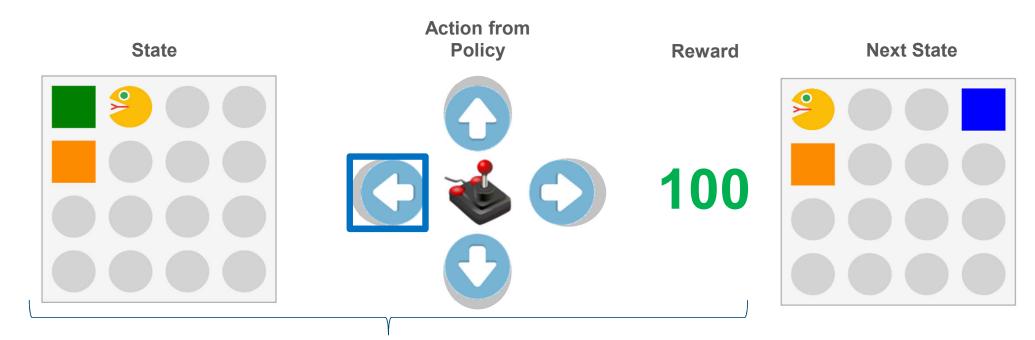
Step#





Episode 1 : play with 1st policy (random)





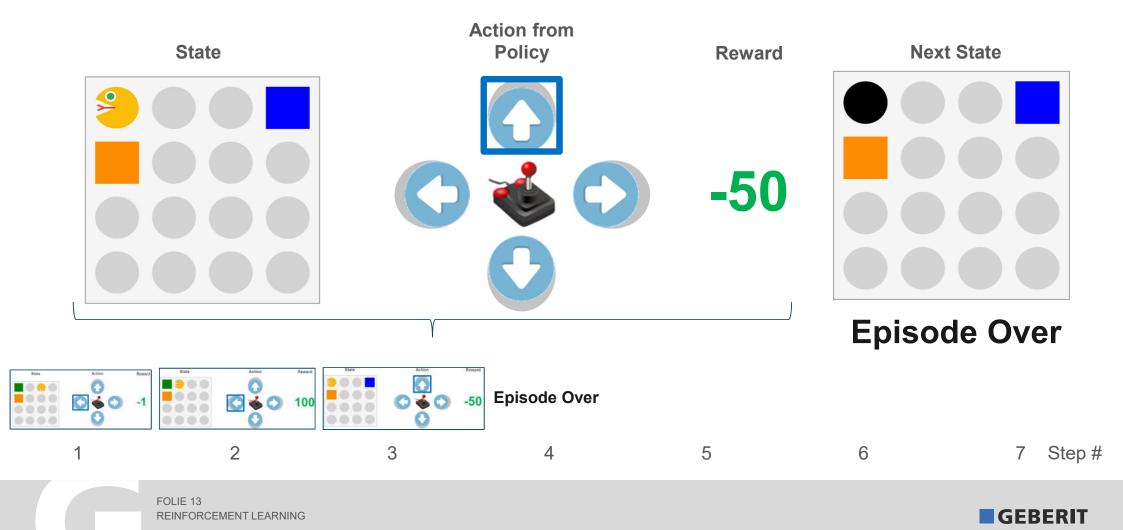




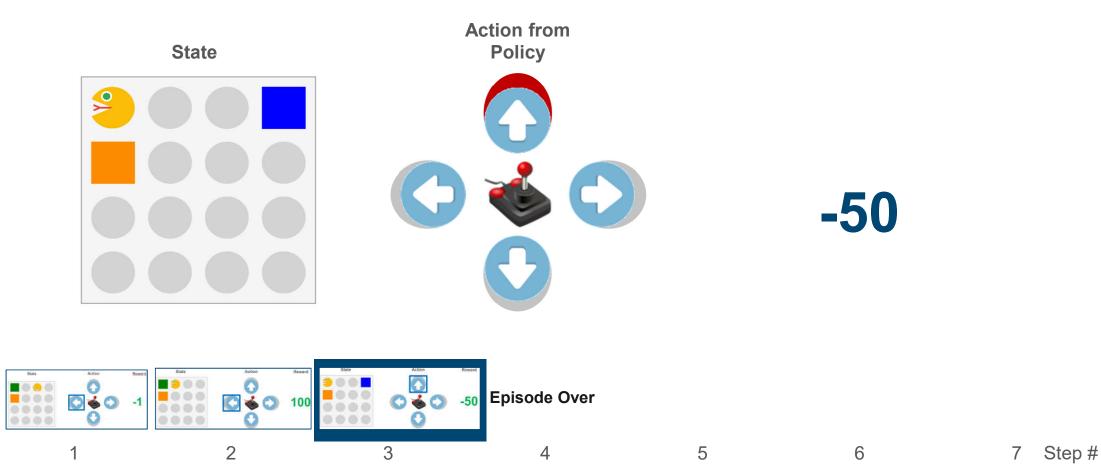


Episode 1 : play with 1st policy (random)





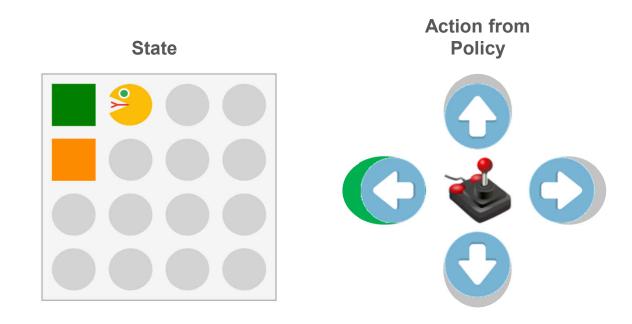




FOLIE 14
REINFORCEMENT LEARNING







50 (=+100 -50)

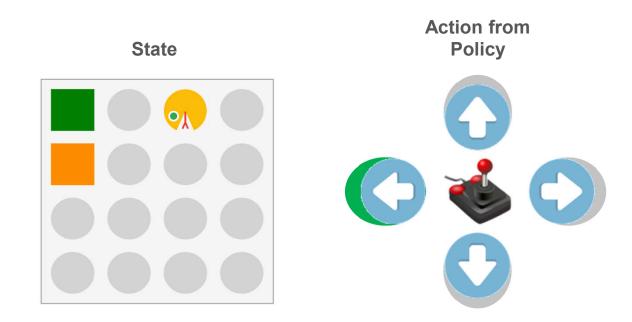
Future Reward

(sum of all rewards from current state until 'game over')



■GEBERIT





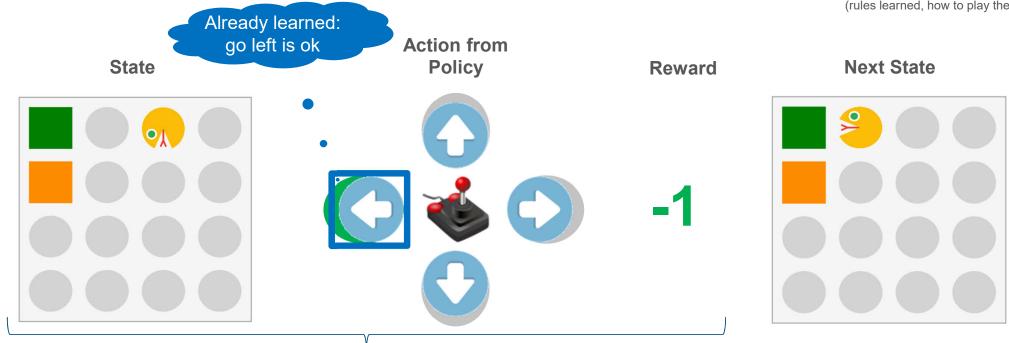
49 (=-1 +100 -50)

Future Reward

(sum of all rewards from current state until 'game over')









3

4

5

6

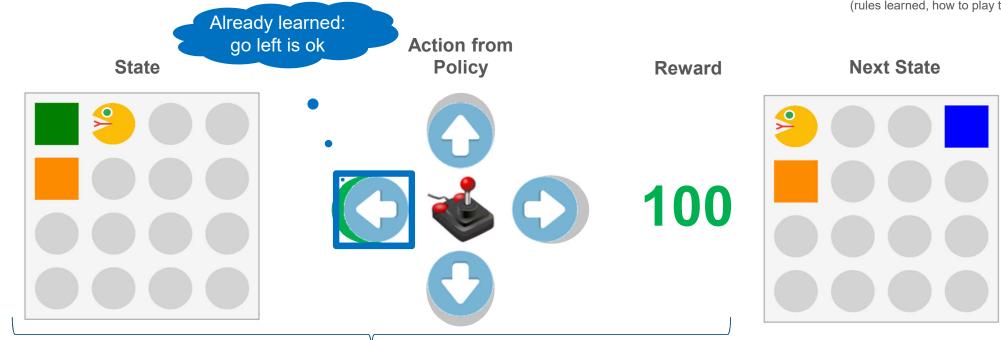
Step#





2





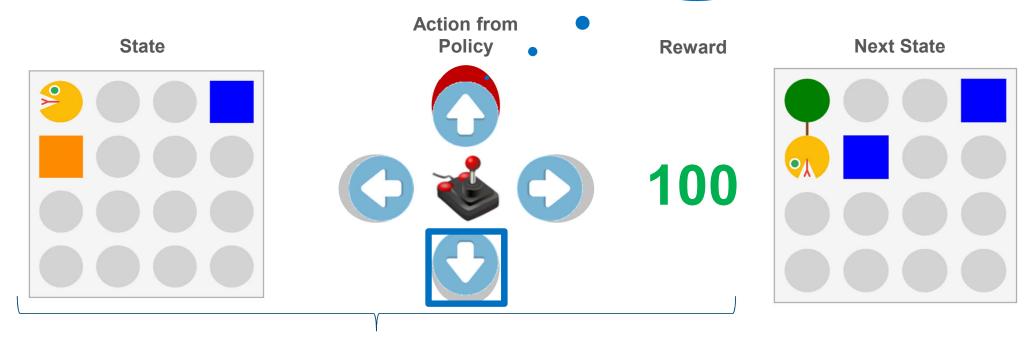






Already learned: don't go up





4



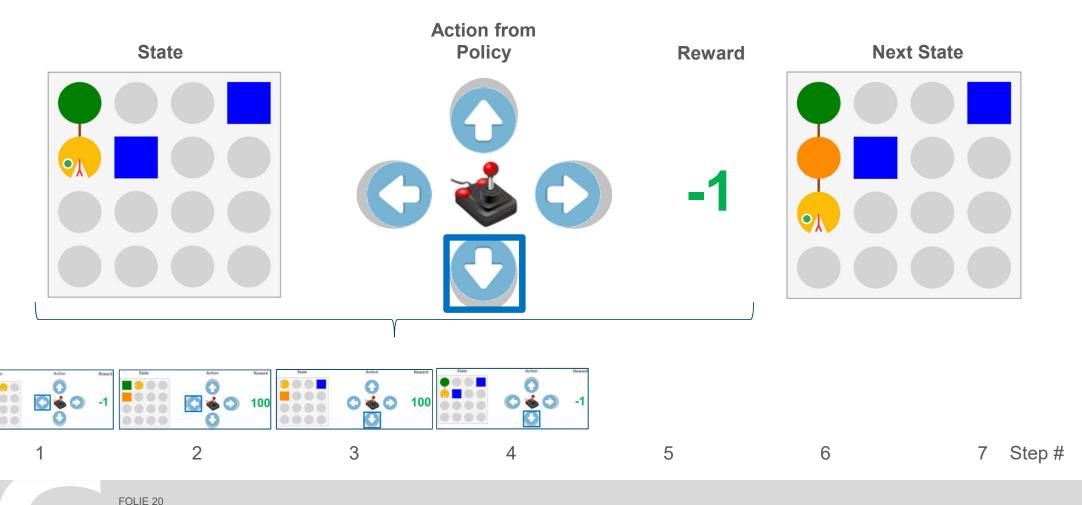
5

6

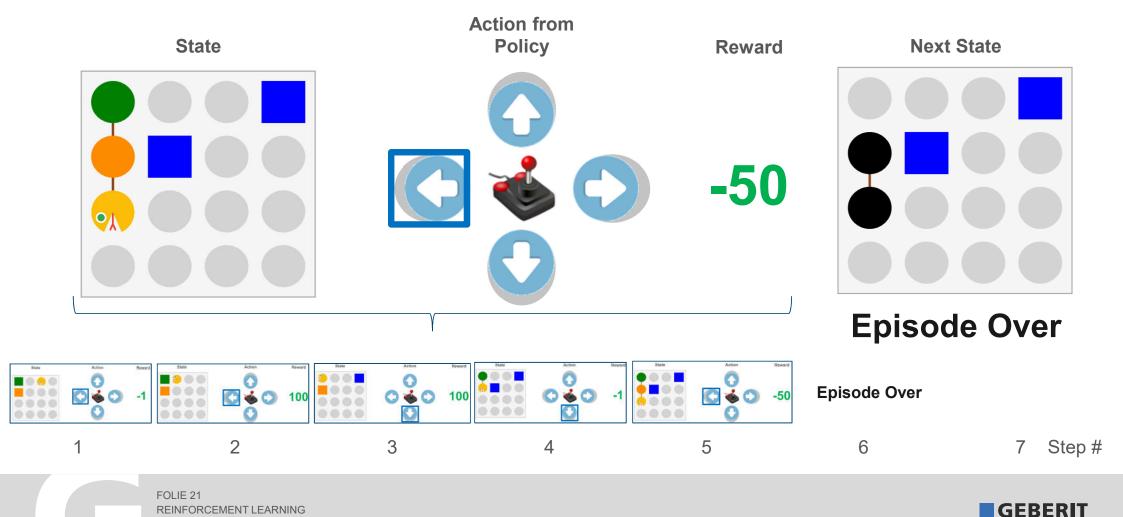
REINFORCEMENT LEARNING



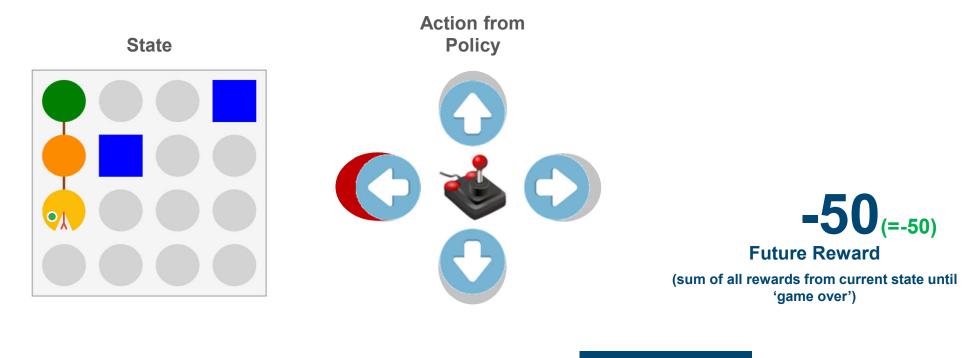
GEBERIT









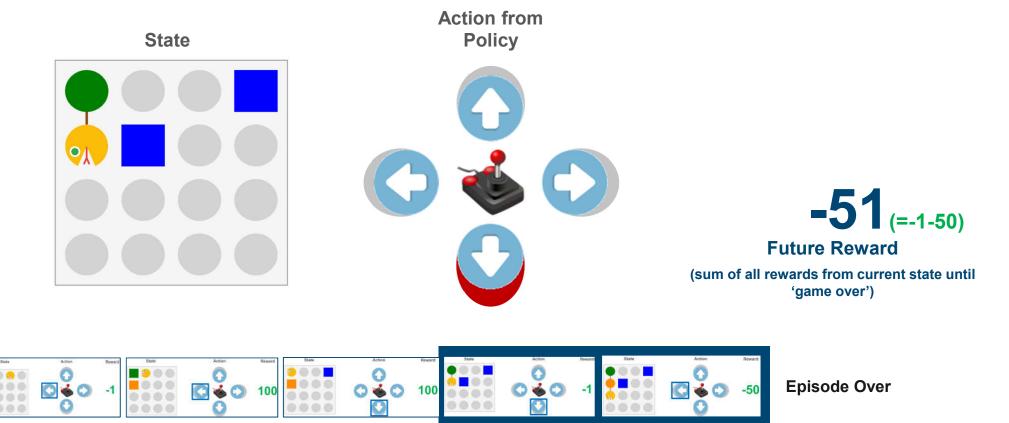




■GEBERIT

3





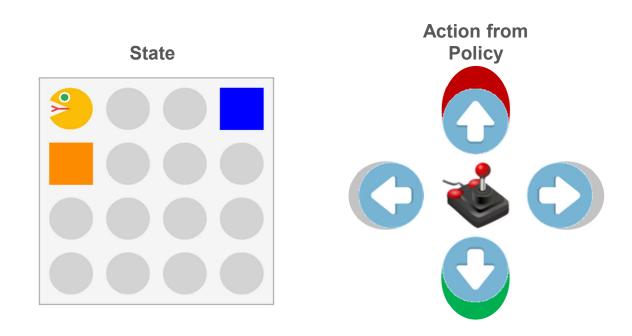
4

5

6

2





49₍₌₊₁₀₀₋₁₋₅₀₎ Future Reward

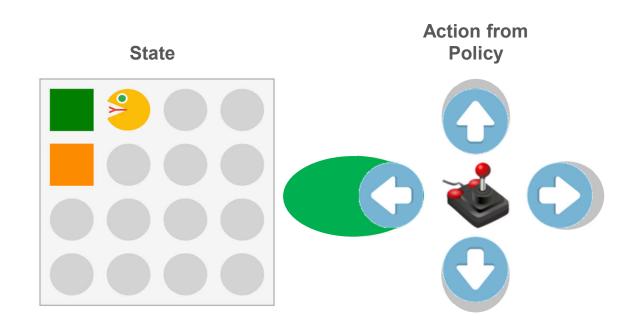
(sum of all rewards from current state until 'game over')



Episode Over

6 7 Step#

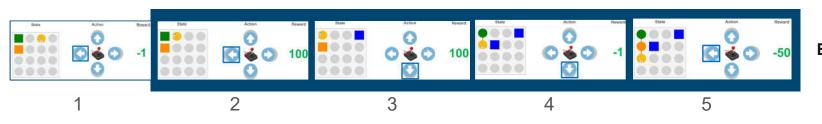




149₍₌₊₁₀₀₊₁₀₀₋₁₋₅₀₎

Future Reward

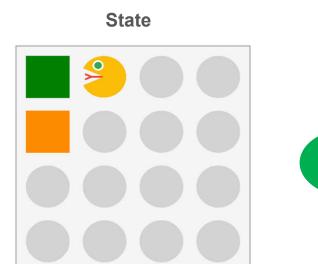
(sum of all rewards from current state until 'game over')

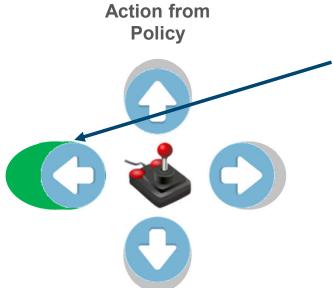


Episode Over

6







= some running average of old and new value

149₍₌₊₁₀₀₊₁₀₀₋₁₋₅₀₎

Future Reward

(sum of all rewards from current state until 'game over')



Episode Over

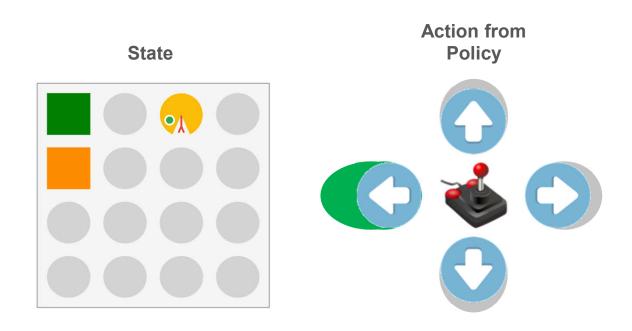
6

7 Step #

FOLIE 26 REINFORCEMENT LEARNING



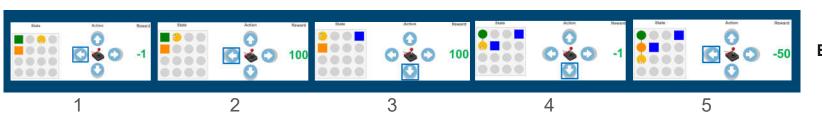




148₍₌₋₁₊₁₀₀₊₁₀₀₋₁₋₅₀₎

Future Reward

(sum of all rewards from current state until 'game over')



Episode Over

6 7 Step#





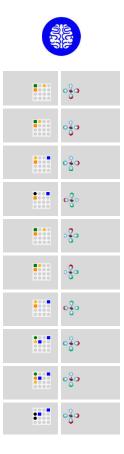
So far







a policy is a map from states to action probabilities





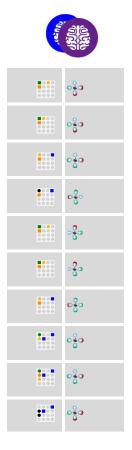
...updated by the reinforcement learning algorithm







a policy is a map from states to action probabilities



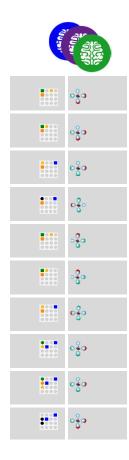
...updated by the reinforcement learning algorithm



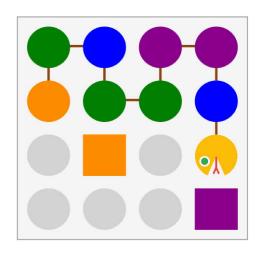


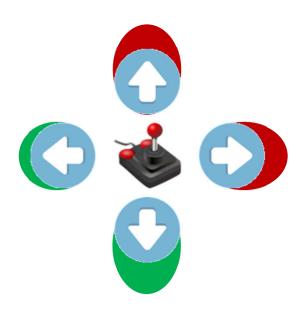


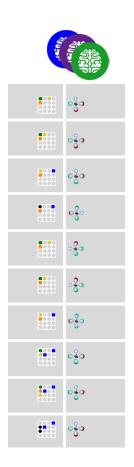
a policy is a map from states to action probabilities



After many, many episodes, for each state...







Algorithm sketch



Initialize table with random action probabilities for each state

Repeat

```
play episode with policy given by table

Record (state<sub>1</sub>,action<sub>1</sub>,reward<sub>1</sub>),(state<sub>2</sub>,action<sub>2</sub>,reward<sub>2</sub>),.... for episode

For each step i

compute FutureReward<sub>i</sub> = reward<sub>i</sub> + reward<sub>i+1</sub> +...

update table[state<sub>i</sub>] s.t.
```

- action, becomes for state, more likely if FutureReward, is "high"
- action, becomes for state, less likely if FutureReward, is "low"



Algorithm sketch



Initialize table with random action probabilities for each state

Repeat

play episode with policy given by table

Record (state₁,action₁,reward₁),(state₂,action₂,reward₂),.... for episode

For each step i

compute FutureReward_i = reward_i + reward_{i+1} +... update table[state_i] s.t.

- action, becomes for state, more likely if FutureReward, is "high"
- action, becomes for state, less likely if FutureReward, is "low"



Algorithm sketch



Initialize table with random action probabilities for each state Repeat

play episode with policy given by table

Record (state₁,action₁,reward₁),(state₂,action₂,reward₂),.... for episode

For each step i

compute FutureReward_i = reward_i + reward_{i+1} +... update table[state_i] s.t.

- action; becomes for state; more likely if FutureReward; is "high"
- action, becomes for state, less likely if FutureReward, is "low"



The game: demo





The bad news: nice idea, but....





The bad news: nice idea, but...

too many states... too many actions

- Too much memory needed
- Too much time





The solution



Idea:

Replace lookup table with a neural network that approximates the action probabilities contained in the table

Instead of

Table[state] = action probabilities

Do

NeuralNet(state) ~ action probablities

Initialize table with action probabilities for each state

Repeat

play episode with policy given by table

Record (state_1,action_1,reward_1),(state_2,action_2,reward_2),.... for episode

For each step i

compute FutureReward_i = reward_i + reward_i++

update table[state_i] att.

action_i becomes for state_i more likely if FutureReward_i is "high"

action_i becomes for state_i less likely if FutureReward_i is "low"

Change to "play episode with policy given by NeuralNet"

Change to "update weights of NeuralNet"



Neural nets to the rescue



Idea:

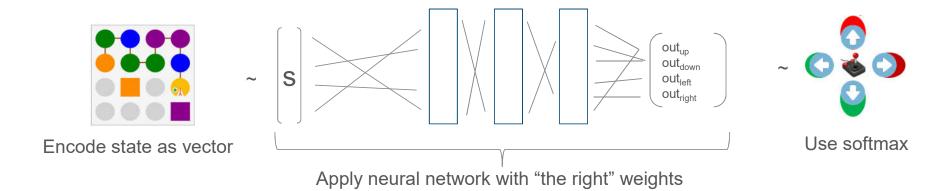
Replace lookup table with a neural network that approximates the action probabilities contained in the table

Instead of

Table[state] = action probabilities

Do

NeuralNet(state) ~ action probablities









Initialize neuralNet with random weights W

Repeat

play episode(s) with policy given by weights W

Record (state₁,action₁,reward₁),(state₂,action₂,reward₂),.... for episode(s)

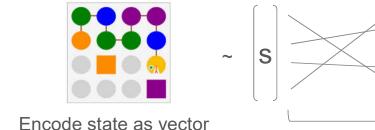
For each step i

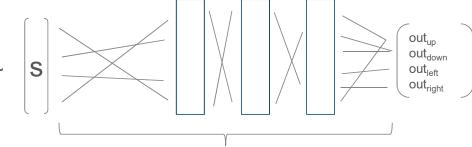
compute FutureReward_i = reward_i + reward_{i+1} +...

Update weights W

$$W = W +$$

????







Use softmax



Initialize neuralNet with random weights W

Repeat

play episode(s) with policy given by weights W

Record (state₁,action₁,reward₁),(state₂,action₂,reward₂),.... for episode(s)

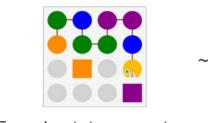
For each step i

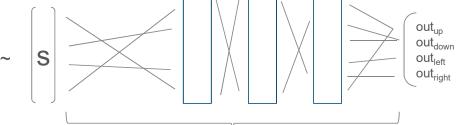
compute FutureReward_i = reward_i + reward_{i+1} +...

Update weights W

$$W = W +$$

????







Encode state as vector

Weights W





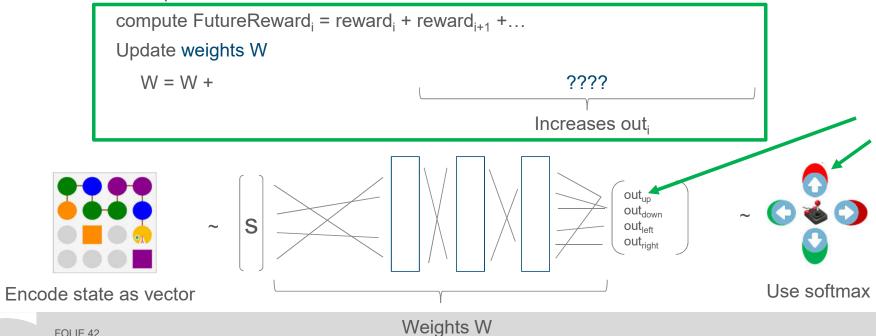
Initialize neuralNet with random weights W

Repeat

play episode(s) with policy given by weights W

Record (state₁,action₁,reward₁),(state₂,action₂,reward₂),.... for episode(s)

For each step i





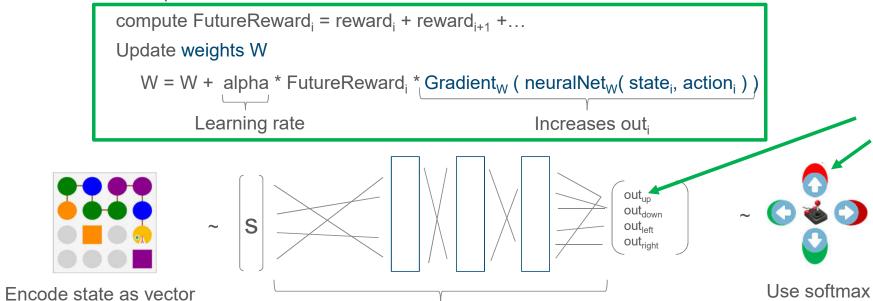
Initialize neuralNet with random weights W

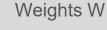
Repeat

play episode(s) with policy given by weights W

Record (state₁,action₁,reward₁),(state₂,action₂,reward₂),.... for episode(s)

For each step i





What for ?



no feasible, deterministic algorithm



What for?







Traditional Heuristics

Classic Machine Learning

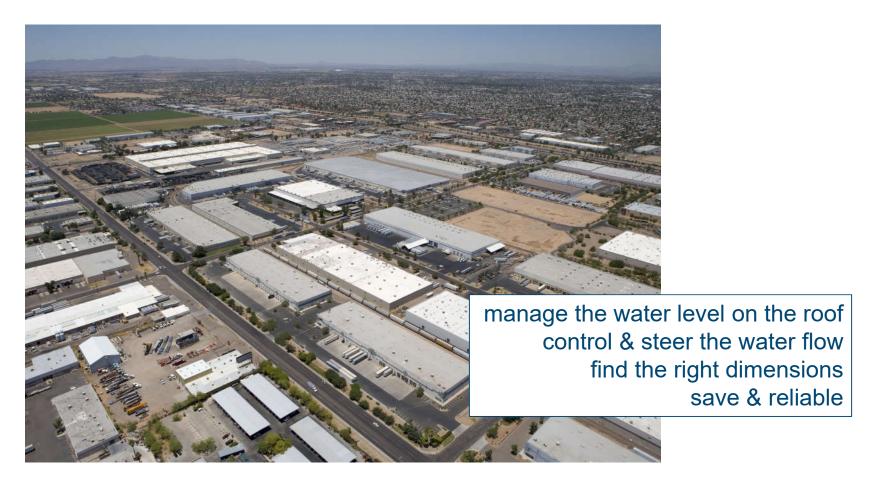
Reinforcement Learning

Automatic solution found in 93.4%





The challenges





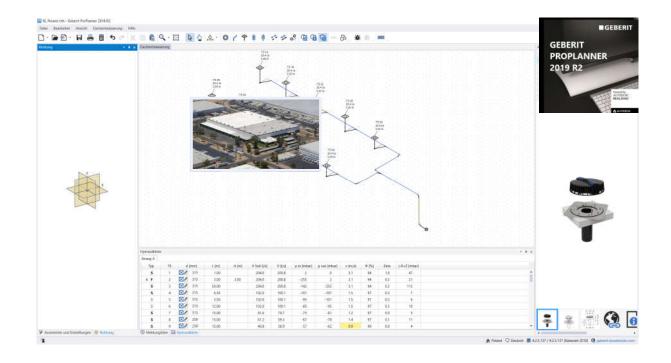
Finding the right dimensions







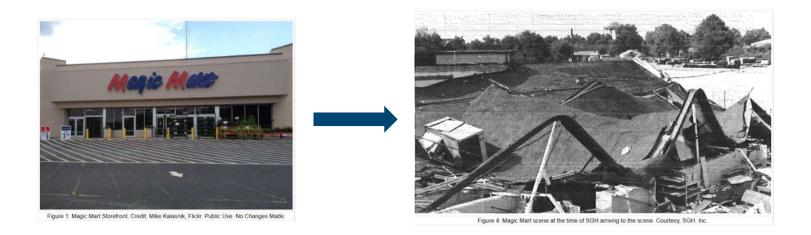
Finding the "right" dimensions: demo



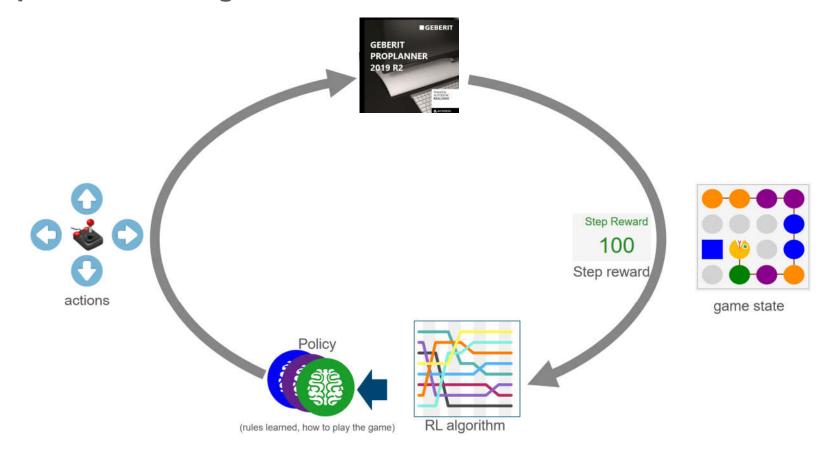


What if...

- Collapsing pipes
- Collapsing roofs
- Clogged pipes
- Façade damages

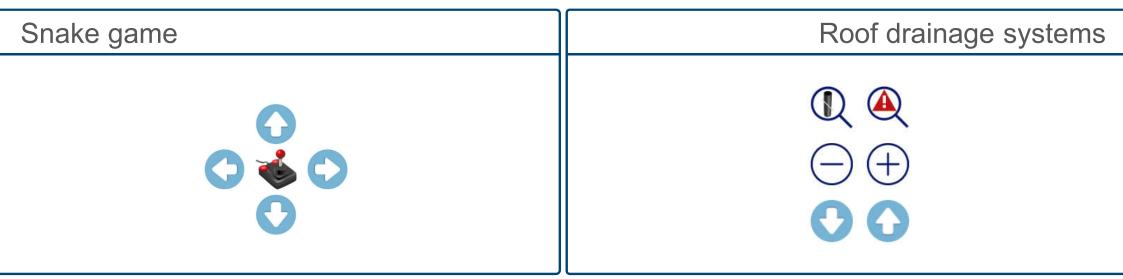


Turning the problem into a game





Designing the Action-Space

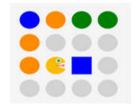


- What actions would a human expert like to have?
- Are theses actions sufficient?
- Would more / other actions be helpful?
- Can we drop any actions?

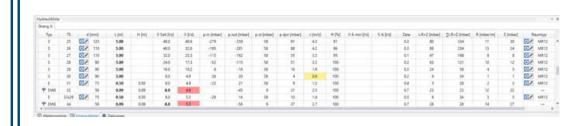


Designing the State-Space

Snake game



Roof drainage systems



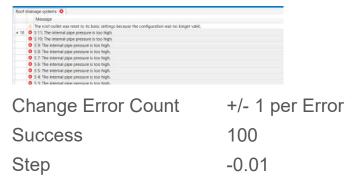
- What does a human expert look at ?
- Can you switch the experts between 2 steps?
- Full state vs partial state
- Designing Features



Designing the Reward Function

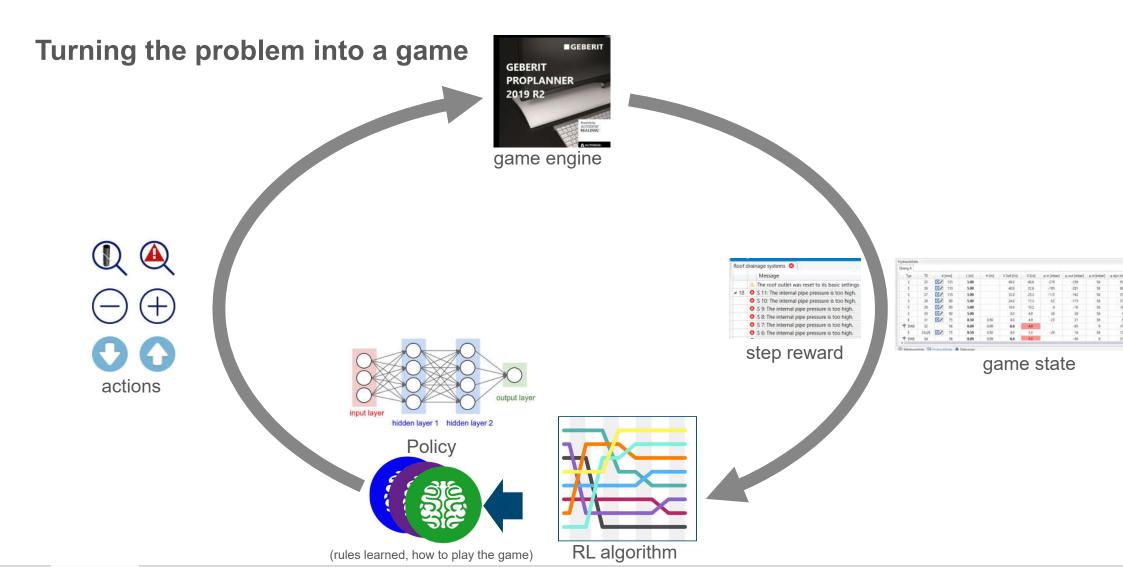
Step Reward 100 Fruit 100 Death -50 Success 1000 Step -1

Roof drainage systems

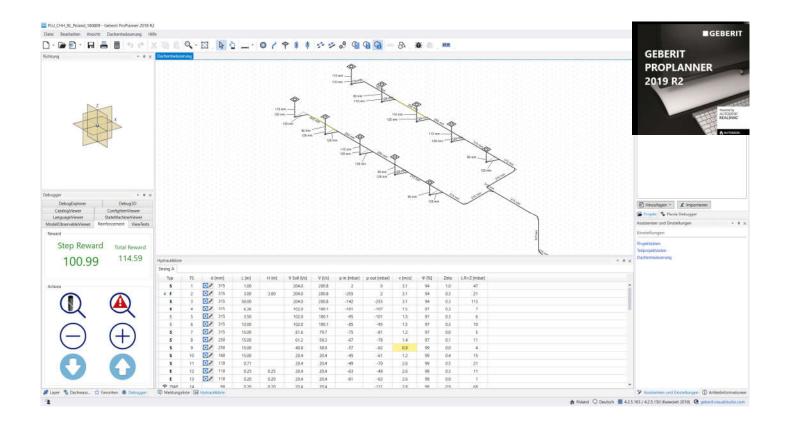


- How would you rate the result of an expert ?
- As simple as possible
- Positive feedback during the game
- Beware of "surprising policies"
- Game over if TotalReward too low





Finding the dimensions with reinforcement learning: demo





Hydraulics Calculation Pipeline







Traditional Heuristics

Classic Machine Learning

Reinforcement Learning

Automatic solution found in 93.4%

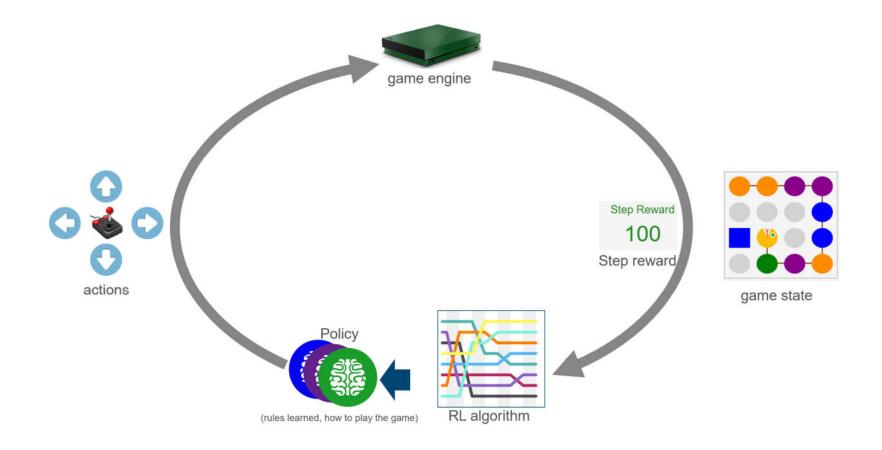
Finds a solution in 70.7% of the remaining 6.6%

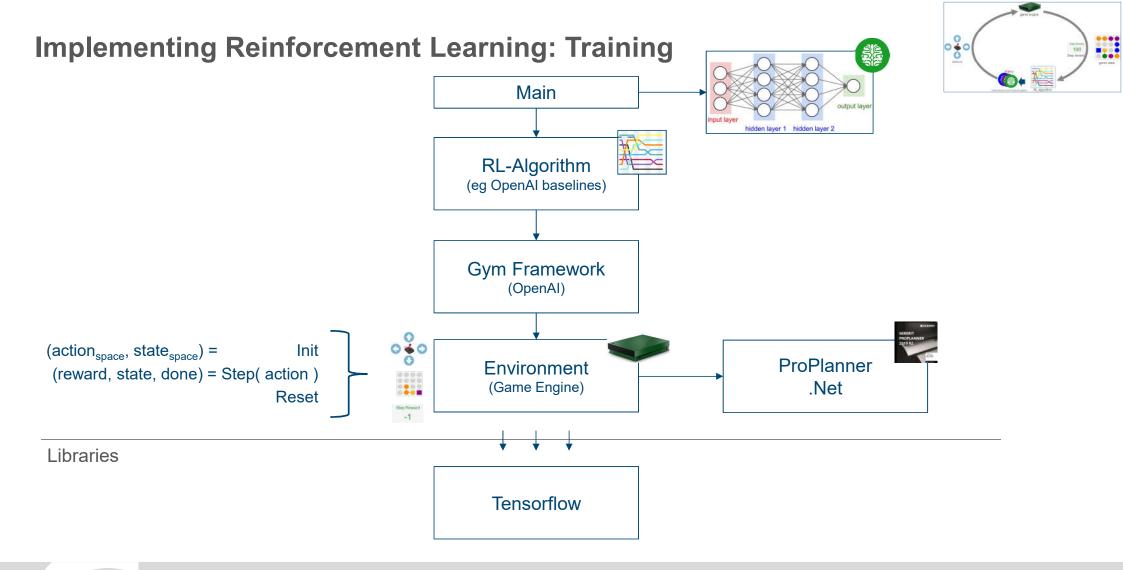
Automatic solution found in 98.1%



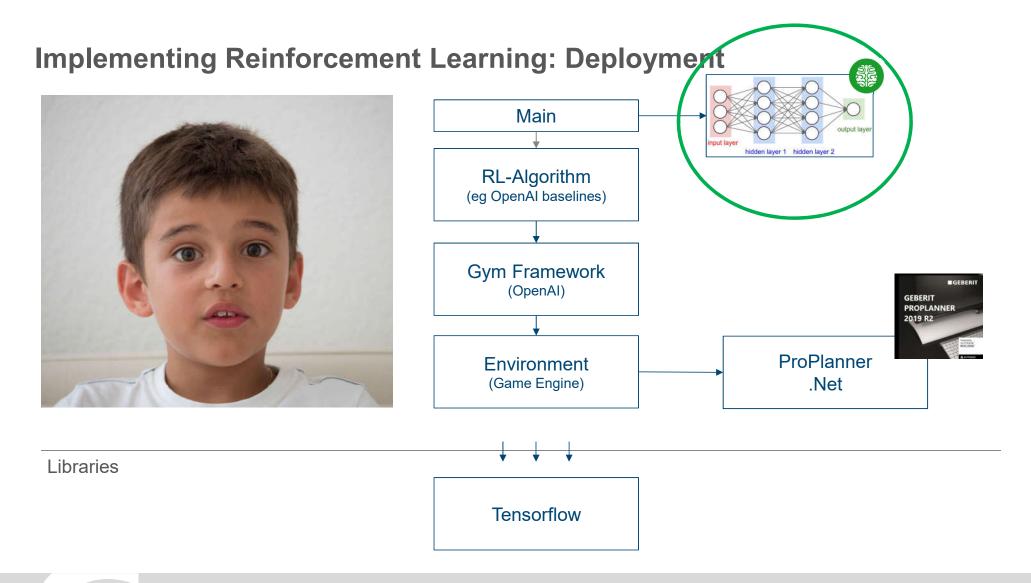


Implementing Reinforcement Learning: Training



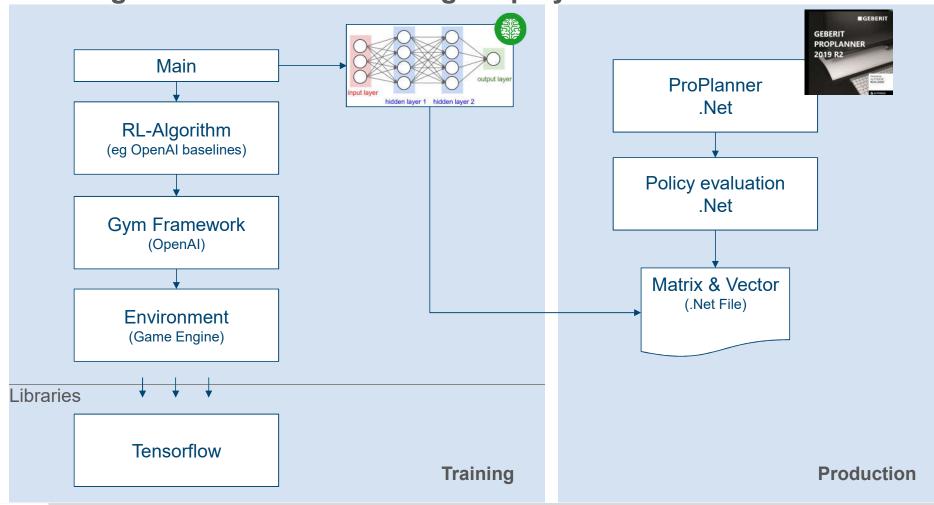








Implementing Reinforcement Learning: Deployment







Wrap Up

- Turning the problem into a game
- Continuous policy improvement
- No training dataset
- Complements supervised learning





Thank you!



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M +41 76 558 41 48

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About Geberit

The globally operating Geberit Group is a European leader in the field of sanitary products. Geberit operates with a strong local presence in most European countries, providing unique added value when it comes to sanitary technology and bathroom ceramics.

The production network encompasses 30 production facilities, of which 6 are located overseas. The Group is headquartered in Rapperswil-Jona, Switzerland. With around 12,000 employees in around 50 countries, Geberit generated net sales of CHF 2.9 billion in 2017. The Geberit shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange and have been included in the SMI (Swiss Market Index) since 2012.



Resources

- Sutton & Barto: Reinforcement Learning, an introduction, 2nd edition, 2018: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1opPSz5AZ kVa1uWOdOiveNiBFiEOHjkG/view
- http://rll.berkeley.edu/deeprlcourse/f17docs/lecture 4 policy gradient.pdf
- http://karpathy.github.io/2016/05/31/rl/
- https://papers.nips.cc/paper/1713-policy-gradient-methods-for-reinforcement-learning-with-function-approximation.pdf
- https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.06347.pdf
- https://openai.com/

