Multi-agents experiments

Based on MADDPG

MADDPG

Multi-Agent Deep Determininistic Policy Gradient [1]

- Challenge: multi-agent environment are non stationnary
- MADDPG proposes centralized training but decentralized execution
- Extends other Actor-Critic Policy Gradient Methods (eg: DDPG[2]): shared repay buffer for Critics
- Like DDPG, made for continous control
- For each agent: 2 networks: Actor and Critic (in a running and target versions)
- [1] "Multi-Agent Actor-Critic for Mixed Cooperative-Competitive Environments", R. Lowe et al, 2017.
- [2] "Continuous Control With Deep RL", T. Lillicrap et al, 2015.

• Centralized training:

- Critic $Q(o,a) \rightarrow v$, for an observation o (a state) and an action a, give a value v used to train the Actor net.
- Critics share their information during training.
- "How good is an action given that state?"

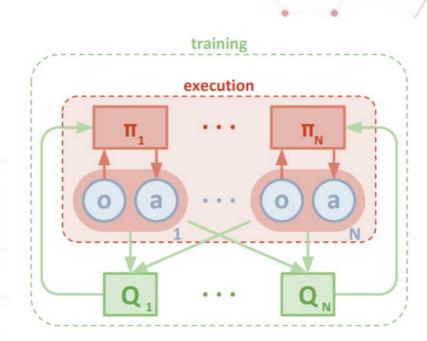


Figure 1: Overview of our multi-agent decentralized actor, centralized critic approach.

• Decentralized execution:

- \circ Actor $\pi(o) o a$, for an observation o, gives an action a
- Trained of the Critic
- Actors use only local information at exec. time
- "What the best action given that state?"

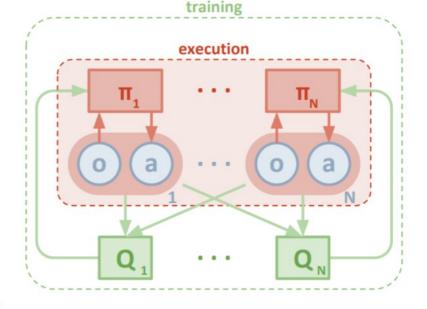
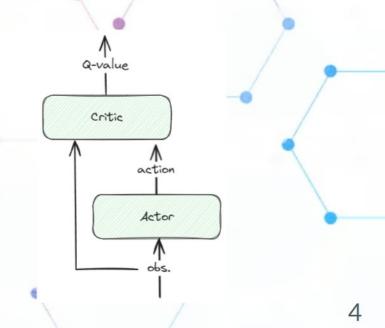


Figure 1: Overview of our multi-agent decentralized actor, centralized critic approach.



Experiments

Summary

Exp.	Desc.	Obs.	Reward	Acc.R.
1	Single agent follows a leader	dx, dy	dist(leader)	240
2	Single agent follows a leader	dx, dy, agent_vel_x/y	idem	310
3	2 agents and a landmark (lk)	idem, Ik_dx/dy, Ik_is_active	dist(lk or leader)	160
4	2 agents and a landmark + separation	idem	dist(leader_pos - 4* leader_vel)	150
5	3 agents and 2 landmarks (no sep) 10k it.	idem, target_vel_x/y	dist(lk or target)	410
6	3 agents and 2 landmarks (with alignment) 10k it.	idem	.7 * dist + .3 * cos_sim(d_vel)	300
7	4 agents and 3 landmarks (with align) 25k it.	idem	idem	540
8	idem + separation and alignment (WIP)	idem - agent/target vel + d_vel angle and mag	idem	395

target: leader or previous agent dx, dy: target_pos - agent_pos d_vel: agent_vel - target_vel

Observations example (Exp. 8)

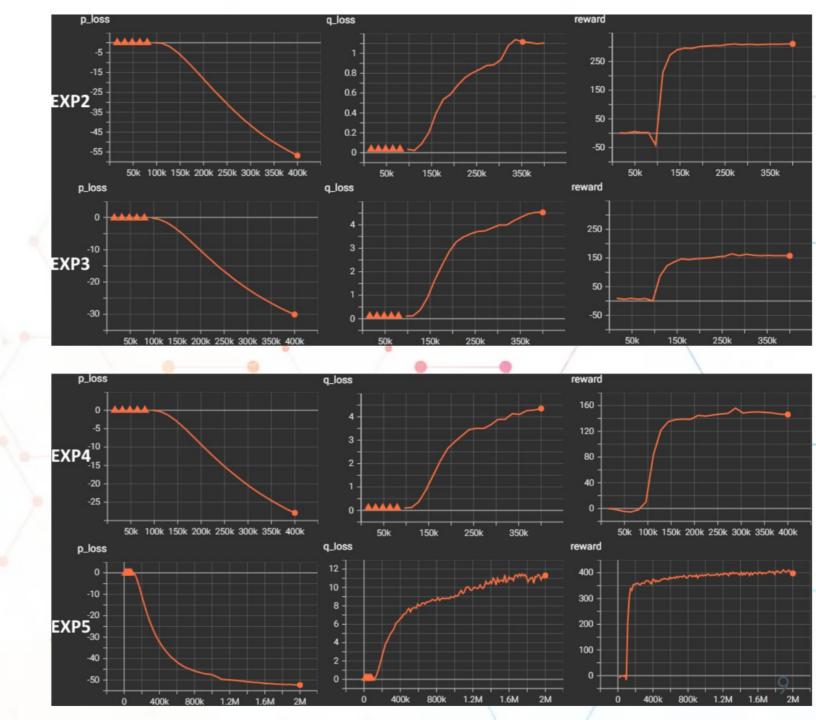
```
target_id = agent.id-1
# target distance
target = self.find_agent_by_id(world, target_id)
if target:
    self.fix_agent_vel(target)
    # delta x/y
   d_pos = target.state.p_pos - agent.state.p_pos
   # delta vel
   dv_angle, dv_mag = self.get_angle(target.state.p_vel, agent.state.p_vel)
# agent's goal
lm = self.find_entity_by_name(world, f"Goal {target_id}")
if lm:
   lm_d_pos = lm.state.p_pos - agent.state.p_pos
    lm_act = int(lm.activate == True)
return np.array([d_pos[0], d_pos[1], dv_angle, dv_mag, lm_d_pos[0], lm_d_pos[1], lm_act])
```

Rewards example (Exp. 8)

```
target_id = agent.id-1
target = self.find_agent_by_id(world, target_id)
# if the goal is activated, try to get it
landmark = self.find_entity_by_name(world, f"Goal {target_id}")
if landmark and landmark.activate:
   d = dist(agent.state.p_pos, landmark.state.p_pos)
    reward = -math.log(d)
# else follow the leader
else:
    target_pos = self.estimate_target_pos(agent, target)
   d = dist(agent.state.p_pos, target_pos)
    angle, mag = self.get_angle(target.state.p_vel, agent.state.p_vel)
    reward = .7 * -math.log(d) + .15 * -math.log(abs(angle)) + .15 * -math.log(mag)
return reward
```

How does it learn?

- No landmark VS landmark (exp2 vs exp3):
- Separation (exp4 vs exp5):
- Single vs multi-agents (exp3 vs exp5):
- All constraints: convergence time and unstability



What went well/wrong

- Setup on MacOS
- Fix some "bugs" (no blinking landmarks)
- Hard to find a good multi-objective reward (distance + separation + alignment)
- Setup dev. env using VSCode
- Time management: family time during WE, work, sport, etc.
- Discovered new algo, multi-agent RL and a new GYM plateform!

Next steps

- Finish separation and alignment (5 functions so far)
- Better reward activation:

$$\circ -log(x)$$
,

- \circ 1/x,
- sigmoid(x),
- $\circ -x*.5+1$, etc
- Obstacles, ...
- Longer trainings, ...

