دانشگاه تهران
دانشکده ی مهندسی برق و کامپیوتر
گروه هوش ماشین و رباتیک

Multi-Agent Deep Reinforcement Learning for Fighting Forest Fires

استفاده از یادگیری تقویتی عمیق چند عاملی برای مهار آتش جنگل ها

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بنفشه کریمیان
عرفان میرزایی

پروژه درس : یادگیری تعاملی
استاد مربوطه : دکتر نیلی

اسفند ماه ۱۳۹۹

Initial Idea

Forest Fires :

- An Important part of natural and Economical damages
- Cost over 1 Billion dollars per year for fighting fires

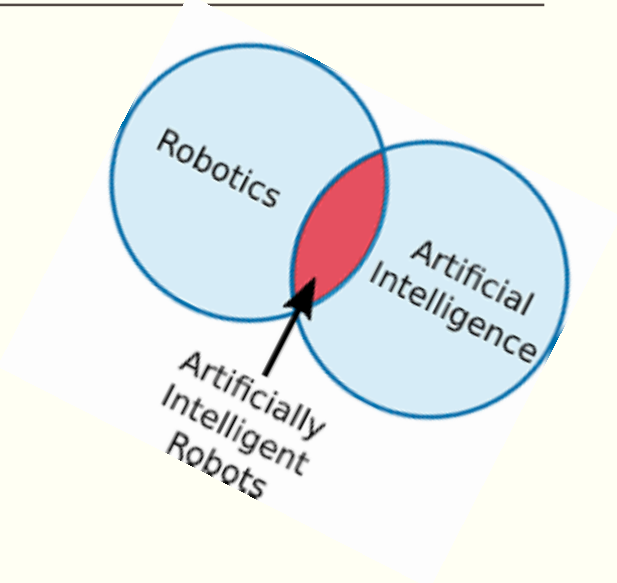
Advantages of solving this problem

- Save lives of firefighters and other humans
- Save Natural Resources and Animal lives

Initial Idea

Solution :

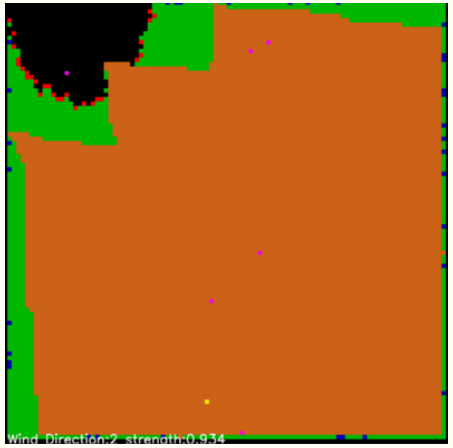
Using intelligent multi-agent robotics



Problem Definition

Main Parts:

Environment



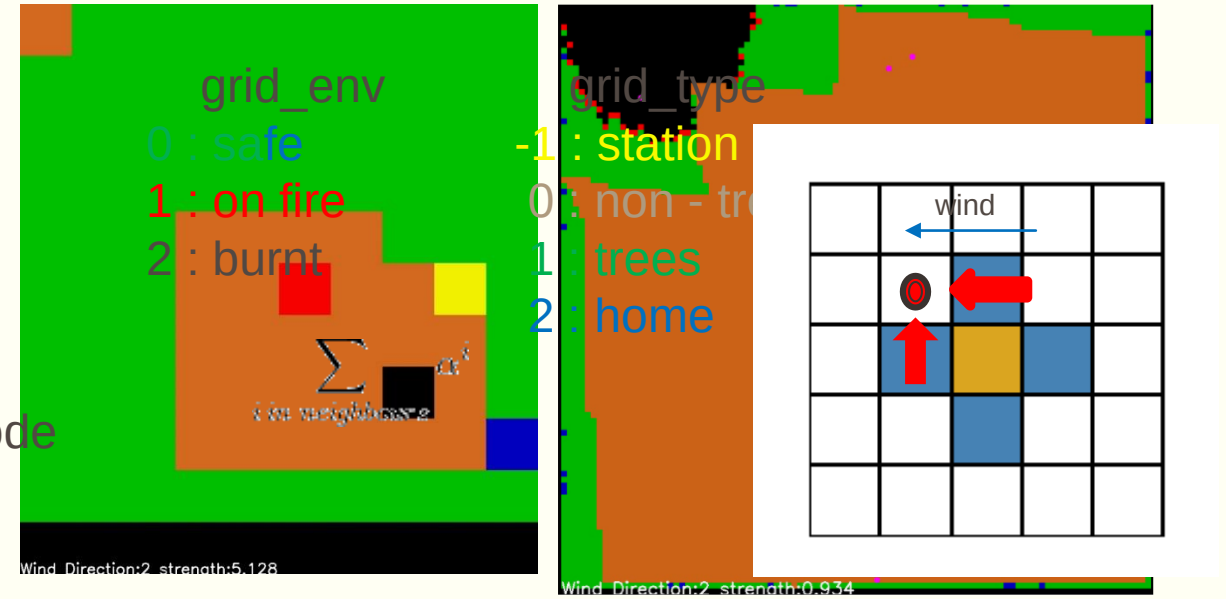
Agents

Learning Method

Environment

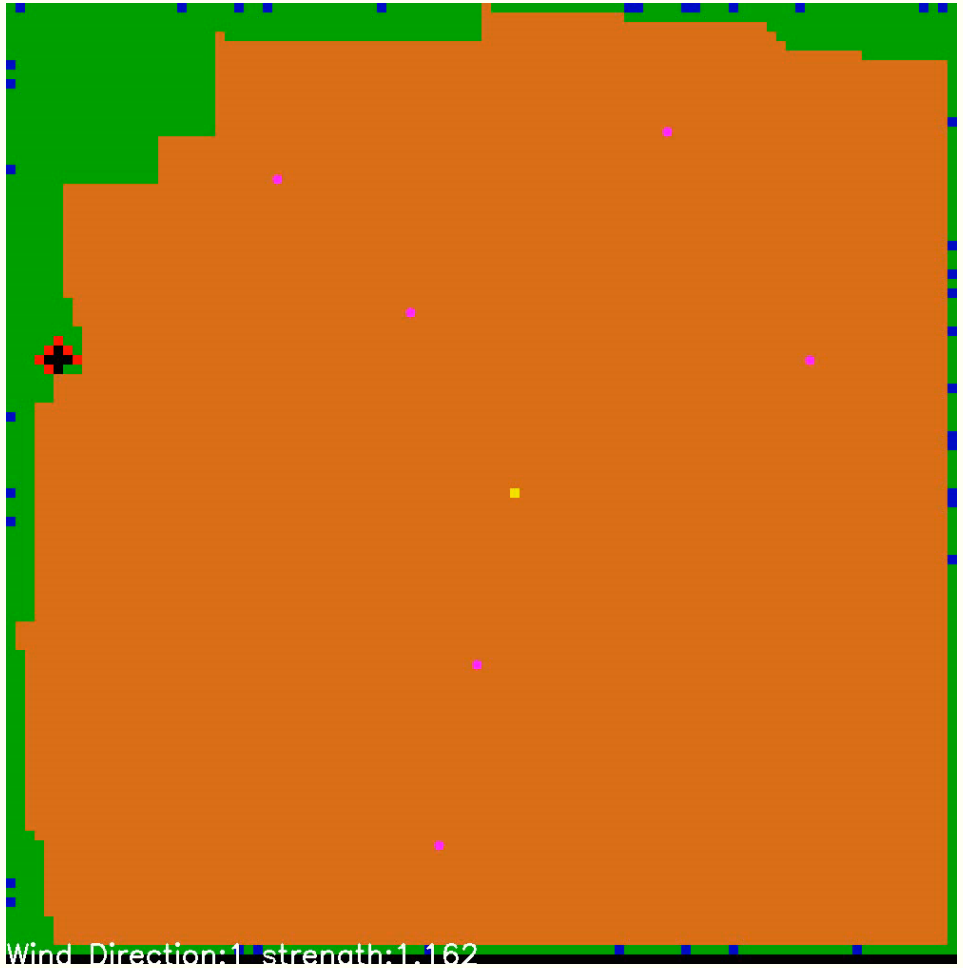
1.Grid with any size
2.gird_env and grid_type
3.Init_fire
4.propagate(wind, table)
5.Terminate

- video capturing from each episode



	Healthy	On-Fire	Burnt
Healthy	1 – P_fire	P_fire	0
On-Fire	0	1 - P_burnt	P_burnt
Burnt	0	0	1

Environment



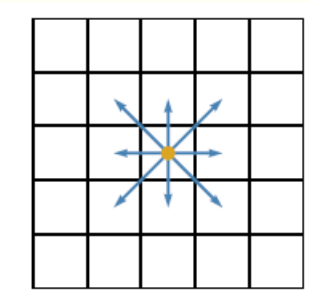
Agents

Simplified model of UAV drones

Actions:

- Fire retardant

- Moving to 8 neighbors



Sensors:

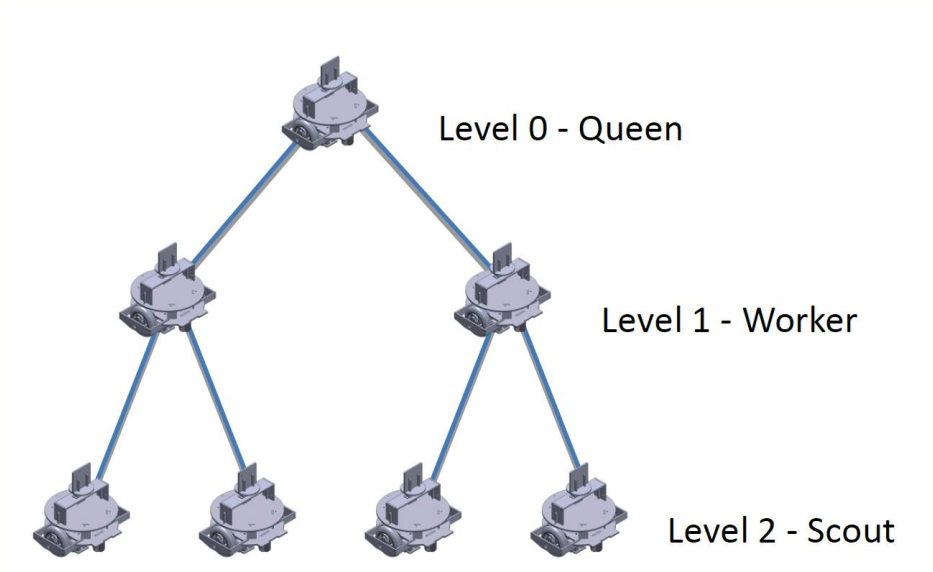
- Camera: 3X3 environment type and 3X3 environment state
- Radio: communication and receive initial mean fire position (updated with camera data)

Agents

Group structure:

Levels:

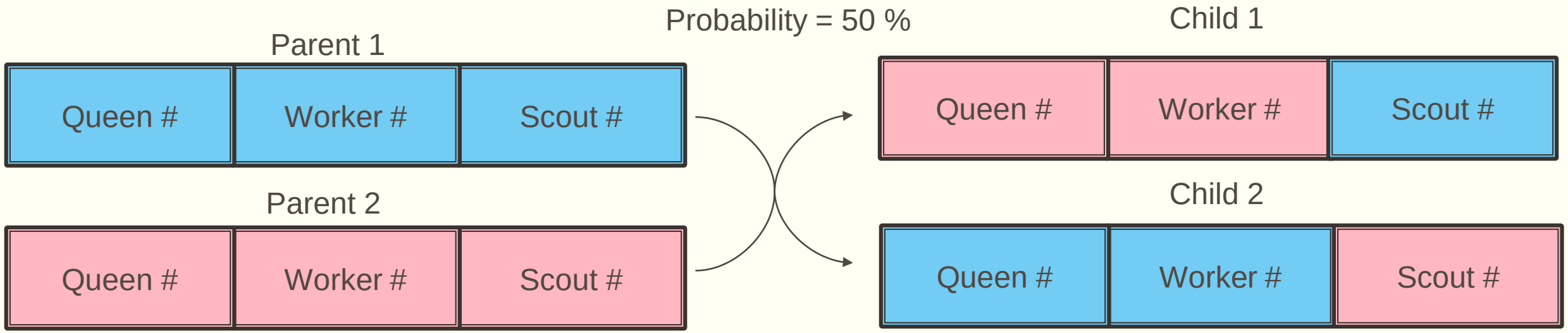
- Level 0: queen
- Level 1: worker
- Level 2: scout



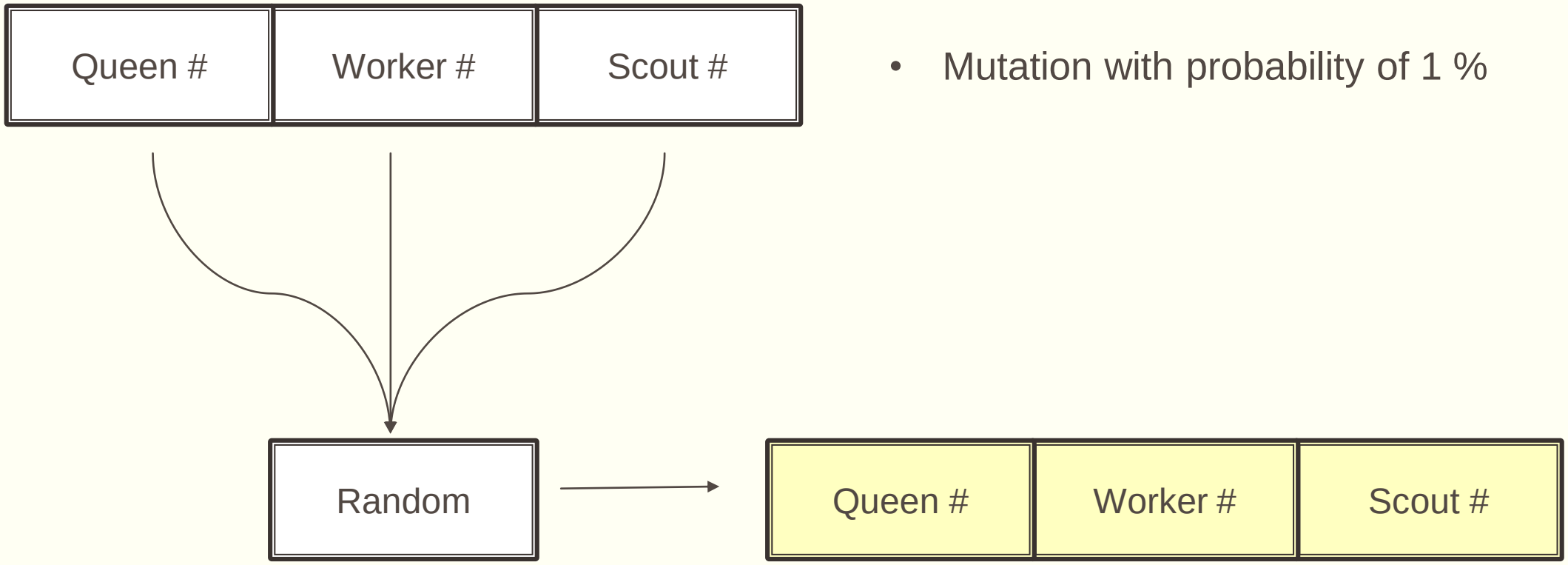
Agents

Finding the best architecture using Genetic algorithm:

- Chromosome:



Agents

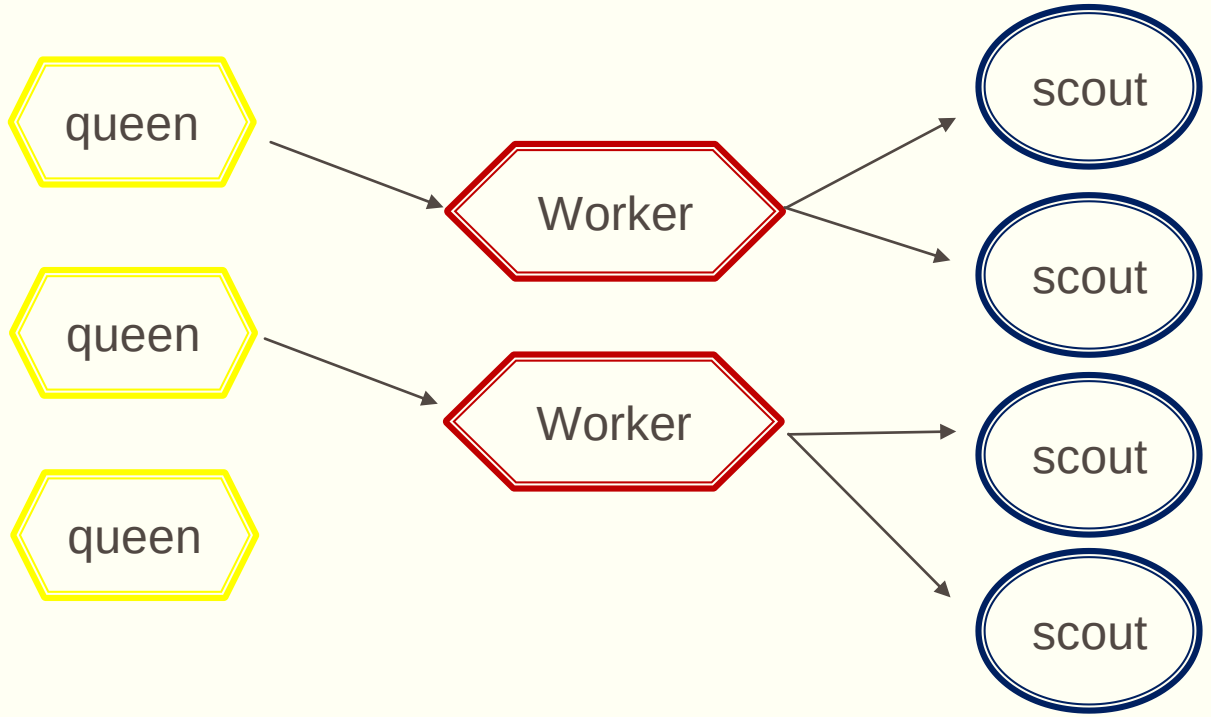


- Mutation with probability of 1 %

Agents

Fitness_function(X):
make architecture based on X
initialize Agent
live n episodes and receive reward (Pre-trained Network is used)
return fitness based on received reward

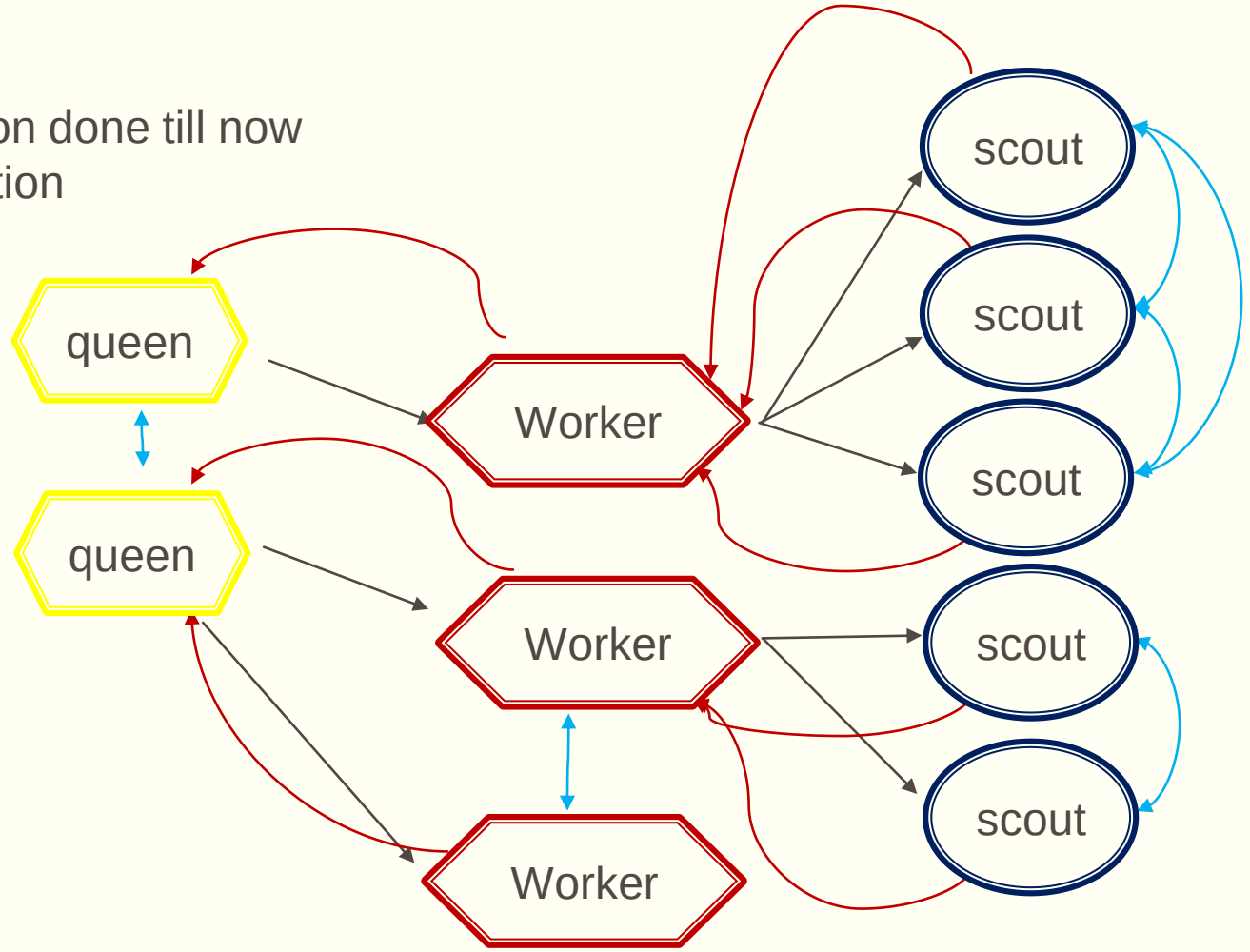
architecture based on chromosome



Agents

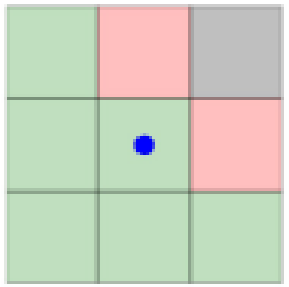
Communication

best state action done till now
Mean fire position

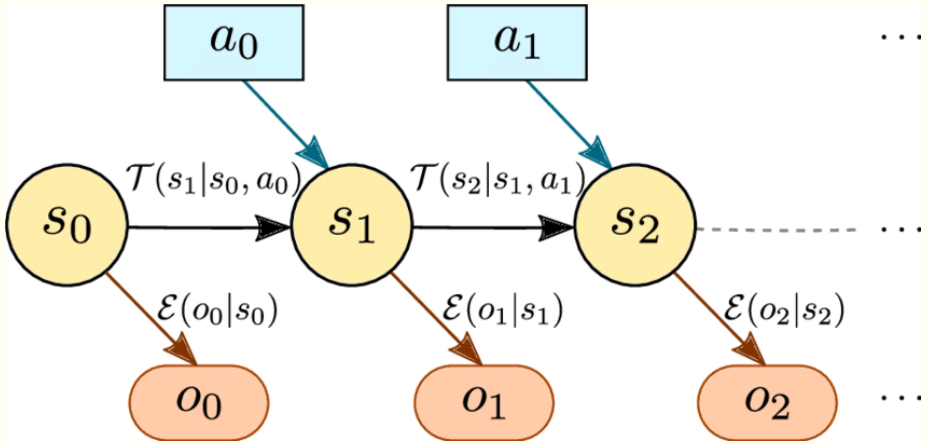


Challenges:

- Partial Observation



- Non-Stationary Environment



- Social Rewarding

```
Algorithm 2
Initialize R_base, social_importance, individual_importance, home_fire_importance
If action == fire retardant:
        If type == home and on_fire: Individual_R +=   R_base * home_fire_importance
        Elif type == tree and on_fire: Individual_R +=   R_base
        Else: Individual_R -=   R_base
If on_border and on_fire: Individual_R +=   R_base
If action == move:
        If collision: Individual_R -=  collision_importance* R_base
Social_R = count new grid cells on_fire or burnt
Return Social_R* social_importance + Individual_R* individual_importance
```

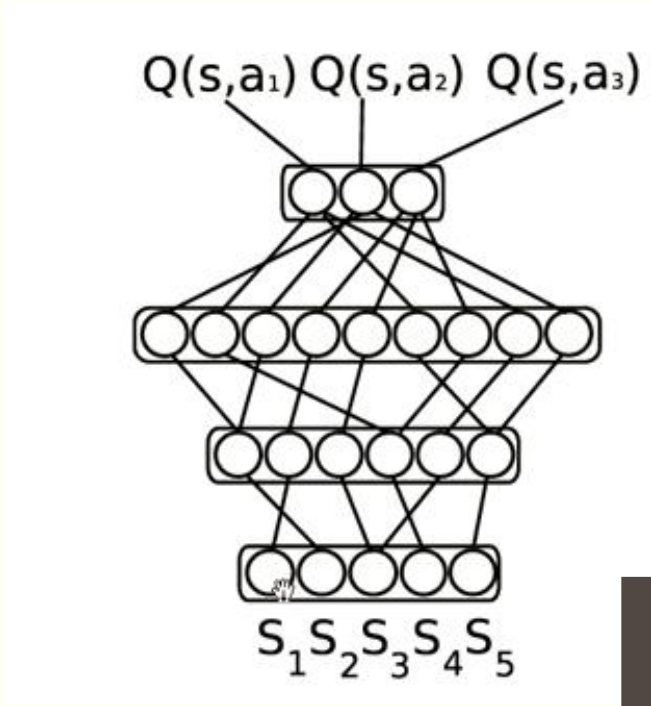
- Large State Action Space

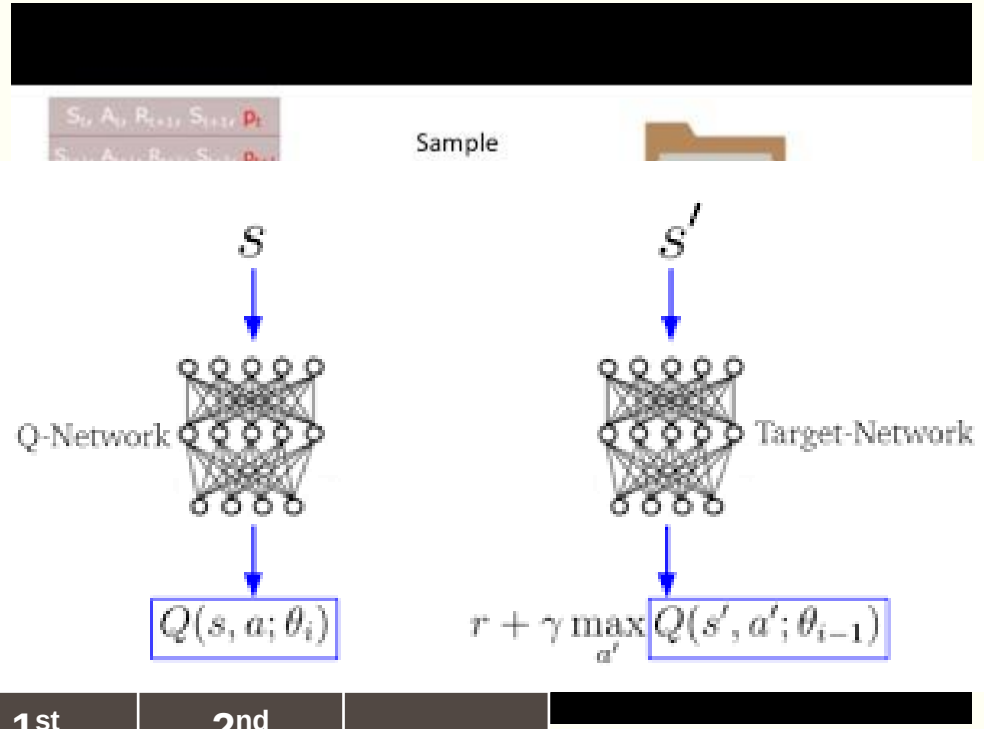
Observation Space ~ $3^{18} * size^4$
Action Space ~ 18

Tabular Methods ✖

Learning Method

Double Deep Q-Network





- Networks Architecture

	Input Layer	1st Hidden Layer	2nd Hidden Layer	Output Layer
Q-Network	22	256	256	18
Target-Network	22	128	128	18

Learning Method

- Epsilon-Greedy
- Heuristic

choose best action with probability of 1- epsilon,

choose action random with probability of epsilon/2

choose action from heuristic with probability of epsilon/2

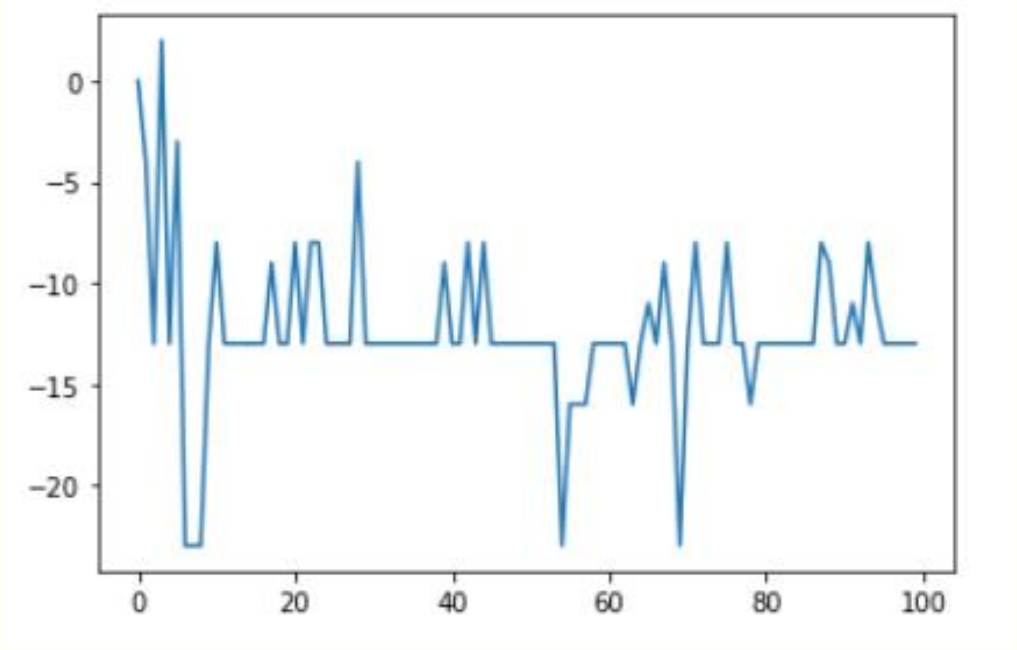
take action and get reward

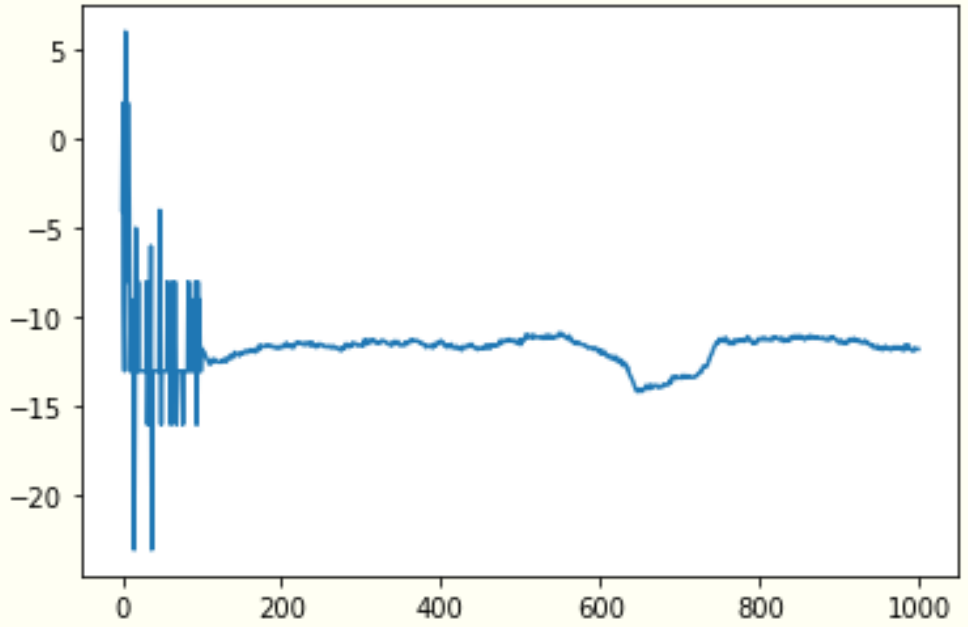
communicate with other agents

observe new state

update Q_network

Results





Parameters:
Epsilon = 0.9
Epsilon_dec = 5e-4
Epsilon_min = 0.005
type_plane = [[0,1,2],[0.005,1,0.095]]

Size = 10 * 10
indiviual_reward_importance = 01
social_reward_importance = 0.1
p_change_wind = 0. 1
P_burn = 0.01

Results

Shortage in Computational power :

- Need to train More …
- About 4 hour for 1000 episode on the network

Suggestions for future works

- Limit the capacity of fire retardant materials for agents
- Add Help request to agent actions
- Consider different altitudes for UAVs
- Consider effect of social and individual importance on agent behaviors
- Consider effect of Network Architecture
- Consider different soft policies
- Transfer Learned knowledge for larger environments and it effects on learning speed

Thanks for your attention