Shared Experience Actor-Critic for Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning

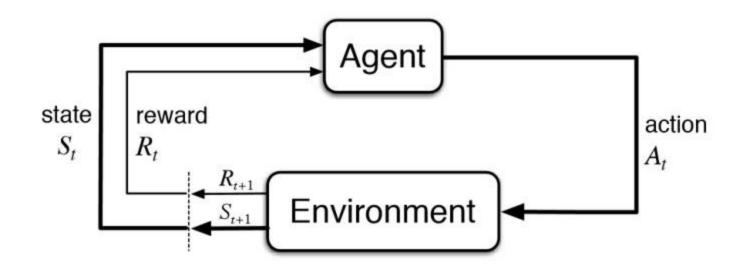
Filippos Christianos, Lukas Schäfer, Stefano V. Albrecht



In 34th Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems 2020.

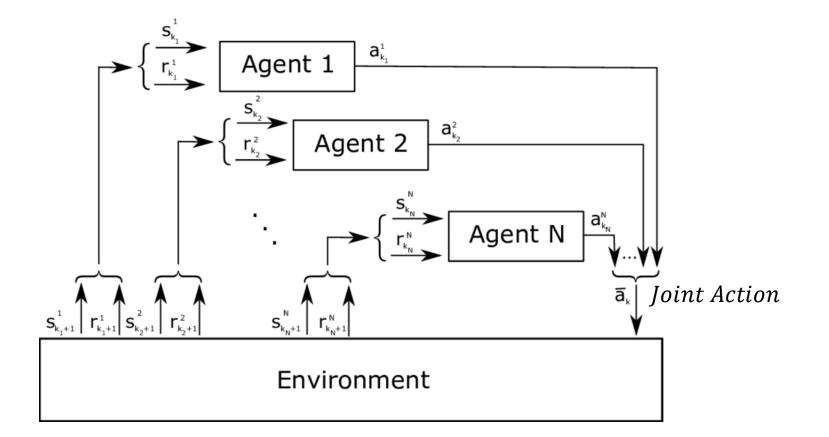


Reinforcement Learning

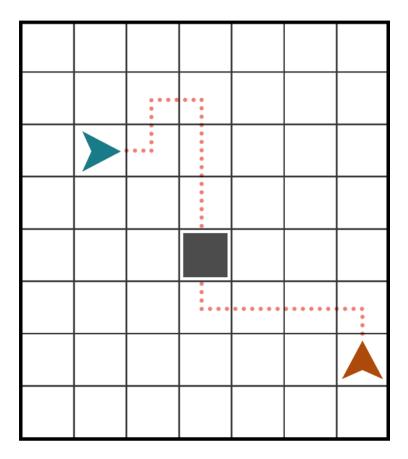




Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning

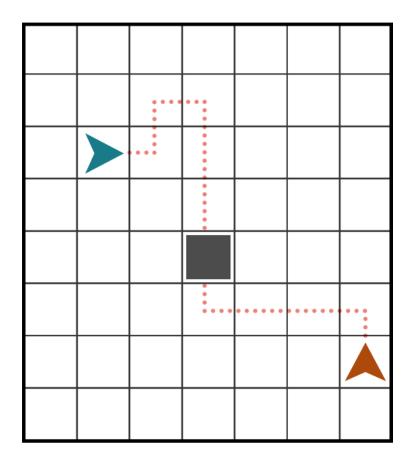


Motivational Example



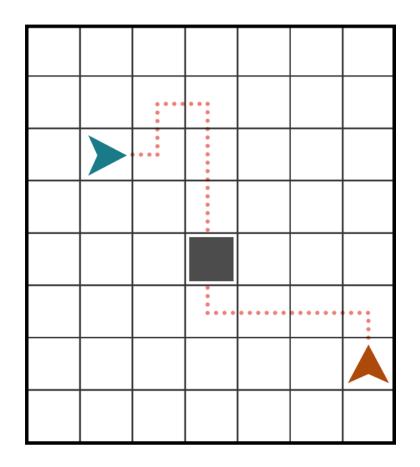
Motivational Example

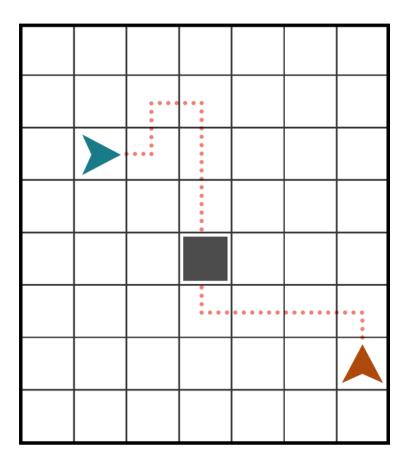
- Both agents must reach goal simultaneously
 - ► Sparse reward signal

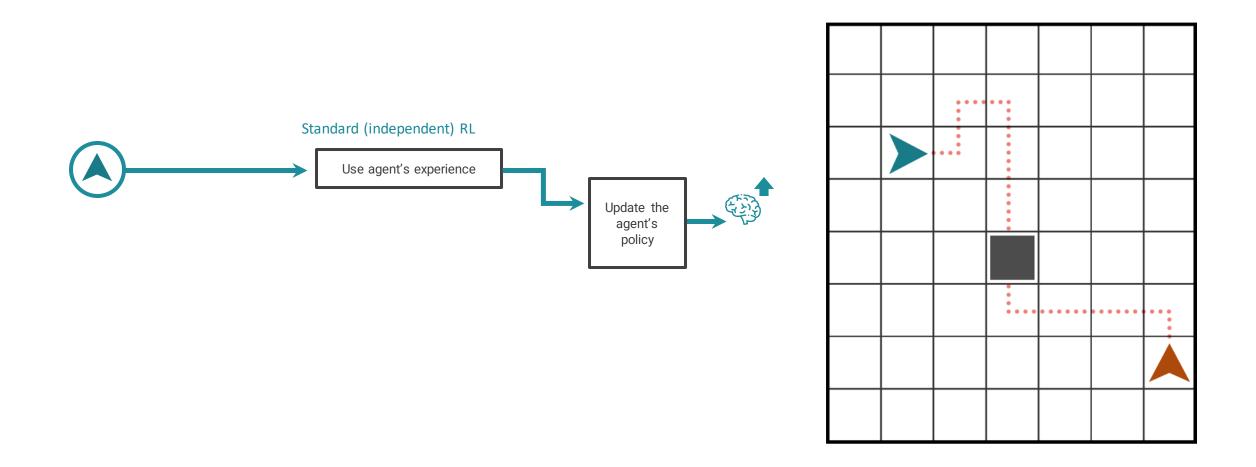


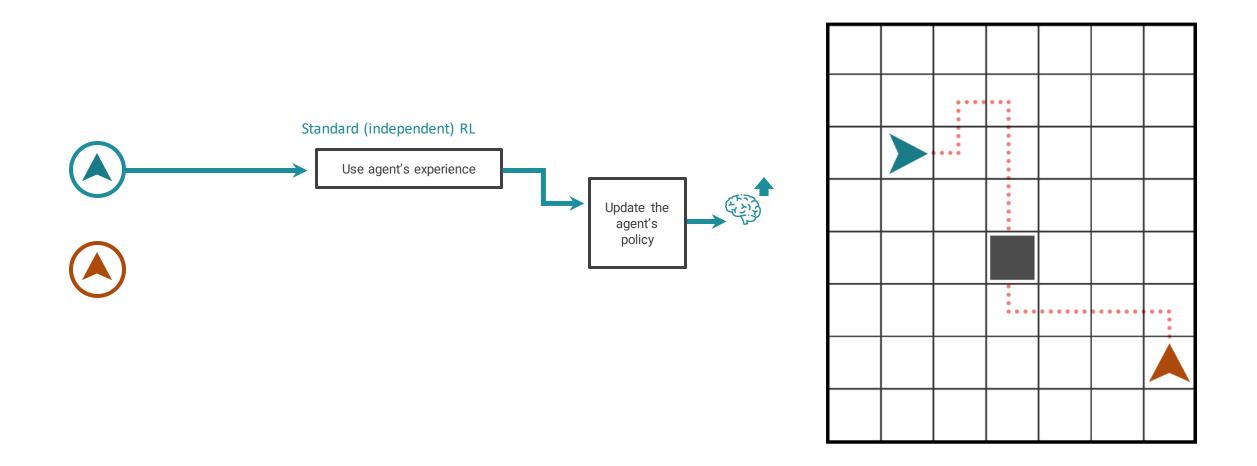
Motivational Example

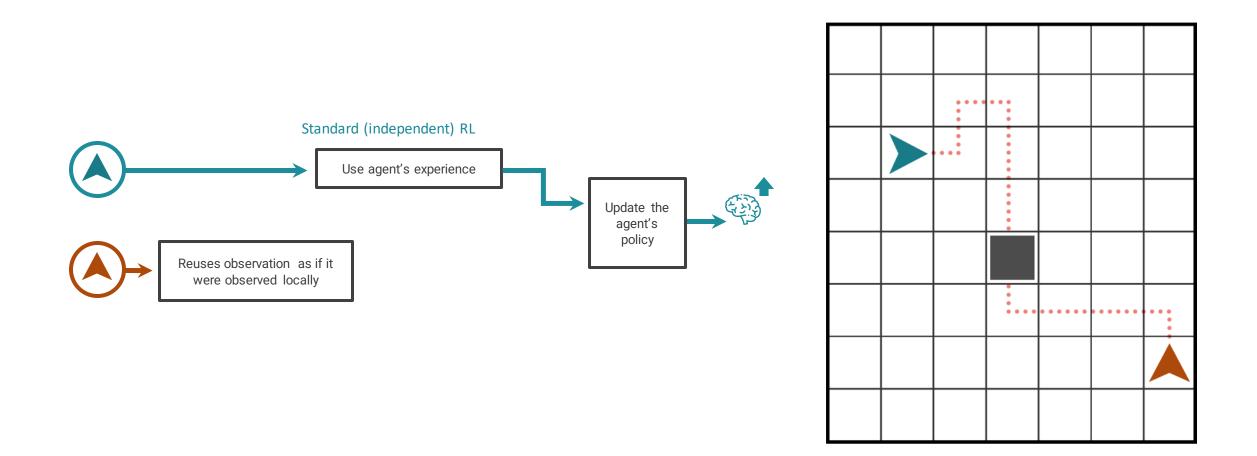
- Both agents must reach goal simultaneously
 - ► Sparse reward signal
- Idea: Make us of both agents' exploration
 - ➤ Share experience of agents

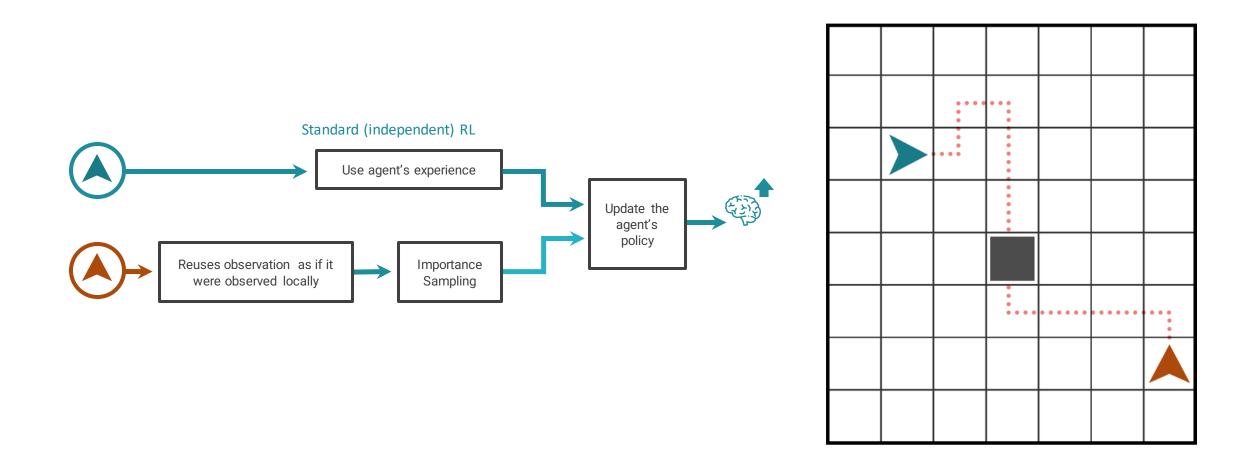


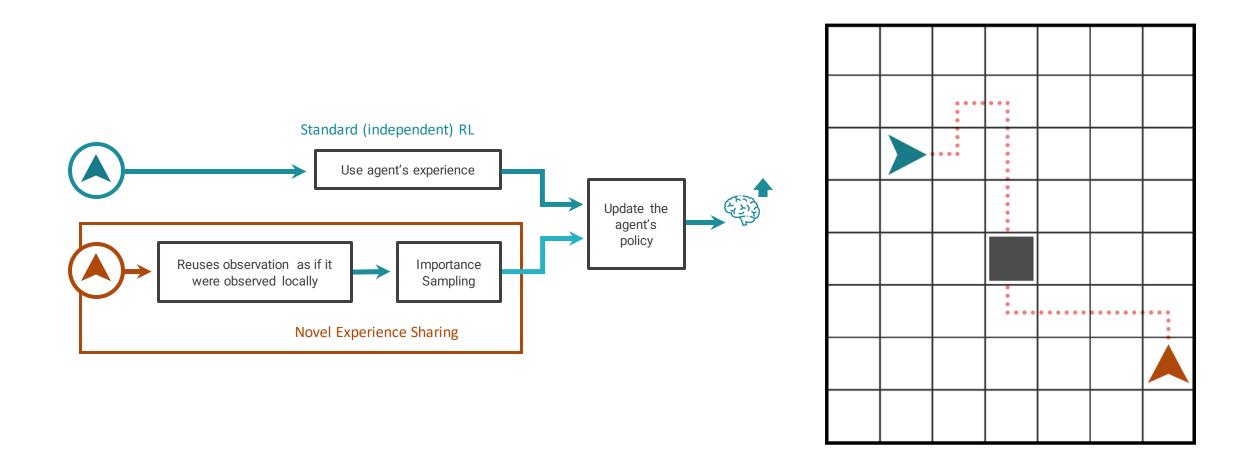


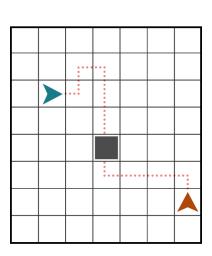




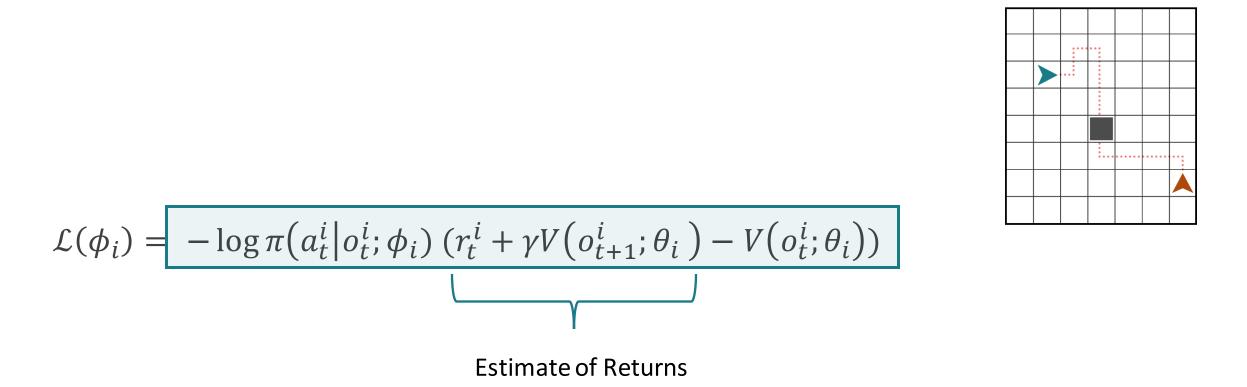


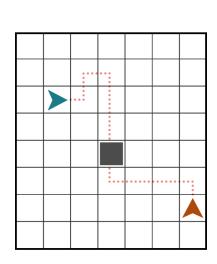






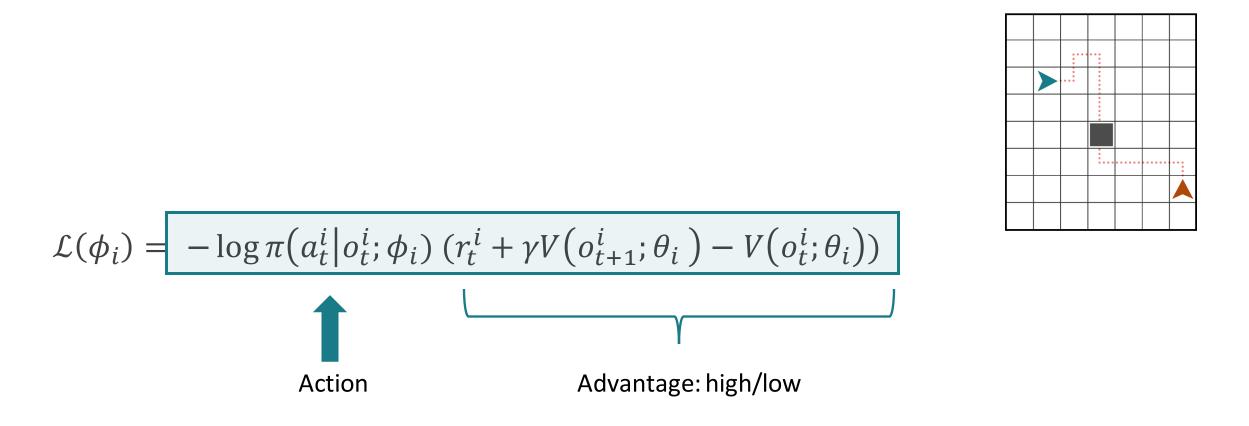
$$\mathcal{L}(\phi_i) = -\log \pi \left(a_t^i | o_t^i; \phi_i \right) \left(r_t^i + \gamma V \left(o_{t+1}^i; \theta_i \right) - V \left(o_t^i; \theta_i \right) \right)$$

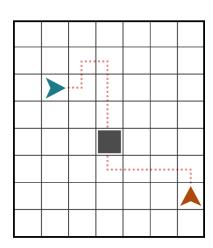




$$\mathcal{L}(\phi_i) = -\log \pi \left(a_t^i | o_t^i; \phi_i \right) \left(r_t^i + \gamma V \left(o_{t+1}^i; \theta_i \right) - V \left(o_t^i; \theta_i \right) \right)$$

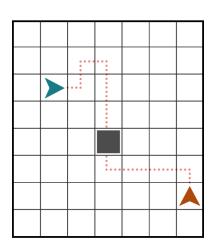
$$f$$
Baseline





$$\mathcal{L}(\phi_i) = -\log \pi \left(a_t^i | o_t^i; \phi_i \right) \left(r_t^i + \gamma V \left(o_{t+1}^i; \theta_i \right) - V \left(o_t^i; \theta_i \right) \right)$$

$$-\lambda \sum_{k\neq i} \log \pi \left(a_t^k \big| o_t^k; \phi_i \right) \left(r_t^k + \gamma V \left(o_{t+1}^k; \theta_i \right) - V \left(o_t^k; \theta_i \right) \right)$$



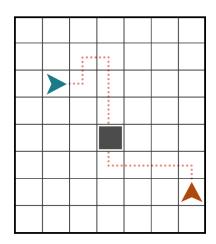
$$\mathcal{L}(\phi_i) = -\log \pi \left(a_t^i \middle| o_t^i; \phi_i \right) \left(r_t^i + \gamma V \left(o_{t+1}^i; \theta_i \right) - V \left(o_t^i; \theta_i \right) \right)$$

$$-\lambda \sum_{k\neq i} \frac{\pi(a_t^k | o_t^k; \phi_i)}{\pi(a_t^k | o_t^k; \phi_k)} \log \pi(a_t^k | o_t^k; \phi_i) (r_t^k + \gamma V(o_{t+1}^k; \theta_i) - V(o_t^k; \theta_i))$$

Policy Gradient Actor Loss:

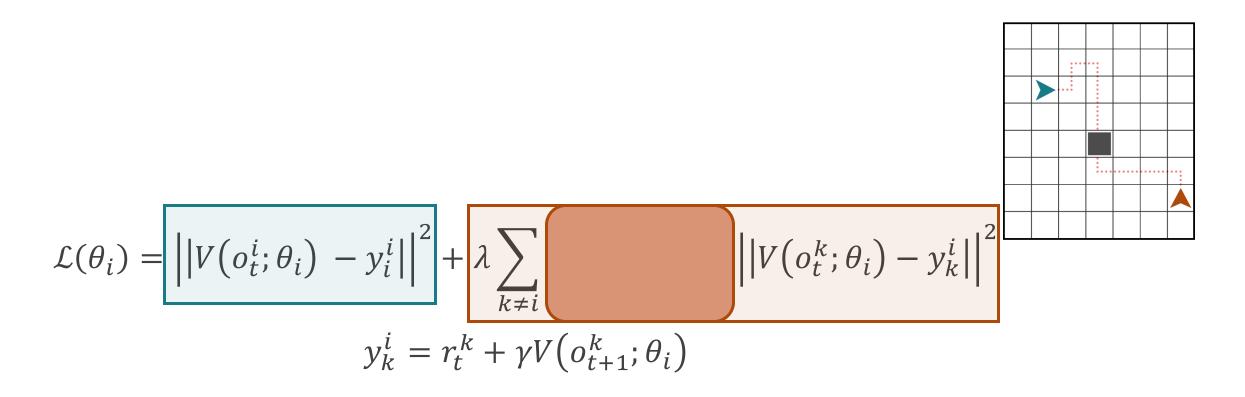
$$\mathcal{L}(\phi_i) = -\log \pi \left(a_t^i \middle| o_t^i; \phi_i \right) \left(r_t^i + \gamma V \left(o_{t+1}^i; \theta_i \right) - V \left(o_t^i; \theta_i \right) \right)$$

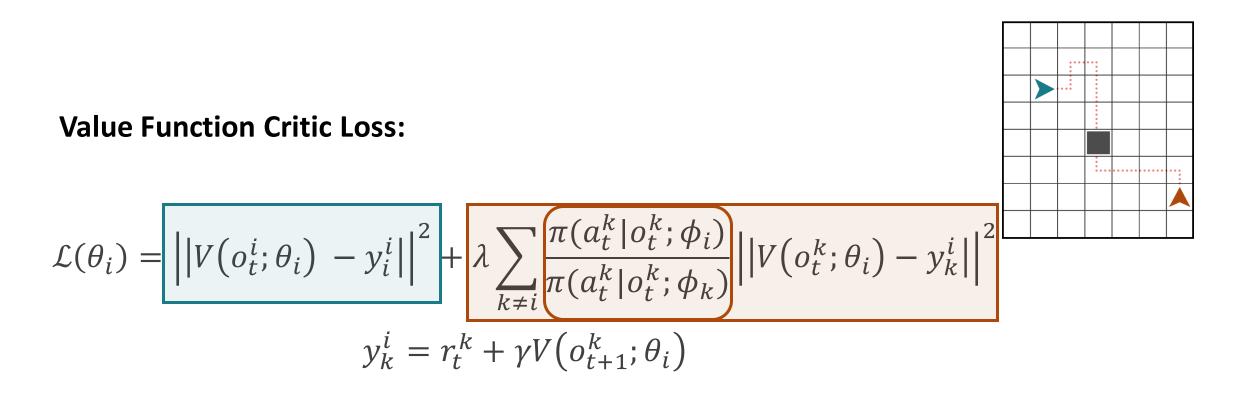
$$-\lambda \sum_{k\neq i} \frac{\pi(a_t^k | o_t^k; \phi_i)}{\pi(a_t^k | o_t^k; \phi_k)} \log \pi(a_t^k | o_t^k; \phi_i) (r_t^k + \gamma V(o_{t+1}^k; \theta_i) - V(o_t^k; \theta_i))$$



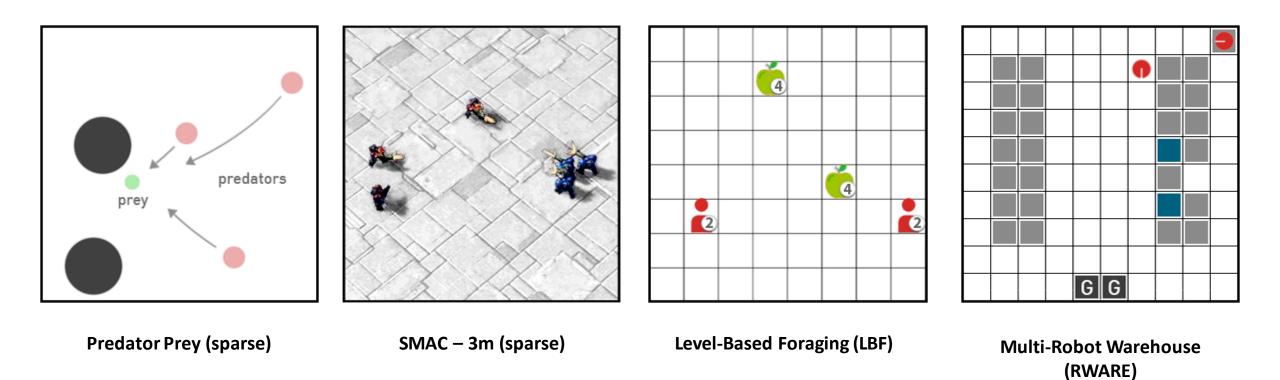
$$\mathcal{L}(\theta_i) = \left| \left| V(o_t^i; \theta_i) - y_i^i \right| \right|^2$$

 $y_k^i = r_t^k + \gamma V(o_{t+1}^k; \theta_i)$





Evaluation - Domains



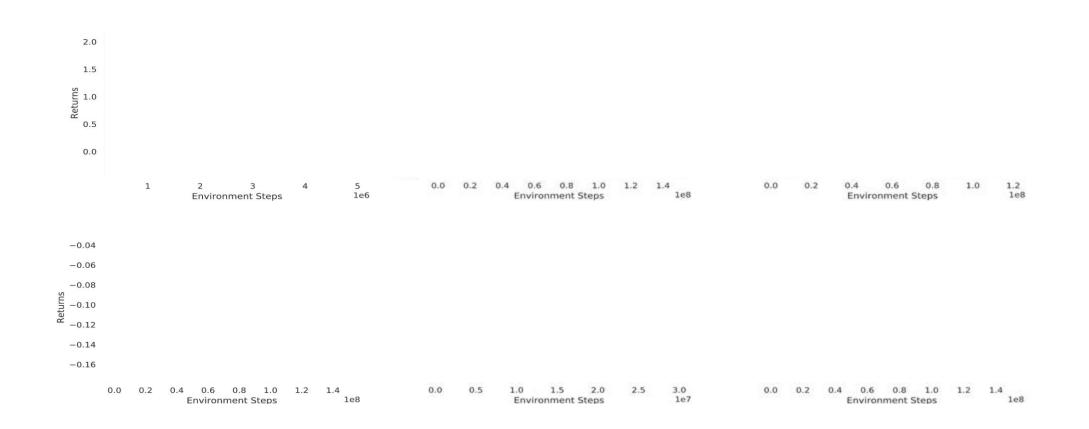
Evaluation - Baselines

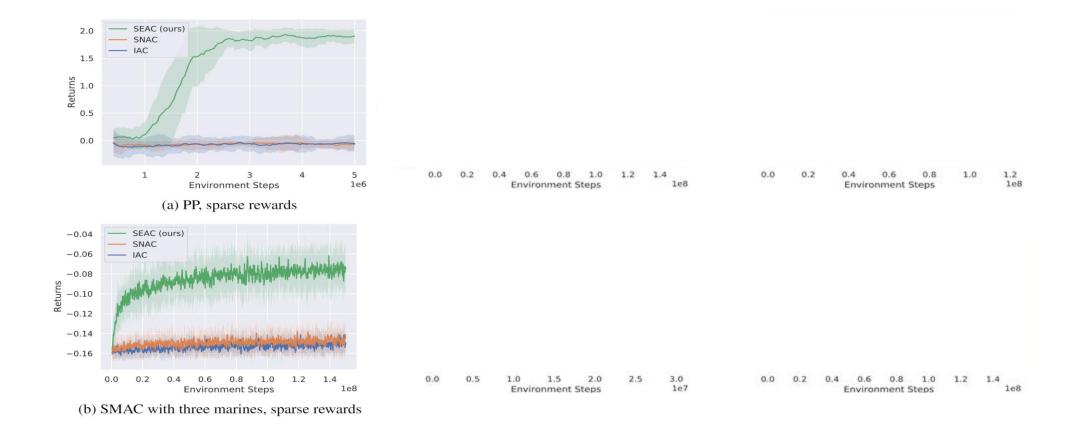
Baselines:

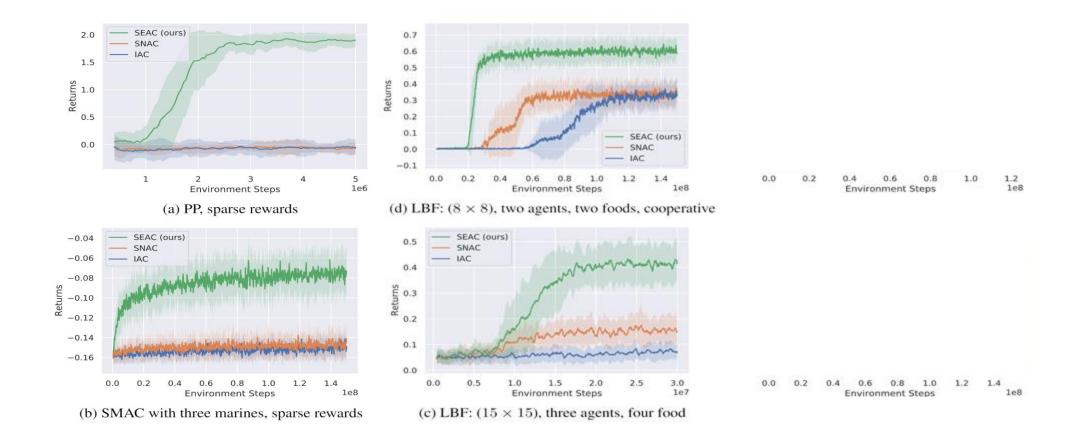
(1) Independent Actor-Critic (IAC)(2) Shared Network Actor-Critic (SNAC)

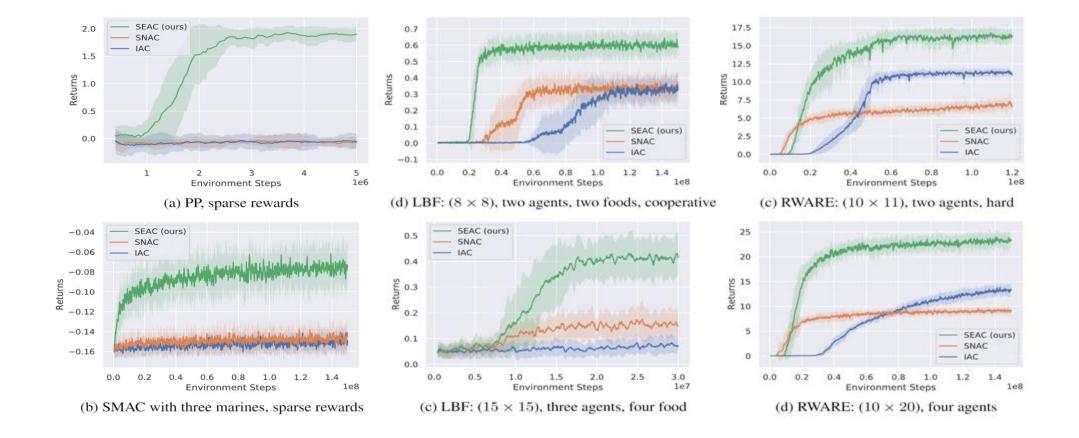
State-of-the-art MARL:

(1) MADDPG(2) QMIX(3) ROMA



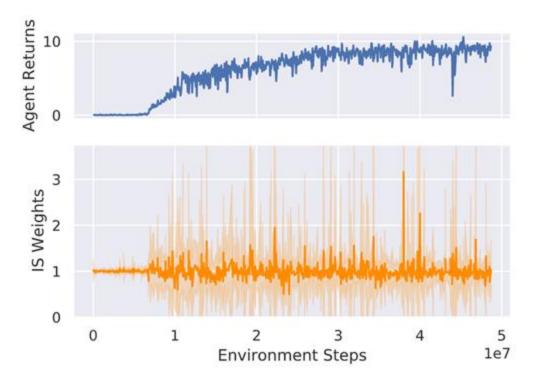






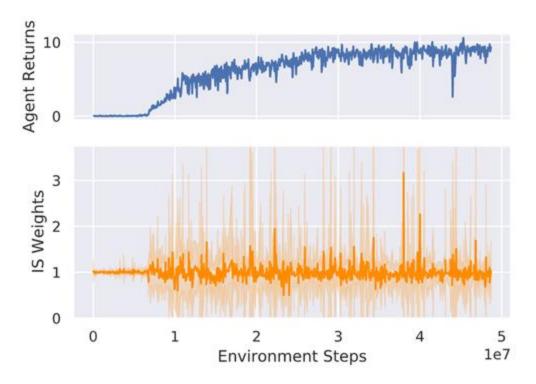
	IAC	SNAC	SEAC (ours)	QMIX	MADDPG	ROMA
PP (sparse)	-0.04 ±0.13	-0.04 ±0.1	1.93 ±0.13	0.05 ± 0.07	2.04 ± 0.08	0.04 ± 0.07
SMAC-3m (sparse)	-0.13 ±0.01	-0.14 ± 0.02	-0.03 ± 0.03	0.00 ± 0.00	-0.01 ±0.01	0.00 ± 0.00
LBF-(15x15)-3ag-4f	0.13 ± 0.04	0.18 ± 0.08	0.43 ± 0.09	0.03 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.02
LBF-(8x8)-2ag-2f-coop	0.37 ± 0.10	0.38 ± 0.10	0.64 ±0.08	0.79 ±0.31	0.01 ± 0.02	0.01 ± 0.02
RWARE-(10x20)-4ag	13.75 ± 1.26	9.53 ± 0.83	23.96 ±1.92	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
RWARE-(10x11)-4ag	40.10 ± 5.60	36.79 ± 2.36	45.11 ±2.90	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.01 ± 0.01

Analysis (1)



Importance weights of one SEAC agent in RWARE, (10x11), two agents, hard

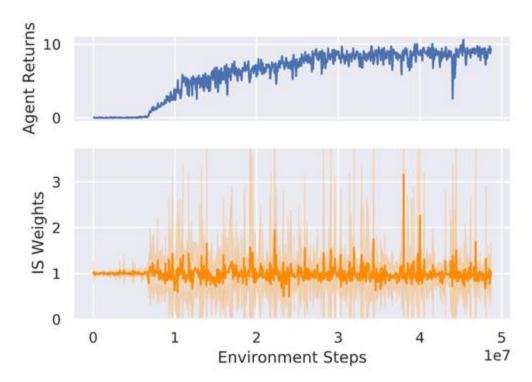
Analysis (1)



Importance weights of one SEAC agent in RWARE, (10x11), two agents, hard

• Agents learn similar, but not identical policies which improves coordination

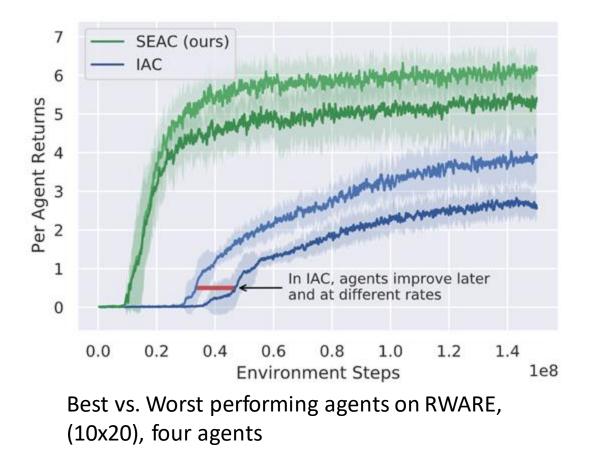
Analysis (1)



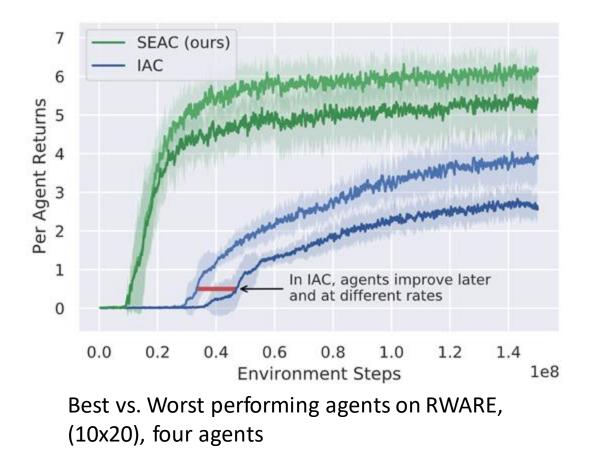
Importance weights of one SEAC agent in RWARE, (10x11), two agents, hard

- Agents learn similar, but not identical policies which improves coordination
- Policies diverge because of ...
 - 1. Random network initialization
 - 2. Entropy regularization term in final policy loss (based on own policy)

Analysis (2)

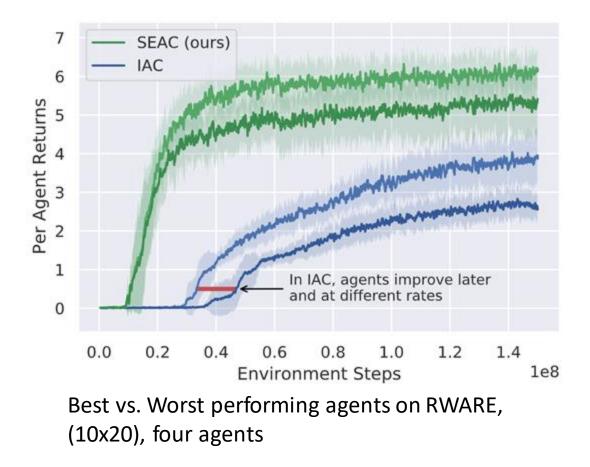


Analysis (2)



• Agents learn simultaneously which helps in exploring promising joint actions more

Analysis (2)



- Agents learn simultaneously which helps in exploring promising joint actions more
- Synchronise training progress of agents

Contributions

We propose a novel experience sharing method (Shared Experience Actor-Critic or SEAC) that combines gradients of multiple agents to share experience between agents.

- Evaluated in four sparse-reward multi-agent environments
- Consistently outperforms baselines and three state-of-the-art MARL algorithms (MADDPG, QMIX, ROMA)
- SEAC learns in fewer steps and converges to higher returns
- In harder tasks, sharing experience makes the difference between not learning at all and learning

Conclusion

- Using our method, agents learn similar but not identical policies.
 - Facilitates coordination between agents
- Exploration is improved:
 - Agents tend to pick-up behaviors concurrently: more promising joint actions are explored more
- Simple and general method (can be used to extend any on- and even off-policy algorithms)

Future Work

- Relax assumptions about the task required to share experience
- Learn lambda for agents (which agents share experience with whom)

Shared Experience Actor-Critic for Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning

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Links to code:		https://github.com/uoe-agents/seac https://github.com/uoe-agents/robotic-warehouse
	LBF:	https://github.com/uoe-agents/lb-foraging

Shared Experience Actor-Critic for Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning

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Arxiv: https://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.07169.pdf Contact: f.christianos@ed.ac.uk

Filippos Christianos, Lukas Schäfer, and Stefano V. Albrecht. "Shared Experience Actor-Critic for Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning." In *34th Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems* 2020.

Thank you for your Attention! Any Questions?

Filippos Christianos, Lukas Schäfer, Stefano V. Albrecht

NeurIPS

Poster: **Poster Session 5** on Thu, Dec 10th, 2020 @ 18:00 – 20:00 CET

