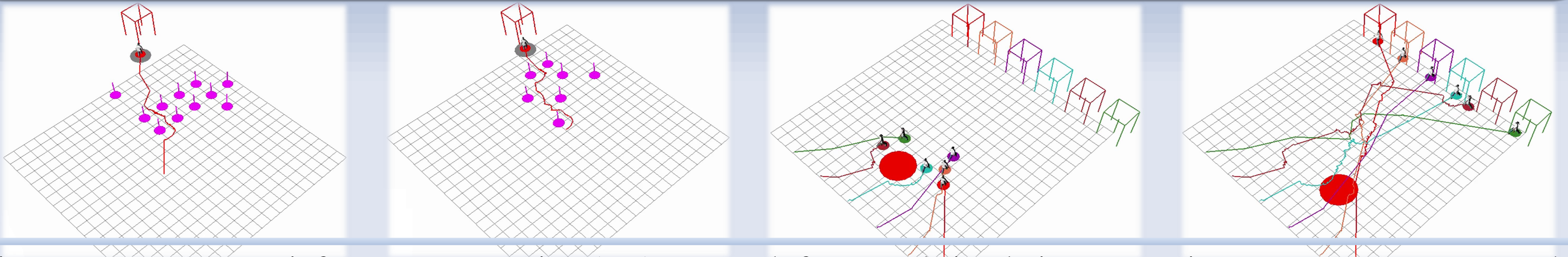


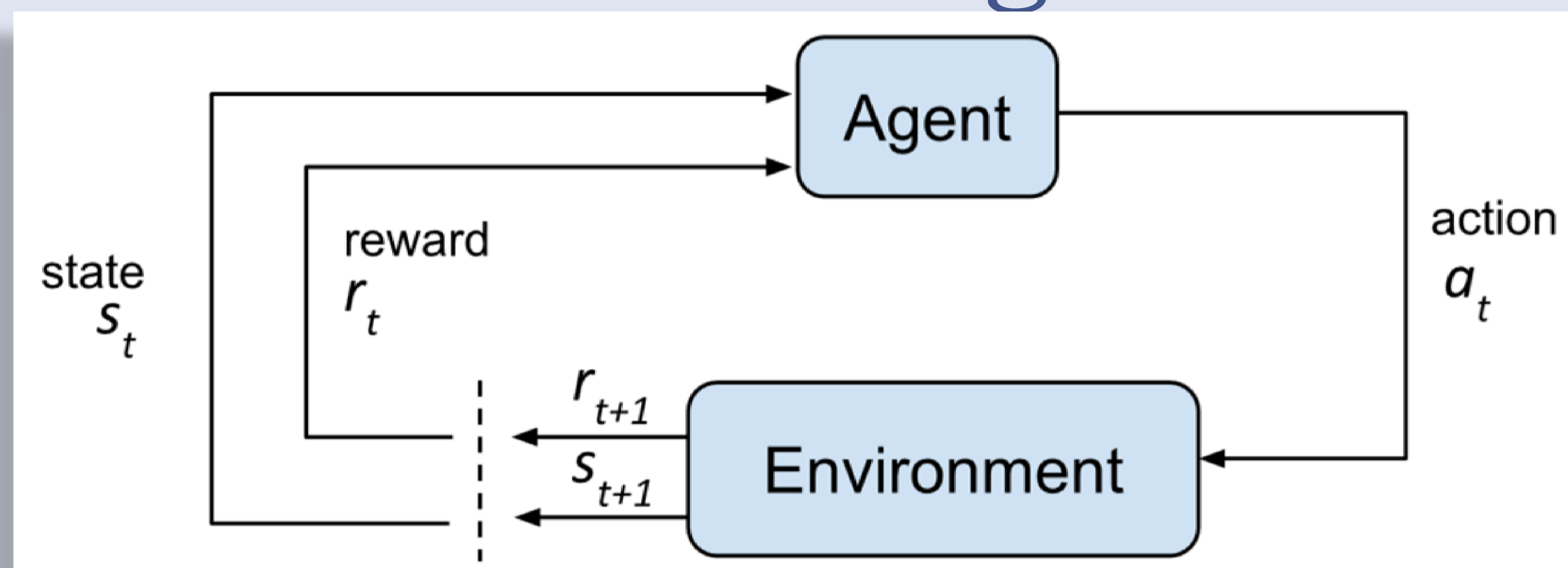
Reinforcement Learning to Simulate Groups of Agents.

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This poster presents a Reinforcement Learning (RL) approach for crowd simulation. We train an agent to move towards a goal while avoiding obstacles. Once one agent has learned, its knowledge is transferred to the rest of the members of the group by sharing the resulting Q-Table. This results in individual behavior leading to emergent group behavior. We present a framework with states, actions and reward functions general enough to easily adapt to different environment configurations.

RL for one agent



- Q-Learning with ϵ -greedy policy

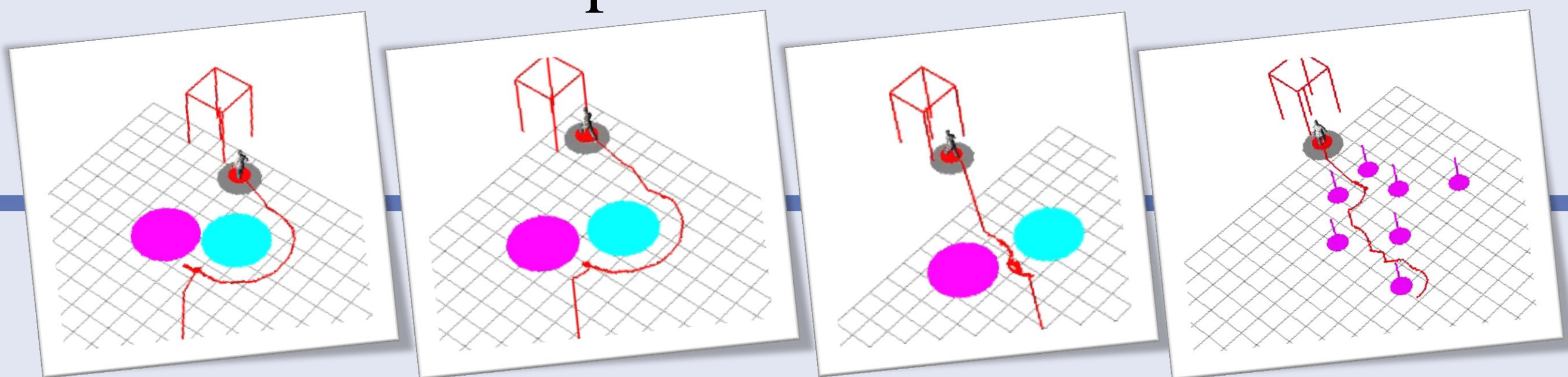
$$Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha[r_{t+1} + \gamma \max_a Q(s_{t+1}, a) - Q(s_t, a_t)]$$

- α defines the learning rate
- γ defines the discount rate (0 \rightarrow maximize immediate reward, 1 \rightarrow takes future rewards into account)

Q-learning with ϵ -greedy policy provides a balance between exploration (high ϵ) and exploitation (low ϵ) of knowledge.

Learning set up:

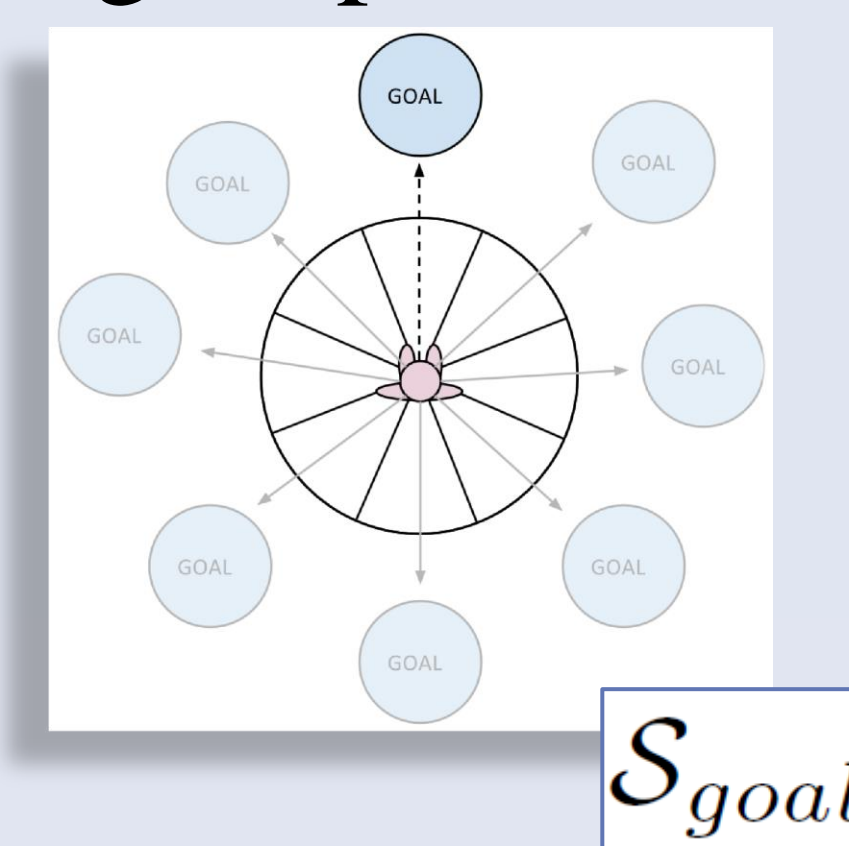
- One agent learning with 2000 episodes
- Several randomly generated configurations of goal and static obstacle positions:



Problem definition

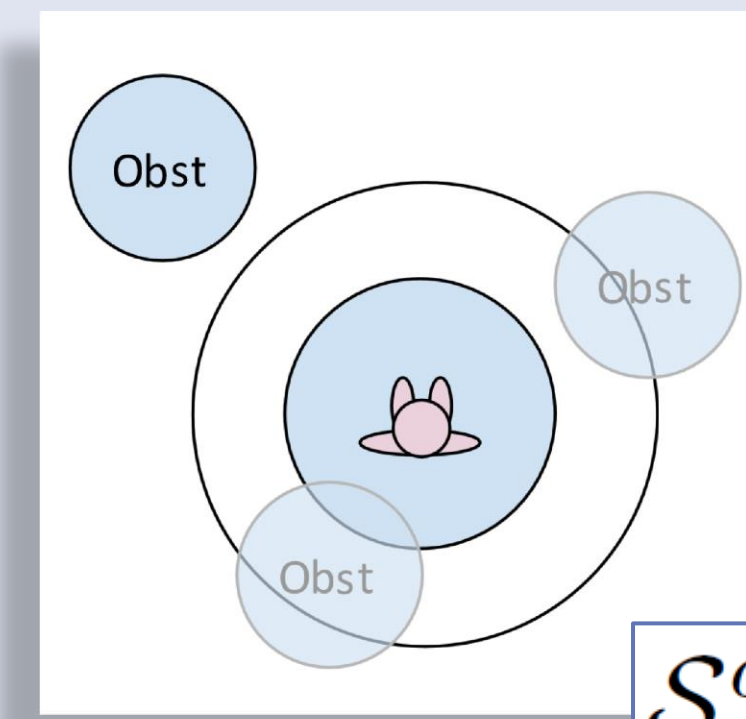
State:

goal pos



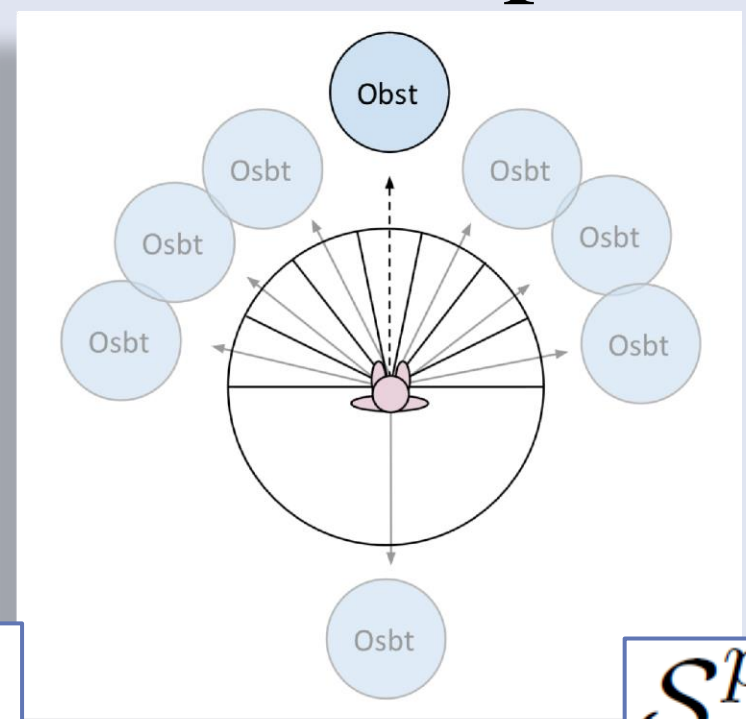
S_{goal}

Obstacle dist:



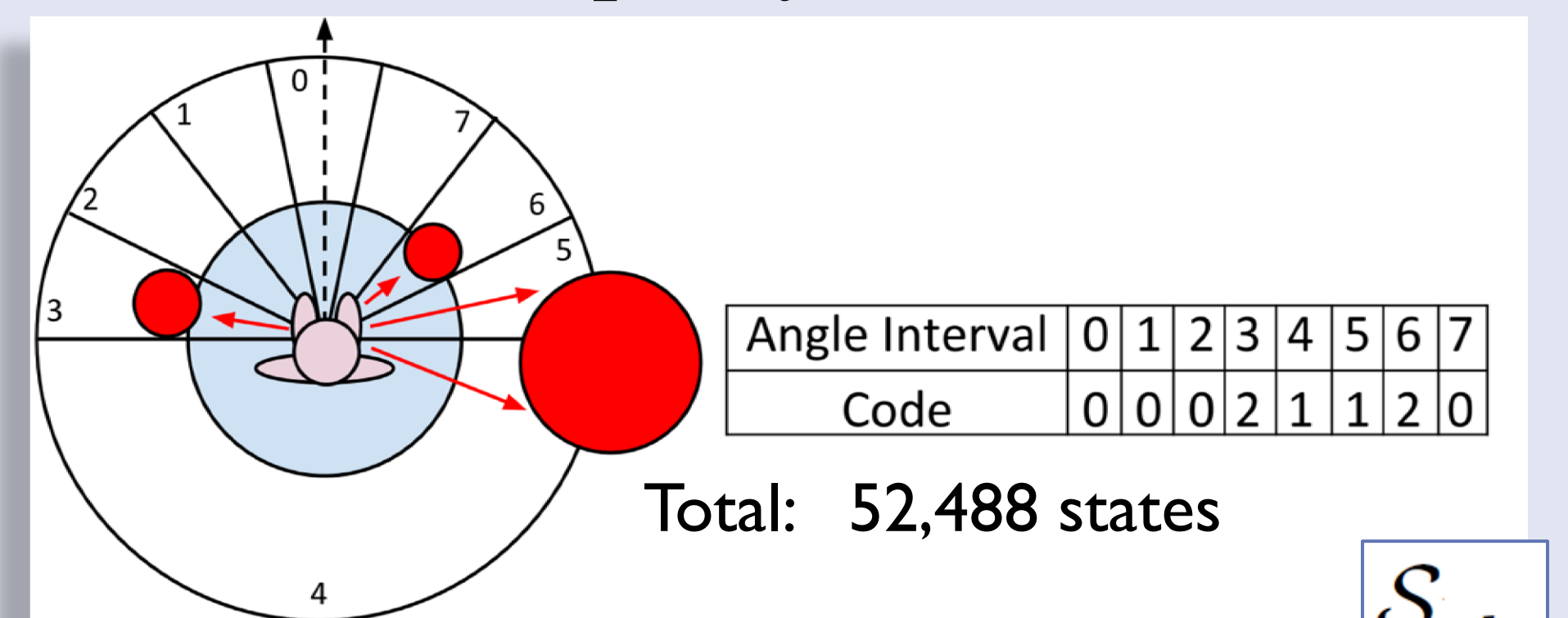
S_{obs}^d

Obstacle pos



S_{obs}^p

Obstacle occupancy code:



S_{obs}

Reward:

$$r(s_t, a_t) = r_g + r_o$$

Angle towards the goal:

$$r_g^{cos}(t) = \cos(\angle(\vec{v}_a, \vec{w}_a))^3$$

Occupancy code:

$$r_o(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } d_o > \tau_2 \\ -\sum_{i=0}^{|S_{obs}^d|-1} \frac{10}{10^{(o[i]-1)*2}}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Negative reward increases as the number of occupancy codes with values higher than 0 increase.

Results: Knowledge transfer to groups of agents: Agents move towards their goal successfully handling moving obstacles and other agents despite learning with static obstacles.

