

Pre-Training Goal-based Models for Sample-Efficient Reinforcement Learning



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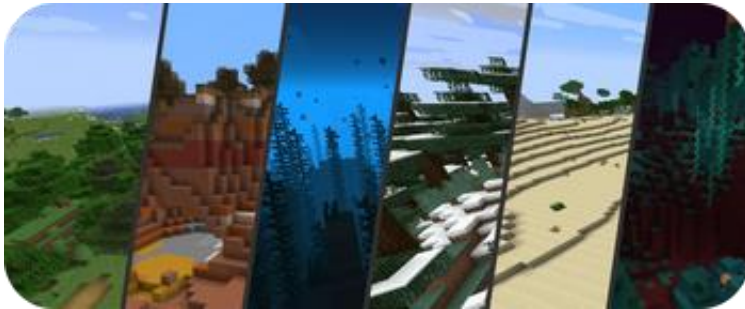
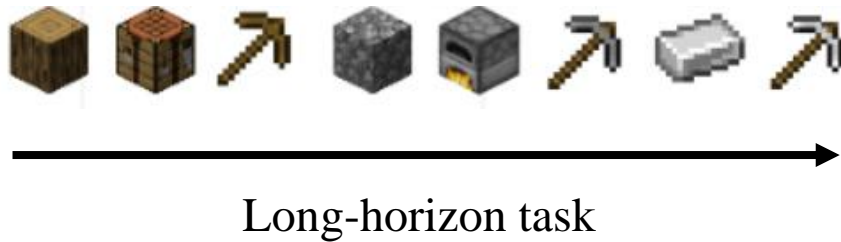
Feiyang Xie



Zongqing Lu

Pre-Training for Reinforcement Learning (RL)

- Deep RL suffers from low sample efficiency in complex, long-horizon tasks.



Pre-Training for Reinforcement Learning (RL)

- Access to large datasets, such as human gameplay data from the Internet.



- Environment info
- Agent behavior

Minecraft human gameplay datasets
(Baker et al., 2022; Fan et al., 2022)

Pre-Training for Reinforcement Learning (RL)

- Pre-training from datasets can learn **useful priors** for RL, improving sample efficiency.



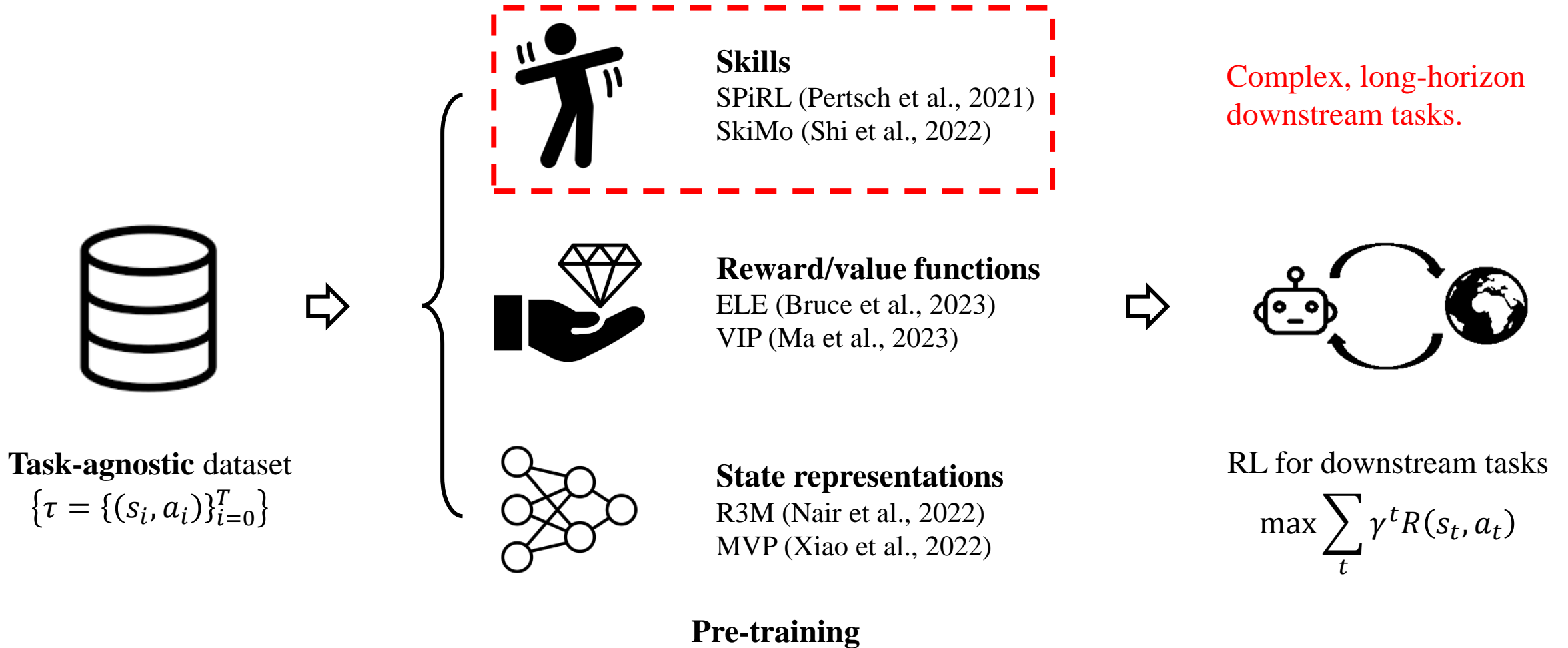
Pre-training on task-agnostic datasets



RL for downstream tasks

Pre-Training for Reinforcement Learning (RL)

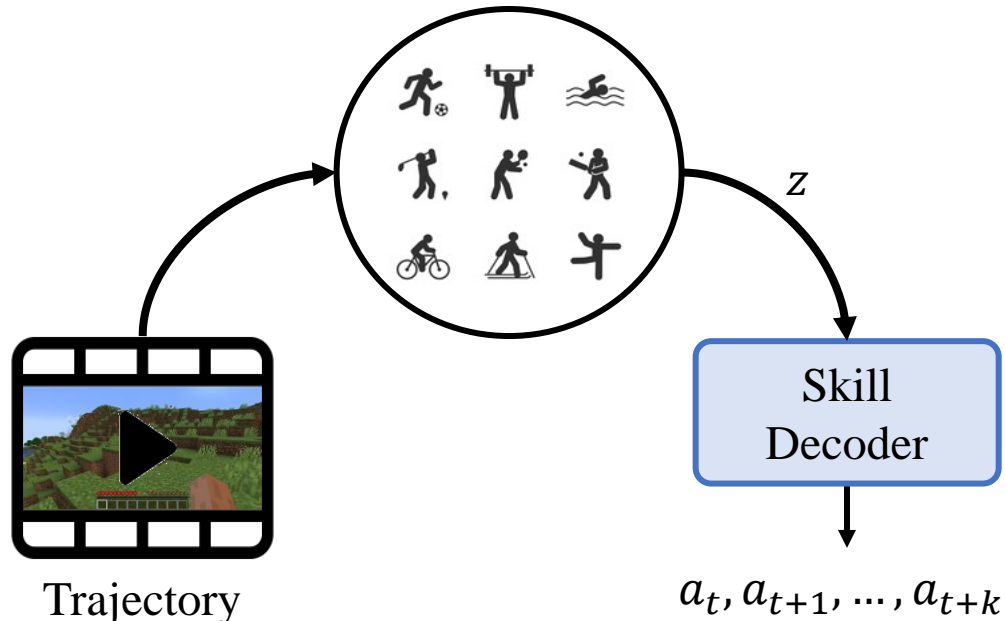
- Pre-training from datasets can learn **useful priors** for RL, improving sample efficiency.



Issues in Skill Pre-Training

Skill pre-training

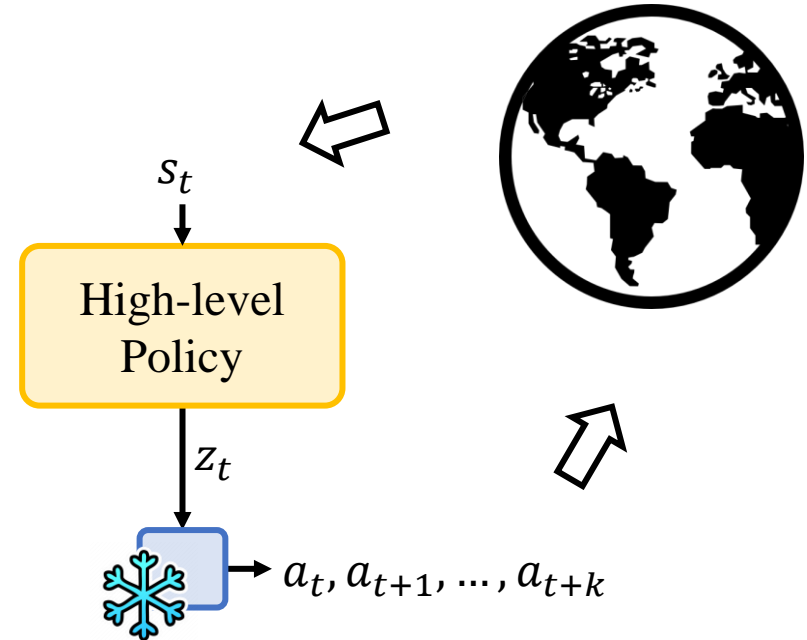
Latent skill space Z



$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{recon}}(\hat{a}, a) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{KL}}(p(z) || \mathcal{N}(0, I))$$

(1) VAE: trade-off between the action prediction accuracy and KL loss

Downstream RL

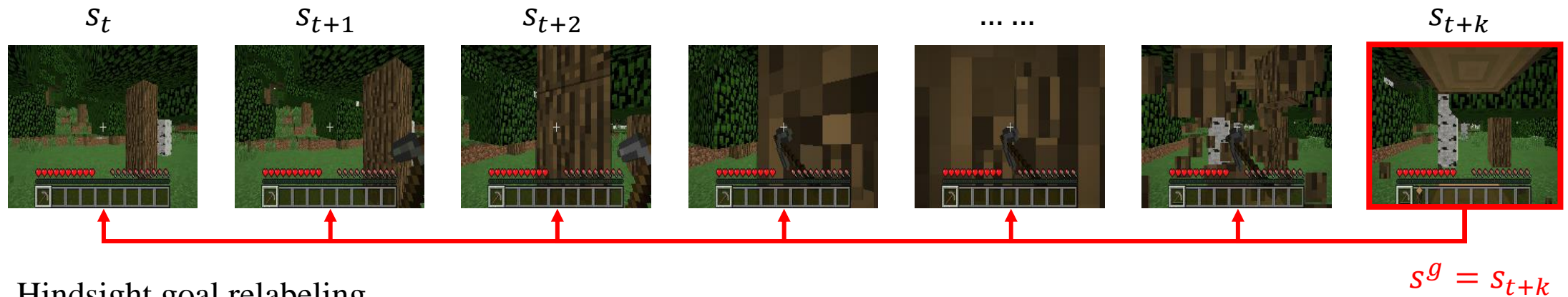


(2) Continuous high-level action space Z

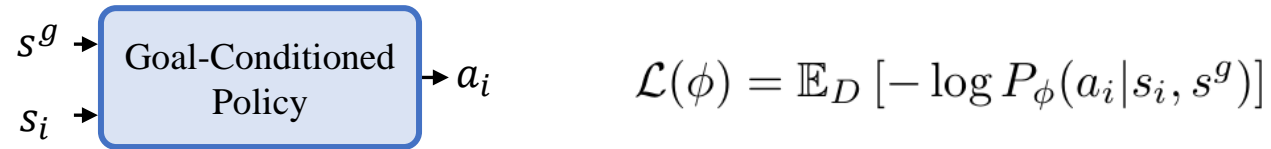
SPiRL (Pertsch et al., 2021); SkiMo (Shi et al., 2022); ASPiRe (Xu et al., 2022); TACO-RL (Rosete-Beas et al., 2022).

Goal-Conditioned Skill

- To address (1), we adopt a goal-conditioned behavior cloning approach (Lifshitz et al., 2023) to learn diverse skills, without trade-offs in loss functions.



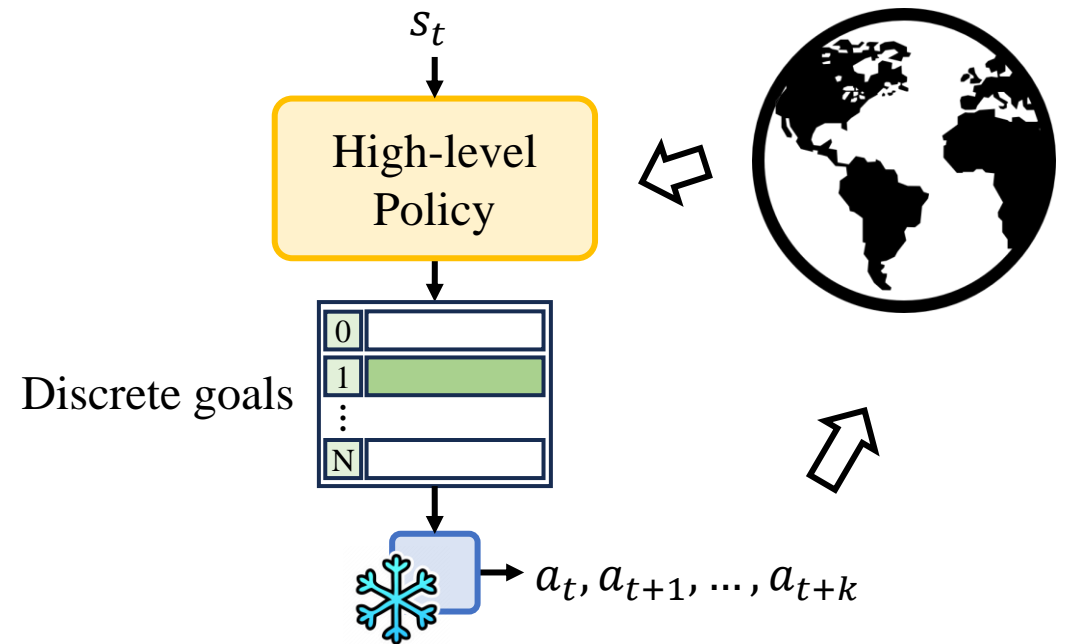
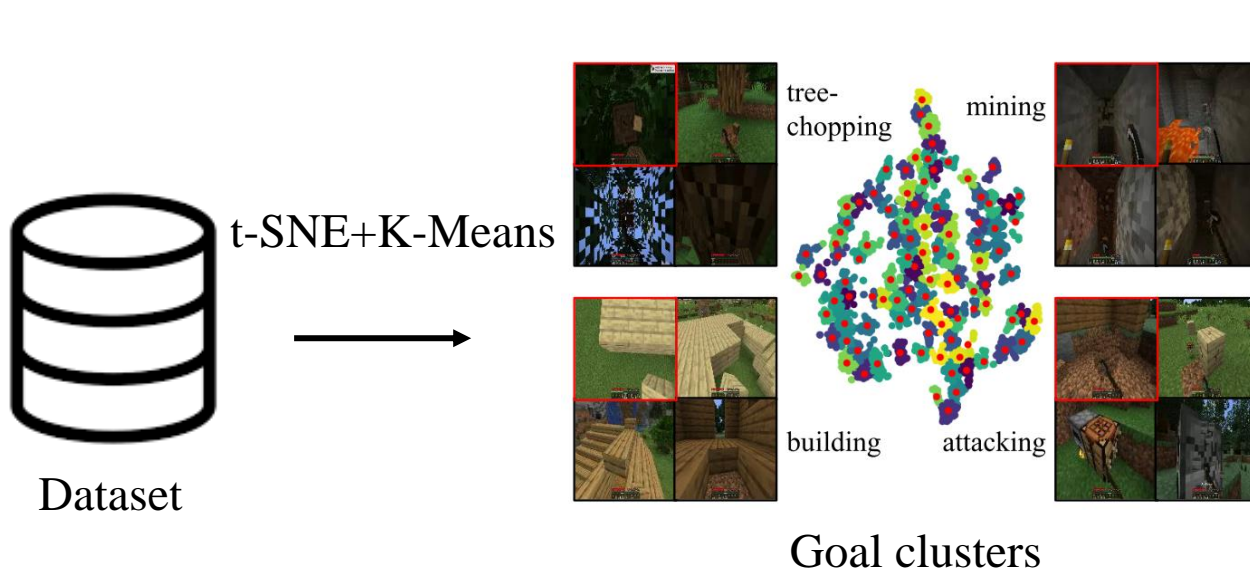
- Hindsight goal relabeling
- Goal-conditioned behavior cloning



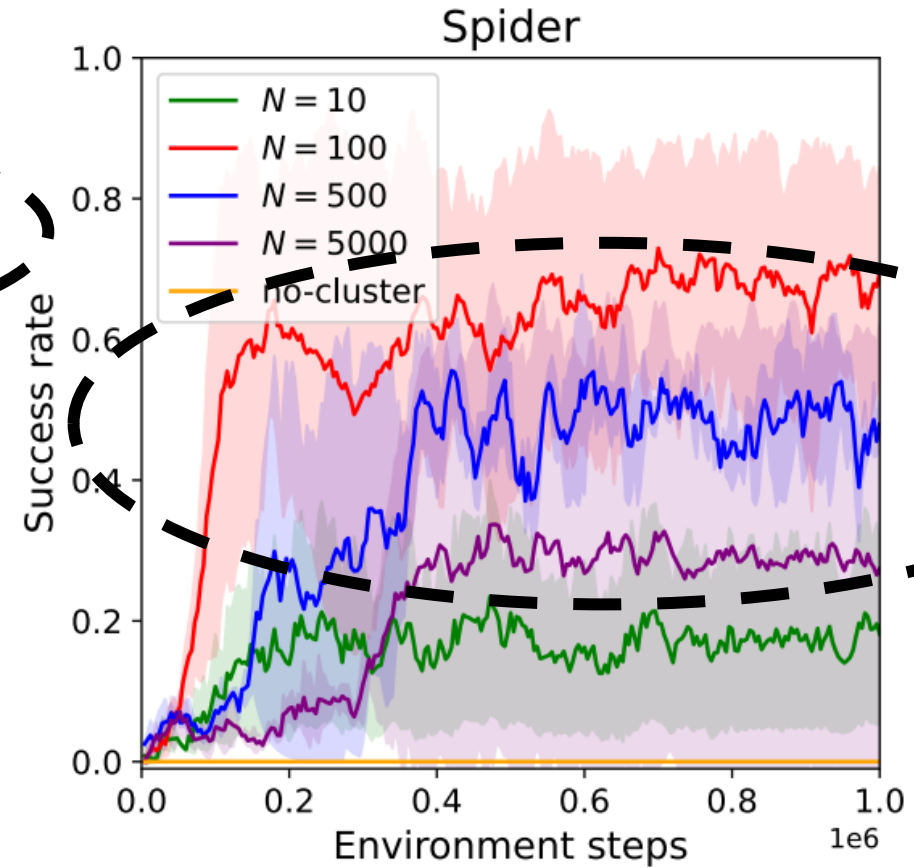
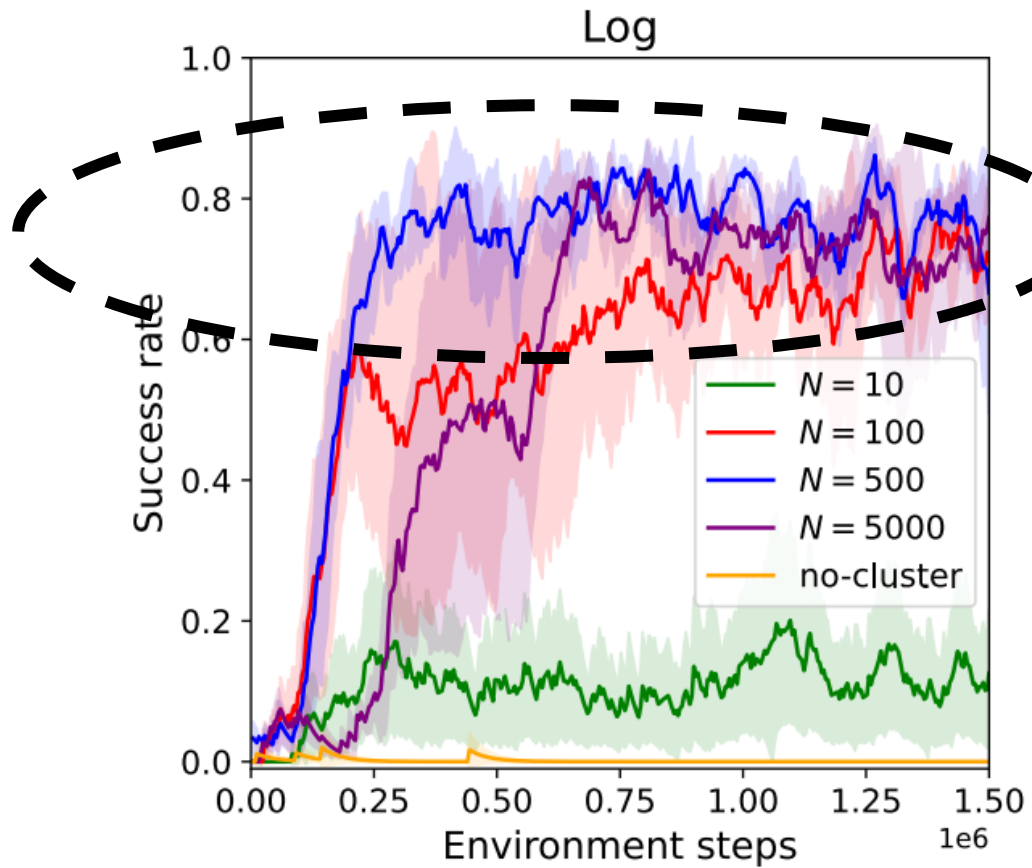
→ perform a variety of behaviors depending on the given goals s^g .

Goal Clustering

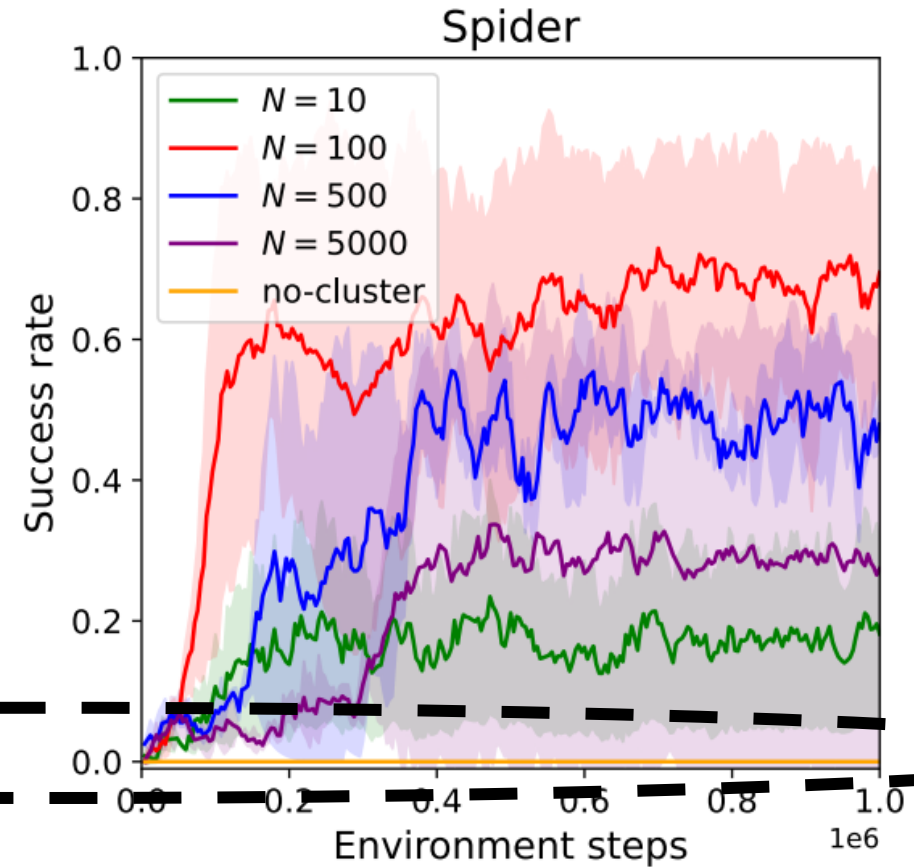
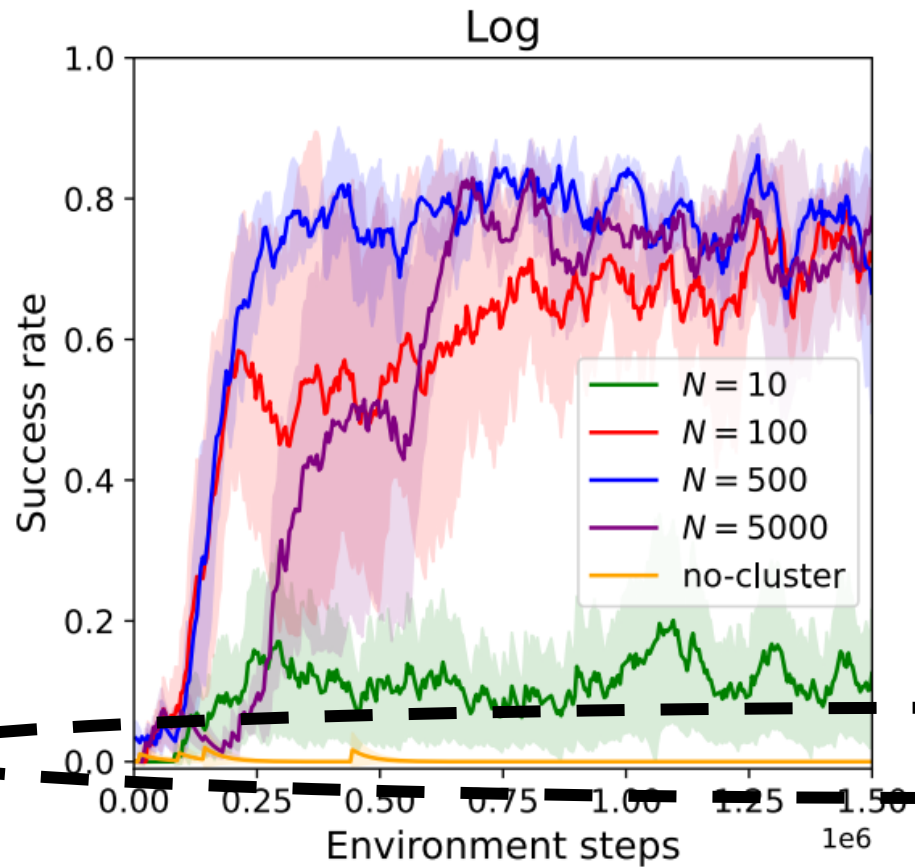
- To address (2), we propose a clustering approach.



Goal Clustering

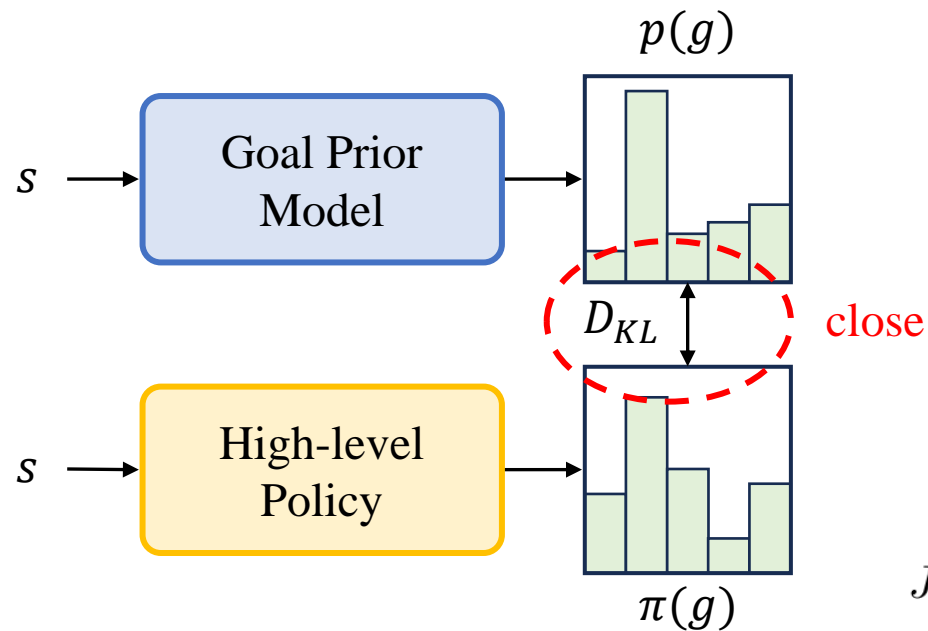


Goal Clustering

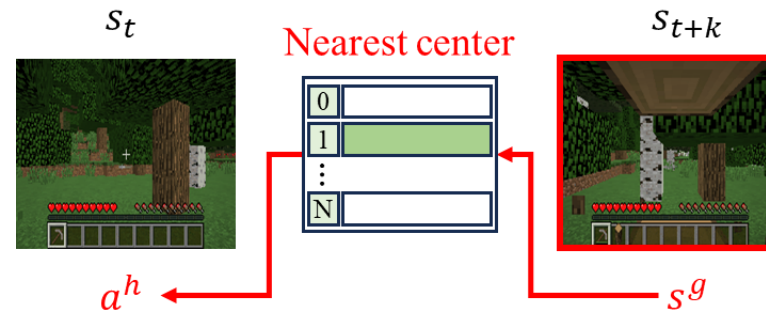


Goal Prior Model

- We have not developed a prior for the high-level RL policy: “how to select the goal”.



- Pre-training:



$$\mathcal{L}(\psi) = \mathbb{E}_D \left[-\log \pi_\psi^p(a^h | s_t) \right]$$

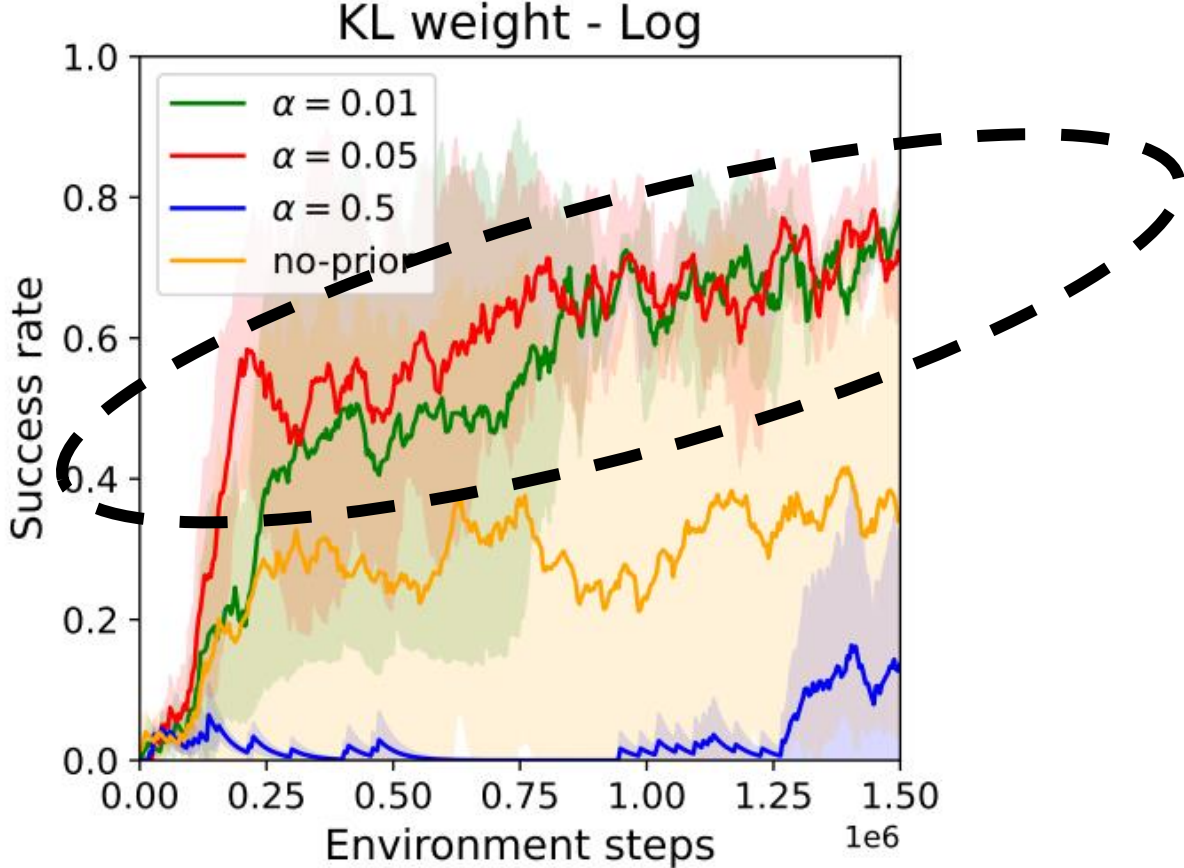
- RL: Policy regularization

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi_\theta} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t \left(\sum_{i=kt}^{(k+1)t} R(s_i, a_i) - \alpha D_{KL} \left(\pi_\psi^p(a^h | s_{kt}) \parallel \pi_\theta(a^h | s_{kt}) \right) \right) \right]$$

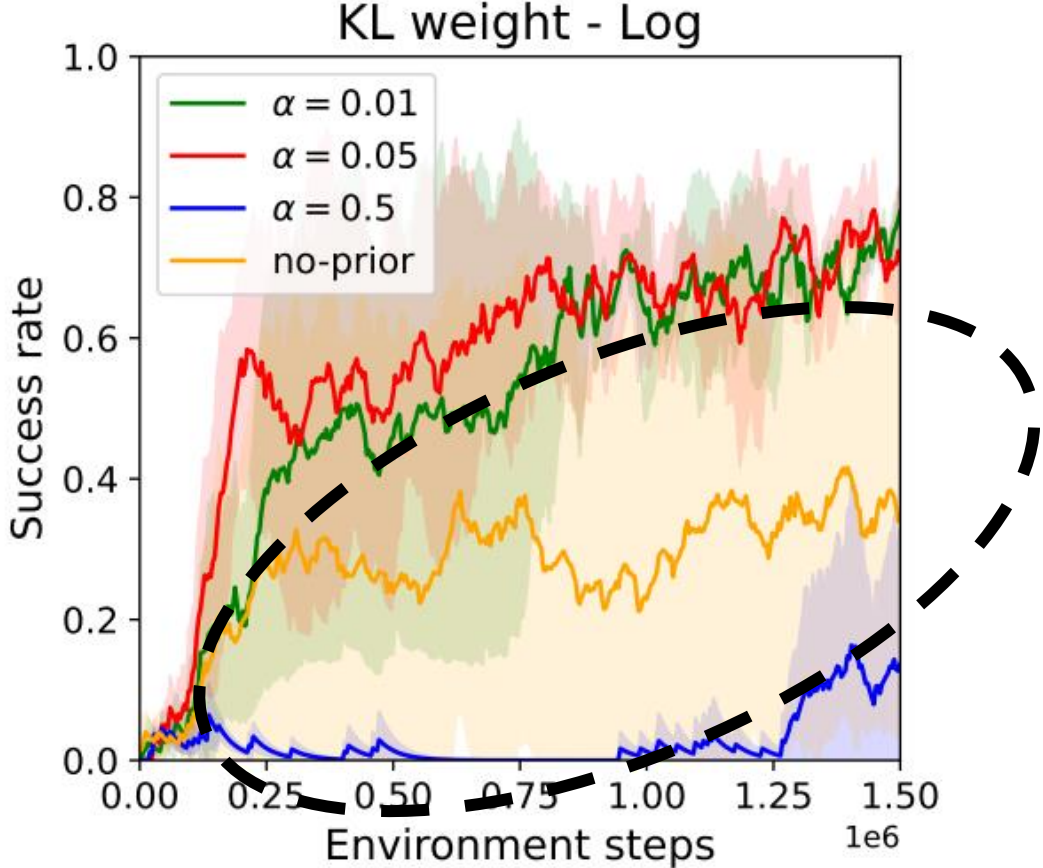
Task reward

Goal prior reward

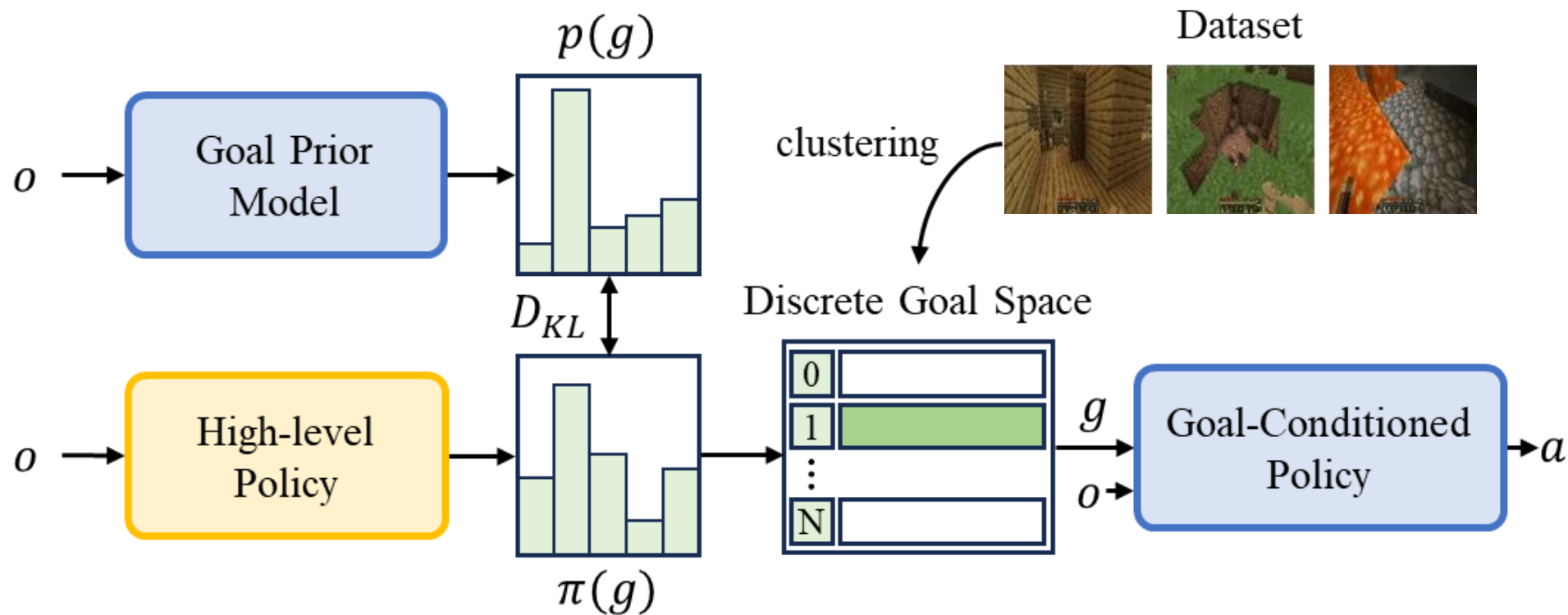
Goal Prior Model



Goal Prior Model



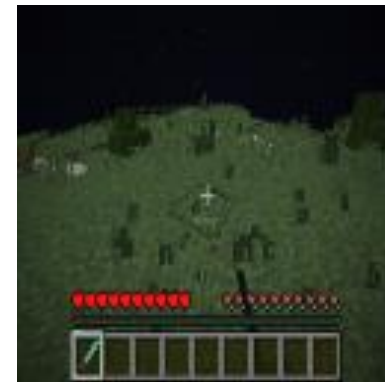
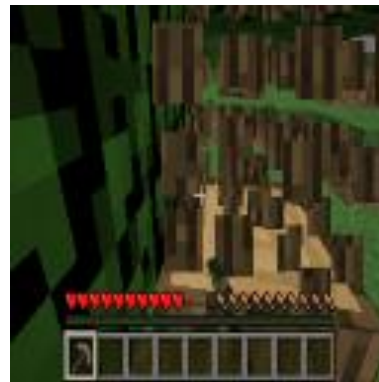
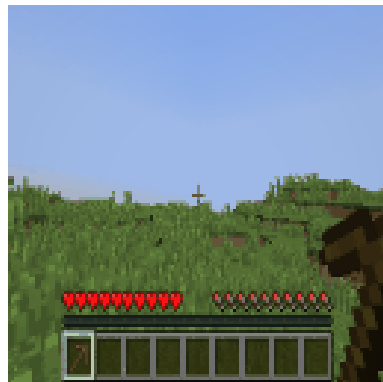
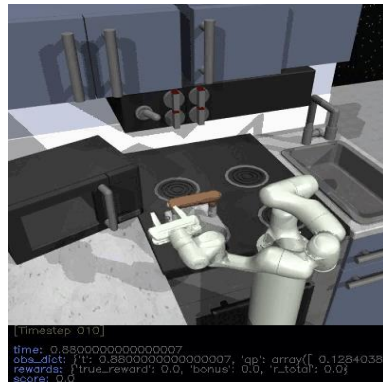
Summary



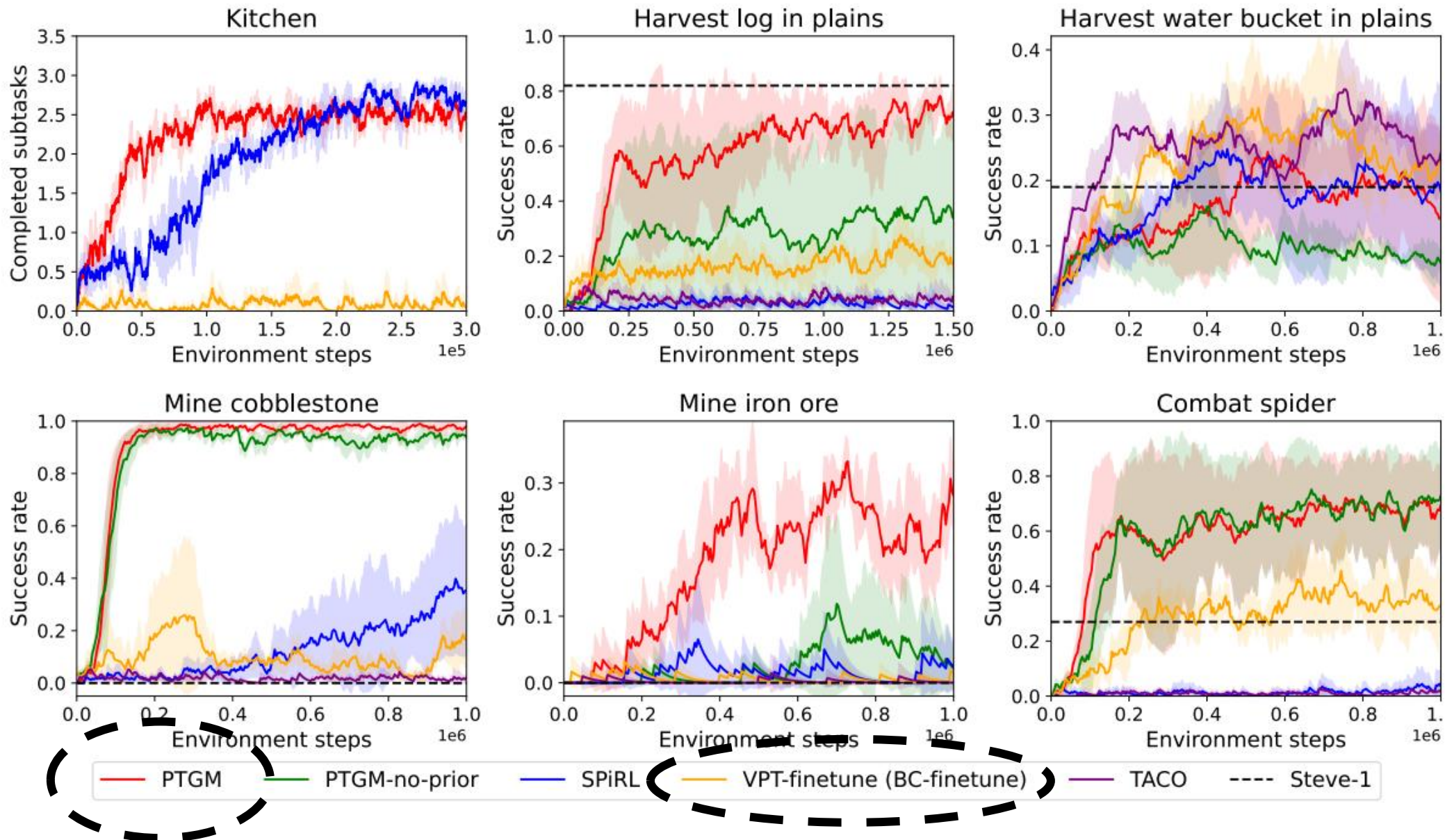
$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi_{\theta}} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t \left(\sum_{i=kt}^{(k+1)t} R(s_i, a_i) - \alpha D_{KL} \left(\pi_{\psi}^p(a^h | s_{kt}) \| \pi_{\theta}(a^h | s_{kt}) \right) \right) \right]$$

Playing Minecraft

- >10K combinatorial action space; 30 fps control; long-horizon tasks with 2K steps.
- 39M human gameplay dataset (Baker et al., 2022).



Playing Minecraft



Capacity of the Discrete Goal Space

- The clustering approach may discard some useful goals.
- Why is the discrete goal space still capable of completing diverse tasks?

Capacity of the Discrete Goal Space

Goal



Scenario:

Sheep

Pig

Chicken

Behavior:



Test task	Sheep	Pig	Chicken
Success rate	0.82	0.36	0.94



Test task	Place	Water	Wool
Success rate	0.65	0.16	0.44



Capacity of the Discrete Goal Space



A single goal can lead to varied behaviors conditioned on different states.

Conclusion

- PTGM is a goal-based approach for skill pre-training in RL, overcoming the **two weaknesses** of previous approaches.
- Advantages in the **sample efficiency, learning stability, interpretability, and generalization** of the low-level skills.
- Promising results in different domains including the challenging **Minecraft** tasks.

Thank you!

<https://sites.google.com/view/ptgm-iclr/>

Poster Session 4, 16:30~18:30