Safe Actor-Critic

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Prevention from **unintended** or **harmful behavior** that may emerge from machine learning systems when we specify the wrong objective function, are not careful about the learning process, or commit other machine learning-related implementation errors.

[Amodei et al., 2016]





- Many different approaches of incorporating safety.
- **Safe** : Using a constrained based optimization strategy where regularization is placed on the variance of the return.
- Higher the variance in return \longrightarrow Higher would be uncertainty in the value of state.





Approaches to estimate the variance in return:

- Indirect methods: second order moment methods $Var(R) = \mathbb{E}[R^2] (\mathbb{E}[R])^2$
- Direct methods : Bellman operator for estimating the variance (σ(s)) [Sherstan et al., 2018]

$$\sigma(s) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi}[\delta_t^2 + \gamma^2 \lambda^2 \sigma(s_{t+1}) | s_t = s]$$

where $\delta_t = r_{t+1} + \gamma V_{\pi}(s_{t+1}) - V_{\pi}(s_t)$ is the TD error.





Automatic approach for learning a **safe-policy** using actor-critic style methods where **constrained** is placed on the **variance of the return** using direct method.

The **Safe Actor-Critic** is a scalable solution

- It is an online, model-free and continual learning approach.
- No prior knowledge required about the environment no need for knowing what safe or unsafe.
- Can be applied to general continuous state-action space and scales well to tasks in Mujoco environments.
- SAC approach leads to stable solution and in many tasks leads to faster learning.





Actor-Critic Architecture (Sutton 1984)



actor improvement : improves current policy critic evaluation : evaluate current policy by bootstrapping the value

(image source: cs.wmich.edu)





Constrained based optimization

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{s_0 \sim d} [V(s_0) \underbrace{-\psi \sigma(s_0)}_{\text{Constraint}}]$$

 $\sigma(s)$: variance in a state s

V(s): value of a state s

 $\psi :$ regularizer for maintaining trade-off between expectation and variance

- d: initial state distribution
- θ : parameter for policy $\pi_{\theta}(a|s)$





θ update for policy

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\partial \log(\pi_{\theta}(a|s))}{\partial \theta} \{Q(s,a) - \underbrace{\psi\sigma(s,a)}_{\text{Regularization Term}}\}\right]$$

Interpretation: Take better action that improve Q value but also minimize the variance σ in the return caused by that action.





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Results: Tabular



F: Frozen states \longrightarrow Unsafe states (with variable reward) G: Goal state





Results: Tabular



(a) Learning Curve red curve \rightarrow Safe Policy black curve \rightarrow Unsafe Policy

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Results: Mujoco environment

Added safety in distributed proximal policy optimization (DPPO) using constrained on the variance of return.









- Safe approach of learning policy in Actor-Critic style methods.
- Constrained unsafe regions by **regularizing** the **variance in the return**.
- Scalable framework, comparable or better results than DPPO in Mujoco environments.

Future Work:

- Variable value of ψ ranging from $0 \rightarrow$ high where in beginning it promotes exploration and later curb visitation to unsafe or highly varied behavior.
- More results !





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 Concrete problems in AI safety. CoRR.
- Sherstan, C., Bennett, B., Young, K., Ashley, D. R., White, A., White, M., and Sutton, R. S. (2018).
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