

Learning to Simulate Self-Driven Particles System with Coordinated Policy Optimization

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Preliminaries

What are Self-Driven Particles (SDP) Systems? Birds Flock Fish School



Human Crowd



Traffic System





Motivation

□ Features of SDP systems

- 1. Each individual agent is self-interested.
- 2. The relationship between agents are time-varying.

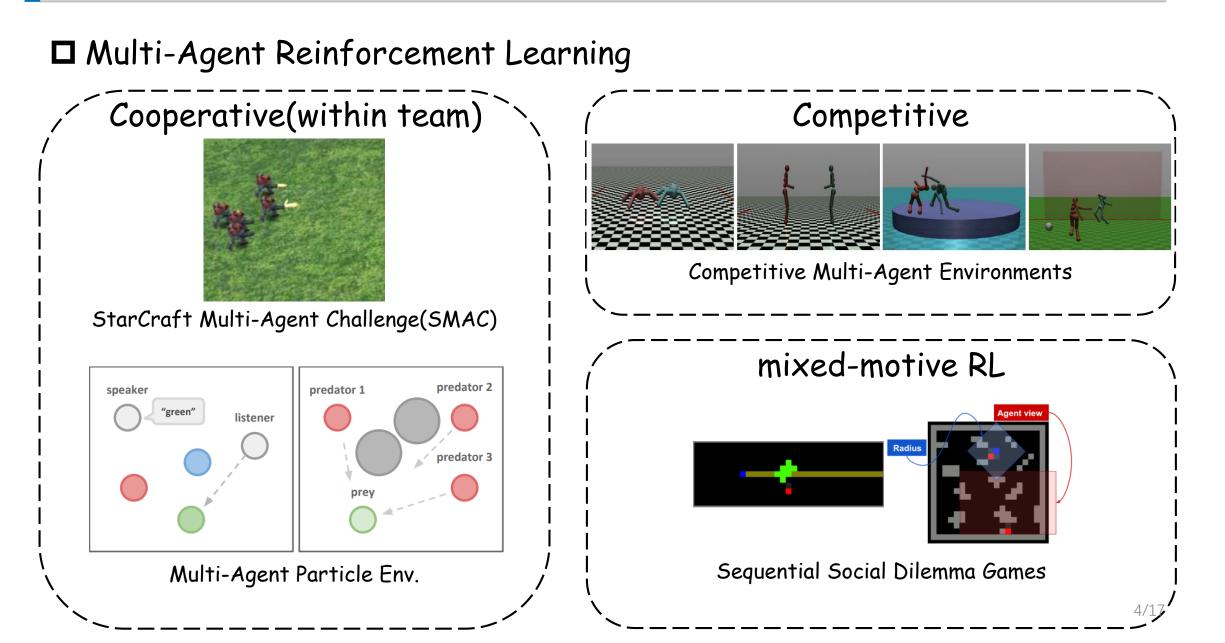


Cooperation: Yield to other



Competition: Cut in

Motivation



□ Framework

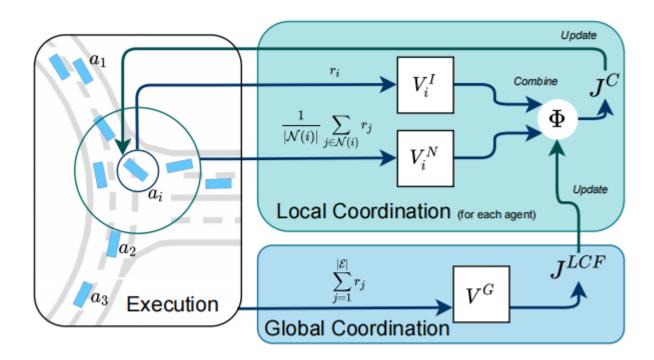
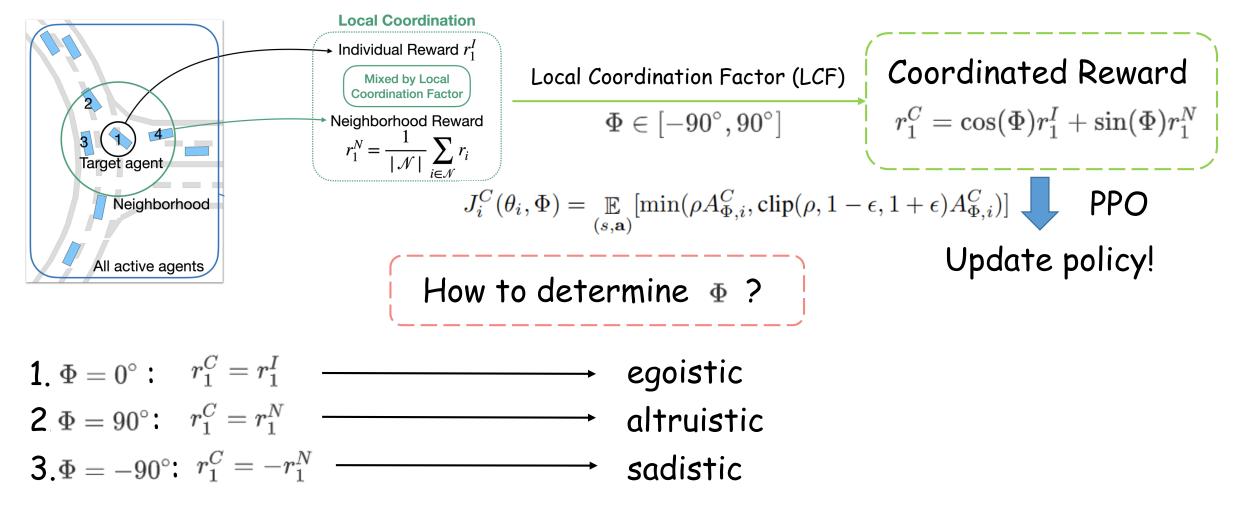


Figure 2: The framework of the CoPO method.

Local Coordination



Global Coordination

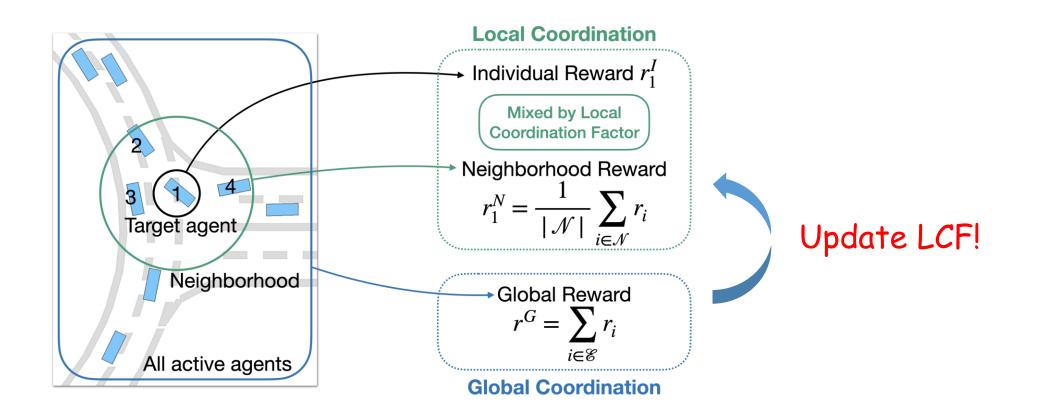


Global Objective: $J^G = \sum_{i,t} \sum_{i,t} r^I_{i,t}$ sum of reward of all agents at all steps Meta-gradient to update ϕ : $\nabla_{\Phi} J_i^G(\theta_i^{\text{new}}) = \nabla_{\theta_i^{\text{new}}} J_i^G(\theta_i^{\text{new}}) \nabla_{\Phi} \theta_i^{\text{new}}$ 2nd Term 1st Term $\left(\nabla_{\Phi}(\theta_{i}^{\mathrm{old}} + \alpha \nabla_{\theta_{i}^{\mathrm{old}}} J_{i}^{C}(\theta_{i}^{\mathrm{old}}, \Phi))\right)$ policy gradient where $J^C_i \sim A^C_i = \cos(\Phi) A^I_i + sin(\Phi) A^N_i$,

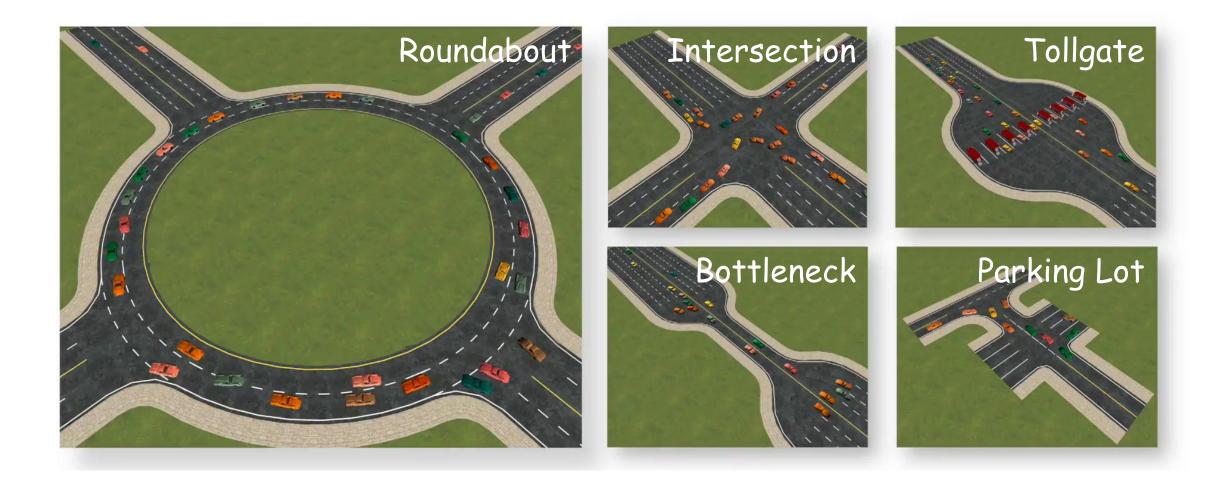
$$\nabla_{\Phi} J^G(\Phi) = \nabla_{\Phi} \mathbb{E}[A^G \nabla_{\theta_i^{new}} \log \pi_{\theta_i^{new}}(a|s)] [(\cos(\Phi)\overline{A_i^I} + sin(\Phi)\overline{A_i^N}) \nabla_{\theta_i^{old}} \log \pi_{\theta_i^{old}}(a|s)]$$

Denote the parameters of policies before and after optimizing Local Coordination as $\theta_i^{
m old}$ and $\theta_i^{
m new}$

□ Summary



Experiments-environments



Experiments-Main Results

	Roundabout	Intersection	Tollgate	Bottleneck	Parking Lot			
IPO	70.81 ±1.95	60.47 ±5.79	$82.90{\scriptstyle~\pm 2.81}$	72.43 ±3.79	61.05 ±2.81			
MFPO	64.27 ± 3.68	67.74 ±4.19	81.05 ± 3.07	$67.40{\scriptstyle~\pm4.77}$	53.96 ± 4.65			
CL	65.48 ± 3.96	62.03 ±4.41	73.72 ± 3.46	68.81 ± 4.39	60.62 ± 2.25			
CoPO (Ours)	73.67 ±3.71	78.97 ±4.23	86.13 ± 1.76	$\textbf{79.68} \pm 2.91$	65.04 ± 1.59			

Table 1: Success rate of different approaches.

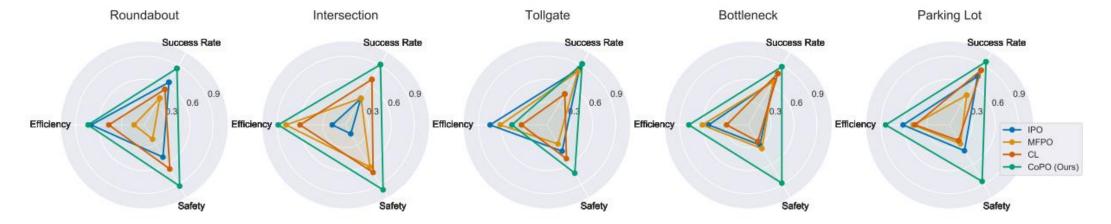
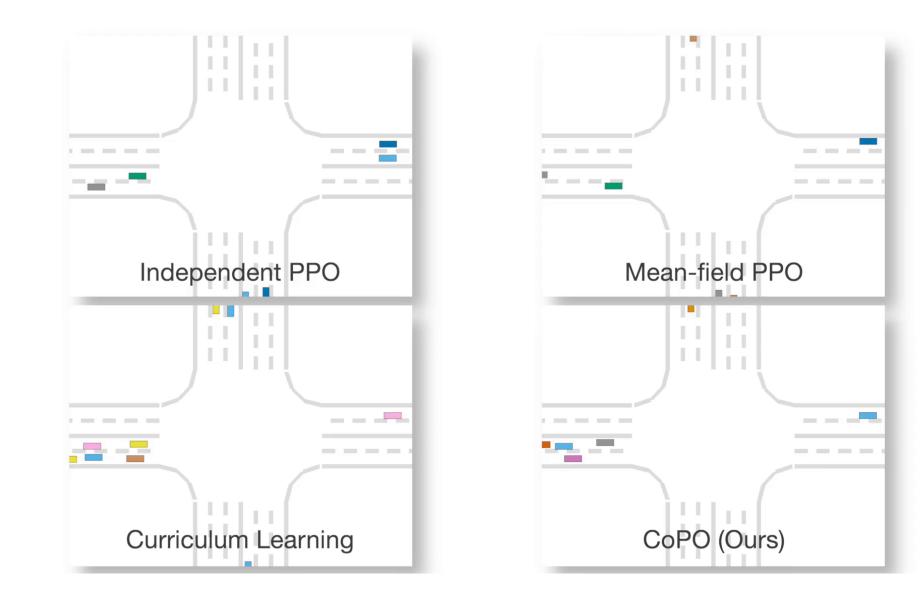


Figure 4: Performance of the trained populations from different MARL methods.

Experiments-Main Results



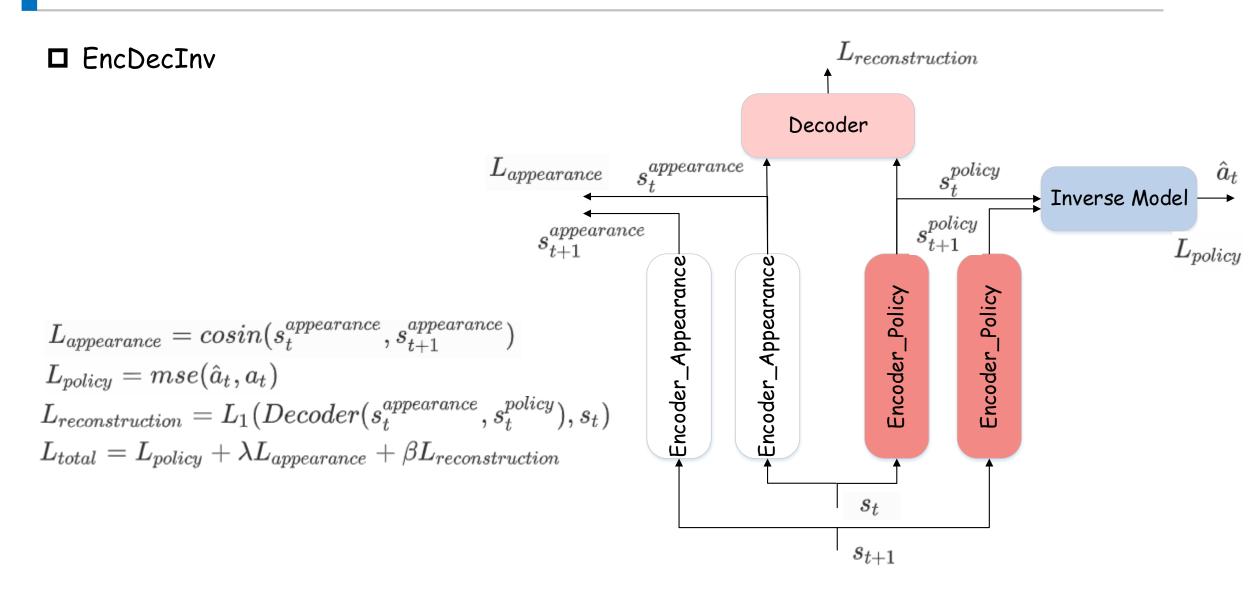
Experiments-Behavioral Analysis



Table 2: Ablation study on the effectiveness of global coordination. Average success rate is provided.								
Experiment	Roundabout	Intersection	Tollgate	Bottleneck	Parking Lot			
(a) sample ϕ from $\mathcal{N}(0, 0.1^2)$ (b) maximize global reward	$\begin{array}{c} 62.38 \pm 7.26 \\ 0.00 \pm 0.00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 70.23 \pm 2.72 \\ 0.00 \pm 0.00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60.47 \pm 5.80 \\ 0.00 \pm 0.00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 71.29 \pm 3.27 \\ 0.00 \pm 0.00 \end{array}$	$59.14 \pm 1.29 \\ 0.00 \pm 0.00$			
(c) maximize global reward (c) maximize neighborhood reward	0.00 ± 0.00 65.70 ± 2.21	0.00 ± 0.00 66.83 ± 2.16	0.00 ± 0.00 57.30 ± 3.46	0.00 ± 0.00 71.62 ± 1.22	0.00 ± 0.00 6.34 ± 1.44			
CoPO : sample ϕ from $\mathcal{N}(\phi_{\mu}, \phi_{\sigma}^2)$	73.67 ±3.71	78.97 ±4.23	86.13 ± 1.76	79.68 ± 2.91	65.04 ±1.59			

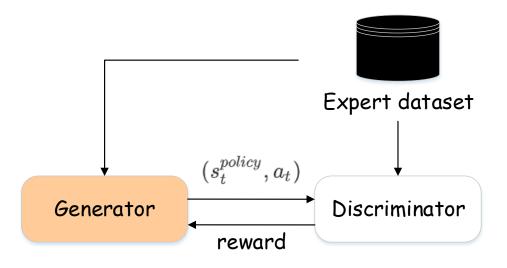
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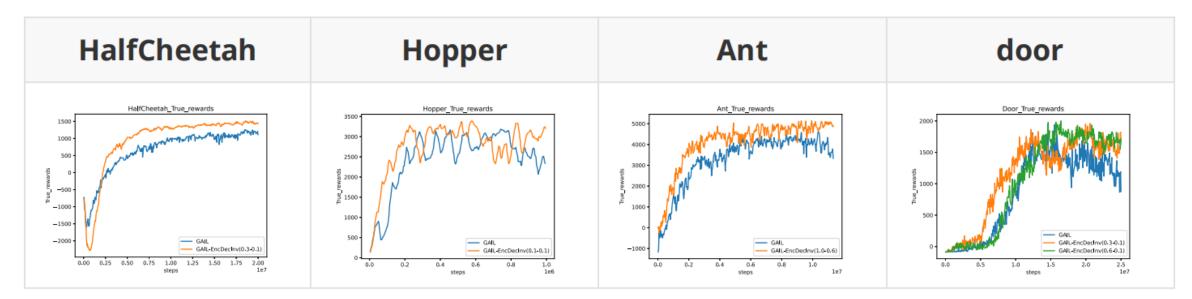
Discussion



Discussion

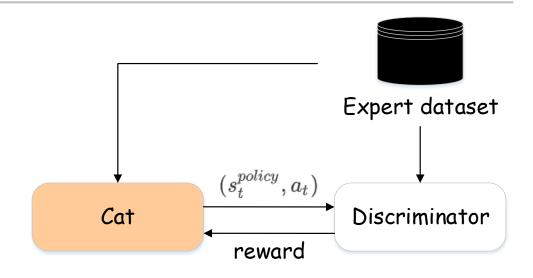
□ EncDecInv-GAIL

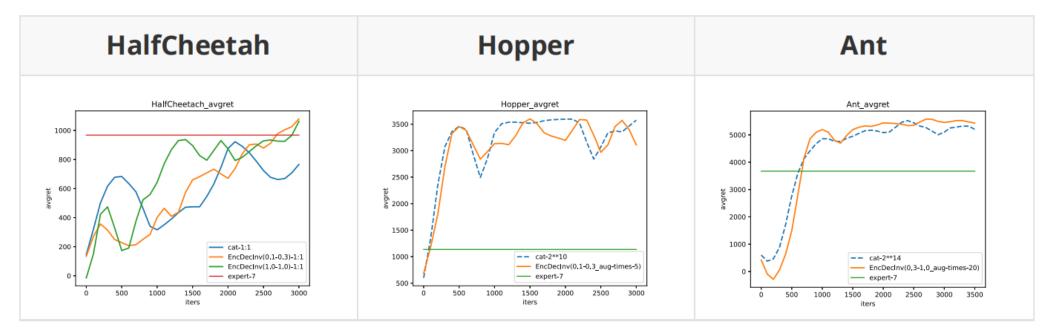




Discussion

EncDecInv-Cat





Thanks