

# Dual-Force: Enhanced Offline Diversity Maximization under Imitation Constraints

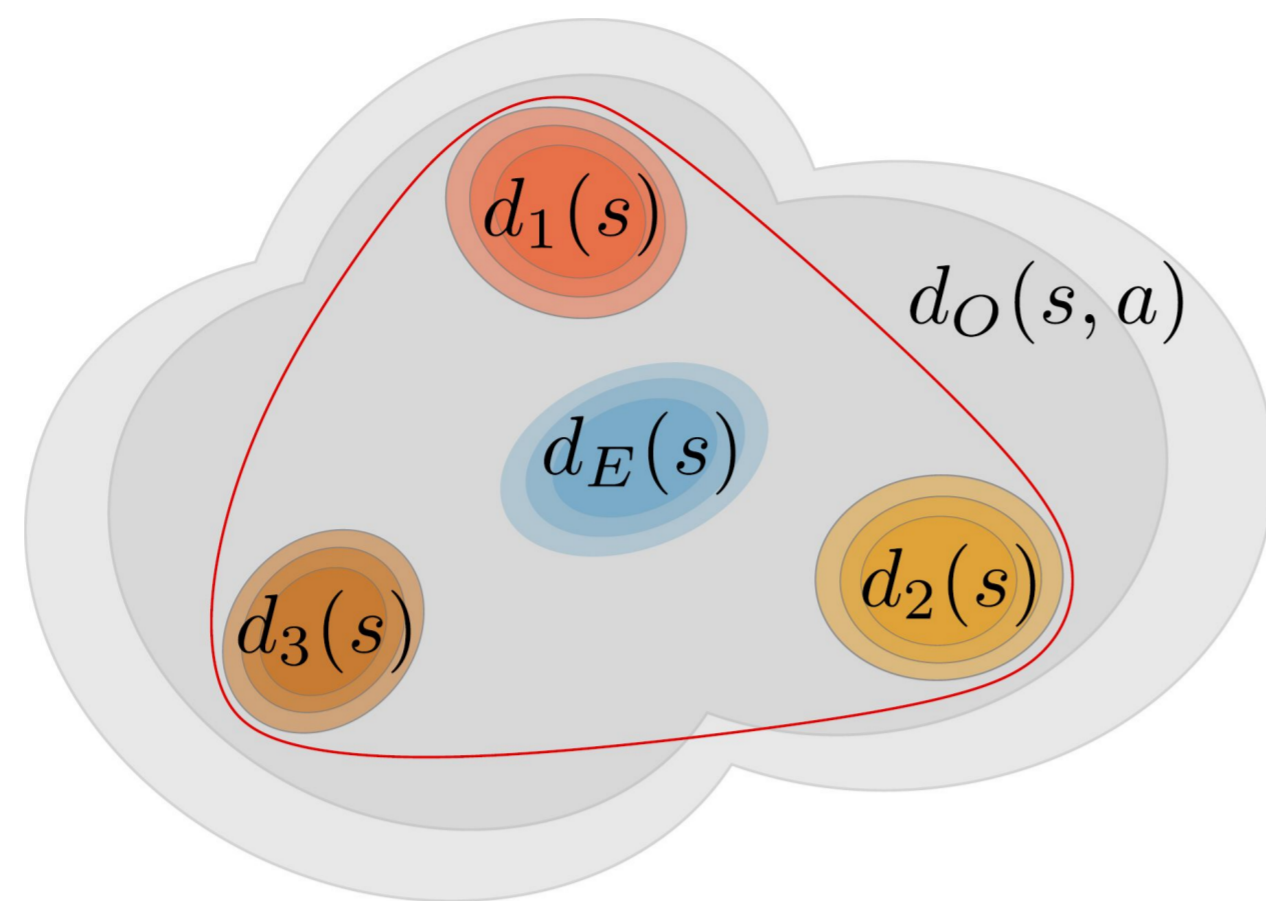
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## Diverse Offline Imitation

$$\max_{d_1, \dots, d_n} \text{Diversity}(d_1, \dots, d_n)$$

$$\text{subject to } D_{\text{KL}}(d_i(S) \| d_E(S)) \leq \epsilon \quad \forall i$$



**Input:**

state expert dataset  $\mathcal{D}_E \sim d_E(s)$

state-action behavior dataset  $\mathcal{D}_O \sim d_O(s, a)$

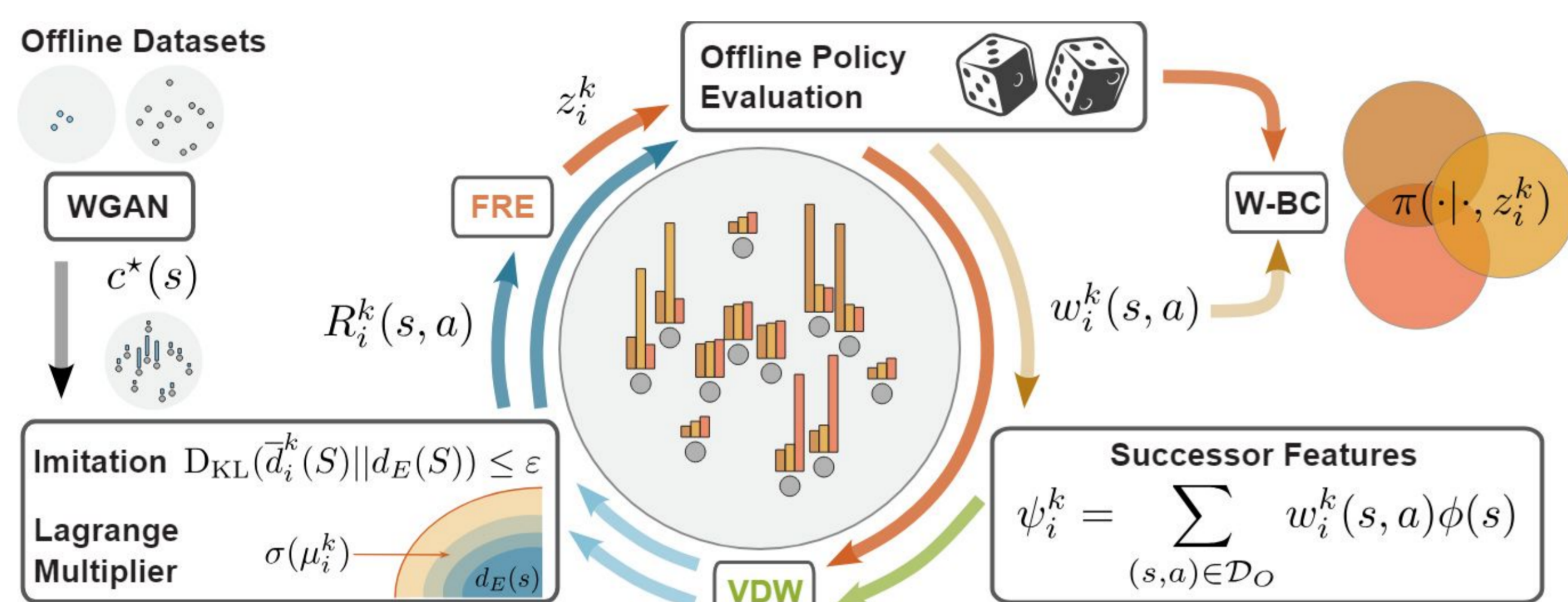
**Def. State-action occupancy**

$$d_\pi(s, a) := (1-\gamma) \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t \Pr[s_t = s, a_t = a \mid s_0 \sim \rho_0, a_t \sim \pi(\cdot | s_t), s_{t+1} \sim \mathcal{P}(\cdot | s_t, a_t)]$$

## Main Contribution

	Prior Work Limitations [DOI]	Dual-Force (Our method)
Diversity Objective	Requires learning a skill-discriminator i) hard to train it offline ii) InfoGain helps but quickly vanishes	Van der Waals [VDW] + Successor Features No need to learn a skill-discriminator Provides strong diversity signal
Non-Stationary Rewards	[DICE] assumes stationary reward, violating it makes Value training unstable	Handles non-stationary rewards by conditioning Value function on FRE embedding
Dependance on num_skills	Scales linearly with the num_skills Learning large set of skills is prohibitive	Independent of the num_skills All observed skills during training are invocable

## Dual-Force



## Fundamental Techniques

Van der Waals Force [VDW]

$$\max_{d_1, \dots, d_n} 0.5 \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_i^2 - 0.2(\ell_i^5 / \ell_0^3) \quad \ell_i := \|\psi_i - \psi_{j_i^*}\|_2$$

$$j_i^* := \arg \min_{j \neq i} \|\psi_i - \psi_j\|_2$$

Functional Reward Encoding [FRE]

$$\text{FRE}_{\text{enc}}(\{(s, r(s))\}_{s \in S}) \rightarrow z_r$$

$$\text{FRE}_{\text{dec}}(s, z_r) \approx r(s)$$

## Algorithmic Approach

Constraints

$$D_{\text{KL}}(d_i(S) \| d_E(S)) \leq \epsilon \xrightarrow{\text{relaxation}} -\mathbb{E}_{d_i(s)} \left[ \log \frac{d_E(s)}{d_O(s)} \right] + D_{\text{KL}}(d_i(S, A) \| d_O(S, A)) \leq \epsilon$$

Problem Formulation

$$\min_{\lambda_i \geq 0} \max_{d_i} \mathbb{E}_{d_i(s, a)} [\beta_i^k(s, a)] + \lambda_i \left[ \mathbb{E}_{d_i(s, a)} \left[ \log \frac{d_E(s)}{d_O(s)} \right] - D_{\text{KL}}(d_i(S, A) \| d_O(S, A)) \right]$$

Regularized RL Problem

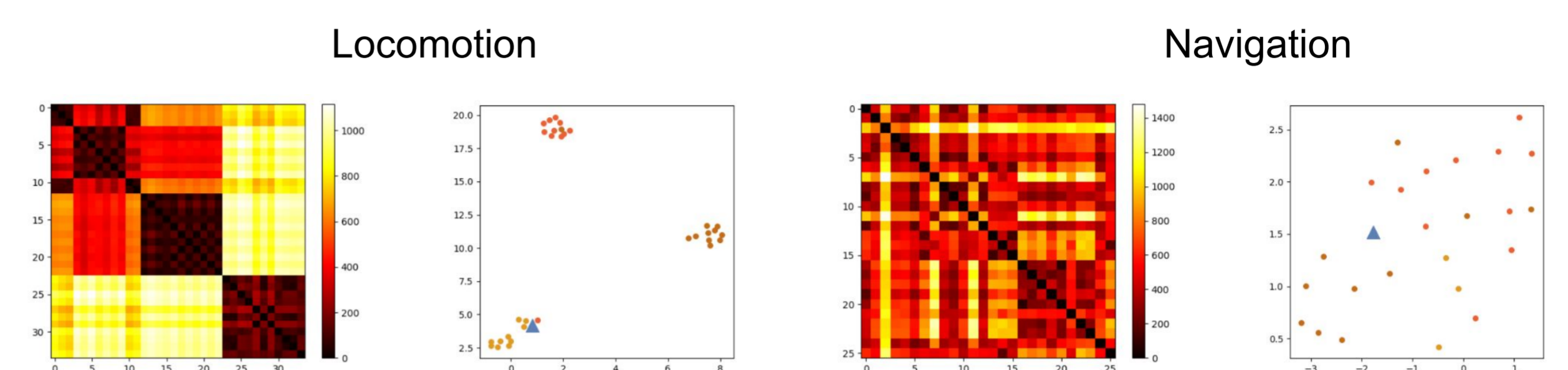
$$\max_{d_i} \mathbb{E}_{d_i(s, a)} [R_i^k(s, a)] - D_{\text{KL}}(d_i(S, A) \| d_O(S, A)) \quad \text{[DICE] offline}$$

$$R_i^k(s, a) := \underbrace{(1 - \sigma(\mu_i))}_{\text{Constraint Satisfaction}} \underbrace{\beta_i^k(s, a)}_{\text{VdW-Diversity}} + \underbrace{\sigma(\mu_i)}_{\text{Constraint Violation}} \underbrace{\log \frac{c^*(s)}{1 - c^*(s)}}_{\text{Expert-Imitation [WGAN]}}$$

$$\text{Diversity } \beta_i^k(s, a) := (1 - (\ell_i^k / \ell_0)^3) \langle \phi(s), \psi_i^k - \psi_{j_i^k}^k \rangle$$

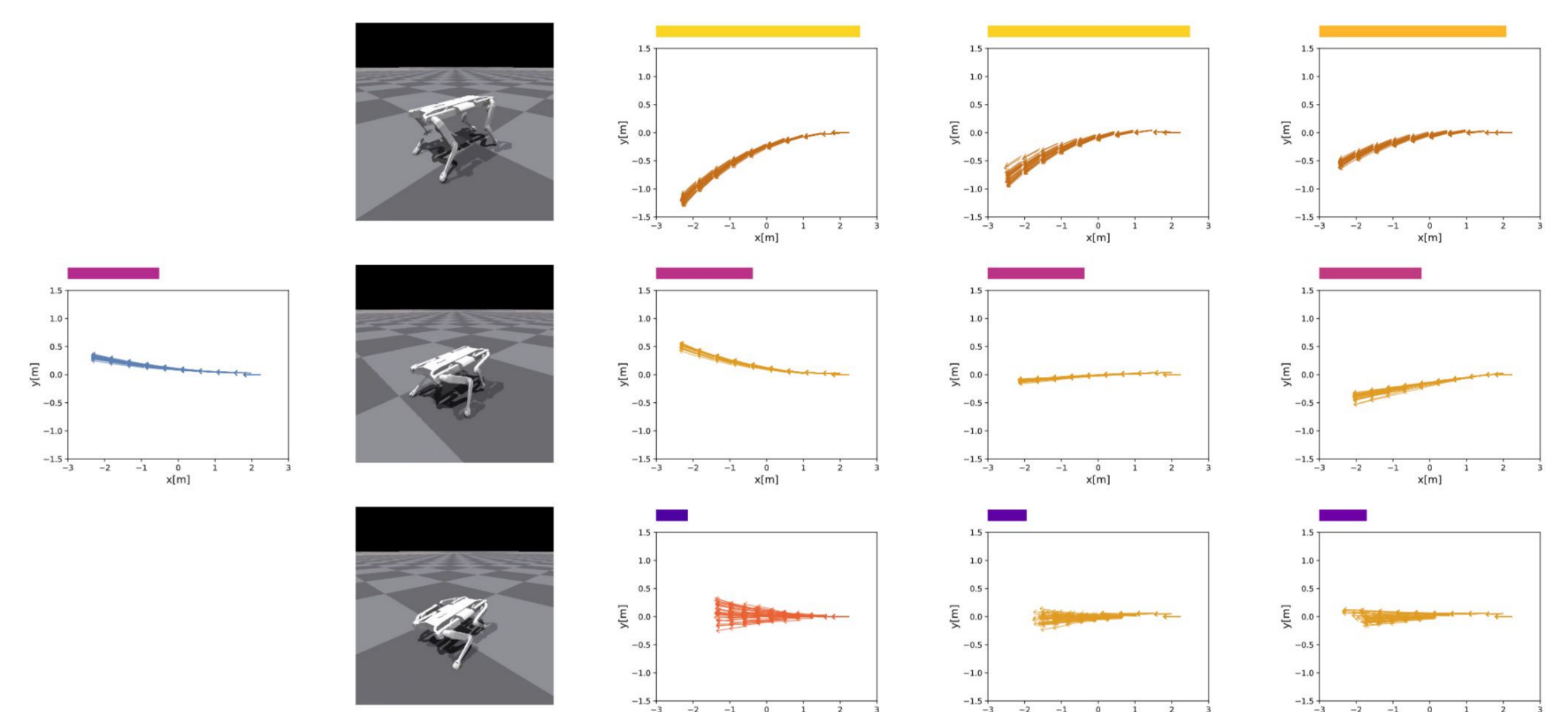
## Experiments (Solo12)

### Successor Features



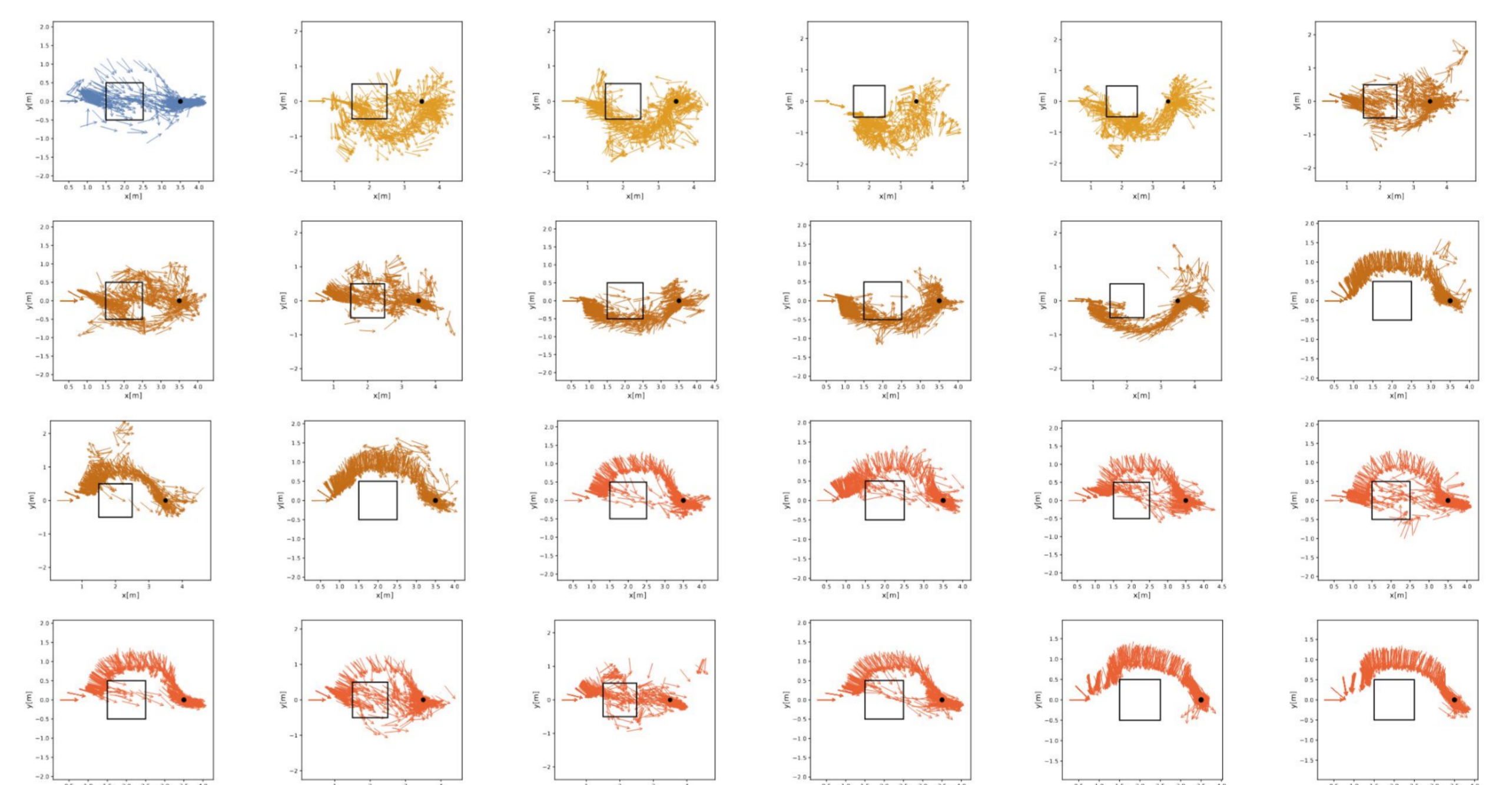
### Locomotion Task

1) The learned skills find all base-height movements (high, middle, low) and have different angular velocity. The SMODICE-expert has middle base-height.



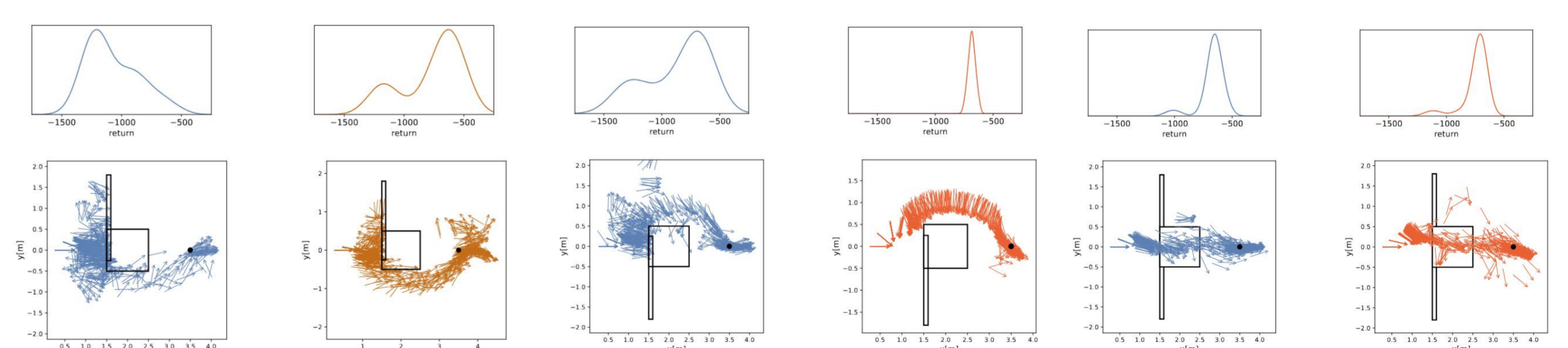
### OBSTACLE NAVIGATION TASK

2) While the multi-modal SMODICE-expert prefers passing over the box, the set of learned skills capture all modalities: left, right, over, and mixed.



### ROBUSTNESS: FENCE OBSTACLES

3) Learned skills outperform SMODICE-expert (left, right) or perform on par with it (both left and right).



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Paper



Project Website



Autonomous Learning

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