

Experimental and causal view on information integration in autonomous agents

Philipp Geiger (MPI for Intelligent Systems),
Katja Hofmann, Bernhard Schölkopf

August 30, 2016

Slides available on pgeiger.org

Introduction

Internet of things, self-driving cars, etc.: many trends that increase the number of connected intelligent agents (sensors and actuators)

Introduction

Internet of things, self-driving cars, etc.: many trends that increase the number of connected intelligent agents (sensors and actuators)

Problem statement:

How can an agent autonomously integrate as much relevant data (or higher level information) as possible from others to inform causal model/ actions?

Introduction

Internet of things, self-driving cars, etc.: many trends that increase the number of connected intelligent agents (sensors and actuators)

Problem statement:

How can an agent autonomously integrate as much relevant data (or higher level information) as possible from others to inform causal model/ actions?

Examples:

- ▶ Road experience transfer between different self-driving cars
- ▶ Path descriptions based on landmarks or maps

Previous work

Various approaches to various versions of this problem:

- ▶ Reinforcement learning (RL)
- ▶ Learning from demonstrations (LfD)
- ▶ Transfer learning for agents (TLA)
- ▶ Multi-agent systems (MAS)
- ▶ Knowledge representation

Previous work

Various approaches to various versions of this problem:

- ▶ Reinforcement learning (RL)
- ▶ Learning from demonstrations (LfD)
- ▶ Transfer learning for agents (TLA)
- ▶ Multi-agent systems (MAS)
- ▶ Knowledge representation

(Inaccurate? Missing something?)

Our two perspectives on this problem:

1. Simulated experiments – to obtain better understanding
2. Causal models – e.g. for transfer across different agent hardware

Our two perspectives on this problem:

1. Simulated experiments – to obtain better understanding
2. Causal models – e.g. for transfer across different agent hardware

Structure for both:

- ▶ introduce toy instance of the problem
- ▶ illustrate approach

Experimental view on information integration in autonomous agents

Problem instance: navigation from video in 'Malmo'

Background: AI experimentation platform 'Malmo': library for programming agents for 'Minecraft' (computer game) [Bignell2016]

Experimental view on information integration in autonomous agents

Problem instance: navigation from video in 'Malmo'

Background: AI experimentation platform 'Malmo': library for programming agents for 'Minecraft' (computer game) [Bignell2016]

Task: unknown landscape; navigate to visually recognizable goal

Problem instance: navigation from video in 'Malmo'

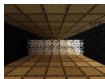
Background: AI experimentation platform 'Malmo': library for programming agents for 'Minecraft' (computer game) [Bignell2016]

Task: unknown landscape; navigate to visually recognizable goal

Available heterogeneous information:

- ▶ agent's own sensors (position q , image y) and action (move left/right/forward/backward) at each time t
- ▶ "local controller" (past experience on "local physical laws")
- ▶ video $y_{0:L}^*$ of a different ("source") agent that gets to the goal

NB: no actions given! – allows e.g. for differing action spaces



A simple integrating agent algorithm

(Given: local controller ctl , source agent's video $y_{1:L}^*$)

A simple integrating agent algorithm

(Given: local controller ctl , source agent's video $y_{1:L}^*$)

For $i = 1, \dots, L$

1. Use ctl and interaction with environment to search locally around position q_{i-1} for position q_i with image y most similar to y_i^*
(formally: $q_i := \arg \min_q \|Gauss * (\overline{y_i^*} - \overline{\mathbb{E}(Y|Q = q)})\|_2$)
2. Use ctl to go to q_i

A simple integrating agent algorithm

(Given: local controller ctl , source agent's video $y_{1:L}^*$)

For $i = 1, \dots, L$

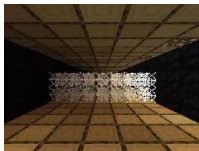
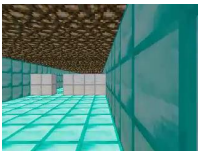
1. Use ctl and interaction with environment to search locally around position q_{i-1} for position q_i with image y most similar to y_i^*
(formally: $q_i := \arg \min_q \|Gauss * (\overline{y_i^*} - \overline{\mathbb{E}(Y|Q = q)})\|_2$)
2. Use ctl to go to q_i

Proof-of-concept implementation - evaluation on next slide

- ▶ $ctl :=$ proportional controller based on previous experience
- ▶ uses teleportation in search for q_i

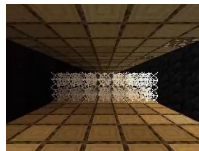
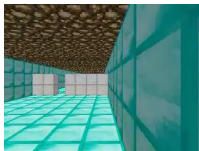
Experimental view on information integration in autonomous agents

Evaluation on “Malmo”

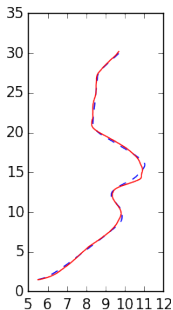


Experimental view on information integration in autonomous agents

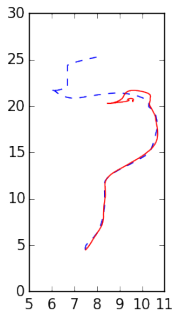
Evaluation on “Malmo”



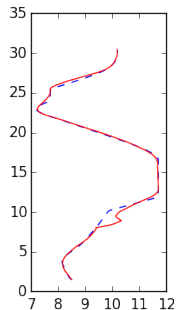
Source agents trajectory (blue) and integration method (red):



success



fail



success

1. Introduction
2. Experimental view on information integration in autonomous agents
3. Causal view on information integration in autonomous agents
4. Conclusions

Causal view on information integration in autonomous agents

Problem instance: experience transfer between cars

Setup: two (or more) self-driving cars with different hardware

Causal view on information integration in autonomous agents

Problem instance: experience transfer between cars

Setup: two (or more) self-driving cars with different hardware

Task – w.l.o.g. for car 1: safely follow some trajectory (e.g. road)

Problem instance: experience transfer between cars

Setup: two (or more) self-driving cars with different hardware

Task – w.l.o.g. for car 1: safely follow some trajectory (e.g. road)

Available heterogeneous information:

- ▶ hardware specifications of all cars (e.g. table with HP, ...)
- ▶ past experiences (actions/observations) of all cars
- ▶ influence structure between relevant variables (“causal DAG”, see next slide)

Background: causal models & transportability

Def.: diagram (DAG) plus factorizing distribution over set of random variables [Pearl2000]

Background: causal models & transportability

Def.: diagram (DAG) plus factorizing distribution over set of random variables [Pearl2000]

Reason about (identifiability of) **outcomes of manipulations** of the underlying system

Background: causal models & transportability

Def.: diagram (DAG) plus factorizing distribution over set of random variables [Pearl2000]

Reason about (identifiability of) **outcomes of manipulations** of the underlying system

Main example: “X causes Y” := “intervening on X changes Y”

Background: causal models & transportability

Def.: diagram (DAG) plus factorizing distribution over set of random variables [Pearl2000]

Reason about (identifiability of) **outcomes of manipulations** of the underlying system

Main example: “X causes Y” := “intervening on X changes Y”

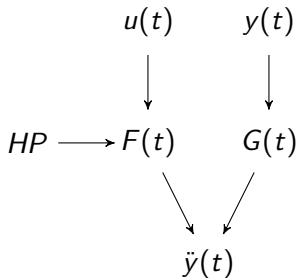
But useful for reasoning about related systems in general - example:

$$X \longrightarrow Z \longleftarrow Y$$

$$\Rightarrow P(z, y|x) = P(z|x)P(y)$$

\Rightarrow system $P(z, y|x_1)$ contains information $P(y)$ about modified system $P(z, y|x_2)$ [Pearl2011]

Causal reasoning for toy scenario



y : position

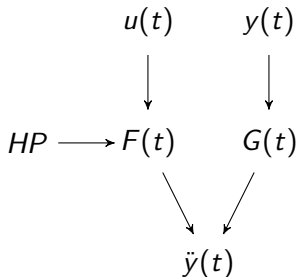
F : force from engine

G : other forces (friction etc.)

HP : horse powers

u : control signal

Causal reasoning for toy scenario



y : position

F : force from engine

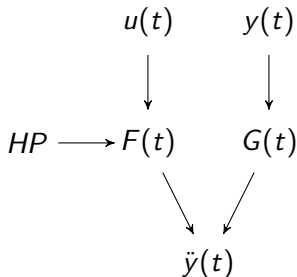
G : other forces (friction etc.)

HP : horse powers

u : control signal

1. Assume two cars only differ in $HP = hp_1, hp_2$

Causal reasoning for toy scenario



y : position

F : force from engine

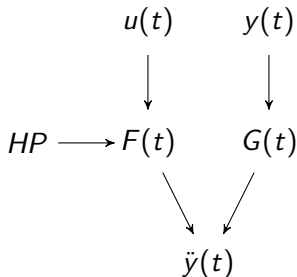
G : other forces (friction etc.)

HP : horse powers

u : control signal

1. Assume two cars only differ in $HP = hp_1, hp_2$
2. causal DAG \Rightarrow car 2's experience about mechanism $p(G|y)$ transferable to car 1.

Causal reasoning for toy scenario



y : position

F : force from engine

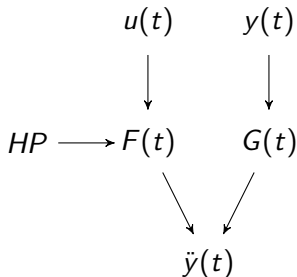
G : other forces (friction etc.)

HP : horse powers

u : control signal

1. Assume two cars only differ in $HP = hp_1, hp_2$
2. causal DAG \Rightarrow car 2's experience about mechanism $p(G|y)$ transferable to car 1.
3. Additivity of y & knowing $p(F|u, hp_1) \Rightarrow$ identify dynamics of car 1

Causal reasoning for toy scenario



y : position

F : force from engine

G : other forces (friction etc.)

HP : horse powers

u : control signal

1. Assume two cars only differ in $HP = hp_1, hp_2$
2. causal DAG \Rightarrow car 2's experience about mechanism $p(G|y)$ transferable to car 1.
3. Additivity of y & knowing $p(F|u, hp_1) \Rightarrow$ identify dynamics of car 1

E.g.: Car 1 avoids slipping on oil spill at position not visited before

Conclusions

Experimental view

Conclusions

Experimental view

- ▶ Simple “integrating agent” partially succeeded in toy navigation task on “Malmo”

Conclusions

Experimental view

- ▶ Simple “integrating agent” partially succeeded in toy navigation task on “Malmo”
- ▶ Important: take several measurements then averaging;
problem: repetitive structures

Conclusions

Experimental view

- ▶ Simple “integrating agent” partially succeeded in toy navigation task on “Malmö”
- ▶ Important: take several measurements then averaging; problem: repetitive structures
- ▶ NB: Other AI platforms exist, such as “OpenAI Gym”

Conclusions

Experimental view

- ▶ Simple “integrating agent” partially succeeded in toy navigation task on “Malmö”
- ▶ Important: take several measurements then averaging; problem: repetitive structures
- ▶ NB: Other AI platforms exist, such as “OpenAI Gym”

Causal view

Conclusions

Experimental view

- ▶ Simple “integrating agent” partially succeeded in toy navigation task on “Malmö”
- ▶ Important: take several measurements then averaging; problem: repetitive structures
- ▶ NB: Other AI platforms exist, such as “OpenAI Gym”

Causal view

- ▶ encode mechanics and reason about transferability

Conclusions

Experimental view

- ▶ Simple “integrating agent” partially succeeded in toy navigation task on “Malmo”
- ▶ Important: take several measurements then averaging; problem: repetitive structures
- ▶ NB: Other AI platforms exist, such as “OpenAI Gym”

Causal view

- ▶ encode mechanics and reason about transferability
- ▶ Unclear: can this be done by classical say Bayes nets?

Conclusions

Experimental view

- ▶ Simple “integrating agent” partially succeeded in toy navigation task on “Malmo”
- ▶ Important: take several measurements then averaging; problem: repetitive structures
- ▶ NB: Other AI platforms exist, such as “OpenAI Gym”

Causal view

- ▶ encode mechanics and reason about transferability
- ▶ Unclear: can this be done by classical say Bayes nets?

Future directions

- ▶ Use **machine learning** to infer “integration mapping”
- ▶ “Universal representation” $\rightsquigarrow n$ instead of n^2 mappings

References

- ▶ [Geiger2016] Philipp Geiger, Katja Hofmann, Bernhard Schoelkopf: Experimental and causal view on autonomous information integration in agents.
- ▶ [Bignell2016] David Bignell, Katja Hofmann, Tim Hutton, and Matthew Johnson, 'The Malmo platform for artificial intelligence experimentation', in IJCAI, (2016).
- ▶ [Pearl2011] Judea Pearl and Elias Bareinboim: Transportability of causal and statistical relations: A formal approach. AAAI 2011.
- ▶ [Pearl2000] Judea Pearl: Causality. Cambridge University Press, 2000.
- ▶ <https://philippgeiger.org>
- ▶ https://ei.is.tuebingen.mpg.de/research_groups/causal-inference-group