

On Optimizing Interventions in Shared Autonomy

UMass Amherst CICS

Weihaio Tan
Siddhant Pradhan
David Koleczek
Yash Chandak (PhD)
Nicholas Perello (PhD)

Microsoft

H M Sajjad Hossain
Vivek Chettiar
Vishal Rohra
Nan Ma
Aaslesha Rajaram
Soundar Srinivasan

Introduction

UMass CS 696DS

Primary Contributors (UMass)

- Weihao Tan (M.S.)
- Siddhant Pradhan (M.S.)
- Nicholas Perello (PhD candidate)

Advisors

- Yash Chandak (PhD candidate)
- H M Sajjad Hossain (Data Scientist, MAIDAP)

Microsoft's AI Development Acceleration Program (MAIDAP)

- Vivek, Nan, Vishal, Soundar, Aaslesha

Feedback from Microsoft Research

- Sam Devlin (Senior Researcher)

Intervention Aware Shared Autonomy

Weihao Tan^{*1} David Koleczek^{*1,2} Siddhant Pradhan^{*1} Nicholas Perello¹ Vivek Chettiar³ Nan Ma³
Aaslesha Rajaram³ Vishal Rohra³ Soundar Srinivasan³ H M Sajjad Hossain^{†3} Yash Chandak^{†1}

Abstract

Shared autonomy refers to approaches for enabling an autonomous agent to collaborate with a human with the aim of improving human performance. However, besides improving performance, shared autonomy can also be used for

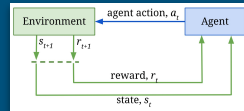
collaboration has also shown promising advances in microsurgery (Kragic et al., 2005), brain-computer interfaces (Muelling et al., 2017; Shanechi et al., 2016; Kim et al., 2006), myoelectric devices (Pilarski et al., 2011), and in leisure applications (e.g., enabling people with disabilities to enjoy playing Xbox video games (Xbox, 2018)).

Outline

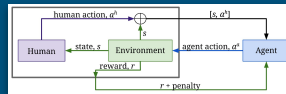
- The Problem



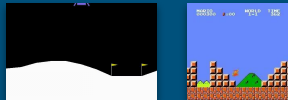
- Reinforcement Learning



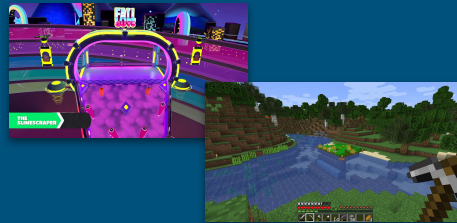
- Our Method



- Evaluation



- Next Steps & Challenges



The Problem

Motivation

Xbox Adaptive Controller

- Helps people with disabilities enjoy games

Copilot Feature

- Two users can share “one controller” by combining the input from two controllers



The Problem

Can we work towards a general *autonomous agent* that assists someone with special needs in playing a game without the need for a second person?



Shared Autonomy

A broader area of research about **Human-AI collaboration**

Human input is combined with semi-autonomous control to achieve a **common goal**.

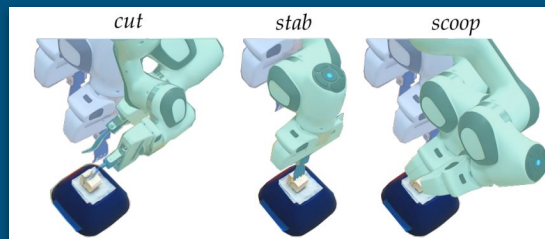
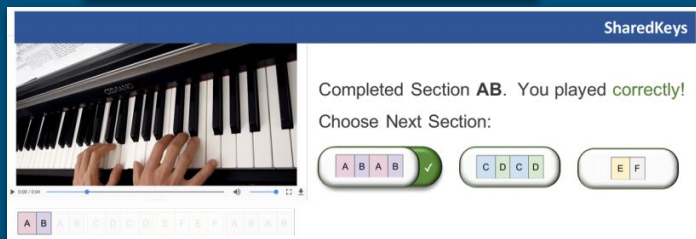
- AI inference of human goals
- Learning efficiently from limited human data
- Brain-computer interfaces
- **User experience**
- And much more...

Optimizing Interventions in Shared Autonomy

Our focus is on games, but so many other applications



Shared Control



Optimizing Interventions in Shared Autonomy

Imagine an agent assisting you play *Super Mario Bros.*

- If you are an **expert**...
- If it is your **first time** playing...
- If you are only able to use a **subset of available controls**...



Optimizing Interventions in Shared Autonomy

Goal

- Maximize **performance** at the task
- Minimize **perceived impact** of the agent (maximize user satisfaction)

How do we quantify the **experience** of a human?

- Subjective and no single, correct answer

Interventions

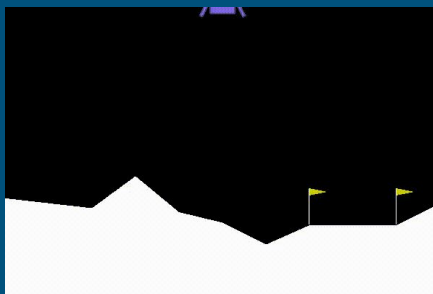
- Consider the discrete number of **interventions** made by the agent
- **Intervention rate**: *interventions / time*

Experimental Setup - Simulated Humans

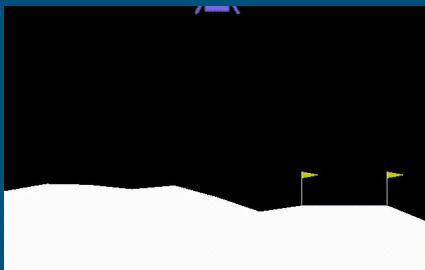
OpenAI Gym: Lunar Lander



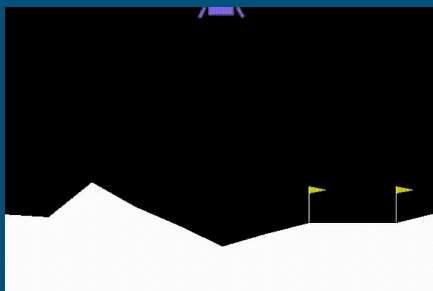
No-op



Sensor



Laggy



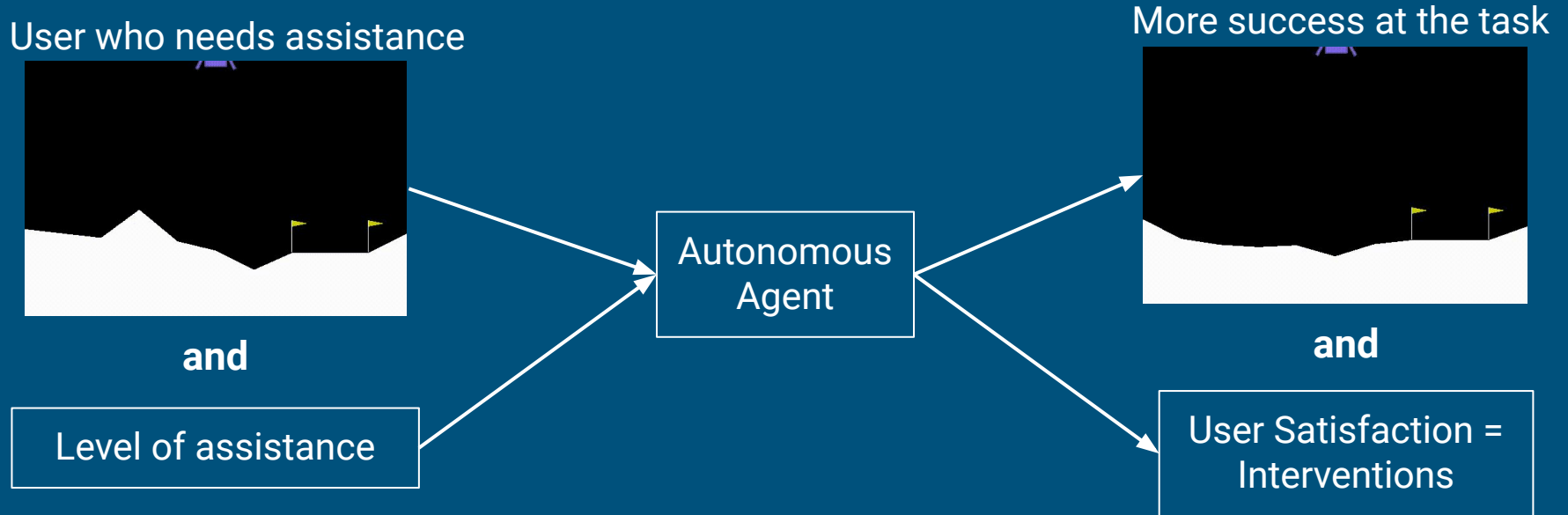
Noisy

Super Mario Bros.



Noisy

Problem Setup



Reinforcement Learning

Intro to Reinforcement Learning

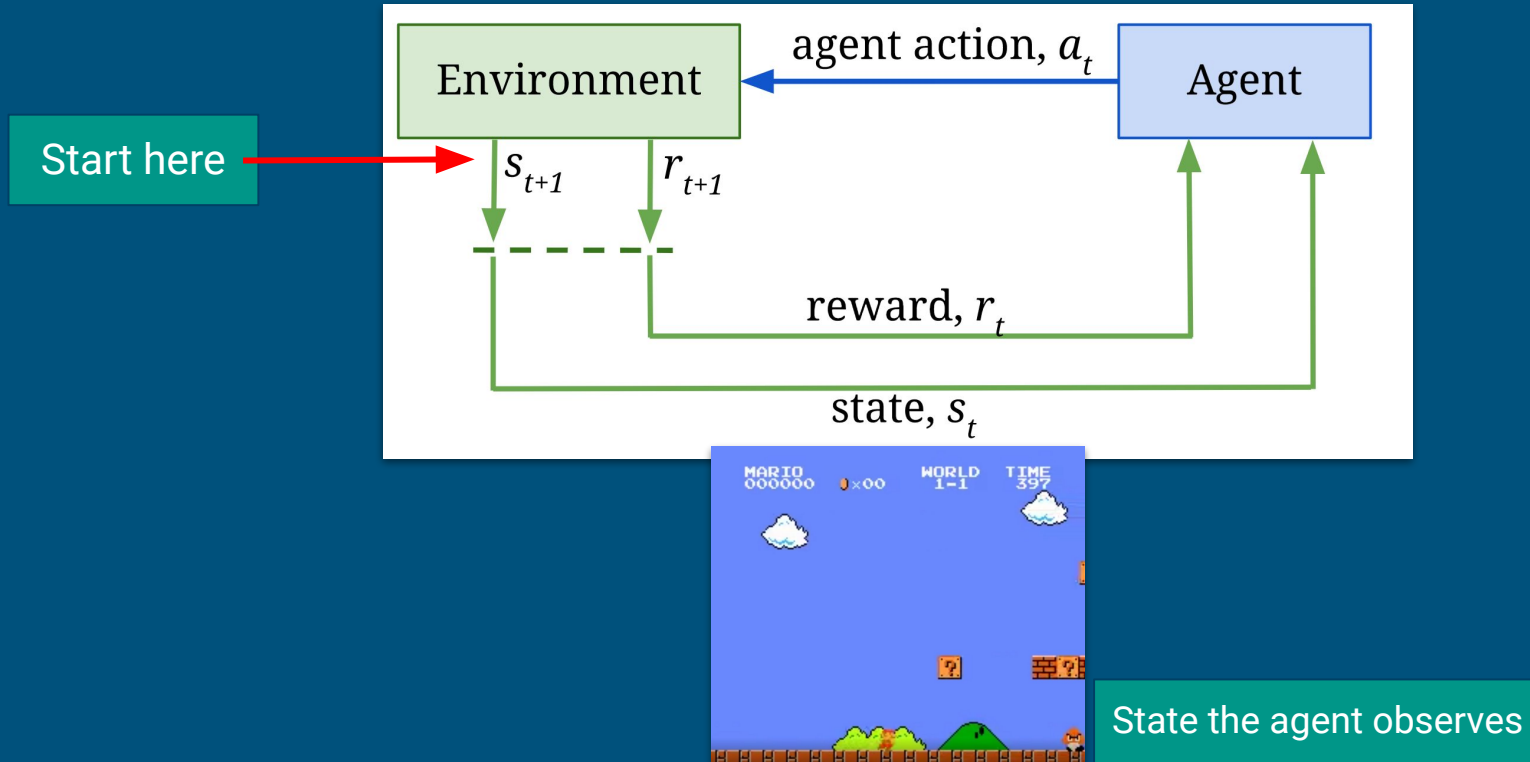
How do you go from **real world interactions**, like playing a game...

To a mathematically precise **decision making process** that you can optimize.

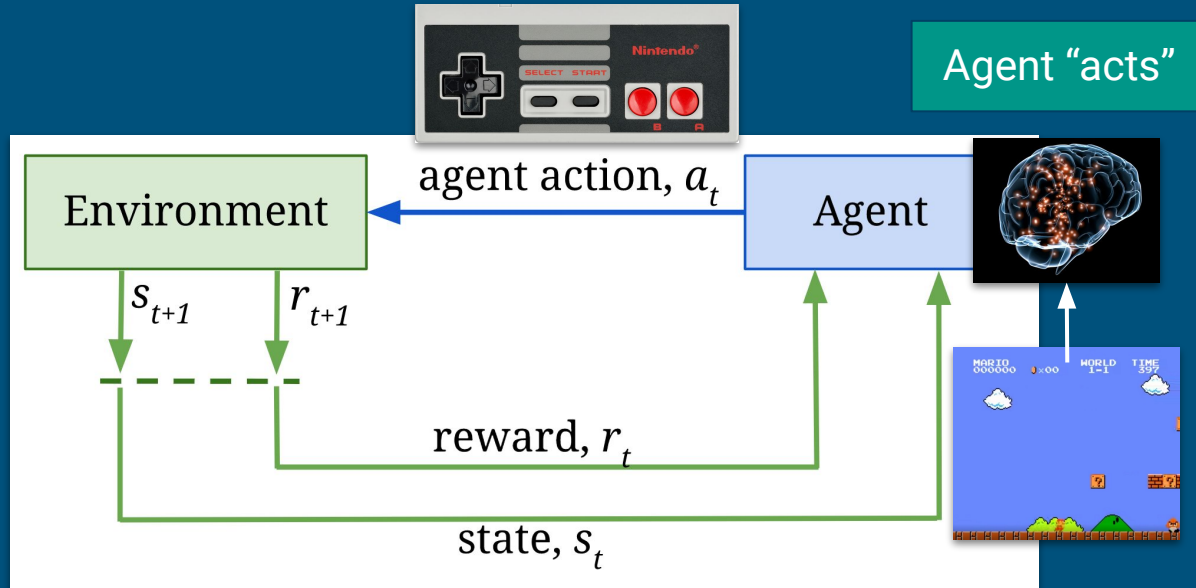
- How to build an automated system to play the game?

Reinforcement Learning!

Agent-Environment Interaction

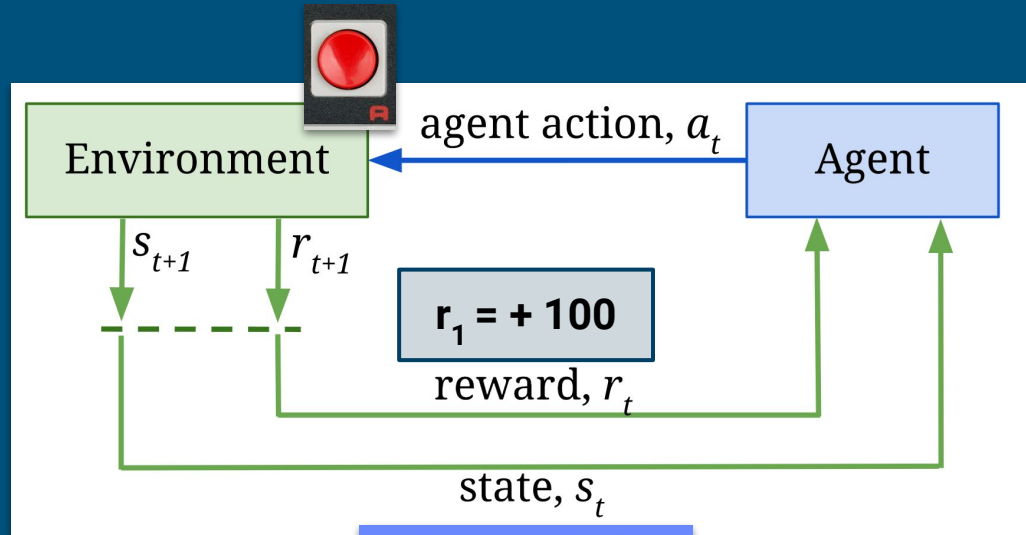


Agent-Environment Interaction

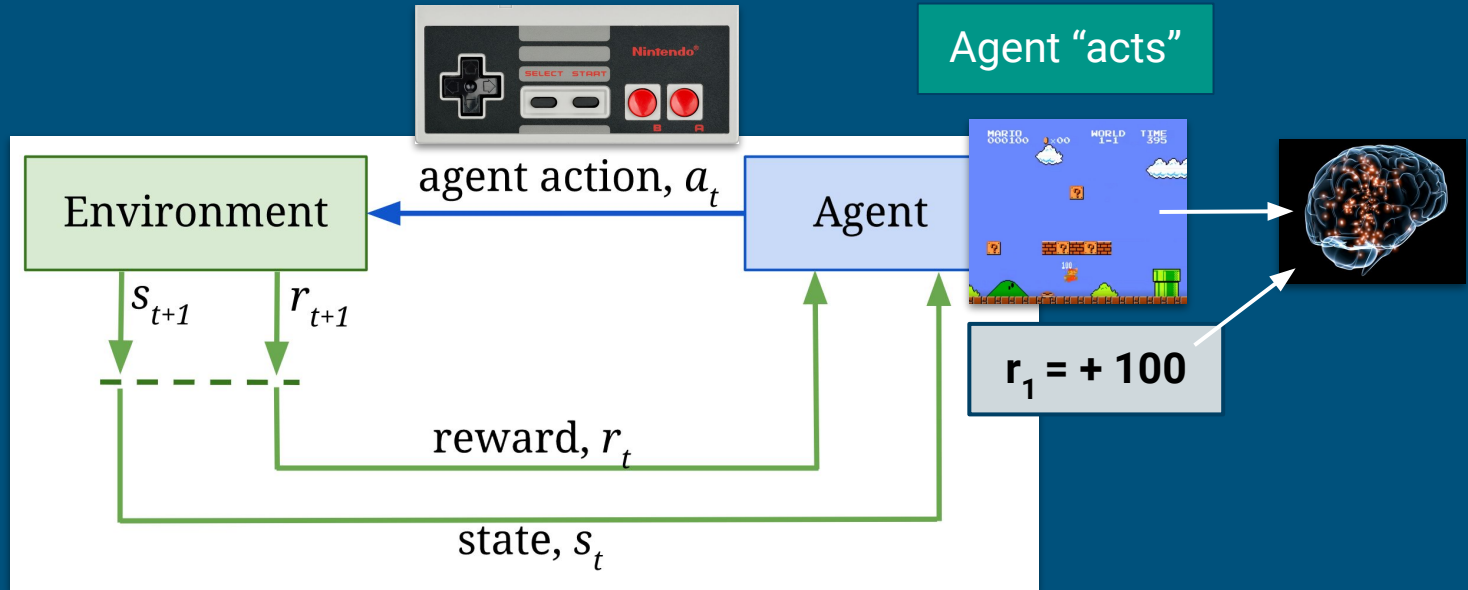


Agent-Environment Interaction

Environment
"transitions"

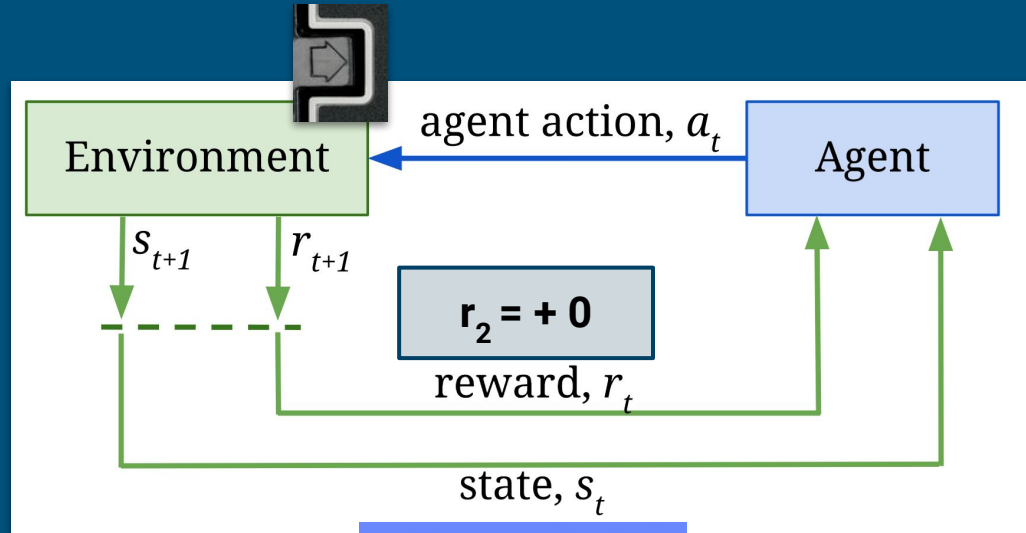


Agent-Environment Interaction

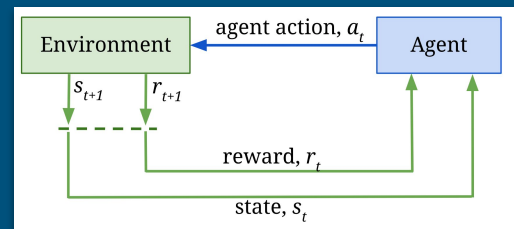


Agent-Environment Interaction

Environment
“transitions”



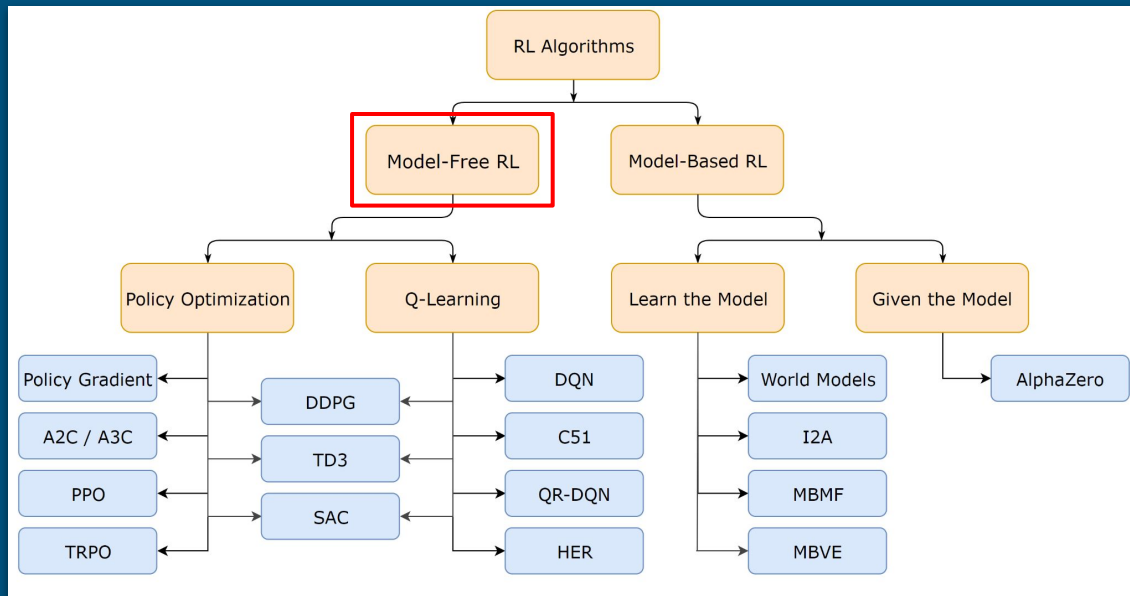
Dataset View of RL



State, s	Action, a	Reward, r	Next state, s'
		+ 100	
		0	
		0	
		0	

Learning Algorithms

How to train an agent to take optimal actions?

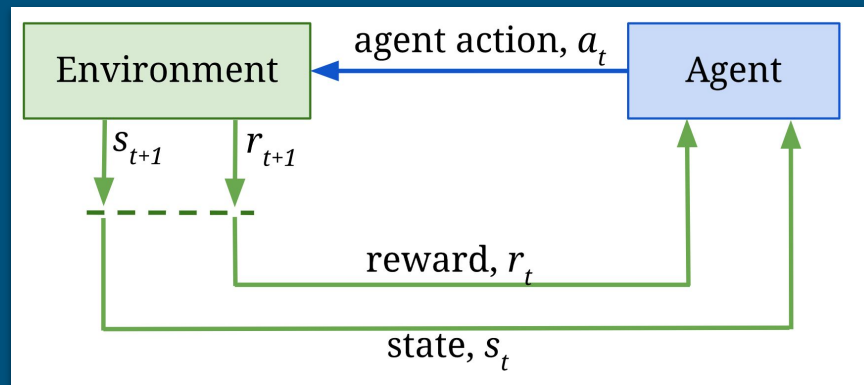


Taxonomy of RL Algorithms - OpenAI

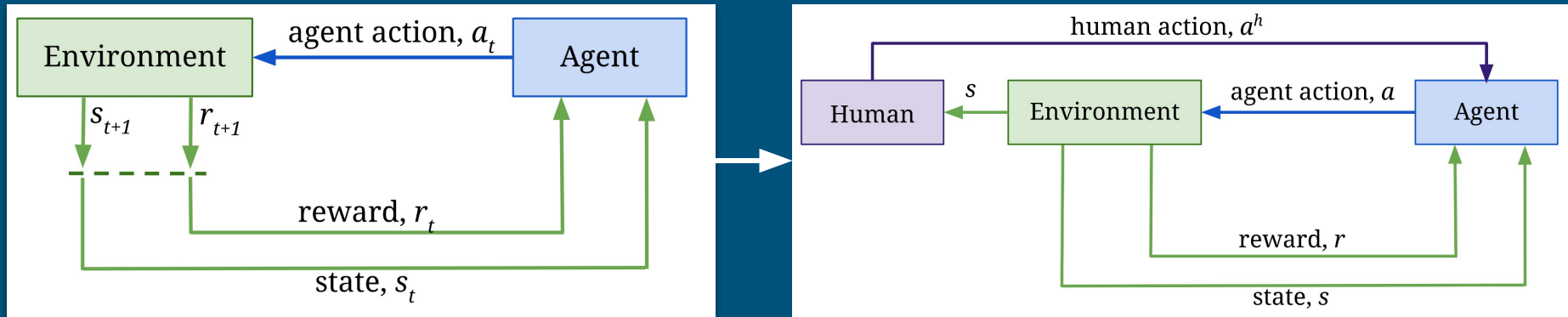
Our Method

Towards a Human in the Loop

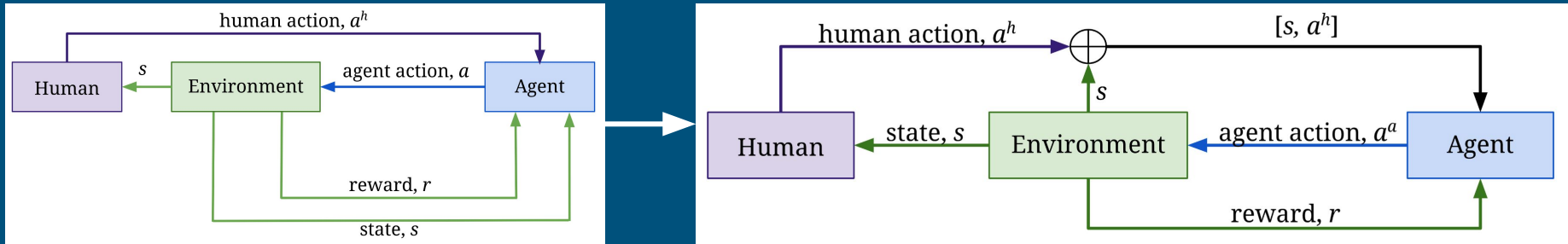
Goal: Use RL to train the agent to **modify** human actions to **balance** **increasing reward** and **minimizing interventions** (a proxy for satisfaction)



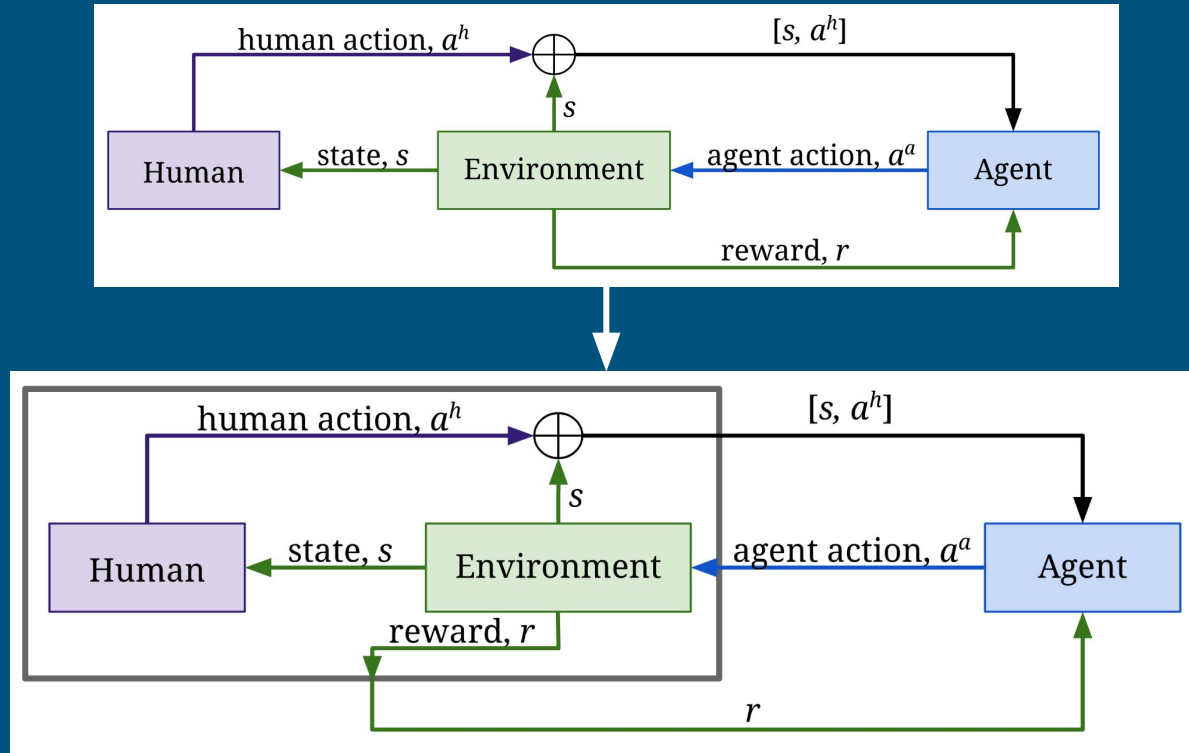
Towards a Human in the Loop



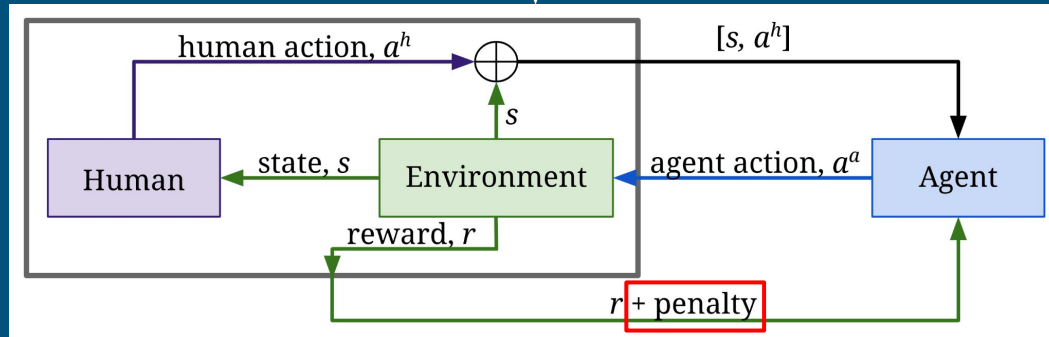
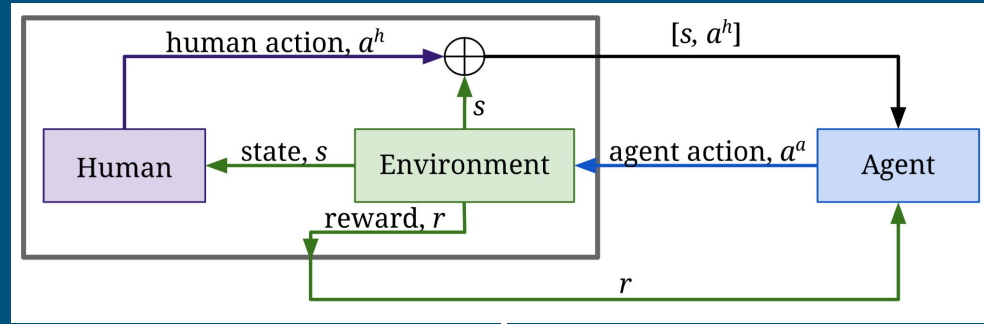
Towards a Human in the Loop



Towards a Human in the Loop



Soft Constrained Shared Autonomy



Soft Constrained Shared Autonomy - Penalty Adapting

How do you set the penalty? 🙄

- Propose Penalty Adapting to tune penalty during learning

Our objective

$$\pi_a^* = \max_{\pi_a} \mathbb{E}_{\pi_a, \pi_h} \left[\sum_{t=0}^T r(s_t, a_t) \right] \text{ s.t. } \mathbb{E}_{\pi_a, \pi_h} \left[\sum_{t=0}^T I(a_t^a, a_t^h) \right] \leq c$$

Maximize total return

Satisfy a constraint on interventions

Written as a Lagrangian

$$\max_{\pi_a} \min_{\lambda \geq 0} \mathbb{E}_{\pi_a, \pi_h} \left(\sum_{t=0}^T r(s_t, a_t) + \lambda \left(c - \sum_{t=0}^T I(a_t^a, a_t^h) \right) \right)$$

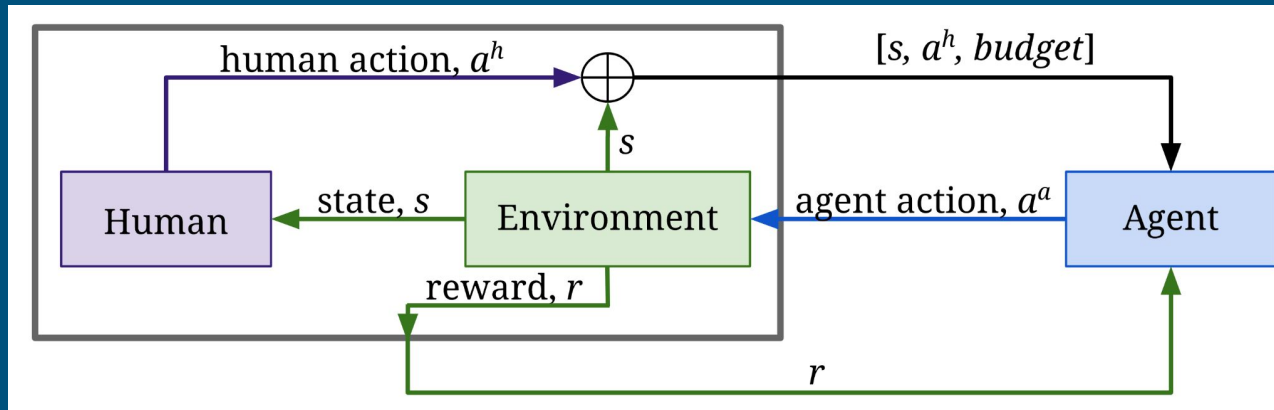
Maximize using RL

Minimize using
gradient descent

Hard Constrained Shared Autonomy

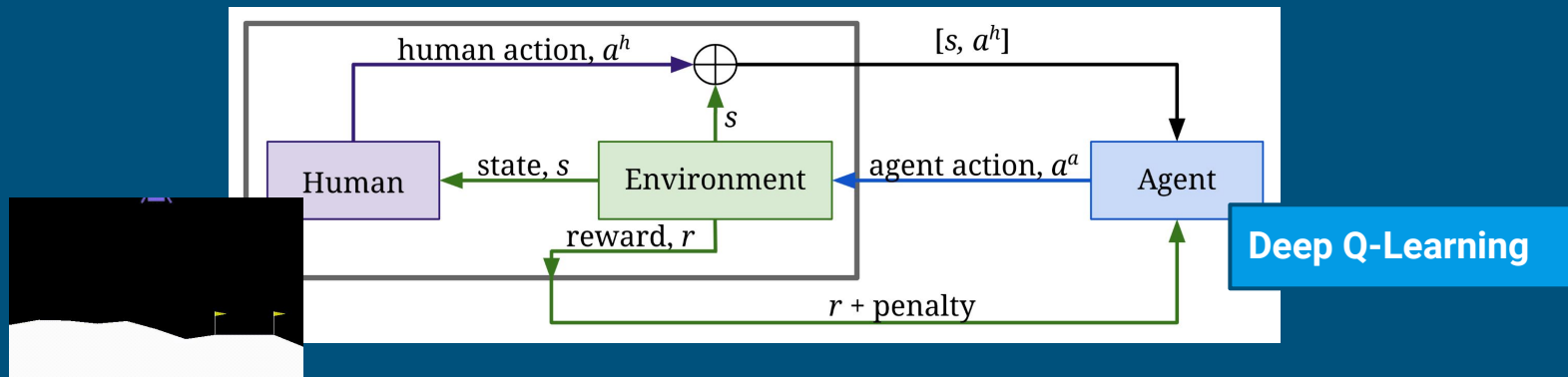
Set a ***budget***; the maximum number of times an agent can intervene

- budget > 0, the agent can intervene whenever it desires
- budget = 0, the agent can no longer intervene



Evaluation

Experimental Setup

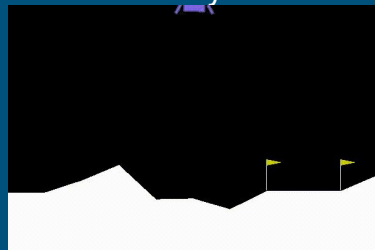


- 4 methods: Penalty, Penalty Adapting, Budget, Baseline*
- Use each of the 5 simulated humans
- Agents trained using Deep Q-Learning

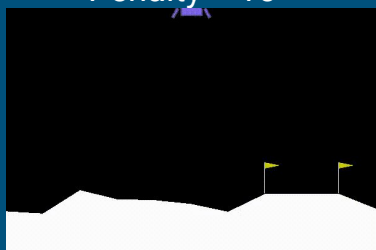
Sensor Pilot



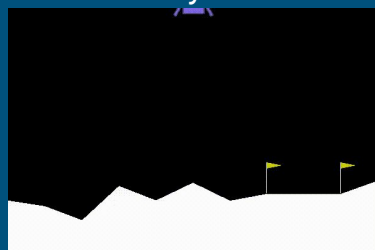
Penalty = 50



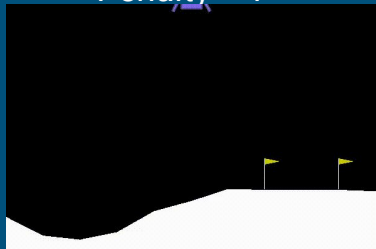
Penalty = 10



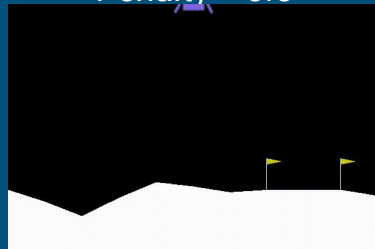
Penalty = 5



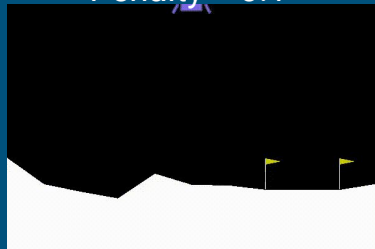
Penalty = 1



Penalty = 0.5



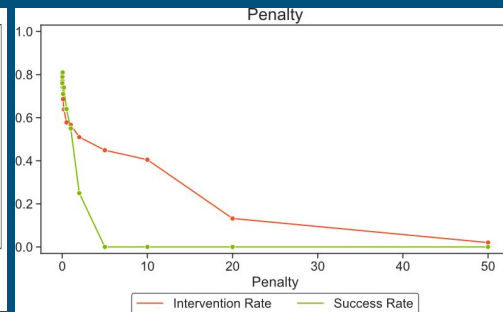
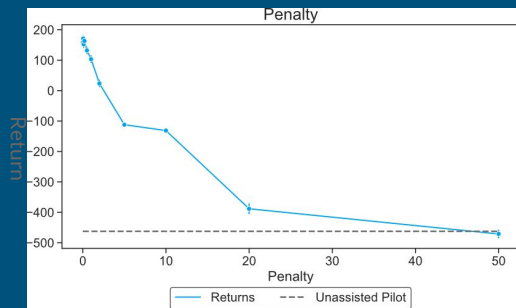
Penalty = 0.1



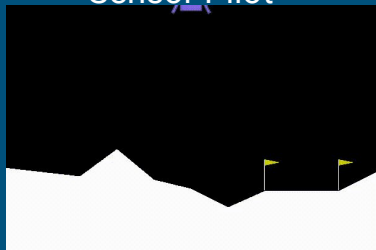
Penalty = 0.05



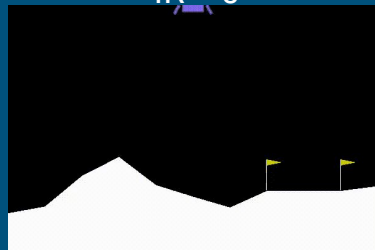
Penalty Method



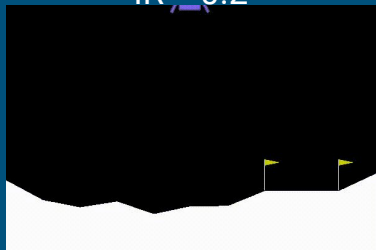
Sensor Pilot



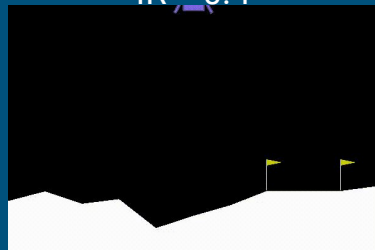
IR = 0



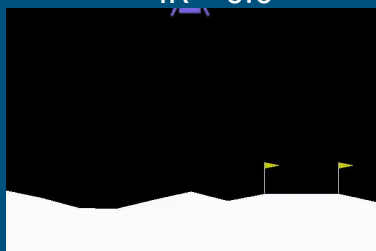
IR = 0.2



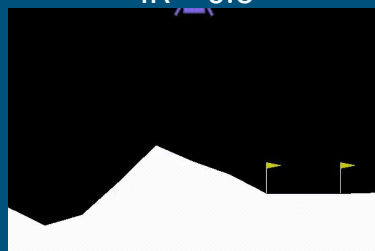
IR = 0.4



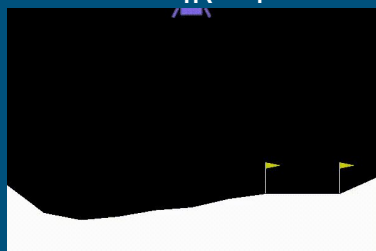
IR = 0.6



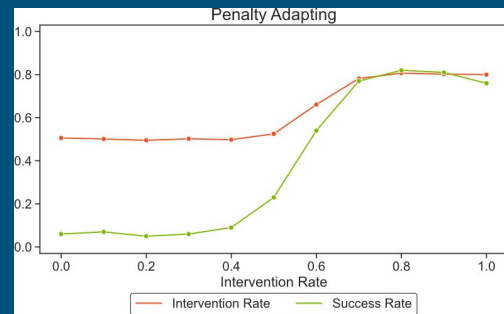
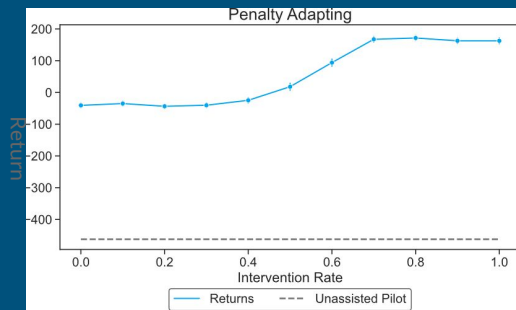
IR = 0.8



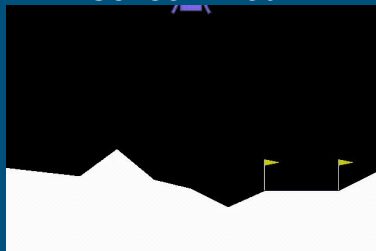
IR = 1



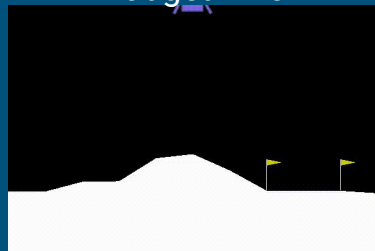
Penalty Adapting Method



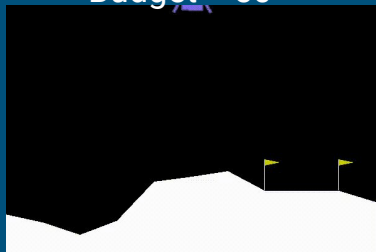
Sensor Pilot



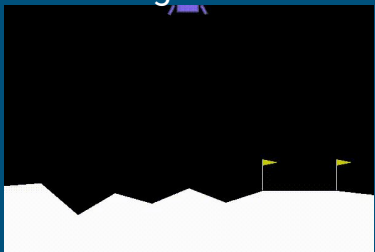
Budget = 25



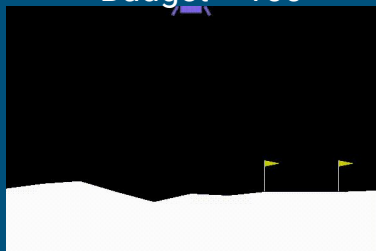
Budget = 50



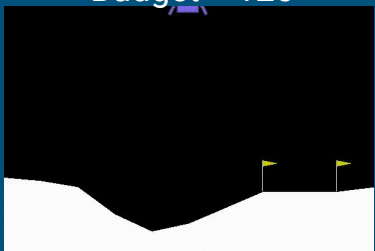
Budget = 75



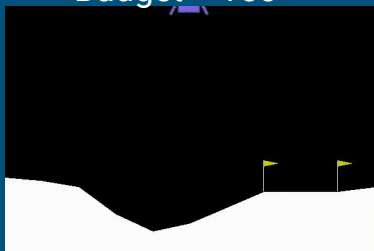
Budget = 100



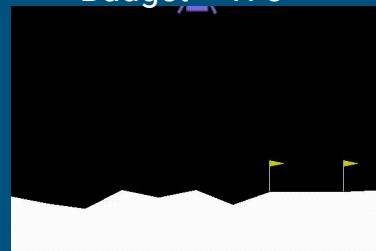
Budget = 125



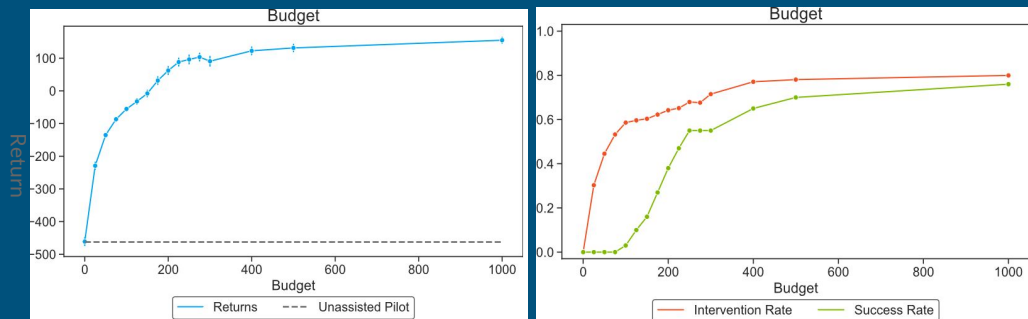
Budget = 150



Budget = 175



Budget Method



Super Mario

Noisy Pilot



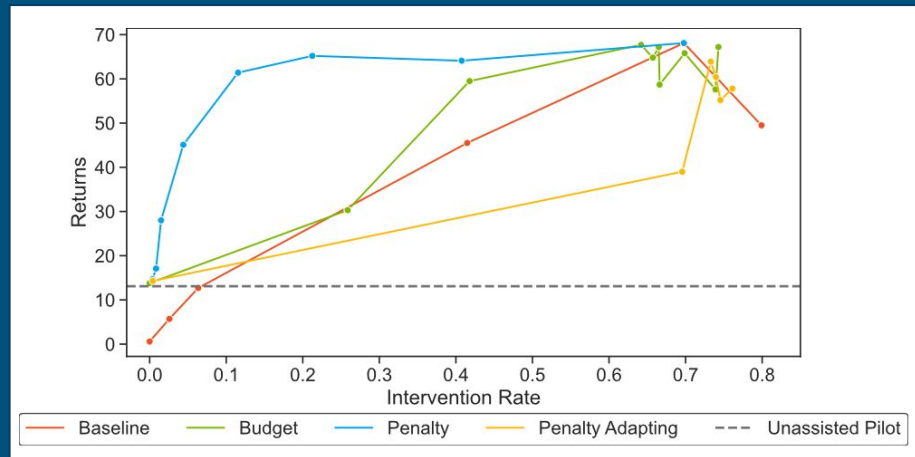
Penalty = 1



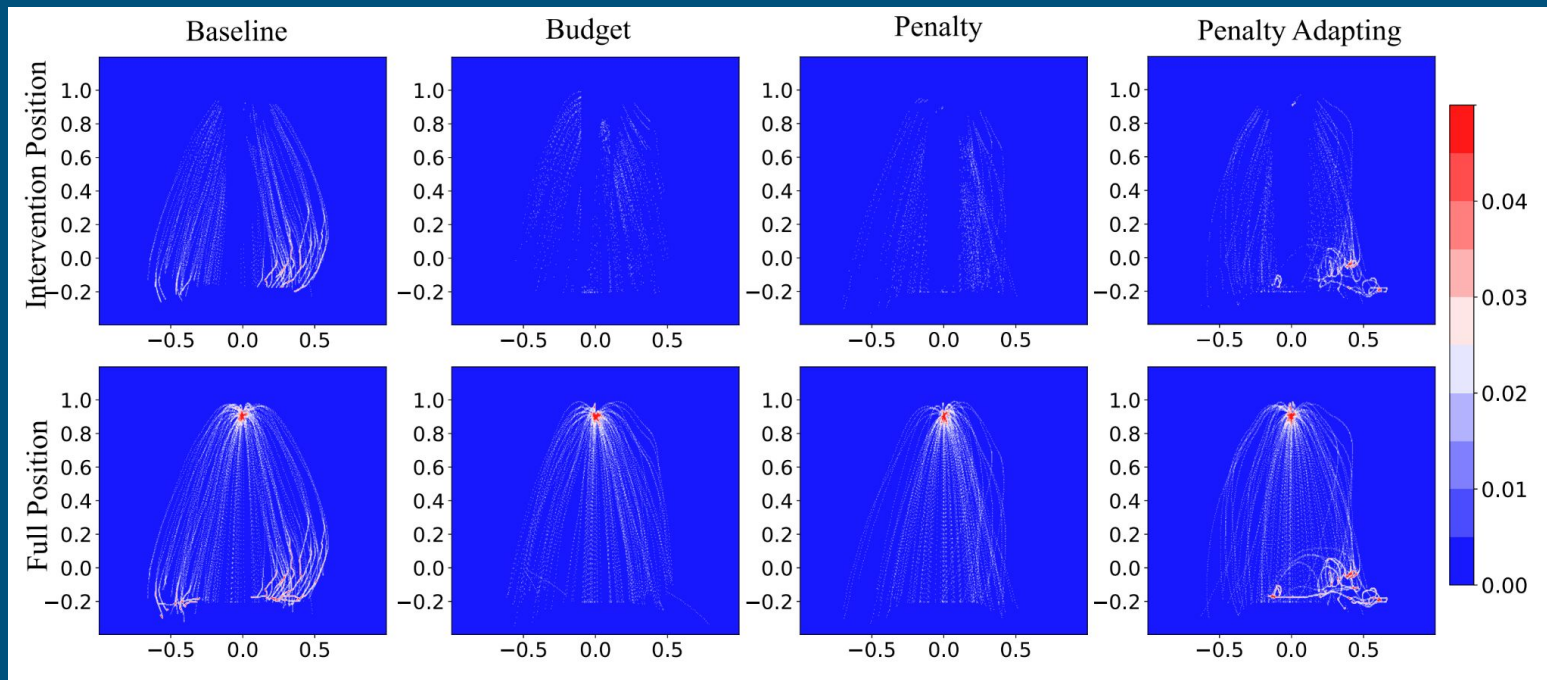
Budget = 300



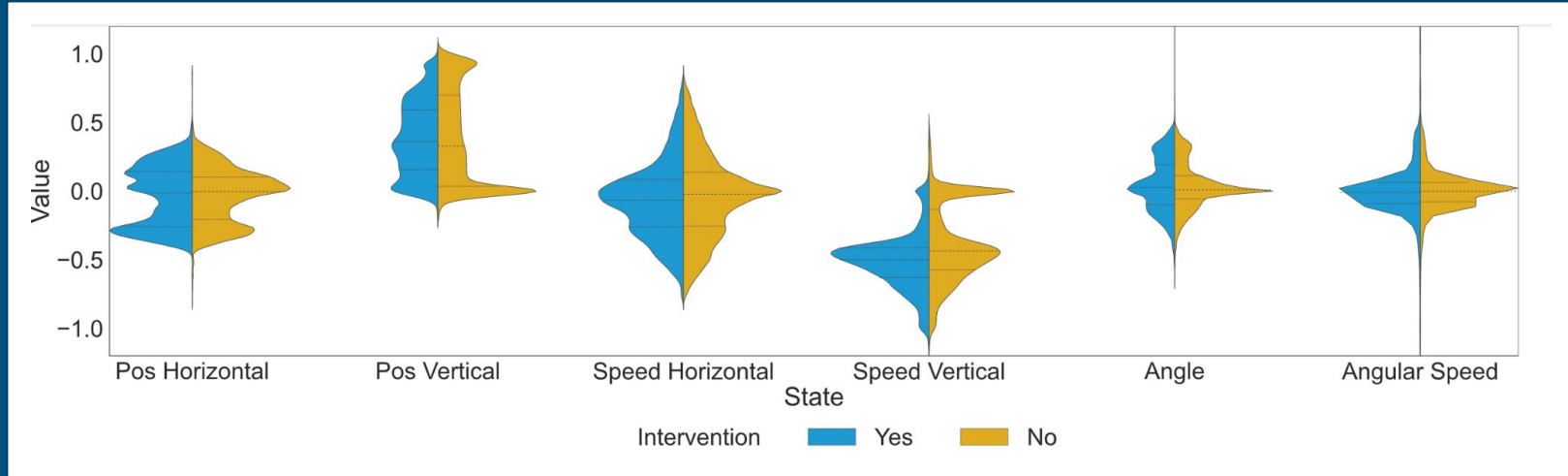
IR = 0.4



When Interventions Happen



When Interventions Happen

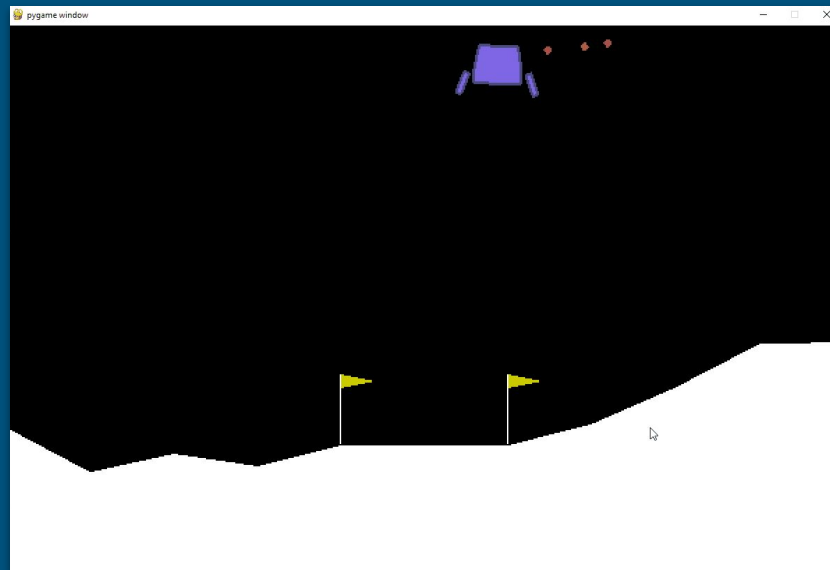


Distributions of each Lunar Lander state according to if an intervention happened, or not

- *Vertical position, vertical speed, and angle* show the agent is intervening more at states that are more likely to lead to imminent failure.

Demo

- Best way to know if the system is behaving as expected
- github.com/DavidKoleczek/hitl_demo



Red square means agent intervened

Next Steps & Challenges

Practical Application

What would it take to implement this in practice?

1. Access to a game environment
 - a. API for internal state representation or video “pixel” output
 - b. Programmatically take actions
2. Human data or simulated humans
 - a. Simulated humans that transfer well to the actual distribution
 - b. Dataset of $([s, a^h], a, r, s')$ tuples

Practical Application - Challenges

Open-ended games

- How do we know what a human wants to do?
- Do we have a reward function?
- What is the reward function telling us?



Practical Application

What would it take to implement this in practice?

Can we train a RL agent to perform well on a complicated game in the first place?

- Large amount of compute
- Difficult to get working



Thanks! Any Questions?

AAAI 2022

- [Arxiv](#)

Human AI @ ICML, 2021.

- [pdf](#)
- [Poster](#)

Project: https://github.com/DavidKoleczek/human_marl

Demo: https://github.com/DavidKoleczek/hitl_demo