

# Explorations in Reinforcement Learning

## Curriculum Connections

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# Overview

- Task #1: Reinforcement Learning (RL)  
Basics...Biology Connection
- Task #2: RL and Codes
- Curriculum and Materials

# What Is Our Project?

Current state of research with Mike's group is using CNNs and DNNs for object recognition in images.

Problem: Reinforcement learning presents opportunities for the group to use different algorithms to increase efficacy and decrease training time and resources, but they don't know much about RL or how it works.

**Research Task #1:** Learn about RL and communicate the basics.

# Biological Connections...

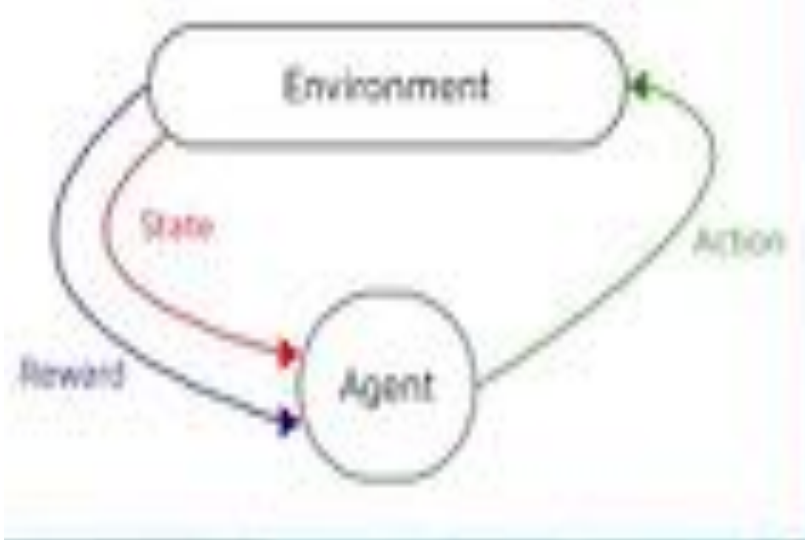
Traditional AI: classical conditioning as Reinforcement learning: operant conditioning

	Biology	RL
Rewards	Dopamine, Glutamate, Epinephrine, etc.	Points
Stimulus	Environment	Environment
Rewards lead to...	Excitation of neurons	Change of state

**Like traditional ML**

**Like reinforcement learning**



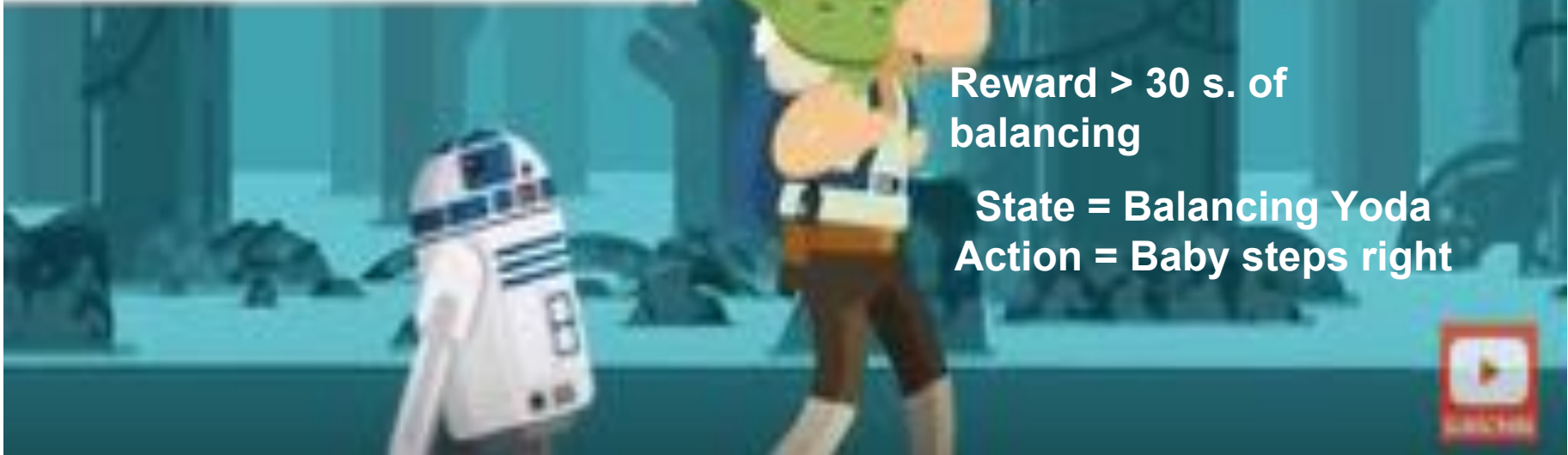


**Agent**

**Environment**  
= location of  
obstacles,  
other agents,  
pathway, etc.

**Reward > 30 s. of  
balancing**

**State = Balancing Yoda**  
**Action = Baby steps right**



# Reinforcement Learning Example #2

**Agent:** Mario

**Environment:** location of ? blocks, location of brick blocks, location of warp pipe, presence/location/direction of Koopa Troopa, any other obstacles, location of mushroom or other power ups, presence/location of coins

**State:** small Mario, location & movement of Mario, lack of power-ups, timestep, current score

**Actions:** move left, move right, jump, run left, run right

**Reward:** points accrued, not “dying”, power-ups



# Overview of RL Algorithms

Algorithm	Model	Policy	Action Space	Observation Space	Operator
Q-Learning	Model-Free	Off-policy	Discrete	Discrete	Q-value
SARSA	Model-Free	On-policy	Discrete	Discrete	Q-value
DQN	Model-Free	Off-policy	Discrete	Continuous	Q-value
DDPG	Model-Free	Off-policy	Continuous	Continuous	Q-value
TRPO	Model-Free	Off-policy	Continuous	Continuous	Advantage
PPO	Model-Free	Off-policy	Continuous	Continuous	Advantage

# Q-Learning

$$Q^{\pi}(s, a) = E \left[ \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t r_{t+1} | s, a \right]$$

Uses the Bellman equation to estimate the Q-value

There are many variations on this equation. Some use V for value rather than Q.



# Deep Q Network (DQN)

Pairs Q-learning with a DNN to define the state in an unknown situation

Inputs are frames from the environment

Hidden layers extract features

Outputs are predictions for reward earned by different actions taken

# How Does RL in Machines Work?

Visual comparison of...

## DNN OR CNN Alone

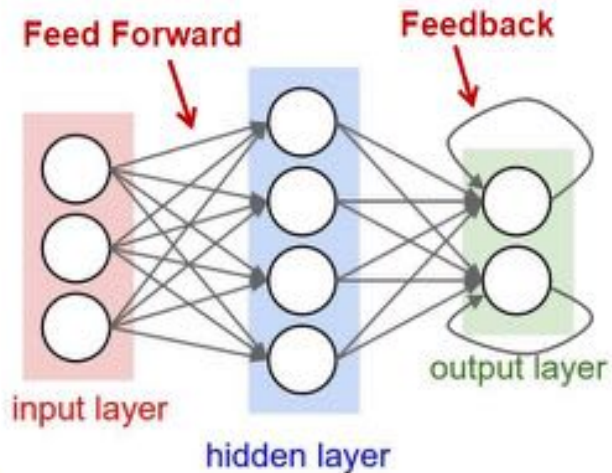
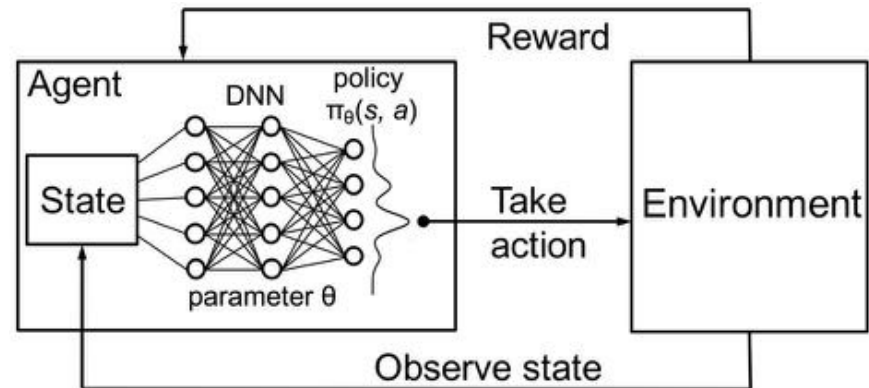
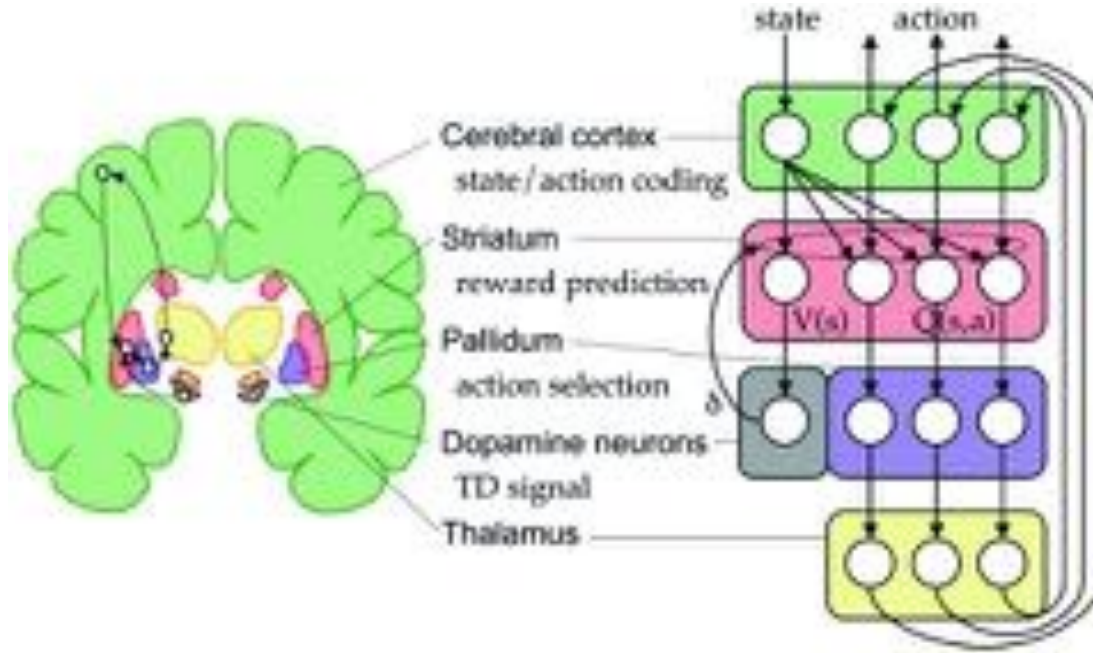


Image Source: Stanford

## Reinforcement



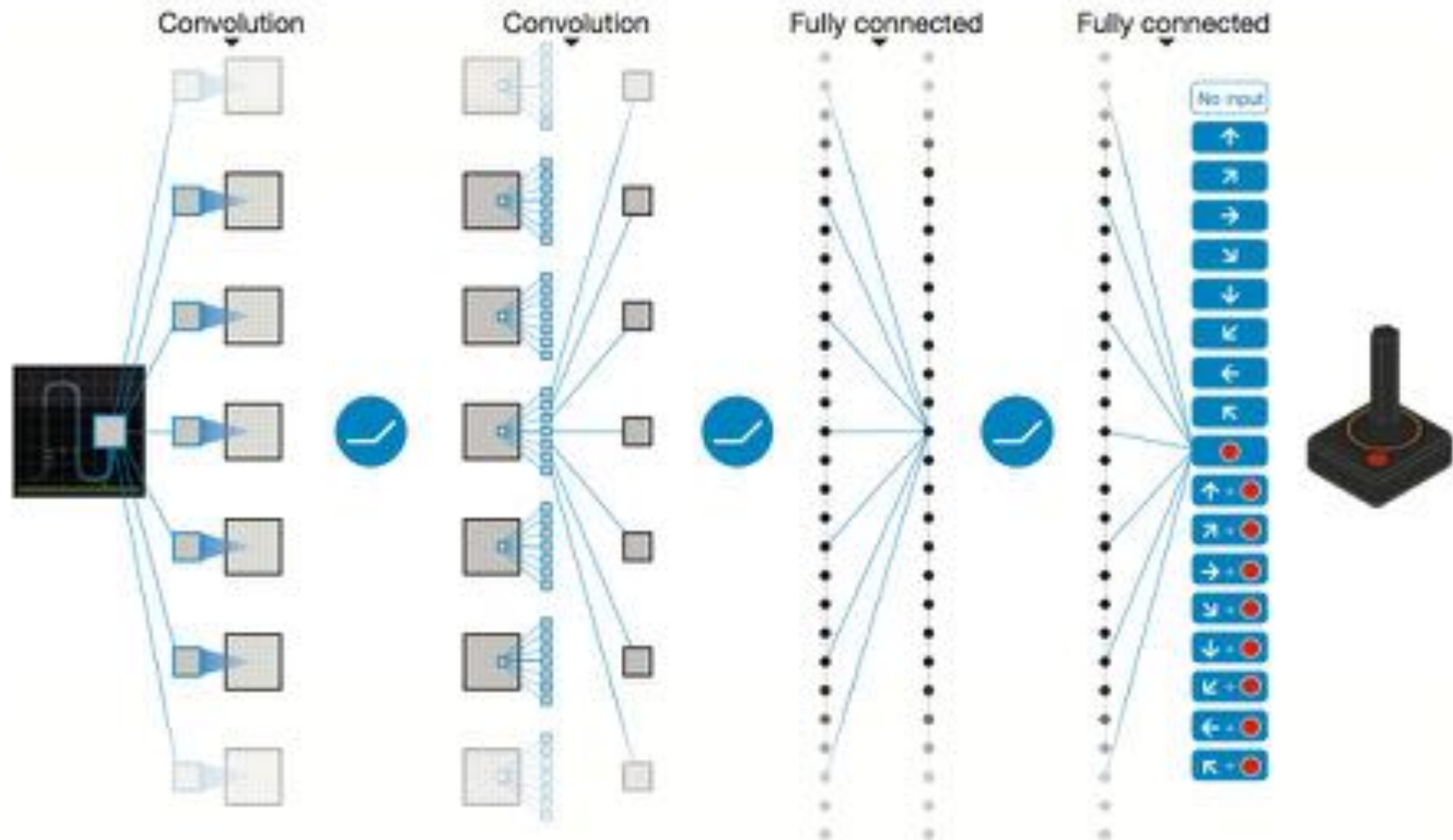
# Biological Connections...(cont.)

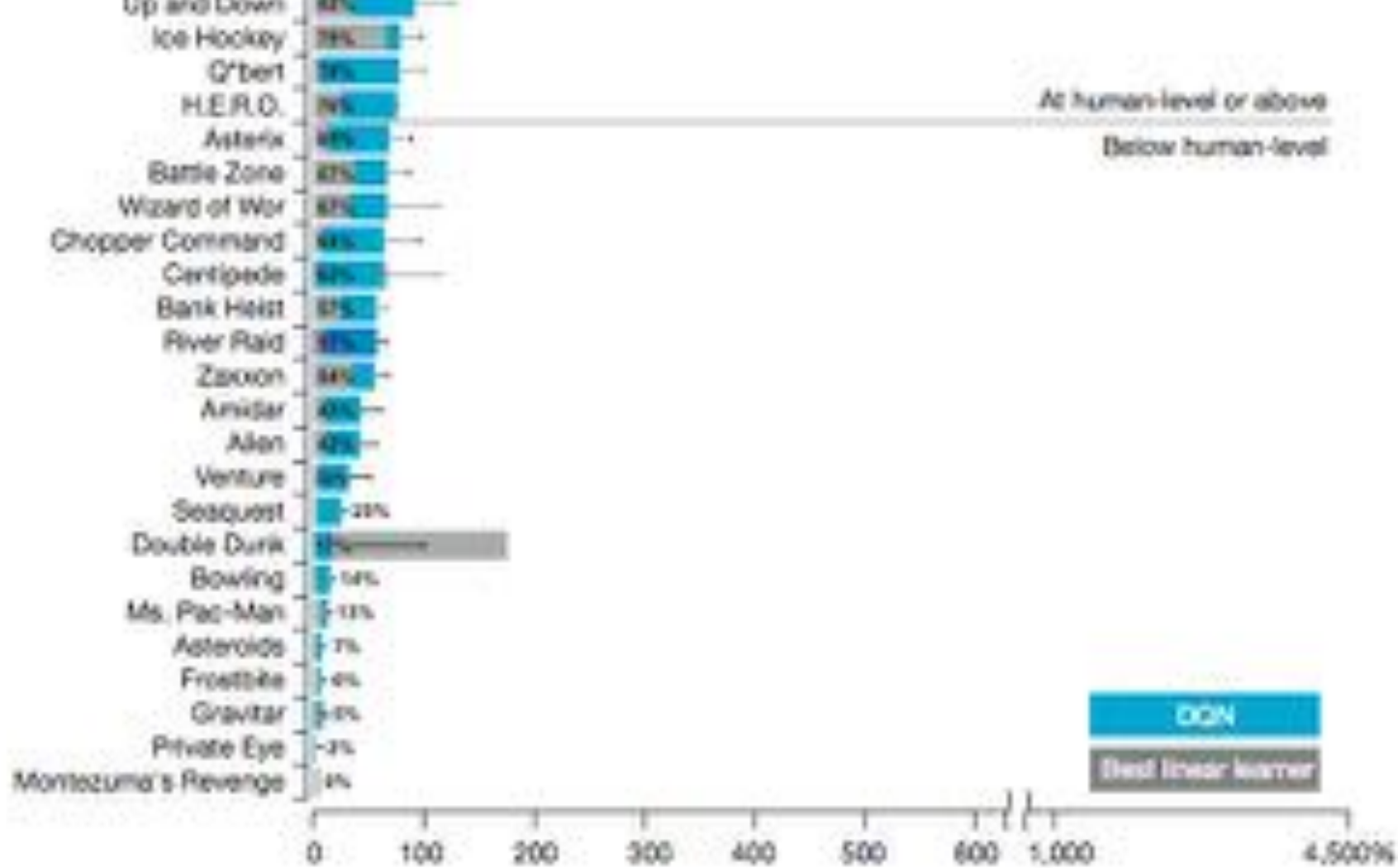


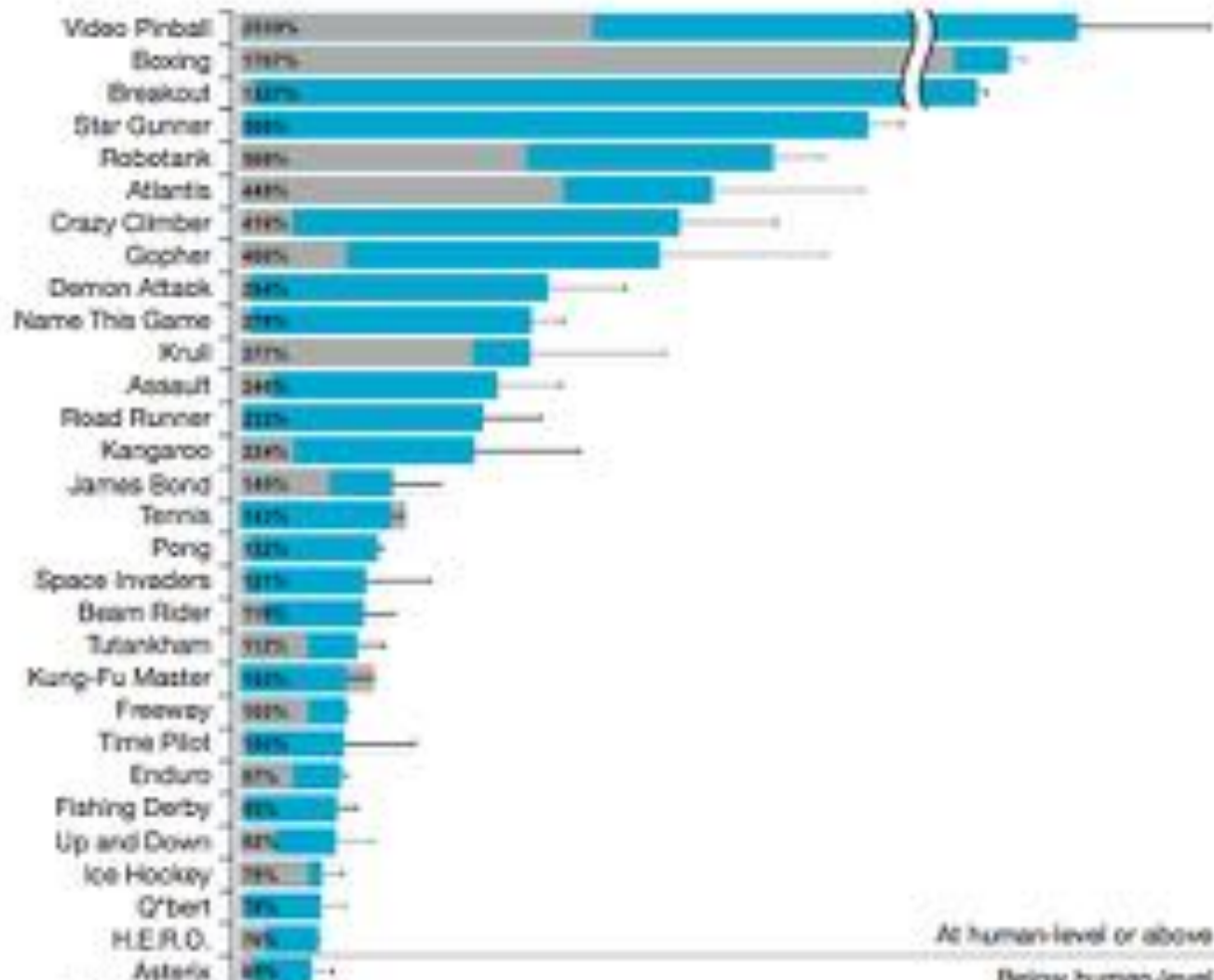
$r$  = reward

$V$  = state, reward predicted

$\delta$  = expected behavior, action? Or Q? Dopamine release









# An Example to DQN to Learn a Game - Flappy Bird



## Research Task #2: Finding code for comparison...

Another group used RL on a chip they designed and showed large energy saving when training a micro-robot in 3D space with ultrasonic sensors.

Problem: How can Mike's group compare apples to apples and test their digital method to compare power use?

Task #2: Find code that might be useful in starting to integrate RL with the work already happening here.

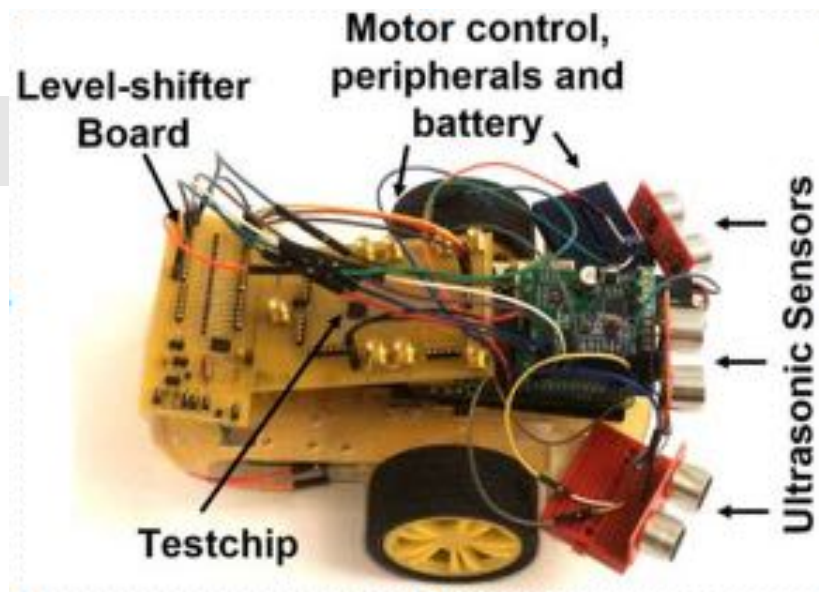


## 7.4 A 55nm Time-Domain Mixed-Signal Neuromorphic Accelerator with Stochastic Synapses and Embedded Reinforcement Learning for Autonomous Micro-Robots

Anvesha Amravati, Saad Bin Nasir, Sivaram Thangadurai, Insik Yoon, Arijit Raychowdhury

Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA

- 2018 IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference



# What did they find?

	This work	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
ML System	Reinforcement Learning	Object Recognition	CNN-RNN	CNN	DNN	DNN
Technology	55nm	65nm	65nm	180nm	65nm	65nm
Circuit style	Time domain mixed-signal	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital	Digital
Area	3.4mm <sup>2</sup>	4mm <sup>2</sup>	16mm <sup>2</sup>	3.3mm <sup>2</sup>	16mm <sup>2</sup>	16mm <sup>2</sup>
Learning/Training	Online in real time	Offline	Offline	Offline	Offline	Offline
Stochasticity	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Power	690 uW at peak performance	121mW	63mW	7.5-300mW	45mW	278mW
Supply voltage	0.4-1V	1.2V	0.77-1.2V	Unavilable	1.2V	0.82-1.17V
Min. energy/inference	400pJ	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Min. energy/training	1.5nJ	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Performance/Watt	3.12TOPS/W	1.24TOPS/W	2.1TOPS/W	0.26-10TOPS/W	1.42TOPS/W	0.21TOPS/W
Application	General purpose micro-robotics	Object Recognition	General purpose smart	Visual recognition	General processing	vision
Min. Energy/inference	690pJ	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Min. energy/training	1.5nJ	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

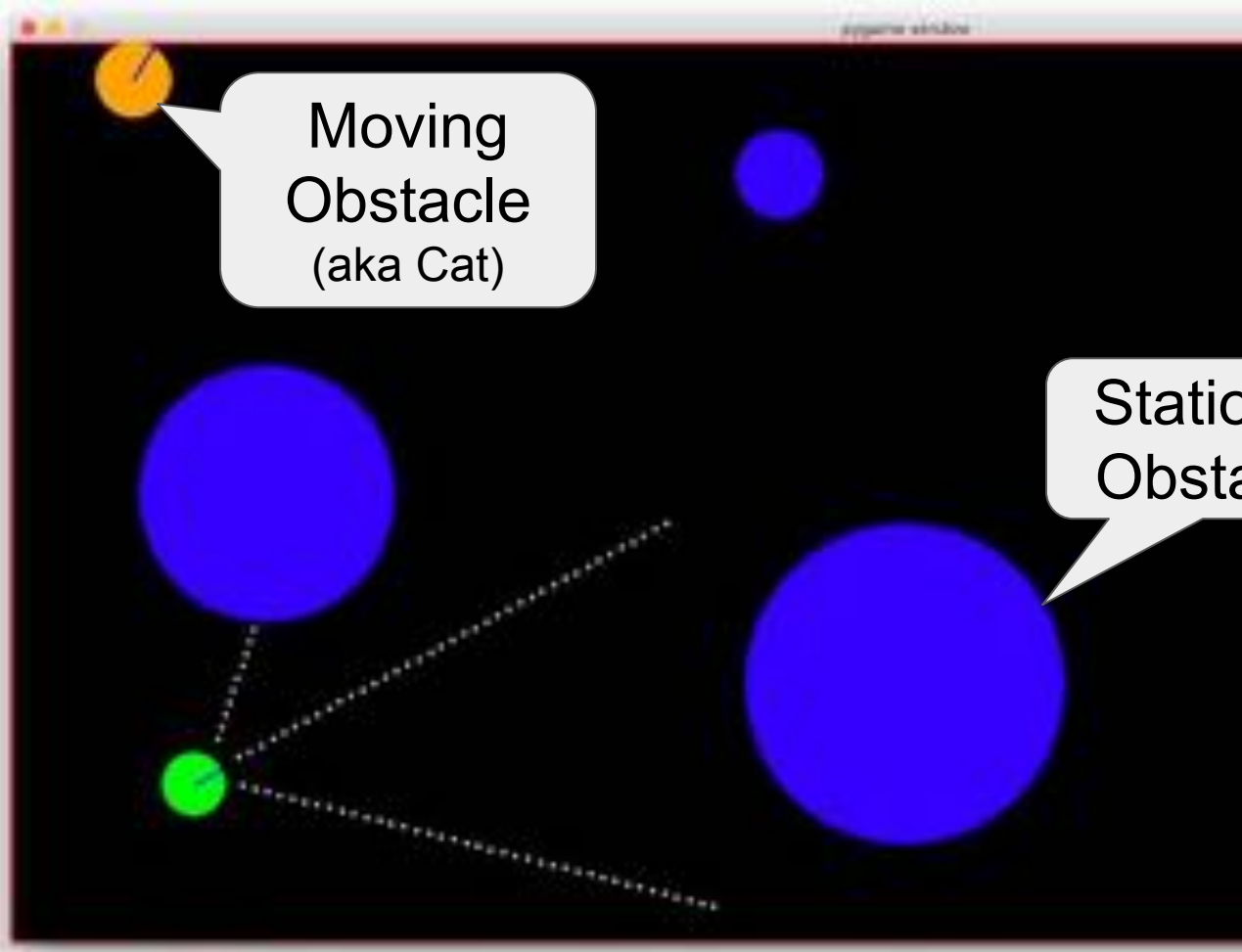
# An RC Car that uses RL



## Using reinforcement learning in Python to teach a virtual car to avoid obstacles

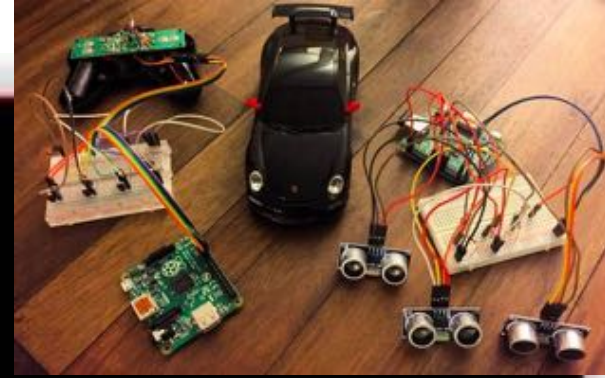
An experiment in Q-learning, neural networks and Pygame.

**I'd like to build a self-driving, *self-learning* RC car that can move around my apartment at top speed without running into anything—especially my cats.**

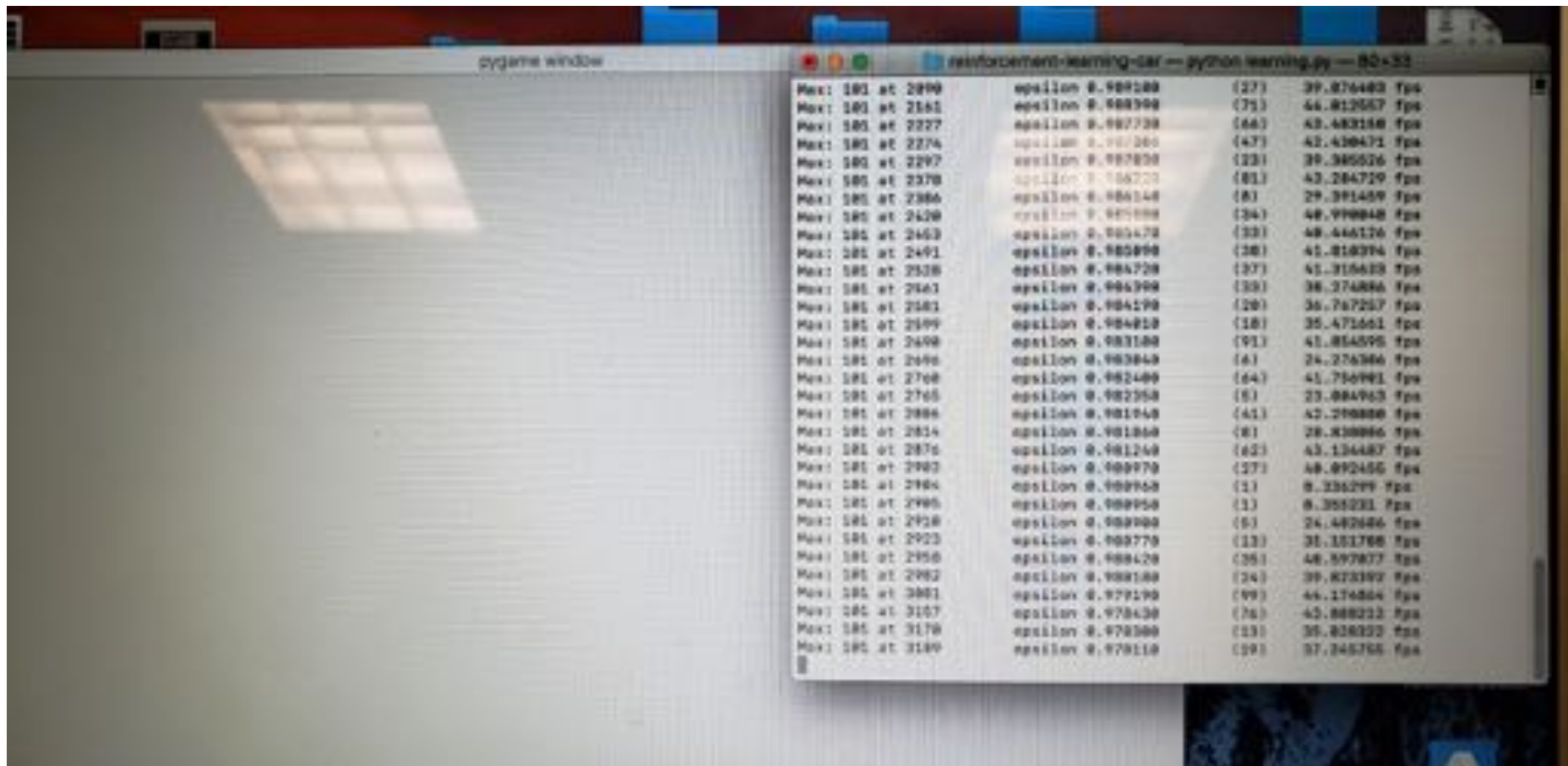


Moving  
Obstacle  
(aka Cat)

Stationary  
Obstacles



# We Got the Code Running. Sort Of...



# John...Curriculum Materials Developed...

- Self Driving Cars [Debate](#) with Evidence. *Theme: AI, Adversarial Agents*
- Collecting Phone Use data [Checky App](#) and Moment App. *Bio Reinforcement*
- Should Cell Phone Addiction be a Mental Illness [Debate](#). *Theme: Reinforcement, Dopamine Rewards, Exploitation*
- [What is being scored?](#) *Theme: AI, Adversarial Agents*
- AIY [Stations](#) *Theme: Neural Networks, Biological Connections*
- RL Success after different numbers of training steps data collection (next slides). *Theme: Reinforcement Learning*
- [Cell Part](#) Classifier *Theme: CNN's*
- To still investigate...
  - Pavlov Negative Reinforcement Biting Nails, Checking email
  - Muse Brain Wave reader, testing waves in different situations, positive reinforcement for meditation, phone use.
  - *Themes: Reinforcement learning (biology and computer)*



# Is cell phone/internet/gaming addiction an illness (to be recognized in DSM 5)?

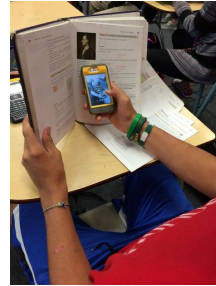
**Yes it is an illness and insurance should help cover treatment.**



**WHO Official**



**Parent of  
"Addicted" Teen**



**Teacher**



**Mental Health Professional**

**No it is not an illness so insurance should not help cover treatment**



**Insurance Company  
Executives**



**Parent of  
"Unaddicted" Teen**



**Teacher**



**Video Game  
Designer**

# Should self driving cars be allowed?

## For self driving cars



**Truck Driver**



**Business Owner**



**Car Engineer**



**Computer Scientist**

## Against self driving cars



**Truck Driver**



**Family member of  
victim struck by self  
driving car**

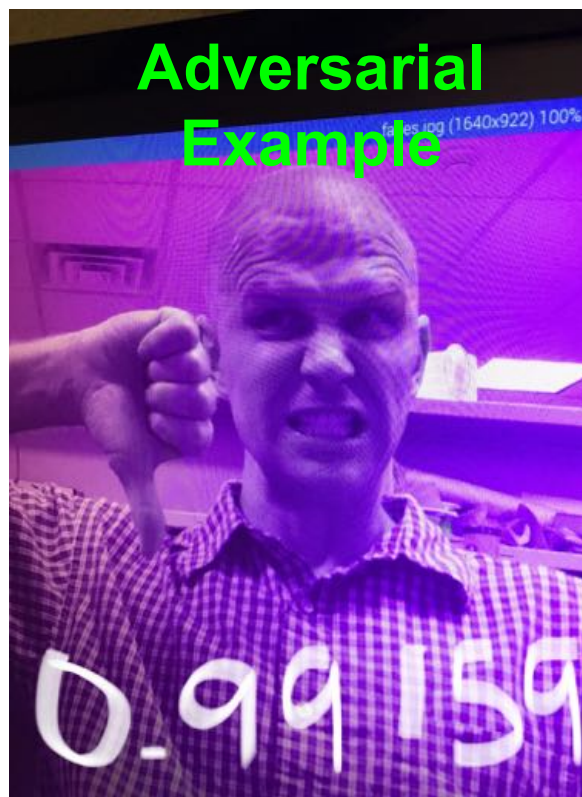
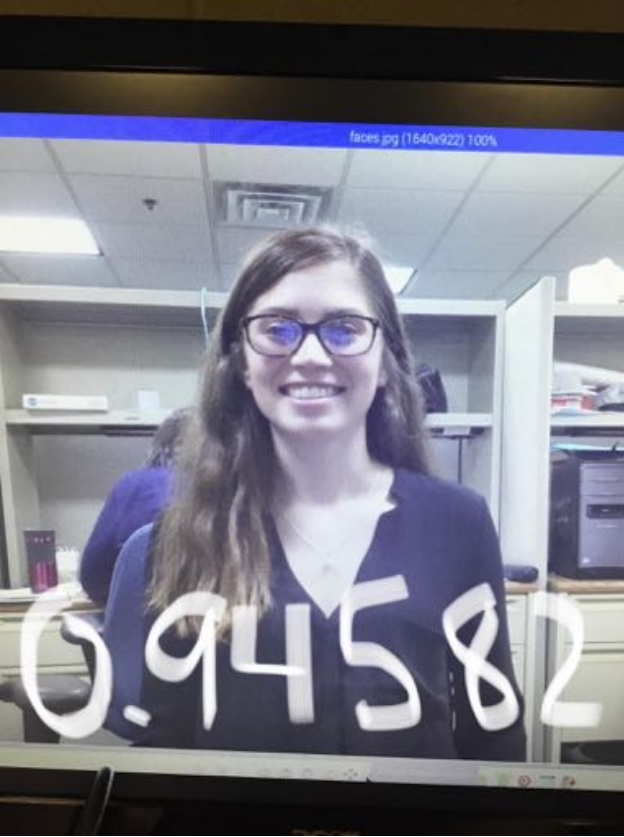


**Driving Instructor**



**Neuroscientist**



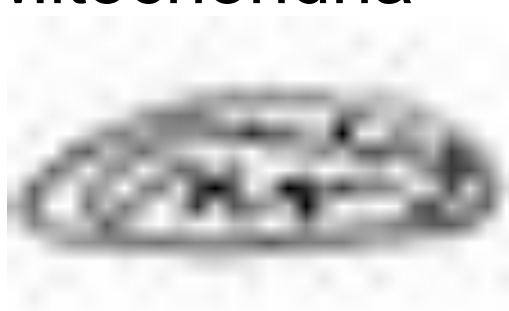


## **AIY Stations...Google AIY Joy Detection and Adversarial Examples**

**-used in evaluating advertisements**

# MNIST Classification

## Cell Part Style...Mitochondria



Chloroplasts...



Ribosomes...





Label: ribosome  
 Pred: ribosome  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00000  
 mitochondria: 0.00000  
 ribosome: 1.00000



Label: mitochondria  
 Pred: mitochondria  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00006  
 mitochondria: 0.99994  
 ribosome: 0.00000



Label: ribosome  
 Pred: ribosome  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00000  
 mitochondria: 0.00000  
 ribosome: 1.00000



Label: chloroplast  
 Pred: chloroplast  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.99573  
 mitochondria: 0.00426  
 ribosome: 0.00001



Label: mitochondria  
 Pred: mitochondria  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00030  
 mitochondria: 0.99970  
 ribosome: 0.00000



Label: mitochondria  
 Pred: mitochondria  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00001  
 mitochondria: 0.99999  
 ribosome: 0.00000



Label: mitochondria  
 Pred: mitochondria  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00005  
 mitochondria: 0.99995  
 ribosome: 0.00000



Label: ribosome  
 Pred: ribosome  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00000  
 mitochondria: 0.00000  
 ribosome: 1.00000



Label: chloroplast  
 Pred: chloroplast  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.99878  
 mitochondria: 0.00122  
 ribosome: 0.00000



Label: mitochondria  
 Pred: mitochondria  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00004  
 mitochondria: 0.99996  
 ribosome: 0.00000



Label: ribosome  
 Pred: ribosome  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00000  
 mitochondria: 0.00000  
 ribosome: 1.00000



Label: chloroplast  
 Pred: chloroplast  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.99928  
 mitochondria: 0.00068  
 ribosome: 0.00005



Label: ribosome  
 Pred: ribosome  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00000  
 mitochondria: 0.00000  
 ribosome: 1.00000



Label: chloroplast  
 Pred: chloroplast  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.95982  
 mitochondria: 0.04018  
 ribosome: 0.00000



Label: mitochondria  
 Pred: mitochondria  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00000  
 mitochondria: 1.00000  
 ribosome: 0.00000



Label: ribosome  
 Pred: ribosome  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00000  
 mitochondria: 0.00051  
 ribosome: 0.99949



Label: chloroplast  
 Pred: chloroplast  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.93420  
 mitochondria: 0.06574  
 ribosome: 0.00006



Label: chloroplast  
 Pred: chloroplast  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.93420  
 mitochondria: 0.06574  
 ribosome: 0.00006



Label: chloroplast  
 Pred: chloroplast  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.99994  
 mitochondria: 0.00006  
 ribosome: 0.00000



Label: ribosome  
 Pred: ribosome  
 Probability:  
 chloroplast: 0.00000  
 mitochondria: 0.00051  
 ribosome: 0.99949

# AP Biology Curriculum

Big Idea 1: Evolution

Big Idea 2: Energy

Big Idea 3: Information

Big Idea 4: Interactions

# AP Biology Curriculum

Big Idea 1: Evolution

Big Idea 2: Energy

Big Idea 3: Information

Nervous system

Big Idea 4: Interactions



# AP Biology Curriculum

Big Idea 1: Evolution

Big Idea 2: Energy

Big Idea 3: Information

Nervous system

Big Idea 4: Interactions

Animal behavior

Response to stimulus

# AP Biology Curriculum

Big Idea 1: Evolution

Big Idea 2: Energy

Big Idea 3: Information

Nervous system

Big Idea 4: Interactions

Animal behavior

Response to stimulus

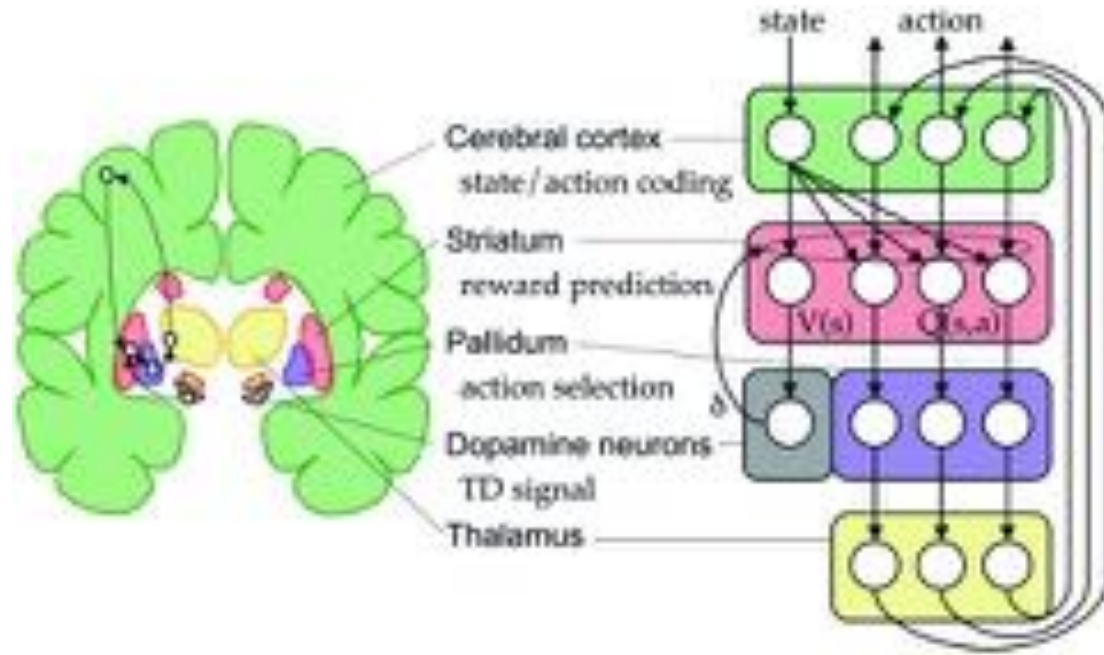
Science Practices:

- Use models
- Engage in scientific questioning
- Connect and relate knowledge across domains

# Modeling the Nervous System

## Nervous System

- Model the process of neurons detecting a stimulus, generating a response, and sending out a new signal



# RET Technology in My Classroom

Students will use Google AIY Vision kits to investigate how neural networks detect features and identify objects.

- Day 1:
    - “Play” with the existing model
    - Discuss what the AI seems to be doing & how it might have been trained
  - Day 2
    - design procedure to train the network to detect different objects
- Begin training protocol



# A Meaningful Lab Activity for the Nervous System!

Students will use Google AIY Vision kits to investigate how neural networks detect features and identify objects.

- Day 3-4:
  - Train the network using their own design
- Day 4-5:
  - Test the model & collect data for analysis



# Student Products for Assessment

Student groups will produce a “mini-poster” showing

- their analysis of the existing model of object recognition
- their thought process in developing a training regimen
- the metrics they used to evaluate the trained model
- their analysis their model’s ability to recognize the objects presented

Individual students will produce a reflection about the use of biological systems as inspiration for computer science.

## Module Extension

Students traditionally complete an animal behavior lab activity using fruit flies in a choice chamber.

I will supplement this activity with activities involving an autonomous mini-robot that uses a neural network for object detection.

# Module Extension

The robot runs on Raspberry pi and uses a camera to detect objects.

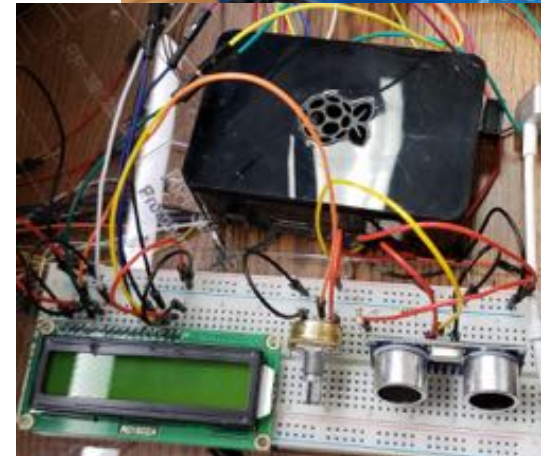




# Module Extension

The robot runs on Raspberry pi and uses a camera to detect objects.

I am working on also integrating ultrasonic sensors into the robot.



# Making Connections Across Domains

Students will

- Spend time observing the robot's "behavior"
- Identify stimuli that cause changes in the robot's actions
- Discuss feedback and reinforcement that are occurring
- Relate the concepts of reinforcement learning in machines to animal behavior including:
  - Predator warning
  - Pack behavior
  - Culture acquisition