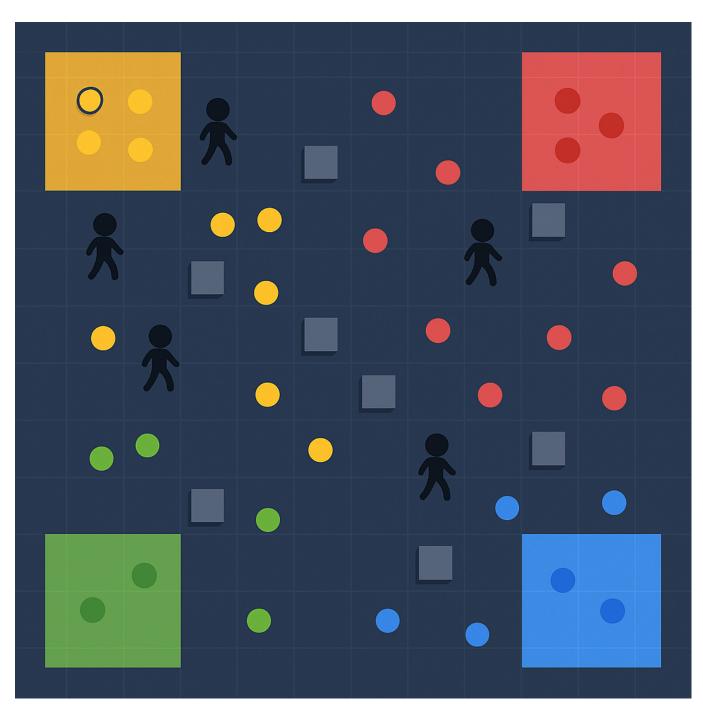
2. Assignment - Search and Rescue

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Task Description

This assignment focuses on re-implementing a **Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning (MARL)** system using **TorchRL**, where a swarm of rescuers must locate and assist stranded victims while navigating an environment with obstacles and dynamic conditions. The task enforces **Centralized Training with Decentralized Execution (CTDE)** - agents are trained with shared information, but deployed with only partial local observations. An Introduction to Centralized Training for Decentralized Execution in Cooperative Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning

The existing project features:

- A PettingZoo AEC-based simulation.
- · Victims and rescuers interacting on a dynamic 2D map.
- Landmarks like trees, and safe zones.
- · Centralized policy training (currently SB3 PPO).
- Visual rendering (PyGame/imageio) and simple evaluation tools.

The **Search and Rescue** scenario involves agents (rescuers) navigating an environment to locate and assist missing persons (victims) while avoiding obstacles. The environment includes various landmarks, such as trees and safe zones, each with specific properties affecting agent behavior.

While the final goal is to use **TorchRL**'s native environment structure (EnvBase, TensorDict, etc.), you may initially use **PettingZoo** environments with the official PettingZooWrapper provided by TorchRL, if helpful for bootstrapping.

Example: Picture a team of autonomous drones scanning earthquake rubble for survivors. Each drone can see locally, but needs coordinated behavior to cover ground efficiently, rescue victims, and avoid getting stuck.

Environment Phases

- 1. Exploration Phase: Rescuers disperse and search for victims.
- 2. Rescue Phase: Victims are located and guided to safety.
- 3. Obstacle Phase: Agents must avoid trees, walls, or hazards.

Assignment Directions

You may choose between the following development directions for this assignment:

Option 1: Incremental Migration

Maintain the current implementation based on **Stable-Baselines3** (SB3), **Supersuit**, and **PettingZoo**, and gradually migrate the system to TorchRL-compatible components. This approach involves adapting the environment and training loop to TorchRL-compatible components while preserving existing functionality. The migration should also include:

- Integration of a configuration management system (e.g., Hydra or structured YAML)
- Preservation of logging via both Weights & Biases (WandB) and TensorBoard
- · Docker for reproducibility and cross-platform compatibility
- Structured unit testing (at least 2 components)
- Visualization outputs (e.g., GIFs, performance plots)
- A clear and well-maintained README.md with setup and usage instructions
- Option 2: Reimplementation Using Native TorchRL

Build the project **from scratch using TorchRL's native APIs**. Instead of using PettingZoo, start from a TorchRL-compatible environment (e.g., based on EnvBase) or adapt an existing one. Design the training pipeline, agent interaction logic, and evaluation procedures entirely within the TorchRL framework. As with the first option, the final solution should support:

- · Centralized Training with Decentralized Execution (CTDE)
- Configuration management
- Docker deployment
- WandB/TensorBoard logging
- · Visualization and reproducibility tools
- Testing and documentation

Elements to Preserve:

- PPO Algorithm: Continue using Proximal Policy Optimization, specifically the clipped variant (PPO-Clip), as the core learning algorithm. PPO-Clip (Optionally, you could experiment with MADDPG, QMIX, VDN)
- MPE Environment (Optional): The Multi-Agent Particle Environment (MPE) can be retained, though you are also encouraged to consider reimplementing a simplified particle-based environment using native TorchRL. PettingZoo MPE

- Core Objective: The primary task remains, agents must locate, reach, and rescue victims in a shared environment, coordinating without full knowledge of each other's positions
- Multi-Agent Setting

Elements to Improve or Redesign:

- Introduce dynamic obstacles, varied terrain types (e.g., slippery, blocked, hazardous), and randomized victim spawn logic.
- Curriculum Learning: Start with simplified scenarios, then gradually increase map size, obstacle density, or victim mobility to foster generalization. Curriculum Learning
- Shape the reward to **encourage fast and safe rescues**, **penalizing delays**, **collisions**, and ineffective exploration patterns. Reward Shaping
- Design and track custom metrics to evaluate the performance of your agents, such as:
 - Rescue success rate
 - Time taken to complete missions
 - Number of collisions with obstacles

A Possible Structured Plan for Implementation Using Native TorchRL

0. Possible Directory Structure

<pre>marl-task/ configs/ base.yaml base.yaml boxe.yaml boxe.yaml</pre>	# Hydra or YAML configs for experiment control
│	<pre># Dockerfile and entrypoints</pre>
 logs/	# TensorBoard / WandB logs (auto-created)
│ │── outputs/ │ │── gifs/ │ └── metrics/	<pre># Visualizations (e.g., GIFs, videos)</pre>
 	# Trained model checkpoints
 	# Source code
│ │ └── metrics.py	# Custom metrics
	<pre># PPO policy/training logic</pre>
 	# Evaluation logic

```
# Entry point: loads config and runs training
# Entry point: loads config and runs training
# Unit tests
# Entry point: loads config and runs training
# Ent
```

1. Environment Setup

Define a Custom TorchRL-Compatible Environment

Create a class Env(EnvBase) in src/envs/env.py with the following methods:

```
• reset(self) -> TensorDict
```

```
    step(self, actions: TensorDict) -> TensorDict
```

Define:

```
    observation_spec
```

- action_spec
- reward_spec
- done_spec

Ensure all I/O uses TensorDict. Observations should be partial and relative, including distance to the shape center and nearest neighbor. Use torchrl.envs.transforms for normalization or preprocessing.

Optional: PettingZoo Wrapper

```
Use PettingZooWrapper from torchrl.envs.libs.pettingzoo if adapting from existing environments:
```

```
from torchrl.envs.libs.pettingzoo import PettingZooWrapper
wrapped_env = PettingZooWrapper(pettingzoo_env)
```

2. Agent and Model Definition

Define Policy and Critic Modules

In src/agents/ppo_agent.py, implement:

• A shared TensorDictModule policy:

policy = TensorDictModule(network, in_keys=[...], out_keys=["action"])

```
• A centralized critic using ValueOperator:
```

critic = ValueOperator(critic_network, in_keys=[...])

This supports the CTDE paradigm: centralized critic with decentralized policy execution.

3. PPO Training Setup

Collector Configuration

Use SyncDataCollector or MultiSyncDataCollector:

```
collector = SyncDataCollector(
    create_env_fn=env_fn,
    policy=policy,
    frames_per_batch=2048,
    total_frames=...
)
```

Loss Function

Use ClipPPOLoss:

```
loss_module = ClipPPOLoss(
    actor=policy,
    critic=critic,
    clip_epsilon=0.2,
    entropy_coef=0.01
)
```

4. Training Loop

Training in main.py

Set up the training loop using collector, replay_buffer, loss_module, and optimizer:

```
for batch in collector:
    for _ in range(ppo_epochs):
        loss = loss_module(batch)
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        optimizer.zero_grad()
```

5. Evaluation and Logging

Logging

Use TensorBoard or W&B:

```
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
writer = SummaryWriter(log_dir=...)
writer.add_scalar("reward/mean", mean_reward, step)
```

Evaluation

Run trained policies with local observations only (CTDE) and export GIFs using pygame, matplotlib, or imageio. Store results in outputs/.

6. Configuration Management

Hydra Integration

Use Hydra or structured YAML configs in configs/:

```
    configs/env/task.yaml
```

- onfigs/algo/ppo.yaml
- configs/experiment/sweep.yaml

Launch with:

python src/main.py +experiment=task +algo=ppo

Unit Tests

Place tests in test/:

```
def test_env_reset():
    env = Env(...)
    td = env.reset()
    assert "observation" in td
```

8. CTDE Framework Details

- The shared policy is trained with access to a centralized value function.
- Execution uses only local observations per agent.
- During inference, policies should operate without access to the global state or other agents' observations.
- · Ensure the actor's input keys are restricted to local observations, while the critic receives richer information.

9. Docker for Reproducibility

Add Docker Support

Create a docker/ folder with the following:

```
• Dockerfile:
```

```
FROM python:3.12-slim
WORKDIR /app
COPY . /app
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
CMD ["python", "src/main.py"]
```

entrypoint.sh (optional launcher script)

Build and run:

```
docker build -t marl-task .
docker run --rm marl-task
```

PowerPoint Presentation

While presenting your work is not mandatory, **not presenting will limit your maximum grade to 3**. The presentation serves as a concise overview of your project.

Duration

Aim for a few well-organized slides that complement your documentation without repeating it verbatim.

Suggested Structure

- 1. Title & Objective
 - Briefly state the objective.
 - Mention which direction you chose (migration or reimplementation).

2. System Architecture

- · Give a high-level overview of your system (environment, agent setup, training loop).
- Highlight the use of TorchRL, and explain your training logic (CTDE, PPO-Clip).
- Optionally include a block diagram of the pipeline (env → collector → buffer → PPO → evaluation).

3. Environment & Task Setup

- Describe the environment design:
 - Custom vs. PettingZoo-based
 - Agent count and spawn logic
 - · Obstacles and dynamics (if any)

· Explain how agents observe the world and what actions they take.

4. Key Design Choices

- Discuss reward structure, curriculum learning, and logic.
- Explain any metric(s) you implemented for evaluation
- · Mention logging strategy (WandB, TensorBoard) and how configuration and reproducibility are handled.

5. Results & Visualizations

- · Show GIFs or short clips of trained agents forming shapes.
- · Present reward curves, training stability plots, or metric graphs.
- · Provide insights into what worked, what didn't, and what improved after tuning.

6. Conclusion & Future Work

• Summarize key takeaways.

Important Notes

- The core of your submission is your documentation and code, which will be the primary basis for grading.
- The presentation is an opportunity to highlight your contributions and insights.

Assignment Submission and General Rules

- All development must be carried out within a GitHub repository.
- If working as a team:
 - The collaboration strategy (e.g., shared or individual branches) can be determined by the team.
 - **Task division must be clearly defined** and documented in the project's **README.md** file (e.g., who worked on the environment, training logic, visualization, etc.).
- If working individually, each student must develop their solution on a separate branch within the repository.
- Once development is complete, you (or your team) must upload a single ZIP file to Canvas containing:
 - The entire project repository (excluding large model files or checkpoints to keep the size manageable).
 - The presentation in PDF format.
- Collaboration is highly encouraged, as this is a larger-scale assignment that benefits from cooperative design and debugging.

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