

Deep Reinforcement Learning in World-Earth System Models to Discover Sustainable Management Strategies



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A Safe and Just Operating Space OTime Earth System Human

Management Pathways

Computer models can be used to show possible pathways towards a sustainable future.



Deep Reinforcement Learning in Complex Systems

Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) algorithm has been proven to detect solutions up to super-human performance in various manageable environments







How can the World be steered into a safe and just operating space for humanity [2]?

How to find an intelligent combination of management options in order to reach a sustainable future that stays within planetary boundaries at all times?

Adapted from https://deepmind.com/research/alphago/

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Idea:

Use DRL to uncover previously unknown appropriate management strategies for the **World-Earth system**

rt+1**The Framework Interface Design** $\mathrm{d}t's_{t'}$ s_{t+1} Environment **Agent: Deep Reinforcement Learner Reward functions** - Acts only based on the information of the current - Survival: - - - - - - - - - - - - r_{t+1} state and the rewards signal Management Options: $r_t =$ - Uses DQN - Algorithm for Learning [4], i.e. the - Carbon Tax **UU** action state reward - Subsidies for renewables combination of Q-learning, neural networks and - Boundary distance: $r_t \in \mathbb{R}_1$ - Nature protection policy $s_t \in \mathcal{S}$ $a_t \in \mathcal{A}$ experience replay $\mathcal{N}_t = \mathbb{L}^2(s_t - SB) \; ,$ \longrightarrow Defines action set \mathcal{A} **Environment: World-Earth Models** DQN $r_t = \langle$ - Combine socio-economic World dynamics Agent with biophysical Earth system dynamics [5] - Models are stylized, their main focus is set

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Key

on a qualitative understanding of the complex dynamics of these systems rather than to be used for quantitative predictions.

Interface: Combine Agent and Environments

- Map the World-Earth systems to a Markov Decission Process in terms of concrete states in the environment, actions in the action set and reward functions [3]
- Implementation of action set and reward function just depends on the developer and is independent of the agent



1.) Even though dynamics of the environments are unknown to the agent in advance, it is able to find previously undiscovered trajectories within planetary boundaries.



2.) Learning is stable and successful management is possible in various environments.



3.) Even under partial observability of state s=(LAGTPKS) and noisy measurements, the agent is still capable of detecting solutions.



Figure: Example pathway in a stylized World-Earth system model. Green lines: attraction basin of sustainable fix point. Black lines: attraction basin of carbon based economy without renewables. In color: Example trajectory for path towards sustainable future. The different management options are: DG: Degrowth=Restrict resources. ET: Energy-Transformation=Carbon tax + Subsidies on renewables.

Figure: Development of total average reward per episode. Different Deep-Q-Network architectures are analyzed: DQN=Deep Q Networks, DDQN=Double DQN, DDQN Duel=Dueling Network Architecture with DDQN, DDQN Duel PER IS = DDQN Duel using prioritized experience replay with importance sampling.

Find us on GitHub: https://github.com/fstrnad/pyDRLinWESM Figure: Development of percentage of successful tests for agents with different knowledge about the state variables. The different variables denote:L=terrestrial carbon, A=atmospheric carbon, G=geological carbon, T=temperature, P=population, K=capital, S=renewable energy knowledge.

References

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