

# Conformant Planning with Probability

A dynamic epistemic framework

Yanjun Li<sup>1,2</sup>

ongoing joint work with Barteld Kooi<sup>1</sup> & Yanjing Wang<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Groningen, The Netherlands

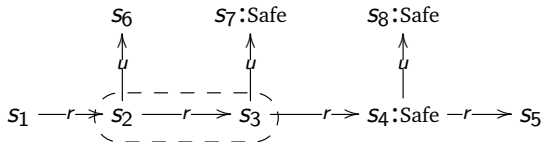
<sup>2</sup>Peking University, China

# An Example of Conformant planning

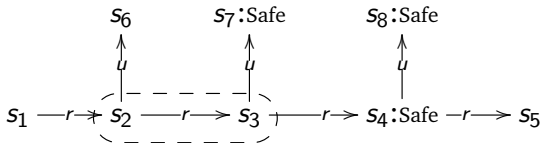
Scenario in *Mission Impossible*



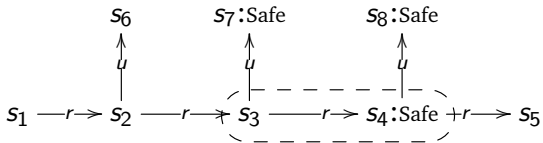
A rookie spy sneaks in a building. Suddenly someone spots him and pulls the alarm. Now he must run to a safe place. However, in panic he gets lost...



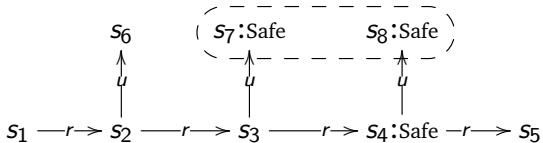
The initial model is  $\mathcal{M}$ :



After he moves right, the model is updated to  $\mathcal{M}|^r$ :



After he moves right and up, the model is updated to  $\mathcal{M}|^{ru}$ :



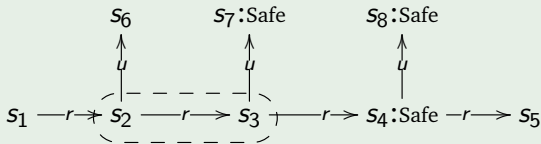
## Definition (Uncertainty Map)

An *uncertainty map* (UM)  $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathcal{N}, U \rangle$  consists of a Kripke model  $\mathcal{N}$  and an uncertainty set  $U$ .

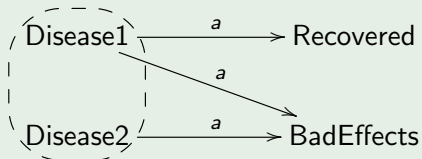
## Definition (Conformant Planning)

Given an UM  $\mathcal{M}$  and a goal set  $G$ , a conformant plan consists of a sequence of actions that is guaranteed to achieve the goal regardless of the uncertainty in the initial state and in the nondeterministic effects of actions.

Example ( $ru$  is a conformant plan for  $\mathcal{M}$  with  $G = \{s_4, s_8, s_9\}$ )

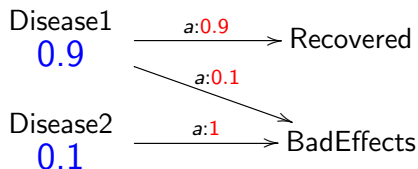


Example ( $\mathfrak{M}$  is an UM with  $G = \{\text{Recovered}\}$ )



In the paper [Yu,Li,Wang TARK2015], we build a dynamic epistemic logic EPDL and reduce the existence of a conformant plan to a model checking problem of EPDL.

# Conformant planning with probability



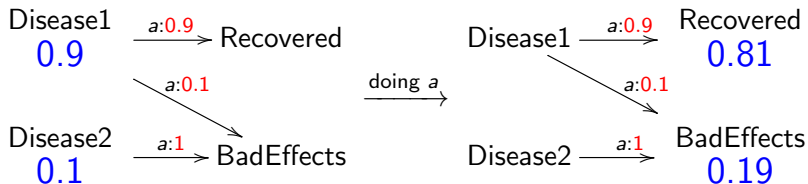
## Definition (Probabilistic Uncertainty Map)

A Probabilistic Uncertainty Map PUM  $\mathfrak{M}$  is a tuple  $\langle W^{\mathfrak{M}}, E^{\mathfrak{M}}, \{P_{(a,s)}^{\mathfrak{M}} \mid a \in E^{\mathfrak{M}}(s)\}, P^{\mathfrak{M}}, V^{\mathfrak{M}} \rangle$  such that

- $W^{\mathfrak{M}} \neq \emptyset$ , and  $E^{\mathfrak{M}} : W^{\mathfrak{M}} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A)$ ,
- $P_{(a,s)}^{\mathfrak{M}} : W^{\mathfrak{M}} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that  $\sum_{t \in W^{\mathfrak{M}}} P_{(a,s)}^{\mathfrak{M}}(t) = 1$ ,
- $P^{\mathfrak{M}} : W^{\mathfrak{M}} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that  $\sum_{s' \in W^{\mathfrak{M}}} P_s^{\mathfrak{M}}(s') = 1$ ,
- $V^{\mathfrak{M}} : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W^{\mathfrak{M}})$ .

For any  $s \in W^{\mathfrak{M}}$ ,  $(\mathcal{M}, s)$  is a pointed PUM.

After doing  $a$ , the agent's belief degree will be updated.



### Definition (Update)

Given  $\mathfrak{M}$ ,  $s$  and  $a \in E^{\mathfrak{M}}(s)$ , we define  $P^{\mathfrak{M}}|^a : W^{\mathfrak{M}} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  as for each  $t \in W^{\mathfrak{M}}$ ,

$$P^{\mathfrak{M}}|^a(t) = \frac{\sum_{\{s' \in W^{\mathfrak{M}} | a \in E^{\mathfrak{M}}(s')\}} P^{\mathfrak{M}}(s') \times P^{\mathfrak{M}}_{(a,s')}(t)}{\sum_{\{s' \in W^{\mathfrak{M}} | a \in E^{\mathfrak{M}}(s')\}} P^{\mathfrak{M}}(s')}.$$

$\mathfrak{M}|^a$  is almost the same as  $\mathfrak{M}$  except that  $P^{\mathfrak{M}|^a} = P^{\mathfrak{M}}|^a$ .

## Definition (Language)

$$\phi ::= p \mid \neg\phi \mid (\phi \wedge \phi) \mid \langle a \rangle_{\geq q} \phi \mid B_{\geq q} \phi$$

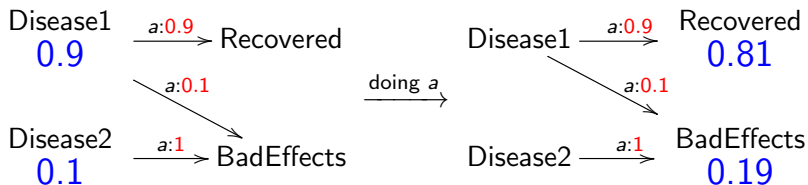
## Definition (Dynamic semantics)

Given positively pointed PUM  $\mathcal{M}, s$ , the truth relation is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{M}, s \models p &\iff s \in V^{\mathfrak{M}}(p) \\ \mathfrak{M}, s \models \neg\phi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, s \not\models \phi \\ \mathfrak{M}, s \models \phi \wedge \psi &\iff \mathfrak{M}, s \models \phi \text{ and } \mathfrak{M}, s \models \psi \\ \mathfrak{M}, s \models \langle a \rangle_{\geq q} \phi &\iff a \in E^{\mathfrak{M}}(s) \text{ and } P_{(a,s)}^{\mathfrak{M}}(\llbracket \phi \rrbracket^{\mathfrak{M}|^a}) \geq q \\ \mathfrak{M}, s \models B_{\geq q} \phi &\iff P^{\mathfrak{M}}(\llbracket \phi \rrbracket^{\mathfrak{M}}) \geq q \end{aligned}$$



# A weak plan



Let the goal is to find an action sequence  $\sigma$  such that after doing  $\sigma$  the belief degree of being recovered is more than 80%, then  $a$  is a solution. We can also check that

$$\mathfrak{M}, Disease1 \models \langle a \rangle B_{\geq 0.8} Recovered$$