



Planning under Uncertain Failure Severity

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BACKGROUND

An agent operates in a known domain \mathcal{D} , described by a Goal-MDP:

 $\mathcal{D} = \langle \mathcal{S}_d, \mathcal{A}_d, T_d, R_d, \mathcal{G}_d \rangle.$

Each action failure is associated with a **severity level** $\sigma \in \Sigma$ that



APPROACH

The domain \mathcal{D} is known, the **accumulated severity** ξ is not.

We model this using a **Mixed Observation Markov Decision Process (MOMDP)** with conditional observations:

$\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{O}}, \mathcal{A}, T, R, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}, s_0, b_0, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{G} \rangle.$

reflects its impact on the agents ability to reach its goal.

- The agent receives **noisy observations** of the severity level of individual failures.
- Severity from multiple failures accumulate over time.
- The agent keeps a belief over the **total accumulated** severity ξ .
- The agent can choose to **query for expert feedback** on ξ , but only *right after* a failure occurs.



Problems:

- Acting under uncertainty may lead to suboptimal performance
- Expert feedback is costly and not uniformly available

<u>Question</u>: How do we best account for failure severity during planning?

- Observable states factors: domain state S_d , domain action outcome
- Hidden state factors: accumulated severity ξ
- Actions: domain actions \mathcal{A}_d and query action
- Observations are received in states:
 - $S_{O}^{(1)} = \{ \text{action outcome} = \text{"fail", no query} \} \text{ (noisy, } \sigma \text{)} \\ S_{O}^{(2)} = \{ \text{action outcome} = \text{"fail", query} \} \text{ (complete, } \xi \text{)} \end{cases}$

Fail-then-Query (FTQ) Algorithm

- Domain actions \mathcal{A}_d only influence state transitions in \mathcal{D} .
- Query actions resolve uncertainty.



Use Q_{MDP} heuristic and evaluate query value after failures!

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Simulation

We evaluate our FTQ planner in a **Rocky Road¹ environment** of varying lengths.

The Rocky Road landscape features a mix of safe and hazardous terrains. Starting from the initial position (S), the agent's objective is to reach the goal position (G), while avoiding hazardous terrain along the way, as this terrain type may cause damage to the agent.



A Rocky Road environment of length 5.

Comparing FTQ to two baselines: "always query" & "never query"



¹Adapted from OpenAI Gym's Frozen Lake environment: G. Brockman et al., OpenAI Gym.arXiv:1606.01540

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