

Fast and Reliable Online Retraining and Adaptation for Robot Planning Despite Missing World Knowledge



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Overview

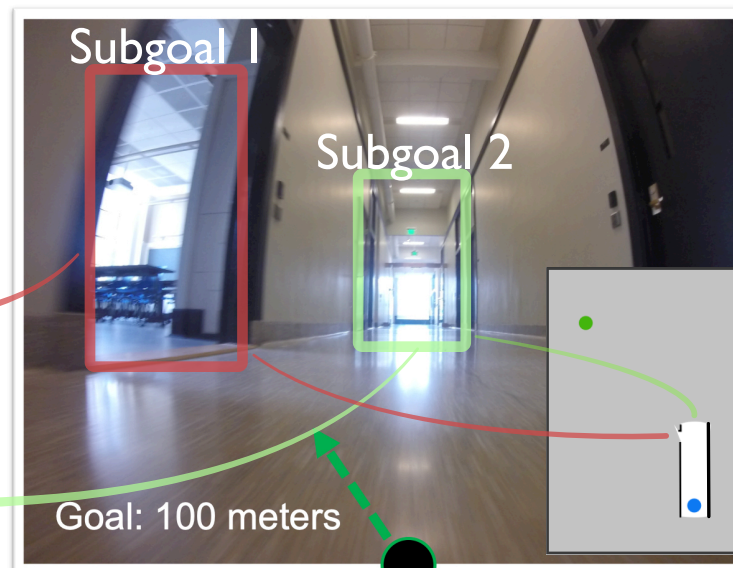
We aim to develop a principled approach for improving robot behavior during deployment for long-horizon planning in partially-mapped environments, emphasizing *reliability, data efficiency, and performance*.

Prior Work: learning-informed long-horizon planning under uncertainty

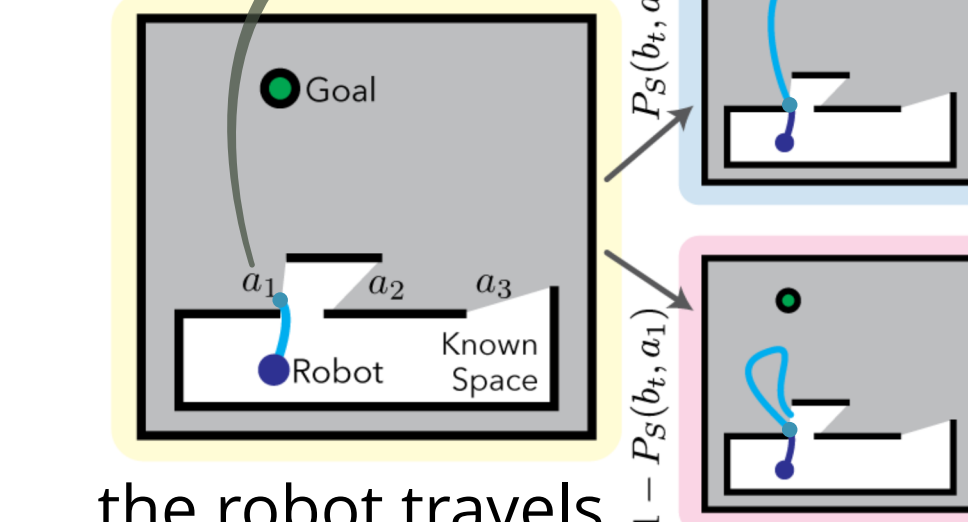
Under our model-based planning abstraction, subgoals are places to explore

The classroom is unlikely to reach the faraway goal.

The hallway connects long distances and is likely to reach the goal.



When executing subgoal-action 1...



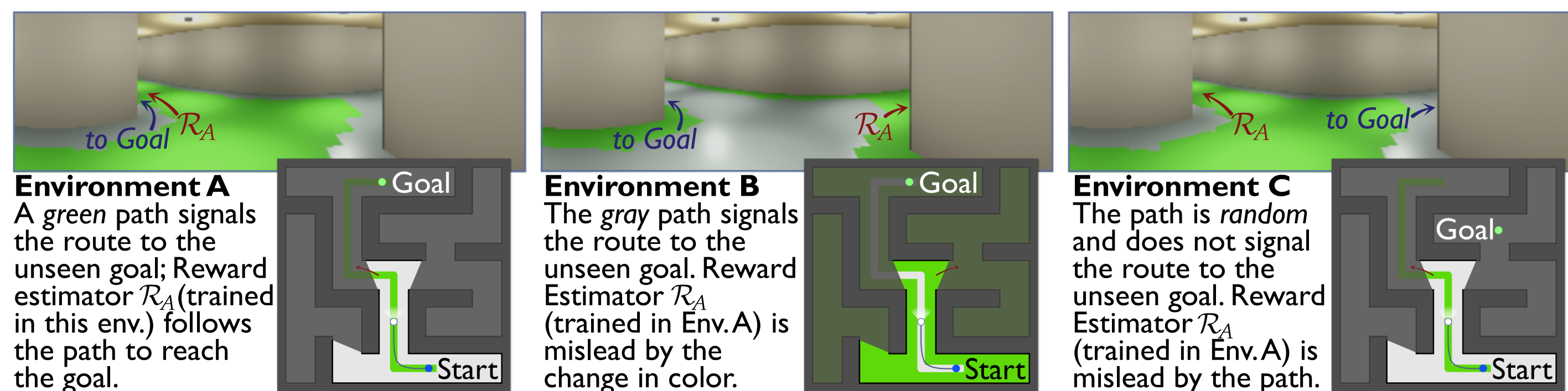
... there is a likelihood the action will succeed in reaching the goal,

... and a likelihood the goal cannot be reached, requiring that the agent then select another action.

...the robot travels to the subgoal...

Central Challenge: improving despite uncertainty

Planning well requires reasoning about uncertainty, often done using learning. When learning informs bad behavior, determining when and how to improve is difficult.



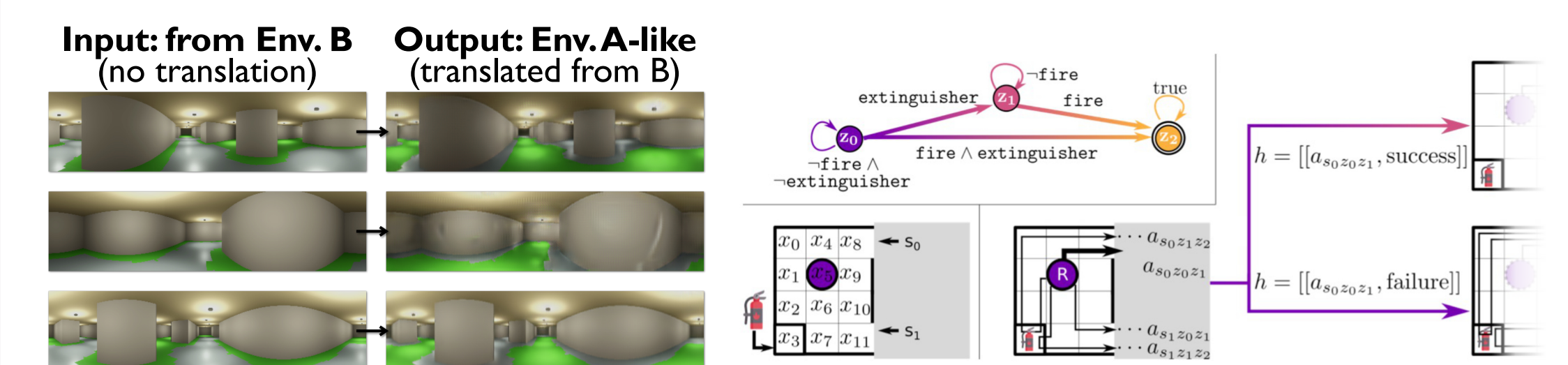
How can the robot use its own experience to quickly and reliably improve during deployment?

How can it update learned behavior to match expert guidance?

Model-based learning-informed planning will afford fast and reliable improvement

Develop a principled approach for fast and reliable *planner selection* despite uncertainty.

Our approach will help make *domain adaptation* more reliable, even without prior knowledge.



Leverage *expert guidance* to improve learning-informed behavior for multi-stage tasks.

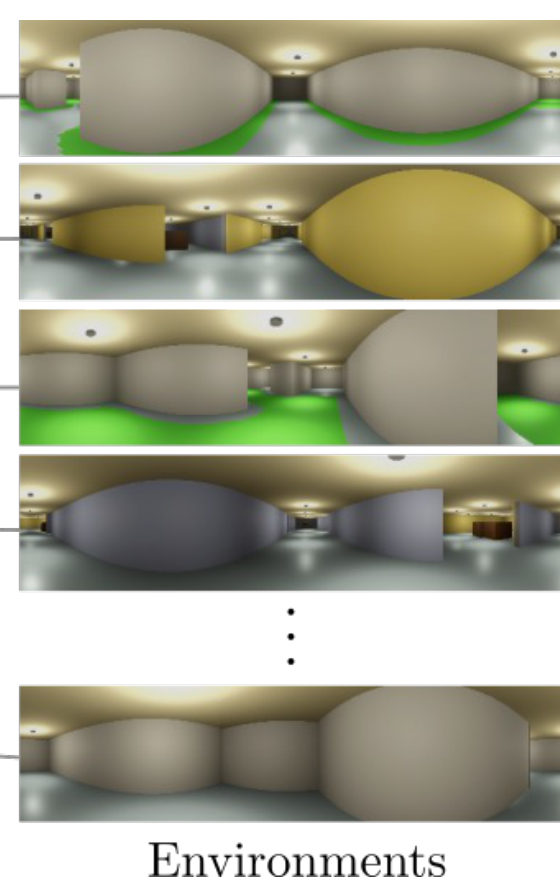
Fast and Reliable Planner Selection

Deployment-time planner selection via learning-informed model-based planning.

Guarantees on sub-linear regret bounds on planner selection

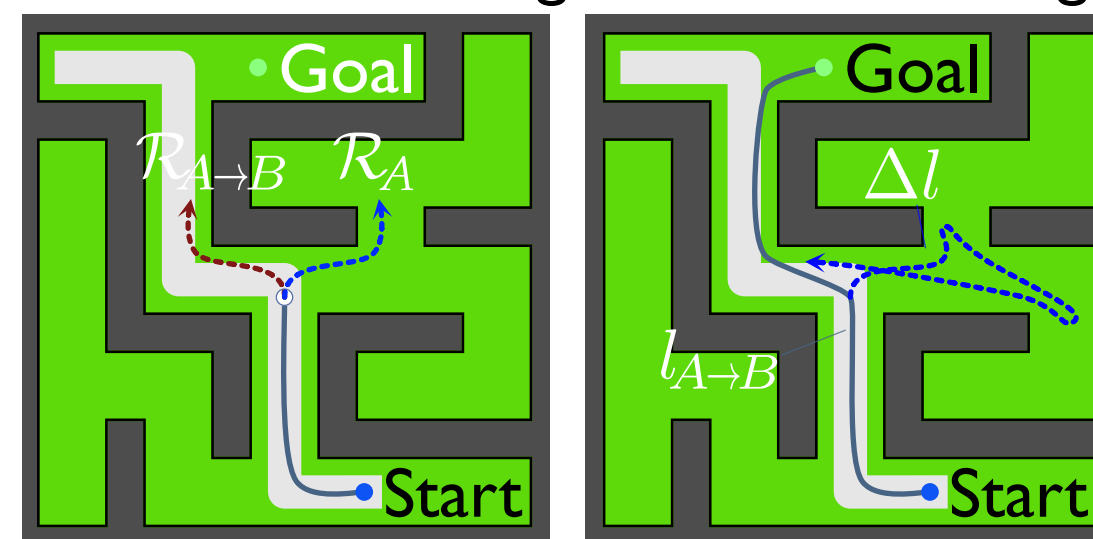
$$\mathcal{P} = \begin{cases} \pi_1 \\ \pi_2 \\ \pi_3 \\ \pi_4 \\ \vdots \\ \pi_n \end{cases}$$

Trained Policies



Environments

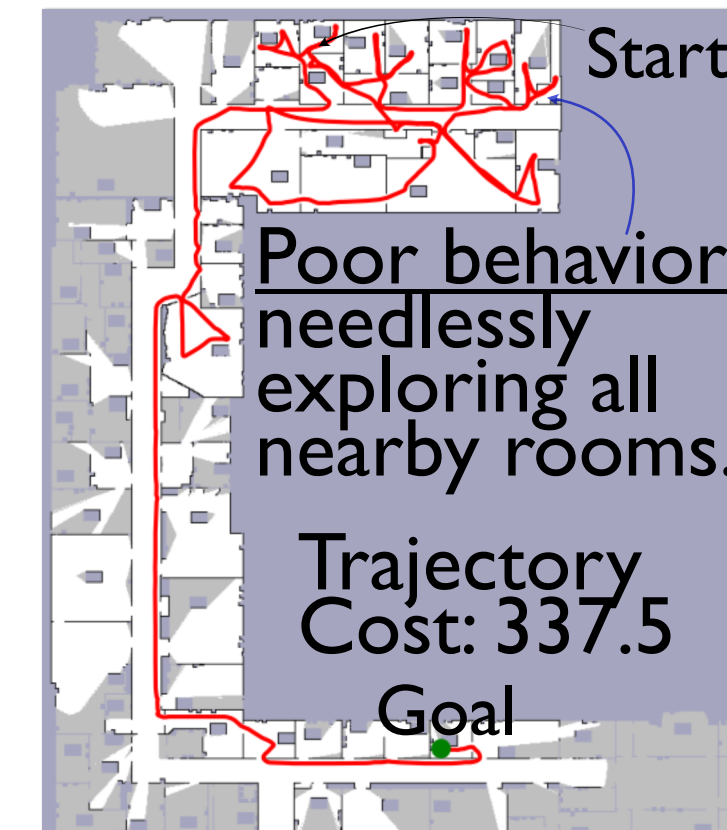
At the intersection (left), estimators \mathcal{R}_A and $\mathcal{R}_{A \rightarrow B}$ disagree on where to go.



After reaching the goal with $\mathcal{R}_{A \rightarrow B}$, we ask how well \mathcal{R}_A could have done, a cost that informs model selection.

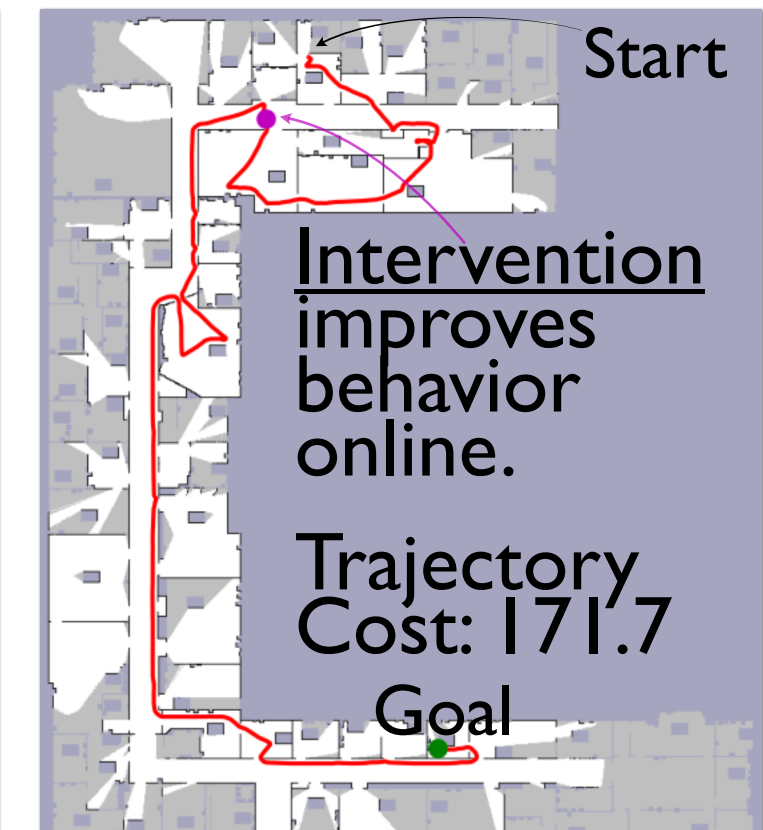
Interventions via Expert Guidance

No Intervention



Poor behavior needlessly exploring all nearby rooms.
Trajectory Cost: 337.5

With Intervention



Intervention improves behavior online.
Trajectory Cost: 171.7

Societal Impacts

Our contributions will be a key enabler of home and service robots.

We will further develop tools for explainable AI under uncertainty.

Our work will help democratize the training of autonomous decision-making systems.



Image Credit: <https://www.pexels.com/photo/bed-empty-equipments-floor-236380/>

Integrating Research, Education, and Outreach

Mentorship of two undergraduate researchers during academic terms

Summer mentorship of 1–2 high-school summer students through the GMU "ASSIP" program.

Tools will help lower the barrier to entry for robot learning; integration of contributed tools into robotics curriculum at GMU.

Publications

- [1] Gregory J. Stein, Christopher Bradley, and Nicholas Roy. "Learning over Subgoals for Efficient Navigation of Structured, Unknown Environments". In: Conference on Robot Learning (CoRL). 2018.
- [2] Christopher Bradley, Adam Pacheck, Gregory J. Stein, Sebastian Castro, Hadas Kress-Gazit, and Nicholas Roy. "Learning and Planning for Temporally Extended Tasks in Unknown Environments". In: International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA). 2021.
- [3] Gregory J. Stein. "Generating High-Quality Explanations for Navigation in Partially-Revealed Environments". In: Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS). 2021.
- [4] Abhishek Paudel and Gregory J. Stein. "Data-Efficient Policy Selection for Navigation in Partial Maps via Subgoal-Based Abstraction". ArXiv (under review), 2023.