

# Controller Compilation and Compression for Resource Constrained Applications

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# POMDP

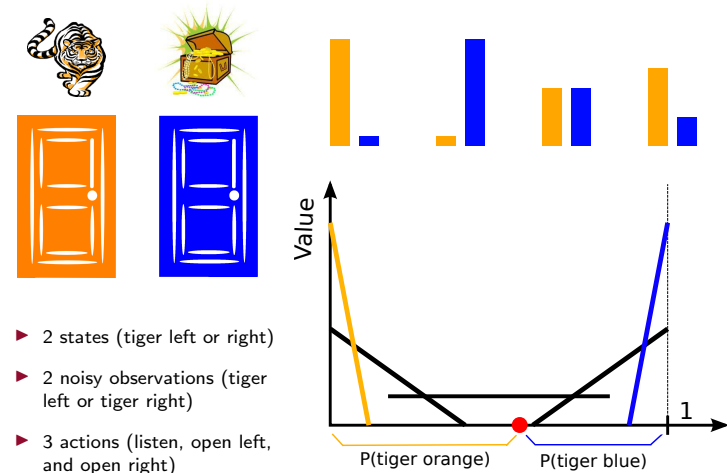
Partially Observable Markov Decision Process

- ▶ a discrete time, dynamical system with controls (actions)
- ▶ a policy of action optimises a utility function
- ▶ the state of the system is partially observable through noisy sensors

## POMDP—Example



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## Policy Execution

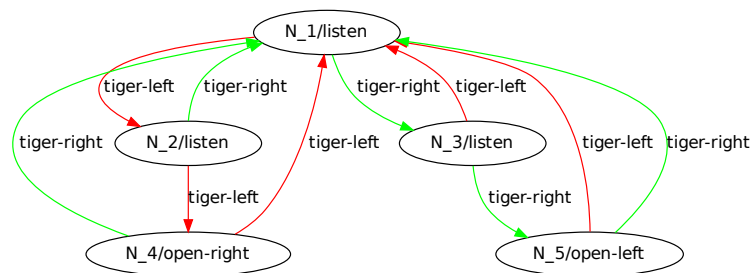
```

b ← an initial belief
while ( true )
  action ← determine an action for b using alpha vectors
  execute the action
  read observations from sensors
  update b using observations and the action
end
    
```

## Policy Execution in the Cloud



## Finite State Controllers



NB: No need to do a belief update nor to consult alpha-vectors.

## Battery Efficiency Experiment

- ▶ A POMDP, lacasa4.batt, with 2880 states, 72 observations, and 6 actions (engineered using WEB-SNAP<sup>1</sup>)
- ▶ Installed on a smart phone to assist a cognitively disabled person; allows the patient enjoy her walk, helps find way home when lost, or calls a care giver when necessary
- ▶ When the patient is lost and the phone runs out of battery, the application is not available
- ▶ Relying on cloud computing requires a reliable network connection and server infrastructure

<sup>1</sup><https://bitbucket.org/mgrzes/web-snap>

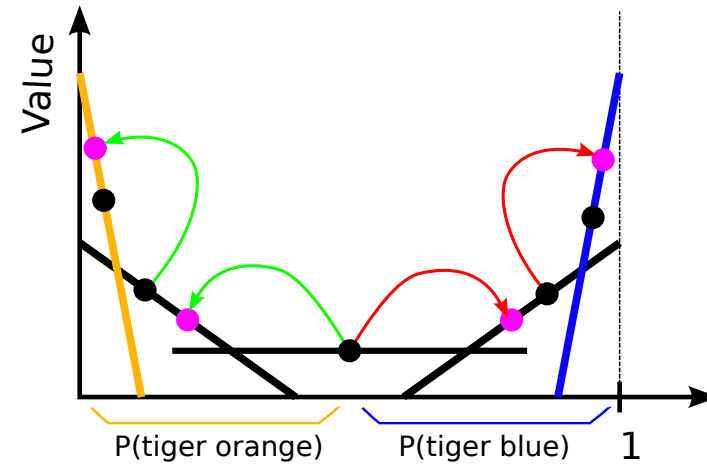
## Battery Efficiency on the Nexus 4 Phone

Experiment	1% battery depletion time (minutes)	standard error
OS only	6.74	0.13
OS with WIFI	6.69	0.08
Observation generator	6.40	0.26
Constant policy	5.82	0.21
FSC	5.71	0.18
Client/Server (cloud)	5.52	0.22
Flat policy	4.10	0.11
Symbolic Perseus	3.91	0.15

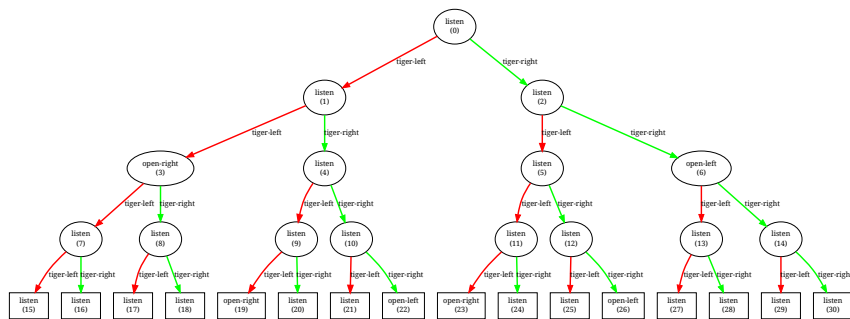
Policies for lacasa4.batt evaluated on the Nexus 4 phone. Every policy was queried once per second (time interval 1 second).

Thanks to Xiao Yang for help with running the battery consumption experiment on the phone.

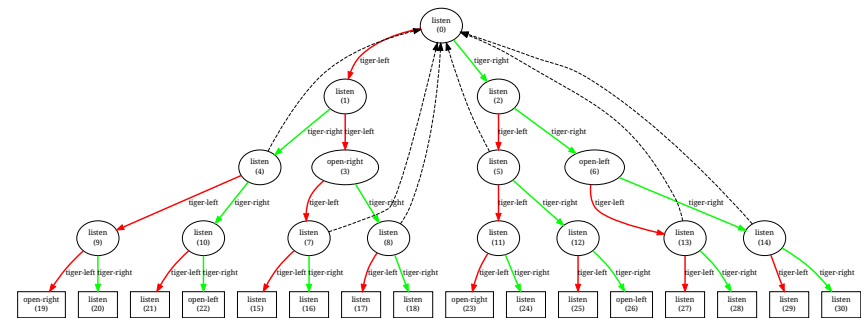
## Controller Compilation Using Alpha Vectors



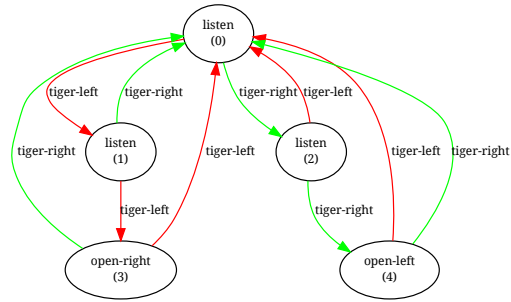
## Controller Compilation Using Policy Trees: (1) Policy Tree



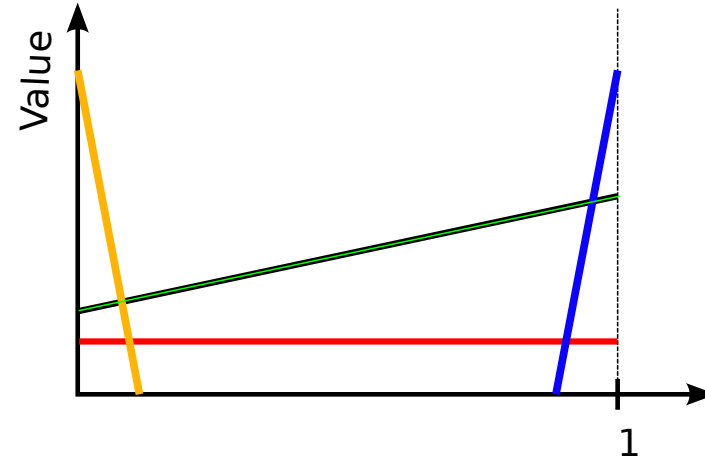
## Controller Compilation Using Policy Trees: (2) Identical Conditional Plans



## Controller Compilation Using Policy Trees: (3) Removing Repeated Nodes



## Controller Compilation: More Pruning of Redundant Nodes



## Controller Compilation Results (1)

POMDP	GapMin	method	depth	tree size	nodes	value	time	c
chainOfChains3  S =10,  A =4  O =1, $\gamma = 0.95$	GM-lb=157	<b>alpha2fsc</b>	10	10	10(10)	157(157)	0.26	0
	GM-ub=157	<b>GM-LB</b>	11	11	10(10)	157(157)	0.42	0
	time=0.86s	<b>GM-UB</b>	11	11	10(10)	157(157)	0.26	0
	lb =10	<b>B&amp;B</b>			10	157	1.69	
	ub =1	EM			10	0.17 ± 0.06	6.9	
		QCLP			10	0 ± 0	0.16	
cheese-taxi  S =34,  A =7  O =10, $\gamma = 0.95$	GM-lb=2.481	<b>alpha2fsc</b>	15	167	17(22)	2.476(2.476)	0.29	1
	GM-ub=2.481	<b>GM-LB</b>	15	167	17(24)	2.476(2.476)	0.56	1
	time=1.88s	<b>GM-UB</b>	15	167	17(24)	2.476(2.476)	0.55	1
	lb =22	B&B			10	-19.9*	24h	
	ub =13	EM			17	-12.16 ± 2.08	337.9	
		QCLP			17	-18.22 ± 1.77	227.4	
lacasa4.batt	GM-lb=291.1	<b>alpha2fsc</b>	3	745	10(10)	285.5(285.5)	302	0
	GM-ub=292.6	<b>GM-LB</b>	4	23209	87(94)	287.3(287.1)	3652	1
	time=8454s	<b>GM-UB</b>	4	23209	87(94)	290.8(290.8)	3681	1
	lb =10	B&B			10	285.0*	24h	
	ub =23	EM			3	290.2 ± 0.0	19920	
		BPI			6	290.6 ± 0.2	4124	
machine	GM-lb=62.38	<b>alpha2fsc</b>	9	376	5(39)	54.61(54.09)	5.53	1
	GM-ub=66.32	<b>GM-LB</b>	12	2864	26(41)	62.92(62.84)	18.5	1
	time=3784s	<b>GM-UB</b>	12	2864	11(159)	63.02(60.29)	86.8	2
	lb =39	B&B			6	62.6	52100	
	ub =243	EM			11	62.93 ± 0.03	1757	
		QCLP			11	62.45 ± 0.22	4636	
	BPI			10	35.7 ± 0.52	2.14		

## Controller Compilation Results (2)

POMDP	SARSOP	method	depth	tree size	nodes	value	time	c
baseball  S =7681,  A =6  O =9, $\gamma = 0.999$	time 122.7s	<b>policy2fsc</b>	7	175985	10(47)	<b>0.641</b> (0.641)	78.22	1
	$\alpha$  =1415	B&B			5	0.636*	24h	
	UB=0.642	EM			2	0.636 ± 0.0	48656	
	LB=0.641	BPI			9	0.636 ± 0.0	445	
elevators_inst.pomdp.1  S =8192,  A =5  O =32, $\gamma = 0.99$	time 11.228s	<b>policy2fsc</b>	11	419	20(24)	<b>-44.41</b> (-44.41)	1357	1
	$\alpha$  =78035	B&B			10	-149.0*	24h	
	UB=-44.31							
	LB=-44.32							
tagAvoid  S =870,  A =5  O =30, $\gamma = 0.95$	time 10.073s	<b>policy2fsc</b>	28	7678	91(712)	<b>-6.04</b> (-6.04)	582.2	1
	$\alpha$  =20326	B&B			10	-19.9*	24h	
	UB=-3.42	EM			9	-6.81 ± 0.12	19295	
	LB=-6.09	QCLP			2	-19.99 ± 0.0	12.9	
		BPI			88	-12.42 ± 0.13	1808	
underwaterNav  S =2653,  A =6  O =103, $\gamma = 0.95$	time 10.222s	<b>policy2fsc</b>	51	1242	52(146)	745.3(745.3)	5308	1
	$\alpha$  =26331	B&B			10	747.0*	24h	
	UB=753.8	EM			5	749.9 ± 0.02	31611	
	LB=742.7	BPI			49	748.6 ± 0.24	14758	
rockSample-7.8  S =12545,  A =13  O =2, $\gamma = 0.95$	time 10.629s	<b>policy2fsc</b>	31	2237	204(224)	<b>21.58</b> (21.58)	1291	1
	$\alpha$  =12561	B&B			10	11.9*	24h	
	UB=24.22	BPI			5	7.35 ± 0.0	78.8	
	LB=21.50							

Table: Compilation and compression of SARSOP policies.

## Conclusion

1. Execution of POMDP policies on mobile devices can be battery consuming
2. Finite-state controllers are computationally cheap to execute
3. Two methods to compile POMDP policies into finite-state controllers were shown
4. Compilation is more robust against local optima than direct optimization with local search
5. Compilation is feasible on large problems where exhaustive search with branch-and-bound can be challenging