Fast Action Elimination for Efficient Decision Making and Belief Space Planning Using Bounded Approximations

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The Mission

Computationally efficient online decision making and belief space planning



Our approach: Use rough state (belief) approximations $b \rightarrow b_s$ to **easily eliminate unfit candidates**









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Computationally efficient online decision making and belief space planning



Our approach: Use rough state (belief) approximations $b \rightarrow b_s$ to **easily eliminate unfit candidates**

- Same quality of solution
- Not restricted to a specific problem
- Can be used alongside any other optimization method
- Focusing on planning under uncertainty





Method Overview

Use a rough state (belief) approximation b_s to easily calculate the expected revenues (for different candidate actions)

Revenue offset definition

$$\gamma(b, b_s, a) \doteq |J(b, a) - J(b_s, a)|$$
$$\gamma(b, b_s) \doteq \max_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \gamma(b, b_s, a)$$



and Perception Lab

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Method Overview

Given (a bound on) the revenue offset, define the elimination interval

$$J(b_s, a_s^*) - 2 \cdot \gamma(b, b_s) \leq J(b_s, a^*) \leq J(b_s, a_s^*) \stackrel{a^* = \operatorname{argmax} J(b, a)}{\underset{a^*}{\overset{a^*}{=} \operatorname{argmax} J(b_s, a)}}$$

Eliminate all candidates outside this interval - guaranteed not to be optimal

Solve the problem for a subset of candidates



Calculate real revenues only within elim. interval

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Results: Sensor Placement

Decision making under uncertainty

At each step, find the most informative sensor placement

Elimination of unbeneficial sensor positions

Using sparse belief approximations (see also [RA-L'16, ICRA'17, IROS'17])







