



Multiagent Planning under Uncertainty with Stochastic Communication Delays

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Focus:

- Cooperative multiagent planning under uncertainty.
- Formalized as a decentralized partially observable Markov decision process (Dec-POMDP).
- Very hard to solve.

Communication:

- When available can be leveraged.
- Sharing observations → synchronized knowledge.
- But requires instantaneous, perfect communication.

Contributions:

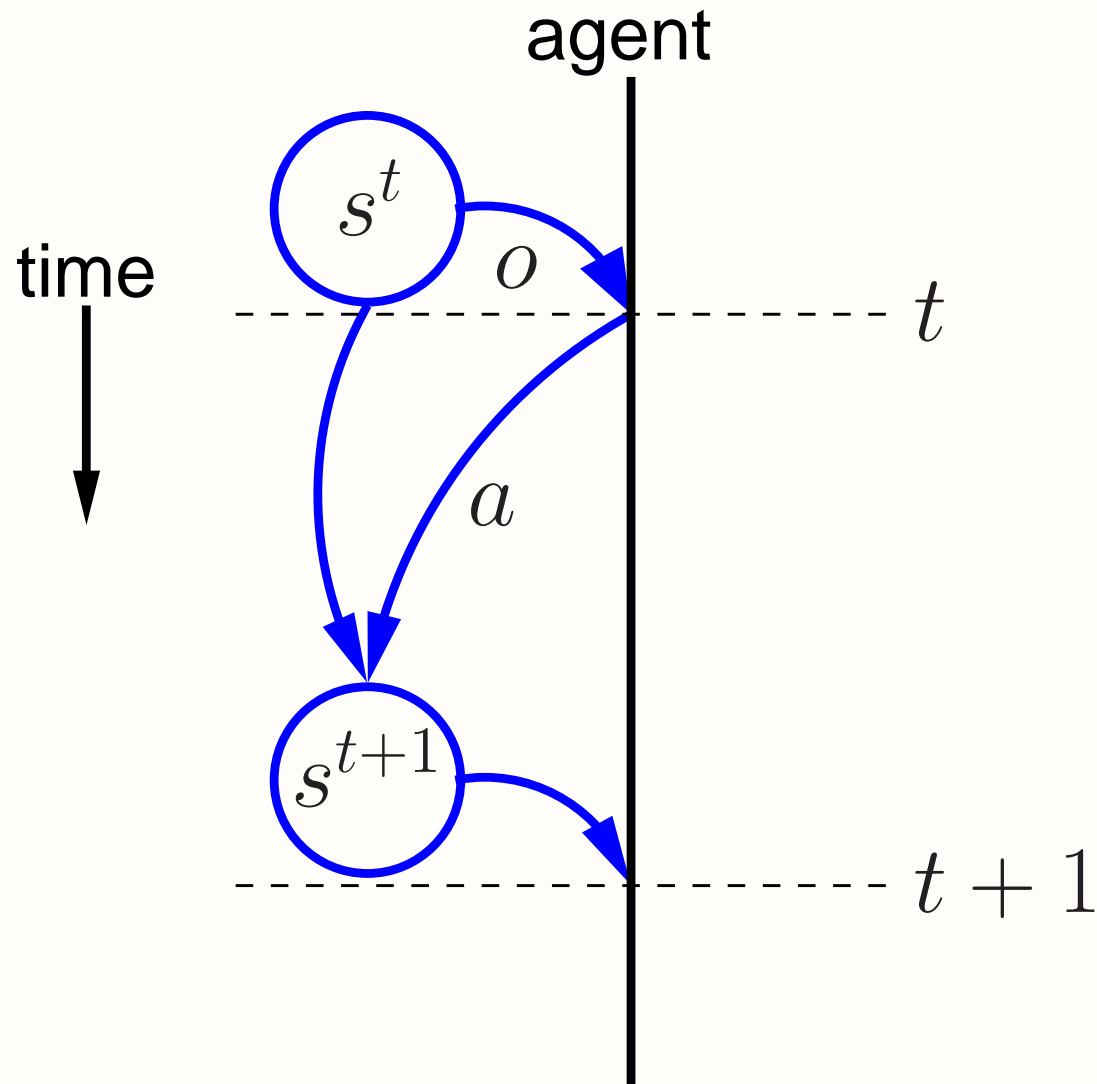
- We consider **stochastic delays**: towards more realistic communication models for Dec-POMDPs.



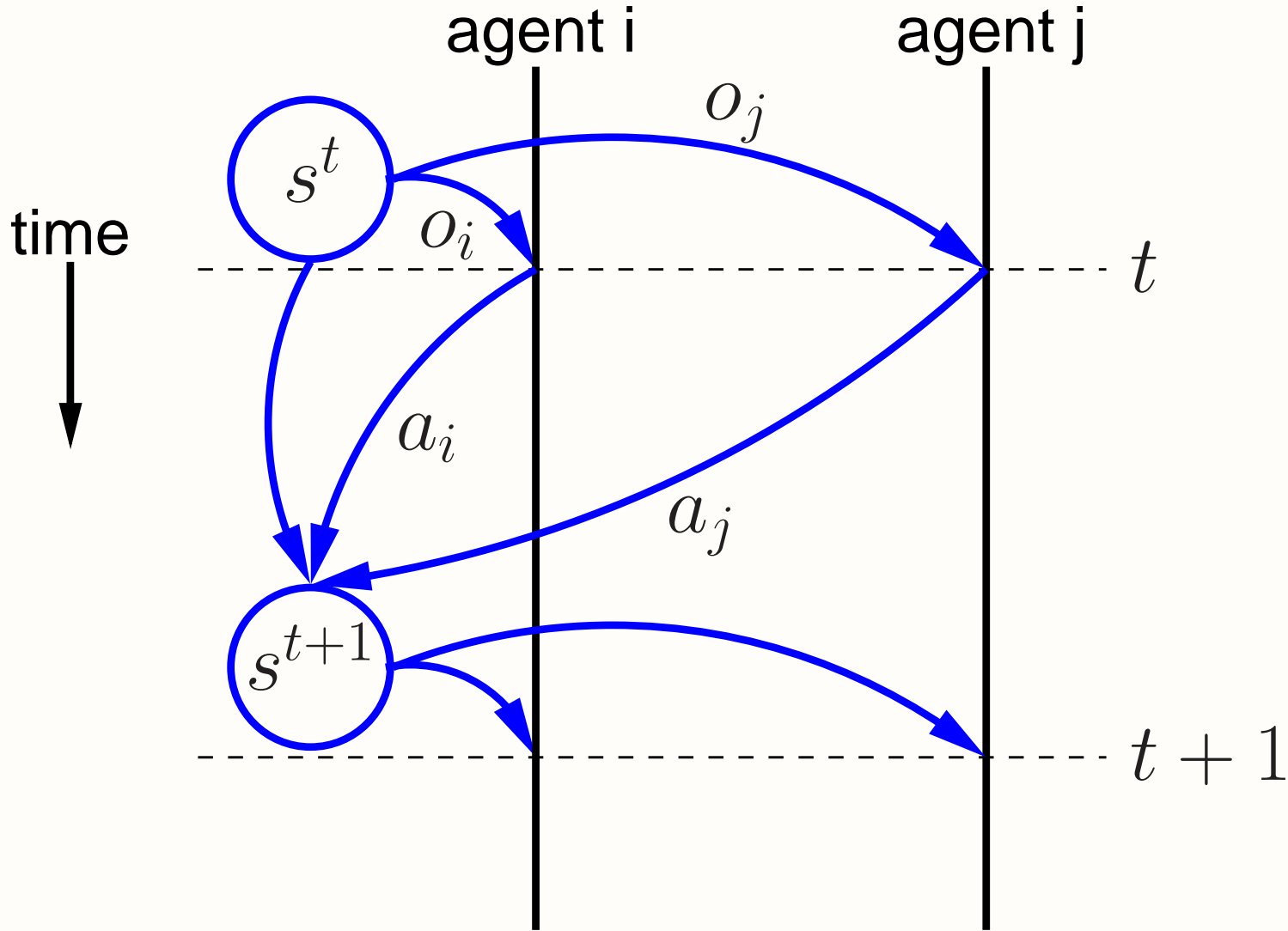


- POMDPs vs. Dec-POMDPs.
- Review of communication models:
 - ▶ Instantaneous, perfect communication.
 - ▶ Delayed communication (fixed delay).
- Stochastic communication delays:
 - ▶ Model.
 - ▶ Compactly representing the value function.
 - ▶ Value iteration method.
 - ▶ Experimental results.
- Conclusions.





Dec-POMDP (without communication)





POMDPs vs. Dec-POMDPs

Frameworks for acting optimally given:

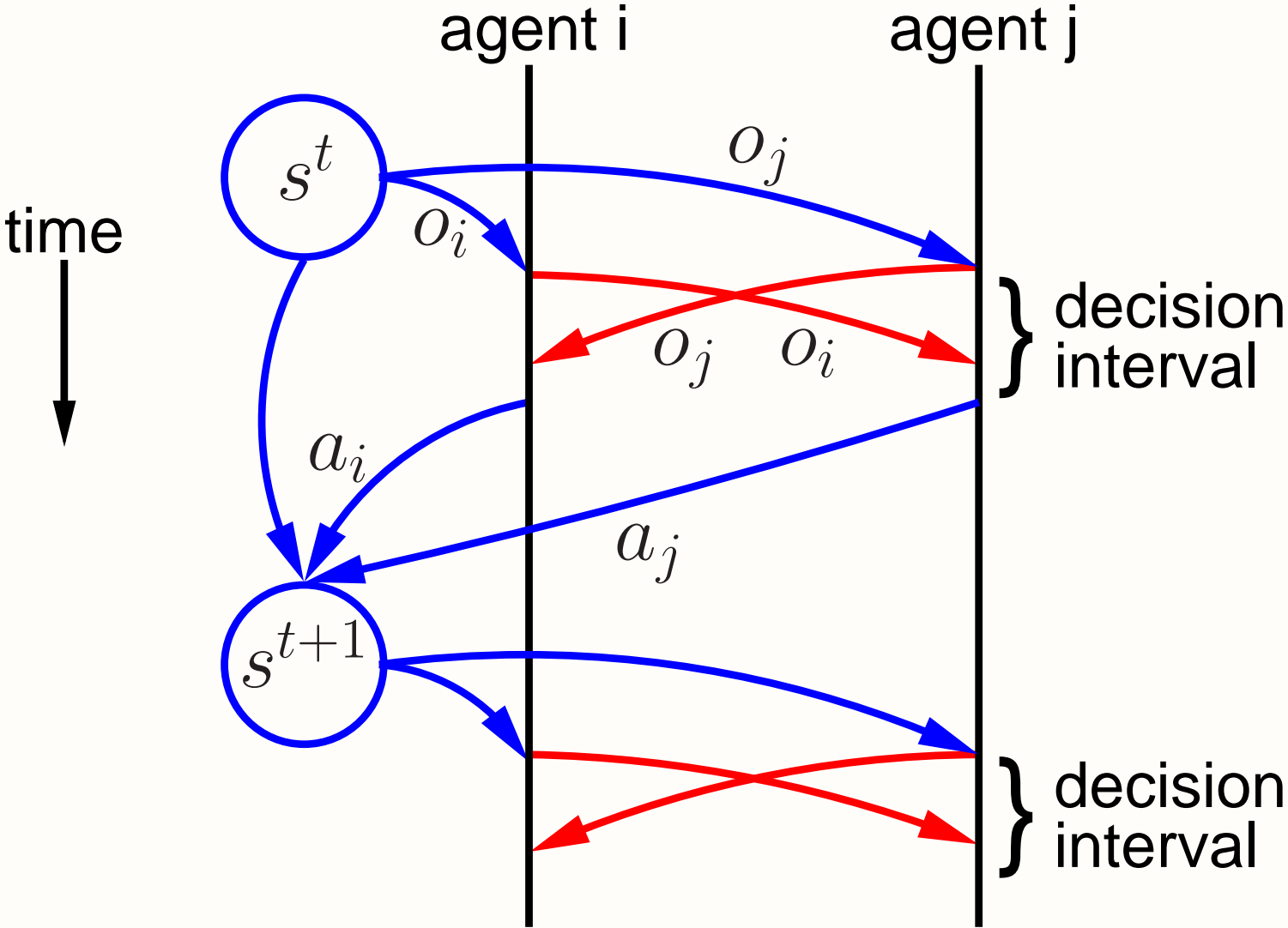
- limited sensing,
- stochastic environments.

Dec-POMDPs:

- Decentralized execution.
- Usually centralized planning.
- No common state estimate, no joint belief.
- Optimal policies based on observation history mapping.

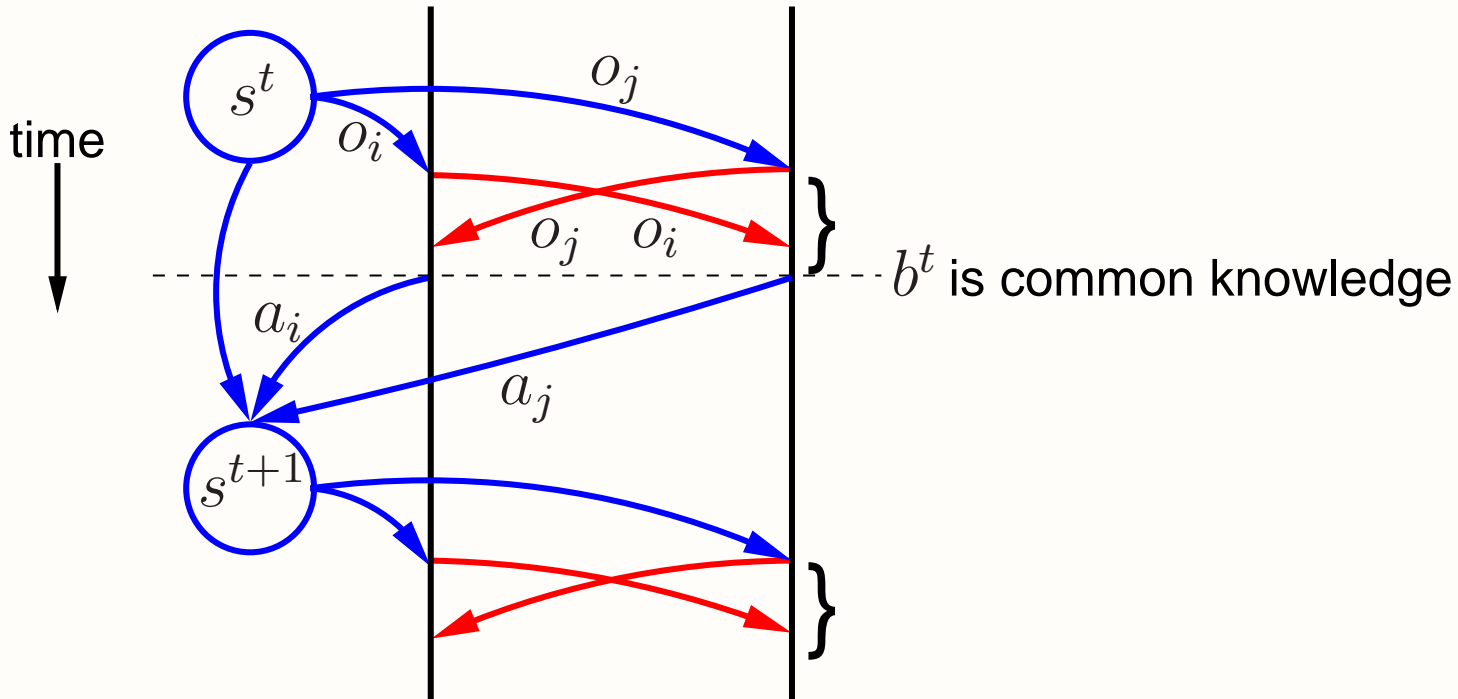


Instantaneous communication

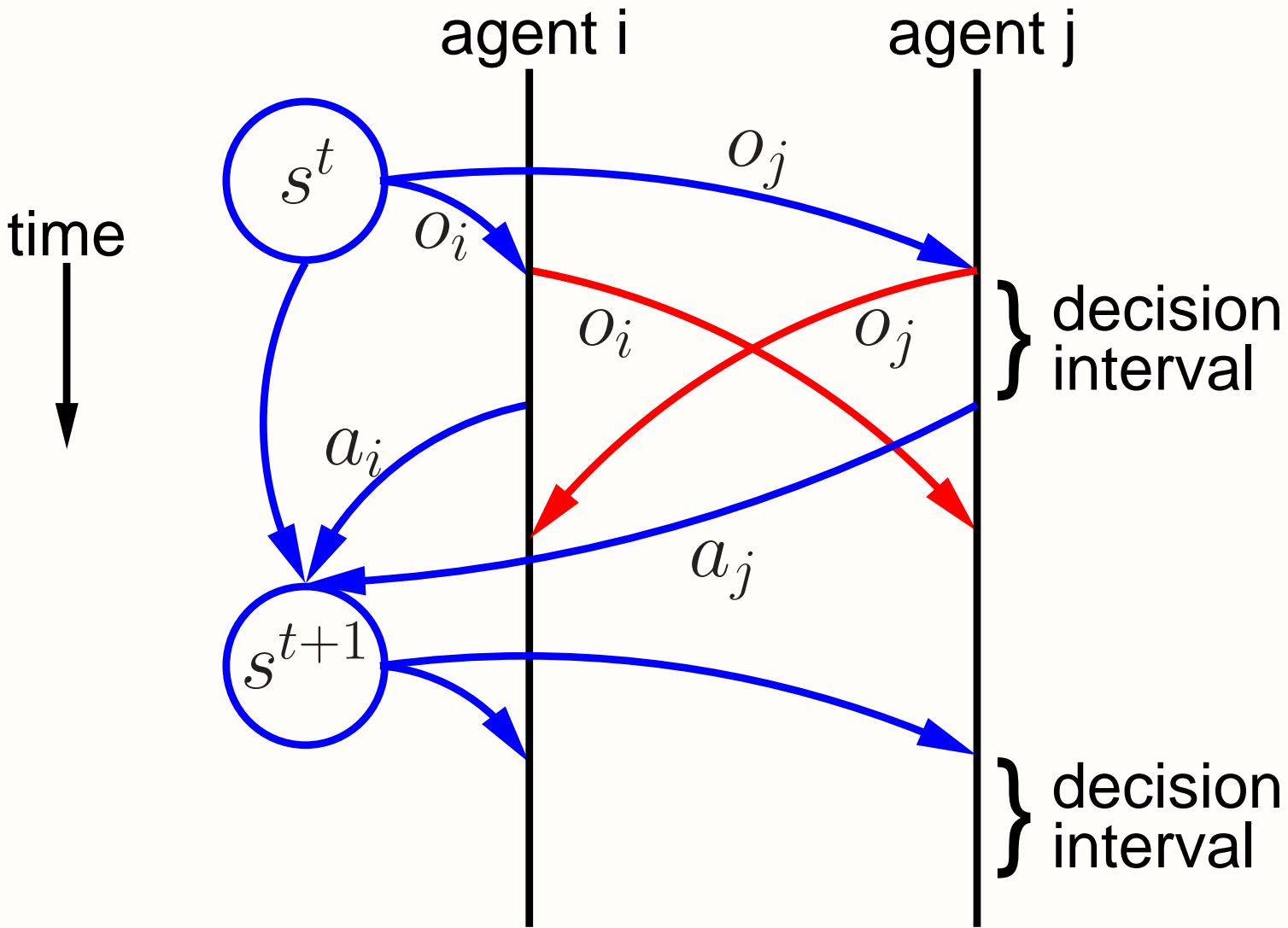


Instantaneous communication

- Instantaneous, perfect communication reduces a Dec-POMDP to a POMDP (Pynadath and Tambe, 2002).
- Observation sharing \rightarrow each agent knows belief b^t at time t .
- Piecewise-linear and convex (PWLC) value function.
- But this synchronization step takes time.



Delayed communication





Fixed delay communication

- Each agent knows the last commonly known b^{t-k} , $k > 0$.
- If $k = 1$, fixed delay communication can be modeled as a Bayesian game (Oliehoek et al., 2007).
- If $k = 1$, the optimal value function is PWLC, and equal to the Q_{BG} value function (Oliehoek et al., 2008).
- Otherwise the value function is not separable (Varaiya and Walrand, 1978), it is not a function over the joint belief space.
- But what if the delay can vary?



Stochastic communication delays

- We formalize the probability that synchronization succeeds within a particular stage (details in Spaan et al. (2008)):

$p^{0\text{TD}}(s)$ synchronization is instantaneous

$p^{1\text{TD}}(s)$ synchronization succeeds within 1 stage

$p^{2\text{TD}}(s)$ synchronization succeeds within 2 stages

⋮

⋮

- Can depend on state, and $\sum_i p^{i\text{TD}}(s) = 1$.
- E.g., robots close \rightarrow more reliable communication.
- Unifying framework:
 - ▶ $p^{0\text{TD}}(s) = 1, \forall s$: instantaneous communication.
 - ▶ $p^{1\text{TD}}(s) = 1, \forall s$: one-step delay communication.



Stochastic communication delays

- Optimal value function:

$$Q_{SD}^* = R + p^{0TD} F_{0TD} + p^{1TD} F_{1TD} + p^{2TD} F_{2TD} + \dots,$$

where F_{iTD} is the expected future reward given a delay of i stages.

- We assume during planning that delay is at most 1 step:

$$p^D = p^{1TD} + p^{2TD} + \dots = 1 - p^{0TD},$$

and define an approximate value function as

$$\tilde{Q}_{SD}^* = R + p^{0TD} F_{0TD} + p^D F_{1TD}.$$

- We prove that \tilde{Q}_{SD}^* is PWLC over the joint belief space.





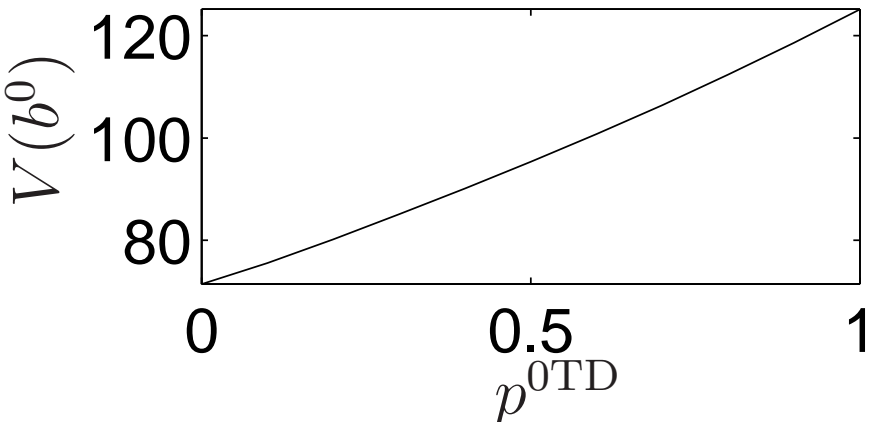
- We show how to perform finite-horizon value iteration for the stochastically delayed communication setting.
- Point-based approximate POMDP techniques transfer directly to our \tilde{Q}_{SD}^* value function.
- For delays of more than 1 one time step, we propose an online algorithm similar to Dec-COMM (Roth et al., 2005).



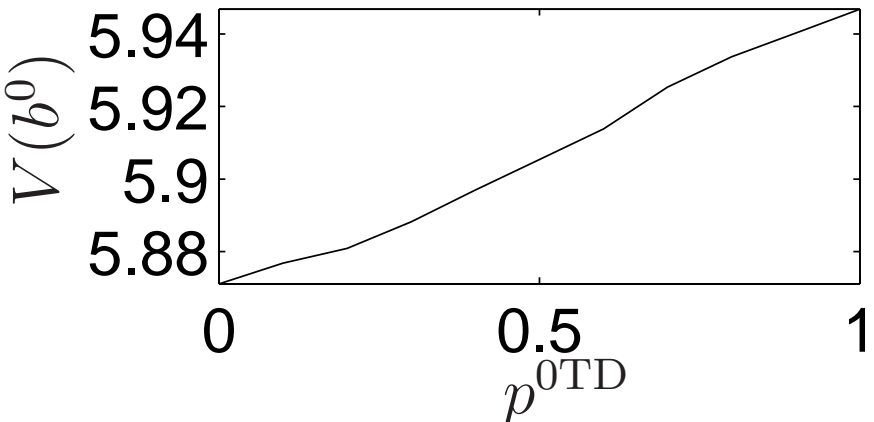


Uniform delay between 0 and 1:

Dec-Tiger



GridSmall



Experimental results

Meet in corner

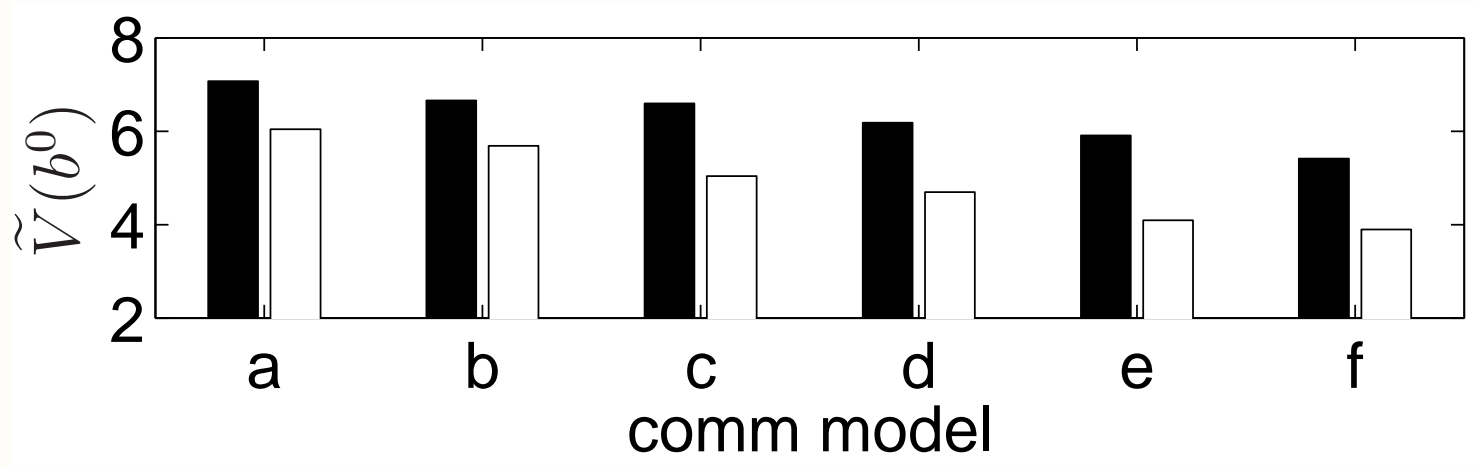
G	CCW	CCW
CW		CCW
CW	CW	S

- The policies consider potential future communication capabilities.
- The CW route is cheaper, and with uniform p^{0TD} it is chosen.
- We set $p^{0TD}(s) = 0, \forall s \in CW$ and to 1 everywhere else.
- Now the agents choose the CCW route, leading to higher payoff.

Experimental results

Arbitrary delays:

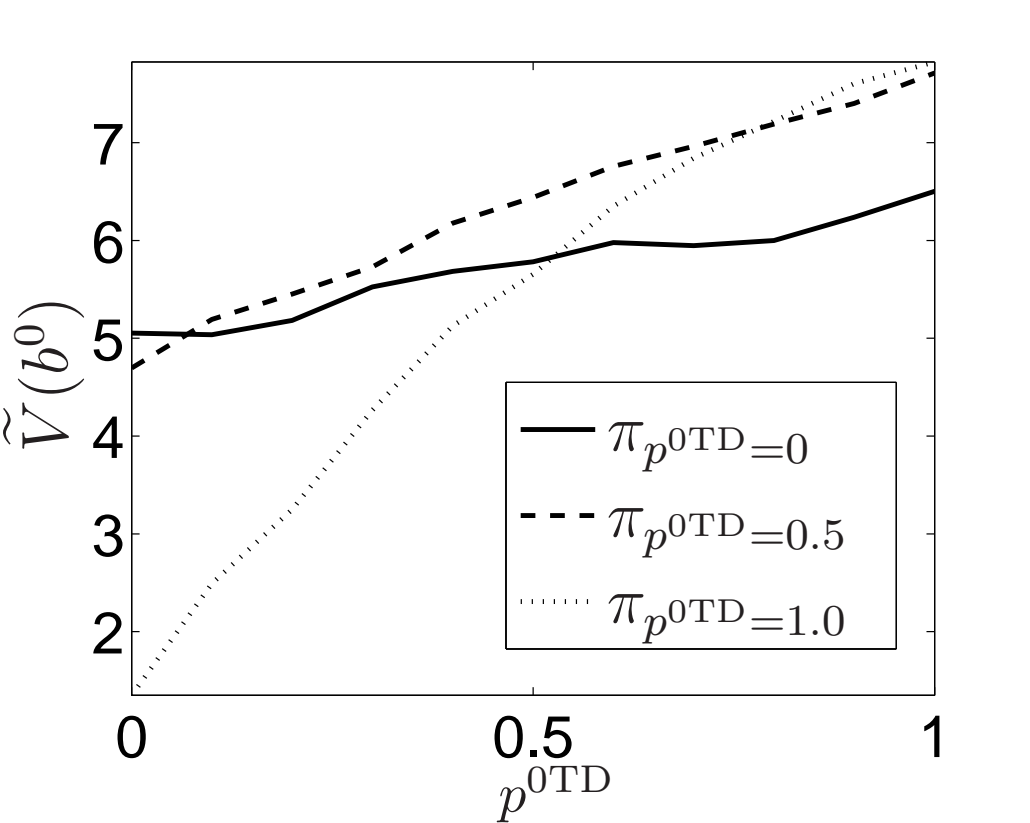
	a	b	c	d	e	f
p^{0TD}	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
p^{1TD}	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
p^{2TD}		0.1		0.1	0.2	0.1
p^{3TD}						0.1



Experimental results

Policies computed for a specific value of p^{0TD} , but evaluated under different values of p^{0TD} .

Meet in corner (large)





Conclusions:

- We discussed different communication assumptions made in the Dec-POMDP literature.
- We introduced a model for stochastically delayed communication:
 - ▶ More realistically models unreliable communication.
 - ▶ We showed how we can approximate its optimal value function, and how to compute it efficiently.
- Encouraging experimental results.

Future work:

- Not only delayed, but also noisy communication.
- Alternative methods for longer delays.
- Infinite-horizon value iteration.





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