Leveraging Approximate Symbolic Models for Reinforcement Learning via Skill Diversity

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Integrating Symbolic Planning and RL

Symbolic Planning Based Methods

Examples: PDDL, STRIPS

Pros:

 A natural way to express human knowledge about actions

Cons:

 Hard to capture all the details of the task and environment

Reinforcement Learning Based Methods

Examples: DQN, TRPO, SAC

Pros:

Can start from scratch

Cons:

Extremely high sample complexity



Integrating Symbolic Planning & RL

- Guide RL with symbolic knowledge/advice (better sample efficiency)
- A natural interface for humans to specify goals & constraints (i.e. to define task rewards)

Integrating Symbolic Planning and RL

Learn temporally extended operators (options) for symbolic actions:



Precondition(s): N/A Effect(s): has-key



Open Door:

Precondition(s): has-key Effect(s): door-open



Go to Shelf:

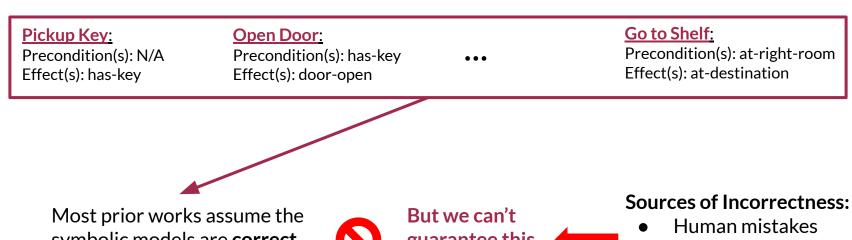
Precondition(s): at-right-room Effect(s): at-destination



Execute the learned options sequentially according to the symbolic plan

Integrating Symbolic Planning and RL

Learn temporally extended operators (options) for symbolic actions:



Most prior works assume the symbolic models are **correct** and complete



 Plans/models given by other ML models, e.g., LLMs

Example 1: Partially Specified Precondition(s)

 The human may overlook the fact that only the blue key can open the door:

 If the robot myopically learns a policy to pick up a key, it will only pick up the nearest key (which is the wrong key)



Fig. 1. The Household environment.

Example 2: Incorrect Action Effect(s)

 There may not be one exact state that satisfies all action effects:

- But no actual low-level state with at-right-room and at-right-room being True at the same time, because the door will close once the robot enters the room.
- So no option can be learned for pass through door.



Example 3: Completely Missing Feature(s)

- The human might not know that this particular robot model has limited battery capacity.
- State variable related to the charging dock is completely missing.



Approximate Symbolic Models Guided RL (ASGRL)

Extracting Task-Hierarchy Information from an Approximate Symbolic Model

- Given the model, we extract fact landmarks and their relative orderings.
- Landmark information holds in **all plans** for the symbolic model and are thus reliable sources of information about the underlying task.
- Landmarks as subgoals:

Example: has-key > door-unlock > at-right-room > at-destination

Allow us to leverage incorrect symbolic models.

Approximate Symbolic Models Guided RL (ASGRL)

Learning a Diverse Set of Skills Per Subgoal

- Given the sources of incompleteness: (a) there could be missing feature(s); (b) one symbolic subgoal state may correspond to a diverse set of low-level states.
- Learn a diverse set of skills to cover different reachable terminal MDP states of a subgoal.
- Can be achieved via an information-theoretic objective: $min \mathcal{H}(Z_f|G_f)$

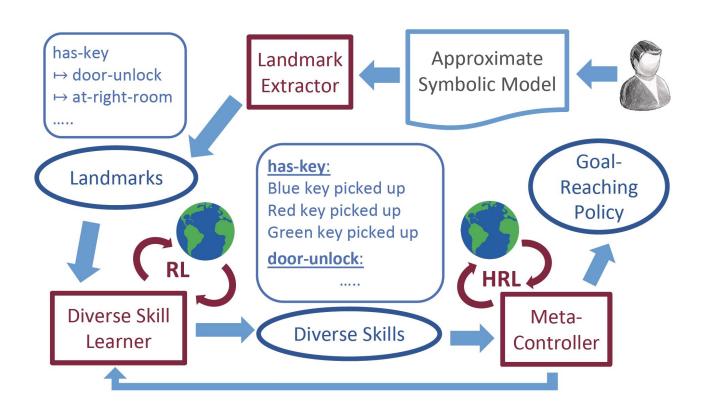
Example:

Subgoal: has-key

Skill 1: pick up red key Skill 2: pick up green key Skill 3: pick up blue key

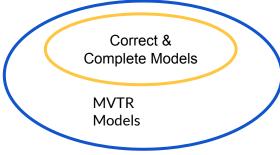


Approximate Symbolic Models Guided RL (ASGRL)



Theoretical Analysis

- ASGRL is guaranteed to result in a goal-reaching policy for all MVTR models
- Minimally Viable Task Representation (MVTR)
 - MVTR Condition:
 At least one plan for the symbolic model captures the relative orderings of fluents that appear in a low-level goal-reaching trace.
 - A much more relaxed condition:
 Individual symbolic action ≠ An executable temporally extended operator at low-level.



Experimental Evaluations

- When inexact and incomplete symbolic models are given, ASGRL manages to efficiently solve the tasks while other baselines fail.
- Three domains and different symbolic models:

	Household- V1	Household- V2	MineCraft	Mario
ASGRL	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
ASGRL- Curriculum	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Landmark- HRL	0	0	0.1	0
Plan-HRL	0	0	0	0
Landmark- Shaping	0.26	0.43	0.54	0.58
Goal- Q-Learning	0.6	0.6	0.38	0.31

