

Finding and Exploiting LTL Trajectory Constraints in Heuristic Search

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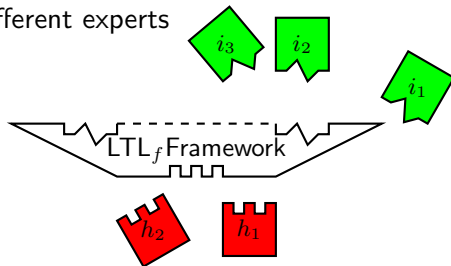
SoCS 2015

Motivation

Goal

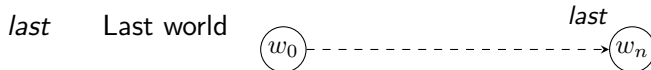
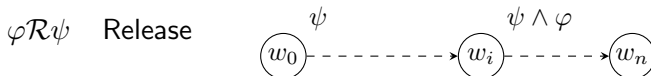
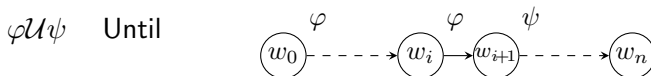
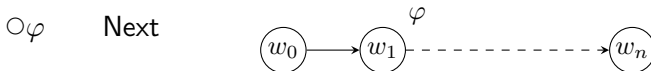
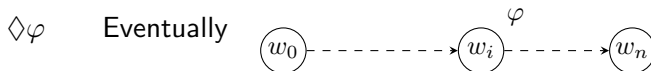
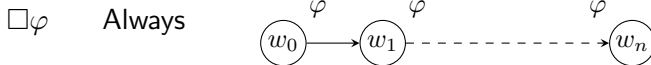
framework for describing information about the search space

- combining information from different sources
 ↪ creating stronger heuristics
- decoupling the derivation and exploitation of information
 ↪ split work between different experts



Linear Temporal Logic on Finite Traces (LTL_f)

- evaluated over a linear sequence of worlds
(= variable assignments)
- extends propositional logic with:



LTL_f Formulas in the Search Space

variable	↔	state variable or action
world	↔	node in search space (with incoming action)
world sequence	↔	path to a goal node

LTL_f formulas associated to nodes

→ express conditions all optimal paths to a goal need to fulfill



Feasibility for Nodes

Definition (Feasibility for nodes)

An LTL_f formula φ is **feasible for n** if for all paths ρ such that

- ρ is applicable in n ,
- the application of ρ leads to a goal state, and
- $g(n) + c(\rho) = h^*$

it holds that $w_\rho^s \models \varphi$.

(where $w_\rho^s = \langle \{a_1\} \cup s[a_1], \{a_2\} \cup s[\langle a_1, a_2 \rangle], \dots, \{a_n\} \cup s[\rho], s[\rho] \rangle$)

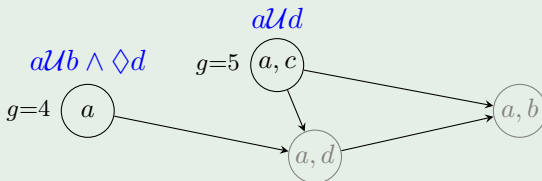
Adding and Propagating Information during the Search

- 1 **new information during the search**
directly added to the corresponding node with conjunction

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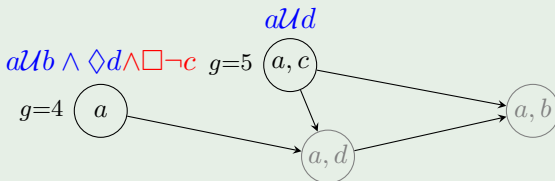
Example



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Adding and Propagating Information during the Search

- ② **formulas can be propagated with progression to successor nodes**

Theorem

Let φ be a feasible formula for a node n , and let n' be the successor node reached from n with action a . Then $\text{progress}(\varphi, \{a\} \cup s(n'))$ is feasible for n' .

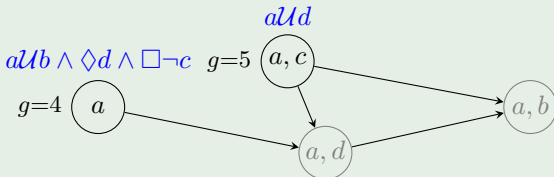
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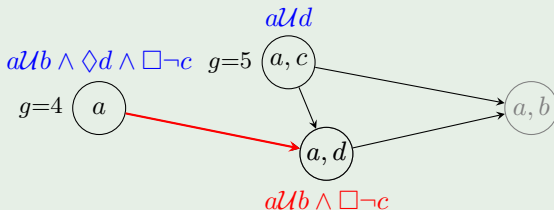
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Adding and Propagating Information during the Search

- ③ **duplicate elimination: conjunction of formulas of “cheapest” nodes is feasible**

Theorem

Let n and n' be two search nodes such that $g(n) = g(n')$ and $s(n) = s(n')$. Let further φ_n and $\varphi_{n'}$ be feasible for the respective node. Then $\varphi_n \wedge \varphi_{n'}$ is feasible for both n and n' .

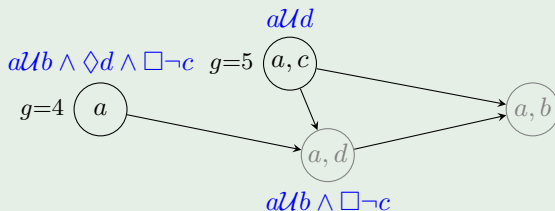
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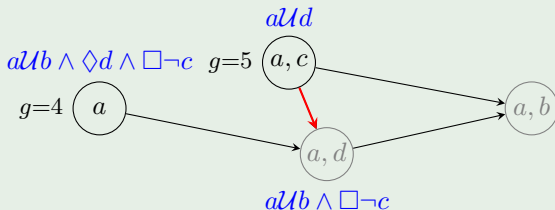
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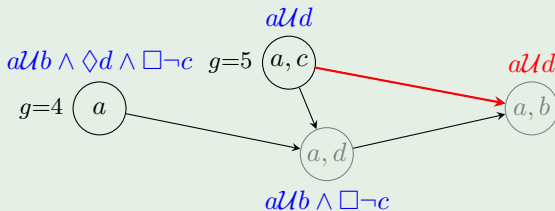
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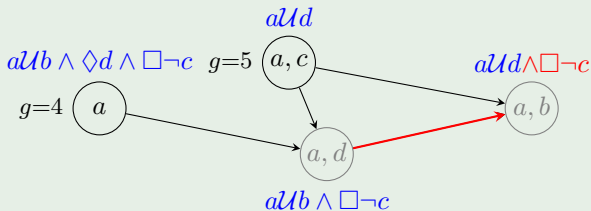
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Example



Encoding Information in LTL_f Formulas

Possible sources of information:

- domain-specific knowledge
- temporally extended goals
- here: [information used in specialized heuristics](#)
 - Landmarks and their orderings
(Hoffmann et al. 2004, Richter et al. 2008)
 - Unjustified Action Applications
(Karpas and Domshlak 2012)

Landmarks

Fact Landmark: A fact that must be true at some point in every solution (Hoffmann et al. 2004)

→ In LTL_f: $\diamond l$

Further information about landmarks:

- **First achievers:** $l \vee \bigvee_{a \in FA_l} \diamond a$
- **Required again:** $(\diamond l) \mathcal{U} l'$
- **Goal:** $\bigwedge_{g \in G} ((\diamond g) \mathcal{U} \bigwedge_{g' \in G} g')$

Unjustified Action Applications

If an action is applied, its effects must be of some use
(Karpas and Domshlak 2012)

- ① one of its effects is necessary for applying another action
- ② one of its effects is a goal variable (that is not made false again)

$$\varphi_a = \bigvee_{e \in \text{add}(a) \setminus G} ((e \wedge \bigwedge_{\substack{a' \in A \text{ with} \\ e \in \text{add}(a')}} \neg a') \mathcal{U} \bigvee_{\substack{a' \in A \text{ with} \\ e \in \text{pre}(a')}} a') \vee$$

$$\bigvee_{e \in \text{add}(a) \cap G} ((e \wedge \bigwedge_{\substack{a' \in A \text{ with} \\ e \in \text{add}(a')}} \neg a') \mathcal{U} (\text{last} \vee \bigvee_{\substack{a' \in A \text{ with} \\ e \in \text{pre}(a')}} a'))$$

Heuristics

- Very rich temporal information possible
 - heuristics can use different levels of relaxation
- Proof of concept heuristic **extracts landmarks** from node-associated formulas
 - loses temporal information between landmarks

Experiment Setup

Configurations:

- 1 h_{LA} : standard admissible landmark heuristic (Karpas and Domshlak 2009)
 - 2 h_{AL}^{LM} : LTL landmark extraction heuristic with sources:
 - Landmarks (First achievers, Required again, Goal)
 - 3 h_{AL}^{LM+UAA} : LTL landmark extraction heuristic with sources:
 - Landmarks (First achievers, Required again, Goal)
 - Unjustified Action Applications
- all heuristics use BJOLP landmark extraction and optimal cost partitioning
 - search algorithm: h_{LA} uses LM-A*, the others a slight variant we call LTL-A*

Coverage

	h_{LA}	h_{AL}^{LM}	h_{AL}^{LM+UAA}
airport (50)	31	28	26
elevators-08 (30)	14	14	13
floortile (20)	2	2	4
freecell (80)	52	51	50
mprime (35)	19	19	20
nomystery (20)	18	17	16
openstacks-08 (30)	14	12	12
openstacks-11 (20)	9	7	7
parcprinter-08 (30)	15	14	14
parcprinter-11 (20)	11	10	10
pipesworld-tan (50)	9	10	10
scanalyzer-08 (30)	10	9	9
sokoban-08 (30)	22	21	22
tidybot (20)	14	14	13
other domains (931)	483	483	483
Sum (1396)	723	711	709

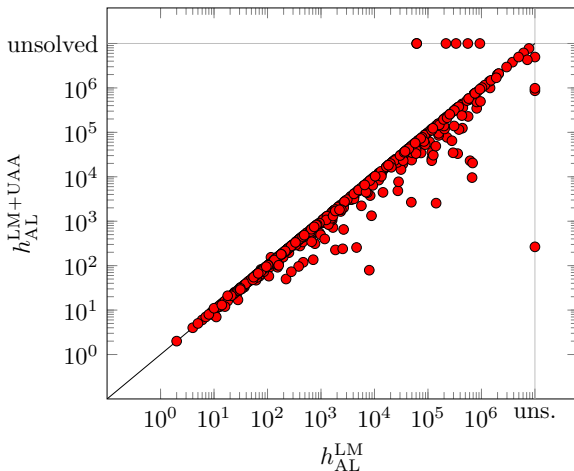
Memory Consumption

h_{LA} loses no task due to memory limit, but h_{AL}^{LM} 11 in total

- airport: over 300% of memory usage compared to h_{LA}
- average: 120%
- approx. half the domains < 100%

Impact of Unjustified Action Applications

Comparison of expansions between h_{AL}^{LM} and h_{AL}^{LM+UAA} :



Conclusion

- associate nodes in the search space with LTL_f formulas
→ conditions for optimal plan
- separation between **finding** information and **exploiting** information
- allows to easily **combine information** from different sources
- concrete examples in this paper:
 - finding information: landmarks and unjustified action applications
 - exploiting information: extracting landmarks

Future Work

- better informed heuristics (less relaxation)
- encodings for other kinds of information
- strengthening other heuristics with the information of LTL_f trajectory constraints