# Learning Abstract World Models for Value-preserving Planning with Options 

Rafael Rodriguez-Sanchez George Konidaris


## What tasks in RL look like



- Actions: Move piece $X$ to $Y$
- State: Discrete piece position

- Actions: Move agent in a direction
- State: (Continuous) Global position

But, embodied general-purpose agents must have fine control (action) space and rich observation spaces

Embodied General-purpose Agents

$$
\left(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{A}, T, R, \gamma, p_{0}\right)
$$

- Joint positions and Velocities
- Visual Inputs
- Force sensors


Solution: Abstractions!

## Temporal Abstraction \& Observed MDP

$$
\left(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{O}, T, R, \gamma, p_{0}\right)
$$



## Building an Abstract MDP



## How do we build a minimal abstract state for planning?

- For each option $o \in \mathcal{O}, \phi: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ is Dynamics-preserving iff

$$
T\left(s^{\prime} \mid s, o\right) \operatorname{Pr}\left(I_{o}=1 \mid s\right)=T\left(s^{\prime} \mid \phi(s), o\right) \operatorname{Pr}\left(I_{o}=1 \mid \phi(s)\right)
$$

- We want the abstract state to be maximally predictive of the next state and option's initiation set.


## Learning the Abstraction: Information Maximization!

$$
\max _{\phi \in \Phi} M I\left(S^{\prime} ; \phi(S), O\right)+M I(I ; \phi(S))
$$

$M I\left(S^{\prime} ; \phi(S), O\right)$
$M I(I ; \phi(S)) \quad$ Learn the binary conditional distribution using NLL

Learn the rest of the abstract MDP (reward function, abstract discount factor, etc. in the new latent space)

## Does planning with an Abstract MDP make sense?



Ant in a Maze


## Learned Abstract State Representation



## Mutual Information Matrix

- The most relevant features correspond to the global position in the maze and orientation.



## Planning for abstract goals works!

- 9 goal positions
- Sparse task reward function


