

# RoboSurgery

Matteo Nunziante\*

November 8, 2024

## **Abstract**

**Keywords:** keyword1, keyword2, keyword3

---

\*matteo.nunziante@studenti.units.it

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Related Work</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Problem Statement</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>POMDP</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Mathematical Formulation</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1	State Space . . . . .	4
5.2	Action Space . . . . .	4
5.3	Observation Space . . . . .	4
<b>6</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>5</b>
6.1	QMDP . . . . .	5
6.2	Thompson Sampling . . . . .	5
6.3	Infotaxis . . . . .	5
6.4	Information Directed Sampling . . . . .	5

# 1 Introduction

The goal of this project is to simulate a surgical robot for exploring lungs of patients.

# 2 Related Work

# 3 Problem Statement

# 4 POMDP

Formal description of Partially Observable Markov Decision Process as in [3]

Formally, a POMDP is a 7-tuple  $(S, A, T, R, \Omega, O, \gamma)$ , where:

$S$  is a set of states,

$A$  is a set of actions,

$T$  is a set of conditional transition probabilities between states,

$R : S \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is the reward function.

$\Omega$  is a set of observations,

$O$  is a set of conditional observation probabilities,

$\gamma \in [0, 1)$  is the discount factor.

## 5 Mathematical Formulation

### 5.1 State Space

From now on we're going to indicate as **State** the fully observable state of the system, which is the position of the robot, the deformation of the object and the

$$s = (\underline{\text{pos}}, \theta)$$

where  $\underline{\text{pos}} = (x, y, \phi)$  is the position of the robot in the 2D space and  $\theta$  represents the deformation parameters of the object.

### 5.2 Action Space

The action space is the set of all possible actions that the robot can take, Forwards, Backwards, Left, Right.

### 5.3 Observation Space

The observation space is the set of all possible observations that the robot can make, which is the presence of an obstacle in its field of view.

## **6 Results**

### **6.1 QMDP**

### **6.2 Thompson Sampling**

### **6.3 Infotaxis**

### **6.4 Information Directed Sampling**

[2]

## References

- [1] Aurore Loisy and Christophe Eloy. Searching for a source without gradients: how good is infotaxis and how to beat it. *Proceedings of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences*, 478(2262), June 2022.
- [2] Daniel Russo and Benjamin Van Roy. Learning to optimize via information-directed sampling, 2017.
- [3] Matthijs T. J. Spaan. *Partially Observable Markov Decision Processes*, pages 387–414. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2012.