# RoboSurgery

Matteo Nunziante\*

November 11, 2024

#### Abstract

 $\textbf{Keywords:} \ \text{keyword1}, \ \text{keyword2}, \ \text{keyword3}$ 

<sup>\*</sup>matteo.nunziante@studenti.units.it

# Contents

1	Intr	roduction	3	
2	Related Work		3	
3	Pro	bkem Statement	3	
4	PO	MDP	3	
5	Mathematical Formulation			
	5.1	State Space	4	
	5.2	Action Space	4	
	5.3	Observation Space	4	
	5.4	Bayesian estimation	4	
6	Results			
	6.1	MDP Solution	5	
	6.2	QMDP	5	
	6.3	Thompson Sampling	5	
	6.4	Infotaxis	5	
	6.5	Information Directed Sampling	5	
	6.6	DQN	5	

### 1 Introduction

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

## 2 Related Work

#### 3 Probkem 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,

 $R: S \times A \to \mathbb{R}$  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

We are interested in the estimation of the deformation parameters of an object in a 2D space.

$$s = (\theta)$$

 $\theta$  represents the deformation tensor.

#### 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, i.e. the presence or absence of an obstacle in its field of view.

#### 5.4 Bayesian estimation

rendere il belief indipendente dalla posizione e orientazione del robot, dipenderò unicamente dalla deformazione

$$b(s) = b(theta) * \delta(xyphi = real(xyphi))$$
 
$$real(xyphi) = x^* \text{ from now on } x = xyphi$$
 
$$b'_{a,o}(x',\theta') = \eta \cdot \delta(x' = x^* + a) \cdot p(o|x',\theta') \cdot \sum_{x,\theta} p(x',\theta'|x,\theta,a)b(x,\theta)$$
 
$$= \eta \cdot \delta(x' = x^* + a) \cdot p(o|x',\theta') \cdot b(x' - a,\theta')$$
 
$$= \eta \cdot \delta(x' = x^* + a) \cdot p(o|x',\theta') \cdot \delta(x' - a = x^*)b(\theta')$$
 
$$= \eta \cdot \delta(x' = x^* + a) \cdot p(o|x',\theta') \cdot b(\theta')$$
 
$$= \eta \cdot \delta(x' = x^* + a) \cdot b'_{a,o}(\theta')$$

dunque a seconda della azione scelta i non zero saranno i 4 x raggiungibili con a

$$p(o|b, a) = \sum_{x, \theta} p(o|x, \theta)b(x.\theta)$$
$$= \sum_{\theta} p(o|x^*, \theta)b(\theta)$$

- 6 Results
- 6.1 MDP Solution
- 6.2 QMDP
- 6.3 Thompson Sampling
- 6.4 Infotaxis
- 6.5 Information Directed Sampling

[2]

6.6 DQN

# 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.