

MDP Modeling and Interaction with pyRDDL Gym Lab

Ayal Taitler

ICAPS Summer School

June 23, 2026



אוניברסיטת בן-גוריון בנגב
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev



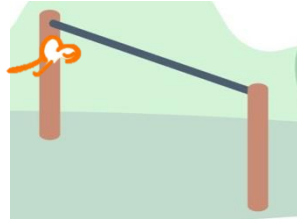
About Me

- \ I've completed my **PhD** in 2022 in the Technion (IL) with Prof. Erez Karpas,
 - I did a **postdoc** at UofT (CA) with Prof. Scott Sanner,
 - I am a **faculty** member in BGU (IL) since late 2024, where I direct the Decision-making, Robotics and Intelligent Vehicles lab (DRIVE)
- \ In a nutshell, I work at the intersection of Control, Planning, and Reinforcement learning
 - Industrial orientation: Continuous and mixed-discrete continuous processes.
 - Time matters: Temporal and Hybrid Planning
 - Blurring the lines between stochastic planning and RL



The Modeling Setting

Formally,
 $\langle S, A, R, T, \gamma \rangle$



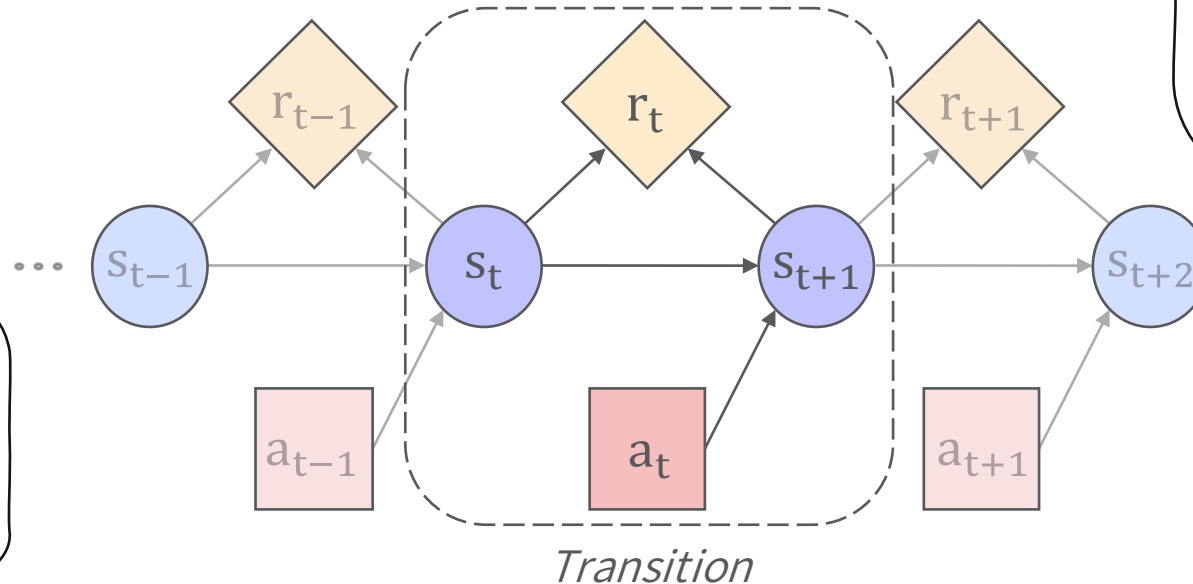
Objective:

- Find a *PLAN*
 $a_{0:H} = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_H)$
- Find a *POLICY*
 $a_t = \pi(s_t)$

Such That

$$R = \sum_{t=0}^H r_t \text{ is maximized}$$

The Controlled Process
Markov Decision Process
(MDP)



...
As many bones as
possible

**“Language shapes the way we think,
and determines what we can think about.”**

– Benjamin Lee Whorf

STRIPS

- \ Propositions, actions, initial state and goal state
- \ Everything is grounded

PDDL

- \ Similar to STRIPS but lifted

FDR\SAS

- \ Grounded, multi-valued variables

PPDDL

- \ Like PDDL but with non-deterministic actions effect

RDDL

**Why do we need
another language?**



RDDL Components

There are several parts to a RDDL problem

\ **pvariables** block

\ All the variables of the problem – think about it as where you define S, A and constants.

\ **cpfs** block

\ The transition function, this is where you define $s' = f(s, a), s \in S, a \in A$

\ **Reward**

ALL are lifted!

Grounding is done in an instance file

We will write RDDL in the lab

And additional two

\ **Constraints** blocks

\ There are two actually, *state-invariants* and *action-preconditions*

\ **Terminal** conditions

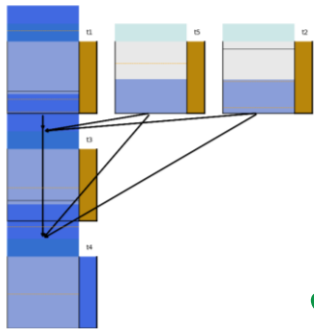


International Planning Competition 2023

With Scott Sanner & Micheal Gimelfarb

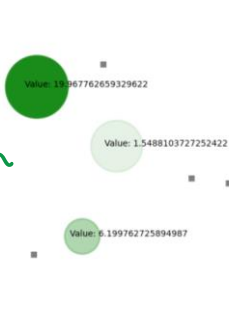
ENCOURAGE RESEARCH ON HYBRID METHODS:
MODEL-BASED PLANNING & MODEL-FREE LEARNING

SET A NEW REAL-WORLD PROBLEM SET AS THE DE-FACTO BENCHMARK
FOR DECISION-MAKING RESEARCH



Reservoir Control

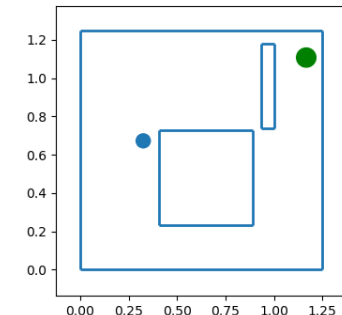
*over-subscription
planning*



Mars Rover



Recommender System



Race Car

Goal oriented



OpenAI Gym: A Standard Interface for RL* Environments

What is Gym?

- Standard MDP interaction interface
- *Decouples* agent $\Leftrightarrow$ environment
- Enables reproducibility

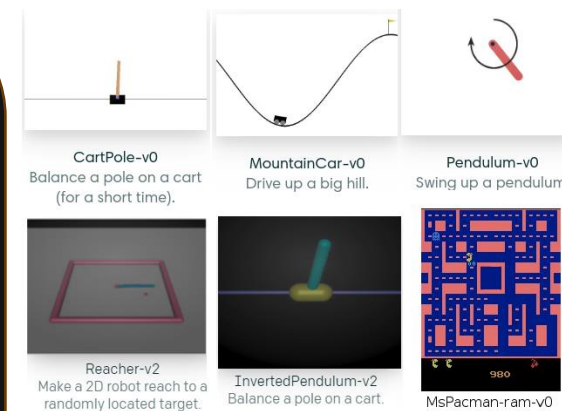
Core:

$s', r, done = env.step(a)$

Gym = interface, not algorithm

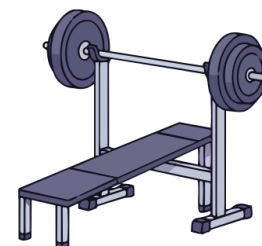
```
import gym
from RLagent import PPOagent
```

```
env = gym.make("CartPole-v1")
s = env.reset()
agent = PPOagent()
for _ in range(1000):
    a = agent.sample_action(s)
    s, r, done, _, _ = env.step(a)
    if done:
        s = env.reset()
```



SAMPLING
PARADIGM

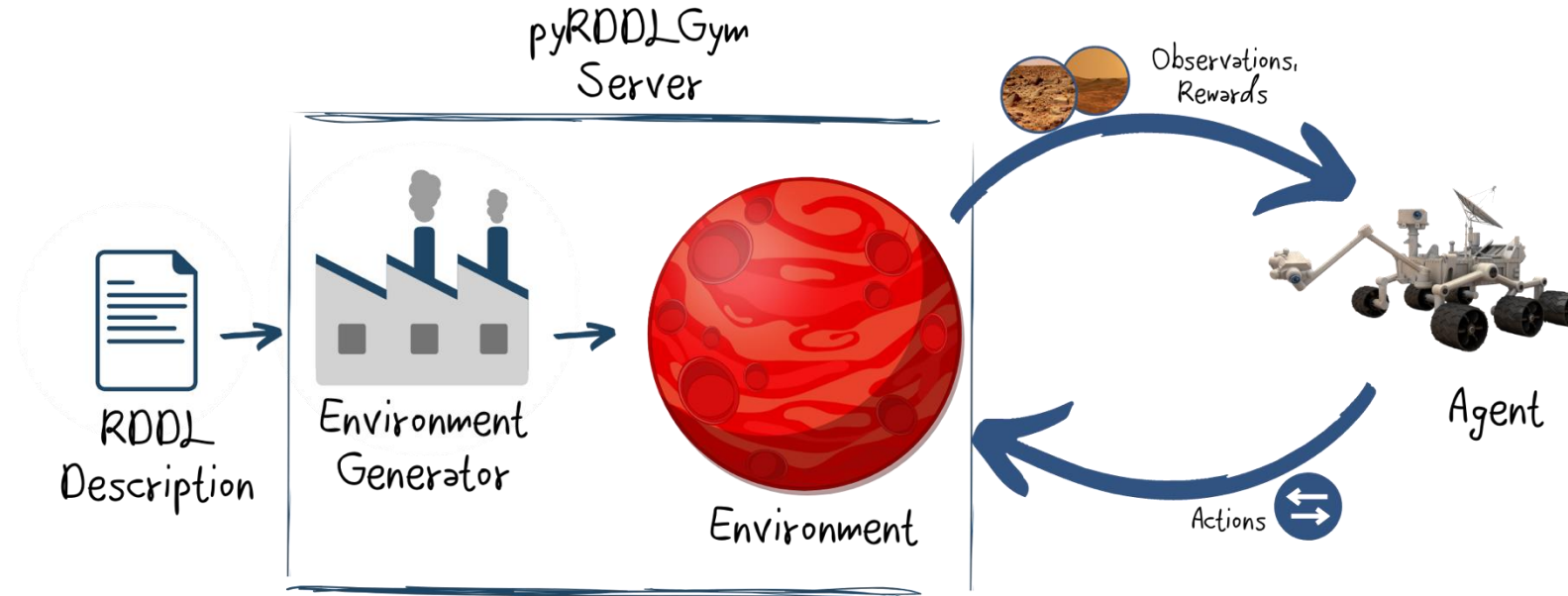
Your favorite
RL/Control/Planning
agent



Python* described
Dynamic environment



Single Framework for Model-based and Model-free



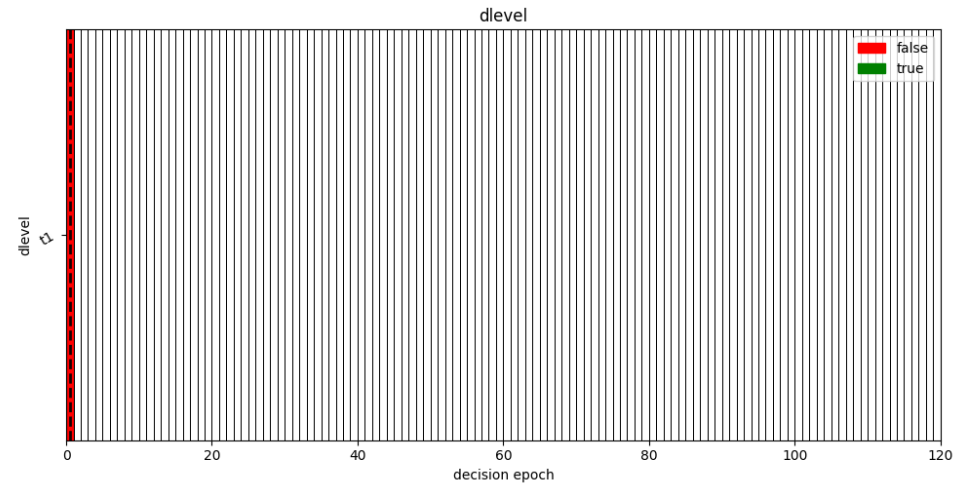
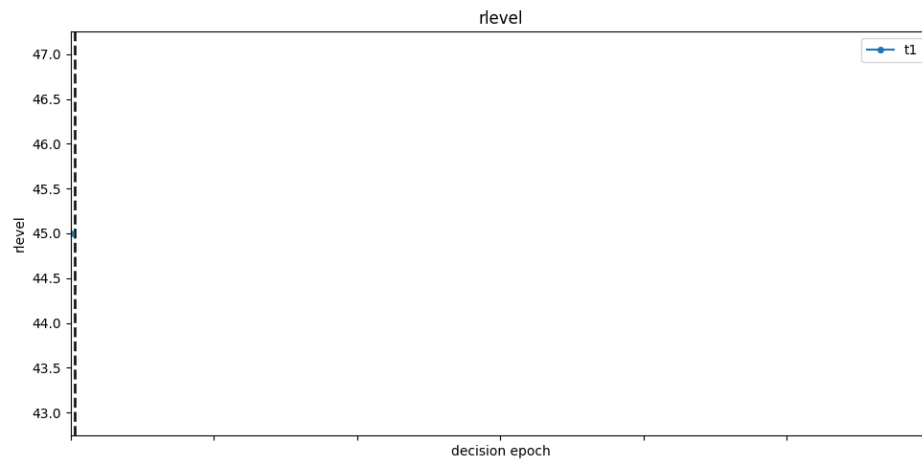
RDDL → compiler → Gym environment

- \ Standard Gym interface and spaces
- \ Built-in + custom visualizers
- \ Full access to the underlying model
- \ Symbolic toolkit
- \ Differentiable dynamics*

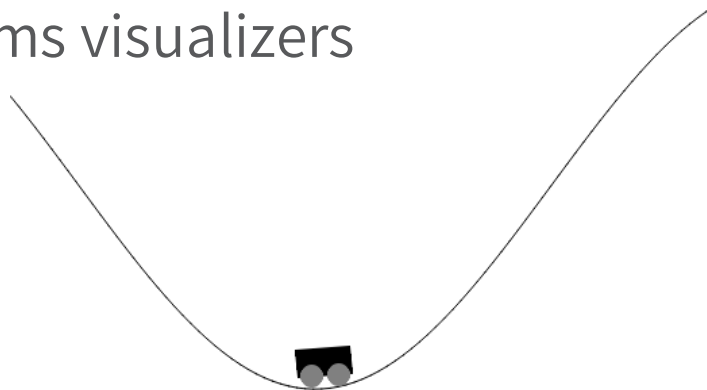


Visualizers

- pyRDDL Gym comes with a built-in *ChartVisualizer*, *HeatmapVisualizer* and *TextVisualizer* classes



- It is simple to create custom visualizers

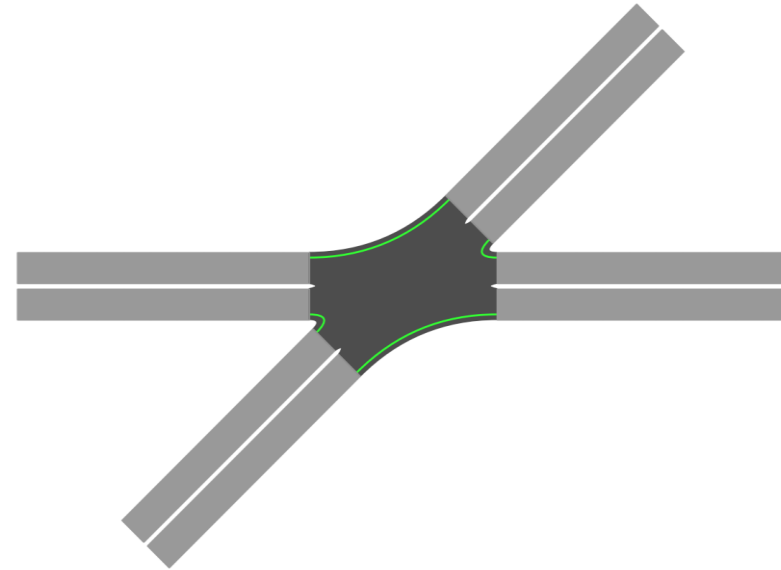


- Inherit base class `pyRDDL Gym.Visualizer.StateViz`
- Use your favorite graphical lib, e.g., *matplotlib*, *pygame*, etc.

Auxillary Tools

Movie Generator

- Built-in functionality for movie generations of episodes
- Supports GIF and MP4

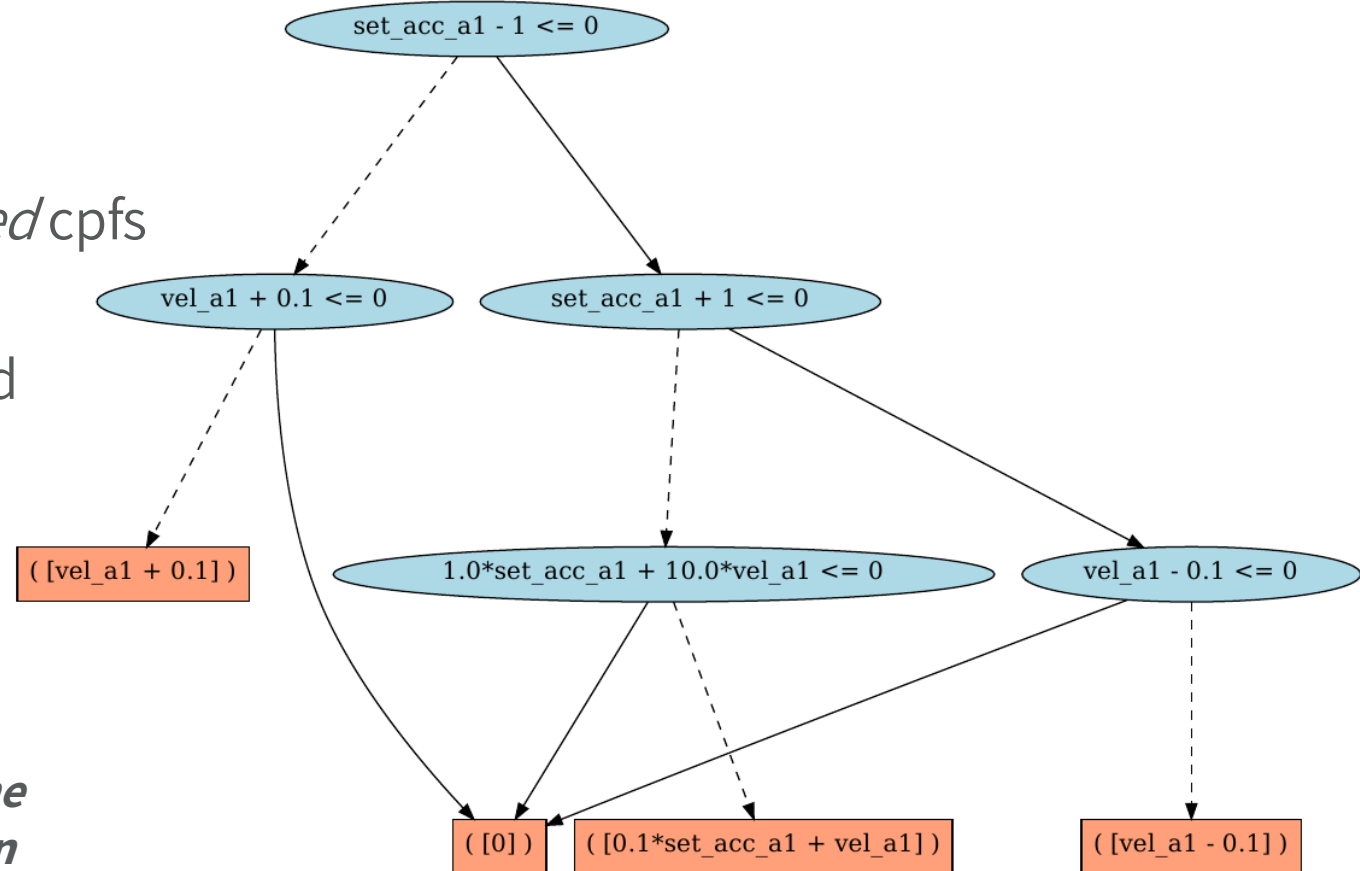


Symbolic Toolkit (I)

Extended Algebraic Decision Diagrams (XADDs)

- Symbolic function representation for Piecewise Linear functions
- Compact representation of the *grounded* cpfs
- Symbolic Dynamic Programming (SDP)
- Representation and framework backend

*XADD for the
UAV domain*

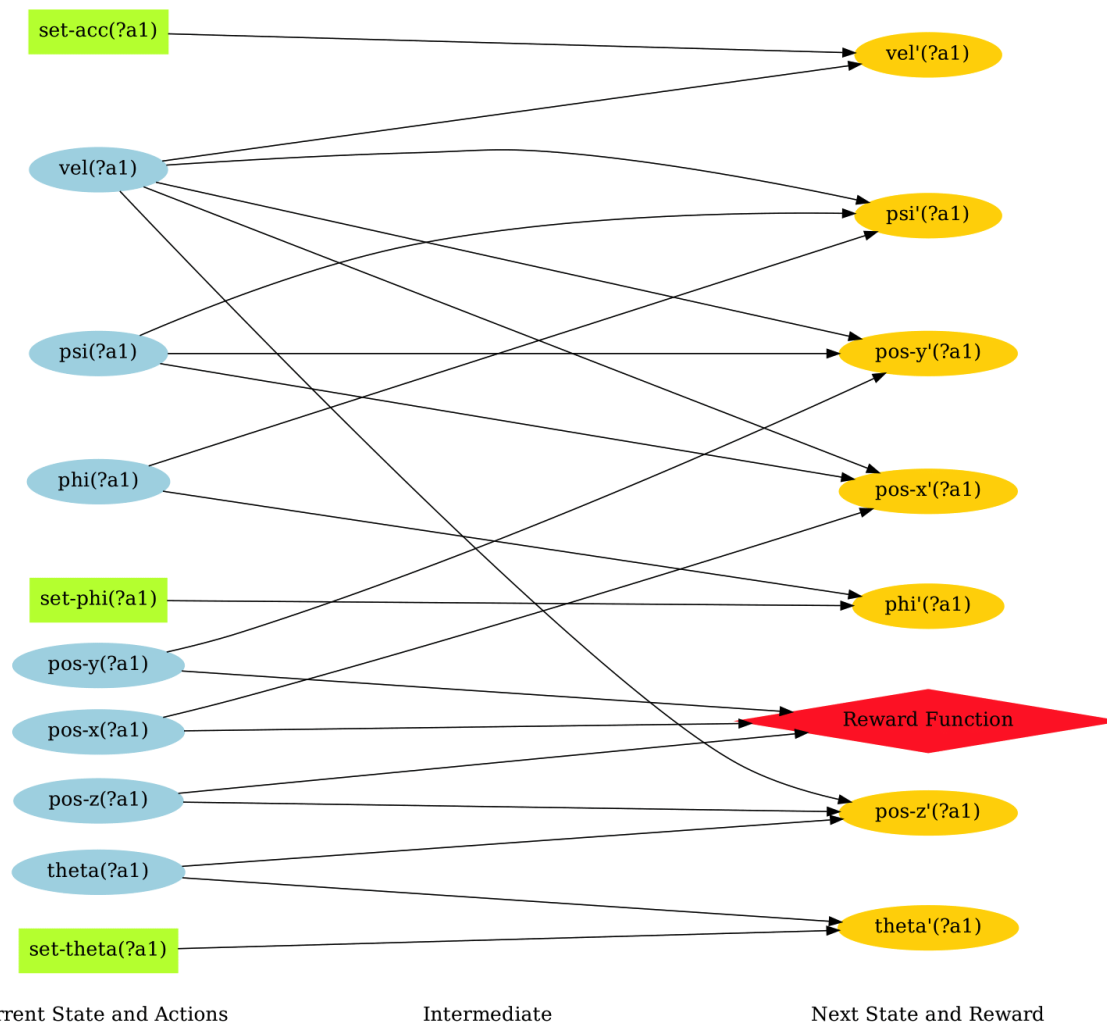


Symbolic Toolkit (II)

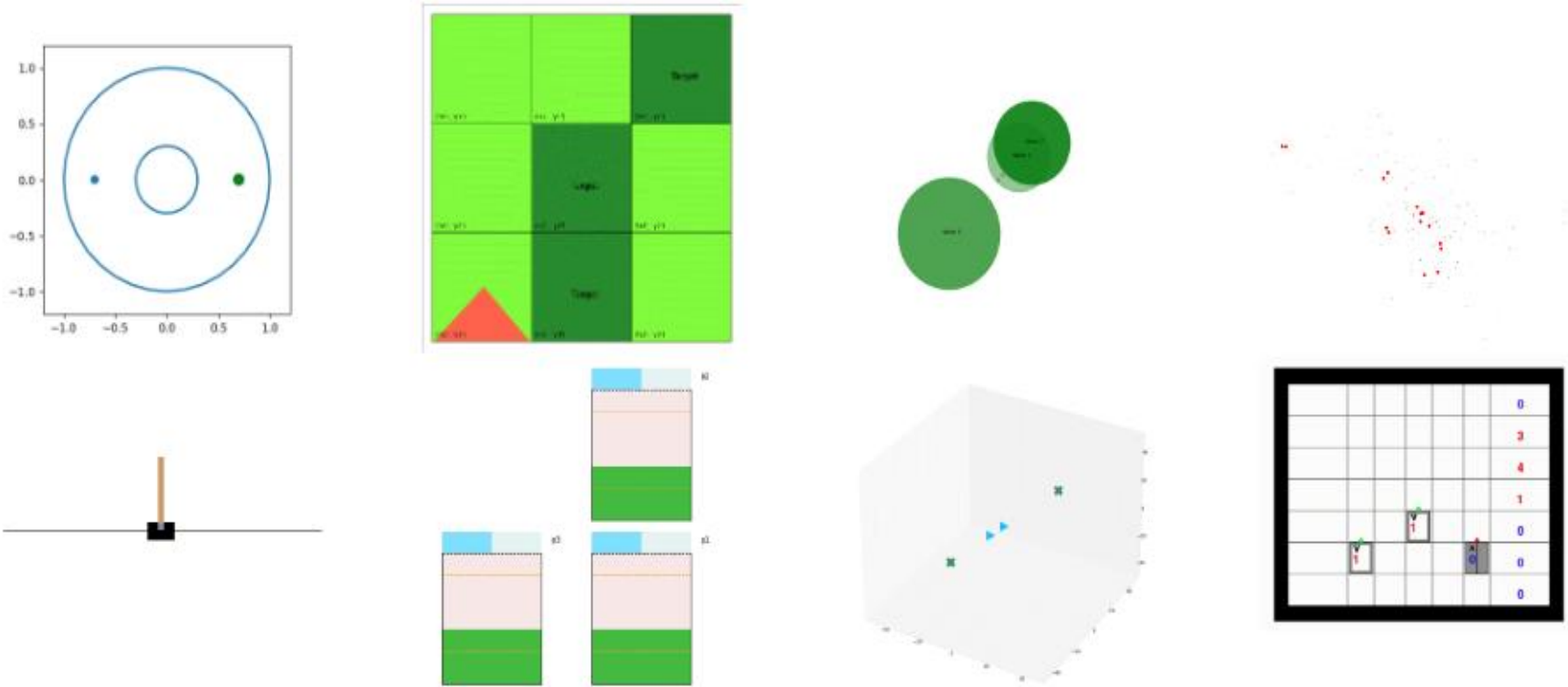
Dynamic Bayes Nets (DBNs) visualization

- Visualization of the causal relations
- Causality inference
- Symbolic Dynamic Programming (SDP)
- Direct GCN methods
e.g., SymNets (symbolic Networks)

DBN visualization



RDDLRepository*



Gym's Classical control environments

All previous RDDL domains

New exciting environments

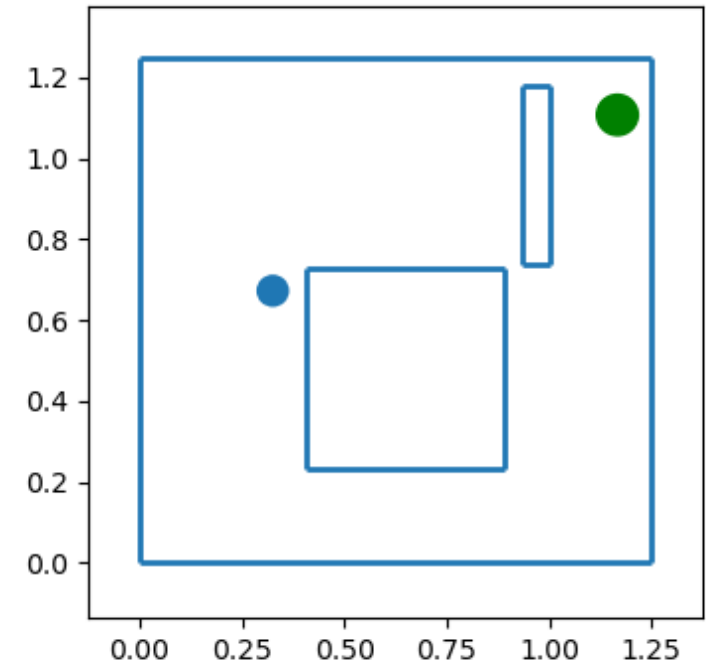


RaceCar

- Goal oriented problem
- Plan trajectory for a kinematic agent (2nd order) in presence of obstacles
- Action:** *continuous* force/acceleration in two axes ($n_a = 2$)
- Observation:** *continuous* positions and velocities ($n_s = 4$)
- Reward:**

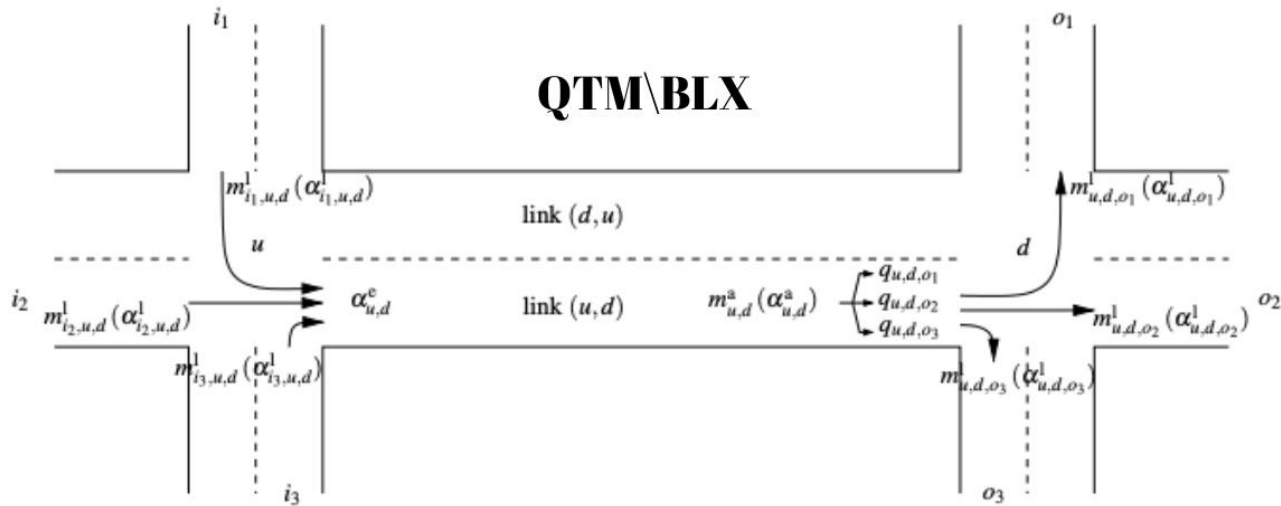
$$R = - \sum_{k=1}^H a_x^2[k] + a_y^2[k] + R_G \cdot 1_{\{a_x^2[k] + a_y^2[k] < r_g\}}$$

Termination: $a_x^2[k] + a_y^2[k] < r_g$ **or** hitting a wall.



Traffic

Traffic network congestion control



$$q_{u,d,o_m}(k_d + 1) = q_{u,d,o_m}(k_d) + \left(\alpha_{u,d,o_m}^a(k_d) - \alpha_{u,d,o_m}^l(k_d) \right) \cdot c_d$$

$$q_{u,d}(k_d) = \sum_{o_m \in O_{u,d}} q_{u,d,o_m}(k_d)$$

$$\vdots$$

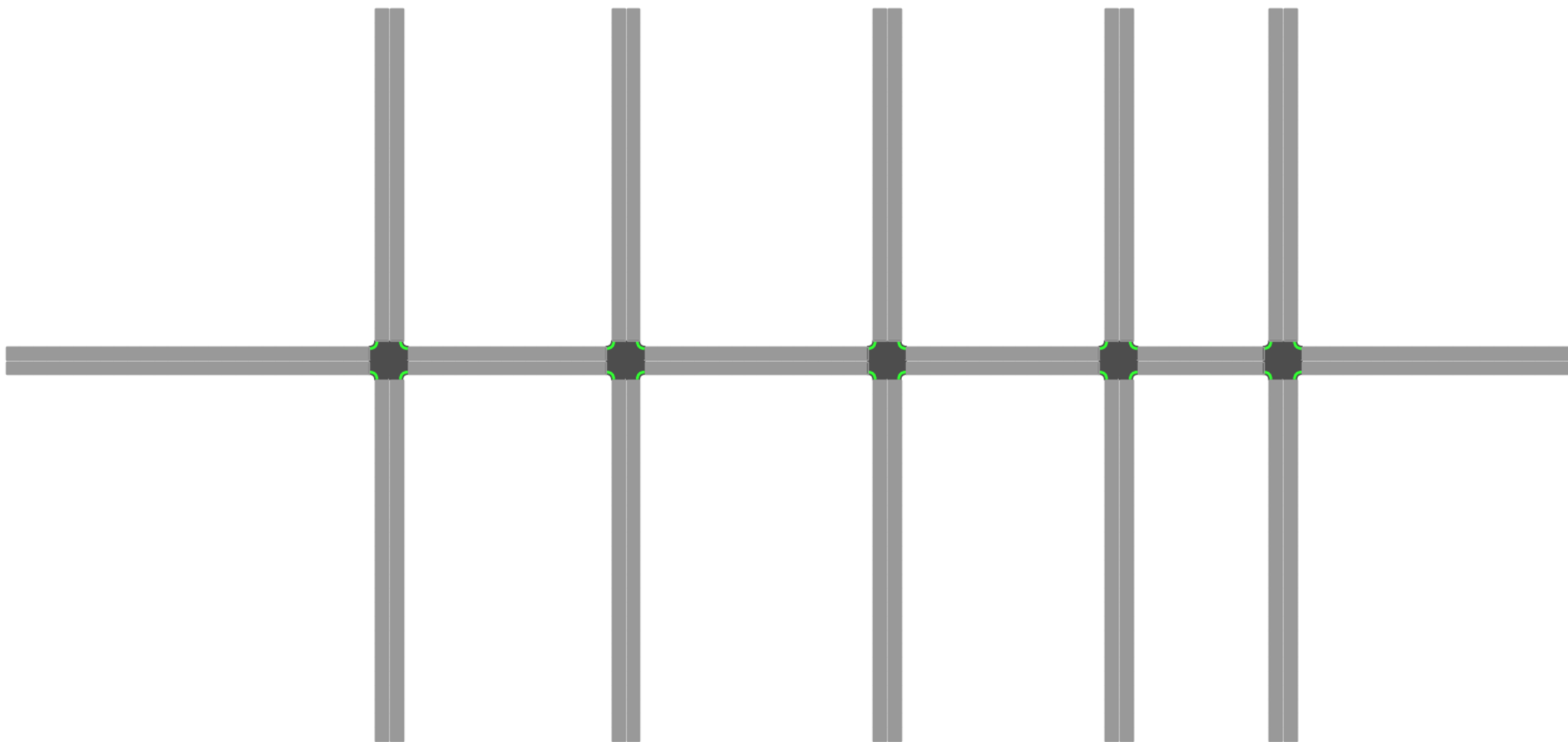
Action: Extend/Change for light phases (each intersection)

Observation: Cars in queues, phase, phase time, etc.

Reward: Total travel time (number of cars in the network)

Constraints: Min/max time in phase

Traffic



1x5 Network



Model-based Planner - JaxPlan

GOAL: Planner that can address the full spectrum of what we can express in RDDL, with learning flavor

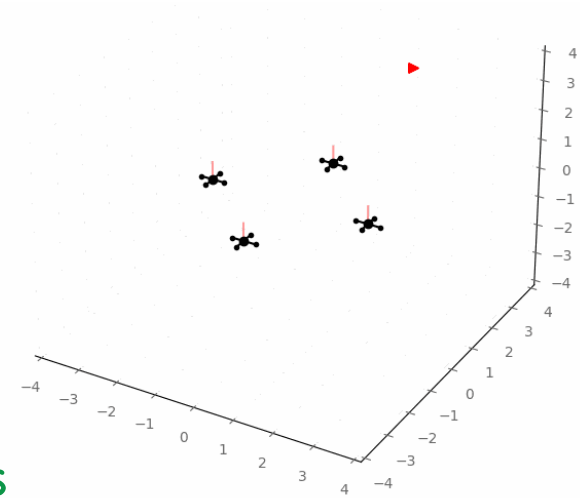
Concurrent → multiple actions

Stochastic

Hybrid

Dynamics

Actions



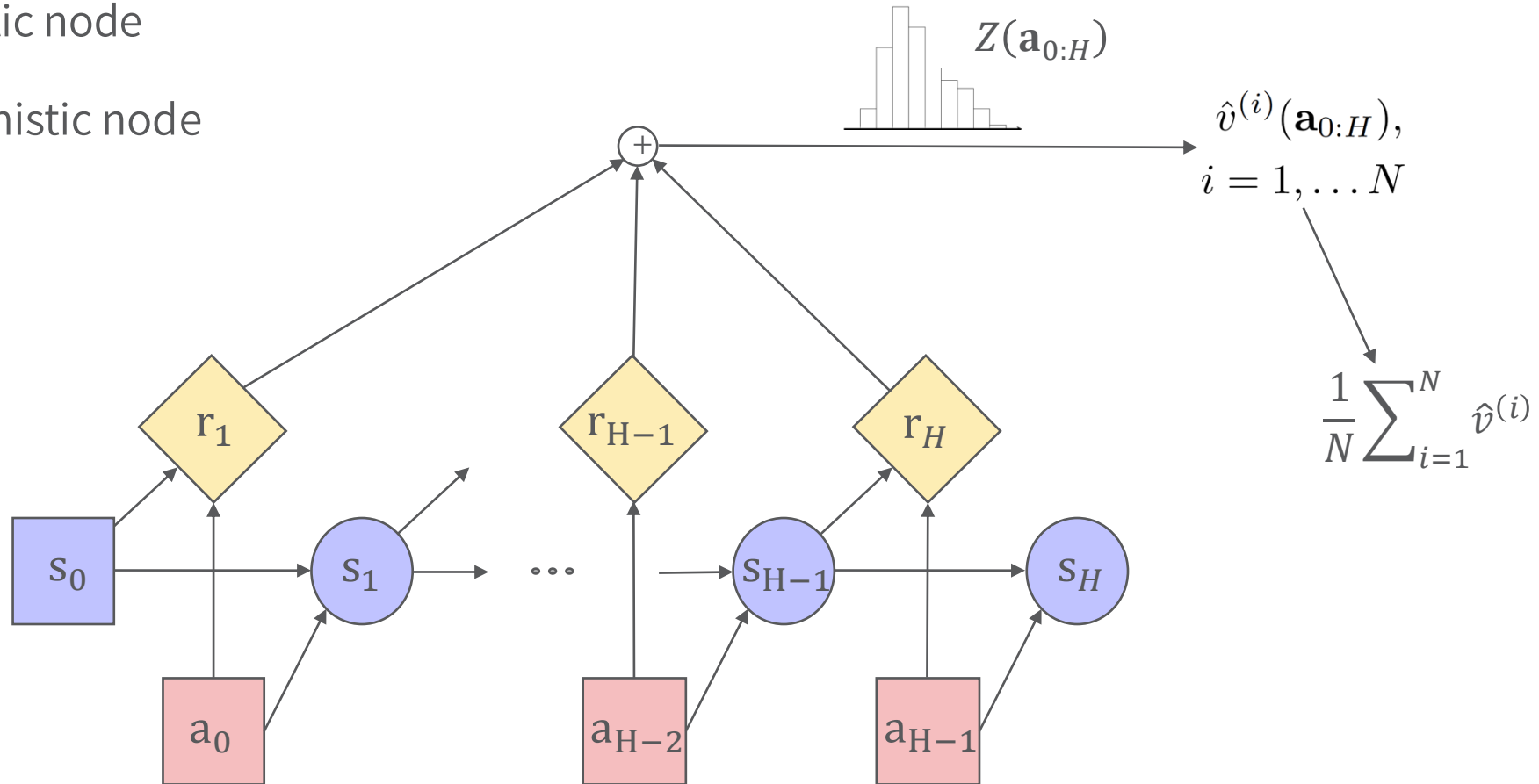
Anytime
algorithm



Monte-Carlo Chain – Forward View

○ Stochastic node

□ Deterministic node



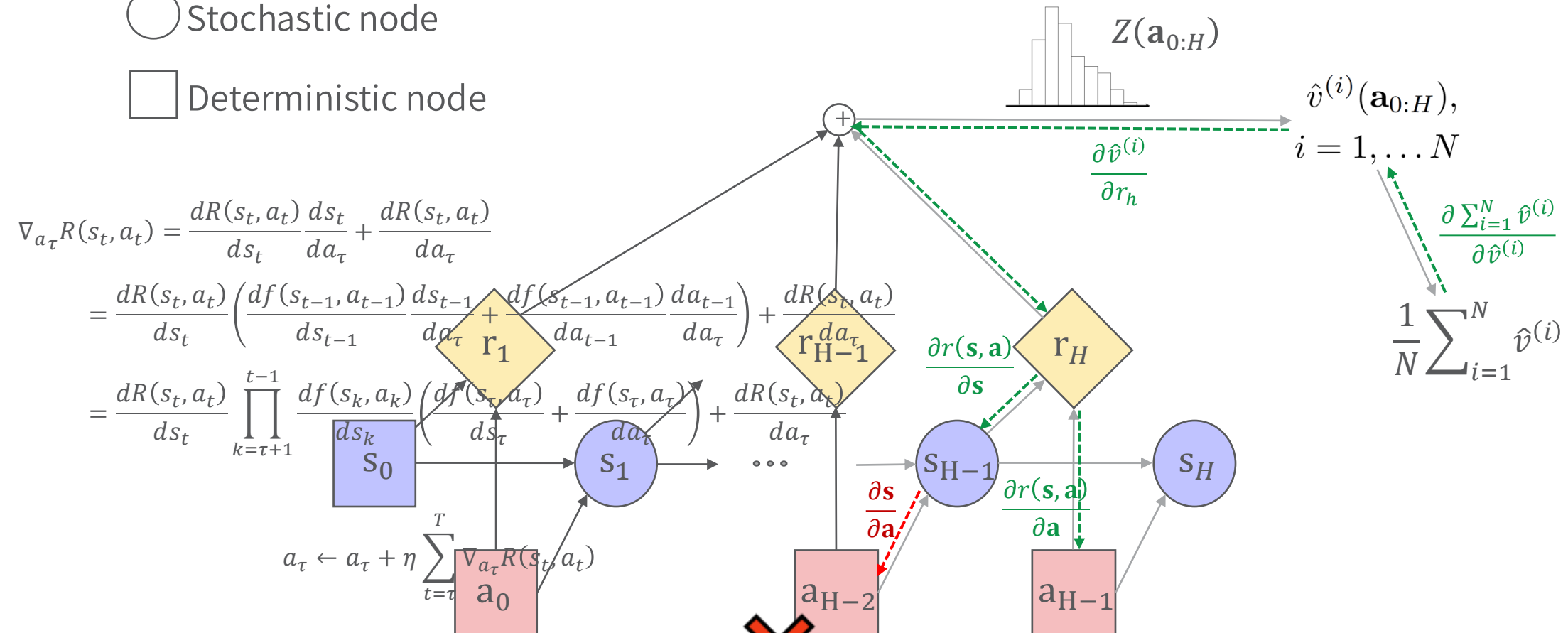
But what if we have the model? → Explicit computation graph!



Monte-Carlo Chain – Backward View

○ Stochastic node

□ Deterministic node



All hail autodiff
 But what if we have the model? → Explicit computation graph!



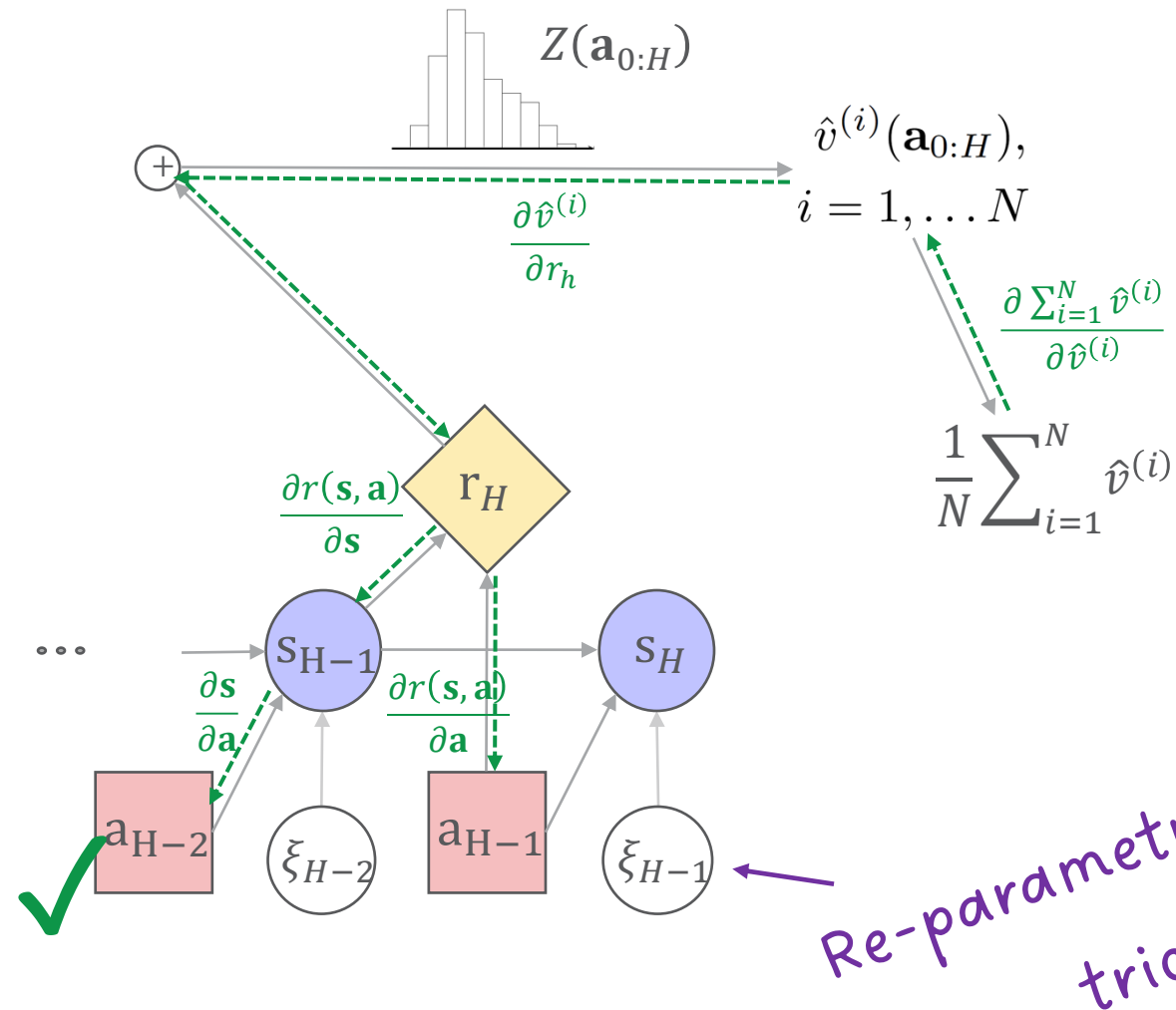
Monte-Carlo Chain – Backward View

○ Stochastic node

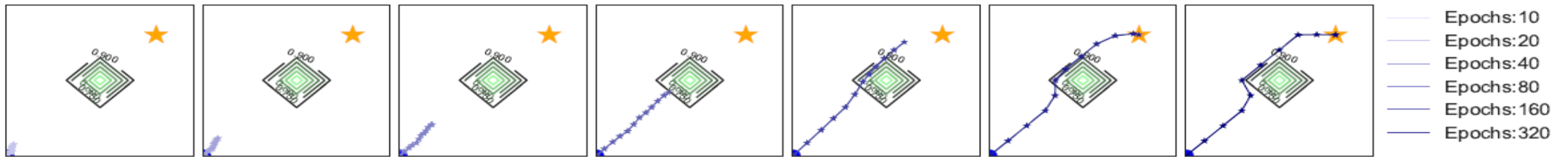
□ Deterministic node

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{s}_{t+1} &\sim p(\cdot | \mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t) \\ \downarrow \\ \mathbf{s}_{t+1} &= \phi(\mathbf{s}_t, \mathbf{a}_t, \xi_t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_{t+1} &\sim \mathcal{N}(s + a, \sigma^2) \\ \Rightarrow s + a + \sigma \underbrace{\mathcal{N}(0, 1)}_{\xi_t} \end{aligned}$$



Empirical Evaluation

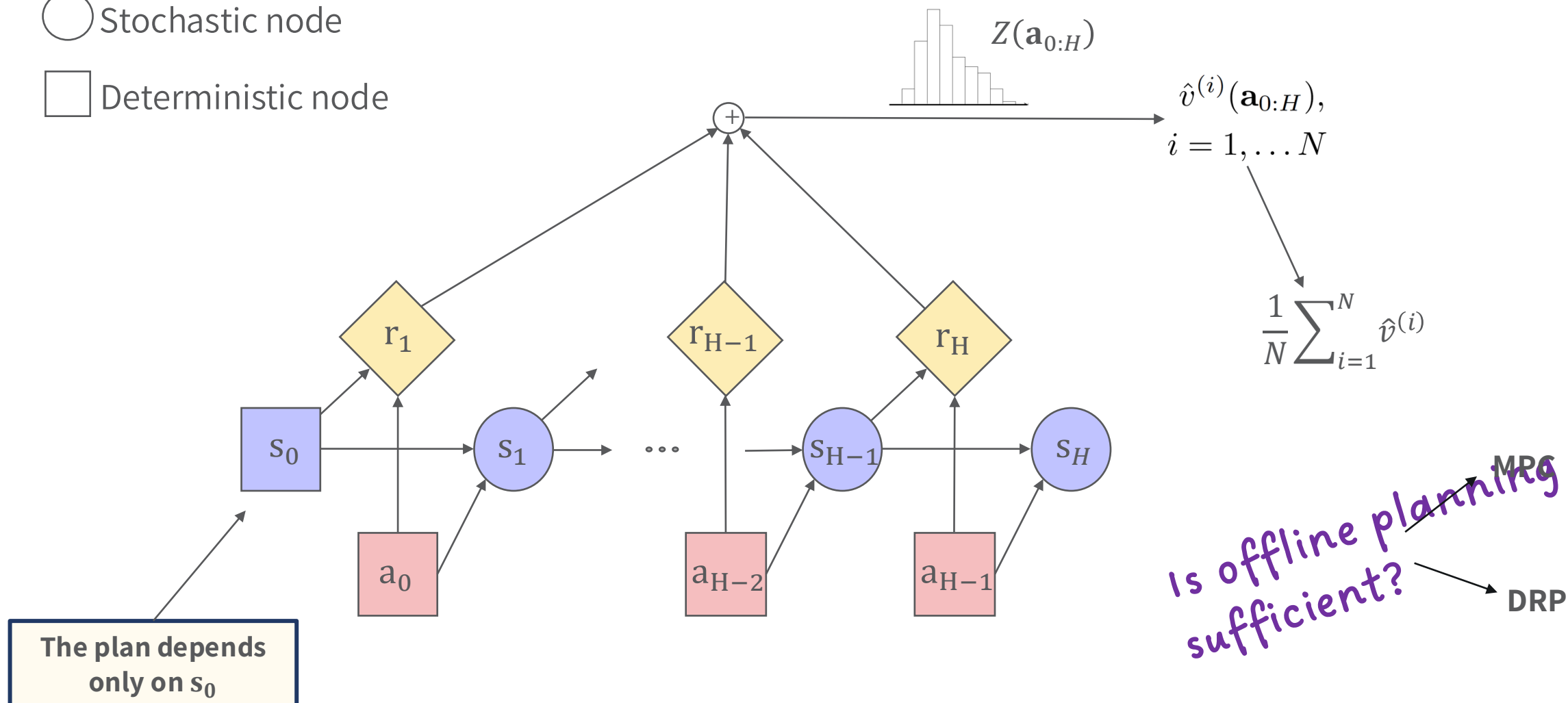


First the planner evolves towards the most direct route to the goal, then continues descent towards a more cost-efficient solution.

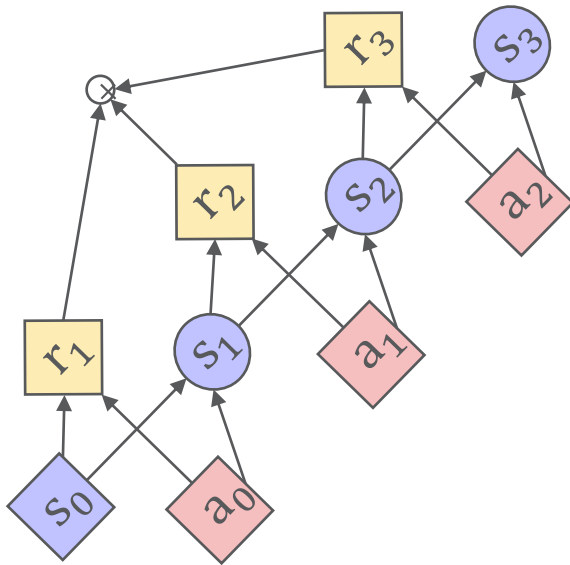
Offline Plan

○ Stochastic node

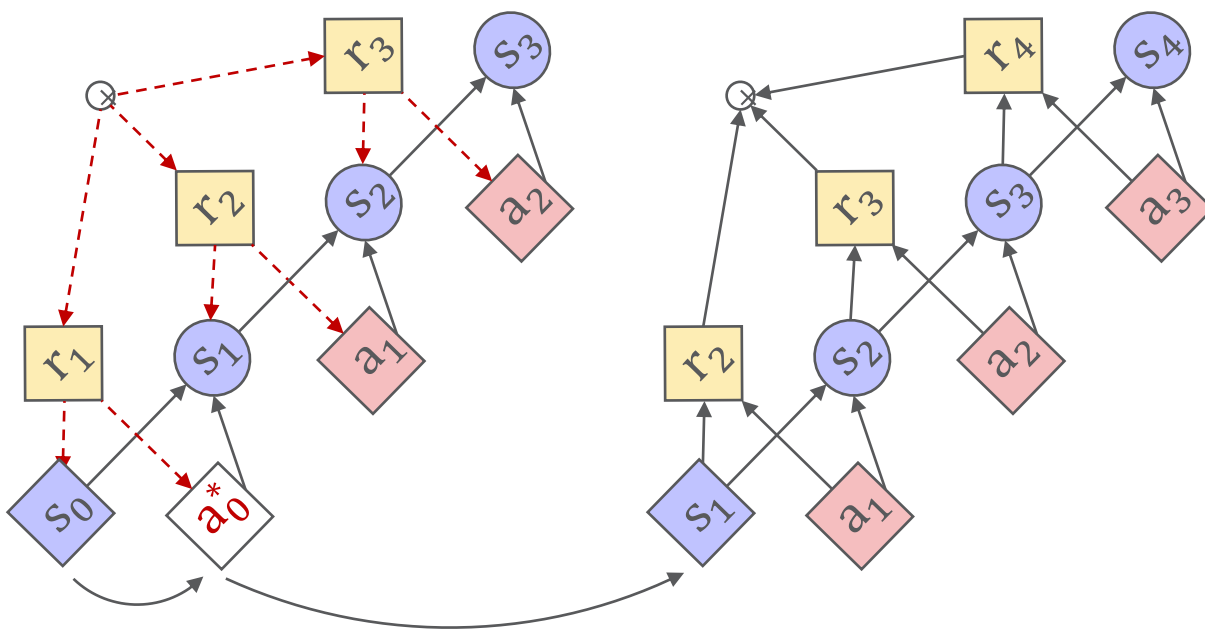
□ Deterministic node



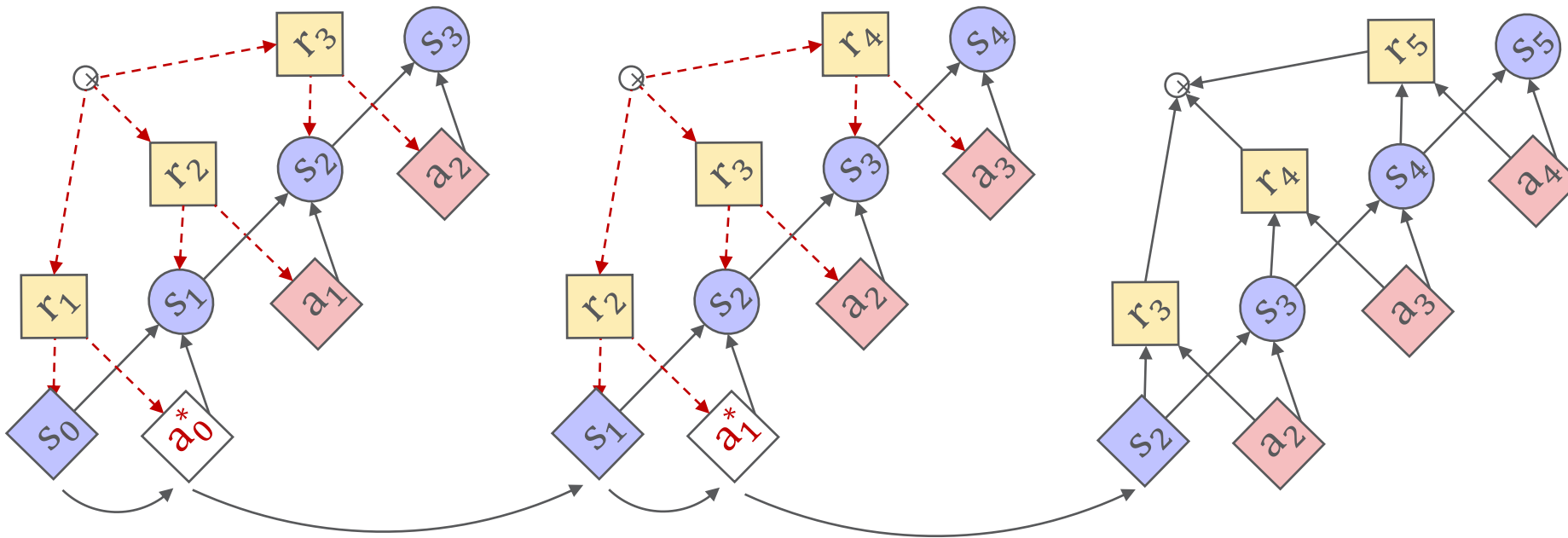
Rolling Horizon Replanning



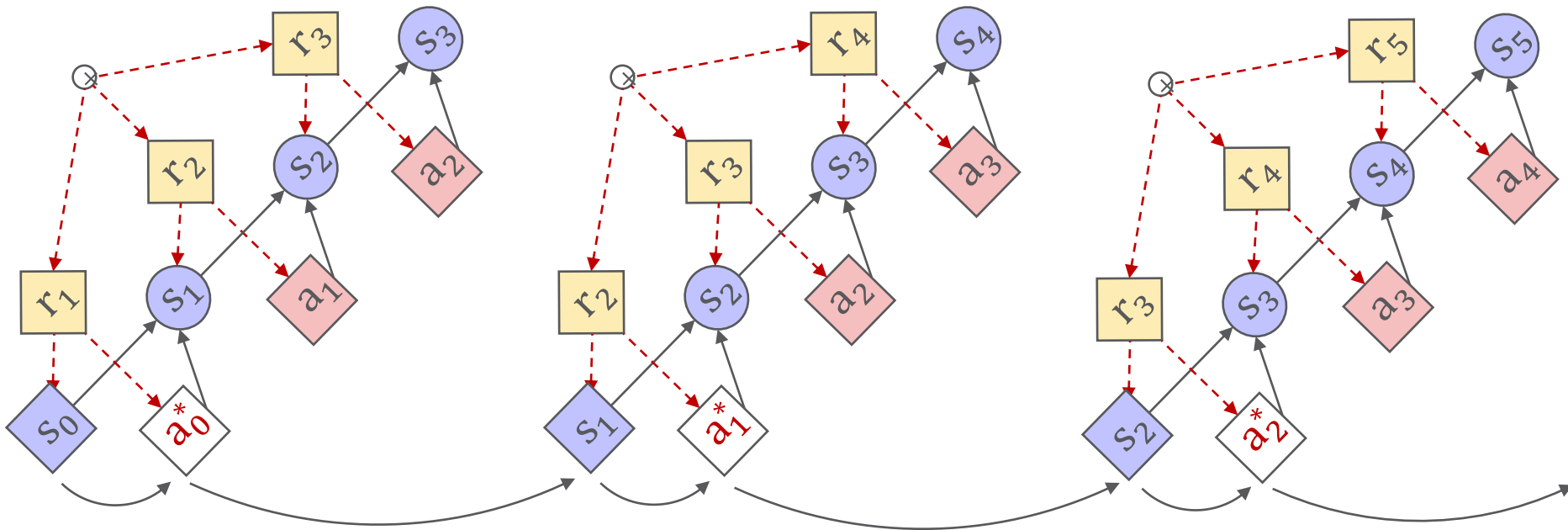
Rolling Horizon Replanning



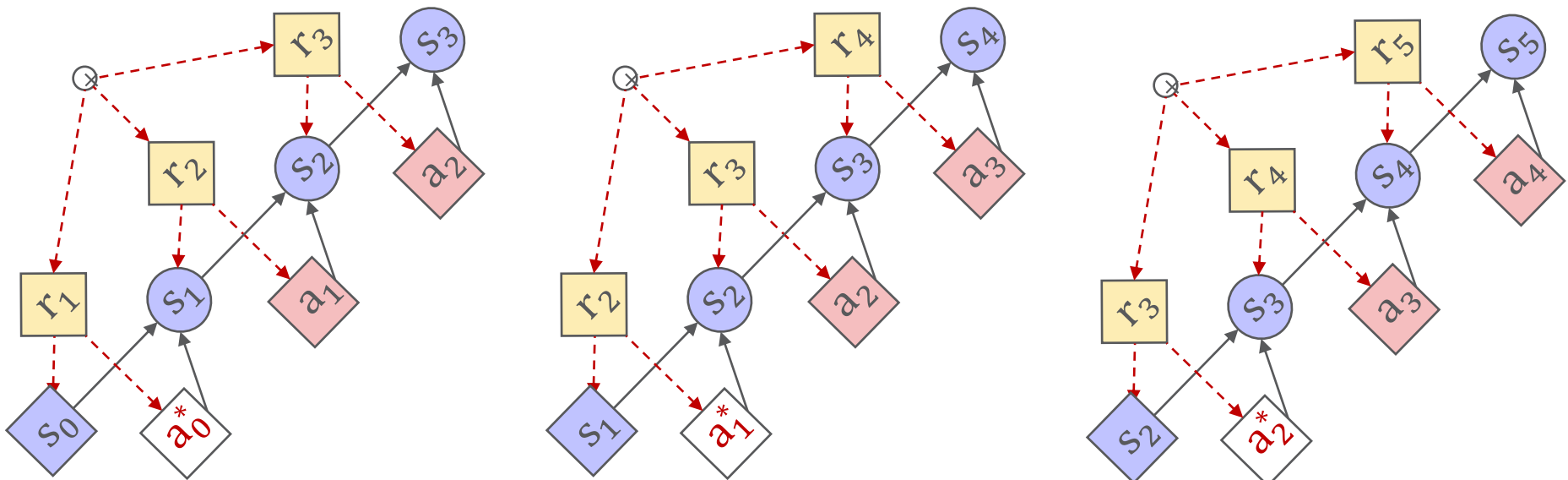
Rolling Horizon Replanning



Rolling Horizon Replanning



Rolling Horizon Replanning



There is a lot to say about re-planning methods

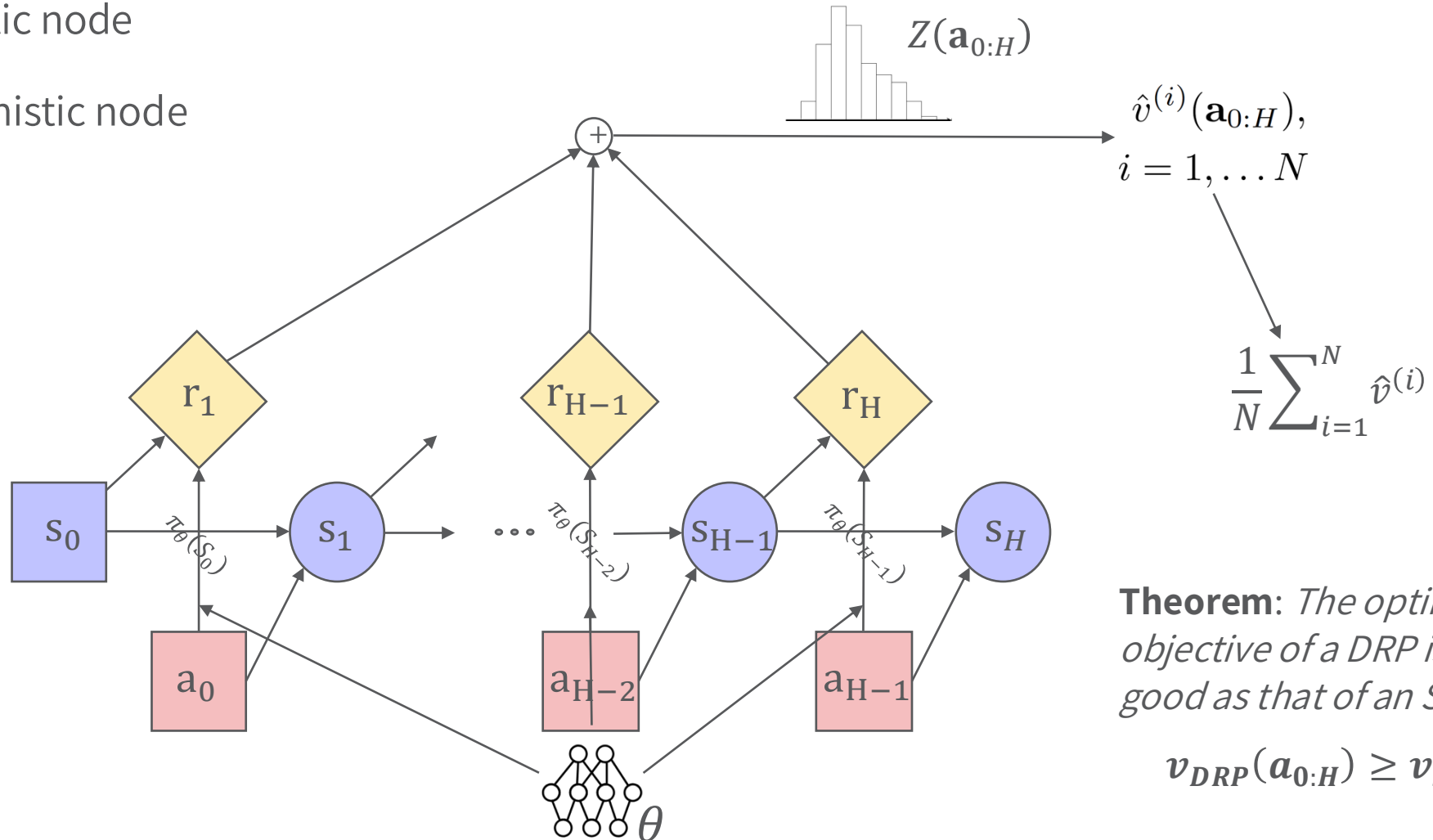
They actually win competitions and applied in reality

But that's for another time...

Deep Reactive Policies

○ Stochastic node

□ Deterministic node



Theorem: The optimal objective of a DRP is at least as good as that of an SLP

$$v_{DRP}(\mathbf{a}_{0:H}) \geq v_{SLP}(\mathbf{a}_{0:H})$$

What If We Cannot Compute Gradients?

“Not all domains are born continuous”

– Anonymous

Branches

```
cpfs {  
  burning'(?x, ?y) = if ( put-out(?x, ?y) ) // Intervention to put out fire?  
    then false  
  else if ( ~out-of-fuel(?x, ?y) ^ ~burning(?x, ?y) ) // Ignition of a new fire? Depends on neighbors.  
    then [if ( TARGET(?x, ?y) ^ ~(exists_{?x2:x_pos, ?y2:y_pos} { NEIGHBOR(?x, ?y, ?x2, ?y2) ^ burning(?x2, ?y2) }) )  
      then false  
      else Bernoulli( 1.0 / (1.0 + exp[4.5 - (sum_{?x2: x_pos, ?y2: y_pos} { NEIGHBOR(?x, ?y, ?x2, ?y2) ^ burning(?x2, ?y2) }) ]) )  
    else burning(?x, ?y); // State persists  
  
  out-of-fuel'(?x, ?y) = out-of-fuel(?x, ?y) | burning(?x, ?y) | (~TARGET(?x, ?y) ^ cut-out(?x, ?y));  
};
```

Logical expressions

Discrete distributions



Discrete-Continuous Approximations

Logical conjunctions, i.e. $a \wedge b$, can be replaced by T-norms

Definition: *T-norm Fuzzy logic* $T: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow [0,1]$

- ❖ *Commutativity:* $T(a, b) = T(b, a)$
- ❖ *Monotonicity:* $T(a, b) \leq T(c, d)$ if $a \leq c$ & $b \leq d$
- ❖ *Associativity:* $T(a, T(b, c)) = T(T(a, b), c)$
- ❖ *1 acts as the identity element* $T(a, 1) = a$

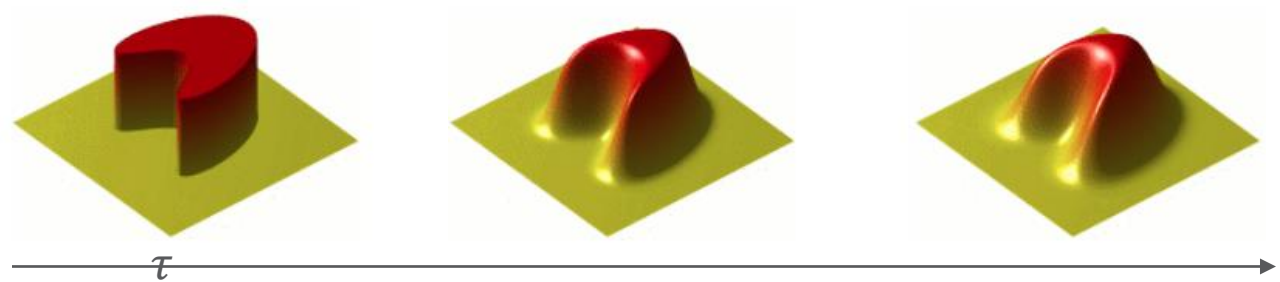
Some examples

- Product: $T(a, b) = a * b$
- Lukasiewicz: $T(a, b) = \max\{a + b - 1, 0\}$
- Godel-Dummett: $T(a, b) = \min\{a, b\}$

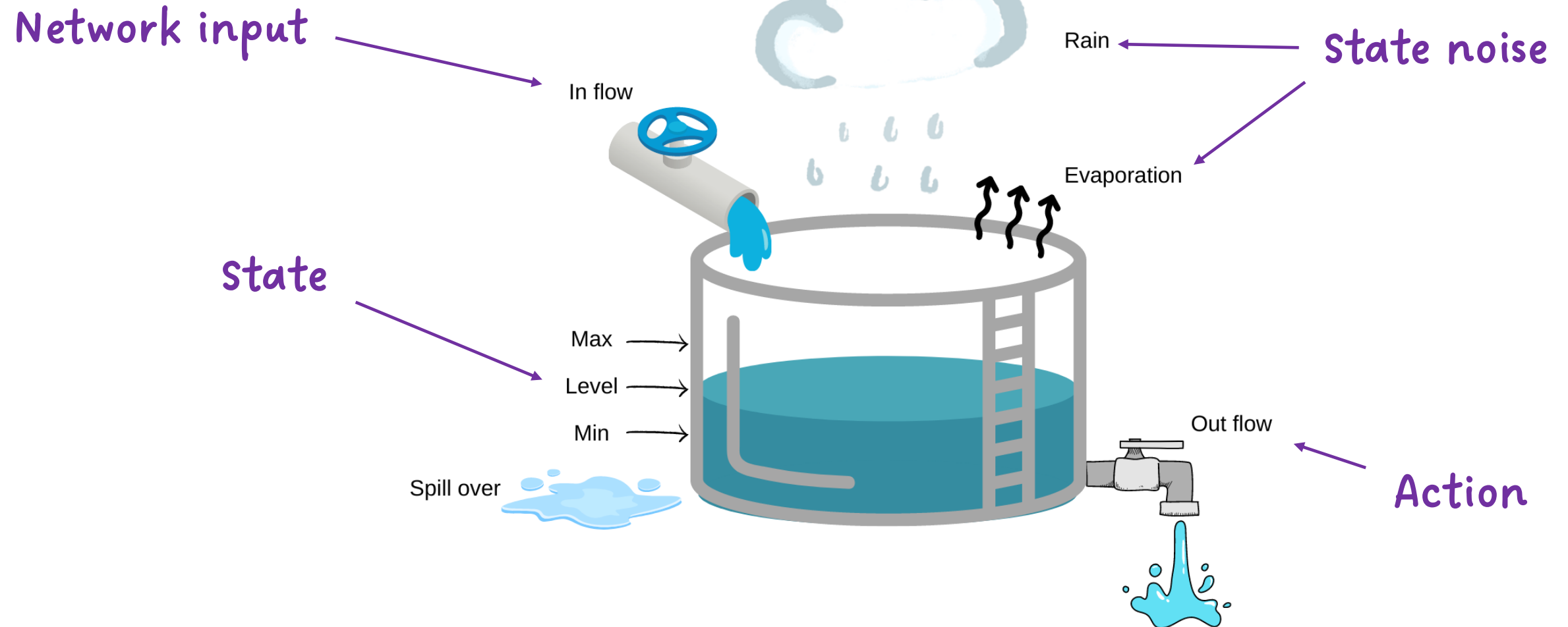


Discrete-Continuous Approximations (T-norms)

Exact RDDL Operation	Continuous Relaxed Expression
$a \wedge b$	$a * b \longrightarrow T: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow [0, 1]$
$\neg a$	$1 - a$
IF c THEN a ELSE b	$c * a + (1 - c) * b$
$\text{forall_}\{?p: \text{type}\}x(?p)$	$\prod_{?p} x(?p)$
$a > b$	$\text{sigmoid}(\frac{1}{\tau} * (a - b))$
$\text{signum}(a)$	$\tanh(\frac{1}{\tau} * a)$
$\text{argmax_}\{?p: \text{type}\}x(?p)$	$\sum_{i=1,2,\dots, \text{type} } i * \text{softmax}(\frac{1}{\tau} * x)[i]$
$\text{Bernoulli}(p)$	Gumbel-softmax trick



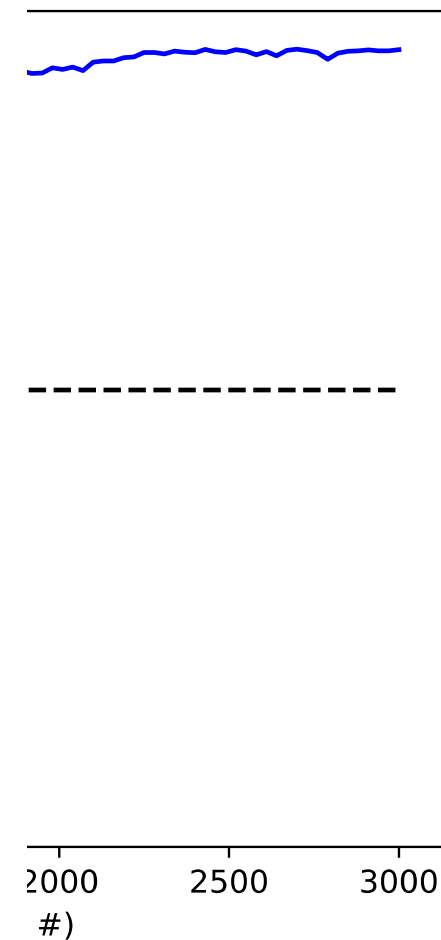
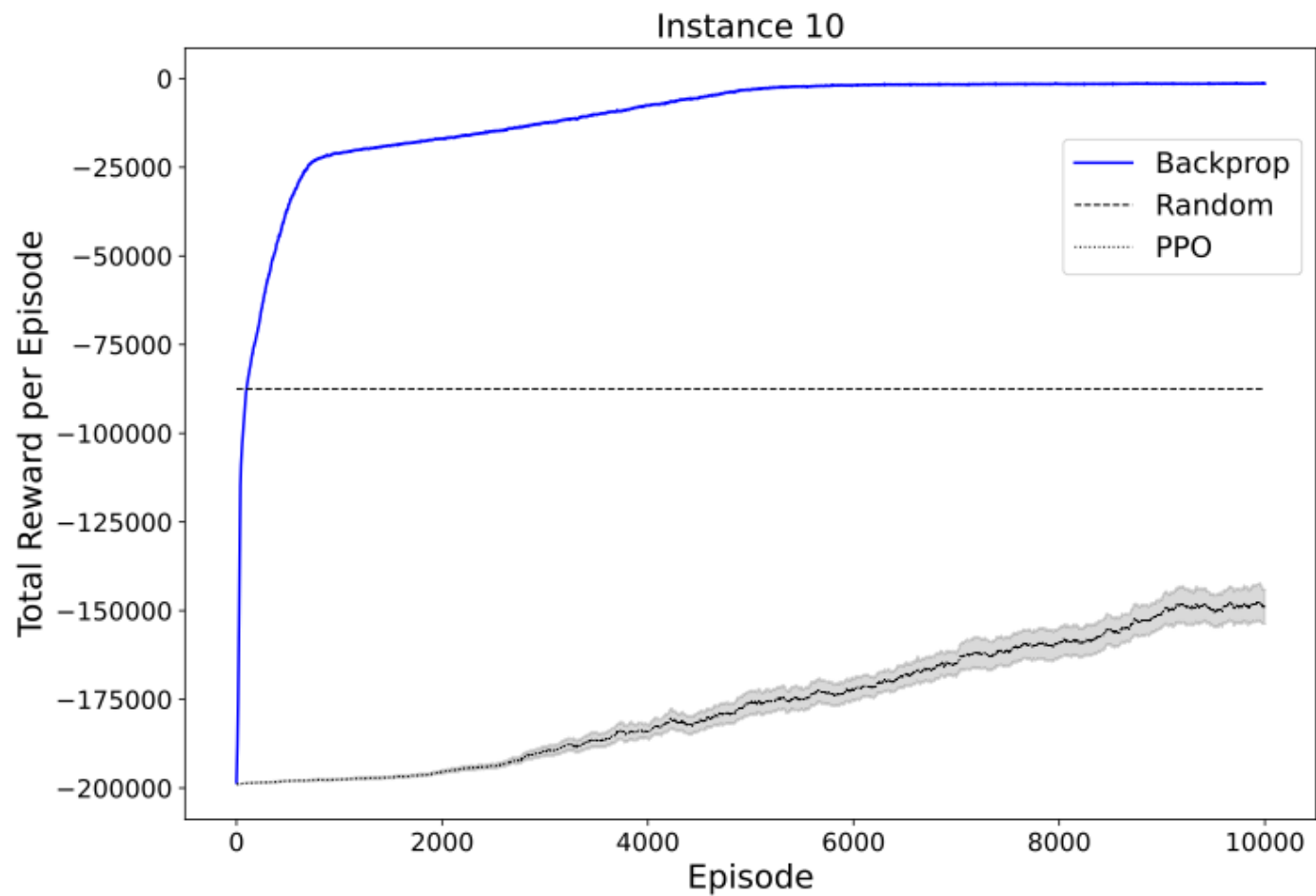
Example



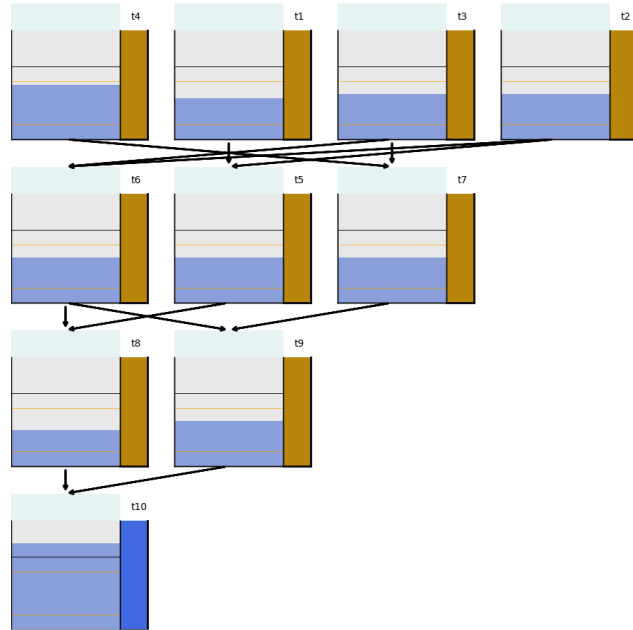
Example

Setup

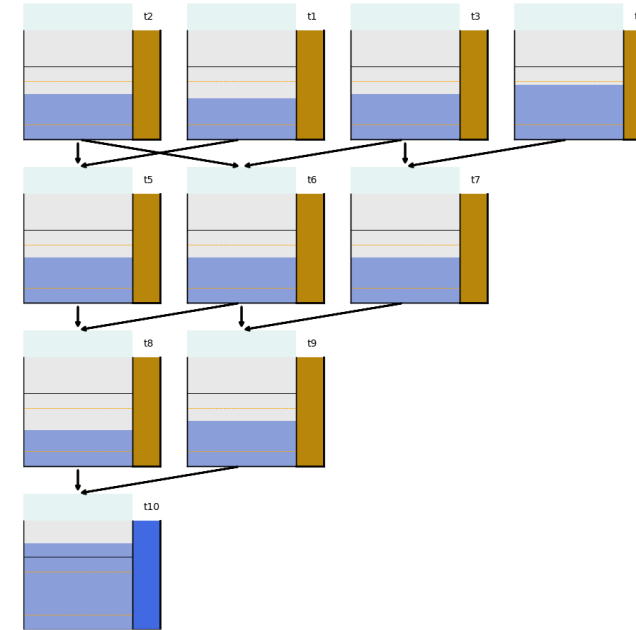
- \ 10 res
- \ 120 de
- \ Total of
- \ policy opti
- \ 3,000 k
- Arc



From Model to Plan – Multi Reservoir Control



Backprop planner



Random policy



Hands-on

Colab notebook

- \ Basic pyRDDLGym usage
- \ Modeling and execution of environments
- \ JaxPlan

There is a lot more to the story...



Questions?



Dr. Ayal Taitler

Head of Drive-lab

**Department of Industrial Engineering
& Management**

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

