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SEMINAR

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October 24, 2002  
304 Whitehead Hall  
Refreshments: 3:30 p.m.  
Seminar: 4:00 p.m.

RANDOM DISAMBIGUATION PATHS

ABSTRACT

We wish to navigate from source  $s$  to destination  $d$  through a spatial configuration of detections  $x_i$  and associated potential risk regions  $B_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ . Associated with each detection  $x_i$  is a mark  $\rho_i$  indicating the probability that entering  $B_i$  incurs non-zero risk. In accordance with application we may, upon approaching  $x_i$ , disambiguate the risk associated with  $B_i$  (that is, determine conclusively if the risk  $R_i$  associated with  $x_i$  is indeed nonzero) at cost  $c$  to the overall traversal time.

A *random disambiguation path*  $p$  is a path-valued random variable whose various values represent different paths taken depending on the results of disambiguations; the actual path depends on the (unobserved at the outset) actual risks  $R_i$ . Our goal is to determine the random disambiguation path achieving the minimum expected zero-risk traversal time.

An illustrative application for random disambiguation paths is mine countermeasures path planning—navigating through a field of detections, each of which may or may not be an actual mine, but each of which is marked by the detector with a probability that the detection is indeed a mine. A sensor is available which allows us, when close enough, to determine conclusively whether or not the detection is truly a mine.

(This is joint work with department colleague Donniell E. Fishkind; Lowell Abrams, Department of Mathematics, George Washington University; and Christine D. Piatko, Applied Physics Laboratory, The Johns Hopkins University. The work is supported by the Office of Naval Research and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.)