

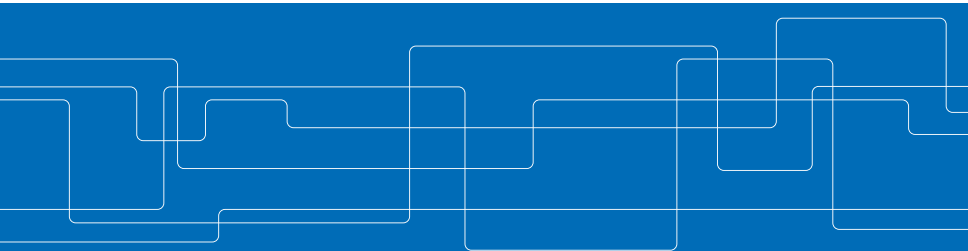


# Multi agent control with LTL specifications and abstraction with input memories

Paul Rouse

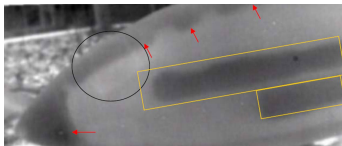
Automatic Departement

September 7, 2016





## Wind turbine maintenance scenario





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- ▶ Motion and task specifications
- ▶ Safety requirements (avoid collision, stay inside a safety area)



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- ▶ Motion and task specifications
- ▶ Safety requirements (avoid collision, stay inside a safety area)
- ⇒ Linear Temporal Logic (LTL)
- ⇒ formal controller synthesis



## Outline

Introduction

Preliminaries

Temporal logic

Abstraction

Controller synthesis

State extended abstraction

Planner

Experiments

Conclusion



## High level specification: the temporal logic

### Linear temporal logic (LTL)

$$\varphi ::= \top \mid a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \neg \varphi \mid \bigcirc \varphi \mid \varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2$$

Temporal operators:

- ▶  $\bigcirc$  next
- ▶  $\mathbf{U}$  until
- ▶  $\square$  always
- ▶  $\diamond$  eventually



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$$\varphi = \square \diamond a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= 111a111a\overline{111a} \\ \Rightarrow \sigma_2 &= 111a111a111\overline{1} \\ \sigma_3 &= 11111111111\overline{1} \end{aligned}$$



## Büchi Automaton

### Nondeterministic Büchi Automaton

$\mathcal{A}_\varphi = (Q, Q_0, 2^{AP}, \delta, \mathcal{F})$  where:

- ▶  $Q$  finite set of states;
- ▶  $Q_0 \subset Q$  a set of initial states;
- ▶  $2^{AP}$  the alphabet;
- ▶  $\delta : Q \times 2^{AP} \times Q$  a transition relation ;
- ▶  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq Q$  set of accepting states.





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$$\sigma = l_1, l_2, l_3, \dots \rightarrow q_0, q_1, q_2, \dots$$



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Acceptance condition:  $Inf(\{q_0, q_1, q_2, \dots\}) \cap \mathcal{F} \neq \emptyset$



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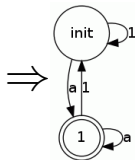
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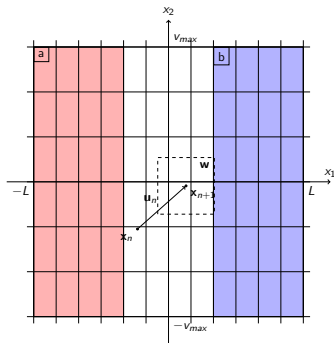
$\sigma_1 = 111a111a\overline{111a}$

$\sigma_2 = 111a111a111\overline{1}$

$\sigma_3 = 11111111111\overline{1}$



## Abstraction



- 
- $$\mathcal{T}_c = (X, X_0, U, Post_{\mathbf{u}}, H)$$
- ▶  $X$  states
  - ▶  $X_0 \subseteq X$  initial states
  - ▶  $U$  input set
  - ▶  $Post_{\mathbf{u}} \subseteq X \times U \times X$  transition relation
  - ▶  $H : X \rightarrow Y$  output map

Figure : Model of the robot

## Abstraction

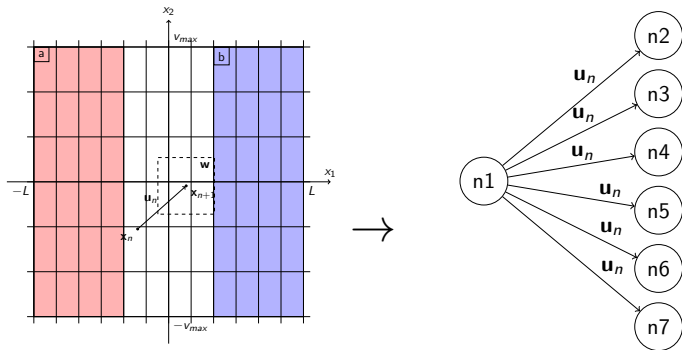


Figure : Model of the robot

Figure : Finite Transition System



## Controller synthesis

### Product of a NBA and a FTS

$$\mathcal{A}_p = \mathcal{T}_c \otimes \mathcal{A}_\varphi = (Q', Q'_0, \delta', \mathcal{F}')$$

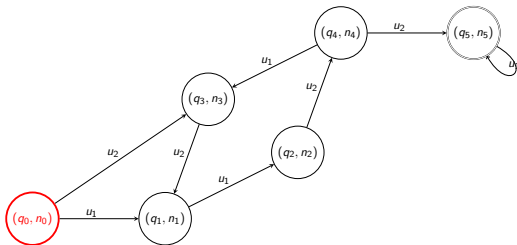
- ▶  $Q' = X \times Q$  is the set of states,
- ▶  $Q'_0 = X_0 \times Q_0$  is the set of initial states,
- ▶  $\mathcal{F}' = X \times \mathcal{F}$  the acceptance set,
- ▶  $\delta' \subseteq Q' \times U \times Q'$  is the transition relation defined by  $\langle x', q' \rangle \in \delta'(\langle x, q \rangle, u)$  iff  $x' \in \text{Post}_u(x)$ ,  $q' \in \delta(q, L_c(x'))$  and

$$\forall h \in H(\text{Post}_u(x)), \exists y \in H^{-1}(h) \cap \text{Post}_u(x), \delta(q, L_c(y)) \neq \emptyset$$



## Controller synthesis

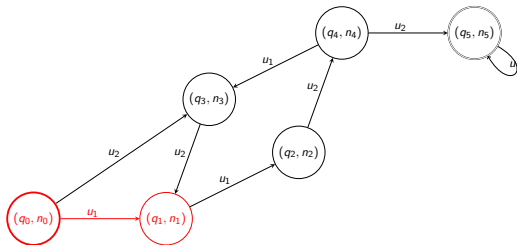
Use your favourite graph search algorithm (Depth/Breadth First Search, Fixed points...)





## Controller synthesis

Use your favourite graph search algorithm (Depth/Breadth First Search, Fixed points...)

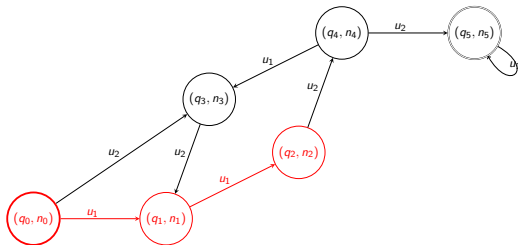






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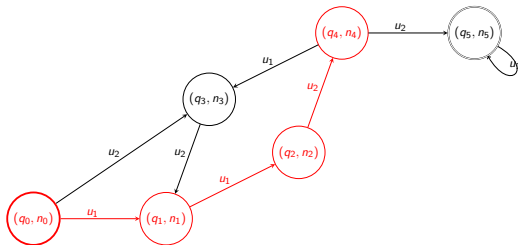
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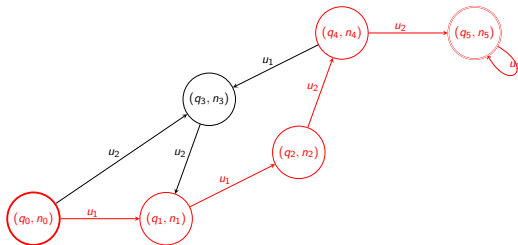
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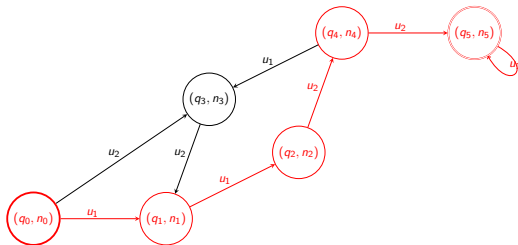
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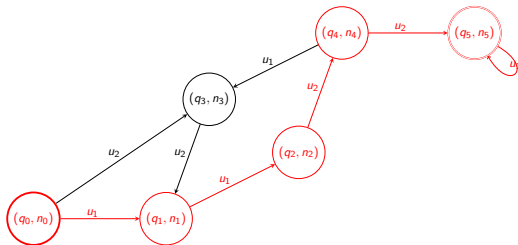
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## Controller synthesis

Use your favourite graph search algorithm (Depth/Breadth First Search, Fixed points...)



$\Rightarrow$  Controller =  
 $\{((q_1, n_1), u_1), ((q_2, n_2), u_2), \dots, ((q_n, n_n), u_n)\}$



## Recap

Model of the  
robot

High level speci-  
fications

Controller



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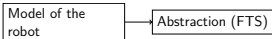
Controller

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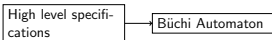
Büchi Automaton



## Recap



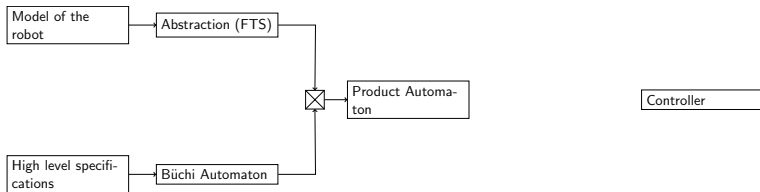
Controller





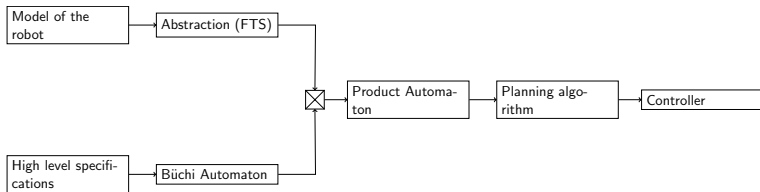


## Recap





## Recap





## State extended abstraction

Dynamical system:

- ▶ state:  $(\mathbf{x}^{obs}, \mathbf{x}^{unobs})$
- ▶ transition:  $(\mathbf{x}^{obs}, \mathbf{x}^{unobs}) \xrightarrow[S]{\mathbf{u}} (\mathbf{x}_+^{obs}, \mathbf{x}_+^{unobs})$



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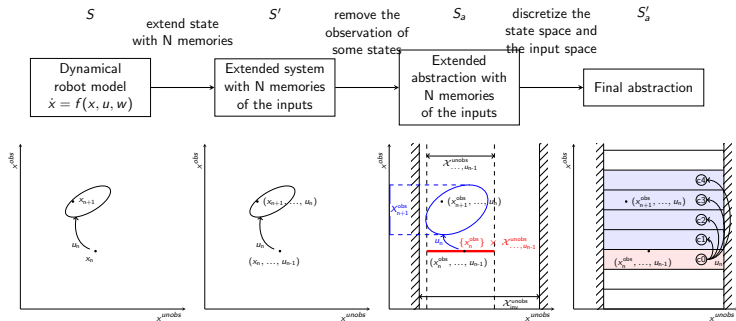
Abstraction:

▶  $(\mathbf{x}^{obs}, \mathbf{u}_{n-N}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{n-1})$

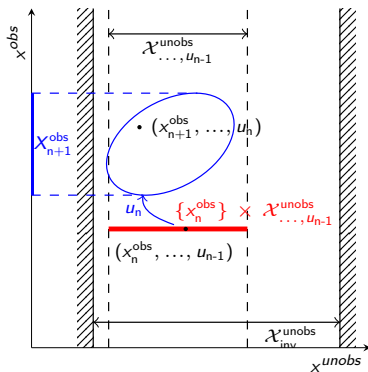
▶ transition:

$(\mathbf{x}^{obs}, \mathbf{u}_{n-N}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}) \xrightarrow[S_a]{\mathbf{u}} (\mathbf{x}_+^{obs}, \mathbf{u}_{n+1-N}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{n-1}, \mathbf{u})$

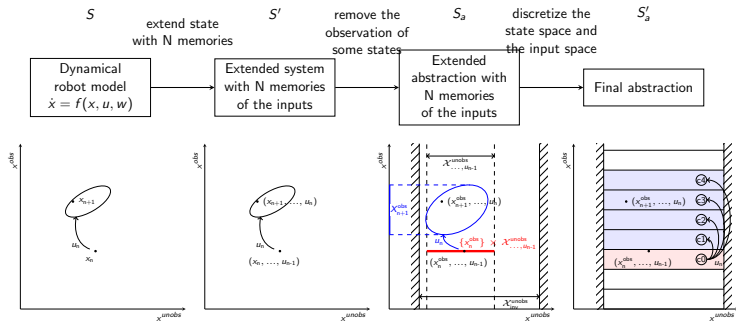
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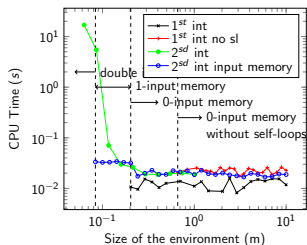
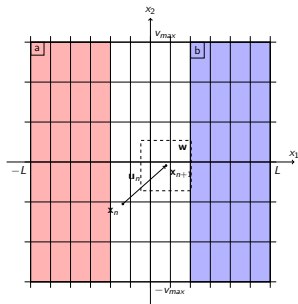
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# State extended abstraction



## Comparison with uniform discretization



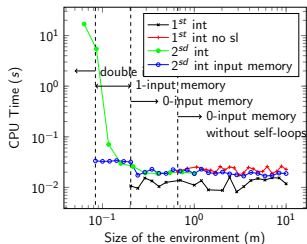
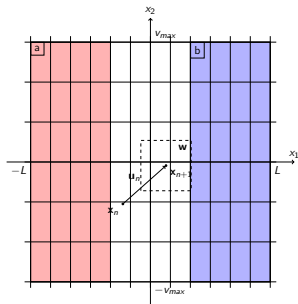
$$\dot{\mathbf{v}} = k(\mathbf{v}_{ref} - \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{w}_v$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}_x$$

$$\varphi = (\square \diamond a) \wedge (\square \diamond b)$$



## Comparison with uniform discretization



- ▶ more conservative (the information is selected more wisely)

## Admissible noise

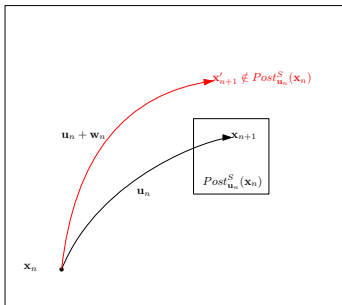


Figure : Dynamical system

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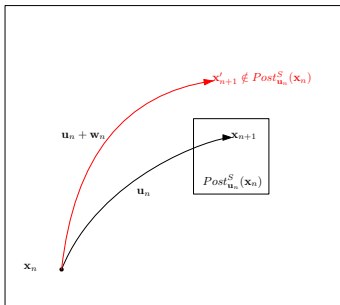


Figure : Dynamical system

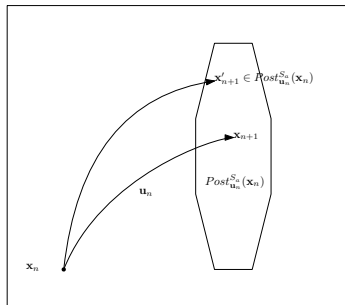
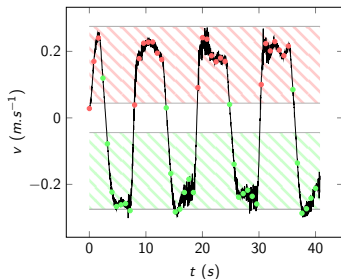
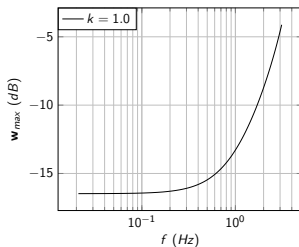


Figure : Abstraction

## Admissible noise

$$\mathcal{W}_a = \{ \{ \mathbf{w}_n \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mid \mathcal{L}_1(G^{unobs} * G_{\mathbf{w}}) \leq \sigma \}$$

$$\mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{W}_a$$





## Path planning algorithm

Planner specifications:



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⇒ Strong cyclic planner with local fairness property



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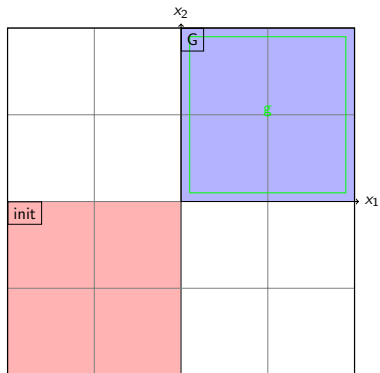
⇒ Strong cyclic planner with local fairness property

Escape time property in the cycle  $\mathcal{C}$ :

$$\forall \{\mathbf{x}_k\}_k \in \mathcal{X}^*, \mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathcal{C} \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, \mathbf{x}_k \notin \mathcal{C}$$

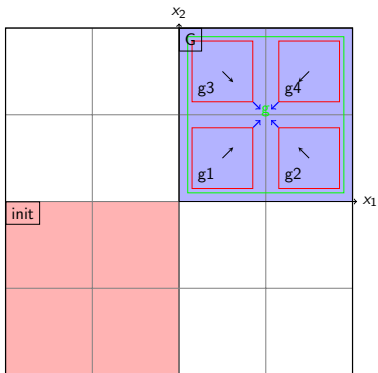


## Backward Reachability Algorithm - $\varphi = \diamond \square G$

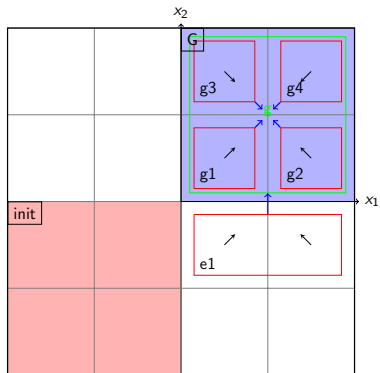




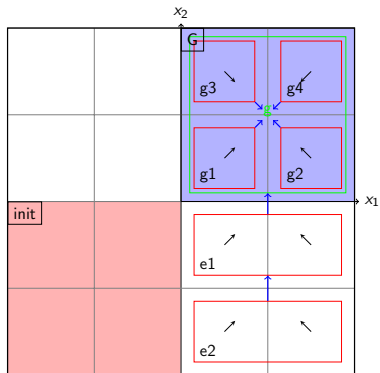
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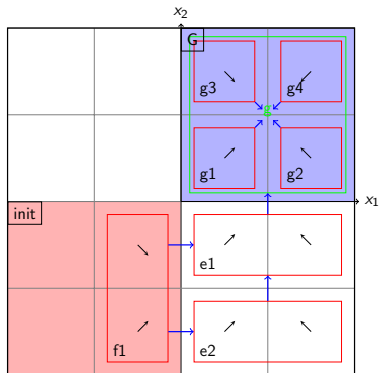
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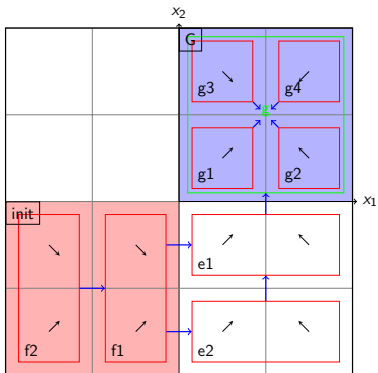
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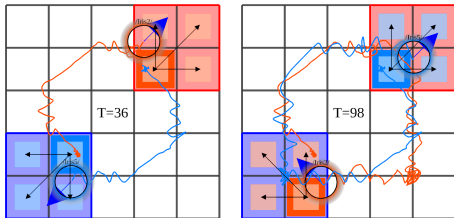
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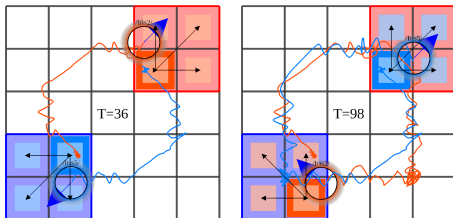
## Multi agent experiment

- ▶ 0 memories (equivalent to the first integrator model)
- ▶  $\varphi = (\Box \neg out) \wedge (\Box \diamond a) \wedge (\Box \diamond b) \wedge (\Box \neg collide)$



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The video !



**Tack så mycket!**

Tack så mycket!

Du kan fråga vad du vill, jag ska svara (bara om det är möjligt).