

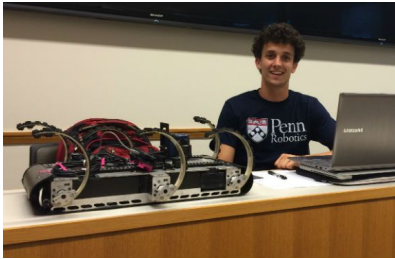
# Toward Practicable Hybrid Dynamical Type Theories for Programming Physical Robot Behaviors

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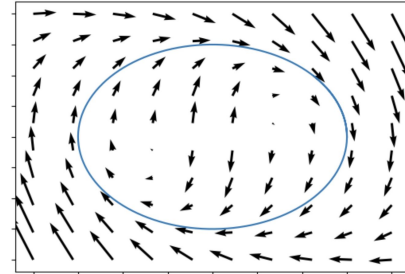
jww Jared Culbertson (AFRL), Dan Koditschek (Penn), Peter Stiller (TAMU)

# Can we make behaviors modular?

**Current approach:**  
Grad student descent



**The future:**  
Physically-grounded  
programming  
languages



+

English	Type Theory
True	<b>1</b>
False	<b>0</b>
$A$ and $B$	$A \times B$
$A$ or $B$	$A + B$
If $A$ then $B$	$A \rightarrow B$
$A$ if and only if $B$	$(A \rightarrow B) \times (B \rightarrow A)$
Not $A$	$A \rightarrow 0$

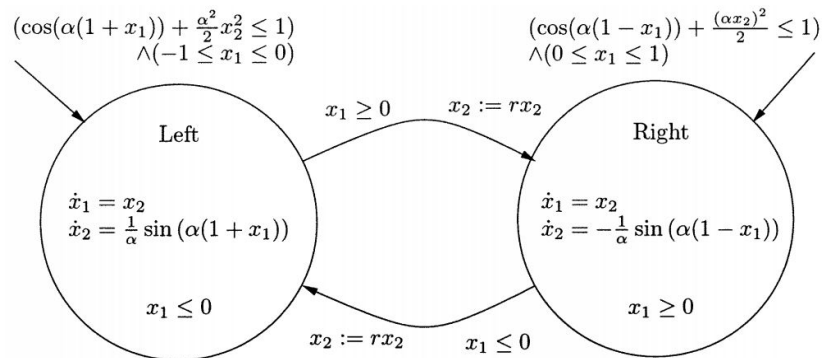
# Big Picture

- Composition invariably leads to **categories** (either explicit or implicit)
  - Interfaces  $\leftrightarrow$  objects  $\leftrightarrow$  types
  - Controllers  $\leftrightarrow$  morphisms  $\leftrightarrow$  terms
- How can we encode **parallel**, **hierarchical**, and **sequential compositions** of hybrid systems?
- How can we incorporate **liveness** and **safety** constraints?
- How can we develop **interoperability** with the state-of-the-art linear-time temporal logic (LTL)-based synthesis approaches?

# Hybrid systems and semiconjugacies

A **hybrid system**  $H$  consists of

- ▶ a directed graph  $G = (V, E, s, t)$ ;
- ▶ for each **mode**  $v \in V$ ,
  - ▶ an **ambient smooth system**  $(M_v, X_v)$
  - ▶ an **active set**  $I_v \subset M_v$
  - ▶ a **flow set**  $F_v \subset I_v$
- ▶ for each **reset**  $e \in E$ , a **guard set**  $Z_e \subset I_{s(e)}$  and an associated **reset map**  $r_e: Z_e \rightarrow I_{t(e)}$ .



**Morphisms:** hybrid semiconjugacies

- “execution-preserving maps”

**Related work:**

- **Lerman.** “A category of hybrid systems.” arXiv:1612.01950, 2016.
- **Ames.** “A Categorical Theory of Hybrid Systems.” PhD dissertation, Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences, University of California, Berkeley, 2006.

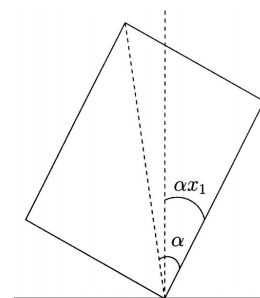
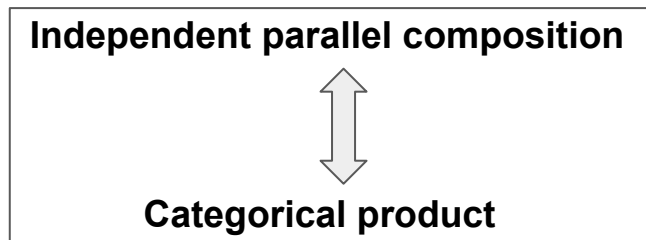
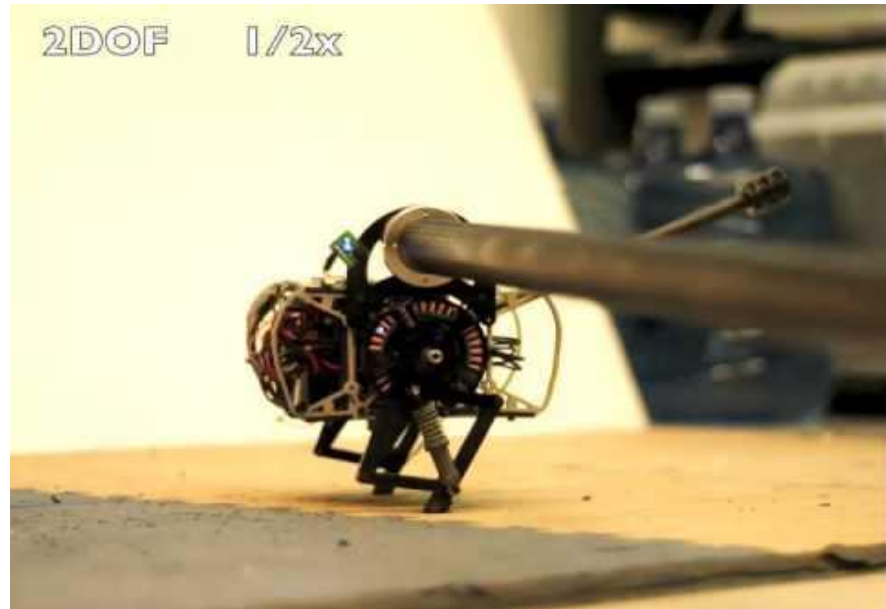
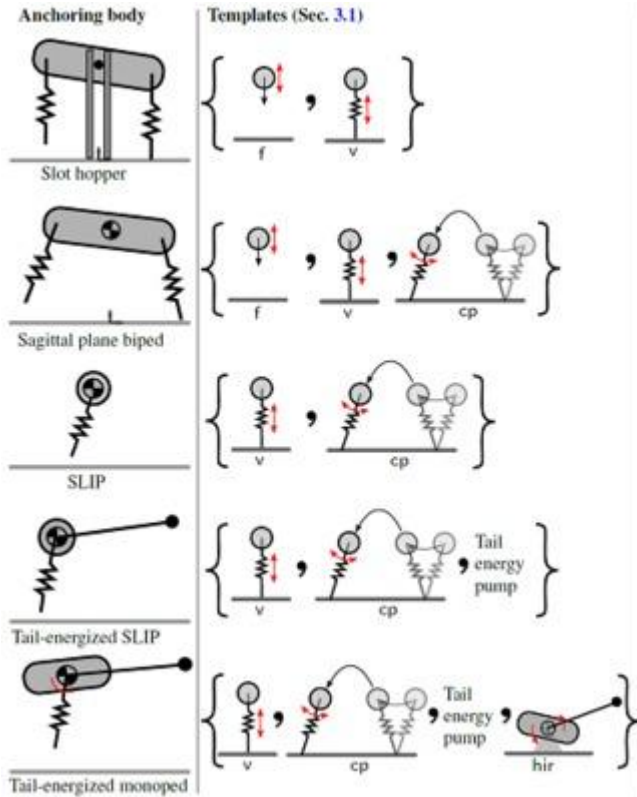


Image source: Lygeros et al., “Dynamical properties of hybrid automata.” IEEE Transactions on automatic control, 2003.

# Abstraction via templates and anchors



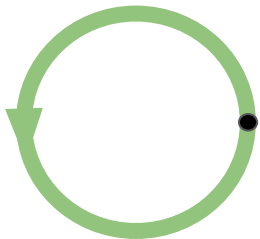
- Full and Koditschek. "Templates and anchors: neuromechanical hypotheses of legged locomotion on land." *Journal of experimental biology*, 1999.
- De and Koditschek. "Parallel composition of templates for tail-energized planar hopping." *ICRA*, 2015.

# Anchoring a limit cycle in a vertical hopper

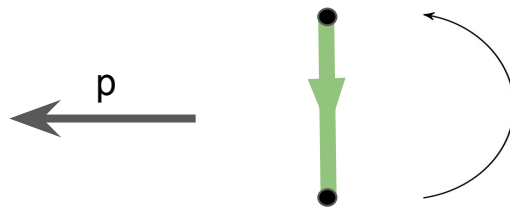
A **template-anchor pair** is a span  $T \xleftarrow{p} S \xrightarrow{i} A$  such that

- ▶  $p$  is a hybrid subdivision;
- ▶  $i$  is a hybrid embedding;
- ▶  $i(S)$  is attracting in  $A$ .

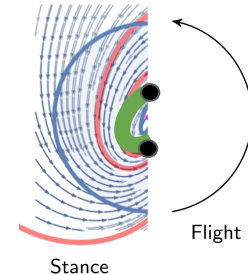
Template



Subdivision

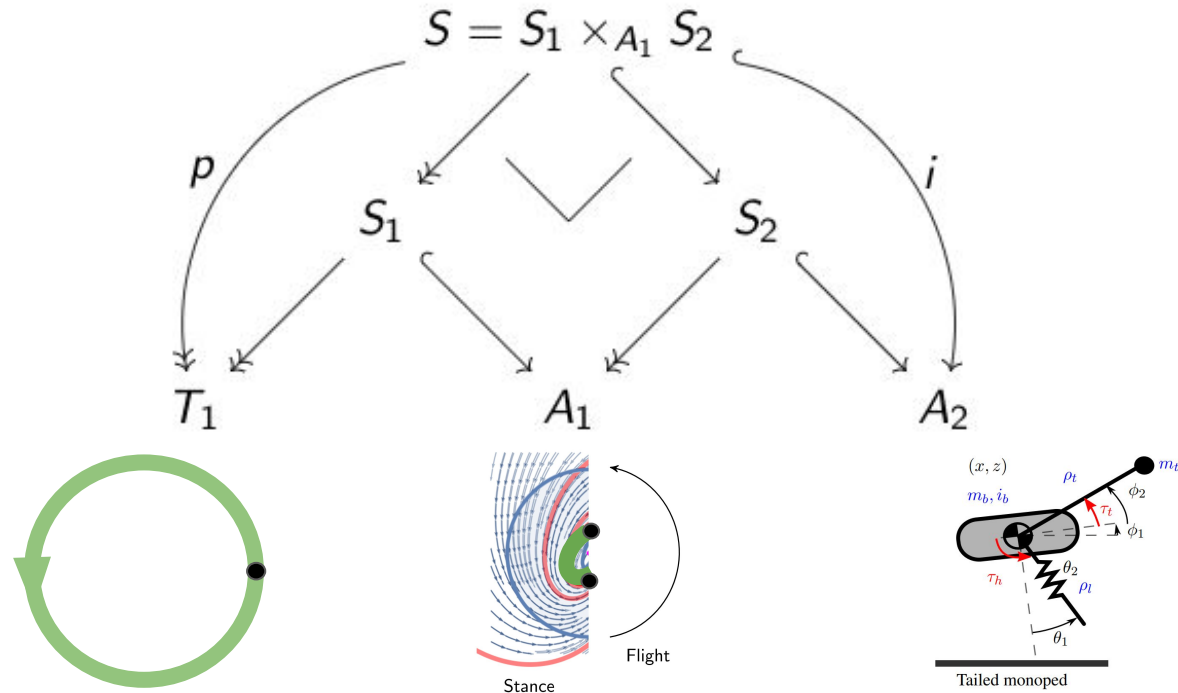


Anchor

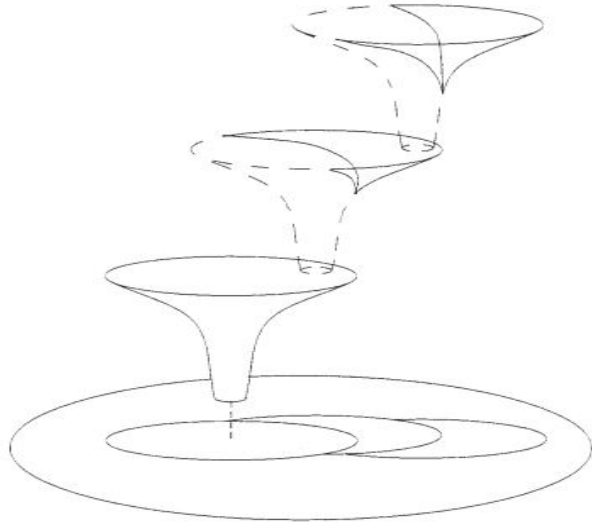


# Hierarchical composition

**Theorem (CGKS).** Template-anchor pairs are weakly associatively composable.



# Sequential composition

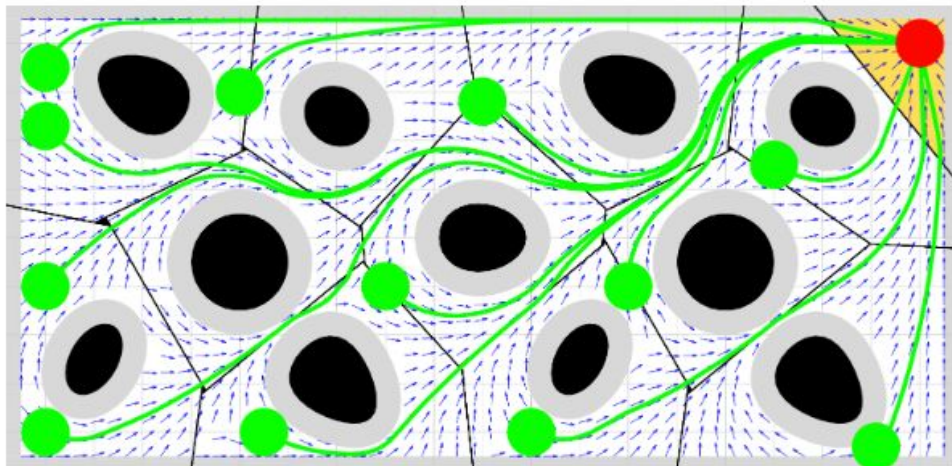


**Goal:** define a class of “funnel-like” hybrid systems closed under sequentially composition

Burridge, Robert R., Alfred A. Rizzi, and Daniel E. Koditschek.  
"Sequential composition of dynamically dexterous robot behaviors." *The International Journal of Robotics Research* 18.6 (1999): 534-555.



# Liveness: eventually reach a goal location

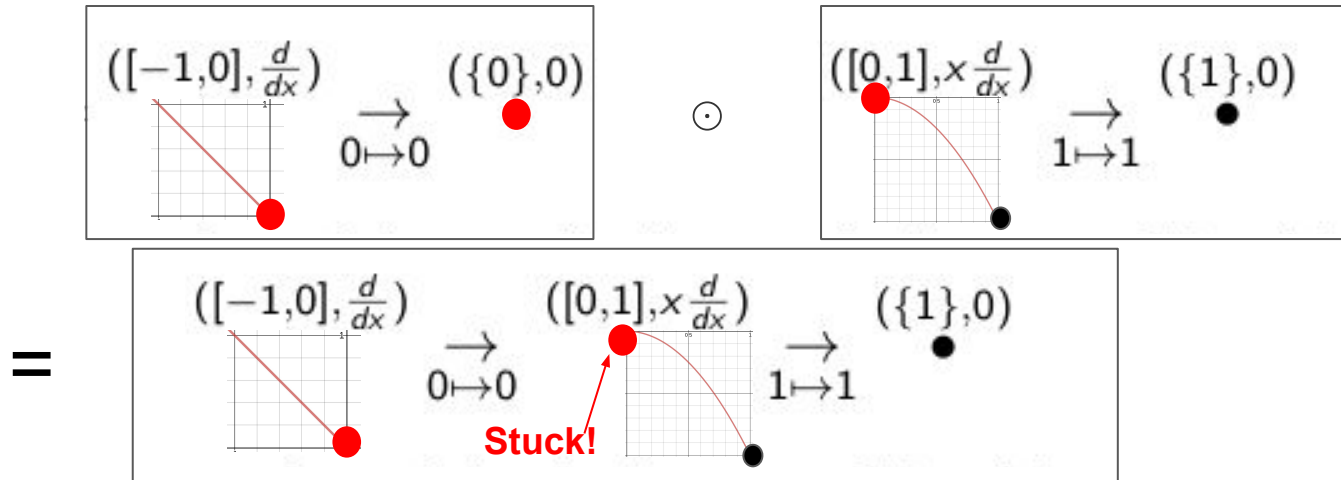


**Theorem 3.** *The piecewise continuously differentiable “move-to-projected-goal” law in (11) leaves the robot’s free space  $\mathcal{F}$  (1) positively invariant; and if Assumption 2 holds, then its unique continuously differentiable flow, starting at almost<sup>1</sup> any configuration  $x \in \mathcal{F}$ , asymptotically reaches the goal location  $x^*$ , while strictly decreasing the squared Euclidean distance to the goal,  $\|x - x^*\|^2$ , along the way.*

Arslan, Omur, and Daniel E. Koditschek. "Sensor-based reactive navigation in unknown convex sphere worlds." *The International Journal of Robotics Research* (2019).

# How to define “funnel-like” systems?

- ▶ **Problem:** the naive measure-theoretic and topologically notions of “almost all” are incompatible with fully general sequential composition
- ▶ Example:

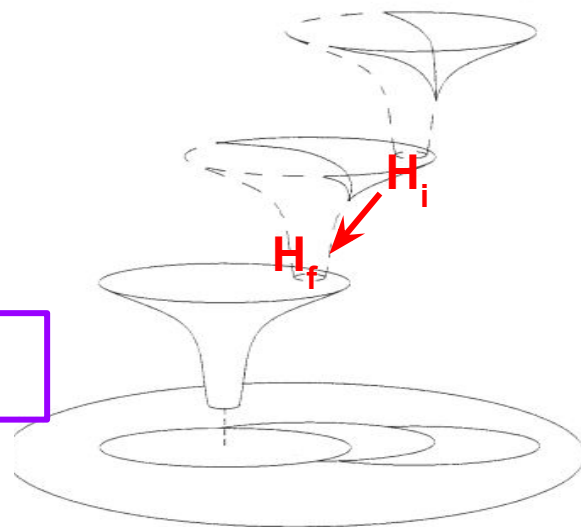


# Directed systems

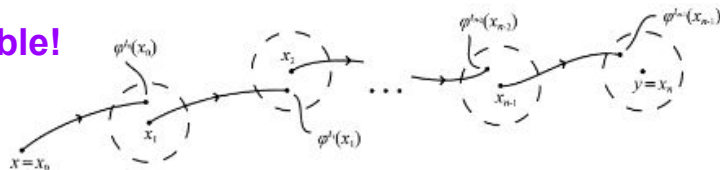
A **directed hybrid system**  $H: H_i \rightsquigarrow H_f$  is a tuple  $(H, \eta_i, \eta_f)$  consisting of

- ▶ a metric hybrid system  $H$ ,
- ▶ embeddings  $\eta_i: H_i \rightarrow H$  and
- ▶ a hybrid embedding  $\eta_f: H_f \rightarrow H$  such that each component  $(\eta_f)_v$  is a diffeomorphism, and  $G(H_f)$  is a sink in  $G(H)$

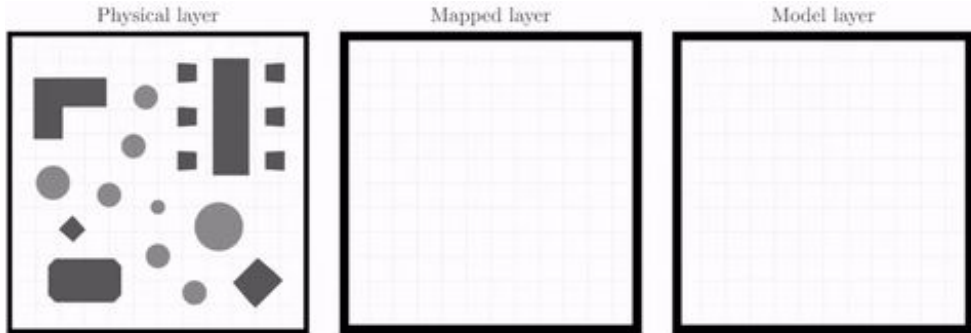
such that for all  $\varepsilon, T > 0$  and  $x \in H$ , there exists an  $(\varepsilon, T)$ -**chain** from  $x$  to some  $y \in H_f$ .



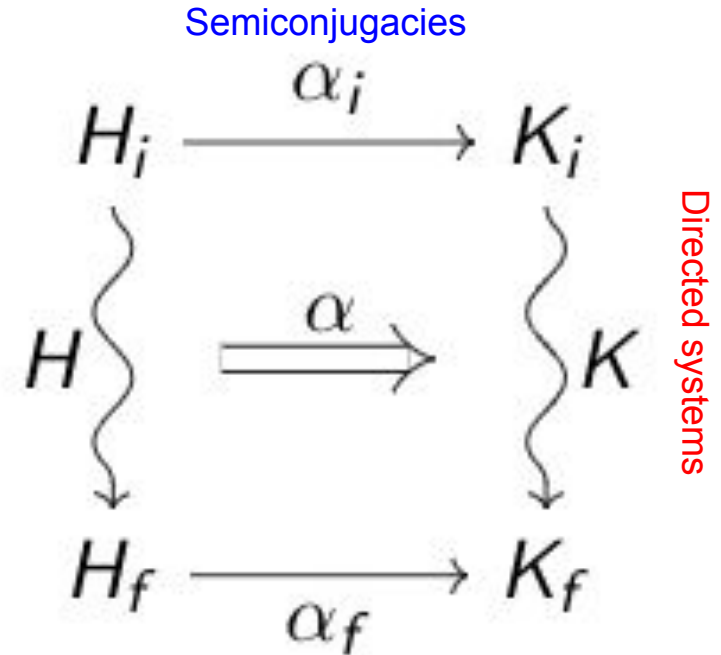
**Composable!**



# A double category of hybrid systems



V. Vasilopoulos, D.E. Koditschek (2018). Reactive Navigation in Partially Known Non-Convex Environments. In WAFR 2018.



# Linear dependent type theory

- Dynamic input and output conditions + safety specs
- Linear fragment
  - Manages **states**, **resources**, and **liveness**
  - From symmetric monoidal category of **directed systems** under sequential composition
- Nonlinear fragment
  - Manages sensor-dependent **parameters** and **proofs of safety**
  - Internal language of **presheaves** over the sensorium
    - Example: in this open set of sensor readings,  $d(\text{robot}, O_i) > \varepsilon$
- **Starting point:** Fu, Kishida, and Selinger. "Linear dependent type theory for quantum programming languages." Proceedings of the 35th Annual ACM/IEEE Symposium on Logic in Computer Science. 2020.

# Navigation example types

$go : (g : X, n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow Free \otimes (s : See(n)) \multimap (At(g) \otimes See(n)) \oplus Interrupt(s)$

$Interrupt : See(n) \multimap Free \otimes (NewObs(See(n+1)) \oplus LoseObs(See(n-1)) \oplus TimeStep)$

$detect : See(n) \multimap See(n-1) \oplus See(n) \oplus See(n+1)$

$nearestObs : See(n) \rightarrow List(X)$

$projGoal : ConvHull(n) \rightarrow X \rightarrow X$

$voronoi : See(n) \rightarrow ConvHull$

$ConvHull = List(X)$

$Safe = (s : See(n)) \rightarrow d(x, nearestObs(s)) > R$

$controller : (g : X) \rightarrow (c : Free \otimes See(n) \multimap At(g) \otimes (m : \mathbb{N}, See(m)), Safe(c))$

# Semantics of simple types

Type	Template	Presheaf (evaluated at $U \subset B$ )
<i>See</i> ( $n$ )	$(X^n \times \mathbb{R}^n, 0)$	$ \pi_0(f^{-1}([0, M]))  = n$ for all $f \in \pi_{C(S^1, \overline{\mathbb{R}}_{\geq 0})}(U)$
<i>Free</i>	$(*, *)$	$\top$
<i>At</i> ( $g$ )	$(X, \nabla \ x - g\ ^2)$	$\sup_{x \in U} d(x, g) < \epsilon$
<i>Safe</i>	$(X, -\sum_i \nabla \ x - o_i\ ^2)$	$\sup_{x \in U, o \in \cup_i O_i} d(x, o) > r$

# Integration with LTL-based controller synthesis

1. What LTL buys you
  - a. **Automatic synthesis**
    - i. Kress-Gazit, Fainekos, and Pappas. "Temporal-logic-based reactive mission and motion planning." IEEE transactions on robotics, 2009
  - b. Provable safety/finite-time task completion for **particular control systems** using (control) Lyapunov/barrier functions
2. What dependent LL buys you
  - a. **Correct-by-construction composition** of subcontrollers
  - b. Physical grounding
    - i. Extend safe/unsafe sets with **dynamic interfaces** between behaviors
3. Complementary -- embed LTL specs into dependent linear types
  - a. Example: "Eventually(Always(g))" becomes " $(A \rightarrow B) \text{ and } g(\text{supp}(B))$ "
  - b. Use synthesized controllers in correct-by-construction composite controllers



# Operational semantics

1. No simple notion of abstract machine/lambda calculus for operational semantics
2. Can we define a “gradual” version of operational semantics based on template-anchor hierarchies?
  - a. Examples
    - i. Anchor  $At(g)$  point attractor template in a differential drive robot
    - ii. Anchor  $See(n)$  template inside navigation + sensing product corresponds to stabilizing sensor readings
  - b. Related work: New and Licata. “Call-by-name gradual type theory.” Logical Methods in Computer Science, 2020.

Thanks for listening!