

Controlling Wild Bodies Using Linear Temporal Logic

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Motivation

We control a group of bodies from specifications of tasks given in a high-level, human-like language without dynamical system modeling, precise state estimation or state feedback.

Linear Temporal Logic (LTL)

disjunction (\vee), negation (\neg) conjunction (\wedge)
 implication (\Rightarrow), equivalence (\Leftrightarrow), eventually (\diamond),
 and always (\square).

Task specifications (Kress-Gazit, et al., 2005):

- Navigation: $\diamond\pi_1$
- Sequencing: $\diamond(\pi_1 \wedge \diamond(\pi_2 \wedge \diamond\pi_3))$
- Coverage: $\diamond\pi_1 \wedge \diamond\pi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \diamond\pi_k$
- Avoiding regions: $\neg(\pi_1 \vee \pi_2 \dots \vee \pi_k) \mathcal{U} \pi_{final}$
- Patrolling: $\square(\diamond\pi_1 \wedge \diamond\pi_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \diamond\pi_k)$.

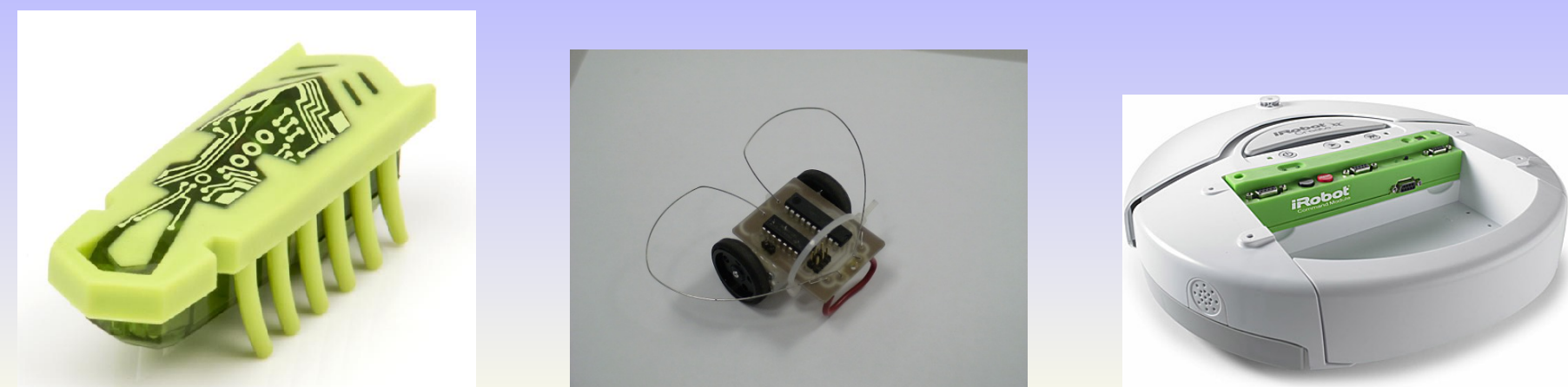
Related work

- LTL for robot control: Kress-Gazit, Fainekos, Pappas, 2005, 2007, 2009; Loizou, Kyriakopolous, 2005; Kloetzer and Belta, 2007; Fainekos, 2011; Wu et al. 2009; Finucane, Kress-Gazit, 2010 ; Bhatia, Karvaki, Vardi, 2010.
- Nonprehensile manipulation: Erdmann, Mason, 1988; Goldberg 1993; Bohringer, Bhatt, Donald, Goldberg, 2000; Reznick, Moshkoich, Canny, 2000. Vose, Umbanhowar, Lynch, 2011.
- Virtual fences for herding: Butler, Corke, Peterson, Rus, 2004.
- Fire evacuation strategies: Chalmet, Francis, Saunders, 1982.
- Dynamical Billiards and Ergodicity

Wildness conditions

Exploit a high-level property: For any region $r \in R$, b moves on a trajectory that causes it to repeatedly strike every open interval in ∂r (the boundary of r), with non-zero, non-tangential velocities.

Our wild vehicles



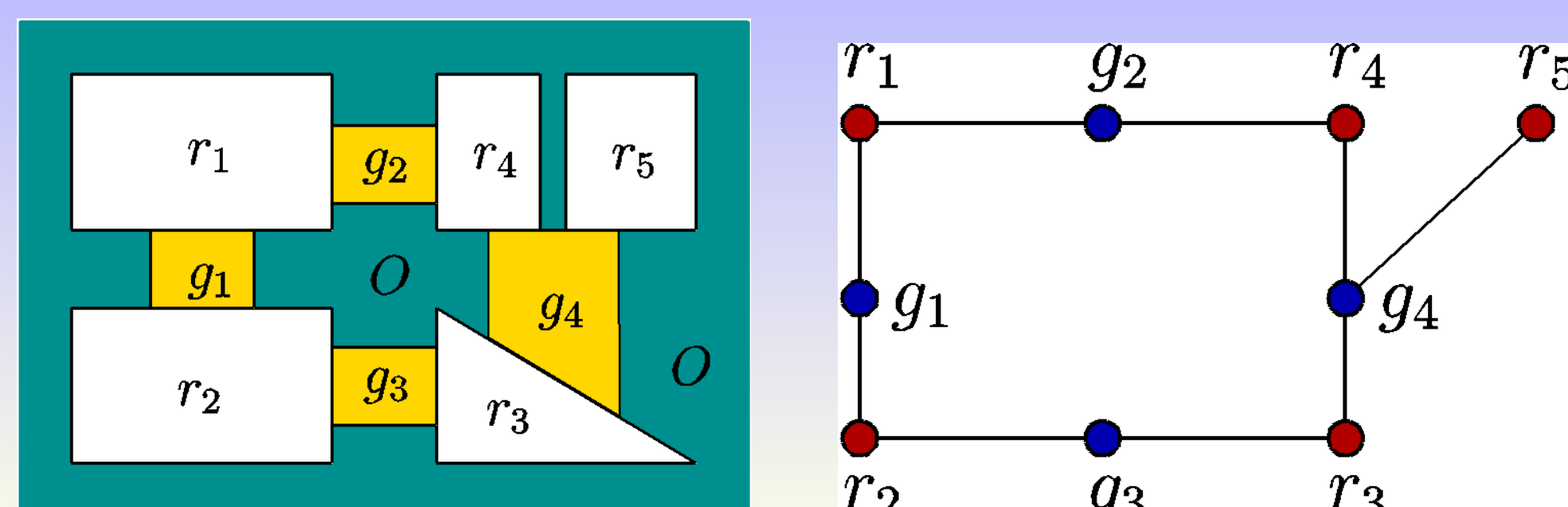
Notation

- R regions
- G gates
- $M(g)$ gate mode for $g \in G$
- X body state space.
- $Z = M \times X$ hybrid state space

The mode $m \in M(g)$ could allow one of four behaviors:

1. No passage between r and r'
2. Passage only from r to r'
3. Passage only from r' to r
4. Bidirectional passage between r' and r

Regions and gates

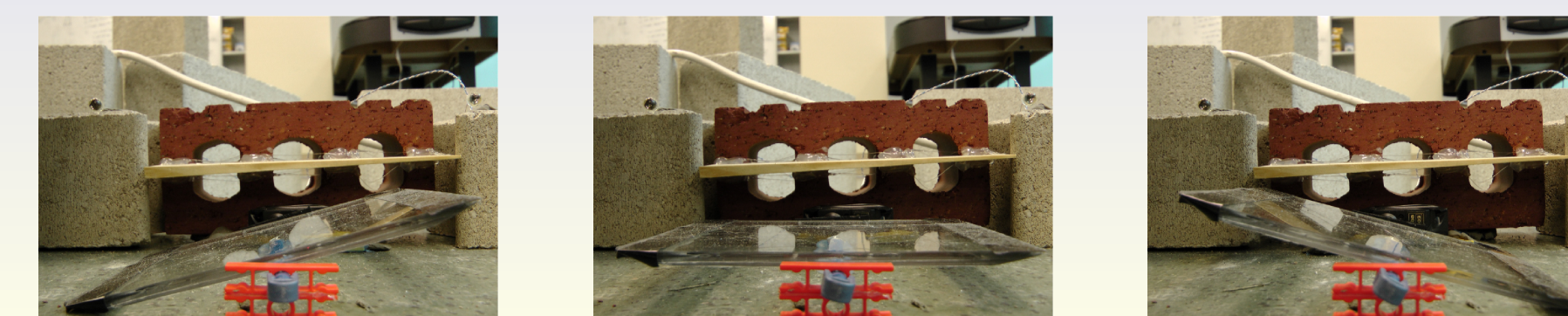


Gates

Static



Controllable



Controlling one wild body

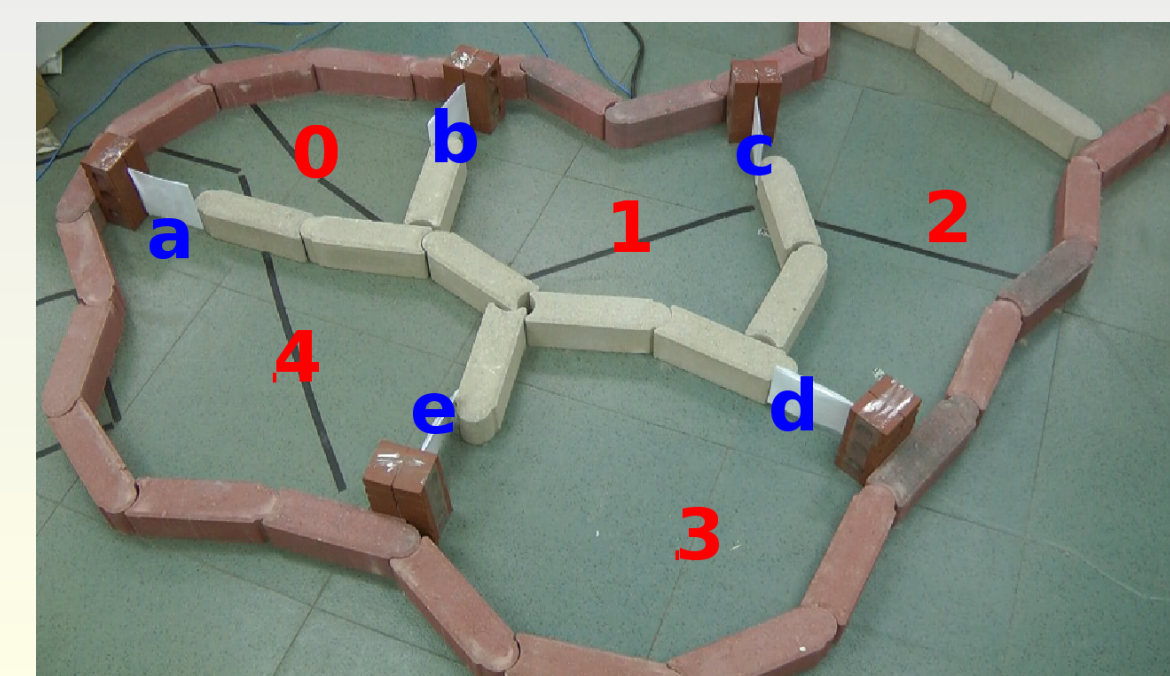
- $Q = M \times R$ discrete abstraction
- $D_1 = (Q, q_0, \rightarrow_1)$ discrete transition system
- $q_0 = (m_0, r_0)$ initial composite mode
- $q \rightarrow_1 q'$ if and only if $q = (m, r)$ and $q' = (m', r')$

We used a model checker to find $\tilde{q} = (q_0, q_1, \dots)$ for D_1 satisfying $\tilde{q} \models \phi$.

Example :

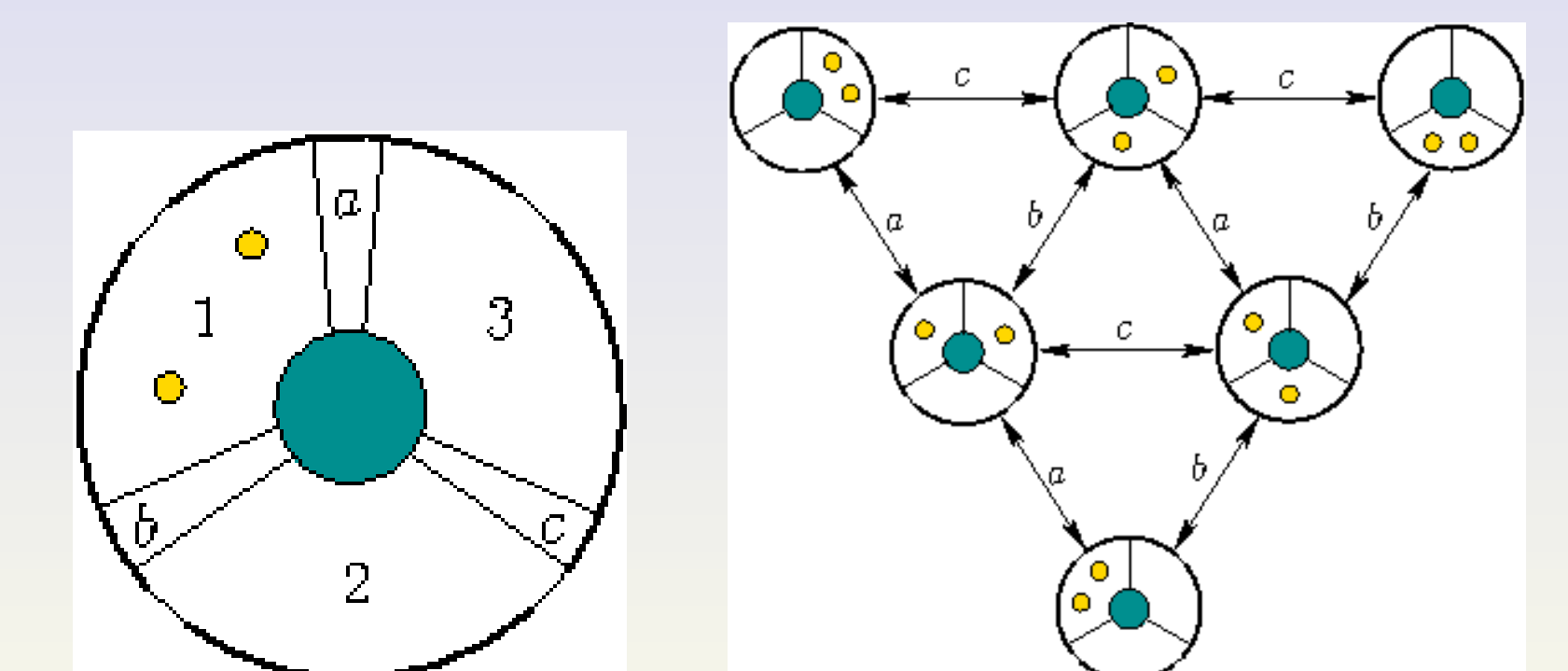
$$\phi = \diamond(\pi_2 \wedge \diamond(\pi_1 \wedge \diamond(\pi_0 \wedge \diamond\pi_4)))$$

1. Set gate c to allow passage from r_2 to r_1 .
2. Set gate b to allow passage from r_1 to r_0 .
3. Set gate a to allow passage from r_0 to r_4 .



Controlling multiple wild bodies

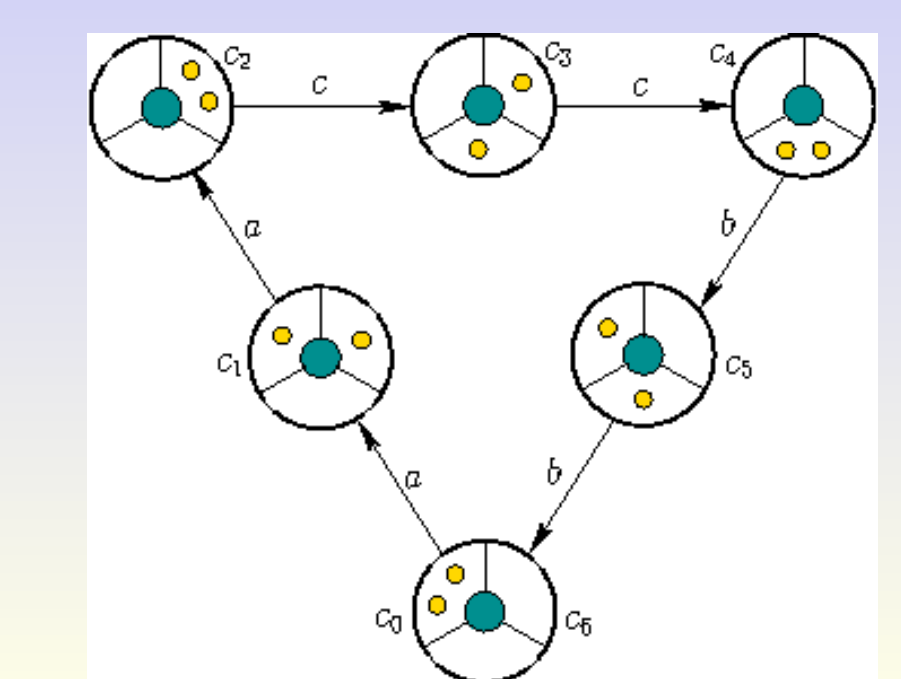
- n identical, indistinguishable bodies
- C set of possible body positions
- $Q_n = M \times C$ discrete abstraction.
- $D_n = (Q_n, q_0, \rightarrow_n)$ discrete transition system
- $q_0 = (m_0, c_0)$
- $q \rightarrow_n q'$ if and only if $q = (m, c)$ and $q' = (m', c')$



A model checker is used to find $\tilde{q} = (q_0, q_1, \dots, q_k)$ for D_n that satisfies $\tilde{q} \models \phi$.

A simple example

Both bodies are initially in r_1 bring them to r_3 , then r_2 , and then return to r_1
 $\diamond(\pi_1 \wedge \diamond(\pi_3 \wedge \diamond(\pi_2 \wedge \diamond\pi_1)))$



Future work

- Currently considering other gates and sensor designs.
- We are enhancing the bodies with sensing, controllable actuation, and computation.
- Need to analyze time to enter the gate for various motion models and region shapes.