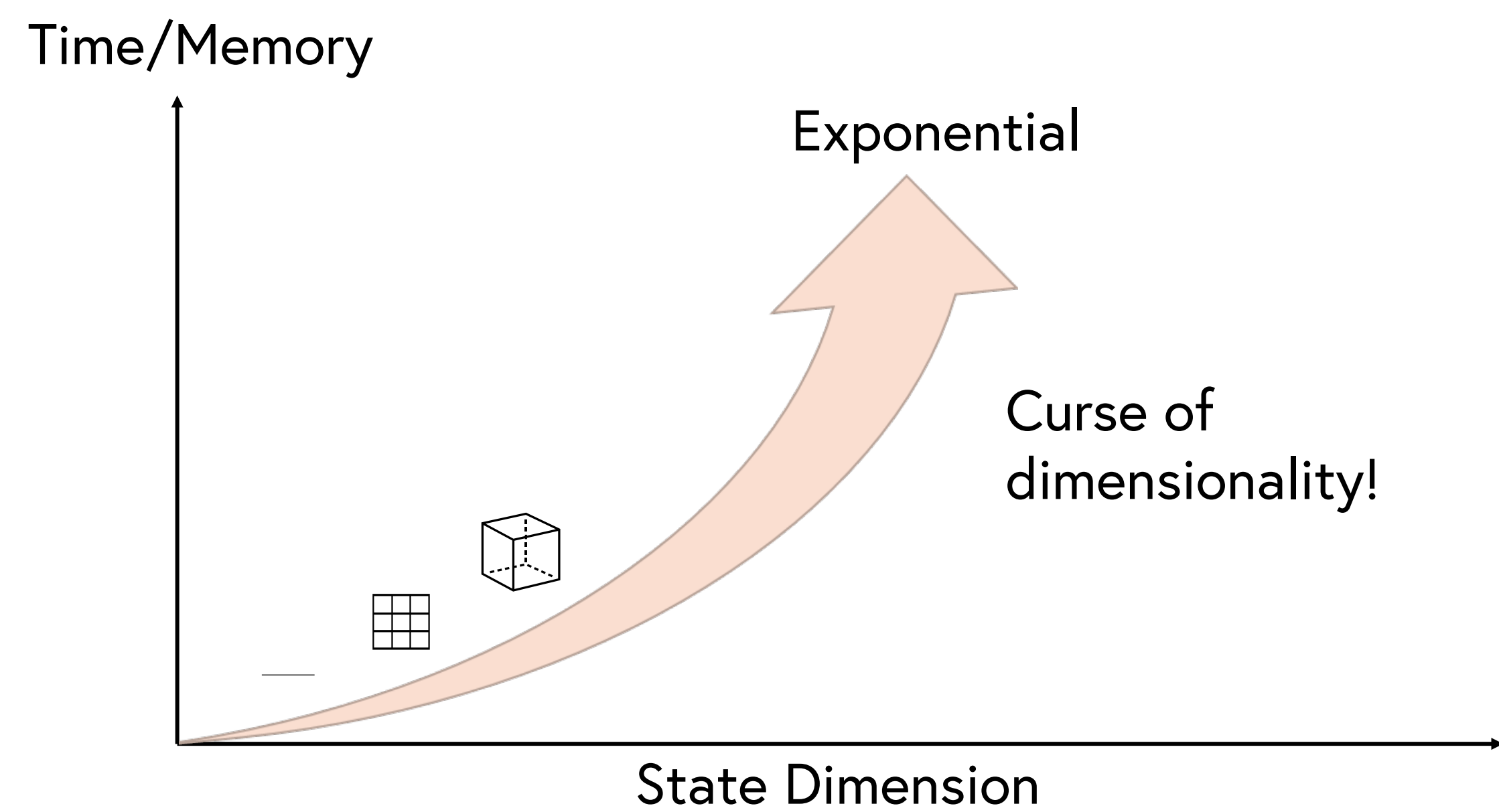


Motivation

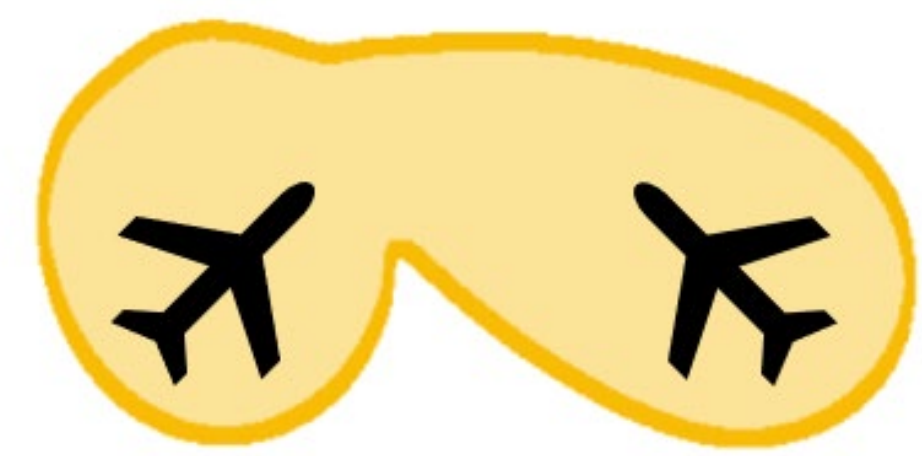
Reachability analysis is a powerful tool for synthesizing safety controllers for autonomous systems.

Grid-based reachability methods are intractable.



Learning-based reachability methods are approximate.

Trained DeepReach Solution



No formal guarantees.

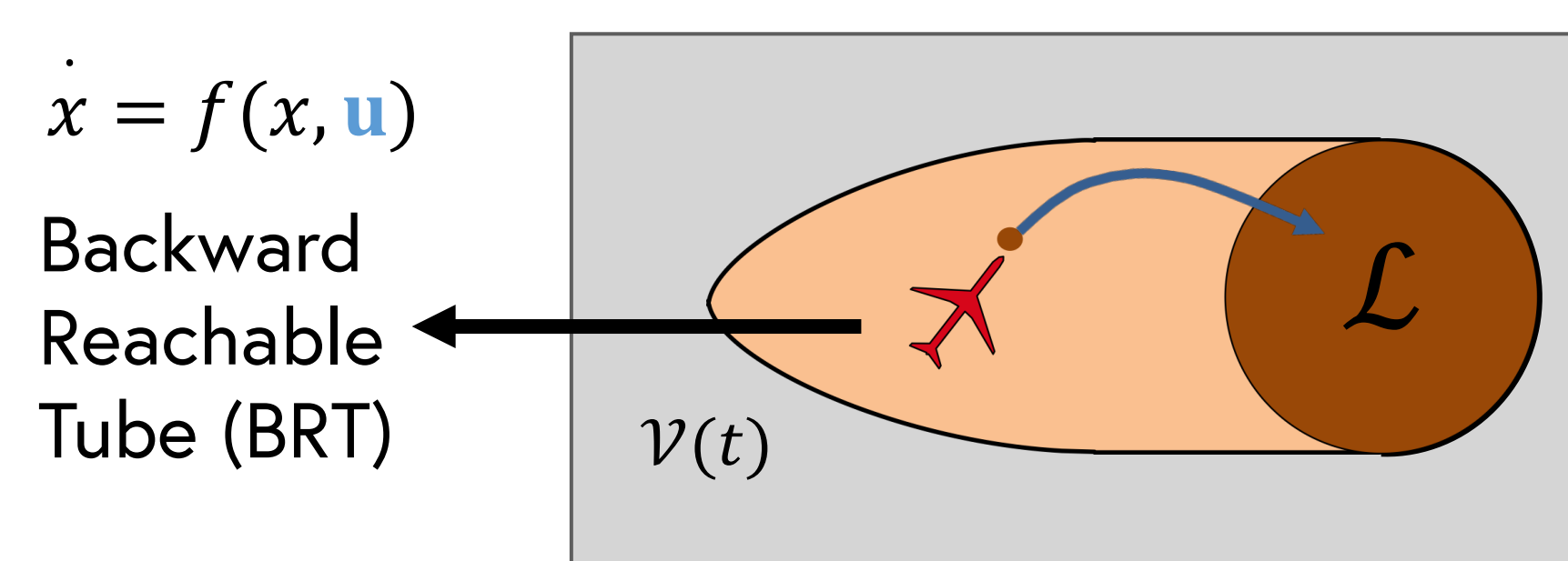
Main Goal

Compute formal safety guarantees for general nonlinear high-dimensional dynamical systems.

Background

Backward Reachable Tube

All states for which, for all possible control actions, the system state will reach a target set \mathcal{L} at some time t within a time horizon T .



$$\text{BRT} = \{x : x \in X, V(x, 0) \leq 0\}$$

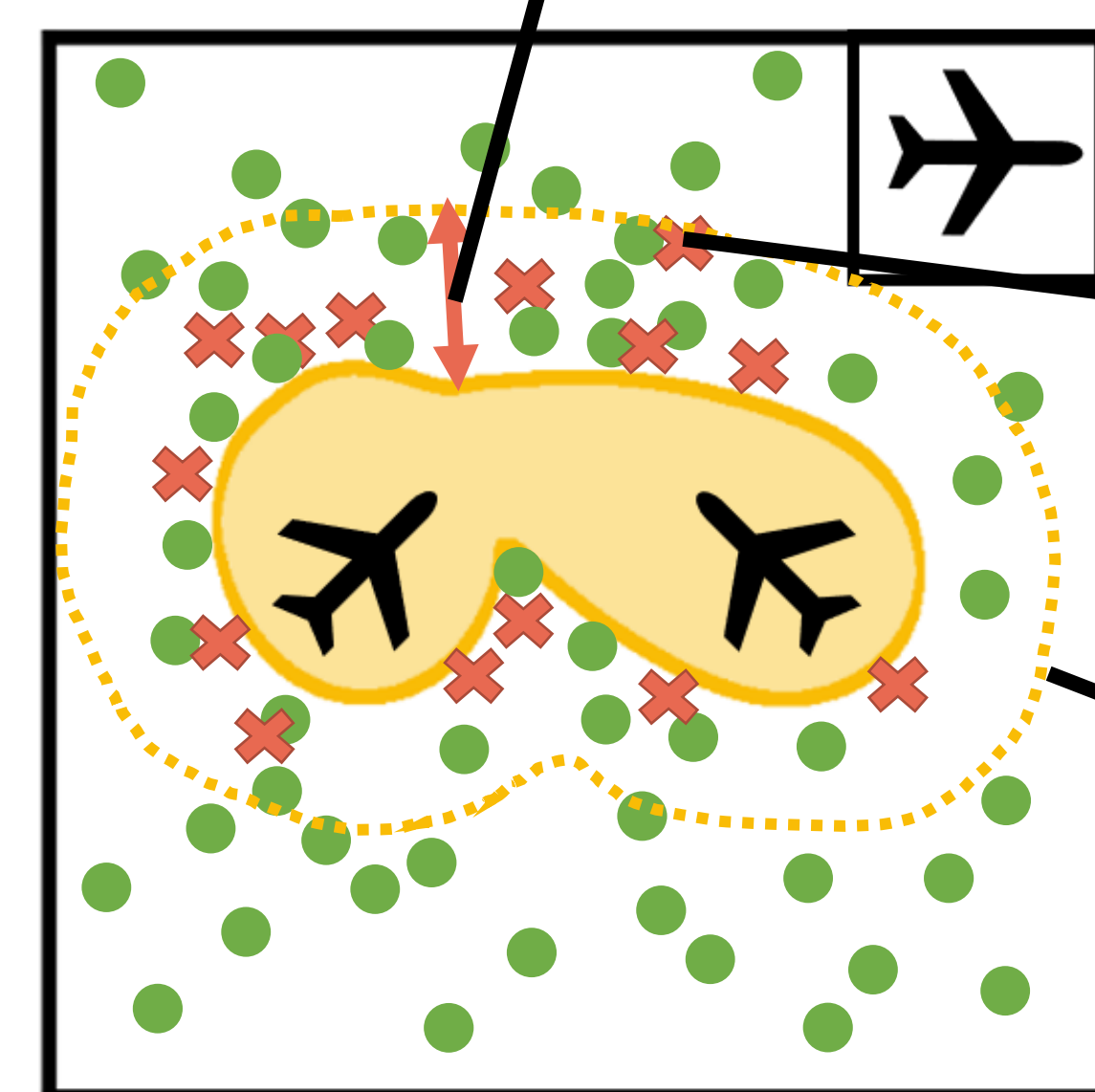
$$V(x, t) = \sup_{u(\cdot)} J_{u(\cdot)}(x, t)$$

$$u^*(x, t) = \arg \max_u \langle \nabla V(x, t), f(x, u) \rangle$$

Main Contributions

Uniform Error Correction

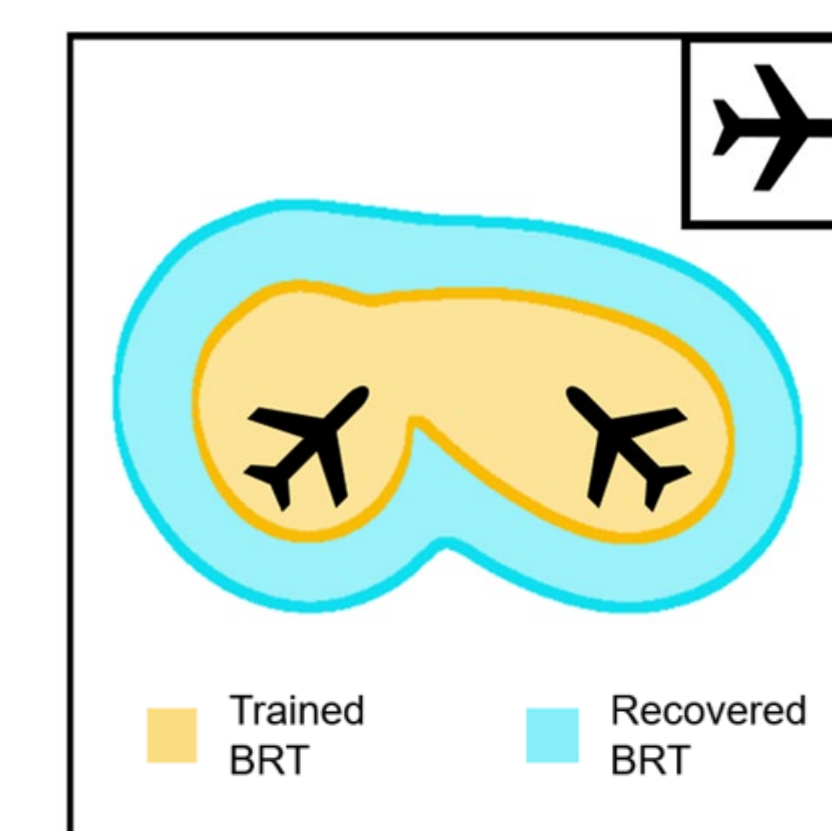
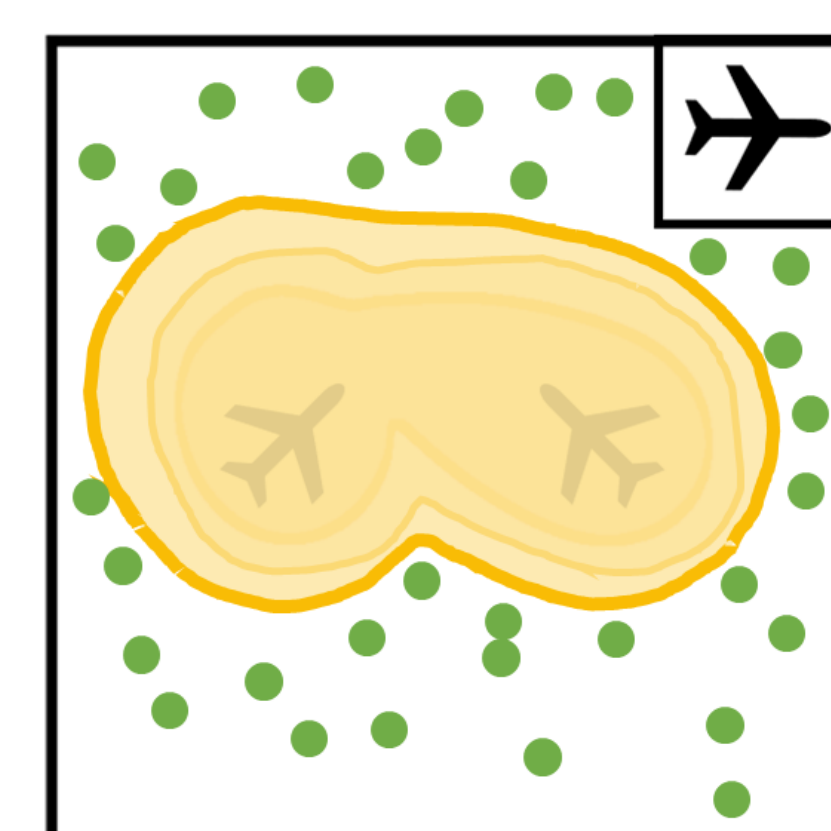
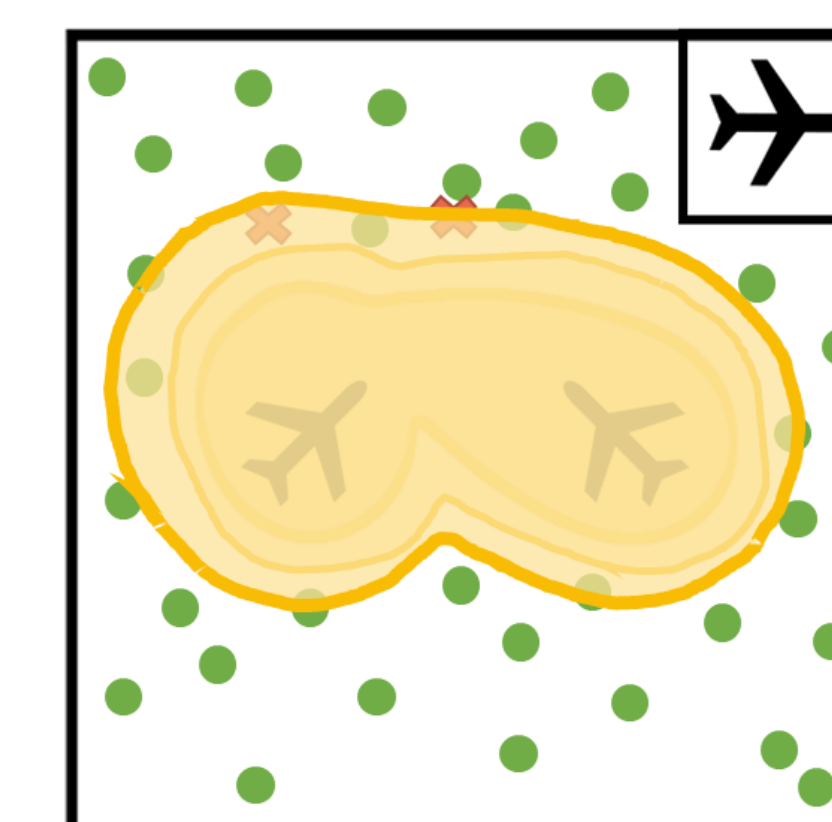
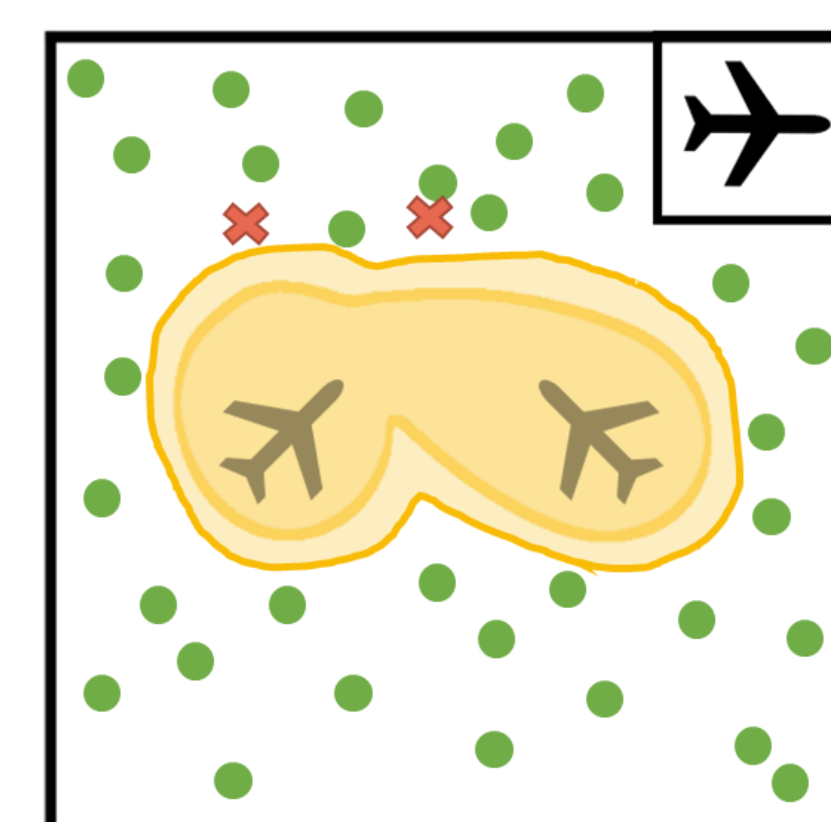
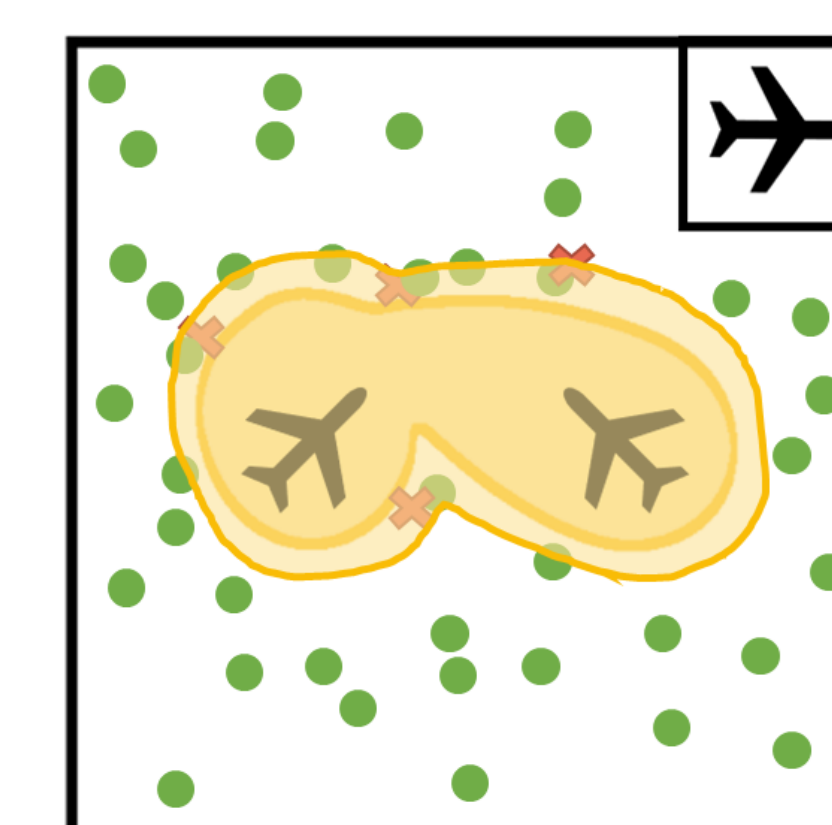
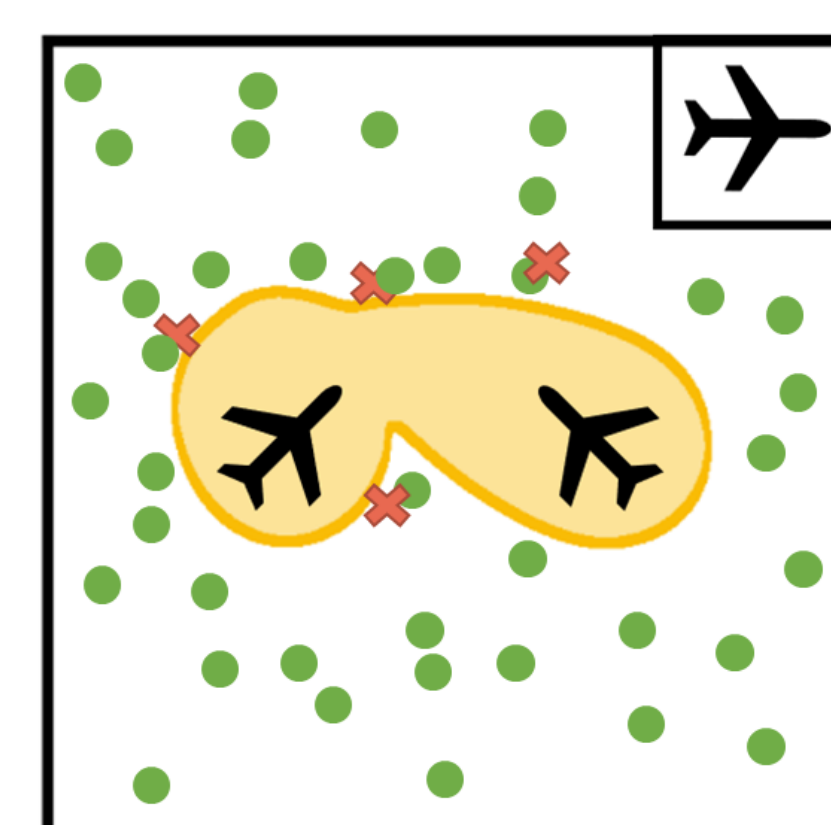
$$\delta_{\tilde{V}, \tilde{\pi}} := \max_{x \in X} \{\tilde{V}(x, 0) : J_{\tilde{\pi}}(x, 0) \leq 0\}$$



Empirically unsafe state with *largest* learned value across entire state space.

Provably safe approximation of BRT

Computing a Probabilistic Error Bound



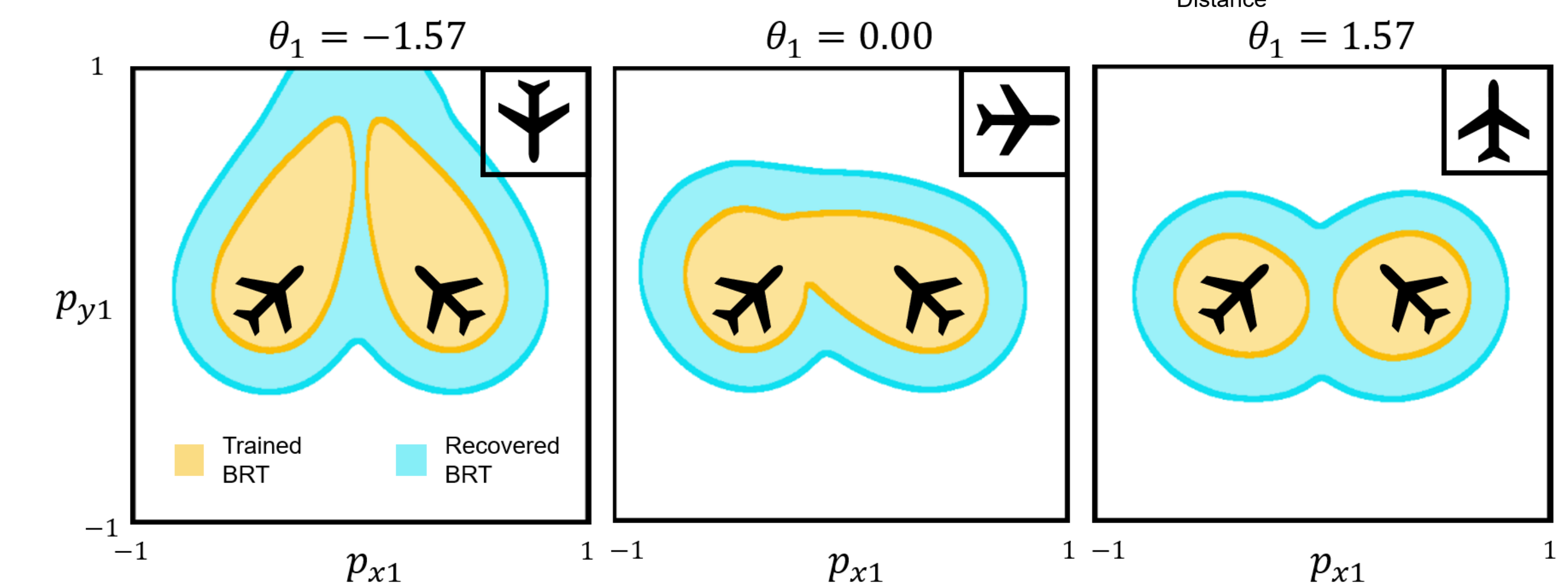
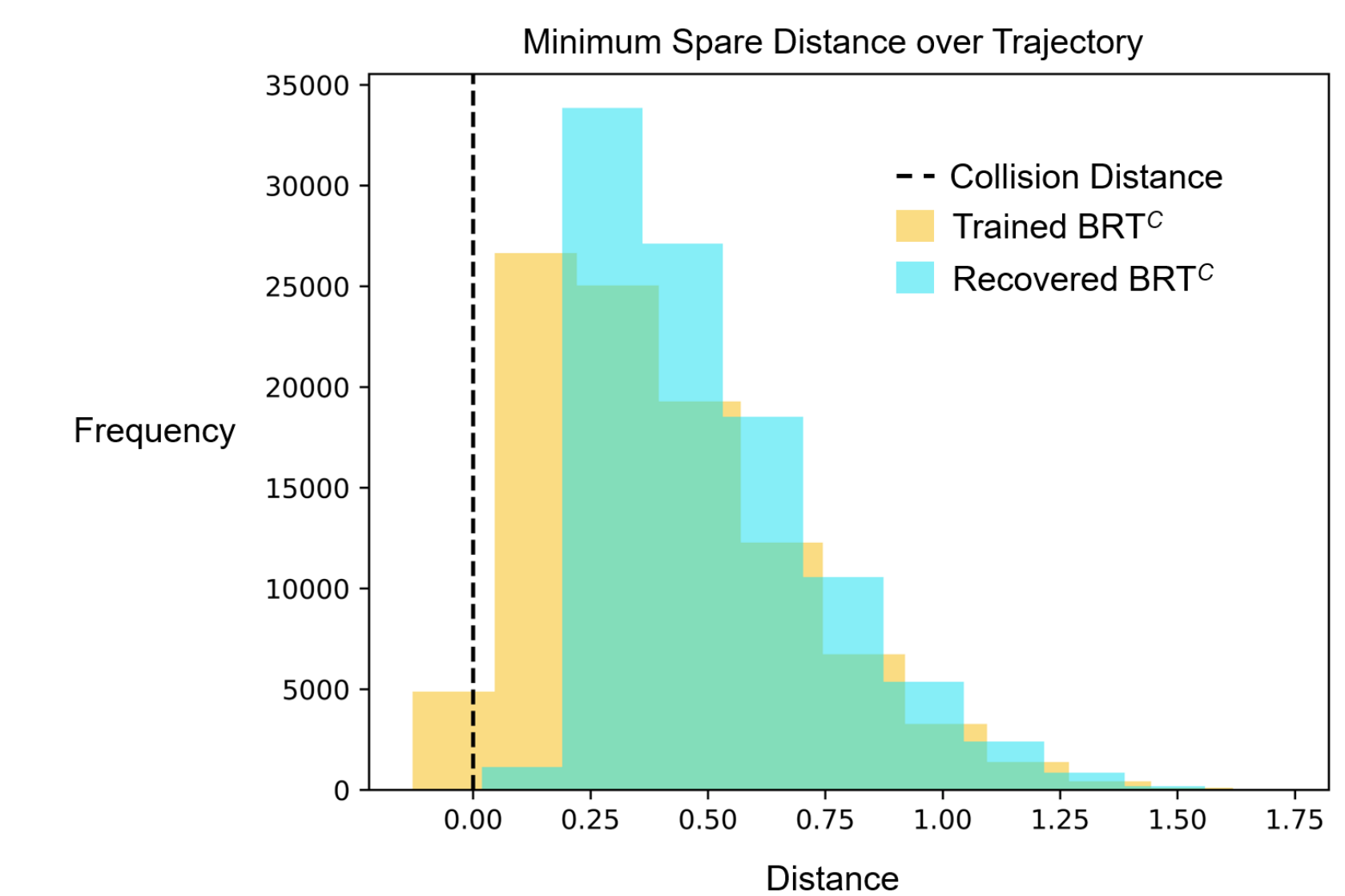
Results

Multi-Vehicle Collision Avoidance System

$$\dot{p}_{xi} = v \cos \theta_i$$

$$\dot{p}_{yi} = v \sin \theta_i$$

$$\dot{\theta}_i = u_i$$

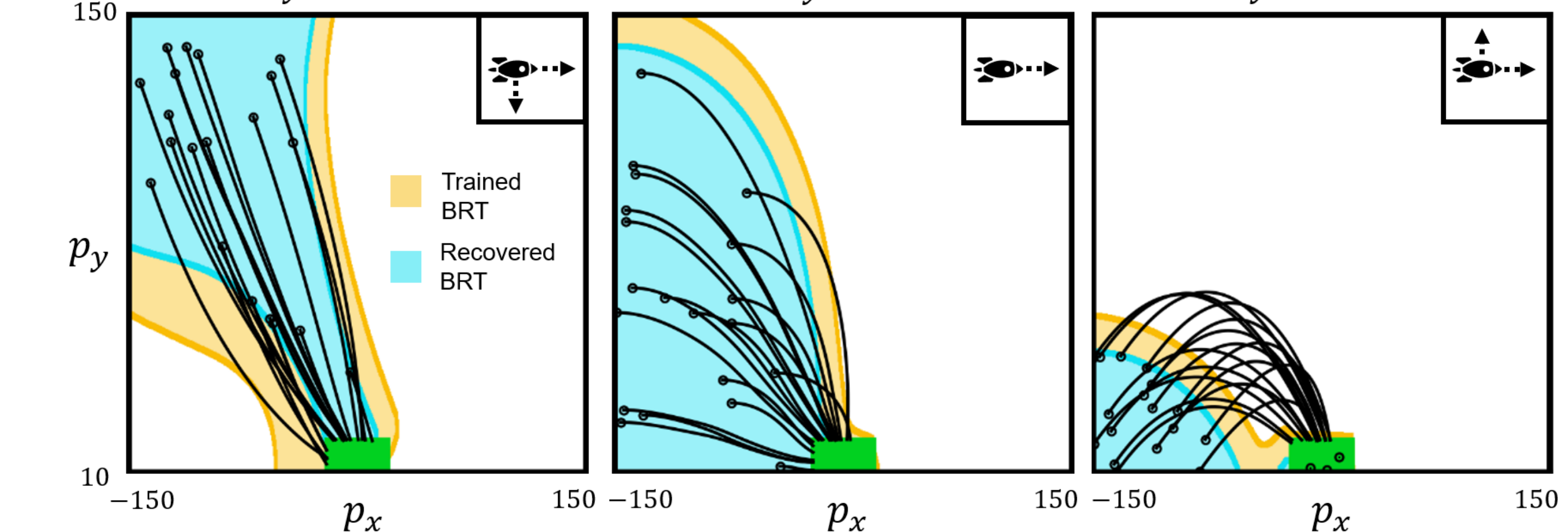


$$\dot{p}_x = v_x, \dot{p}_y = v_y, \theta = \omega, \dot{\omega} = 0.3\tau_1,$$

$$\dot{v}_x = \tau_1 \cos \theta - \tau_2 \sin \theta, \dot{v}_y = \tau_1 \sin \theta + \tau_2 \cos \theta - g$$

$$v_y = -200 \quad v_y = 0 \quad v_y = 100$$

Rocket Landing System



Exploring a More Nuanced Approach

Value Function Safety Errors for Toy Dubins Car Avoid System

