

Guaranteed Reachability for Systems with Impaired Dynamics

Hamza El-Kebir

Dept. of Aerospace Engr., Univ. of Ill. at Urbana-Champaign

Joint work with Dr. Melkior Ornik



**Grainger College
of Engineering**

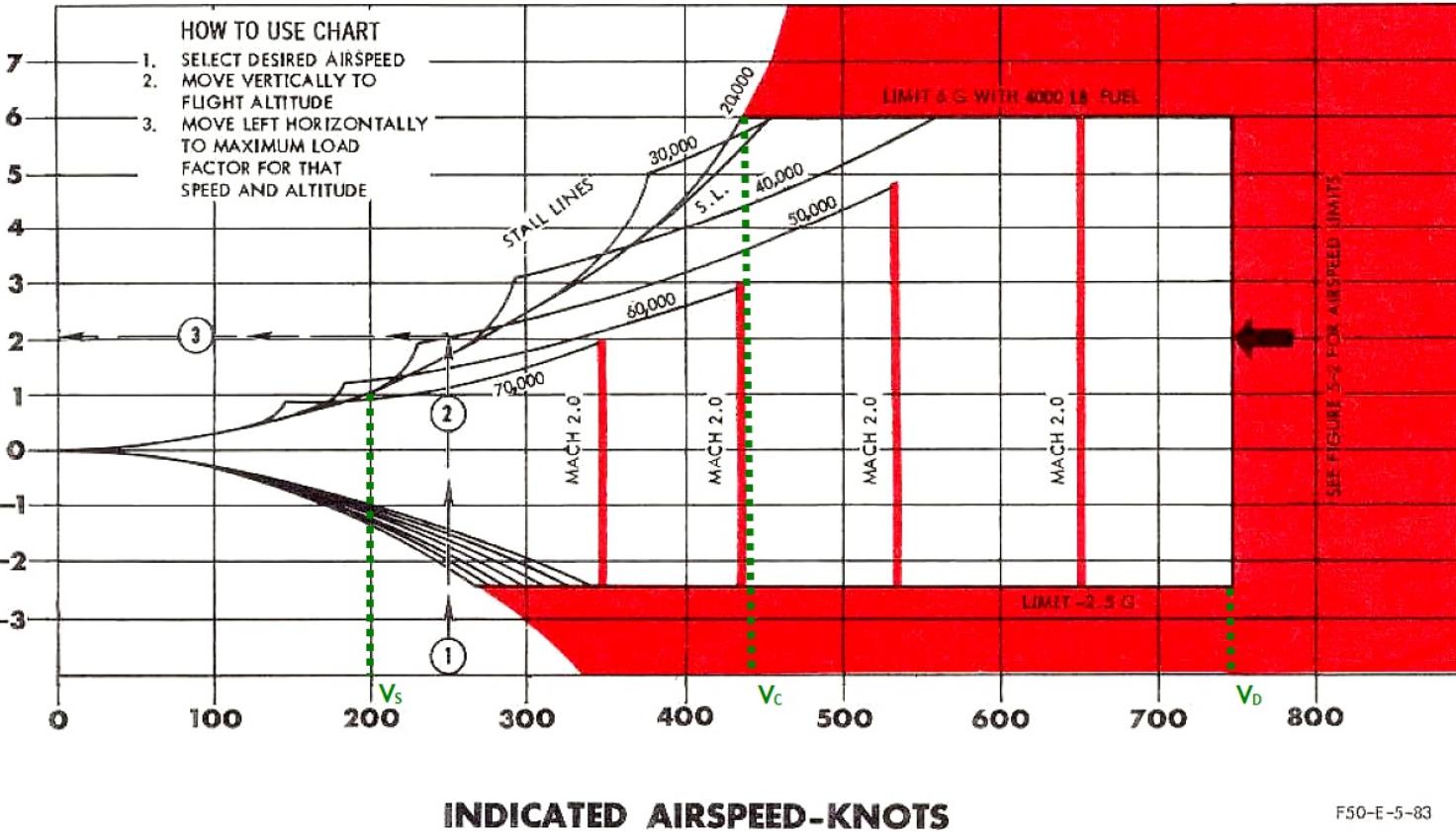
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

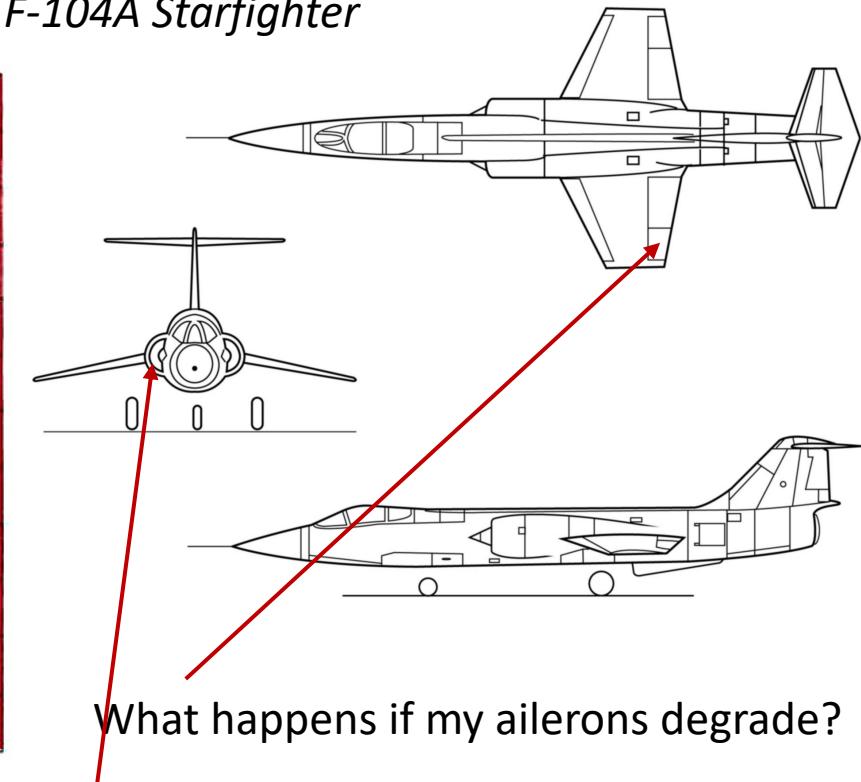
Motivation

Flight envelope

NORMAL LOAD FACTOR-G



F-104A Starfighter



What happens if my ailerons degrade?

What can I still do when I'm low on fuel?



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Motivation

- Producing reachable sets is **hard**.
- Despite failures, we still want to know our **system's guaranteed capabilities**:
 - A priori computation of reachable sets is impossible when facing **dynamic failure modes**.
- Current approaches to reachable set computation focus mainly on *outer approximations*:
 - Outer approximate reachable sets are more optimistic and are **not guaranteed to yield viable results**.
 - In this setting, we are interested in *inner approximations*.
- Can we **reuse our prior knowledge** in off-nominal conditions?



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Motivation

“What can my system do?”

- Guaranteed capabilities (inner approximation).
- “If nothing else, we can at least do this.”
- Useful for safety critical control, such as when experiencing partial failure or off-nominal operating conditions.



UA 328 after right-engine failure (AP)

“What could my system do?”

- Potential capabilities (outer approximation).
- “In the worst case, this could happen.”
- Useful for collision avoidance and safety envelope design.



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Approach

- We use a **conservative analytical bound** on the change in dynamics of the *off-nominal* system with respect to the dynamics of the *nominal* system.
- We focus on the case of **diminishing control authority**, which requires an upper bound on the **distance between the nominal and off-nominal set of admissible control inputs**.
- We leverage **knowledge of the nominal reachable set, reachable set convexity** and a **bound on the minimum trajectory deviation** between trajectories of the nominal and off-nominal reachable set.
- Our approach **shrinks** the known nominal reachable set by a computed distance, yielding an **inner approximation of the impaired reachable set**, making it applicable for **online use**.



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Rationale

- When the **nominal reachable set is available**, can we *reuse* it to find an inner approximation of the off-nominal reachable set?
 - Reachable set computation from scratch is expensive and is *not* suitable for **spur-of-the-moment decision making**.
- Changes in the dynamics can be overapproximated, and the **minimum deviation between two trajectories** of the nominal and off-nominal system can be upper bounded using *integral inequalities*.
- *If* both **reachable sets are guaranteed to be convex**, we can *shrink* the nominal reachable set by the upper bound on the trajectory deviation and obtain a guaranteed reachable set of the off-nominal system.



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Preliminaries

- Consider a dynamical system with n states and m control inputs, with an initial time t_0 , and a compact admissible set of controls $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^m$:

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(t, x(t), u(t))$$

with $f : [t_0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$.

- We consider here the *forward reachable set* (FRS), which is defined by the following components:

- A set of initial states \mathcal{X}_0 at time t_0 ;
- A time $t_1 > t_0$;
- The set of admissible control inputs: $\mathbb{U} = \{\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}\}$;
- A set of trajectories of the form $\varphi(t|t_0, x_0, \phi) : [t_0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$.



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Preliminaries – Forward Reachable Set

- We will represent the dynamics in terms of set-valued *multifunctions* of the form $F : [t_0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightrightarrows \mathbb{R}^n = f(\cdot, \cdot, \mathcal{U})$.
- The FRS is defined as $\mathbb{X}_t^\rightarrow = \mathbb{X}_t^\rightarrow(F, \mathcal{X}_0) := \{\varphi(t|t_0, x_0, \phi) : x_0 \in \mathcal{X}_0, \phi \in \mathbb{U}\}$.

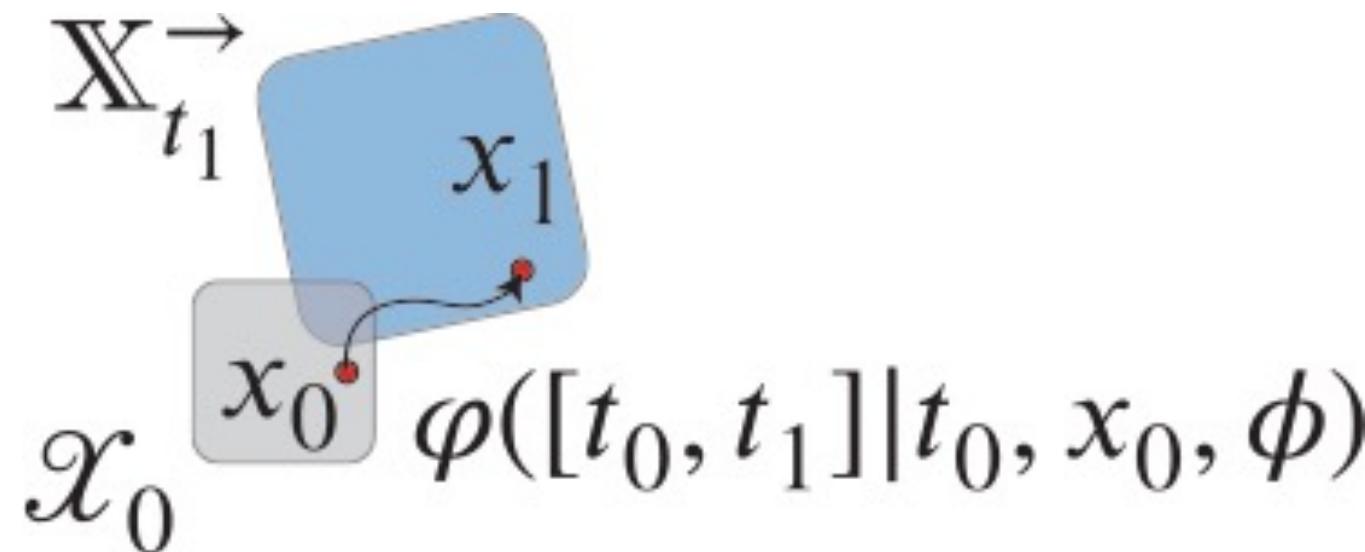


Figure 1: Illustration of a forward reachable set



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Preliminaries – Diminished Control Authority

- We denote the *impaired* or *off-nominal* counterparts of the nominal system's properties by an overbar.
- In case of diminished control authority
 - The dynamics remain unchanged;
 - The set of admissible control inputs shrink.
 $\bar{\mathcal{U}} \subset \mathcal{U}$
 - The off-nominal reachable sets are subsets of the nominal reachable sets.

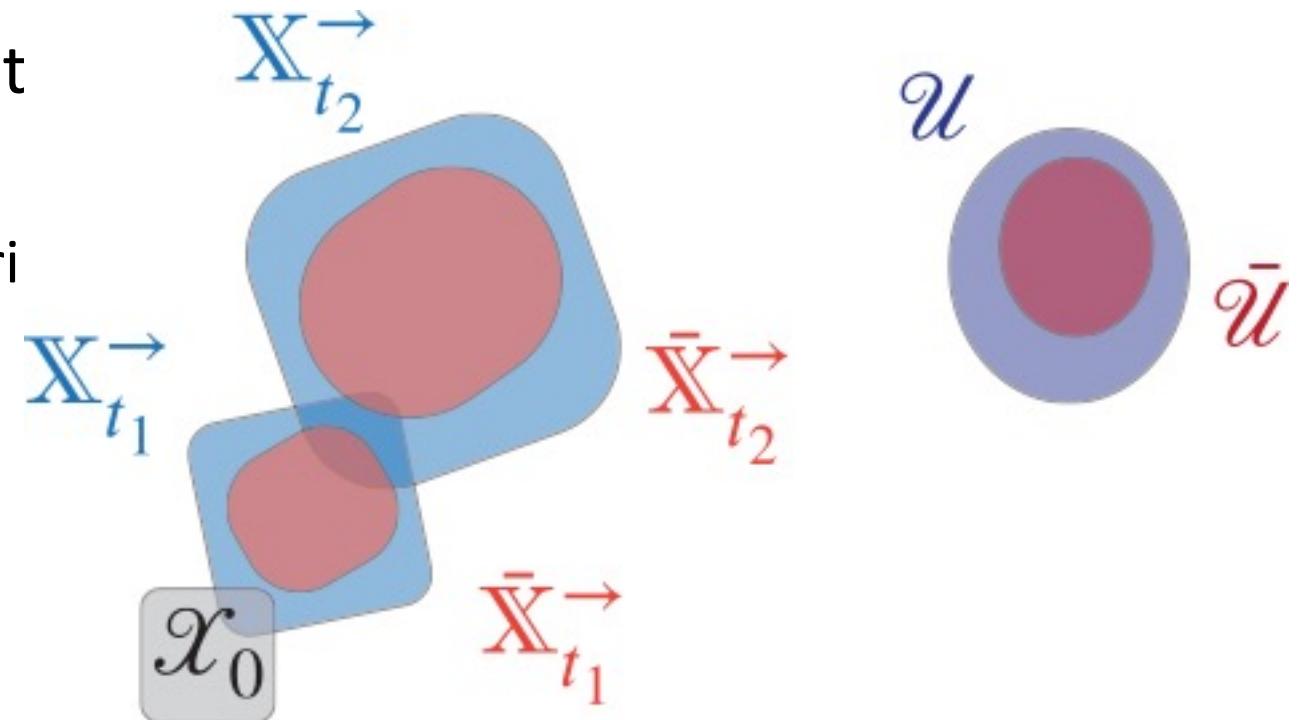


Figure 2. Illustration of the effect of diminished control authority on the RRS



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Sufficient Conditions for Convexity of FRS

- An R -convex set is a compact set that can be constructed as the intersection of balls of radius R (this intersection need not be finite or countable).
- A sufficient condition requires that \mathcal{X}_0 is R_0 -convex, and that F is R -convex, as well as some technical growth conditions.
- In general, these conditions hold for affine-in-control systems.



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Trajectory Deviation Growth Bound

- We wish to find an **upper bound** $\eta(t)$ on the minimum deviation between a nominal and off-nominal trajectory originating from the same initial state.
- **State-agnostic** trajectory growth bound:

$$\tilde{f}(t) := f(t, x(t), u(t)) - f(t, \bar{x}(t), \bar{u}(t))$$

$$\|\tilde{f}(t)\| \leq \tilde{a}(t)\tilde{w}(\|\tilde{x}(t)\|, \|\tilde{u}(t)\|) + \tilde{b}(t)$$

- By application of a Bihari inequality, we can find:

$$\|\tilde{x}(t)\| \leq \eta(t)$$

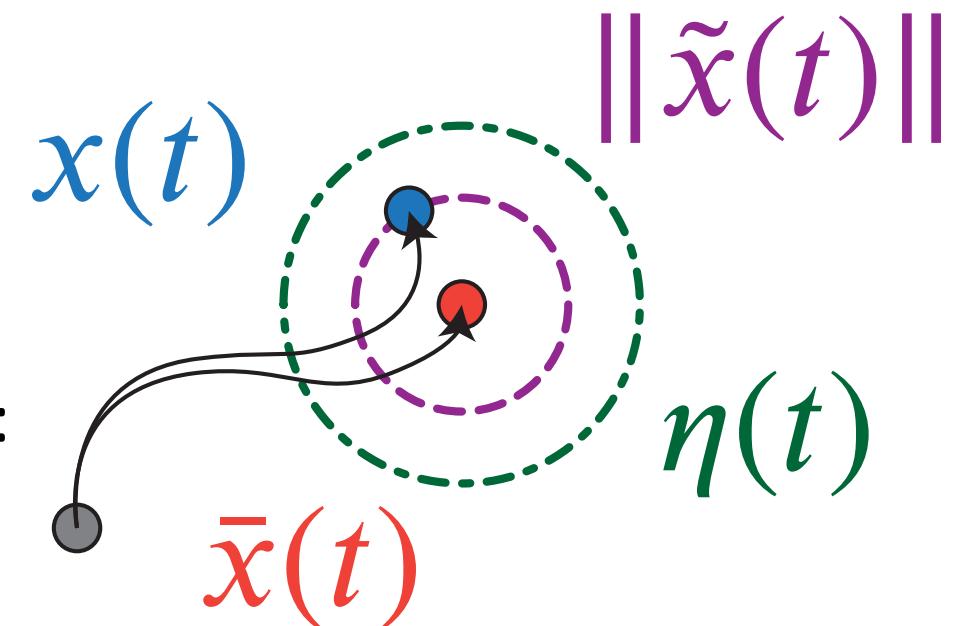


Figure 3: Illustration of trajectory deviation bound



Grainger College
of Engineering

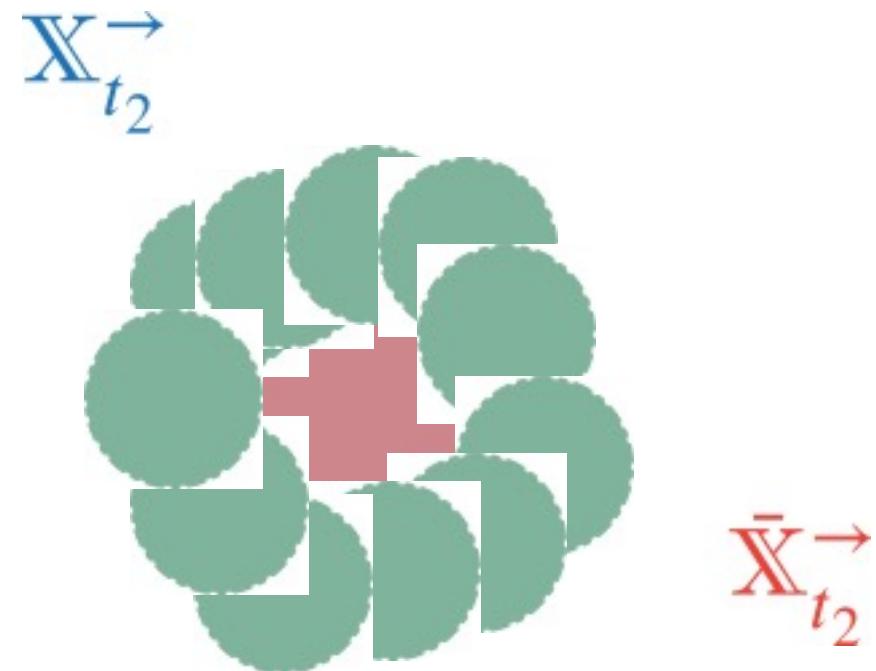
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Inner Approximation of the Off-nominal FRS

- We have conditions for which the **FRS is convex**.
- We have an **upper bound on the minimum trajectory deviation** between the nominal and off-nominal FRS.
- Our theory proves that it suffices to **shrink** the nominal FRS by $\eta(t)$ to obtain an inner approximation of the off-nominal FRS:

$$\mathbb{X}_t^\rightarrow \setminus \left(\bigcup_{x \in \partial \mathbb{X}_t^\rightarrow} \mathcal{B}(x, \eta(t)) \right) \subseteq \bar{\mathbb{X}}_t^\rightarrow$$



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Application – Wing Rock

- A phenomenon of aircraft flying at high-angle of attack, e.g., fighter jets.
- Flow asymmetries cause the aircraft to ‘rock;’ this can lead to **loss of control**.
- Our setting: aileron deflection has become less effective at high angle of attack. This results in diminished control authority.

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, u) = \dot{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{p} \end{bmatrix} \\&= \begin{bmatrix} p \\ \theta_1\phi + \theta_2p + (\theta_3|\phi| + \theta_4|p|)p + \theta_5\phi^3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \theta_6 \end{bmatrix} u\end{aligned}$$

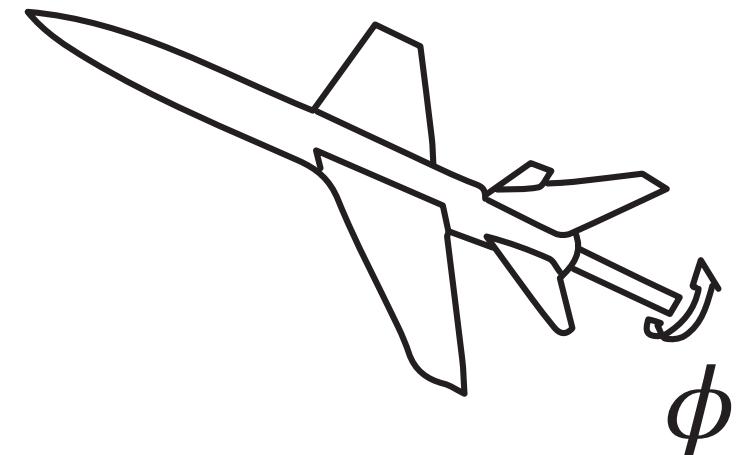


Figure 4: Illustration of wing rock



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Application – Wing Rock

- We consider +/- 10 degrees aileron deflection nominally, but off-nominally:
 - 15% decrease in stick-forward aileron authority;
 - 5% decrease in stick-backward authority.
- We have the following trajectory deviation growth bound:

$$\begin{aligned}\|\bar{f}(\bar{x}, \bar{u})\| &\leq \|\bar{x}\| \left[1 + |\theta_1| + |\theta_2| + (|\theta_3| + |\theta_4|)(2M + \|\bar{x}\|) \right] \\ &+ |\theta_5| \|\bar{x}\|^3 + |\theta_6| \|\bar{u}\|\end{aligned}$$

$$M := \max_{y \in \mathbb{X}_t^{\rightarrow}(F, \mathcal{X}_0)} \|y\|$$



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Application – Wing Rock

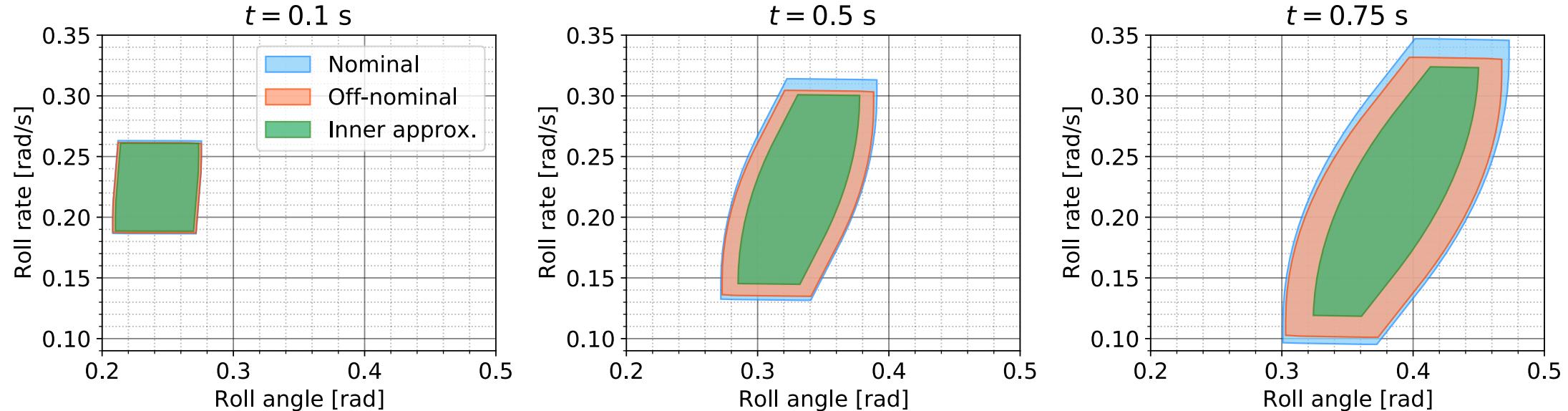


Figure 5: Application of reachable set inner approximation to wing rock



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

On the Horizon

- The theory is easily extensible to (time-varying) changes in dynamics using the Bihari inequality.
 - This allows for applications to drones with defective rotors to plan safe landing trajectories, or road vehicles to come to a safe stop when experiencing adverse road conditions.
- It is possible to obtain outer approximations of the reachable set by expanding (instead of shrinking), without the need for convexity.
 - This opens up avenues for just-in-time collision avoidance with uncertain moving targets, or preventing vehicles from entering an unsafe state.
- We are working on relaxing system constraints for inner approximation using model order reduction and other approximation techniques.



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering

Closing Remarks

- Reachability analysis brings many new possibilities to life when it comes to safe control and autonomy, especially when it can be performed online.
- This research was done in collaboration with Dr. Melkior Ornik with the LEADCAT group: <https://mornik.web.illinois.edu/>
- A simple demo can be found on GitHub: <https://github.com/helkebir/Reachable-Set-Inner-Approximation>



Grainger College
of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Aerospace Engineering



The Grainger College of Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

