

The 2nd Workshop on Safe and Robust Learning for Operation in the Real World (SAFE-ROL) @ CoRL 2025

EigenSafe

A spectral framework for learning-based stochastic safety filtering

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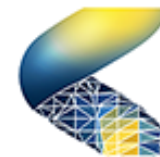
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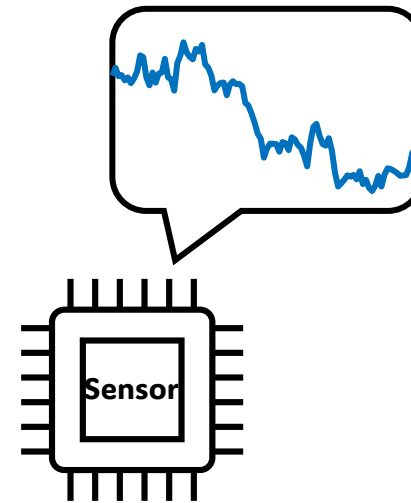


Hybrid Systems
Laboratory

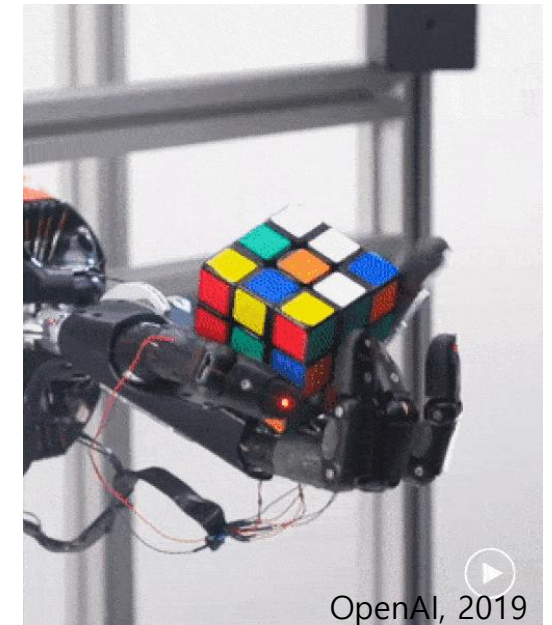
Real-World Robots are Stochastic



Inherent stochasticity



Limited observability



System complexity

Safety probability

$$Z_{\pi}(t, x, u) = \mathbb{P}_{\pi}[x_{\tau} \text{ safe } \forall \tau \in [0, t] \mid x_0 = x, u_0 = u]$$

**The law of total probability and Markov property
give the dynamic programming principle**

$$Z_{\pi}(t + 1, x, u) = \mathbb{E}_{x^+ \sim P, u^+ \sim \pi}[Z_{\pi}(t, x^+, u^+)]$$

$$Z_{\pi}(0, x, u) = 1_{\text{safe}}(x, u)$$

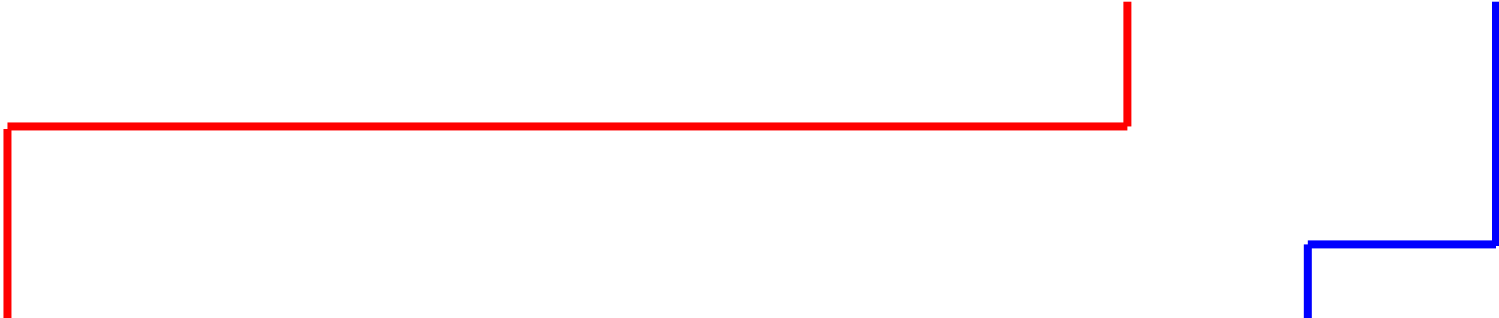
The Operator-Theoretic Perspective

Define a *linear* operator A_π

$$A_\pi \beta(x, u) := \begin{cases} \mathbb{E}_\pi[\beta(x^+, u^+)] & (x, u) \text{ safe} \\ 0 & (x, u) \text{ unsafe} \end{cases}$$

$$Z_\pi(t, x, u) = A_\pi^t 1_{\text{safe}}(x, u) = \underbrace{A_\pi \circ \cdots \circ A_\pi}_{t \text{ times}} 1_{\text{safe}}(x, u)$$

1_{safe} is the safety indicator function: it returns 0 if (x, u) is already unsafe, 1 otherwise.

$$Z_{\pi}(t, x, u) = A_{\pi}^t 1_{\text{safe}}(x, u) \approx c \cdot \psi_{\pi}(x, u) \cdot \gamma_{\pi}^t$$
A red line starts from the $\psi_{\pi}(x, u)$ term in the equation, goes down, then right, then down again to point at the text 'The dominant eigenfunction'. A blue line starts from the γ_{π}^t term, goes down, then left, then down again to point at the text 'The dominant eigenvalue'.

The dominant eigenfunction ψ_{π}

- Measures safety of each state-action pair (x, u)
- Always nonnegative
- **A valid stochastic CBF** that can be used in safety filtering

The dominant eigenvalue γ_{π}

- Safety of the overall closed-loop system
- Always between 0 and 1

Learning

1) Eigenpair learning

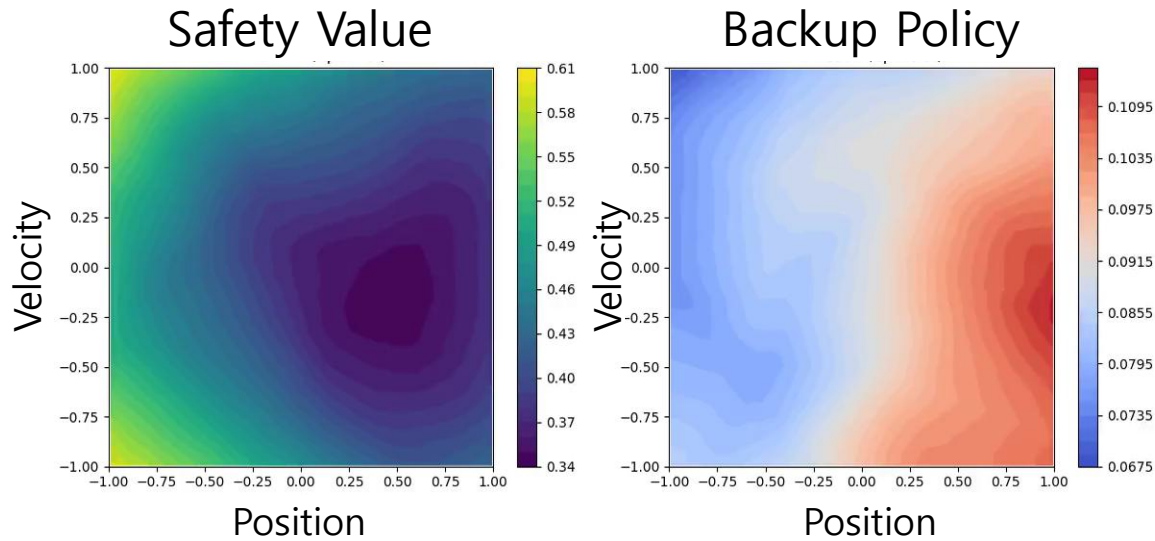
$$J_{\text{eig}}[\psi, \lambda] = \underbrace{W_\lambda \cdot \mathbb{E}_{(x,u,x^+) \sim \mathcal{D}, u^+ \sim \pi} \left[\left(\psi(x^+, u^+) - \lambda \psi(x, u) \right)^2 \right]}_{\text{Eigenpair loss}} + \underbrace{W_n \cdot \left(1 - \mathbb{E}_{(x,u,\cdot) \sim \mathcal{D}} \psi(x, u) \right)^2}_{\text{Normalization loss}}$$

2) Backup policy learning (DDPG-style)

$$J_{\text{policy}}[\pi] = -\mathbb{E}_{(x,\cdot,\cdot) \sim \mathcal{D}, u \sim \pi} [\psi(x, u)]$$

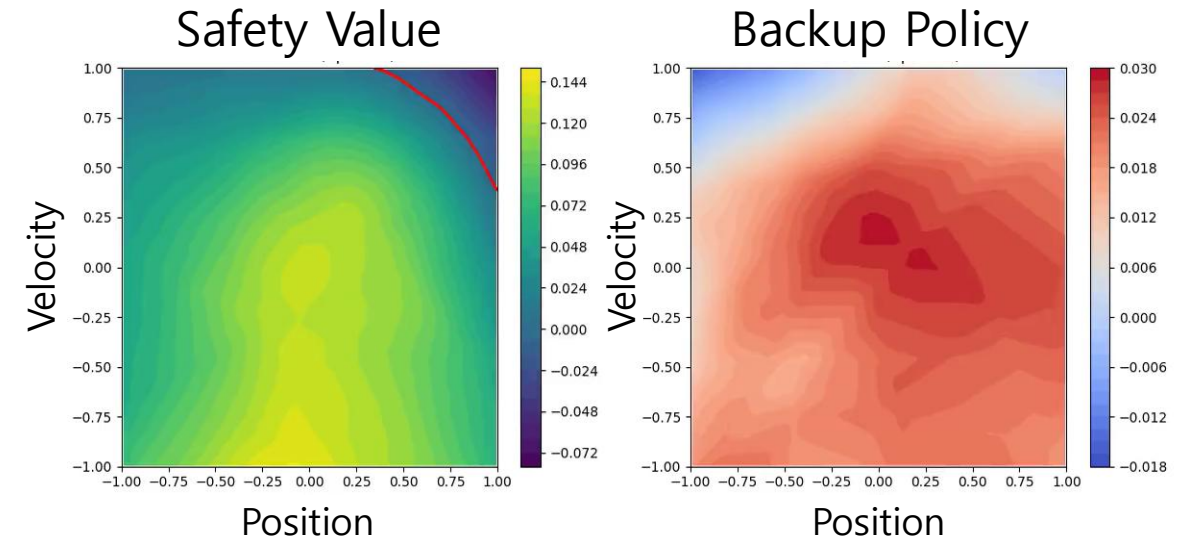
Stochastic Double Integrator (Gaussian noise on acceleration)

EigenSafe (ours)



The Eigenfunction correctly evaluates relative safety across state-action pairs

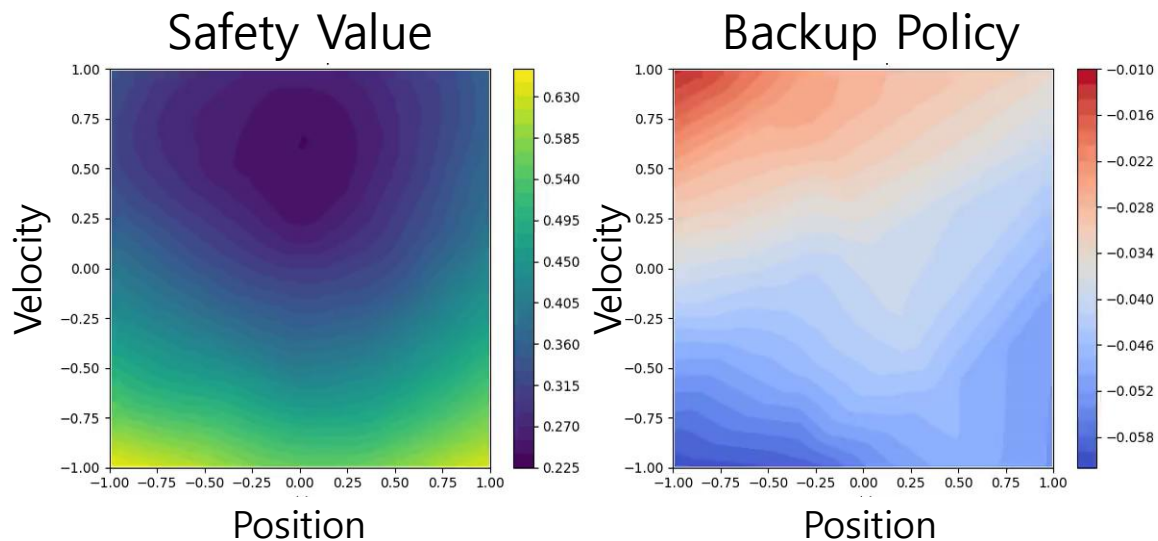
Hamilton-Jacobi Reachability + RL Fisac et al., ICRA 2019



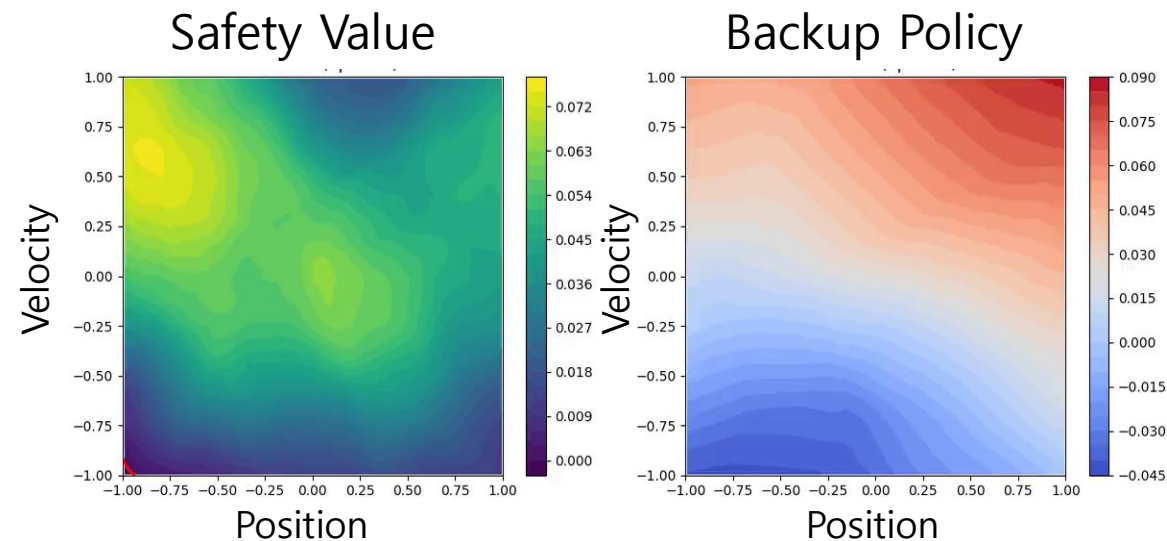
HJ reachability is not designed for stochastic systems and fails to compute a nonempty safe set

EigenSafe Generalizes to Deterministic Systems (Deterministic Double Integrator)

EigenSafe (ours)



Hamilton-Jacobi Reachability + RL Fisac et al., ICRA 2019

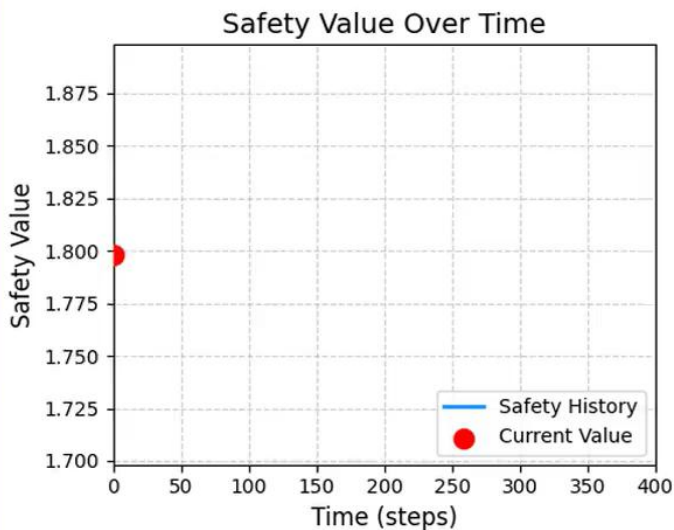
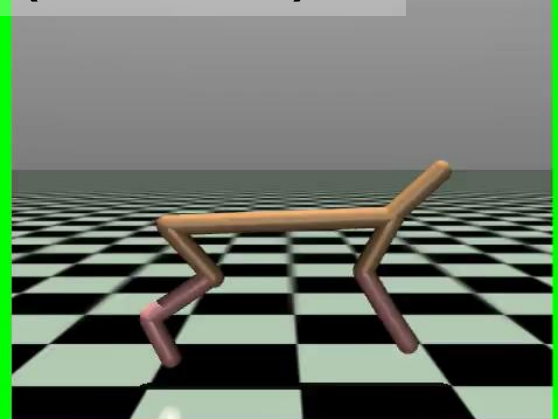


The Eigenfunction is the indicator for the biggest control invariant set.

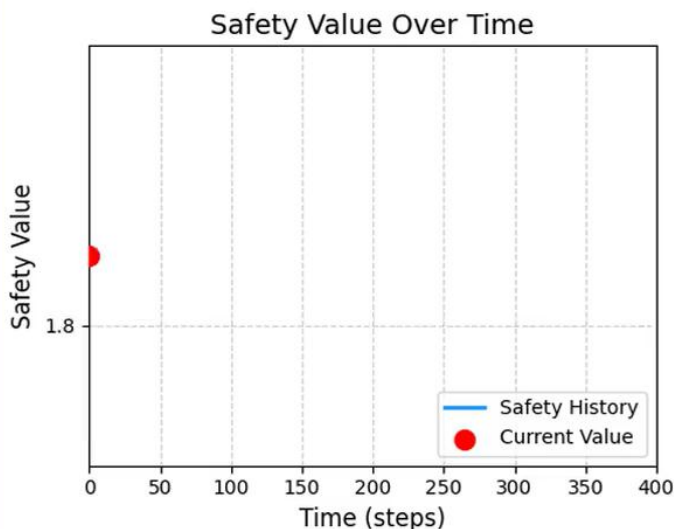
cheetah_flip

The cheetah should stay upright

Random input
(Unfiltered)



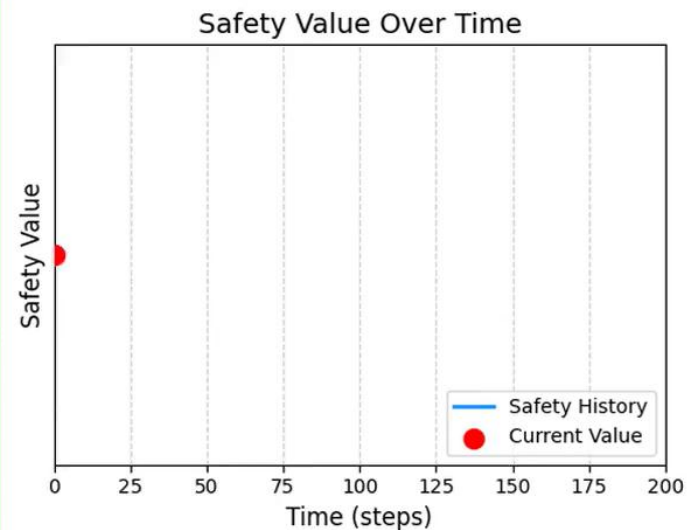
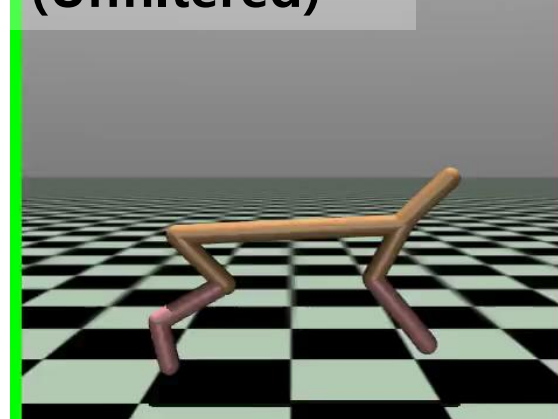
Safety-filtered



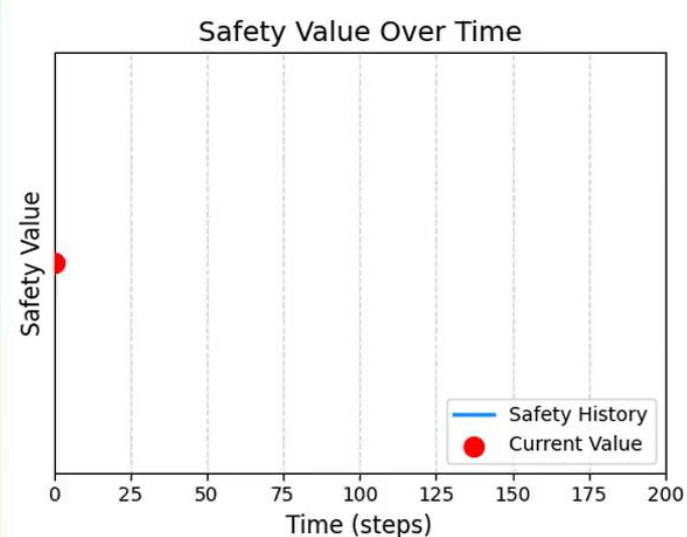
cheetah_run

The cheetah should move forwards

Random input
(Unfiltered)

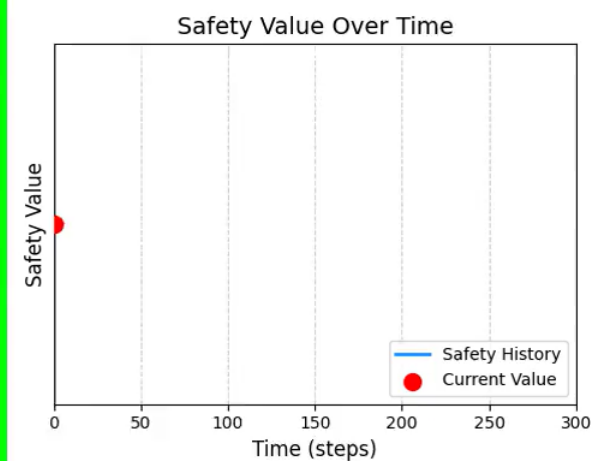
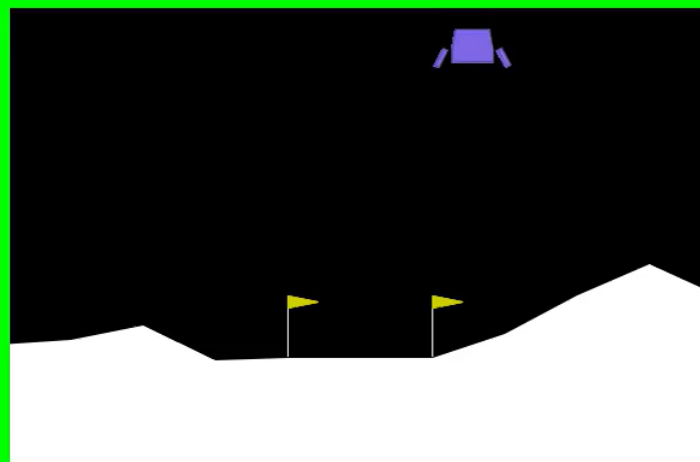
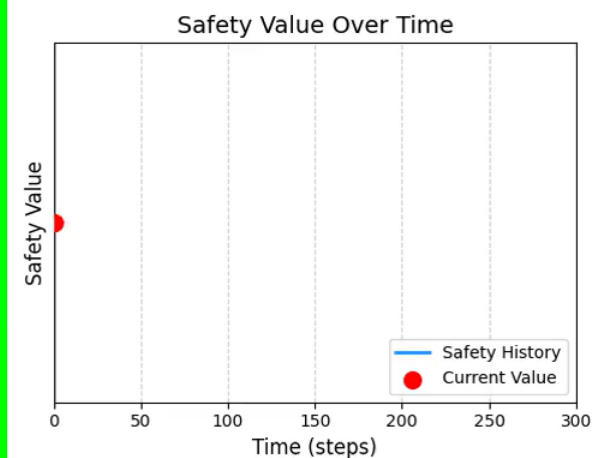
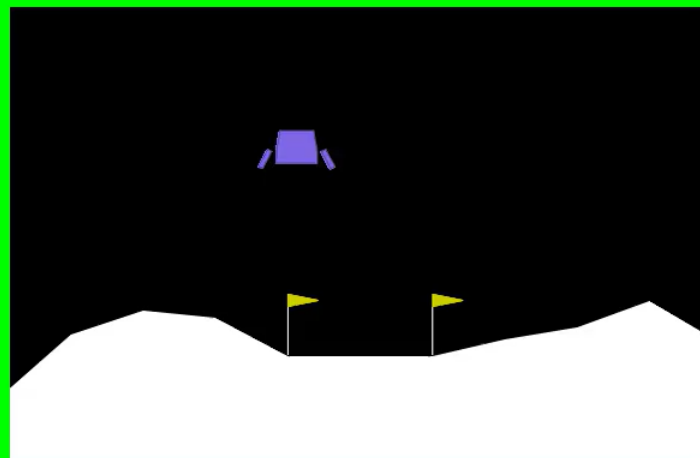
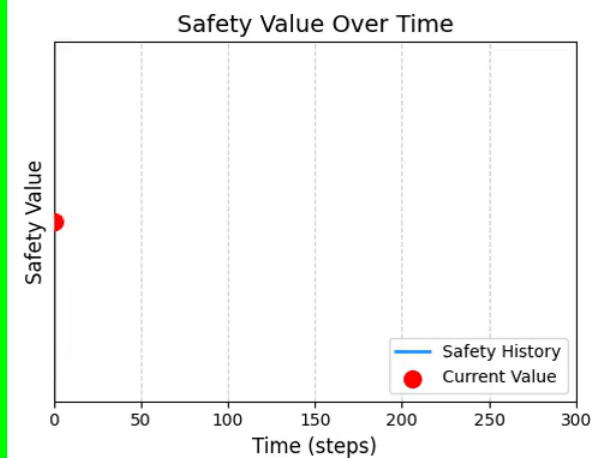
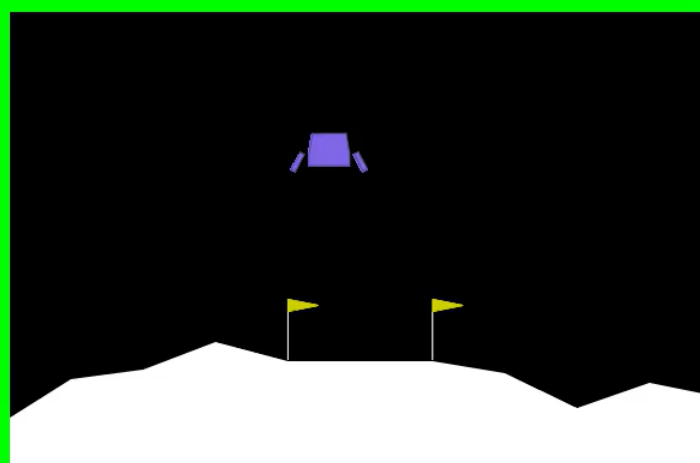


Safety-filtered



lunar_lander

The lander should properly land



Thank you!

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