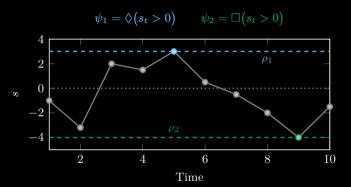
## SignalTemporalLogic.jl

#### Introduction



#### ROBERT MOSS

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# INSTALLATION

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You can install the SignalTemporalLogic.jl package via:

```
using Pkg
Pkg.add("SignalTemporalLogic")
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Then you can run this to use the package:

using SignalTemporalLogi

$$\psi(\tau) = \Diamond(s_t > 0)$$
 "Eventually  $(\Diamond)$ , the state will be greater than zero."

Let's define the following specification over a trajectory  $\tau$ :

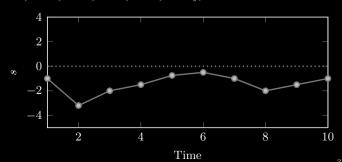
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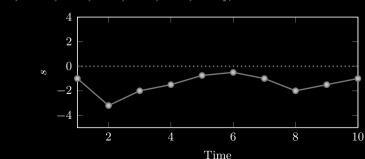
julia> using SignalTemporalLogic julia>  $\tau = [-1.0, -3.2, -2.0, -1.5, -0.75, -0.5, -1.0, -2.0, -1.5, -1.0];$ 



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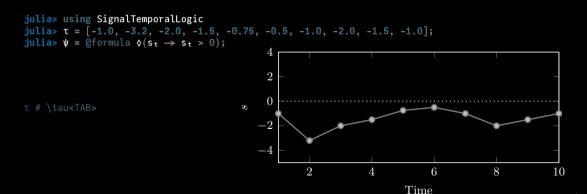
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τ # \tau<TAB

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julia> \psi = \text{@formula } \diamond (s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0);
                                                   -4
                                                                                         6
                                                                                                                    10
                                                                                   Time
```

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julia> \psi = (formula \diamond (s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0));
julia> \psi(\tau)
false
                                                  -4
                                                                                       6
                                                                                                                 10
                                                                                  Time
```

Let's define the following specification over a trajectory  $\tau$ :

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Time

```
\begin{array}{l} \mbox{julia> using SignalTemporalLogic} \\ \mbox{julia> } \tau = [-1.0, -3.2, 2.0, 1.5, 3.0, 0.5, -0.5, -2.0, -4.0, -1.5]; \\ \mbox{julia> } \psi_1 = \mbox{(formula $$\phi(s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0)$;} \\ \mbox{julia> } \rho_1 = \rho(\tau, \ \psi_1) \\ \mbox{3.0} \end{array}
```

```
p # \rho<TAB</pre>
```

```
julia> using SignalTemporalLogic julia> \tau = [-1.0, -3.2, 2.0, 1.5, 3.0, 0.5, -0.5, -2.0, -4.0, -1.5]; julia> \psi_1 = \text{dformula } \phi(s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0); julia> \rho_1 = \rho(\tau, \psi_1) 3.0 julia> \psi_2 = \text{dformula } \Box(s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0); \rho \# \land b = 0 # \rho<TAB> \Box \# \land square \land TAB>
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \mbox{julia> using SignalTemporalLogic} \\ \mbox{julia> } \tau = [-1.0, -3.2, 2.0, 1.5, 3.0, 0.5, -0.5, -2.0, -4.0, -1.5];} \\ \mbox{julia> } \psi_1 = \mbox{dformula } \delta(s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0); \\ \mbox{julia> } \rho_1 = \rho(\tau, \psi_1) \\ \mbox{3.0} \\ \mbox{julia> } \psi_2 = \mbox{dformula } \square(s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0); \\ \mbox{julia> } \rho_2 = \rho(\tau, \psi_2) \\ \mbox{-4.0} \\ \mbox{$\rho$ # \rho<TAB>} \\ \mbox{$\square$ # \square<TAB>} \end{array}
```

You can also compute the *robustness* of a trajectory  $\tau$ .

```
julia> using SignalTemporalLogic
julia> \psi_1 = @formula \diamond(s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0);
julia> \rho_1 = \rho(\tau, \psi_1)
                                                                            \psi_1 = \Diamond(s_t > 0) \psi_2 = \Box(s_t > 0)
3.0
julia> \psi_2 = Qformula \Box(s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0);
julia> \rho_2 = \rho(\tau, \psi_2)
-4.0
                                                       s
                                                            -2
                                                            -4
                                                                                                       6
                                                                                                                        8
                                                                                                                                       10
                                                                                        4
```

Time

EXAMPLE: EVENTUALLY ◊

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```
mutable struct Eventually <: Formula
#::Formula
I::Interval
end
```

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ψ::Formula
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$$\lozenge_{[a,b]}\psi=\top\mathcal{U}_{[a,b]}\psi$$

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mutable struct Eventually <: Formula
ψ::Formula
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$$\diamondsuit_{[a,b]}\psi = \top \mathcal{U}_{[a,b]}\psi 
= \exists t(a \le t \le b)\psi_t$$

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```
mutable struct Eventually <: Formula
ψ::Formula
I::Interval
end
```

$$\Diamond_{[a,b]}\psi = \top \mathcal{U}_{[a,b]}\psi 
= \exists t(a \le t \le b)\psi_t$$

```
(\diamond :: Eventually)(x) = any(\diamond .\psi(x[t]) \text{ for } t \in interval(\diamond, x)) \text{ # Evaluate formula } \psi(x)
```

EXAMPLE: EVENTUALLY ◊

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$$\rho(x_t, \lozenge_{[a,b]}\psi) = \max_{t' \in [t+a, t+b]} \rho(x_{t'}, \psi)$$

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```
\rho(x, \diamond :: Eventually) = maximum(\rho(x[t], \diamond, \psi) \text{ for } t \in interval(\diamond, x)) \# Robustness
```

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$$\tilde{\rho}(x_t, \lozenge_{[a,b]}\psi) = \max_{t' \in [t+a,t+b]} \tilde{\rho}(x_{t'}, \psi)$$

 $\tilde{\rho}(x,\ \diamond:: Eventually;\ w=1)\ =\ smoothmax(\tilde{\rho}(x[t],\ \diamond.\psi;\ w)\ for\ t\ \epsilon\ interval(\diamond,x);\ w)\ \#\ Smooth\ robustness$ 

EXAMPLE: EVENTUALLY ◊

$$\rho(x_t, \lozenge_{[a,b]}\psi) = \max_{t' \in [t+a,t+b]} \rho(x_{t'}, \psi)$$

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$$\tilde{\rho}(x_t, \lozenge_{[a,b]}\psi) = \max_{t' \in [t+a,t+b]} \tilde{\rho}(x_{t'}, \psi)$$

$$\tilde{\rho}(x, \phi)$$
::Eventually; w=1) = smoothmax $(\tilde{\rho}(x[t], \phi, \psi; w))$  for  $t \in interval(\phi, x); w)$  # Smooth robustness

$$\widetilde{\max}(x; w) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \exp(x_{i}/w)}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \exp(x_{j}/w)}$$

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$$\rho(x_t, \lozenge_{[a,b]}\psi) = \max_{t' \in [t+a,t+b]} \rho(x_{t'}, \psi)$$

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$$\tilde{\rho}(x_t, \lozenge_{[a,b]}\psi) = \max_{t' \in [t+a,t+b]} \tilde{\rho}(x_{t'}, \psi)$$

$$\tilde{\rho}(x, \phi)$$
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$$\widetilde{\max}(x; w) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \exp(x_{i}/w)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \exp(x_{i}/w)}$$

```
smoothmax(x; w=1) = (w == 0) ? maximum(x) : sum(x_1*exp(x_1/w) for x_1 in x) / sum(exp(x_3/w) for x_3 in x)
```

Example: Eventually ◊

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```
julia> using SignalTemporalLogic julia> import Forwardbiff: gradient julia> \tau = [-1.0, -3.2, 2.0, 1.5, 3.0, 0.5, -0.5, -2.0, -4.0, -1.5] julia> \psi =  @formula \phi(s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0);
```

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```
julia> using SignalTemporalLogic julia> import ForwardDiff: gradient julia> \tau = [-1.0, -3.2, 2.0, 1.5, 3.0, 0.5, -0.5, -2.0, -4.0, -1.5]; julia> \psi = \#formula \phi(s\tau \rightarrow s\tau > 0); julia> \psi = \#formula \phi(\tau\tau \psi), \tau
```

Example: Eventually ◊

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This means we can use Julia's auto-differentiation packages right out-of-the-box!

p # \rho<TAB>\tilde<TAB>

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julia> using SignalTemporalLogic
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julia> \tau = [-1.0, -3.2, 2.0, 1.5, 3.0, 0.5, -0.5, -2.0, -4.0, -1.5];
julia> \psi = \emptyset formula \Diamond (s_t \rightarrow s_t > 0);
                                                                                            # Smooth robustness gradient
julia> gradient(\tau \rightarrow \rho(\tau, \psi), \tau)
                                                                                            julia> gradient(\tau \rightarrow \tilde{\rho}(\tau, \psi), \tau)
10-element Vector{Float64}:
                                                                                            10-element Vector{Float64}:
                                                                                              -0.02435977847707571
                                                                                              -0.0052615588731724375
                                                                                               0.14412350994359485
                                                                                               0.023385630608315888
                                                                                               0.9656907041997265
                                                                                              -0.038507325550849236
0.0
                                                                                              -0.03149700775134967
                                                                                              -0.012828520312110245
                                                                                              -0.002782850376909859
```

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EXAMPLE: EVENTUALLY ◊

The textbook (and projects) use aliases for  $\rho$  and  $\tilde{\rho}$ 

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```
robustness(s, \psi) = \rho(s, \psi)
smooth_robustness(s, \psi; w=1) = \tilde{\rho}(s, \psi; w=1)
```

### USE IN PROJECTS

Wrappers are provided in the textbook/projects:

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Linear temporal logic (LTL)

```
struct LTLSpecification <: Specification
    formula # formula specified using SignalTemporalLogic.jl
end
evaluate(ψ::LTLSpecification, τ) = ψ.formula([step.s for step in τ])</pre>
```

#### USE IN PROJECTS

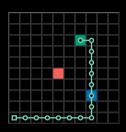
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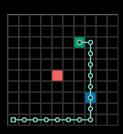
```
struct LTLSpecification <: Specification
    formula # formula specified using SignalTemporalLogic.jl
end
evaluate(ψ::LTLSpecification, τ) = ψ.formula([step.s for step in τ])</pre>
```

#### Signal temporal logic (STL, includes time interval)

```
struct STLSpecification <: Specification
    formula # formula specified using SignalTemporalLogic.jl
    I # time interval (e.g. 3:10)
end
evaluate(ψ::STLSpecification, τ) = ψ.formula([step.s for step in τ[ψ.I]])</pre>
```

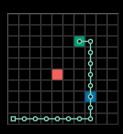


 $F(s_t)$ : the state s at time t contains an obstacle



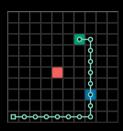
 $F(s_t)$ : the state s at time t contains an obstacle

 $G(s_t)$ : the state s at time t is the goal



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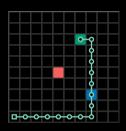
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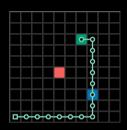
$$\psi = \underbrace{\Diamond G(s_t)}_{\text{reaches}}$$



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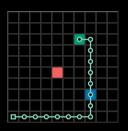
$$\psi = \underbrace{\lozenge G(s_t)}_{\text{reaches}} \land \underbrace{\neg C(s_t) \, \mathcal{U} \, G(s_t)}_{\text{reach checkpoint before goal}}$$



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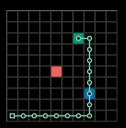
$$\psi = \underbrace{\Diamond G(s_t)}_{\text{reaches}} \land \underbrace{\neg C(s_t) \mathcal{U} G(s_t)}_{\text{reach checkpoint}} \land \underbrace{\Box \neg F(s_t)}_{\text{always avoid}}$$



 $F(s_t)$ : the state s at time t contains an obstacle

 $G(s_t)$ : the state s at time t is the goal

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```
F = Qformula s_t \rightarrow s_t == [5, 5]
G = Qformula s_t \rightarrow s_t == [7, 8]
C = Qformula s_t \rightarrow s_t == [8, 3]
\psi = LTLSpecification(Qformula <math>\Diamond(G) \land \mathcal{U}(\neg G, C) \land \Box(\neg F))
```

System	Property	Implementation

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Continuum World		

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Continuum World	"Reach the goal without hitting the obstacle" $G(s_t)$ : $s_t$ is in the goal region $F(s_t)$ : $s_t$ is in the obstacle region $\psi = \Diamond G(s_t) \wedge \Box \neg F(s_t)$	

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Continuum World	"Reach the goal without hitting the obstacle" $G(s_t)$ : $s_t$ is in the goal region $F(s_t)$ : $s_t$ is in the obstacle region $\psi = \Diamond G(s_t) \land \Box \neg F(s_t)$	G = @formula s→norm(s[6.5,7.5])≤0.5 F = @formula s→norm(s[4.5,4.5])≤0.5 ψ = @formula ◊(G) Λ □(¬F)

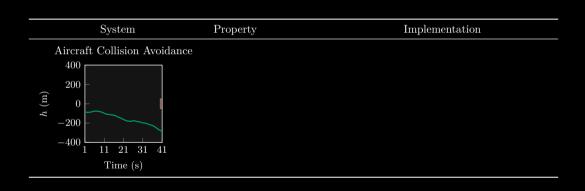
System	Property	Implementation

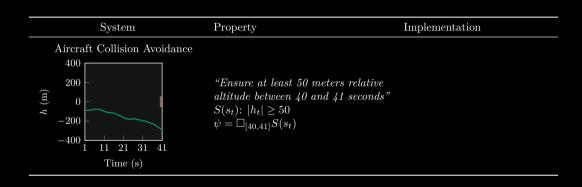
System	Property	Implementation
Inverted Pendulum		
$-\pi/4$ $\pi/4$		

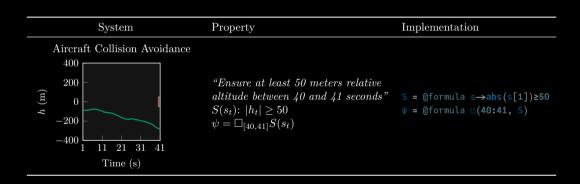
System	Property	Implementation
Inverted Pendulum		
$-\pi/4$ $\pi/4$	"Keep the pendulum balanced" $B(s_t)$ : $ \theta_t  \leq \pi/4$ $\psi = \Box B(s_t)$	

System	Property	Implementation
Inverted Pendulum		
$-\pi/4$ $\pi/4$	"Keep the pendulum balanced" $B(s_t)$ : $ \theta_t  \leq \pi/4$ $\psi = \Box B(s_t)$	B = @formula s→abs(s[1])≤π/4 ψ = @formula □(B)

System	Property	Implementation







# RESOURCES

### RESOURCES



github.com/sisl/SignalTemporalLogic.jl

### RESOURCES





github.com/sisl/SignalTemporalLogic.jl

github.com/mossr/STL-mini-lecture