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Formalization and Runtime Verification of Invariants for Robotic Systems

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All my family, in particular my grandparents.

My little brother.

In the end and more importantly my mother for taking care of me all my life and giving me the opportunity to follow this path.

"Dreams breathe life into men, and can cage them in suffering. Men live and die by their dreams, but long after they've been abandoned, they still smolder deep in men's hearts. Some see nothing more than life and death. They are dead! For they have no dreams."

Kentaro Miura in Berserk

Resumo

A Robótica tem uma grande influência na sociedade atual, ao ponto que a falha em algum sistema robótico que seja crucial pode impactar o modo em como nós vivemos, se, por exemplo, um carro autónomo provocar a morte de algum passageiro devido a um defeito, futuros e atuais utilizadores deste modelo irão certamente ficar apreensivos em relação à sua utilização. Assegurar que robôs reproduzam um comportamento correto pode assim salvar bastante dinheiro em estragos ou até mesmo as nossas vidas.

As práticas atuais em relação a testes de sistemas robóticos são vastas e envolvem métodos como simulações, verificação de "logs", ou testagem em campo, frequentemente, um denominador comum entre estas práticas é a necessidade de um humano pessoalmente analisar e determinar se o comportamento de um sistema robótico é o correto. A automatização deste tipo de análise poderia não só aliviar o trabalho de técnicos especializados, facilitando assim a realização de testes, mas também possivelmente permitir a execução massiva de testes em paralelo que podem potencialmente detetar falhas no comportamento do sistema robótico que de outra maneira não seriam identificados devido a erros humanos ou à falta de tempo.

Apesar de existir alguma literatura relacionada com esta investigação, de uma maneira geral a automatização no campo da deteção de erros ou criação de invariantes continua a não ser adotada, pelo que o estudo apresentado nesta tese é justificado.

Esta dissertação visa assim explorar o problema da automatização na deteção de erros comportamentais em robôs num ambiente de simulação, introduzindo uma linguagem de domínio específico direcionada a especificar as propriedades de sistemas robóticos em relação ao seu ambiente, assim como a geração de "software" de monitorização capaz de detetar a transgressão destas propriedades.

A linguagem de domínio específico necessita de expressar requisitos de determinados estados ou eventos durante a simulação, desta maneira precisa de apresentar determinadas características. Palavras-chave para representar relações temporais de ou entre objetos, como, por exemplo, o robô "nunca", ou "eventualmente"o robô. Referências a estados anteriores da simulação, como, por exemplo, a velocidade do robô está sempre a aumentar, ou seja, é sempre maior que no estado anterior. Atalhos para ser possível referir certas características de ou entre objetos, como, por exemplo, a "posição", "velocidade"ou "distância"de ou entre robôs.

A linguagem de domínio específico também assume que o sistema robótico irá ser executado por meio da framework ROS (Robot Operating System), que é amplamente utilizada para investigação e na indústria da robótica. A arquitetura do ROS engloba características como

“publish-subscribe” entre ”tópicos”e tipos de mensagem, estas características são tidas em conta e foram integradas no desenvolvimento da linguagem.

O “software” de monitorização gerado refere-se a um ficheiro python que correrá sobre a framework ROS. A geração deste ficheiro assume também que a monitorização será feita no simulador Gazebo, isto porque para obter dados como a posição ou velocidade absoluta de um robô durante a simulação é necessário aceder a ”tópicos”ROS específicos que na geração do ficheiro de monitorização estão “hardcoded”. A geração de um ficheiro capaz de executar a monitorização significa que esta pode ser executada independente de um sistema robótico, permitindo assim a automatização da monitorização a respeito de vários objetos e as suas relações.

Resultados mostram que é possível expressar propriedades temporais e posicionais de e entre robôs e o seu ambiente com o suporte da linguagem de domínio específico. O trabalho mostra também que é possível automatizar a monitorização da violação de alguns tipos de comportamentos esperados de robôs em relação ao seu estado ou determinados eventos que ocorrem durante uma simulação.

Evaluation ?

possiveis problemas, e futuro - proof of language or that it works - better information on the errors - frequency of checking the properties can be modified in some circunstances to not check at every iteration - alargar a outros simuladores - integration with other tools liek scenario generation

Palavras-chave: Robótica, Linguagem de domínio, Monitorização em tempo de execução, Deteção de erros, Automação

Abstract

Robotics has a big influence in today's society, so much that a potential failure in a robot may have extraordinary costs, not only financial but can also cost lives.

Current practices in robot testing are vast and involve such methods as simulations, log checking, or field tests. The frequent common denominator between these practices is the need for human visualization to determine the correctness of a given behavior. Automating this analysis could not only relieve this burden from a high-skilled engineer but also allow for massive parallel executions of tests, that could potentially detect behavioral faults in the robotic system that would otherwise not be found due to human error or lack of time.

For my thesis, I have developed a domain-specific language to specify the properties of robotic systems in ROS. Specifications written by developers in this language can be compiled to a monitor ROS module, that will detect violations of those properties. I have used this language to express the temporal and positional properties of robots, and we have automated the monitoring of some behavioral violations of robots in relation to their state or events during a simulation.

Evaluation ?

Keywords: Robotics, Domain-specific language, Runtime Monitoring, Error detection, Automation

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Robot arms in car assembly lines, autonomous vacuum cleaners, or cat-like robots to carry food in a restaurant, robotics already have a great impact on our current society. Due to their broad practicality, the quality of software used by robots should be of extreme importance to us.

Robot software as well as the techniques used to test their quality are very field-specific and different from the techniques employed in traditional Software Engineering, mainly because robots are meant to interact with the real world. Automatic tests are barely used in robotics due to multiple factors: cost, complexity, and hardware integration, among others [4].

The goal of this thesis is to remove the need for humans to manually inspect the correctness of robot behavior based on visual inspection, through the study of a possible solution for automation in the testing of robotic systems.

1.1 Motivation

Today, robots are vastly used industrially (medicine, agriculture, etc.) or leisurely (contests, personal use, etc.). The tendency is for robot usage to keep growing at a global level. Robot tasks tend to be repetitive or rather specific, but the robot software tends to be quite different from conventional software. The Cyber-Physical systems of robots are non-deterministic and unreliable, mainly because robots interact directly with the real world. A sensor can return imprecise values since the environment itself can be very hard to predict. As a result, verifying whether a task or movement is correct can be hard for a system to conceive.

Current practices in testing robot software involve, field testing, simulation testing, logs checking, among others. The common denominator among these is that they require a human to analyze the behavior of the robot to determine whether the behavior is correct. Studying possible options for viable automation of tests in robotic systems could lead to an opening on its usage in research and the industry. Allowing for multiple parallel executions of tests not depending on human visualization could improve the quality of current and future robot software.

1.2 Problem Statement

The multiple challenges in robot testing have an influence on planning how to test a robot because there are tradeoffs among choices. While simulation-based tests are a promising approach for automation there is still distrust in the precision and validity of the results. This means that, despite being dangerous and sometimes expensive, real-life robot testing is still the main choice. Both in real-world testing or simulations, human supervising will most likely be used. This is because identifying if a robot fulfills an expected behavior is very hard for the robot system itself. For this reason, automatic tests in the robotics field are hardly reliable and hard to implement. The resulting product is a lack of quality in the software across projects.

In the case of simulators, we can use the real value of objects' attributes in a simulation to compare with what the robot system perceives, but even so problems like what components to monitor and how to express them arise. Having a domain-specific language to specify a robotic system's properties can be useful or a burden depending on its complexity and accessibility.

1.3 Objectives

This work has the objective of showing how a domain-specific language can be used to specify temporal and positional properties of robotic systems and monitor the simulation components associated with these properties.

The language should allow describing a robotic system's properties in a simple and intuitive way, while at the same time still being able to express relevant temporal and positional arguments between robots and objects in the simulation.

The language will need to be supported by a compiler. The compiler should translate the language to a monitoring mechanism. In this way, if a robotic system doesn't follow the properties defined by the user writing in the language, during execution, the compiler should detect an anomaly and make the analysis that the behavior of the robot is not consistent.

1.4 Contributions

The expected contributions of this thesis are below enumerated.

1. Definition of a domain-specific language to specify robotic systems' properties.
2. Implementation of a compiler for the language that can generate software capable of monitoring relevant components while in a simulation.
3. Evaluation of the expressive capabilities of the solution.

1.5 Structure of the document

The document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 2 - Background & Related Work:

- Chapter 3 - Proposed Approach:
- Chapter 4 -

Chapter 2

Background & Related Work

In order to to have a better understanding of the developed work some background on important concepts is given, in particular the Robot Operating System (ROS) [2], Gazebo [1], and literal temporal logic.

Some understanding on the current state of the art is also needed,

2.1 Robot Operating System

ROS is an open-source framework with a vast collection of libraries, interfaces, and tools that help build robot software.

ROS provides an abstraction between hardware and software that helps developers easily connect the different robot components throught what is called ”topics” and ”messages”.

ROS has a modular architecture along other advantages that were built with the purpose of cross-collaboration and easy development. For all these reasons ROS is used by hundreds of companies and research labs.

2.2 Gazebo

Robotic systems simulation is an essential tool for testing robots behavior, for this reason Gazebo started with the idea of a high-fidelity simulator to simulate robots in any type of environment under mixed conditions.

Gazebo is an open-source 3D simulator that supports tools like sensors simulation, mesh management, actuators control under different physics engines, among others, which makes it a simulator that is used by very distinct robotic systems.

2.3 Linear Temporal Logic

Linear temporal logic is a branch of logic responsible in representing and reason about modalities in reference to time. It includes operators such as ”always”, ”finally”, ”until”, and variants.

2.4 Robot Testing

2.4.1 Invariants

https://clairelegoues.com/papers/zizyte21dsn.pdf

2.4.2 Similar work

2.5 Property Specification

??

Chapter 3

Language

3.1 High Level Notations

- **Declaration -** aa
- **Property -** aa
- **Model -** aa
- **Association -** aa

3.1.1 Properties

- always X (X has to hold on the entire subsequent path);
- never X (X never holds on the entire subsequent path);
- eventually X (X eventually has to hold, somewhere on the subsequent path);
- after X, Y (after the event X is observed, Y has to hold on the entire subsequent path);
- until X, Y (X holds at the current or future position, and Y has to hold until that position. At that position, Y does not have to hold anymore);
- after_until X, Y, Z (after the event X is observed, Z has to hold on the entire subsequent path up until Y happens, at that position Z does not have to hold anymore);

3.2 Operands

Besides Number / Boolean / Var

- **Temporal value -** aa
- **Function -** aa
- **Property -** aa

3.2.1 Temporal value

It is also possible to reference previous variable states:

$$@\{X, -y\} \tag{3.1}$$

This will represent the value of the variable X in the point in time -y.

3.2.2 Functions

- X.position (The position of the robot in the simulation);
- X.position.y (The position in the y axis of the robot in the simulation. Also works for x and z);
- X.distance.Y (The absolute distance between two objects in the simulation. For the x and y axis);
- X.distanceZ.Y (The absolute distance between two objects in the simulation. For the x, y, and z axis);
- X.velocity (The velocity of an object in the simulation. This refers to linear velocity);
- X.velocity.x (The velocity in the x axis of an object in the simulation. This refers to linear velocity);
- X.localization_error - The difference between the robot's perception of its position and the actual position in the simulation;

3.3 Protected Variables

rate - Set the frame rate which properties are checked (By default the rate is 30hz)

timeout - Set the timeout for how long the verification will last (By default the timeout is 100 seconds)

margin - Set the error margin for comparisons

3.4 Grammar

Chapter 4

Monitoring

Compile -> generate file -> ROS

4.1 Generated File

4.1.1 Fetch simulation data

4.1.2 Verifying properties

4.2 Error Messages

Chapter 5

Proposed Approach

The proposed approach consists initially in creating a domain-specific language. The language will serve as a way to describe the properties of a robot. For instance, if our robot is an autonomous car navigating on the road, one property could be that the robot always stops at stop signs. To describe robot properties, we also need the description of the testing scenario. In the above example, the ”road” and ”stop sign” should be defined in the language as part of the testing scenario, without it there would be no way to describe the above property effectively. To describe the scenario itself we can use GzScenic [3] in order to take advantage of the arbitrary creation of multiple scenario possibilities. This language will then be composed of a new domain-specific language in association with the already established GzScenic language.

Next in the approach, there is a need to build a compiler for the proposed language. The compiler should be able to interpret a property in the language and be able to identify the components of the robot necessary to monitor the said property. The monitorization could take place either during runtime or after using log files. Taking the above example into account, our compiler should have the information of which component of the robot is responsible for the car position as well as the position of the stop sign, it can then monitor the component and check if the property has been broken.

The language should be of high level in the sense that it should be intuitive to the writer. With this approach, the person doing the robot testing shouldn’t need so much in-depth knowledge about the robot to perform a test. This is because of the writing simplicity of the language and the removal of the manual labor side of personally monitoring the robot.

The final scheme of the tool proposed is represented in the below diagram.

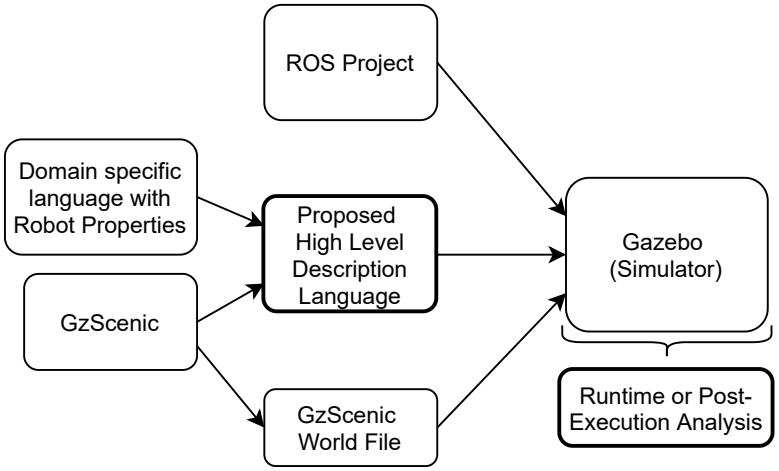

Figure 5.1: Tool for monitoring robot properties.

Appendix A

Bibliography

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