# Compositional and Contract-based Verification for Autonomous Driving on Road Networks

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## How can we obtain safety guarantees?









## Problem Definition

	Verification Components	
System	Model	Specification – Controller Contract ${\cal S}$
• Controller: $\mathbf{u}_{k} = C(\mathbf{z}_{k}^{0:N}),$ where $\mathbf{z}_{k}^{i}$ is state of car $i$ at time $k$ with The controller is assumed to abide by the controller contract $S$ .		



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• Controller: $\mathbf{u}_k = C(\mathbf{z}_k^{0:N}),$ where $\mathbf{z}_k^i$ is state of car $i$ at time $k$ with The controller is assumed to abide by the controller contract $S$ .	• Ego-Car: $V = (Z, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{U}, f, h)$ with $z_{k+1} = f(z_k)$ , where $\dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\delta} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v\cos(\theta) \\ v\sin(\theta) \\ \frac{v}{L}\tan(\delta) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{ \left[ u^{\delta} \\ u^{a} \right] } u^{\delta}$ • Road Geometries: $m = (Z, \Im, \mathfrak{D}, S, A)$ • Straight Roads • Intersections • Traffic Model: $T = (\mathcal{V}(0), \Im, \mathfrak{D}, S)$ • Spline Representation • Traffic Scheduler		



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SystemModelSpecification – Controller Control• Ego-Car: $V = (Z, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{U}, f, h)$ with $z_{k+1} = f(z_k)$ , where• Safety: infinf	Verification Components				
• <b>Ego-Car:</b> $V = (Z, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{U}, f, h)$ with $z_{k+1} = f(z_k)$ , where $[\dot{x}] = [vcos(\theta)] = [0, 0]$ • <b>Safety:</b> $inf  z - \theta  > \pi_{cafforty}$	System	Model	Specification – Controller Contract ${\mathcal S}$		
• Controller: $\mathbf{u}_{k} = C(\mathbf{z}_{k}^{0:N}),$ where $\mathbf{z}_{k}^{i}$ is state of car $i$ at time $k$ with The controller is assumed to abide by the controller contract $S$ . • Road Geometries: $m = (\mathbb{Z}, \mathfrak{I}, \mathfrak{D}, S, A)$ • Straight Roads • Intersections • Traffic Model: $T = (\mathcal{V}(0), \mathfrak{I}, \mathfrak{D}, S)$ • Spline Representation • Traffic Scheduler • Controller is assumed to abide by the controller is assumed to abide by the controller is assumed to abide by the controller contract $S$ .	• Controller: $\mathbf{u}_k = C(\mathbf{z}_k^{0:N}),$ where $\mathbf{z}_k^i$ is state of car $i$ at time $k$ with The controller is assumed to abide by the controller contract $S$ .	• Ego-Car: $V = (Z, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{U}, f, h)$ with $z_{k+1} = f(z_k)$ , where $\dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\delta} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v\cos(\theta) \\ v\sin(\theta) \\ \frac{v}{L}\tan(\delta) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{ u^{\delta} \\ u^{a} \\ u^{a} \end{bmatrix} $ • Road Geometries: $m = (Z, \Im, \mathfrak{D}, S, A)$ • Straight Roads • Intersections • Traffic Model: $T = (\mathcal{V}(0), \Im, \mathfrak{D}, S)$ • Spline Representation • Traffic Scheduler	<ul> <li>Safety: inf z∈B(z<sub>k</sub>),o∈O<sub>k</sub>   z - 0  &gt; π<sub>safety</sub></li> <li>Speed Limit:  v  ≤ v<sub>max</sub></li> <li>Dynamic Limitation:  δ  ≤ δ<sub>max</sub>,  u<sup>δ</sup>  ≤ δ<sub>max</sub>,  u<sup>δ</sup>  ≤ δ<sub>max</sub>, a<sub>min</sub> ≤ u<sup>a</sup> ≤ a<sub>max</sub></li> </ul>		



## Technical Challenges

- Verification is HARD
- Computational tractability often not feasible
- Model complexity increases cost
- Realistic scenarios requires scalable models



# **Technical Challenges**

- Verification is HARD
- Computational tractability often not feasible
- Model complexity increases cost
- Realistic scenarios requires scalable models



How do we maintain computational tractability while capturing realistic scenarios?



## Related Work



- Backwards Reachability from Goal
- Formulation as Hamilton-Jacobi PDE
- Solution over Discretized State Space



Althoff, M., et.al.<sup>[3]</sup>

- Online Verification of Planned
   Maneuvers
- Rough Approximations for Reachable Sets
- Safe Backup Trajectory



Erlien, S.M., et.al.<sup>[4]</sup>

- Shared Steering Control
- Safety Guarantees through Dynamical and Road Constraints
- MPC Looks for Possible Trajectory to Ensure Safety

[2] Mitchell, I.M., et. al.: A time-dependent Hamilton-Jacobi formulation of reachable sets for continuous dynamic games. IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control 50(7), 947–957 (2005)
 [3] Althoff, M., et.al.: Online Verification of Automated Road Vehicles Using Reachability Analysis. IEEE Trans. Robotics 30(4), 903–918 (2014)
 [4] Erlien, S.M., et. Al.: Shared steering control using safe envelopes for obstacle avoidance and vehicle stability. IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems 17(2), 441–451 (2016)



## Related Work



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## Two Step Approach





### Local Verification – Results





## Local Verification – Results





## Global Guarantees – Results





## Global Guarantees – Results







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