



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Overapproximating the Reachable Sets of LTI Systems Through a Similarity Transformation

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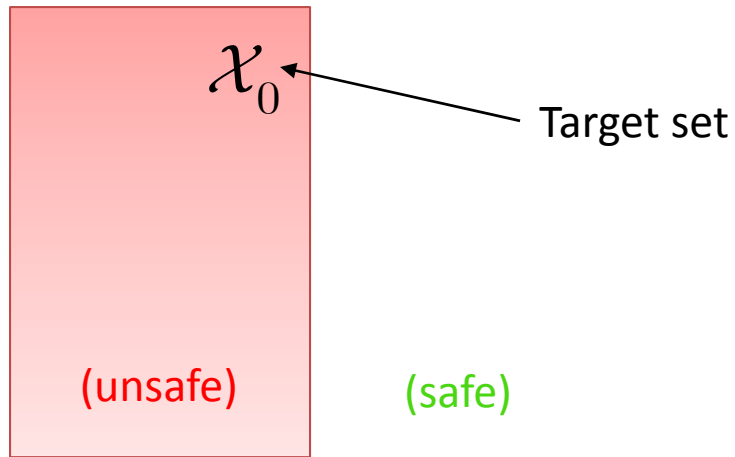
Introduction and Motivation

- Reachability analysis
- The “curse of dimensionality”
- Linear dynamics $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu, u \in \mathcal{U}$
- Efficient techniques
- Safety control, non-convexity



Introduction and Motivation

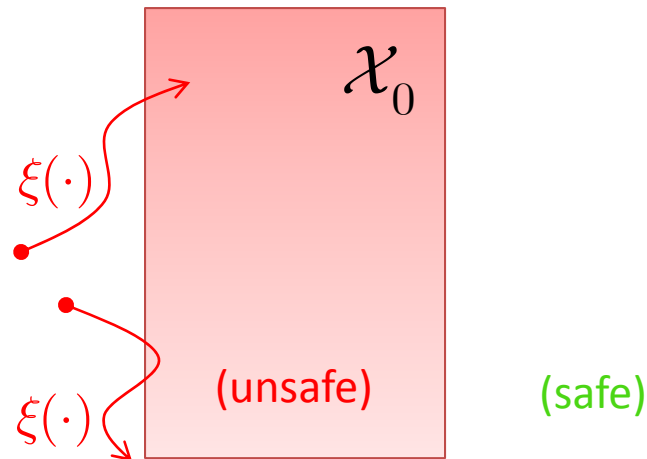
- Reachability analysis $\dot{x} = f(x, u, d), u \in \mathcal{U}, d \in \mathcal{D}$





Introduction and Motivation

- Reachability analysis $\dot{x} = f(x, u, d), u \in \mathcal{U}, d \in \mathcal{D}$

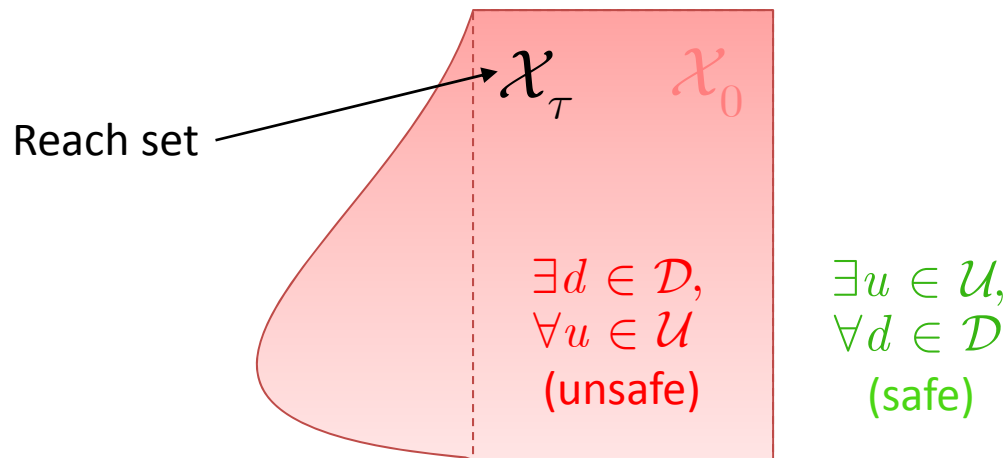


$$t \in [-\tau, 0], \tau > 0$$



Introduction and Motivation

- Reachability analysis $\dot{x} = f(x, u, d), u \in \mathcal{U}, d \in \mathcal{D}$

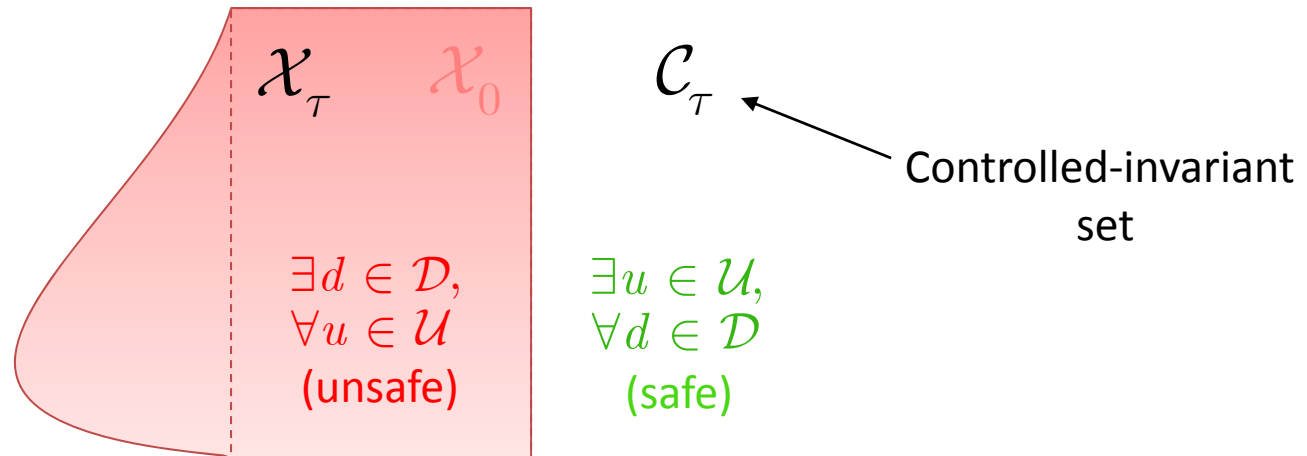


$$\mathcal{X}_\tau := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists d(\cdot) \in \mathcal{D}, \exists s \in [-\tau, 0], \right. \\ \left. \xi_{x, -\tau, u(\cdot), d(\cdot)}(s) \in \mathcal{X}_0, \forall u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{U} \right\}$$



Introduction and Motivation

- Reachability analysis $\dot{x} = f(x, u, d), u \in \mathcal{U}, d \in \mathcal{D}$



$$\mathcal{C}_\tau := \mathcal{X}_\tau^{\mathcal{C}} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{U}, \right. \\ \left. \xi_{x, -\tau, u(\cdot), d(\cdot)}(s) \in \mathcal{X}_0^{\mathcal{C}}, \forall s \in [-\tau, 0], \forall d(\cdot) \in \mathcal{D} \right\}$$



Introduction and Motivation

Reachability:

$$\mathcal{X}_\tau := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists d(\cdot) \in \mathcal{D}, \exists s \in [-\tau, 0], \right. \\ \left. \xi_{x, -\tau, u(\cdot), d(\cdot)}(s) \in \mathcal{X}_0, \forall u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{U} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_\tau := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{U}, \right. \\ \left. \xi_{x, -\tau, u(\cdot), d(\cdot)}(s) \in \mathcal{X}_0^c, \forall s \in [-\tau, 0], \forall d(\cdot) \in \mathcal{D} \right\}$$



Introduction and Motivation

Reachability:

$$\mathcal{X}_\tau := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists d(\cdot) \in \mathcal{D}, \exists s \in [-\tau, 0], \right. \\ \left. \xi_{x, -\tau, u(\cdot), d(\cdot)}(s) \in \mathcal{X}_0, \forall u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{U} \right\}$$

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Attainability:

$$\mathcal{A}_\tau := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists u(\cdot) \in \mathcal{U}, \exists s \in [-\tau, 0], \right. \\ \left. \xi_{x, -\tau, u(\cdot), d(\cdot)}(s) \in \mathcal{X}_0, \forall d(\cdot) \in \mathcal{D} \right\}$$



Introduction and Motivation

- Reachability analysis

Reachability / attainability

- Girard, Le Guernic [2008, 2010]
- Kurzhanskiy, Varaiya [2007]
- Goncharova, Ovseevich [2007]
- Asarin, Dang, Frehse, Girard, Le Guernic, Maler [2006]
- Nasri, Lefebvre, Gueguen [2006]
- Habets, Collins, Van Schuppen [2006]
- Mitchell, Bayen, Tomlin [2005]
- Yazarel, Pappas [2004]
- Krogh, Stursberg [2003]
- Nenninger, Frehse, Krebs [2002]
- Botchkarev, Tripakis [2000]
- Vidal, Schaffert, Lygeros, Sastry [2000]
- Kurzhanski, Varaiya [2000]
- Greenstreet, Mitchell [1999]
- Chutinan, Krogh [1998]
- ⋮



Introduction and Motivation

- Reachability analysis
- The “curse of dimensionality”
- Linear dynamics $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu, u \in \mathcal{U}$
- Efficient techniques
- Safety control, non-convexity



Introduction and Motivation

- Reachability analysis
- The “curse of dimensionality”
 - Set representation
 - Kurzhanski, Varaiya [2006]; Girard, Guernic, Maler [2006]; Krogh, Stursberg [2003],...
 - Model reduction, approximation, Hybridization, Projection, Structure decomposition
 - Han, Krogh [2004, 05]; Girard, Pappas [2007]; Asarin, Dang [2004]; Mitchell, Tomlin [2003]; Stipanovic, Hwang, Tomlin [2003]; Kaynama, Oishi [2009]; ...
 - Combination
 - Han, Krogh [2006]



Introduction and Motivation

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Introduction and Motivation

- Reachability analysis
- The “curse of dimensionality”
- Linear dynamics $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu, u \in \mathcal{U}$
- Efficient techniques
 - Attainability: Ellipsoidal, zonotopes, support functions, ...
Kurzhanskiy, Varaiya [2007]; Girard, Le Guernic, Maler [2006]; Girard, Le Guernic [2008, 2010]; ...
- Safety control, non-convexity



Introduction and Motivation

- Reachability analysis
- The “curse of dimensionality”
- Linear dynamics $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu, u \in \mathcal{U}$
- Efficient techniques (Attainability)
- Safety control, non-convexity
 - Level-set methods (Mitchell, Bayen, Tomlin [2005])
 - Polytopic MPT (Kvasnica, Grieder, Baotic, Morari [2004])
 - Viability algorithms (Cardaliaguet, Quincampoix, Saint-Pierre [2004]; Gao, Lygeros, Quincampoix [2006])



Outline

- Introduction and motivation
- Structure decomposition
- Reachability in lower dimensions
- Example

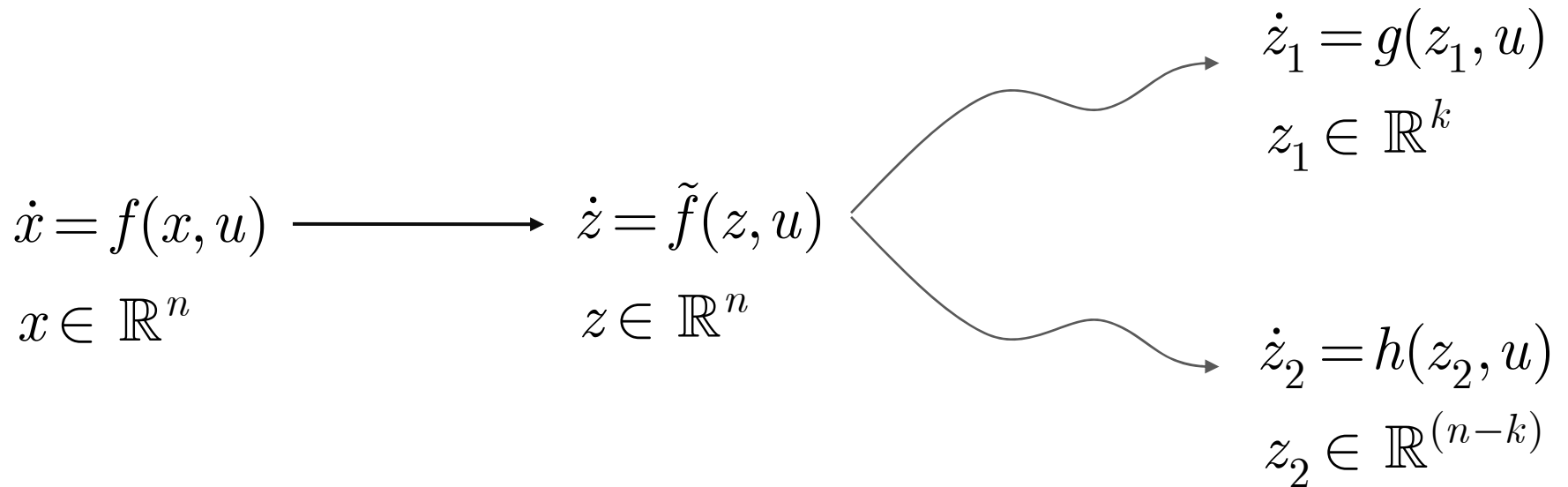


Outline

- Introduction and motivation
- Structure decomposition
- Reachability in lower dimensions
- Example



Structure Decomposition





Structure Decomposition

$$\dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} u$$

$\begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \dots & B_{1p} \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} B_{21} & \dots & B_{2p} \end{pmatrix}$



Structure Decomposition

$$\dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} u \xrightarrow{T} \dot{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{A}_{11} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} \end{pmatrix} z + \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{B}_1 \\ \tilde{B}_2 \end{pmatrix} u$$



Structure Decomposition (disjoint control input)

$$\begin{pmatrix} z_1(t) \\ z_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{11}(t-t_0) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{22}(t-t_0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1(t_0) \\ z_2(t_0) \end{pmatrix} + \int_{t_0}^t \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{11}(t-r) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{22}(t-r) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{B}_{11} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{B}_{22} & \tilde{B}_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(r) \\ u_2(r) \\ u_3(r) \end{pmatrix} dr$$



Structure Decomposition (disjoint control input)

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Structure Decomposition (disjoint control input)

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Structure Decomposition (non-disjoint control input)

$$\begin{pmatrix} z_1(t) \\ z_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{11}(t-t_0) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{22}(t-t_0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1(t_0) \\ z_2(t_0) \end{pmatrix} + \int_{t_0}^t \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{11}(t-r) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{22}(t-r) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \tilde{B}_{12} & \tilde{B}_{13} \\ \tilde{B}_{21} & \tilde{B}_{22} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(r) \\ u_2(r) \\ u_3(r) \end{pmatrix} dr$$



Structure Decomposition (non-disjoint control input)

$$\begin{pmatrix} z_1(t) \\ z_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{11}(t-t_0) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{22}(t-t_0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1(t_0) \\ z_2(t_0) \end{pmatrix} + \int_{t_0}^t \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{11}(t-r) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{22}(t-r) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{B}_{11} & \tilde{B}_{12} & \tilde{B}_{13} \\ \tilde{B}_{21} & \tilde{B}_{22} & \tilde{B}_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(r) \\ u_2(r) \\ u_3(r) \end{pmatrix} dr$$



Structure Decomposition (non-disjoint control input)

$$\begin{pmatrix} z_1(t) \\ z_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{11}(t-t_0) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{22}(t-t_0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1(t_0) \\ z_2(t_0) \end{pmatrix} + \int_{t_0}^t \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{11}(t-r) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{22}(t-r) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{B}_{11} & \tilde{B}_{12} & \tilde{B}_{13} \\ \tilde{B}_{21} & \tilde{B}_{22} & \tilde{B}_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(r) \\ u_2(r) \\ u_3(r) \end{pmatrix} dr$$

Not enough for the dynamics to be decoupled; Inputs must be disjoint too!

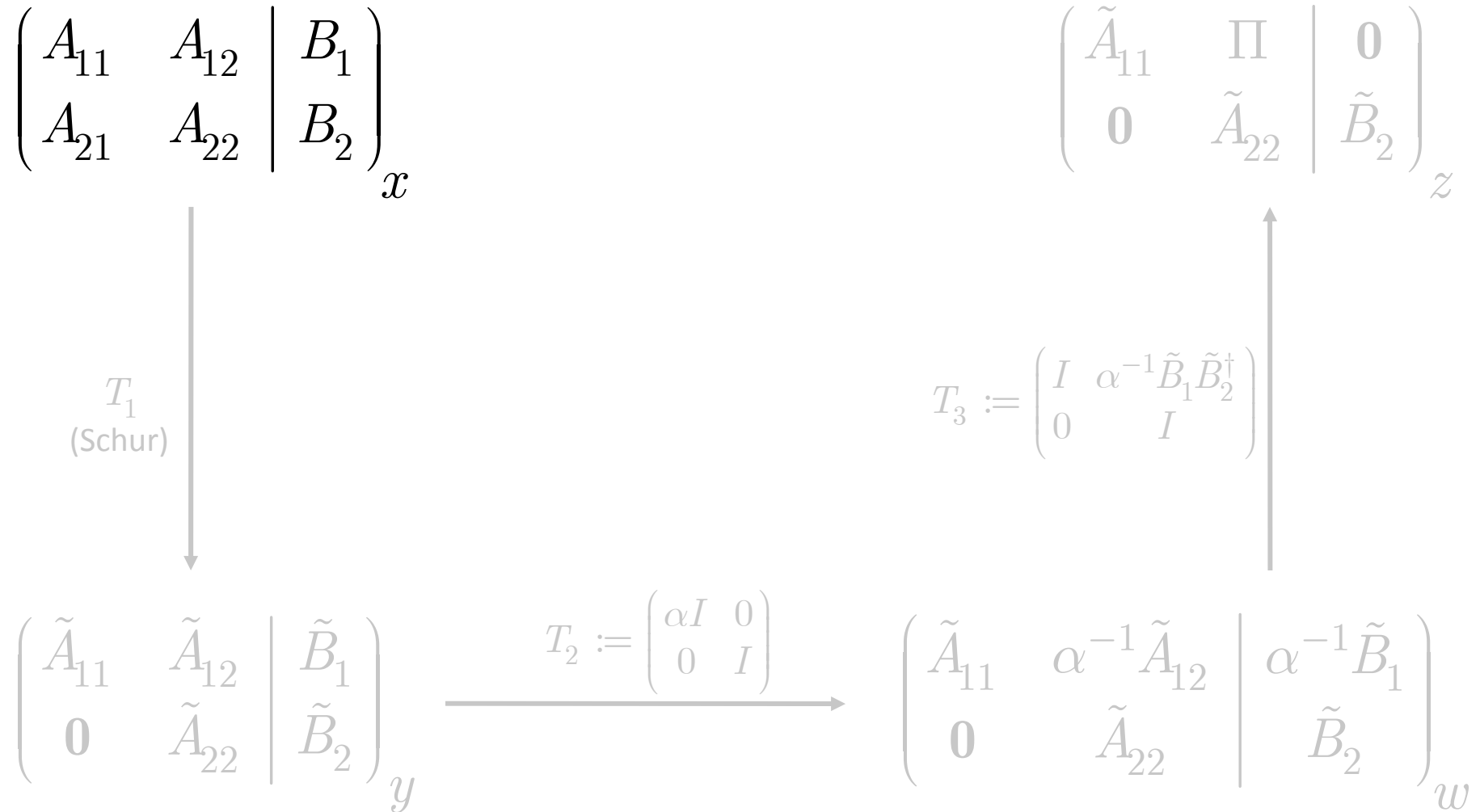


Structure Decomposition

$$\dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} u \xrightarrow{T} \dot{z} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{A}_{11} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} \end{pmatrix} z + \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{B}_1 \\ \tilde{B}_2 \end{pmatrix} u$$

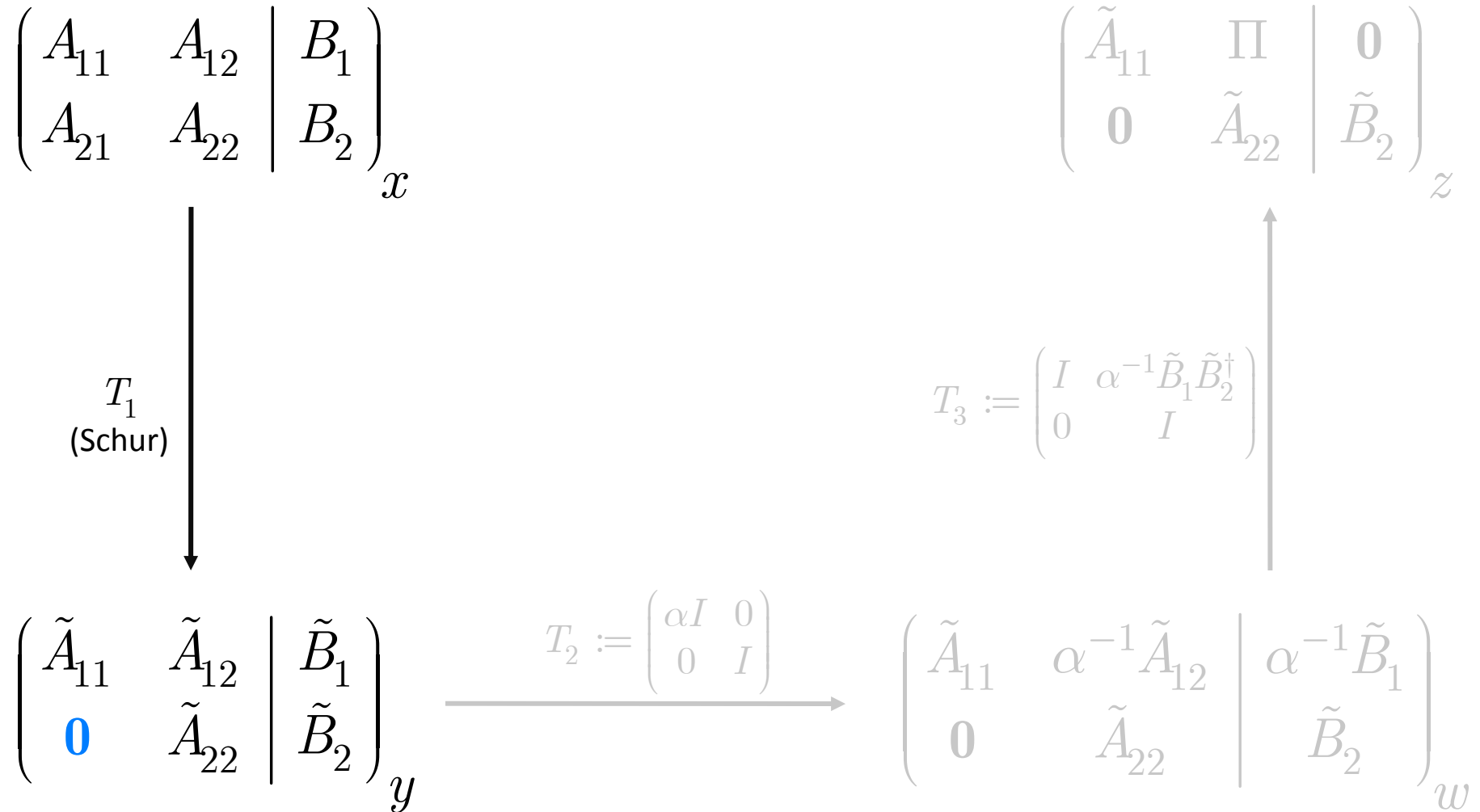


Structure Decomposition





Structure Decomposition





Structure Decomposition

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} A_{11} & A_{12} & B_1 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & B_2 \end{array} \right)_x$$

T_1
(Schur)



$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \tilde{A}_{12} & \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_y$$

$$T_2 := \begin{pmatrix} \alpha I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{A}_{12} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_w$$

$$T_3 := \begin{pmatrix} I & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \Pi & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_z$$



Structure Decomposition

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} A_{11} & A_{12} & B_1 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & B_2 \end{array} \right)_x$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \Pi & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_z$$

T_1
(Schur)

$$T_3 := \begin{pmatrix} I & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \tilde{A}_{12} & \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_y$$

$$T_2 := \begin{pmatrix} \alpha I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{A}_{12} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_w$$



Structure Decomposition

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} A_{11} & A_{12} & B_1 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & B_2 \end{array} \right)_x$$

T_1
(Schur)



$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \color{red}{\parallel} \tilde{A}_{12} \color{red}{\parallel} & \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_y$$

$$T_2 := \begin{pmatrix} \alpha I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{A}_{12} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_w$$

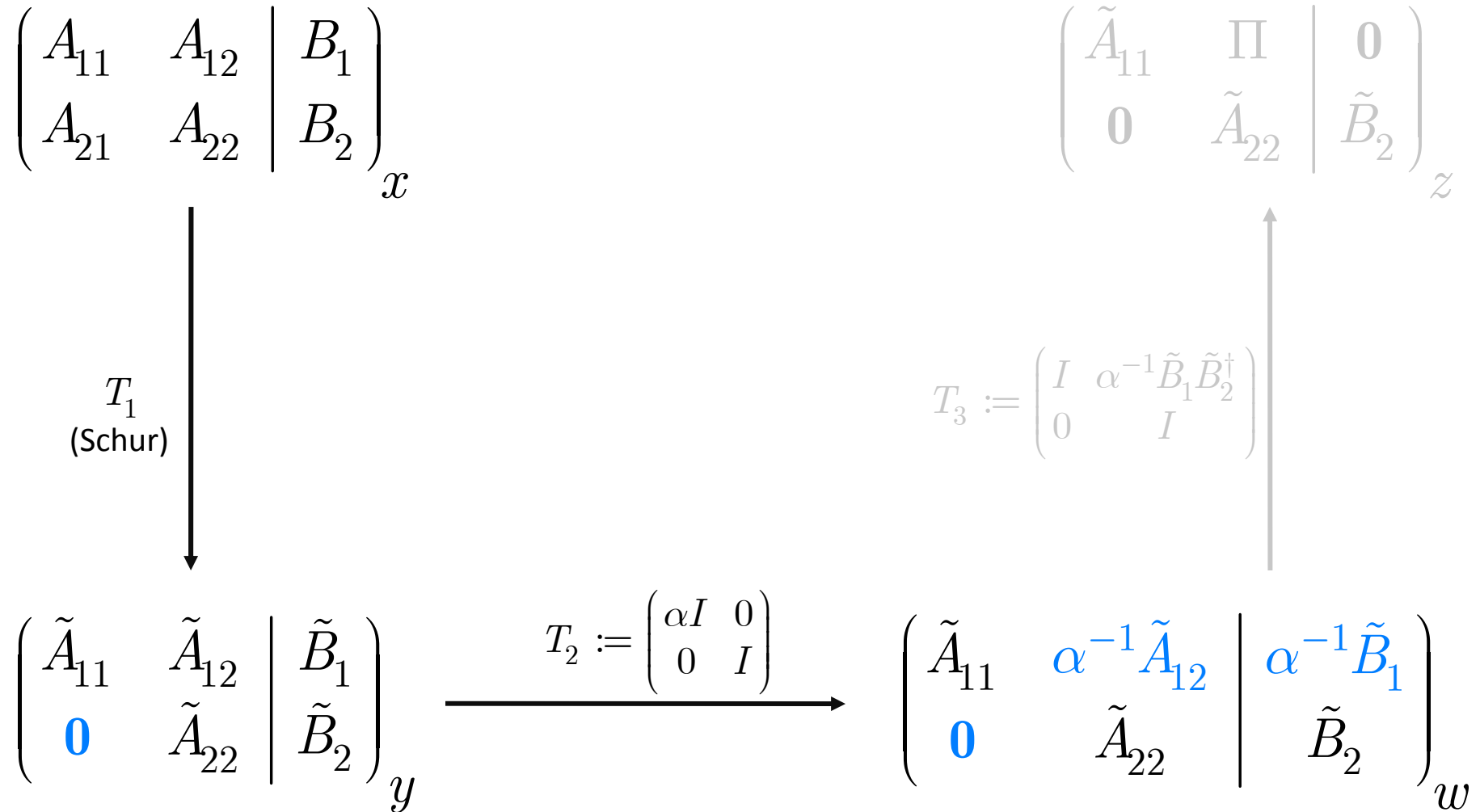
$$T_3 := \begin{pmatrix} I & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \Pi & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_z$$

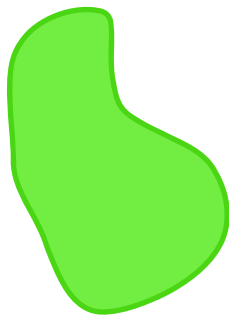


Structure Decomposition





Structure Decomposition



\mathcal{Y}

$$T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = 1000$$



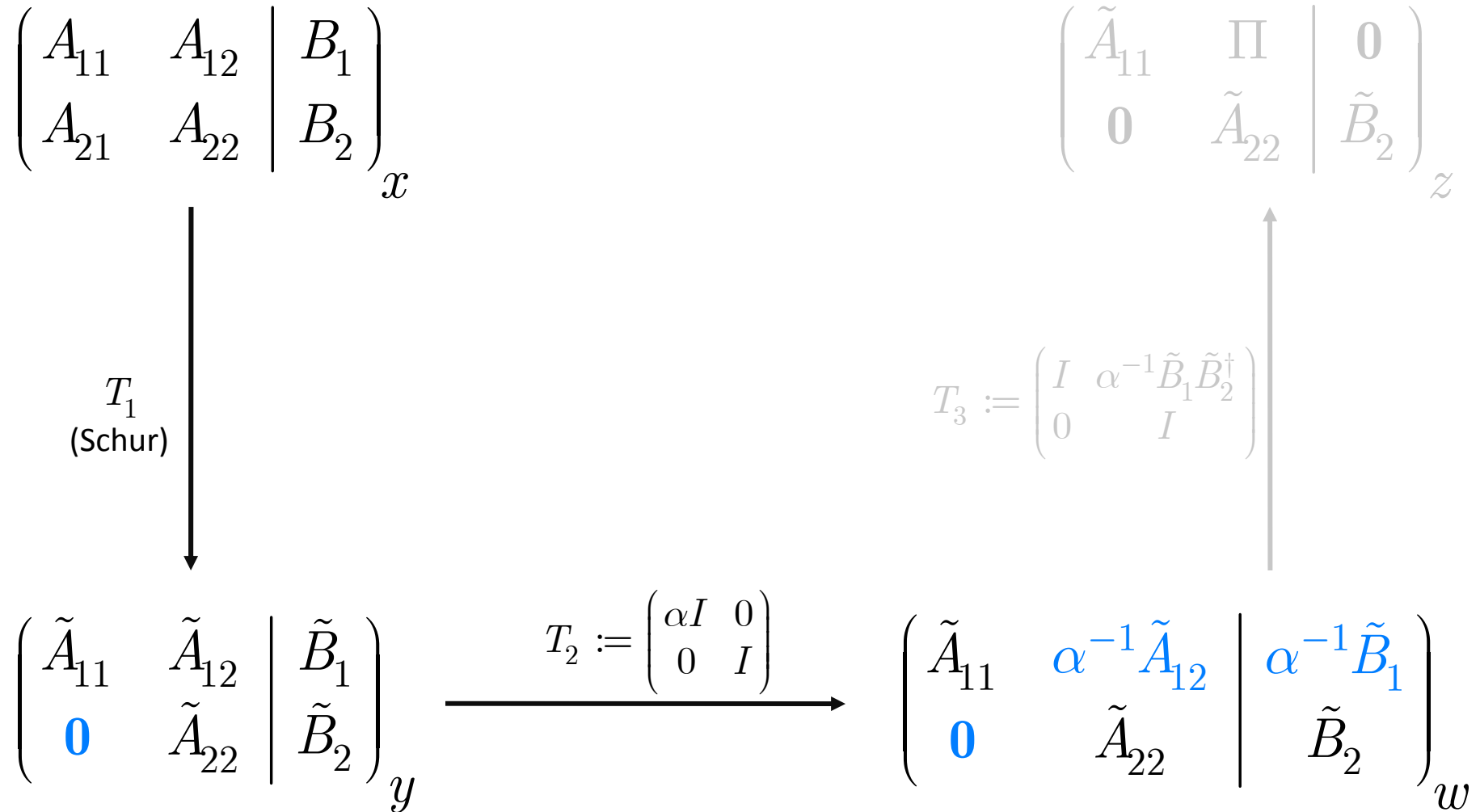
$$\mathcal{W} = \{w \mid w = T_2^{-1}y, y \in \mathcal{Y}\}$$



\mathcal{W}

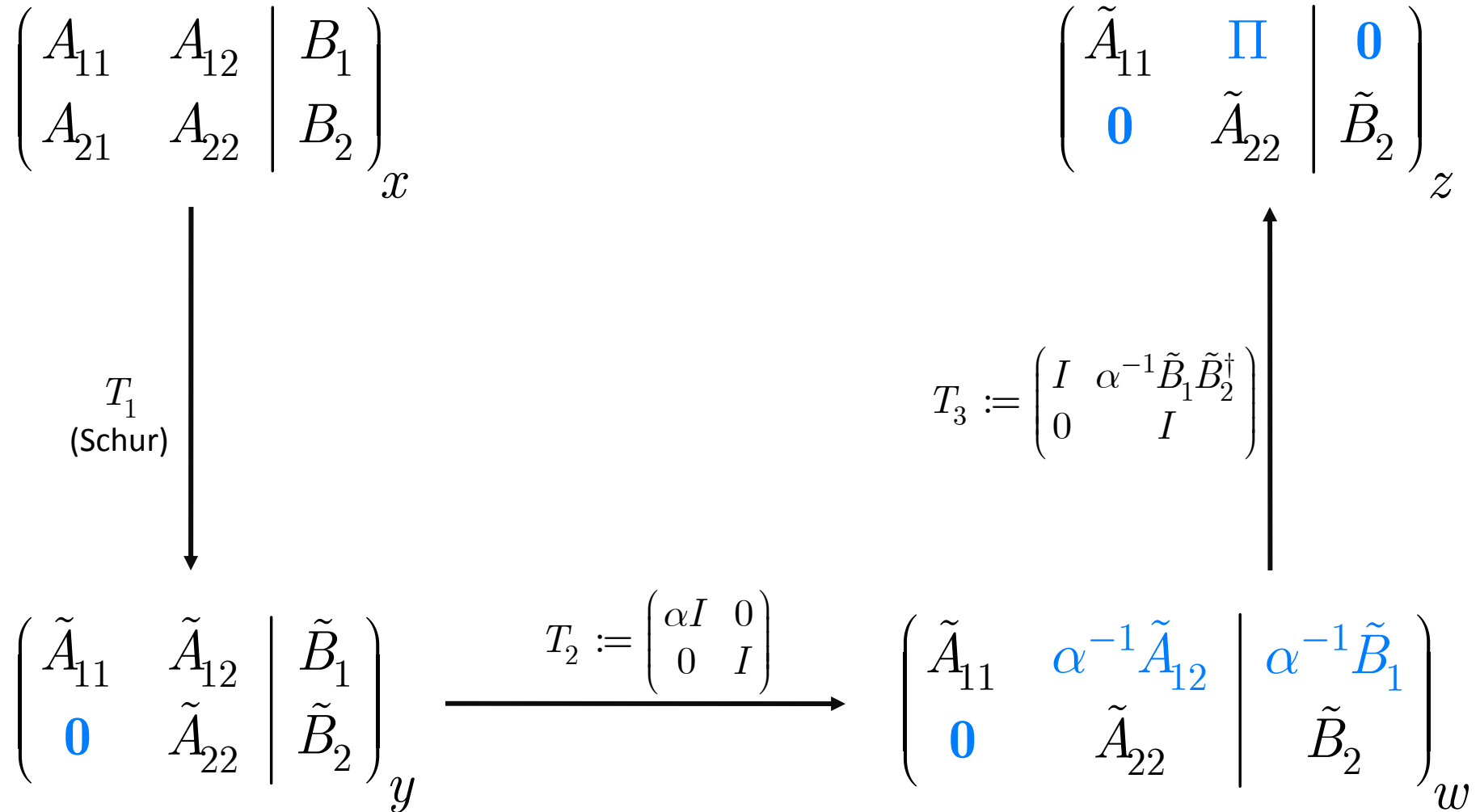


Structure Decomposition



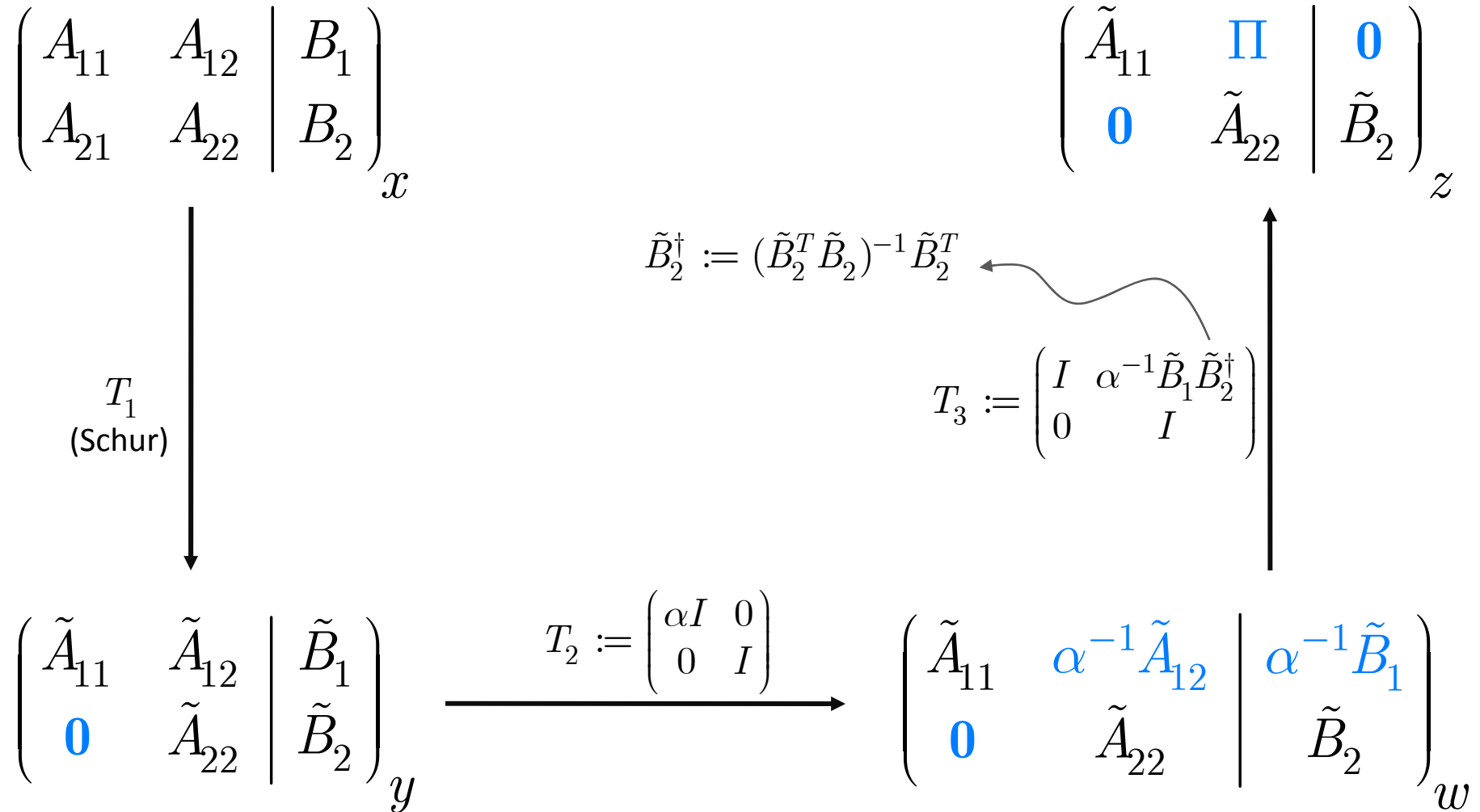


Structure Decomposition





Structure Decomposition





Structure Decomposition

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} A_{11} & A_{12} & B_1 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & B_2 \end{array} \right)_x & & \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \Pi & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_z \\
 \downarrow T_1 \text{ (Schur)} & & \uparrow T_3 \\
 \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \tilde{A}_{12} & \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_y & \xrightarrow{T_2 := \begin{pmatrix} \alpha I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}} & \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{A}_{12} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_w \\
 & & \uparrow \\
 & & \Pi := \alpha^{-1}(\tilde{A}_{11}\tilde{B}_1\tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \tilde{B}_1\tilde{B}_2^\dagger\tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12}) \\
 & & T_3 := \begin{pmatrix} I & \alpha^{-1}\tilde{B}_1\tilde{B}_2^\dagger \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$



Structure Decomposition

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} A_{11} & A_{12} & B_1 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & B_2 \end{array} \right)_x$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \Pi & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_z$$

T_1
(Schur)

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \tilde{A}_{12} & \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_y$$

$$T_2 := \begin{pmatrix} \alpha I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{A}_{12} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_w$$

$$\alpha = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{\|\tilde{A}_{11} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12}\|}{\|\tilde{A}_{12}\|} \right\} + \epsilon$$

$$T_3 := \begin{pmatrix} I & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$



Structure Decomposition

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} A_{11} & A_{12} & B_1 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & B_2 \end{array} \right)_x$$

T_1
(Schur)

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \tilde{A}_{12} & \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_y$$

$$T_2 := \begin{pmatrix} \alpha I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{A}_{12} & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_w$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \Pi & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_z$$

$$\alpha = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{\| \tilde{A}_{11} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12} \|}{\| \tilde{A}_{12} \|} \right\} + \epsilon$$

$$T_3 := \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} I & \alpha^{-1} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger & \\ 0 & I & \end{array} \right)$$



Structure Decomposition

But how large is

$$\alpha = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{\left\| \tilde{A}_{11} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12} \right\|}{\left\| \tilde{A}_{12} \right\|} \right\} + \epsilon \quad ?$$



Structure Decomposition

But how large is

$$\alpha = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{\left\| \tilde{A}_{11} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12} \right\|}{\left\| \tilde{A}_{12} \right\|} \right\} + \epsilon \quad ?$$



Structure Decomposition

But how large is $\alpha = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{\| \tilde{A}_{11} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12} \|}{\| \tilde{A}_{12} \|} \right\} + \epsilon$?

$$\frac{\| \tilde{A}_{11} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12} \|}{\| \tilde{A}_{12} \|} \leq \| \Delta \| \cdot \left(\frac{\| \tilde{A}_{11} \| + \| \tilde{A}_{22} \|}{\| \tilde{A}_{12} \|} \right) + 1$$

$$\Delta := \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \arg \min_{Q \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times (n-k)}} \| \tilde{A}_{11} Q - Q \tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12} \|$$



Structure Decomposition

But how large is $\alpha = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{\| \tilde{A}_{11} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12} \|}{\| \tilde{A}_{12} \|} \right\} + \epsilon$?

$$\frac{\| \tilde{A}_{11} \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger \tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12} \|}{\| \tilde{A}_{12} \|} \leq \| \Delta \| \cdot \left(\frac{\| \tilde{A}_{11} \| + \| \tilde{A}_{22} \|}{\| \tilde{A}_{12} \|} \right) + 1$$

$$\Delta := \tilde{B}_1 \tilde{B}_2^\dagger - \arg \min_{Q \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times (n-k)}} \| \tilde{A}_{11} Q - Q \tilde{A}_{22} + \tilde{A}_{12} \|$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\| \Delta \| \rightarrow 0} \alpha = 1 + \epsilon$$



Structure Decomposition

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} A_{11} & A_{12} & B_1 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & B_2 \end{array} \right)_x \xrightarrow{T = T_1 T_2 T_3} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \tilde{A}_{11} & \Pi & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{A}_{22} & \tilde{B}_2 \end{array} \right)_z$$



Structure Decomposition

unidirectionally
weakly-coupled
subsystems

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{z}_1 &= \tilde{A}_{11}z_1 + \Pi z_2 \\ \dot{z}_2 &= \tilde{A}_{22}z_2 + \tilde{B}_2u_2\end{aligned}$$



Structure Decomposition

unidirectionally
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$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_1 &= \tilde{A}_{11}z_1 + \Pi z_2 \\ \dot{z}_2 &= \tilde{A}_{22}z_2 + \tilde{B}_2u_2 \end{aligned}$$

trivially-uncontrollable





Structure Decomposition

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{z}_1 &= \tilde{A}_{11}z_1 + \overbrace{\tilde{\Pi} z_2}^{\text{disturbance}} \\ \dot{z}_2 &= \tilde{A}_{22}z_2 + \tilde{B}_2 u_2\end{aligned}$$



Outline

- Introduction and motivation
- Structure decomposition
- Reachability in lower dimensions
- Example



Reachability in Lower Dimensions

- 1 : transform target set $\mathcal{Z}_0 \leftarrow T^{-1}\mathcal{X}_0$
- 2 : project onto each subspace $\mathcal{Z}_0^i \leftarrow \text{Proj}(\mathcal{Z}_0, i), \quad i = 1, 2$
- 3 : for lower subsystem:
 - i) [isolated] $\mathcal{Z}_\tau^2 \leftarrow \text{Reach}(\mathcal{Z}_0^2)$
- 4 : for upper subsystem:
 - i) compute upper-bound $\|\Pi z_2\| \leq \|\Pi\|\zeta, \quad \zeta := \sup_{z_2 \in \mathcal{Z}_\tau^2} \|z_2\|$
 - ii) [perturbed] $\mathcal{Z}_\tau^1 \xleftarrow{\text{conserv.}} \text{Reach}(\mathcal{Z}_0^1)$
- 5 : back-project, intersect, reverse-transform

$$\hat{\mathcal{X}}_\tau := T\left((\mathcal{Z}_\tau^1 \times \mathcal{R}_2) \cap (\mathcal{Z}_\tau^2 \times \mathcal{R}_1)\right) \supseteq \mathcal{X}_\tau$$



Reachability in Lower Dimensions

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{z}_1 &= \tilde{A}_{11}z_1 + \Pi z_2 \\ \dot{z}_2 &= \tilde{A}_{22}z_2 + \tilde{B}_2u_2\end{aligned}$$



Reachability in Lower Dimensions

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Reachability in Lower Dimensions

Formulating a bound on conservatism of \mathcal{Z}_τ^1 :

Let $z_{1,0} \in \mathcal{Z}_0^1$ and $z_1 \in \mathcal{Z}_\tau^1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|z_1 - e^{-\tau \tilde{A}_{11}} z_{1,0}\| &\leq \int_0^\tau e^{(\tau-r)\|\tilde{A}_{11}\|} \|\Pi\| \zeta \, dr \\ &\leq \|\Pi\| \zeta \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\tau^i (\bar{\sigma}(\tilde{A}_{11}) \sqrt{k})^{i-1}}{i!} =: \mu \end{aligned}$$

effect of input 



Reachability in Lower Dimensions

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$$\therefore \mathcal{Z}_\tau^1 \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{s \in [-\tau, 0]} e^{\tilde{A}_{11}s} \mathcal{Z}_0^1 \right) \oplus \mathcal{B}(0, \mu)$$



Reachability in Lower Dimensions

Formulating a bound on conservatism of \mathcal{Z}_τ^1 :

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Outline

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Example

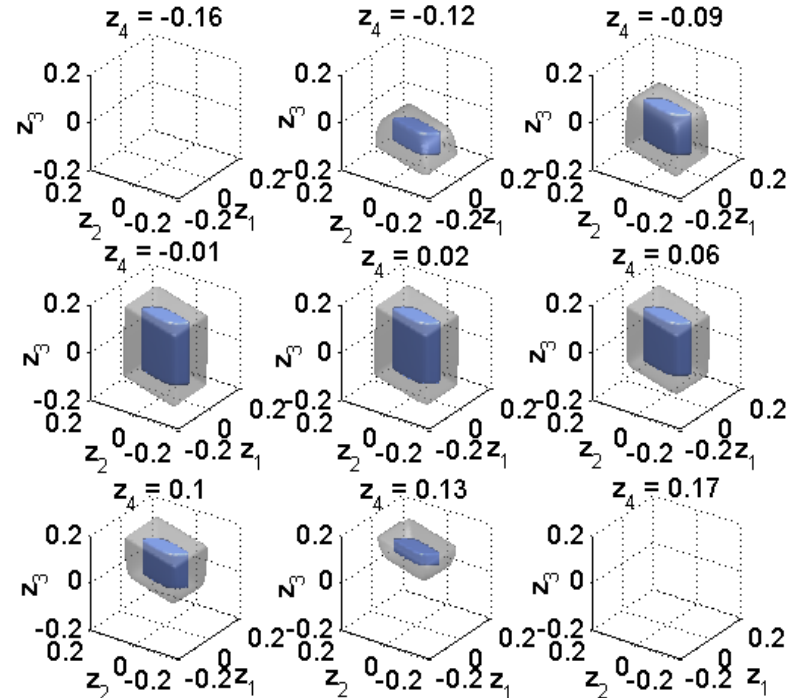
Longitudinal aircraft dynamics (4D)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.0030 & +0.0390 & 0 & -0.3220 \\ -0.0650 & -0.3190 & +7.7400 & 0 \\ +0.0200 & -0.1010 & -0.4290 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} +0.0100 \\ -0.1800 \\ -1.1600 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Source: A. Bryson, *Control of Spacecraft and Aircraft*.
Princeton Univ. Press, 1994.

$$\mathcal{Z}_0 = \{z \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid \|z\| > 0.15, z = T^{-1}x, x \in \mathcal{X}_0\}$$

$$\mathcal{U} = \{u \in \mathbb{R} \mid u \in [-13.3^\circ, 13.3^\circ]\}$$



Full-order: 17352.0 s
Transformation-based: 33.5 s

Produced using the
Level-Set Toolbox



Implications

- Formal verification:

$$\mathcal{Z}_\tau \cap T^{-1}\mathcal{I} = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{X}}_\tau \cap \mathcal{I} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \mathcal{X}_\tau \cap \mathcal{I} = \emptyset$$

$$\left\{ \mathcal{Z}_\tau^i \cap \text{Proj}(T^{-1}\mathcal{I}, i) \right\}_{i=1}^{i=2} = \emptyset \Rightarrow \mathcal{X}_\tau \cap \mathcal{I} = \emptyset$$

- Safety-preserving control synthesis:

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} u_p(x, t), & x(t) \in \text{int } \widehat{\mathcal{X}}_\tau^c \\ u^*(x, t), & x(t) \in \partial \widehat{\mathcal{X}}_\tau^c \end{cases}$$



Summary

- Computations scale poorly with dimension
- Safety control, severe non-convexity
- Appropriate coordinate transformation
- Significant computational advantage
- Easily extendible to hybrid systems
- Motivated by safety-based control of anesthesia



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Overapproximating the Reachable Sets of LTI Systems Through a Similarity Transformation

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HJI PDE

(non-disjoint control input)

$$\mathcal{S}(A, B) : A = \text{diag}(A_{11}, A_{12}), \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{U}$$

$$\mathcal{X}_0 = \{x \mid g(x) \leq 0\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, t)}{\partial t} + \min \{0, H(x, \nabla_x \phi(x, t))\} = 0,$$

$$t \in [-\tau, 0], \quad \phi(x, 0) = g(x)$$

$$H(x, p) = \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} (p^T A x + p^T B u)$$



HJI PDE

(non-disjoint control input)

$$H_{\mathcal{S}}(x, p) = \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \left(p_1^T A_{11} x_1 + p_2^T A_{22} x_2 + p_1^T B_{11} u_1 \right. \\ \left. + p_2^T B_{22} u_2 + p_2^T B_{21} u_1 + p_1^T B_{12} u_2 \right)$$



HJI PDE

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$$H_{\mathcal{S}}(x, p) \neq \sum_{k=1}^2 H_{\mathcal{S}_k}(x_k, p_k).$$



HJI PDE

(disjoint control input)

$$H_{\mathcal{S}}(x, p) = \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \left(p_1^T A_{11} x_1 + p_2^T A_{22} x_2 + \cancel{p_1^T B_{11} u_1} \right. \\ \left. + p_2^T B_{22} u_2 + p_2^T B_{21} u_1 + \cancel{p_1^T B_{12} u_2} \right)$$

$$H_{\mathcal{S}}(x, p) = \sum_{k=1}^2 H_{\mathcal{S}_k}(x_k, p_k).$$



Attainability vs. Reachability (HJI PDE)

$$\mathcal{X}_0 = \{x \mid g(x) \leq 0\}, \quad t \in [-\tau, 0]$$

$$\nabla_t \phi(x, t) + \min \{0, H(x, \nabla_x \phi(x, t))\} = 0, \quad \phi(x, 0) = g(x),$$

Reachability

$$H(x, p) = \sup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \inf_{d \in \mathcal{D}} p^T f(x, u, d)$$

Attainability

$$H(x, p) = \inf_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \sup_{d \in \mathcal{D}} p^T f(x, u, d)$$