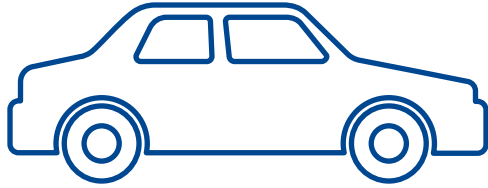




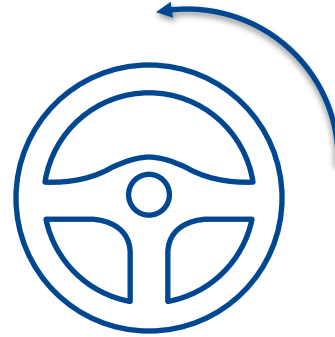
Solving Difficult Reachability Problems in JuMP.jl

Chelsea Sidrane, PhD
Postdoctoral Research Fellow
KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Background: What is a control system?

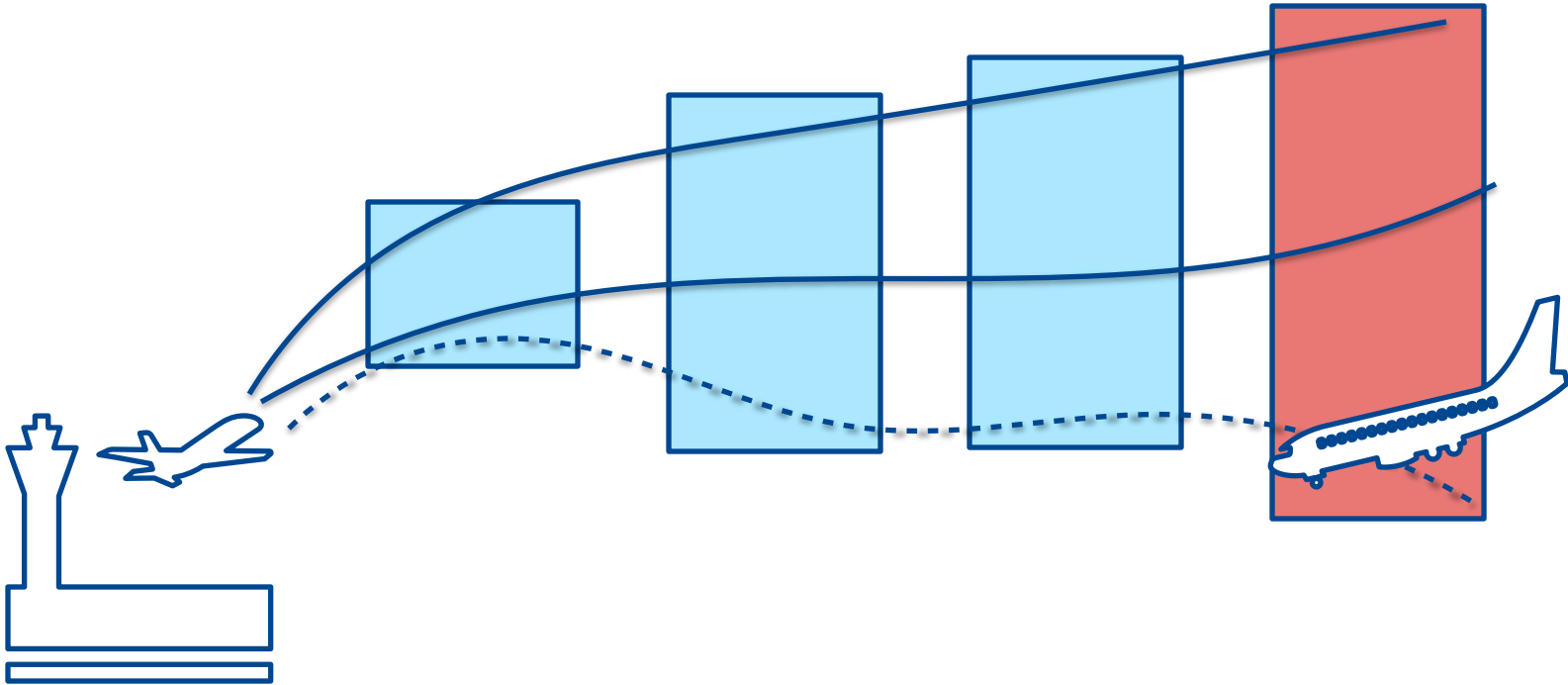


Dynamical system



that takes control inputs
(In this case from a computer, not a human)

Reachability Analysis is Important for Control Systems



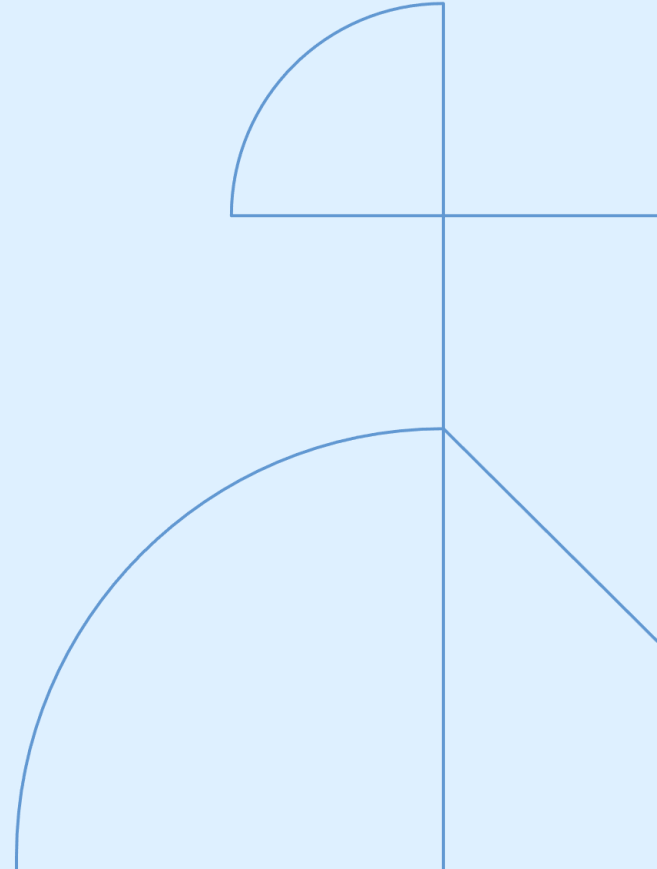


*Reachability analysis for nonlinear dynamical systems
with neural network control policies*

OVERTVerify.jl

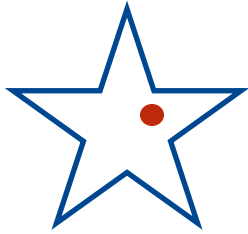
<https://github.com/sisl/OVERTVerify.jl>

Sidrane, Chelsea, Amir Maleki, Ahmed Ifan, and Mykel J. Kochenderfer. "OVERT: An algorithm for safety verification of neural network control policies for nonlinear systems." *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 23, no. 117 (2022): 1-45.

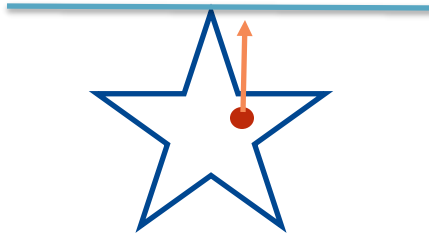


Optimization To Solve Reachability Problems

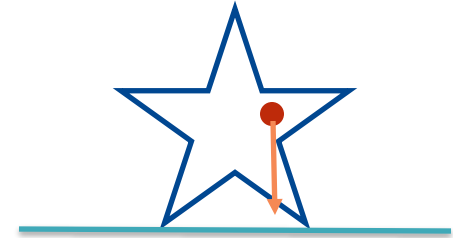
Method 1: Explicit Computation



Encode system
constraints and find
initial feasible point



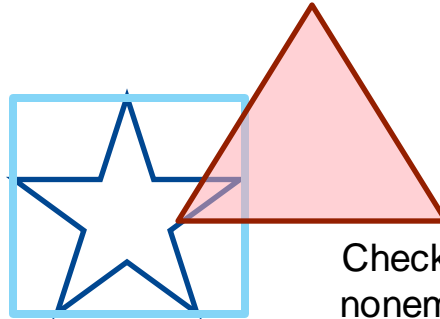
Maximize



Minimize

Optimization To Solve Reachability Problems

Method 1: Explicit Computation, e.g., and an avoid set



Ability to change objective in
JuMP.jl while keeping
constraints is helpful

Compute minimal
enclosing hull
of reachable set
with optimizer

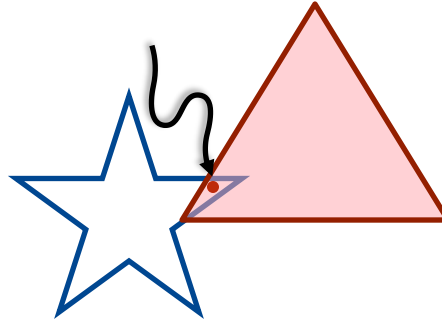
Check for
nonempty
intersection

LazySets.jl, of course

Repeat for every timestep

Optimization To Solve Reachability Problems

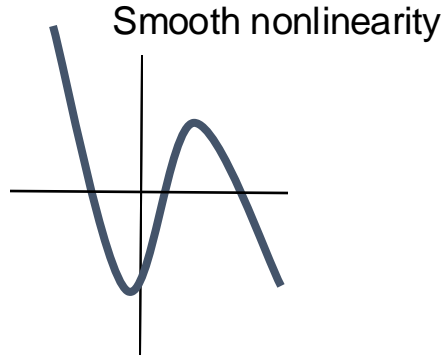
Method 2: Feasibility Check



Encode system constraints and avoid set
into optimizer; find feasible point

Repeat for every timestep

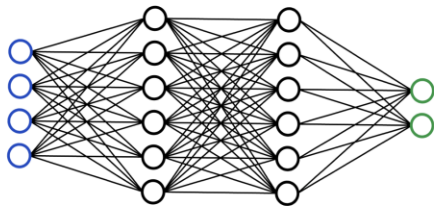
Nonlinear Functions Make Reachability Difficult



Adding them naively would make the optimization problem non-convex

And speed + optimality are essential

Neural network

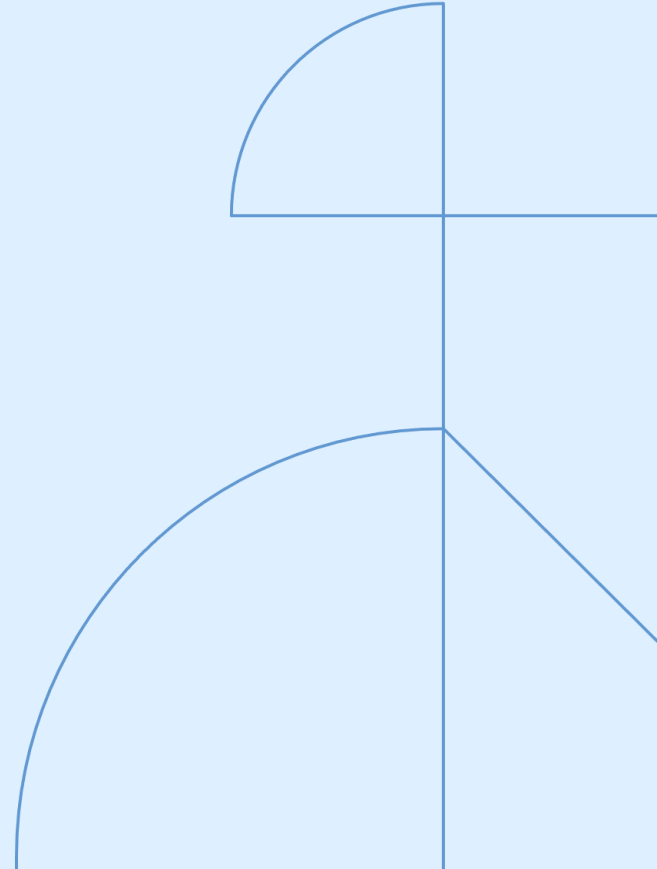




OVERT.jl

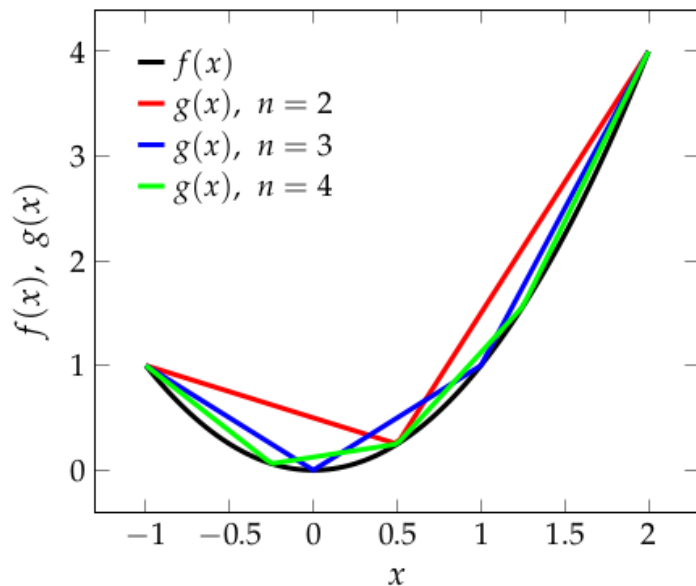
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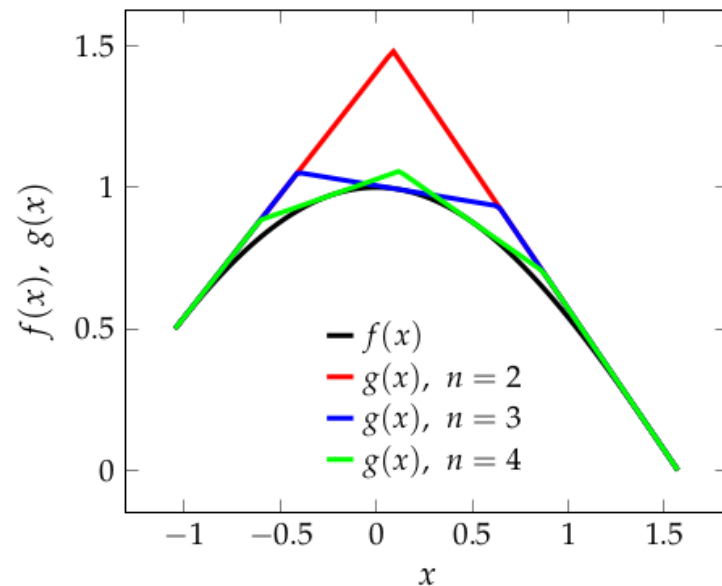


Area Minimal Piecewise Linear Bounds

a) $f(x) = x^2$ over $[-1, 2]$



b) $f(x) = \cos(x)$ over $[-\pi/3, \pi/2]$

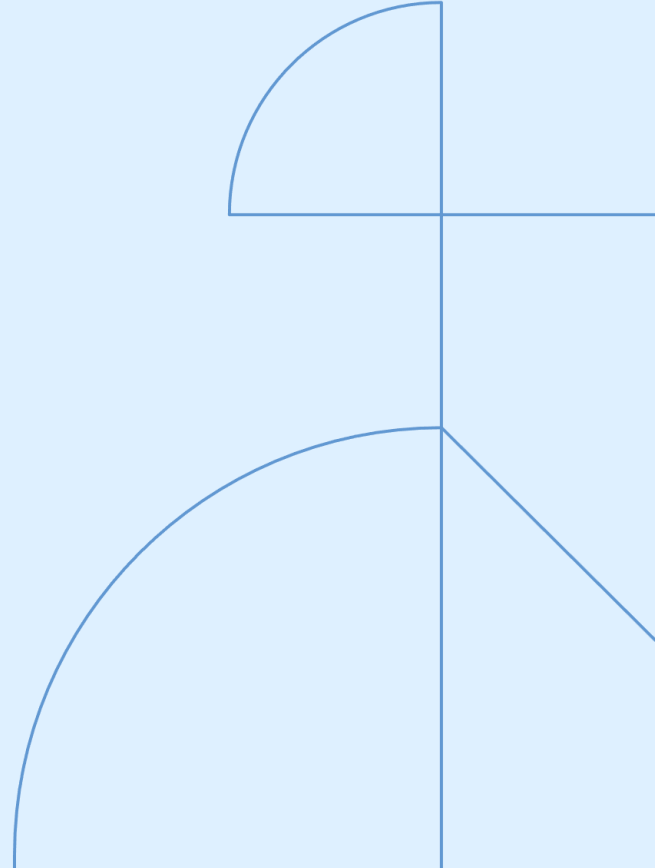




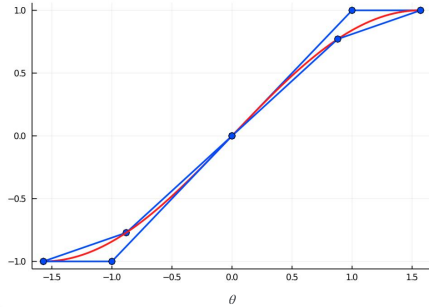
OVERTVerify.jl

<https://github.com/sisl/OVERTVerify.jl>

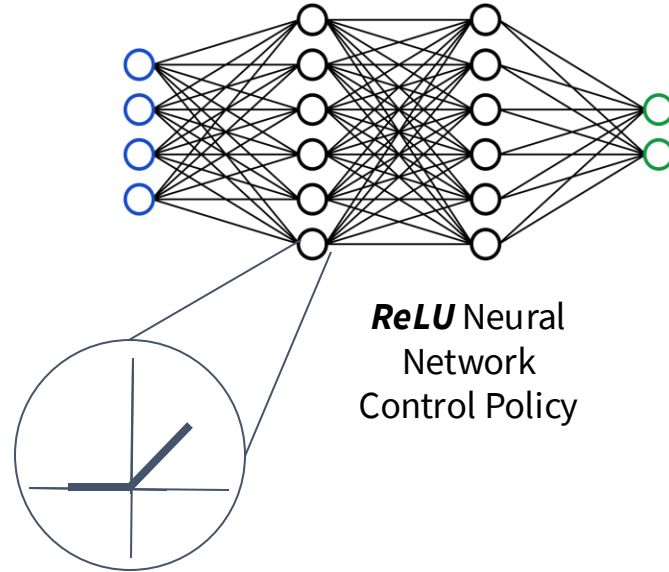
Sidrane, Chelsea, Amir Maleki, Ahmed Ifan, and Mykel J. Kochenderfer. "OVERT: An algorithm for safety verification of neural network control policies for nonlinear systems." *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 23, no. 117 (2022): 1-45.



Handling Two Kinds of Nonlinearities



Piecewise linear inclusions of smooth nonlinear functions in dynamics



ReLU Neural
Network
Control Policy

ReLU
Function

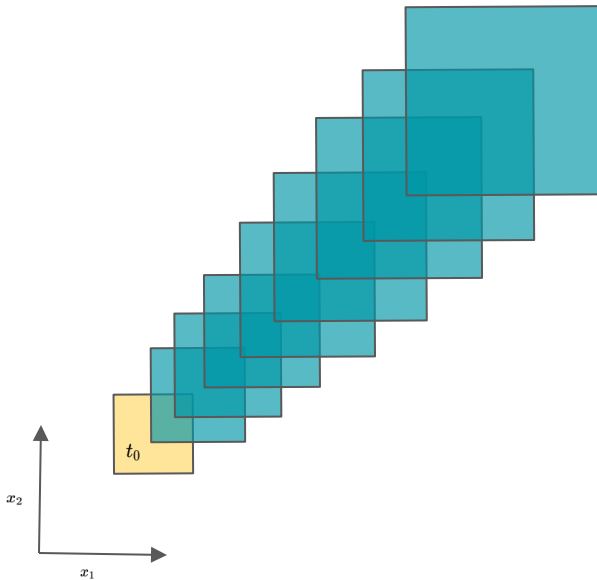
Everything is piecewise-linear!

We can solve an MILP!

Keeping Reachability Tight + Tractable

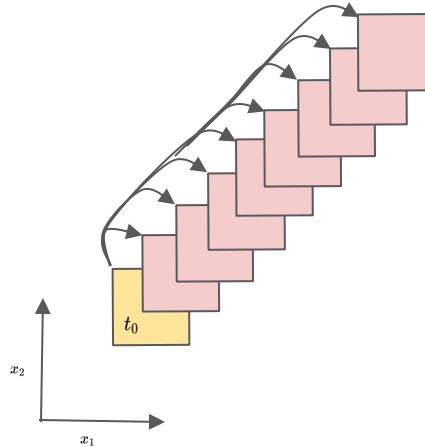
Pure 1-step

Too Conservative



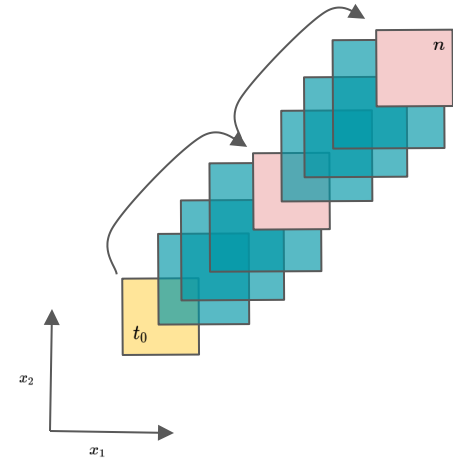
Pure n-step

Intractable



Hand-Tuned Schedule

Impractical





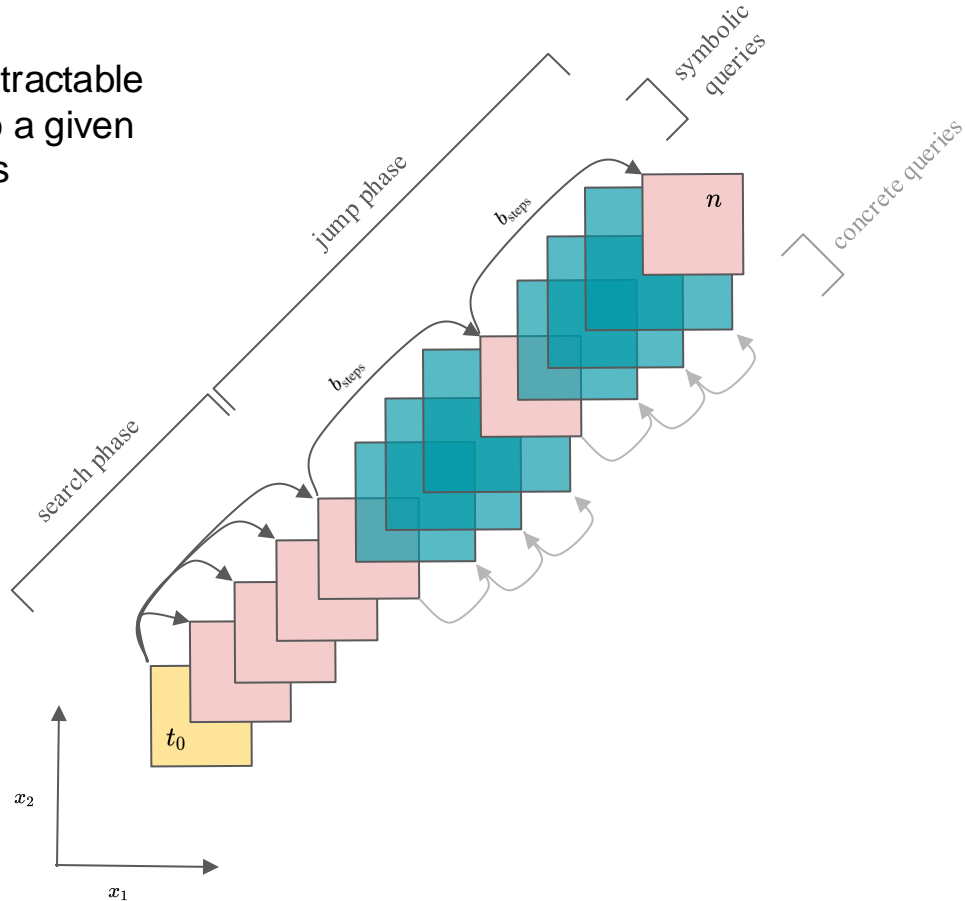
TTT: A Temporal Refinement Heuristic for Tenuously Tractable Discrete Time Reachability Problems

My newest project



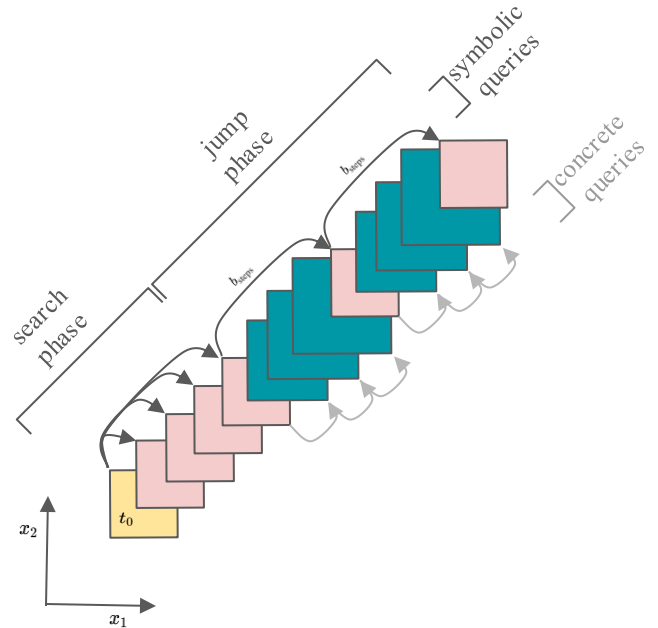
Automatic Hybrid-Symbolic Reachability

Search for the longest tractable
n-step query subject to a given
time budget in seconds



Automatic Hybrid-Symbolic Reachability

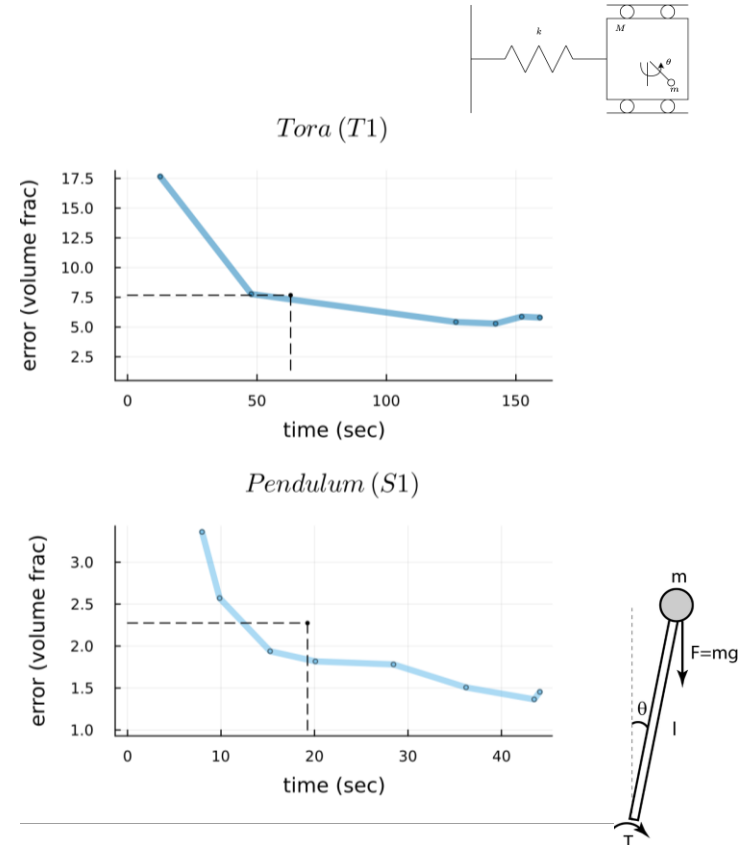
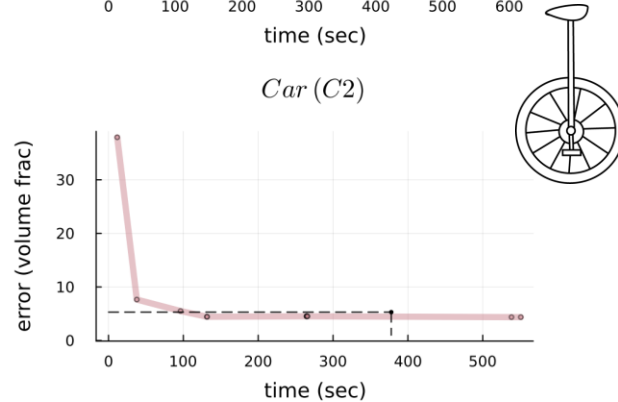
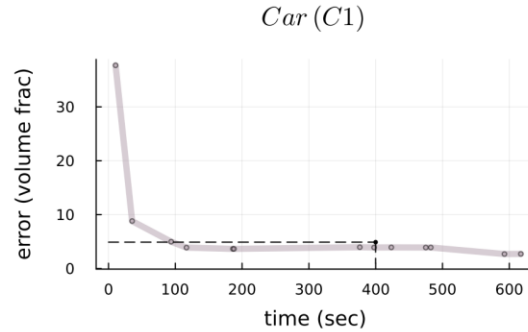
- Use a linear estimate of query time as function of number of steps
- At each solve, enforce a time limit through early stopping
- When using early stopping, must use objective bound to ensure soundness
- If `!isfinite(objective_bound(model))` or `relative_gap(model) > 0.50`, extend the time limit and call `optimize!(model)` again



Results

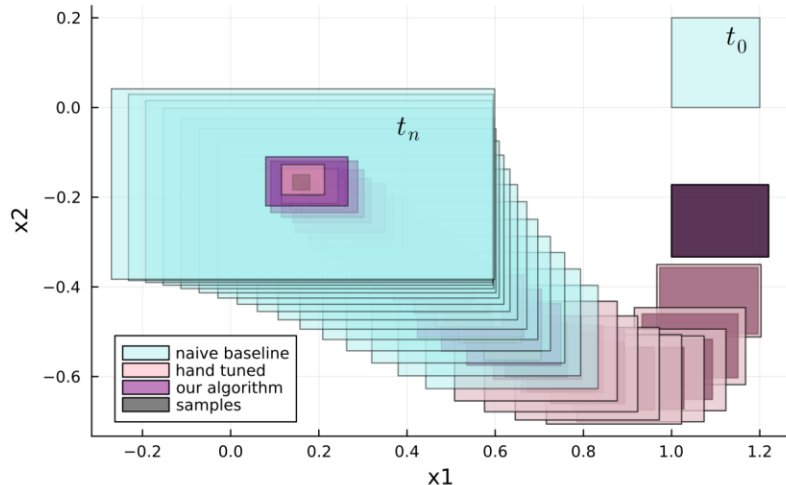
- Can produce reachable sets of varying fidelity given varying time
 - *No more hand-tuning needed!*
- For similar amounts of error as a hand-tuned approach, we are 20-70% faster

Error of Approximate Reachable Sets



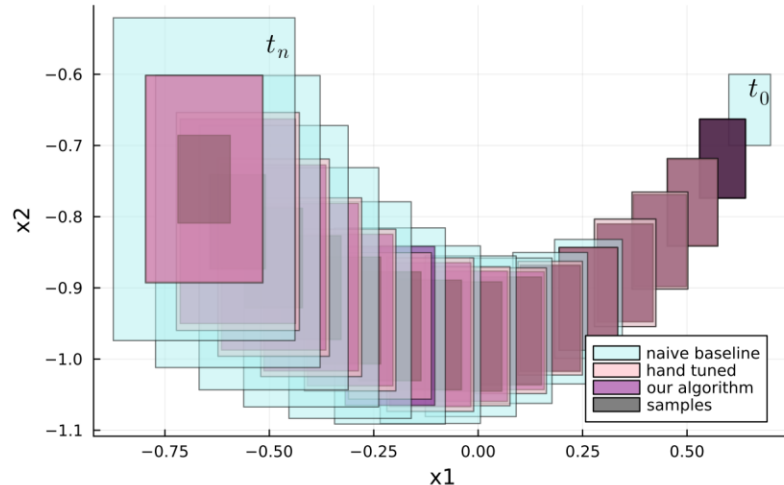
Some Reachable Sets

Pendulum (S1) Reachable Sets_{1,2}



	Naive	Hand-Tuned	Ours
Error (volume)	11.9	2.27	1.94
Error (radius)	3.79	1.61	1.59
Time	7.84s	19.3s	15.3s

Tora (T1) Reachable Sets_{1,2}



	Naive	Hand-Tuned	Ours
Error (volume)	31.7	7.67	7.78
Error (radius)	1.81	1.41	1.38
Time	6.62s	63.0s	47.8s



Julia Package Summary

My Packages Discussed in this Talk

OVERT.jl <https://github.com/sisl/OVERT.jl>

Overapproximations of nonlinear functions

OVERTVerify.jl <https://github.com/sisl/OVERTVerify.jl> ✨

Reachability analysis for nonlinear dynamical systems with neural network control policies

AutomaticRefinement.jl (potentially coming soon to a GitHub near you)

The automatic temporal refinement work discussed here

Other Useful Related Packages

Expr2MIP.jl <https://github.com/chelseas/Expr2MIP.jl> ✨

Encode arbitrary expressions of type Expr into JuMP MILP models (depends on OVERT.jl for smooth nonlinear functions)

(My package)

NeuralVerification.jl <https://github.com/sisl/NeuralVerification.jl> ✨

Pedagogical implementations of various neural network verification algorithms (Written by collaborators)

( == depends on JuMP.jl)

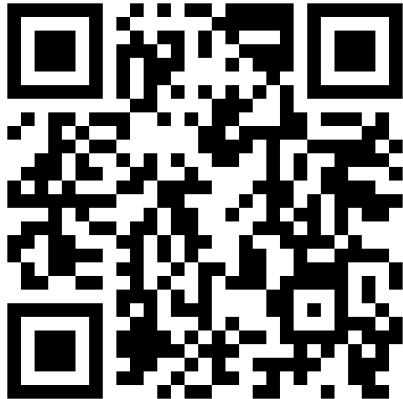


Info & Links

Chelsea Sidrane, PhD

chelse@kth.se

website:

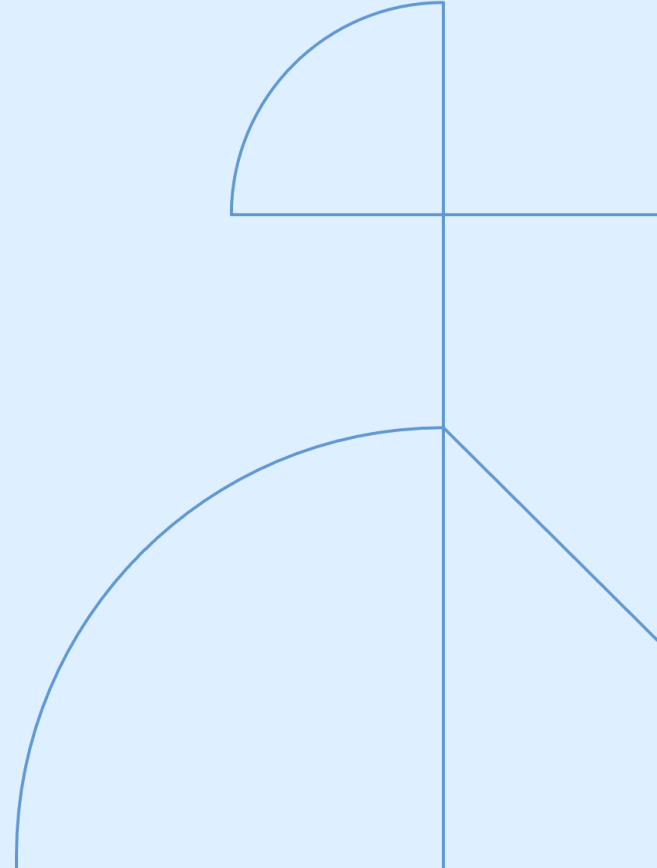


Thanks for listening!

Reach out if you want to discuss :)

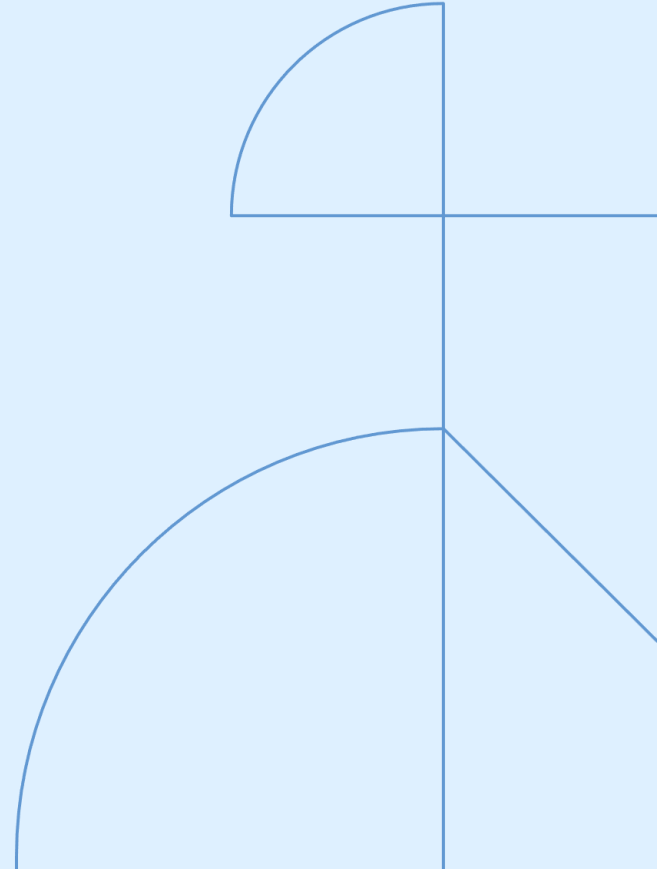


Reserve Slides





OVERT.jl



OVERT's Overapproximation

$$\dot{\theta}_{t+1} = \dot{\theta}_t + c_1 \sin(\theta_t) + c_2 u_t$$

- 1) Re-write nonlinear multi-dimensional functions as one-dimensional or affine functions

$$v_1 = \sin(\theta_t)$$

$$\dot{\theta}_{t+1} = \dot{\theta}_t + c_1 v_1 + c_2 u_t$$

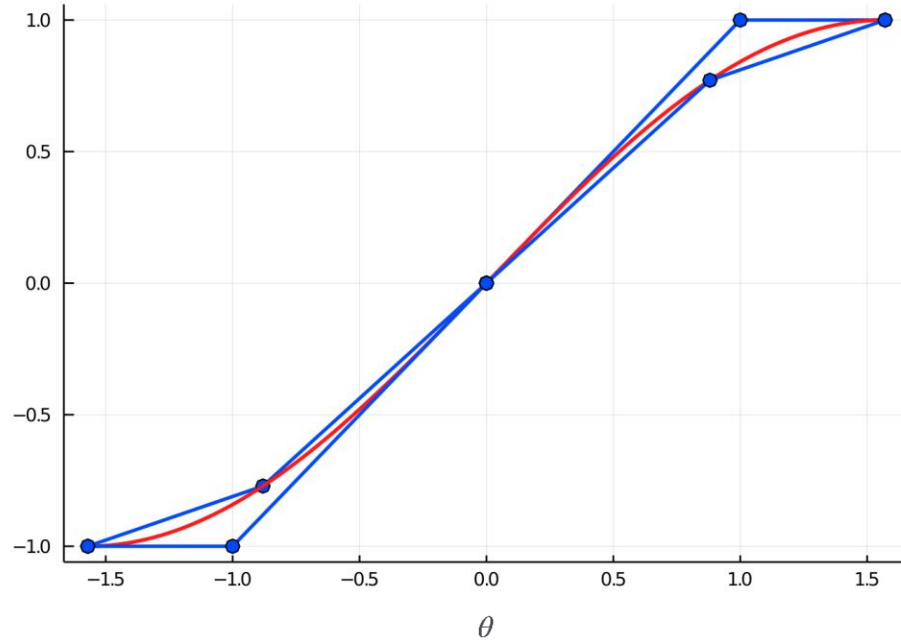
- 1) Overapproximate each nonlinear one-dimensional function

$$\sin_{LB}(\theta_t) \leq v_1 \leq \sin_{UB}(\theta_t)$$

*Made much easier
by Julia's Expr type
and easy symbolic
manipulation*

Area Minimal Piecewise Linear Bounds

\sin
 \sin_{LB}, \sin_{UB}





Implementation of OVERT.jl Minimum Area Bounds

solve system of equations = 0 to optimize bound points x_i using NLSolve.jl [?](#)

Optimality not needed but always a perk

$$x_0 = a$$

$$x_1 = h \left(a, \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \right)$$

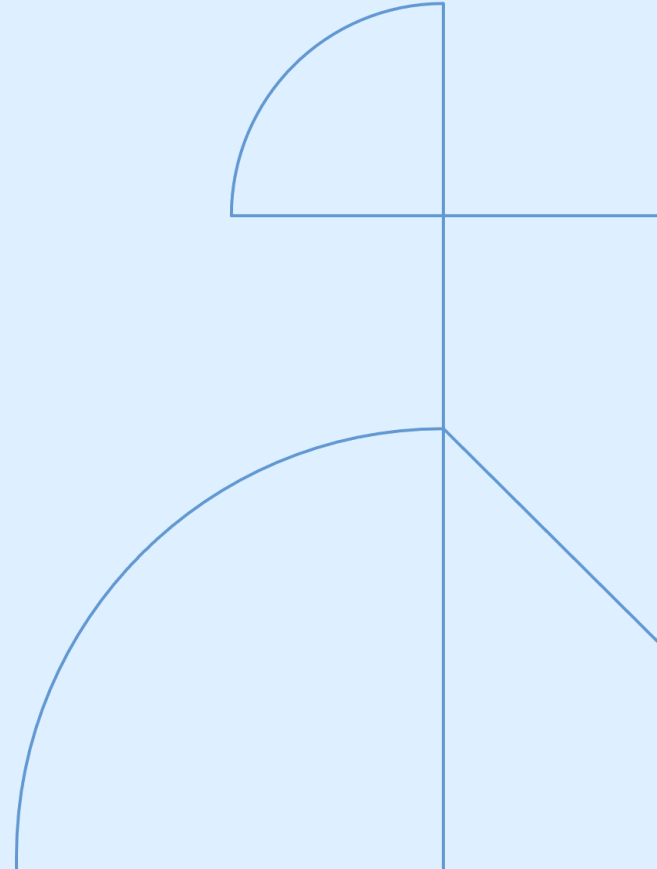
$$x_i = h \left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}, \frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2} \right), \quad i \in \{2, \dots, n-2\}$$

$$x_{n-1} = h \left(\frac{x_{n-1} + x_n}{2}, b \right)$$

$$x_n = b$$



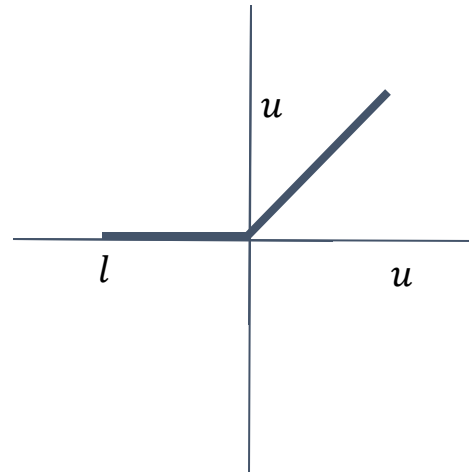
OVERTVerify.jl



Encoding the Problem in an MILP

- All piecewise linear functions can be written in terms of max and min
- Max can be encoded as shown using a unique upper and lower bound for each instance instead of `big-M`

Constraints



$$z = \max(\hat{z}, 0)$$

$$z \geq \hat{z}$$

$$z \geq 0$$

$$z \leq \hat{z} - l(1 - \delta)$$

$$z \leq u\delta$$

for $\hat{z} \in [l, u]$



How to Get Bounds?

- Dynamics with Smooth Nonlinearities
 - From OVERT.jl which uses interval arithmetic, and from reach sets
- Neural Network
 - Using MaxSens
 - [W. Xiang, H. Tran, and T. T. Johnson, “Output reachable set estimation and verification for multilayer neural networks,” pp. 5777–5783, IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems, vol. 29, no. 11, Nov. 2018.]

