

Overview

We explored improving the safety of autonomous vehicles by incorporating robustness into a temporal logic based runtime monitoring tool (**R2U2**).

MLTL and Robustness

MLTL is a temporal logic that operates over finite traces and bounded operators, with the minimal semantics:

$$\phi \equiv p \mid \neg\psi \mid \psi \wedge \xi \mid \psi \mathcal{U}_I \xi$$

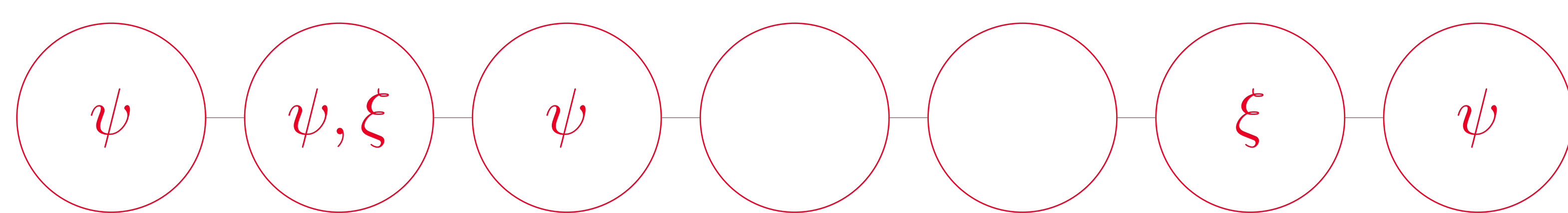


Figure 1. A sample trace for MLTL, usually denoted π

Robustness measures how much a formula is being satisfied.

We can reason about possible future robustnesses, giving us a **Robust Satisfaction Interval**, or **RoSI**.

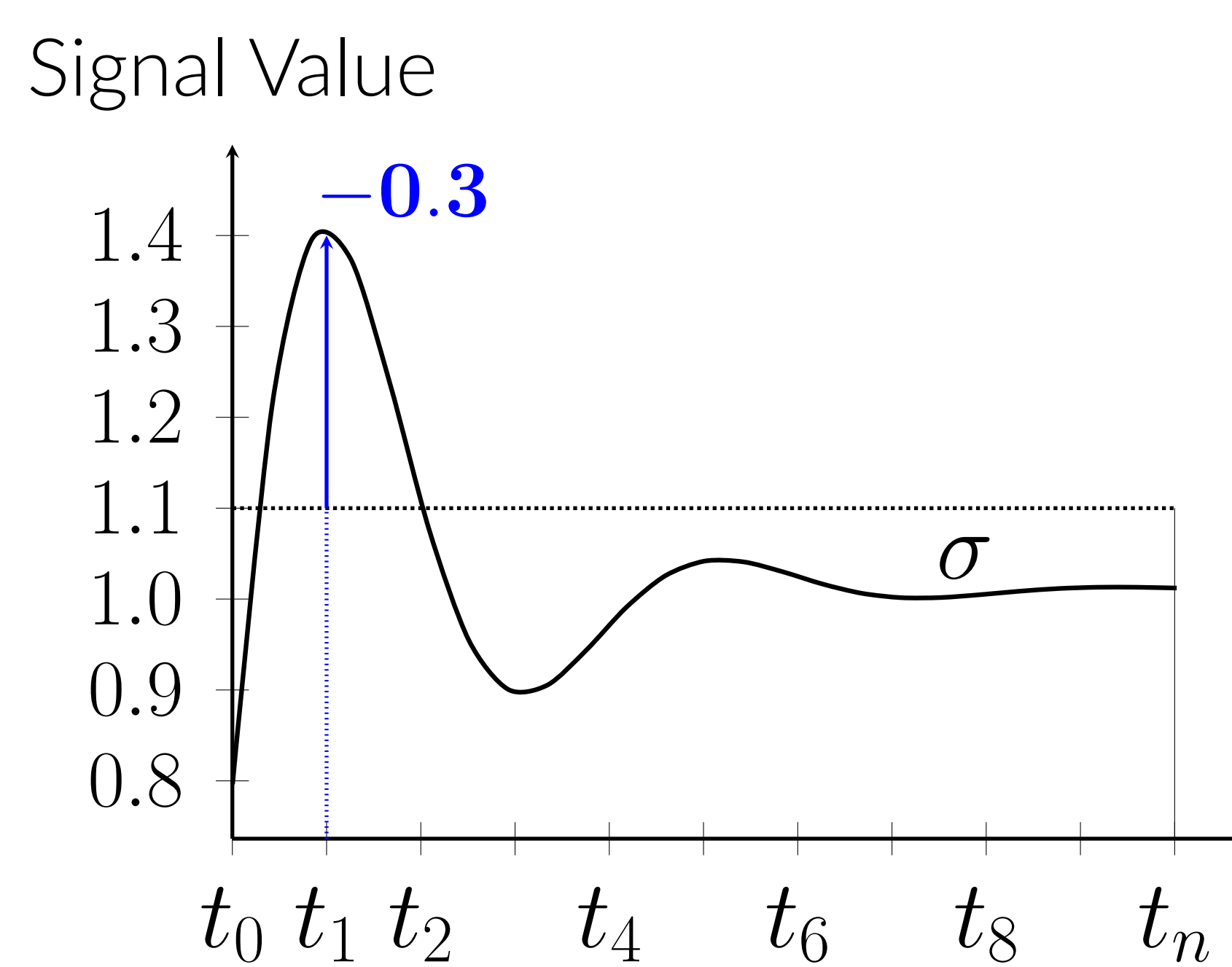


Figure 2. Robustness of the formula $\phi \equiv \Box(f(t) \leq 1.1)$

Example of Robust Intervals

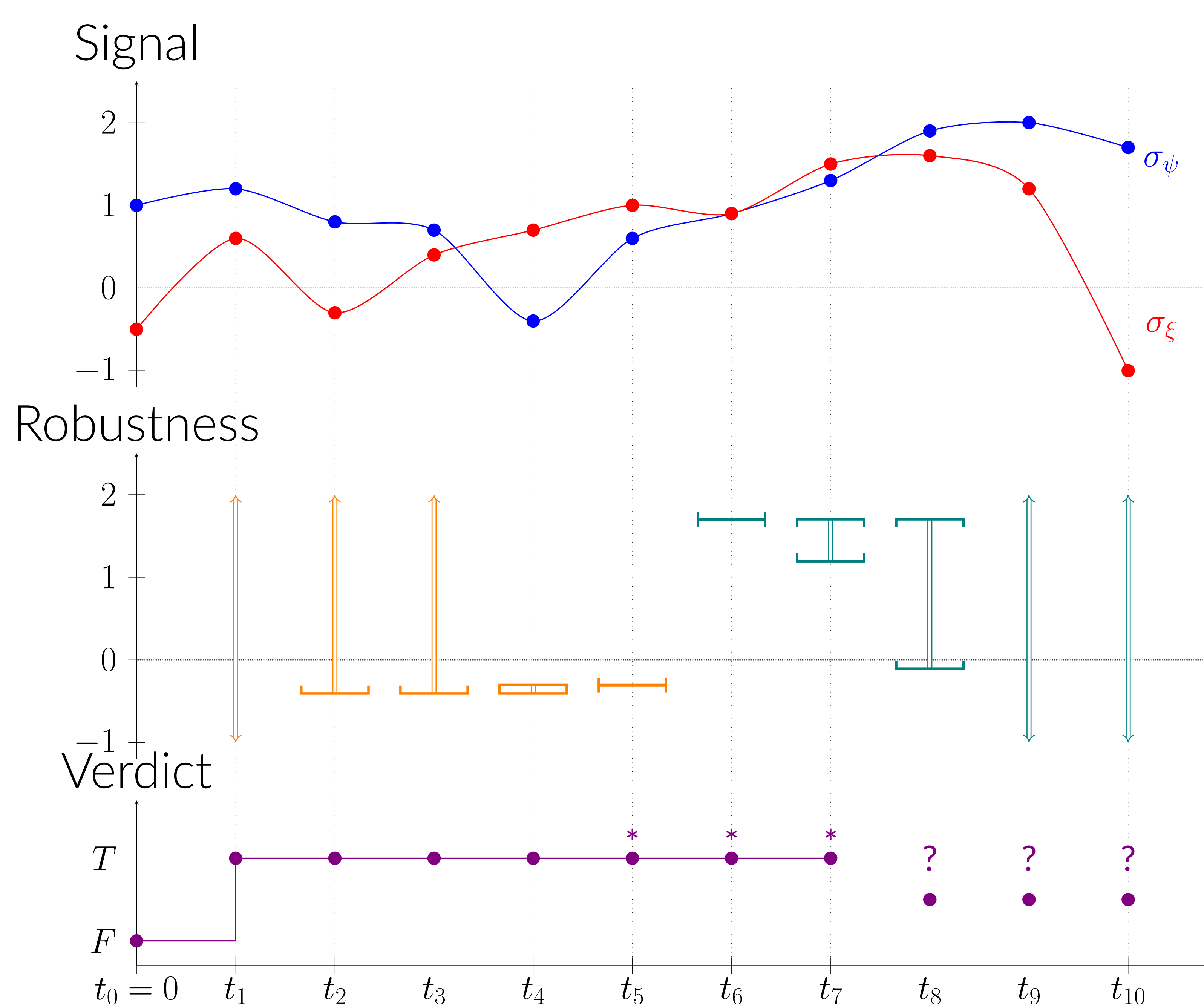


Figure 3. Signals, verdicts, and **RoSIs** for $\phi \equiv (\Box_{[0,3]}\psi) \mathcal{U}_{[2,4]}\xi$

Key Results

We can use robustness to easily calculate truth because of the following proven correspondence:

$$\rho(\Pi, \phi, t) \geq 0 \iff \pi, t \models \phi$$

The main theoretical result of our work comes from our ability to exactly calculate robust satisfaction intervals using the **RoSI** estimator function $[\rho]$.

R2U2 and New Engines

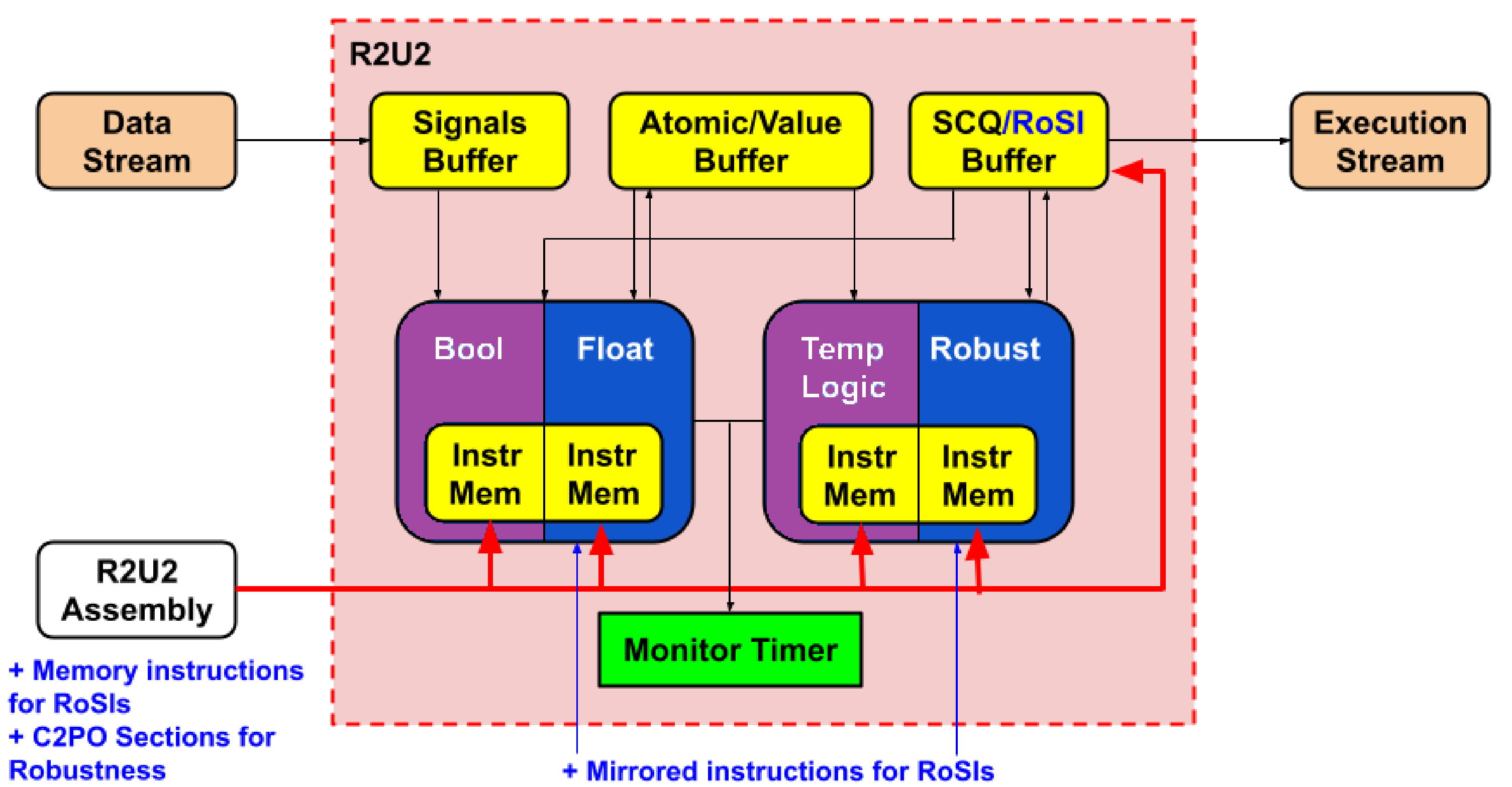
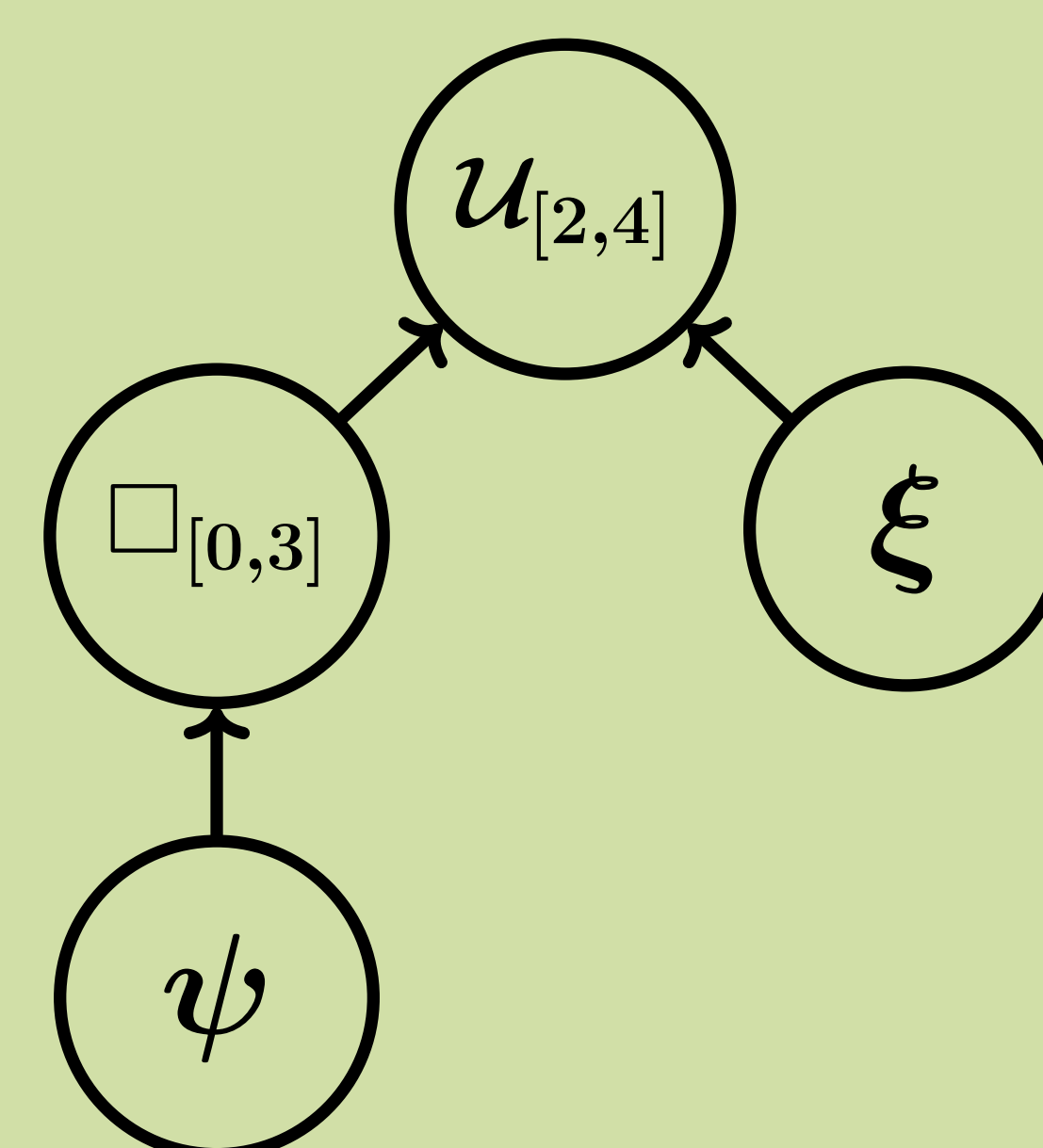


Figure 4. Functional diagram of **R2U2** and new engines

FORCE Implementation



Node Algorithm Steps:

- Discard old data from **RoSI** buffer.
- Read **RoSIs** from children.
- Perform operations/store results.

Figure 5. Abstract Syntax Tree for $\phi \equiv (\Box_{[0,3]}\psi) \mathcal{U}_{[2,4]}\xi$

RoSIs propagate from leaves to root

Node Operations

Node	Prop.	Not	And	Or	Until
Operation	Load	Negation	Min	Max	Max of Running Min on Signals

Future Work

- Finish the implementation of the **FORCE** in **R2U2**
- Run a thorough comparison with existing tools
- Apply to real world scenarios (autonomous drones)