

ROSCoq: Robots powered by Constructive Reals

Abhishek Anand
(joint work with Ross Knepper)



Cornell University

ITP, 27-Aug-2015, Nanjing

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¹The symbol  occurs at many places in this PDF. On a modern PDF reader (with support for [OCG](#)) such as Adobe Reader, Evince (Linux), [Foxit Reader](#) (Windows), [PDF XChange viewer](#) clicking such a symbol will open/close a popup containing extra explanation, e.g. what I said while describing that slide)

Motivation

Collaborating Robots² ↑↑
Keyboard finding robot³ ↑↑

²Mehmet Dogar, Ross A. Knepper, Andrew Spielberg, Changhyun Choi, Henrik I. Christensen, and Daniela Rus. “Towards Coordinated Precision Assembly with Robot Teams”. In: *ISER*. 2014.

³Abhishek Anand, Hema Swetha Koppula, Thorsten Joachims, and Ashutosh Saxena. “Contextually guided semantic labeling and search for three-dimensional point clouds”. In: *IJRR* (2012).

Goals

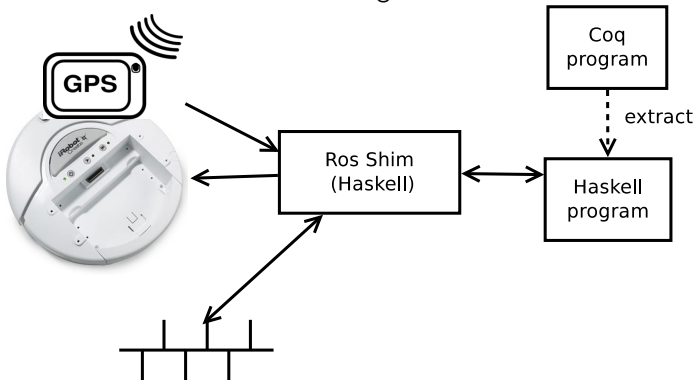
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- ▶ Specify the behavior of the shim, physics, and hardware in a *realistic* way

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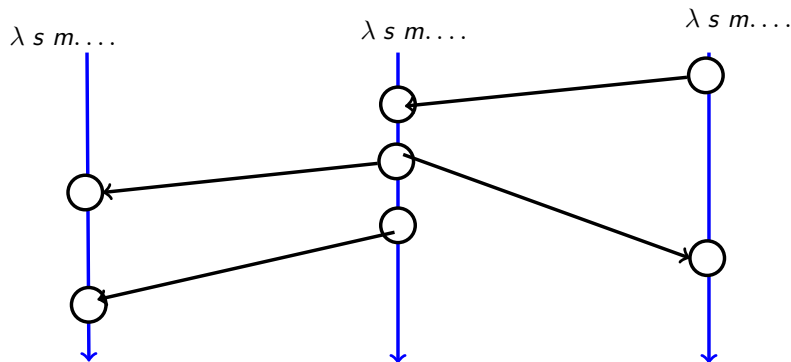
- ▶ Write robotic programs in Coq
- ▶ “Run” them on actual robots using a shim:
- ▶ Specify the behavior of the shim, physics, and hardware in a *realistic* way
- ▶ develop Coq proofs of properties about the overall behavior

The Logic of Events framework

- ▶ Cyber Physical systems are distributed systems
- ▶ where agents have fancy sensing and/or actuation capabilities.



The Logic of Events framework



Nicolas Schiper, Vincent Rahli, Robbert Van Renesse, Marck Bickford, and Robert L. Constable. "Developing correctly replicated databases using formal tools". In: *DSN. IEEE*, 2014, pp. 395–406 [↑](#)

The Logic of Events framework



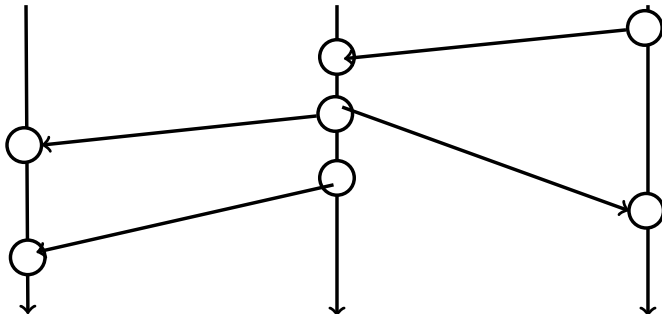
$\lambda s m. \dots$



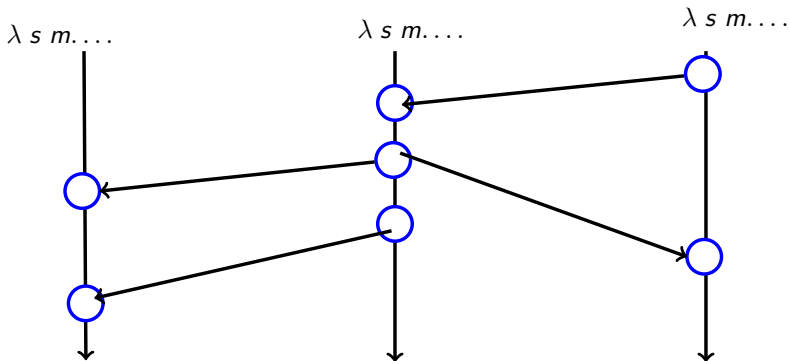
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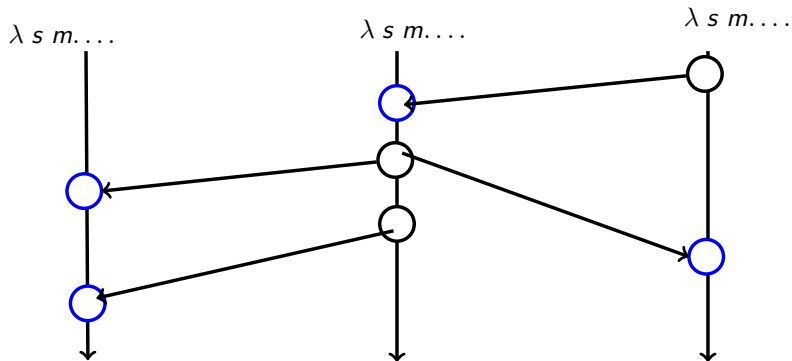
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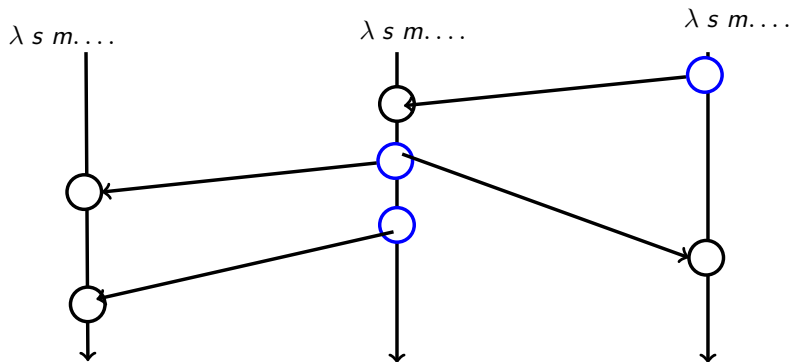
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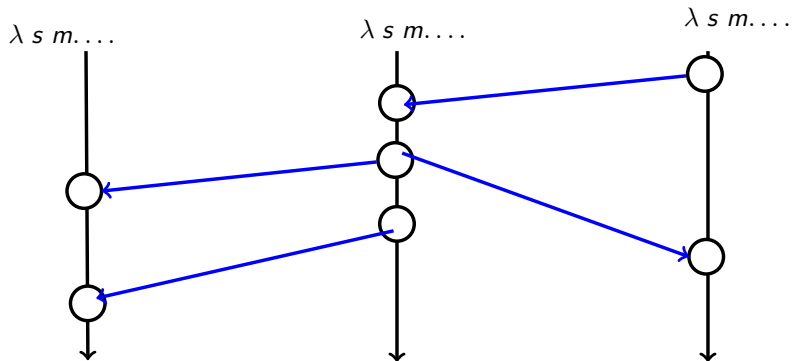
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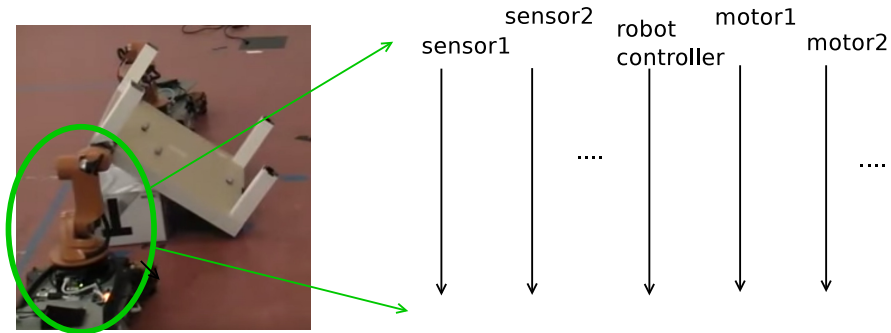


The Logic of Events framework



ROS : Even single robots are distributed systems

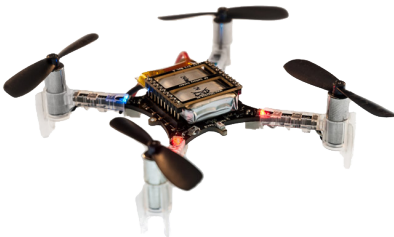
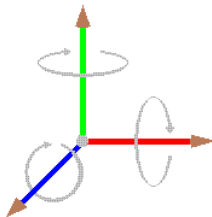
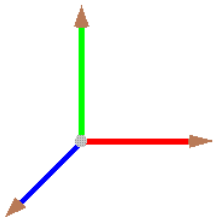
- ▶ Based on asynchronous message passing⁴
- ▶ Very popular, drivers (as DS agents) available for many robots ⁵



⁴Morgan Quigley, Ken Conley, Brian Gerkey, Josh Faust, Tully Foote, Jeremy Leibs, Rob Wheeler, and Andrew Y. Ng. "ROS: an open-source Robot Operating System". In: *ICRA workshop on open source software*. Vol. 3. 2009, p. 5.

ROS : Even single robots are distributed systems

- ▶ Based on asynchronous message passing⁴
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- ▶ uniform API ↑



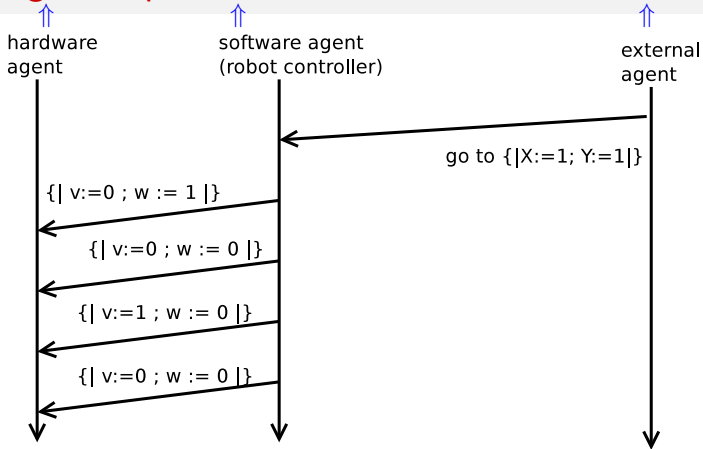
ROS : Even single robots are distributed systems

- ▶ Based on asynchronous message passing⁴
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- ▶ uniform API
- ▶ Running Example

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⁵<http://wiki.ros.org/Robots>

Running Example



```

Definition robotPureProgram (target : Cart2D Q) : list (Q × Polar2D Q) :=
  let polarTarget : Polar2D R := Cart2DPolar target in
  let rotDuration : R := | θ polarTarget | / rotspeed in
  let translDuration : R := (rad polarTarget) / speed in
  [ (0, { | rad:=0 ; θ := ( polarθSign target ) * rotspeed | })
    ; ( tapprox rotDuration delRes delEps , { | rad := 0 ; θ := 0 | })
    ; ( delay , { | rad := speed ; θ := 0 | })
    ; ( tapprox translDuration delRes delEps , { | rad := 0 ; θ := 0 | }) ].
  
```

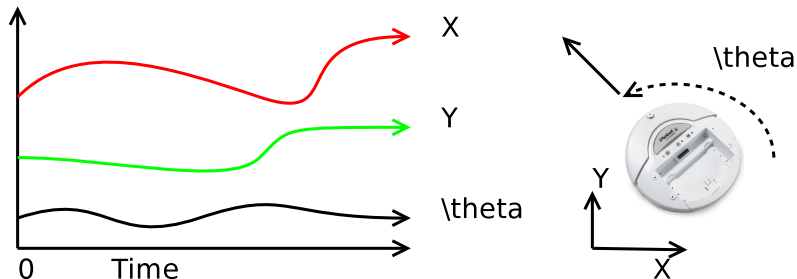


How to Specify a CPS in ROSCoq

- ▶ Define the physical model as a Coq type
- ▶ Define the collection of agents
- ▶ Specify the behavior of each agent
 - ▶ S/w agent : Coq program
 - ▶ H/w agent : ...

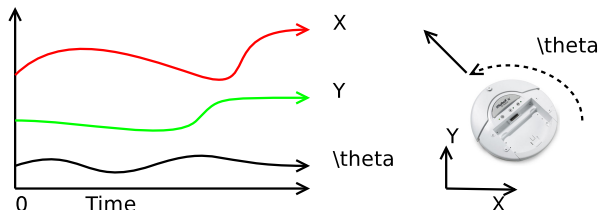
Physical Model of a CPS

Describes how the relevant physical quantities evolve over time



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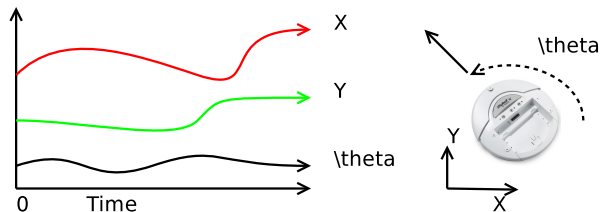


Record **Cart2D** ($T : \text{Type}$) : **Type** := $\{X : T; Y : T\}$.

Record **iCreate** : **Type** := {
 position : **Cart2D** ($\text{Time} \rightarrow_C \mathbb{R}$);
 theta : ($\text{Time} \rightarrow_C \mathbb{R}$);

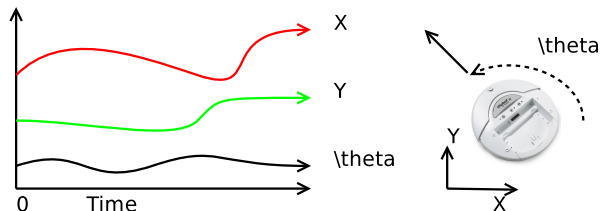
Physical Model of a CPS

Describes how the relevant physical quantities evolve over time



```
Record iCreate : Type := {  
  position : Cart2D (Time  $\rightarrow_C \mathbb{R}$ );  
  theta : (Time  $\rightarrow_C \mathbb{R}$ );  
  linVel : (Time  $\rightarrow_C \mathbb{R}$ );  
  omega : (Time  $\rightarrow_C \mathbb{R}$ );  
  
  derivRot : isDerivativeOf omega theta;  
  derivX : isDerivativeOf (linVel * (FCos theta)) (X position);  
  derivY : isDerivativeOf (linVel * (FSin theta)) (Y position);
```

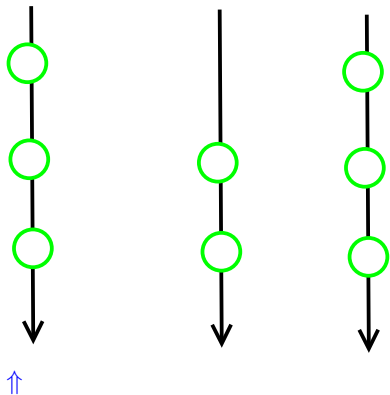
Physical Model of a CPS



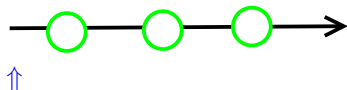
```
Record iCreate : Type := {  
  position : Cart2D (Time  $\rightarrow_C$   $\mathbb{R}$ );  
  theta : (Time  $\rightarrow_C$   $\mathbb{R}$ );  
  linVel : (Time  $\rightarrow_C$   $\mathbb{R}$ );  
  omega : (Time  $\rightarrow_C$   $\mathbb{R}$ );  
  
  derivRot : isDerivativeOf omega theta;  
  derivX : isDerivativeOf (linVel * (FCos theta)) (X position);  
  derivY : isDerivativeOf (linVel * (FSin theta)) (Y position);
```

In case there were 2 robots, we would use $\text{iCreate} \times \text{iCreate}$

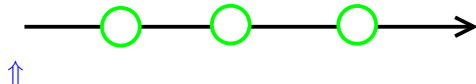
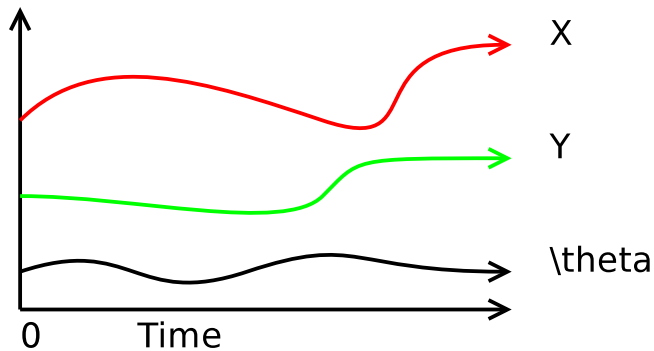
Semantics of Agents



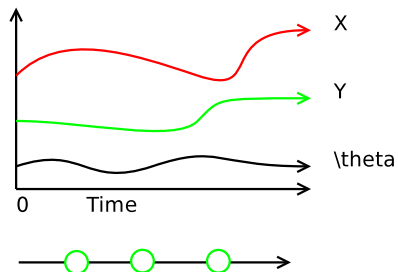
Semantics of Agents



Semantics of Agents

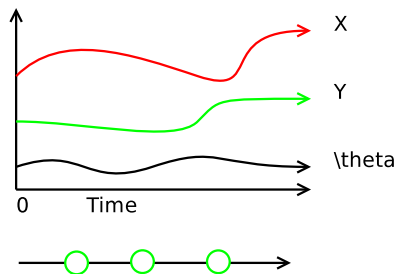


Semantics of Agents



► $PhysModelType \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{option Event}) \rightarrow \text{Prop}$

Semantics of Agents

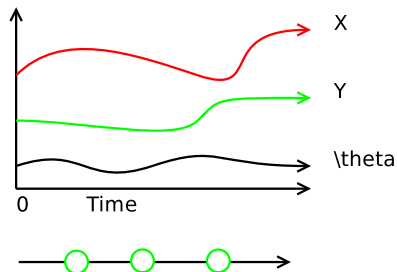


- $PhysModelType \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{option } Event) \rightarrow \text{Prop}$
- $iCreate \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{option } Event) \rightarrow \text{Prop}$ $\uparrow$

```
Record iCreate : Type := {  
  position : Cart2D (Time  $\rightarrow_C$   $\mathbb{R}$ );  
  theta : (Time  $\rightarrow_C$   $\mathbb{R}$ );  
  linVel : (Time  $\rightarrow_C$   $\mathbb{R}$ );  
  omega : (Time  $\rightarrow_C$   $\mathbb{R}$ );
```

⋮

Semantics of Agents



- ▶ Can handle non-deterministic devices $\uparrow$
- ▶ Uniform treatment of both sensing and actuation devices $\uparrow$

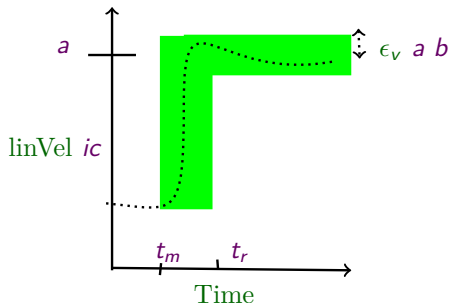
Specification of an iCreate (hardware agent)

Definition HwAgent ($ic: \text{iCreate}$) ($evs: \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{option Event}$): $\text{Prop} :=$



Specification of an iCreate (hardware agent)

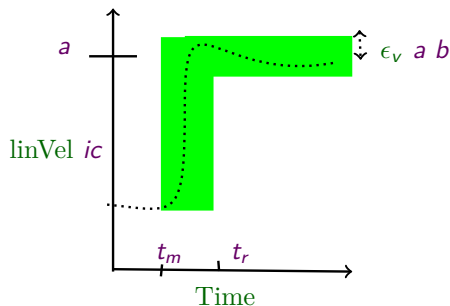
Definition $\text{HwAgent } (ic : \text{iCreate}) (evs : \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{option Event}) : \text{Prop} :=$
 $\text{onlyRecvEvts } evs \wedge \forall t : \text{QTime},$
 $\text{let } (lastCmd, t_m) := \text{latestVelPayloadAndTime } evs \ t \text{ in}$
 $\text{let } a : \mathbb{Q} := \text{rad } (lastCmd) \text{ in}$
 $\text{let } b : \mathbb{Q} := \theta (lastCmd) \text{ in } \exists t_r : \text{QTime}, (t_m \leq t_r \leq t_m + \text{reactTime})$
 $\wedge (\forall t' : \text{QTime}, (t_m \leq t' \leq t_r)$
 $\rightarrow (\text{Min } (\{\text{linVel } ic\} \ t_m) (a - \epsilon_v \ a \ b)$
 $\leq \{\text{linVel } ic\} \ t' \leq \text{Max } (\{\text{linVel } ic\} \ t_m) (a + \epsilon_v \ a \ b)))$
 $\wedge (\forall t' : \text{QTime}, (t_r \leq t' \leq t) \rightarrow |\{\text{linVel } ic\} \ t' - a| \leq \epsilon_v \ a \ b)$



Specification of an iCreate (hardware agent)

↑

Definition HwAgent ($ic: iCreate$) ($evs: nat \rightarrow option Event$): Prop :=



$\{ |v := a; w := b| \}$ ↑

Software Agents

$S \rightarrow \text{Message} \rightarrow (S \times \text{list Message}).$ 

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$\text{SwSemantics} : (S \rightarrow \text{Message} \rightarrow (S \times \text{list Message})) \rightarrow$
 $(\text{PhysModelType} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{option Event}) \rightarrow \text{Prop})$

Software Agents

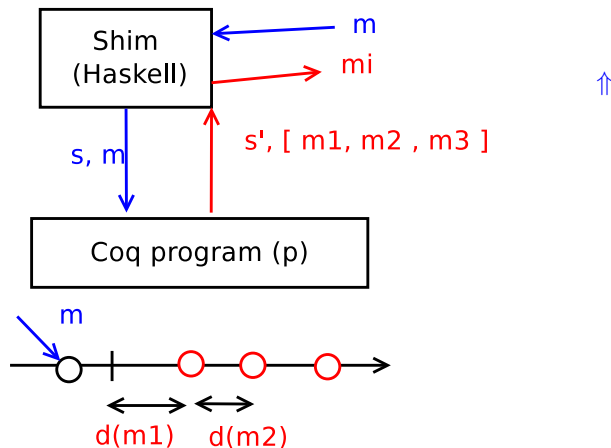
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Software Agents

$p: S \rightarrow \text{Message} \rightarrow (S \times \text{list Message}).$

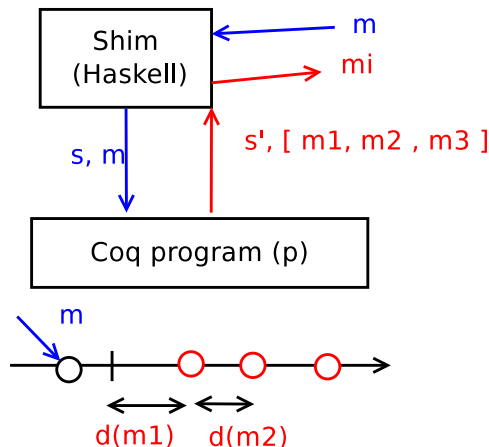
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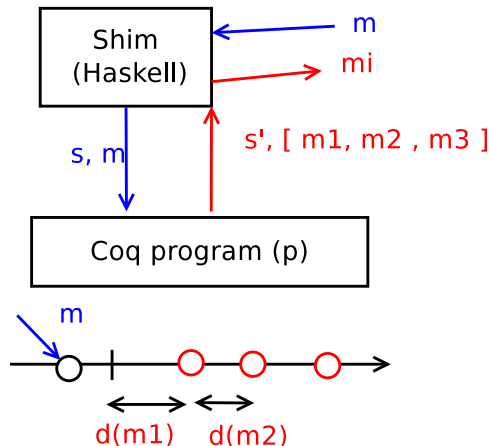
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Software Agents

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The Program in our running example



Definition `robotPureProgam` (*target* : `Cart2D Q`) : `list (Q × Polar2D Q)` :=

```
let polarTarget : Polar2D ℝ := Cart2Polar target in
let rotDuration : ℝ := | θ polarTarget | / rotspeed in
let translDuration : ℝ := (rad polarTarget) / speed in
[
  (0, { | rad := 0 ; θ := ( polarθSign target ) * rotspeed | })
  ; ( tapprox rotDuration delRes delEps , { | rad := 0 ; θ := 0 | })
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```


The Program in our running example

$\{ \text{rad} := \sqrt{2} ; \theta := \frac{\pi}{4} ; \}$

$\{ X := 1 ; Y := 1 ; \}$

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Definition robotPureProgram (target : Cart2D Q) : list (Q × Polar2D Q) :=  
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$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

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Definition $\sqrt{2}$ robotPureProgram (target : Cart2D Q) : list (Q $\times$ Polar2D Q) :=
let polarTarget : Polar2D $\mathbb{R}$:= Cart2Polar target in
let rotDuration : $\mathbb{R}$:= $|\theta \text{ polarTarget}| / \text{rotspeed}$ in
let translDuration : $\mathbb{R}$:= (rad polarTarget) / speed in
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 (0, { | rad := 0 ; θ := (polar θ Sign target) * rotspeed | })
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Definition robotPureProgram (target : Cart2D Q) : list (Q × Polar2D Q) :=  
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  let rotDuration : R := |  $\theta$  polarTarget | / rotspeed in  
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```

tapprox r 1000 ϵ is a rational of the form $\frac{\dots}{1000}$

$$| \text{tapprox } r \text{ res } \epsilon - r | \leq \frac{1+2*\epsilon}{2*res}$$

Robbert Krebbers and Bas Spitters. “Type classes for efficient exact real arithmetic in Coq”. In: *LMCS* 9.1 (Feb. 14, 2013)

Constructive Reals

$$\mathbb{CR} \cong \mathbb{Q}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

Robbert Krebbers and Bas Spitters. “Type classes for efficient exact real arithmetic in Coq”. In: *LMCS* 9.1 (Feb. 14, 2013)

Errett Bishop. *Foundations of constructive analysis*. McGraw-Hill, 1967. 394 pp.

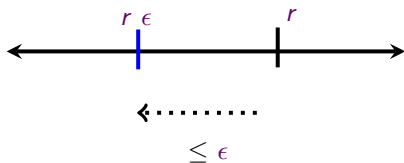
Constructive Reals

$$\mathbf{CR} \cong \mathbb{Q}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$r : \mathbf{CR}$$

$$\epsilon : \mathbb{Q}^+$$

$$r \epsilon : \mathbb{Q}$$



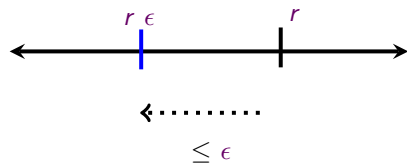
Constructive Reals

$$\mathbf{CR} \cong \mathbb{Q}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$r : \mathbf{CR}$$

$$\epsilon : \mathbb{Q}^+$$

$$r \epsilon : \mathbb{Q}$$



$$+ : \lambda (r_1 : \mathbf{CR}) (r_2 : \mathbf{CR}).$$

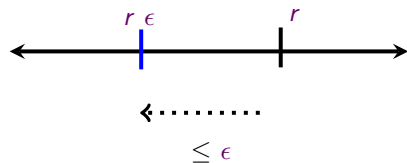
Constructive Reals

$$\mathbf{CR} \cong \mathbb{Q}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$r : \mathbf{CR}$$

$$\epsilon : \mathbb{Q}^+$$

$$r \epsilon : \mathbb{Q}$$



$$+ : \lambda (r_1 : \mathbf{CR}) (r_2 : \mathbf{CR}). \lambda (\epsilon : \mathbb{Q}^+).$$

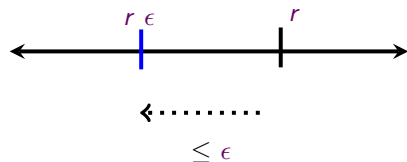
Constructive Reals

$$\mathbf{CR} \cong \mathbf{Q}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}$$

$$r : \mathbf{CR}$$

$$\epsilon : \mathbf{Q}^+$$

$$r \epsilon : \mathbf{Q}$$



$$+ : \lambda (r_1 : \mathbf{CR}) (r_2 : \mathbf{CR}). \lambda (\epsilon : \mathbf{Q}^+). (r_1 \frac{\epsilon}{2} + r_2 \frac{\epsilon}{2})$$

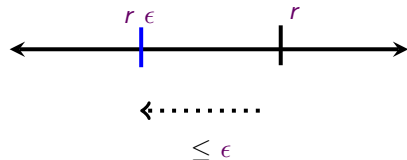
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$$\forall (\theta : \mathbb{CR}). (\cos \theta)^2 + (\sin \theta)^2 = 1$$

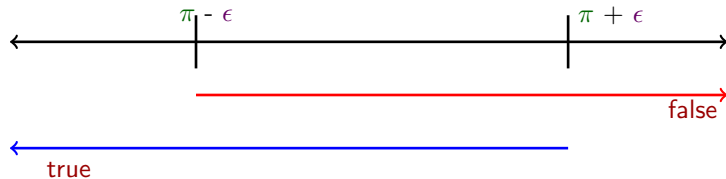
`if` ($r < \pi$) then ... else ...

... computations over CR

`if (  $r < \pi$  ) ... else ...`

Discrete computations over CR

if ($r <_{\epsilon} \pi$) then ... else ...

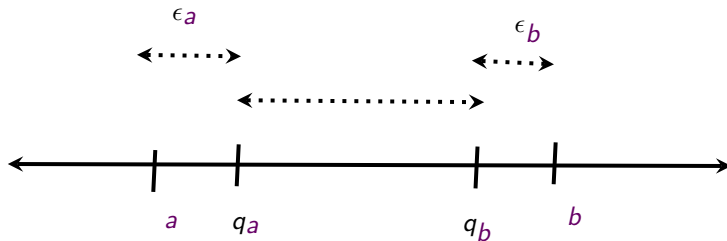


Constructivity helps even in logical reasoning

$$\sqrt{(\cos \frac{1}{2})} < \exp(\cos(\sin(\arctan \pi)))$$

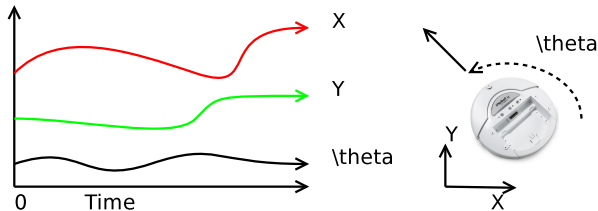
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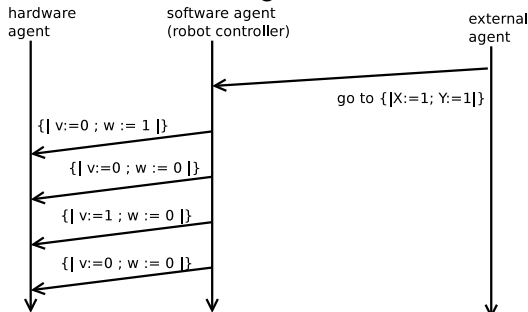
Recap: How to Specify a CPS in ROSCoq

- Define the physical model as a Coq type



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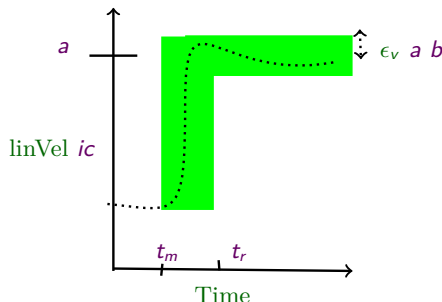


```
Definition robotPureProgram (target : Cart2D Q) : list (Q × Polar2D Q) :=  
  let polarTarget : Polar2D R := Cart2DPolar target in  
  let rotDuration : R := | θ polarTarget | / rotspeed in  
  let transDuration : R := (rad polarTarget) / speed in  
  [ (0, { | rad := 0 ; θ := ( polarθSign target ) * rotspeed | })  
    ; ( tapprox rotDuration delRes delEps , { | rad := 0 ; θ := 0 | })  
    ; ( delay , { | rad := speed ; θ := 0 | })  
    ; ( tapprox transDuration delRes delEps , { | rad := 0 ; θ := 0 | }) ].
```



Recap: How to Specify a CPS in ROSCoq

- ▶ Define the physical model as a Coq type
- ▶ Define the collection of agents
- ▶ Specify the behavior of each agent
 - ▶ H/w agent : Coq relation

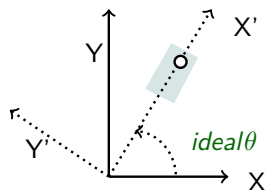


Recap: How to Specify a CPS in ROSCoq

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Definition `robotPureProgam` (*target* : `Cart2D Q`) : `list (Q × Polar2D Q)` :=
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 [
 (0, { | rad := 0 ; θ := (`polar $\theta$ Sign` target) * rotspeed | })
 ; (`tapprox` `rotDuration` `delRes` `delEps` , { | rad := 0 ; θ := 0 | })
 ; (`delay` , { | rad := speed ; θ := 0 | })
 ; (`tapprox` `translDuration` `res` ϵ , { | rad := 0 ; θ := 0 | })].

Proved Property



Definition $\text{ErrY}': \mathbb{R} := (\epsilon_v \ 0 \ w) * (\text{reactTime} + \text{Ev01TimeGapUB})$
 $+ (\text{Sin} (\theta \text{ErrTrans} + \theta \text{ErrTurn})) * (| \text{target} | + \text{speed} * \text{timeErr}$
 $+ \text{Ev23TimeGapUB} * (\epsilon_v \ \text{speed} \ 0))$

Experiments

target		actual		video link
X	Y	X	Y	
-1	1	-1.06	0.94	vid1
-1	-1	-1.02	-0.99	vid2
1	1	1.05	0.94	vid3

Ongoing/Future Work

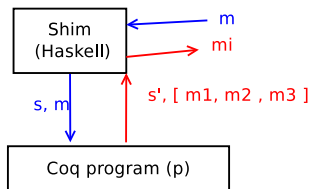
- ▶ General Shim in Haskell⁶⁷
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⁶<https://github.com/acowley/roshask>

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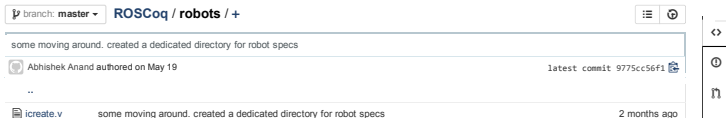


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⁸Thierry Coquand and Erik Palmgren. “Metric Boolean algebras and constructive measure theory”. In: *Archive for Mathematical Logic* 41.7 (Oct. 1, 2002), pp. 687–704.

Questions

<http://www.cs.cornell.edu/~aa755/ROSCoq/>
<http://github.com/aa755/ROSCoq>