Towards a Compositional Framework for Hybrid Differential Inclusions

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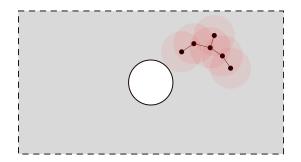










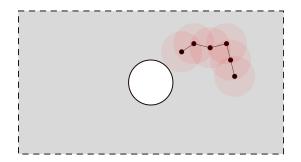


For example, in networks where comms are constrained by distance,







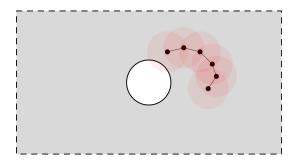


Switching between comms structures (e.g. spanning trees) is useful.







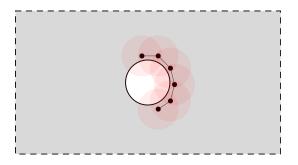


Coordinated motion under a fixed conroller...





Motivation

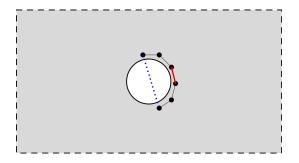


... may run into obstacles...





Challenge: Autonomous generation of complex distributed cooperative behaviors requires reasoning over very large combinatorial structures.

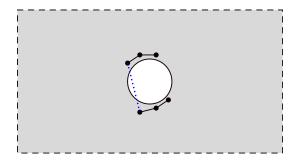


... suggesting a reassessment of the comms structure...





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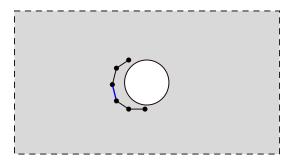


... including temporary disconnects with the aim of reconnecting soon thereafter...





Challenge: Autonomous generation of complex distributed cooperative behaviors requires reasoning over very large combinatorial structures.

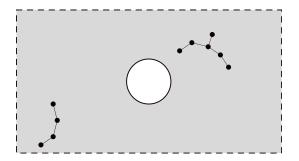


... using a different connectivity structure.







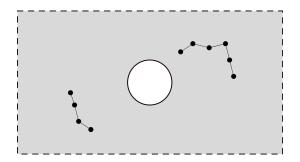


In the presence of additional resources...







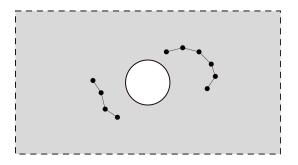


... a reactive control paradigm may provide alternative solutions...







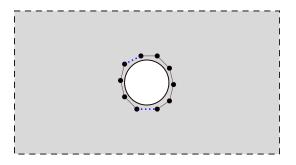


[agents move according to original plans]





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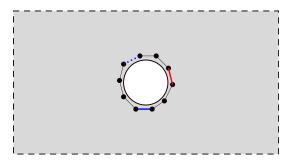


[rendevous generates new comms connections]





Motivation

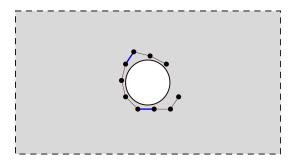


[less risky strategy becomes available]





Challenge: Autonomous generation of complex distributed cooperative behaviors requires reasoning over very large combinatorial structures.

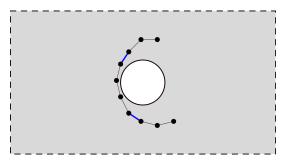


[resolution through edge-creation and edge-exchanges]





Challenge: Autonomous generation of complex distributed cooperative behaviors requires reasoning over very large combinatorial structures.

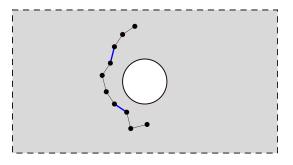


[continued motion as a group]





Challenge: Autonomous generation of complex distributed cooperative behaviors requires reasoning over very large combinatorial structures.

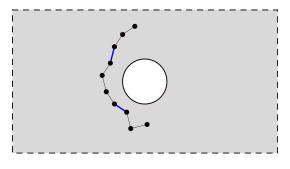


[they live happily ever after]









[they live happily ever after]

Here, "very large combinatorial structure" = the space of all spanning trees over a varying set of agents.







Emerging requirements:

- ▶ A rich formal "substrate" for symbolic representations of task domains
 - → Do not treat tasks on a case-by-case basis
 - \rightsquigarrow Logic is not easily made mindful of geometry/topology





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- Mitigate explosive complexities through combinatorial/topological analysis of the underlying space of discrete structures
 - Example: understandings about binary trees [AGK17] enabling efficient reactive collision-free navigation [AGK16] using a covering obtained by hierarchical clustering of configurations.

















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 - Example: understandings about binary trees [AGK17] enabling efficient reactive collision-free navigation [AGK16] using a covering obtained by hierarchical clustering of configurations.
- More generally, underlying discrete structures must be mindful of local-to-global interactions between task and constraints.
 - Example: Erdmann [Erd10] constructs computable homotopy-theoretic invariants for guaranteed arrival in finite probabilistic/non-deterministic transition systems.

 \rightsquigarrow We strongly suspect that these are functorial, and generalize broadly













Proposed Program



We seek a framework combining:

- differential inclusions (continuous dynamics)
- jump/reset relations (discontinuous/switched dynamics)
- sequential and parallel composition (concatenation/coupling)
- maps between hybrid systems (HS)
- trajectories as such maps













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These accentuate the need in a CATEGORICAL FRAMEWORK, to enable programming of behaviors using TYPE-THEORETIC tools.









Proposed Program

"No Abstract Nonsense" Pledge. The proposed framework must enable the operationalization of the following:

refinement/coarsening arguments to identify behaviors/tasks

→ Template–Anchor pairs [FK99, CGKS19]
→ Other hierarchical compositions [RK18, Rev19b, Rev19a]

stability arguments for formal guarantees of robustness

 \rightsquigarrow The hybrid differential inclusions framework [GST09] is an example

Computable invariants of task achievability

→ Homological invariants à-la Erdmann?

temporal tameness analysis (noZeno / goodZeno / badZeno & worse...)

→ Generalized hybrid time domains / hybrid arcs→ Weaker topology on the space of hybrid arcs, à-la Conley





Initial Goal: Fuse the Hybrid Differential Inclusions (HDI) framework [GST09] with the categorical formulations of Culbertson *et. al.* [CGKS19] and Lerman–Schmidt [LS20].











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 \rightsquigarrow A categorical viewpoint to further empower HDI in applications















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 \rightsquigarrow A categorical viewpoint to further empower HDI in applications

Next Steps: Develop an instance dedicated specifically to distributed control of mobile agent networks, using categorical descriptions for:

- Kruskal graph structure (edge exchages) on the space of spanning trees
- Other computationally accessible classes of graphs, e.g., chordal graphs [CGS17]
- Parallel composition operations representing interactions among agent coalitions.















Existing Categorical Frameworks

General mantra: "Hybrid System=Graph of Dynamical Systems"

Ames [Ame06]:

- general "hybridization" construction for any category;
- applies to smooth dynamical systems (no composition).
- ► Haghverdi–Tabuada–Pappas [HTP05]:
 - an open system version (both discrete and continuous control).
 - weakened notion of equivalence: bisimulation.
- Lerman, Lerman–Schmidt [Ler18, LS20]:
 - open systems as hybrid submersions;
 - interconnections via hybrid submersions between products.
- Culbertson–Gustafson–Koditschek–Stiller [CGKS19]:
 - hybrid semiconjugacies to construct template-anchor pairs;
 - Sequential composition using weakened notion of trajectory.





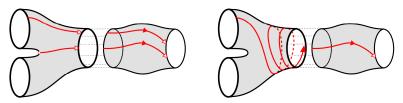








Sequential composition may be thought of as a concatenation operator on the trajectories of a pair of systems:

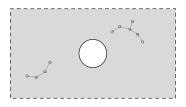


CGKS [CGKS19]: discuss difficulties with sequential composition of piecewise smooth (hybrid) trajectories, establishing the need for coarse notions of (1) hybrid trajectory and/or (2) hybrid time domains.





- ▶ The simplest example is a decoupled Cartesian product of systems.
- ▶ In mobile agent networks, interconnection may be intermittent.

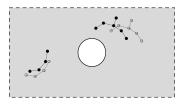


[While far apart, the two agent coalitions do not interact]





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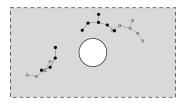


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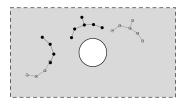


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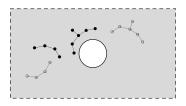


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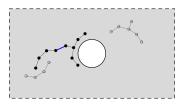


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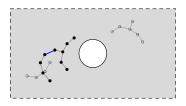


[Once communication is established, their motion may be coupled...]





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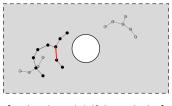


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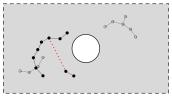


 $\left[\ldots \text{then decoupled, if the need arises}\right]$





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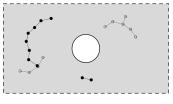


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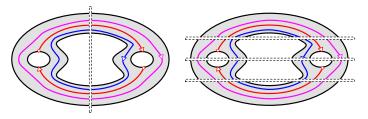


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Informal Tidbits: Refinement/Coarsening

Refinement: Splitting and recombining continuous modes is useful:



▶ Time as a hybrid system, trajectories as maps of time into a state space.

 \rightsquigarrow A central principle in all approaches

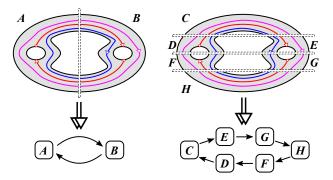
Need generalized trajectories to support ill-behaved time sudivisions

 \rightsquigarrow b/c mode-transitions are only allowed at jump times!





Coarsening: When is "projection" of a HS to the underlying discontinuous structure *more* informative?



Methods for bringing topology and hybrid structure into sync?

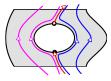
→ This is precisely what happened to us in [AGK16]!





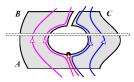


Moving away from graphs as discrete models of hybrid structure? (a "Conley decomposition"?)



Fixed points are two-dimensional simplices?

Probabilistic aspects of hybrid structure? (Entropy??)



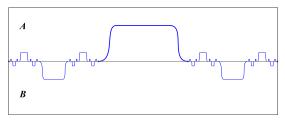
Probability of arrival in B given A or given C?





Informal Tidbits: It's About Time

Generalized Hybrid Time Domains (HDT)?



A smooth "Cantor-themed" curve between two domains...

Reformulate HDTs to facilitate trajectories of this form?

→ MORE admissible solutions!

Then we need to replace graphs-of-modes with covers-by-modes!

 \rightsquigarrow Another vote in favor of replacing graphs with complexes? $\rightsquigarrow \text{ An opening into measure-theoretic machinery?}$





THANK YOU!





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