

# Receding Horizon Integrity: A New Navigation Safety Methodology for Co-Robotic Passenger Vehicles

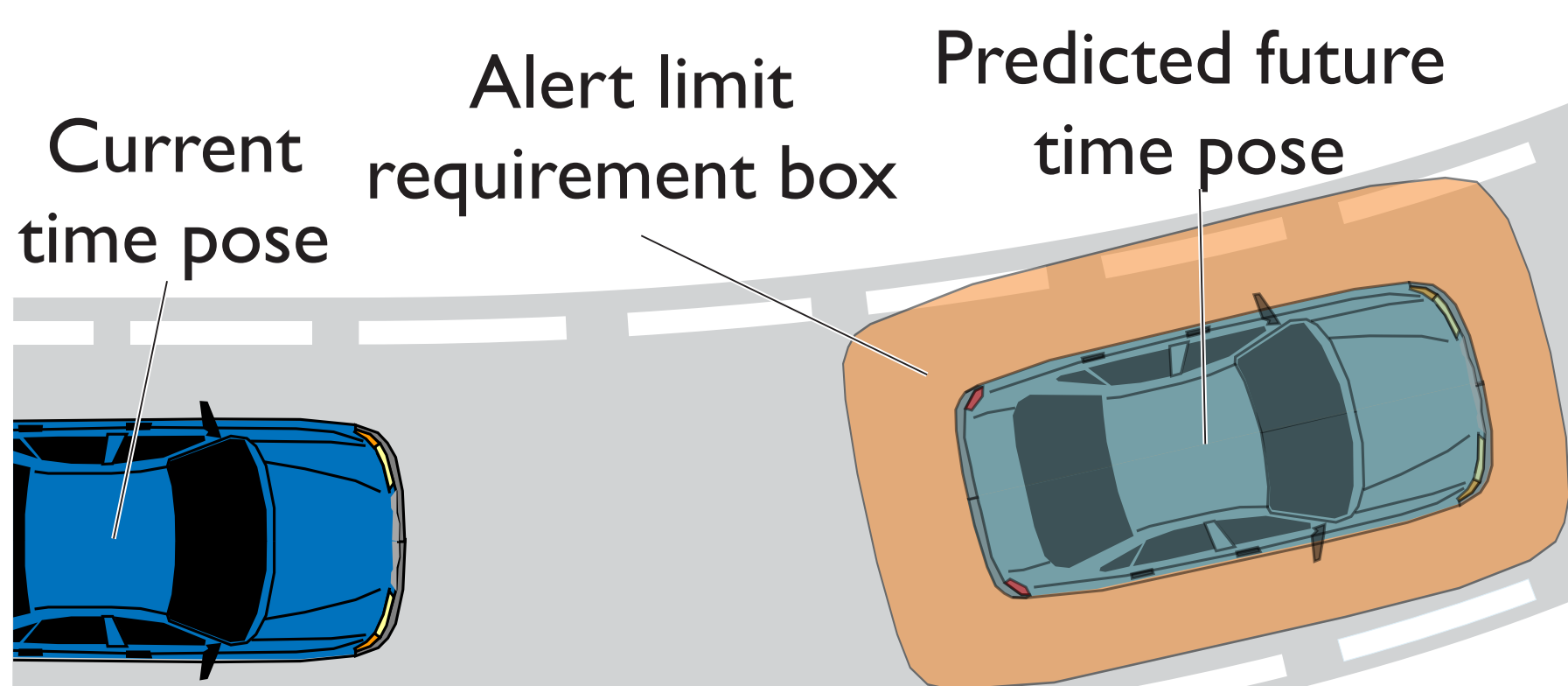
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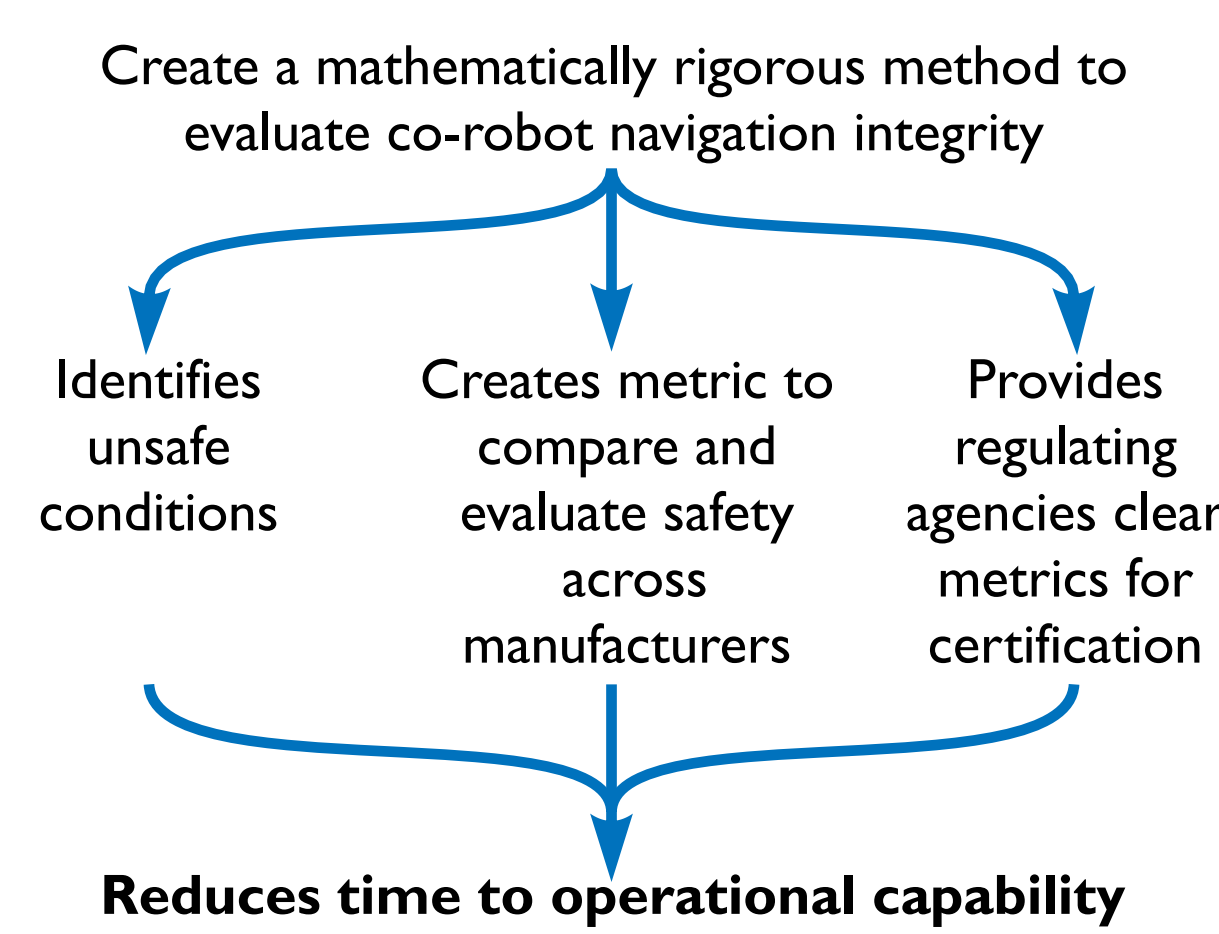
## Goal: Quantify Co-Robot Safety

- Evaluate and guarantee localization **integrity**, a measure of **trust** in sensor information, valid even in the presence of **undetected faults**
- Used in aviation for decades (proven safety record)
- Quantifiable, sensor- and platform-independent



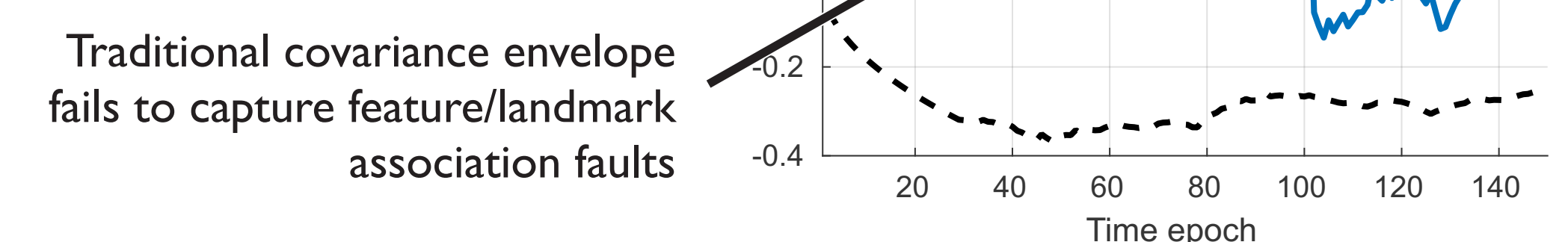
## Impact: Accelerate Co-Robot Development

- Reduce accident rate, congestion, and emissions
- Current, experimental approaches to prove safety rely on billions of miles driven and require experiments to restart whenever significant changes in sensor or algorithm occur
- In contrast, our approach leverages analytical methods used in aviation safety

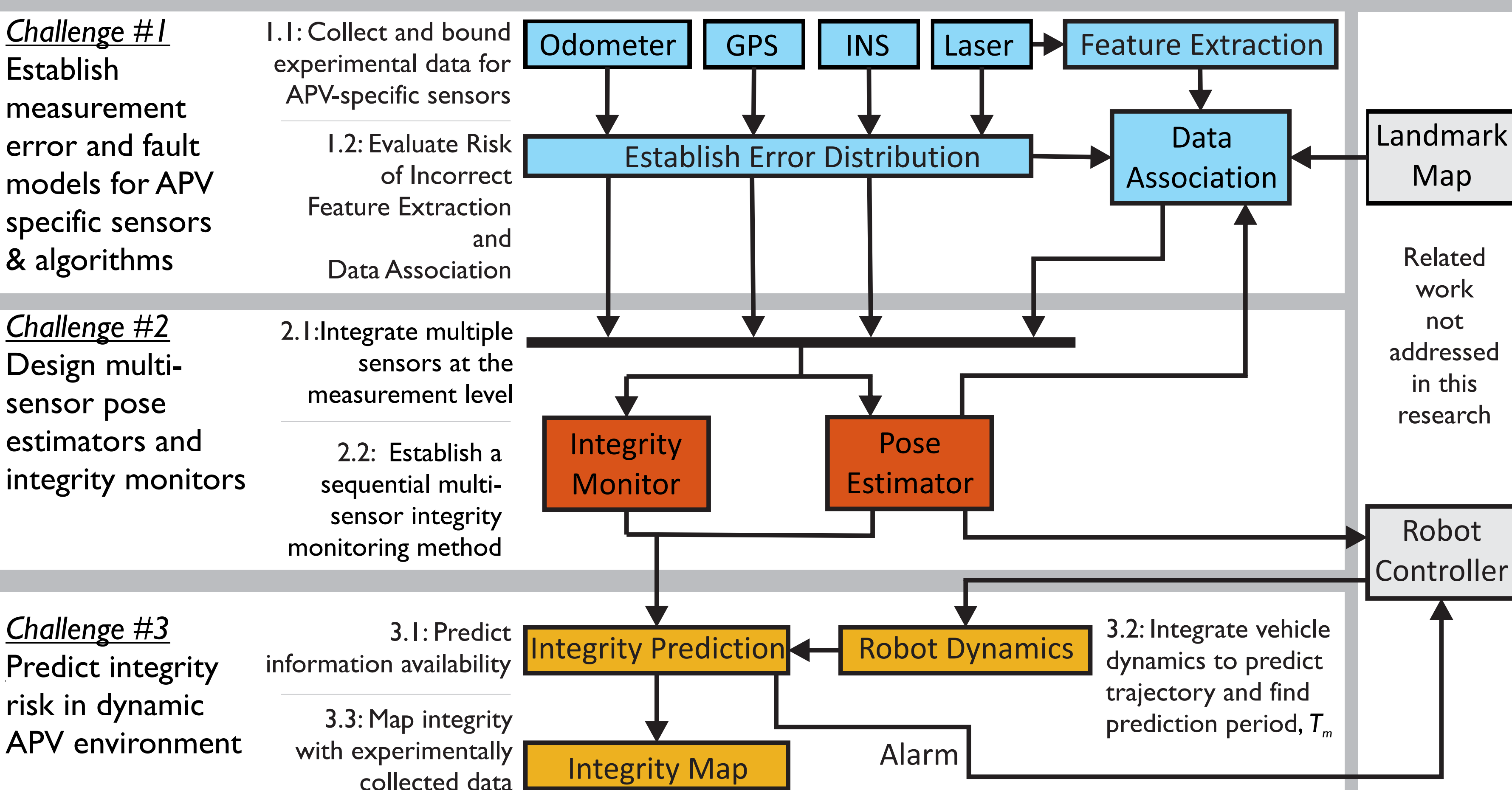


## Unexplored Areas and Scope

- Quantify pose estimation performance in the presence of faults - contrast to traditional covariance matrix or particle spread
- Multi-sensor integrity monitors to evaluate impact of undetected sensor fault on safety risk
- Experimental integrity risk prediction in dynamic environments



## The Approach



## Background

- Safety risk  $\equiv$  risk of Hazardous Misleading Information (HMI):

$$HMI_k \equiv \{ \alpha^T \hat{\epsilon}_k > \ell \} \cap \{ q_D < T_D \}$$

Time  $\rightarrow$  Selects state of interest  $\rightarrow$  Pose error  $\rightarrow$  Specified alert limit defines acceptability on error  $\rightarrow$  Detector  $\rightarrow$  Specified detector threshold

- Evaluated under fault-free and faulted conditions:

$$P(HMI_k) = P(HMI_k, NF) + P(HMI_k, F)$$

Probability of HMI and having no faults  $\quad$  Probability of HMI and having at least one fault

- Impossible to solve  $P(HMI)$ , therefore upper bound:

$$P(HMI) \leq \check{P}(HMI) \leq I_{REQ}$$

A predefined integrity risk requirement

## Current Work - Bound the Integrity Risk of Missassociations in the Feature Extraction/Data Association Process

Calculated using estimate error variance

$$P(HMI_k) \leq 1 + (P(HMI_k|CA_K) - 1) P(CA_K)$$

In this portion of the work, we account for missassociations in the data association process between extracted features and landmarks on a map (e.g. feature A gets associated with landmark B and feature B gets associated with landmark A).

Probability of a correct association

$$P(CA_K|CA_{K-1}) \geq 1 - n_{FoV} + \left(1 - \frac{I_y}{n_{FoV}}\right) \sum_{l=1}^{n_{FoV}} \chi_{m+m_F}^2 \left[ \frac{1}{4} \|\mathbf{y}_l^*\|_{\mathbf{Y}_i^{-1}}^2 \right]$$

Number of landmarks in the field of view - more landmarks decreases the probability of correct association

Bound on the probability that the lower bound on the separation between landmarks is larger than the actual separation

More landmarks increases  $P(CA)$

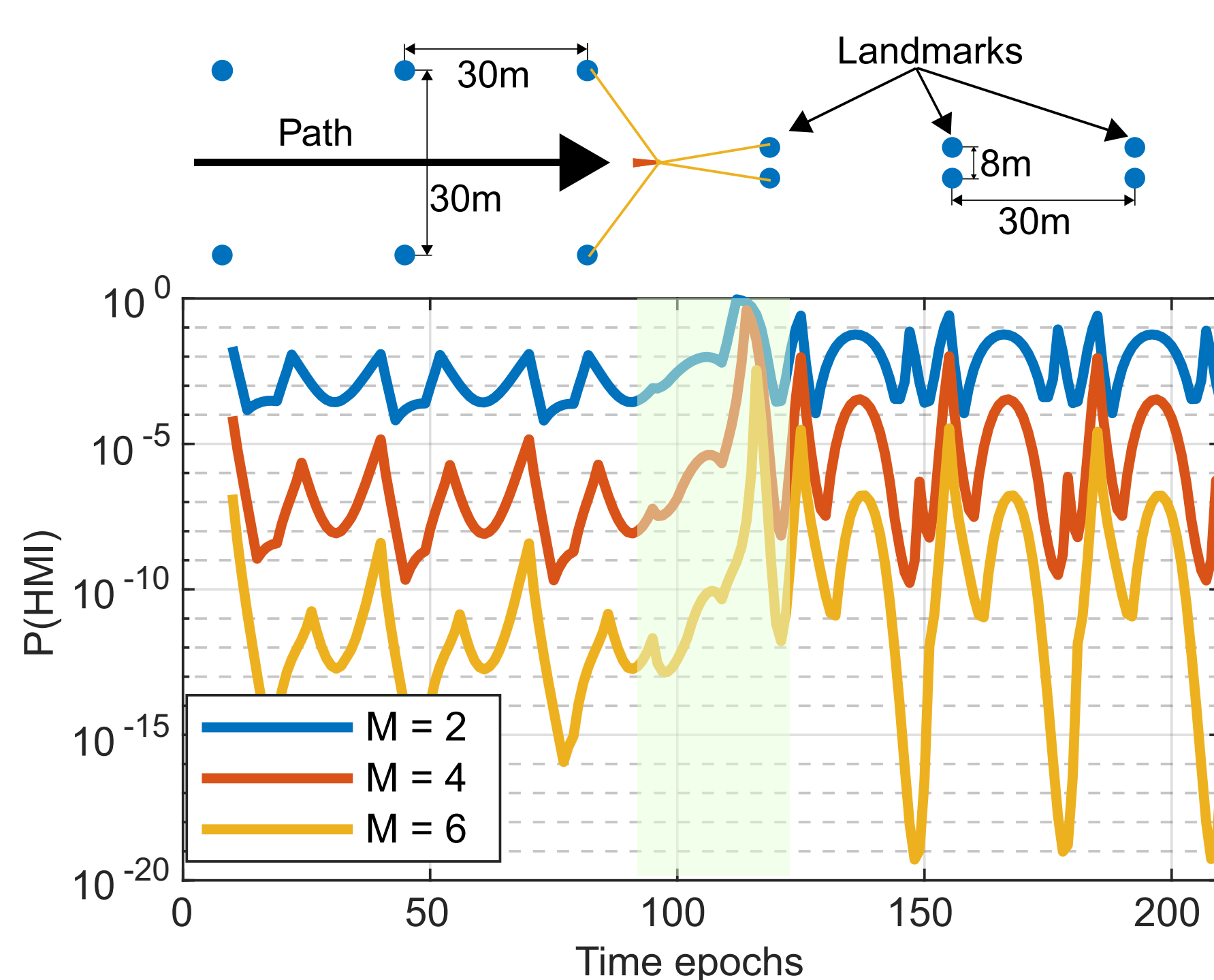
Accounts for the separation among landmarks - more separation increases  $P(CA)$

Chi-squared distribution emerges from the Gaussian sensor and Kalman filter noise

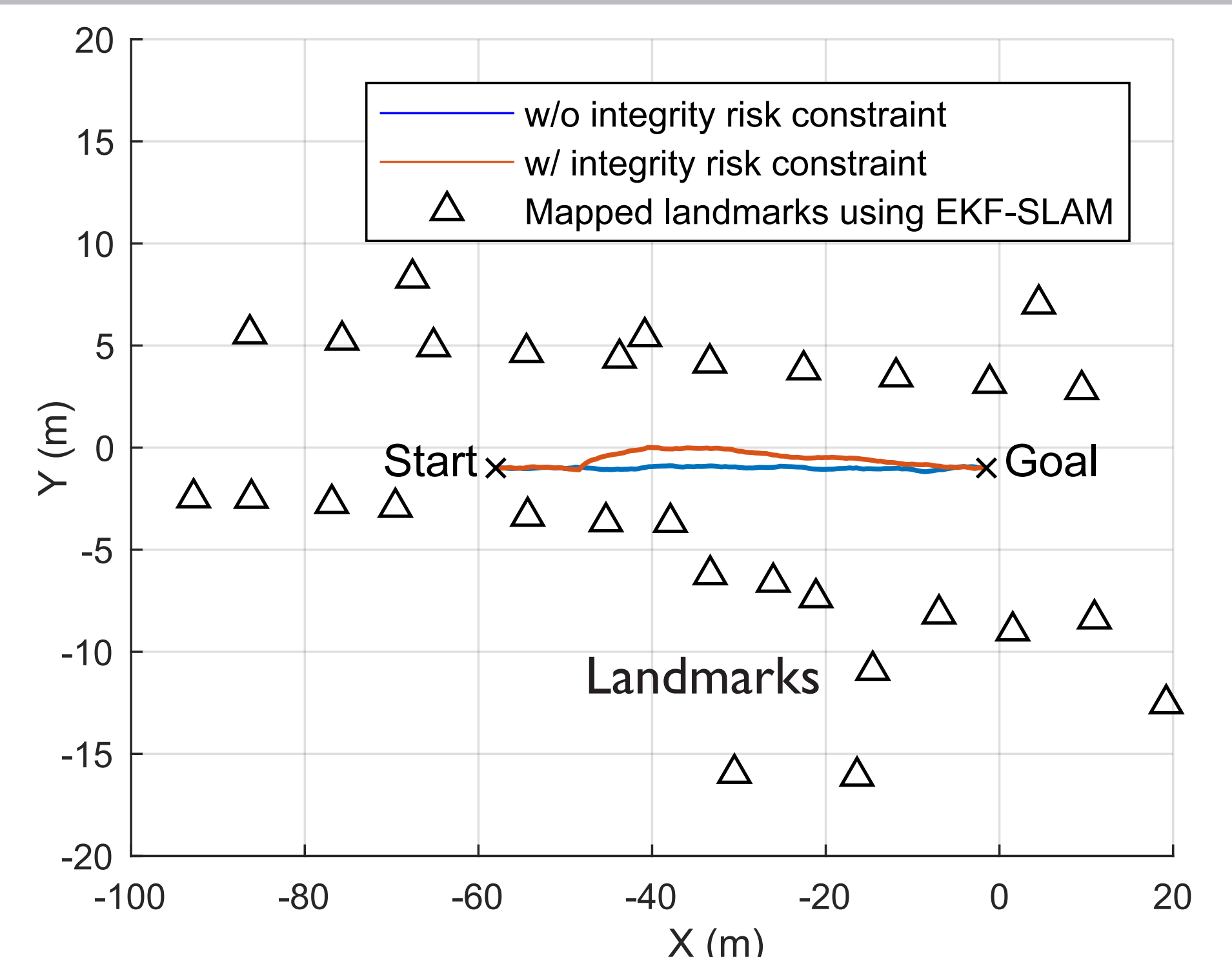
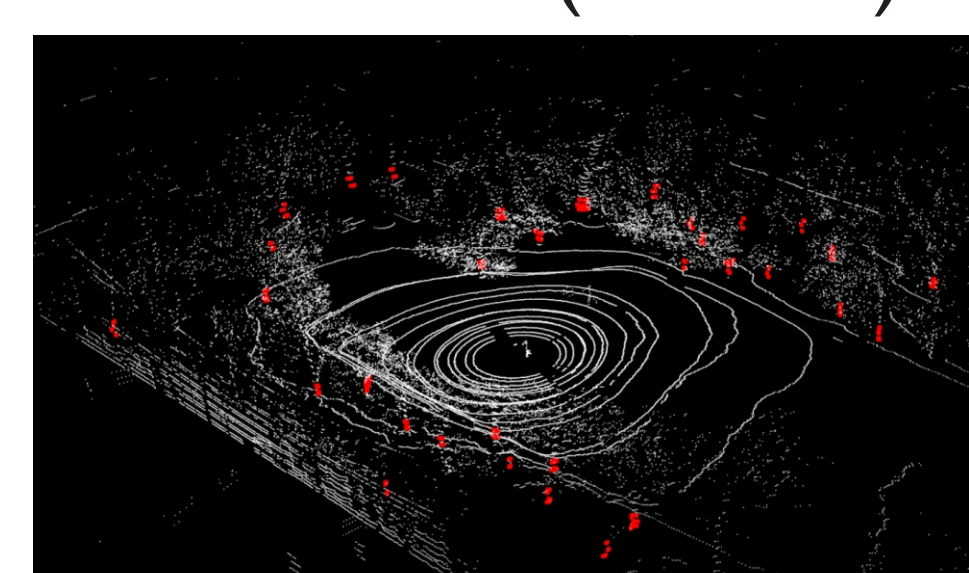
## Current Work - Simulation and Experimental Results Demonstrate Integrity Monitoring and Integrity-Risk Constrained MPC

Here, we use a preceding horizon and a fault detector to monitor wrongly extracted features.

Simulation results show a robot moving from left to right in a map with two sections: landmarks laterally spaced 30m and 8m apart. The lateral pose integrity risk for three preceding horizon sizes shows the smallest horizon (M=2) has the largest integrity risk since a longer preceding horizon offers better fault monitoring capabilities. Integrity risk peaks at the transition between the two sections, (epochs  $\approx$  100-120), as the relative geometry cannot ensure lateral position with high confidence.



GPS, IMU, and lidar experimental setup (top) and example lidar point cloud with features extracted (bottom)



Integrity-risk constrained model predictive control (MPC) shows how a robot will decrease its integrity risk by moving away from landmarks that are ill-separated