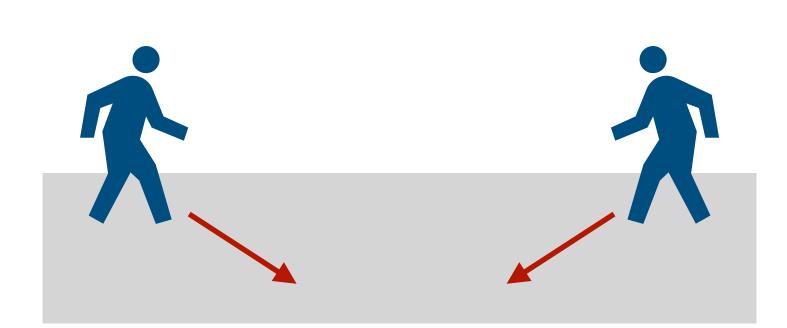
The Colliding Reciprocal Dance Problem

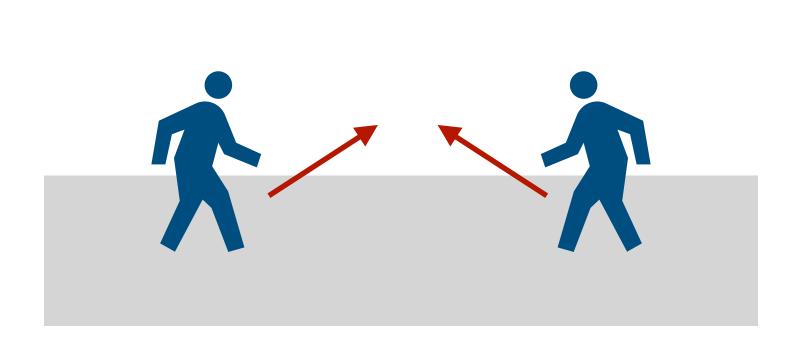
A Mitigation Strategy with Application to Automotive Active Safety Systems

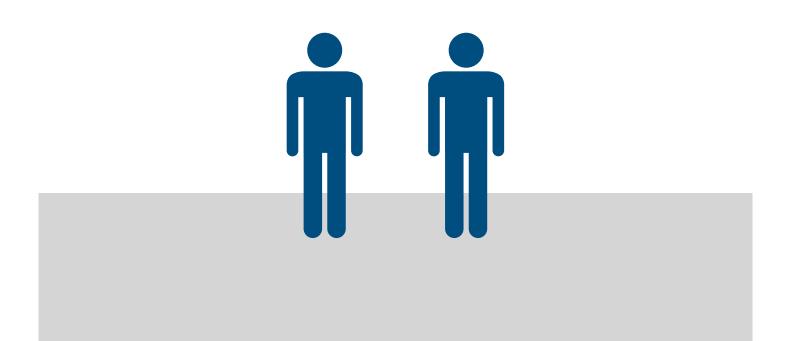




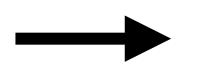
What is a reciprocal dance?







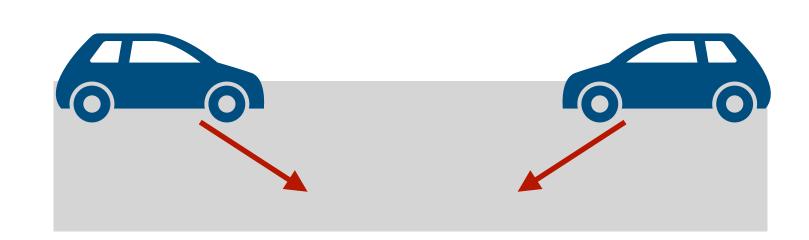
Repeated selection of incompatible actions

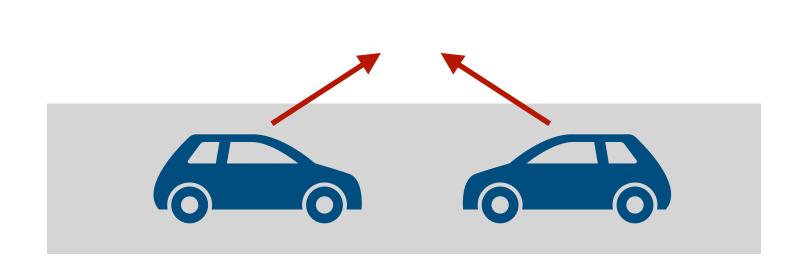


deadlock



What is a colliding reciprocal dance?







Inertial constraints prevent deadlock from occurring prior to collision



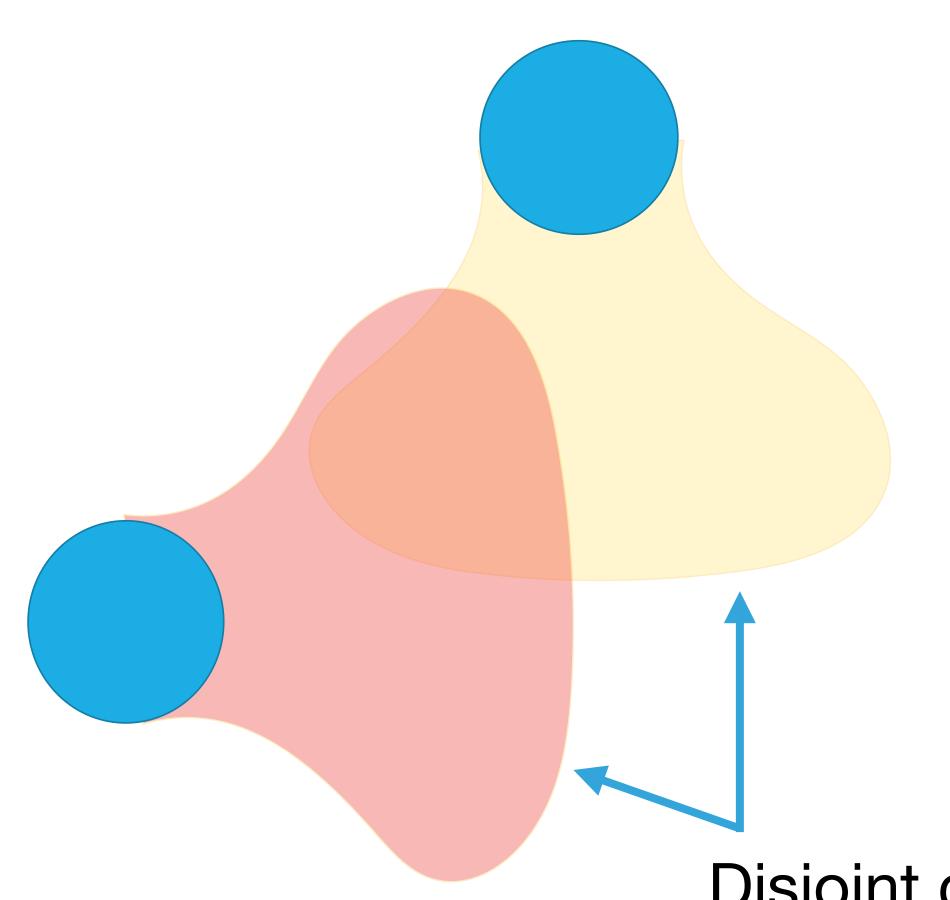
What problem is being solved?

- The dance cannot always be avoided
- In an imperfect world, collision cannot always be avoided
- Just "being conservative" often means unacceptable loss of permissiveness

How to reduce an existing control system's collision likelihood without sacrificing permissiveness?



Formalizing the problem

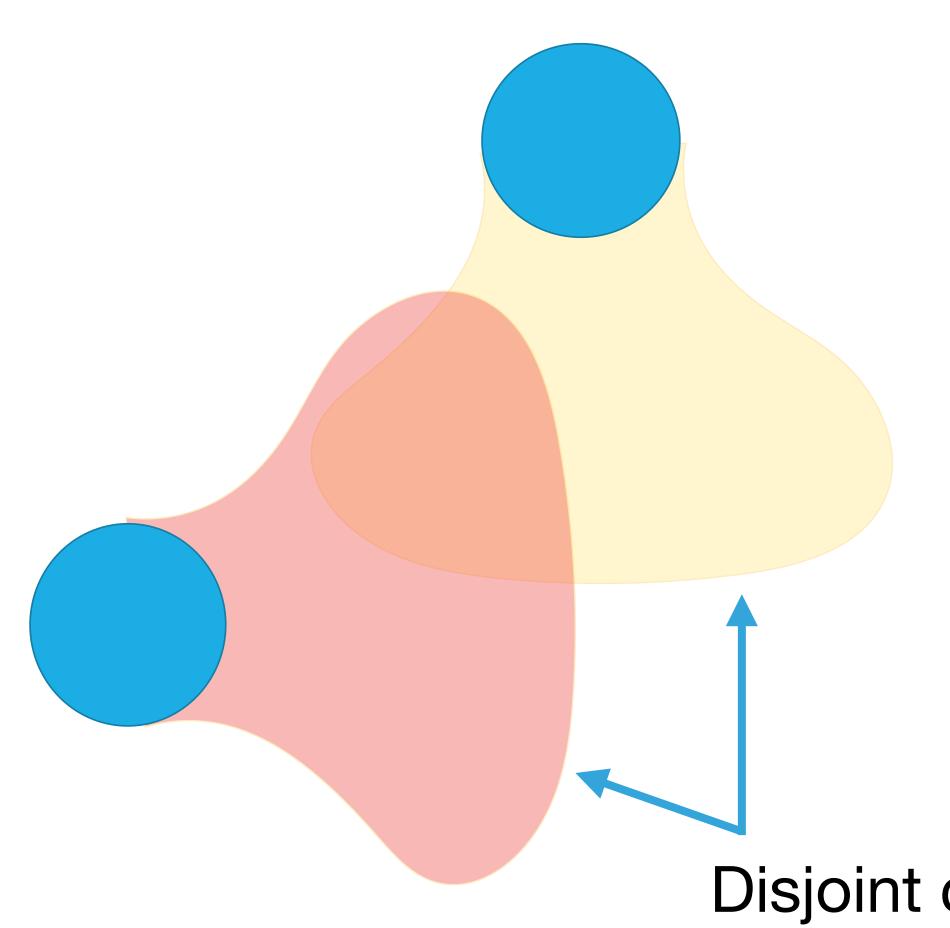


- Compute intersection
- If non-empty, contingency available
- Collision can be avoided

Disjoint contingencies exist



Formalizing the problem



 But any noise or assumption violation can corrupt this result

Disjoint contingencies exist



- None: Do not mitigate, trust the system
 - Highest permissiveness, highest risk
- Conservative: Globally overestimate stopping time
 - Lowest permissiveness, lower risk
- Constraint tightening: Adaptively dampen controls
 - Moderate permissiveness, lowest risk



- None: Do not mitigate, trust the system
 - Highest permissiveness, highest risk
- Conservative: Globally overestimate stopping time
 - Lowest permissiveness, lower risk
- Constraint tightening: Adaptively dampen controls
 - Moderate permissiveness, lowest risk



- None: Do not mitigate, trust the system
 - Highest permissiveness, highest risk
- Conservative: Globally overestimate stopping time
 - Lowest permissiveness, lower risk
- Constraint tightening: Adaptively dampen controls
 - Moderate permissiveness, lowest risk

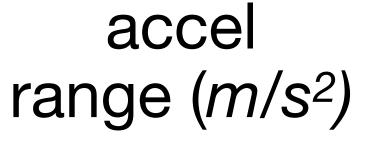


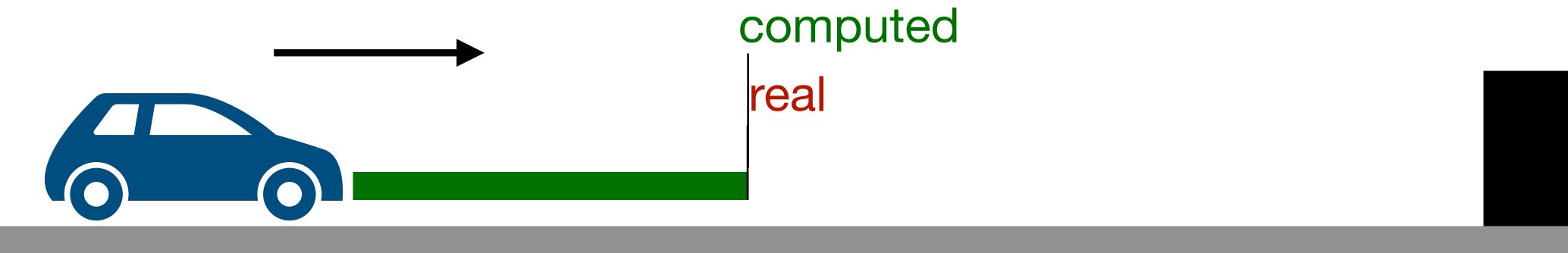
- None: Do not mitigate, trust the system
 - Highest permissiveness, highest risk
- Conservative: Globally overestimate stopping time
 - Lowest permissiveness, lower risk
- Constraint tightening: Adaptively dampen controls
 - Moderate permissiveness, lowest risk



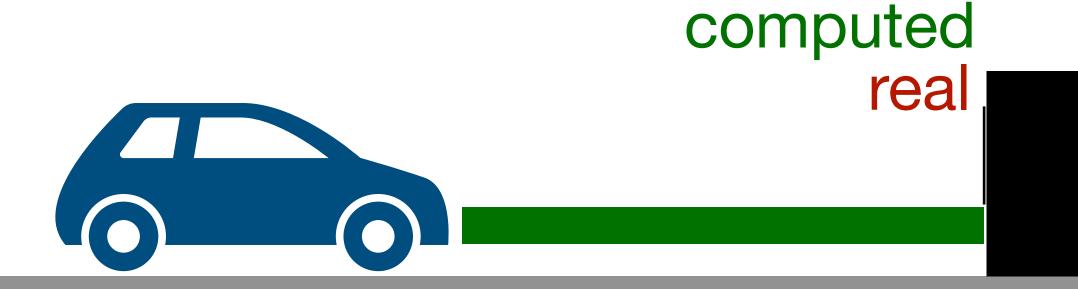
Constraint tightening overview

Perfect world example





[-5, 5]



[-5, -5]



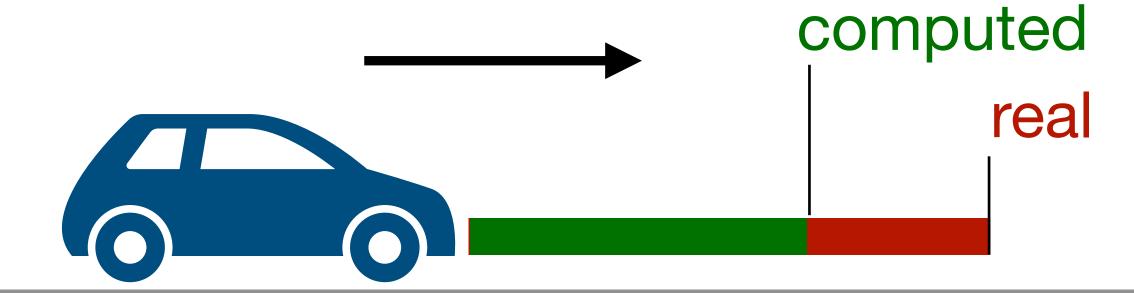
[-5, 0]



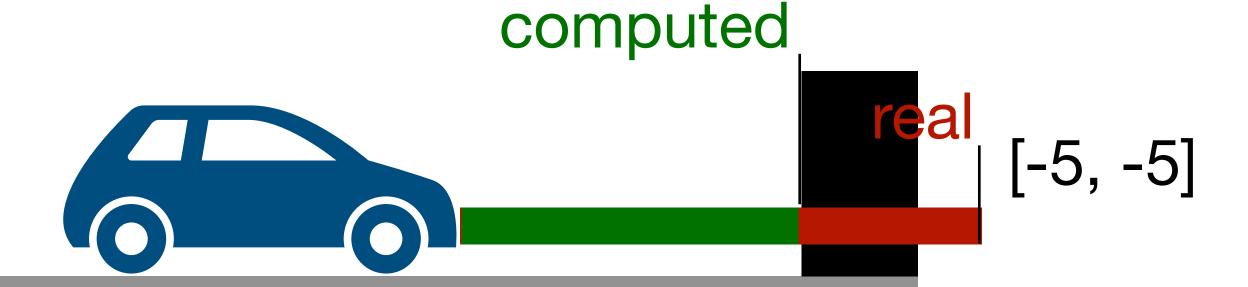
Constraint tightening overview

Contingency insufficient

accel range (m/s²)



[-5, 5]



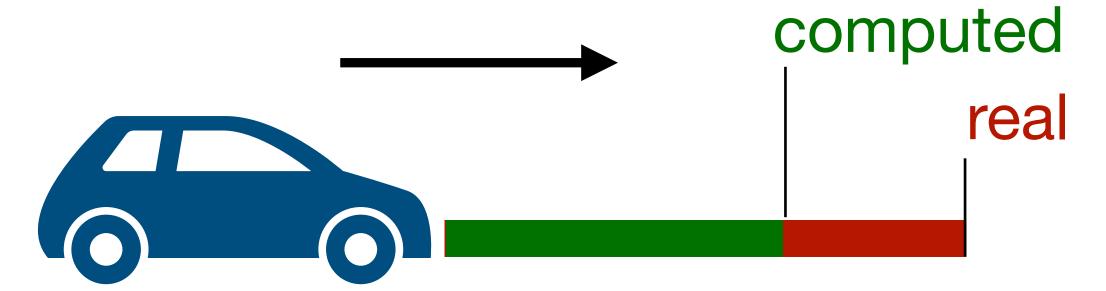


NaN



Constraint tightening overview

Contingency insufficient but mitigated

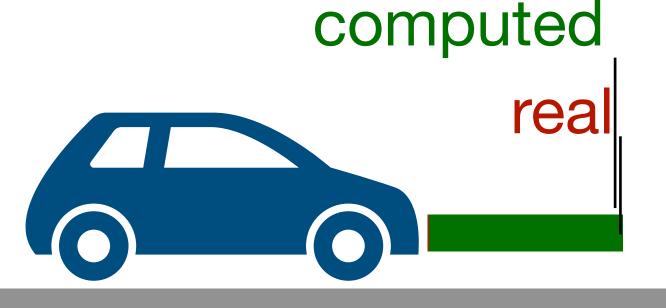


accel range (*m*/s²)

[-5, 5]



[-5, -1.5]

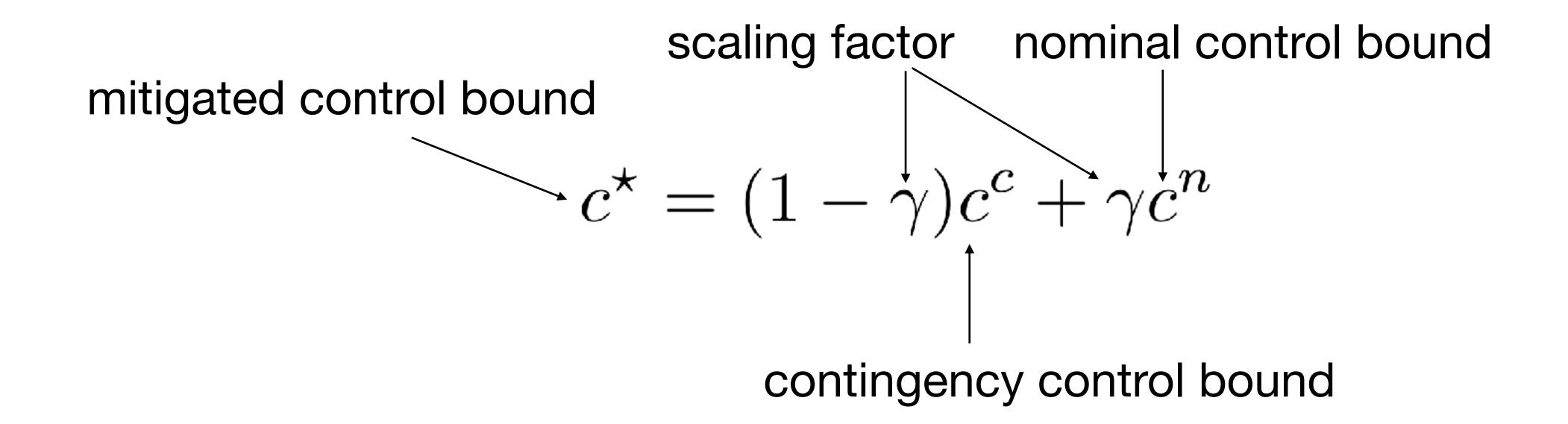


[-5, -0.5]



Mitigation through constraint tightening

Scale the bounds of available controls toward contingency controls





Mitigation through constraint tightening

Scale the bounds of available controls toward contingency controls

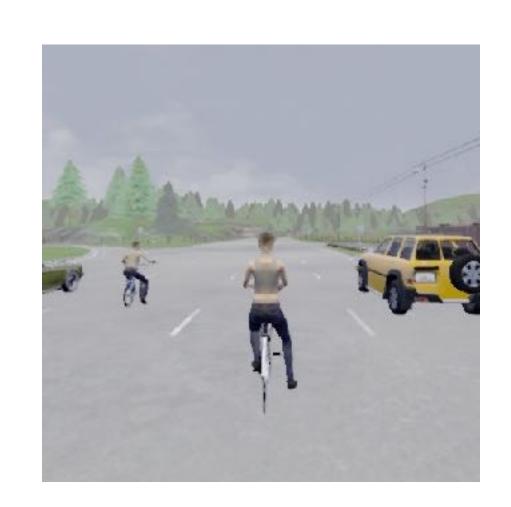
generalized sigmoid

$$\gamma\left(t^{c}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & t^{c} \leq 0\\ \max\left(0, R\left(t^{c}\right)\right) & t^{c} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

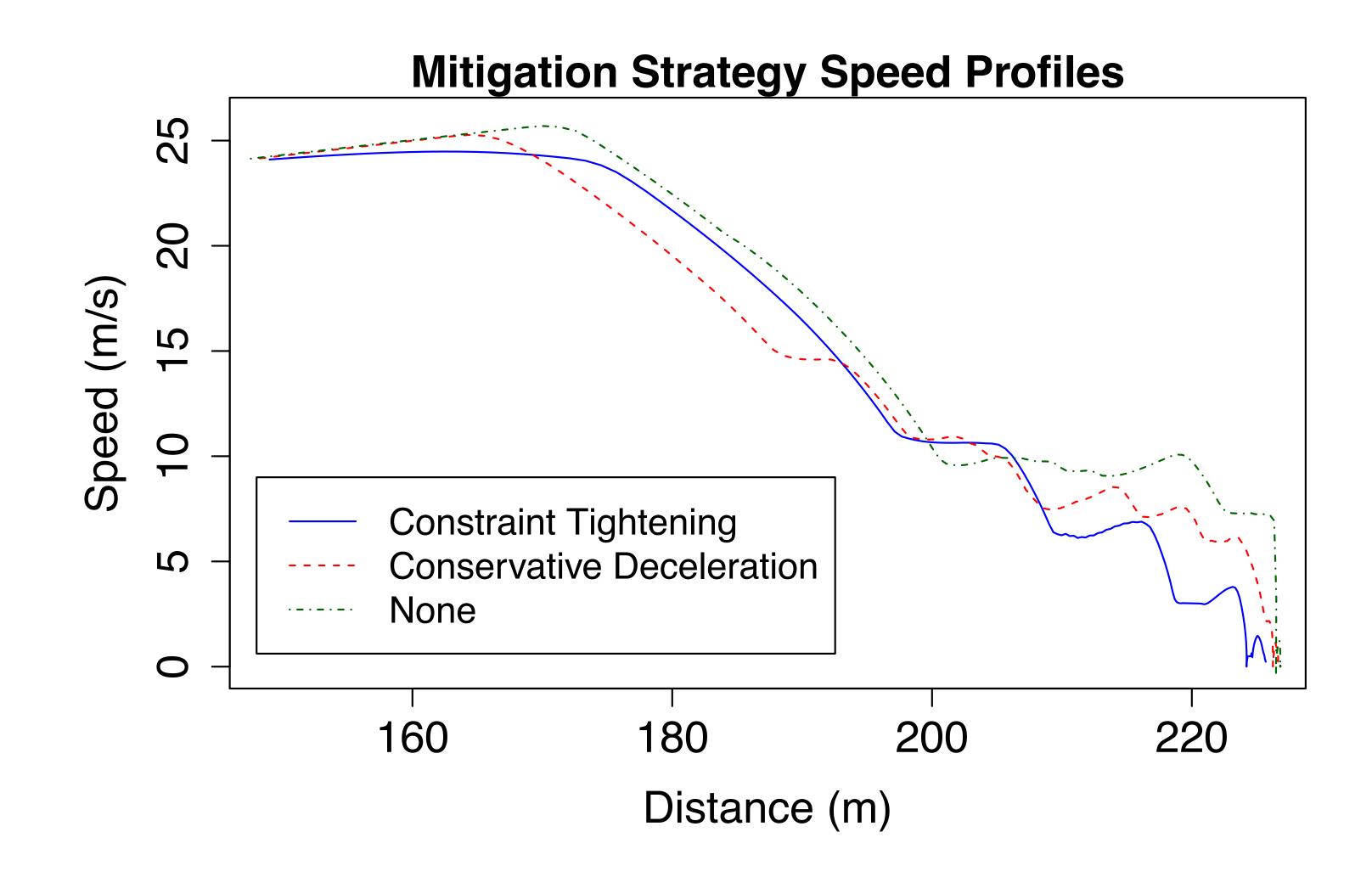
time to expected contingency invocation



Experiment: Longitudinal active safety

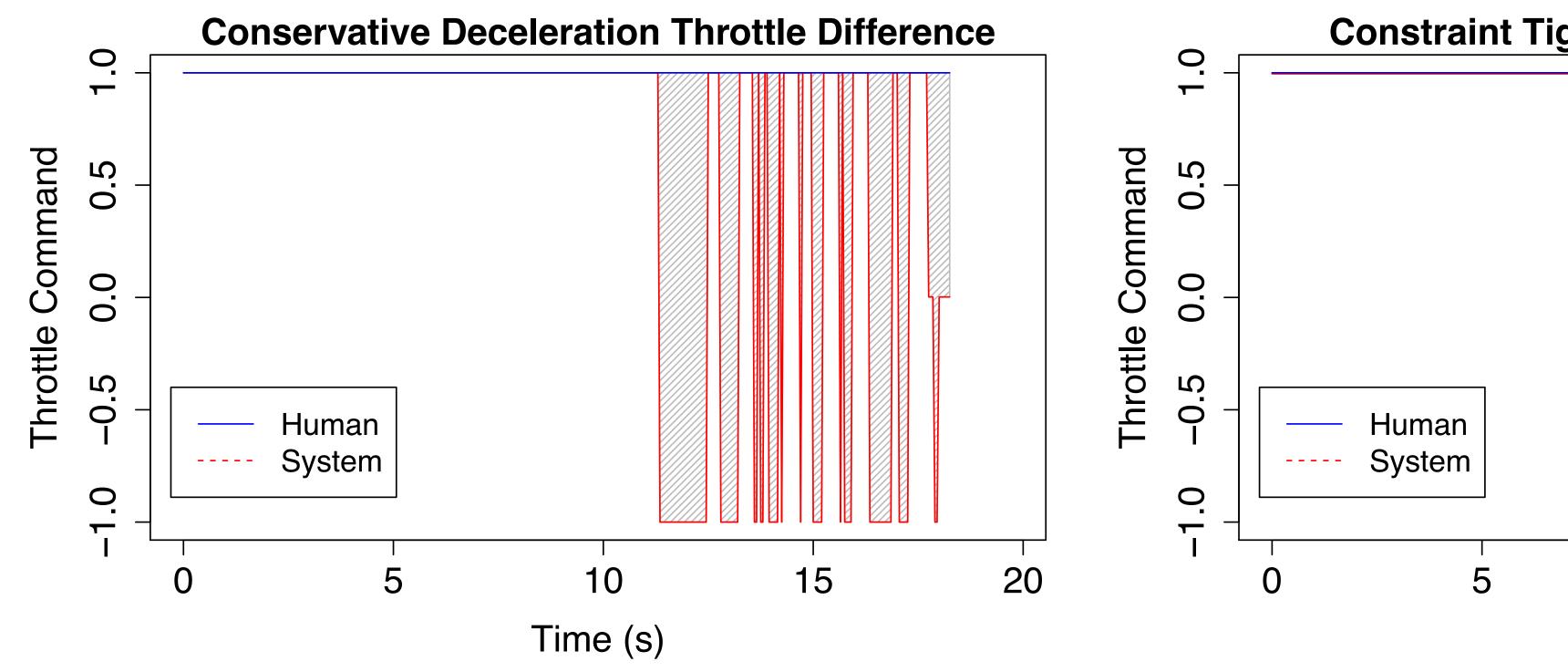


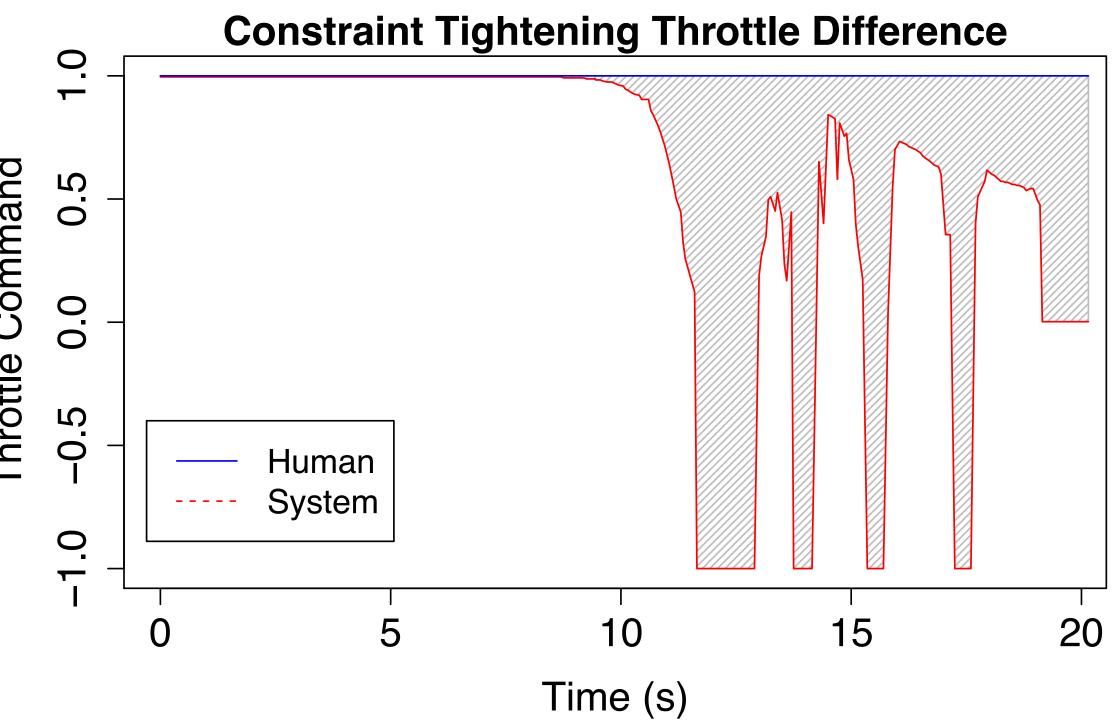






Experiment: Longitudinal active safety





Summary + Open topics

- Increased robustness without significant loss of permissiveness
- Relatively simple to implement
- Linear scaling may not always be valid scaling mechanism
- Examine how methods like this can augment safety case argumentation

