

Steer2Reach

Forward Trajectory Steering For HJ Reachability Analysis

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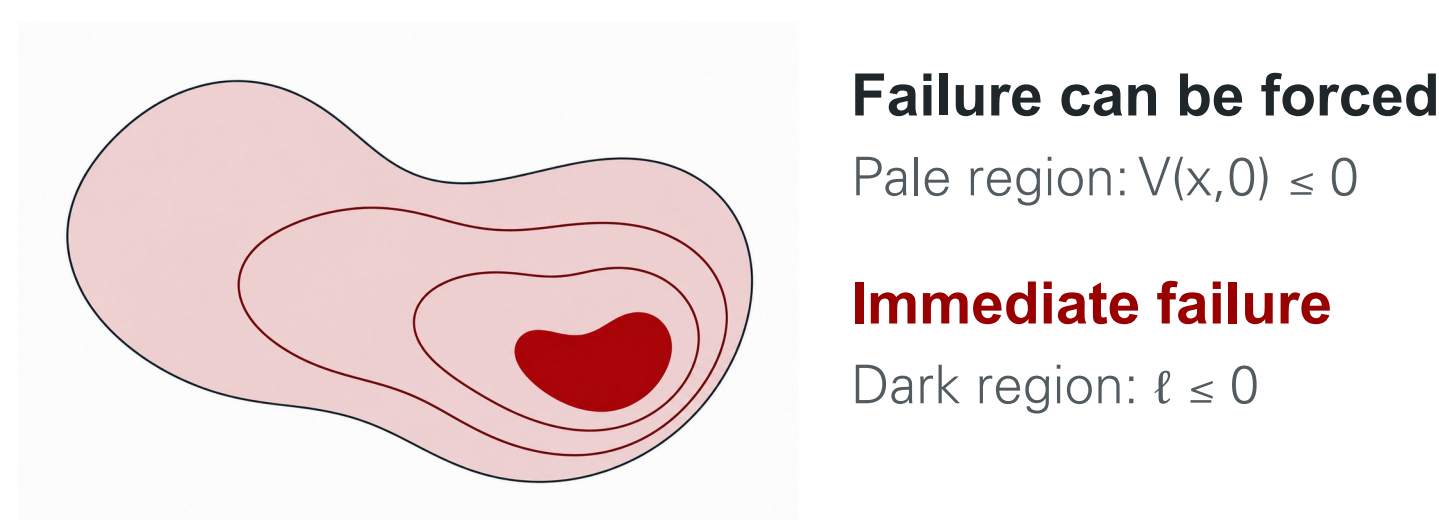


Paper
arXiv:2608.11480

Hamilton-Jacobi Reachability

Which states are unrecoverable?

Hamilton–Jacobi reachability finds states where even the best controller can be driven to failure. Outside this set, a safety policy can avoid failure under worst-case disturbances over the planning horizon.



Hamilton-Jacobi-Isaacs Variational Inequality

$$R_V(x, t) := \min\{\partial_t V + H, \ell - V\} = 0,$$

$$H = \max_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \min_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \langle \nabla_x V, f(x, u, d) \rangle,$$

$$V(x, T) = \ell(x).$$

Steer2Reach Method

Training algorithm

- 1 **Extract learned control and disturbance from the value network.**

$$u_\theta(x, t) = \arg \max_{u \in \mathcal{U}} \min_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \langle \nabla_x V_\theta, f(x, u, d) \rangle,$$

$$d_\theta(x, t) = \arg \min_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \langle \nabla_x V_\theta, f(x, u_\theta, d) \rangle.$$

- 2 **Roll forward SDE trajectories from sampled initial states.**

$$dX_t = f(X_t, u_\theta, d_\theta) dt + \sigma dB_t.$$

$$\mu_\theta = \text{Law}\left((X_t^{x; u_\theta, d_\theta}, t)\right), \quad t \sim \mathcal{U}([0, T]),$$

$$\mu'_\theta = \text{Law}\left(X_T^{x; u_\theta, d_\theta}\right), \quad x \sim \mathcal{U}(\Omega), \quad x \perp t.$$

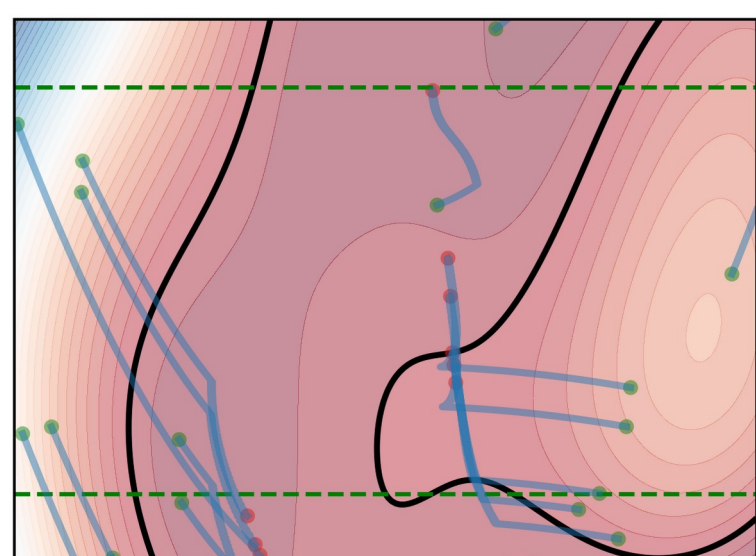
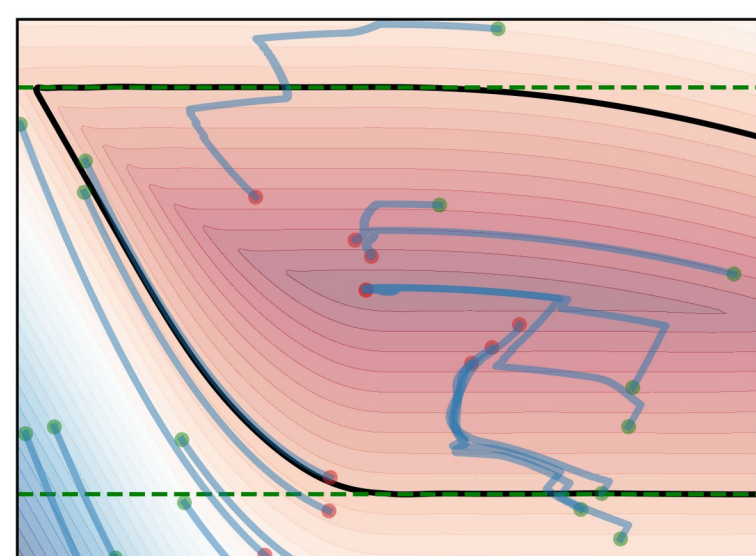
- 3 **Update θ with the PINNs loss.**

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{PINNs}}(\theta; \lambda) = \mathbb{E}_{(x, t) \sim \mu_\theta} [R_{V_\theta}(x, t)^2] \\ + \lambda \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mu'_\theta} [(V_\theta(x, T) - \ell(x))^2].$$

- 4 **Repeat steps 1–3.**

At initialization

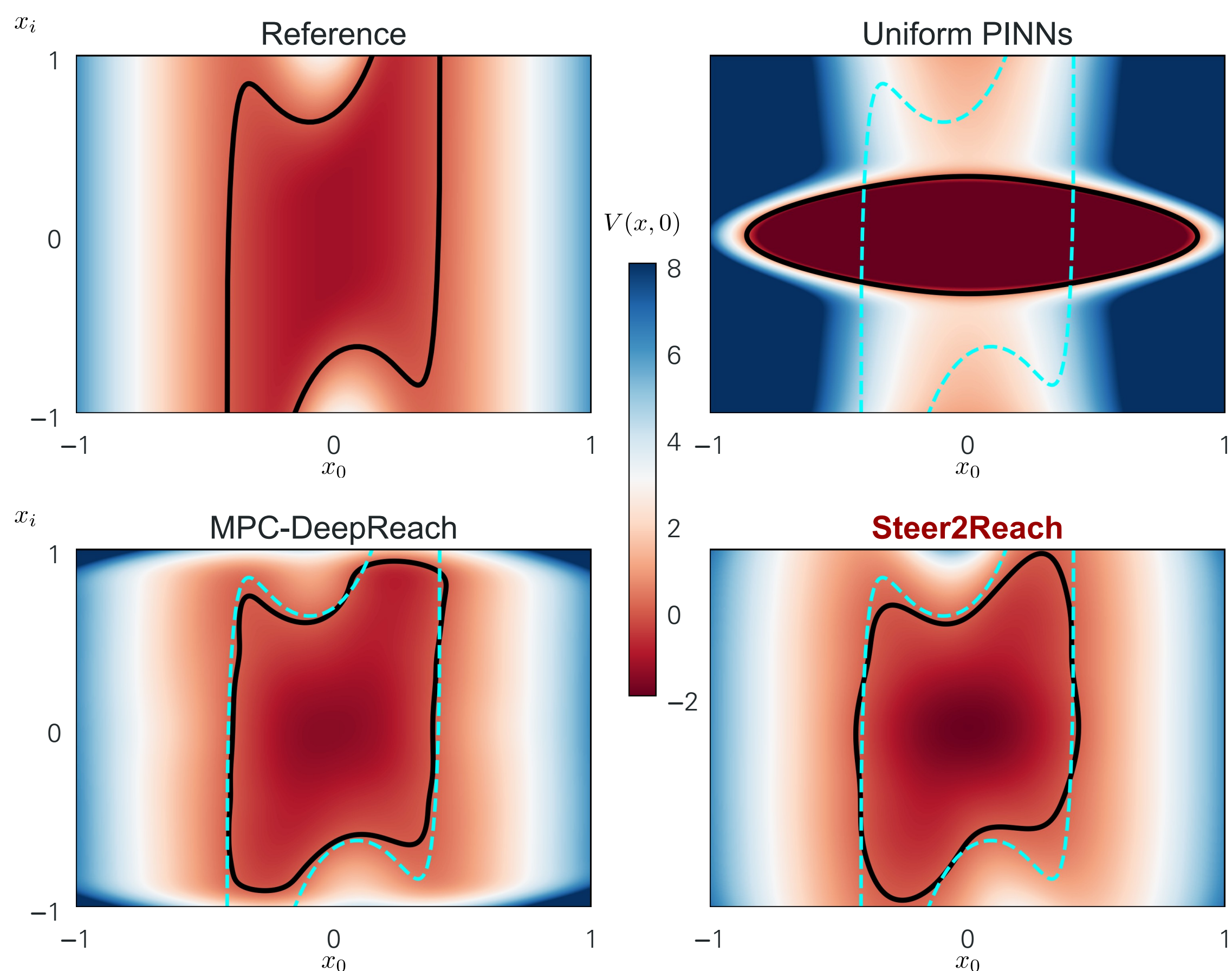
After training



Velocity horizontally, height vertically. Blue paths. Black zero contour. Dashed floor/ceiling. Green/red: start/end.

Results

40D Publisher–Subscriber



40D slice: $x = (x_0, x_i, \dots, x_i)$ with all 39 subscriber coordinates equal.

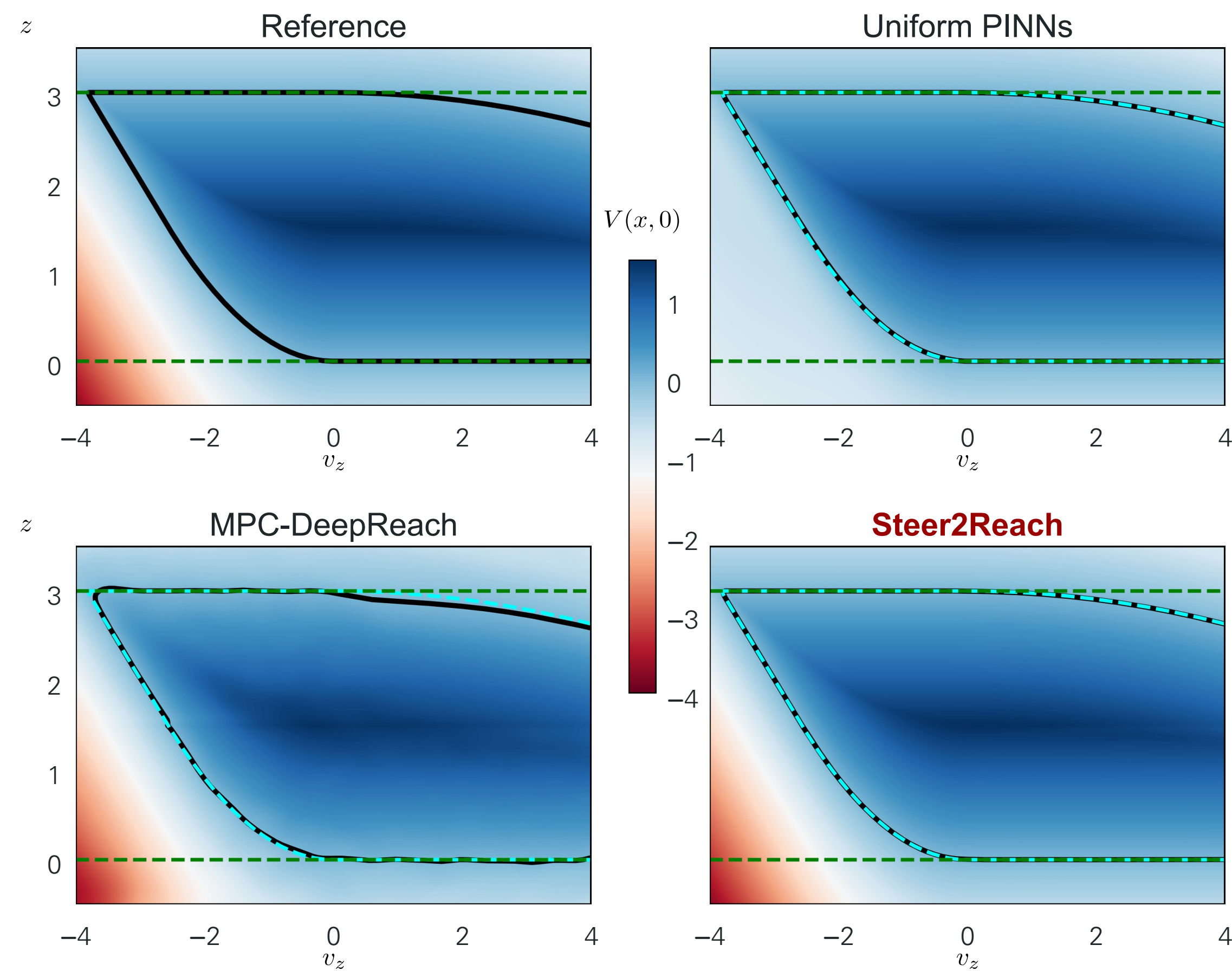
MPC-DeepReach adds time curriculum, sampling-based MPC, joint PDE residual and MPC regression loss, and fine-tuning to uniform PINNs.

40D quantitative comparison

Method	Relative L ² ↓	Safety IoU ↑	Time (min) ↓
PINNs	1.7727 ± 0.0756	0.0000 ± 0.0000	18.05
MPC-DeepReach	0.5676 ± 0.1539	0.9831 ± 0.0013	82.85
Steer2Reach	0.0983 ± 0.0266	0.9878 ± 0.0004	50.63

Mean ± SD, three initializations. L²: whole-domain value error. IoU: predicted safety vs. simulated outcomes. Training time: one H200 GPU.

2D Vertical Drone



Black: model zero contour. Cyan dashes: reference. Green dashes: drone floor and ceiling.