

# Temporal Logic Guidance for Action-Only Diffusion Policies with World Models

Moritz Zoellner, Anastasios Manganaris, and Rohan Paleja

Department of Computer Science, Purdue University

{zoellner, amangana, rpaleja}@purdue.edu

## Motivation

**Diffusion policies** [1] enable rich, multimodal robot behavior, but offer limited control at deployment time. In human-centric environments, it is a necessity to **adapt behavior according to user preferences**. While the desired behaviors may already exist within the learned distribution, policies are not able to reliably select these modes. We aim to enable inference-time steering of robot behavior based on **Signal Temporal Logic (STL)** [2] specifications.

## Signal Temporal Logic

STL is a formal language to specify **constraints over trajectories**. It extends propositional logic with temporal operators such as *Always* (**G**) and *Eventually* (**F**), and evaluates specifications using a **continuous robustness score**. Example:  $F(\text{transport\_can}) \ \& \ G(\text{upright\_can})$ , where  $\rho(\text{upright\_can}) = 5^\circ - \theta_{\text{can}}$

## Related Work

**Universal Guidance (Bansal et al., 2023)** [3]

→ Gradient-based diffusion guidance based on external signals

**LTL-DOG (Feng et al., 2024)** [4]

→ Temporal logic guidance within diffusion denoising using a policy that outputs both actions and states

**STLCG++ (Kapoor et al., 2025)** [5]

→ Efficient differentiable STL robustness for gradient optimization

## Method

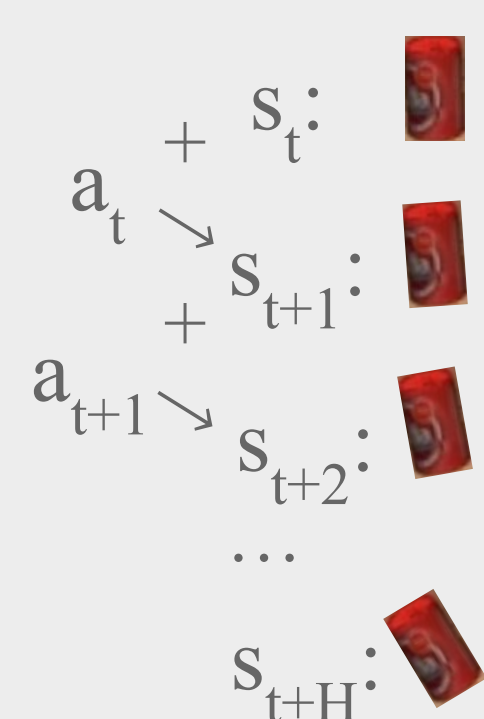
Human Intent “Don’t spill the drink” Expressed as STL  $\phi = G(\theta_{\text{tilt}} < 5^\circ)$

1. World Model Rollout

2. STL-based Robustness

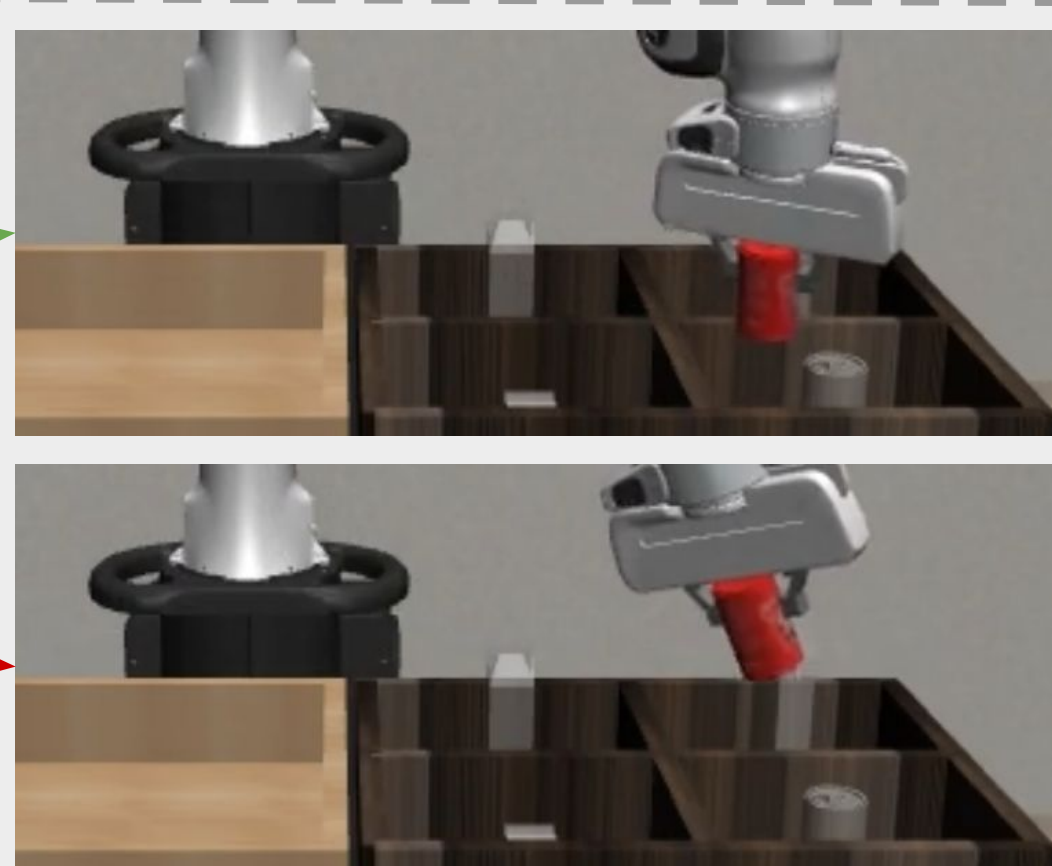
3. Diffusion Steering Update

(Our Contribution) Inference-Time Guidance



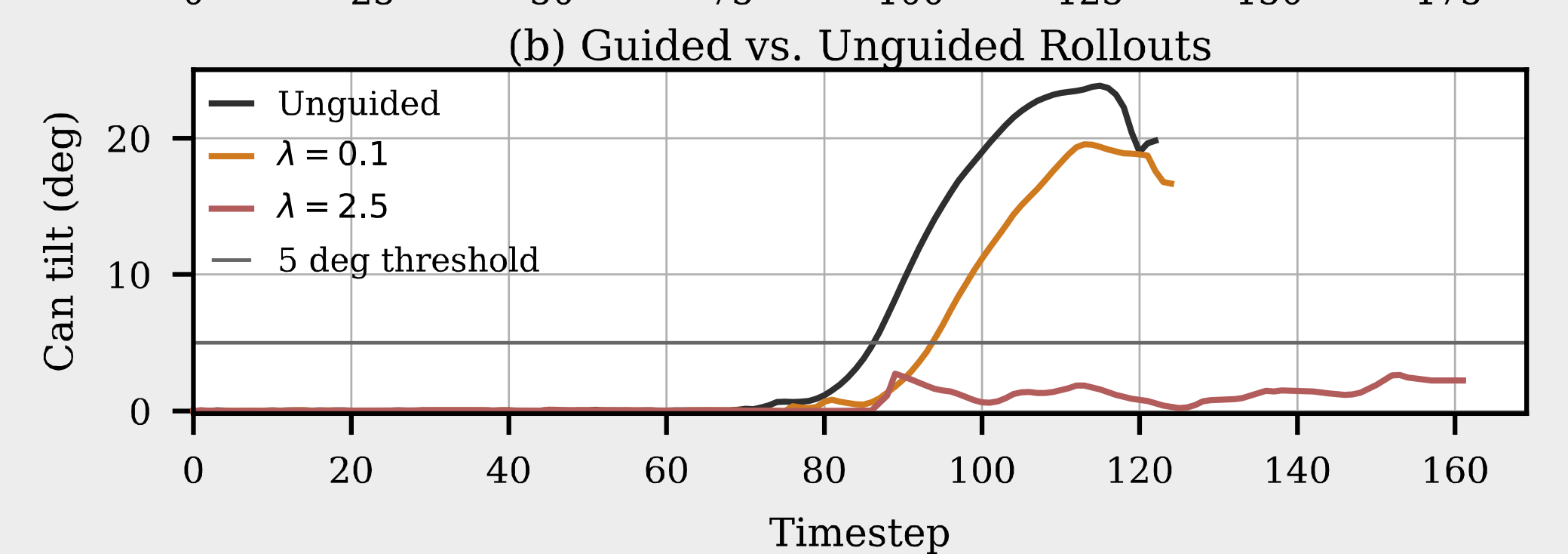
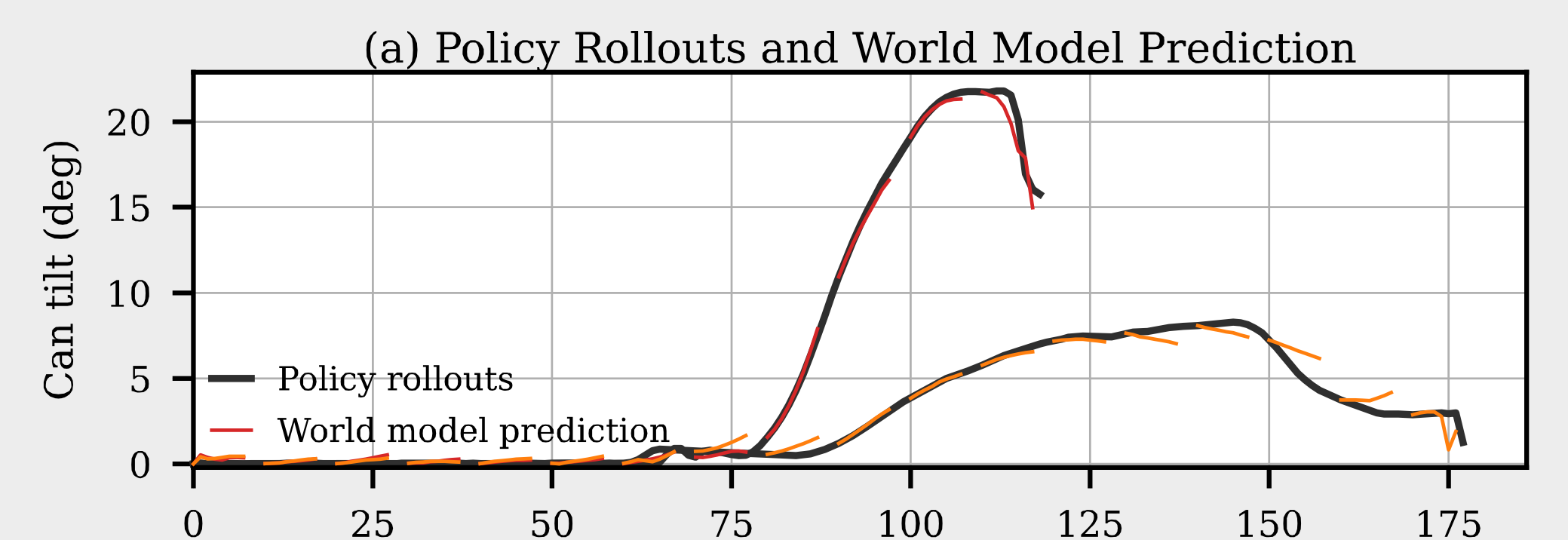
$$J = \rho_\phi(\hat{s}_{t+1:t+H}) \quad a^{k-1} \leftarrow a^k + \lambda \nabla_a J$$

Diffusion Policy Rollout



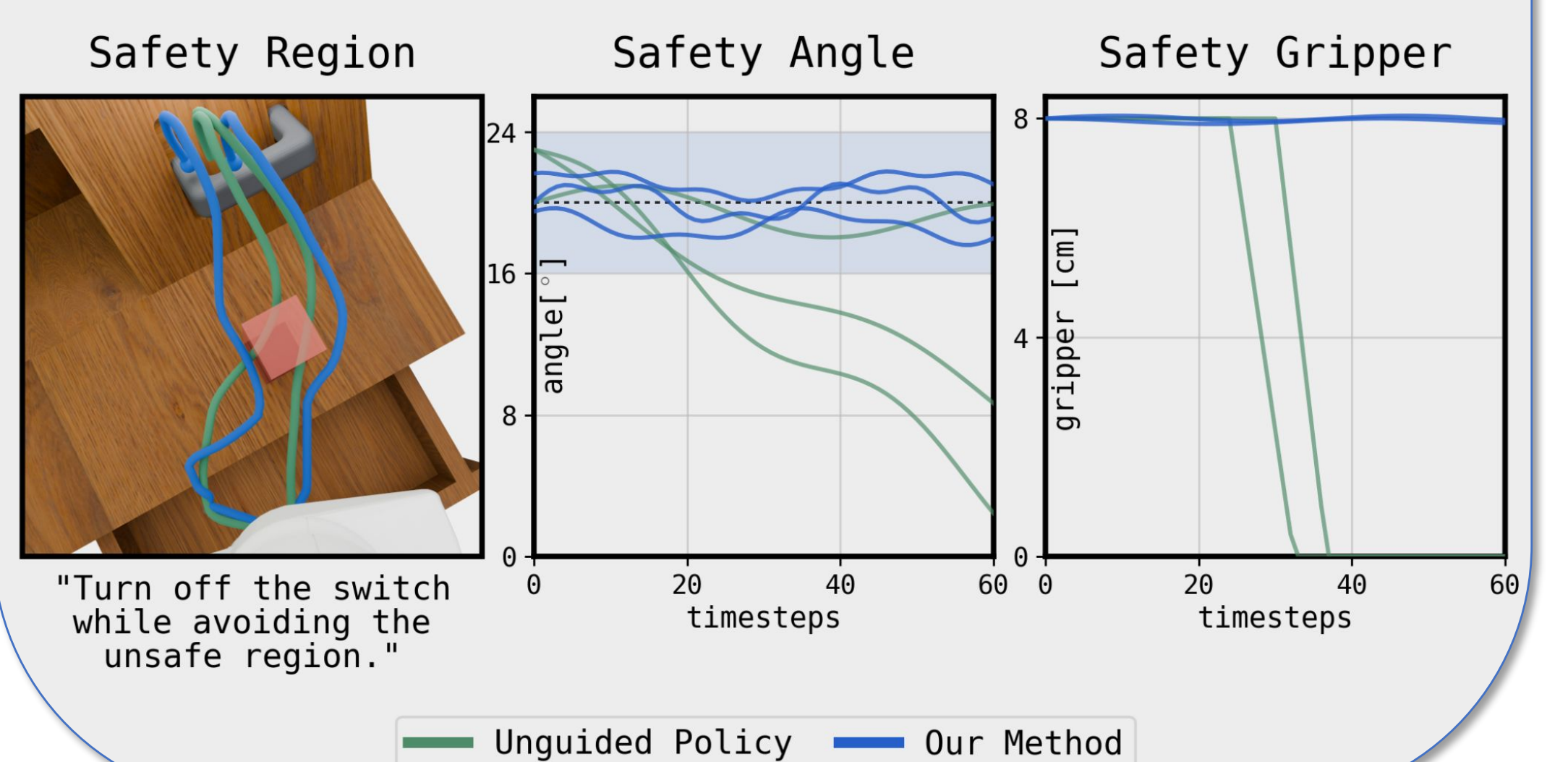
## Results

### Robomimic [6] (Can Transport)



Method	Avg. Tilt (°) ↓	Succ. (%) ↑	Viol. (%) ↓
Base Policy	8.51	100.0	84.0
Sample & Rank	8.42	98.0	82.0
<b>Guidance (Ours)</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>

### CALVIN [7] (Switch on)



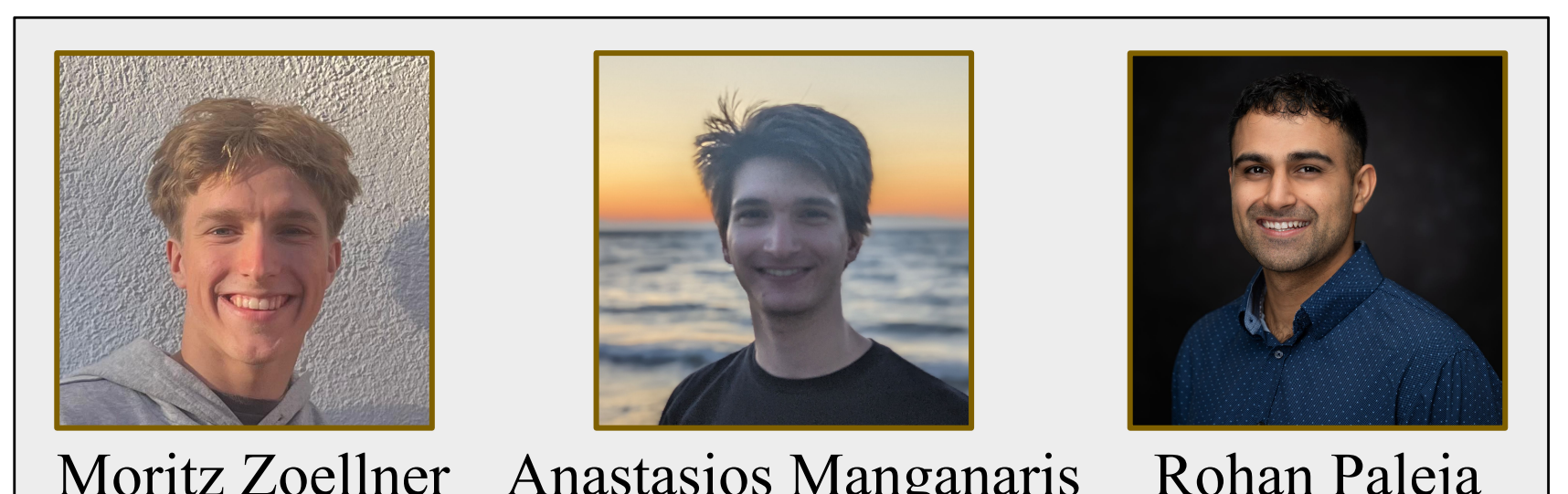
## Conclusion

We enable *STL-based inference-time steering of diffusion policies*. However, current STL guidance methods face a **horizon mismatch**: policies predict **short-horizon action chunks**, while specifications often require **long-horizon evaluation**. To enable arbitrarily complex temporal tasks, we aim to use a **high-level world model** that predicts how actions change the atomic propositions, rather than future states.

## References

- [1] C. Chi et al., “Diffusion Policy: Visuomotor Policy Learning via Action Diffusion,” The International Journal of Robotics Research, 2025.
- [2] O. Maler and D. Nickovic, “Monitoring Temporal Properties of Continuous Signals,” in Formal Techniques, Modelling and Analysis of Timed and Fault-Tolerant Systems, 2004.
- [3] A. Bansal et al., “Universal Guidance for Diffusion Models,” in Proc. IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2023.
- [4] Z. Feng, H. Luan, P. Goyal, and H. Soh, “LTLDoG: Satisfying Temporally-Extended Symbolic Constraints for Safe Diffusion-Based Planning,” IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters, 2024.
- [5] P. Kapoor, K. Mizuta, E. Kang, and K. Leung, “STLCG++: A Masking Approach for Differentiable Signal Temporal Logic Specification,” IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters, 2025.
- [6] A. Mandlekar et al., “What Matters in Learning from Offline Human Demonstrations for Robot Manipulation,” in Proc. Conference on Robot Learning, 2022.
- [7] O. Mees, L. Hermann, E. Rosete-Beas, and W. Burgard, “CALVIN: A Benchmark for Language-Conditioned Policy Learning for Long-Horizon Robot Manipulation Tasks,” IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters, 2022.

## Authors



Moritz Zoellner Anastasios Manganaris Rohan Paleja