

Distributed Synthesis of Distributed Control Protocols

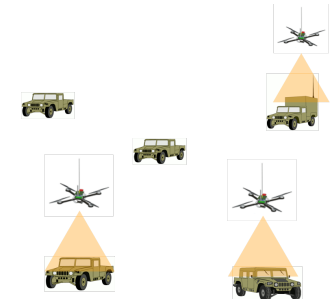
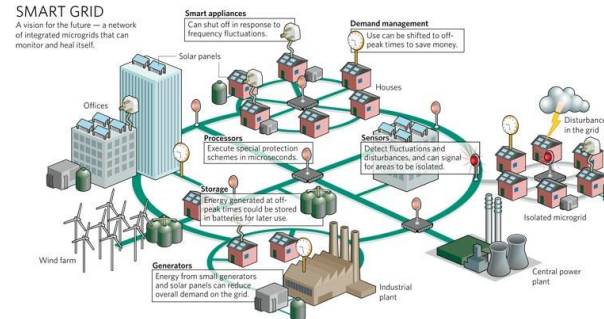
Necmiye Ozay
Caltech, CDS

Keck Institute of Space Studies
Engineering Resilient Space Systems Workshop
1 August, 2012

Distributed Control Protocols

Motivation and Applications

- Large-scale, complex, distributed sensing, actuation and control systems:
 - Smart grid, Smart buildings, Aircraft/Spacecraft systems, Automotive, Robotics, Automation, Security
- Centralized control protocols:
 - Infeasible, unreliable (not robust to failure), lacking modularity
- Scalable design and verification tools (theory and software) are lagging
- **Approach:** model-based, formal methods for specification, modular design, correct-by-construction distributed embedded controllers



Synthesis of Control Protocols

Given

- **models** for the system and its environment
- **specifications** for the desired behavior

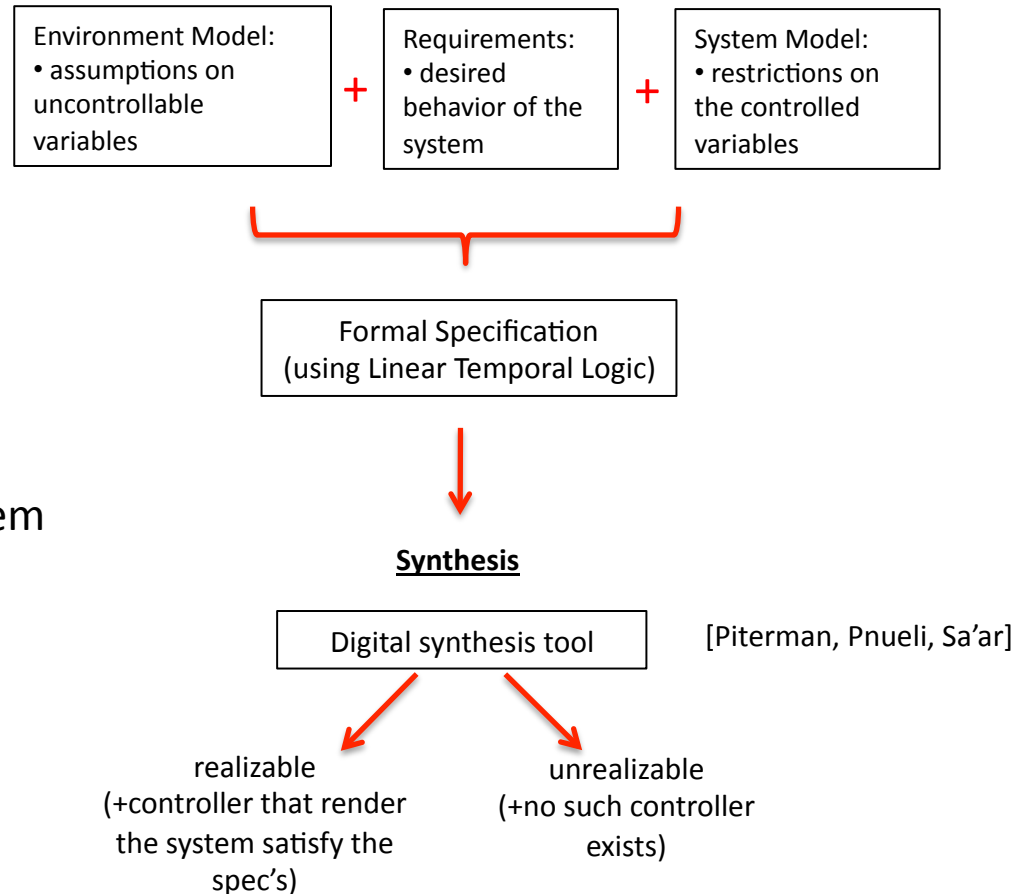
how to automatically design control protocols that

- manage the behavior of the system
- respond to changes in
 - internal system state
 - external environment

with

- “correctness” guarantees?

Specify & Synthesize



Synthesis of Control Protocols

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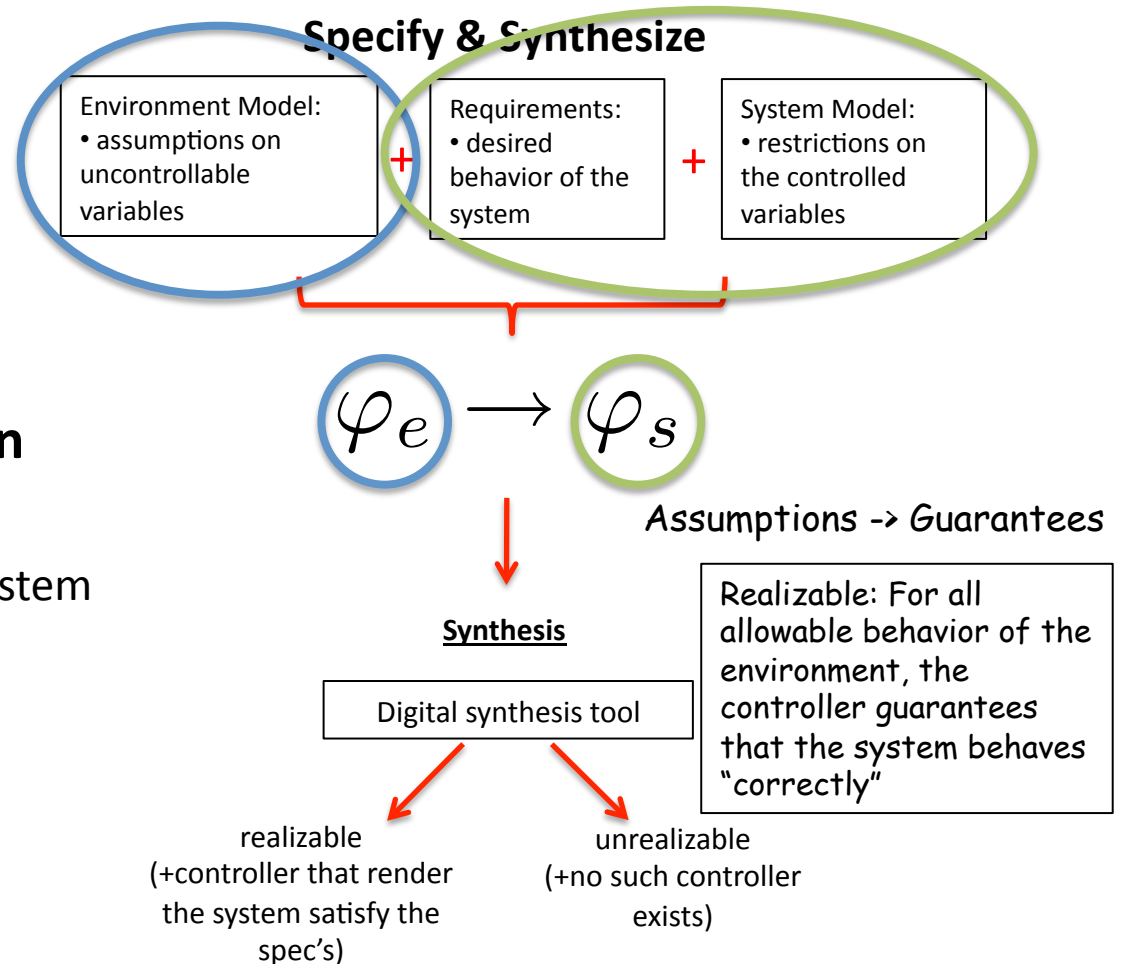
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Specifying Behavior Using Linear Temporal Logic (LTL)

Extends propositional logic with temporal operators

\wedge (and), \vee (or),
 \rightarrow (implies), \neg (not),

\diamond (eventually), \square (always),
 \mathcal{U} (until), \bigcirc (next),

- Allows to reason about infinite sequences of states
- Specifications (formulas) describe sets of allowable and desired behavior
 - safety specs: what actions are “not bad” or allowed
 - fairness: when an action can be/should be taken (e.g., infinitely often)

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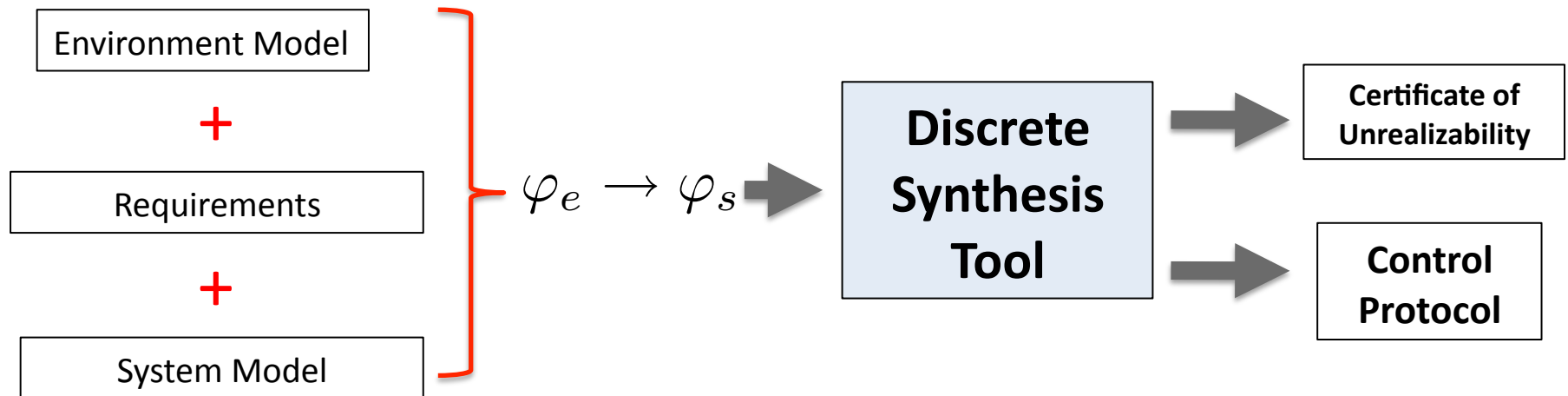
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- LTL operators can be combined to specify interesting behavior:

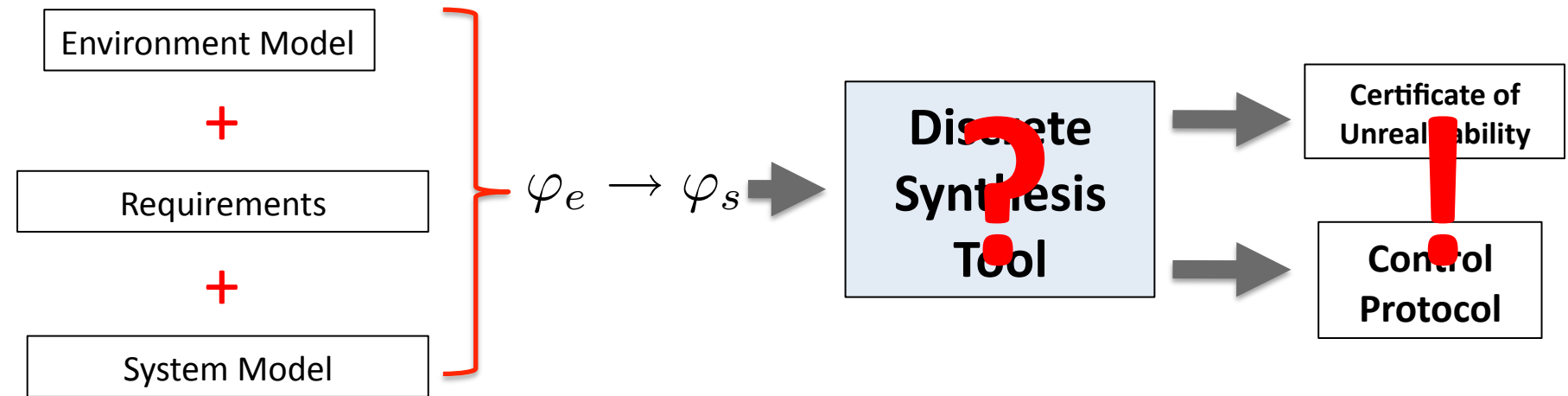
$\square((\text{detect suspicious}) \rightarrow (\text{issue warning}))$

$\text{takeoff} \rightarrow (\text{climb } \mathcal{U} (\text{cruise } \mathcal{U} (\text{descent } \mathcal{U} \text{ land})))$

Synthesis of Control Protocols



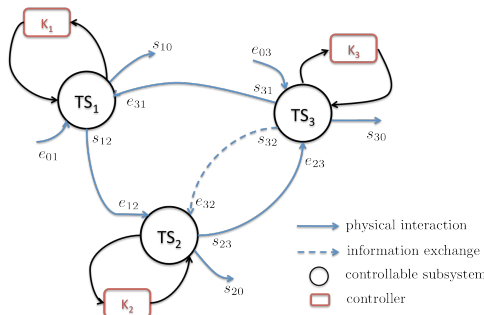
Synthesis of Distributed Control Protocols



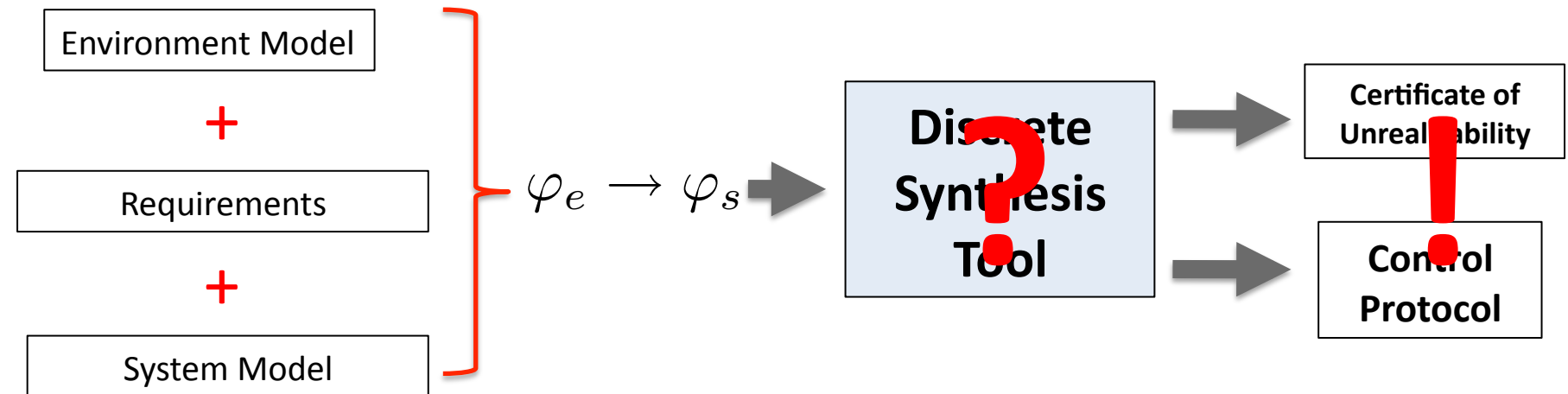
- Does there exist a set of local control protocols with the given interconnection structure that satisfies the spec?

UNDECIDABLE!

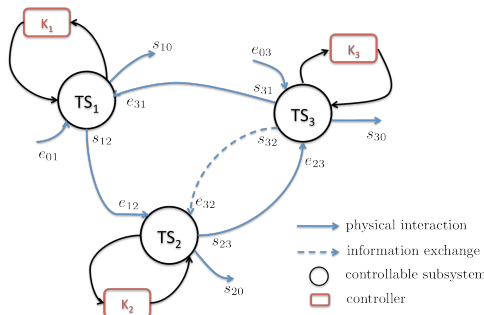
Pnueli, Rosner 90



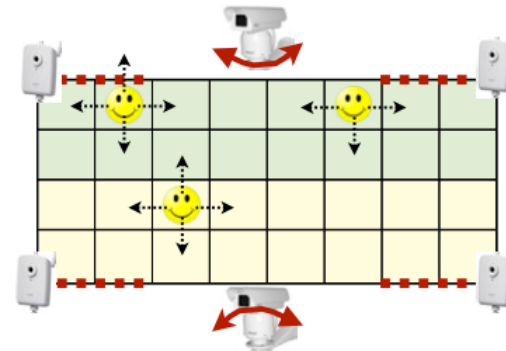
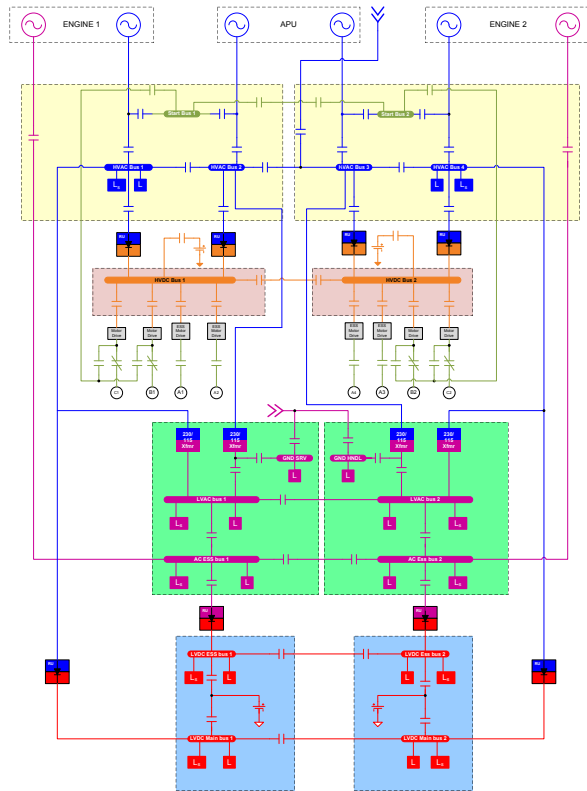
Synthesis of Distributed Control Protocols



- Can we find sufficient conditions for realizability, and
 - make use of the problem structure to reduce complexity?
 - design control protocols that can be
 - **synthesized**
 - **implemented**
- in a decentralized way?
- What information exchange and interface models are needed?

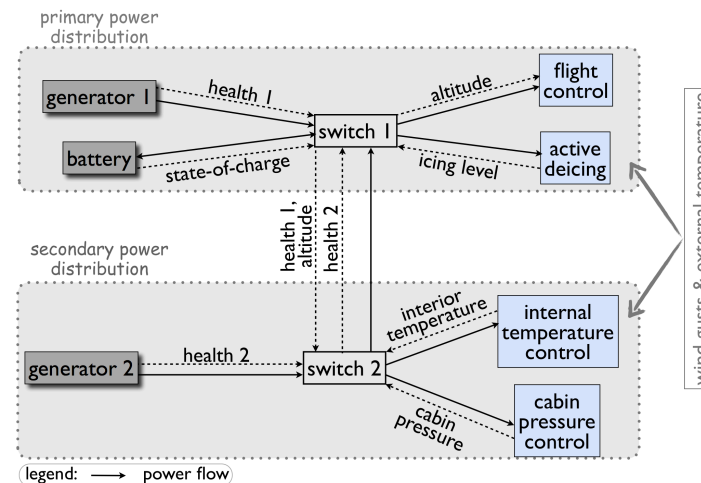


Synthesis of Distributed Control Protocols



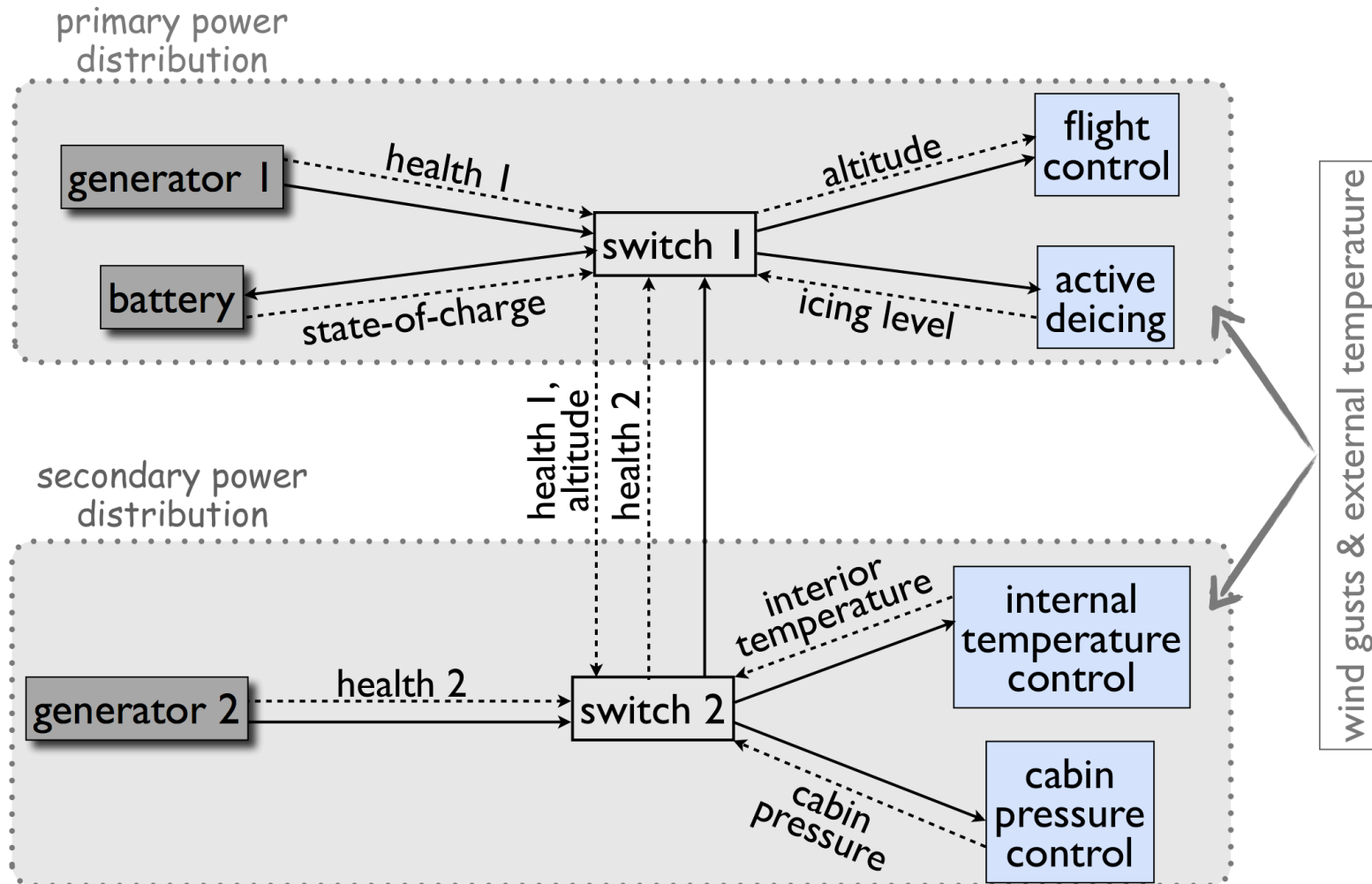
Collaborative decision making for groups of systems trying to achieve a common task:

- Power distribution for more electric aircraft
- Combined flight control and power allocation
- Distributed surveillance (camera networks)



- Reliability
- Modularity
- Computational efficiency

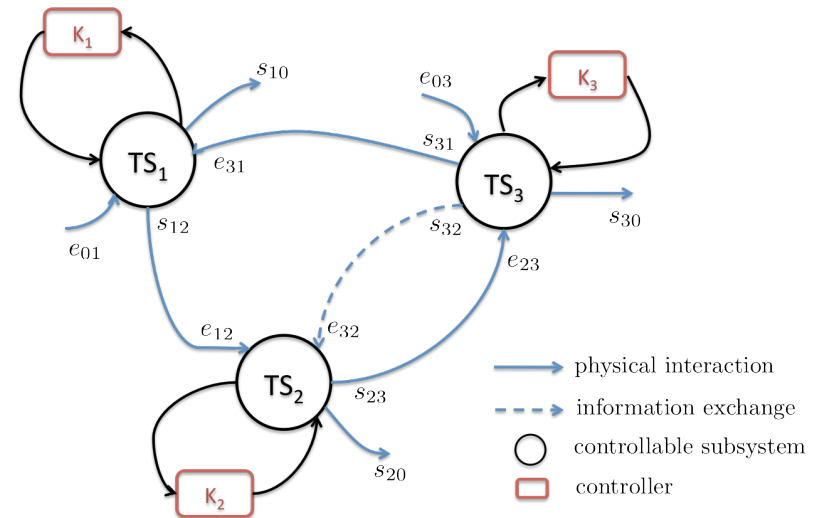
Synthesis of Distributed Control Protocols



Synthesis of Distributed Control Protocols

MAIN IDEA: Decompose the global specification $\varphi_e \rightarrow \varphi_s$ into local ones, $\varphi_{e_i} \rightarrow \varphi_{s_i}$.

- Decomposition induced by underlying network structure
- Physical constraints to avoid deadlocks and over-writing decisions



Theorem:

- If there exists local specifications $\varphi_{e_i} \rightarrow \varphi_{s_i}$ s.t.

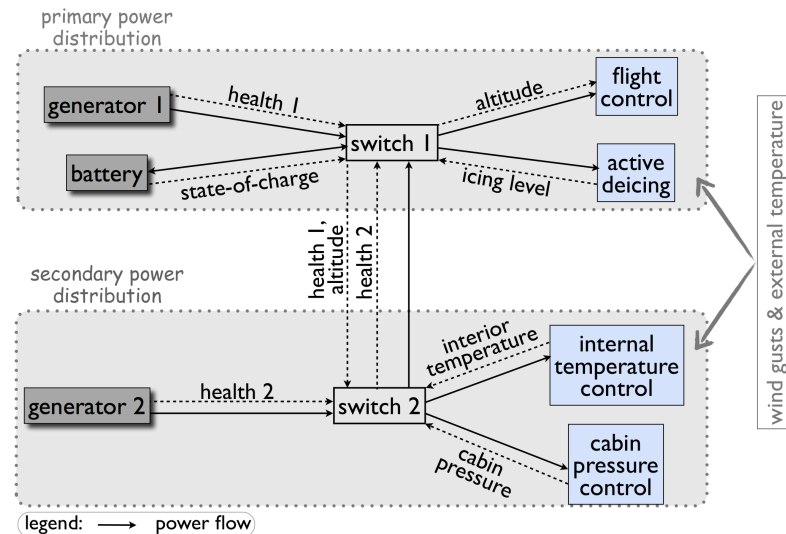
$$\bigwedge_i \varphi_{e_i} \rightarrow \varphi_e \rightarrow \varphi_s \rightarrow \bigwedge_i \varphi_{s_i}$$

and each local specification is realizable by some controller K_i , then implementing K_i simultaneously satisfies the global spec.

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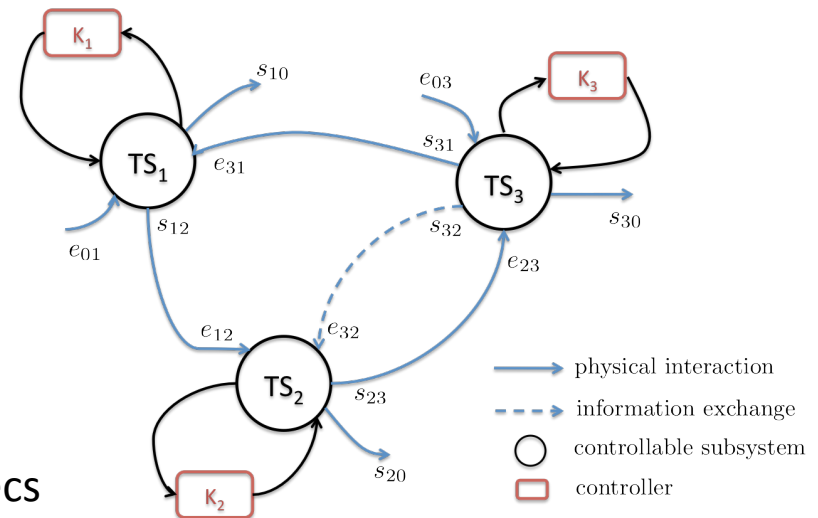
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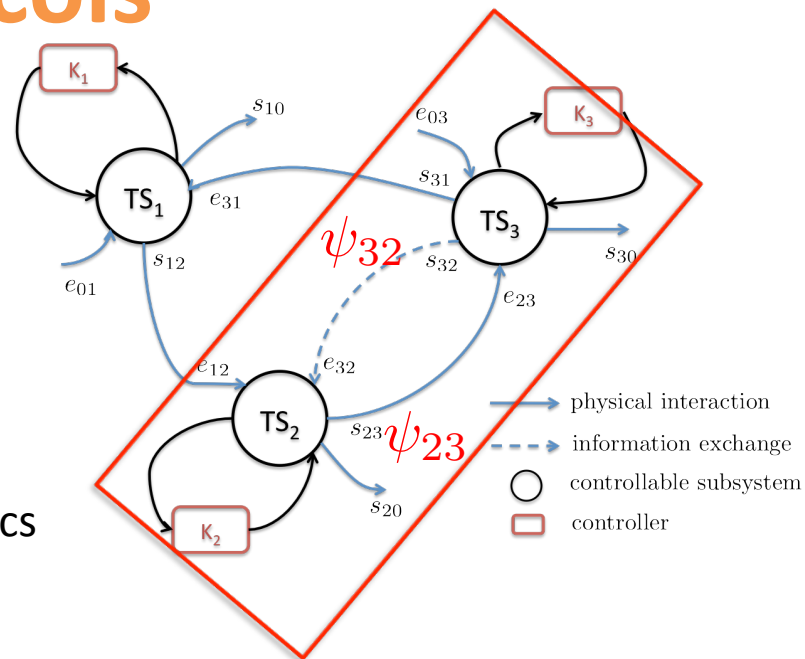
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Feedback interconnection refinement: Assume both $\varphi_{e_2} \rightarrow \varphi_{s_2}$ and $\varphi_{e_3} \rightarrow \varphi_{s_3}$ are unrealizable. If there exist ψ_{32} and ψ_{23} such that

$$\psi_{32} \wedge \varphi_{e_2} \rightarrow \varphi_{s_2} \wedge \psi_{23} \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_{23} \wedge \varphi_{e_3} \rightarrow \varphi_{s_3} \wedge \psi_{32}$$

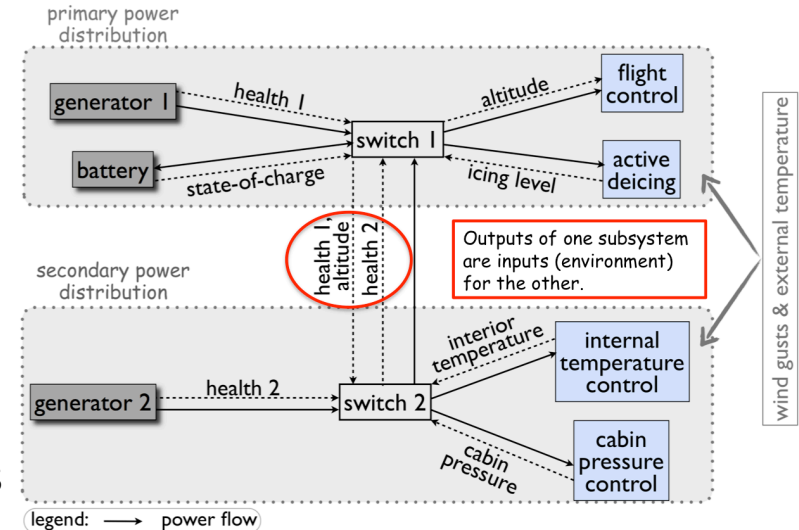
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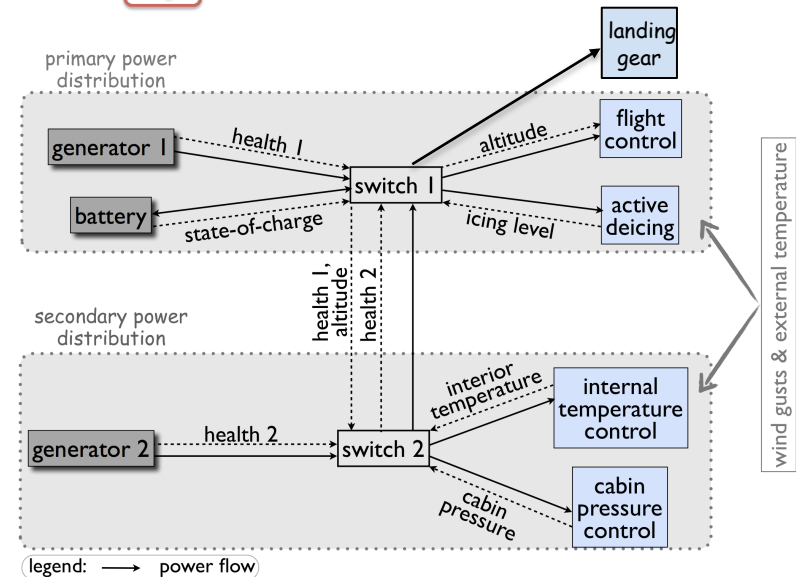
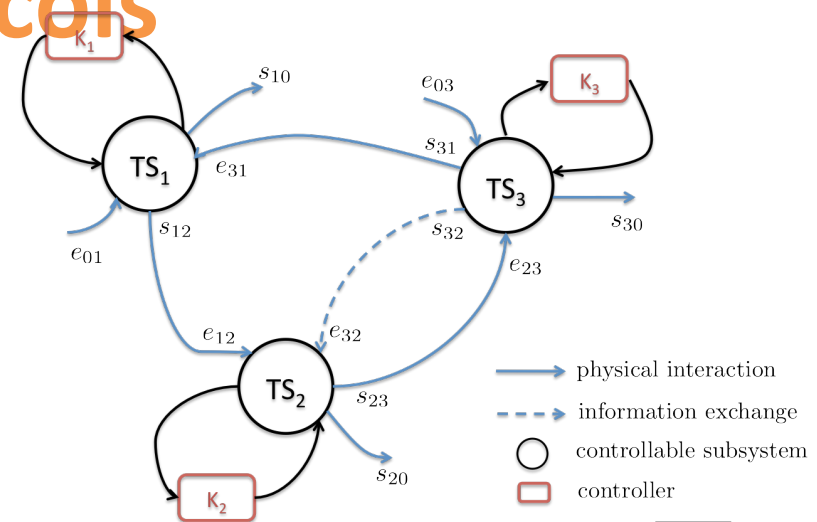
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Synthesis of Distributed Control Protocols

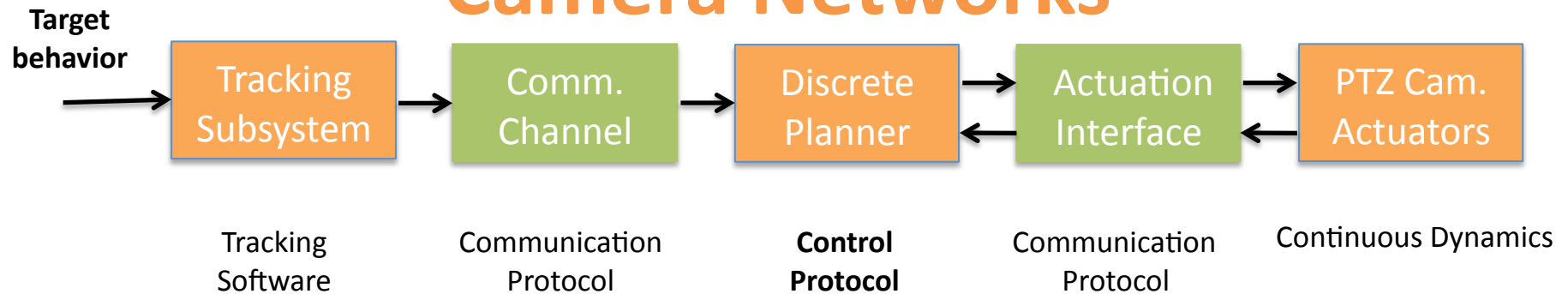
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These decompositions:

- allow local controllers to be
 - separately synthesized (**substantial reductions in computational complexity**),
 - locally implemented (**increases reliability**)
- provide assume/guarantee “contracts” for each subsystem (**increases design modularity**)



Distributed Control Protocols for Camera Networks



Environment Assumptions:

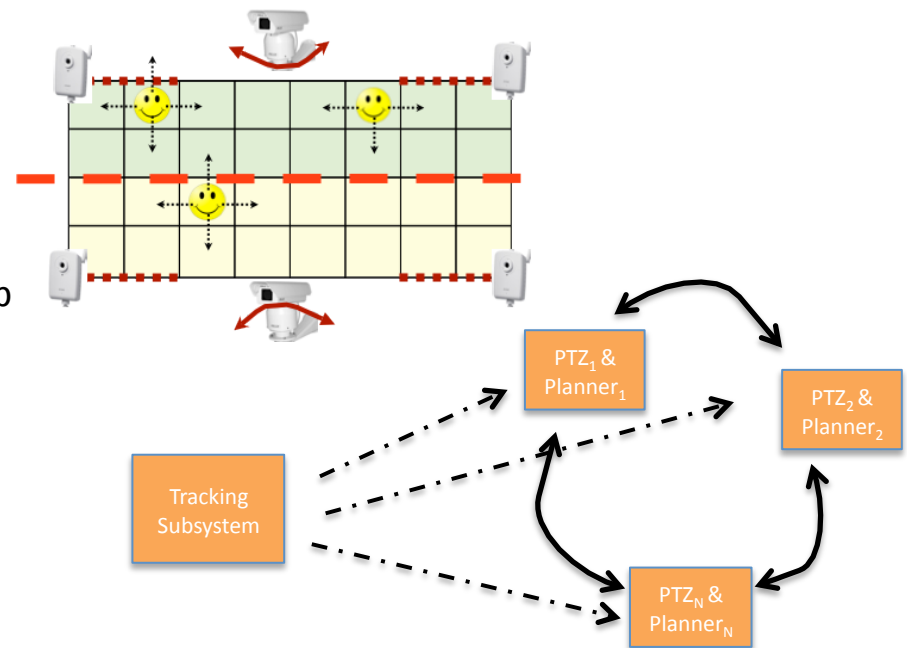
- At most N targets at a time
- Every target remains at least T time steps and eventually leaves
- Can only enter/exit through doors
- Can at most move a certain distance at each time step

System Model:

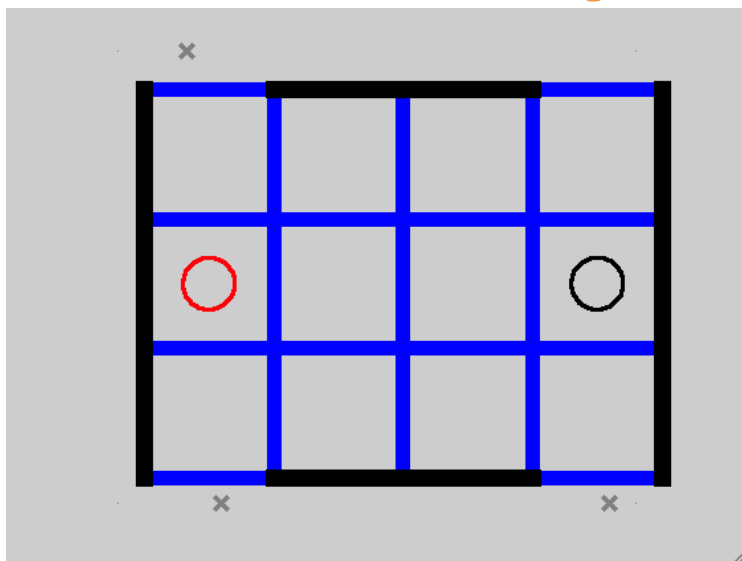
- Area of coverage of each PTZ
- Finite transition system representing PTZ motion

Sample Requirements:

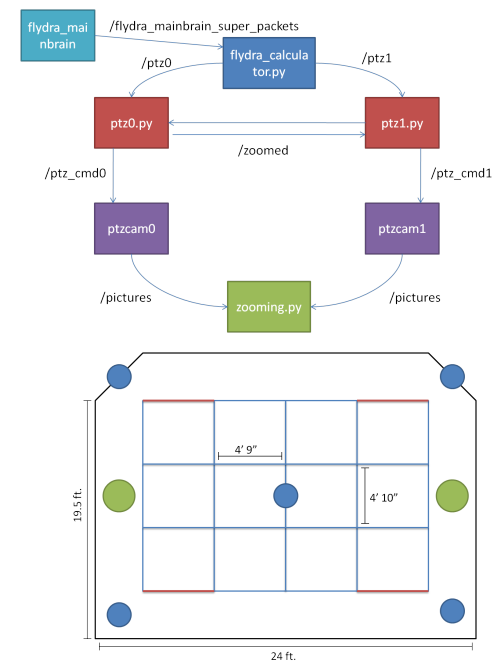
- Take a high resolution picture of each target before they leave the area
- Zoom into certain regions infinitely often



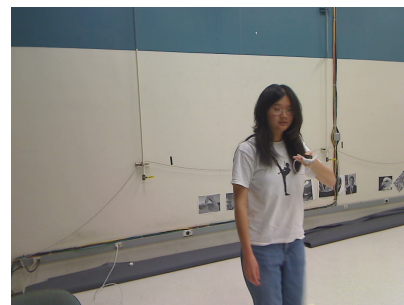
Simple Example



Lab camera network setup:



Results from our lab camera network setup:



Ties to Resilient Systems?

- Temporal Logic Planning:
 - Convert specification into a design criteria: “specify and synthesize” instead of “design and verify”
 - Formal framework for specifying goals (science objectives) and requirements (fault management, hazard avoidance)
- Distributed synthesis: reduces complexity, enables local implementations
- Interface rules → modularity, contract based design
- Automatic synthesis of control protocol as an enabler for flexible autonomy (re-synthesize after learning more about operating conditions?)

Current Directions

- Current Directions:
 - More real-time aspects; models for communication delays
 - What does the controller need to know about implementation?
 - We assume synchronous execution in synthesis, can we allow/tolerate asynchrony to some extend?
 - Automatic exploration of distributed control architectures (information graph, logical decompositions)
 - Need to develop tools for automating
 - the initial decomposition of spec's in distributed synthesis
 - the refinement step (interface rules)

