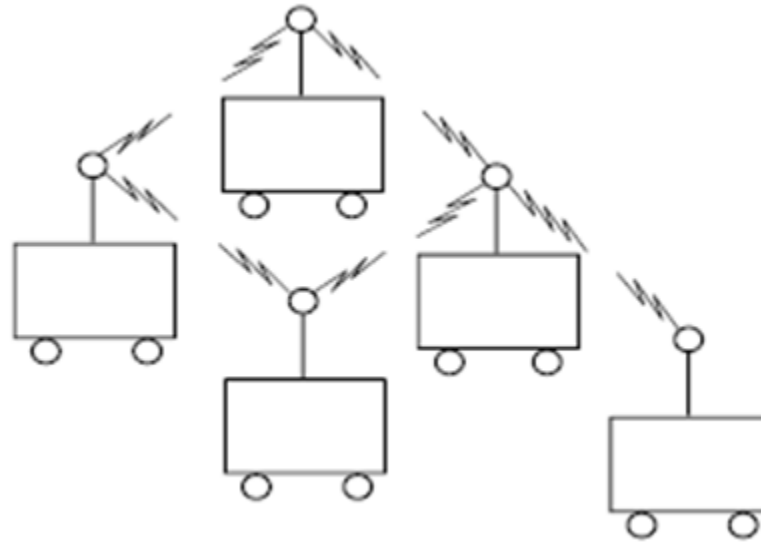


# **Creating Smart Agents: A Distributed Control Theory for DES**

Kai Cai  
Osaka City University

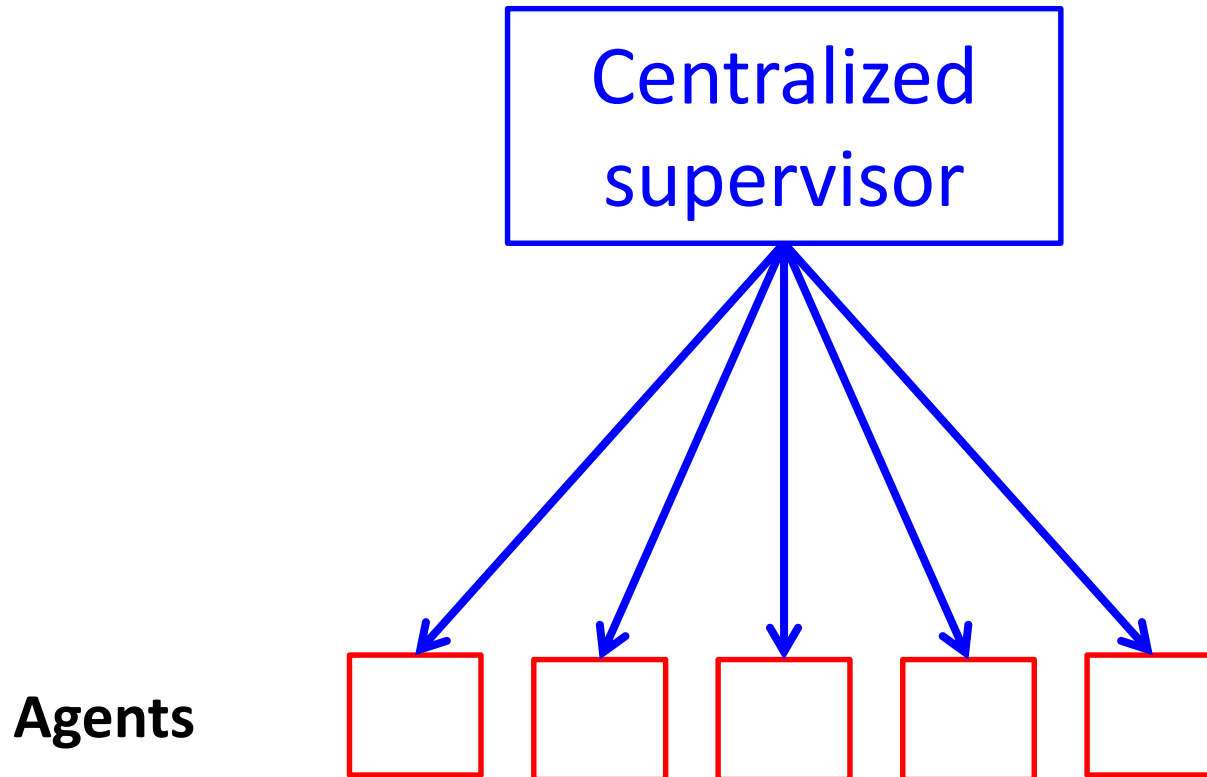
RW30 Workshop at CDC'17  
2017.12.11

I am interested in **multi-agent** systems:

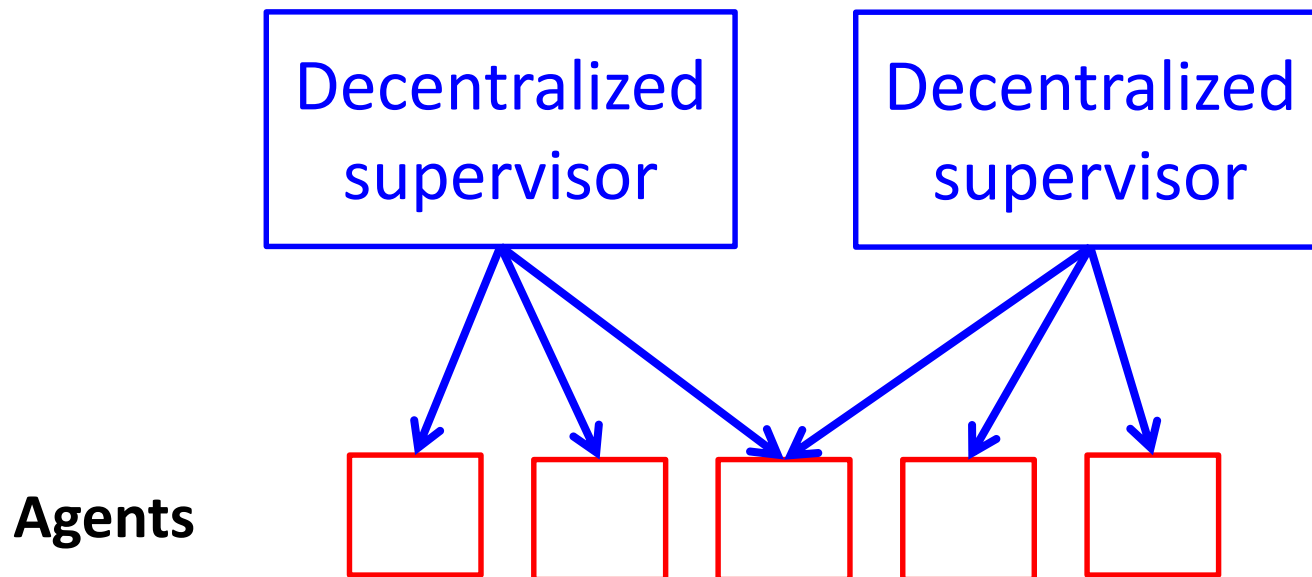


I am working on both agents with continuous dynamics and agents with discrete-event dynamics

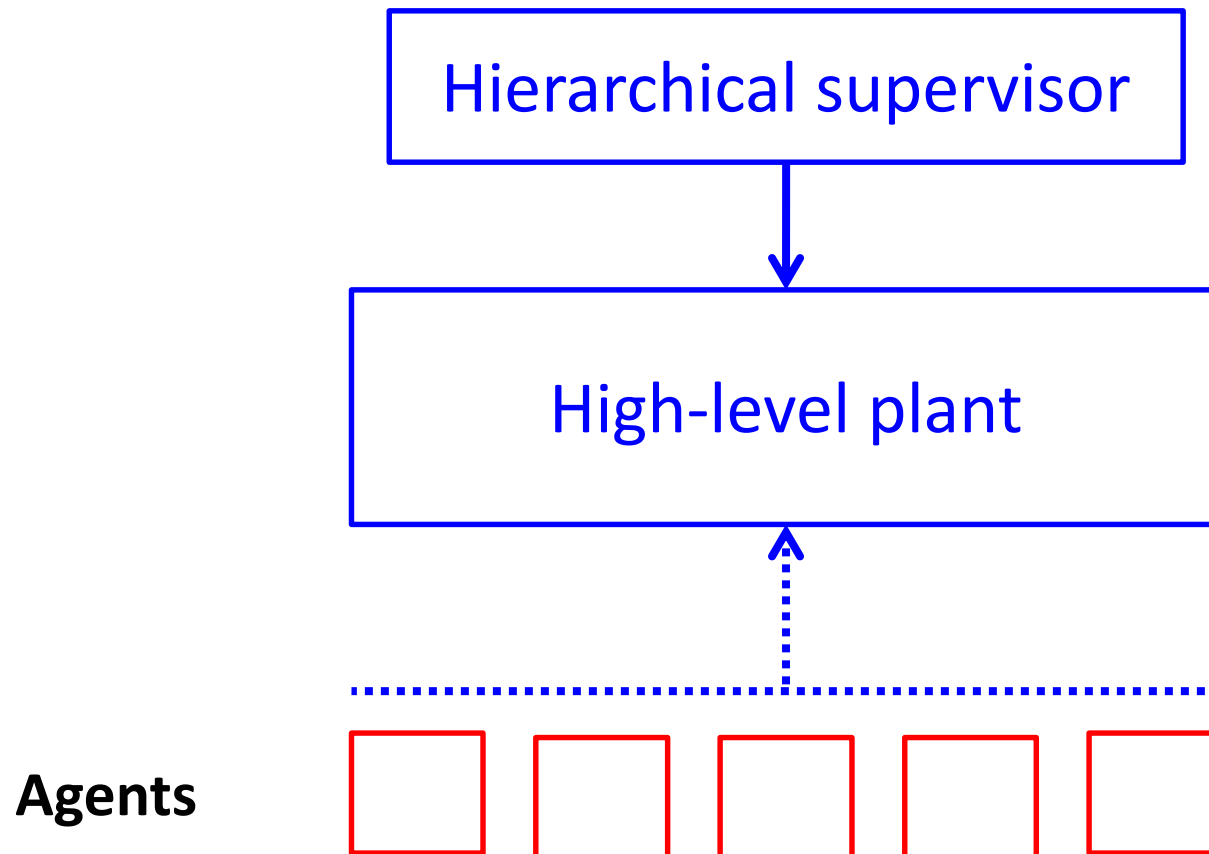
# RW30: control architectural summary



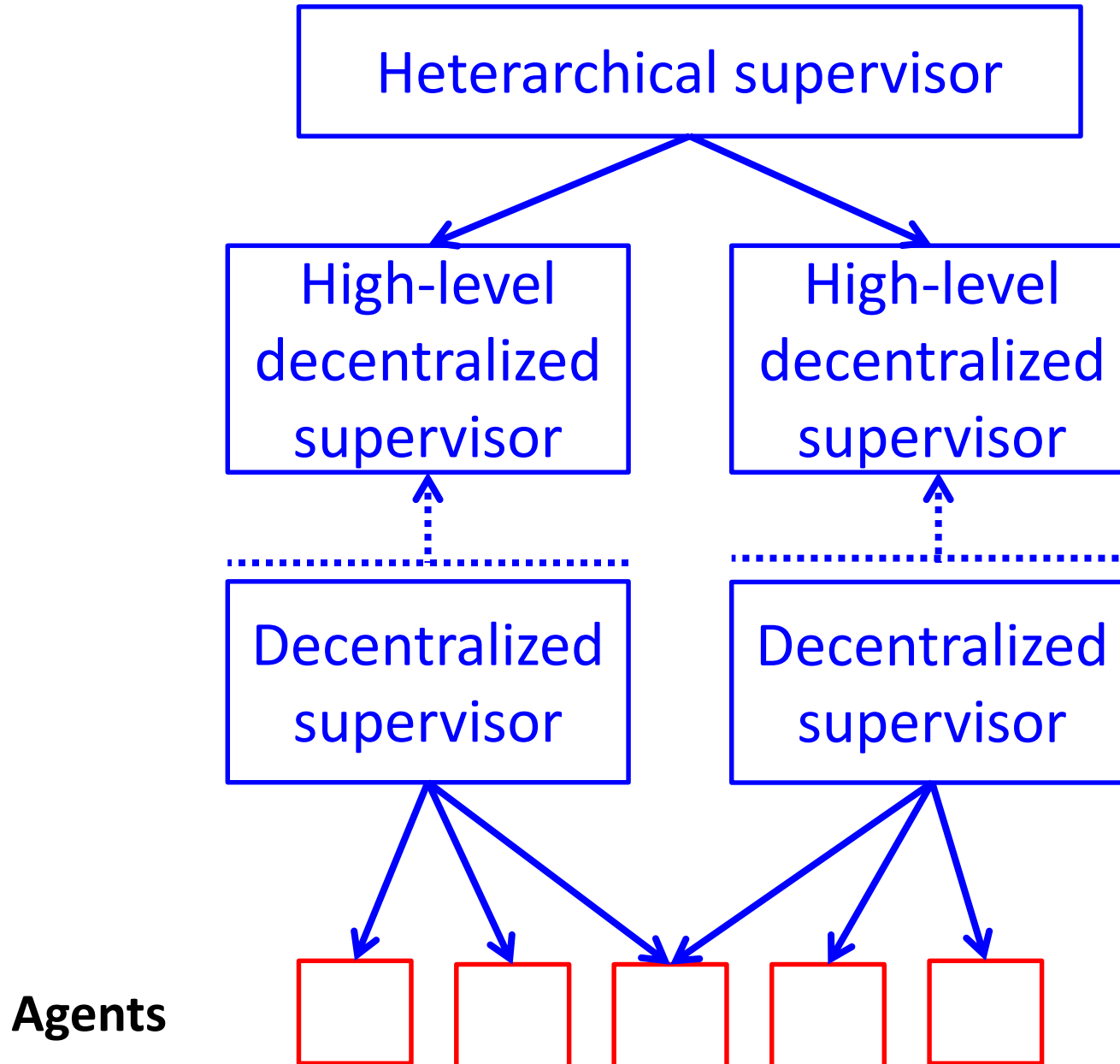
# RW30: control architectural summary



# RW30: control architectural summary

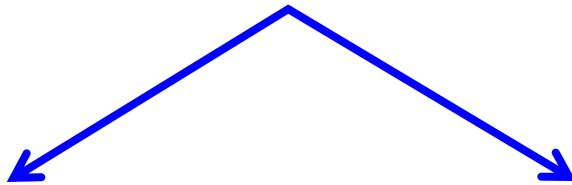


# RW30: control architectural summary



# RW30: control architectural summary

Centralized (monolithic): 1987-

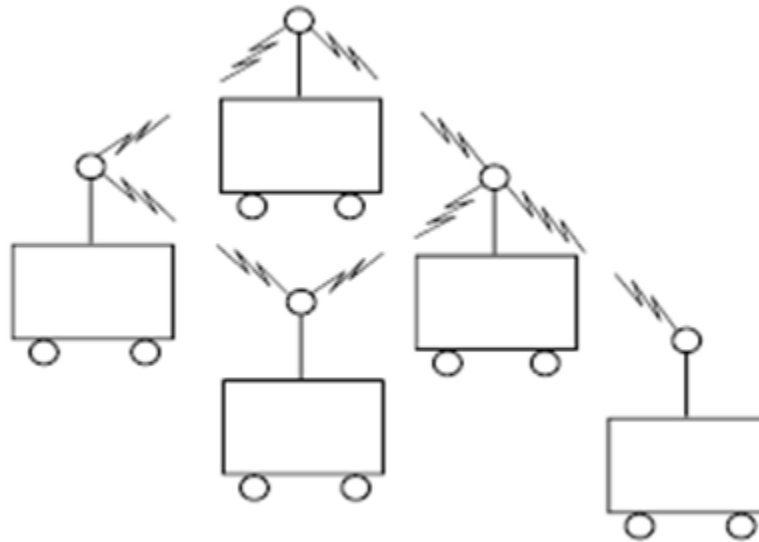


Decentralized  
: 1988-

Hierarchical  
: 1991-

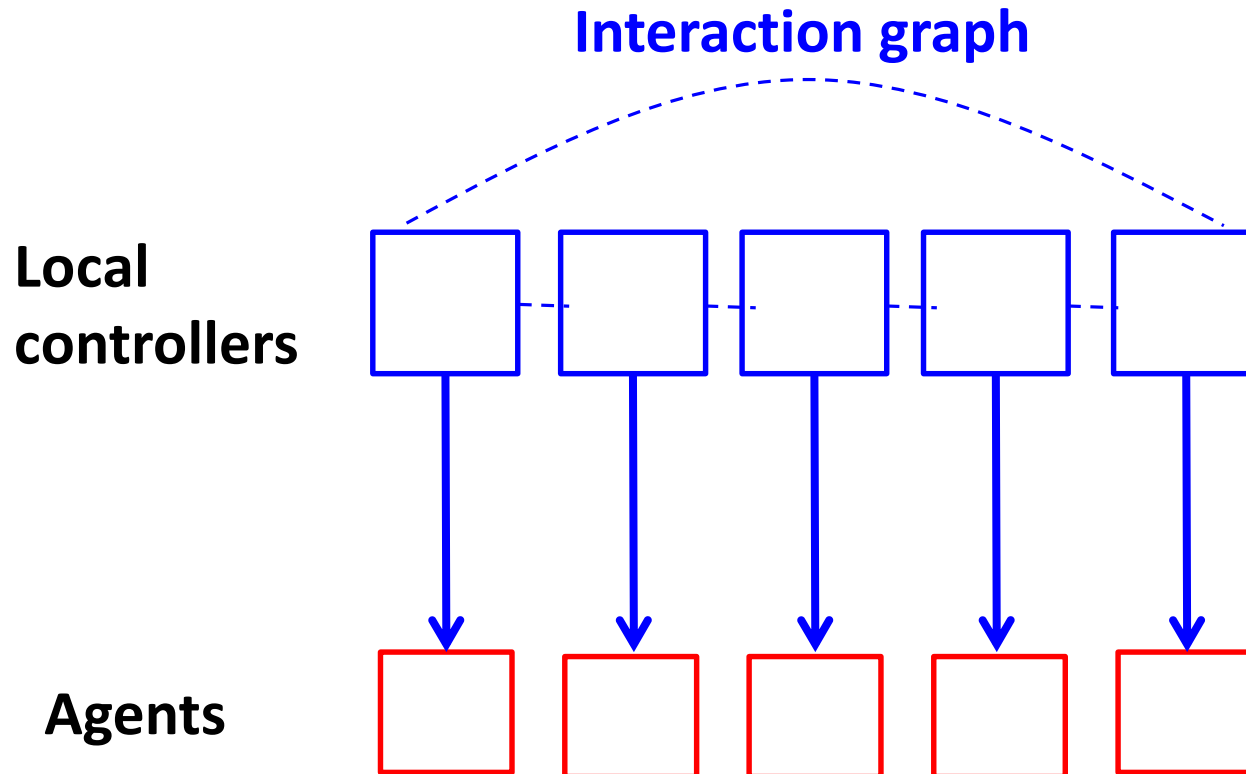
Heterarchical: 1996-

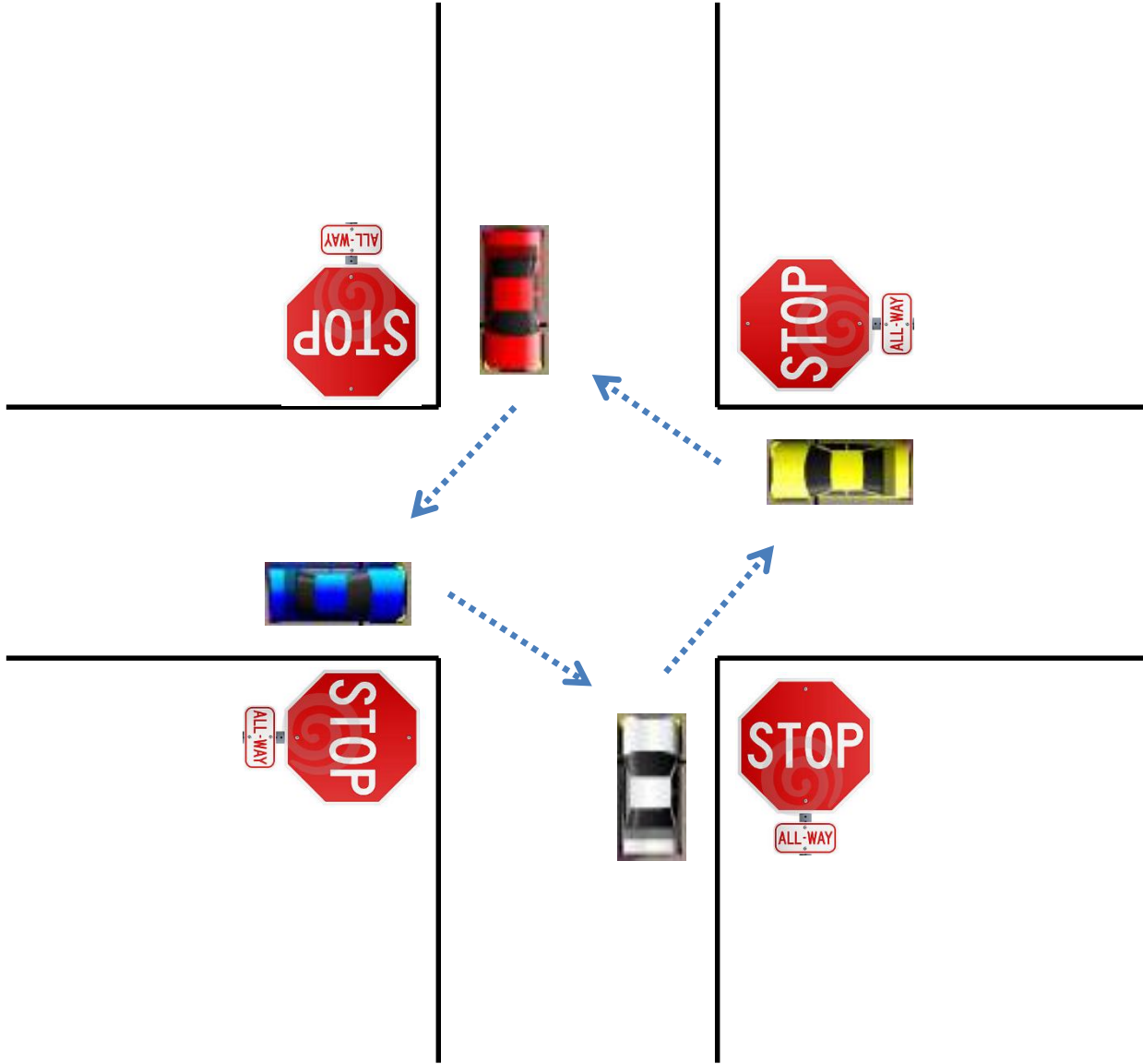
But, are these architectures suitable for controlling **multi-agent** systems, if individual agents are expected to be **autonomous and smart**





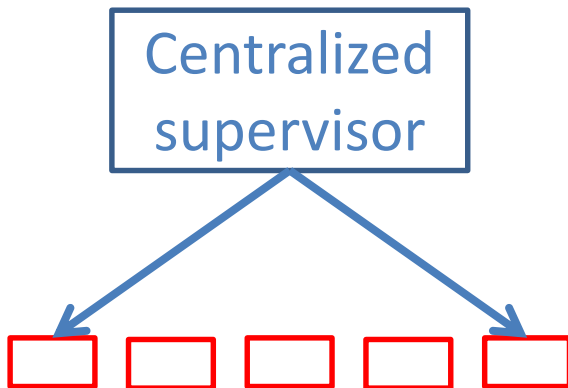
# Distributed (for smart agents)



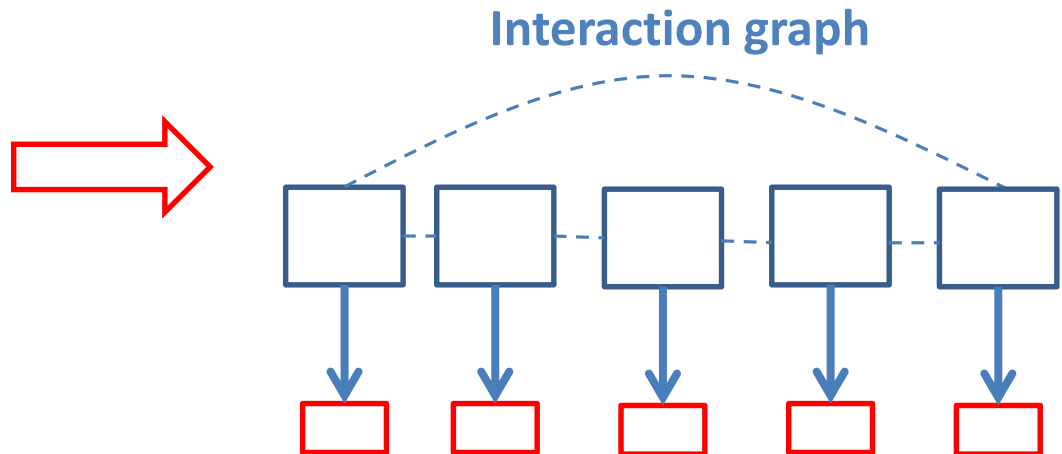


# How to design distributed control?

Suppose we have:

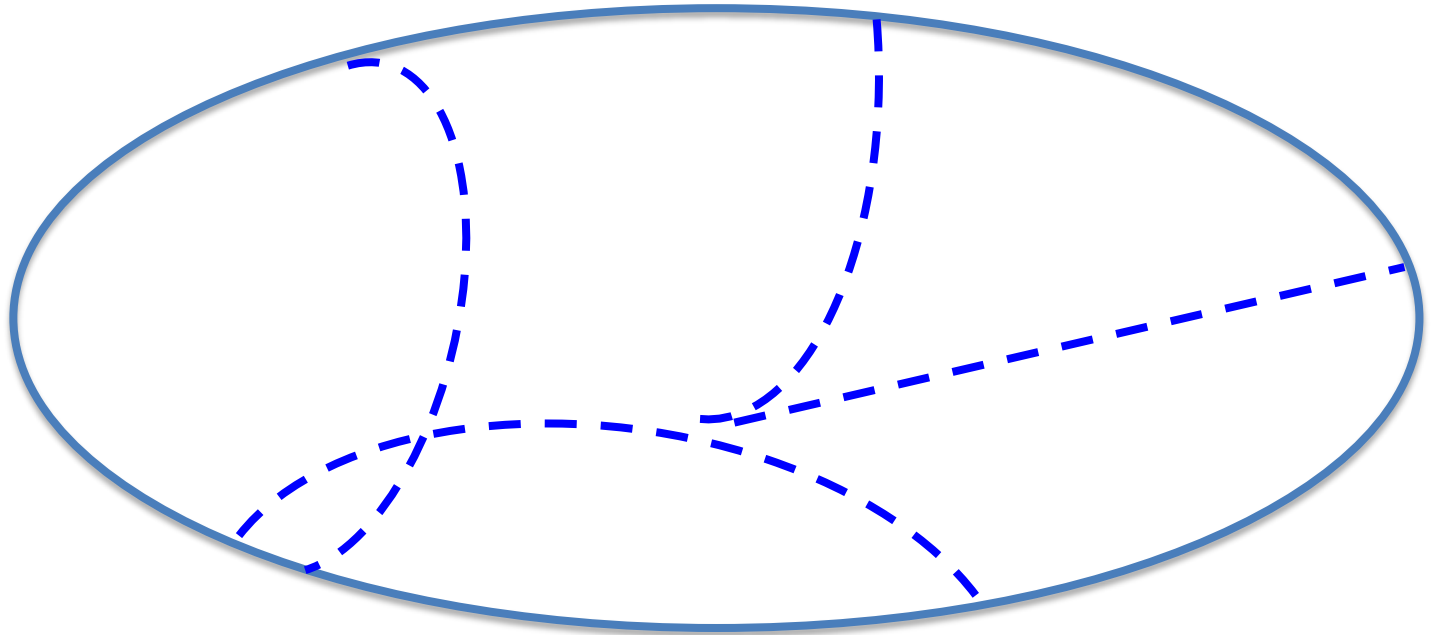


Can we **decompose the supervisor** to get:



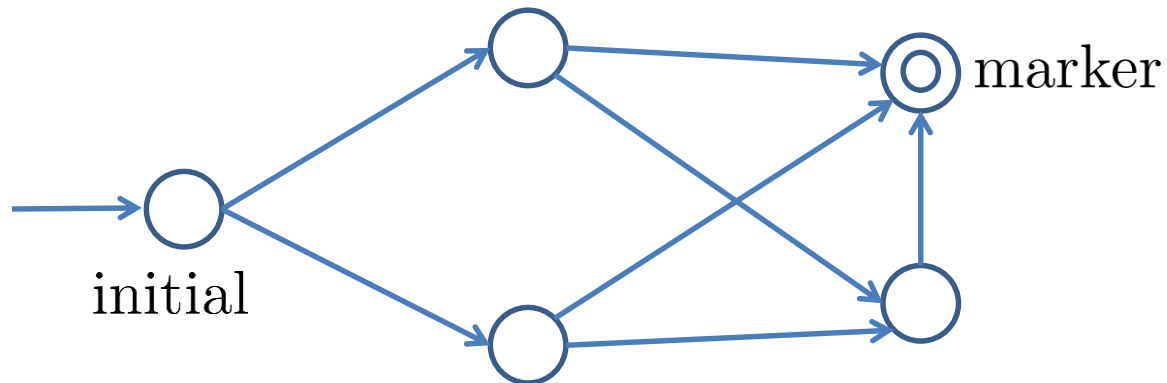
How to decompose?

**SUP**



control cover based on  
agent  $i$ 's control information

**LOC <sub>$i$</sub>**



Local controllers are quotient dynamic systems *modulo* locally unavailable control information.

# Supervisor localization for distributed control synthesis:

- Given  $N$  agents (**plant**)
- Given a collective behavior (**specification**)
  
- First, compute the **centralized supervisor** **SUP**  
Then, decompose **SUP** into a set of **local controllers**  $\text{LOC}_i$  such that

$$\text{LOC}_1 \parallel \cdots \parallel \text{LOC}_N \text{ '}' \text{SUP}$$

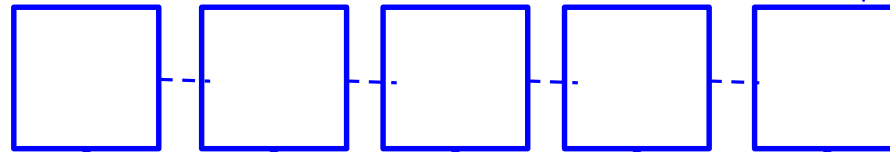




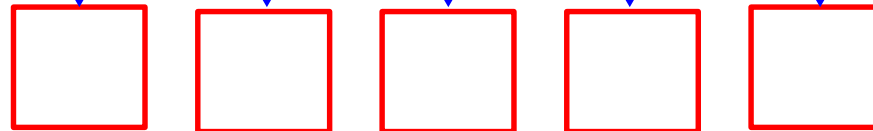
# Distributed architecture emerges:

Interaction graph is part of solution

Local  
controllers



Agents

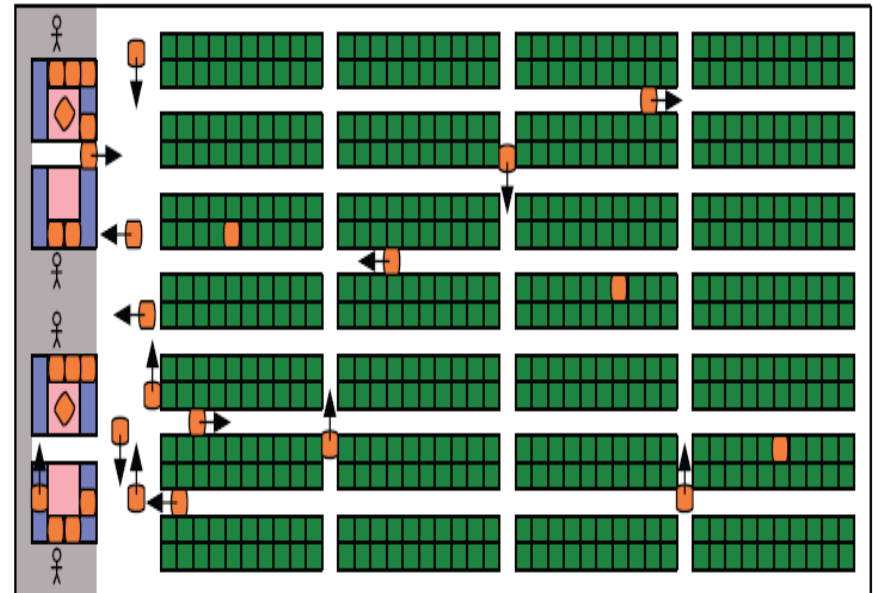


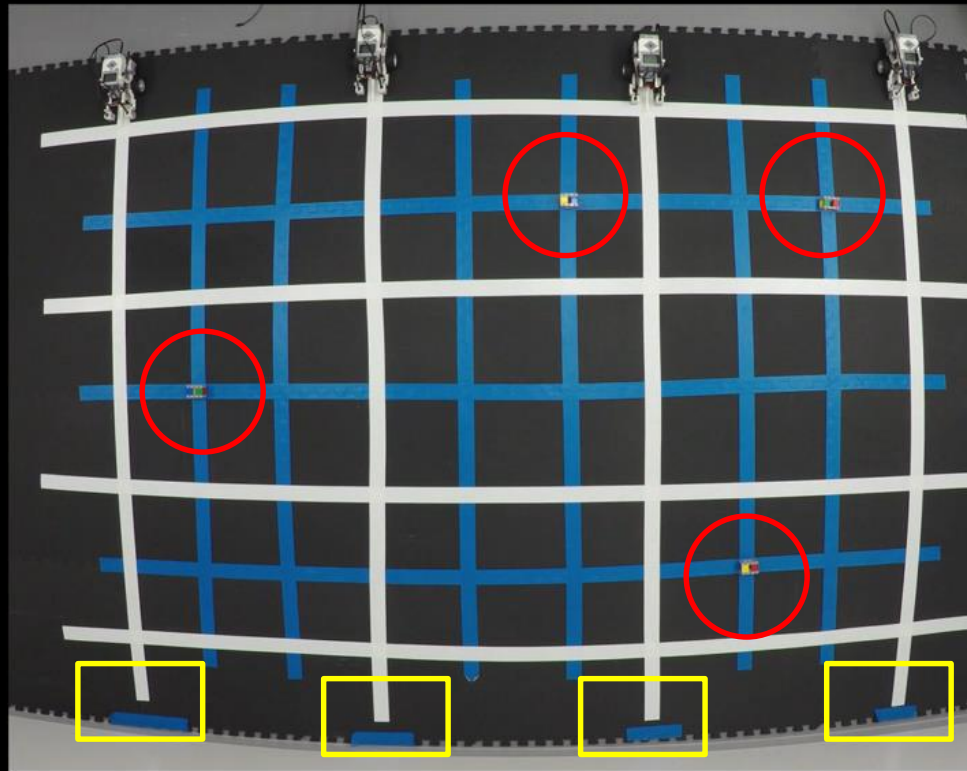
# Example: warehouse automation

## Kiva Systems



No collisions  
No deadlocks

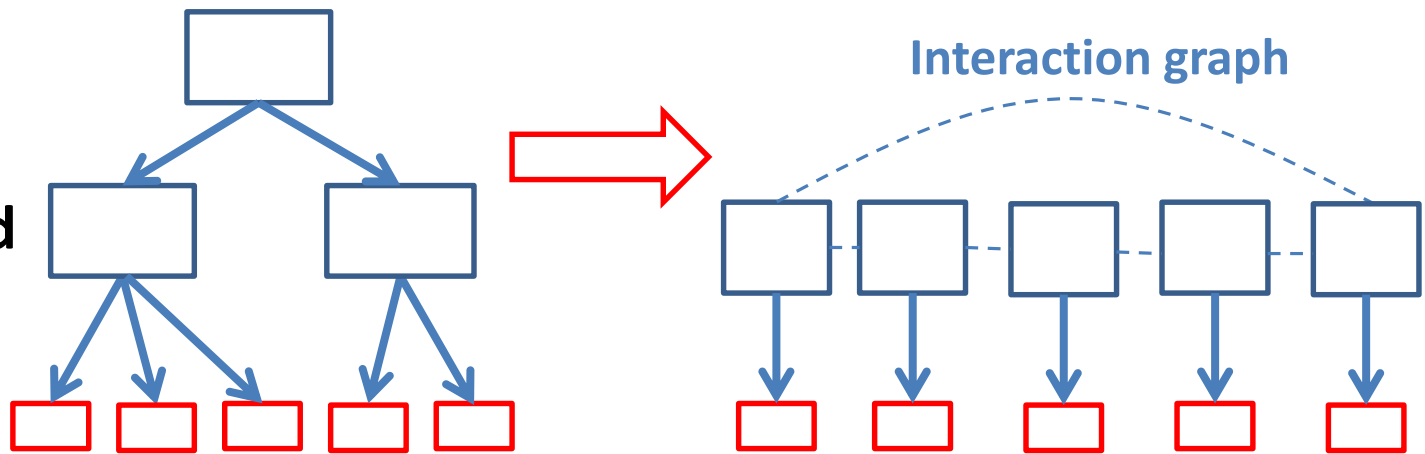




# For large-scale systems

**Hierarchical supervisor**

**Decentralized supervisors**



**Alternative supervisor localization**

# RW30: control architectural summary

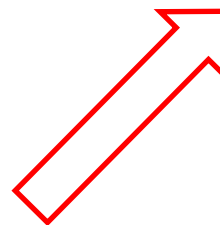
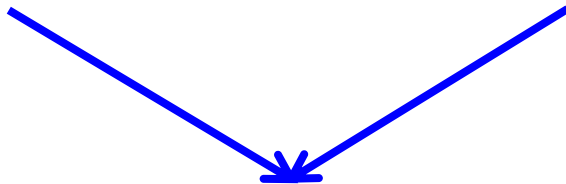
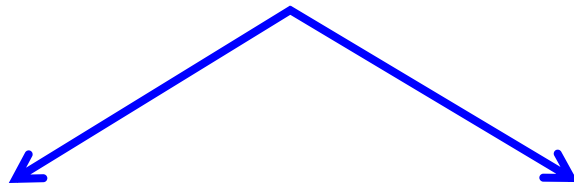
Centralized (monolithic): 1987-

Decentralized  
: 1988-

Hierarchical  
: 1991-

Heterarchical: 1996-

Distributed  
: 2010-



# Localization for timed DES

Standard RW framework: **logical** specifications

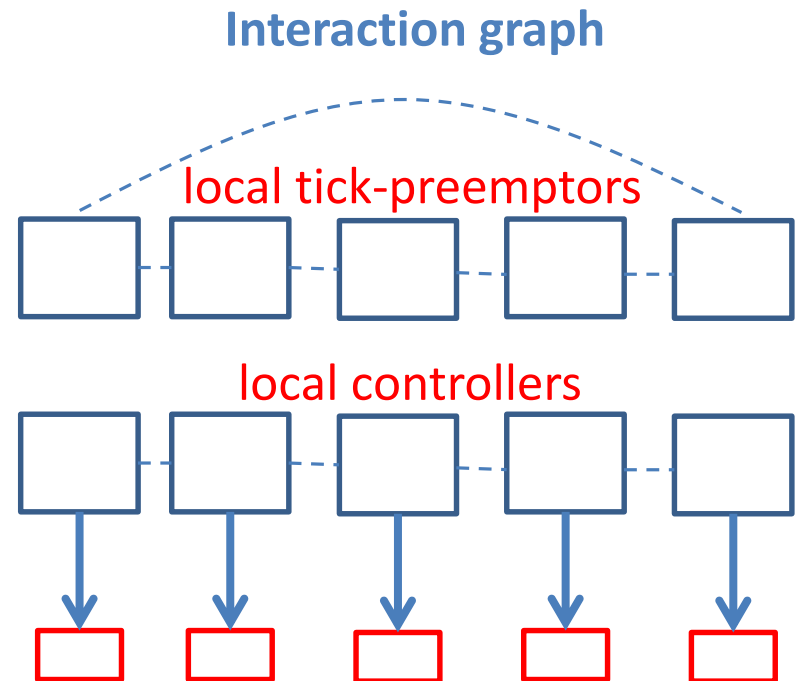
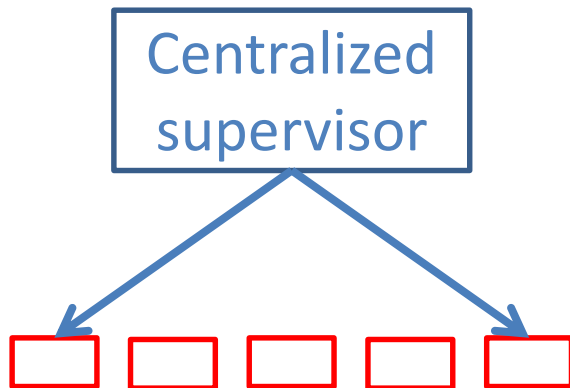
RW framework + time: **temporal** specifications

**tick event**: time delay, hard deadline

# Localization for timed DES

Enforcing:

- temporal specifications
- logical specifications



Separation Principle

# Localization for infinite-behavior DES

RW framework + time:

**finite-behavior** temporal specifications

RW framework + temporal logic:

**infinite-behavior** temporal (**liveness**) specifications

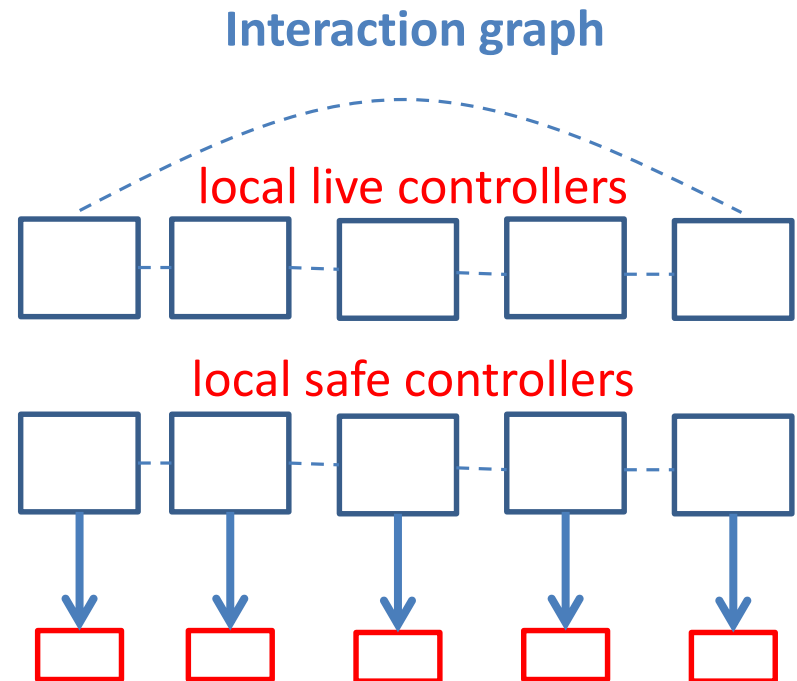
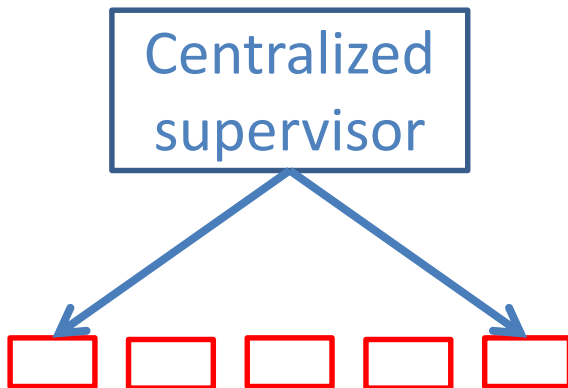
**$\omega$ -languages**: eventually, infinitely often, always,



# Localization for infinite-behavior DES

Enforcing:

- infinite specifications
- finite specifications



Separation Principle

# Conclusions

- **Supervisor localization** as a distributed control theory for discrete-event systems
  - Anything you can do globally, you can do locally
- **Localization theory**
  - Controllability
  - Observability
  - Opacity / diagnosability / detectability
  - State-minimization, Bisimulation-minimization

# Localization: limitations and promises

## Top-down:

Global control design



Local implementation

## Bottom-up:

Global verification



Local control design

Convergence: **top-down inspired bottom-up**

**W**

**R**



**Workshop CDC'14, Los Angeles**