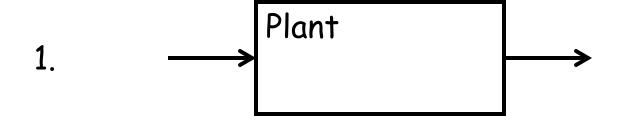
Safety Control

EECS 20
Lecture 36 (April 23, 2001)
Tom Henzinger

The Control Problem

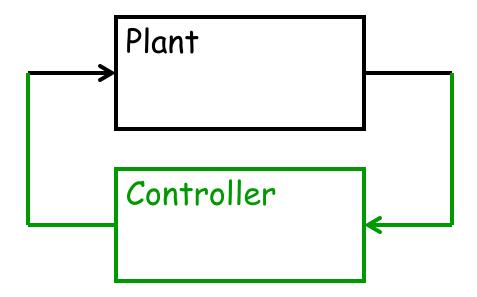
Given



2. Objective

The Control Problem

Find



such that the composite ("closed-loop") system satisfies the Objective

Simple Control Problems

- 1. LTI Plant
- 2. Finite-State Plant

Even Simple Linear Systems are Not Finite-State

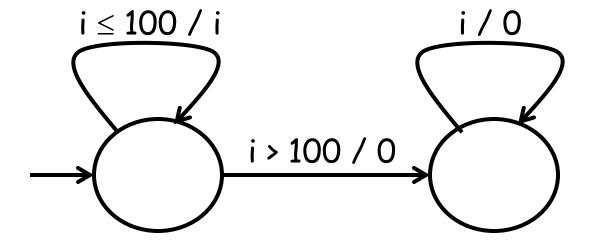
$$x: Nats_0 \rightarrow Reals \longrightarrow y: Nats_0 \rightarrow Reals$$

$$\forall z \in Nats_0, y(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } z=0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x(z-1) + x(z)) & \text{if } z>0 \end{cases}$$

Even Simple Finite-State Systems are Not Linear

$$x: Nats_0 \rightarrow Reals \longrightarrow y: Nats_0 \rightarrow Reals$$

$$\forall$$
 z \in Nats₀, y(z) =
$$\begin{cases} x(z) & \text{if } \forall z' \leq z, \ x(z') \leq 100 \\ 0 & \text{if } \exists z' \leq z, \ x(z') > 100 \end{cases}$$



("i" stands for any input value)

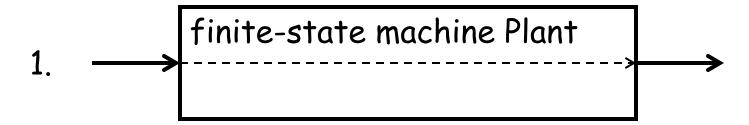
Simplest Finite-State Control Objective:

SAFETY

stay out of a set of undesirable plant states (the "error" states)

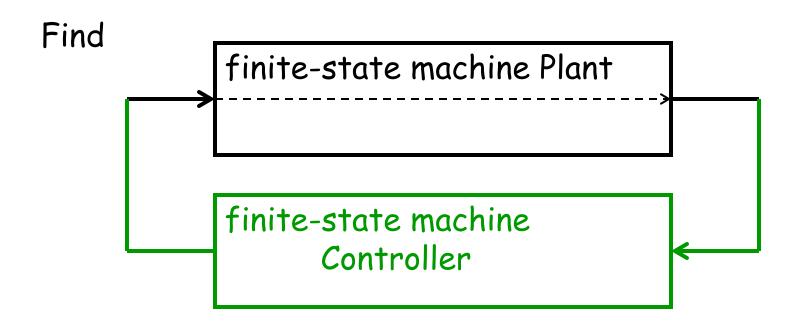
The Finite-State Safety Control Problem

Given



2. set Error of states of Plant

The Finite-State Safety Control Problem



such that the composite system never enters a state in Error

Step 1:

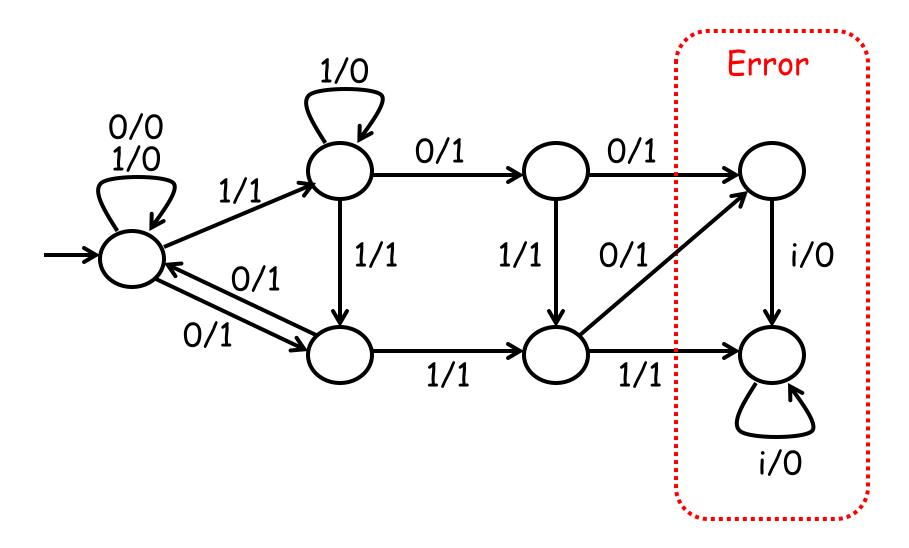
Compute the "uncontrollable" states of Plant

- 1. Every state in Error is uncontrollable.
- 2. For all states s,

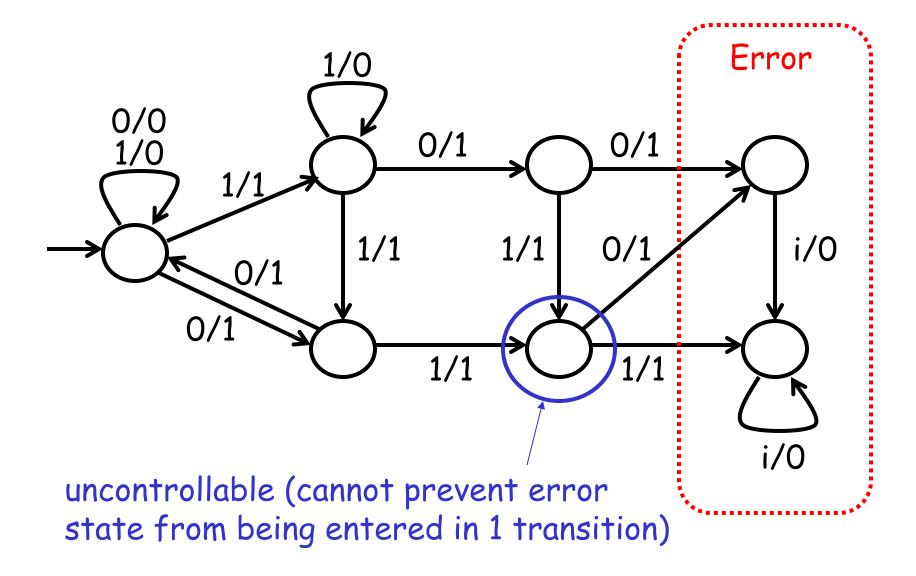
```
if for all inputs i
    there exist an uncontrollable state s'
        and an output o
    such that (s',o) ∈ possibleUpdates (s,i)
```

then s is uncontrollable.

Plant

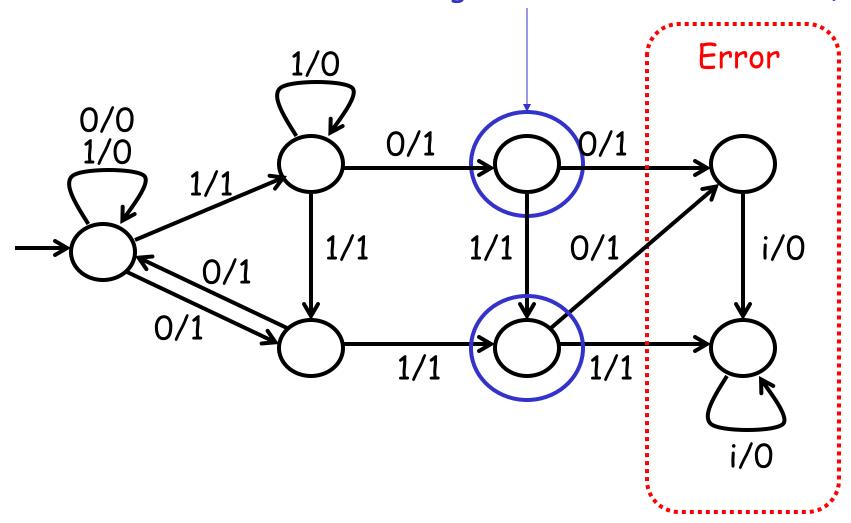


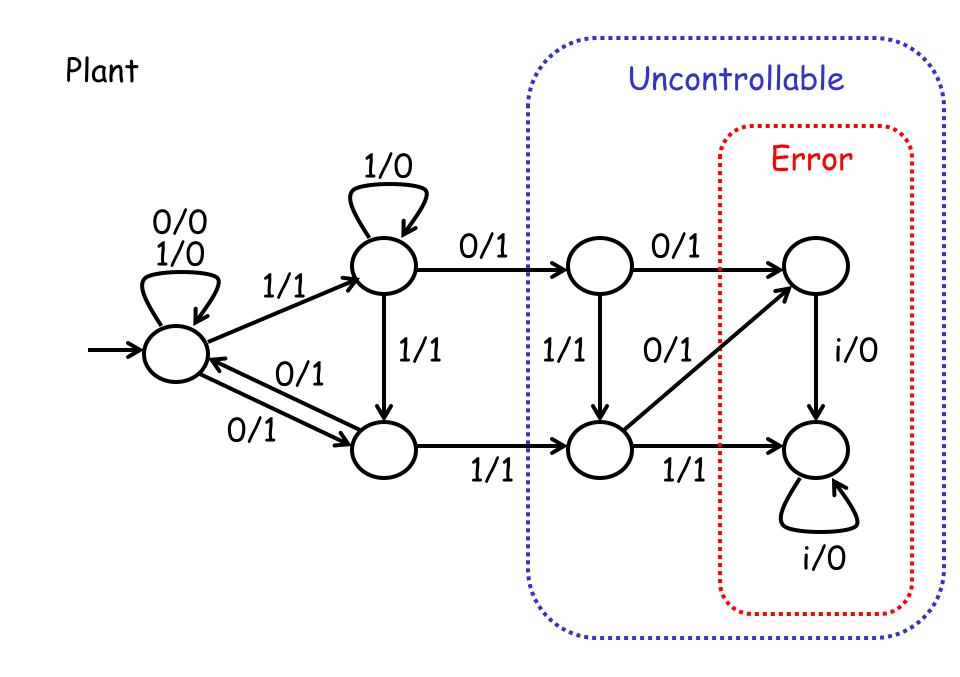
Plant

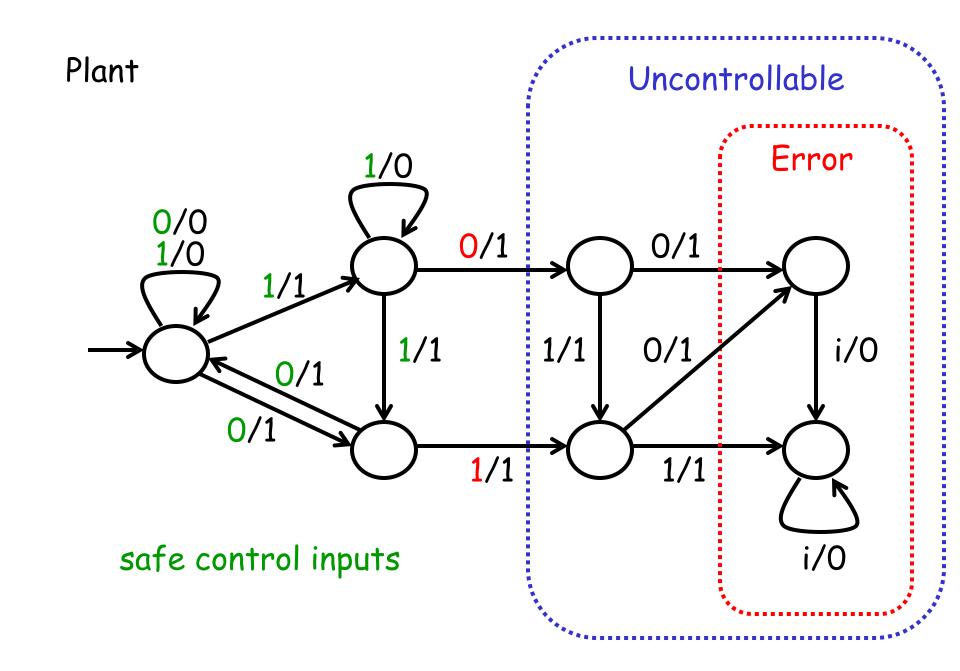


Plant

uncontrollable (cannot prevent error state from being entered in 2 transitions)



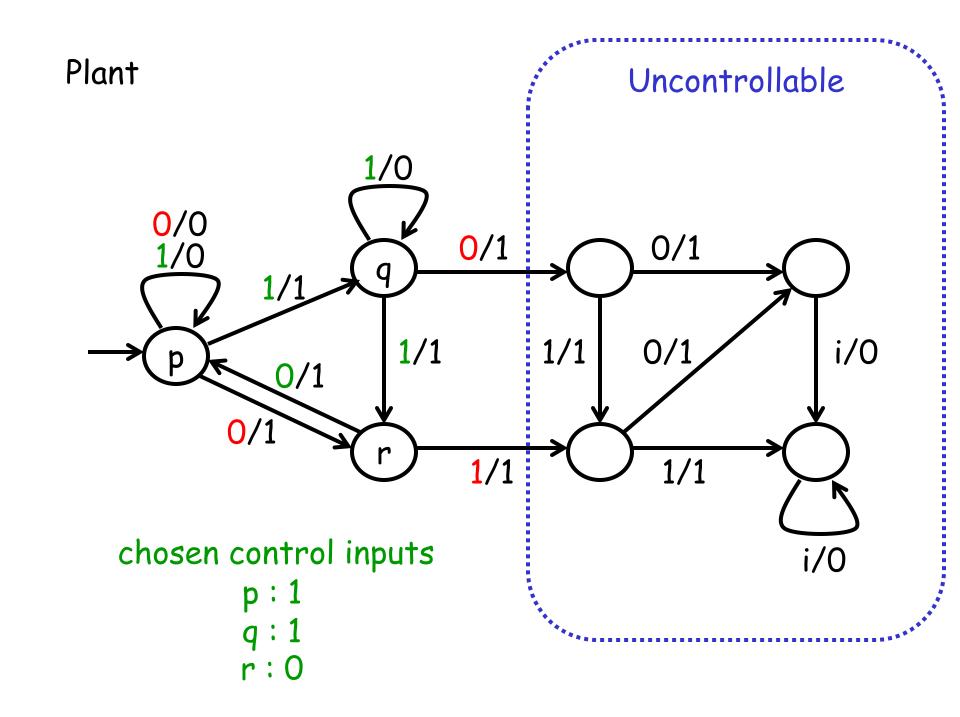




Step 2:

Design the Controller

1. For each controllable state s of the plant, choose one input i so that possible Updates (s,i) contains only controllable states.

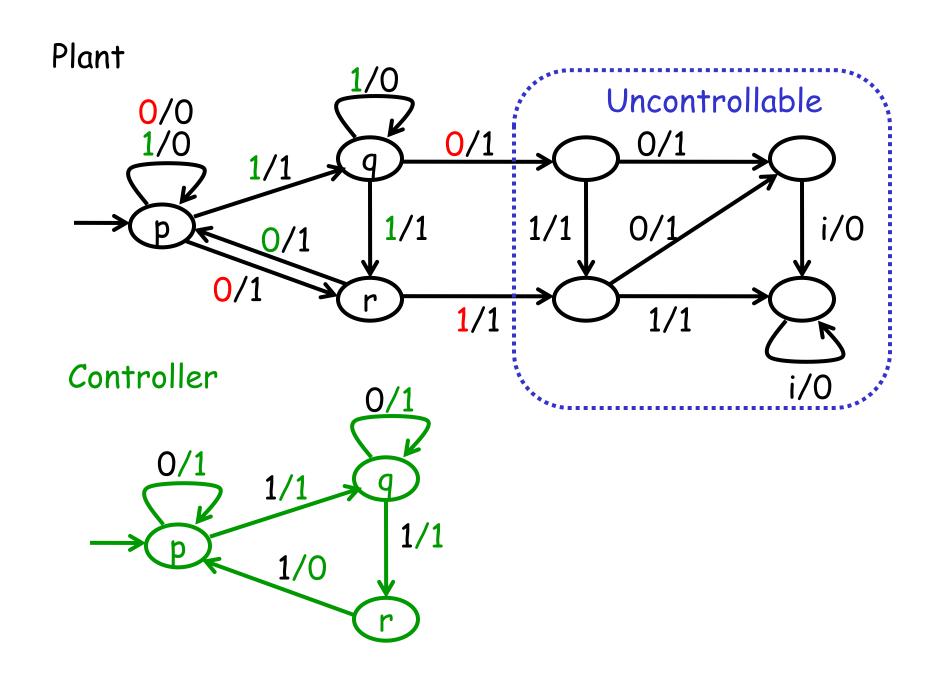


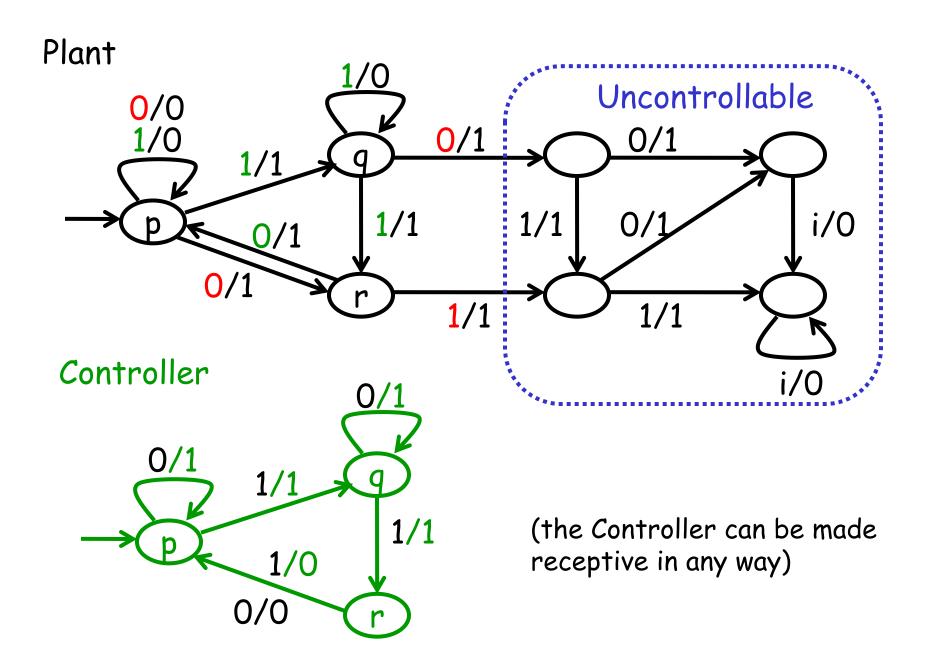
Step 2:

Design the Controller

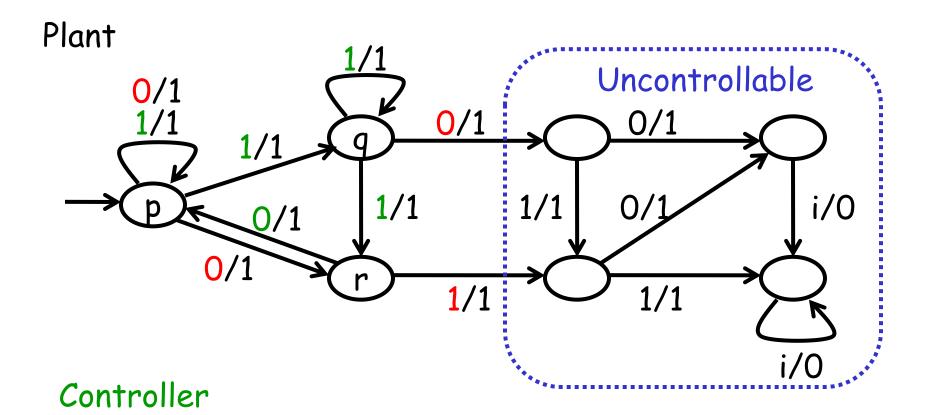
- 1. For each controllable state s of the plant, choose one input i so that possible Updates (s,i) contains only controllable states.
- 2. Have the Controller keep track of the state of the Plant:

If Plant is output-deterministic, then Controller looks exactly like the controllable part of Plant, with inputs and outputs swapped.

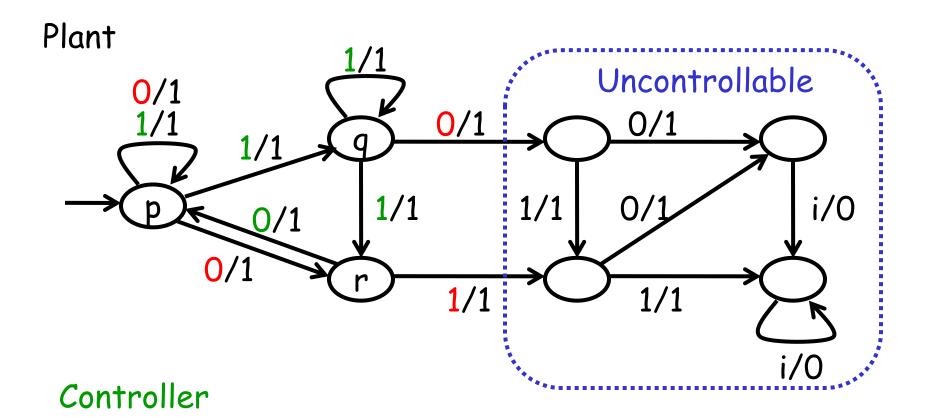




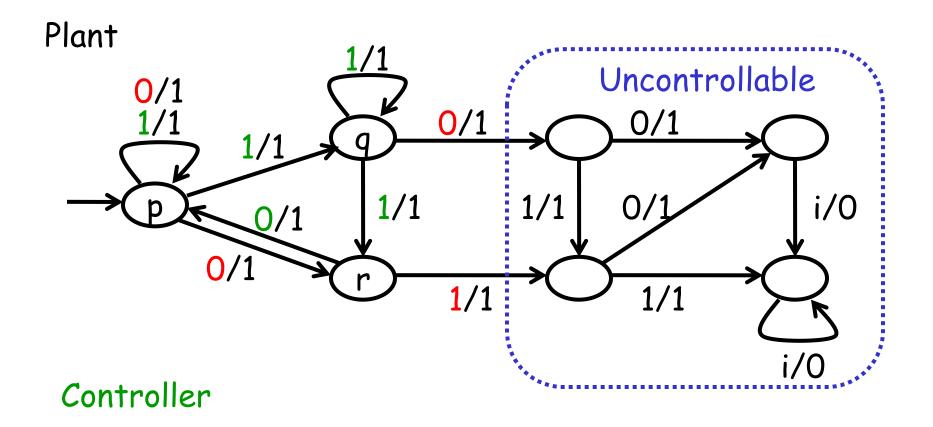
What if the Plant is not output-deterministic?





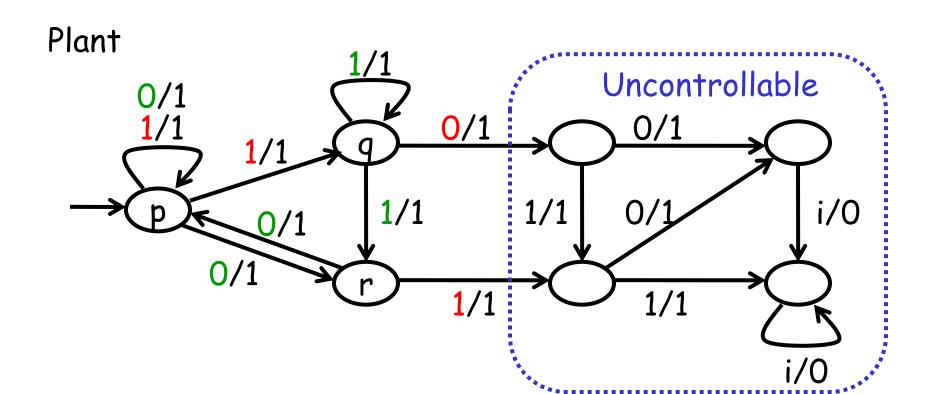


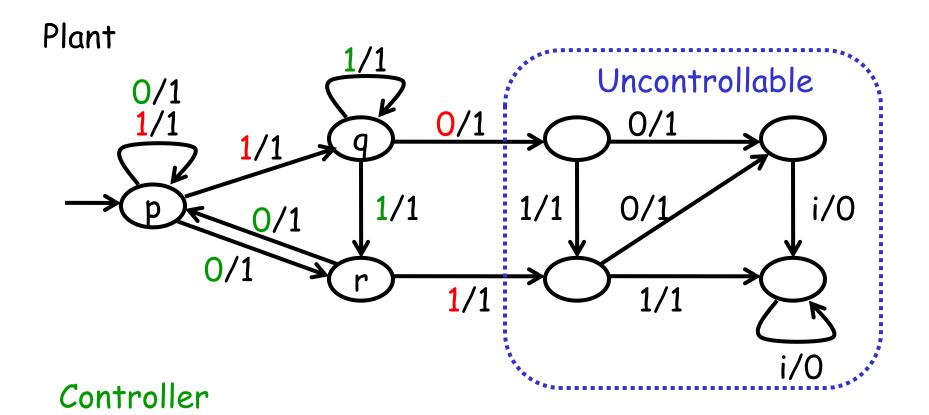


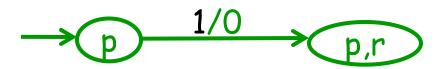


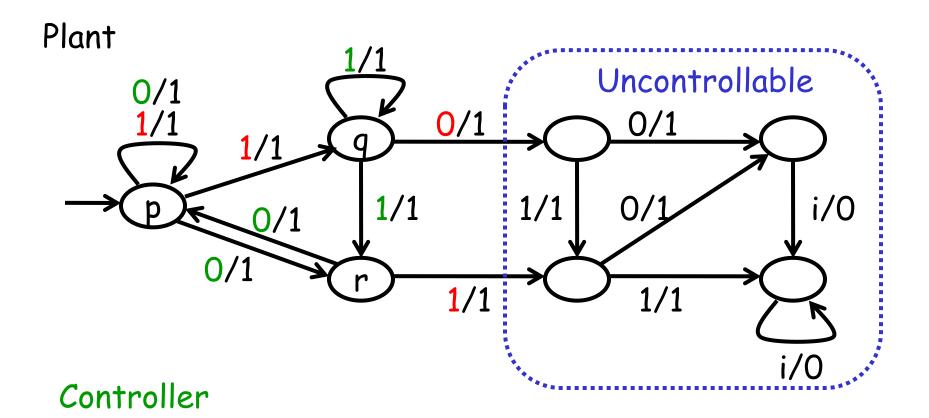


Neither 0 nor 1 is safe!







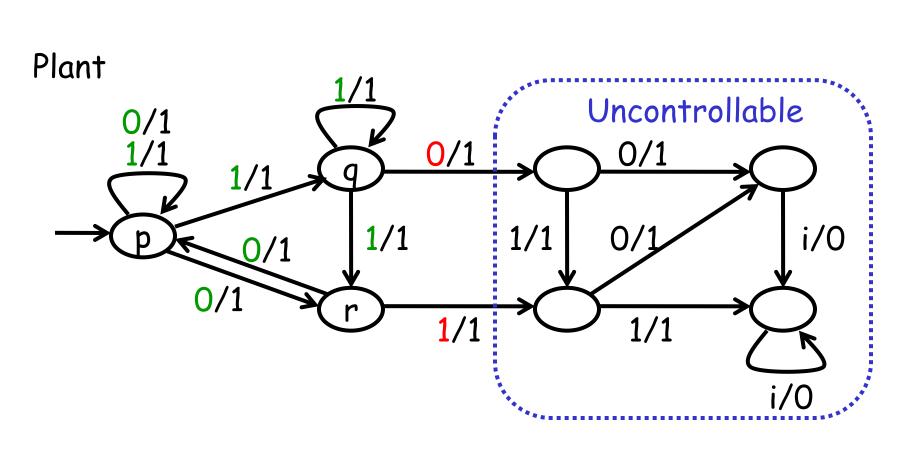


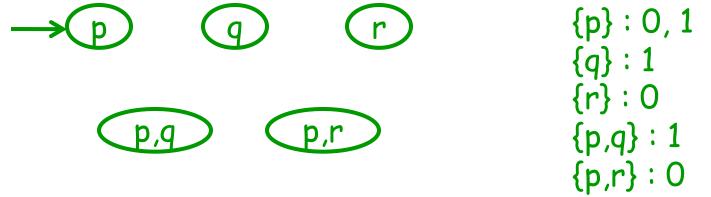
Step 2: Design the Controller

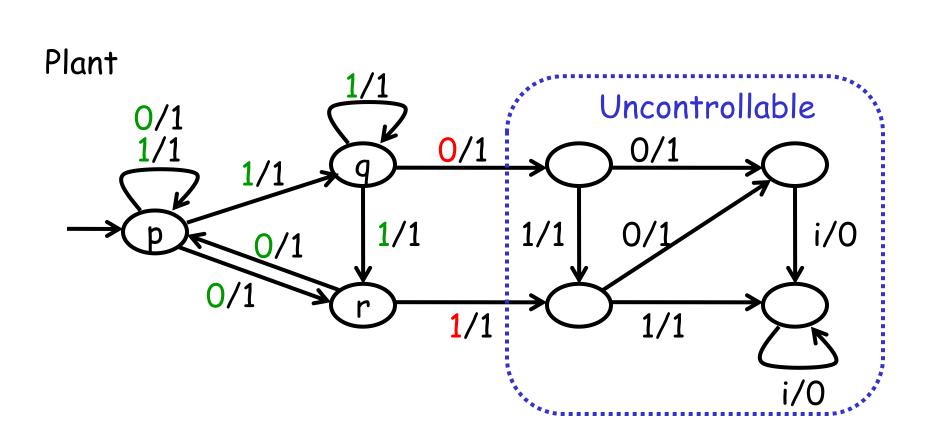
- 1. Let Controllable be the controllable states of the Plant. A subset $S \subseteq C$ ontrollable is consistent if there is an input i such that for all states $s \in S$, all states in possibleUpdates (s,i) are controllable.
- 2. Let M be the state machine whose states are the consistent subsets of Controllable. Prune from M the states that have no successor, until no more states can be pruned.
- 3. If the result contains possible Initial States (of the plant) as a state, then it is the desired Controller. Otherwise, no controller exists.

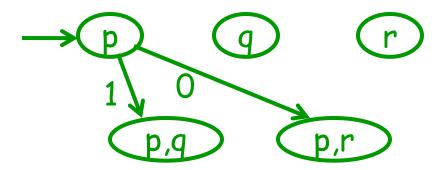
Consistent subsets

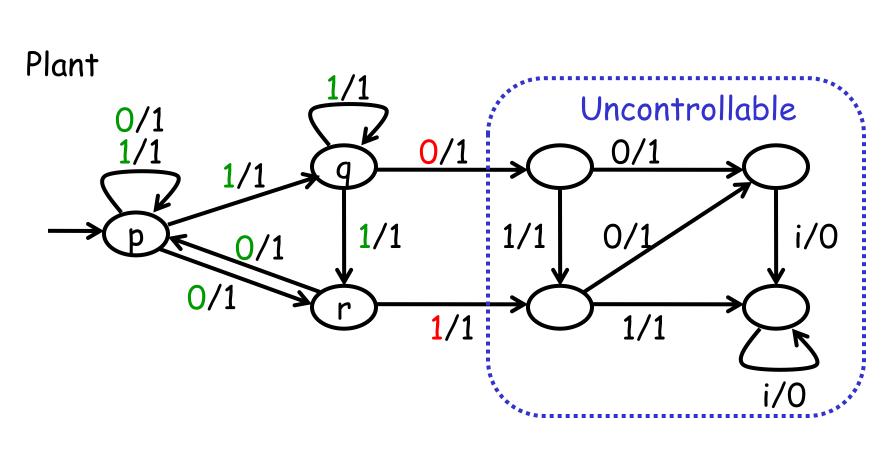
```
\{p\}: 0, 1 \qquad \{p,q\}: 1 
 \{q\}: 1 \qquad \{p,r\}: 0 
 \{r\}: 0 \qquad \{q,r\}, \{p,q,r\} \text{ not consistent}
```

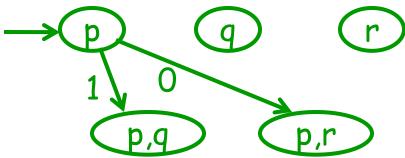




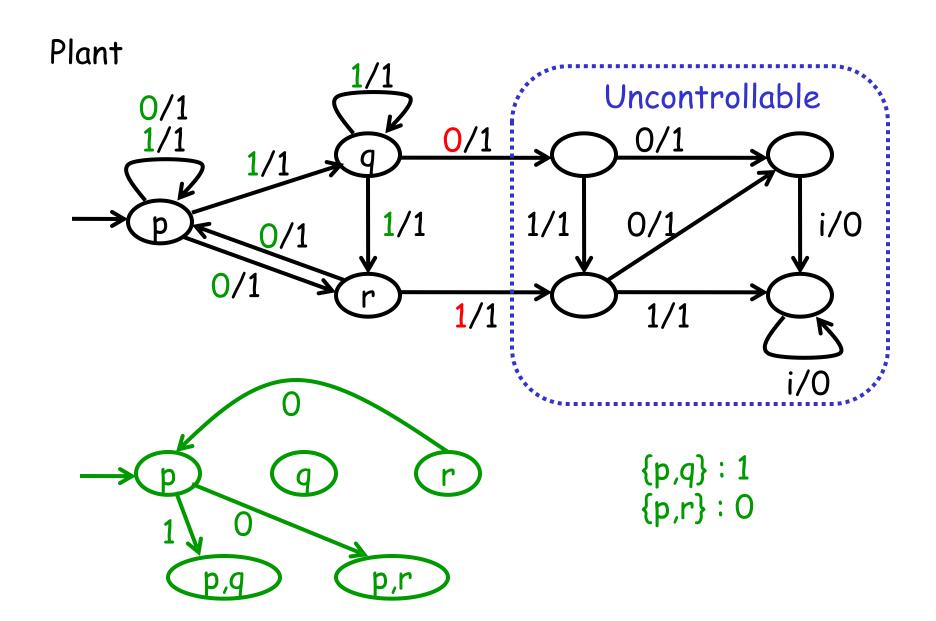


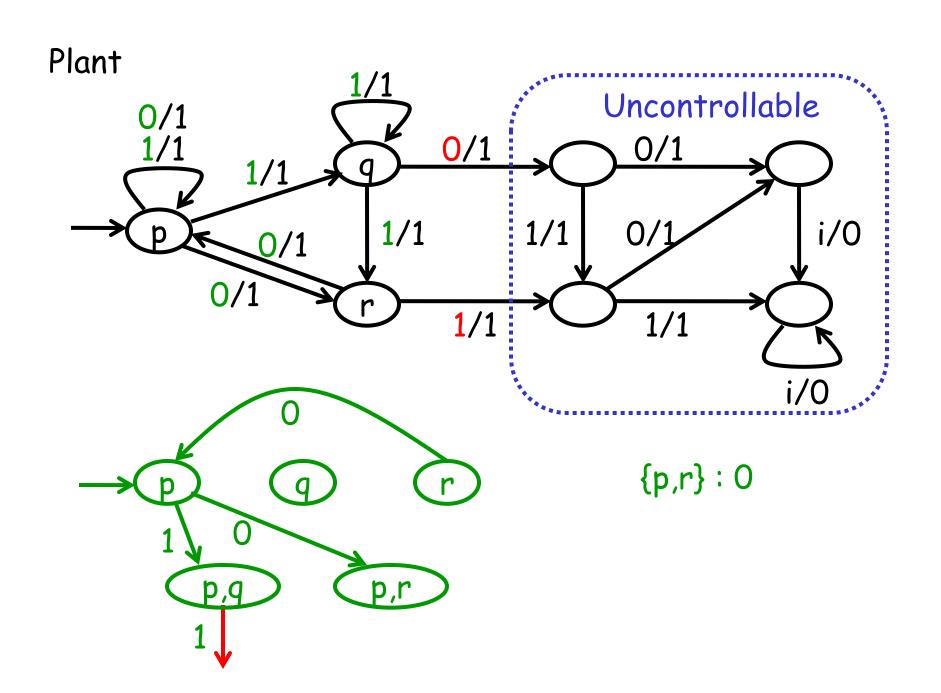


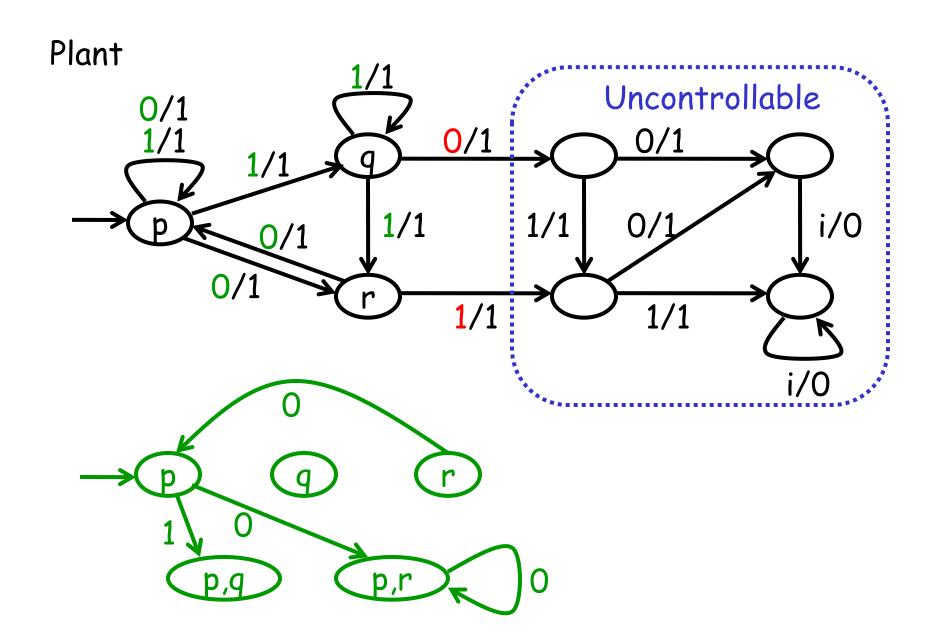


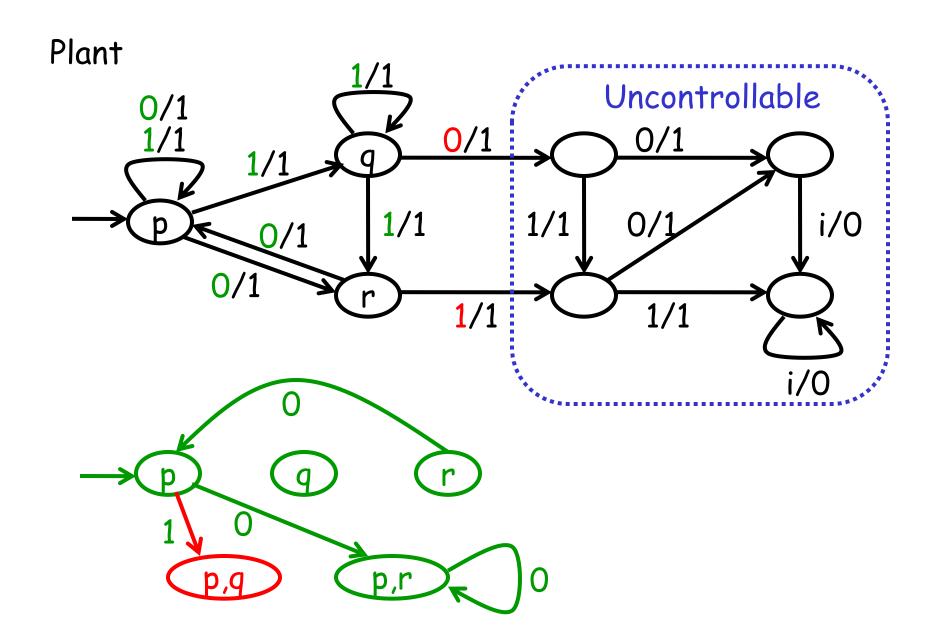


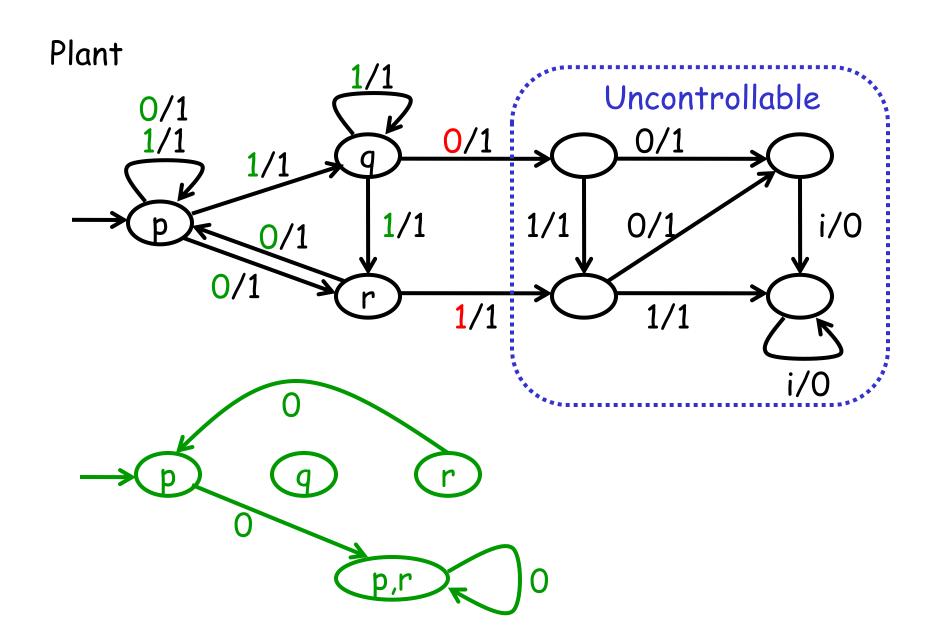
{r}: 0 {p,q}: 1 {p,r}: 0

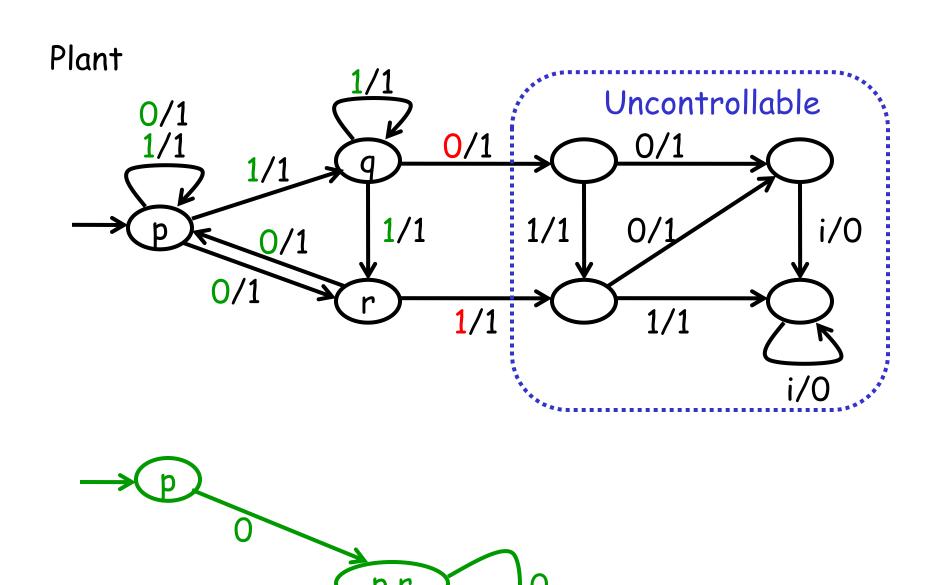


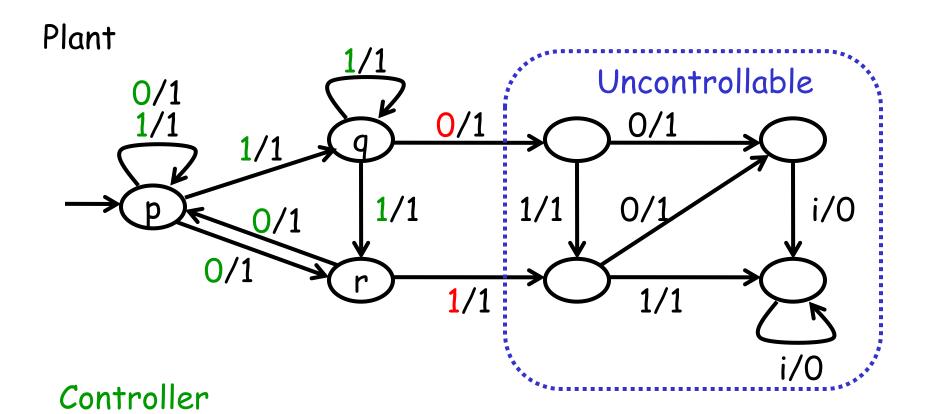












$$\frac{i/0}{p,r} = i/0$$