

Stochastic hybrid modelling with composition of flows

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Introduction

- ▶ stochastic hybrid process algebra
 - ▶ discrete behaviour
 - ▶ continuous behaviour, expressed as ODEs
 - ▶ stochastic behaviour, using exponential distribution

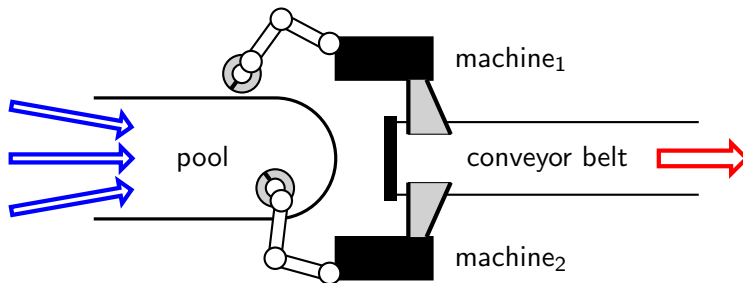
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 - ▶ compositionality of flows
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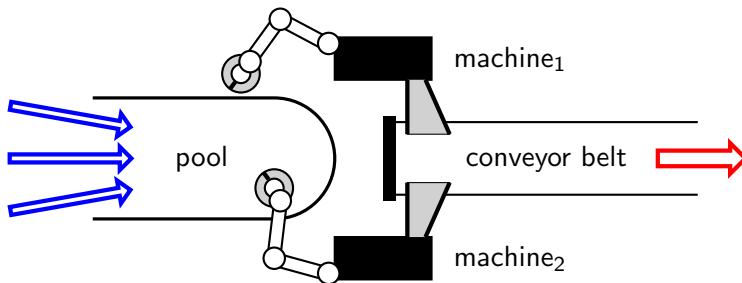
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 - ▶ ODEs generated by model
- ▶ outline
 - ▶ stochastic HYPE
 - ▶ semantics given by TDSHA
 - ▶ assembly system example
 - ▶ equivalent behaviour
 - ▶ results

Assembly system



Assembly system



- ▶ continuous variables
 - ▶ items in pool: P
 - ▶ items at start of conveyor belt: B
 - ▶ power consumption of machine _{i} : W_i
 - ▶ timers: T_i, T

Uncontrolled components

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Mapping of influences, event conditions, influence types

$$iv(p_i) = P \quad iv(b) = B \quad iv(w_i) = W_i \quad iv(t_i) = T_i$$

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$$\llbracket \text{const} \rrbracket = 1 \quad \llbracket \text{linear}(X) \rrbracket = X$$

Uncontrolled system, controlled system, controller example

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sys} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{Feed}_1 \bowtie_* \text{Feed}_2 \bowtie_* \text{Feed}_3) \bowtie_* \\
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$$\text{AOff}_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\text{prep}}. \text{AOn}_i$$

$$\text{AOn}_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \underline{\text{take}}_i. \text{AProc}_i$$

$$\text{AProc}_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \underline{\text{assem}}_i. \text{AOff}_i$$

$$\text{FC} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \underline{\text{full}}.0$$

Stochastic HYPE semantics

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- ▶ TDSHA: transition-driven stochastic hybrid automata
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Stochastic HYPE semantics

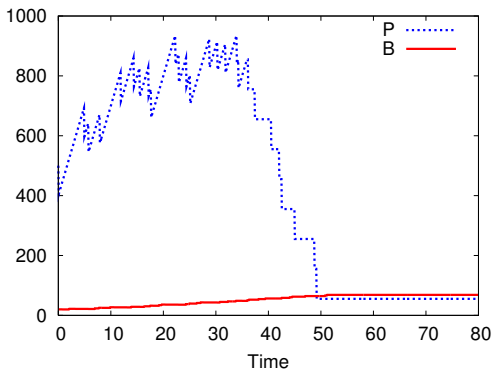
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- ▶ second: generation of LTS mapped to TDSHA
 - ▶ structured operational semantics
 - ▶ event labelled transition system over configurations
 - ▶ configuration: $\langle Sys \bowtie_* Con, \sigma \rangle$
 - ▶ state: $\sigma : influence \mapsto (influence\ strength, influence\ type)$

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 - ▶ configuration: $\langle \text{Sys} \bowtie_* \text{Con}, \sigma \rangle$
 - ▶ state: $\sigma : \text{influence} \mapsto (\text{influence strength}, \text{influence type})$
 - ▶ configurations are mapped to modes
 - ▶ states are mapped to continuous transitions giving ODEs

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \sum \{ r \llbracket I(\vec{W}) \rrbracket \mid iv(t) = V, \sigma_1(t) = (r, I(\vec{W})) \}$$

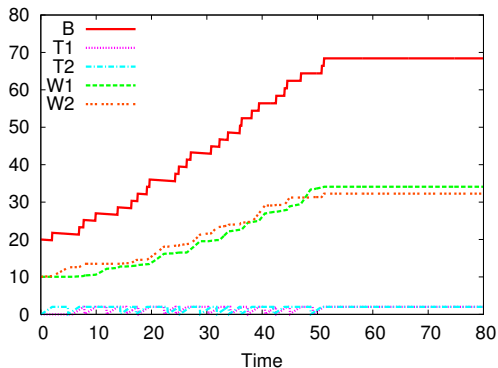
Simulation of assembly system



$$\text{Sys} \stackrel{*}{\boxtimes} \text{init.}(AOff_1 \parallel AOff_2)$$

($arrivals_i=20$, $departures=-0.1$, $time_i=2$, $prepare=0.6$, $n_i=100$, $m_i=2$, $wt_i=0.01$, $wa_i=0.06$)

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- ▶ notation: $P \sim^{\equiv} Q$

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- ▶ exit rates of q_1 and q_2 must be equal
- ▶ disjunction of guards must evaluate to the same for \mathbf{x}_1 and \mathbf{x}_2
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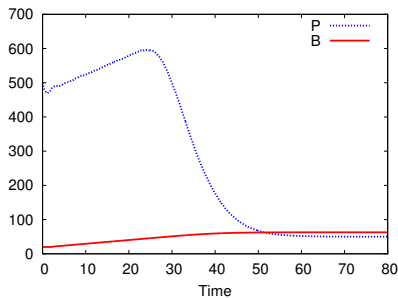
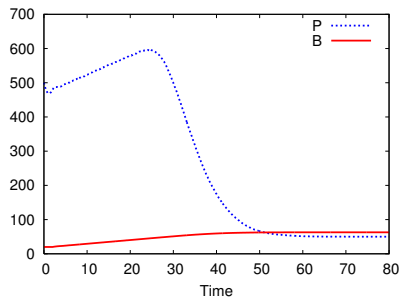
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 - ▶ \sim_T^{ℓ} : pair of timers versus a single timer

Two equivalent controllers



$\text{Sys} \bowtie_{*} \underline{\text{init.}}((AOff_1 \parallel AOff_2 \parallel FC))$

$\text{Sys} \bowtie_{*} \underline{\text{init.}}(ABOff \parallel FC)$

$(arrivals_i=20, departures=-0.1, time_i=2, prepare=0.6, n_i=100, m_i=2, wt_i=0.01)$

Conclusions

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- ▶ results
 - ▶ congruence and corollary about equivalent controllers
 - ▶ relationship between two equivalences

Thank you



Stochastic HYPE model

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components

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components are parameterised by variables

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Stochastic HYPE model

components

$$(C_1(\mathcal{V}) \bowtie_* \cdots \bowtie_* C_n(\mathcal{V}))$$

controllers

$$\bowtie_* (Con_1 \bowtie_* \cdots \bowtie_* Con_m)$$

well-defined component

$$C(\mathcal{V}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_j a_j : \alpha_j . C(\mathcal{V}) + \underline{\text{init}} : \alpha . C(\mathcal{V})$$

events have event conditions: guards and resets

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well-defined component

$$C(\mathcal{V}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_j \mathbf{a}_j : \alpha_j . C(\mathcal{V}) + \underline{\text{init}} : \alpha . C(\mathcal{V})$$

events have event conditions: guards and resets

$$ec(\underline{\mathbf{a}}_j) = (f(\mathcal{V}), \mathcal{V}' = f'(\mathcal{V})) \quad \text{discrete events}$$

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well-defined component

$$C(\mathcal{V}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_j a_j : \alpha_j . C(\mathcal{V}) + \underline{\text{init}} : \alpha . C(\mathcal{V})$$

events have event conditions: guards and resets

$$ec(\underline{a}_j) = (f(\mathcal{V}), \mathcal{V}' = f'(\mathcal{V})) \quad \text{discrete events}$$

$$ec(\overline{a}_j) = (r, \mathcal{V} = f'(\mathcal{V})) \quad \text{stochastic events}$$

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well-defined component

$$C(\mathcal{V}) \stackrel{def}{=} \sum_j a_j : \alpha_j . C(\mathcal{V}) + \underline{\text{init}} : \alpha . C(\mathcal{V})$$

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influences are defined by a triple

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well-defined component

$$C(\mathcal{V}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_j a_j : \alpha_j . C(\mathcal{V}) + \underline{\text{init}} : \alpha . C(\mathcal{V})$$

influences are defined by a triple

$$\alpha_j = (l_j, r_j, I(\mathcal{V}))$$

Stochastic HYPE model

components

$$(C_1(\mathcal{V}) \boxtimes_* \cdots \boxtimes_* C_n(\mathcal{V}))$$

controllers

$$\boxtimes_* (Con_1 \boxtimes_* \cdots \boxtimes_* Con_m)$$

well-defined component

$$C(\mathcal{V}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_j a_j : \alpha_j . C(\mathcal{V}) + \underline{\text{init}} : \alpha . C(\mathcal{V})$$

influences are defined by a triple

$$\alpha_j = (\iota_j, r_j, l(\mathcal{V}))$$

influence names are mapped to variables

$$iv(\iota_j) \in \mathcal{V}$$