Mutual Goal Agreement for Multi-Agent Systems Under Adverse Conditions

Andreas Witsch

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ALICA Overview	Motivation	CaCE	Results	**
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Team Behavior Modelling



- A plan for a single agent can easily be descriped as finite state machine.
- Each state requires the Agent to execute a certain behaviour. OC7

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Team Behavior Modelling



- A plan for a single agent can easily be descriped as finite state machine.
- Each state requires the Agent to execute a certain behaviour.
- Multiple agents ⇒ mutiple state machines.

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Team Behavior Modelling



Overall Questions:

- How to coordinate transitions?
- How to assign agents to the state machines?

ROBOTIC SO

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Assignment of robots to the statemachines (SM)

Renic socce

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Assignment of robots to the statemachines (SM)

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Assignment of robots to the statemachines (SM)

 Annotation of each SM with a *Task* and a *Cardinality*,

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Assignment of robots to the statemachines (SM)

- Annotation of each SM with a *Task* and a *Cardinality*,
- Plans have a Precondition, Runtimecondition, and a Utility Function.

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Assignment of robots to the statemachines (SM)

- Annotation of each SM with a *Task* and a *Cardinality*,
- Plans have a Precondition, Runtimecondition, and a Utility Function: SOCCE
- Plan variables can be queried.

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RENUC: BOTIC SOCCE

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Sensor data can cause conflicts

 \Rightarrow No conflict resolution



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- Sensor data can cause conflicts
 - $\Rightarrow~$ No conflict resolution
- Whole team decides about values
 - \Rightarrow How can a single agent make decisions?

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 - \Rightarrow No support for complex datatypes e.g. lists

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We need a agreement for variable values.

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$\underline{Carpe \ Noctem \ \underline{C}onsensus \ \underline{E}ngine}_{CaCE}$

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CaCE Overview

CaCE 1 2 Variable A 3 3 1 2 Variable B 3 1 2 Variable B 3 3

What is CaCE?

- A distributed tuple space with replication
- An approach to achieve coordination for ALICA variables

Requirements:

- Communication is transient and unreliable
- Conflicts can occur, but we have to deal with them
- Support of persistency and complex datatypes

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Data Distribution in CaCE



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Steps to Achieve Agreement

- Consistency Strategy
 - \Rightarrow How to distribute value proposals



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Steps to Achieve Agreement

- Consistency Strategy
 - \Rightarrow How to distribute value proposals
- Acceptance Strategy
 - \Rightarrow When to accept a proposal as own proposal

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Steps to Achieve Agreement

- Consistency Strategy
 - \Rightarrow How to distribute value proposals
- Acceptance Strategy
 - \Rightarrow When to accept a proposal as own proposal
- Value Decission Strategy
 - \Rightarrow Determine the current value from the known proposals.



CaCE Consistency Levels



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Acceptance Strategy: Believe Ordering

A conflict resolution strategy is a function C, which decides for the highest ranked input belief for a Variable x:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{VP}_{\mathsf{a}}(x) &= \mathcal{C}(\mathrm{VP}_{\mathsf{a}}(x), \mathrm{VP}_{b}(x), ..., \mathrm{VP}_{n}(x)) \\ &= \max(\mathrm{VP}(x) \in <_{o}) \end{aligned}$$

⇒ C choses the maximum w.r.t. a strict ordering relation <_o with:

 $<_o \subseteq \operatorname{VP}(x) \times \operatorname{VP}(x)$

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Acceptance Strategy: Believe Ordering

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 \Rightarrow C choses the maximum w.r.t. a strict ordering relation $<_o$ with: BE NUCI

$$<_o \subseteq \operatorname{VP}(x) \times \operatorname{VP}(x)$$

Example

The default conflict resolution order beliefs by the Lamport time $<_{Lt} = \{(VP_1(x), VP_2(x)) \mid Lt(VP_1(x)) < Lt(VP_2(x))\}$

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Value Decission

Most Common Decission Strategies

- Most recent proposal
- Majority voting
- Full agreement

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Latency



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Transmission Time



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Thank you for your attention



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