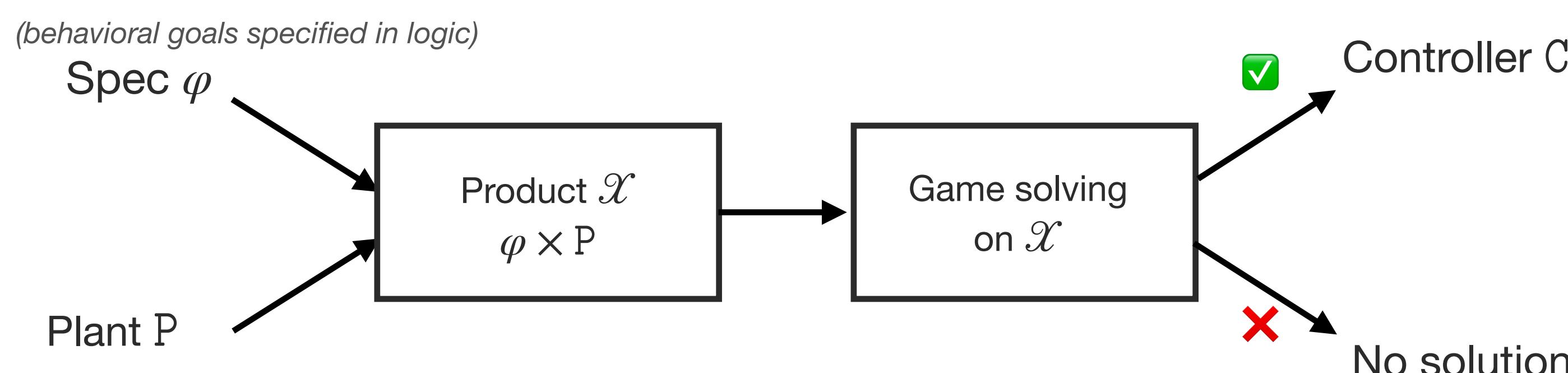


Universal Safety Controllers with Learned Prophecies

Bernd Finkbeiner, Niklas Metzger, Satya Prakash Nayak, Anne-Kathrin Schmuck

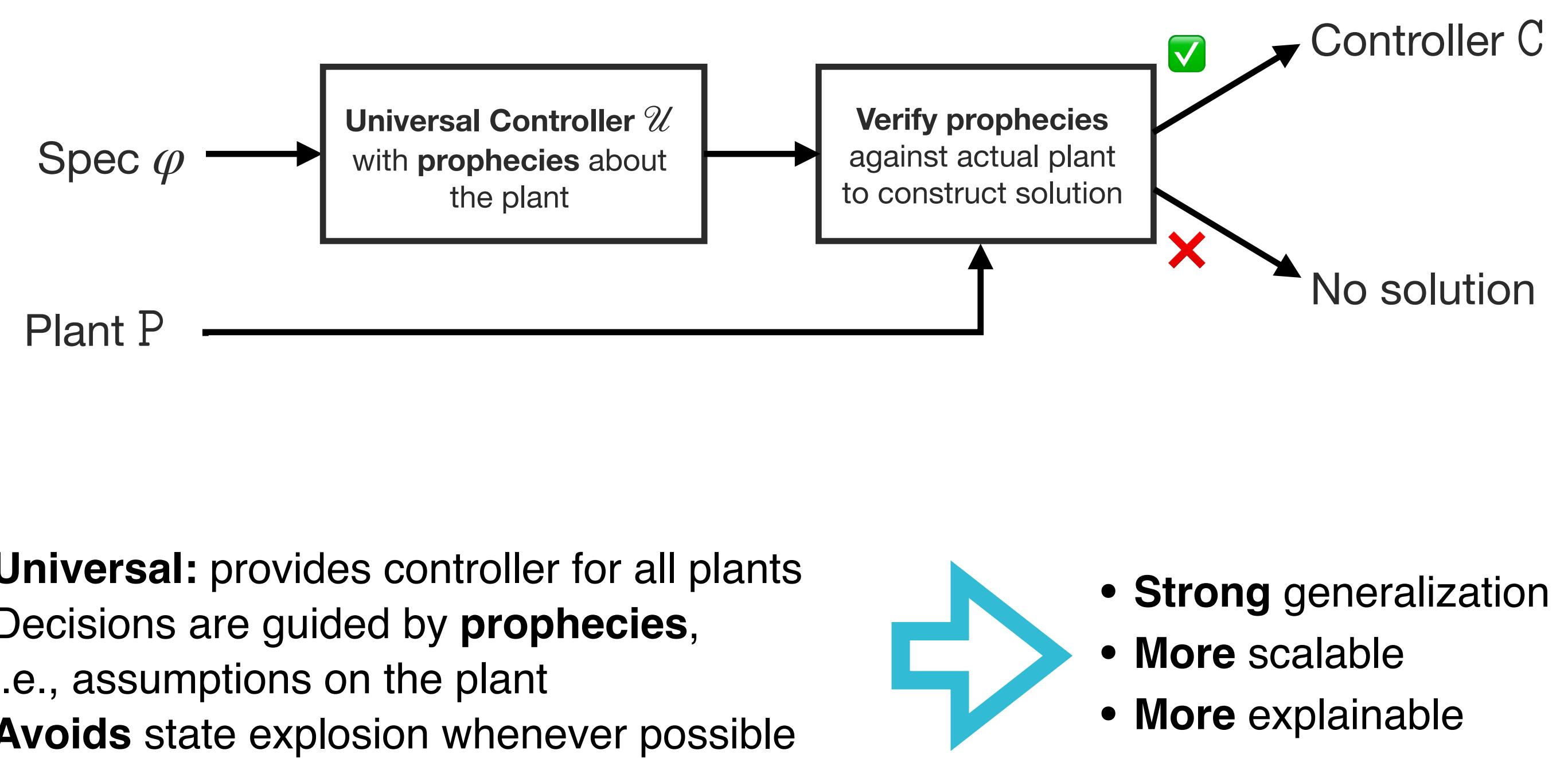
Controller Synthesis



- Controller tied to a **single** plant
- Size of plant **dominates** the approach
- **Full** state-space exploration of the plant

- **No** generalization
- **No** scalability
- **No** explainability

Universal Safety Controllers



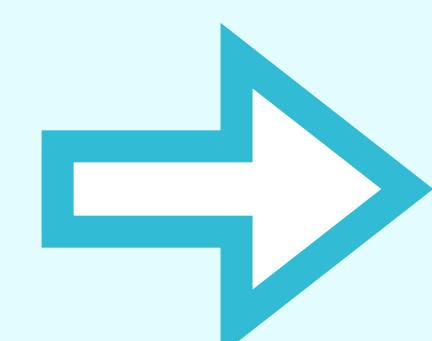
- **Universal**: provides controller for all plants
- Decisions are guided by **prophecies**, i.e., assumptions on the plant
- **Avoids** state explosion whenever possible

- **Strong** generalization
- **More** scalable
- **More** explainable

From Complex Tree Automata to Simple CTL Formulas

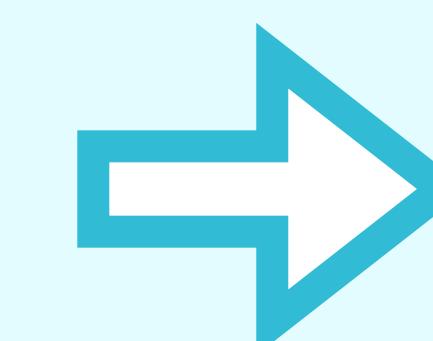
Existing Method (UNICON)^[1]

- Prophecy construction via **tree automata**
- **Hard** to verify
- **Too complex** to understand



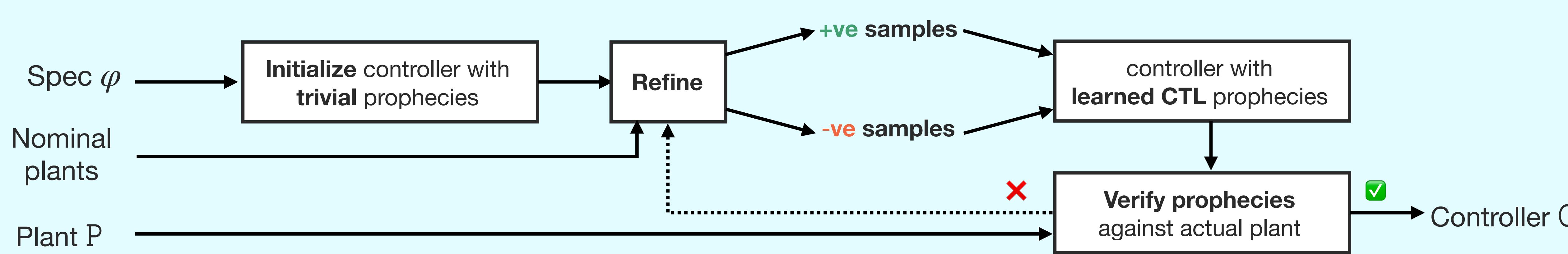
Our Method (UCLearn)

- Prophecy approximation via **CTL learning**^[1]
- Refinement via **parity game solving**^[3]
- **Polynomial-time** verification
- **Human-readable** CTL formulas



Advantages

- **Generalizes** to similar plants
- **Highly** scalable
- **Explainability**



A Load Balancer Example

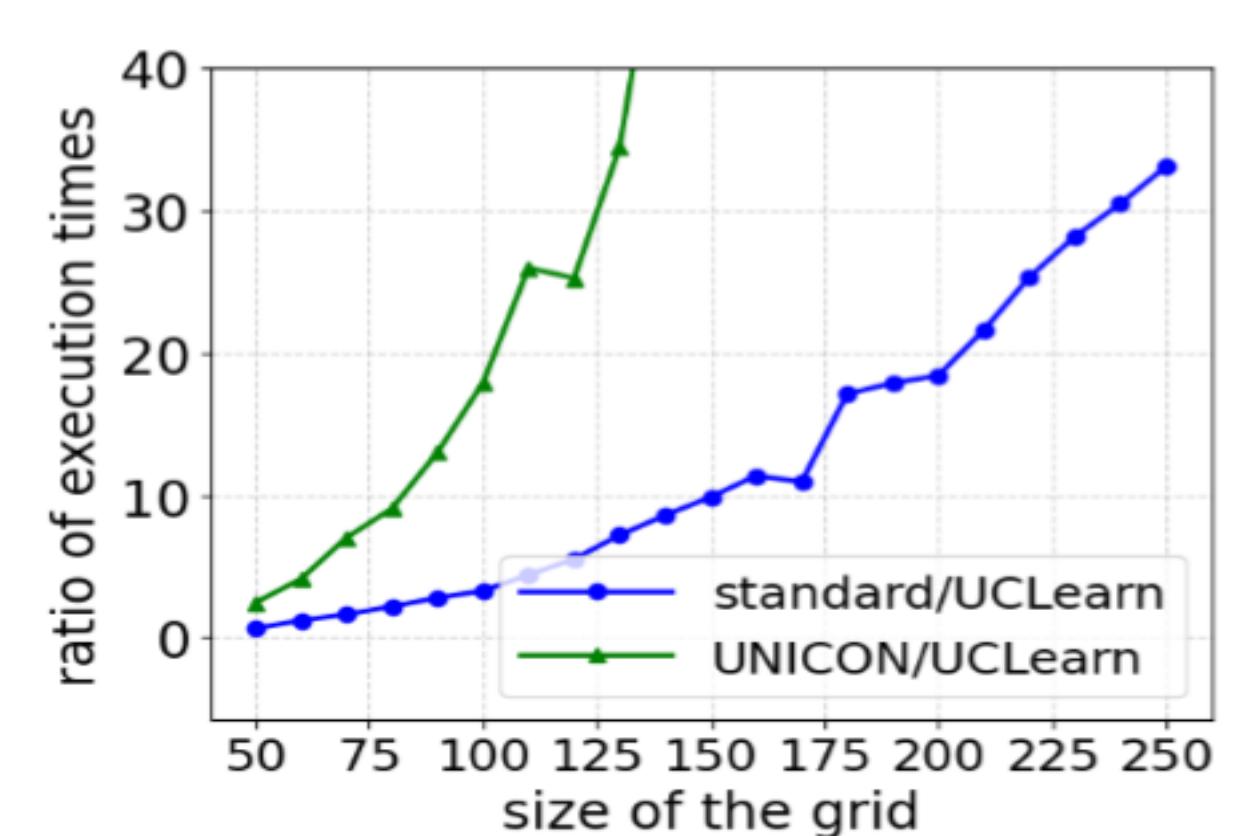
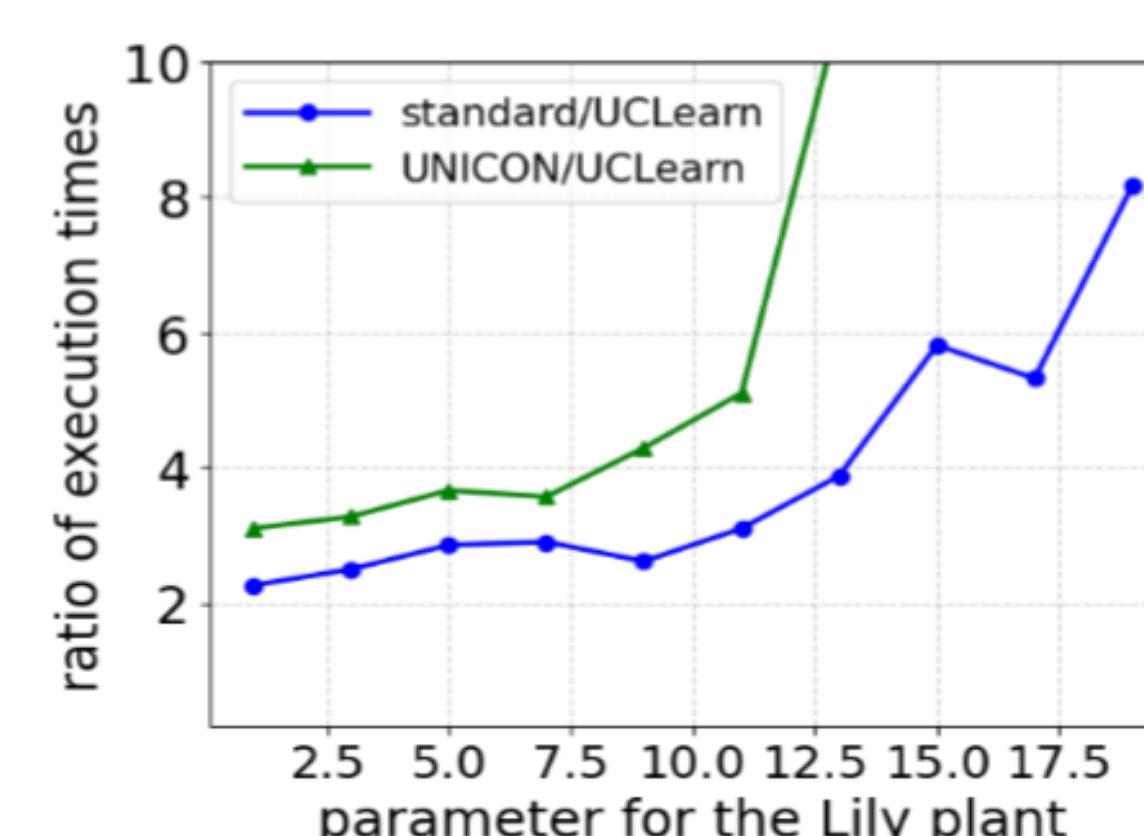
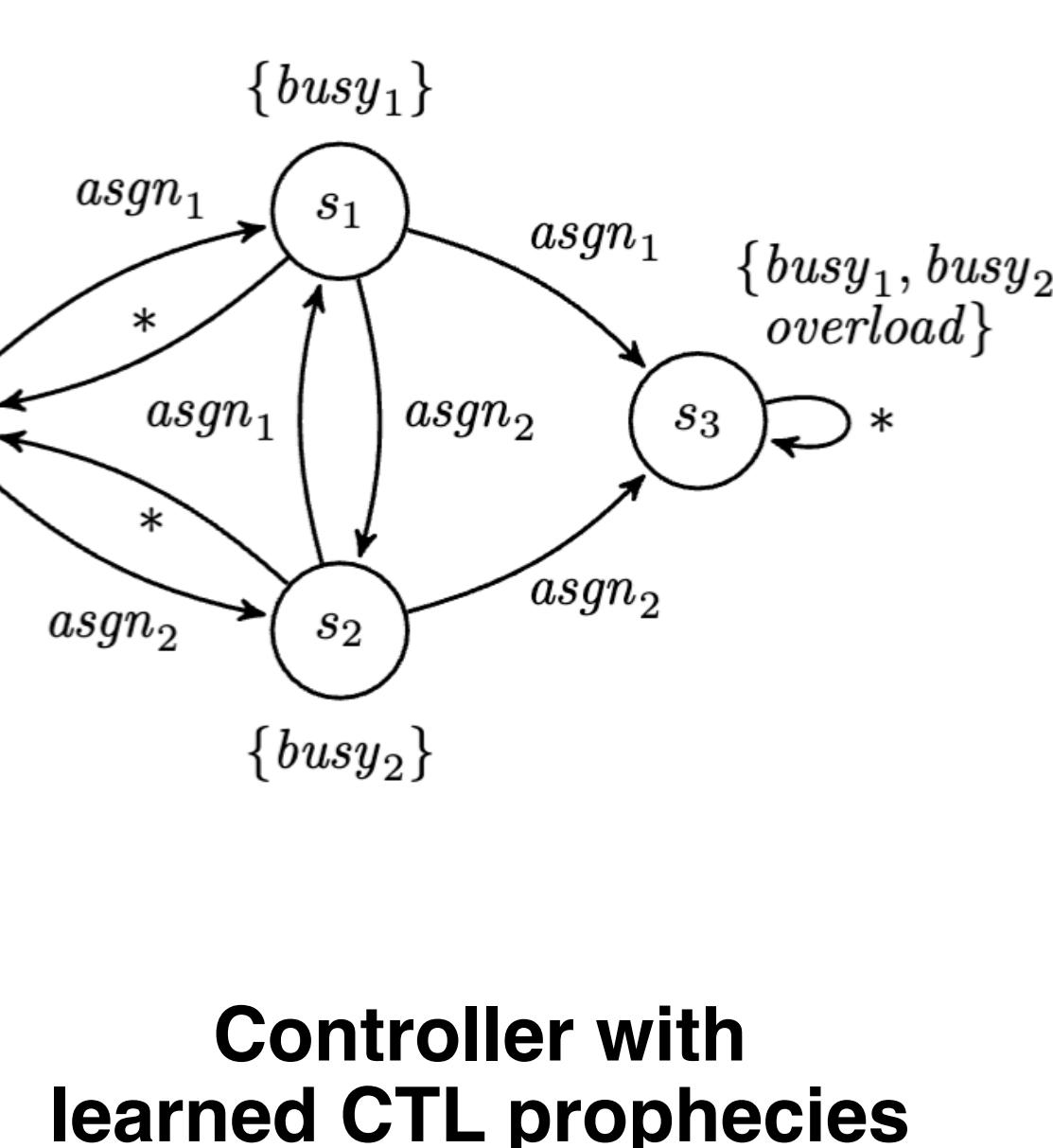
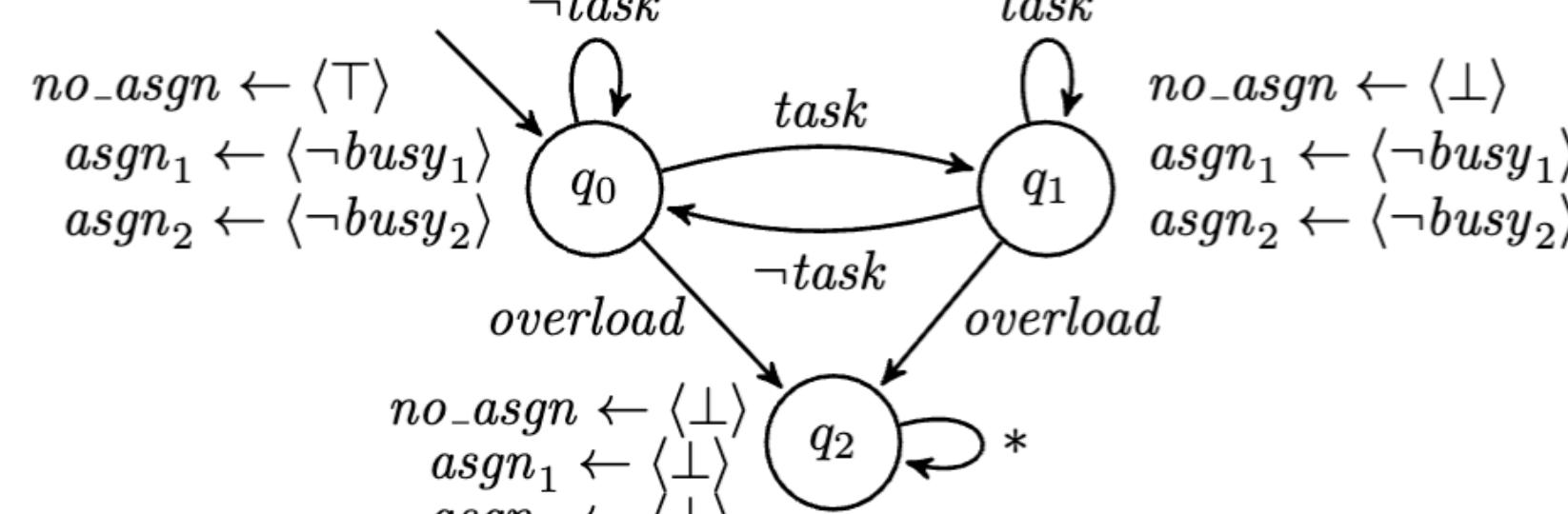
Experimental Results

The controller **assigns tasks** to 2 CPUs that can be **busy**, free, or **overloaded**

Spec: assign each task to a CPU without being overloaded

$$\varphi = \square (task \rightarrow \bigcirc (asgn_1 \vee asgn_2)) \wedge \square \neg overload$$

One nominal plant
each of the processors is busy for exactly one time-step once assigned a task



- Learned from a **single nominal plant** with parameter 2
- **Small** and concise CTL formulas (with size at most 4)
- Up to **40x faster** than existing methods

