



# Diagnosis (09)

## Uncertainties on the Observations

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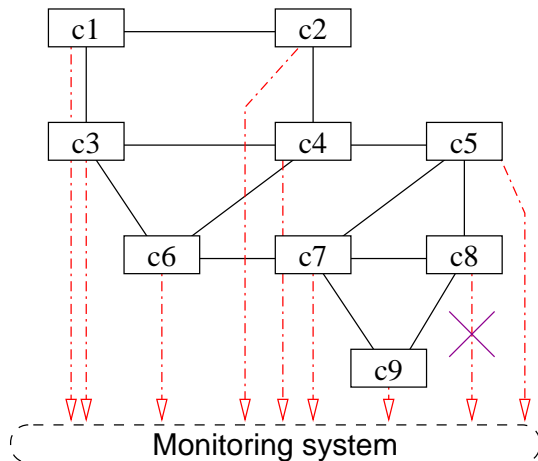


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# Uncertainties on the Observations



- Partial order
- Loss of observations
- Sensor or channel failures
- Uncertainty on the message
- Masking



# Modelling Uncertainties in the System

## Solution

Each communication channel between the system to diagnose and the monitoring system is modelled as a component of the system

## Problems

- A single buffer for one observation on a component that can emit  $k$  different observations requires  $k$  states: the size of the global model is multiplied by  $k$  for only one buffer!
- We usually have information about delays between emissions and receptions of observations: do we have to use timed automata?
- We do not want to diagnose the communication channels (otherwise, they would be part of the system)



# Partially Ordered Sets

## Partial Order

A partially ordered set is a pair  $\langle E, \prec \rangle$  so that:

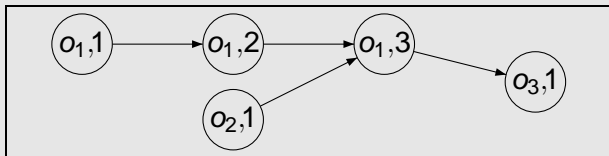
- $\forall e \in E, e \not\prec e$
- $\forall e_1 \in E, \forall e_2 \in E, e_1 \prec e_2 \Rightarrow e_2 \not\prec e_1$
- $\forall e_1 \in E, \forall e_2 \in E, \forall e_3 \in E, e_1 \prec e_2 \wedge e_2 \prec e_3 \Rightarrow e_1 \prec e_3$

## Pencolé et al.

- The observations are a partial order set.
- A state of the diagnosis automaton is a pair  $\langle s, o \rangle$  where  $s$  is a possible state of the system and  $o$  is a possible prefix of a sequence compatible with the observations



# Example

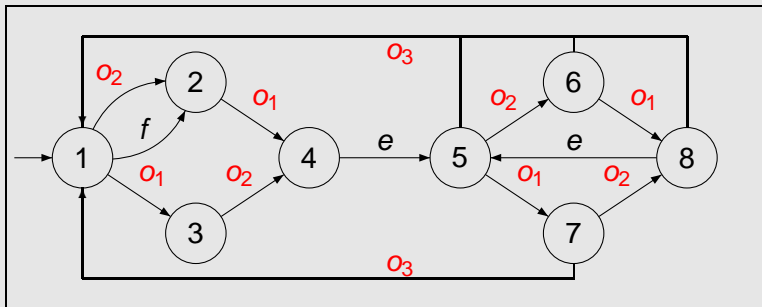


## Possible Sequences

- $\langle o_1, o_1, o_2, o_1, o_3 \rangle$
- $\langle o_1, o_2, o_1, o_1, o_3 \rangle$
- $\langle o_2, o_1, o_1, o_1, o_3 \rangle$



# Example





# Lamperti and Zanella's Index Space

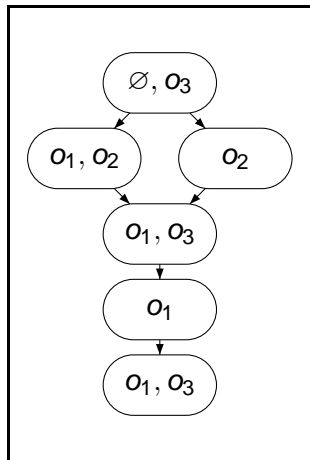
Deals both with partial order and uncertain observations

## Observations

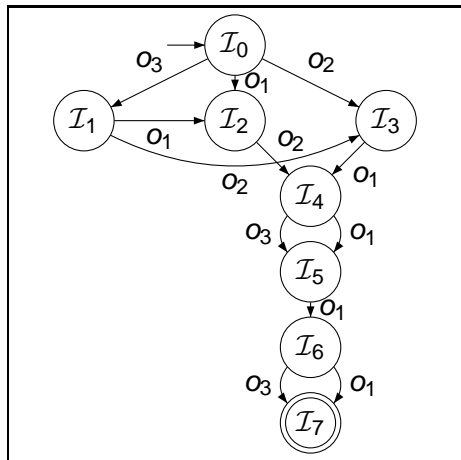
- The observation (without  $\underline{s}$ ) is a partially ordered set of observation fragments
- An observation fragment  $N$  has a subset of  $O \cup \{\emptyset\}$ :
  - if  $e \in N$ , then  $e$  is one of the observable events that possibly generated the observation fragment
  - if  $\emptyset \in N$ , then possibly no observable event generated the observation fragment



# Example



Observation



Index Space





# Diagnosis

- A Silent Closure of  $s$  is the sub automaton that can be reached from the state  $s$  with unobservable transitions
- A Diagnosis State is a pair  $\langle s, \mathcal{I} \rangle$  where  $s$  is a system state and  $\mathcal{I}$  is an index
- There is a transition from  $\langle s, \mathcal{I} \rangle$  to  $\langle s', \mathcal{I}' \rangle$  labeled by  $e$  if
  - there exists a state  $s''$  in the silent closure of  $s$  so that there is a transition from  $s''$  to  $s'$  labeled by  $e$ , and
  - there is a transition from  $\mathcal{I}$  to  $\mathcal{I}'$  labeled by  $e$  on the index space
- Moreover, with each state is associated a diagnosis (a set of sets of fault modes)



# Observation Automaton

- $OBS = \langle Q, E, T, I, F \rangle$
- Each trajectory on  $OBS$  ending in a state  $F$  is a possible sequence of emitted observations consistent with the observations received



# What You Can Model With Automata

- Partial Order
- Uncertainty
- Loss of observations
- Sensor failure
- Masking



# Automata Synchronisation

Let  $A_1 = \langle Q_1, E_1, T_1, I_1, F_1 \rangle$  and  $A_2 = \langle Q_2, E_2, T_2, I_2, F_2 \rangle$  be two automata. The synchronisation  $A_1 \otimes A_2$  is an automaton  $A = \langle Q, E, T, I, F \rangle$  so that:

- $Q = Q_1 \times Q_2$
- $E = E_1 \cup E_2$
- $T = \{ \langle \langle s_1, s_2 \rangle, e, \langle s'_1, s'_2 \rangle \rangle \mid$ 
  - $(e \in E_1 \wedge \langle s_1, e, s'_1 \rangle \in T_1) \vee (e \notin E_1 \wedge s_1 = s'_1) \wedge$
  - $(e \in E_2 \wedge \langle s_2, e, s'_2 \rangle \in T_2) \vee (e \notin E_2 \wedge s_2 = s'_2)$ $\}$
- $I = I_1 \times I_2$
- $F = F_1 \times F_2$



# Diagnosis by Observation Automaton

- *MOD* is an automaton that models the system (all the states are final)
- *OBS* is the observation automaton
- the diagnosis automaton is defined by  $MOD \otimes OBS$

When the diagnosis automaton is computed, the diagnosis can be easily retrieved