Autonomous Systems Evolution Why plan when you can just try?

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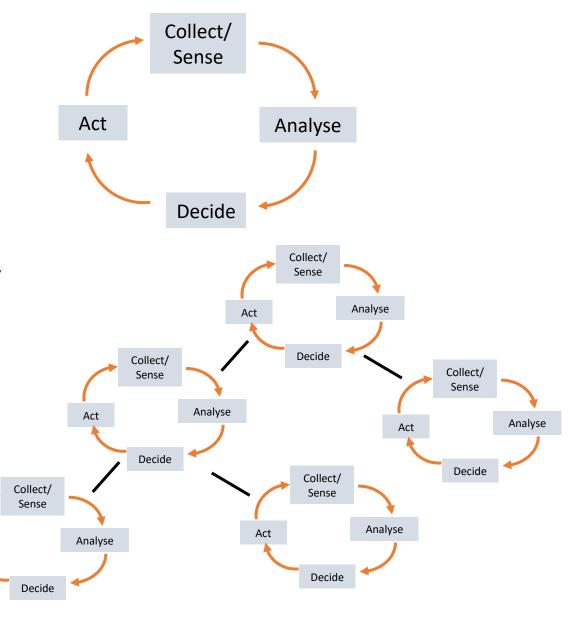


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Problem Context

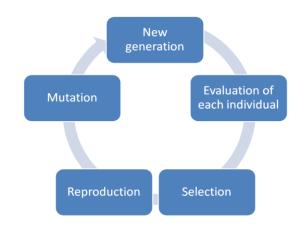
Complex control systems, such as Mobile Network Architectures, are typically characterised by a generic process monitoring loop

- Systems often too complex to be controlled by one loop
 - Require hierarchies of control loops
- How do we design such a hierarchy that is able to respond to change? In particular unforeseen changes?
- Answer: Evolution



Evolutionary Algorithms

- Population-based metaheuristic optimization algorithms.
- Use mechanisms inspired by biological evolution, such as reproduction, mutation, recombination, and selection, and guided by a fitness function
- Large number of variants but all follow similar principles.
- Global optimisation algorithms which are are very effective at finding the best, or close to best, solution in a vast and irregular search space
- Characterised by their abilities to efficiently *explore* the search space, while *exploiting* existing solutions.



Evolutionary Algorithms

- Employed in a large number of domains:
 - Parameter optimisation
 - Circuit design
 - Code optimisation/refactoring/repair

Starting peptides

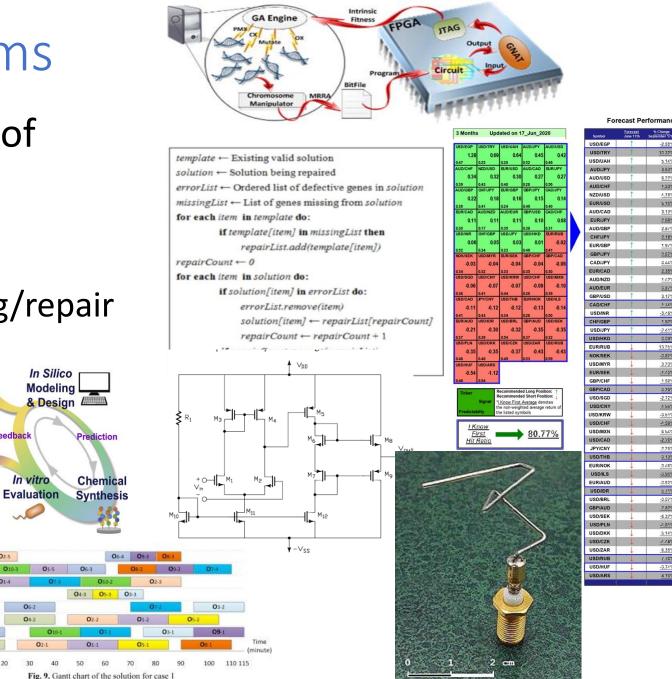
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Feedback

In vitro

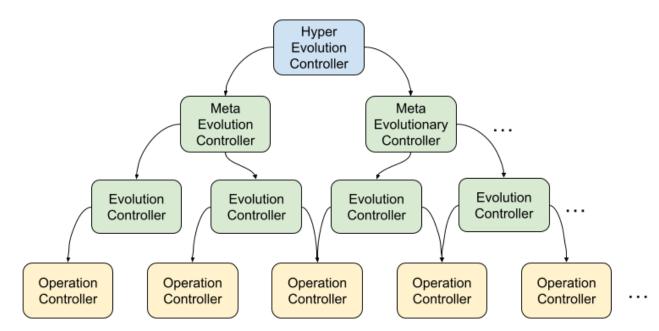
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- Robotics
- Financial forecasting
- Job-shop scheduling
- Antenna design
- Drug discovery



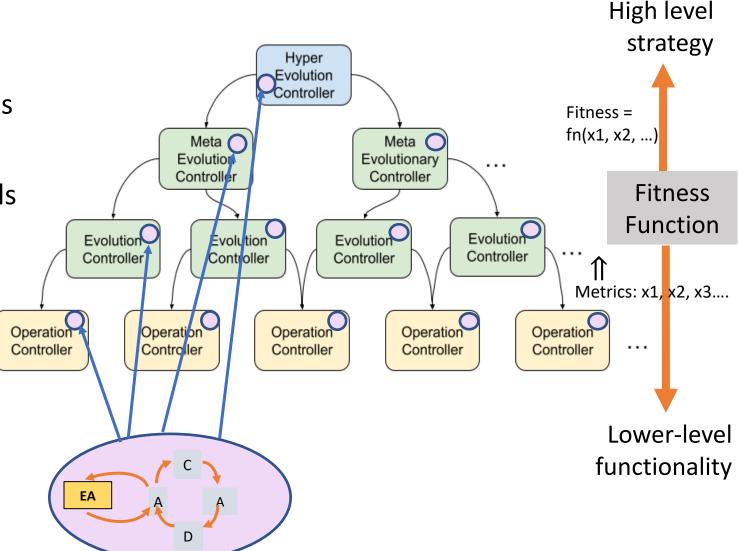
Evolutionary Algorithms in Control Systems

- Each control component in the hierarchy has an EA at its core
- Adapt to changes in environment (e.g. latency, response time, thoughput...)
 - E.g. manipulate parameters of operation controllers
- Allow new configurations
 - Different combinations of Operation and Evolution Controllers
- Look for *better* configurations
 - Explore new configurations and compositions of both Operation Controllers and Evolution Controllers

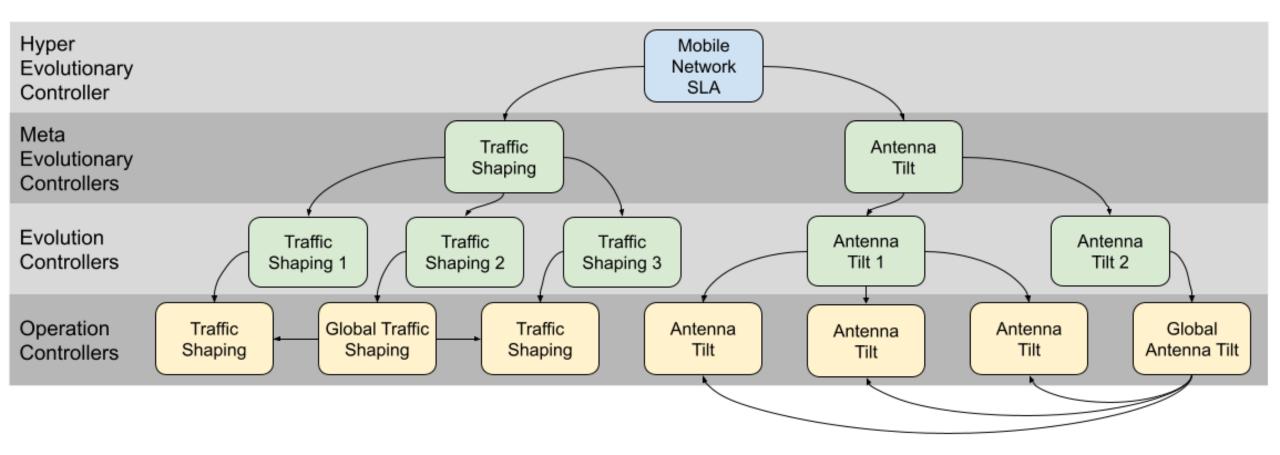


Maintaining order and achieving change

- Driven by the utility/fitness function
 - Mechanism for evaluating solutions
- Hierarchically delegated strategy
 - Higher levels capture strategic goals
 - Lower levels are focused on function performance
 - Strategic goals decomposed into lower-level fitness functions
- Control/adaptation is devolved to lower-level controllers, all powered by EAs and running their own CADA loop



Mobile Network Controller Illustration



Why Evolutionary Algorithms?

- Potential number of configurations to explore in response to a decision to act is huge
 - Which Operation Controllers should be composed?
 - And with what parameters...?
 - Can very efficiently explore this large and irregular search space
- Generic
 - What will future systems look like? What new Operation Controllers might arise? How are changes in strategy accommodated?
 - EAs are generic approaches and can accommodate previously unanticipated changes in system configurations.
- These elements combine to enable EAs to *create* new and effective solutions



Have you Implemented This?

• Funny you should ask...

Questions?