

Rethinking Communication and Control for Low-Latency, High-Reliability IoT Devices

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Wireless Autonomous Applications for IoT/5G



Industrial automation



Connected vehicles



Safety-critical applications



Robotics

- Next generation wireless networks target time-sensitive autonomous systems:
- Ultra-low latency (<1ms), ultra-high reliability (99.999%), large-scale deployments
- Need for fast and reliable information transfer beyond capabilities of current networks

Project Goals:

- Design low-latency short packet codes and fundamental latency-reliability-rate tradeoffs over channels
- Rethink estimation and control designs based on novel rate-latency-reliability abstractions
- Enable large scale wireless control networks by reformulating as learning problems with tools such as GNNs

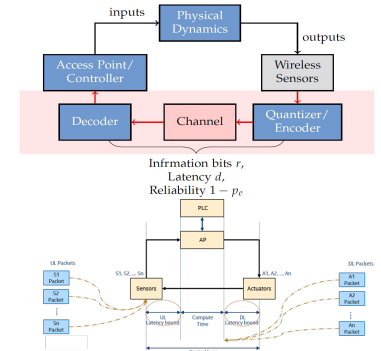
Problem Formulation



- Need for a new abstraction
 - **Latency:** important in order to respond to physical disturbances timely
 - **Reliability:** important in order to ensure overall system safety and stability
 - **Rate:** important in order to convey high fidelity control information
 - **Uncertainty:** adapt to unknown channel conditions and system dynamics

- Wireless control model features closing loop over error-prone channel
 - UL transmission given small latency threshold
 - Packet containing state info otherwise dropped

$$x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k + w_k, k \geq 0$$



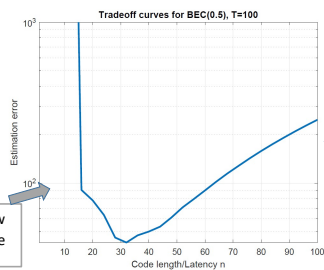
Optimal Code Length Selection for Low-Latency State Estimation

- Information theory describes how optimal error rate scales with code length (but decoding complexity is a challenge)

$$p_e = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{V}}(C - R) + O(\log n)\right)$$

- Co-design: select optimal code length and code error rate that optimizes estimation performance of dynamical process

$$\frac{A^d + (p_e + \frac{1-p_e}{2^d})(A^T - A^d) - 1}{1 - (p_e + \frac{1-p_e}{2^d})A^T} \frac{W}{A - 1}$$



Long codes → long transmission delay → worse estimation

Short codes → low reliability → worse estimation

*Gatsis, Hassani, Pappas. Latency-Reliability Tradeoffs for State Estimation. IEEE TAC 2020
Gatsis, Pappas, Statistical learning of network control systems, Automatica 2021

Scheduling for Low-Latency Control in IEEE 802.11ax

- Develop co-design scheduling method for low-latency wireless control systems
- Control systems can often afford lower packet error rates than traditional high reliability goals
- Results are leveraged to service larger number of users under tight low-latency constraints

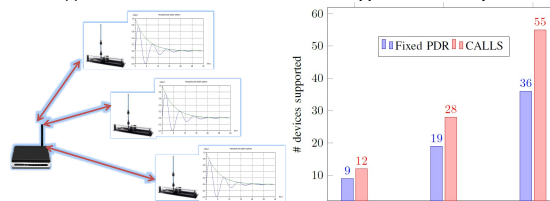


$$q(h_{i,k}, \mu_i, \varsigma_i) \geq \frac{1}{\Delta_i} \left[\left\| (A_i^c - \rho) \hat{x}_{i,k}^{(c)} \right\|_{p_i}^2 + (1 - \rho) \sum_{j=0}^{c-1} \omega_j^i + \omega_c^i - c_i \right]$$

where we have further defined the constant

$$\Delta_i := \sum_{j=0}^{c-1} \omega_j^{i+1} - \text{Tr}(A_i^T (A_i^T P^{(j)} A_i) A_i W_i)$$

- Our approach increases ~50% the number of supported control systems



*M. Eisen, M. M. Rashid, K. Gatsis, D. Cavalcanti, N. Himayat, and A. Ribeiro, IEEE IoT '19
D. Kalogieras et al, Almost Zero Duality Gaps in Model-Free Wireless, 2021

Broader Impact

Industrial Impact:

- Leveraging existing collaboration in Intel Science and Technology Center (ISTC) on Wireless Autonomous Systems
- Integrating our results on Next Generation WiFi Protocol (802.11ax) for industrial control processes with improved latency and scalability

Educational impact:

- Development of new courses on the topics of the project
 - Reinforcement Learning: including topics relevant to Learning for Large Scale Wireless Control
 - Graph Neural Networks for Distributed Systems and wireless communications
 - Learning and Control focusing on the interface between machine learning and control systems

Future Directions

- **Low-latency channel coding:** Novel short channel-coding to meet low-latency requirements with efficient decoding
- **Federated Learning and Control over IoT data:** Optimal joint communication, learning, and controller design over latency-sensitive IoT devices
- **Learning for large scale wireless control networks:** Data-driven optimization for large scale wireless control networks with competing latency/reliability requirements using Graph Neural Networks
- **Evaluation:** Implementation in future wireless protocols (IEEE 802.11ax) and experimental demonstration in high-speed formation control with ground vehicles and aerial swarms.