



Spectrum Collaboration Challenge (SC2) Collaboration Protocol: Phase 1 Review

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Where This Talk Fits in the Overall Workshop



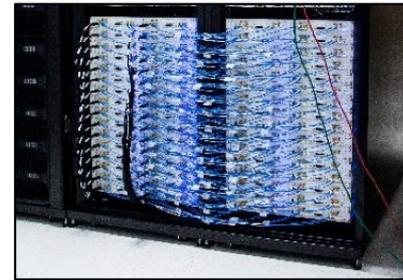
Spectrum Collaboration Challenge – Challenges

Collaborate Without Co-Design



Create radio networks that work with others without knowing how they "think"

Engineer Emergent Effects



Discover and solve issues that only arise in large-scale realistic settings

Communicate Without Constraints

too specific

too general

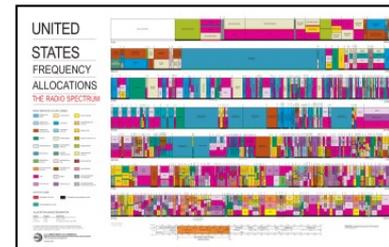


frame 15, slot 7



Create a protocol that supports evolving new forms of collaboration

Evolve The Ecosystem



Change radio design, applications, and spectrum management to enable and leverage collaboration.



Thumbs-up image source: <http://sr.photos3.fotosearch.com/bthumb/CSP/CSP880/k8803233.jpg>
Pencil image source: <http://www.pngall.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Pencil-PNG.png>

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Motivation

- **Review phase 1 collaboration protocol**
 - **How does collaboration protocol (CP) compare to those used in other domains?**
 - **What fundamental problems may arise?**
 - **Which approaches have proven broadly useful which may also be applied here?**

- **Consider improvements for phase 2 (January 2018)**
 - **What improvements help program execution?**
 - **What improvements support long term adoption?**

Review Topics

- **Multi-Agent System Overview**
 - **System Model**
 - **Collaboration Aspects**
 - **Ontology Benefits**
- **Phase 1 CP Review**
 - **Primary functions**
 - **Potential Pitfalls**
- **Example Collaboration Architectures**
 - **FIPA – ACL**
 - **Action – MAP**
- **Conclusions**

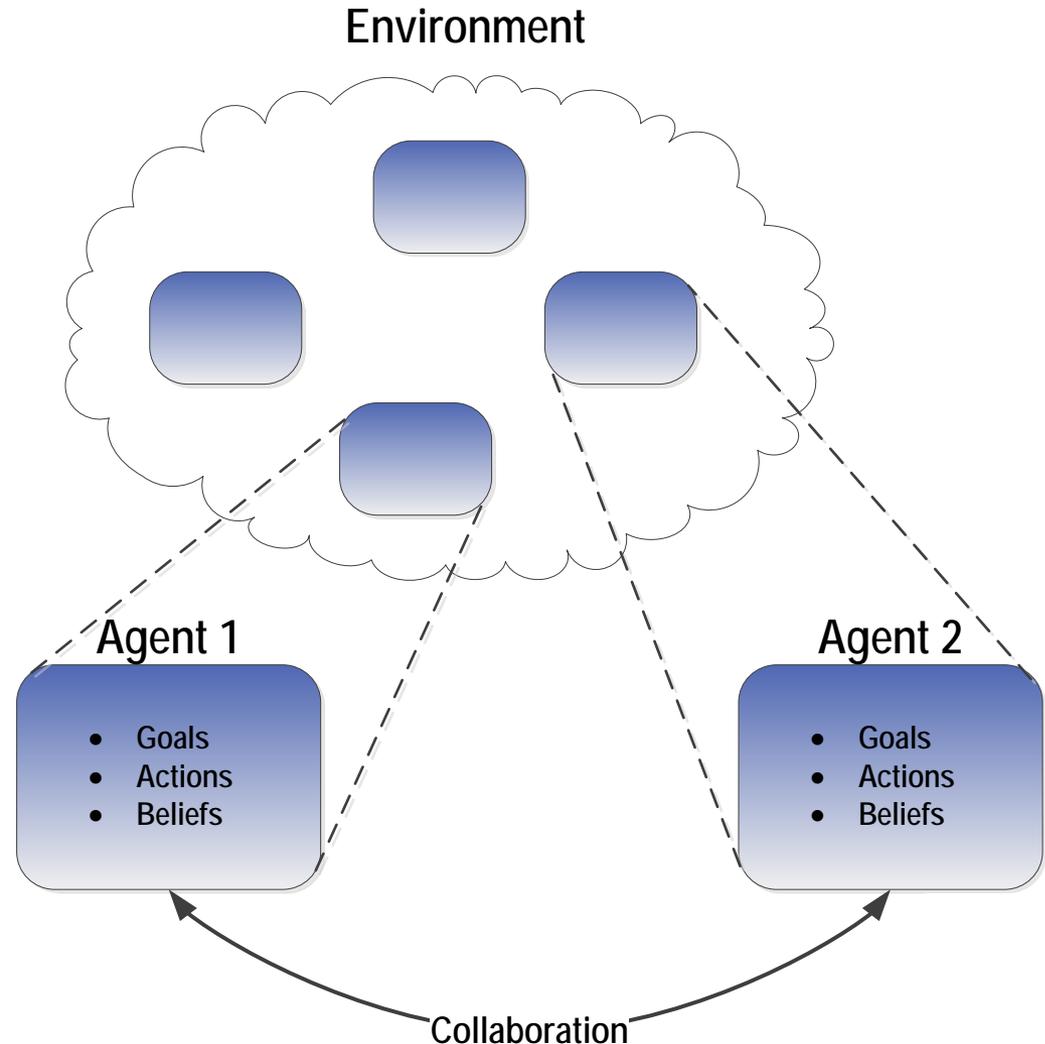
Multi-Agent System Model

■ Environment defined by

- State space
- Possible actions
- Effect of actions upon states
- Agent observations

■ Agents defined by

- Individual goals
- Policies for selecting actions
- Individual beliefs

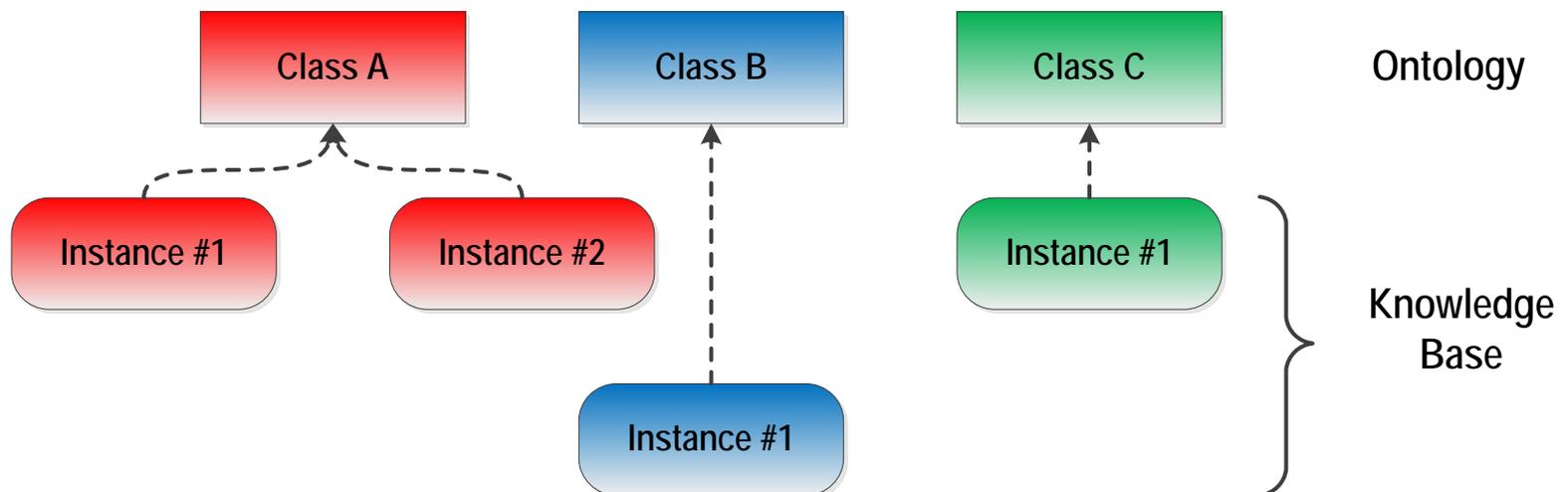


Aspects of Collaboration

- **Many existing collaboration architectures incorporate some of the following aspects**
 - **Communication**
 - Specify message types and content
 - Use ontologies to describe domain
 - **Subteams**
 - Provide means to assemble smaller teams to accomplish goals, and add hierarchical structure
 - **Joint Plans**
 - Support generation and execution of plans across subteams
 - **Joint Goals**
 - Support coordination and communication of intentions across subteams
 - **Subtasks, Roles**
 - Provide means to breakdown goals into smaller tasks and allocate per individual capabilities
 - **Negotiation**
 - Provide means to resolve conflict and request assistance

Why use Ontologies?

- **Provides explicit definition of domain**
 - **Concepts (classes)**
 - **Properties and attributes of classes (slots)**
 - **Constraints on slots (facets)**
- **Agents share common understanding of structure of information**
 - **Enables reuse, analysis, and separation of domain knowledge from operational knowledge**

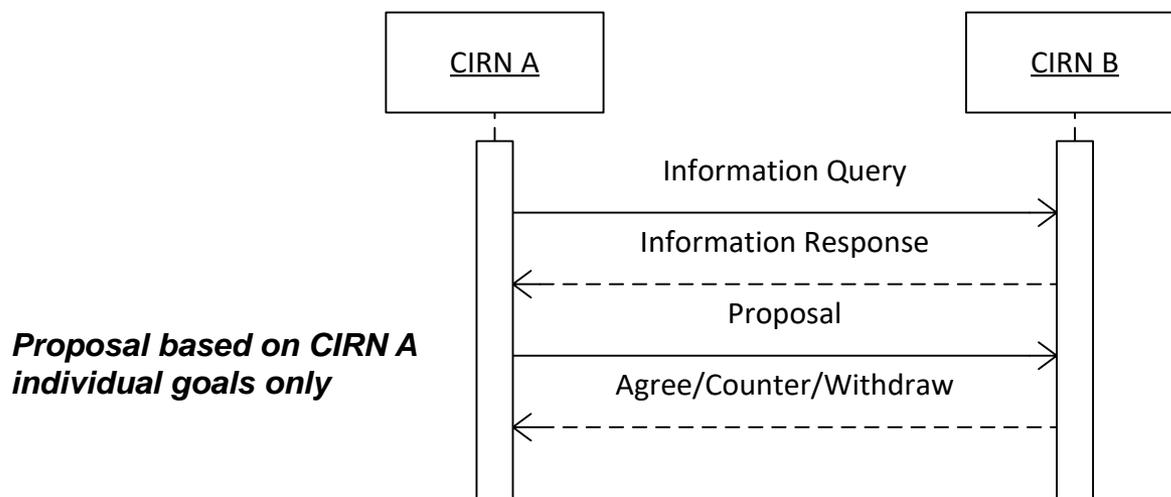


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Phase 1 Collaboration Protocol

- Phase 1 CP primarily supports communications and negotiation through a number of specific messages
 - CIRNs share information regarding capabilities and status
 - CIRNs may negotiate access to shared spectrum resources
- Collaboration efforts determined individually
 - No teams, tasks, or roles across CIRNs
 - No state machines specified for message processing



Potential Phase 1 Pitfalls

- **Protocol ambiguity**

- **Given that collaboration policies are determined individually, any implicit assumptions regarding CIRN behavior may not be true**

- **Collaboration hurdles**

- **If the collaboration cost (implementation or performance) is greater than its individually perceived benefit, CIRN participation may be limited**

- **Non-Cooperative Behavior**

- **If CP does not dictate CIRN behavior, without shared goals individual CIRNs may exhibit selfish or malicious behavior**

- **Limited use outside domain**

- **If CP too specific to SC2 domain, reuse in other domains may be limited**

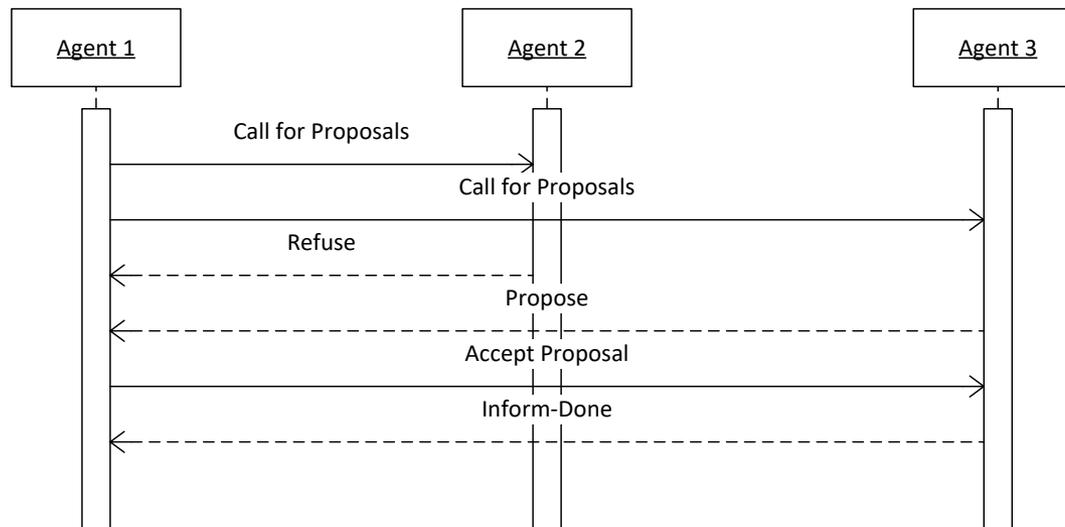
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Example Protocol: FIPA ACL

- **Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents (FIPA), Agent Communication Language (ACL)**
 - **Focuses on specifying interaction protocols rather than agent behavior**
 - Based upon speech-act theory (messages are actions)
 - *Similar concept to phase 1 CP*
 - **Supports use of ontologies**

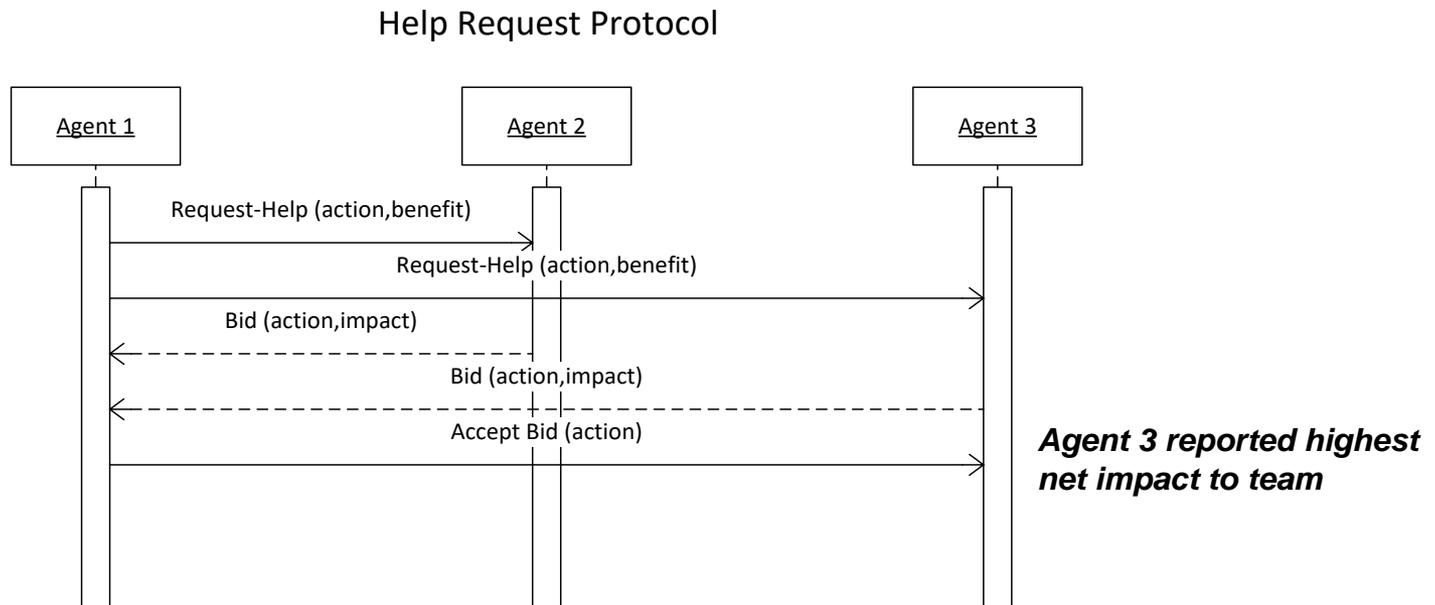
Contract Net Interaction Protocol



Example Protocol: Action – MAP

▪ Action – Mutual Assistance protocol (MAP)

- Incorporates “helpful” actions into teamwork architecture
- Agents request help if task can’t be completed individually
- Other agents bid if *perceived* net impact positive
 - *Perceived net impact* $\Delta_i(\pi_i', \pi_i) - \Delta_j(\pi_j, \pi_j'')$
- Bid with highest impact selected



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Conclusions

- **Phase 1 CP focused primarily on communications and negotiation**
- **Phase 2 CP may benefit from the following additions**
 - **Use of ontologies to support reuse in other domains**
 - **Reuse of various messages currently defined in FIPA – ACL**
 - **Trust metrics to express past collaboration experiences**
 - **Specification of collaboration behavior to mitigate protocol ambiguity and reduce individual cost**
 - **Would need to determine optimal balance between behavior specification and CIRN autonomy – not a trivial problem**

Questions?

References

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