

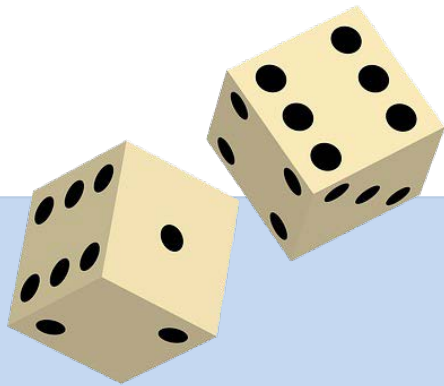


iCyPhy



Software Design for Cyber-Physical Systems

Edward A. Lee



Module 3: Determinism

Technical University of Vienna
Vienna, Austria, May 2022



University of California, Berkeley



Primary References



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Determinism

Post by: Edward Lee
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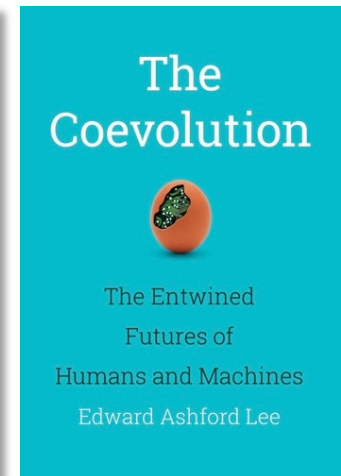
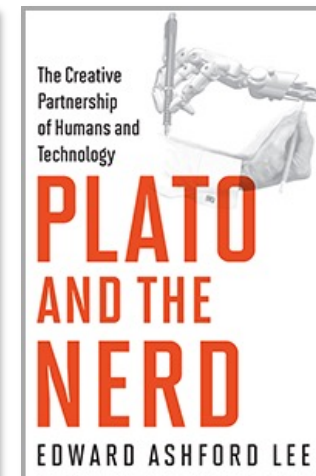
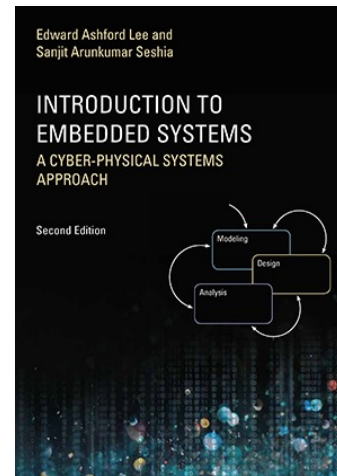
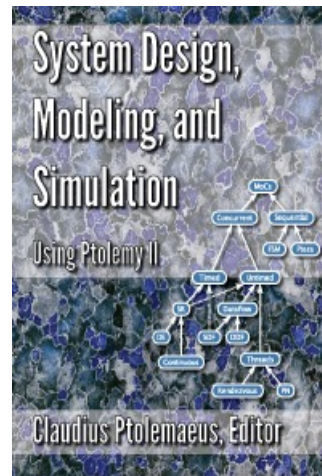
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<http://ptolemy.org/~eal>

eal@berkeley.edu

<http://repo.lf-lang.org>

Lingua Franca





Terminology in Physics and Philosophy

Determinism: every action is a consequence of preconditions and fixed rules.

Causation: preconditions *cause* the consequences.

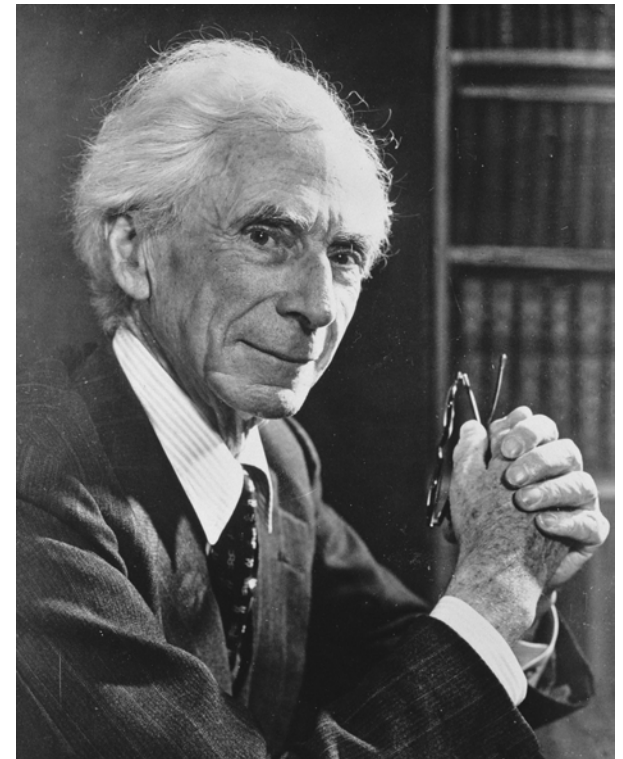
Distaste for nondeterminism in the physical world follows from a distaste for uncaused action.



Causation

“All philosophers, of every school, imagine that causation is one of the fundamental axioms or postulates of science, yet, oddly enough, in advanced sciences such as gravitational astronomy, the word “cause” never occurs ... The law of causality, I believe, like much that passes muster among philosophers, is a relic of a bygone age, surviving, like the monarchy, only because it is erroneously supposed to do no harm.”

Bertrand Russell (1913)





Difficulties

“This is already enough to make strong the suspicion that a real understanding of determinism cannot be achieved without simultaneously constructing a comprehensive philosophy of science. Since I have no such comprehensive view to offer, I approach the task I have set myself with humility. And also with the cowardly resolve to issue disclaimers whenever the going gets too rough.”

*John Earman, **Primer on Determinism (1986)***



Resolution of Alternatives

The essential questions:

When, how, and why are alternatives resolved?

These are three different questions!



Focus on *When* Alternatives are Resolved

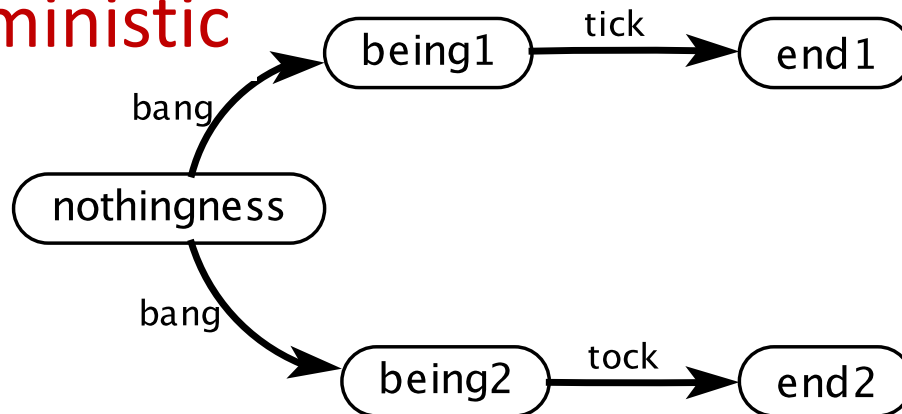
The
Coevolution



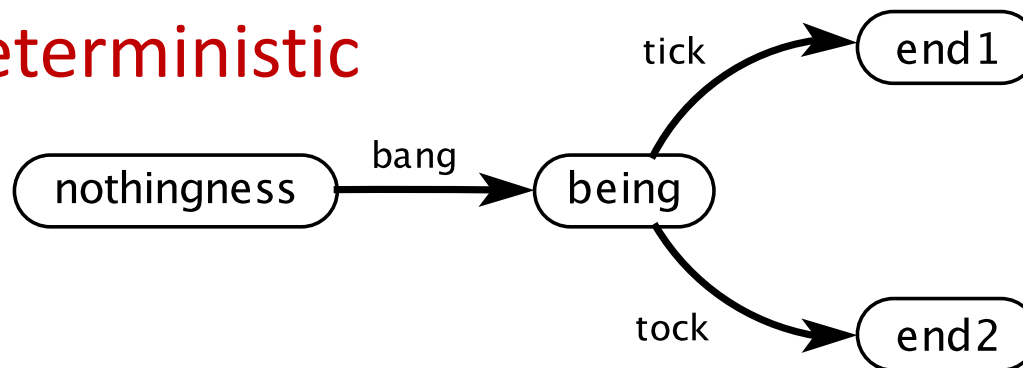
The Entwined
Futures of
Humans and Machines
Edward Ashford Lee

Possible tiny universes:

Deterministic



Nondeterministic



Language:
(bang, tick)
(bang, tock)



Impossibility

The
Coevolution



The Entwined
Futures of
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It is impossible to tell *objectively* (by observation alone) which of these scenarios is true.

This follows from Robin Milner's notion of bisimulation relations between automata.

It is possible to tell the difference with subjective, first-person, *interaction*, but not up to 100% confidence.





Given the *Model*, however, the difference is obvious.

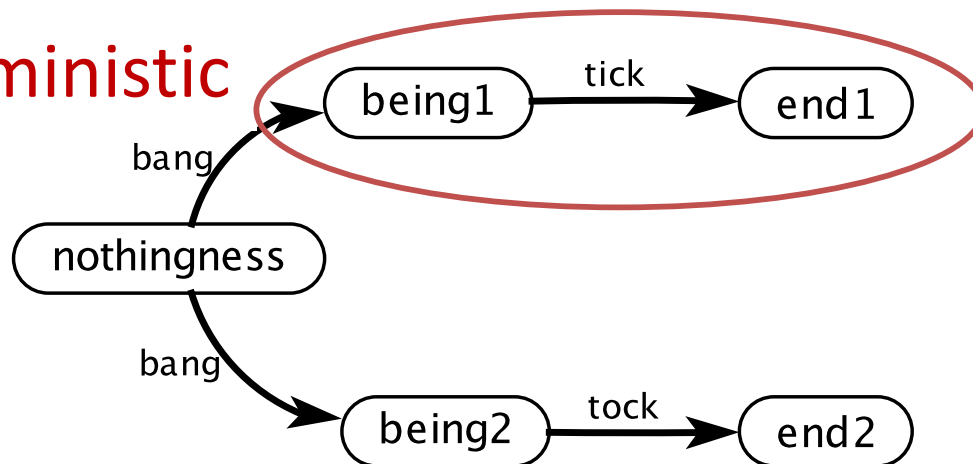
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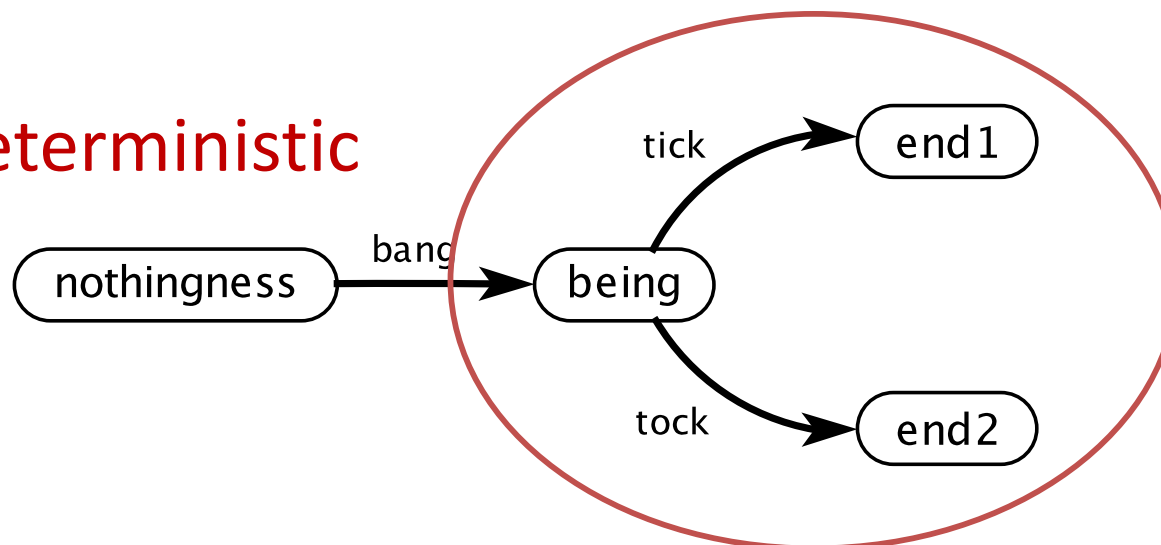
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Determinism as a Property of Models

A **model** is *deterministic* if, given the initial *state* and the *inputs*, the model defines exactly one *behavior*.



Some Deterministic Models in Engineering Practice

Single-threaded imperative programs

```

1 void foo(int32_t x) {
2   if (x > 1000) {
3     x = 1000;
4   }
5   if (x > 0) {
6     x = x + 1000;
7     if (x < 0) {
8       panic();
9     }
10  }
11 }

```

Model

Physical System



Instruction set architecture (ISA)

Integer Register-Register Operations

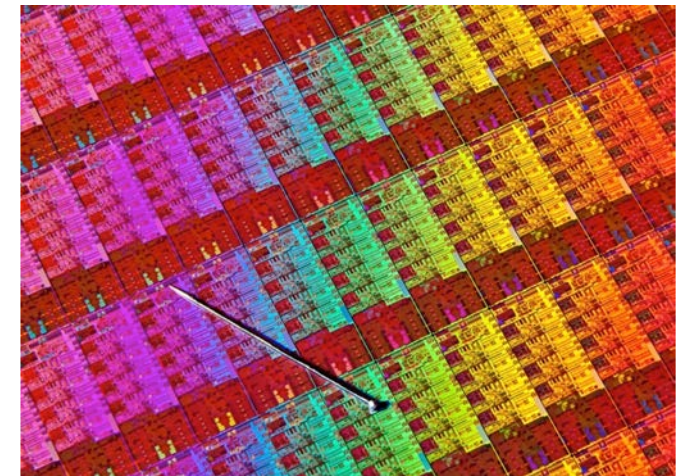
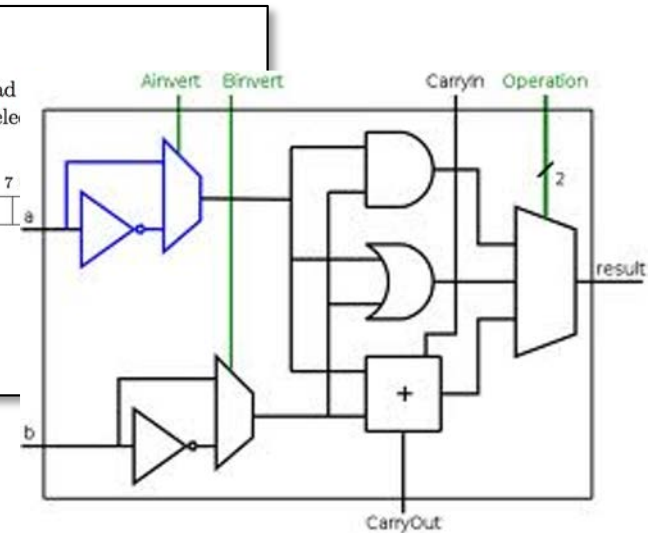
RISC-V defines several arithmetic R-type operations. All operations read as source operands and write the result into register *rd*. The *funct10* field sele

31	27 26	22 21	17 16	7
rd	rs1	rs2	funct10	
5	5	5	10	
dest	src1	src2	ADD/SUB/SLT/SLTU	
dest	src1	src2	AND/OR/XOR	
dest	src1	src2	SLL/SRL/SRA	
dest	src1	src2	ADDW/SUBW	
dest	src1	src2	SLLW/SRLW/SRAW	

Waterman, et al., The RISC-V Instruction Set Manual, UCB/EECS-2011-62, 2011



Synchronous digital logic



Images: Wikimedia Commons



The Value of Deterministic Models

- **Repeatability**
 - Same input, same outputs. **Testing.**

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Some nondeterministic designs are untestable

NASA's Toyota Study (US Dept. of Transportation, 2011)
found that Toyota software was “untestable.”

Possible
victim of
unintended
acceleration





The Value of Deterministic Models

- **Repeatability**
 - Same input, same outputs. **Testing.**
- **Consensus**
 - Independent agents agree.
- **Predictability**
 - *Some* deterministic models are predictable.

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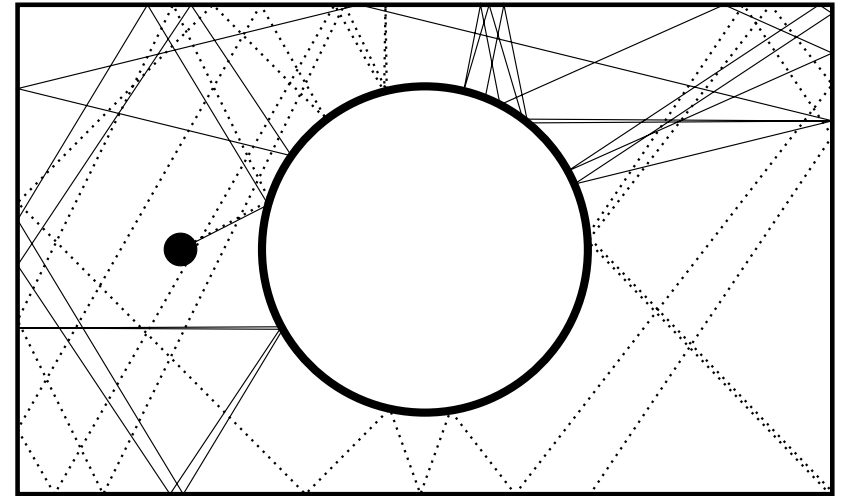
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Determinism Does Not Imply Predictability!

Lewis and MacGregor (2006) thought experiment:

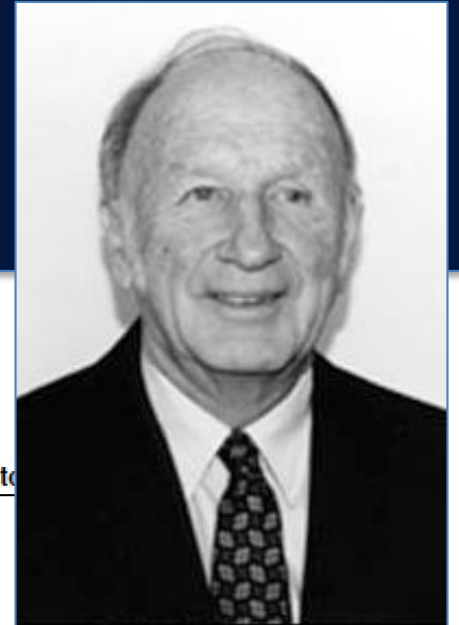
- Two spheres colliding.
- Precision of initial conditions needed to predict behavior.
- Measure positions optically.
- Find the required wavelength of light.
- A single photon of such light would have “more energy than is currently posited for the entire universe in order to resolve the initial state of the system with precision sufficient to predict its behavior after just 35 collisions.”





Chaos

Edward Lorenz

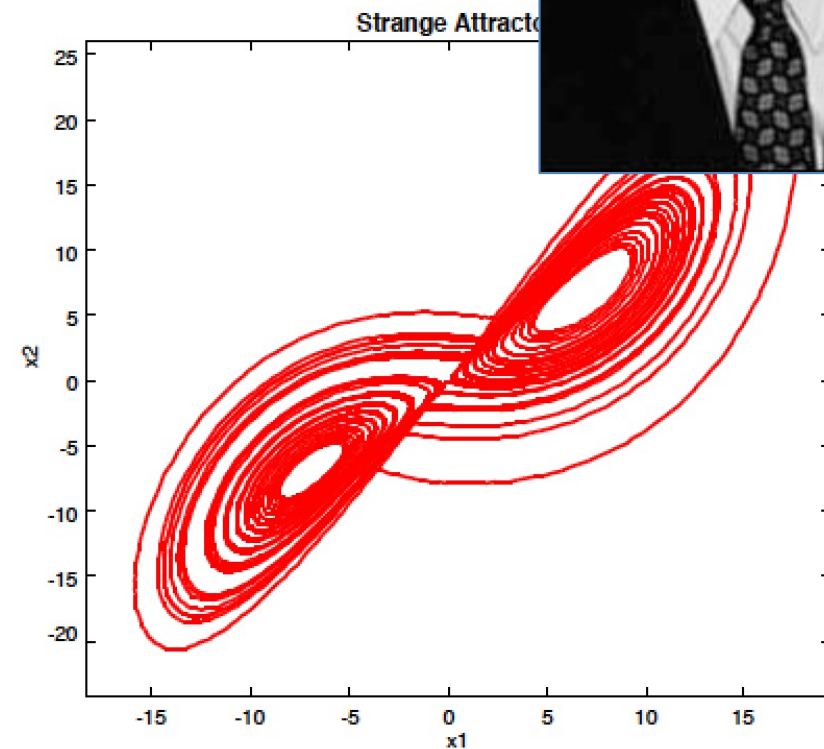


Lorenz attractor:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1(t) &= \sigma(x_2(t) - x_1(t)) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) &= (\lambda - x_3(t))x_1(t) - x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) &= x_1(t)x_2(t) - bx_3(t)\end{aligned}$$



Plot of x_1 vs. x_2 :



The error in x_1 and x_2 due to numerical approximation is limited only by the stability of the system.



Chaos in Real-Time Scheduling

Deterministic
real-time
scheduling
results in
chaos.

[Thiele and Kumar,
EMSOFT 2015]

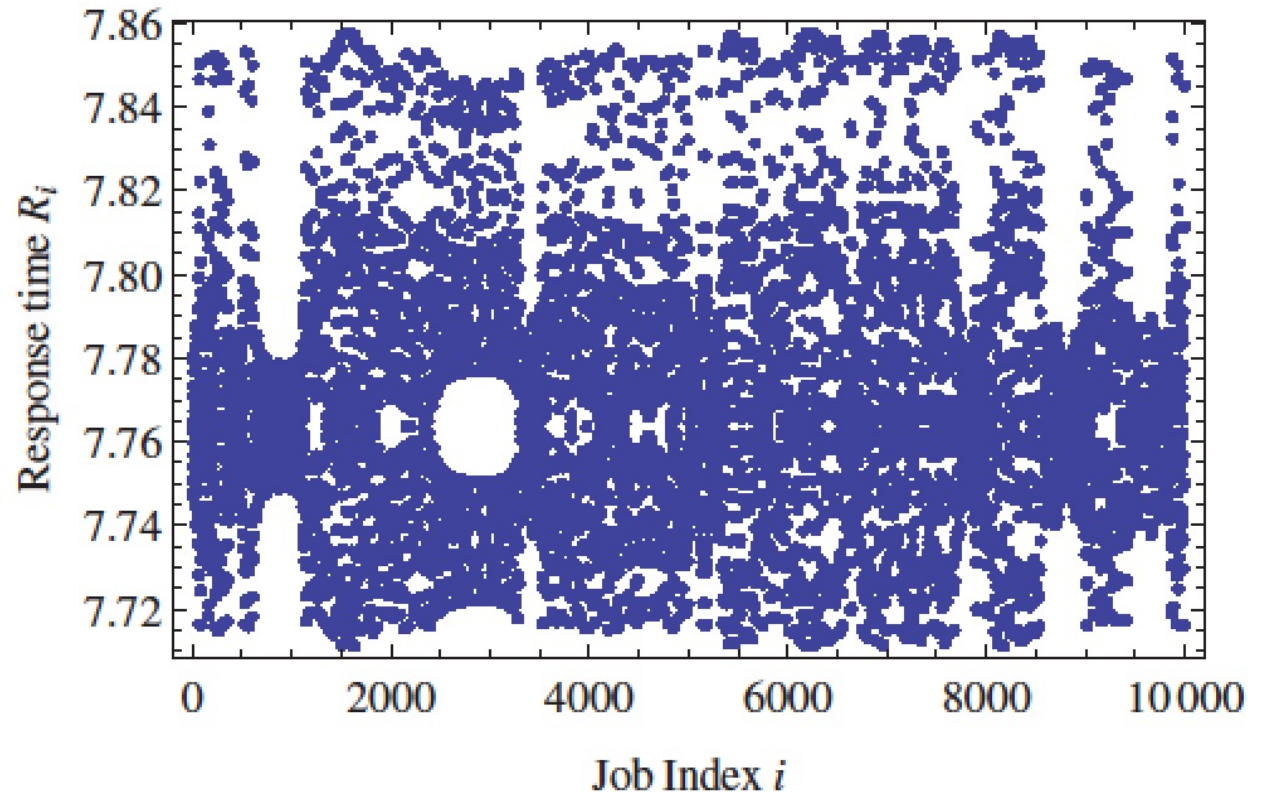


Fig. 15. Response time across jobs for the multi-resource scheduler with $R_s(i - 1) = 7.76$ and $R_s(i - 2) = 7.74$.



The Value of Deterministic Models

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- **Repeatability**
 - Same input, same outputs. **Testing.**
- **Consensus**
 - Independent agents agree.
- **Predictability**
 - *Some* deterministic models are predictable.
- **Fault Detection**
 - Correct behavior is well defined.
- **Simplicity**
 - One correct behavior for each input.
- **Unsurprising Behavior**
 - Boring is good.
- **Composability.**
 - Component behavior is clear; composition behavior too.

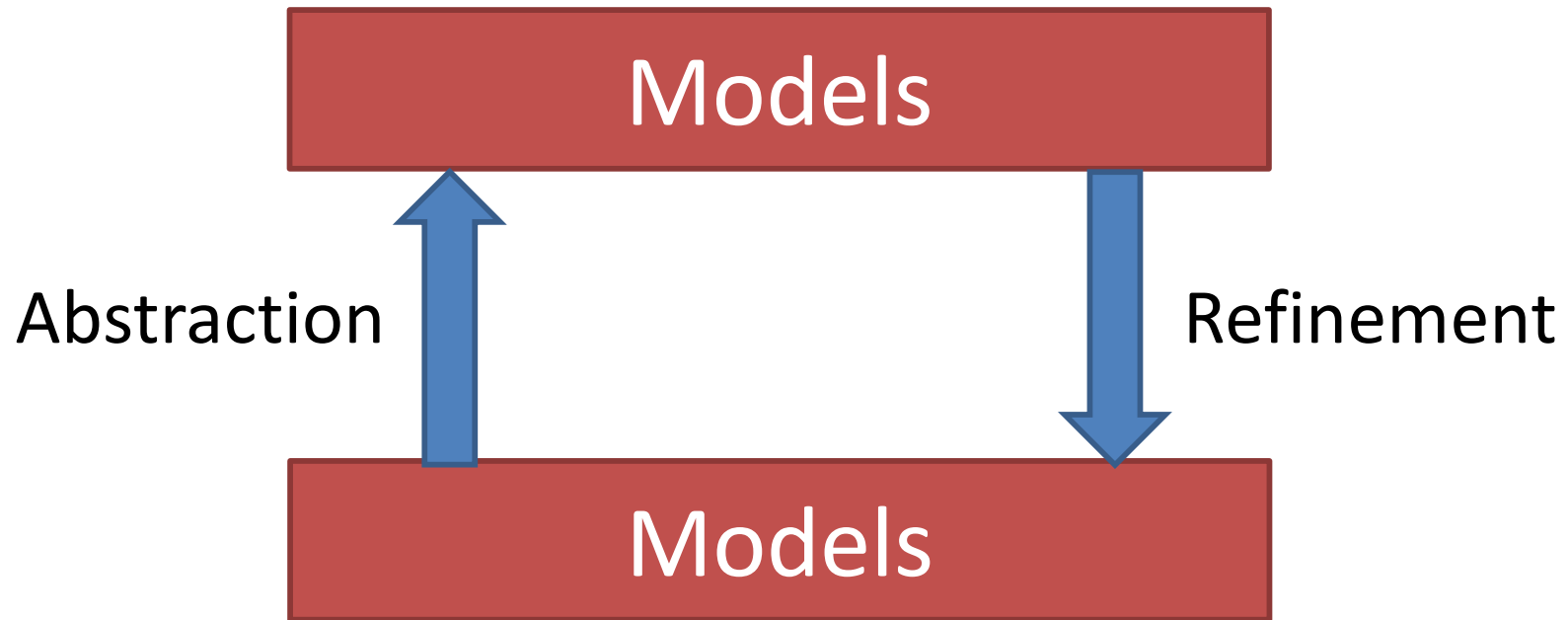


The Value of *Nondeterministic* Models

- **Abstraction**
 - Nondeterministic abstractions may be easier to understand.



Abstraction and Refinement



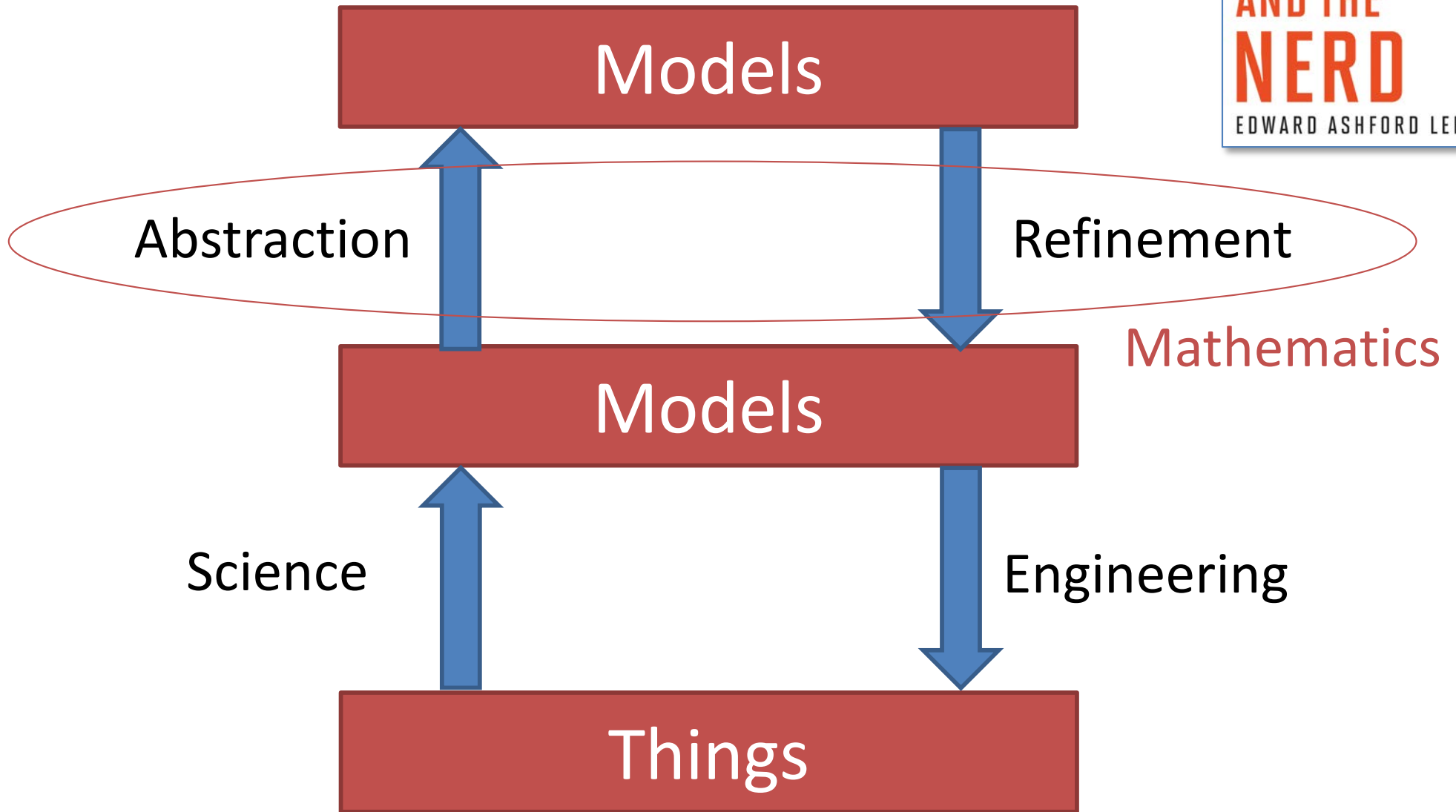
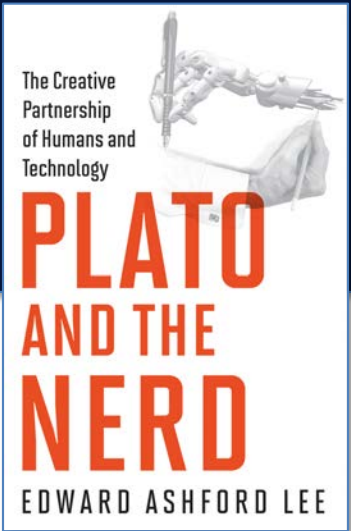


The Value of *Nondeterministic* Models

- **Abstraction**
 - Nondeterministic abstractions may be easier to understand.
- **Uncertainty (about the world)**
 - Model something not fully understood (**scientific model**)
- **Uncertainty (about the design)**
 - Deferred design decisions (**engineering model**).



Science, Engineering, and Mathematics





The Value of Models

- In *science*, the value of a *model* lies in how well its behavior matches that of the physical system.
- In *engineering*, the value of the *physical system* lies in how well its behavior matches that of the model.

A scientist asks, “Can I make a model for this thing?”

An engineer asks, “Can I make a thing for this model?”

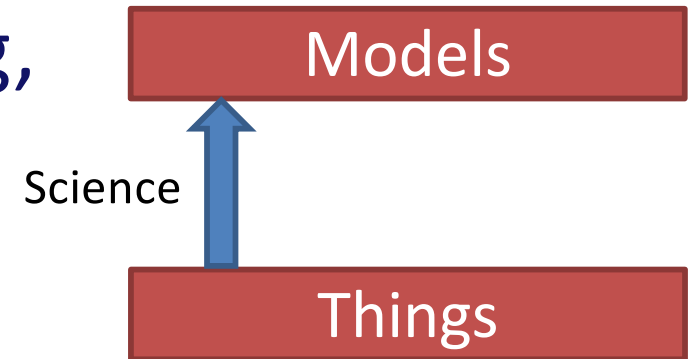
A Lingua Franca program is an *engineering model*, so its value depends on the ability of the physical system to match the model.



Useful Models and Useful Things

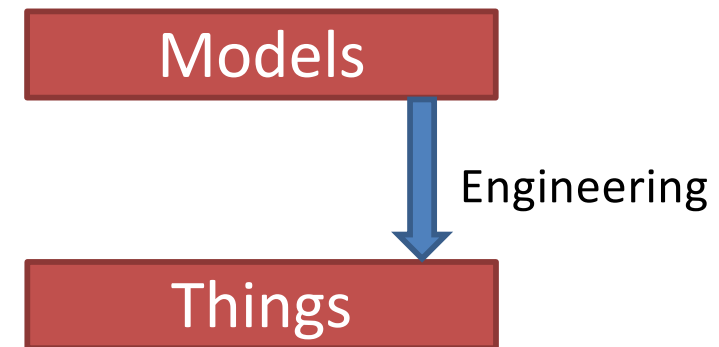
“Essentially, all models are wrong, but some are useful.”

Box and Draper (1987)



“Essentially, all system implementations are wrong, but some are useful.”

Lee and Sirjani (2018)





The Value of *Nondeterministic* Models

- **Abstraction**
 - Nondeterministic abstractions may be easier to understand.
- **Uncertainty**
 - Model something not fully understood (scientific model)
- **Deferred Design Decisions**
 - Uncertain specification (engineering model).
- **Security**
 - Unpredictability can be good.
- **Don't Care**
 - Many behaviors are OK for the same input.
- **Surprising Behavior**
 - Boring is bad.



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Lingua Franca

