A Survivable Architecture for Real-Time Weather Responsive Systems

### Technical Approach

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### **Project Overview**

- Develop a prototype of a real-time weather-responsive traffic signal control system to improve the efficiency and safety of traffic signal operations during inclement weather
- The system receives weather information from the FHWA's Clarus system database, analyzes it, and makes necessary changes to signal timing parameters in response to inclement weather conditions.
- The system will operate and achieve its potential using current traffic controller and controller cabinet technologies. Minimal hardware, in addition to traffic controllers, are required.
- The system will be compatible with future applications within the connected-vehicle initiative.
- Software design addresses survivability concerns.

# Potential Safety and Operational Benefits

- Increase the value of yellow and all-red interval and coordination offset values for each weather condition
- Based on microscopic-simulation (VISSIM) and using surrogate safety measures:
  - 46% reduction in vehicles in dilemma zone
  - 34% reduction in conflicts
  - 19% increase in corridor throughput

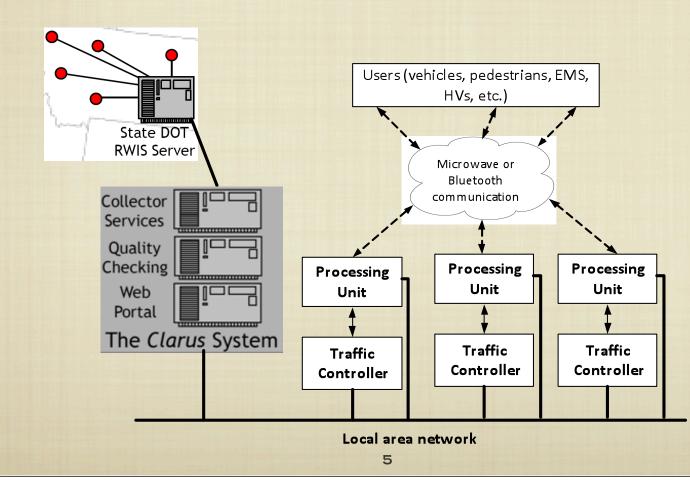
### Integrating Clarus data into RT-App.

#### Challenges

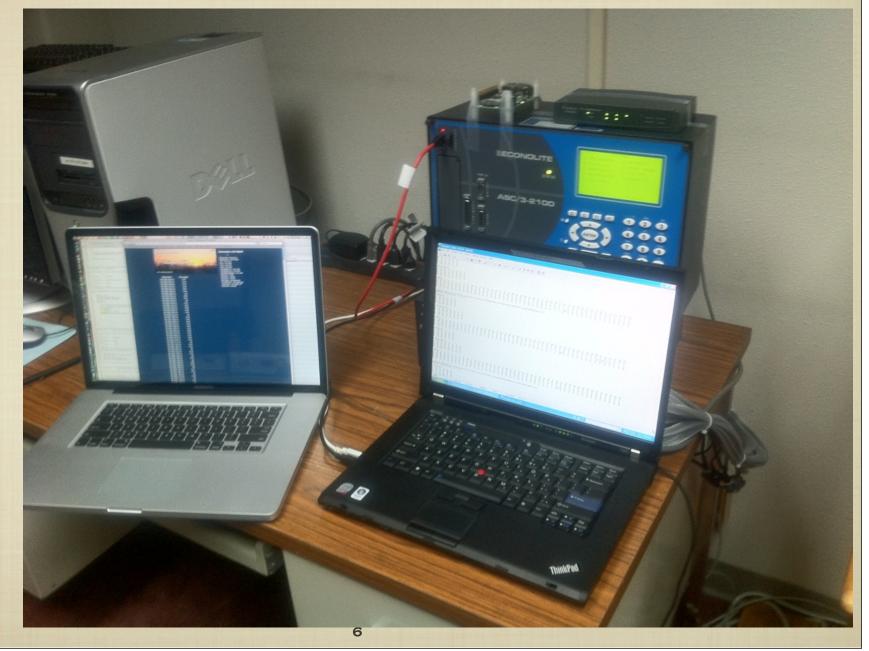
- The Engineering Challenge
- The Security Challenge
- The Real-time Challenge
- The Survivability Challenge (includes all "illities")
- Apply the newest technology to a survivability architecture
  - Design Methodology based on Design for Survivability

### Project Architecture

- A system operating in an unbounded environment
- Inheriting all problems from such environment



## Prototype



University of Idaho

### Clarus...

#### Utilizing local sensor data to do what?



Observations	Size (bytes)
20110906_1815.csv	420
20110906_1800.csv	5,515
20110906_1745.csv	5,515
20110906_1730.csv	5,515
20110906_1715.csv	5,515
20110906_1700.csv	5,515
20110906_1645.csv	5,515
20110906_1630.csv	5,515
20110906_1615.csv	5,515
20110906_1600.csv	5,515
20110906_1545.csv	5,515

#### Subscription: 2011082501

Subscription Information: DateCreated = 2011-08-25 Lat1 = not used Lon1 = not used Lat2 = not used Lon2 = not used PointRadiusLat = not used PointRadiusLon = not used PointRadiusRadius = not used ObsType = 0 (all) MinValue = -Infinity MaxValue = Infinity RunFlags = not applicable PassNotPass = not applicable Contributors = ID\_State\_TD StationIds = Shirrod

### **Clarus Subscription Data**

#### Access Clarus data files from the web

http://www.clarus-system.com/SubShowObs.jsp?subId=2011082501&file=20110906\_2200.csv

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ObsTypeID, ObsTypeName, ClarusSensorID, ClarusSensorIndex, ClarusStationID, ClarusSiteID, Category, ClarusContribID, Contributor, StationCode, Timestamp, Latitude, Longitude, Elevat ion, Observation, Units, EnglishValue, EnglishUnits, ConfValue, Complete, Manual, Sensor\_Range, Climate\_Range, Step, Like\_Instrument, Persistence, IQR\_Spatial, Barnes\_Spatial, Dew\_Poi nt, Sea\_Level\_Pressure, Precip\_Accum

554, essAtmosphericPressure, 35456, 0, 3283, 2809, P, 16, ID State TD, Shirrod, 2011-09-06 21: 35: 35, 46, 51329, -116, 95223, 869, 922, 000, mbar, 27, 227, inHq, 0, 913, P, -, P, N, P, /, P, P, -, /, P, / 574,essWetBulbTemp, 35422,0,3283,2809,P,16,ID State TD,Shirrod,2011-09-06 21:35:35,46.51329,-116.95223,869,22.000,C,71.600,F,1.000,P,-,P,P,P,/,P,P,-,/// 575,essDewpointTemp, 35423,0,3283,2809,P,16,ID State TD,Shirrod,2011-09-06 21:35:35,46.51329,-116.95223,869,16.300,C,61.340,F,1.000,P,-,P,P,P,/,P,P,-,/// 576,essMaxTemp,35424,0,3283,2809,P,16,ID State TD,Shirrod,2011-09-06 21:35:35,46.51329,-116.95223,869,32.400,C,90.320,F,1.000,P,-,P,P,P,/,P,P,-,/// 577,essMinTemp,35425,0,3283,2809,P,16,ID State TD,Shirrod,2011-09-06 21:35:35,46.51329,-116.95223,869,11.700,C,53.060,F,1.000,P,-,P,P,P,/,/,/ 581,essRelativeHumidity, 35426,0,3283,2809,P,16,ID State TD,Shirrod,2011-09-06 21:35:35,46.51329,-116.95223,869,38.000,%,38.000,%,1.000,P,-,P,P,P,/,P,P,-,P,// 587, essPrecipRate, 35445, 0, 3283, 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21:35:35,46.51329,-116.95223,869,0.000,cm,0.000,in,1.000,P,-,P,/,P,/,/,/,/,P 5814, essPrecipitationThreeHours, 35450, 0, 3283, 2809, P, 16, ID State TD, Shirrod, 2011-09-06 21:35:35, 46.51329, -116.95223, 869, 0.000, cm, 0.000, in, 1.000, P, -, P, /, P, /, /, /, P 5815,essPrecipitationSixHours, 35451,0,3283,2809,P,16,ID\_State\_TD,Shirrod,2011-09-06\_21:35:35,46.51329,-116.95223,869,0.000,cm,0.000,in,1.000,P,-,P,/,P,/,/,/,/,P 5816,essPrecipitationTwelveHours, 35452,0,3283,2809,P,16,ID State TD,Shirrod,2011-09-06 21:35:35,46.51329,-116.95223,869,0.000,cm,0.000,in,1.000,P,-,P,/,P,/,/,/,/,P 5817, essPrecipitation24Hours, 35453,0,3283,2809, P, 16, ID\_State\_TD, Shirrod, 2011-09-06 21:35:35,46.51329,-116.95223,869,0.000, cm,0.000, in,1.000, P, -, P, /, P, /, /, /, /, P 51137, essSurfaceStatus, 35429, 2, 3283, 2809, P, 16, ID State TD, Shirrod, 2011-09-06 21: 35: 35, 46.51329, -116.95223, 869, 3.000, null, 3.000, null, 1.000, P, -, P, /, /, /, /, /, //, // 51137, essSurfaceStatus, 35428, 1, 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-116.95223, 869, 2.100, m/s, 4.698, mph, 1.000, P, -, P, P, P, /, P, P, -, /, /, 56105, windSensorAvgDirection, 35440, 0, 3283, 2809, P, 16, ID State TD, Shirrod, 2011-09-06 21:35:35, 46.51329, -116.95223, 869, 75.000, deg, 75.000, deg, 0.816, P, -, P, /, N, /, P, /, /, /, / 56106, windSensorSpotSpeed, 35457, 0, 3283, 2809, P, 16, ID State TD, Shirrod, 2011-09-06 21: 35: 35, 46.51329, -116.95223, 869, 2.000, m/s, 4.474, mph, 0.866, P, -, P, /, P, /, P, -, N, /// 56107, windSensorSpotDirection, 35458, 0, 3283, 2809, P, 16, ID State TD, Shirrod, 2011-09-06 21: 35: 35, 46.51329, -116.95223, 869, 63.000, deg, 63.000, deg, 0.816, P, -, P, /, N, /, P, /, /, / 56108, windSensorGustSpeed, 35441, 0, 3283, 2809, P, 16, ID State TD, Shirrod, 2011-09-06 21: 35: 35, 46.51329, -116.95223, 869, 2.800, m/s, 6.263, mph, 1.000, P, -, P, /, P, /, P, P, -, /, // 56109, windSensorGustDirection, 35442, 0, 3283, 2809, P, 16, ID State TD, Shirrod, 2011-09-06 21: 35: 35, 46.51329, -116.95223, 869, 94.000, deg, 94.000, deg, 0.816, P, -, P, /, N, /, P, /, /, /, // END OF RECORDS -- 2011082501:20110906 2200.csv

### Highly Critical (Essential) Clarus Data

#### **essPrecipSituation** Describes the weather situation in terms of precipitation, integer values indicate situation essPrecipYesNo Indicates whether or not moisture is detected by the sensor: (1) precip; (2) noPrecip; (3) error The rainfall, or water equivalent of snow, rate essPrecipRate essRoadwaySnowpackDepth The current depth of packed snow on the roadway surface The dry-bulb temperature; instantaneous essAirTemperature essVisibilitySituation integer value, describes the travel environment in terms of visibility essVisibility Surface visibility (distance) essSurfaceStatus integer value, a value indicating the pavement surface status

### Highly Critical (Essential) Clarus Data

#### essSurfaceTemperature

windSensorGustSpeed

essSnowfallAccumRate essIceThickness

essPrecipitationStartTime

essPrecipitationEndTime

essMobileFriction

The current pavement surface temperature

The maximum wind gust recorded by the wind sensor during the 10 minutes preceding the observation

The snowfall accumulation rate

Indicates the thickness of the ice on surface

The time at which the most recent precipitation event began The time at which the most recently completed precipitation event ended Indicates measured coefficient of friction

### Potentially Useful Data

windSensorAvgSpeed	A two-minute average of the windspeed
essPrecipitationOneHour	The total water equivalent precipitation over the one hour preceding the observation
essSurfaceIceOrWaterDepth	The current thickness of ice or depth of water on the surface of the roadway
essSurfaceBlackIceSignal	integer, A value indicating if Black Ice is detected by the sensor
essPavementTemperature	The current pavement temperature 2-10 cm below the pavement temperature.
pavementSensorTemperatureDepth	The depth at which the pavement temperature is detected

### What could possibly go wrong?

- What assumptions should one place on a system?
  - Anything is possible!
    - and it will happen!
  - Malicious act will occur sooner or later



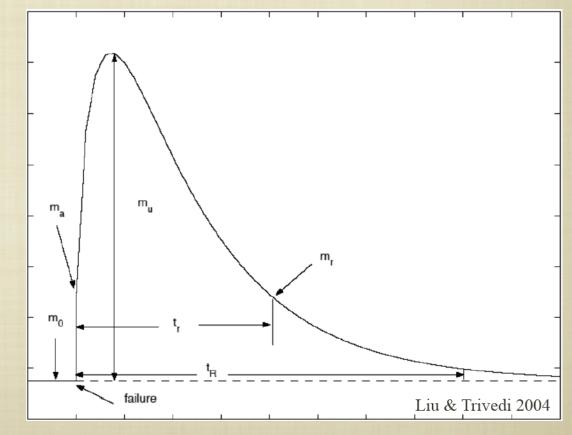
It is hard or impossible to predict the behavior of an attack

## Unique Opportunity

- What is unique about this project?
  - The application domain is part of a Critical Infrastructure
  - The project is just small enough to demonstrate a survivability architecture
    - The code is relatively small
    - The execution is relatively deterministic
    - The run-time support is relatively mature

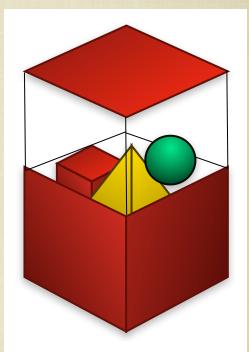
## What is Survivability

- Closely related Terms
  - Intrusion Tolerance
  - Resilience
- Relationship to
  - Fault-tolerance
  - Security



## Design for Survivability

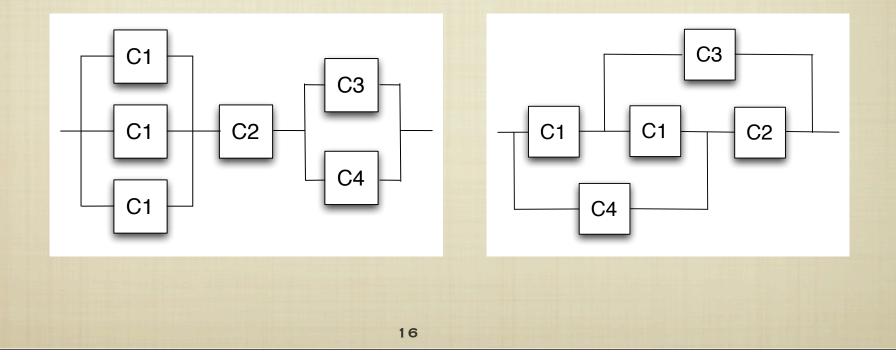
- When Systems become too complex
  - Design by Integration of Survivability mechanisms
  - Build-in not add-on
  - Design for Survivability has surfaced in different contexts



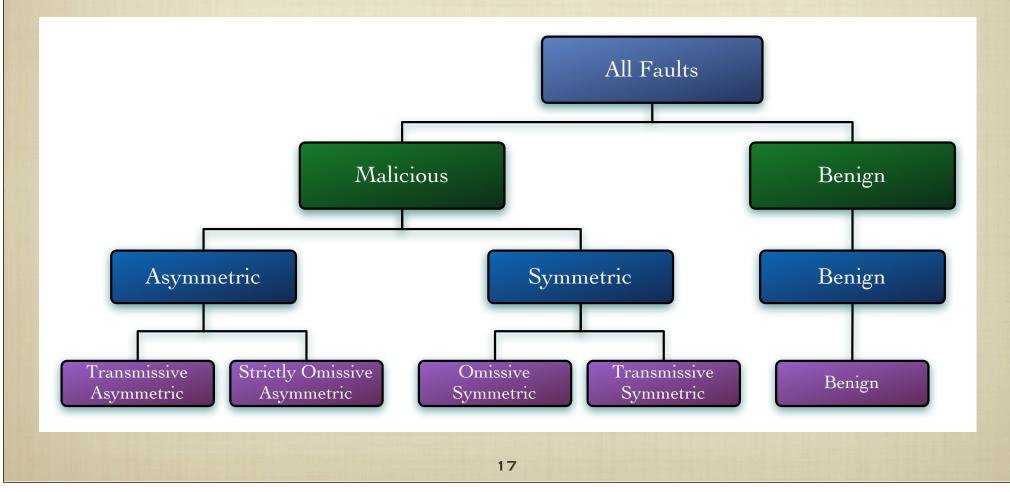
## Design for Analyzability

#### Not a new concept

- e.g., Series-Parallel RBD
  - Not all systems are Series-Parallel!

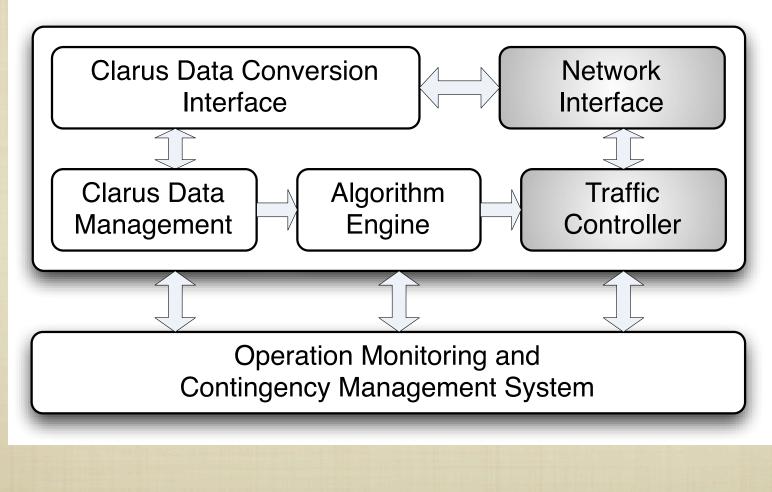


### Fault Models: The world in which we live/operate



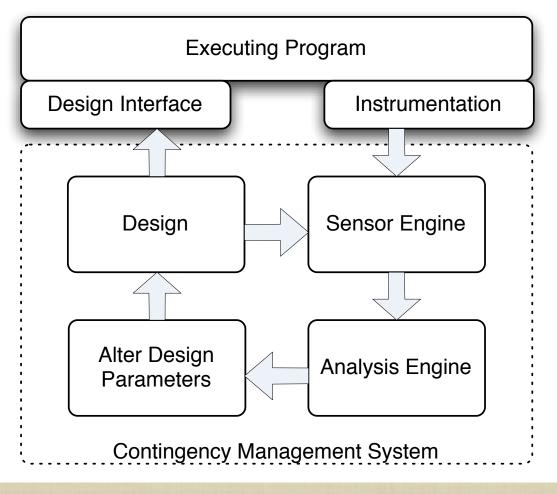
## Software Architecture

#### Overview



## Design Methodology

Measurement-based design and operation



### Our view of a System

- Different "machines"
  - Operations
  - Functions
  - Modules
- Epoch
  - defined by transitions

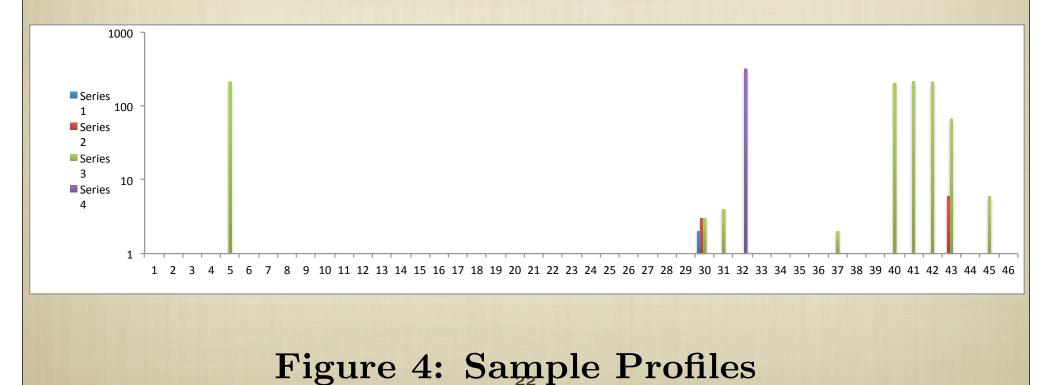
## Profiles

Frequency Spectrumcount of invocations

- probability of invocation
- defined for an epoch
- defined for operations, functions and modules
- does not say anything about dependencies!

### Profiles

#### Module Profiles of Costates



### Dependencies

Relationship between Operations, Functionalities, and Modules

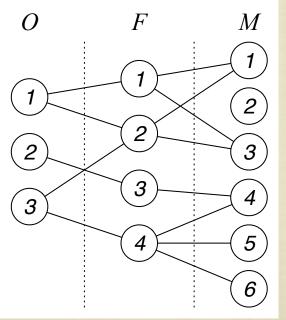
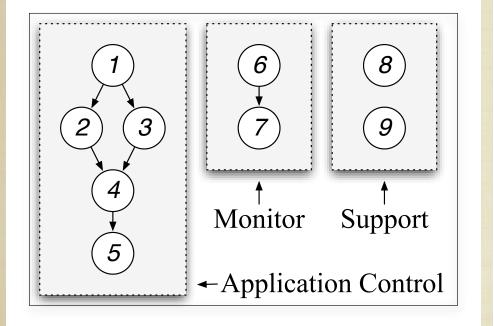


Figure 2: Mappings in  $(O \times F \times M)$ 

### Dependencies cont.

- Operations  $G^{O} = (O, <)$
- Functionalities  $G^F = (F, <)$
- Modules  $G^M = (M, <)$

### **Operations & Costates**



- 1 Get Clarus data
- 2 Receive data from LCS
- 3 Receive data from Clarus
- 4 Analyze Clarus data
- 5 Adjust controller
- 6 Monitor analysis
- 7 Monitor adaptive reconfiguration
- 8 Time synchronization
- 9 Support routines

#### **Figure 3: Costates and Operations**

### Certificate executions

- Certified profiles
  - based on profiles



costate profiles reduce non-determinism

For each costate: If we consider m sequences of n epochs each, we can define a costate centroid  $\overline{\mathbf{u}} = \langle \overline{u}_1, \overline{u}_2, ..., \overline{u}_{|O|} \rangle$ where

$$\overline{u}_i = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \hat{u}_i^j$$

and the distance from  $\mathbf{\hat{u}}^k$  from centroid  $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$  is given by

$$d_k = \sum_{i=1}^n (\overline{u}_i - \hat{u}_i^k)^2$$

### Conclusions

- Unique opportunity to apply new Design Methodology
  - Q Real-time Control Application
  - Outilize Design for Survivability
  - Allows for integration of key features necessary for CI
  - Our Derivation of real-time self-monitoring via Instrumentation
- Future potential
  - Apply the concept to other applications

### System Demonstration



