

Robustness and Implementability of Timed Automata

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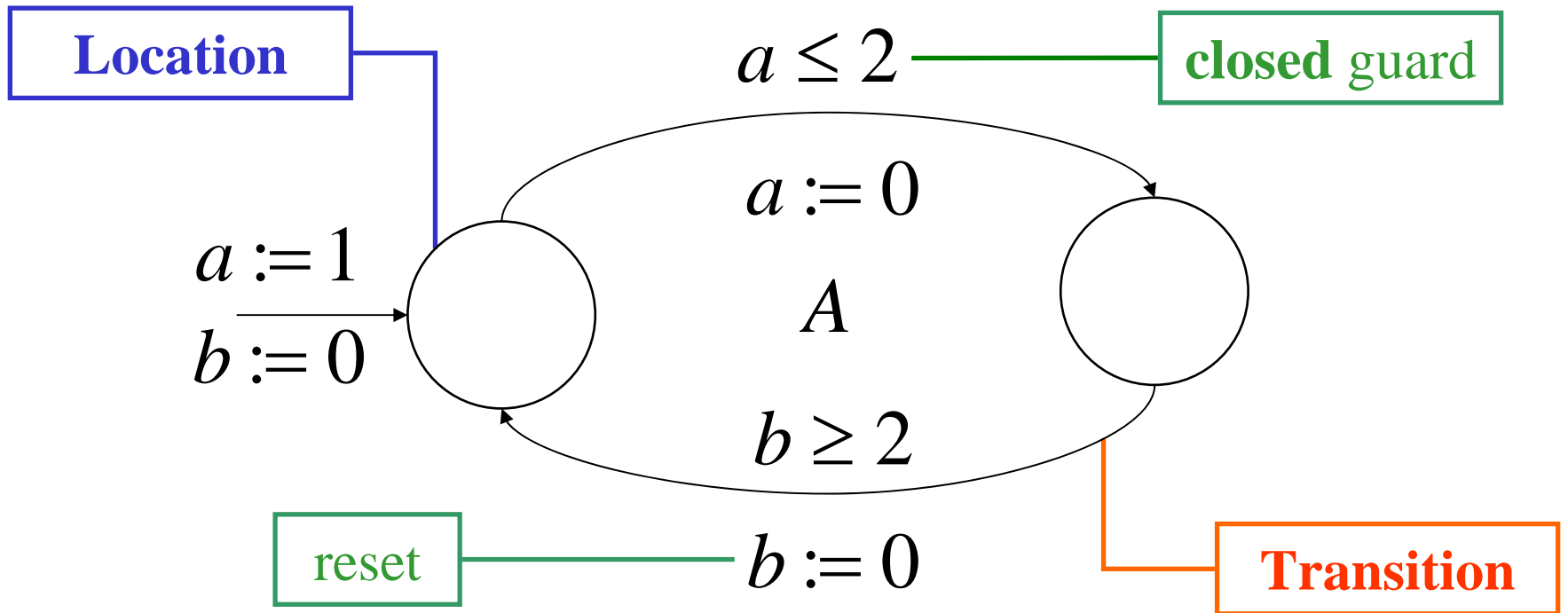
Motivation

- Embedded Controllers
 - ... are difficult to develop (concurrency, real-time, continuous environment, ...).
 - ... are safety critical.

➔ Use formal models + Verification:

**Timed Automata and
Reachability Analysis**

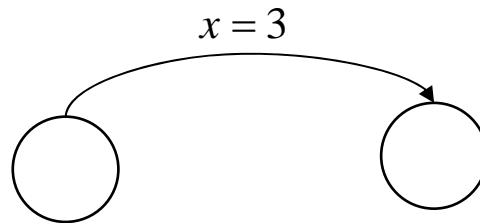
Timed Automata



Clocks: {a,b}

Objectives

- From a *verified* model, generate (automatically) a *correct* implementation
- Using classical formalism (e.g. timed automata)
- ...but interpreting the model in a way that guarantees the transfer of the properties from model to implementation



Robustness and Implementation

Model

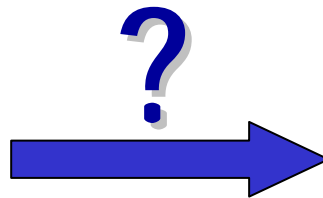
vs.

Implementation

- Perfect continuous clocks
- Instantaneous synchronisations
- Reaction time = 0

- Digital clocks
- Delayed synchronisations
- Reaction time > 0

Correct
model



Correct
implementation

Timed Automata: Semantics

Classical $[A]_0^0$ vs. Enlarged $[A]_{\Delta}^{\varepsilon}$

Perfect clocks

Rate: $dx/dt = 1$

Guard: $v \models g$ iff $v \in [g]$

$[a \leq x \leq b] = [a, b]$

Shortcut: $[A]^{\varepsilon} := [A]_{\Delta=0}^{\varepsilon}$

Imprecise clocks

Rate: $dx/dt \in [1 - \varepsilon, 1 + \varepsilon]$

Guard: $v \models g$ iff $v \in [g]_{\Delta}$

$[a \leq x \leq b]_{\Delta} = [a - \Delta, b + \Delta]$

$[A]_{\Delta} := [A]_{\Delta}^{\varepsilon=0}$

From Model to Implementation

Timed automaton A is correct if

$$\text{Reach}([A]) \cap \text{Bad} = \emptyset$$

Timed automaton A is implementable [DDR04] if

$$\exists \Delta > 0 \text{ Reach}([A]_{\Delta}) \cap \text{Bad} = \emptyset$$

which is equivalent to

$$\bigcap_{\Delta > 0} \text{Reach}([A]_{\Delta}) \cap \text{Bad} = \emptyset$$

Robustness

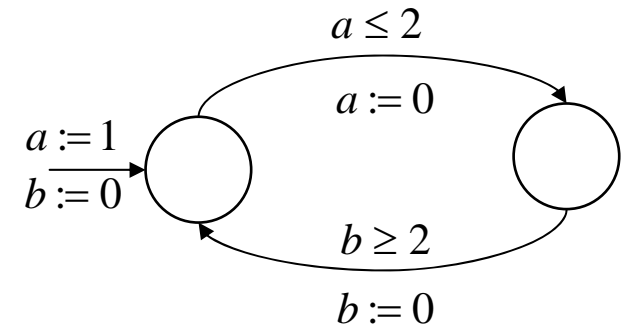
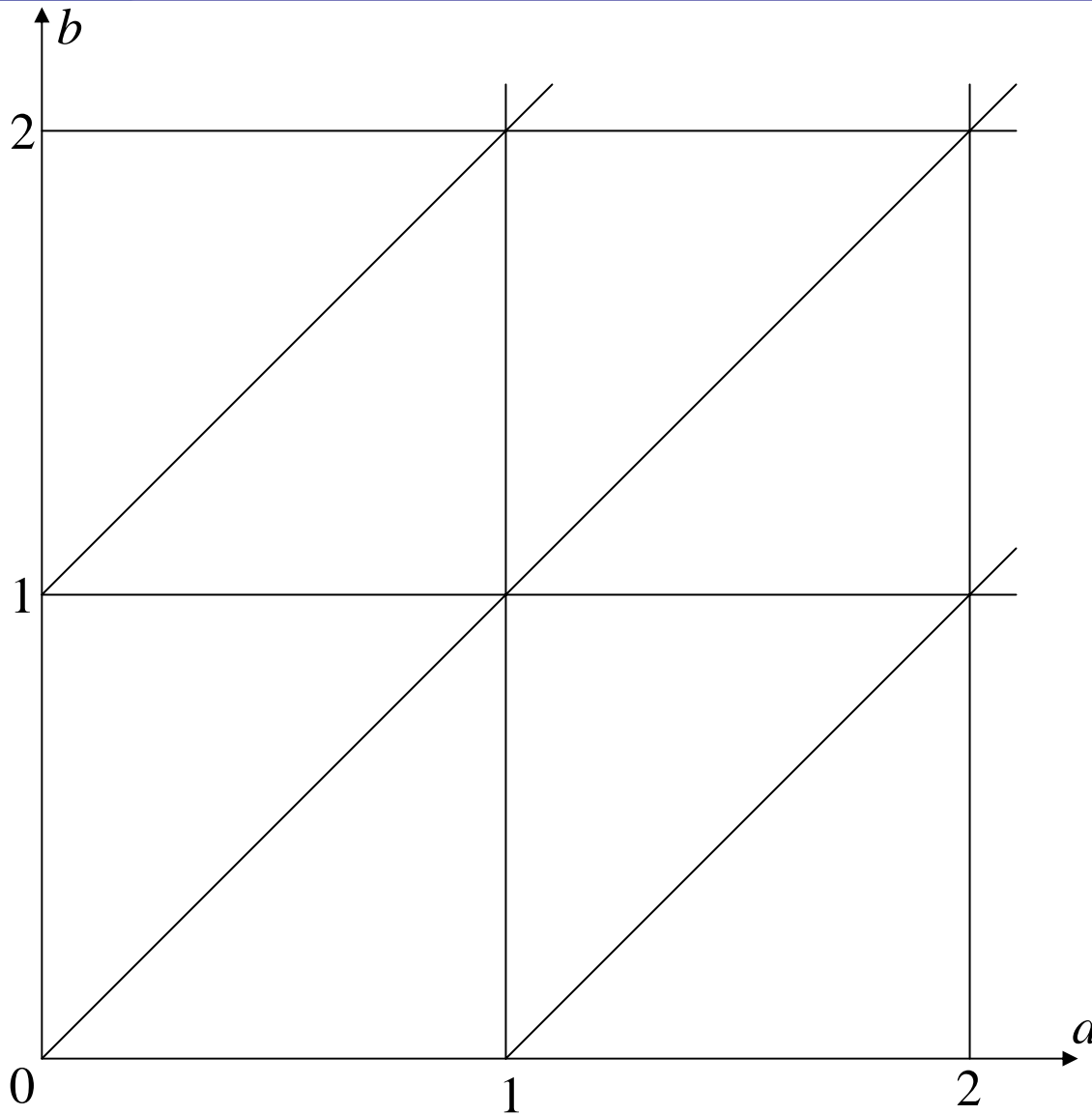
- Is it always the case that $\bigcap_{\Delta>0} \text{Reach}([A]_{\Delta}) = \text{Reach}([A])$?

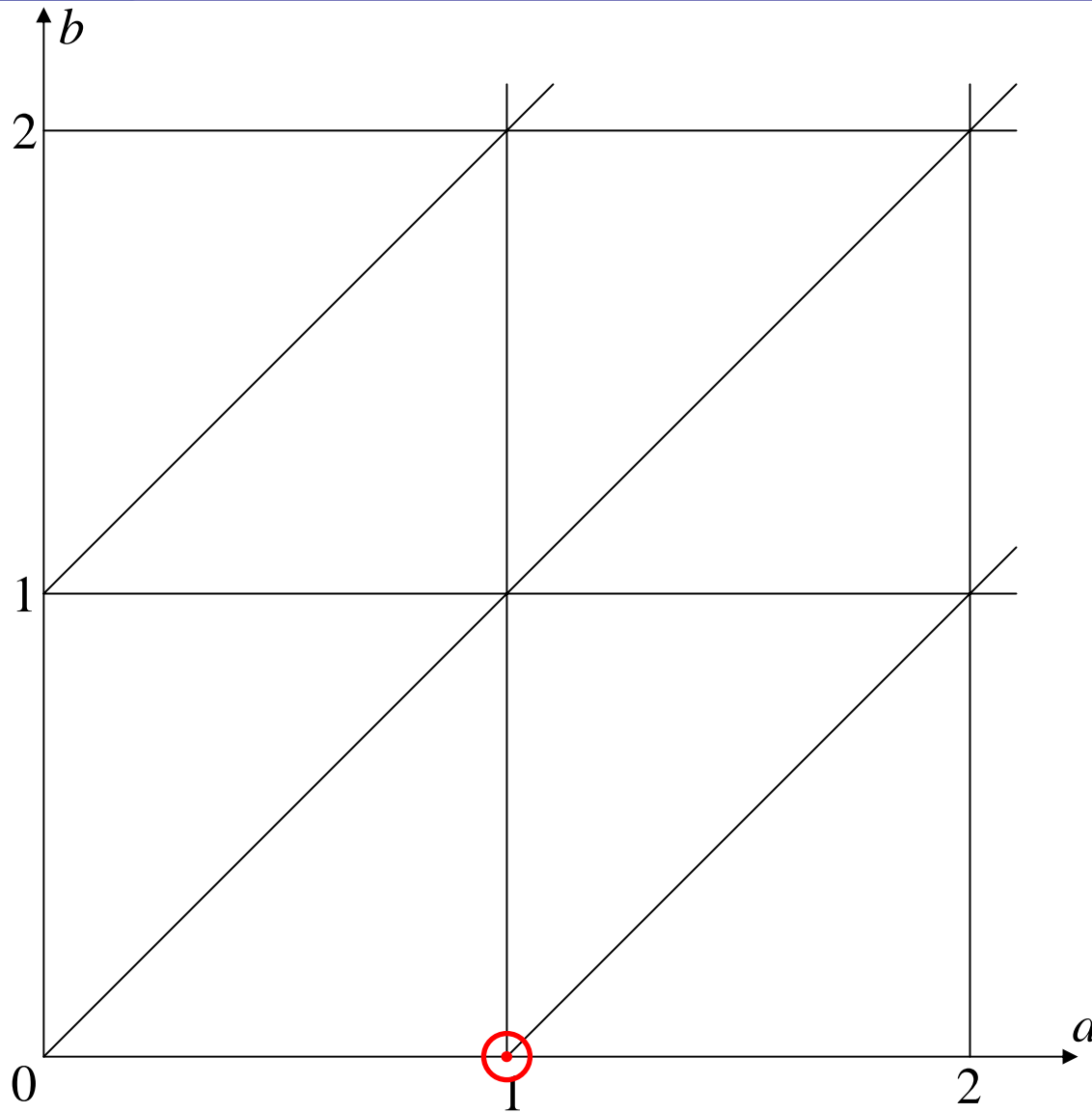
No ! (see example)

- How to compute $\bigcap_{\Delta>0} \text{Reach}([A]_{\Delta})$?
 - [Pur98] gives an algorithm for $\bigcap_{\varepsilon>0} \text{Reach}([A]^{\varepsilon})$
 - We show that $\bigcap_{\varepsilon>0} \text{Reach}([A]^{\varepsilon}) = \bigcap_{\Delta>0} \text{Reach}([A]_{\Delta})$

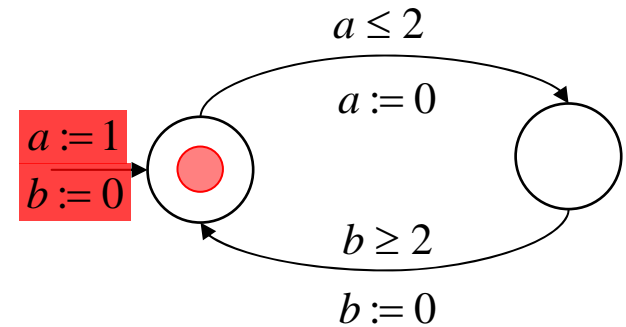
An example showing that

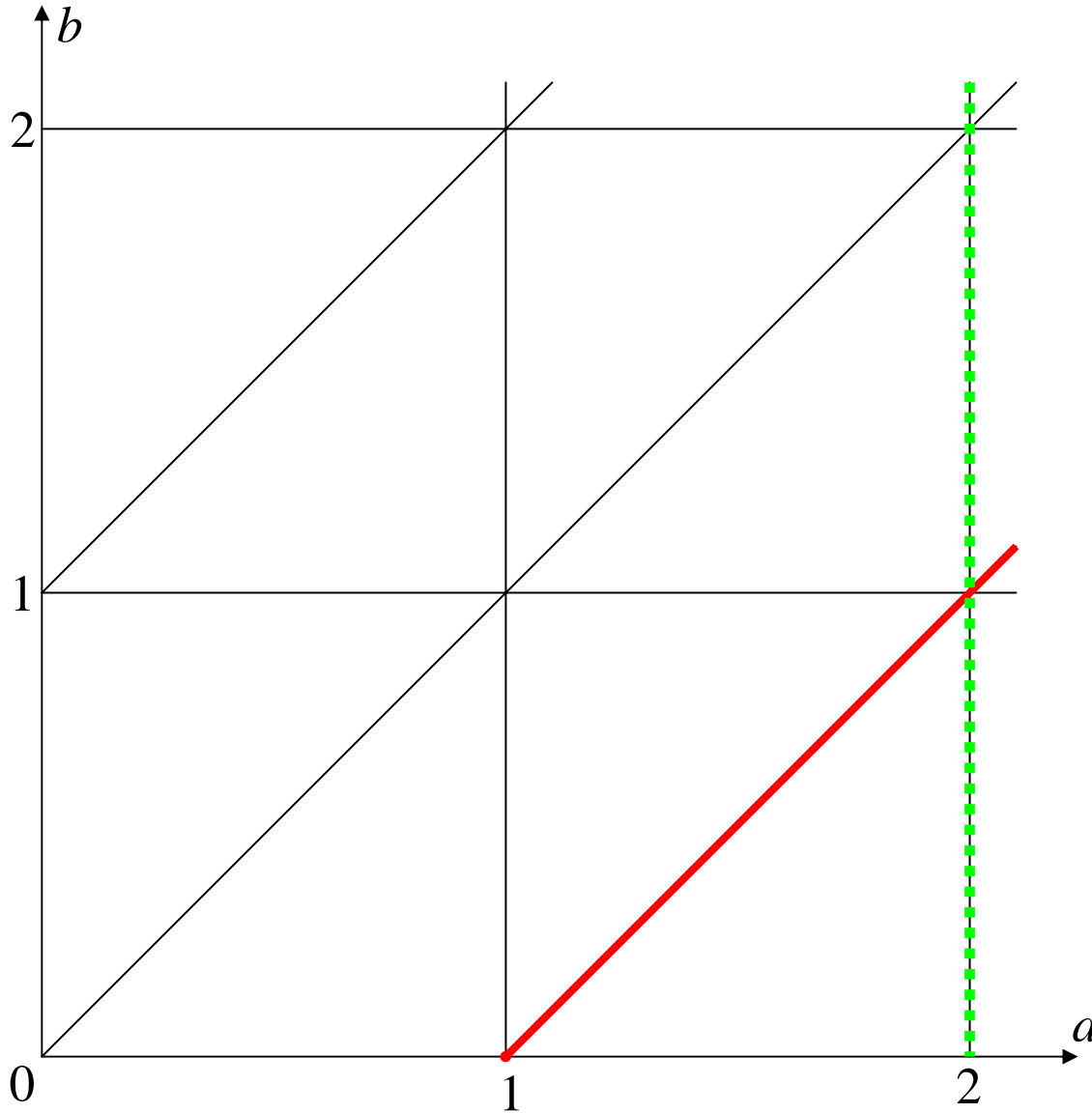
$$\text{Reach}([A]) \neq \bigcap_{\Delta > 0} \text{Reach}([A]_{\Delta})$$



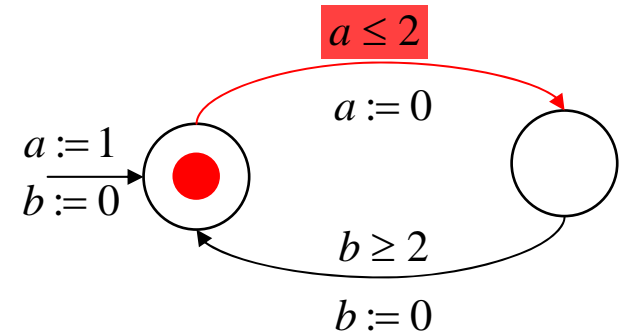


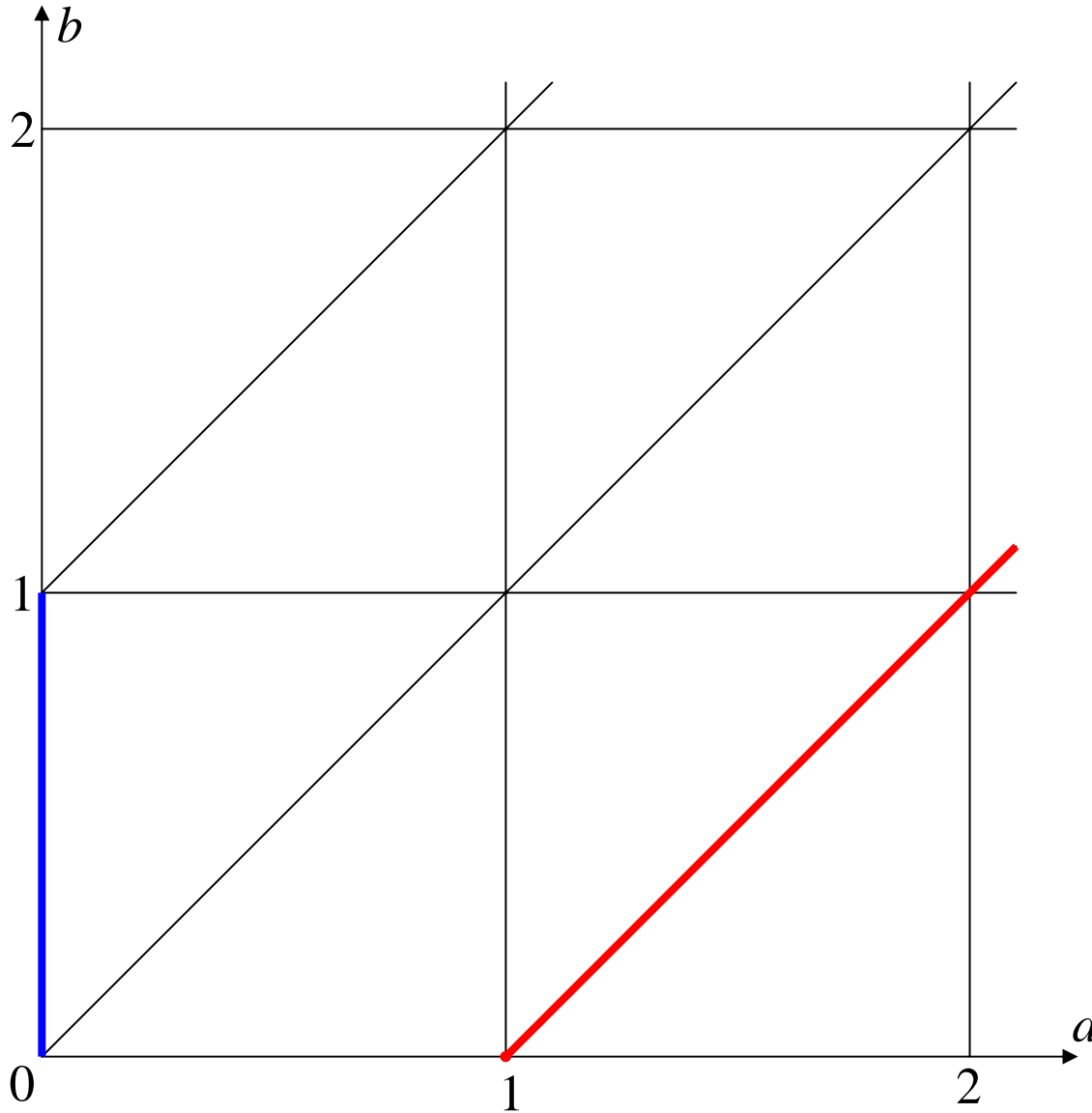
Classical Semantics



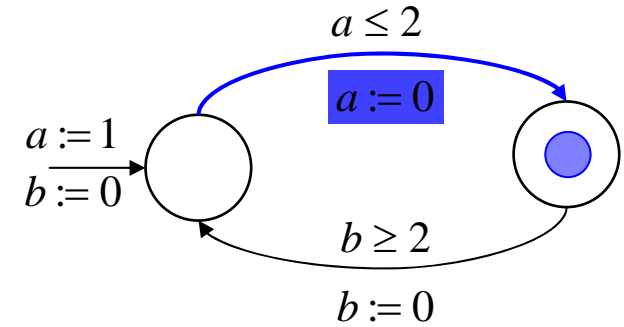


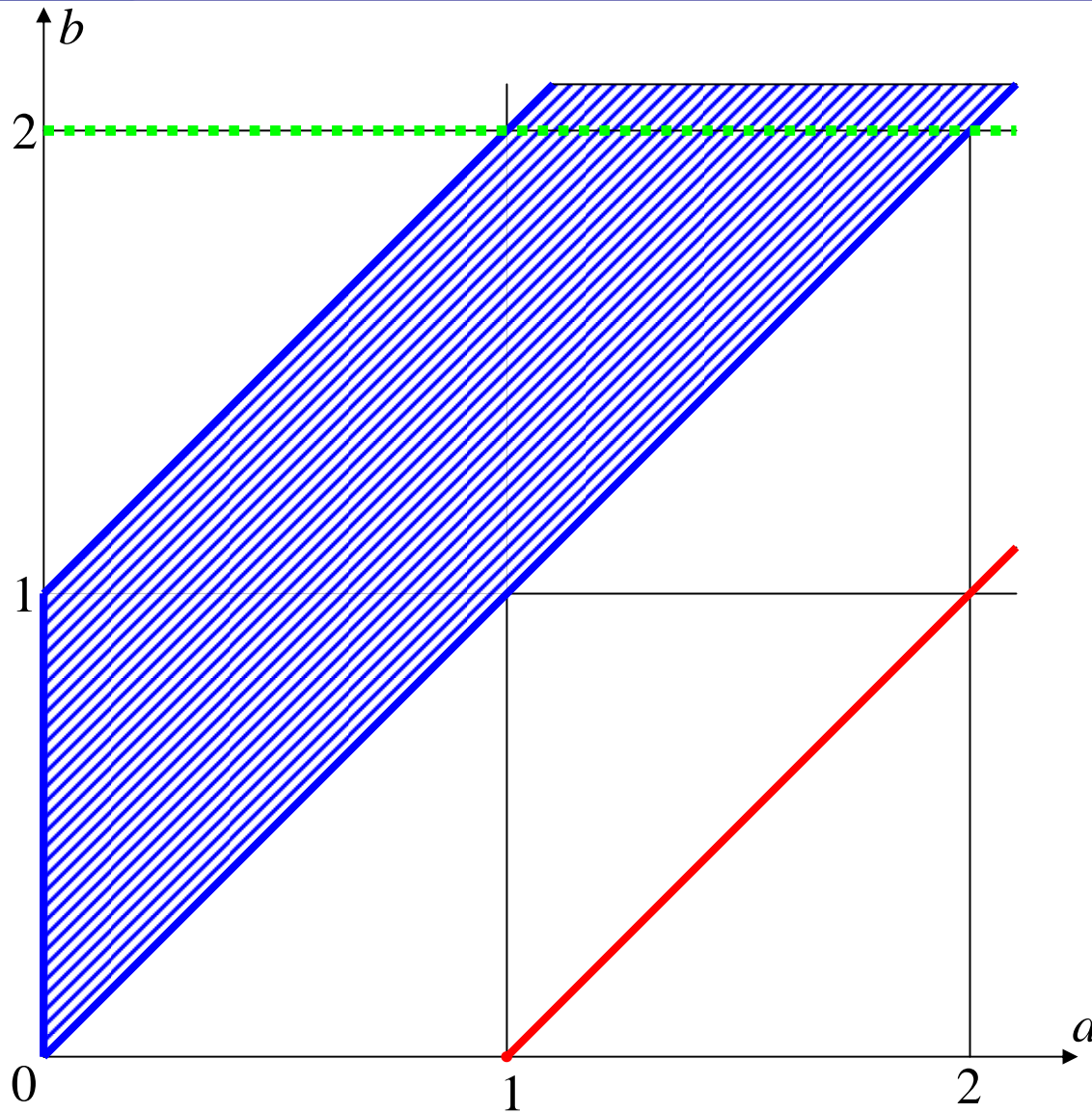
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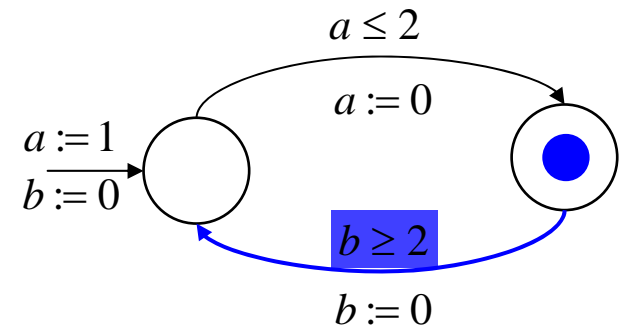


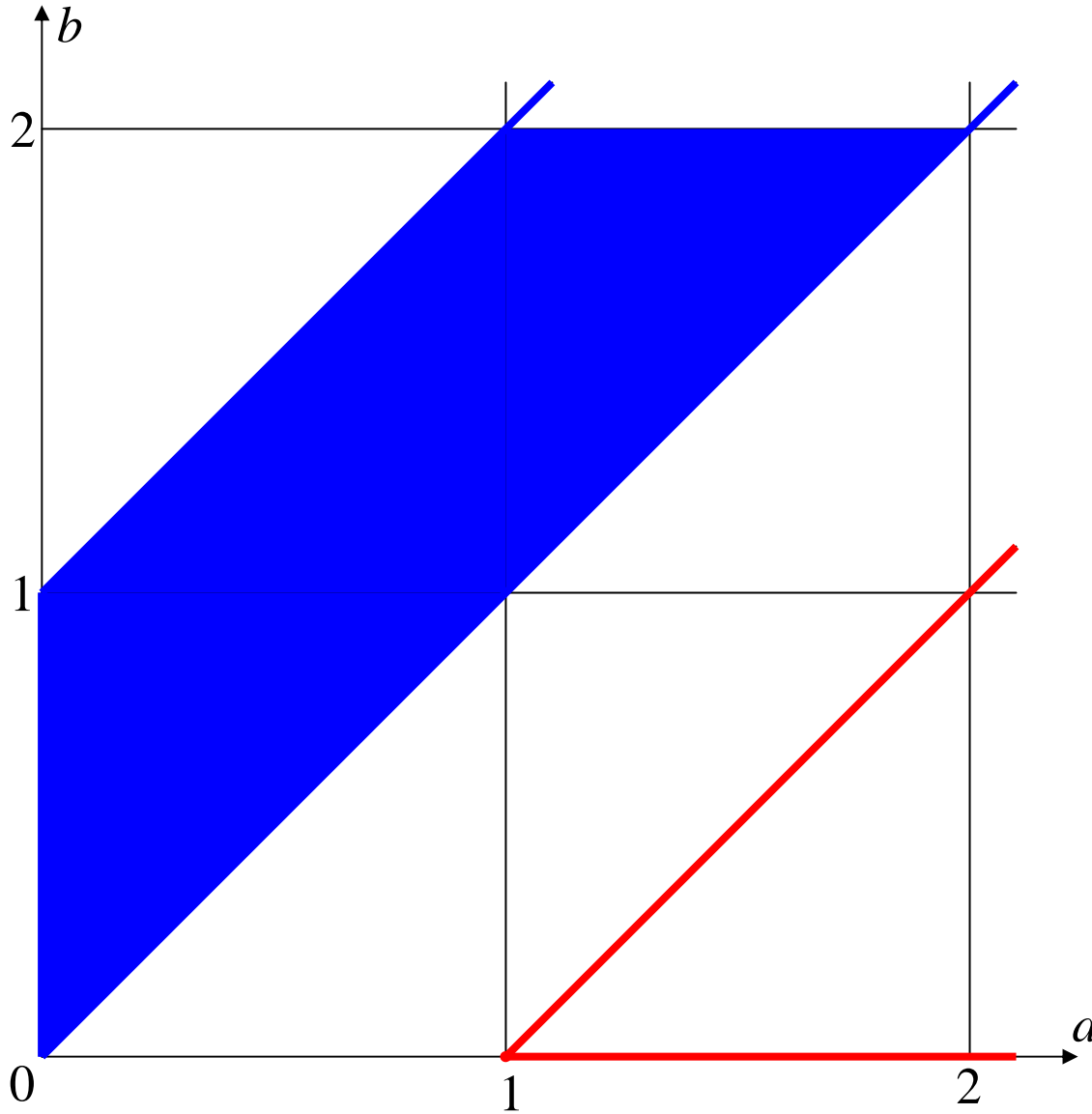
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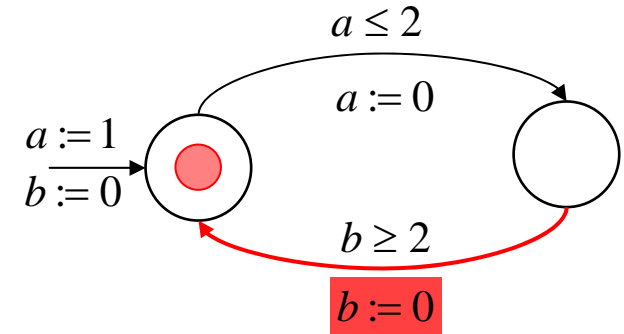


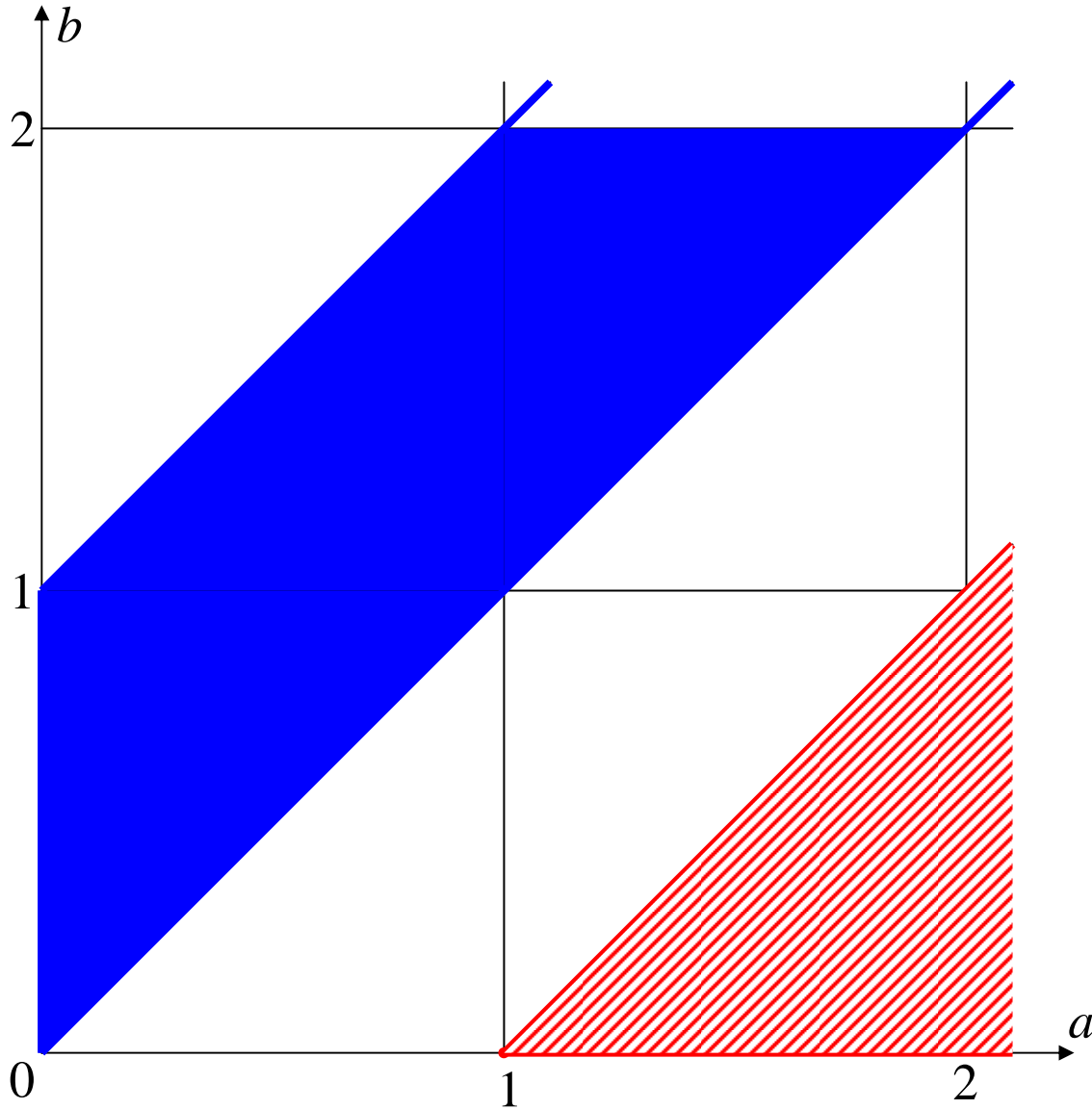
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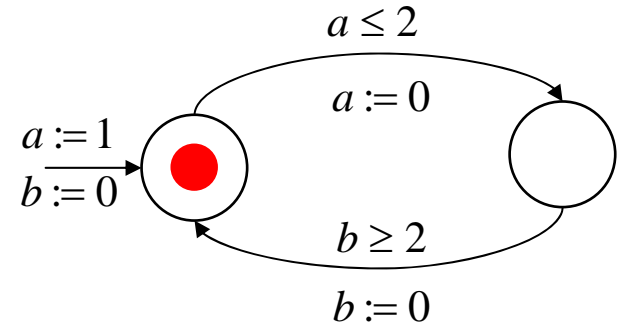


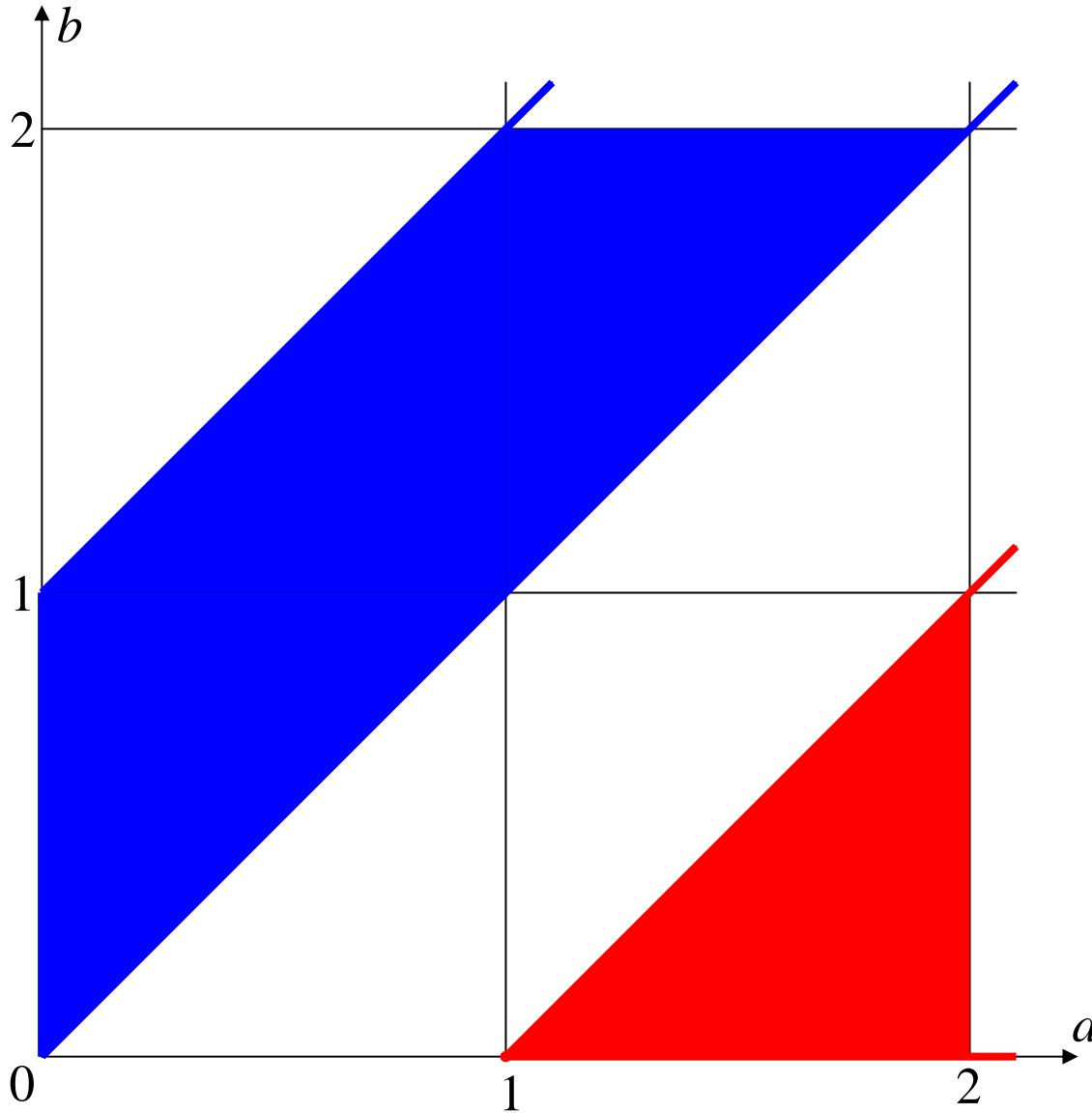
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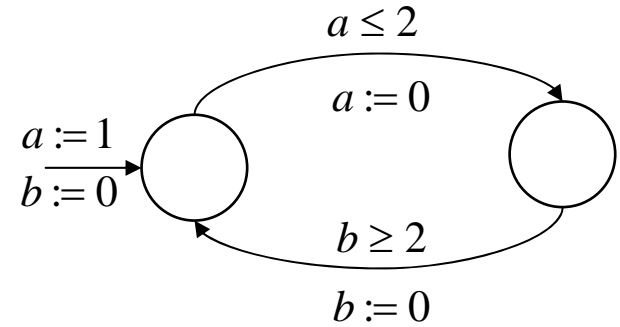


Classical Semantics

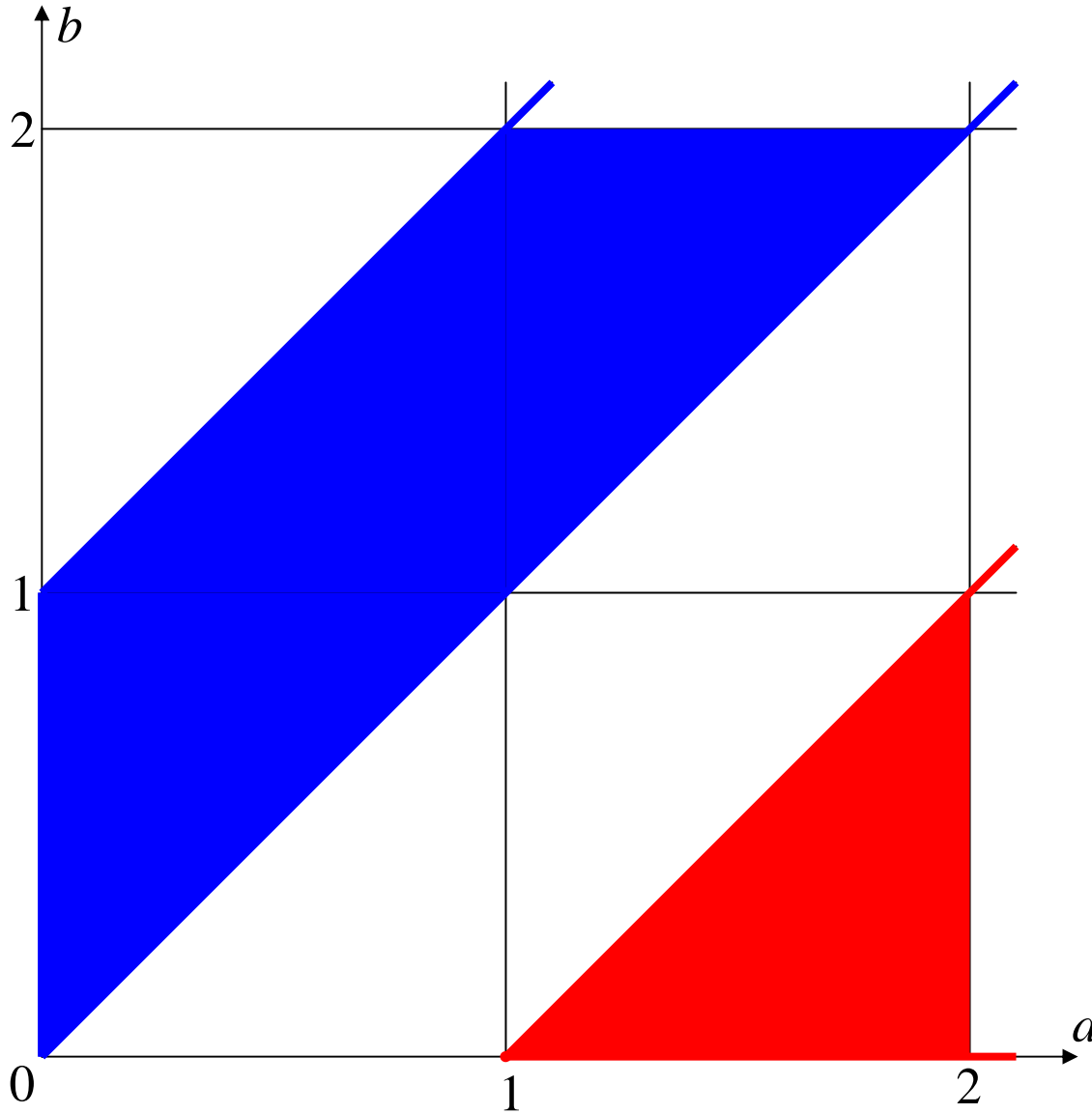




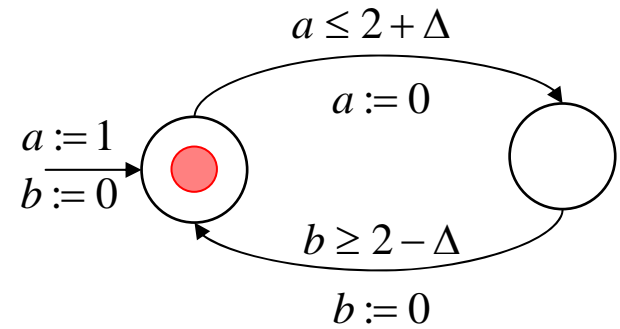
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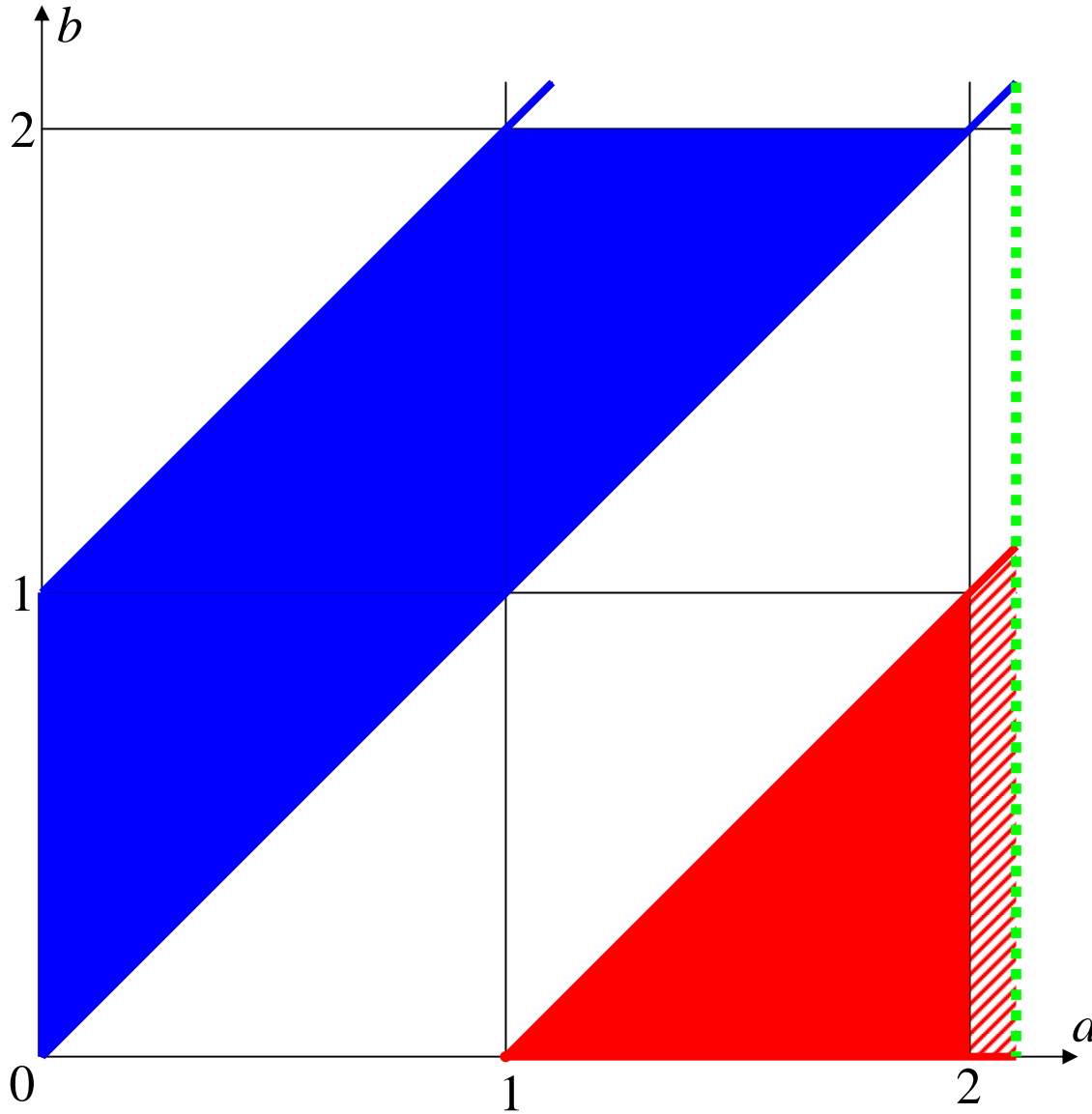


Reach([A])

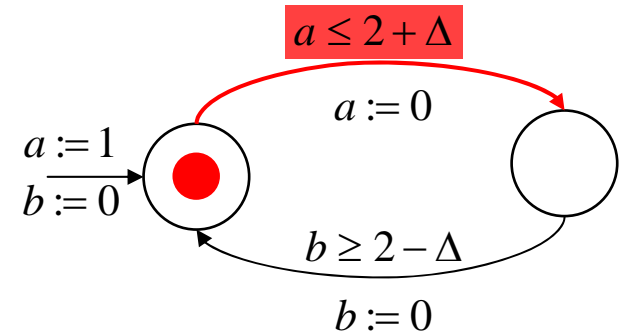


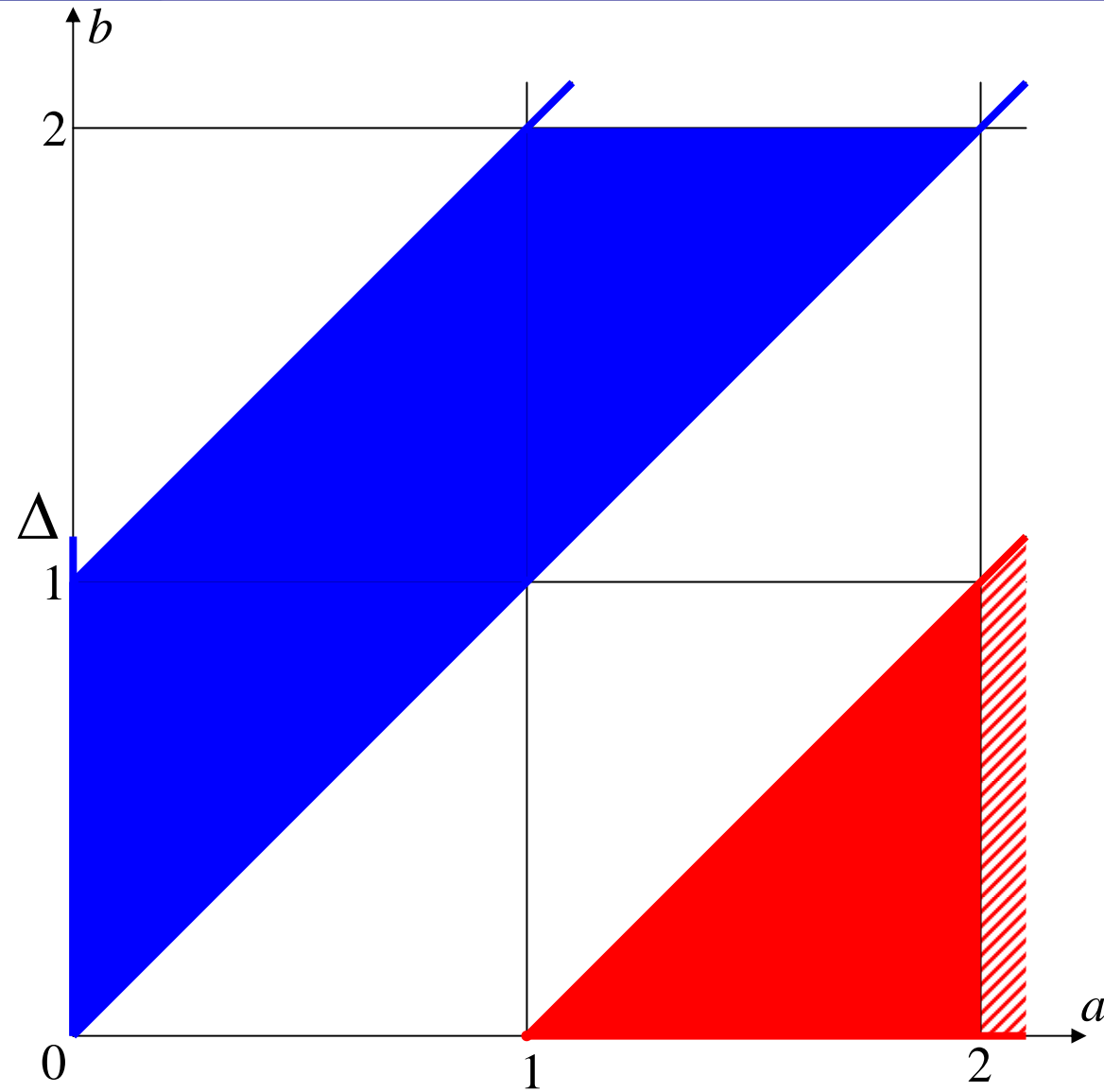
Enlarged Semantics



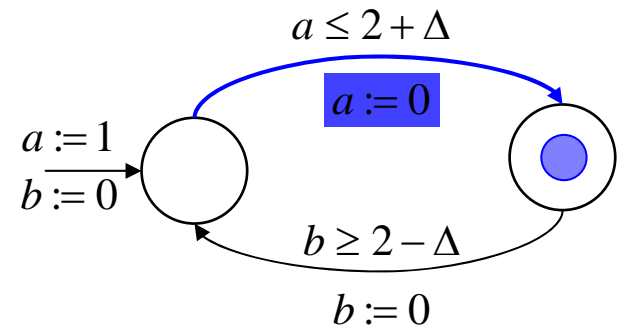


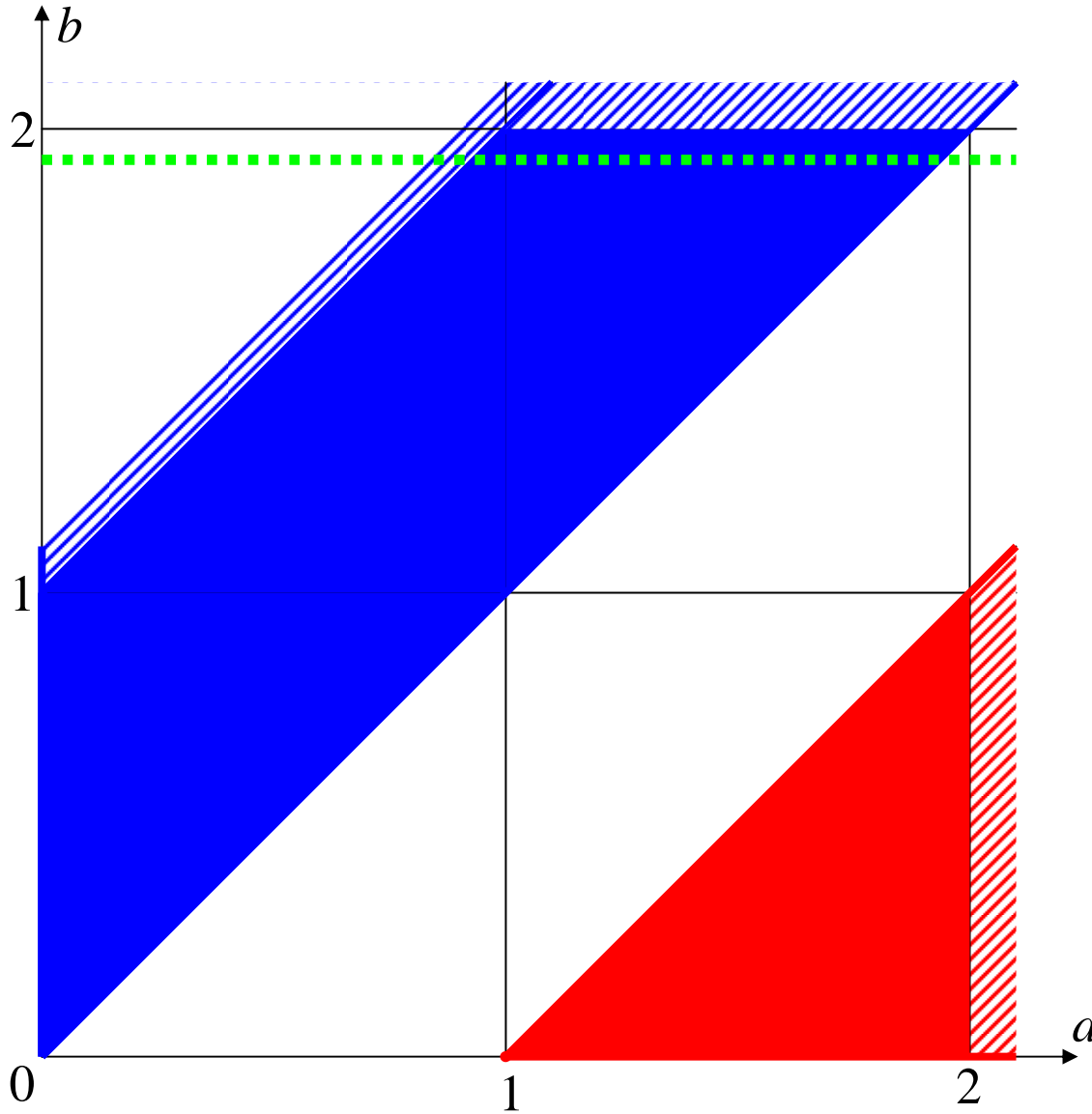
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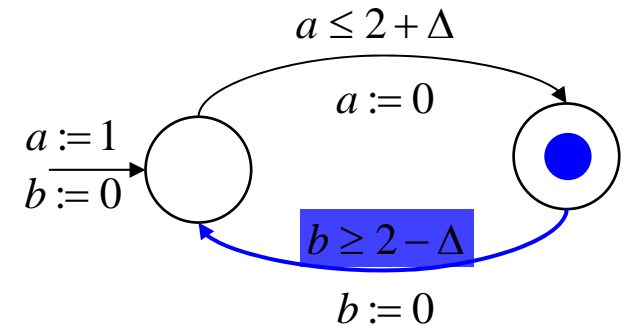


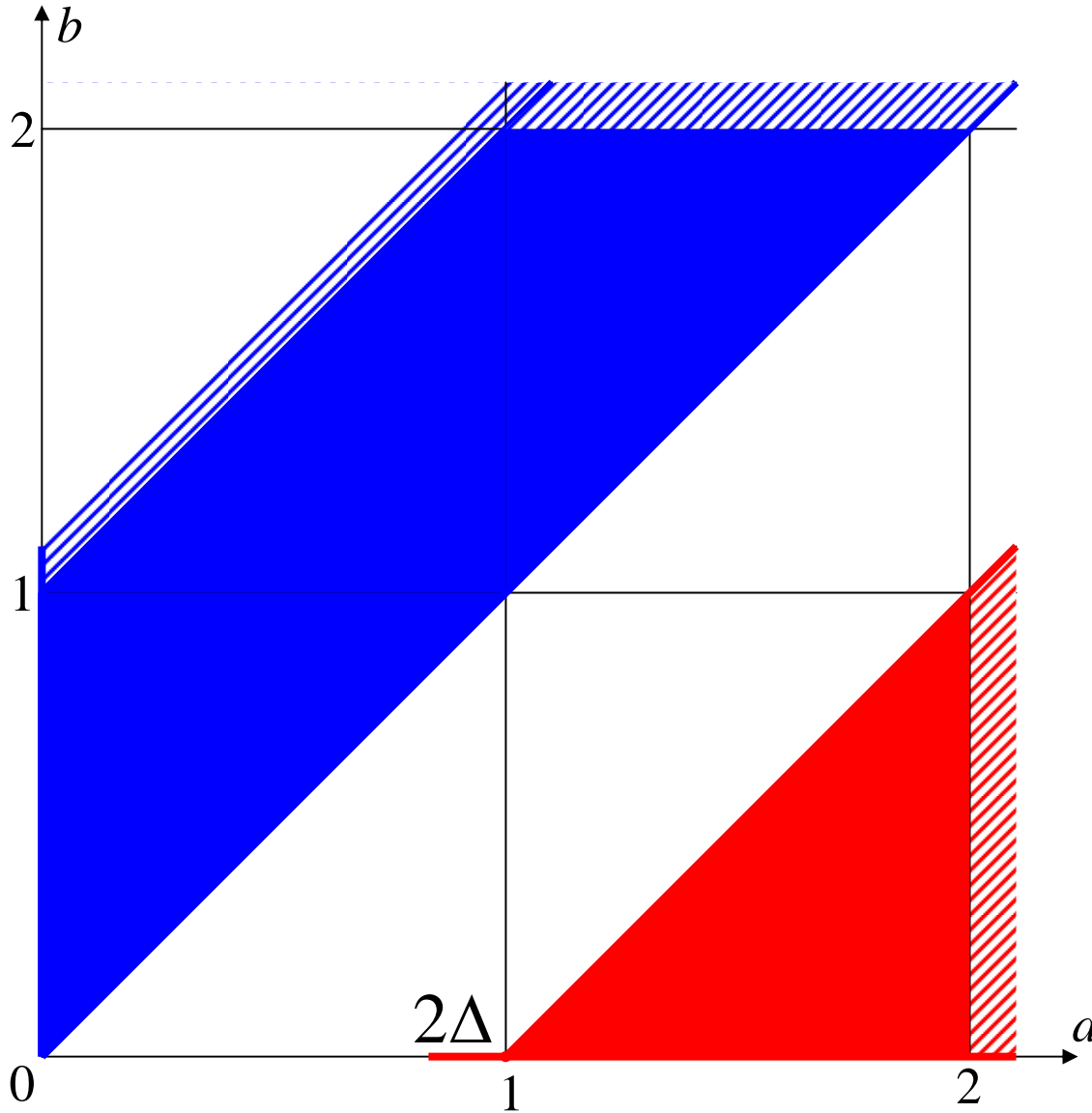
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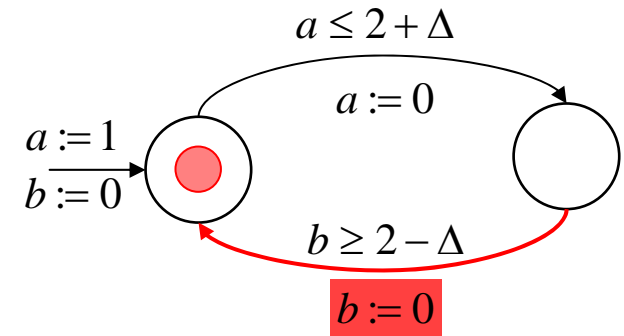


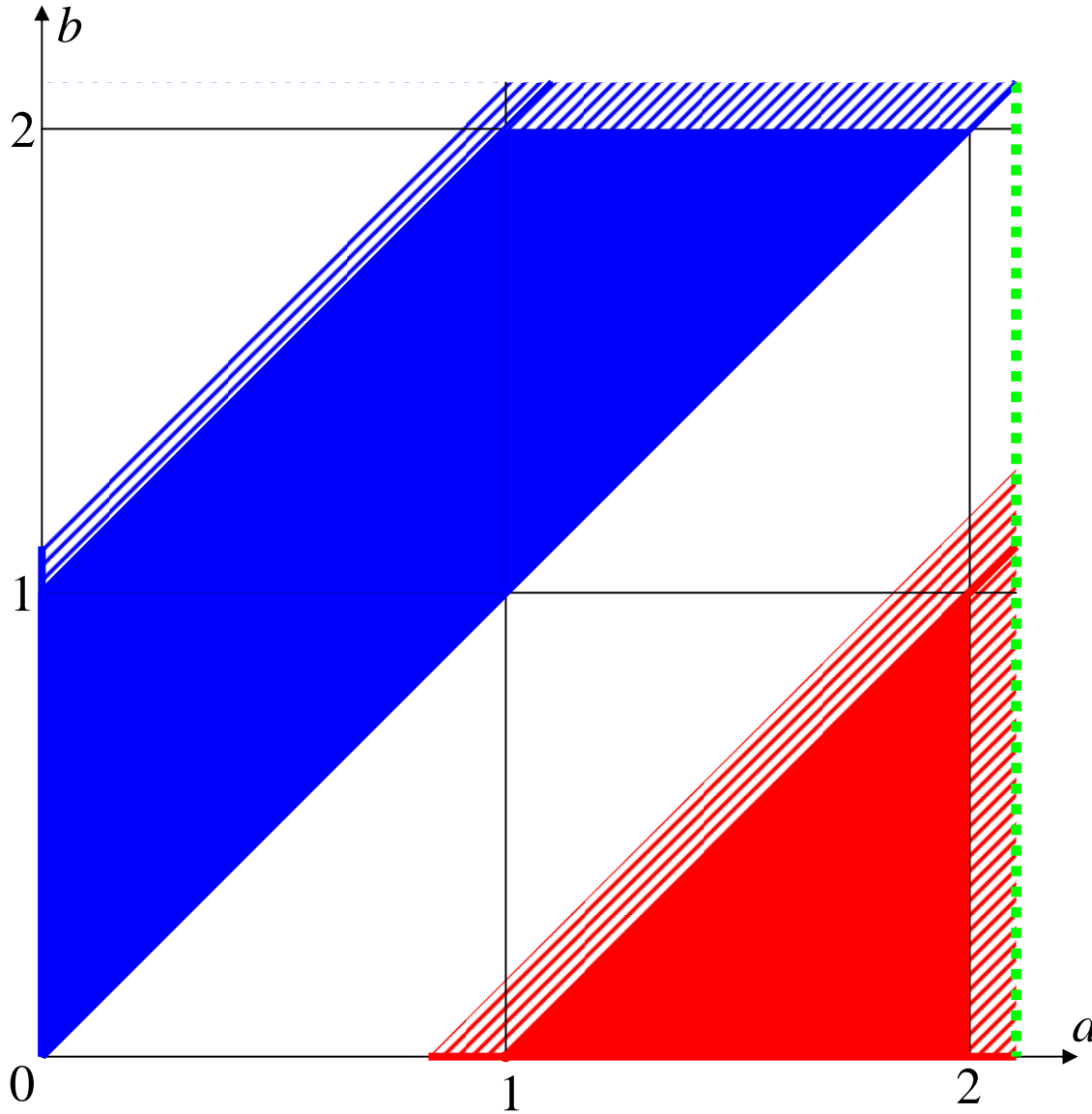
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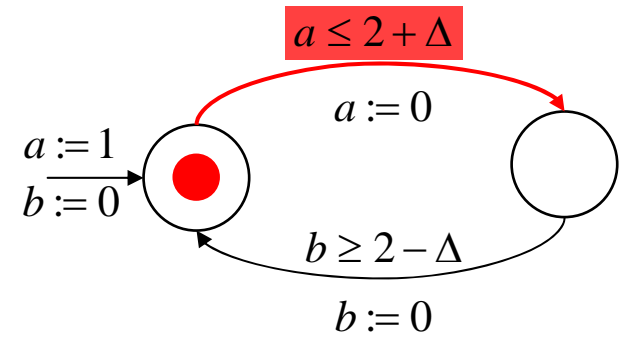


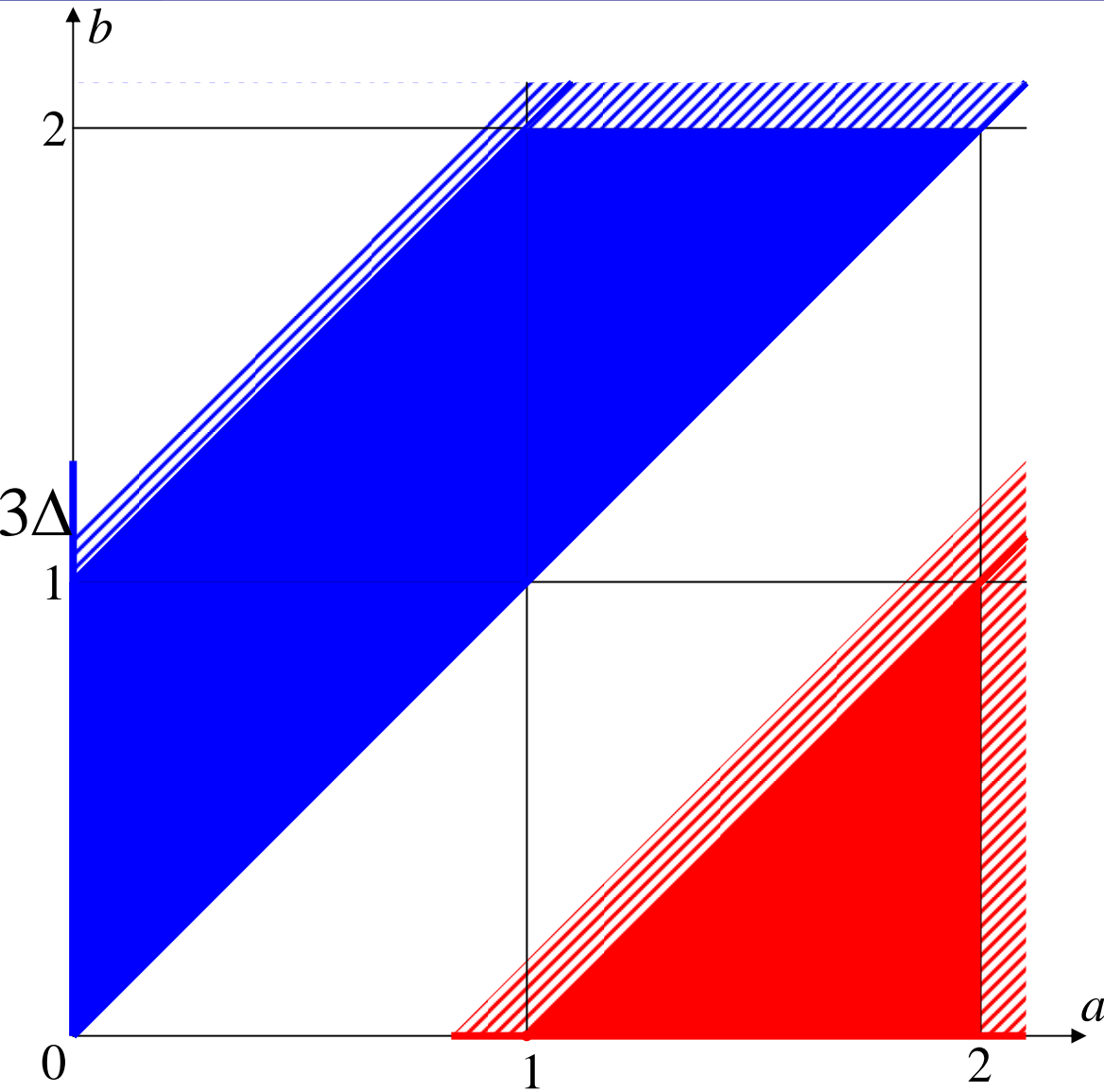
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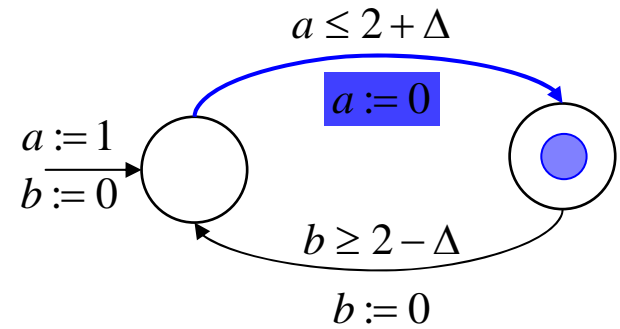


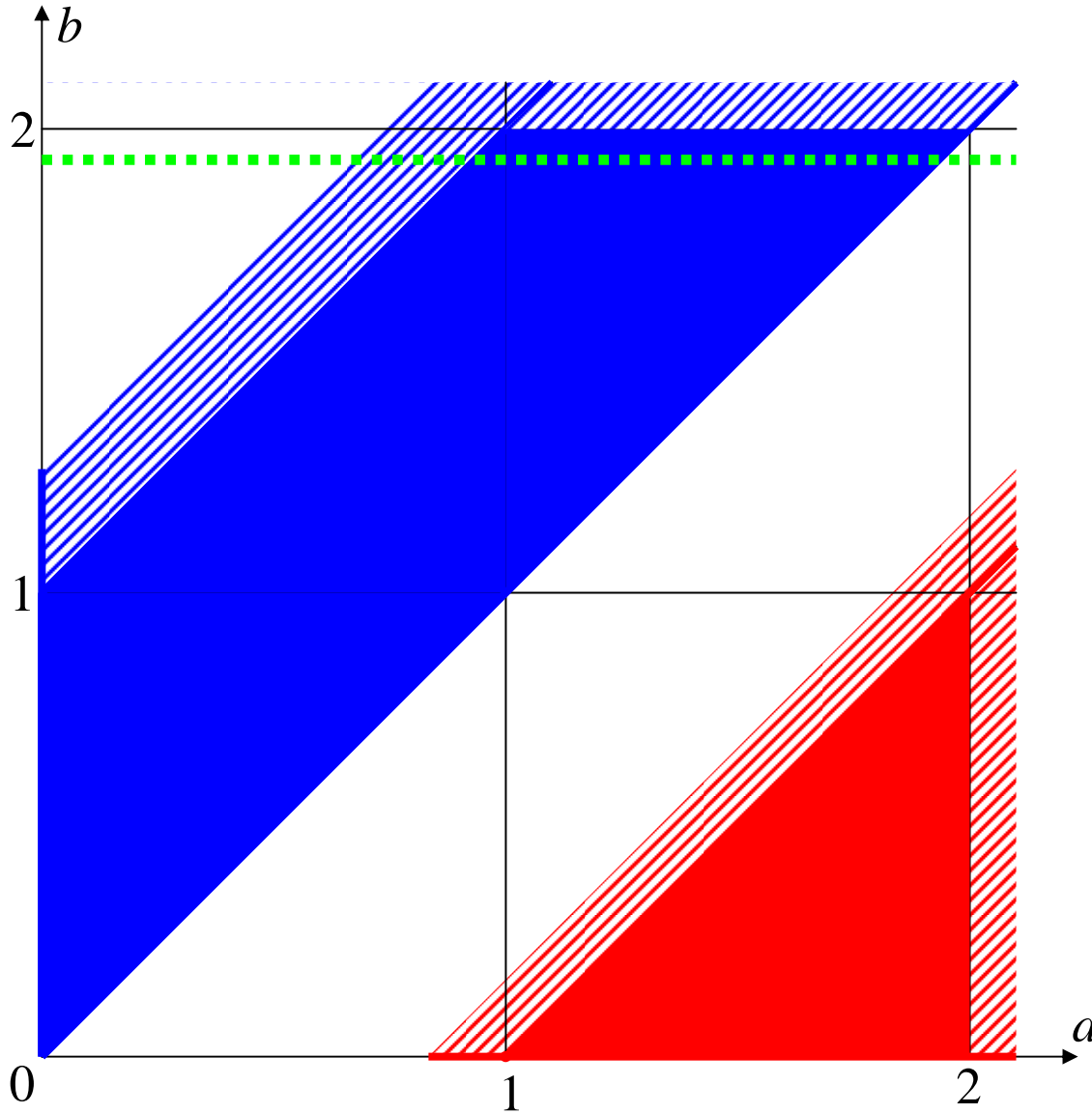
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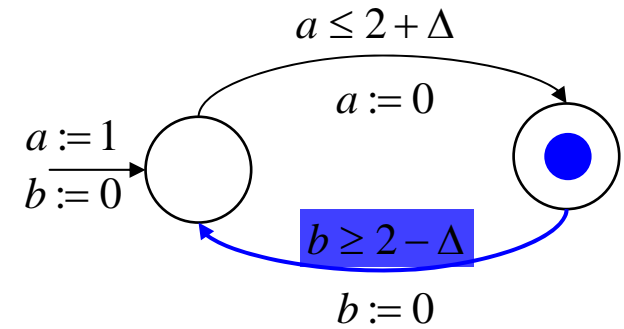


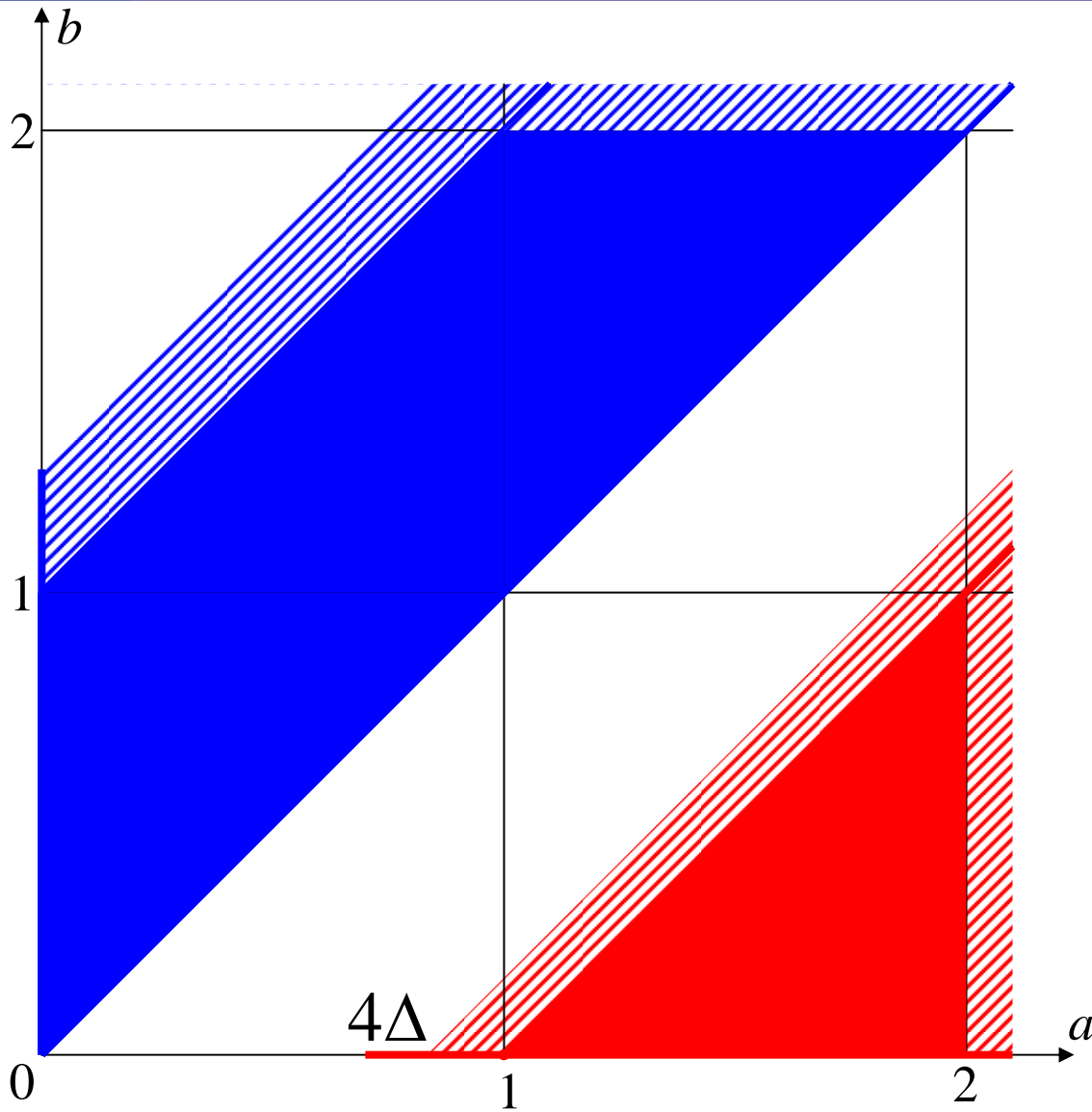
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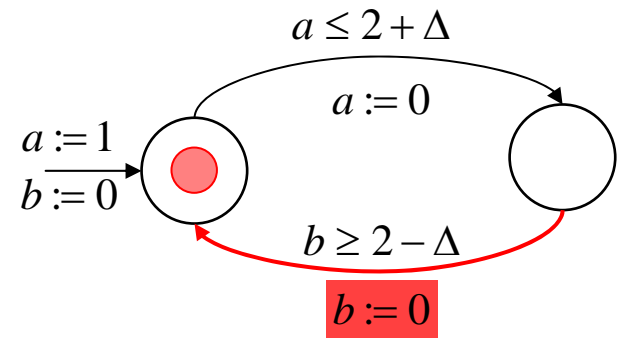


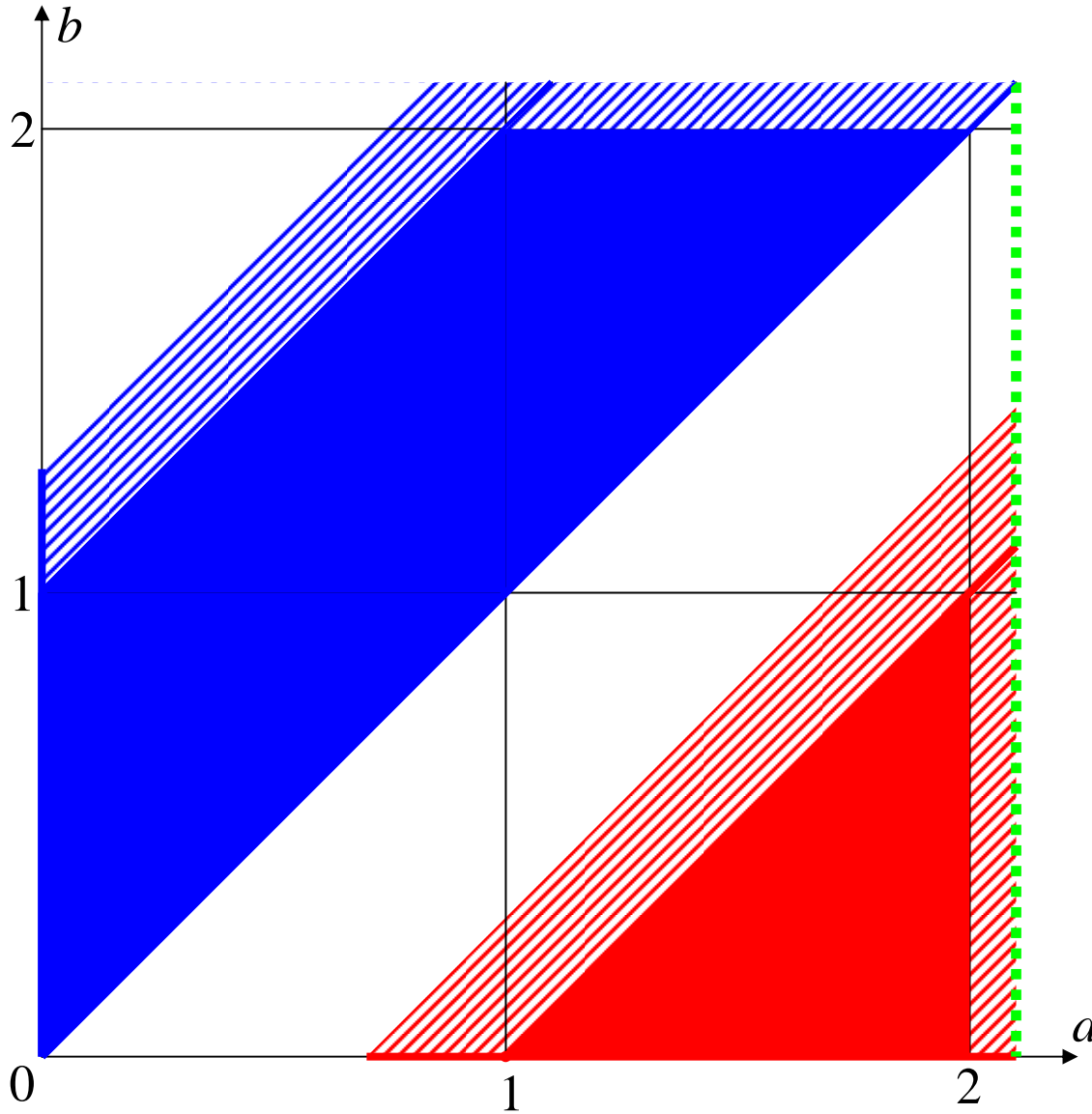
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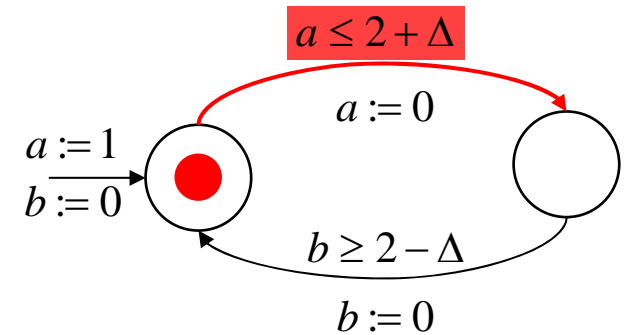


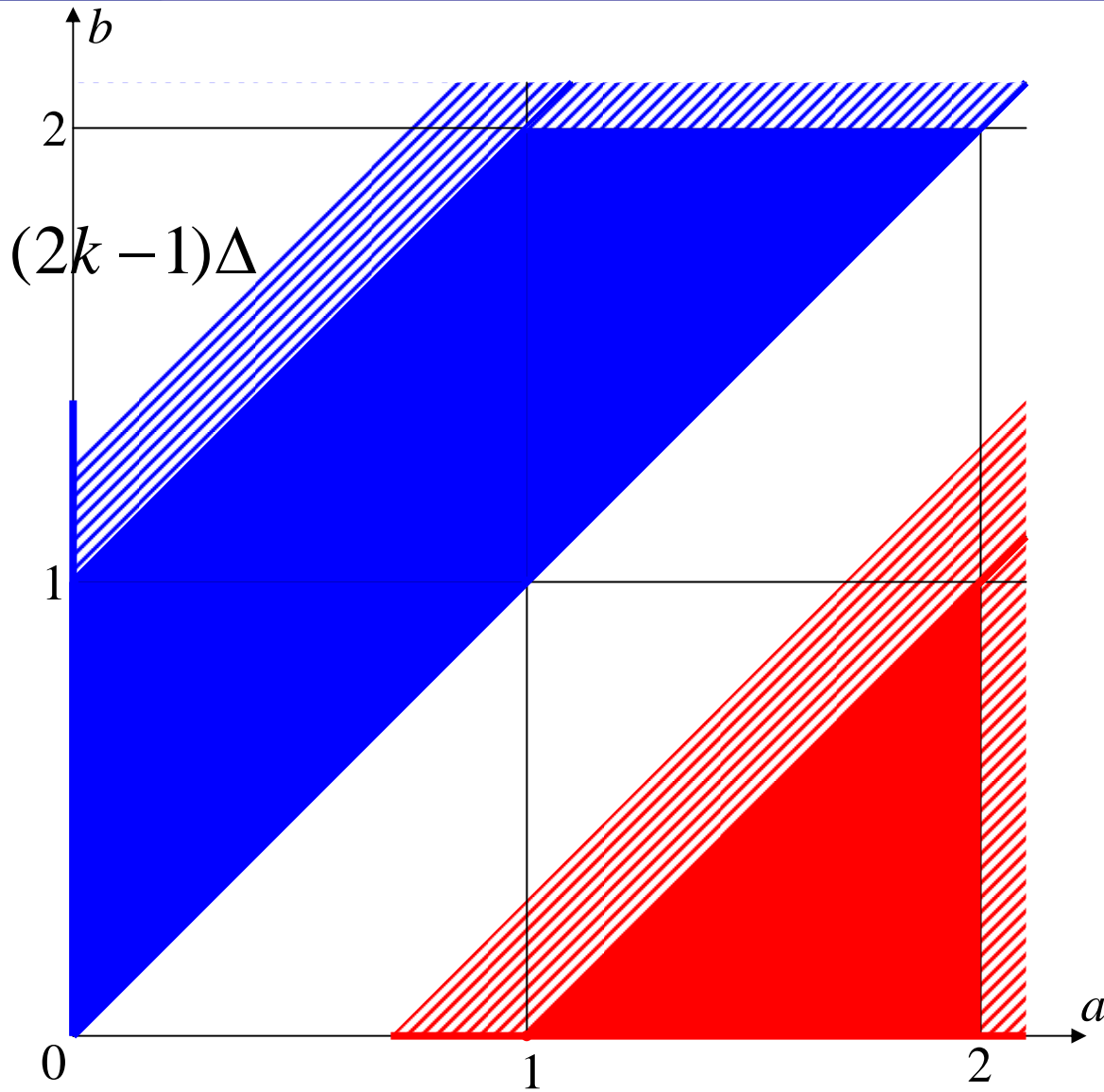
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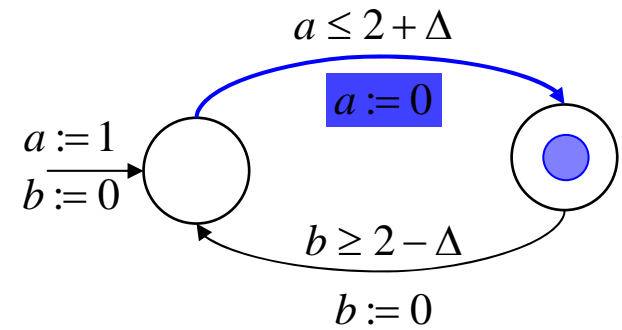


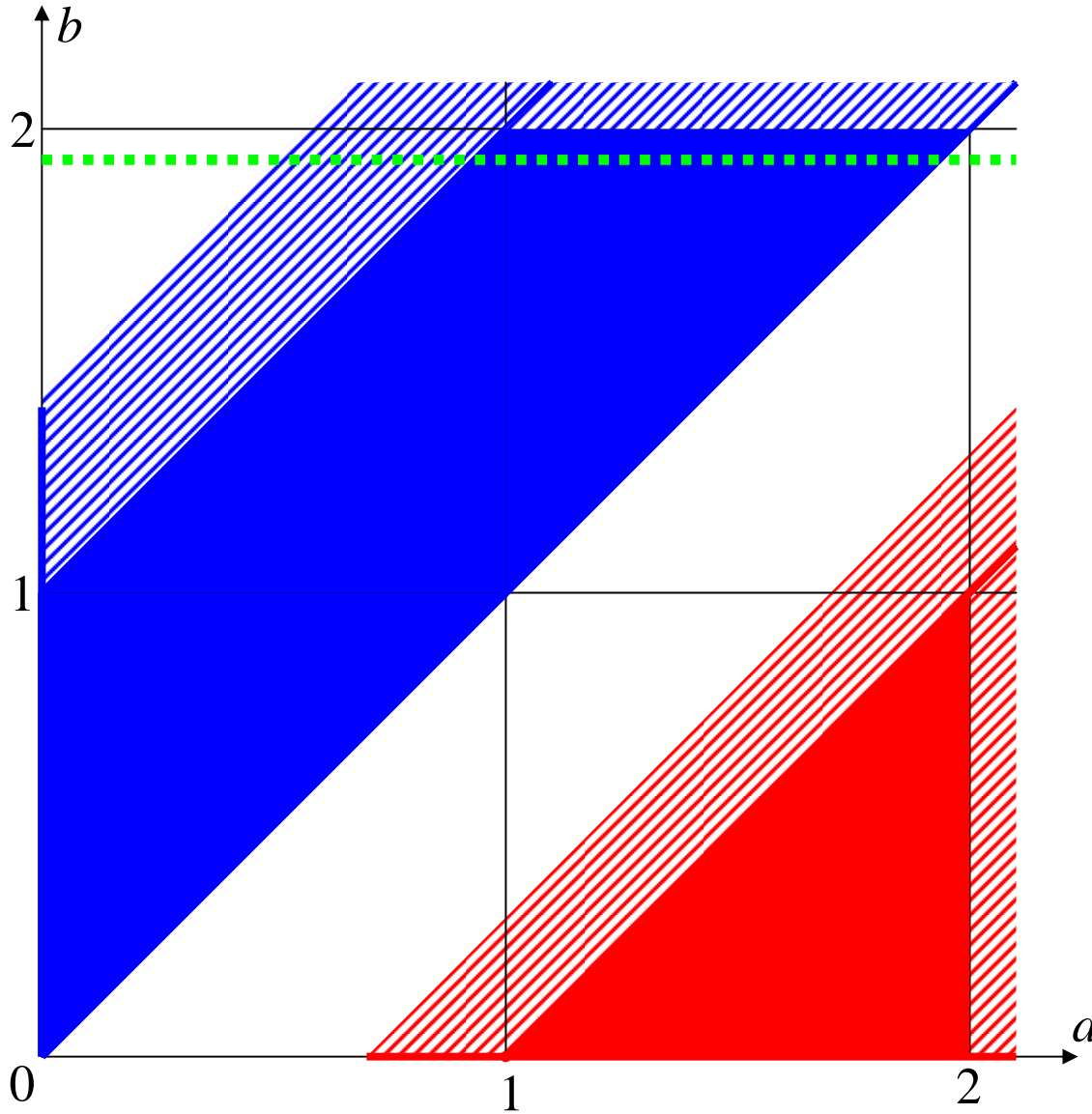
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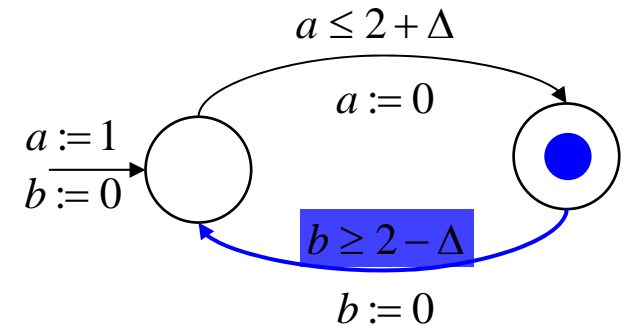


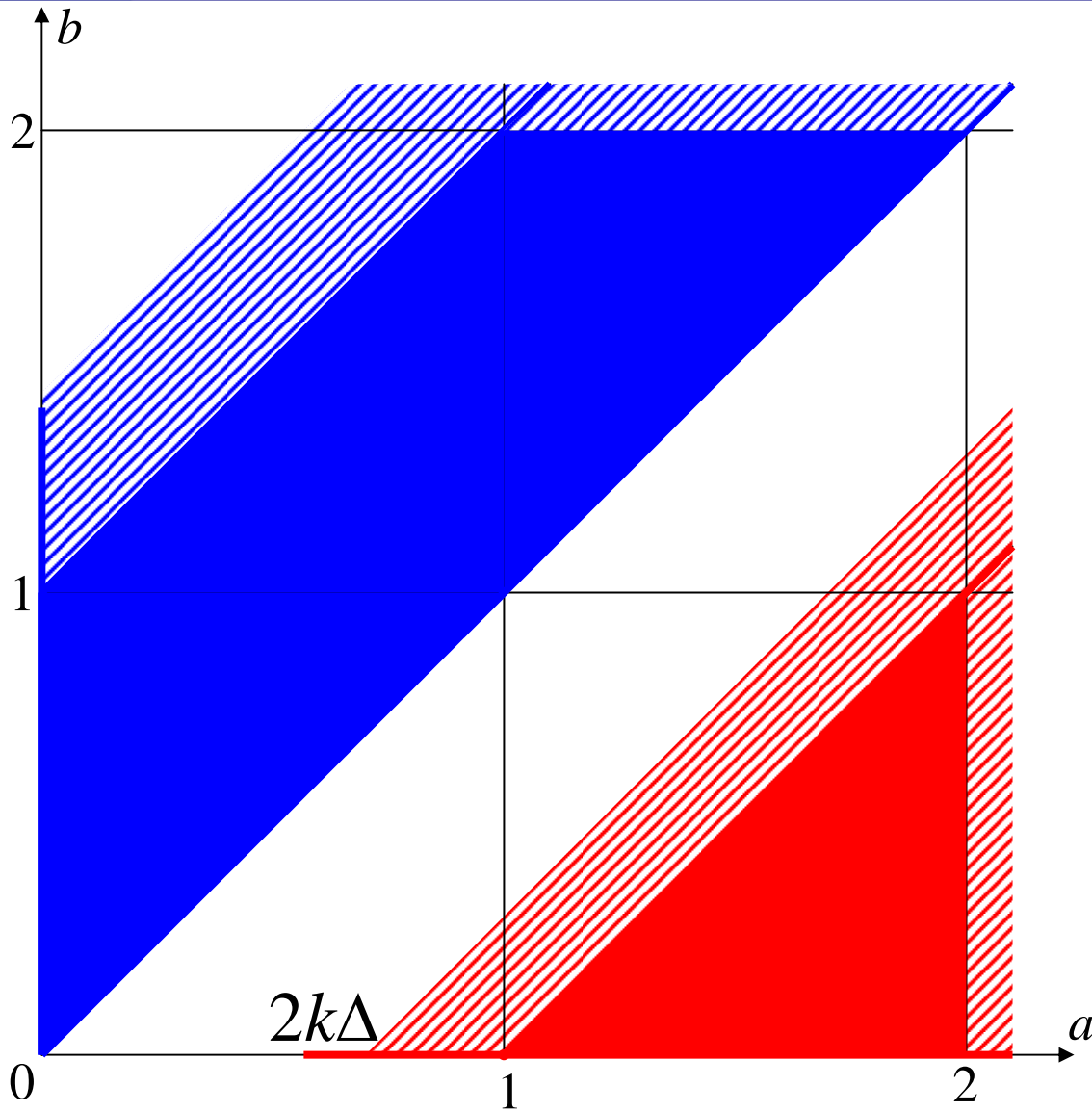
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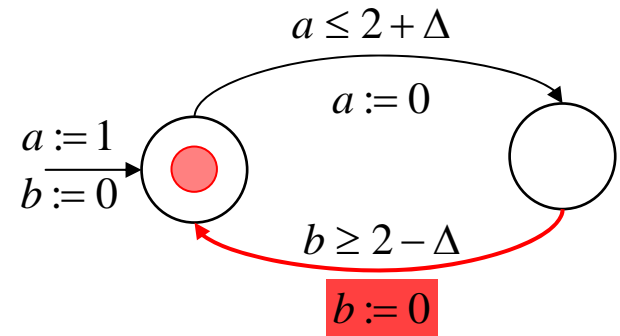


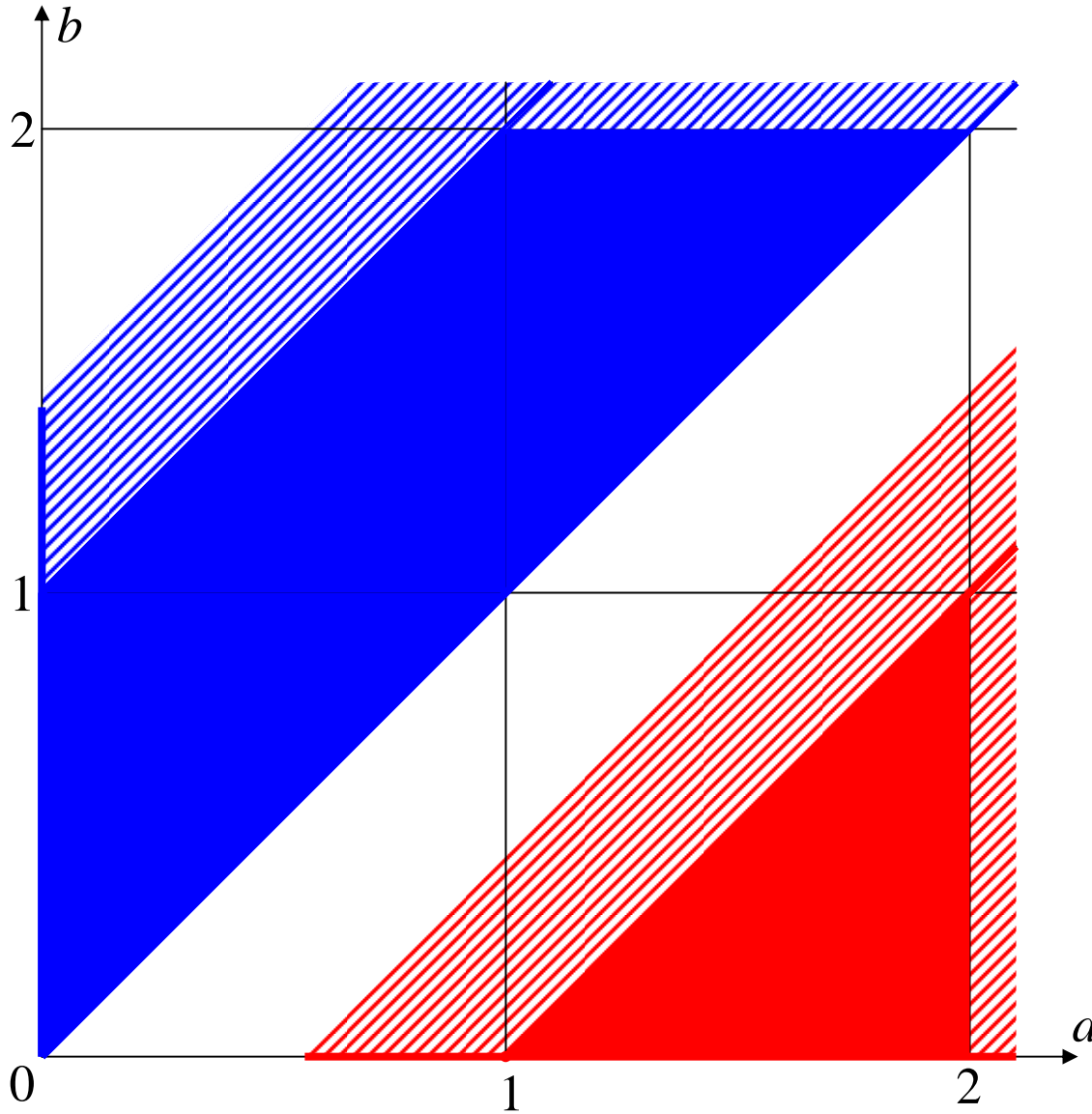
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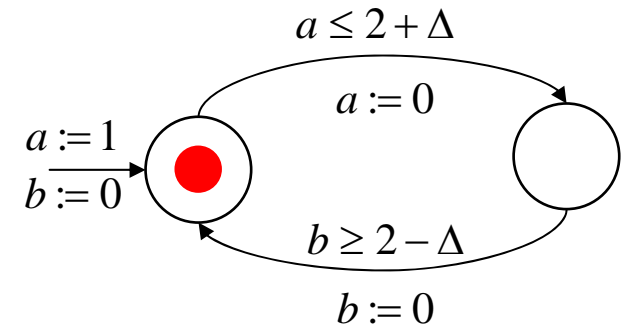


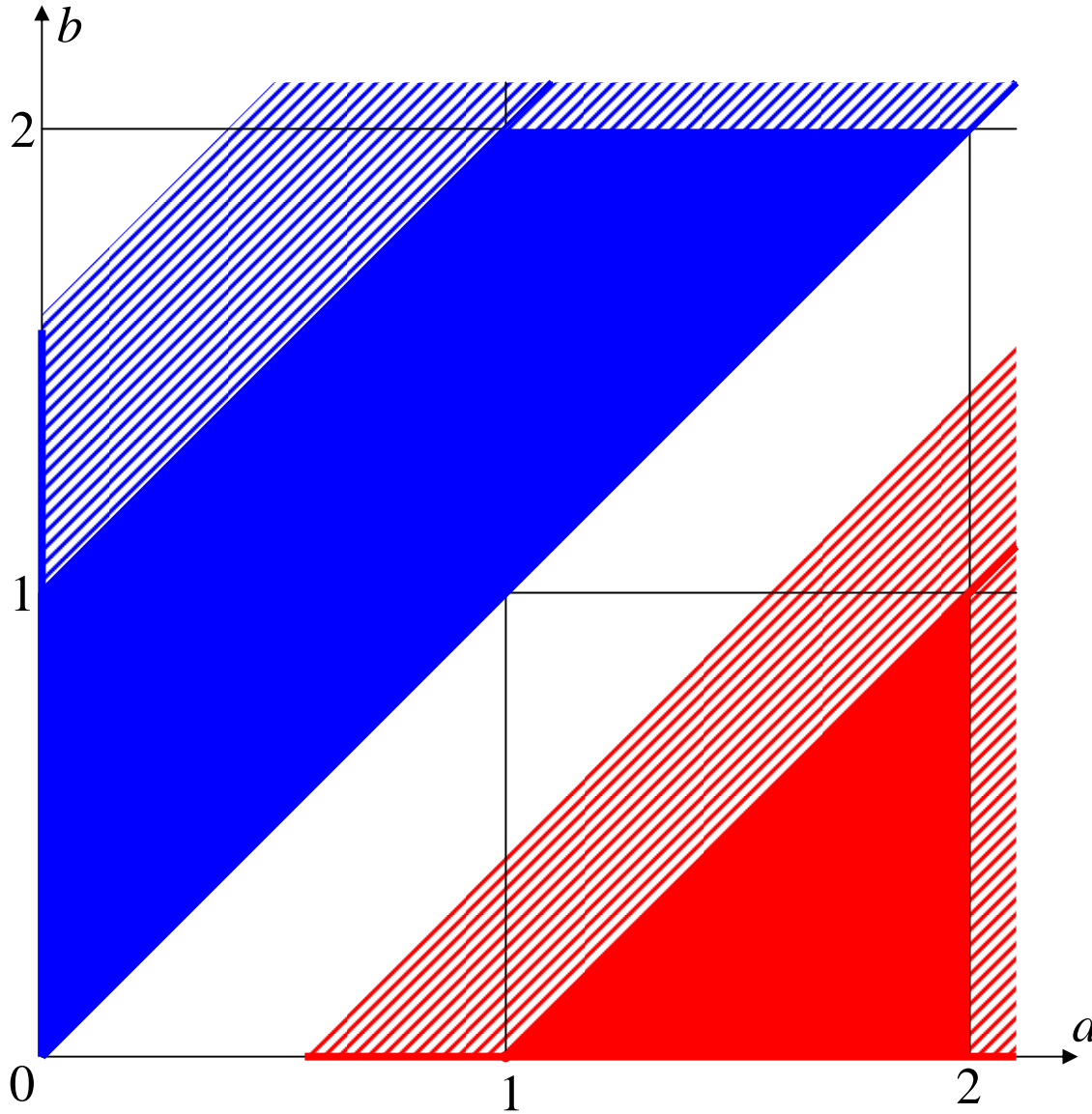
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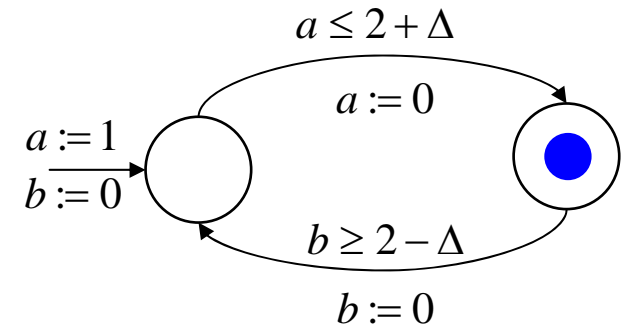


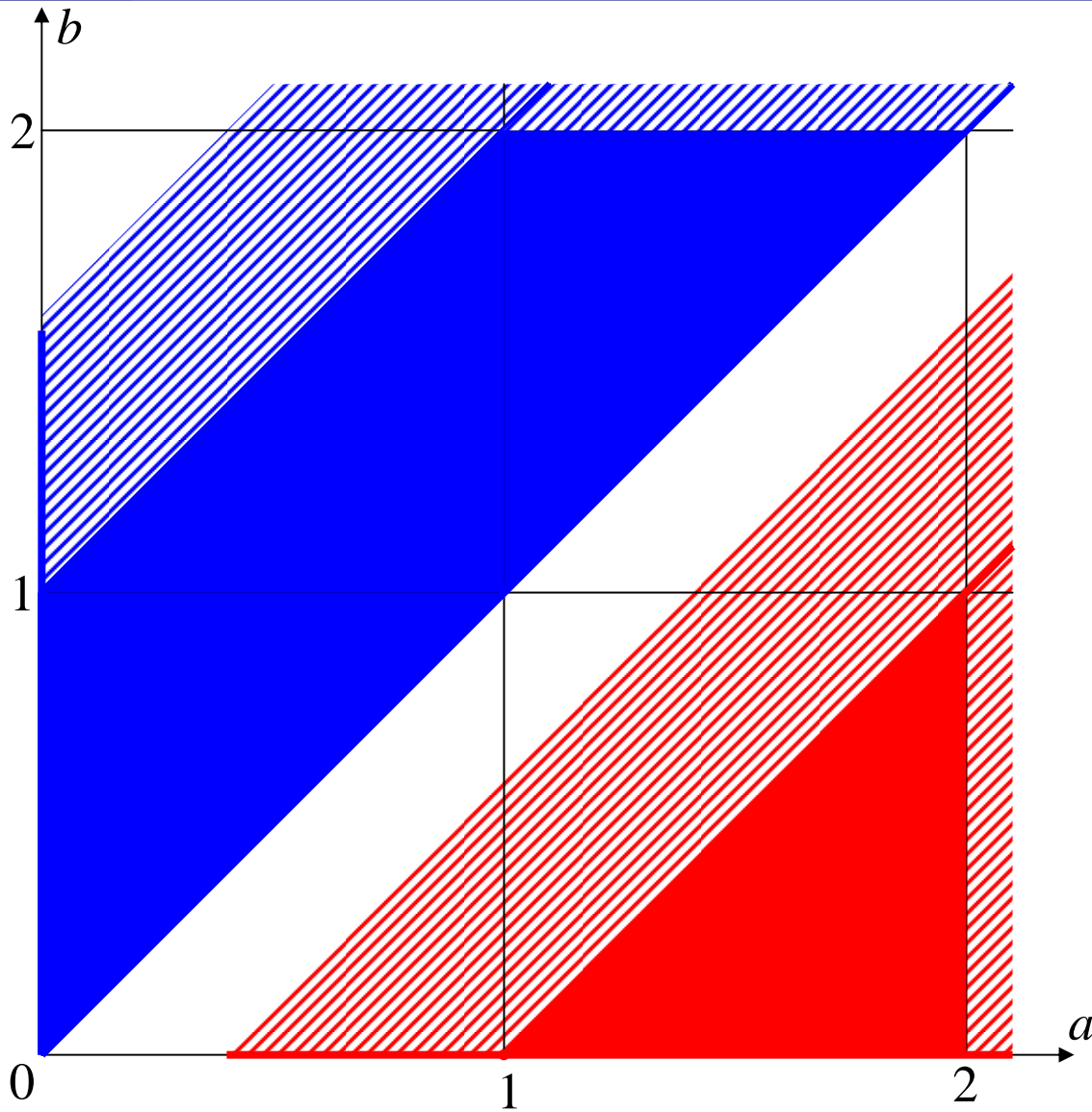
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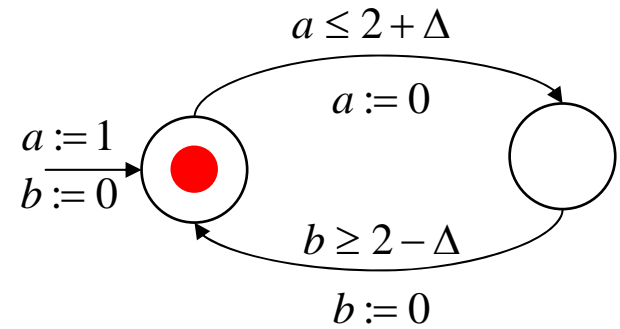


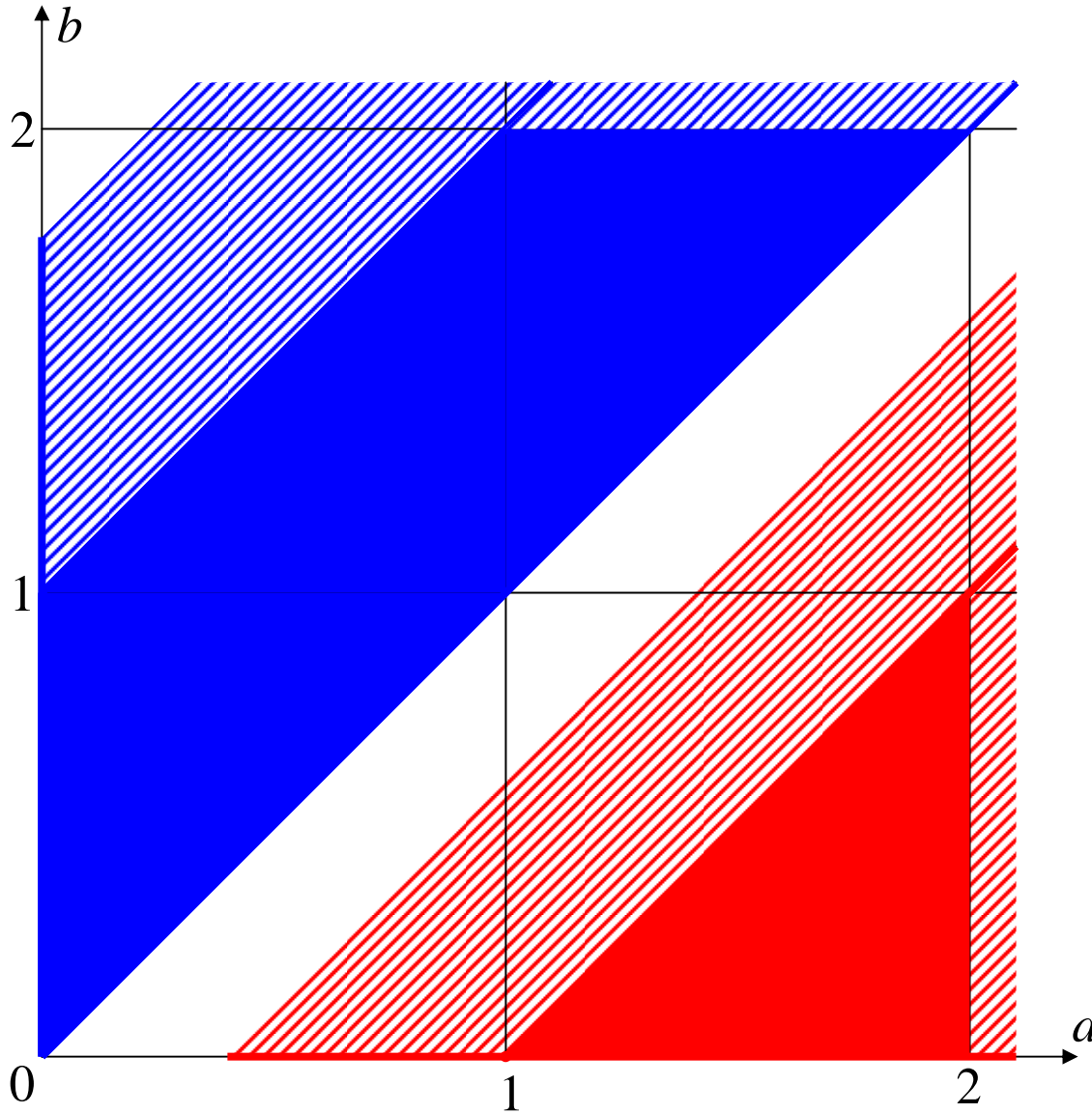
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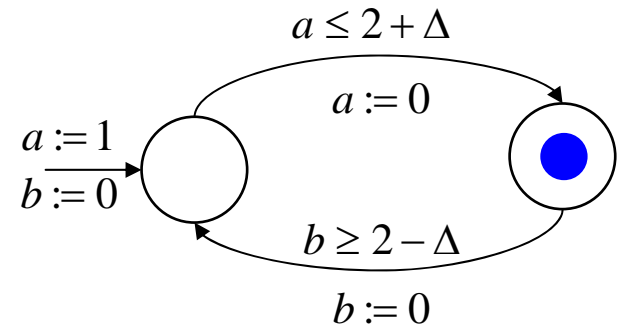


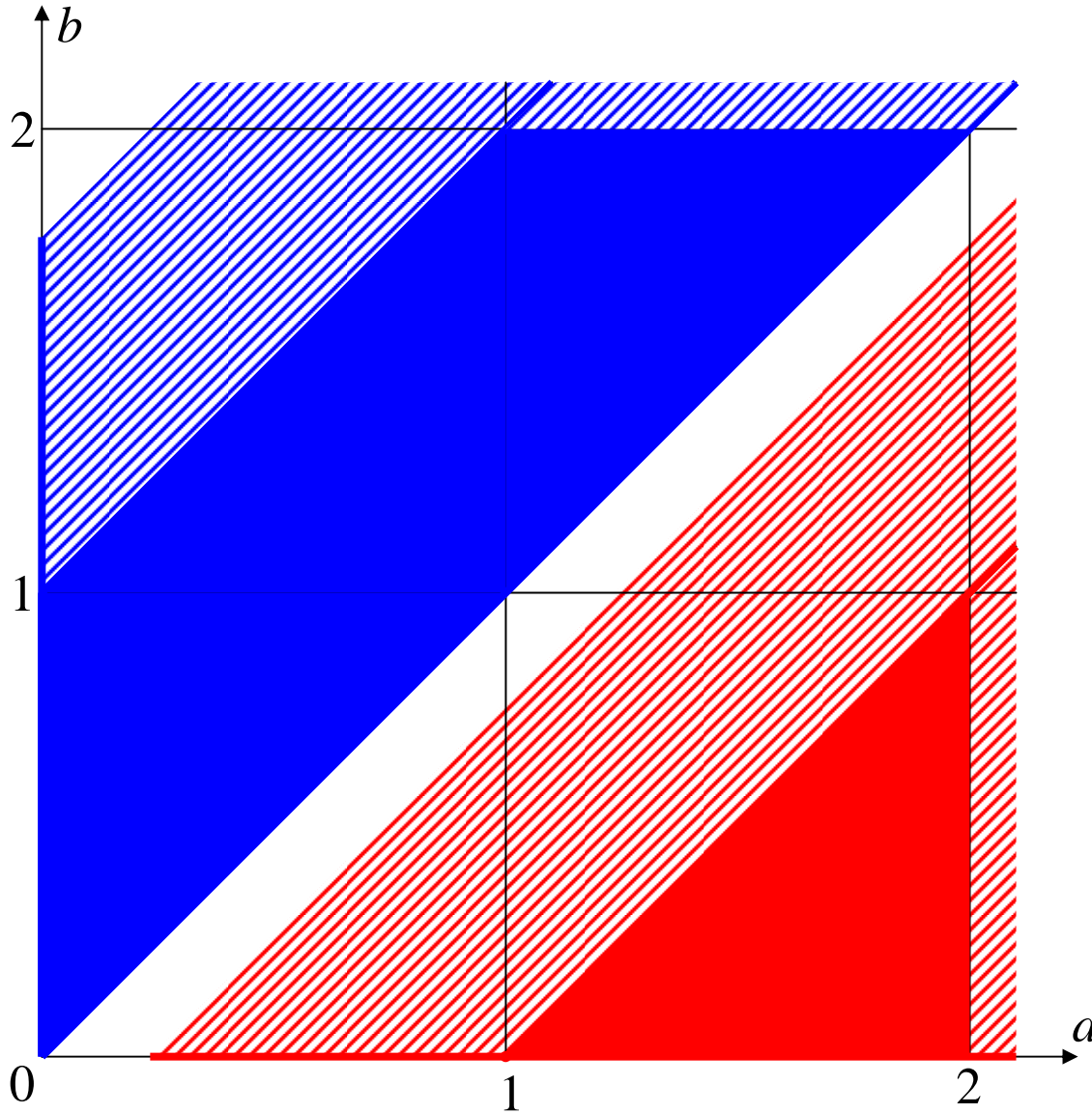
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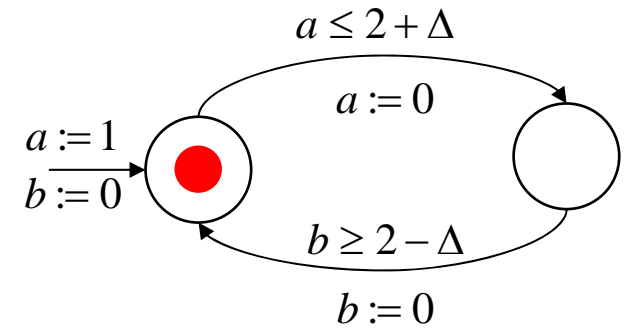


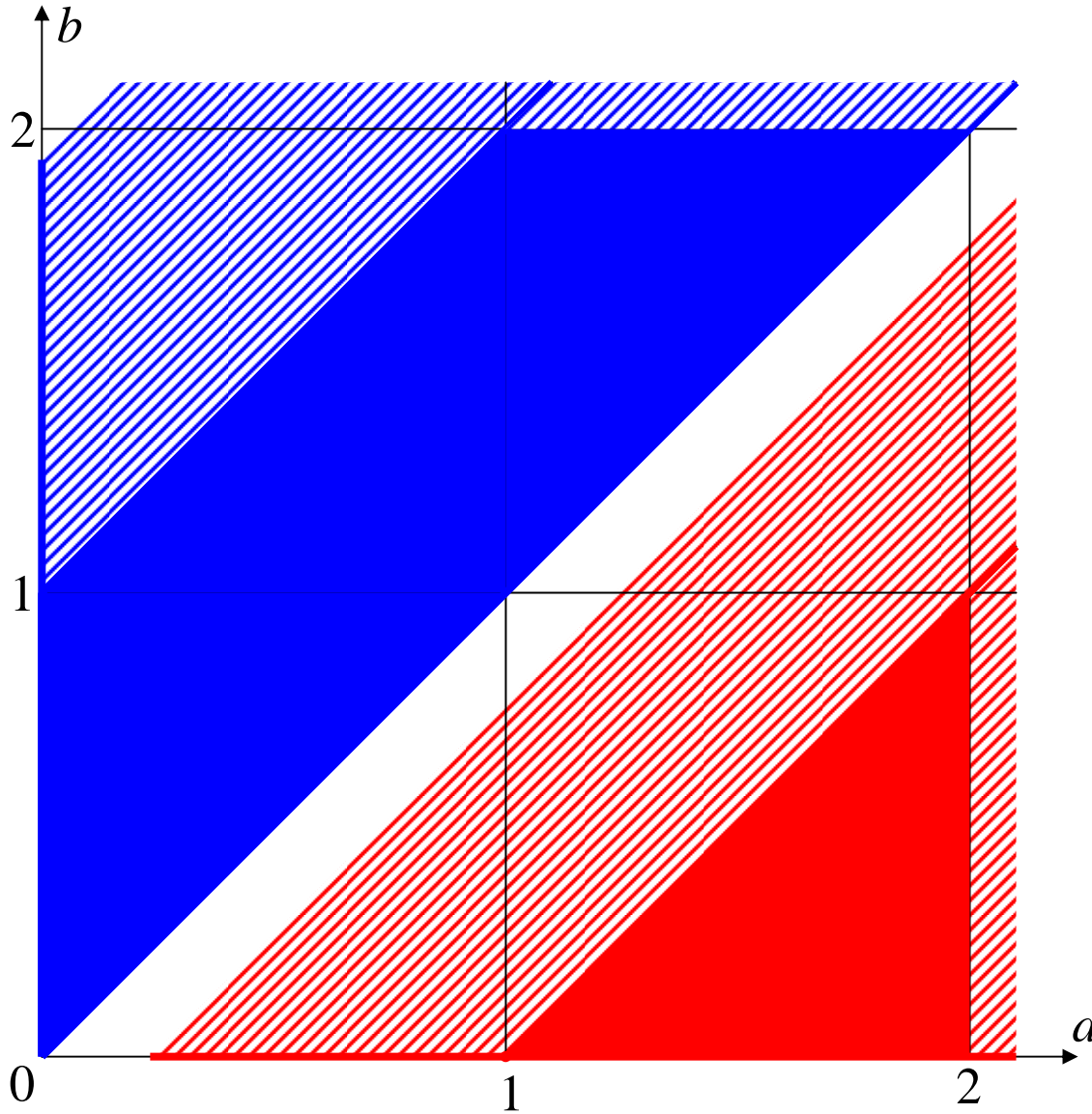
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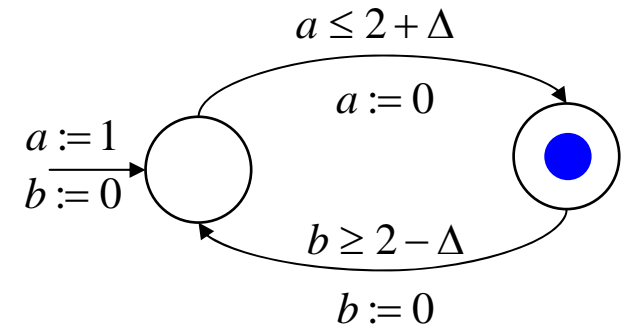


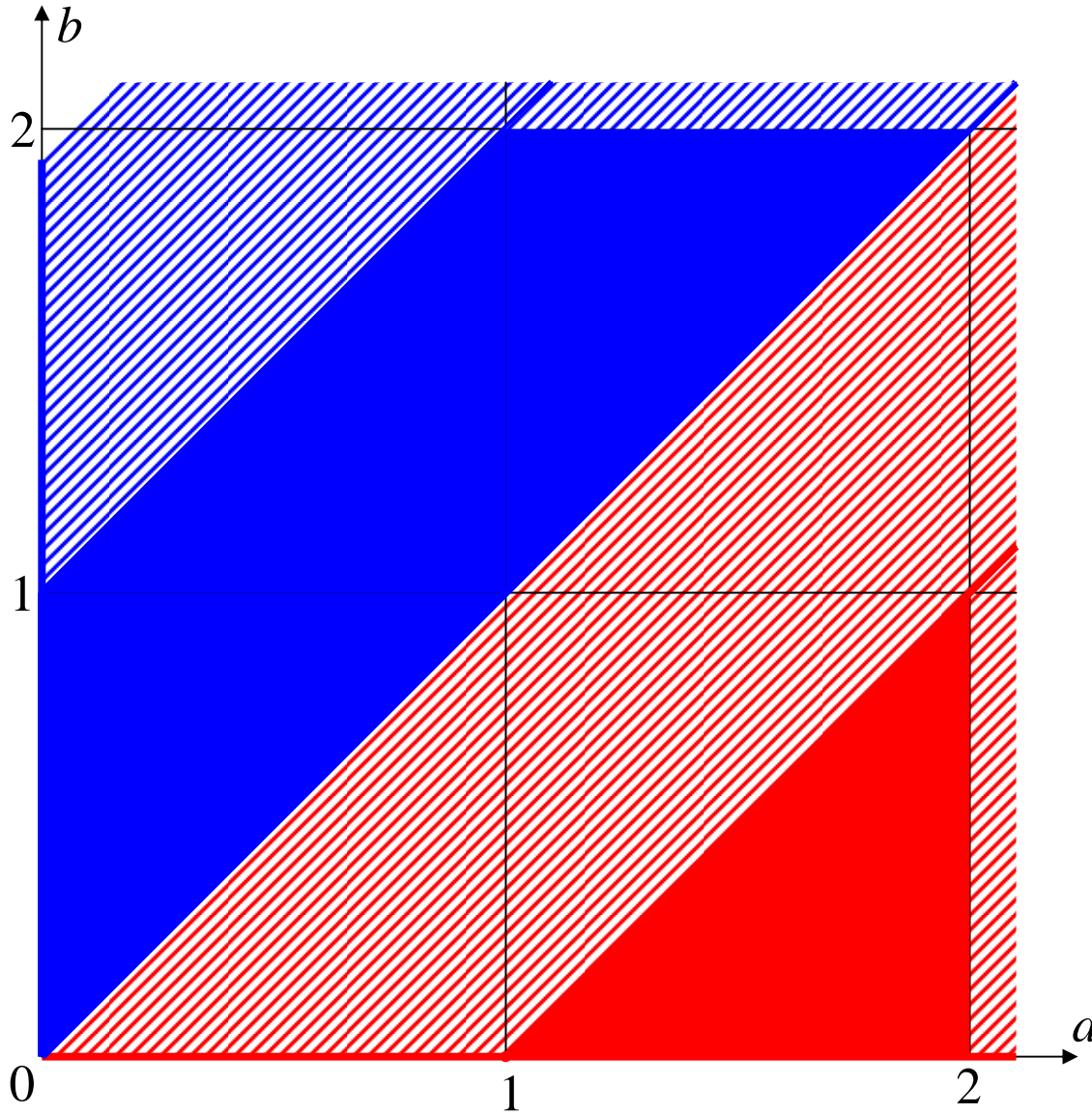
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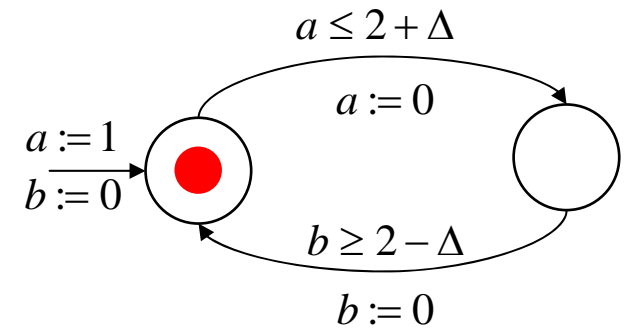


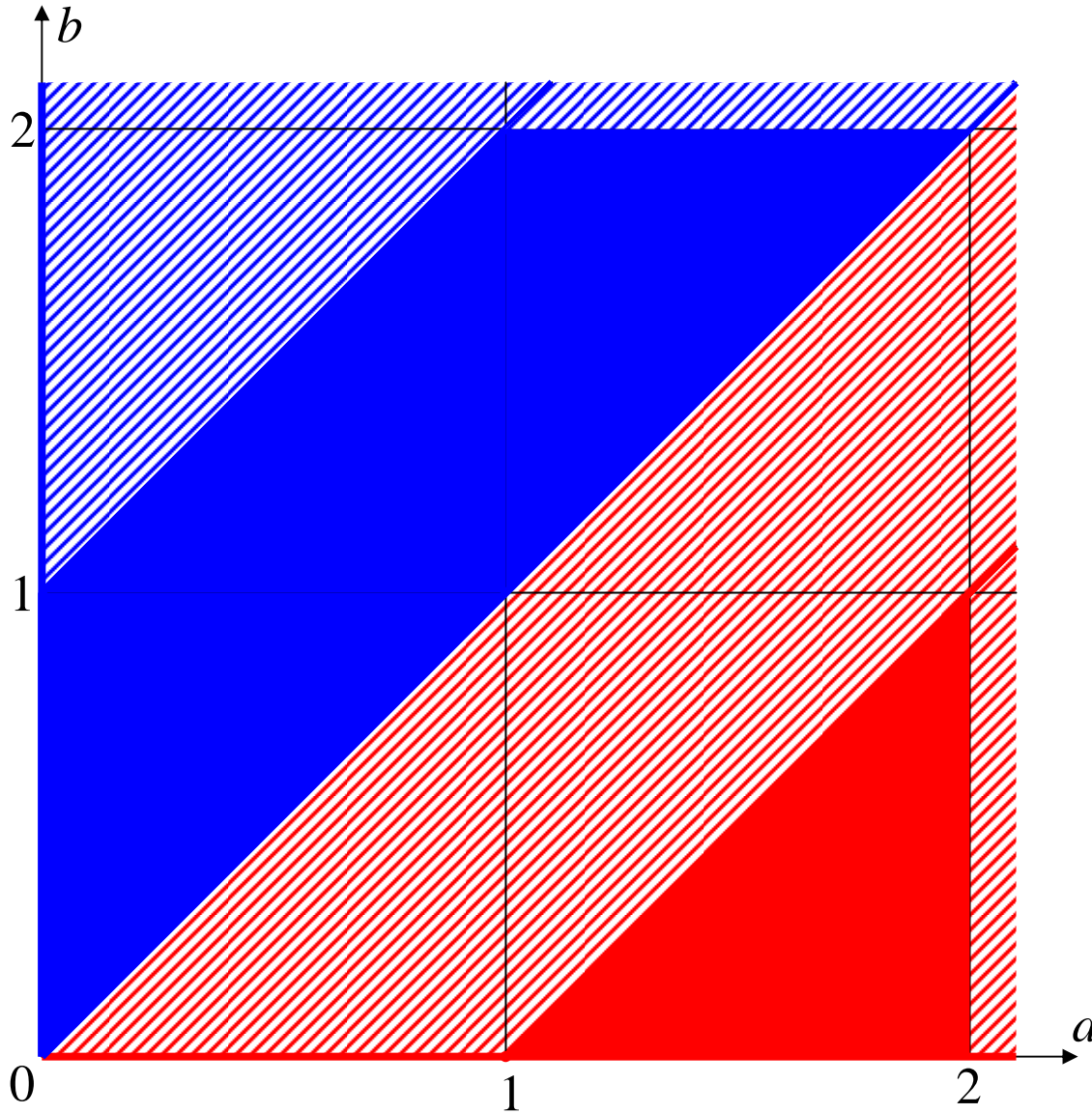
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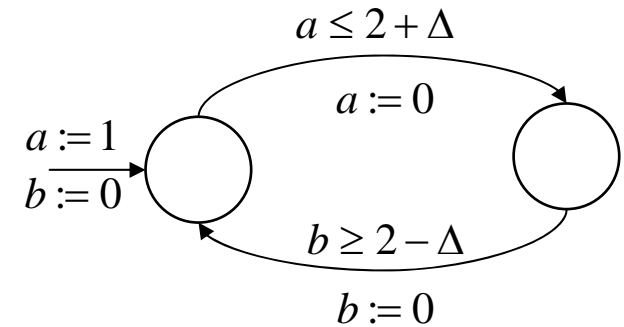


Enlarged Semantics

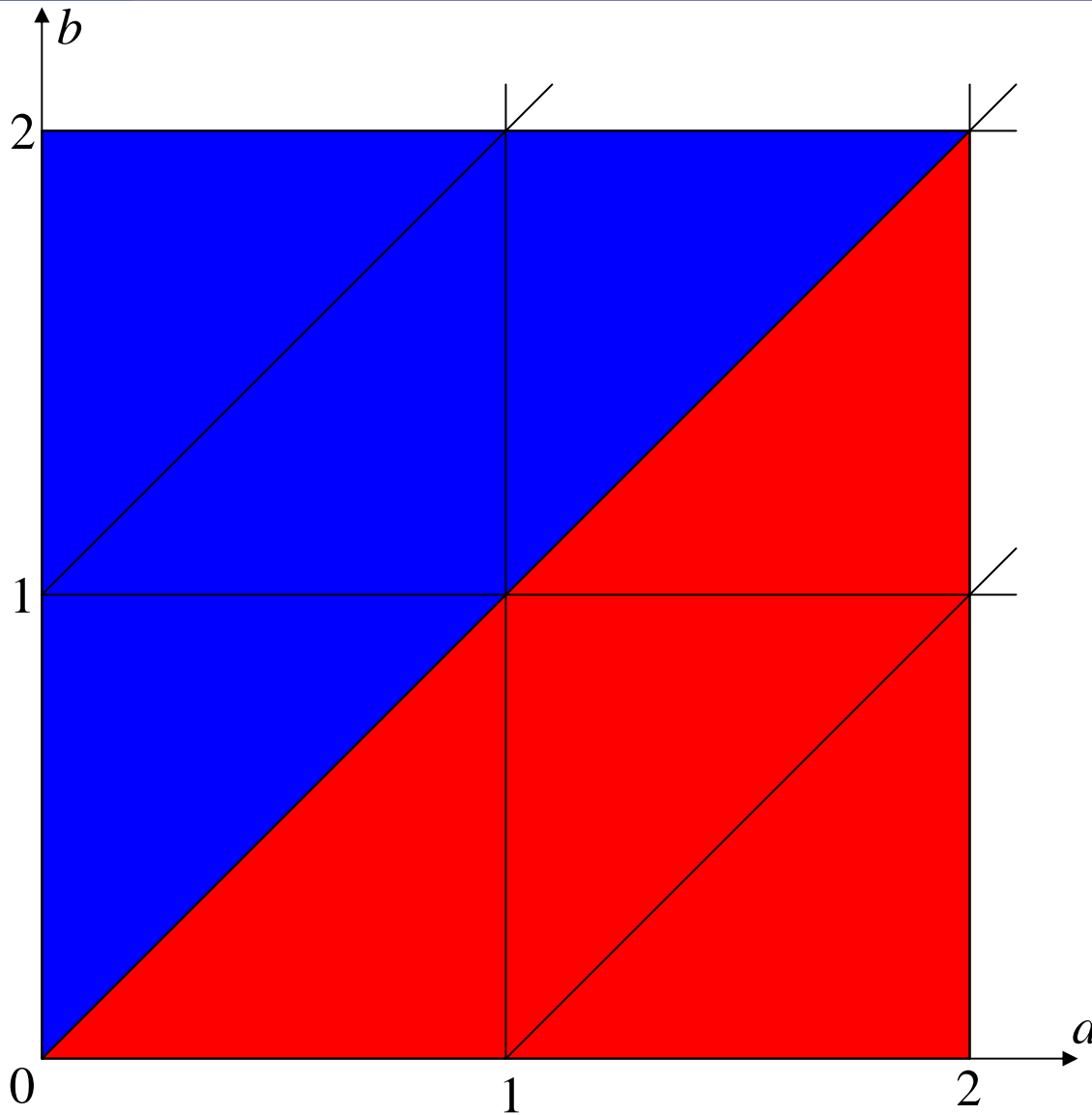




Enlarged Semantics

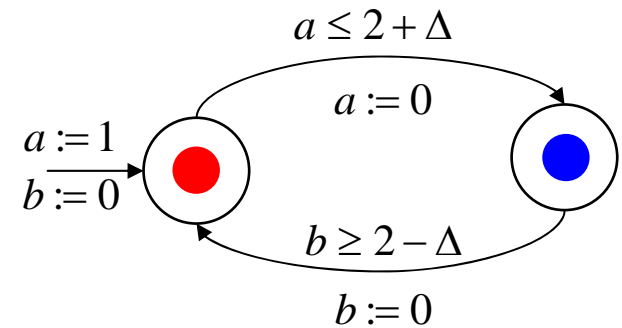


Reach([A]_Δ)



Enlarged Semantics

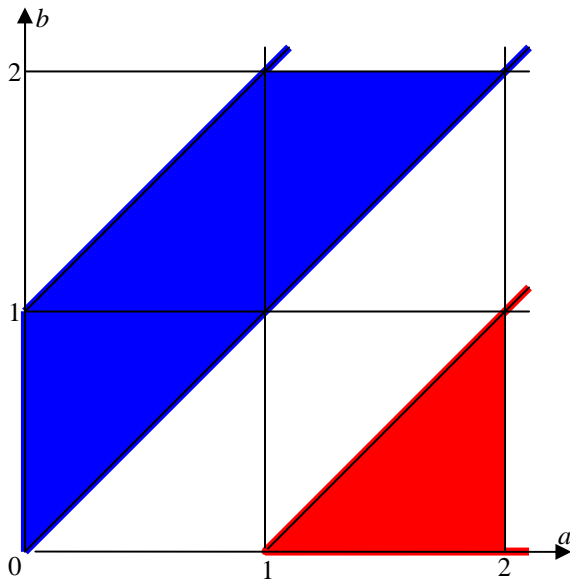
When $\Delta \rightarrow 0$



$$\bigcap_{\Delta > 0} \text{Reach}([A]_{\Delta})$$

Classical Semantics

$$\Delta = 0$$

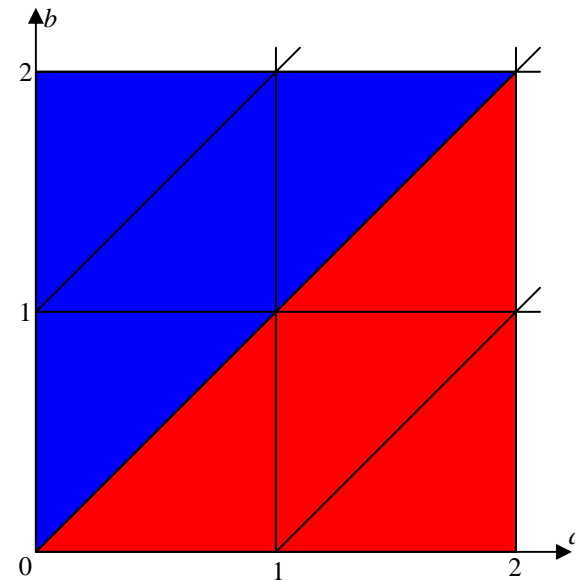


$\text{Reach}([A])$

vs.

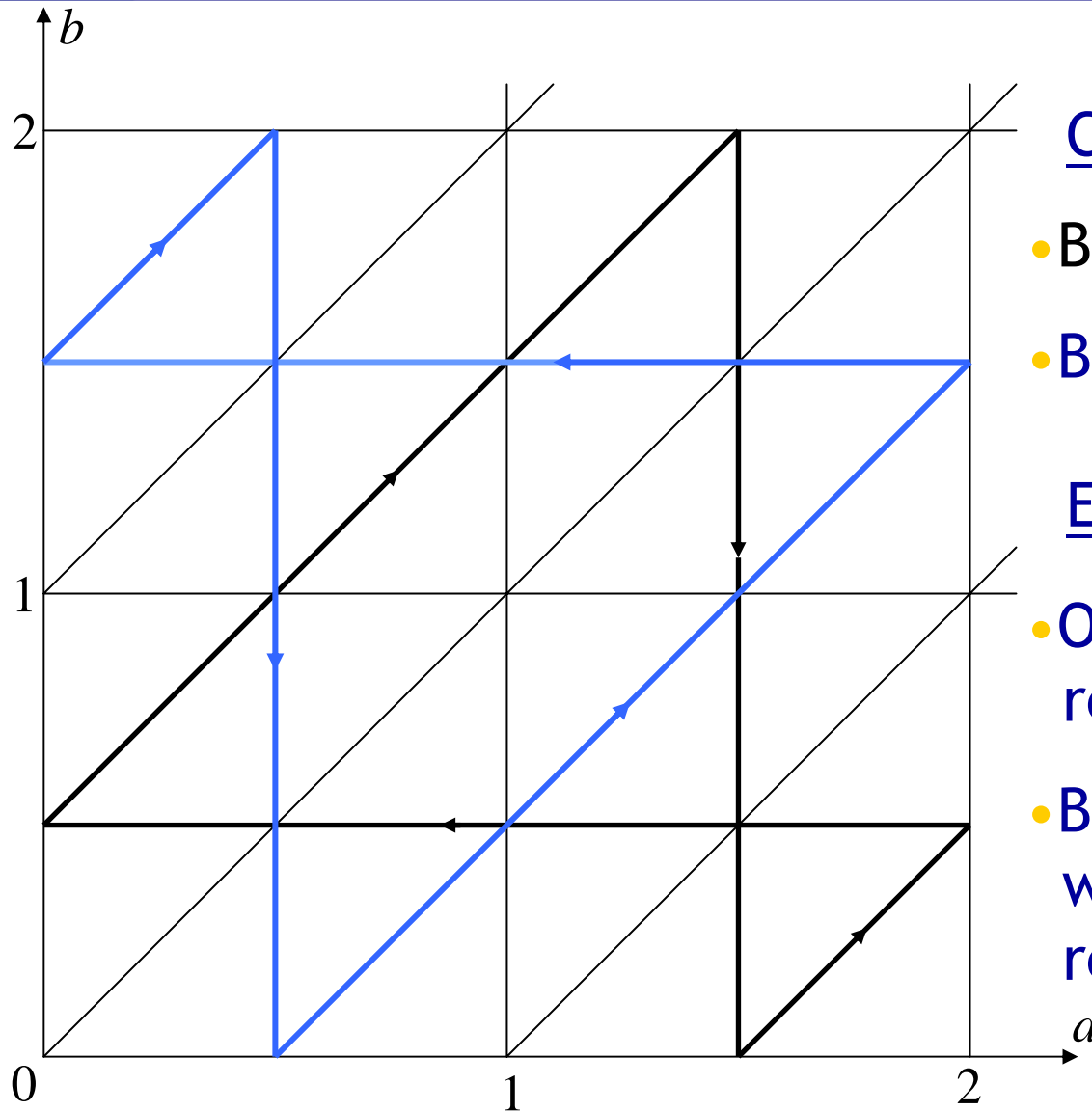
Enlarged Semantics

$$\Delta \rightarrow 0$$



$\bigcap_{\Delta > 0} \text{Reach}([A]_{\Delta})$

\neq



Classical semantics $[A]$

- Black cycles are reachable
- Blue cycles are not !

Enlarged semantics $[A]_{\Delta}$

- One blue cycle is reachable
- By repeating this cycle with $\Delta > 0$, the entire regions are reachable !

Cycles in Timed Automata

Algorithm [Pur98] is based on this observation:

- It just adds the cycles to reachable states
- Until no more cycle is accessible

Hence, the *implementability problem*

Given a timed automaton A , determine whether there exists $\Delta > 0$ such that $\text{Reach}([A]_{\Delta}) \cap \text{Bad} = \emptyset$

is decidable ! (and PSPACE-complete)

Open questions

- Maximize Δ such that $\text{Reach}([A]_{\Delta}) \cap \text{Bad} = \emptyset$
- Decide whether there exists Δ such that
$$\text{UntimedLang}([A]_{\Delta}) = \text{UntimedLang}([A])$$
- Find a practical algorithm for $\bigcap_{\Delta > 0} \text{Reach}([A]_{\Delta})$
- And many others...

References

- [DDR04] M. De Wulf, L. Doyen, J.-F. Raskin. Almost ASAP Semantics: From Timed Model to Timed Implementation. LNCS 2993, HSCC 2004.
- [Pur98] A. Puri. Dynamical Properties of Timed Automata. FTRTFT 1998.

Model-based development

- Make a model of the environment:
Env
- Make clear the control objective:
Bad
- Make a model of the control strategy:
ControllerModel
- Verify:
Does Env || ControllerModel avoid Bad ?
- Good, but after ?