

# A Probabilistic Semantics for Timed Automata

Christel Baier<sup>1</sup>, Nathalie Bertrand<sup>1</sup>, Patricia Bouyer<sup>2,3</sup>  
Thomas Brihaye<sup>3</sup>, Marcus Größer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Technische Universität Dresden – Germany

<sup>2</sup>Oxford University Computing Laboratory – UK

<sup>3</sup>LSV – CNRS & ENS Cachan – France

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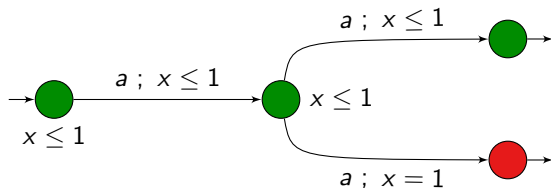
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**Aim:** Use probabilities to “relax” the semantics of timed automata



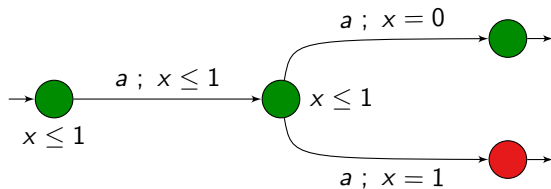
## Initial example



**Intuition:** from the initial state,

this automaton *almost-surely* satisfies “G ●”

## The limits of intuition...



Does it *almost-surely* satisfy “**F** ●”?

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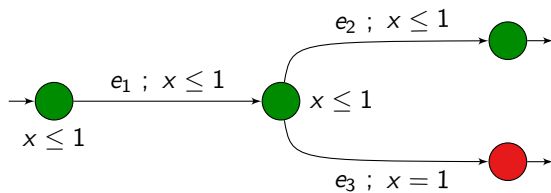
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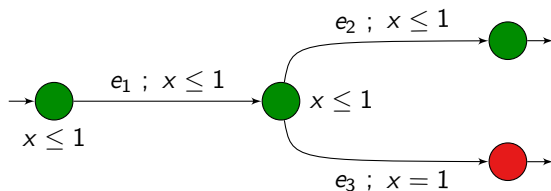
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- ▶  $\frac{1}{2}$ : normalization factor

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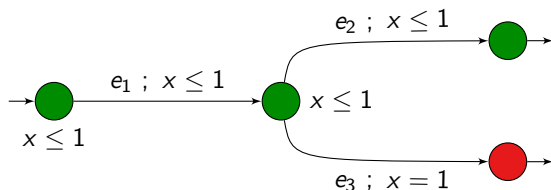


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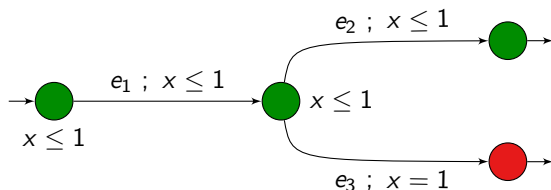
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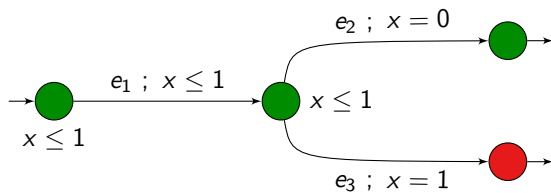


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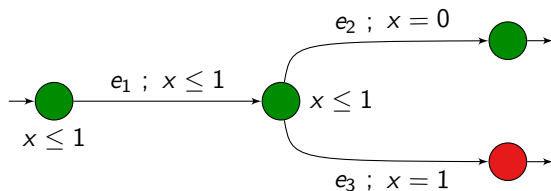
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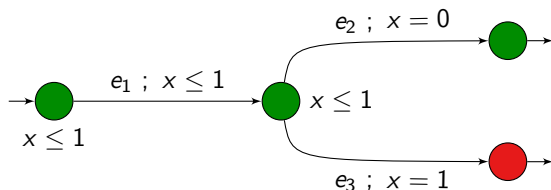


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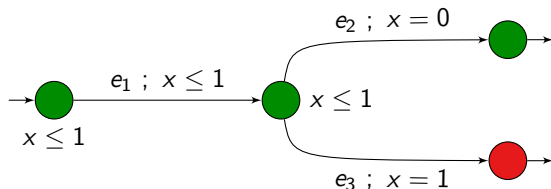


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# Properties of $\mathbb{P}$

## Lemma

If  $s$  is a state, then  $\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcup_{e_1, \dots, e_n} \pi(s \xrightarrow{e_1} \dots \xrightarrow{e_n} )\right) = 1$ .

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## Lemma

If  $s$  and  $s'$  are region-equivalent, then

$$\mathbb{P} \left( \pi(s \xrightarrow{e_1} \dots \xrightarrow{e_n}) \right) > 0 \iff \mathbb{P} \left( \pi(s' \xrightarrow{e_1} \dots \xrightarrow{e_n}) \right) > 0.$$

# Qualitative probabilistic model-checking

If  $\varphi$  is an LTL formula, then we define:

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2. to decide qualitative model-checking.



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These notions are abstract but enjoy a very nice characterization using **Banach-Mazur games**!



## Banach-Mazur games

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Player 1 wins the game whenever  $\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i \cap C \neq \emptyset$ . Otherwise Player 2 wins the game.

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- ▶ and so on... a sequence  $B_1 \supseteq B_2 \supseteq B_3 \supseteq B_4 \supseteq \dots$  is constructed

Player 1 wins the game whenever  $\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i \cap C \neq \emptyset$ . Otherwise Player 2 wins the game.

### Theorems

- ▶ Banach-Mazur games are not determined.
- ▶ [Oxtoby57] Player 2 has a winning strategy iff  $C$  is meager.

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- ▶ Classical topology on  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  
 $\mathcal{B} = \{\text{all non-empty intervals with rational bounds}\}$ .  
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**ex:**  $\mathbb{R}$  is a Baire space,  $\mathbb{Q}$  is not a Baire space.

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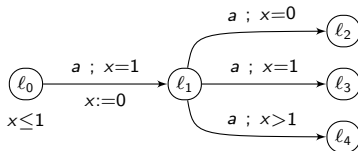
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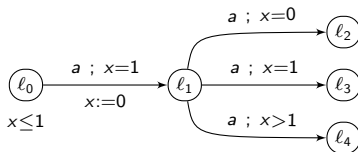
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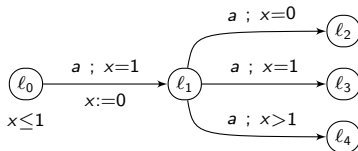
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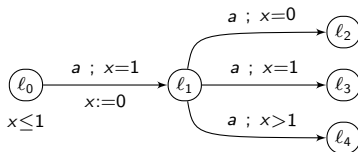
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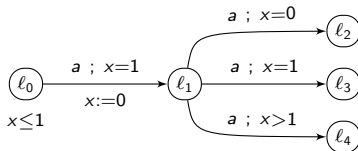
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## Probabilistic semantics vs topology

- ▶ If  $\pi$  is a symbolic path in  $R(\mathcal{A})$ , then

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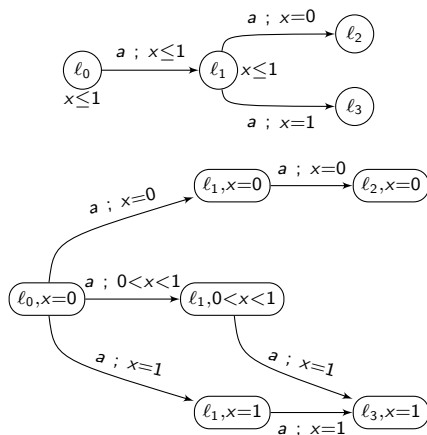
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## Probabilistic semantics vs topology (2)

### Theorem

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a timed automaton,  $s_0$  a state of  $\mathcal{A}$ , and  $\varphi$  an LTL formula. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}, s_0 \models_{\forall} \varphi &\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \text{w.r.t. } \mathbb{P}, \text{ almost all paths from } s_0 \text{ in } \mathcal{A} \text{ satisfy } \varphi \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{the paths of } R(\mathcal{A}) \text{ from } s_0 \text{ not satisfying } \varphi \text{ have an} \\ &\quad \text{undefined dimension} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{the set of paths of } R(\mathcal{A}) \text{ from } s_0 \text{ satisfying } \varphi \text{ is} \\ &\quad \text{(topologically) large} \end{aligned}$$

(simple application of Banach-Mazur games)

## From an algorithmic point-of-view

### Theorem

Over finite timed words, the almost-sure ( $\approx_{\forall}$ ) and the positive ( $\approx_{\exists}$ ) LTL model-checking problems over non-blocking timed automata are PSPACE-Complete.

## Some remarks

- ▶ the probabilistic semantics can be defined for a larger class of systems, for instance hybrid systems with a finite bisimulation quotient

## Related works

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- ▶ Strong relation with robustness
  - ▶ robust timed automata [GHJ97,HR00]
  - ▶ robust model-checking [Puri98,DDR04,DDMR04,ALM05,BMR06]

# Conclusions

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- ▶ extend to infinite paths,
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- ▶ ...

## Some possible improvements?

- ▶ handle accepting states,
- ▶ the normalization factor  $\frac{1}{2}$  is not completely satisfactory,
- ▶ discount time, not the number of transitions,
- ▶ ...



## Extension to infinite timed words

- ▶ definition: straightforward extension to cylinders
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For one-clock timed automata,

- ▶ we can decide qualitative LTL model-checking
- ▶ we have properties like

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{Zeno behaviours}) = 0$$

if the automaton is not “degenerated”