Safety: $\forall \pi . \ [\forall i. \ \exists \pi'. \ \pi(i) \cdot \pi' \models \varphi] \Rightarrow \pi \models \varphi$

Liveness: $\{ \underline{\pi(i)} \mid \pi \in Paths_{fin} \wedge \underline{\pi \models \varphi} \} = \underline{Paths_{fin}}$

$AG\, a$

$G F \underline{\underline{a}}$

	safety	liveness
violation	finite	infinite
satisf.	infinite	finite / infinite

Modeling and Analysis of Hybrid Systems

Model checking timed automata

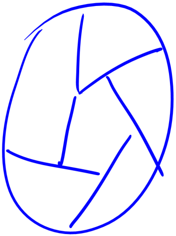
Prof. Dr. Erika Ábrahám

Informatik 2 - Theory of Hybrid Systems
RWTH Aachen University

SS 2013

Basic method: Abstraction

- Given: a concrete system
  (here: a timed automaton)
- Goal: reduce the size of the system
  (here: reduce the infinite state space to a finite one)
- Result: abstract system
  (here: region transition system)



Basic method: Abstraction

- Given: a concrete system
  (here: a timed automaton)
- Goal: reduce the size of the system
  (here: reduce the infinite state space to a finite one)
- Result: abstract system
  (here: region transition system)
- Conservative (safe) abstraction: If we see both the concrete and the abstract system as black boxes and make experiments with them, we cannot distinguish between their observable behavior.
- Two systems P and P' have the same observable behaviour iff for each context C we have that $[\![C[P]]\!] = [\![C[P']]\!]$.
  ($C[P]$: the composition of C and P, $[\![\cdot]\!]$: (global) semantics)
- E.g., for programs it could mean the same input-output behaviour. For model checking we require that they satisfy the same formulas of the underlying logic.
  (here: TCTL)

TCTL model checking

Input: timed automaton $\mathcal{T}$, TCTL formula ψ
Output: the answer to the question if $\mathcal{T} \models \psi$

1. Eliminate the timing parameters from ψ, resulting in $\hat{\psi}$;
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4. Apply CTL model checking to check whether $RTS \models \hat{\psi}$;
5. Return the model checking result.

$$\begin{tikzcd} TA \arrow[d] & \models_{TCTL} \arrow[d, Leftrightarrow] & \psi \arrow[d] \\ RTS & \models_{CTL} & \hat{\psi} \end{tikzcd} \quad \Rightarrow \quad MC$$

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$J = [0,2)$

1 $\sigma \models_{TCTL} \mathbf{E}(\psi_1 \; \mathcal{U}^{J} \; \psi_2)$ *iff*

reset z in σ $\models$ $E(\psi_1 \; \mathcal{U} \; (\psi_2 \wedge z \in J))$ $0 \leq z \leq 2$

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$$\begin{array}{llllll} \sigma & \models_{TCTL} & \mathbf{E}(\psi_1 & \mathcal{U}^J & \psi_2) \text{ iff} \\ \mathit{reset}(z) \text{ in } \sigma & \models_{TCTL} & \mathbf{E}\,(\psi_1 & \mathcal{U} & ((z \in J) \wedge \psi_2)\,. \end{array}$$

$\models_{CTL}$

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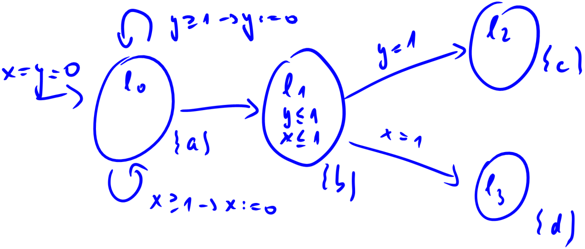


$\psi : AG^{\le 1} EF c$

$\hat{\psi} : AG(z \le 1 \to EF c)$

(1) $a \in AP$

$(l_0, v) \models a \qquad (l_1, v') \not\models a \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad (l, v) \approx (l', v') \Rightarrow l = l'$

(2) $x \sim c$

$\Rightarrow x \ge c$
$\Rightarrow x \le c$
$x < c$
$x > c$
$\Rightarrow x = c$

$c \le c_x$

$(l, v) \approx (l', v') \Rightarrow v(x) \le 2$ iff $v'(x) \le 2$

$\forall x \in C.\ \lfloor v(x) \rfloor = \lfloor v'(x) \rfloor$

1.2   1.3

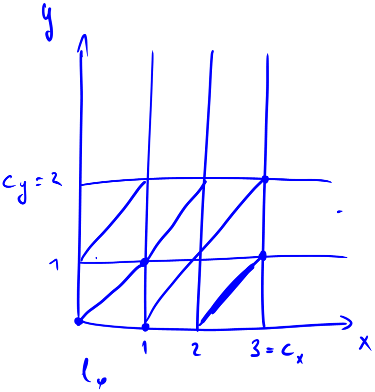
$\lfloor x \rfloor \quad frac(x)$

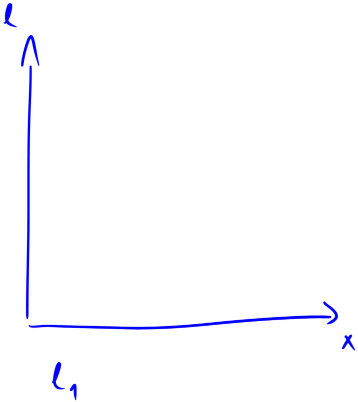
0.2

$(l_1, x = 0.1, y = 0.9)\ (l_1, x = y = 0.5)\ (l_1, x = 0.9, y = 0.1)$

$l_1 \qquad l_2 \qquad l_3 \qquad l_3$

$(l, v) \not\models x = 1 \qquad (l, v') \models x = 1$


y
$c_y = 2$
1
1
2
$3 = c_x$
x
ℓ_φ


ℓ
x
ℓ_1

Keywords:

Finite abstraction

Equivalence relation, equivalence classes

Bisimulation

And what does it mean in our context?

We search for an equivalence relation $\cong$ on states, such that equivalent states satisfy the same (sub)formulae ψ' occurring in the timed automaton $\mathcal{T}$ or in the specification ψ:

$$\sigma \cong \sigma' \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\sigma \models \psi' \quad \textit{iff} \quad \sigma' \models \psi'\right).$$

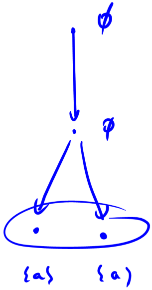
Since the set of such (sub)formulae is finite, we strive for a finite number of equivalence classes.

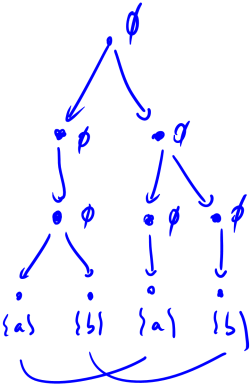
Bisimulation on the state space of an LSTS

Definition

Let $LSTS = (\Sigma, Lab, Edge, Init)$ be a state transition system, AP a set of atomic propositions, and $L : \Sigma \to 2^{AP}$ a labeling function over AP.
A bisimulation for $LSTS$ is an equivalence relation $\approx \subseteq \Sigma \times \Sigma$ such that for all $\sigma_1 \approx \sigma_2$

1. $L(\sigma_1) = L(\sigma_2)$
2. for all $\sigma_1' \in \Sigma$ with $\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{a} \sigma_1'$ there exists $\sigma_2' \in \Sigma$ such that $\sigma_2 \xrightarrow{a} \sigma_2'$ and $\sigma_1' \approx \sigma_2'$.


∅
∅
{a}
{a}


∅
∅
∅
∅
∅
∅
{a}
{b}
{a}
{b}

Time abstract bisimulation

Definition

Let $\mathcal{T} = (Loc, \mathcal{C}, Lab, Edge, Inv, Init)$ be a timed automaton, AP a set of atomic propositions, and $L : \Sigma \to 2^{AP}$.

A time abstract bisimulation on $\mathcal{T}$ is an equivalence relation $\approx \subseteq \Sigma \times \Sigma$ such that for all $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \Sigma$ satisfying $\sigma_1 \approx \sigma_2$

- $L(\sigma_1) = L(\sigma_2)$
- for all $\sigma_1' \in \Sigma$ with $\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{a} \sigma_1'$ there is a $\sigma_2' \in \Sigma$ such that $\sigma_2 \xrightarrow{a} \sigma_2'$ and $\sigma_1' \approx \sigma_2'$
- for all $\sigma_1' \in \Sigma$ with $\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{t_1} \sigma_1'$ there is a $\sigma_2' \in \Sigma$ such that $\sigma_2 \xrightarrow{t_2} \sigma_2'$ and $\sigma_1' \approx \sigma_2'$.

Bisimulation

Lemma

Assume a timed automaton $\mathcal{T}$ with state space Σ, and a time-abstract bisimulation $\approx \subseteq \Sigma \times \Sigma$ on $\mathcal{T}$.
Then for all $\sigma, \sigma' \in \Sigma$ with $\sigma \approx \sigma'$ we have that for each path

$$\pi : \sigma \stackrel{\alpha_1}{\to} \sigma_1 \stackrel{\alpha_2}{\to} \sigma_2 \stackrel{\alpha_3}{\to} \ldots$$

of $\mathcal{T}$ there exists a path

$$\pi' : \sigma' \stackrel{\alpha'_1}{\to} \sigma'_1 \stackrel{\alpha'_2}{\to} \sigma'_2 \stackrel{\alpha'_3}{\to} \ldots$$

of $\mathcal{T}$ such that for all i

- $\sigma_i \approx \sigma'_i$,
- $\alpha_i = \alpha'_i$ *if* $\alpha_i \in Lab$ *and*
- $\alpha_i, \alpha'_i \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ *otherwise.*

2. Finite state space abstraction

Now, back to timed automata. How could such a bisimulation look like?

Since, in general,

- the atomic propositions assigned to and
- the paths starting at

different locations in $\mathcal{T}$ are different, only states (l, ν) and (l', ν') satisfying $l = l'$ should be equivalent.

2. Finite state space abstraction

Equivalent states should satisfy the same atomic clock constraints.
Notation:

- Integral part of $r \in \mathbb{R}$: $\lfloor r \rfloor = \max \{c \in \mathbb{N} \mid c \leq r\}$
- Fractional part of $r \in \mathbb{R}$: $\mathit{frac}(r) = r - \lfloor r \rfloor$

For clock constraints $x < c$ with $c \in \mathbb{N}$ we have:

$$\nu \models x < c \;\Leftrightarrow\; \nu(x) < c \;\Leftrightarrow\; \lfloor \nu(x) \rfloor < c.$$

$x = c$

For clock constraints $x \leq c$ with $c \in \mathbb{N}$ we have:

$\nu \models x \leq c \qquad \nu' \models x \leq c$

$(\nu(x) = c \vee \lfloor \nu(x) \rfloor < c) \Leftrightarrow (\nu'(x) = c \vee \lfloor \nu'(x) \rfloor < c)$

$$\nu \models x \leq c \;\Leftrightarrow\; \nu(x) \leq c \;\Leftrightarrow\; \lfloor \nu(x) \rfloor < c \vee (\lfloor \nu(x) \rfloor = c \wedge \mathit{frac}(\nu(x)) = 0)\,.$$

I.e., only states (l, ν) and (l, ν') satisfying

$$\boxed{\lfloor \nu(x) \rfloor = \lfloor \nu'(x) \rfloor \;\; and \;\; \mathit{frac}(\nu(x)) = 0 \;\; iff \;\; \mathit{frac}(\nu'(x)) = 0}$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{C}$ should be equivalent.

$x \leq c \qquad (l, \nu) \approx (l, \nu')$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\nu(x) \leq c & & \nu'(x) \leq c \\
\Updownarrow & & \\
\nu(x) = c \;\vee\; \lfloor \nu(x) \rfloor < c & \Leftrightarrow & \nu'(x) = c \;\vee\; \lfloor \nu'(x) \rfloor < c \\
1 \qquad\qquad 2 & \Rightarrow & 3 \qquad\qquad 4 \\
 & \Leftarrow &
\end{array}$$

$$\Big[(\neg 1 \wedge \neg 2) \vee 3 \vee 4 \Big] \wedge \Big[(\neg 3 \wedge \neg 4) \vee 1 \vee 2 \Big]$$

Problem: It would generate infinitely many equivalence classes!

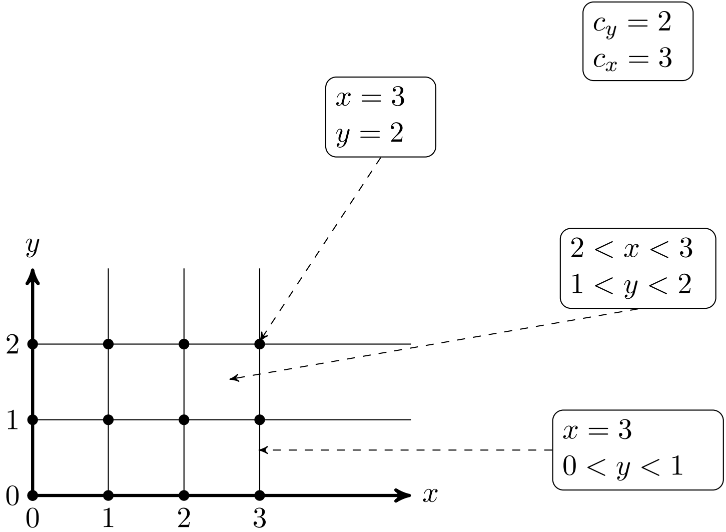
Let c_x be the largest constant which a clock x is compared to in $\mathcal{T}$ or in ψ. Then there is no observation which could distinguish between the x-values in (l, ν) and (l, ν') if $\nu(x) > c_x$ and $\nu'(x) > c_x$.

I.e., only states (l, ν) and (l, ν') satisfying

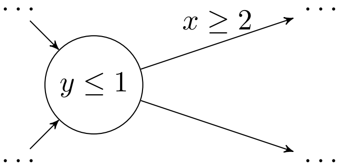
$$(\nu(x) > c_x \wedge \nu'(x) > c_x) \quad \vee$$
$$\boxed{\left(\lfloor \nu(x) \rfloor = \lfloor \nu'(x) \rfloor \ \wedge \ \mathit{frac}(\nu(x)) = 0 \ \mathit{iff} \ \mathit{frac}(\nu'(x)) = 0\right)}$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{C}$ should be equivalent.

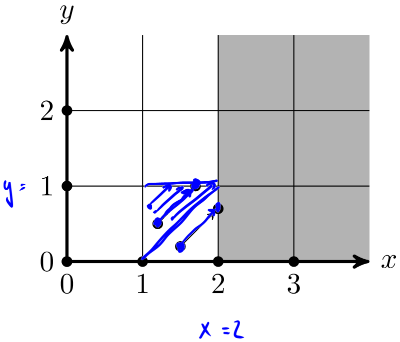
2. Finite state space abstraction



As the following example illustrates, we must make a further refinement of the abstraction, since it does not distinguish between states satisfying different formulae.



$\cdots$
$x \geq 2$
$\cdots$
$y \leq 1$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$



y
2
y =
1
0
x
0
1
2
3
x =2

2. Finite state space abstraction

What we need is a refinement taking the order of the fractional parts of the clock values into account. However, again only for values below the largest constants to which the clocks get compared.

I.e., only states (l, ν) and (l, ν') satisfying

$$
\begin{array}{l}
(\nu(x), \nu'(x) > c_x \wedge \nu(y), \nu'(y) > c_x) \quad \vee \\
\quad (\quad frac(\nu(x)) < frac(\nu(y)) \quad iff \quad frac(\nu'(x)) < frac(\nu'(y)) \quad \wedge \\
\quad\quad frac(\nu(x)) = frac(\nu(y)) \quad iff \quad frac(\nu'(x)) = frac(\nu'(y)) \quad \wedge \\
\quad\quad frac(\nu(x)) > frac(\nu(y)) \quad iff \quad frac(\nu'(x)) > frac(\nu'(y)))
\end{array}
$$

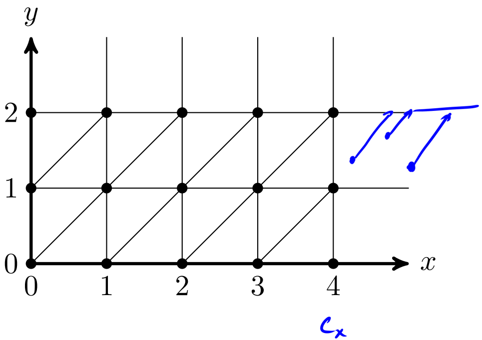
for all $x, y \in \mathcal{C}$ should be equivalent.

Because of symmetry the following is also sufficient:

$$
\begin{array}{l}
(\nu(x), \nu'(x) > c_x \wedge \nu(y), \nu'(y) > c_y) \quad \vee \\
\quad (frac(\nu(x)) \leq frac(\nu(y)) \quad iff \quad frac(\nu'(x)) \leq frac(\nu'(y)))
\end{array}
$$

for all $x, y \in \mathcal{C}$ should be equivalent.

2. Finite state space abstraction



$c_y = 2$
$c_x = 4$

finite index

Definition

For a timed automaton $\mathcal{T}$ and a TCTL formula ψ, both over a clock set $\mathcal{C}$, we define the clock equivalence relation $\cong \subseteq \Sigma \times \Sigma$ by $(l, \nu) \cong (l', \nu')$ iff $l = l'$ and

- for all $x \in \mathcal{C}$, either $\nu(x) > c_x \wedge \nu'(x) > c_x$ or $\Rightarrow \quad x \sim c$

$$\lfloor \nu(x) \rfloor = \lfloor \nu'(x) \rfloor \ \wedge \ (\mathit{frac}(\nu(x)) = 0 \quad \mathit{iff} \quad \mathit{frac}(\nu'(x)) = 0)$$

- for all $x, y \in \mathcal{C}$ if $\nu(x), \nu'(x) \leq c_x$ and $\nu(y), \nu'(y) \leq c_y$ then

$$\mathit{frac}(\nu(x)) \leq \mathit{frac}(\nu(y)) \quad \mathit{iff} \quad \mathit{frac}(\nu'(x)) \leq \mathit{frac}(\nu'(y)).$$

The clock region of an evaluation $\nu \in V$ is the set $[\nu] = \{\nu' \in V \mid \nu \cong \nu'\}$.
The clock region of a state $\sigma = (l, \nu) \in \Sigma$ is the set $[\sigma] = \{(l, \nu') \in \Sigma \mid \nu \cong \nu'\}$.

Lemma

Clock equivalence is a bisimulation over $AP' = AP \cup ACC(\mathcal{T}) \cup ACC(\psi)$.

$EF^{(0,2]}\ x=0 \ \rightarrow\ EF(0 < z \leq 2 \wedge x = 0)$

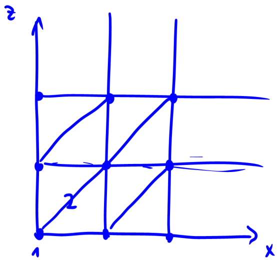
$(\ell,\ x=0.2 \wedge z=0.2)$

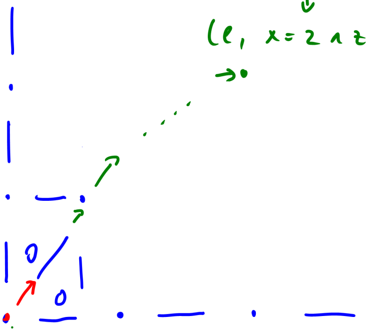
$\uparrow$

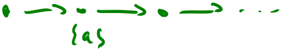
$(\ell,\ x=0 \wedge z=0) \rightarrow (\ell,\ x=0.1 \wedge z=0.1)$

$\downarrow$

$(\ell,\ x=2 \wedge z=2)$

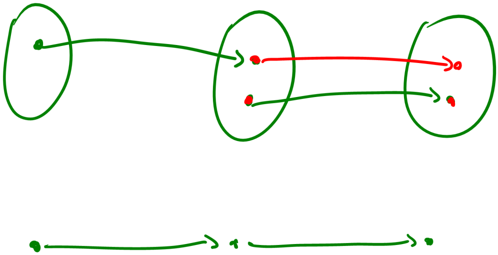






$EG\ \neg a$

$AF\ x=1$



TCTL model checking

Input: timed automaton $\mathcal{T}$, TCTL formula ψ
Output: the answer to the question if $\mathcal{T} \models \psi$

1. Eliminate the timing parameters from ψ, resulting in $\hat{\psi}$;
2. Make a finite abtraction of the state space
3. Construct abstract transition system RTS with $\mathcal{T} \models \psi$ iff $RTS \models \hat{\psi}$.
4. Apply CTL model checking to check whether $RTS \models \hat{\psi}$;
5. Return the model checking result.

3. The abstract transition system

We have defined regions as abstract states,
now we connect them by abstract transitions.

Two kinds of transitions:
time and discrete

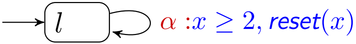
Definition

The clock region $\boxed{r_\infty} = \{\nu \in V \mid \forall x \in \mathcal{C}.\ \nu(x) > c_x\}$ is called unbounded. Let r, r' be two clock regions. The region r' is the successor clock region of r, denoted by $r' = succ(r)$, if either

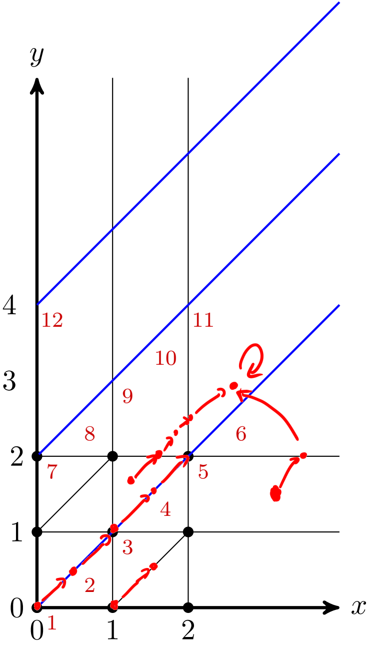
- $r = r' = \boxed{r_\infty}$, or
- $r \neq r_\infty$, $r \neq r'$, and for all $\nu \in r$:

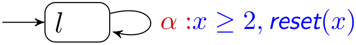
$$\exists d \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}.\ (\nu + d \in r' \ \wedge\ \forall 0 \leq d' \leq d.\ \nu + d' \in r \cup r').$$

The successor state region is defined as $succ((l, r)) = (l, succ(r))$.



$$\mathbf{E}\mathcal{F}^{(0,2]}\ x = 0$$





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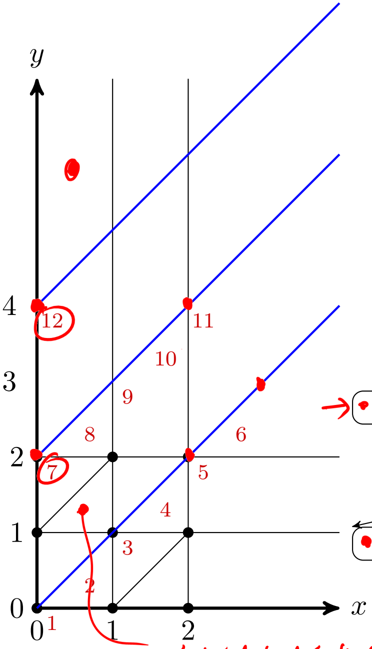
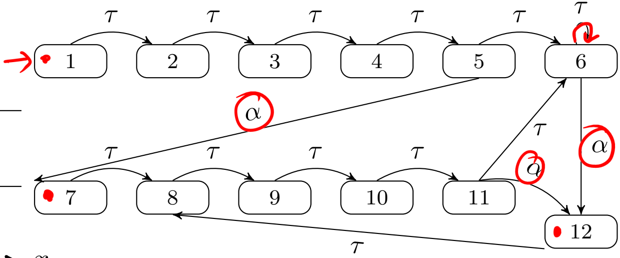
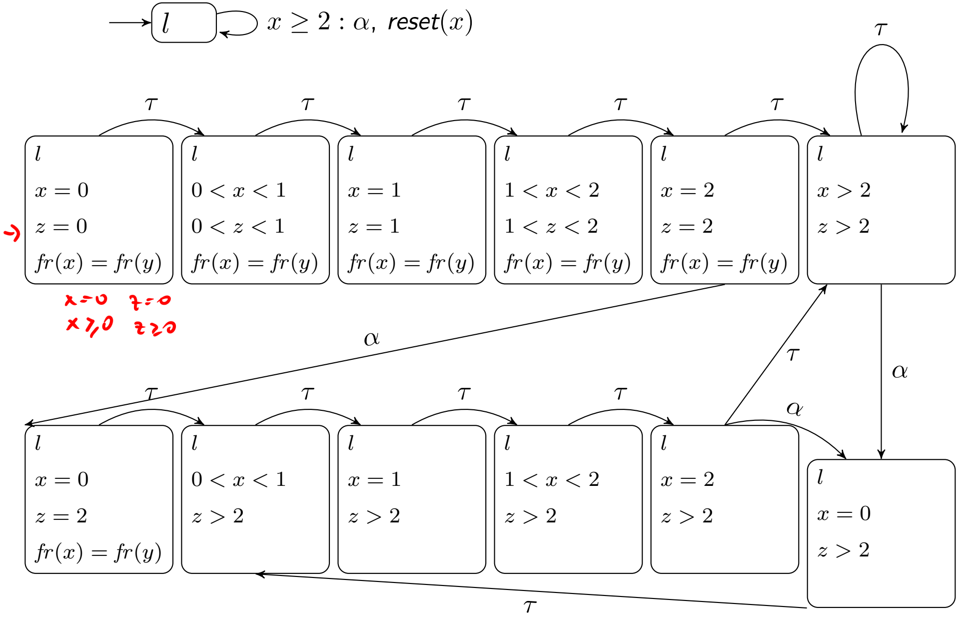




$0 < x < 1 \wedge 1 < y < 2 \wedge fr(y) < fr(x)$



l
$x \geq 2 : \alpha,\ \mathit{reset}(x)$
τ
α
l
$x = 0$
$z = 0$
$fr(x) = fr(y)$
l
$0 < x < 1$
$0 < z < 1$
$fr(x) = fr(y)$
l
$x = 1$
$z = 1$
$fr(x) = fr(y)$
l
$1 < x < 2$
$1 < z < 2$
$fr(x) = fr(y)$
l
$x = 2$
$z = 2$
$fr(x) = fr(y)$
l
$x > 2$
$z > 2$
$x=0 \quad z=0$
$x \geq 0 \quad z \geq 0$
l
$x = 0$
$z = 2$
$fr(x) = fr(y)$
l
$0 < x < 1$
$z > 2$
l
$x = 1$
$z > 2$
l
$1 < x < 2$
$z > 2$
l
$x = 2$
$z > 2$
l
$x = 0$
$z > 2$

Definition

Let $\mathcal{T} = (Loc, \mathcal{C}, Lab, Edge, Inv, Init)$ be a non-zeno timelock-free timed automaton with an atomic proposition set AP and a labeling function L, and let $\hat{\psi}$ be an unbounded TCTL formula over $\mathcal{C}$ and AP.

The region transition system of $\mathcal{T}$ for $\hat{\psi}$ is a labelled state transition system $\mathcal{RTS}(\mathcal{T}, \psi) = (\Sigma', Lab', Edge', Init')$ with atomic propositions AP' and a labeling function L' such that

- Σ' the finite set of all state regions $\{(l, [\nu]) \mid \nu \models Inv(l)\}$
- $Init' = \{[\sigma] \mid \sigma \in Init\}$
- $AP' = AP \cup ACC(\mathcal{T}) \cup ACC(\hat{\psi})$
- $L'((l, r)) = L(l) \cup \{g \in AP' \backslash AP \mid r \models g\}$

and

Definition

$$\frac{(l, a, (g, C), l') \in Edge \qquad r \models g \quad r' = \textit{reset}(C) \ \textit{in}\ r \quad r' \models Inv(l')}{(l, r) \xrightarrow{a} (l', r')} \quad \texttt{Rule}_{\texttt{Discrete}}$$

$(l,\nu) \xrightarrow{a} (l',\nu')$ for some $\nu \in r$ $(r = [\nu])$

$$\frac{(r \models Inv(l)) \quad \underline{succ(r)} \models Inv(l)}{(l, r) \xrightarrow{t} (l, succ(r))} \quad \texttt{Rule}_{\texttt{Time}}$$

EF true

EF true

3. The abstract transition system

Lemma

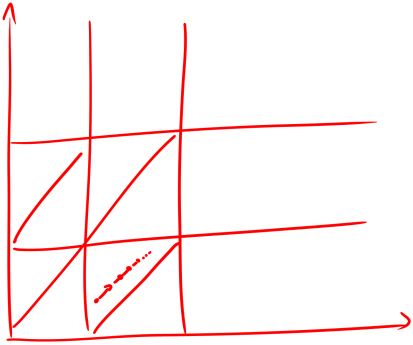
For non-zeno $\mathcal{T}$ and $\pi = s_0 \rightarrow s_1 \rightarrow \ldots$ an initial, infinite path of $\mathcal{T}$:

- *if π is time-convergent, then there is an index j and a state region (l, r) such that $s_i \in (l, r)$ for all $i \geq j$.*
- *if there is a state region (l, r) with $r \neq r_\infty$ and an index j such that $s_i \in (l, r)$ for all $i \geq j$ then π is time-convergent.*

Lemma

For a non-zeno timed automaton $\mathcal{T}$ and a TCLT formula ψ:

$$\mathcal{T} \models_{TCTL} \psi \quad \textit{iff} \quad RTS(\mathcal{T}, \hat{\psi}) \models_{CTL} \hat{\psi}$$



TCTL model checking

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TCTL model checking

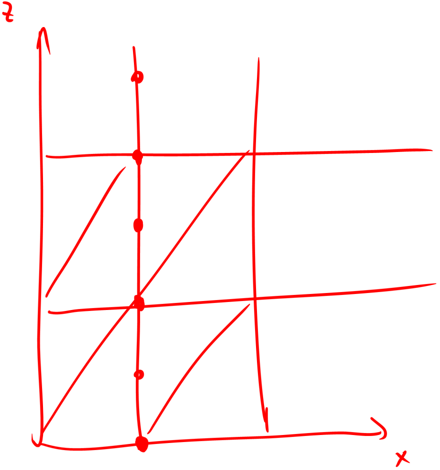
The procedure is quite similar to CTL model checking for finite automata.

One difference:

- Handling nested time bounds in TCTL formulae

$$EF^{\leq 1}\, EF^{\leq 2}\, a \rightarrow EF\left(z \leq 1 \wedge EF\left(z \leq 2 \wedge a\right)\right)$$

"$z := 0$"



TCTL model checking

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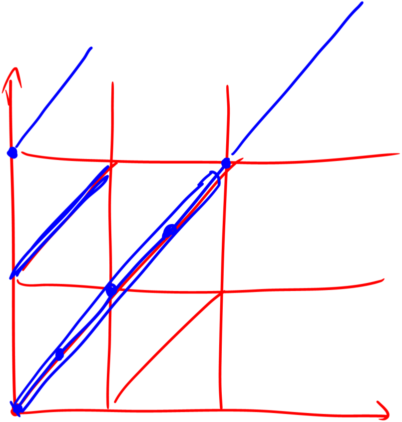
$EF^{(0,2]}$ $x = 0$



Z:

$$\bigwedge_i x_i \sim c_i \;\wedge\; \bigwedge_{i,j} x_i - x_j \sim d_{ij}$$