

# Safety of Cyber-Physical Systems

Uli Fahrenberg

École polytechnique, Palaiseau, France

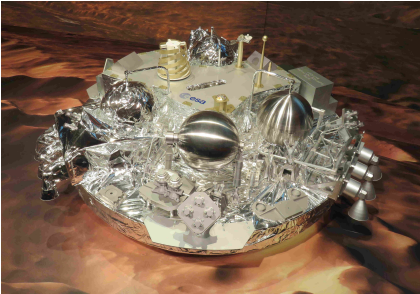
February 27, 2018



- 1 Motivation
- 2 Cyber-physical systems
- 3 Mathematical Models
- 4 Formal Verification
- 5 A Bit of UPPAAL
- 6 A Bit of SpaceEx
- 7 Conclusion

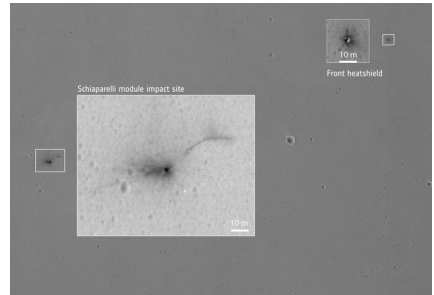
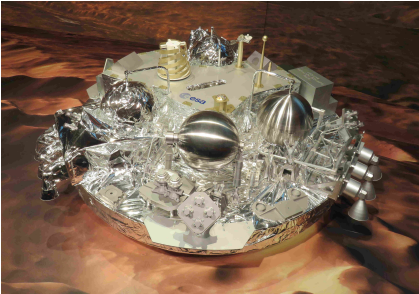
# Schiaparelli

ESA / Roscosmos Experimental Mars Lander



# Schiaparelli

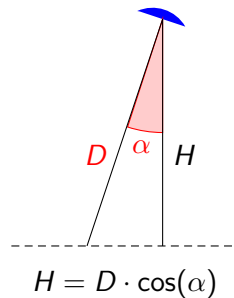
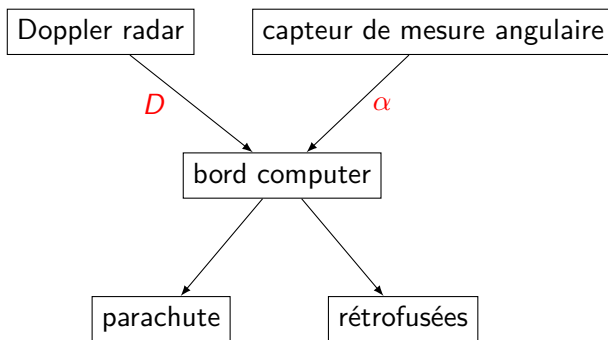
ESA / Roscosmos Experimental Mars Lander



- an example of a **cyber-physical system**

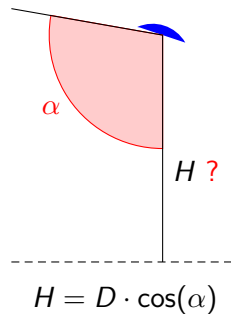
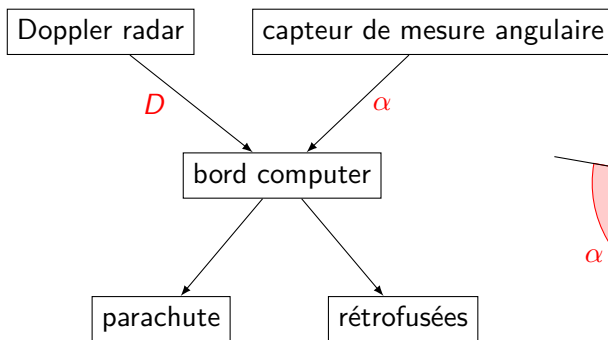
# Schiaparelli

## Simplified Schematic



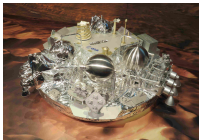
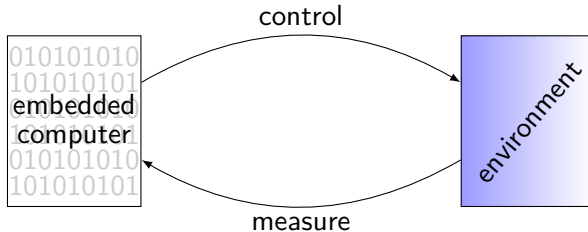
# Schiaparelli

## Simplified Schematic



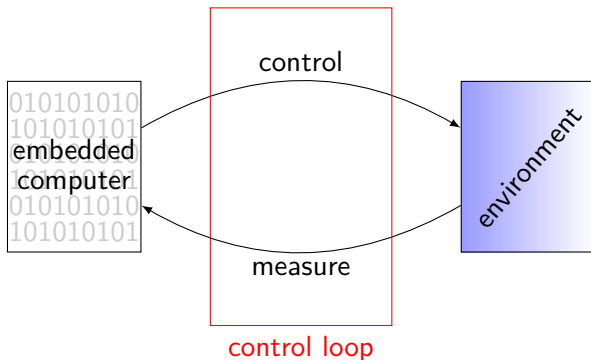
# Cyber-physical systems

## Examples



# Cyber-physical systems

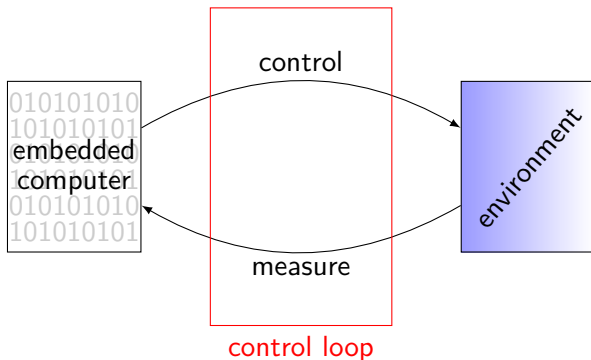
## Schematic





# Cyber-physical systems

## Schematic



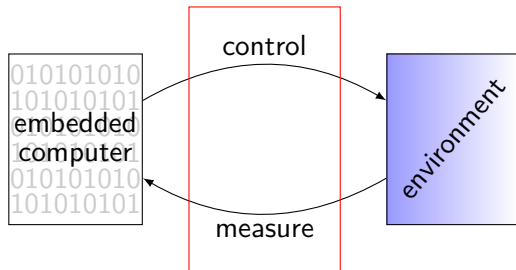
Informatics

Control theory

Mathematics

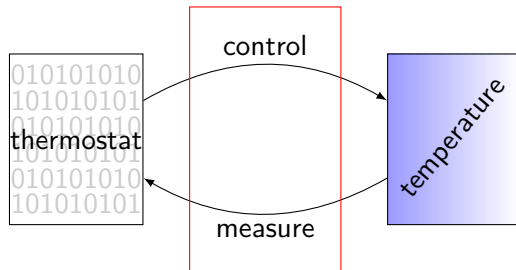
# Hybrid Automata

## Model of a thermostat

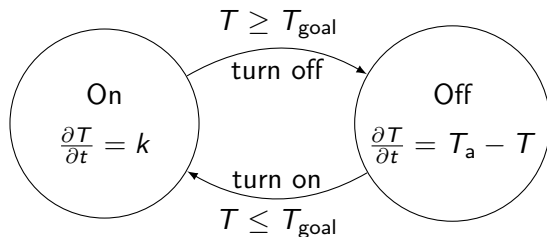


# Hybrid Automata

## Model of a thermostat

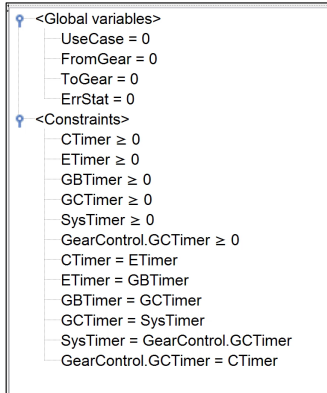


as a **hybrid automaton**:

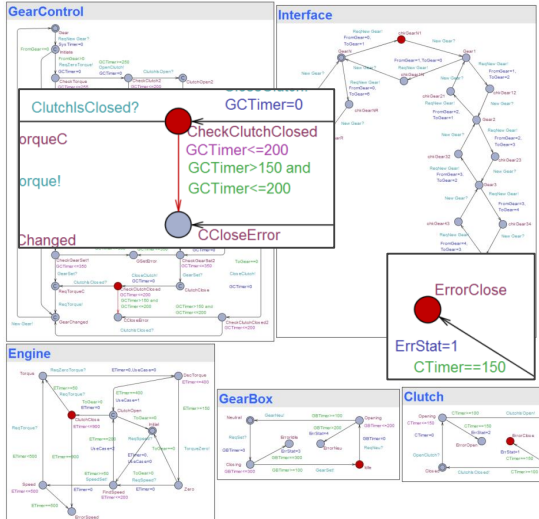


# Timed Automata

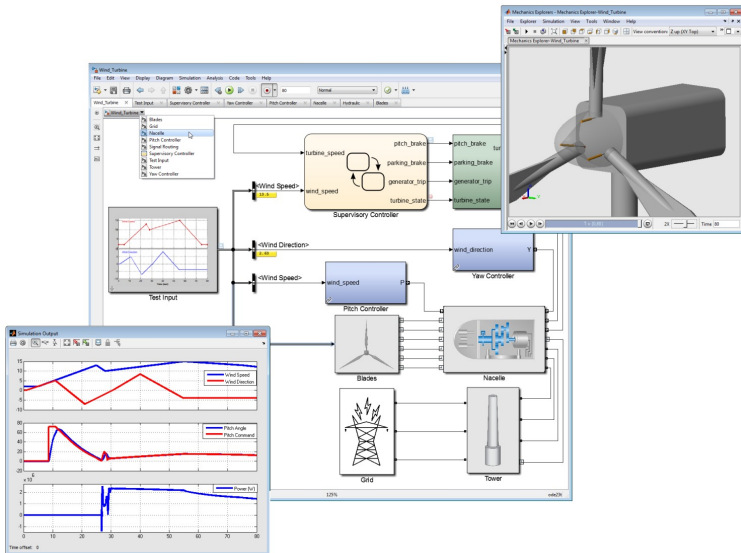
## UPPAAL



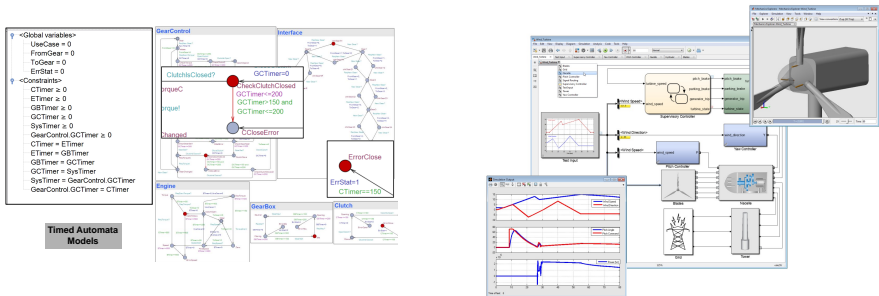
**Timed Automata Models**



# Simulink Model of a wind turbine



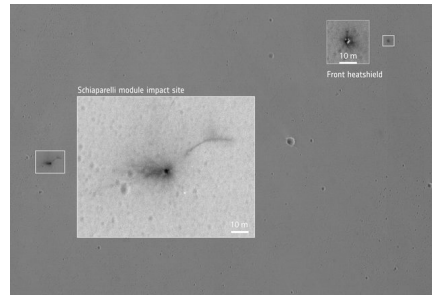
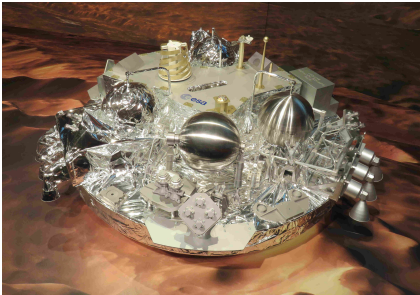
# Mathematical Models in industry



- Mathematical modeling is an **industry standard**
- Especially in avionics / space flight
- Mostly Statechart models like with **Simulink**
- Used for **testing design by simulation**

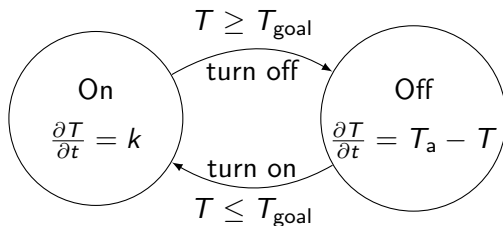
# Schiaparelli

Or, Sometimes Simulation Does Not Suffice



# Formal Verification

Ensuring properties beyond simulation



**F G F  $\phi$**

**Mod**

$\models$

**Prop**

formal models

formal properties



# Formal Verification of CPS

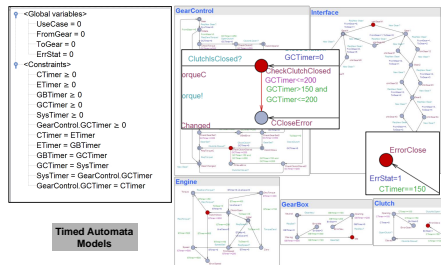
## State of the art

### Timed automata:

- formally decidable
- fast algorithms
- UPPAAL
- lack expressivity
- extensions to weights and games

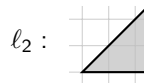
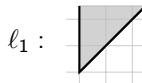
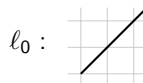
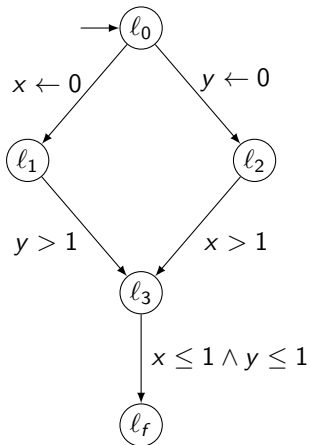
### Hybrid automata:

- formally undecidable
- over- and underapproximations
- SpaceEx, PHAVer, iSAT3, C2E2, ...
- curse of dimension
- sweet spot: **linear** hybrid automata



- combine** simulation and verification
- statistical** methods
- learning**
- compositionality**
- very active** research area!

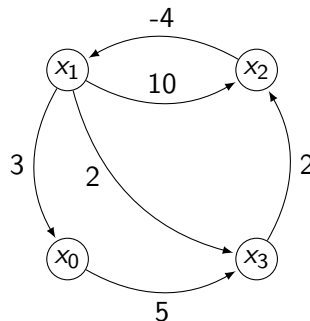
# A Bit of UPPAAL: Zones



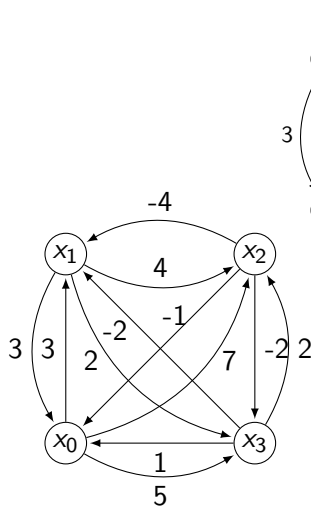
# Zones: Representation

Zone  $\rightsquigarrow$  digraph  $\cong$  difference-bound matrix

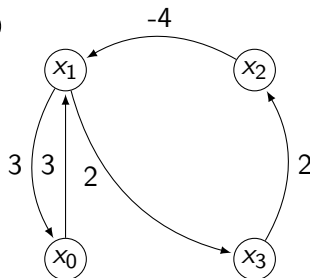
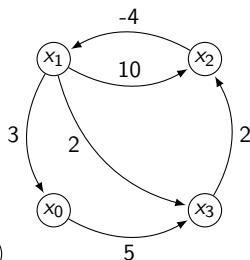
$$Z = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 \leq 3 \\ x_1 - x_2 \leq 10 \\ x_1 - x_2 \geq 4 \\ x_1 - x_3 \leq 2 \\ x_3 - x_2 \leq 2 \\ x_3 \geq -5 \end{array} \right.$$



# Zones: Representation



shortest-path closure



shortest-path reduction

# Zones: Algorithms

- Using closures or reductions
- Delay, reset, intersection, inclusion check can be done in  $O(|C|^3)$
- In practice: combined Passed-Waiting list
- Each location has a **list of zones** ( $\cong$  union)
- Represented using **clock decision diagrams**
- Extract DBMs from CDD  $\rightsquigarrow$  perform operations on each  $\rightsquigarrow$  re-combine to new CDD

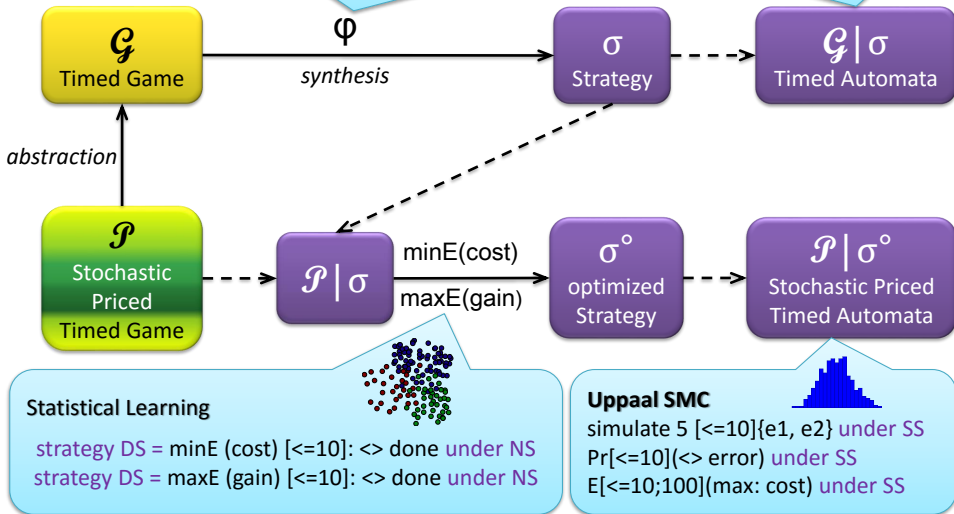
## Uppaal TIGA

strategy NS = control: A <> goal  
strategy NS = control: A[] safe



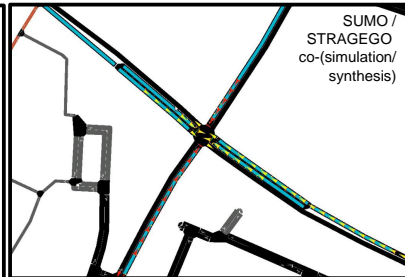
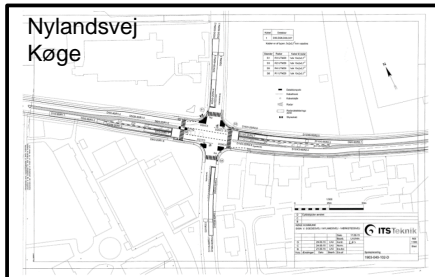
## Uppaal

E <> error under NS  
A[] safe under NS



## UPPAAL STRATEGO

# UPPAAL Stratego for Traffic Control



Scenario	Static		Loop Induction		Stratego		Imp W time over LI %
	Jam Km	W time s	Jam Km	W time s	Jam Km	W time s	
MAX	1451	191990	1185	157200	551	73001	53.5%
MID	456	60362	369	48936	331	43878	19.2%
LOW	138	18425	139	18566	101	13451	27.5%

**Scenario:**  
**2 hours traffic**

# UPPAAL Stratego for Traffic Control

- 1: Every 5 to 8 sec read sensor data
- 2: **if** Traffic Light in yellow phase **then**
- 3:     Run UPPAAL STRATEGO – decide next green phase
- 4: **else if** Traffic Light in green phase **then**
- 5:     Run UPPAAL STRATEGO – extend green phase or go to yellow
- 6: **end if**

Number of cars  
waiting in each lane  
(full information)

## ONLINE Synthesis

- Identify optimal strategy up to horizon  $H=90\text{sec}$ .
  - Strategy changes phase (at least 5 sec).
  - Modelling of stochastic arrival of cars in different directions (from 60-850 cars/hour)
- Minimize waiting time or jam (# of waiting  $>2\text{sec}$ )

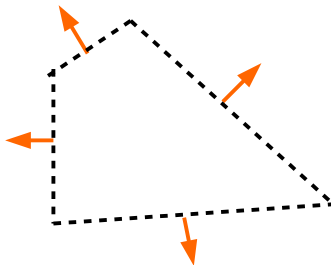


# A Bit of SpaceEx: Template Polyhedra

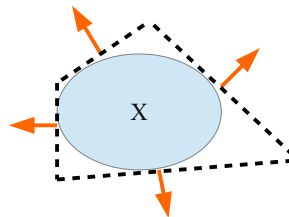
Bogomolov, Frehse, Giacobbe, Henzinger: TACAS 2017



Template:  
set of directions

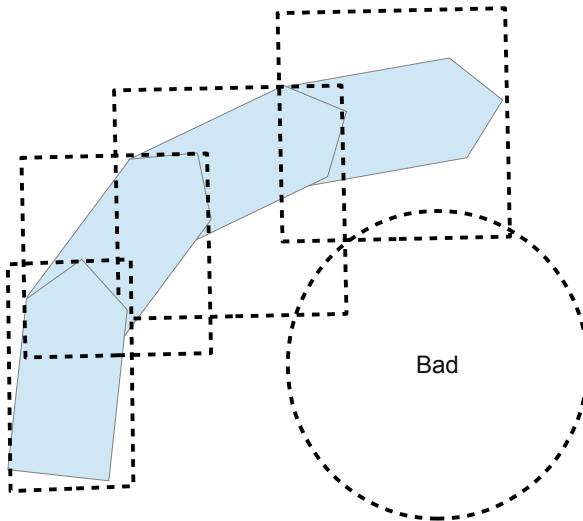


Template polyhedron:  
facets are normal to  
the template

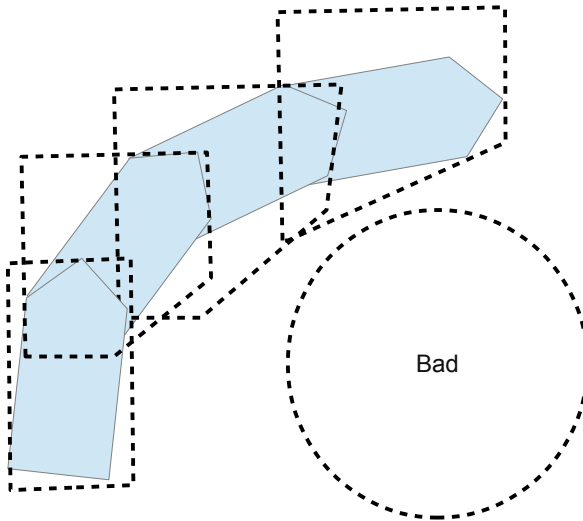


Template polyhedron of a set  $X$   
tightest template polyhedron  
that encloses  $X$

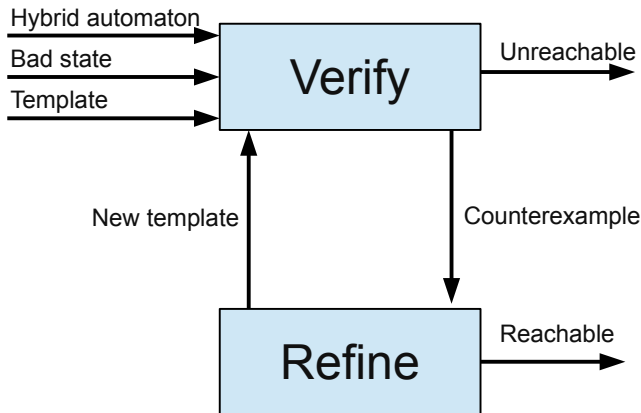
# Template Polyhedra: Reachability Analysis



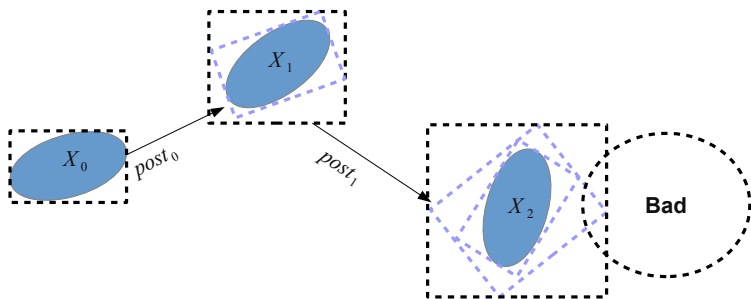
# Template Polyhedra: Reachability Analysis



# CEGAR With Template Polyhedra

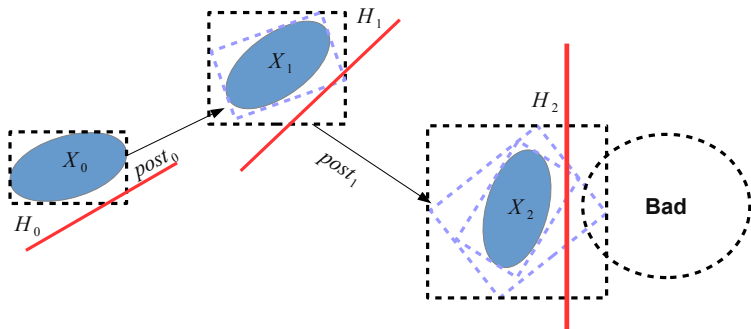


# Template refinement by interpolation



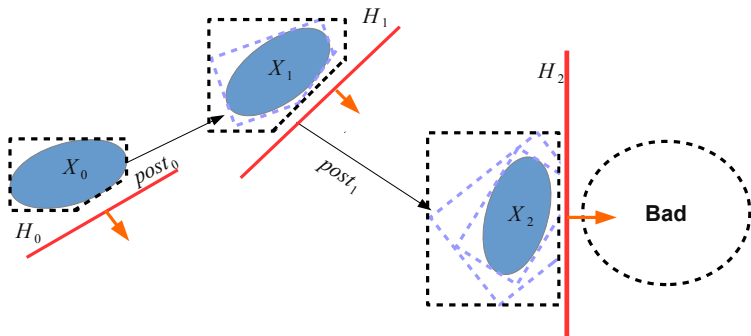
- Error accumulates (wrapping effect)
- Refinement must be inductive

# Template refinement by interpolation



- Extract a sequence of **halfspaces**  $H_0, H_1, H_2$  s.t.  
 $X_0 \subseteq H_0, post(H_0) \subseteq H_1, post(H_1) \subseteq H_2$  and  
 $H_2 \cap Bad = \emptyset$

# Template refinement by interpolation



- Take the outward pointing directions of  $H_0, H_1, H_2$
- Recompute the abstraction (excludes CE)

# Another CPS Problem



Meltdown



Spectre



# Conclusion

## Formal Verification for Cyber-Physical Systems

- a **cyber-physical system**: embedded computing system which interacts with its physical environment
- for safety of CPS: simulation
- but formal verification does have a role to play
- challenges: tightness of approximations; state space explosion; curse of dimension; compositionality
- our interest: formal verification for **distributed** CPS
- example: swarm of AUVs which explore a bay

