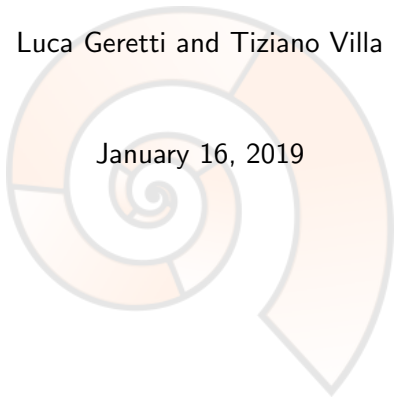


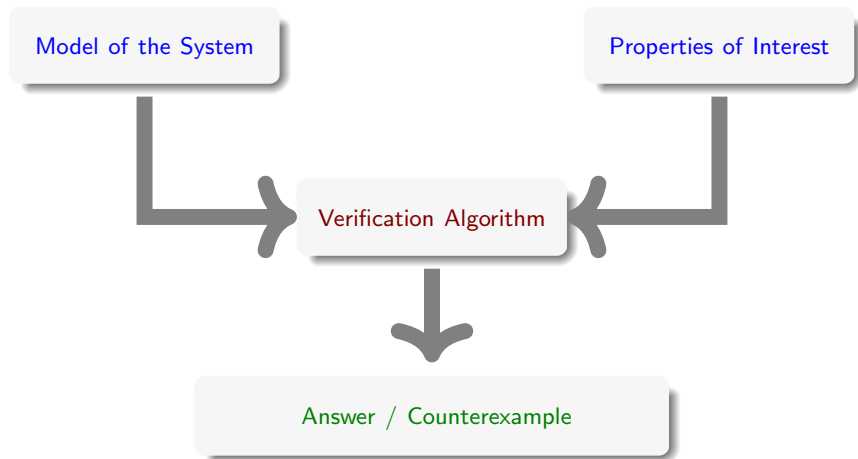
# Formal verification of hybrid systems using *ARIADNE*

Luca Geretti and Tiziano Villa

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# The formal verification flow





Many real systems have a double nature. They:

- evolve in a **continuous** fashion
- are controlled by a **discrete** system



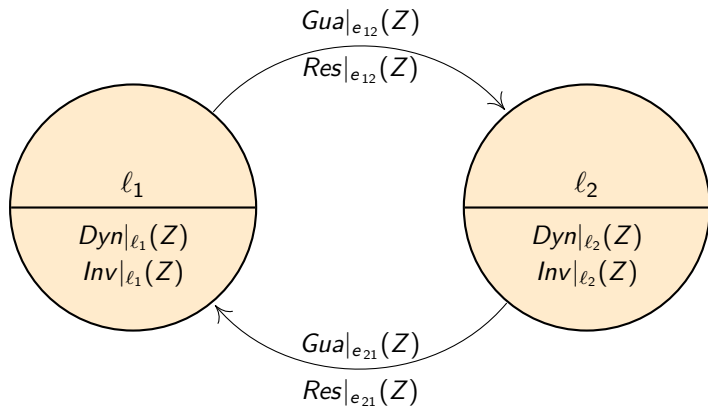
Such systems are called **hybrid systems** and may be modeled by **hybrid automata**

# Hybrid automata

The intuition



A **hybrid automaton**  $H$  is a finite-state automaton with **continuous variables**  $Z$



A **state** is a couple  $(\ell, r)$  where  $r$  is a valuation for  $Z$



- **dynamics**  $Dyn|_e$ : evolution of the variables in location  $\ell$
- **invariant**  $Inv|_e$ : conditions under which continuous evolution is allowed in location  $\ell$
- **guard**  $Gua|_e$ : conditions under which discrete evolution is allowed according to event  $e$
- **reset**  $Res|_e$ : transformation of the continuous state after event  $e$



To verify whether a dynamical system satisfies some properties, we describe its behaviour by computing the set of reached states (reachable set)  $Re$ .

- It allows full observation of system evolution (compared to abstraction methods).



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$Re$  is not computable in general, in particular for **nonlinear** systems.

$Re$  can be approximated, but not in *both* an effective and efficient way.

- Some operations on accurate representations are still undecidable.
- Coarse approximations are problematic in terms of reliability of results.





## Possible choices of approximating $Re$ :

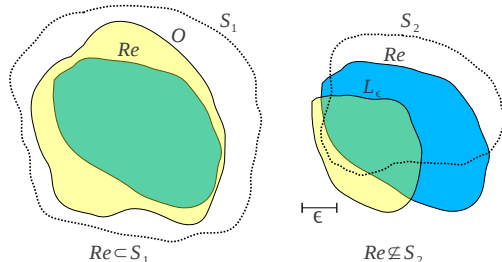
1. **Inner approximation**  $I$ :  $Re$  strictly contains  $I$ .
2. **Outer approximation**  $O$ :  $Re$  is strictly contained in  $O$  (an over-approximation of  $Re$ ).
3.  **$\varepsilon$ -lower approximation**  $L_\varepsilon$ : every point of  $L_\varepsilon$  is at a distance less than  $\varepsilon$  from  $Re$  (an over-approximation of a subset of  $Re$ ).



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- Inner approximation is not computable in general.
- Outer and  $\varepsilon$ -lower approximations can be used to verify/falsify properties.



- $Re$  is the reachable set, which is unobservable.
- $S_1, S_2$  are sets satisfying given properties.
- $O$  is the outer approximation of  $Re$ .
- $L_\epsilon$  is the  $\epsilon$ -lower approximation of  $Re$ .



- Developed by a joint team including the University of Verona, the University of Maastricht, the University of Padova, and the University of Barry (Florida)
- Uses the formalism of **hybrid automata** to describe **nonlinear time-continuous** systems.
- Based on rigorous semantics paired with **interval arithmetics** to guarantee correctness of verification over **approximated sets**.
- Written as a C++ library, released as an open source distribution:  
<http://www.ariadne-cps.org>



## Upper semantics

When numerical inaccuracies make the transition undecidable, all possible choices are taken. Computed sets do not need to include a point of  $Re$ .



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## Lower semantics

When numerical inaccuracies make the transition undecidable, evolution stops. Computed sets must include at least one point of  $Re$ .

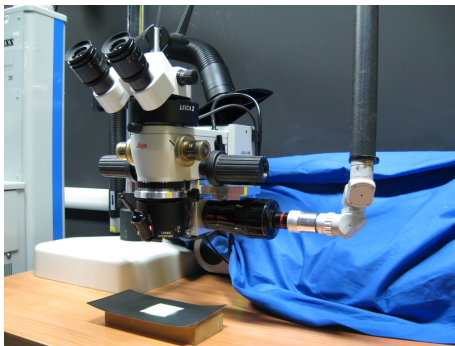


ARIADNE can compute the following approximations of the reachable set (available semantics under parentheses):

- An over-approximated subset, up to a given time  $t$  : for proving/disproving properties where a bound on the evolution time is identified [upper, lower];
- An **outer approximation** : for proving properties using infinite-time evolution [upper];
- For a given  $\varepsilon > 0$ , an  **$\varepsilon$ -lower approximation** : for disproving properties using infinite-time evolution [lower].



- Very strict safety requirements.
- Increasing reliance on assisted control for improved accuracy.
- Traditionally focused on control theory specifications, recently adopting formal verification approaches.







Combine hydraulic components to obtain a complex system.

- Focus on finite-time reachability

- Project instructions:

<http://www.ariadne-cps.org/files/acquamondo.pdf>