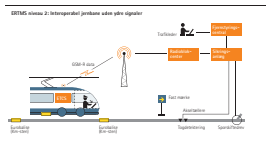
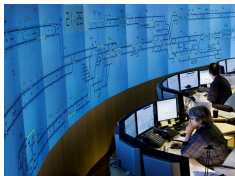


RobustRailS Verification Method & Tools



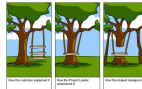
- Method and tool set for *automated, formal safety verification of interlocking systems*.
- Were developed by Linh H. Vu, Anne Haxthausen, Jan Peleska, in collaboration with the Danish railways in the RobustRailS. research project.
- **RobustRailS** research project, 2012-2017:
 - **Funded** by the Danish Innovation Fund.
 - **Partners:** 4 DTU departments, Bremen University, Banedanmark, Traffic Authorities, DSB, DSB S-train.
 - **Goal:** to develop methods for achieving punctual and safe railway operations for the Danish Re-signaling Program implementing ERTMS/ETCS Level 2.
 - methods for efficient safety verification
 - ...

Background: Challenges

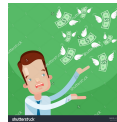
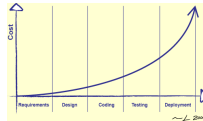
- *Errors* in interlocking systems may have very severe consequences.



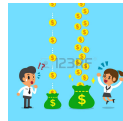
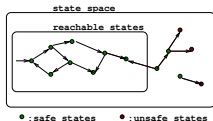
- *Conventional specification & verification methods* may be time consuming and not give sufficient guaranties for correctness.



- Bugs typically first found during testing → expensive to fix.



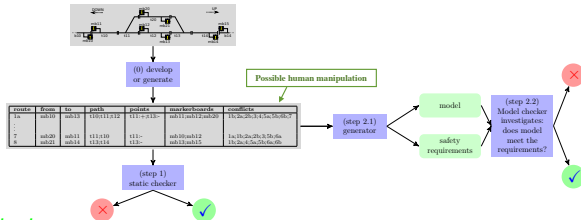
- → *Need to get it right from the beginning.*



Use Formal Methods and Automation:

- strongly recommended by CENELEC 50128 for safety-critical software
 - efficient
 - to avoid bugs
 - to catch bugs early, before implementation and test
- saves time and money

RobustRails Verification Method & Tools




1.1 Input: *track plan*.

1.2 The tool automatically generates a *route control table*, if not provided.

1.3 The tool checks that the track plan and route control table are correct.

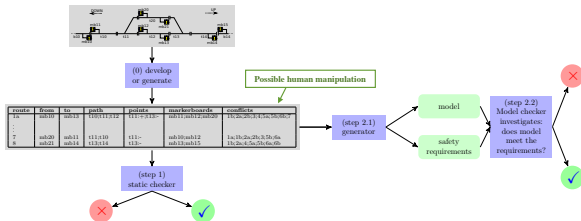
2.1 The tool generates

- a *formal model* of the behaviour of the interlocking system
- *formal safety requirements* (e.g no train collisions). 

2.2 A model checker (dis-)proves the model meets the requirements.

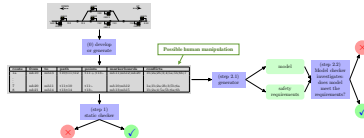
3.1 The tool generates *test cases* and a *test oracle* for software integration testing.

RobustRails Verification Method & Tools

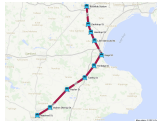


- Verification in three steps:
 - The *static checking step* is used to find errors in the control table.
 - The *model checking step* is used to find errors in the control algorithms.
 - The model-based *testing step* is used to find errors in the implemented system.
- Features:
 - *"Model hiding"*: Models automatically generated from domain-specific railway specifications
→ can be used by railway engineers without background in formal methods.
 - Verification based on induction reasoning using bounded model checking *pushes the limits for state space explosion*.

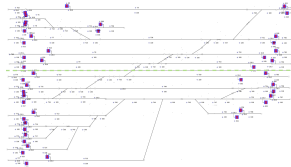
Applications of the Method & Tools



- The Early Deployment Line, Roskilde - Næstved, in Denmark [Vu, Haxthausen, Peleska 2017]:

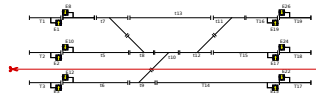
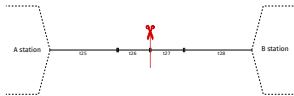


- Florence station in Italy [Fantechi, Haxthausen, Macedo 2017]:



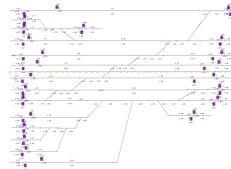
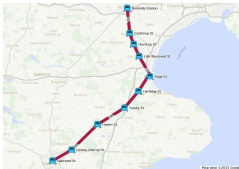
Compositional Verification

- Suggested by **Fantechi, Haxthausen, Macedo** 2017-....
- Goal: to further *increase the scalability* of the verification method.
- Idea: *cut* the interlocking logic of large layouts *into separate, more manageable, portions*, so that proving safety of the portions implies safety of the whole.



- Experiments show: compositional verification is **2.5 – 3× faster**, uses **30 – 40% less memory**.

Early Deployment Line (EDL) in Denmark and Florence Station in Italy



Thank you for your attention.