

Model Checking Real-Time Systems

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1. Timed Automata

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Set of *time values*: $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

Timed words over $\Sigma \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

Set of *valuations* over a set of clocks C : $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^C$

Constraints over C : $\varphi ::= x \odot k \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi$ where $x \in C$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\odot \in \{<, \leq, =, \geq, >\}$

Set of valuations *satisfying* φ : $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_C = \{v \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^C \mid v \models \varphi\}$

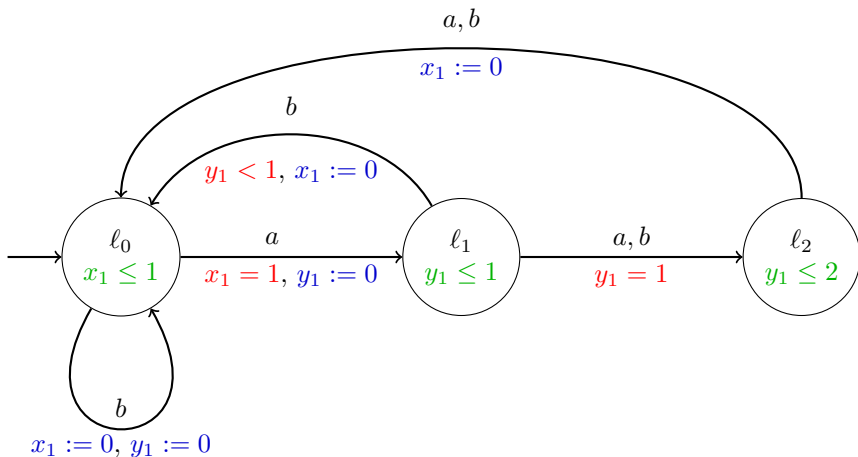
Definition 1

A *Timed Automaton* (TA) \mathcal{A} is the tuple $(L, \ell_0, C, \Sigma, I, E)$ where:

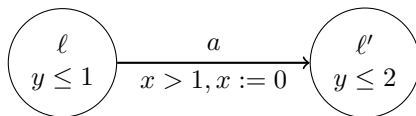
- L is a finite set of *locations* with initial location $\ell_0 \in L$
- C is a finite set of *clocks*
- Σ is a finite set of *actions*
- $I: L \rightarrow \Phi(C)$ is an *invariant mapping*
- $E \subseteq L \times \Phi(C) \times \Sigma \times 2^C \times L$ is a set of edges
- a set F of *target locations* is generally specified

Edges are denoted by $\ell \xrightarrow{\varphi, a, r} \ell'$.

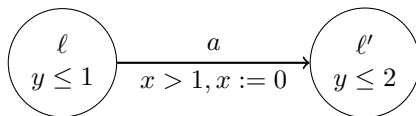
Example of a TA with 3 locations, 2 clocks and 2 actions (letters):



Operational Semantics

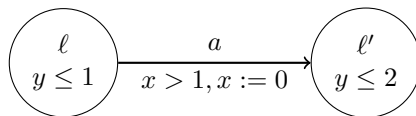


Operational Semantics



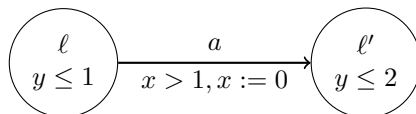
$$\begin{cases} v(x) = 3.4 \\ v(y) = 0.9 \end{cases}$$

Operational Semantics



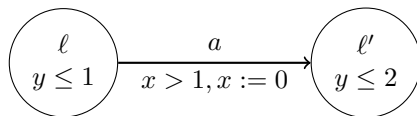
$$\begin{cases} v(x) = \textcolor{red}{3.4} \\ v(y) = \textcolor{red}{0.9} \end{cases} \quad (\ell, v) \xrightarrow{a} (\ell', v')$$

Operational Semantics



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v(x) = \mathbf{3.4} \\ v(y) = \mathbf{0.9} \end{array} \right. \quad (\ell, v) \xrightarrow{a} (\ell', v') \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v'(x) = \mathbf{0} \\ v'(y) = \mathbf{0.9} \end{array} \right.$$

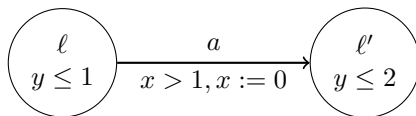
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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v(x) = 1.2 \\ v(y) = 0.2 \end{array} \right.$$

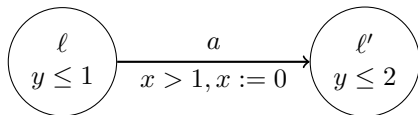
Operational Semantics



$$\begin{cases} v(x) = 3.4 \\ v(y) = 0.9 \end{cases} \quad (\ell, v) \xrightarrow{a} (\ell', v') \quad \begin{cases} v'(x) = 0 \\ v'(y) = 0.9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v(x) = 1.2 \\ v(y) = 0.2 \end{cases} \quad (\ell, v) \xrightarrow{0.5, a} (\ell', v')$$

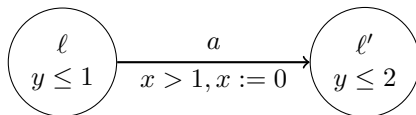
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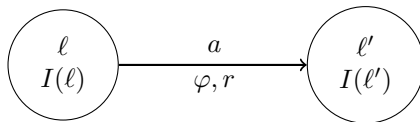
$$\begin{cases} v(x) = 3.4 \\ v(y) = 0.9 \end{cases} \quad (\ell, v) \xrightarrow{a} (\ell', v') \quad \begin{cases} v'(x) = 0 \\ v'(y) = 0.9 \end{cases}$$

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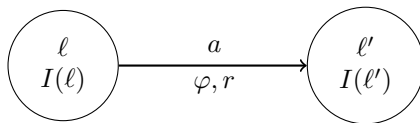
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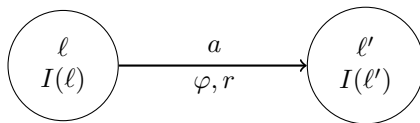


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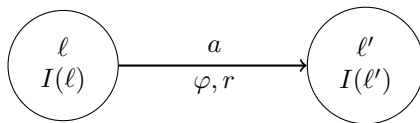
$$(\ell, v) \xrightarrow{d, a} (\ell', v')$$

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$$(\ell, v) \xrightarrow{d, a} (\ell', (v + d)[r])$$

Operational Semantics



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provided that:

$\ell \xrightarrow{\varphi, a, r} \ell'$ is a transition in the TA

$$\forall t \in [0, d], v + t \models I(\ell)$$

$$(v + d)[r] \models I(\ell')$$

Operational Semantics

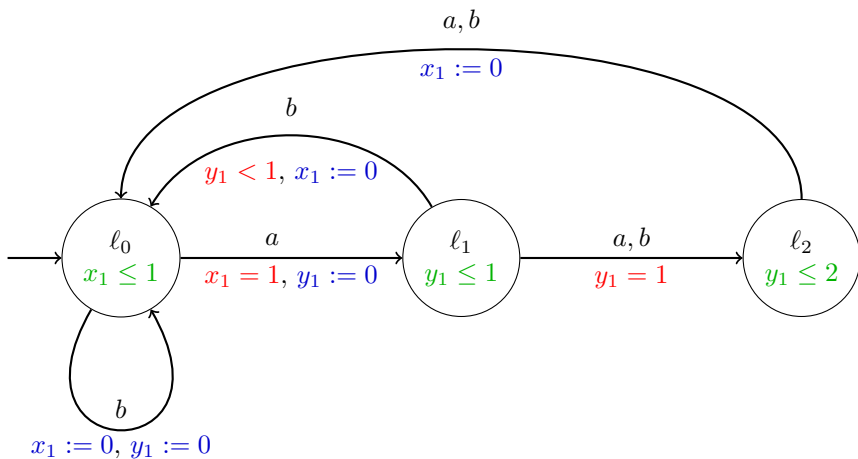
Definition 2

The *operational semantics* of a TA $A = (L, \ell_0, C, \Sigma, I, E)$ is the infinite-state timed transition system $\llbracket A \rrbracket = (S, s_0, \Sigma \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, T)$, where

$$S := \{(\ell, v) \in L \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^C \mid v \models I(\ell)\}, \quad s_0 := (\ell_0, \mathbf{0}_C),$$

$$T := \{(\ell, v) \xrightarrow{d, a} (\ell', (v + d)[r]) \mid d \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0},$$

$$\forall d' \in [0, d], v + d' \models I(\ell) \wedge \exists \ell' \xrightarrow{\varphi, a, r} \ell' \in E, v + d \models \varphi\}$$



$$\left(\ell_0, \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \xrightarrow{0.4, a} \left(\ell_1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \xrightarrow{1, b} \left(\ell_2, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \xrightarrow{0.6, a} \left(\ell_0, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1.6 \end{bmatrix} \right) \xrightarrow{0, b} \left(\ell_0, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

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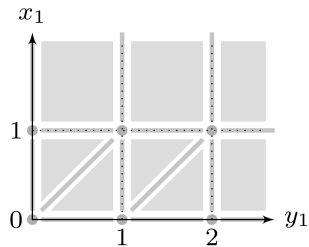
2.1 Timed Temporal Logic

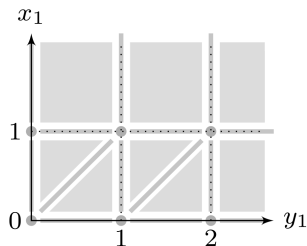
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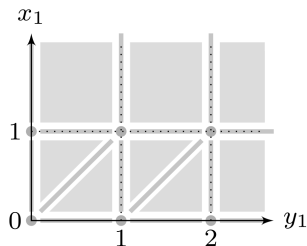
4. References





Definition 3

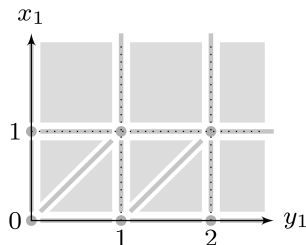
Two valuations $v, v' \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^C$ are region equivalent, i.e. $v \cong_M v'$ iff:



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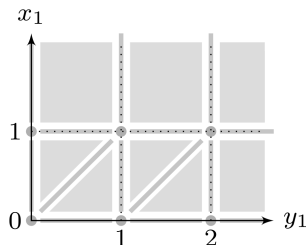
- $\forall x \in C, \lfloor v(x) \rfloor = \lfloor v'(x) \rfloor \vee v(x), v'(x) > M_x$
 their integral parts on any clock are equal



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- $\forall x \in C, \lfloor v(x) \rfloor = \lfloor v'(x) \rfloor \vee v(x), v'(x) > M_x$
their integral parts on any clock are equal
- $\forall x \in C, \langle v(x) \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle v'(x) \rangle = 0 \vee v(x) \geq M_x$
their fractional parts on any clock are simultaneously equal to zero



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- $\forall x \in C, \langle v(x) \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle v'(x) \rangle = 0 \vee v(x) \geq M_x$
their fractional parts on any clock are simultaneously equal to zero
- $\forall x, y \in C, \langle v(x) \rangle \leq \langle v(y) \rangle \Leftrightarrow \langle v'(x) \rangle \leq \langle v'(y) \rangle \vee v(x) > M_x \vee v(y) > M_y$
the order of their fractional parts on any two clocks is preserved

Definition 4 (Region Automaton)

$\mathcal{R}_{\cong_M}(A) = (S, s_0, \Sigma, T)$ is the *region automaton* of A , where:

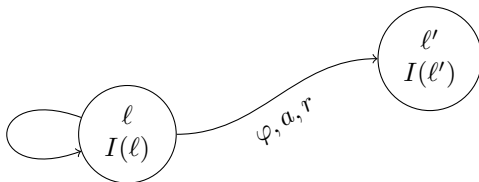
- $S := (L \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^C) / \cong_M$, $s_0 := [\ell_0, \mathbf{0}_C] / \cong_M$
- $T := \{[\ell, v]_{\cong_M} \xrightarrow{a} [\ell', v']_{\cong_M} \mid \exists d \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, (\ell, v) \xrightarrow{d, a} (\ell', v')\}$

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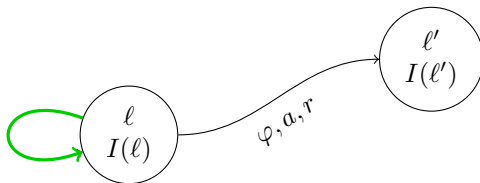
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- $T := \{[\ell, v]_{\cong_M} \xrightarrow{a} [\ell', v']_{\cong_M} \mid \exists d \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, (\ell, v) \xrightarrow{d, a} (\ell', v')\}$
- $|S|$ is exponential in the number of clocks and in the maximal constants of the timed automaton
- Is there a way to reduce the number of states?

Zone: a set of valuations satisfying a constraint over C , e.g. $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_C$.

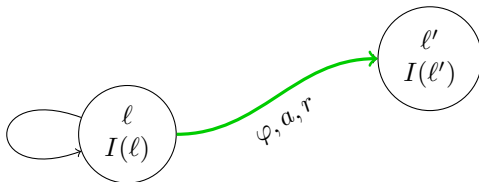


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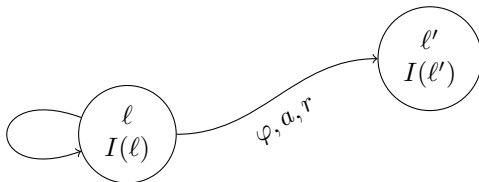
- Wait in ℓ for a delay d to elapse

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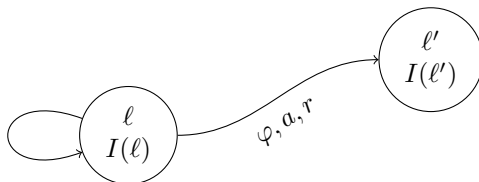
- Wait in ℓ for a delay d to elapse
- Take the transition to ℓ' (without any delay)

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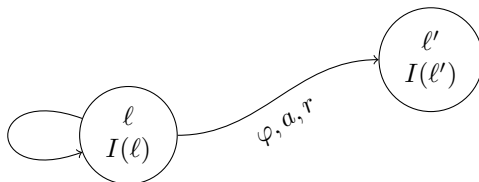
- Wait in ℓ for a delay d to elapse
 - Z must be “delayed” (transition to the upward closure of Z)
 - $I(\ell)$ must be satisfied over the whole delay
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Need to be normalised!

Definition 5 (Zone)

A set of valuations $Z \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^C$ is a zone iff: $\exists \varphi \in \Phi_d(C), Z = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_C$

In this case, we define:

- the *delay* of Z : $Z^\uparrow \triangleq \{v + d \mid v \in Z \wedge d \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\}$
- the *reset* of Z : $Z[r] \triangleq \{v[r] \mid v \in Z\}$ for $r \subseteq C$

Definition 6 (Zone automaton)

The *zone automaton* $\llbracket A \rrbracket_Z$ of A is the tuple $(S, s_0, \Sigma \cup \{\delta\}, T)$, where:

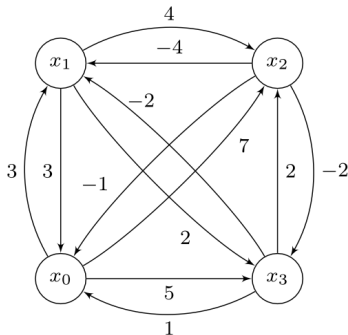
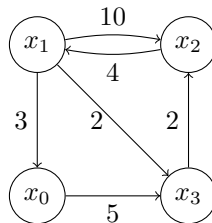
$$S := \{(\ell, Z) \mid \ell \in L, Z \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^C \text{ is a zone}\}, \quad s_0 := (\ell_0, \{\mathbf{0}_C\})$$

$$T := \{(\ell, Z) \xrightarrow{\delta} (\ell, Z^\uparrow \cap \llbracket I(\ell) \rrbracket_C)\} \cup$$

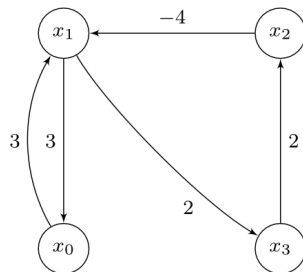
$$\{(\ell, Z) \xrightarrow{a} (\ell', (Z \cap \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_C)[r] \cap \llbracket I(\ell') \rrbracket_C) \mid \ell \xrightarrow{\varphi, a, r} \ell' \in E\}$$

→ Normalisation (\simeq quotienting), shortest-path-closed DBM extrapolation

$$Z = \begin{cases} x_1 & \leq 3 \\ x_1 - x_2 & \leq 10 \\ x_1 - x_2 & \geq 4 \\ x_1 - x_3 & \leq 2 \\ x_3 - x_2 & \leq 2 \\ x_3 & \geq -5 \end{cases}$$



Shortest-path closure



Shortest-path reduction

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Decidable extensions:

- *diagonal constraints*: $x - y \odot k$
- *updatable TA*: clocks can be reset to any natural number ($x := k \in \mathbb{Z}$) or can be synchronized with another clock ($x := y$)
- *urgency constraints*: some locations must be left immediately

Undecidable extensions:

- *linear constraints*: $\lambda x + \mu y \leq k$
- updates such as $x := x + k$ or $x :> k$ (non-determinism)
- *stopwatch automata*
- *hybrid automata*
- ...

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Undecidable extensions:

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- pretty much everything else you can think of

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Definition 7 (Metric Temporal Logic)

Given a set of atomic propositions P , the formulas of MTL are defined for any time interval I with the *time-constrained until* operator \mathbf{U}_I as follows:

$$\varphi ::= p \in P \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \varphi \mathbf{U}_I \varphi$$

The *constrained always* \Box_I and *constrained eventually* \Diamond_I operators can be defined with \mathbf{U}_I in a similar way as in LTL, namely:

$$\Diamond_I \varphi \triangleq \top \mathbf{U}_I \varphi$$

$$\Box_I \varphi \triangleq \neg \Diamond_I \neg \varphi$$

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The *constrained always* \square_I and *constrained eventually* \diamond_I operators can be defined with \mathbf{U}_I in a similar way as in LTL, namely:

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What is \mathbf{U}_I ?!

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Given a set of atomic propositions P , the formulas of MTL are defined for any time interval I with the *time-constrained until* operator \mathbf{U}_I as follows:

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The *constrained always* \square_I and *constrained eventually* \diamond_I operators can be defined with \mathbf{U}_I in a similar way as in LTL, namely:

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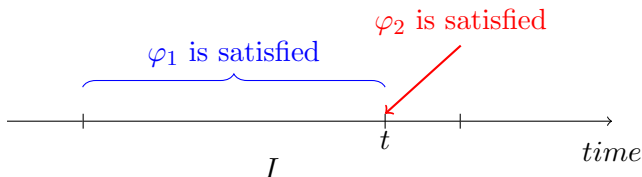
What is \mathbf{U}_I ?! → give its semantics

Continuous semantics:

$$f \models \varphi_1 \mathbf{U}_I \varphi_2 \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists t \in I, f^t \models \varphi_2 \wedge \forall u \in (0, t), f^u \models \varphi_1$$

Continuous semantics:

$$f \models \varphi_1 \mathbf{U}_I \varphi_2 \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists t \in I, f^t \models \varphi_2 \wedge \forall u \in (0, t), f^u \models \varphi_1$$

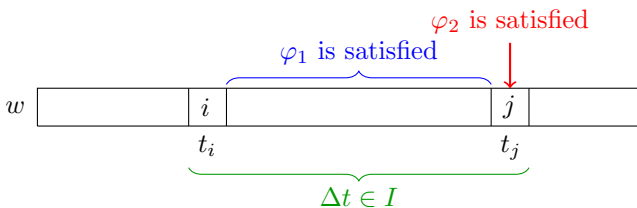


Pointwise semantics: Let $w = ((a_i, t_i))_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a timed word over 2^P .

$$w, i \models \varphi_1 \mathbf{U}_I \varphi_2 \quad \text{iff} \quad \exists i < j < |w|, \begin{cases} w, j \models \varphi_2 & \wedge \\ t_j - t_i \in I & \wedge \\ \forall i < k < j, w, k \models \varphi_1 \end{cases}$$

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- Reachability and language emptiness for TA are PSPACE-complete
Universality, inclusion and equivalence are all undecidable. The RA has exponentially larger size, but checking a reachability property can be done on the fly, hence this can be done in polynomial space.
- MC and SAT for LTL are PSPACE-complete over both semantics
The PSPACE upper bound can be established by translating the negated formula to a Büchi automaton, and performing an on-the-fly reachability check on the product of this automaton with the region graph of the model.
- MC and SAT for MTL in the pointwise semantics are decidable over finite words only, and are undecidable in the continuous semantics
Decidability results are essentially obtained by translating MTL formulas into one-clock alternating timed automata, and rephrasing the model-checking or satisfiability problems as instances of language emptiness in one-clock alternating timed automata. Continuous semantics is strictly more expressive!
 - MC and SAT for MTL over bounded time and MITL are EXPSpace-complete for both semantics (over finite and infinite words)
 - MC and SAT for ECTL are PSPACE-complete for both semantics
- MC is PSPACE-complete and SAT is undecidable for TCTL
The idea is to associate universal path-quantifiers with each temporal modality.

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Definition 8

A *timed game* is basically a deterministic TA $A_G = (L, \ell_0, C, \Sigma_c \cup \Sigma_u, I, E)$ where Σ_c and Σ_u are disjoint.

A *strategy* over $\llbracket A_G \rrbracket$ is a mapping from finite runs to $\Sigma_c \cup \{\delta\}$.

The outcome of a strategy is *maximal* either if it stops in a target location or if no controllable actions are available at its end.

A strategy is *winning for the reachability game* if any of its maximal outcome and leads to a target location, and *winning for the safety game* if none of its outcomes is accepting.

Timed games by example:

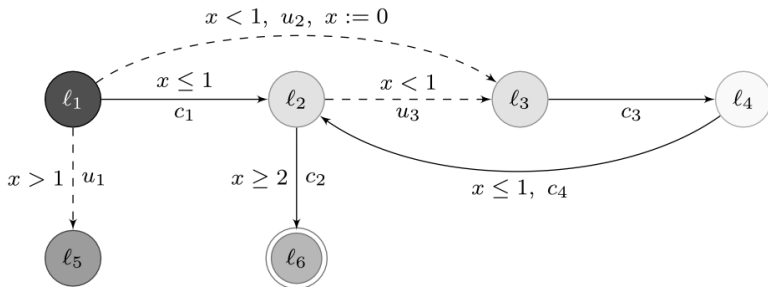


Figure taken from [2]

$(\ell_1, v) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \delta & \text{if } v(x) \leq 1 \\ c_1 & \text{if } v(x) = 1 \end{cases}$	$(\ell_2, v) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \delta & \text{if } v(x) \leq 2 \\ c_2 & \text{if } v(x) \geq 2 \end{cases}$
$(\ell_3, v) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \delta & \text{if } v(x) < 1 \\ c_3 & \text{if } v(x) \geq 1 \end{cases}$	$(\ell_4, v) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \delta & \text{if } v(x) \neq 1 \\ c_4 & \text{if } v(x) = 1 \end{cases}$

Remarks:

- The (time-optimal) reachability and safety games are decidable for timed games. They are EXPTIME-complete.

For reachability as well as safety games, it is sufficient to consider memoryless strategies! Exponential time essentially comes from the region abstraction.

- Restriction to non-Zeno is still EXPTIME-complete.
- TG can be used to check time bisimilarity in a TA with a simple construction

Ongoing challenges

- Robustness and implementability: reconcile the semantics of TA with the models they represent
- Statistical model checking: stochastic TA
- Timed Games: extensions, e.g. where the players have their own objectives

References

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