

Realistic Cases for the Verification of Current-state Opacity

Yifan Dong, Zhiwu Li, and Naiqi Wu

In this note, we provide the descriptions of two realistic cases, namely a robot manipulation system and a manufacturing system.

1 A robot manipulation system

The system of robot manipulation is modeled with an LPN that is shown in Fig. 1. It is a model to simulate the initialization and movement of a machine. Each marking represents a step of the robot, and the system runs when transitions fire. However, due to the limitation of the number of sensors, only a part of transitions is observable. Assume that transitions t_1 and t_8 are labeled with a , i.e., the two events (processes) can be observed by the sensor “ a ”, while transitions t_6 , t_7 and t_{11} are labeled with b . The intruder can estimate the behavior of the system by the five observed events with two sensors (a and b). The initial states are parameterized by k , where $M_0 = (2k + 1)p_1 + 2kp_7 + 2kp_{13}$.

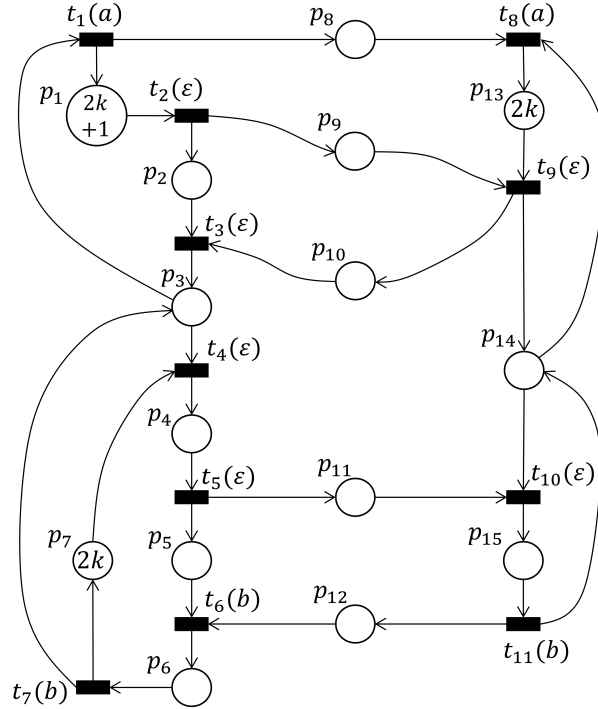


Figure 1: A robot manipulation system modeled by a parameterized Petri net.

2 A manufacturing system

This is a more complex system, namely a parameterized manufacturing system modeled by Petri nets shown in Fig. 2. In our experiments, a series of tests with the increase of two parameters α and β are conducted. There are 2β production lines in this system, where each transition represents an operation of a product. The number of tokens in a place denotes the sources in each station. Given a parameterized manufacturing system modeled by LPNs, we assume that there are two sensors, where the first and last operations of each production line are observed separately. Namely, transitions $t'_{11}, t'_{12}, \dots, t'_{1\beta}$ and $t''_{11}, t''_{12}, \dots, t''_{1\beta}$ are labeled with a , while transitions $t'_{(\eta+1)1}, t'_{(\eta+1)2}, \dots, t'_{(\eta+1)\beta}$ and $t''_{(\eta+1)1}, t''_{(\eta+1)2}, \dots, t''_{(\eta+1)\beta}$ are labeled with b (the remaining transitions are unobservable labeled with ε). The initial states are parameterized by β , where $M_0 = 2\beta p_1$.

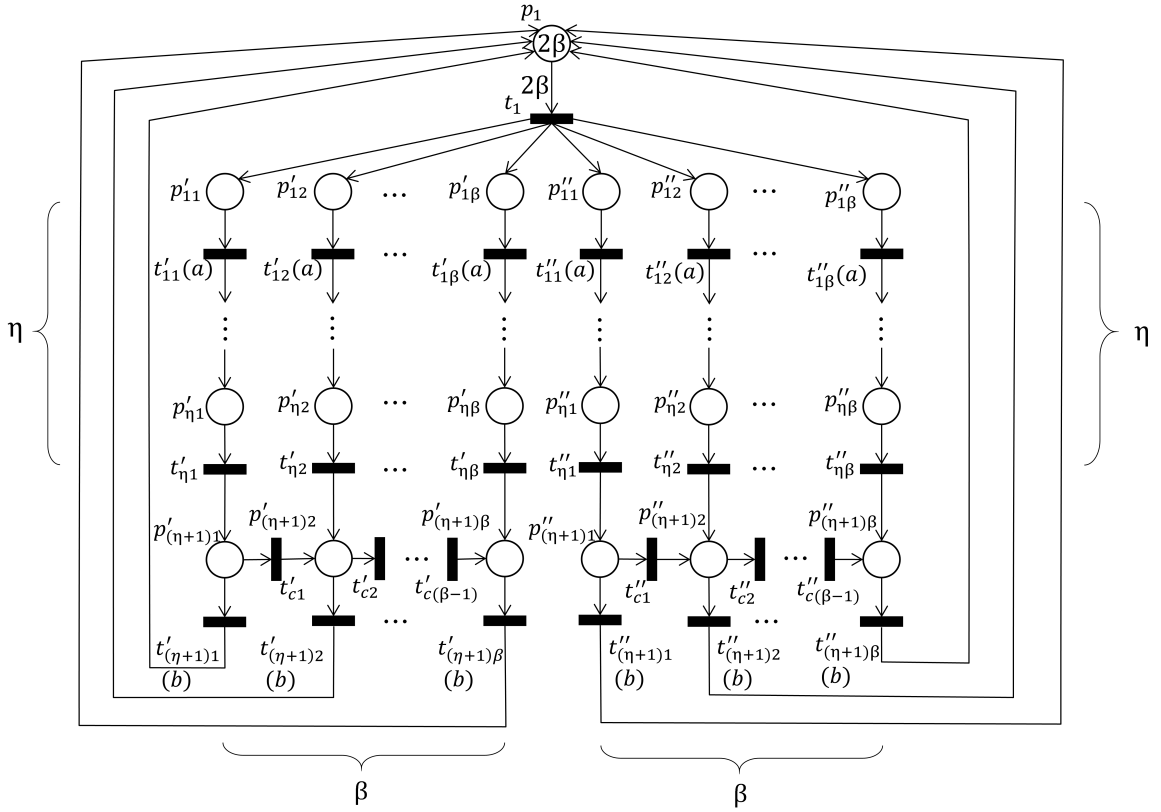


Figure 2: A manufacturing system modeled by a parameterized Petri net.