

Supporting Railway Infrastructure Managers with Formal Models and Analyses

Bas Luttik



Based on joint work with many people (to be mentioned later!)

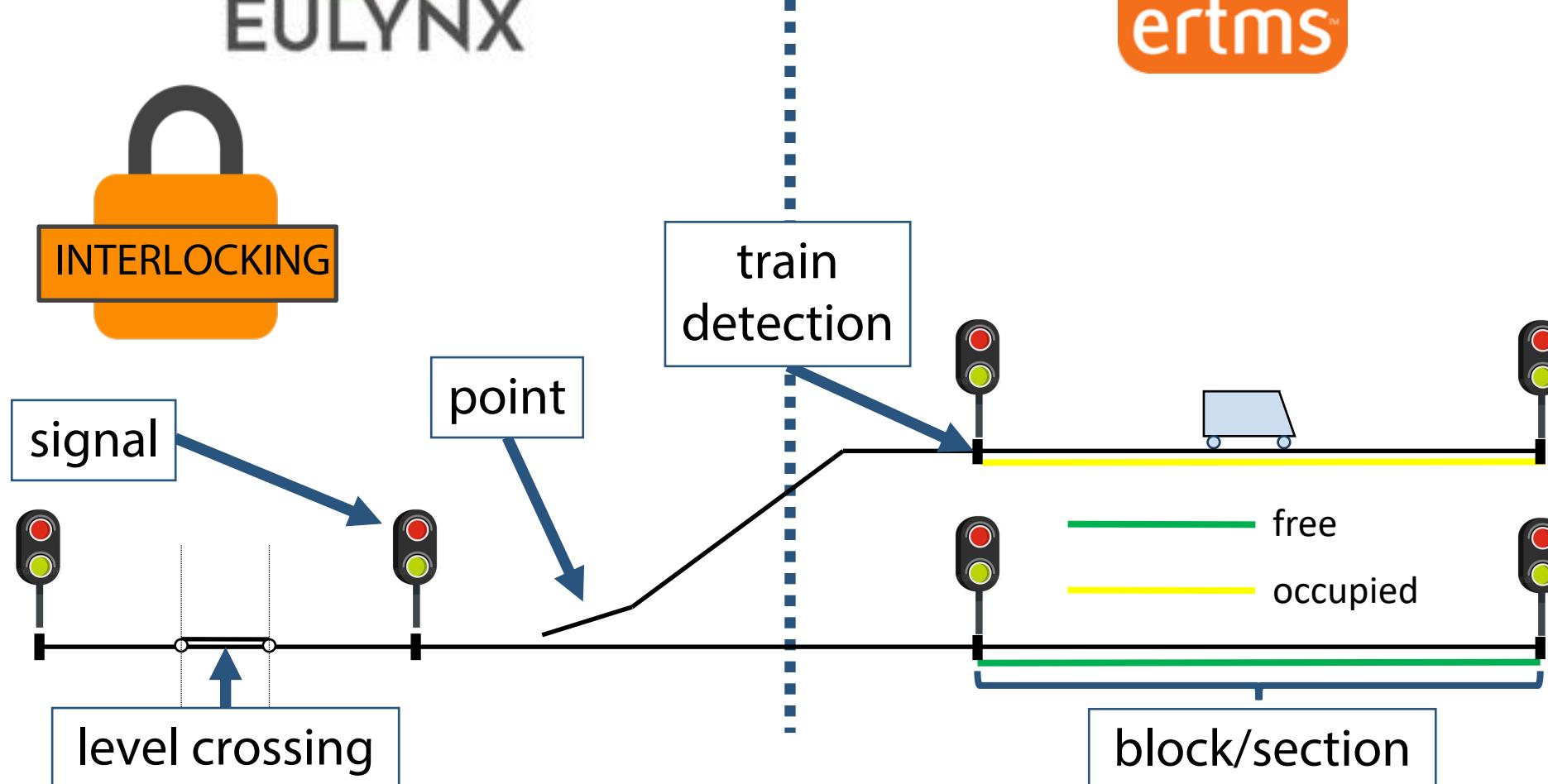
AlgoUK/BCTCS, April 6, 2020



European collaboration

Standardisation





1. An application of FM in the development of EULYNX

- a) EULYNX, FormaSig (general ideas)
- b) First case study: Point
- c) Next steps

ProRail

Collaboration with:



Mark Bouwman, Djurre van der Wal

Jaco van de Pol, Arend Rensink, Marielle Stoelinga

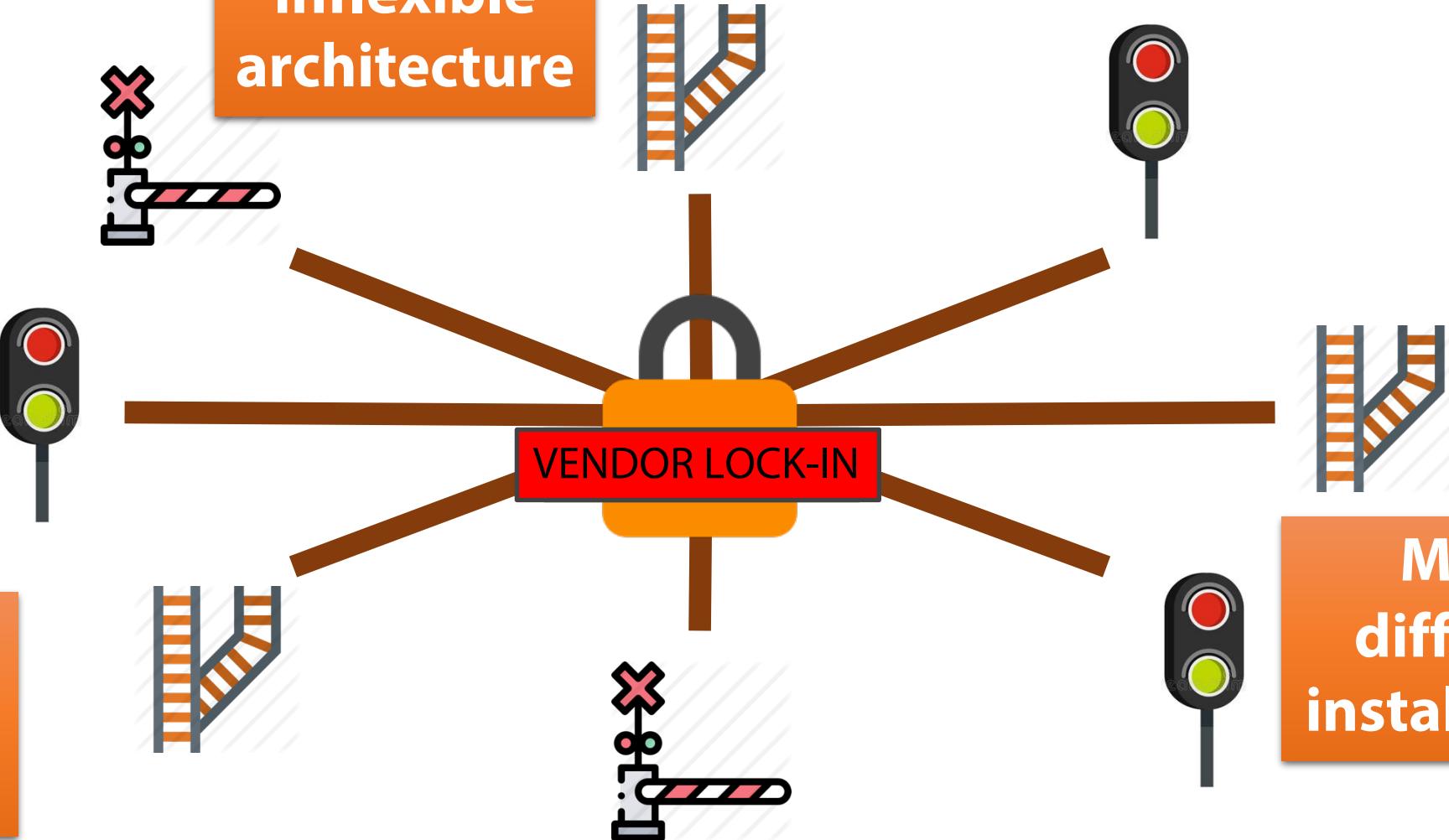
2. An application of FM in the development of ERTMS-HL3

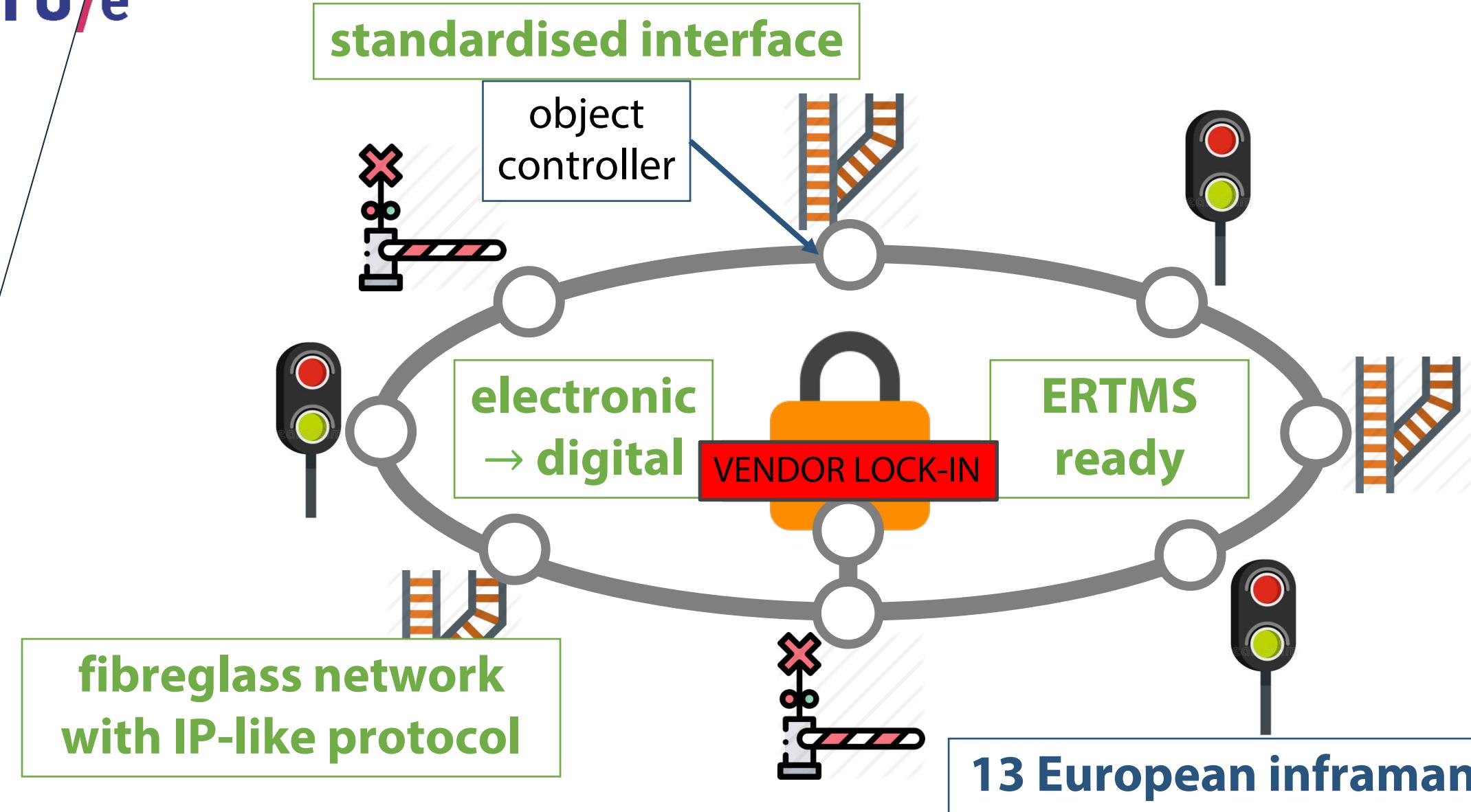
Expensive
special
hardware

Monolithic
inflexible
architecture

VENDOR LOCK-IN

Many
different
installations





OBVIOUSLY:

1. Standard should be ***clear*** and ***unambiguous***
2. Standard should be ***complete***
3. Standard should guarantee ***correct*** system behaviour
4. Compliance to standard should be thoroughly ***tested***

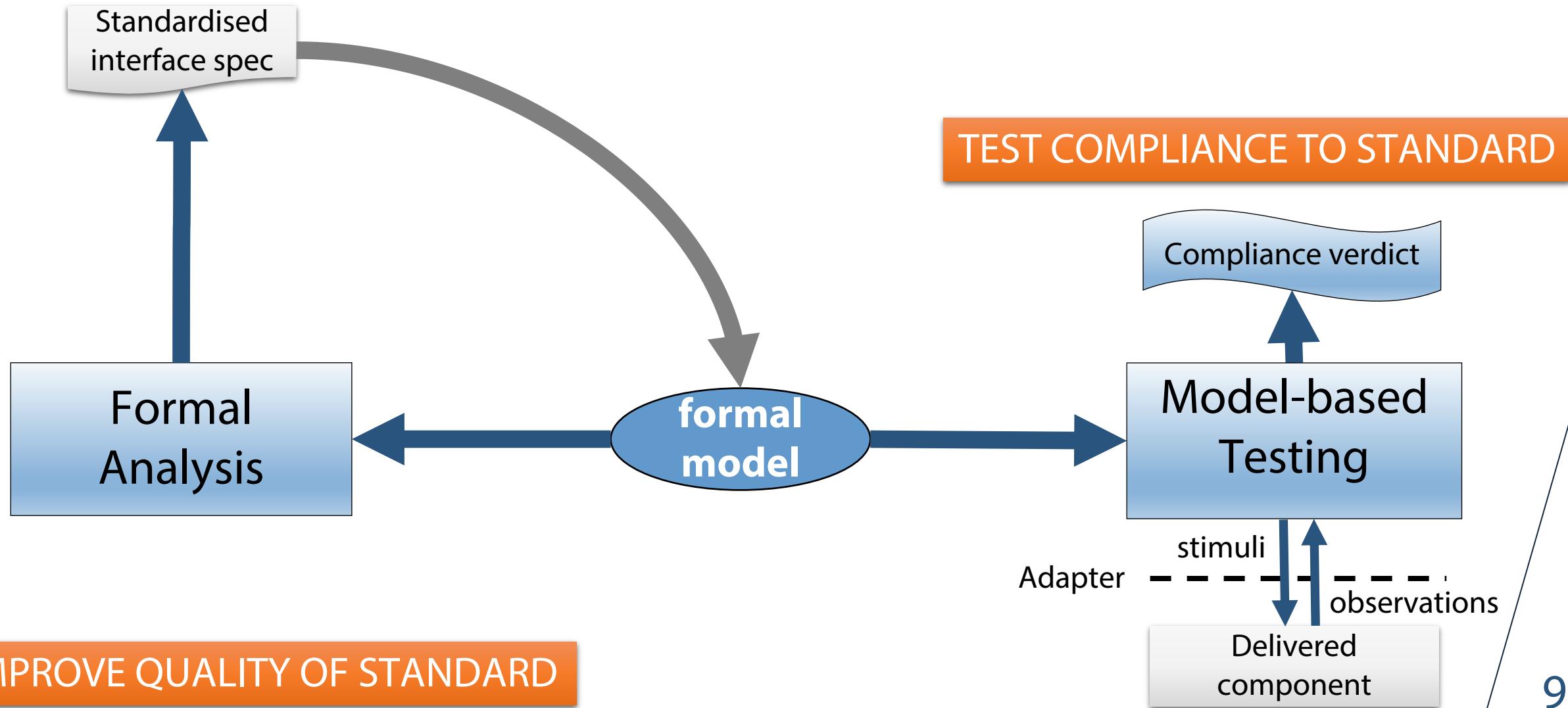
BUT HOW TO ACHIEVE THIS FOR EULYNX?

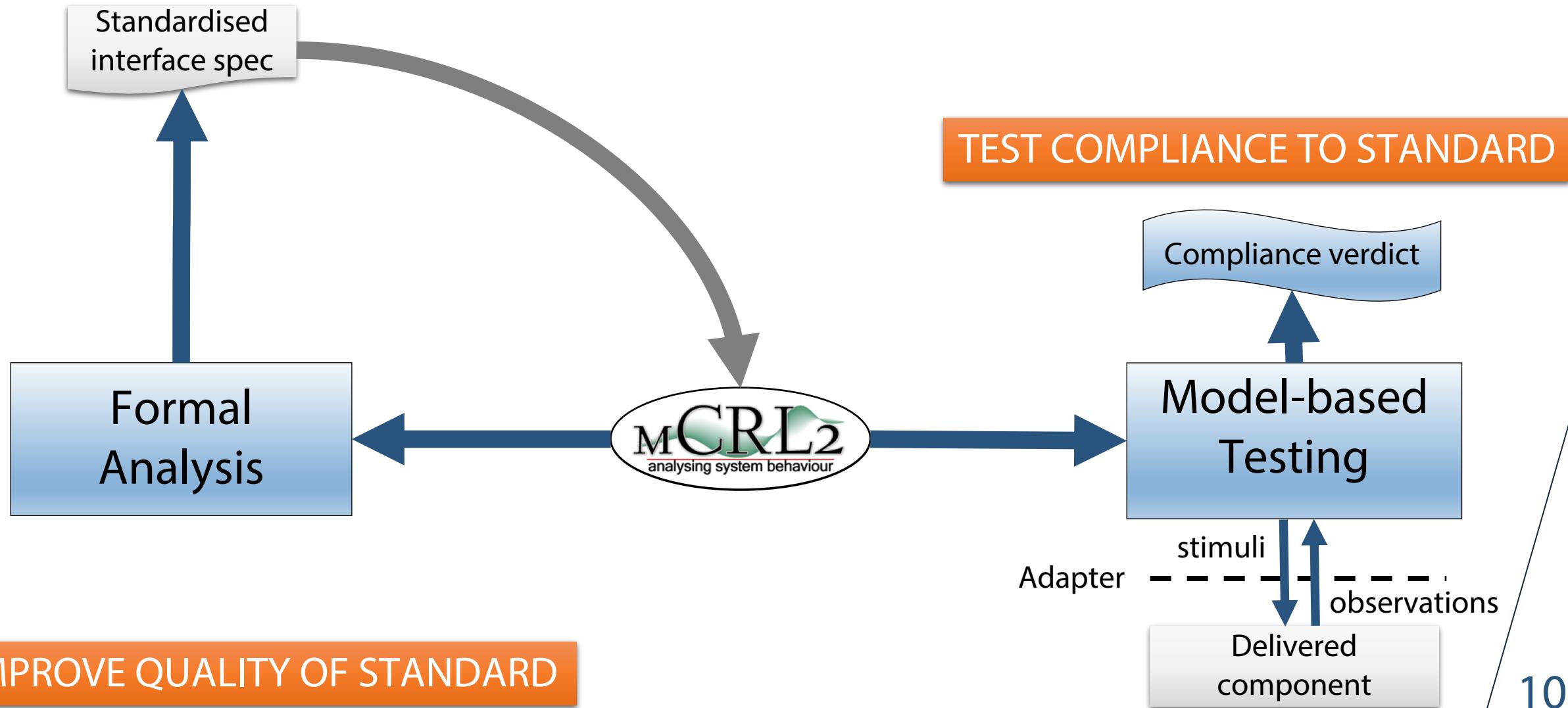


- Growing interest in formal methods.

- Funded two 4-year PhD projects to investigate the application of formal methods in their context.

- PhD students spend considerable time at Railway Infrastructure manager's premises.





<https://www.mcrl2.org>



This website is last updated on: 25-03-2020.

Simple, but expressive, process-algebra based modelling language

- Rich data language (sets, lists, functions, integers, ...)
- Parallel composition of (recursively defined) sequential processes

Analysis

- Simulation
- Model checking
 - First-order extension of the modal μ -calculus
 - Extensive counterexample facility
- Behavioural equivalence checking
- Connection to model-based test tool JTorX

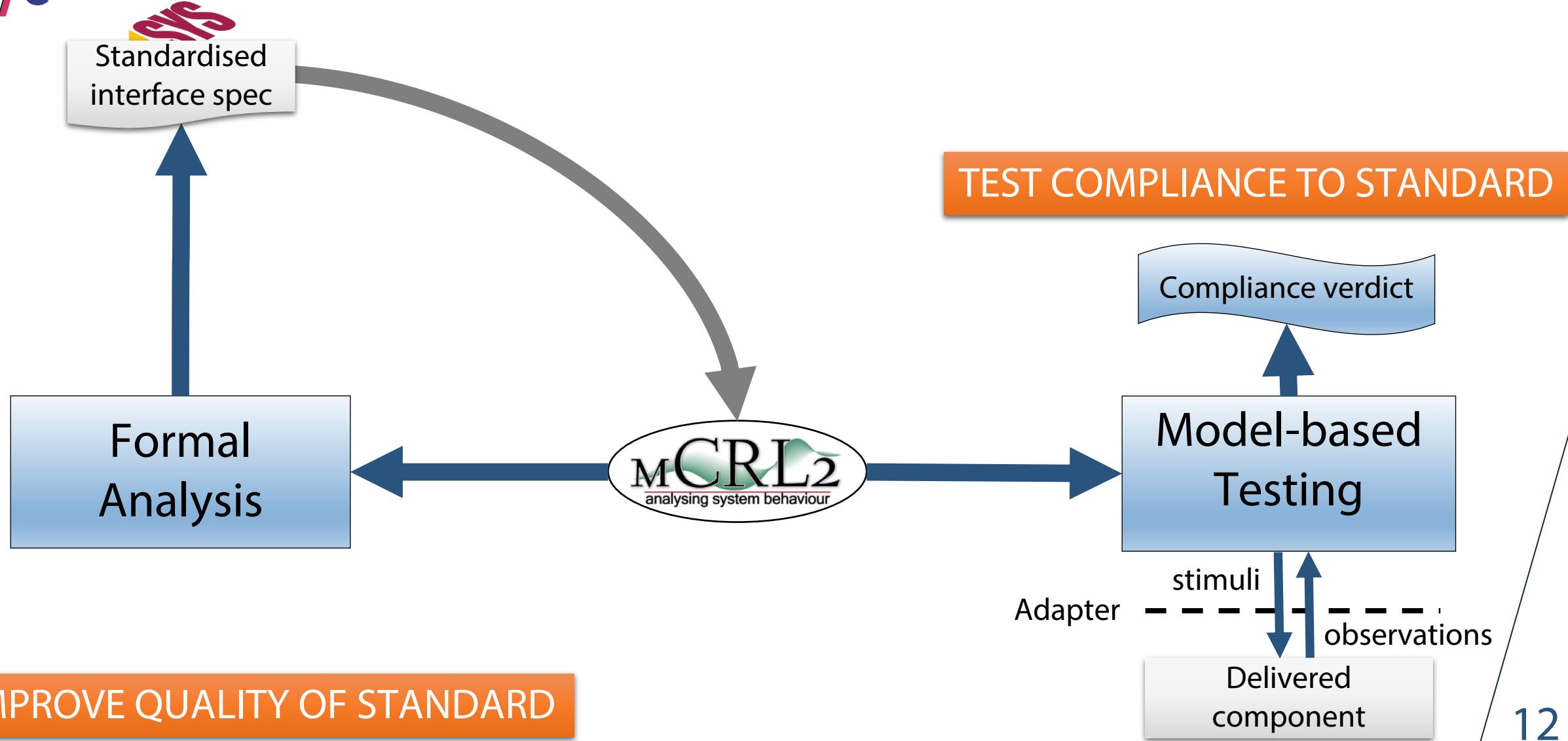
The toolkit supports a collection of tools for linearisation, simulation, state-space exploration and generation and tools to optimise and analyse specifications. Moreover, state spaces can be manipulated, visualised and analysed.

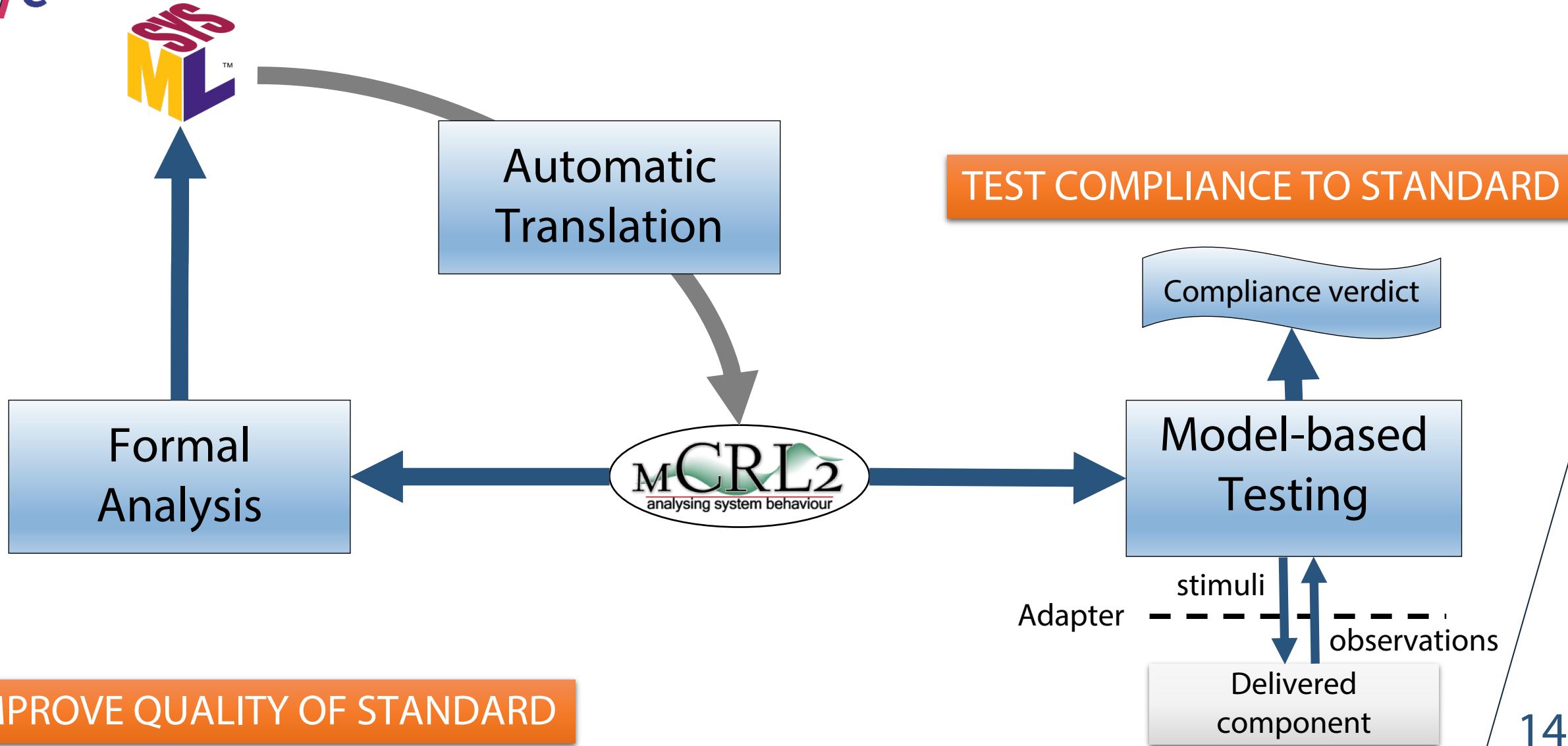
The mcrl2 toolkit is developed at the department of Mathematics and Computer Science of the Technische Universität Eindhoven, in collaboration with the University of Twente.



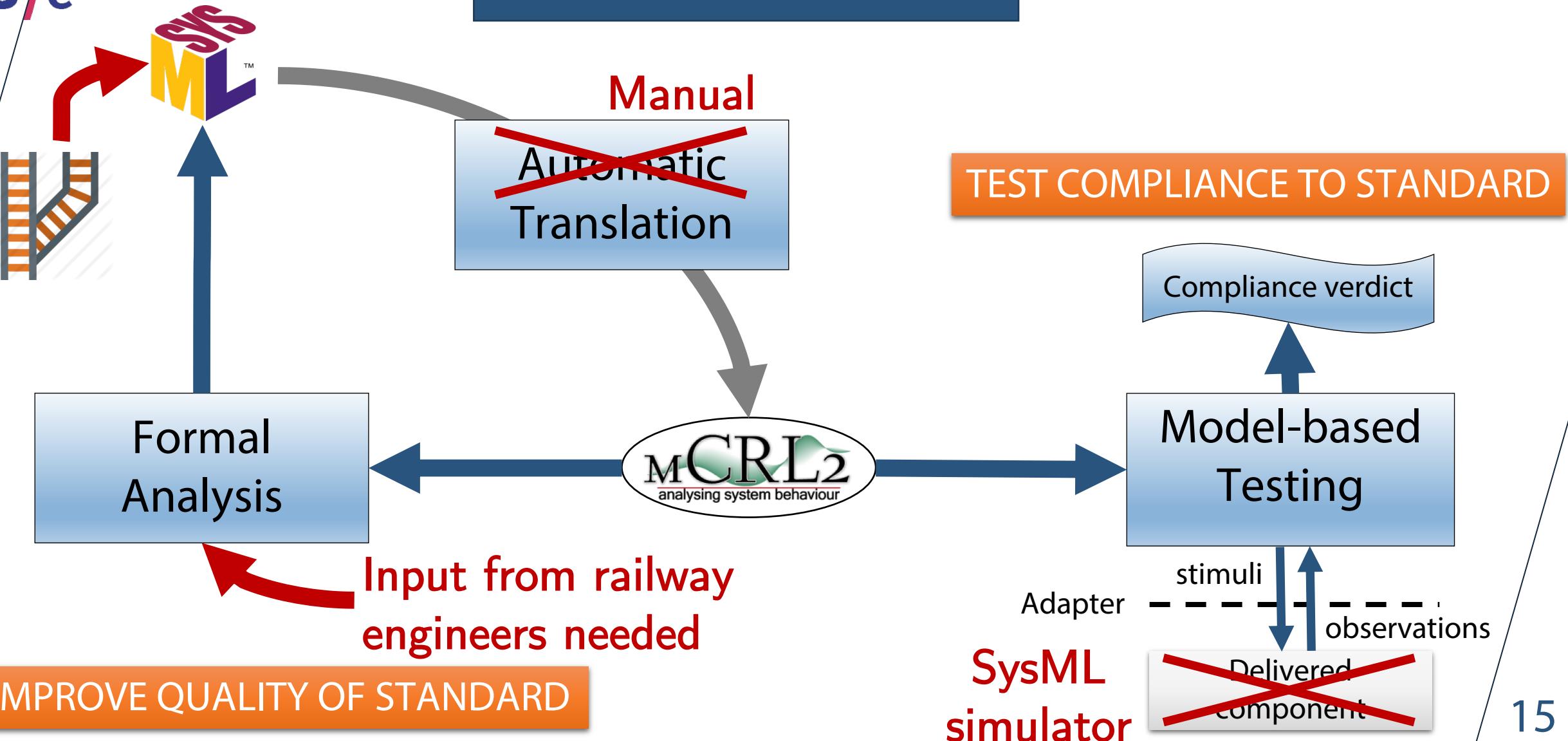
Published in TACAS2019. The paper describes algorithms for model checking and analysis of mcrl2 models. The paper is available under open access.

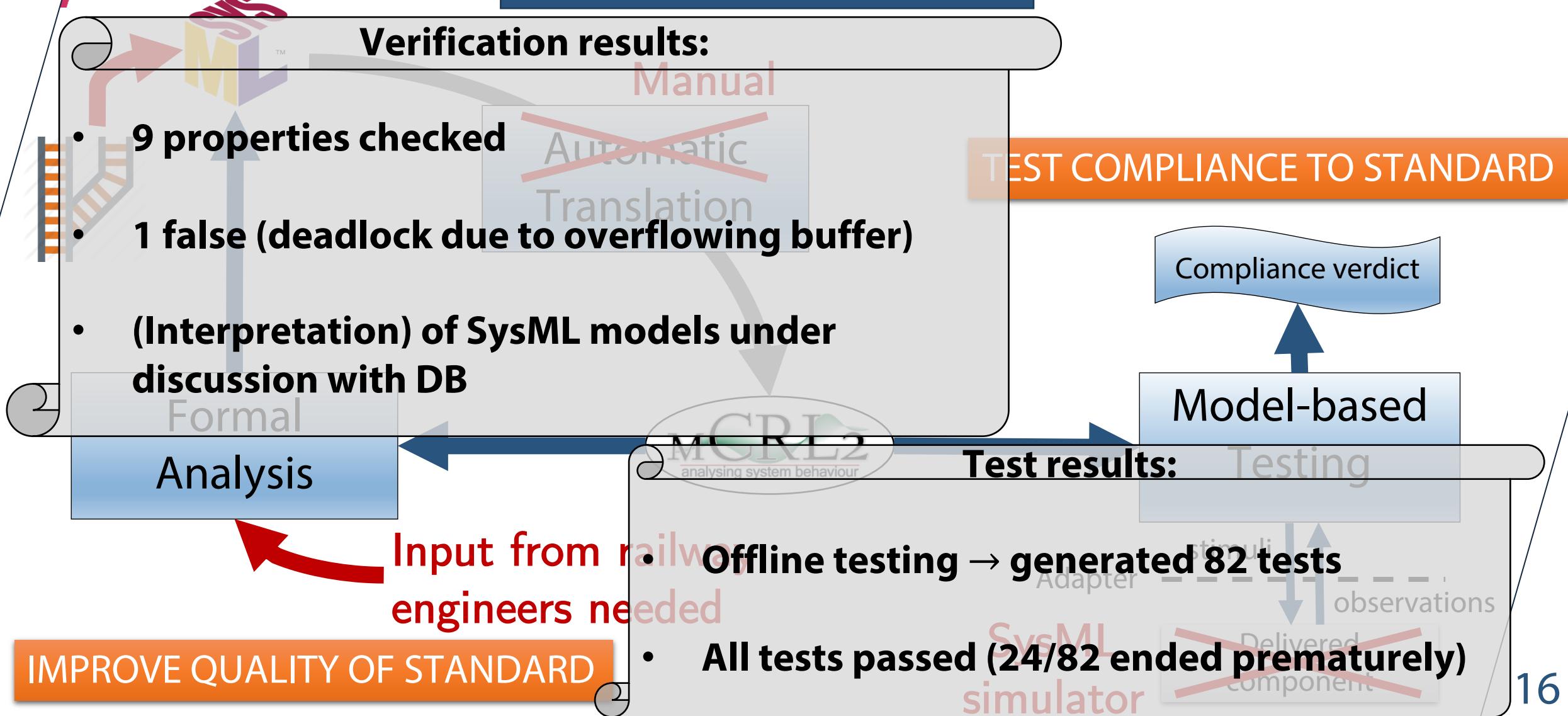
Note: On Coursera four consecutive courses consisting of approximately 60 lectures provide an introduction into the theory and practical use of the mcrl2 toolkit. It is based on the book "Modeling and Analysis of Communicating Systems" shown above. The courses are:





FIRST CASE STUDY: POINT





Point case study showed that FormaSig principle works

Next steps:

- Automate translation SysML → mCRL2
 - Semantics?
- Analyse correctness other object controllers
 - Requirements?
- Online model-based testing, coverage-based testing
- Test mutants, test real component

1. An application of FM in the development of EULYNX

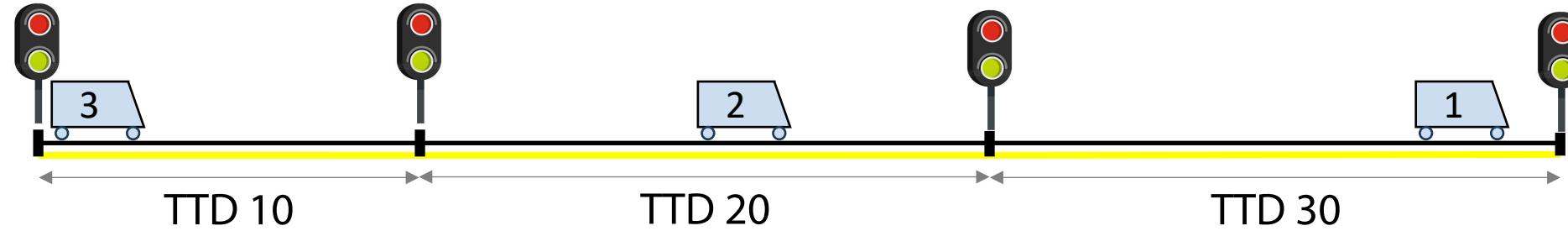
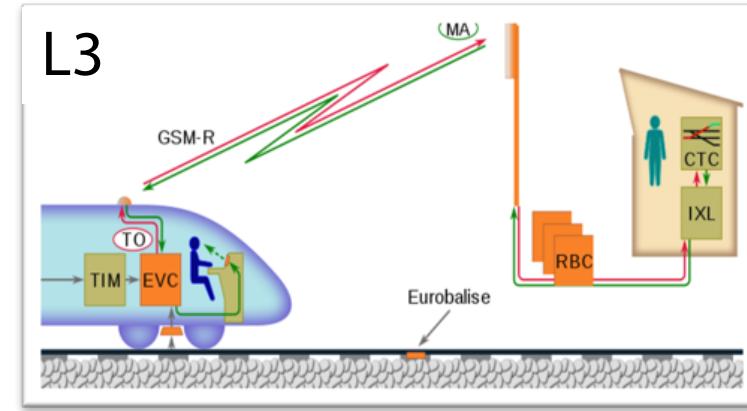
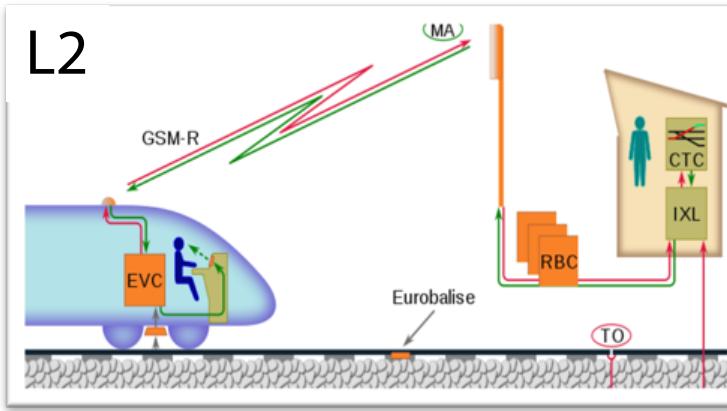
- a) EULYNX, FormaSig (general ideas)
- b) First case study: Point
- c) Next steps

2. An application of FM in the development of ERTMS-HL3

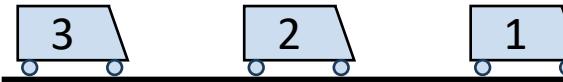
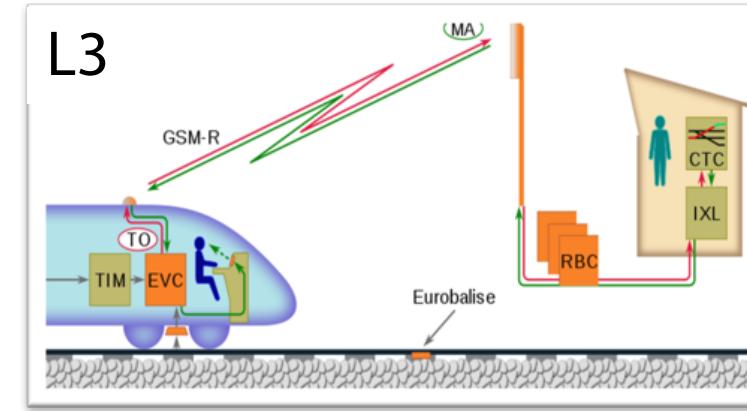
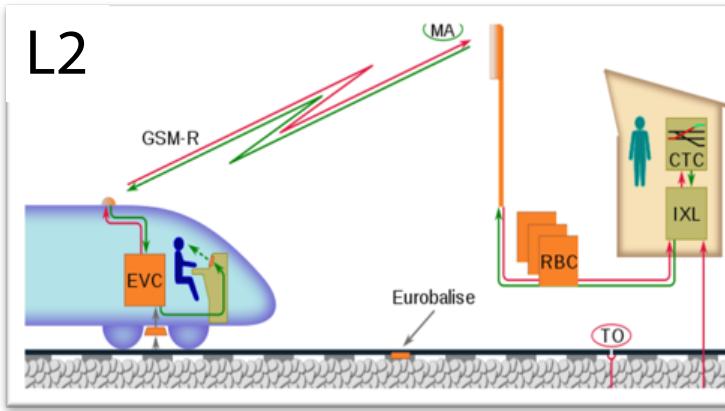
- a) Principles of ERTMS Hybrid level 3
- b) Formal analysis
- c) Next steps

Collaboration with:

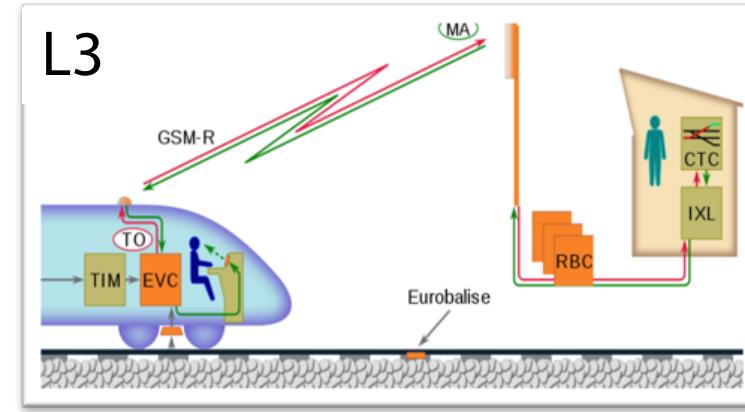
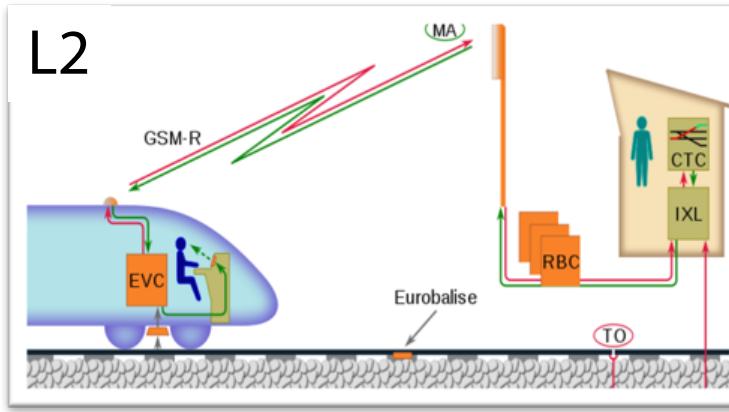
Maarten Bartholomeus
Rick Erkens
Tim Willemse



— free
— occupied



ERTMS LEVEL 3: ELIMINATE TRACKSIDE EQUIPMENT

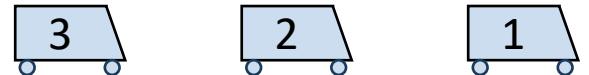
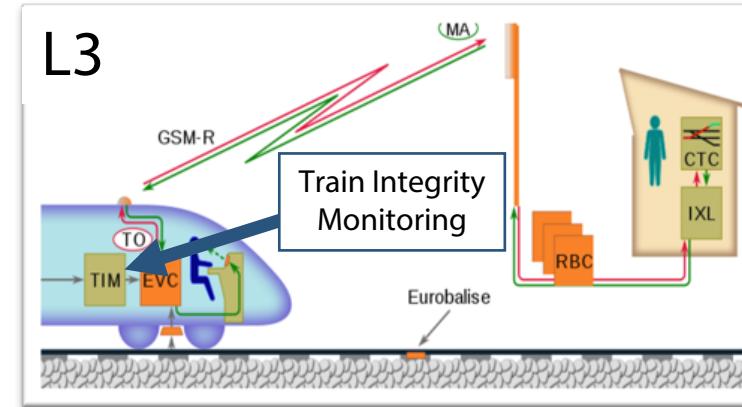


3 2 1

L3 promises considerable cost reduction and capacity increase

SERIOUS DRAWBACKS:

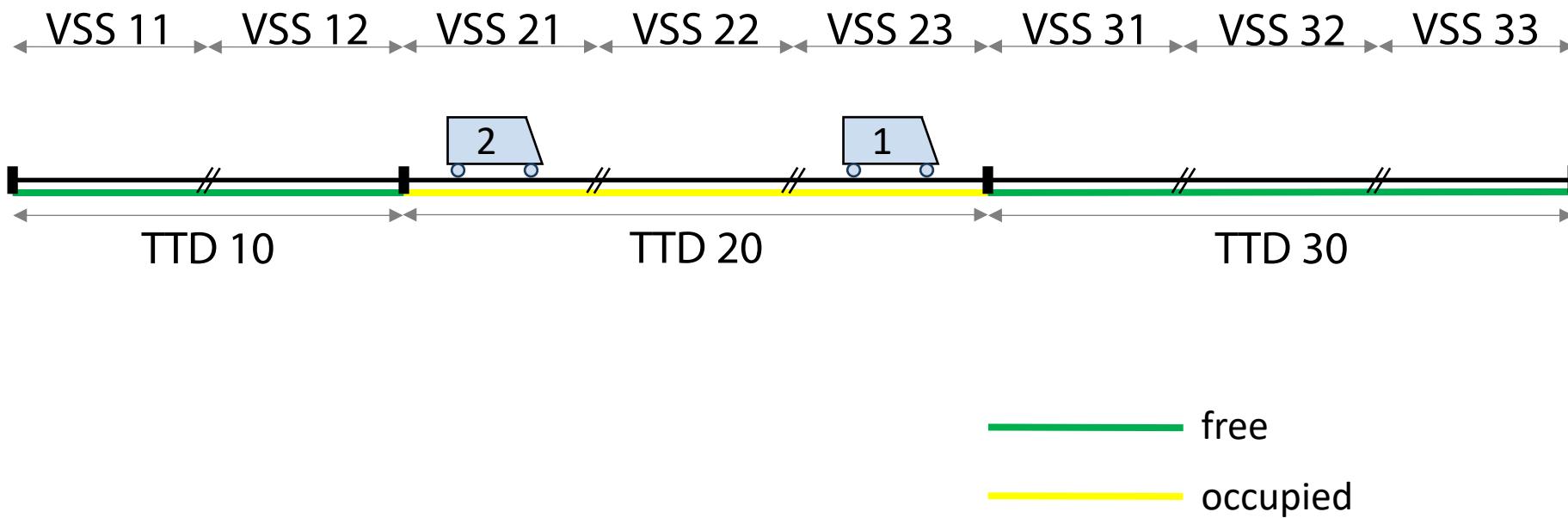
- All trains must have **TIM**
- Not very tolerant for radio connection problems



ERTMS Hybrid Level 3

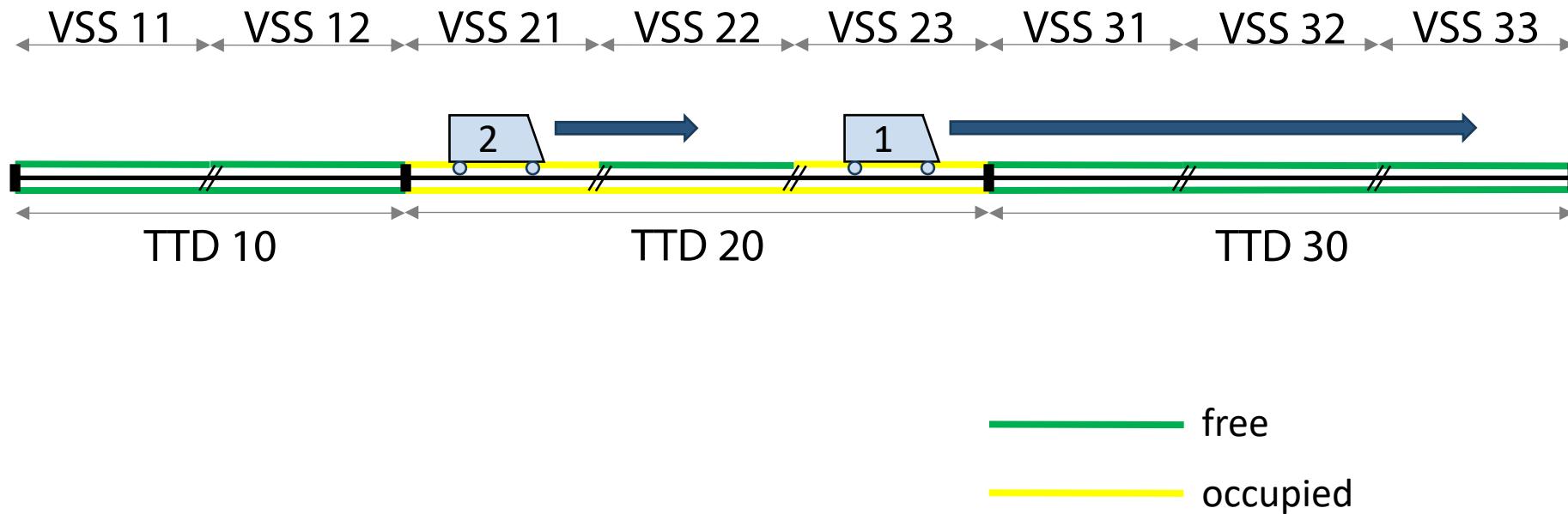
Main ideas:

- Partition TTDs into *Virtual Sub-Sections* (VSSs)
- Multiple TIM-equipped trains can be on different VSSs of same TTD



Main ideas:

- Trackside maintain info on VSS status, based on regular train reports and TTD information
- Movement authorities issued based on VSS status





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123-133 Rue Froissart, 1040 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 (0)2 673.99.33 - TVA BE0455.935.830
Website: www.ertms.be E-mail: info@ertms.be

Principles

Hybrid ERTMS/ETCS Level 3

Ref.: 10E042
Version: 1A
Date: 14/07/2017

Purpose of the specification is:

- to describe how the trackside system should determine the status of each individual VSS (based observed events)...
- ...such that **safe movement authorities** can be issued...
- ...without unnecessarily restricting **implementation freedom**.

VQ1: Does the specification guarantee that issued movement authorities are safe?
(no collisions)



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VQ 2: Does it matter how the specification is implemented?
(robustness of specification)

Purpose of the specification is:

- to describe how the trackside system should determine the status of each individual VSS (based observed events)...
- ...such that **safe movement authorities** can be issued...
- ...without unnecessarily restricting **implementation freedom**.

14/07/2017

Hybrid ERTMS/ETCS Level 3

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5 State machine for VSS

5.1.1.1 The Figure 7 represents the state machine of each VSS. The Table 2 gives the conditions for the transition from each state to each other. The sub-conditions (e.g. #1A, #1B) are always combined with a logical OR to give the result for the main condition, e.g. #4 = #4A OR #4B OR #4C.

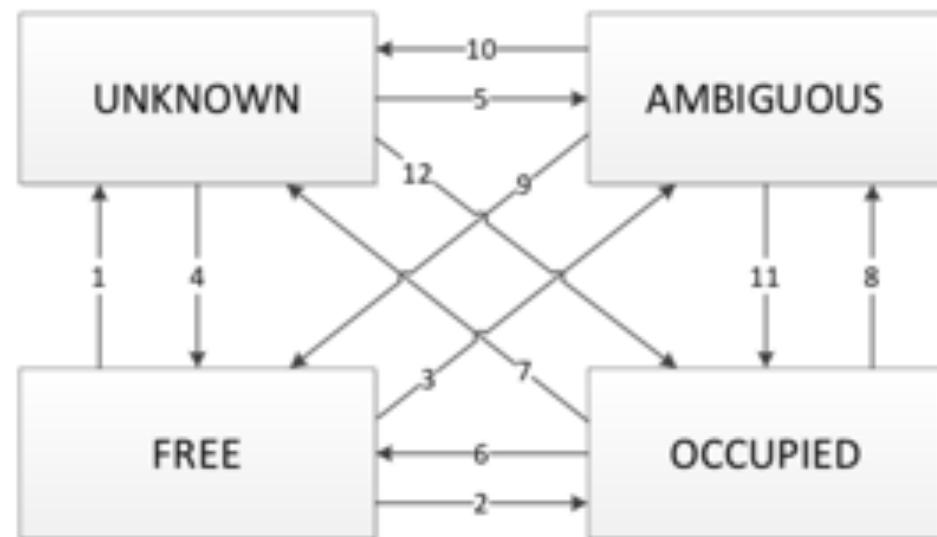


Figure 7: VSS section state diagram

and the TTD for which the "ghost train propagation timer" is expired)
AND (VSS is not located on the TTD for which the timer is expired)

#2A (TTD is occupied)
AND (train is located on the VSS)
AND (VSS where the estimated front end of the train was last reported, was "occupied" after the processing of this previous position report)
AND (current state of the VSS where the train was last reported is not "unknown")

#3 3.3.3
4.5.1.6

- Relevant data is easily modelled using mCRL2's data language
- Transition conditions can then be modelled as predicates.

AND (train location is not on the TTD)
AND (VSS is the first VSS of the TTD)
AND (VSS where the estimated front end of the train was last reported, "occupied" after the processing of this previous position report)
AND (VSS is part of the MA sent to this train)

#3A (TTD is occupied)

5 State machine for VSS

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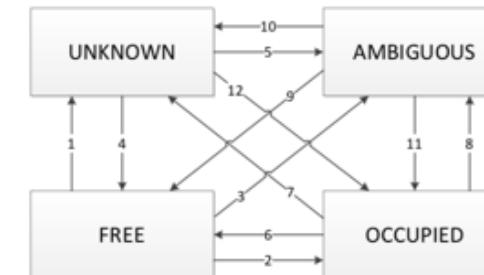


Figure 7: VSS section state diagram

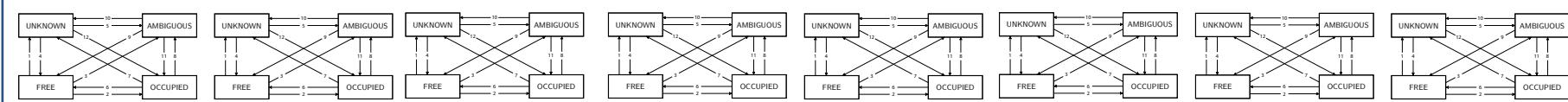
TRACKSIDE SYSTEM

Monitor TTD status

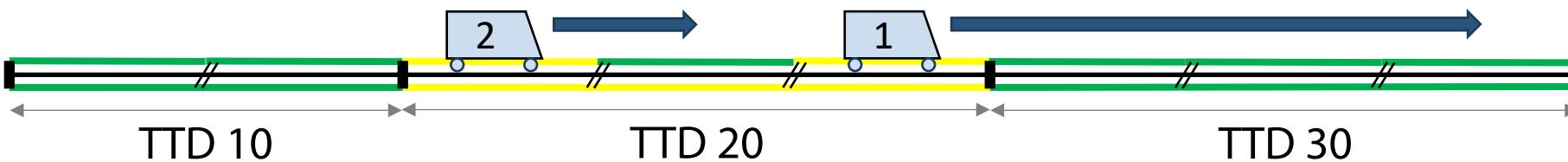
Receive position reports from train

Compute VSS status

Issue movement authority to train



VSS 11 VSS 12 VSS 21 VSS 22 VSS 23 VSS 31 VSS 32 VSS 33



The diagram consists of two main parts. On the left, a blue-bordered box contains the word "TRAIN" at the top, followed by three bullet points: "Move, break, disconnect, connect", "Send position report to trackside system", and "Receive movement authority from trackside system". An arrow originates from the word "TRAIN" and points towards the text "bad weather behaviour" located above the right margin. To the right of the box, there is a vertical green line and a horizontal yellow line.

The legend consists of four entries, each with a colored horizontal bar followed by a label. The first entry is 'free' with a green bar. The second is 'ambiguous' with an orange bar. The third is 'occupied' with a yellow bar. The fourth is 'unknown' with a red bar.

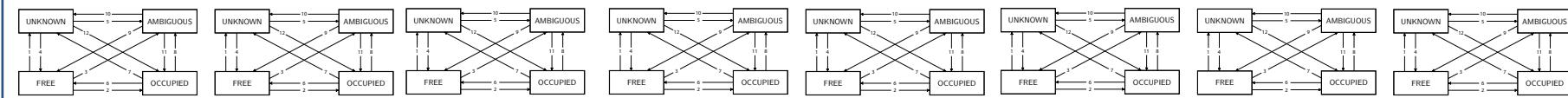
TRACKSIDE SYSTEM

Monitor TTD status

Receive position reports from train

Compute VSS status

Issue movement authority to train

**Event-handling assumption:**

After each event a **stable** VSS status must be reached before considering the next event.

Immediate Update strategy:

Non-deterministically choose a VSS with an enabled transition and update its status.

Repeat until stable.

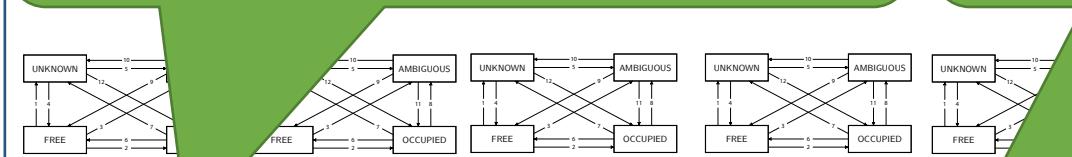
Simultaneous Update strategy:

First compute VSSs with transition enabled and apply updates simultaneously.

Repeat until stable.

TRACKSIDE SYSTEM

VQ3: Is a stable VSS status always reached? (*termination of stabilisation*)



Rephrase VQ2: Are these two strategies behaviourally equivalent?

VQ4: Is the stable VSS status reached after an event unique?
(*deterministic stabilisation*)

Event-handling assumption:

After each event a **stable** VSS status must be reached before considering the next event.

Immediate Update strategy:

Non-deterministically choose a VSS with an enabled transition and update its status.

Repeat until stable.

Simultaneous Update strategy:

First compute VSSs with transition enabled and apply updates simultaneously.

Repeat until stable.

HL3 version 1A did not satisfy VQ1– VQ4

We revised our model such that it does satisfy VQ1 – VQ4

HL3 version 1D seems very much in line with our revision

ProRail has asked us to upgrade our model to 1D because they want a simulator for the principles

TRAIN t GETS A MOVEMENT AUTHORITY

[true*] $\neg \left(\begin{array}{l} \exists t, t' : \text{TRAIN_id}, v : \text{VSS_id}. \\ \quad \langle \text{ExtendEoA}(t, v) \rangle \text{true} \\ \wedge \\ \exists l, l' : \text{List(VSS_id)}. (v = \text{rear}(l') \vee \text{in_between}(\text{rear}(l'), \text{front}(l), v)) \\ \quad \wedge \langle \text{report_location}(t, l) \rangle \text{true} \wedge \langle \text{report_location}(t', l') \rangle \text{true} \end{array} \right)$

GLOBALLY IT IS NOT THE CASE THAT

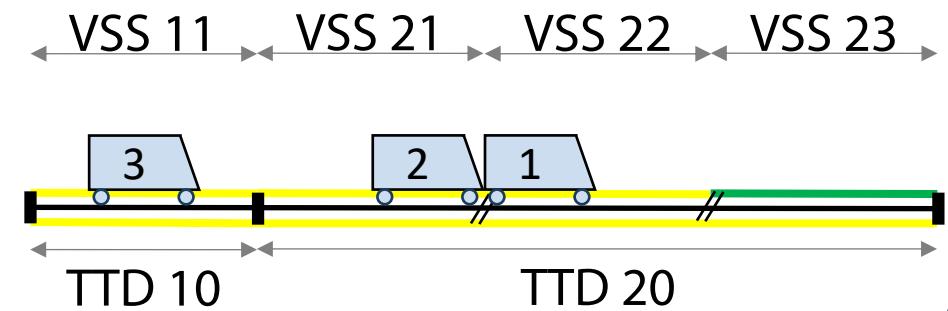
FOR A VSS THAT BELONGS TO THE
LOCATION OF TRAIN t'

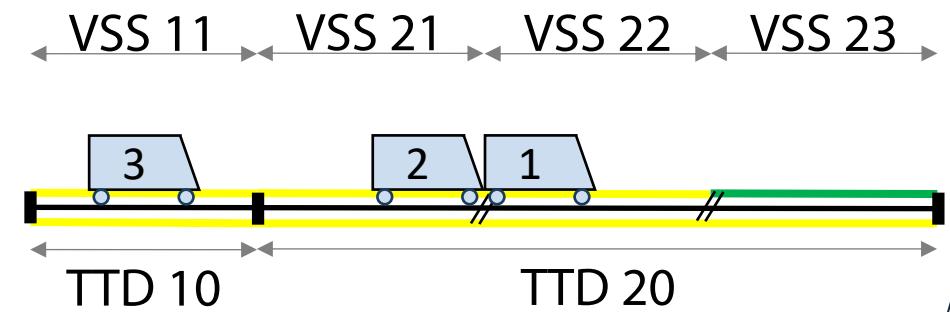
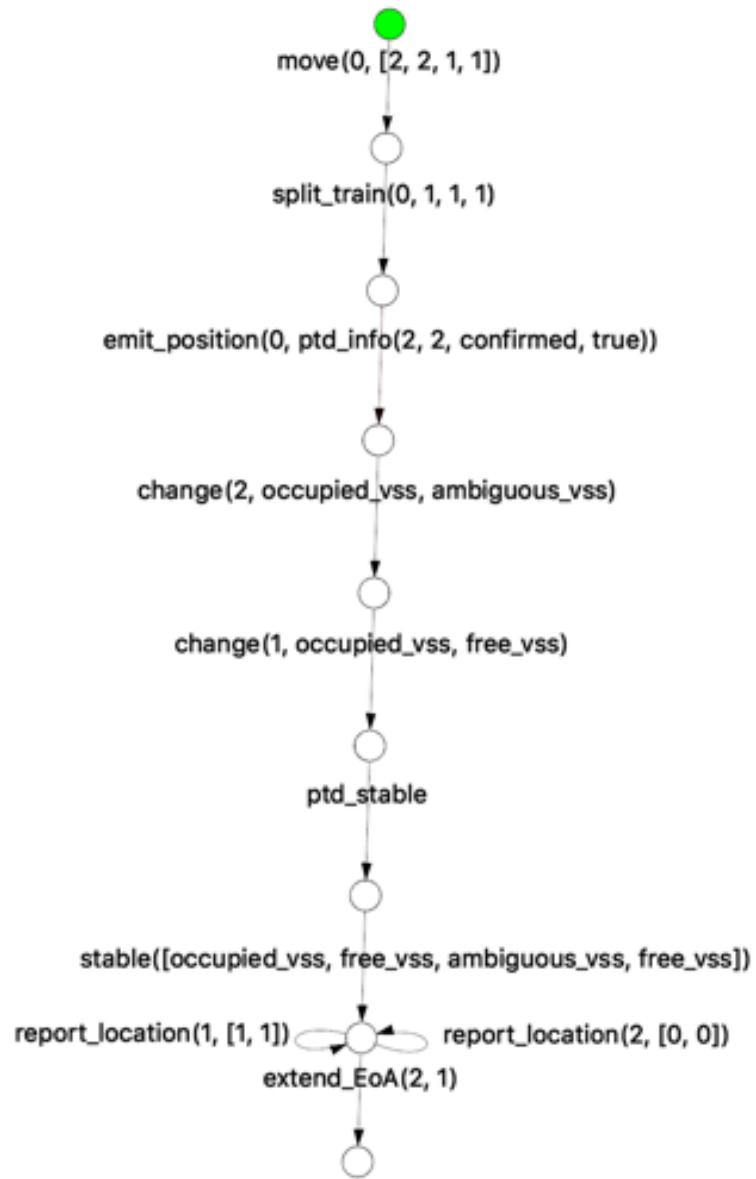
NO COLLISIONS?

$$[\text{true}^*] \neg \left(\begin{array}{l} \exists t, t' : \text{TRAIN_id}, v : \text{VSS_id}. \\ \quad \langle \text{ExtendEoA}(t, v) \rangle \text{true} \\ \wedge \\ \exists l, l' : \text{List(VSS_id)}. (v = \text{rear}(l') \vee \text{in_between}(\text{rear}(l'), \text{front}(l), v)) \\ \quad \wedge \langle \text{report_location}(t, l) \rangle \text{true} \wedge \langle \text{report_location}(t', l') \rangle \text{true} \end{array} \right)$$

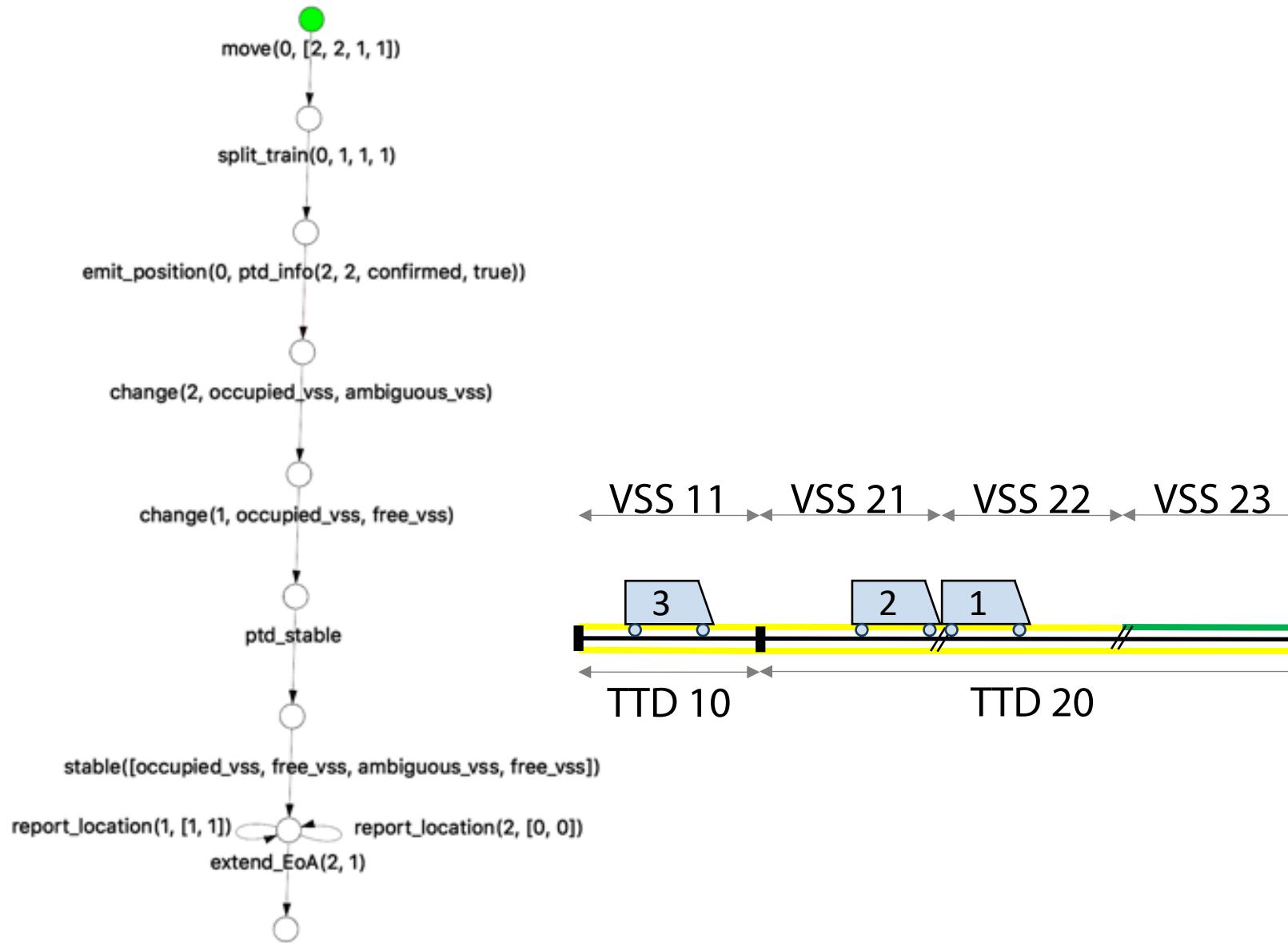
General procedure in mCRL2:

1. Apply appropriate abstraction
2. Generate state space
3. Minimise modulo behavioural equivalence
4. Generate PBES from formula and state space
5. Solve PBES
6. If false: obtain counterexample

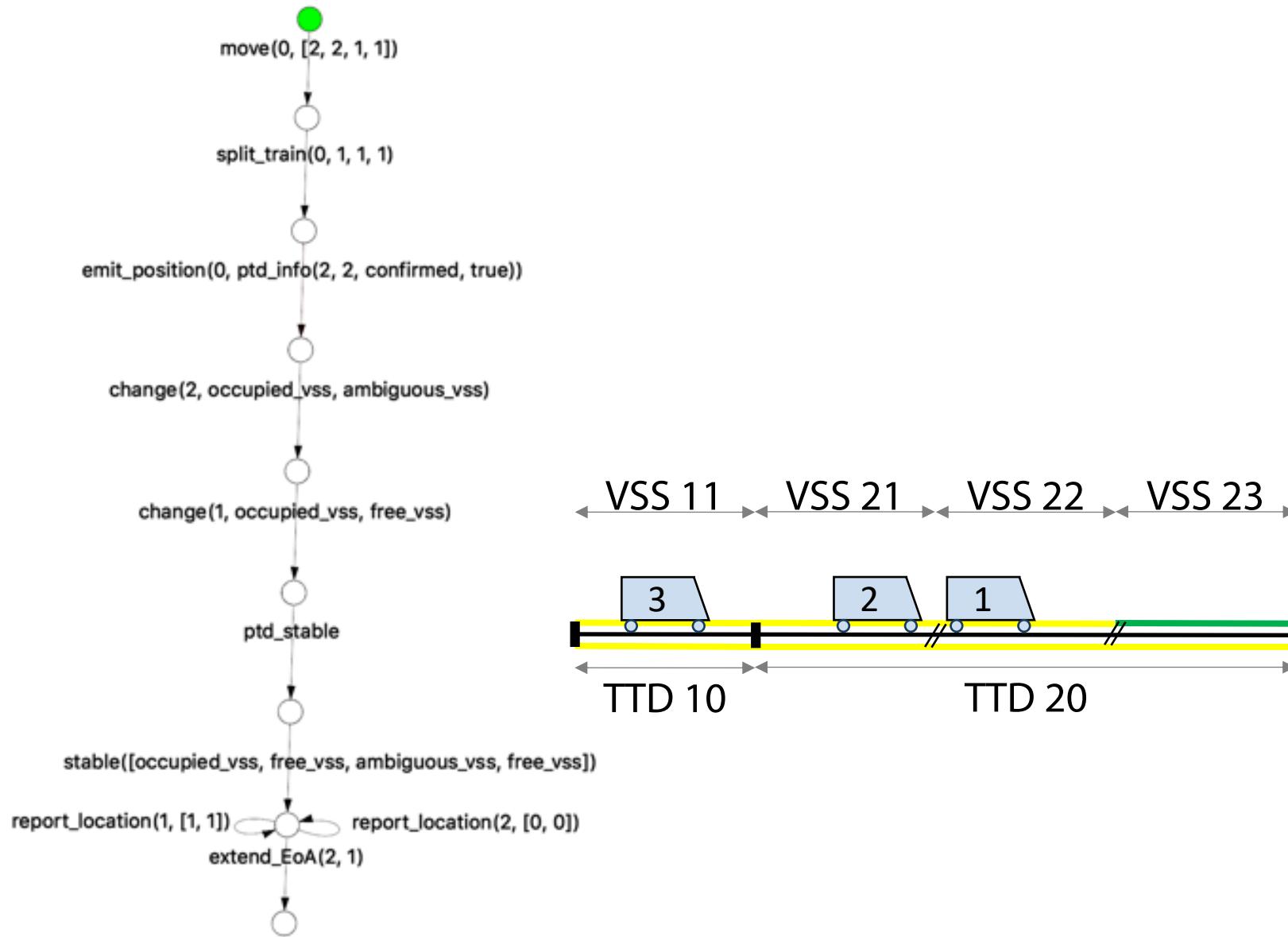




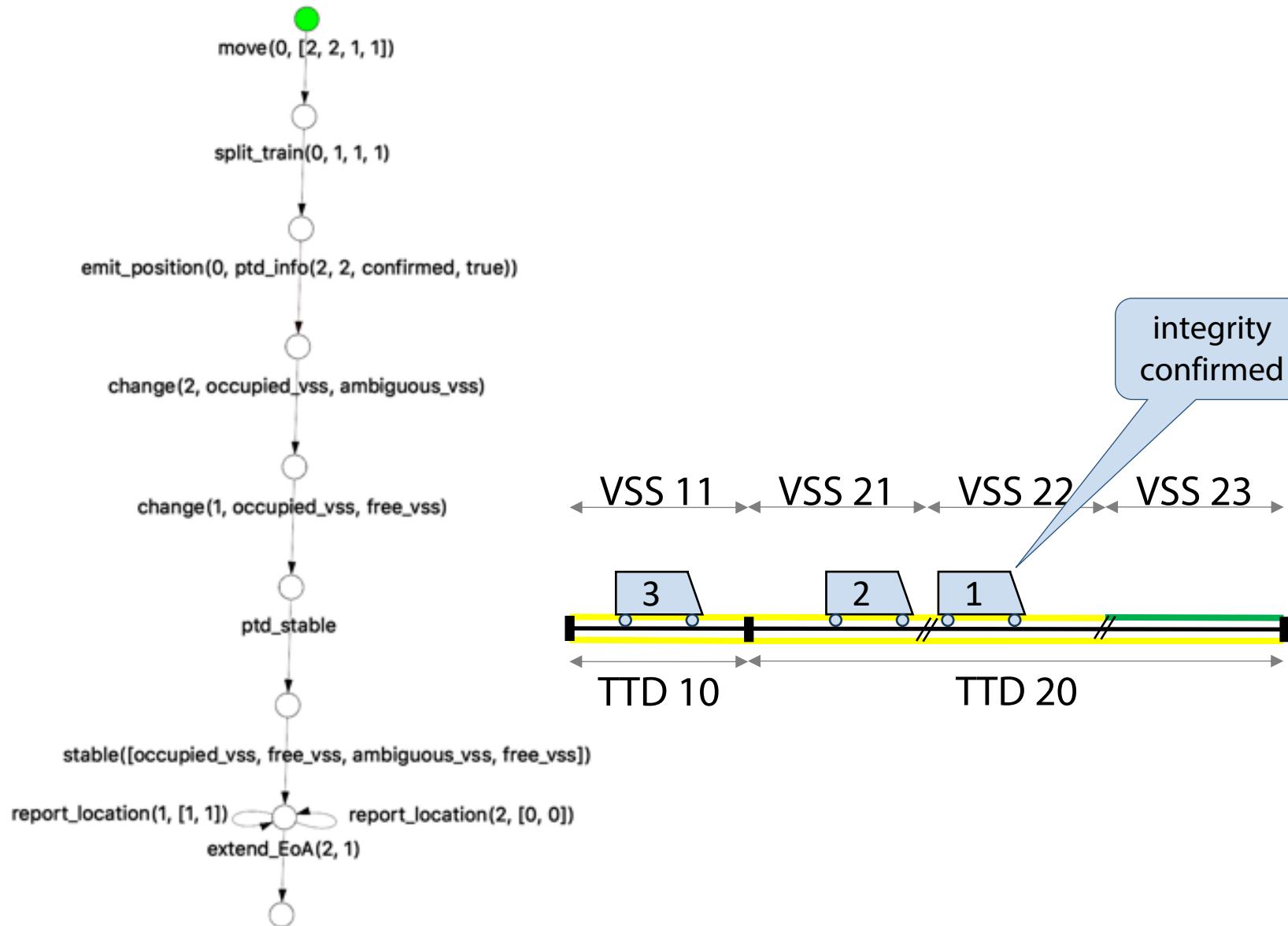
NO COLLISIONS: COUNTEREXAMPLE



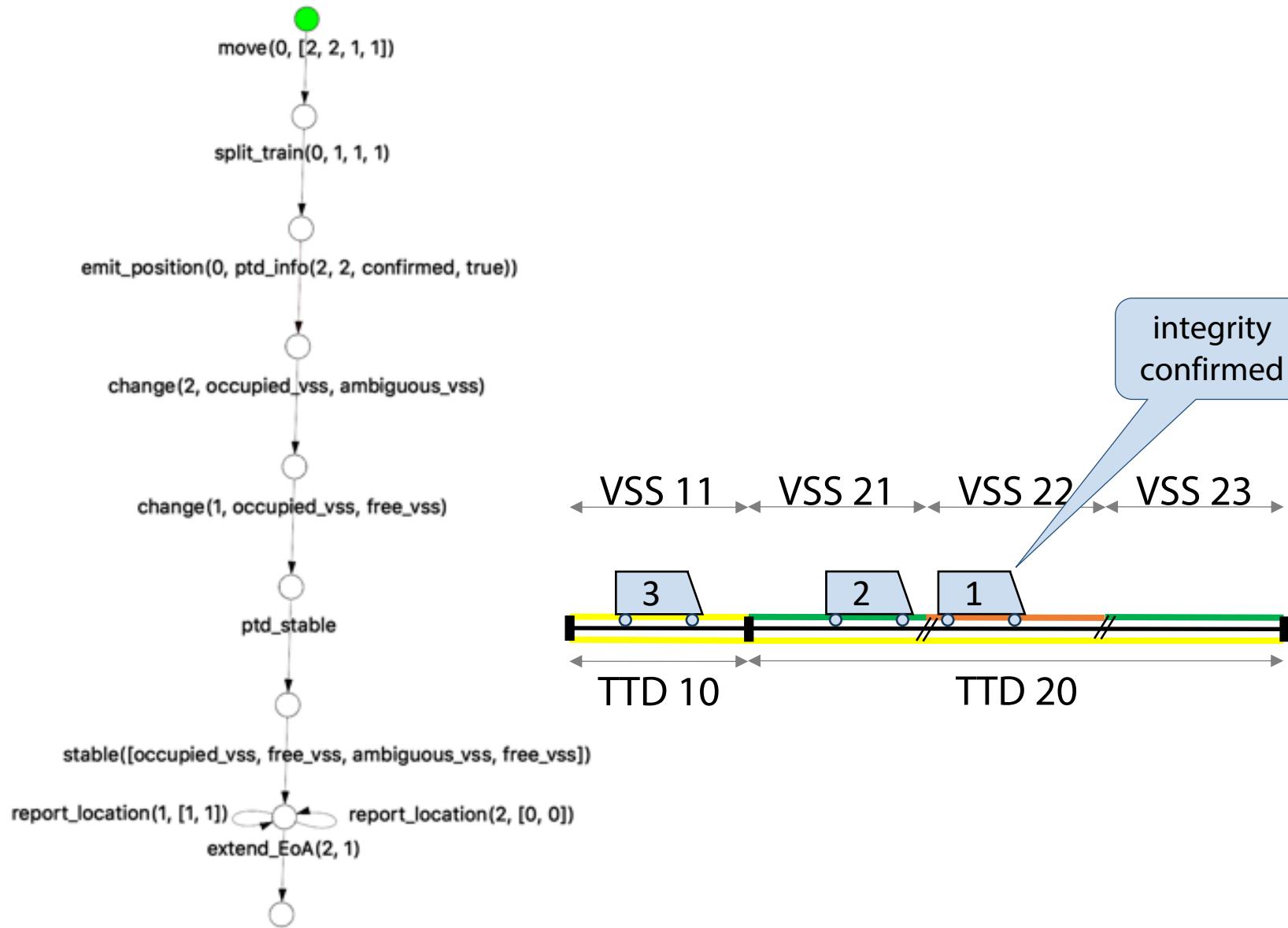
NO COLLISIONS: COUNTEREXAMPLE



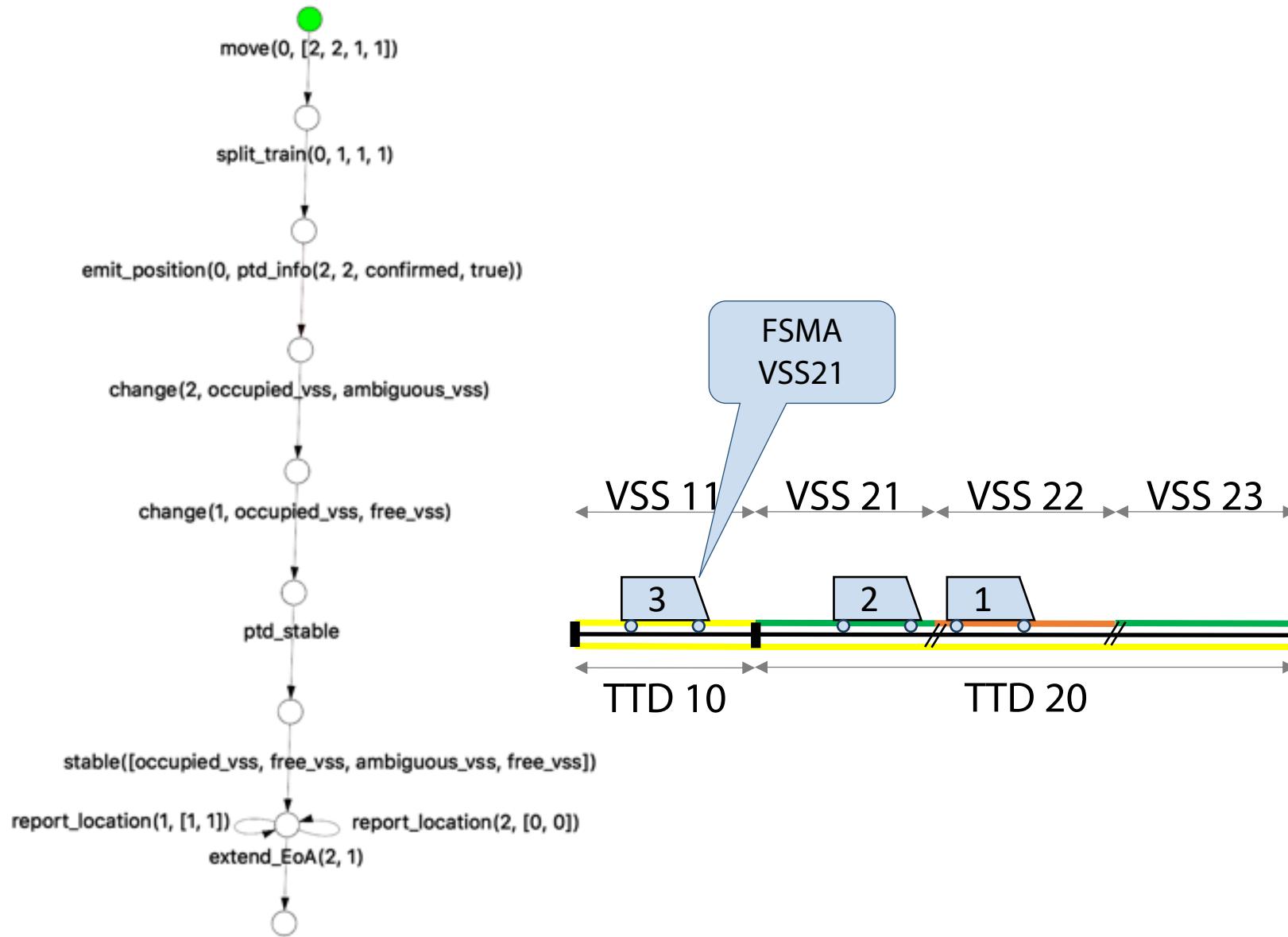
NO COLLISIONS: COUNTEREXAMPLE



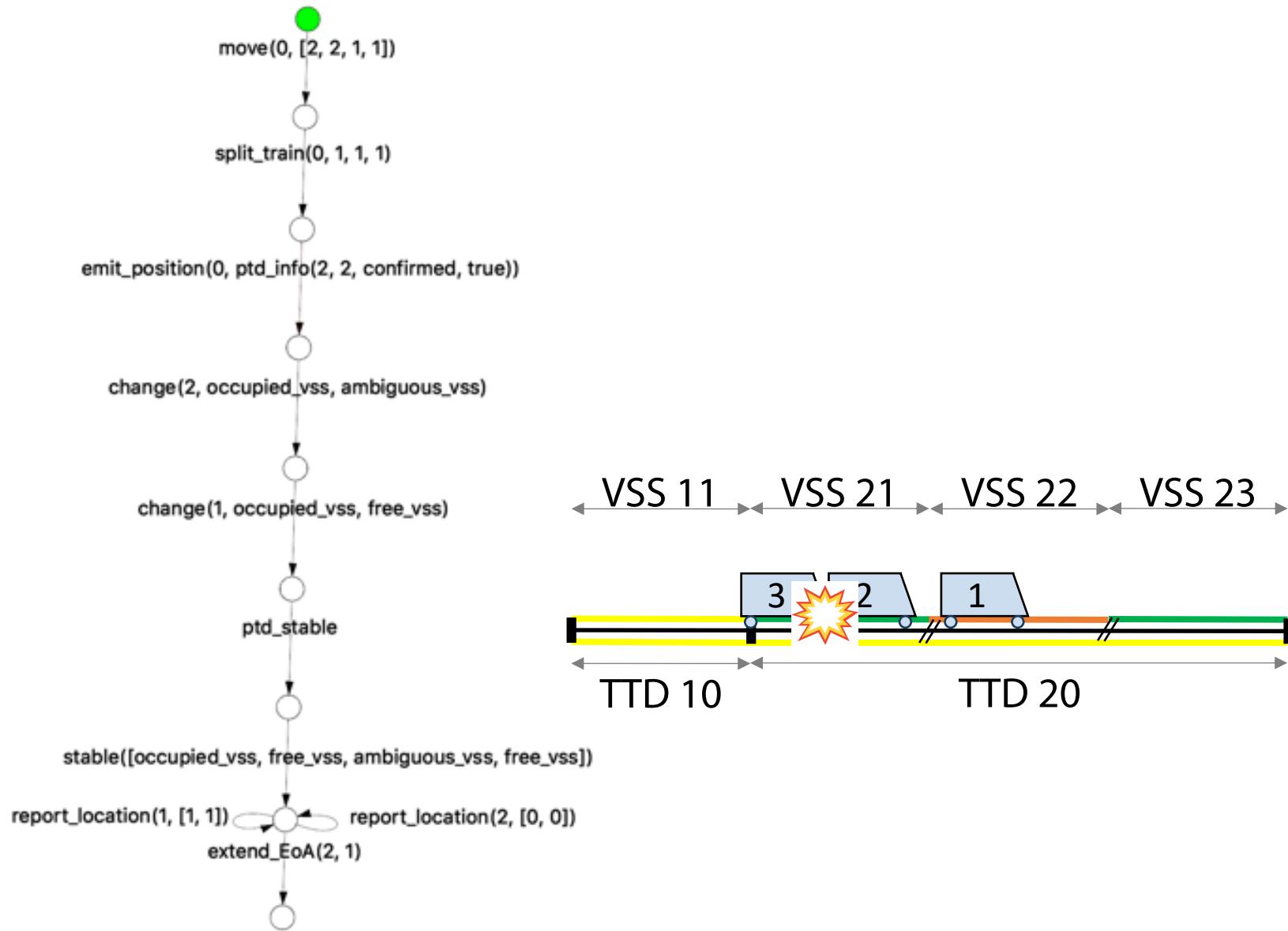
NO COLLISIONS: COUNTEREXAMPLE



NO COLLISIONS: COUNTEREXAMPLE



NO COLLISIONS: COUNTEREXAMPLE



NO COLLISIONS: COUNTEREXAMPLE

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

QUESTIONS?