

Model-Based Testing of ETCS RBCs

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An iCASE PhD in conjunction with
Siemens Rail Automation

BCTCS - 06/04/2020



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Section 1

ERTMS and the Railway

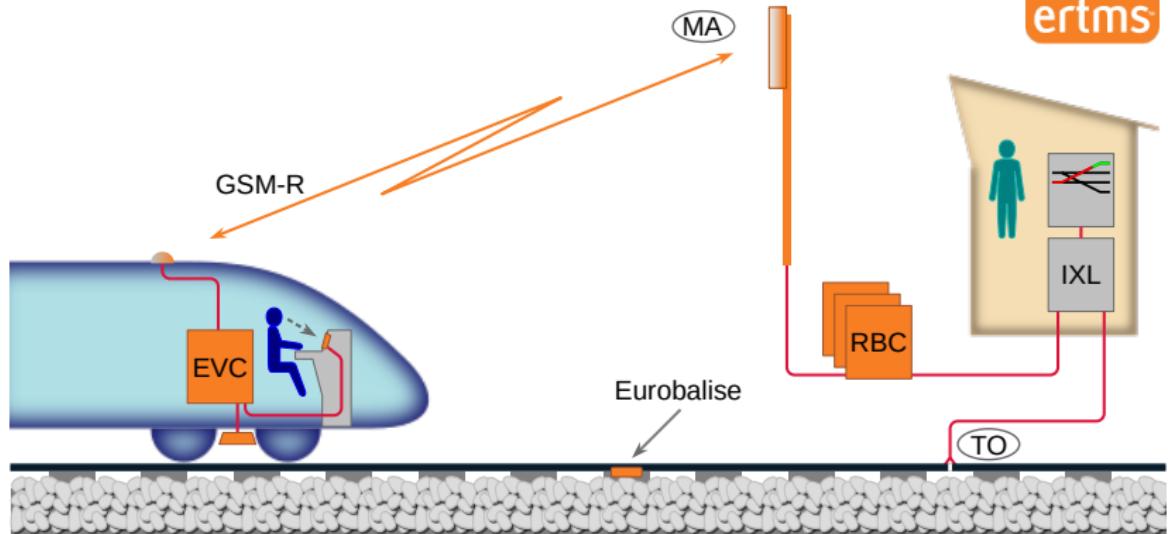
Railway Control Systems

- Rich history of railways in Britain
- Mixed priorities for public and industry
- Signalling one key element for safety

Safety encompasses e.g. avoiding train collisions, derailment, and run-through

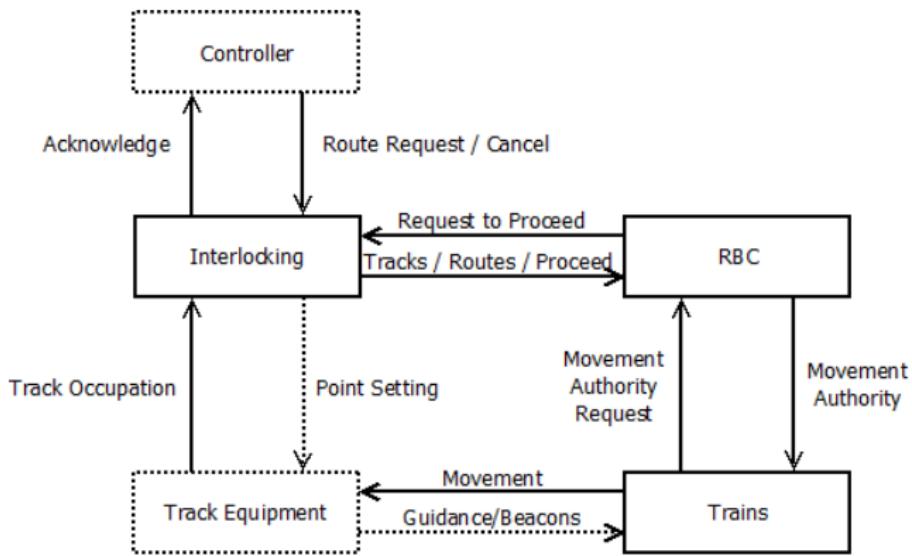


European Rail Traffic Management System



- State-of-the-art
- Safety critical
- Aimed at unification

Radio Block Centre



The RBC and onboard computer are new components with little engineering history, motivating the need for quality assurance

Section 2

Our Testing Approach

Testing

Definition: Testing is the process of systematically experimenting with a material object (in the physical world) in order to establish its quality.

- Testing is a dynamic activity
 - ▶ The tester interacts with the System Under Test (SUT)
 - ▶ The SUT is executed
- In contrast with static analysis, abstract interpretation, formal verification, or model checking
 - ▶ Analyse a mathematical object

Current Test Practice at Siemens

- Begin with requirements in standardised documents
- From these write a scenario to run that tests these conditions
- Write these scenarios into scripts to run on the rig
- Observe the simulation, and analyse the communication log



Model-Based Testing

General Approach:

- Develop a test model
- Prove that the test model exhibits the 'right' properties
- Derive a test suite from the model
- Execute the tests on the system

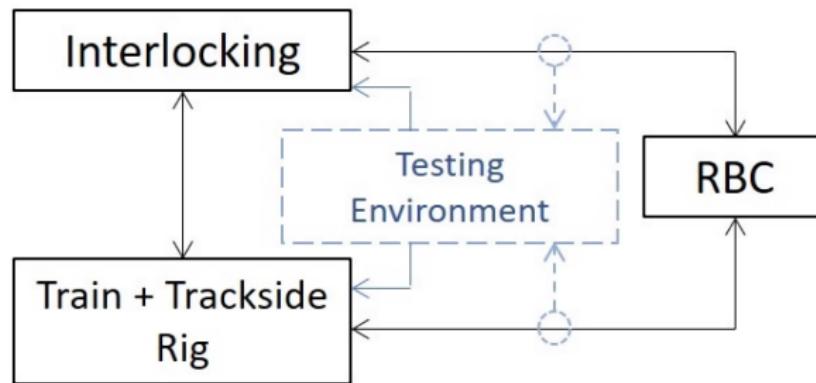
Fundamental properties of a test suite include:

Soundness: Each correct implementation should pass

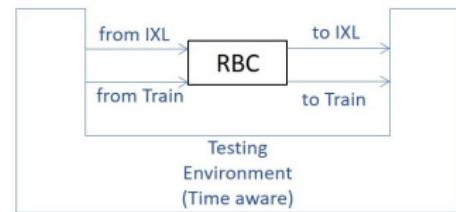
Exhaustiveness: Each incorrect implementation should fail

Test Architecture

A:



B:



B is a usual test architecture

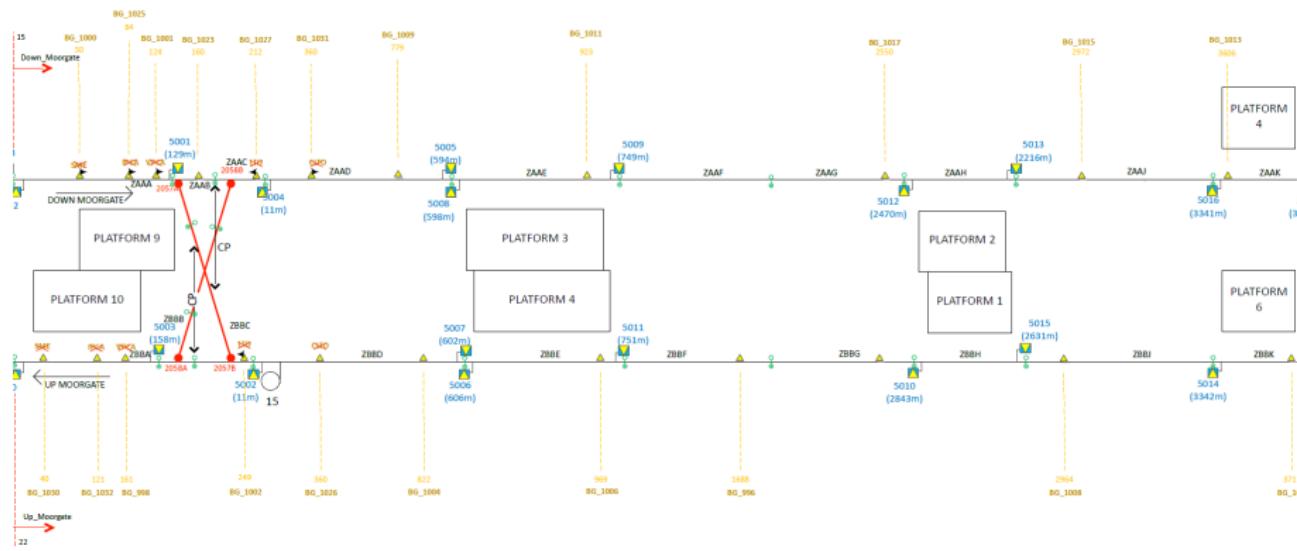
A is the test architecture (Siemens) that we are reusing

The interlocking and rig (simulation environment) are physical components that are assumed to be correct, thus the RBC is the system under scrutiny

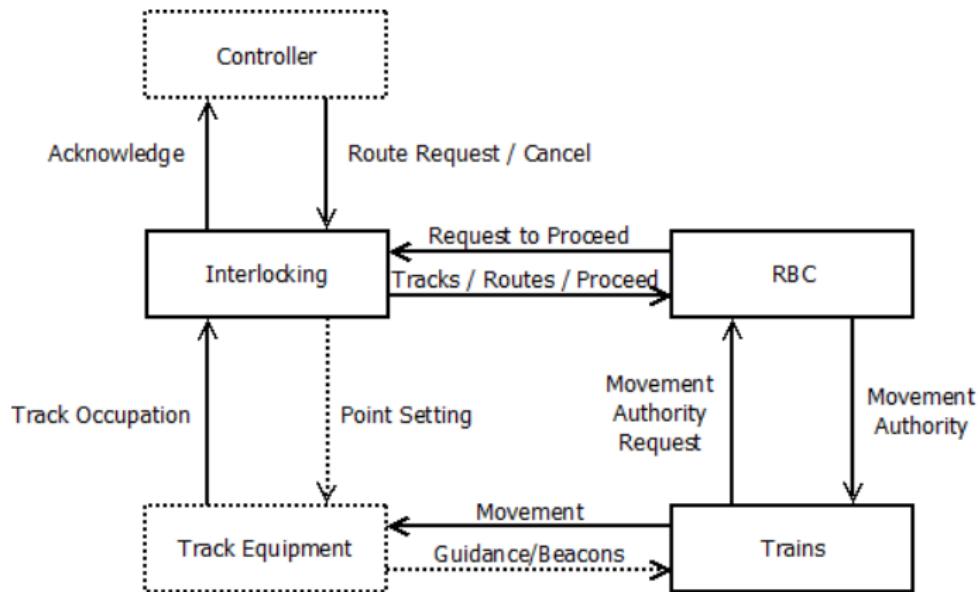
Section 3

Modelling

Scheme Plan



Communications



1

¹Berger, U.; James, P.; Lawrence, A.; Roggenbach, M. & Seisenberger, M. Verification of the European Rail Traffic Management System in Real-Time Maude Science of Computer Programming, 2018, 154, 61–88

Test Model: Instantiation of Generic Real-Time Maude Model

```
sort MarkerBoard . ops 5001, 5005, 5009, 5013, 5017, K359, K361, EMB : -> MarkerBoard .
sort RouteName .
ops R5001, R5005, R5009, R5013, R5017, RK359, RE : -> RouteName .
sort Track .
ops CrossBack CrossForward ZAAA ZAAB ZAAC ZAAD ZAAE ZAAF ZAAG ZAAH ZAAJ ZAAK ZAAL 0832 0833 0834 0835
Entry Exit NullTrack : -> Track .

sort Point .
ops 2057A 2057B 2058A 2058B 2059A 2059B : -> Point .

ceq next(0832, MB, PPos) = 0833 if MB == K361 or MB == EMB .
ceq next(0833, MB, normal) = 0834 if MB == K361 or MB == EMB .
eq next(0834, EMB, PPos) = 0835 .
eq next(0835, EMB, PPos) = Exit .

op clearTracks : RouteName -> SetOfTracks .
op normalPts : RouteName -> SetOfPoints .
op reversePts : RouteName -> SetOfPoints .
op isReleaseTrack : Track Track -> Bool .
op release : Track -> Point .
op conflictingRoutes : RouteName -> SetOfRouteNames .

op TrackToPoint : Track -> Point .
eq TrackToPoint(ZAAB) = 2057A .
eq TrackToPoint(ZAAC) = 2058B .

eq TrackToPoint(0834) = 2059B .
```

Proving Properties: No Collisions

Model is verified for safety properties, namely Collision-freedom

- ① Set minimum distance between trains
- ② One train per track

Derive Test Suite: Model Simulation

```
(trew {  
    < inter1 : Inter | pointPositions : empty,  
    routeset : empty, occ : empty, pointslocked : empty >  
    newmte(< train1 : Train | state : acc, dist : 700, speed : 0, ac : 1, ma : 750,  
            tseg : ZAAE , tsegR : ZAAE, maxspeed : 60, length : 0,  
            mtemin : 1, end : false, mb : 5009 > )  
    < rbc1 : RBC | availableRoutes : empty , designatedRoutes : empty >  
    < ctrl1 : Controller | counter : 1 , routes : routeOrder, end : false >  
} in time <= 97 .)
```

- Distance: 700
 - ▶ Track: ZAAE
- Markerboard: 5009
 - ▶ Movement Authority: 750

RT-Maude Simulation Output

- **in time** 31
- **marequest**(train1, ZAAE)
- **routerequest**(R5013)
- **marequest**(train1, ZAAE)
- **setroutes**((R5001 | \rightarrow true, R5005 | \rightarrow true, R5009 | \rightarrow true, R5013 | \rightarrow true))
- **marequest**(train1, ZAAE)
- **proceedrequest**(R5013)
- **proceedgrant**(R5013)
- **setroutes**((R5001 | \rightarrow true, R5005 | \rightarrow true, R5009 | \rightarrow true, R5013 | \rightarrow false))
- **magrant**(train1, 5013, 2216)
- **in time** 31
- **in time** 32

Section 4

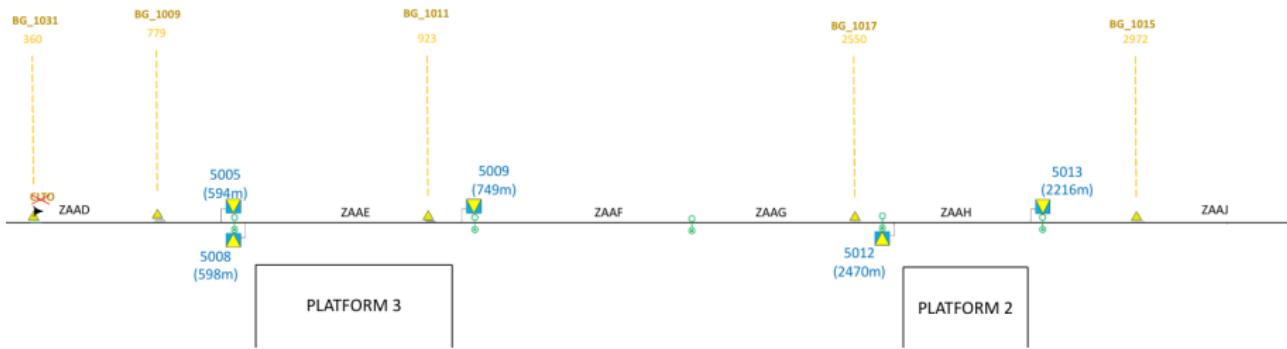
A Typical Test Cycle

A Typical Test Cycle: After a Movement Authority request, the RBC hands out the correct Movement Authority

My Approach:

- ① Realisation of Scenario
 - ▶ R-T Maude : Start Configuration
 - ▶ Railway Environment and Train Simulator (RETS) : Scripts
- ② Filtering of logs
- ③ Log Comparison

Track Layout



Realisation

RETS Script:

```
InitTrain ("S5005", 10, "NC", "Apply Brake")  
OperateTrain  
ChangeCommsStatus ("C", "Valid")  
FailTC ("TZAAC", "Occupied")  
SetTrackCctTrigger ("TZAAE", "Occupied", 0)  
FailTC ("TZAAC", "None")  
FailTC ("TZAAJ", "Occupied")
```

Start configuration in both systems is 'equivalent' : Signal S5005 corresponds to track beginning of track ZAAE

RT Maude Start Configuration:

```
< train1 : Train | state : acc, dist : 700, speed : 0, ac : 1, ma : 750,  
tseg : ZAAE , tsegR : ZAAE, maxspeed : 60, length : 0,  
mtemin : 1, end : false, mb : 5009 > )
```

Filtering and Comparison of Logs

Filtered RETS Log:

```
Time: 0s # MA Req (MsgId 132)
>> >> Distance = 789 (ZAAD)
Time: 1.1909982s # MA (MsgId 3)
>> >> MA = 950 (5009)
Time: 2.206023s # MA Req (MsgId 132)
>> >> Distance = 789 (ZAAD)
Time: 110.421223s # MA (MsgId 3)
>> >> MA = 2821 (5013)
Time: 121.421501s # MA Req (MsgId 132)
>> >> Distance = 2295.1 (ZAAG)
Time: 121.457402s # MA (MsgId 3)
>> >> MA = 2821 (5013)
Time: 122.41759s # MA Req (MsgId 132)
>> >> Distance = 2302 (ZAAG)
Time: 132.00754s # MA Req (MsgId 132)
>> >> Distance = 2440.9 (ZAAG)
Time: 132.044782s # MA (MsgId 3)
MA = 2821 (5013)
```

Filtered RT Maude Log:

```
marequest(train1, ZAAE)
in time 28.3769
in time 29.3769
marequest(train1, ZAAE)
in time 29.3769
in time 30.3769
marequest(train1, ZAAE)
in time 30.3769
in time 31
marequest(train1, ZAAE)
magrant(train1, 5013, 2216)
in time 31
.
.
marequest(train1, ZAAF)
magrant(train1, 5017, 3485)
in time 54.7854
in time 55.7854
marequest(train1, ZAAF)
magrant(train1, K359, 3769)
in time 55.7854
.
.
marequest(train1, ZAAG)
magrant(train1, EMB, 4200)
in time 72.2339
```

The test passes: The model simulation and the RBC simulation
"correspond"

Lessons Learned

- Model-based testing works in principle
 - ▶ Test architecture works
 - ▶ Model simulation traces can be translated into suitable test scripts
 - ▶ Model simulation traces and test logs can be compared
- Defining distances in ERTMS are a challenge
- Siemens test objectives (for this project: test for location specific RBC data) don't require time
 - ▶ MA extent and balise groups
 - ▶ Static speed profiles

Section 5

Continuation and Current Plans

Plan for Going Forward

Build a "richer" model in CSP||B:

- Scheme plan: Add balises
- Train, RBC: Distances in relation to balise groups
- Messages: To include speed profiles
- Train, RBC: Different modes of operation

verify it, and test from it

Thank you