

The Image Computation Problem in Hybrid Systems Model Checking

André Platzer^{1,2} Edmund M. Clarke²

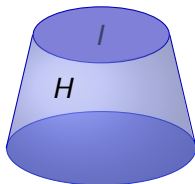
¹University of Oldenburg, Department of Computing Science

²Carnegie Mellon University, Computer Science Department

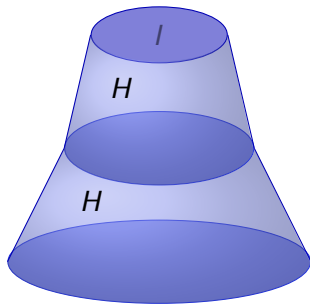
Hybrid Systems: Computation and Control (HSCC'2007)



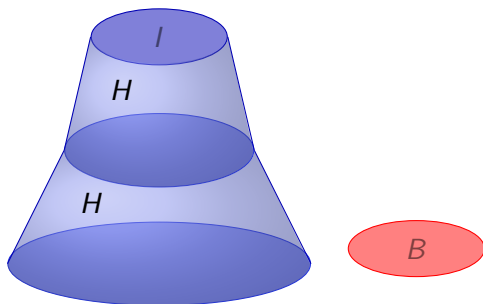
- Analyse image computation problem in hybrid systems
- Approximation refinement techniques and their limits



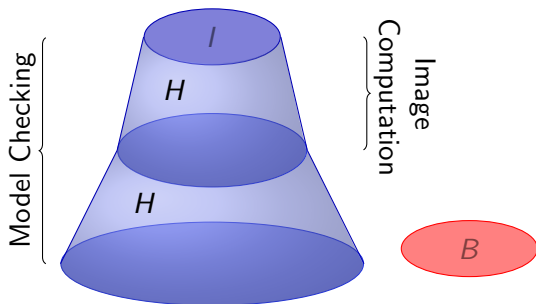
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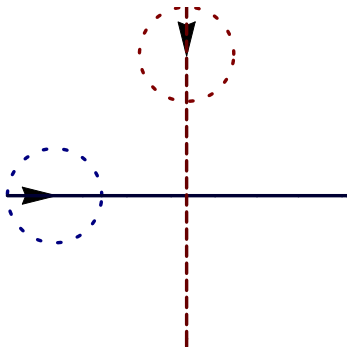
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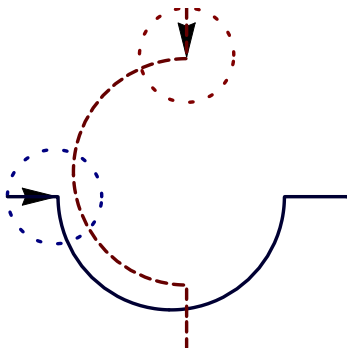


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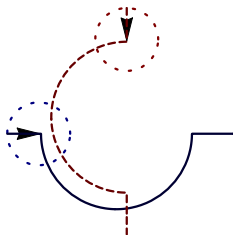
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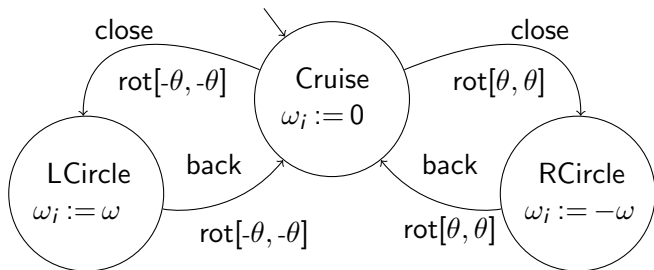




ATM: Roundabout Maneuver Automaton



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\phi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -v_1 & +v_2 \cos \phi & +\omega_1 y \\ & v_2 \sin \phi & -\omega_1 x \\ & \omega_2 & -\omega_1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Details

- 1 Motivation
 - Image Computation in Hybrid Systems
 - Air Traffic Management
- 2 Approximation in Model Checking
 - Approximation Refinement Model Checking
 - Exact Image Computation: Polynomials and Beyond
 - Image Approximation
- 3 Flow Approximation
 - Bounded Flow Approximation
 - Continuous Image Computation
 - Probabilistic Model Checking
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- 4 Experimental Results
- 5 Conclusions and Future Work

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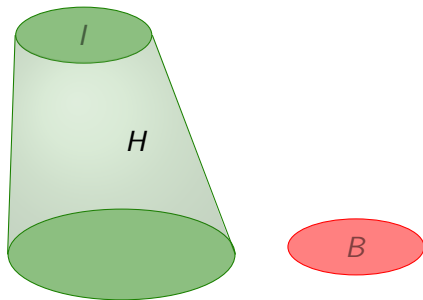
AMC(B reachable from I in H):

- 1 $A := \text{approx}(H)$ uniformly
- 2 blur by uniform approximation error $+\epsilon$
- 3 check(B reachable from I in $A + \epsilon$)
- 4 B not reachable $\Rightarrow H$ safe



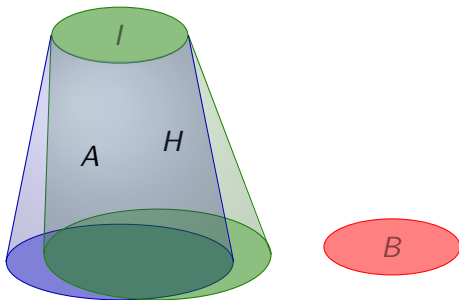
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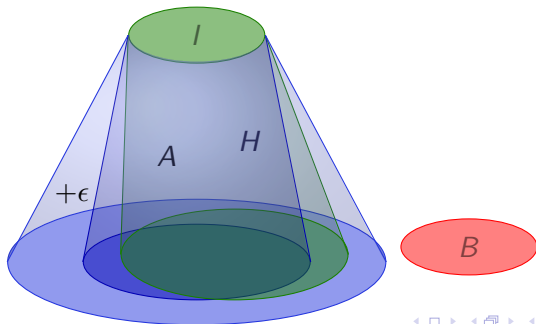
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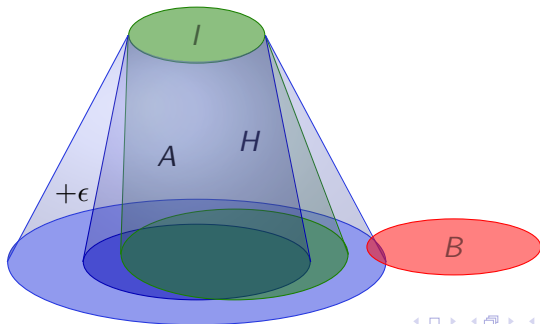
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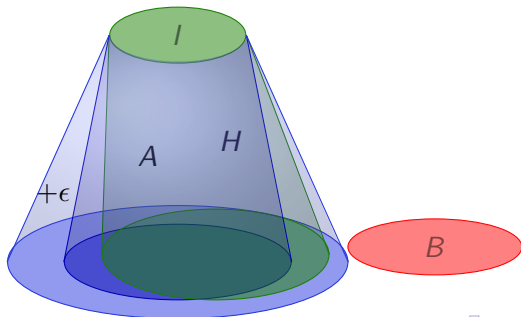
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Proposition

check and *blur* can be implemented for

- I and B semialgebraic
- A with polynomial flows over \mathbf{R}
- +Piecewise definitions
- +Rational extensions (e.g. multivariate rational splines)

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Proposition

approx exists for all uniform errors $\epsilon > 0$ when

- using polynomials to build A
- Flows $\varphi \in C(D, \mathbf{R}^n)$ of H
- $D \subset \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^n$ compact closure of an open set

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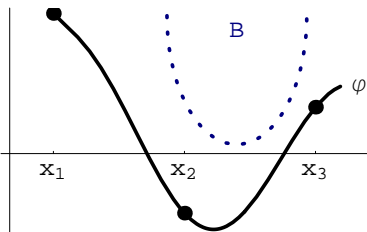
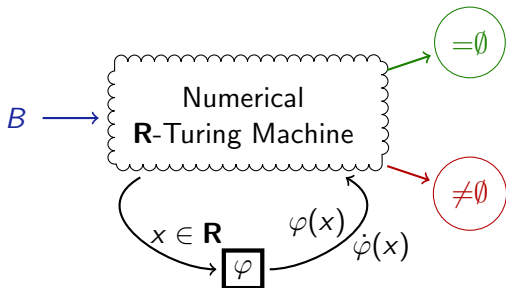
Proposition (Effective Weierstraß approximation)

- Flows $\varphi \in C^1(D, \mathbf{R}^n)$
- Bounds $b := \max_{x \in D} \|\dot{\varphi}(x)\|$

\Rightarrow *approx computable, hence image computation decidable*

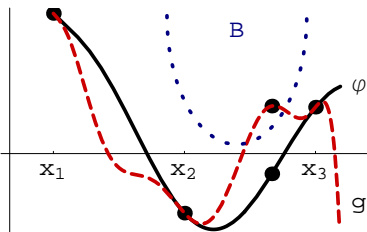
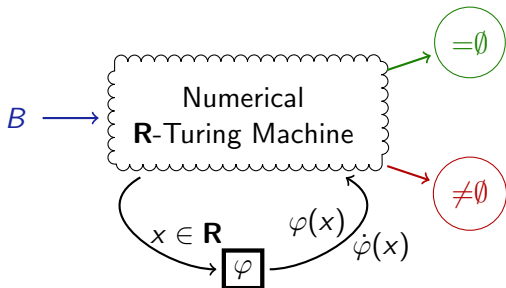


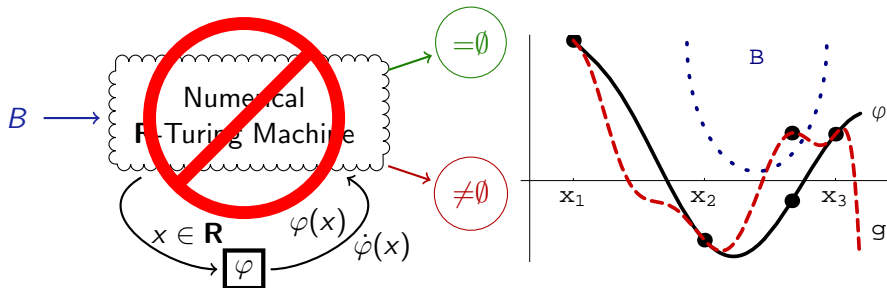
Continuous Image Computation





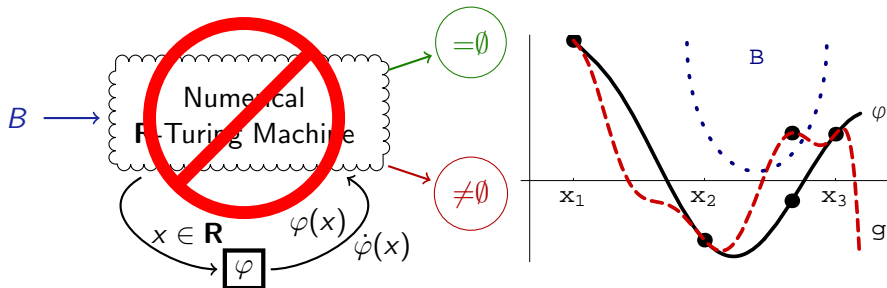
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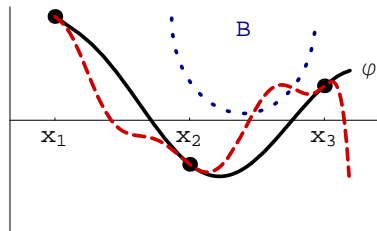
Proposition (Image computation undecidable for...)

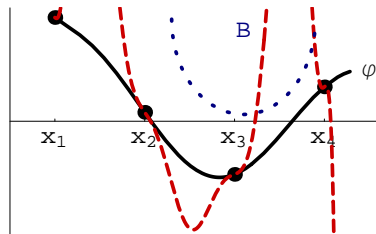
- *arbitrarily effective flow $\varphi \in C^k(D \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$; D, B effective*
- *tolerate error $\epsilon > 0$ in decisions*

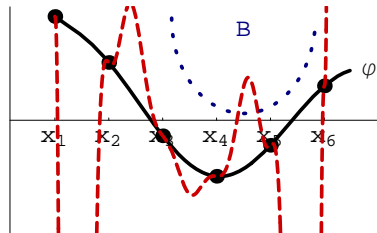


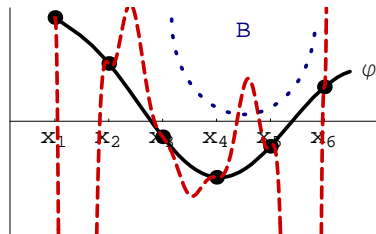
Proposition (Image computation undecidable for...)

- *arbitrarily effective flow $\varphi \in C^k(D \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^m)$; D, B effective*
- *tolerate error $\epsilon > 0$ in decisions*
- *φ smooth polynomial function with \mathbf{Q} -coefficients*



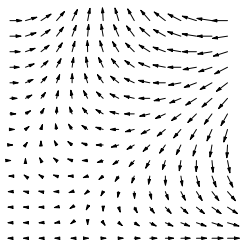






Proposition

- $P(\|\dot{\varphi}\|_{\infty} > b) \rightarrow 0$ as $b \rightarrow \infty$
 - φ evaluated on finite subset $X = \{x_i\}$ of open or compact D
- $\Rightarrow P(\text{decision correct}) \rightarrow 1$ as $\|d(\cdot, X)\|_{\infty} \rightarrow 0$




φ solves
 $\dot{x}(t) = f(t, x)$

Proposition

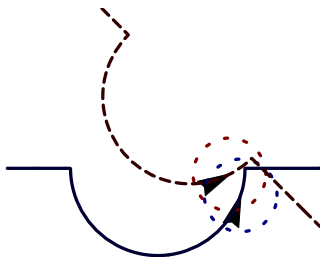
- Flow φ is solution of $\dot{x}(t) = f(t, x)$
 - $f \in C([a, b] \times \mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^n)$
 - ℓ -Lipschitz-continuous: $\|f(t, x_1) - f(t, x_2)\| \leq \ell \|x_1 - x_2\|$
- \Rightarrow Continuous image computation decidable

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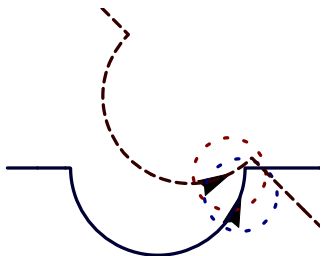
 Counterexamples with distances $\approx 0.0016\text{mi}$ after 3 refinements

in absolute coords

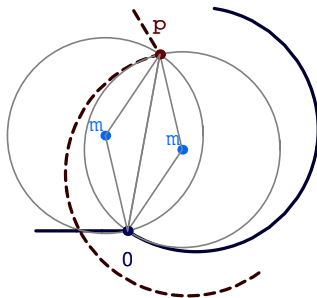


Solution: adaptively choose rotation using tangential construction

classical



tangential




- ⊘ No more counterexamples
- Simple online calculation

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- Image computation in hybrid systems model checking

- 1 **approx** uniformly
- 2 **blur** by uniform error
- 3 **check** for B

| flows | approx / image computation |
|-----------------------|--|
| continuous | uniform approx exists, but. . . |
| smooth | undecidable by evaluation |
| bounded by b | decidable |
| bound probabilities | probabilistically decidable |
| ODE ℓ -Lipschitz | decidable |

- Combine numerical algorithms with symbolic analysis
-  Roundabout maneuver unsafe
- Solution: adaptively choose rotations by tangential construction
- Report with details

- Extend tangential roundabout maneuver
 - Determine speed/thrust bounds
 - Position discrepancies caused by imprecise tracking
 - Verify liveness: aircraft finally on original route
 - Full curve dynamics
- Combine numerical algorithms with symbolic analysis . . .
- Improve our preliminary model checker
- Multivariate rational spline approximation

6 Related Work

7 Details Air Traffic Management

- Roundabout Maneuver Automaton
- Adaptive Tangential Roundabout Maneuver



W. Damm, G. Pinto, and S. Ratschan.

Guaranteed termination in the verification of LTL properties of non-linear robust discrete time hybrid systems.

In *ATVA*, 2005.



R. Lanotte and S. Tini.

Taylor approximation for hybrid systems.

In *HSCC*, pages 402–416, 2005.



M. Massink and N. D. Francesco.

Modelling free flight with collision avoidance.

In *ICECCS*, pages 270–280, 2001.



C. Piazza, M. Antoniotti, V. Mysore, A. Policriti, F. Winkler, and B. Mishra.

Algorithmic algebraic model checking I.

In *CAV*, 2005.



A. Platzer and E. M. Clarke.

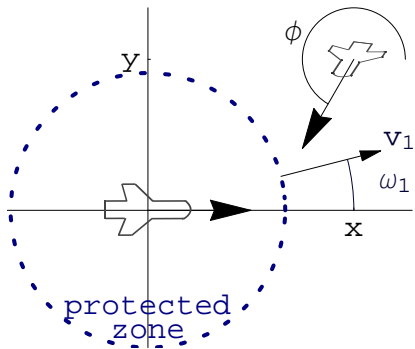
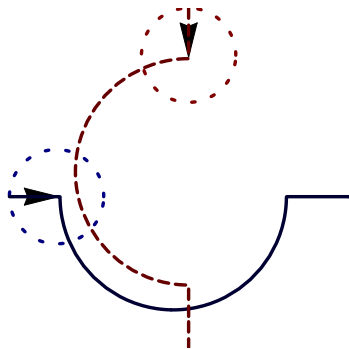
The image computation problem in hybrid systems model checking.

Technical report, 2007.

6 Related Work

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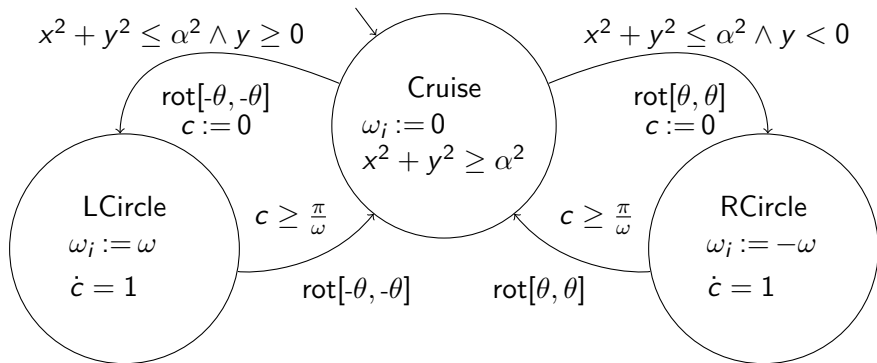
- Roundabout Maneuver Automaton
- Adaptive Tangential Roundabout Maneuver






ATM: Roundabout Maneuver Automaton

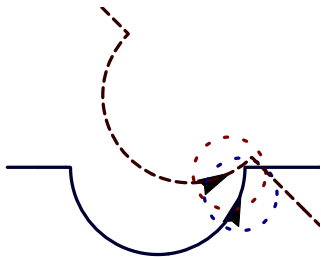
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} = -v_1 + v_2 \cos \phi + \omega_1 y \\ \dot{y} = v_2 \sin \phi - \omega_1 x \\ \dot{\phi} = \omega_2 - \omega_1 \end{bmatrix}$$



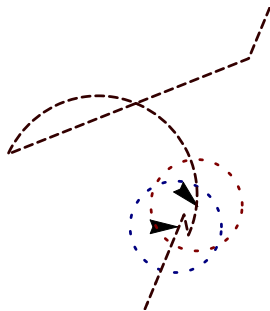


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in absolute coords



relative coords





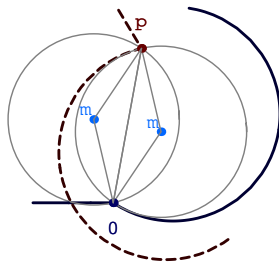
Experimental Results: Tangential Roundabout ATM

$$\alpha^2 = \|m - 0\|^2$$

$$\alpha^2 = \|m - p\|^2$$

$$\gamma_1 = \angle(m - 0)$$

$$\gamma_2 = \angle(m - p)$$



Return

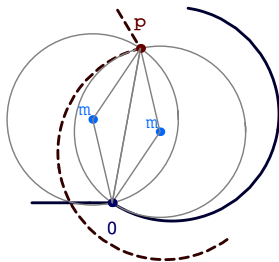


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Solutions for θ_j using any $k, \ell \in \{1, 2\}$:

$$\angle \left(\frac{(-1)^{j+1} x^3 + xy^2 + (-1)^{j+k} i \sqrt{x^2(x^2 + y^2)(4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2)}}{x(x - iy)} \right) + (-1)^\ell \frac{\pi}{2}$$

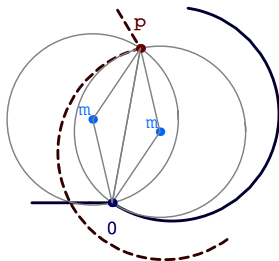


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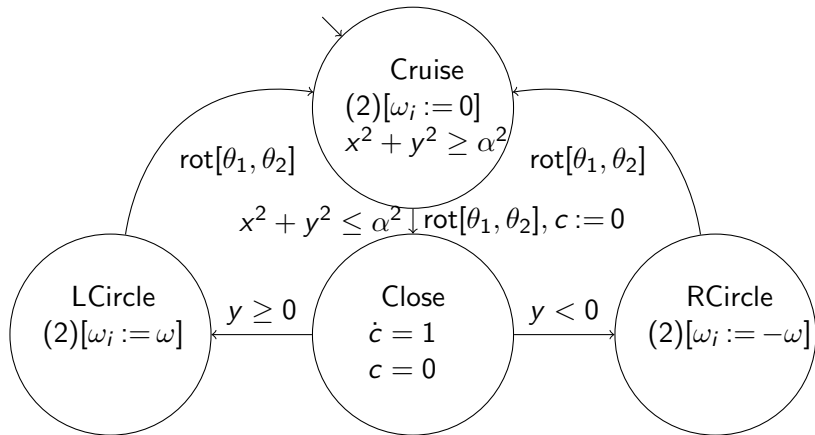
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$$\min_{k, \ell} \max(|\theta_1 - 0|, |\theta_2 - \phi|)$$

Return

Tangential Roundabout Maneuver Automaton



Return