

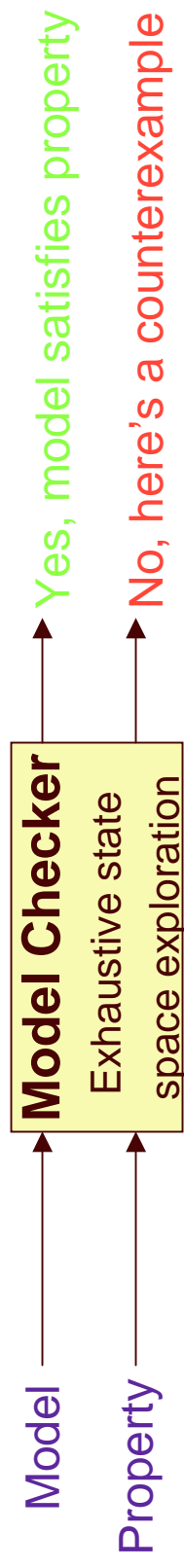
Unbounded, Fully Symbolic Model Checking of Timed Automata using Boolean Methods

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Verifying Timed Embedded Systems

- Many embedded systems are real-time
 - E.g., drive-by-wire systems in automobiles
- Confidence in system reliability is increased by verification of system models
- *Model Checking* has been successfully used for verifying finite-state models

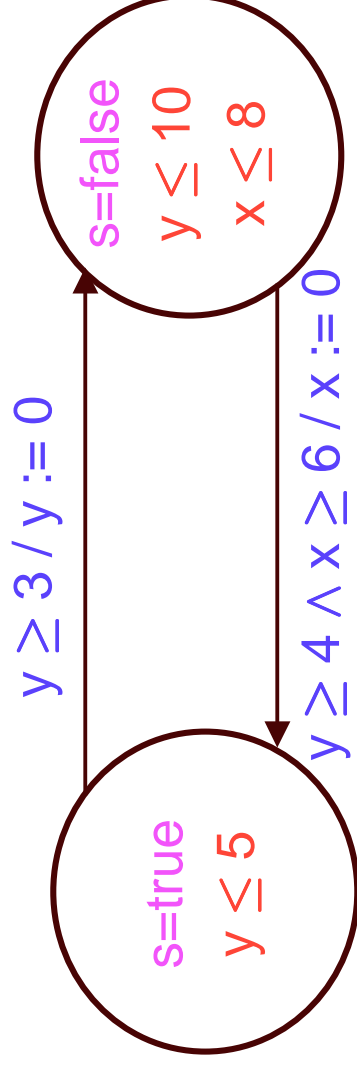


- However, the same level of success has eluded model checking of real-time models
 - State space contains both continuous and discrete parts
 - Hard to find a compact representation that combines both parts

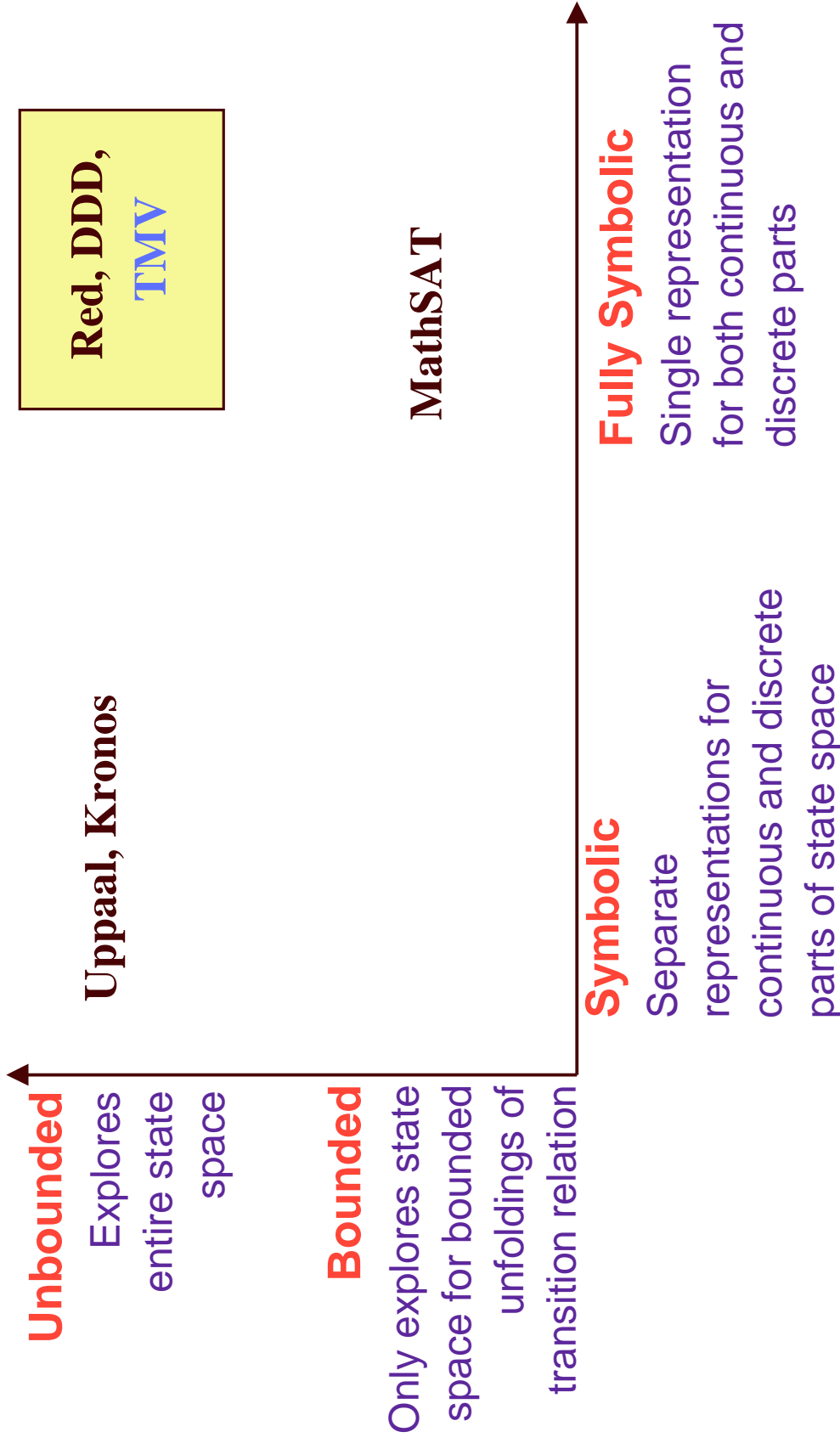
Timed Automata

Alur, Courcobetis, & Dill, '90

- A modeling formalism for timed systems
- Generalization of finite automaton with:
 - Non-negative real-valued clock variables
 - Constraints on clocks as guards on states and transitions



Timed Model Checking Taxonomy



Unbounded, Fully Symbolic Model Checking

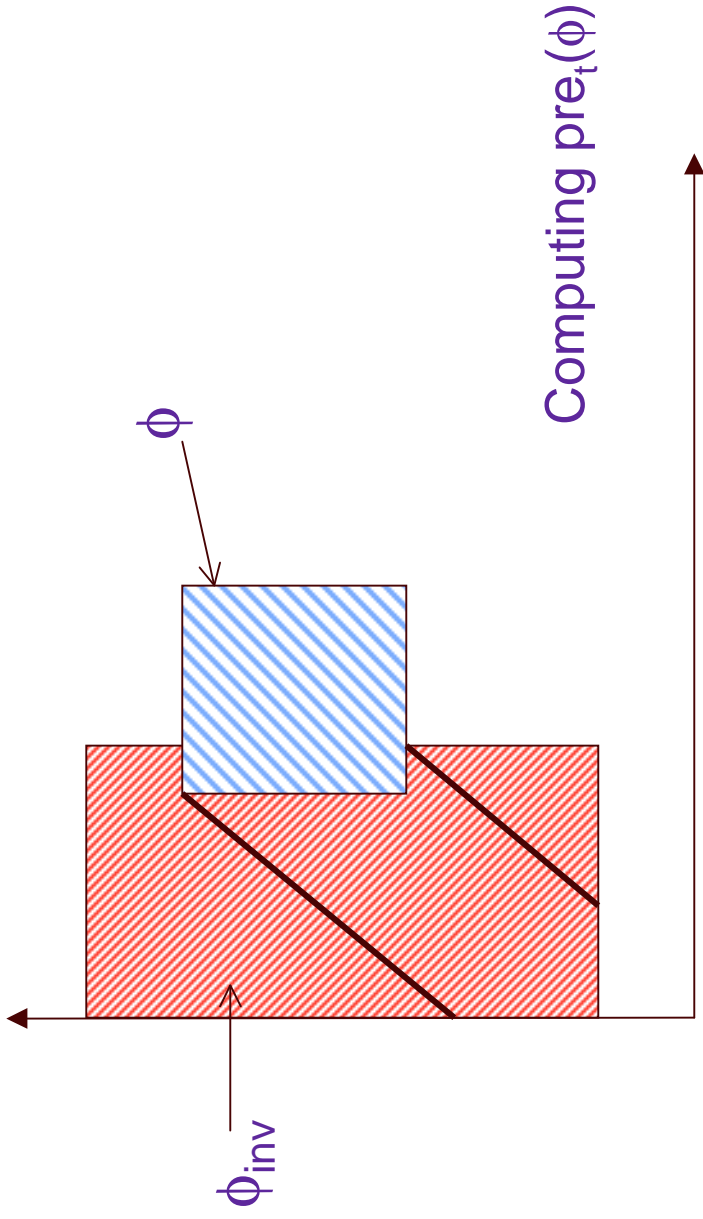
Henzinger, Nicollin, Sifakis, Yovine '94

- **Set of states represented as a formula ϕ in separation logic (SL)**
 - **Boolean Combinations** (\wedge, \vee, \neg) of
 - **Boolean variables:** e_i
 - **Separation Predicates:** $x_i \geq x_j + c, x_i > x_j + c$
 - » Also called “difference-bound” or “gap-order” constraints
 - 0 represented as special variable x_0
- **Properties are in Timed CTL***
 - **Two kinds of TCTL* formulas:**
 - **Reachability properties: Safety and bounded liveness**
 - » E.g. AG (file requested $\rightarrow AF_{\leq 5}$ (file received))
 - **Non-reachability properties: Unbounded liveness**
 - » E.g. $EG . z := 0 . F$ ($z = 1$) [non-zenoness]

Pre Operator for Model Checking

- **Two ways to reach a set of states ϕ :**
 - Let time elapse
 - Only clock variables change, discrete variables remain unchanged
 - Make a discrete transition
 - Some clock variables reset, all others unchanged
 - Discrete state changes as per transition relation
- **Pre Operator can be written as**
$$\text{pre}(\phi) \triangleq \text{pre}_d(\phi) \vee \text{pre}_t(\phi)$$
 - $\text{pre}_d(\phi)$ is the same as in Boolean model checking
 - $\text{pre}_t(\phi)$ is expressed in Quantified Separation Logic (QSL)

Timed Pre Operator in QSL



- $\text{pre}_t(\phi) \triangleq \exists \delta \{ \delta \leq \mathbf{x}_0 \wedge \phi [\delta / \mathbf{x}_0] \wedge \forall \varepsilon (\delta \leq \varepsilon \leq \mathbf{x}_0 \wedge \phi_{\text{inv}}[\varepsilon / \mathbf{x}_0]) \}$

- ϕ_{inv} is the conjunction of all state guards

- Need quantifier elimination procedure for QSL

QSL Quantifier Elimination

- **Start with QSL formula ω , where $\omega \triangleq \exists x_a \cdot \phi$**
 - To handle $\forall x_a \cdot \phi$, start with $\exists x_a \cdot \neg \phi$, and negate the result
- **Quantifier elimination done in 3 phases:**
 1. Translate ω to another QSL formula ω' where:
 - ω' has quantifiers only over Boolean variables
 - ω is equivalent to ω'
 2. Encode ω' as a QBL formula and eliminate Boolean quantifiers
 3. Translate the result back to SL
- **Benefit of this method**
 - Unlike other methods, avoids translation to DNF

Quantifier Elimination Phase 1

Input $\omega \triangleq \exists \mathbf{x}_3 \cdot (\mathbf{x}_1 \geq \mathbf{x}_3 \vee \mathbf{x}_3 \geq \mathbf{x}_1 + 2) \wedge \mathbf{x}_0 \geq \mathbf{x}_3 - 5 \wedge \mathbf{x}_3 \geq \mathbf{x}_2$

Boolean encoding ϕ_{bool}

$(\mathbf{e}_{1,3}^{\geq,0} \vee \mathbf{e}_{3,1}^{\geq,2}) \wedge \mathbf{e}_{0,3}^{\geq,-5} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{3,2}^{\geq,0}$

Transitivity constraints ϕ_{cons}

$(\mathbf{e}_{1,3}^{\geq,0} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{3,2}^{\geq,0}) \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x}_1 \geq \mathbf{x}_2)$

$\wedge (\mathbf{e}_{3,1}^{\geq,2} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{0,3}^{\geq,-5}) \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x}_0 \geq \mathbf{x}_1 - 3)$

$\wedge (\mathbf{e}_{0,3}^{\geq,-5} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{3,2}^{\geq,0}) \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x}_0 \geq \mathbf{x}_2 - 5)$

Generate QSL formula ω'

$\exists \mathbf{e}_{1,3}^{\geq,0}, \mathbf{e}_{3,1}^{\geq,2}, \mathbf{e}_{0,3}^{\geq,-5}, \mathbf{e}_{3,2}^{\geq,0} \cdot [\phi_{\text{bool}} \wedge \phi_{\text{cons}}]$

Quantifier Elimination Phase 2 & 3

Generate QBL formula p from ω'

$$\exists \mathbf{e}_{1,3}^{\geq,0}, \mathbf{e}_{3,1}^{\geq,2}, \mathbf{e}_{0,3}^{\geq,-5}, \mathbf{e}_{3,2}^{\geq,0}.$$

$$[\phi_{\text{bool}} \wedge (\mathbf{e}_{1,3}^{\geq,0} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{3,2}^{\geq,0} \Rightarrow \mathbf{e}_{1,2}^{\geq,0}) \wedge$$

$$(\mathbf{e}_{3,1}^{\geq,2} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{0,3}^{\geq,-5} \Rightarrow \mathbf{e}_{0,1}^{\geq,-3}) \wedge (\mathbf{e}_{0,3}^{\geq,-5} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{3,2}^{\geq,0}) \Rightarrow \mathbf{e}_{0,2}^{\geq,-5}]$$



Eliminating quantifiers from p yields

$$(\mathbf{e}_{1,2}^{\geq,0} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{0,2}^{\geq,-5}) \vee (\mathbf{e}_{0,1}^{\geq,-3} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{0,2}^{\geq,-5})$$



Translating back to separation logic

$$(\mathbf{x}_1 \geq \mathbf{x}_2 \wedge \mathbf{x}_0 \geq \mathbf{x}_2-5) \vee (\mathbf{x}_0 \geq \mathbf{x}_1-3 \wedge \mathbf{x}_0 \geq \mathbf{x}_2-5)$$

Special Class of QSL formulas

- **Consider QSL formulas of the form:**
 - $\exists \varepsilon . \{ \varepsilon \leq x_0 \wedge \phi [\varepsilon / x_0] \}$
 - Recall that x_0 stands for 0
- **We can do quantifier elimination more efficiently, generating fewer quantified Boolean variables**
- **Can similarly handle $\exists \varepsilon . \{ \varepsilon \geq x_0 \wedge \phi [\varepsilon / x_0] \}$**
- **Half of all quantifier elimination operations**
 - Experimentally, leads to 10X-20X speedup

Preliminary Results

- Fischer's timed mutual exclusion protocol, for increasing numbers of processes
- Results for non-reachability formula (non-zenoness)
 - Timed Model Verifier (TMV): Our model checker
 - Uses a BDD package (CUDD) as a QBL solver
 - Kronos & Red are the only other model checkers that can handle non-reachability properties

Number of Processes	Kronos Time (sec.)	Red Time (sec.)	TMV (peak nodes)	
			Time (sec.)	
3	0.03	0.28	0.24	28
4	0.23	1.30	0.44	39
5	1.98	5.05	0.80	54
6	*	17.80	2.15	69
7	*	57.95	6.61	88

Publications & Future Work

- **Work will appear at CAV 2003**
 - Details in technical report CMU-CS-03-117
- **Ongoing & Future Work:**
 - Using a SAT-based QBL solver
 - Improving current BDD-based implementation
 - Applications to real-world benchmarks
 - Investigating other applications
 - Convergence checking for bounded model checking of timed automata
 - Theorem proving
 - Hybrid systems