

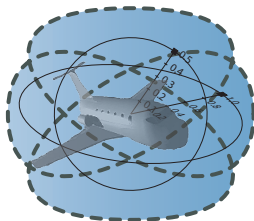
15-819/18-879: Logical Analysis of Hybrid Systems

11: Logic & Hybrid Programs

André Platzer

aplatzer@cs.cmu.edu

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA





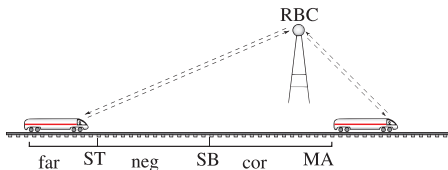
1 Motivation

2 Hybrid Programs

- Design Motives
- Syntax

1 Motivation

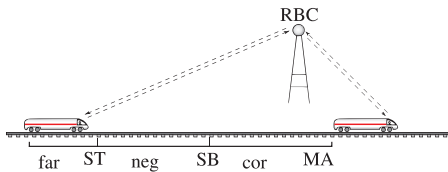
- ## 2 Hybrid Programs
- Design Motives
 - Syntax



ETCS objectives:

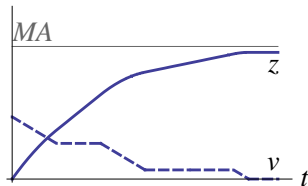
- 1 Collision free
- 2 Maximise throughput & velocity (300 km/h)
- 3 $2.1 * 10^6$ passengers/day

Verifying Parametric Hybrid Systems

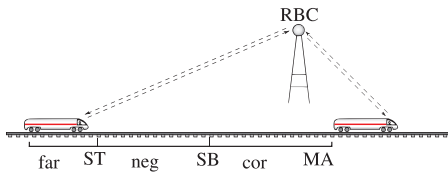


Parametric Hybrid Systems

continuous evolution along differential equations + discrete change

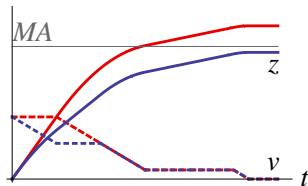


Verifying Parametric Hybrid Systems

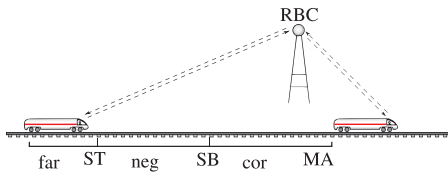


Parametric Hybrid Systems

continuous evolution along differential equations + discrete change

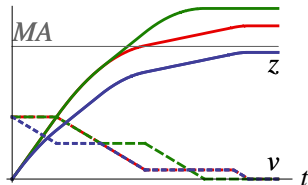


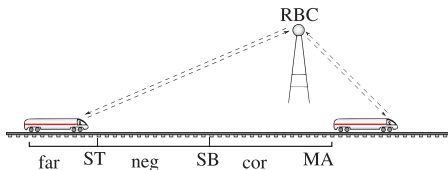
Verifying Parametric Hybrid Systems



Parametric Hybrid Systems

continuous evolution along differential equations + discrete change



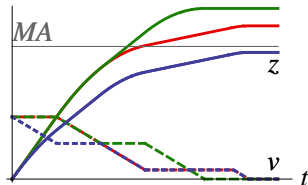


Parametric Hybrid Systems

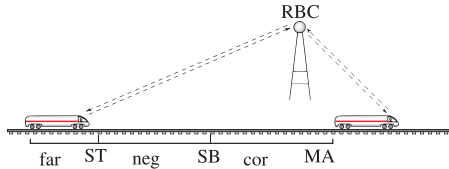
continuous evolution along differential equations + discrete change

- Parameters have nonlinear influence
- Handle SB as free symbolic parameter?
- Challenge: verification (falsifying is easier)
- Which constraints for SB ?

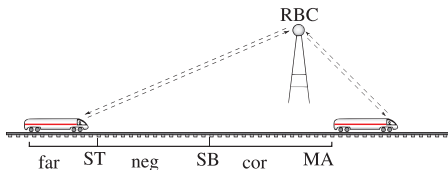
$\forall MA \exists SB$ “train always safe”



Verification Approaches for Hybrid Systems

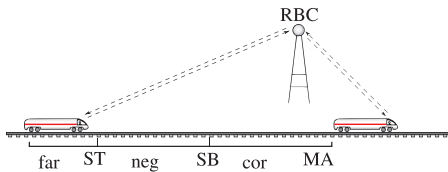


problem	technique	Op	Par	T	Cl	Aut
$ETCS \models z < MA$	TL-MC	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓

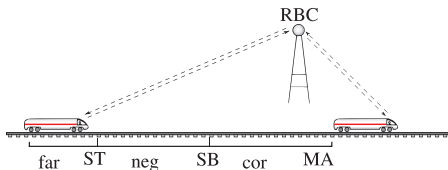


problem	technique	Op	Par	T	Cl	Aut
$ETCS \models z < MA$	TL-MC	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓

- ✗ no finite-state bisimulation for HS
- ✗ no general handling of free parameters
- ✗ with parameters, everything gets nonlinear!

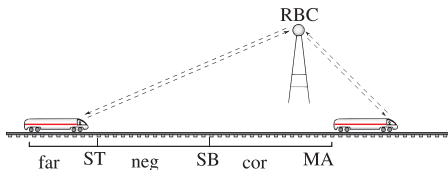


problem	technique	Op	Par	T	Cl	Aut
$ETCS \models z < MA$	TL-MC	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
$\models (Ax(ETCS) \rightarrow z < MA)$	TL-calculus	✗	✗	✓	..	✗

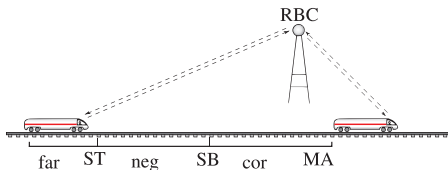


problem	technique	Op	Par	T	Cl	Aut
$ETCS \models z < MA$	TL-MC	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
$\models (Ax(ETCS) \rightarrow z < MA)$	TL-calculus	✗	✗	✓	..	✗

- ✗ declaratively axiomatise operational model
- ✗ expressiveness for characterisation?
- ✗ automation

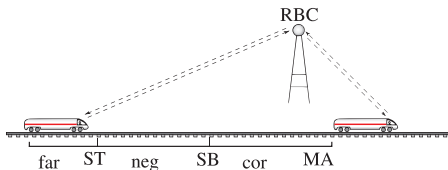


problem	technique	Op	Par	T	Cl	Aut
$ETCS \models z < MA$	TL-MC	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
$\models (Ax(ETCS) \rightarrow z < MA)$	TL-calculus	✗	✗	✓	..	✗
$\models [ETCS] z < MA$	DL-calculus	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗

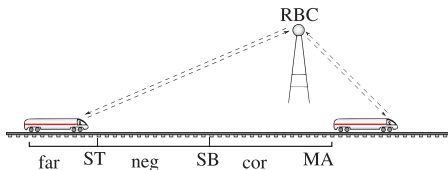


problem	technique	Op	Par	T	Cl	Aut
$ETCS \models z < MA$	TL-MC	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
$\models (Ax(ETCS) \rightarrow z < MA)$	TL-calculus	✗	✗	✓	..	✗
$\models [ETCS] z < MA$	DL-calculus	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗

- ✓ $[RBC] \text{partitioned} \rightarrow \exists SB \langle \text{Train} \rangle [RBC] \text{safe}$
- ✗ intermediate states
- ✗ automation



problem	technique	Op	Par	T	Cl	Aut
$ETCS \models z < MA$	TL-MC	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
$\models (Ax(ETCS) \rightarrow z < MA)$	TL-calculus	✗	✗	✓	..	✗
$\models [ETCS] z < MA$	DL-calculus	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗



problem	technique	Op	Par	T	Cl	Aut
$ETCS \models z < MA$	TL-MC	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
$\models (Ax(ETCS) \rightarrow z < MA)$	TL-calculus	✗	✗	✓	..	✗
$\models [ETCS] z < MA$	DL-calculus	✓	✓	✗	✓	?

differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = DL + HP$$

1 Motivation

2 Hybrid Programs

- Design Motives
- Syntax



1 Motivation

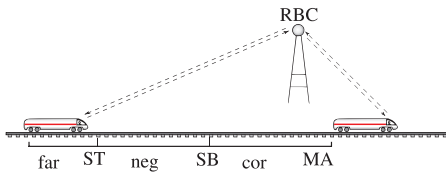
2 Hybrid Programs

- Design Motives
- Syntax



differential dynamic logic

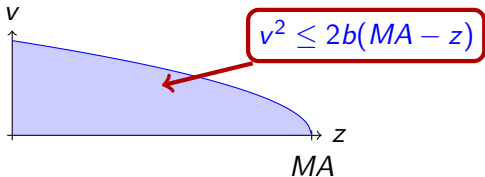
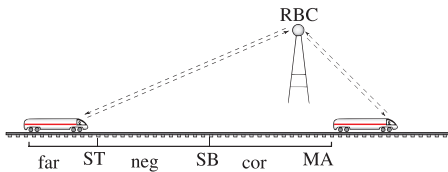
$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{DL} + \text{HP}$$





differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

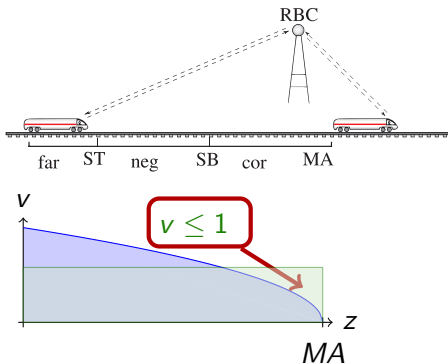




dL Design: Regions in First-Order Logic

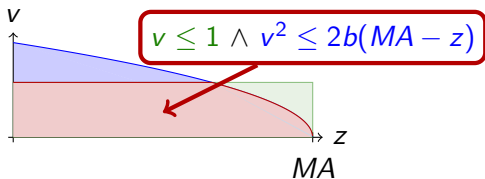
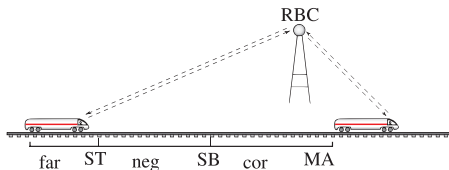
differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}}$$



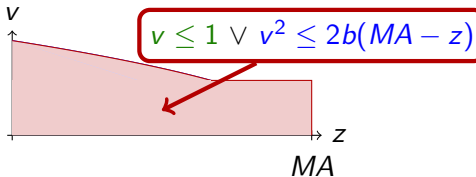
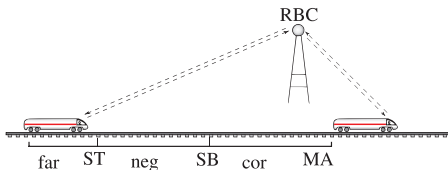
differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}}$$



differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

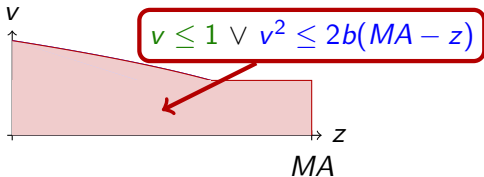
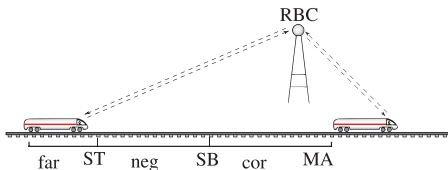


differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\forall MA \exists SB \dots$$

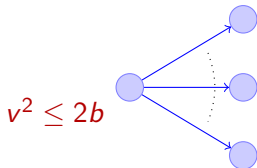
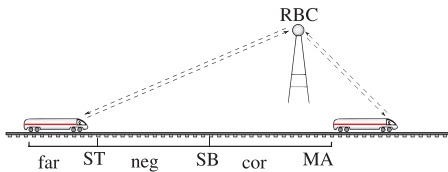
$$\forall t \geq 0 \dots$$





dL Design: State Transitions in Dynamic Logic

differential dynamic logic
 $d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} +$

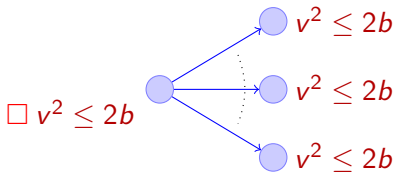
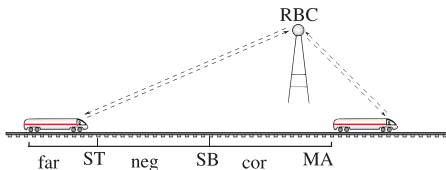




dL Design: State Transitions in Dynamic Logic

differential dynamic logic

$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} + \text{ML}$

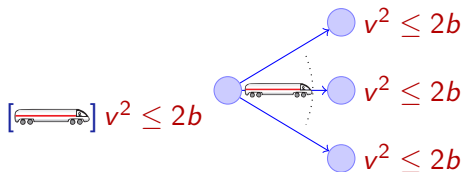
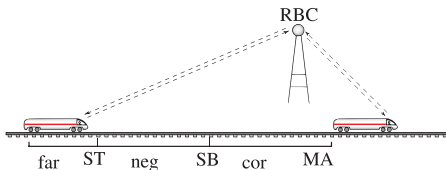




dL Design: State Transitions in Dynamic Logic

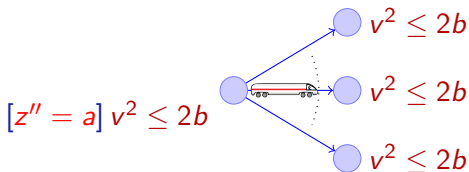
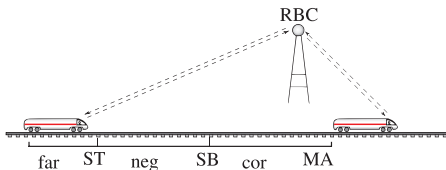
differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} + \text{DL}$$



differential dynamic logic

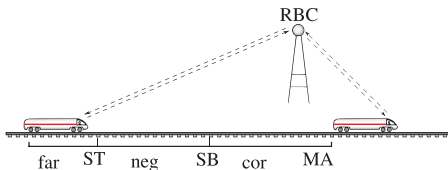
$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} + \text{DL} + \text{HP}$$



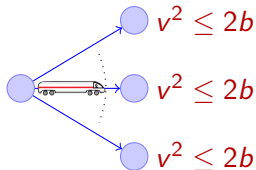


differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} + \text{DL} + \text{HP}$$



$$[\text{if}(z > SB) a := -b; z'' = a] v^2 \leq 2b$$

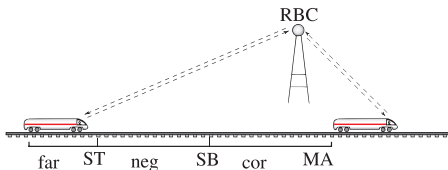




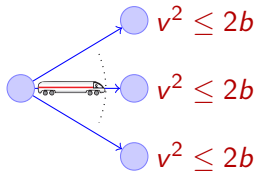
dL Design: Hybrid Programs as Uniform Model

differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} + \text{DL} + \text{HP}$$



$$\underbrace{[\text{if}(z > SB) a := -b; z'' = a]}_{\text{hybrid program}} v^2 \leq 2b$$

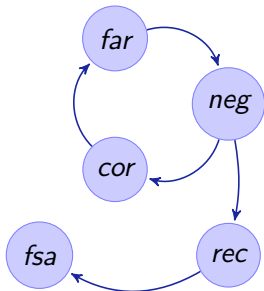
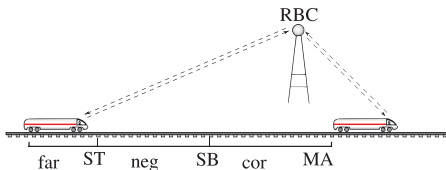




dL Design: What about Hybrid Automata?

differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} + \text{DL} + \text{HP}$$



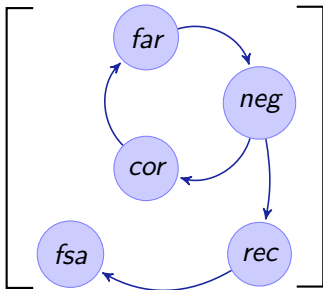
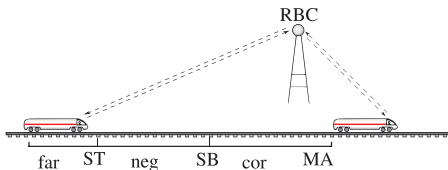
How about hybrid automata?



dL Design: What about Hybrid Automata?

differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} + \text{DL} + \text{HP}$$



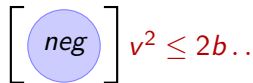
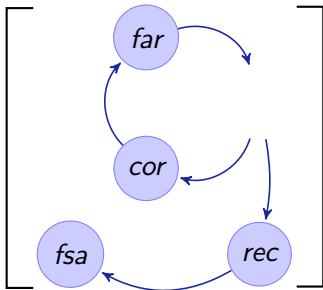
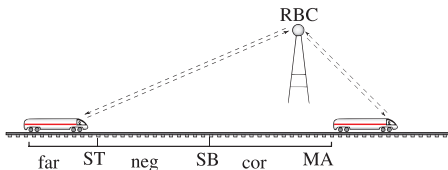
$$v^2 \leq 2b \dots$$



dL Design: What about Hybrid Automata?

differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} + \text{DL} + \text{HP}$$

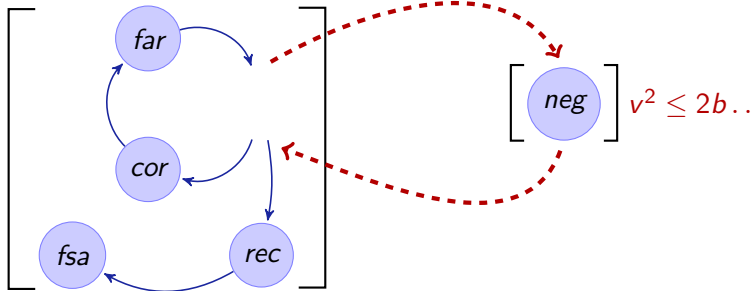
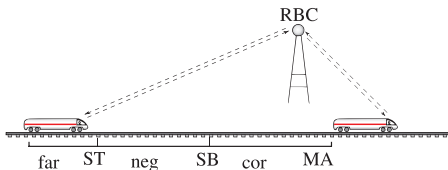




dL Design: What about Hybrid Automata?

differential dynamic logic

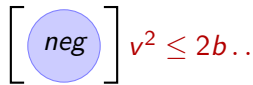
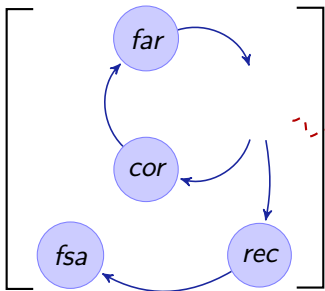
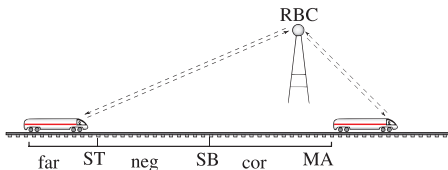
$$d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} + \text{DL} + \text{HP}$$





dL Design: What about Hybrid Automata?

differential dynamic logic
 $d\mathcal{L} = \text{FOL}_{\mathbb{R}} + \text{DL} + \text{HP}$



not compositional

Definition (Hybrid program α)

$x' = f(x)$	(continuous evolution)	
$x := f(x)$	(discrete jump)	} jump & test
$\text{if}(\chi) \alpha \text{ else } \beta$	(conditional execution)	
$\alpha; \beta$	(seq. composition)	} Kleene algebra
$\alpha \cup \beta$	(nondet. choice)	
α^*	(nondet. repetition)	

Definition (Hybrid program α)

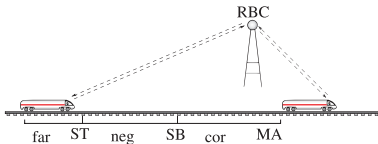
$x' = f(x)$	(continuous evolution)	}	jump & test
$x := f(x)$	(discrete jump)		
$\text{if}(\chi) \alpha \text{ else } \beta$	(conditional execution)		
$\alpha; \beta$	(seq. composition)	}	Kleene algebra
$\alpha \cup \beta$	(nondet. choice)		
α^*	(nondet. repetition)		

$ETCS \equiv (\text{ctrl}; \text{drive})^*$

$\text{ctrl} \equiv \text{if} (MA - z < SB) \text{ then } a := -b$
 $\text{else } a := \dots$

$\text{drive} \equiv \quad \quad \quad z'' = a$

$\wedge v \geq 0 \wedge \tau \leq \varepsilon$



Definition (Hybrid program α)

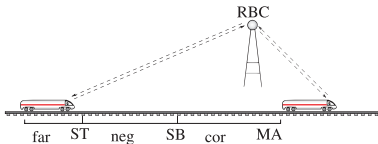
$x' = f(x)$	(continuous evolution)	} jump & test
$x := f(x)$	(discrete jump)	
$\text{if}(\chi) \alpha \text{ else } \beta$	(conditional execution)	
$\alpha; \beta$	(seq. composition)	} Kleene algebra
$\alpha \cup \beta$	(nondet. choice)	
α^*	(nondet. repetition)	

$ETCS \equiv (\text{ctrl}; \text{drive})^*$

$\text{ctrl} \equiv \text{if} (MA - z < SB) \text{ then } a := -b$
 $\text{else } a := \dots$

$\text{drive} \equiv \tau := 0; z' = v, v' = a, \tau' = 1$

$\wedge v \geq 0 \wedge \tau \leq \varepsilon$



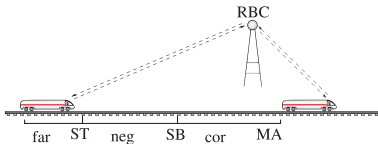
Definition (Hybrid program α)

$x' = f(x) \wedge \chi$	(continuous evolution)	} jump & test
$x := f(x)$	(discrete jump)	
$\text{if}(\chi) \alpha \text{ else } \beta$	(conditional execution)	
$\alpha; \beta$	(seq. composition)	
$\alpha \cup \beta$	(nondet. choice)	} Kleene algebra
α^*	(nondet. repetition)	

$ETCS \equiv (\text{ctrl}; \text{drive})^*$

$\text{ctrl} \equiv \text{if} (MA - z < SB) \text{ then } a := -b$
 $\text{else } a := \dots$

$\text{drive} \equiv \tau := 0; z' = v, v' = a, \tau' = 1$
 $\wedge v \geq 0 \wedge \tau \leq \varepsilon$





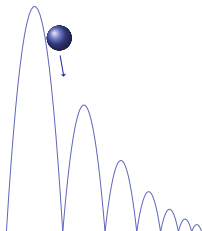
Hybrid Program Example: Controlled Moving Point

```
(  
  if (x>0) then  
    a := -4          /* move left */  
  else  
    a := 4           /* move right */  
  fi ;  
  t := 0;           /* reset clock variable t */  
  {x'=a, t'=1, t<=c} /* continuous evolution */  
)*                 /* repeat these transitions */
```




Hybrid Program Example: Bouncing Ball

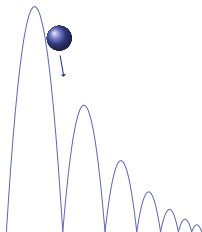
```
(  
  {h'=v, v'=-g, t'=1, h>=0}; /* falling/jumping */  
  if (t>0 & h=0) then /* if on ground */  
    v := -c*v; /* bounce back */  
    t := 0  
  fi  
)* /* repeat transitions */
```





Hybrid Program Example: Aerodynamic Bouncing Ball

```
(  
  ({h'=v, v'=-g+d*v^2, t'=1, h>=0, v<=0} /* falling */  
  ++{h'=v, v'=-g-d*v^2, t'=1, h>=0, v>=0}); /* jumping  
  if (t>0 & h=0) then /* if on ground */  
    v := -c*v; /* bounce back */  
    t := 0  
  fi  
)* /* repeat transitions */
```





A. Platzer.

Differential dynamic logic for verifying parametric hybrid systems.
In N. Olivetti, editor, *TABLEAUX*, volume 4548 of *LNCS*, pages
216–232. Springer, 2007.



A. Platzer.

Differential dynamic logic for hybrid systems.
J. Autom. Reas., 41(2):143–189, 2008.



A. Platzer.

*Logical Analysis of Hybrid Systems: Proving Theorems for Complex
Dynamics.*
Springer, Heidelberg, 2010.