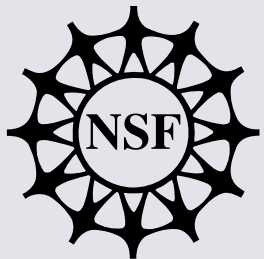
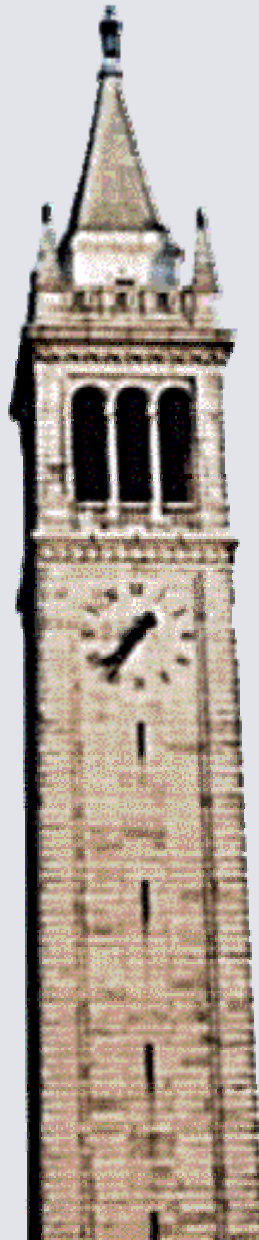


Hybrid Systems: Theoretical Contributions Part II

Edited and presented by
Tom Henzinger



Chess Review
October 4, 2006
Alexandria, VA



More Research Samples



- Henzinger's group:
 - Robust Hybrid Systems
 - Timed Games
 - Compositional Real-Time Systems
 - Interface Theories
- Sangiovanni's group:
 - Petri Net Scheduling



A Quantitative Theory of Timed and Hybrid Systems



- Models are approximations
 - Sensor errors, estimations, uncertainties
 - Need theories that are robust w.r.t. small perturbations
- How close are two models?
 - Traditional: B may or may not match (or refine) A
 - Quantitative: B may match A "better" than B' does
- Quantitative (bi)simulation relations:
 - H, Majumdar, Prabhu 2005



A Quantitative Theory of Timed and Hybrid Systems



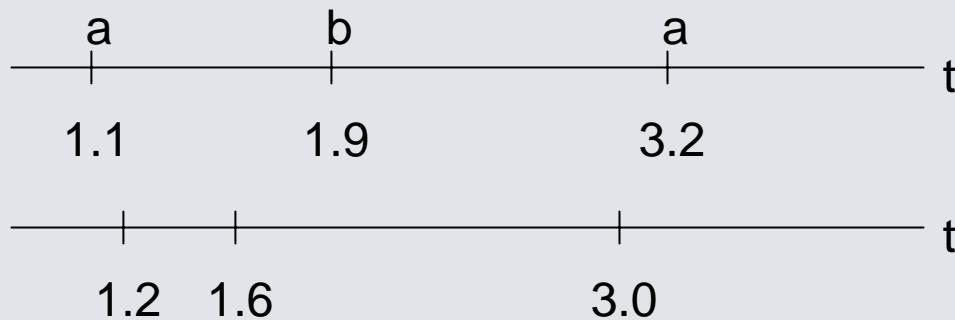
1. Quantitative models:
 - What is the distance between two models?
2. Continuity of specifications:
 - Close models satisfy close specifications
3. Quantitative specifications:
 - View formulae as real-valued functions on states



A Quantitative Theory of Timed and Hybrid Systems



1. Distance between traces $d(t, t')$:
 - sup of timing mismatches



$$d(t, t') = 0.3$$

2. Trace distance between states $D(s, s')$:
 - $\sup_{t \in L(s)} \inf_{t' \in L(s')} d(t, t')$
 - Game interpretation: adversary chooses trace from s' , and we try to match it as well as possible from s



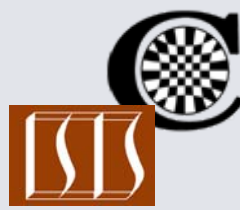
A Quantitative Theory of Timed and Hybrid Systems



- Traditional theory:
 - s refines s' iff $L(s) \mu L(s')$
 - Efficient sufficient condition: s simulated by s'
- Quantitative theory:
 - $D(s,s')$ not computable
 - Computable upper bound: $SD(s,s',0)$ where
$$SD(s,s',\delta) = \sup_{\varepsilon} \inf_{\varepsilon^*} \{ \max(\delta, SD(r,r',\delta + |\varepsilon - \varepsilon^*|)) : s \dot{\varepsilon} r, s' \dot{\varepsilon}^* r' \}$$



A Quantitative Theory of Timed and Hybrid Systems



Continuity theorem for TCTL:

If $SD(s, s', 0) \leq \varepsilon$ and $s \models \phi$, then $s' \models \text{relax}(\phi, 2\varepsilon)$.

Example:

$\phi: \exists_{\leq 5} p$

$\text{relax}(\phi, \varepsilon): \exists_{\leq 5 + \varepsilon} p$

So, if we want a model to satisfy $\exists_{\leq 5} p$ and the modeling error is estimated at most ε , then we should model check $\exists_{\leq 5 - 2\varepsilon} p$.



A Quantitative Theory of Timed and Hybrid Systems



- CTL:

$[8] p](s) = 0$ if p can be avoided forever from s
1 otherwise

- QCTL:

$[8] p](s) = \beta^t$ where t is the longest time that can
be spent avoiding p from s

$0 < \beta < 1$... discount factor



A Quantitative Theory of Timed and Hybrid Systems



$$\begin{aligned} [p](s) &= 1 \text{ if } s \models p \\ [p](s) &= 0 \text{ if } \text{not } s \models p \\ [:\phi](s) &= 1 - [\phi](s) \\ [\phi_1 \text{ C } \phi_2](s) &= \max([\phi_1](s), [\phi_2](s)) \\ [\phi_1 \text{ A } \phi_2](s) &= \min([\phi_1](s), [\phi_2](s)) \\ [9 \phi](s) &= \sup_{t \in L(s)} \sup_{\delta} \beta^\delta \phi[\phi](t @ \delta) \\ [8 \phi](s) &= \inf_{t \in L(s)} \sup_{\delta} \beta^\delta \phi[\phi](t @ \delta) \\ [9 \square \phi](s) &= \sup_{t \in L(s)} \inf_{\delta} \beta^\delta \phi[\phi](t @ \delta) \\ [8 \square \phi](s) &= \inf_{t \in L(s)} \inf_{\delta} \beta^\delta \phi[\phi](t @ \delta) \end{aligned}$$

We have been able to show only the computability of a subset of QCTL over timed automata; the general model checking question remains open.



A Quantitative Theory of Timed and Hybrid Systems



Quantitative Continuity Theorem:

Let k be the number of nested temporal operators in ϕ .
If $D(s,s',0) \cdot \varepsilon$, then $|\ [\phi](s) - [\phi](s') \ | \cdot (k+1) \leq (1 - \beta^{2\varepsilon})$.

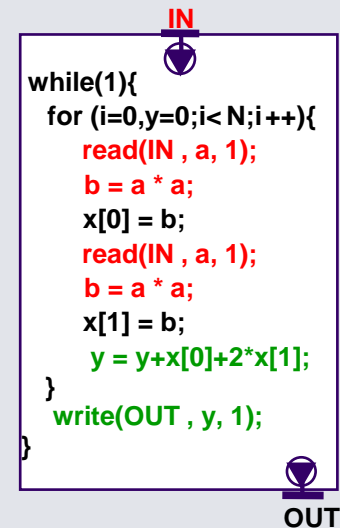
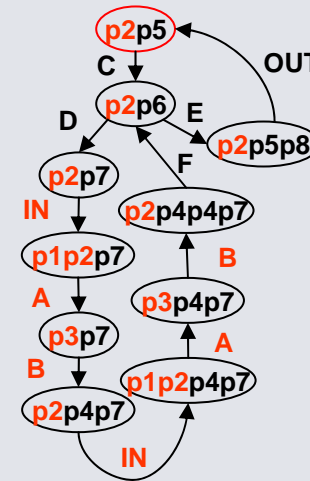
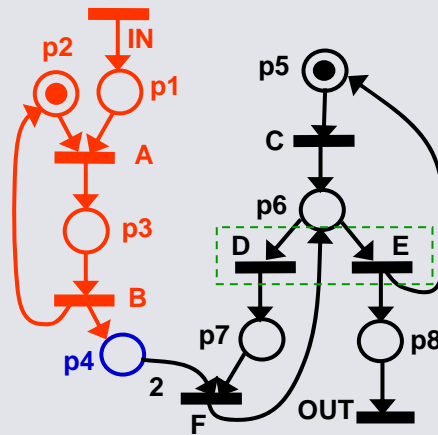
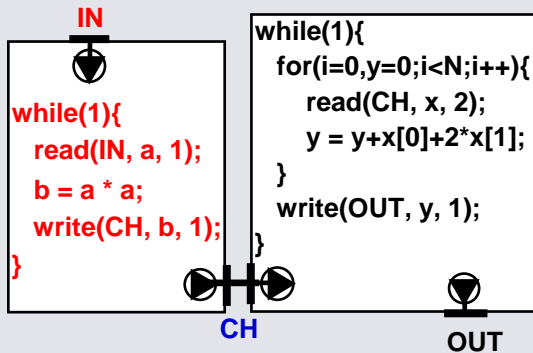
This bounds the specification error in terms of the model error.



Quasi-Static Scheduling



- Petri nets have been successfully used in quasi-static scheduling of concurrent programs.



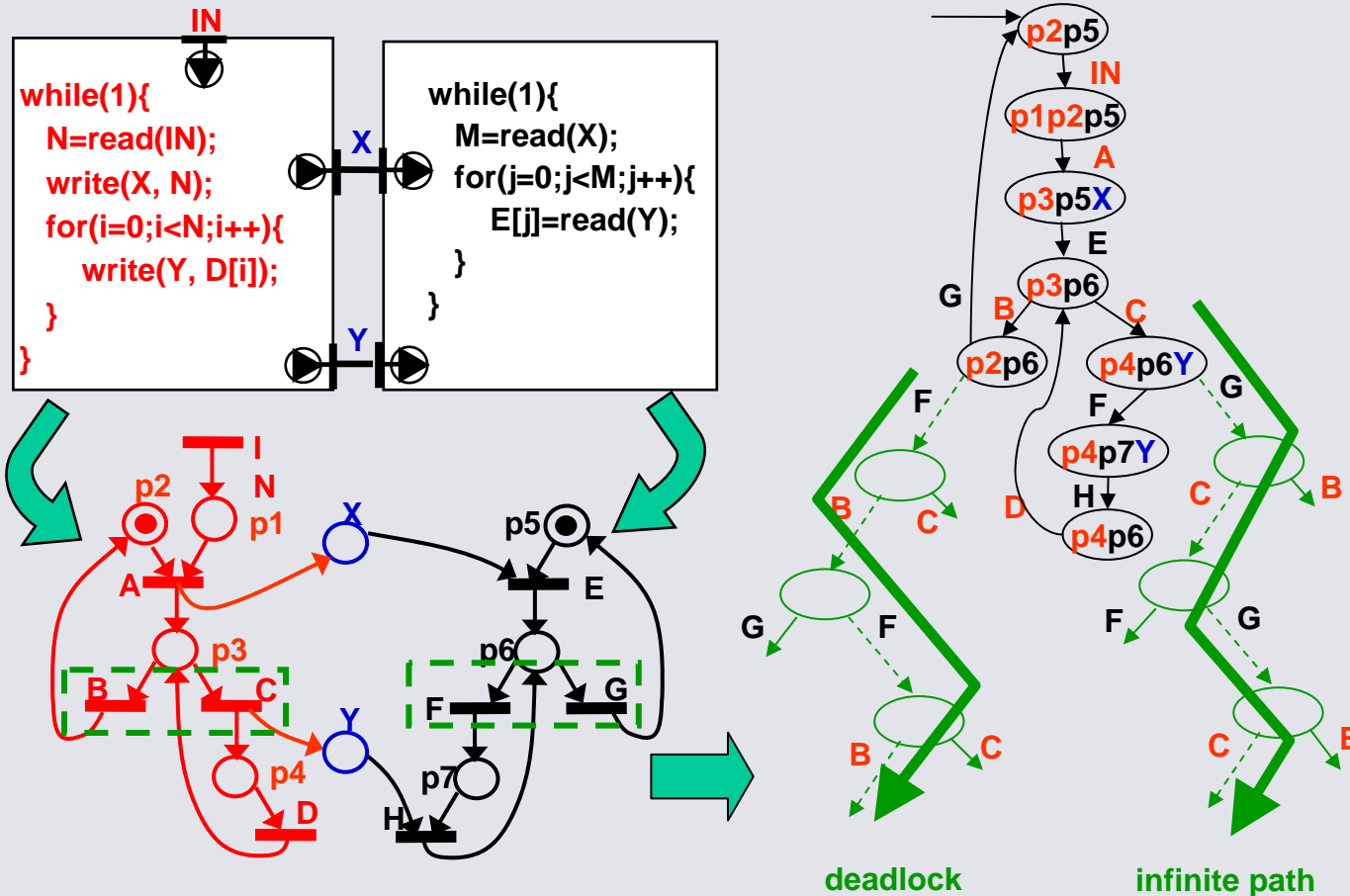
[Liu, Sangiovanni-Vincentelli, Watanabe, Kondryatev]



Motivational Example



- Petri nets generated from interesting applications are often unschedulable.



Our Approach



- Question:
 - Is a given Petri net schedulable?
 - Is a given Petri net not schedulable?
- One Solution: Try to construct a schedule (very time consuming)
- Our approach: Employ necessary conditions for schedulability which are based on the Petri net structure and hence efficient to decide.
 - Checking cyclic dependence of transitions using linear programming
 - Checking a rank condition of the incidence matrix using linear algebra



Experiments



- Experiments from real applications show effectiveness and efficiency of our approach.
 - PVRG-JPEG encoder [Hung 93]
 - Motion-JPEG encoder [Lieverse 01]
 - Philips MPEG2 decoder [Wolf 99]
 - XviD MPEG4 encoder [Broekhof 04]

	#P	#T	#Arc	#FC S	Rank	CDC	Schedul er
JPEGenc1	26	27	64	6	<0.01s	0.19s	>24hr
MJPEGenc	117	124	330	25	<0.01s	0.04s	>24hr
MPEG2dec 1	116	144	358	38	<0.01s	0.25s	>24hr
MPEG4dec	72	72	184	15	<0.01s	0.16s	>24hr

