

Modeling and analysis of hybrid systems

Introduction

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Informatik 2 - Theory of Hybrid Systems
RWTH Aachen

SS 2010

Organizational

Lecture:

- Thursday 12:30-14:00 in AH I
- Friday 10:45-11:30 in 6019

Exercise:

- Friday 10:00-10:45 in 6019

“Hybrid”

Wikipedia:

“A hybrid is the combination of two or more different things, aimed at achieving a particular objective or goal.”

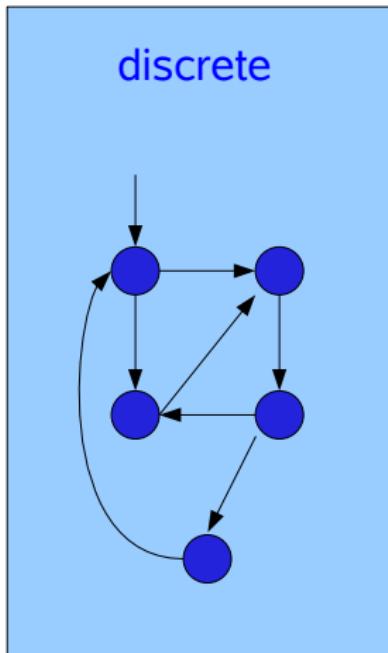
A hybrid rose



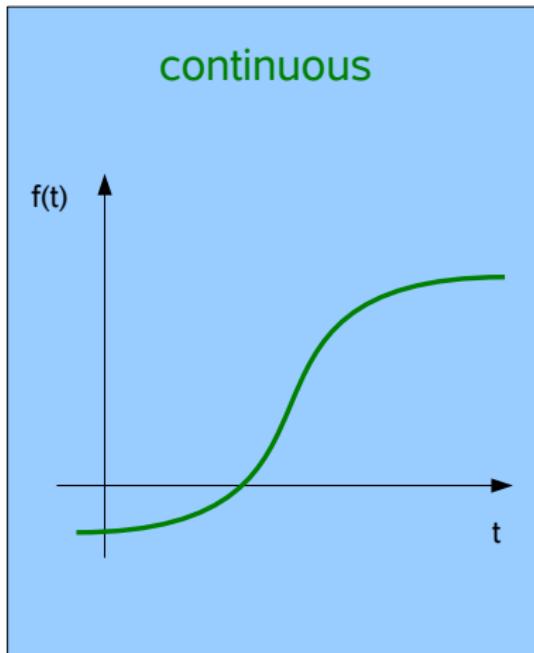
A hybrid car

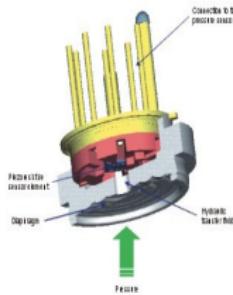


Hybrid in Computer Science

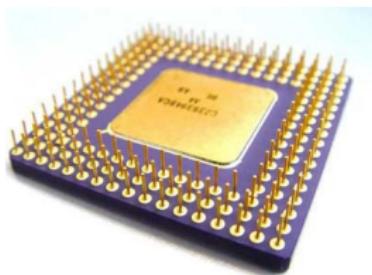


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The discrete part



Combined with the continuous part

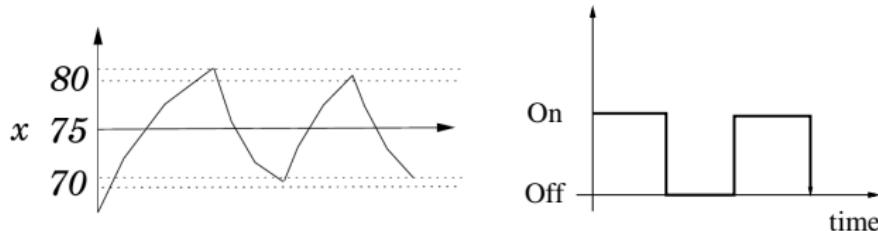


Example: Thermostat

- temperature x controlled by switching a heater
- x regulated by thermostat:
 - $68^\circ \leq x \leq 70^\circ \rightsquigarrow$ "heater on"
 - $80^\circ \leq x \leq 82^\circ \rightsquigarrow$ "heater off"

Continuous: temperature

Discrete: switching

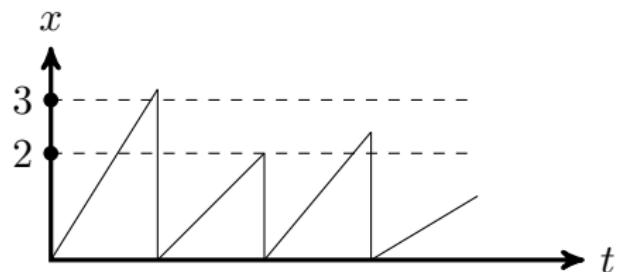
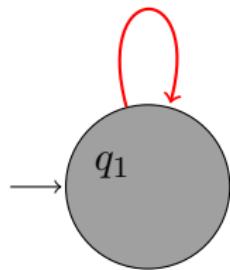


Modeling

What you perhaps already know: **Timed automata**

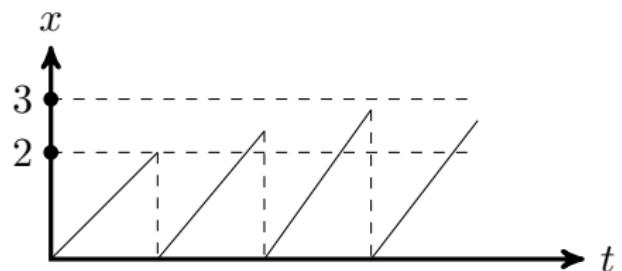
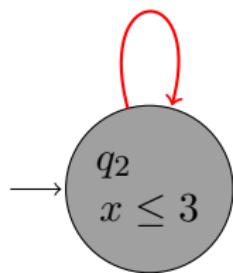
Example: Timed Automaton

$x \geq 2, \text{reset}(x)$



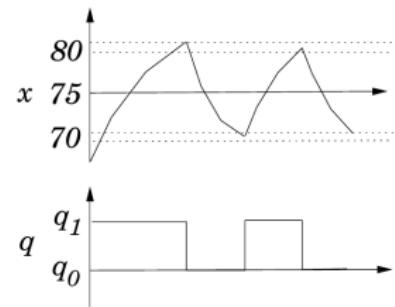
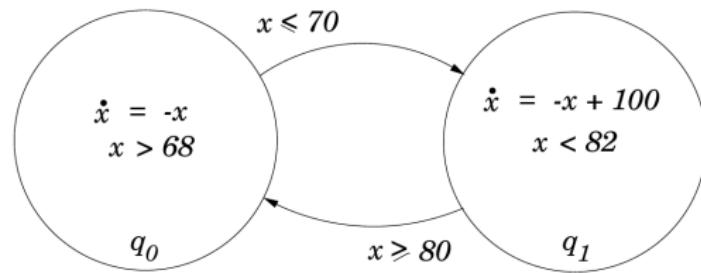
Example: Timed Automaton

$x \geq 2, \text{reset}(x)$



Modeling in general: Hybrid Automata

Let's take again the thermostat as an example.



- We want to specify how a hybrid system is expected to behave.
- We are especially interested in **safety** and **liveness**.
- We use the logic **TCTL** for specification.
- In TCTL we can express properties like:

“The temperature is always below $20^{\circ}C$.”
- Or

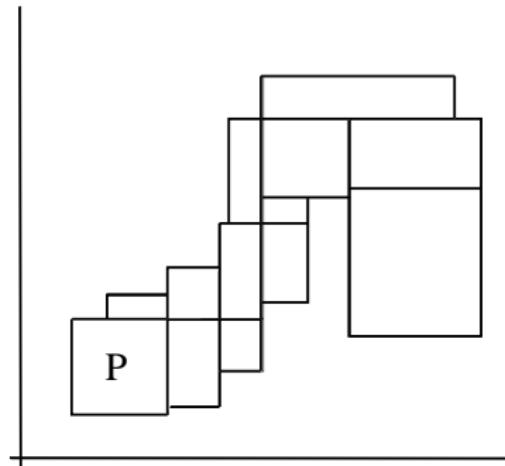
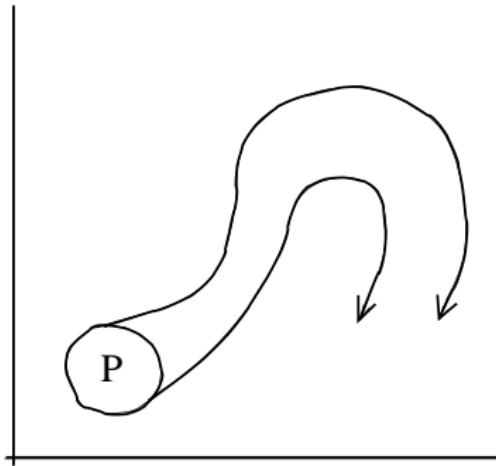
“If the temperature is above $20^{\circ}C$ it will get below $20^{\circ}C$ within 5 seconds.”
- Or

“It is always the case that the temperature will somehow in the future get above $20^{\circ}C$.”

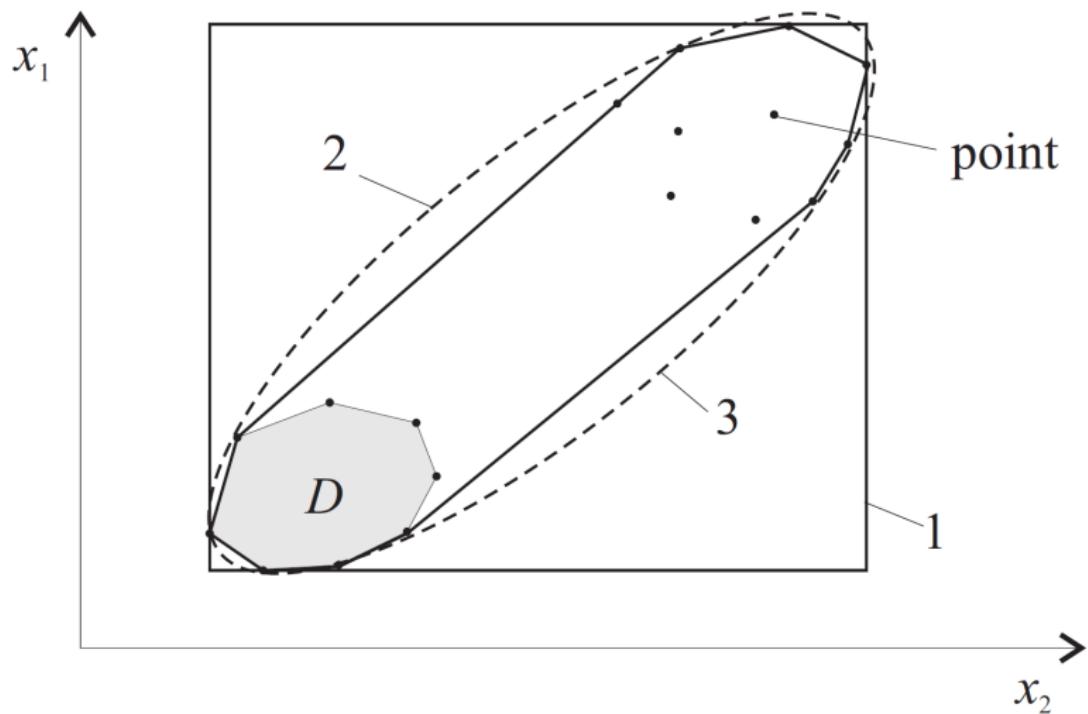
The Analysis of Hybrid Systems

- Assume we modeled a hybrid system as a **hybrid automaton**.
- Assume we specified a **property** of the system.
- **Can we prove that the system satisfies the property?**
- Well, it depends...
- ...on the fact if the logic is **decidable** for the underlying modeling language.
- We will see for **which classes** of hybrid automata the **general reachability question** is decidable.
- We will deal with **model checking** for **timed automata**.
- We will see for **which classes** of hybrid automata the **bounded reachability question** is decidable.
- We will deal with **bounded model checking** of **linear hybrid automata**.

Reachability Approximation for Hybrid Automata



Motivation



Representation Requirements

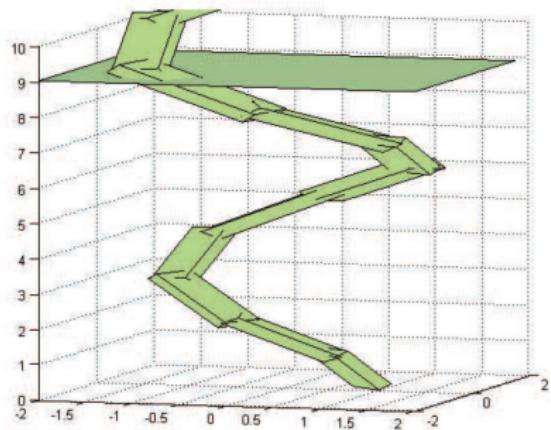
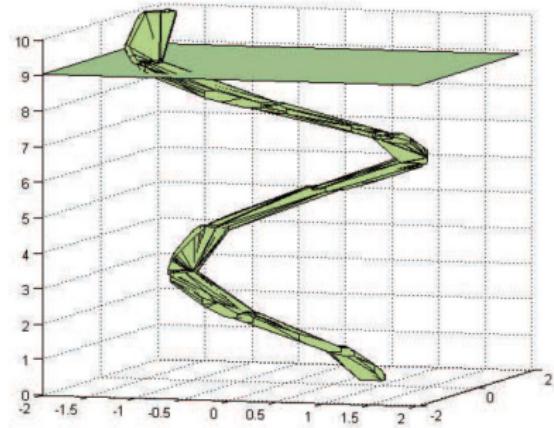
The **geometry** should allow **efficient computation** of the operations for

- membership relation,
- union,
- intersection,
- subtraction,
- test for emptiness.

Approaches:

- Polyhedra
- Orthogonal polyhedra
- Oriented rectangular hulls
- Zonotopes
- Ellipsoids

Oriented Rectangular Hulls in Reachability Computation



Zonotopes in Reachability Computation

