

Objectives and Approach

- Blend disparate design and analysis approaches for software and physical systems into a unified approach for cyber-physical systems
- Extend the model structures and analyses from software architecture to cyber-physical systems
 - structural annotations to specify and check correct interconnections and interfaces
 - semantic annotations for formal analysis
 - design trade-offs at the architectural level
 - reuse recurring architectural patterns

Architectural primitives for cyber-physical systems

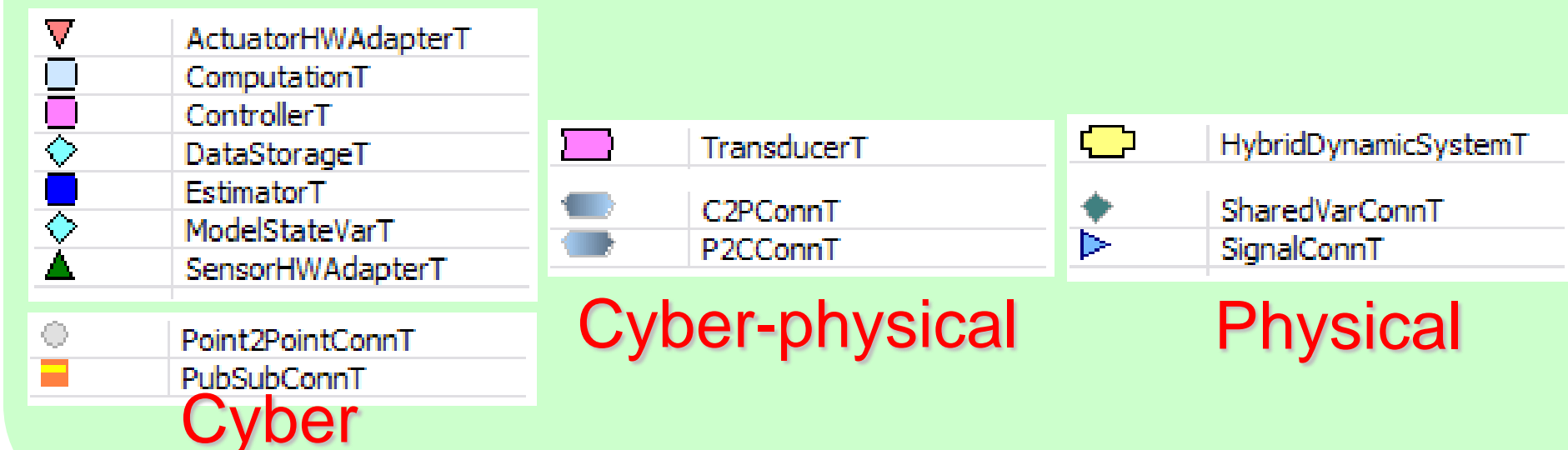
Components

- Cyber: computation, data-storage, controller, estimator
- Physical: hybrid dynamic system, physical subsystem
- Cyber-physical: transducer

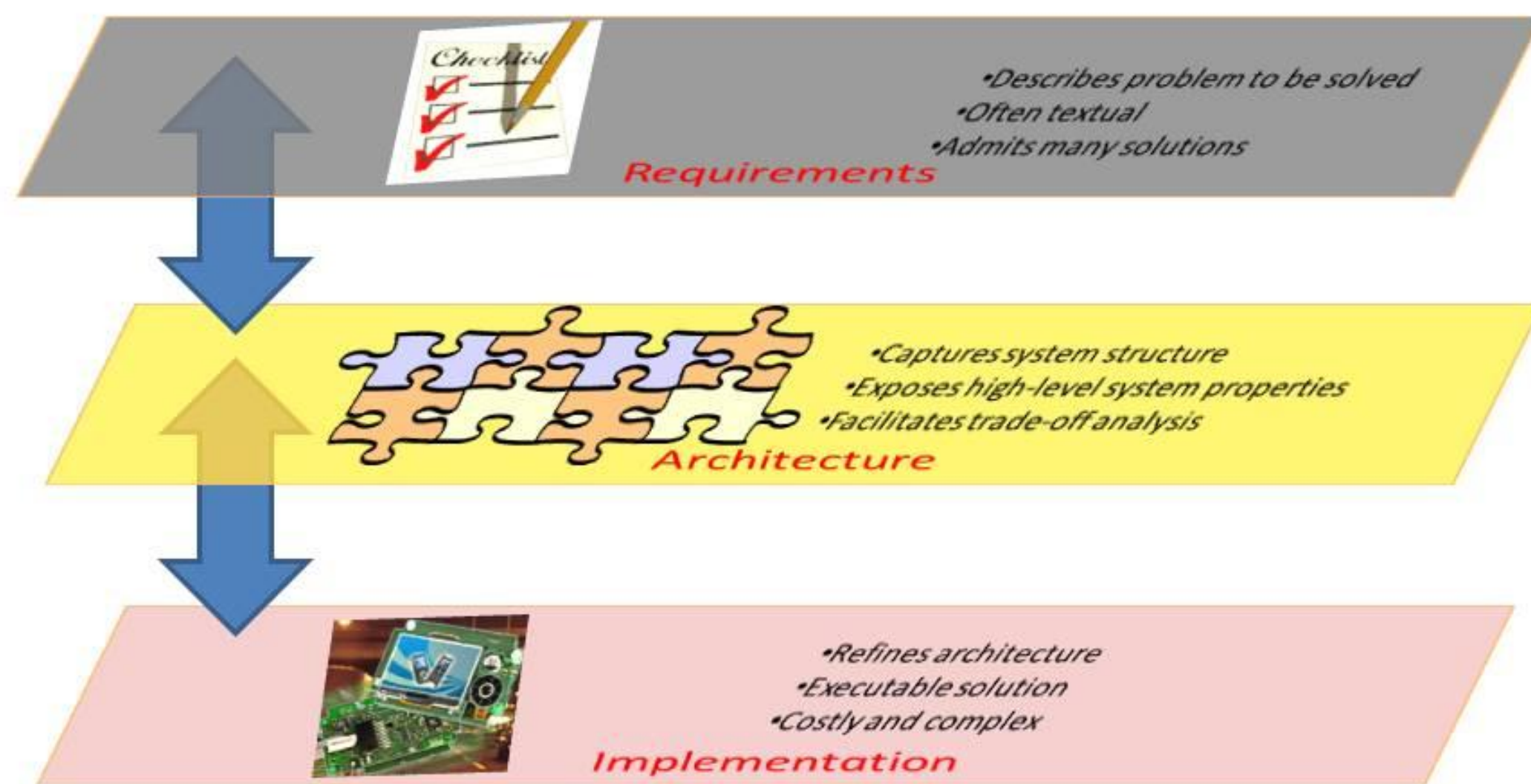
Connectors

- Cyber: point-to-point, publish-subscribe
- Physical: signal-flow (directed), shared-variable (undirected)
- Cyber-physical: cyber-to-physical, physical-to-cyber

Architectural types in AcmeStudio



Architectures



Software architecture

- Provides principled approach for design and analysis of software systems
- Well-established description languages, e.g., Acme
- Design environments, e.g., AcmeStudio

Modeling extensions for cyber-physical systems

- Properties of physical components and physical environments
- Compositions of physical elements
- Interfaces and interconnections between cyber and physical domains

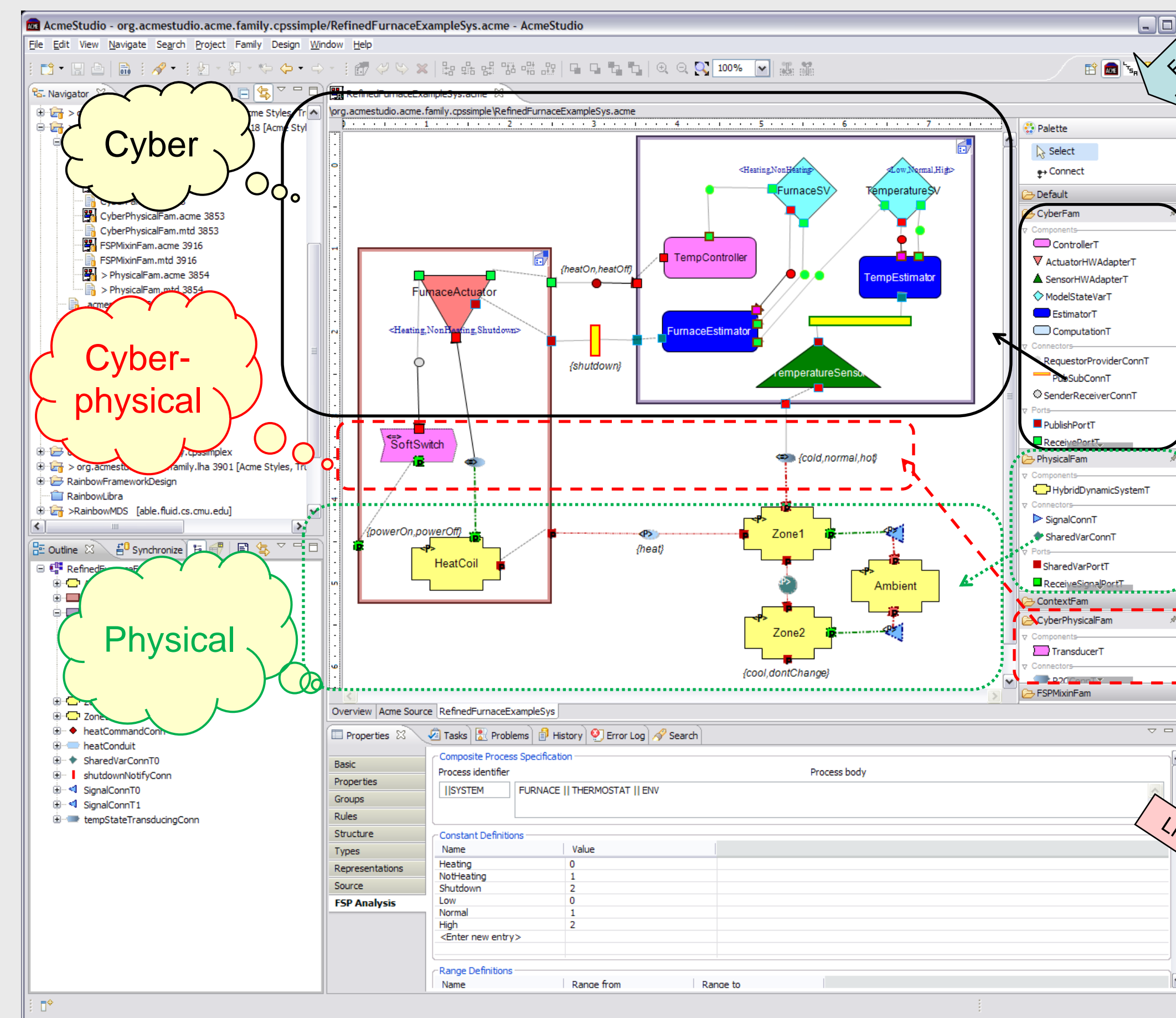
Analyses of cyber-physical architectures

- Correctness of dynamic behaviors
- Impact of communication on performance

Architectural and behavioral analysis

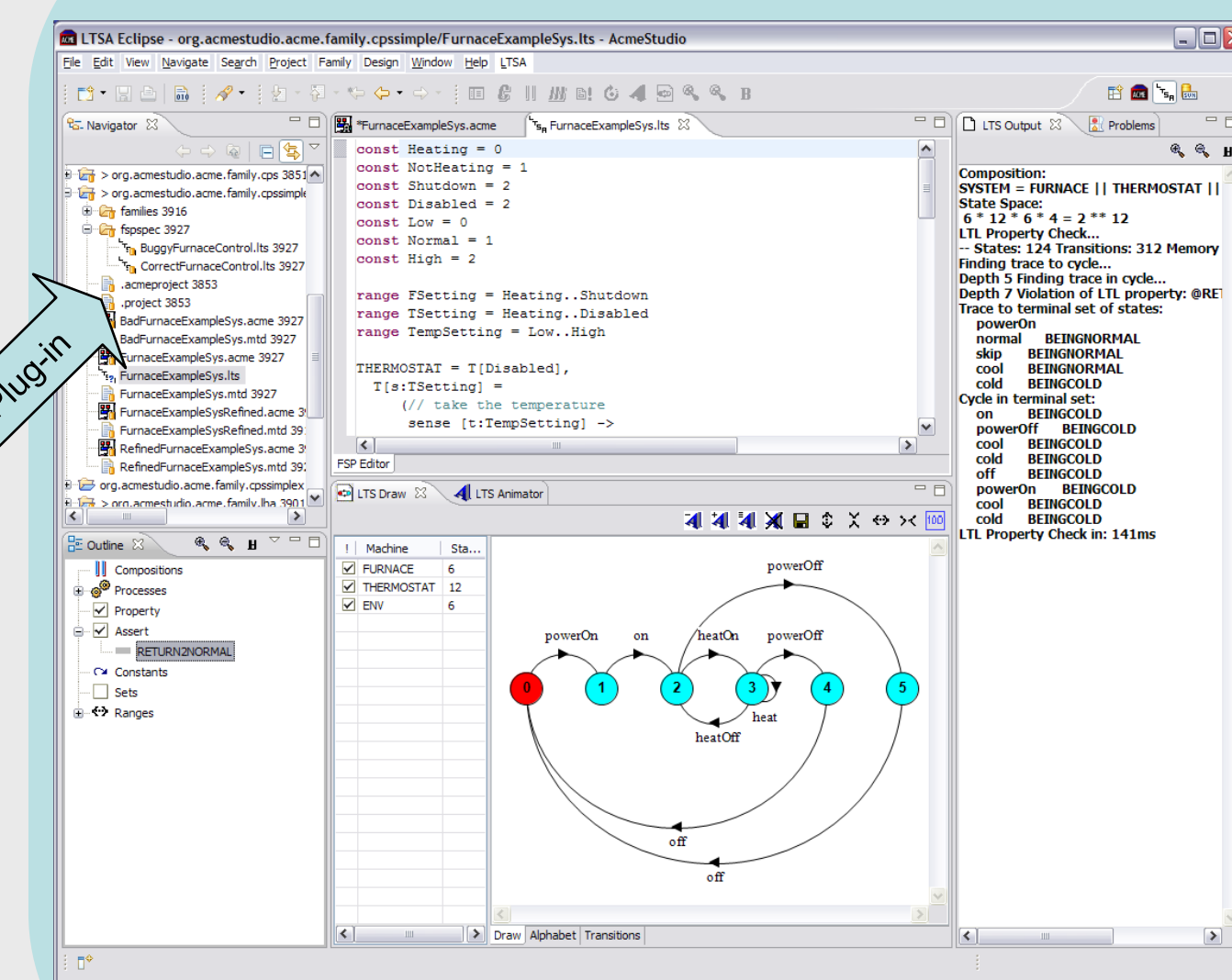
Architectural analysis

- Correct use of component and connector types
- Satisfies constraints over structure
- Required properties specified
- Consistency between views



AcmeStudio

Behavioral analysis



LTSA tool

FSP Analysis:

- Labelled Transition System Analyser
- Safety properties, e.g., *Temperature never exceeds max value*
- Liveness properties, e.g., *Temperature eventually becomes normal whenever it gets cold*
- Protocol checking, e.g., deadlock-freedom

LHA Analysis

- Polyhedral Hybrid Automaton Verifier
- Richer set of hybrid dynamics, e.g., *Temperature is a continuous variable*
- Richer specification language - specification itself can be an LHA, e.g., *expected_behavior automaton*
- Simulation relation checking, e.g., *system does at least as much as what is required by the expected_behavior automaton*

```
//-----
// automaton furnace
// state: var t: real
// init: heat, powerOff, startBeat, stopBeat, heatOn, heatOff;
//
// 100 powerOff: while True wait (True);
//    when True
//    when True
//    when True
// 100 heatOn: while True wait (True);
//    when True
//    when True
//    when True
// 100 stopBeat: while True wait (True);
//    when True
//    when True
//    when True
// 100 startBeat: while True wait (True);
//    when True
//    when True
//    when True
// 100 coolDown: while True wait (True);
//    when True
//    when True
//    when True
//
// initially: idle <= 0;
// end
//
//-----
// automaton thermostat
// state: var t: real
// init: t := 0;
//
// 100 tick: while t <= t_sample wait (t <= t_sample);
//    when t == t_sample
//    when (t_set - delta) <= t
//    when (t_set + delta) <= t
//    when (t_set - delta) <= t < (t_set + delta)
//
// initially: idle <= 0;
// end
//
//-----
// automaton room
// state: var t: real
// init: heatOn, heatOff, powerOff, error;
//
// 100 heating: while t_min <= t <= t_max wait (t_min <= t <= t_max);
//    when True
//    when True
//    when True
//    when True
//
// initially: idle <= 0;
// end
```

PHAVer code