Real-Time Systems

Lecture 20: Formal Methods for Timed Systems in SME

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Content

The WFAS Project

The Project: Wireless Fire Alarm System

(Arenis et al., 2016)

- Develop new **communication protocol** for **wireless fire alarm systems** (WFAS).
- **Main functionality**:
  - **self-monitoring**, and
    (display non-operational sensors at central unit)
  - **alarm notification**.
    (display fire indications (smoke, heat, etc.) at central unit)
- **Timing constraints** are **regulated** by European Norm EN 54, Part 25.
- **Goal**: satisfy EN 54-25 – and have a good, robust, efficient overall product.

Situation

Project Context (at project start)

- Wireless Fire Alarm Systems **exist** and are available on the market.
  - most parts (like smoke / heat sensors) are already regulated by EN 54.
- Part 25 of EN 54 (for **wireless** FAS) **just released**:
  - Requirements are given as **natural language** text.
  - Requirements are the basis of **certification tests**.
    (certification authorities test products and may issue EN 54 conformance confirmations)
- The new WFAS will be **the first one** to be subject to certification test.
  → **clarification of requirements** (with certification authority) necessary
- **Design ideas** for the communication protocol **exist**.
  → **design ideas need to be checked** against (clarified) requirements.

Small-to-Medium-sized Enterprises (SME)

- **SME**: small-to-medium sized enterprise

	small sizes	medium sized	other medium-sized
employees	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 500
turnover per year or	≤ 10 Mio. €	< 50 Mio. €	≤ 50 Mio. €
total per year ("Jahresbilanzsumme")	up to 10 Mio. €	≤ 43 Mio. €	≤ 43 Mio. €

http://www.ist-world.de/uploads/KMU-Definition.pdf

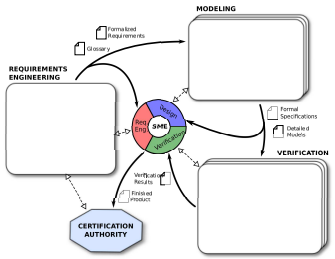
- Being an SME **does not imply** **not developing** (safety-)critical systems.
- SME are often **vulnerable** to risks such as
  - failed projects, (extra cost)
  - delayed projects, (extra cost, time-to-market)
  - defective products. (product liability)

  (Large-sized enterprises often much less, cf. VW, Intel, ...)
- SME are thus often **hesitant** to implement **changes**, in particular in the **development process**.

Content

Process

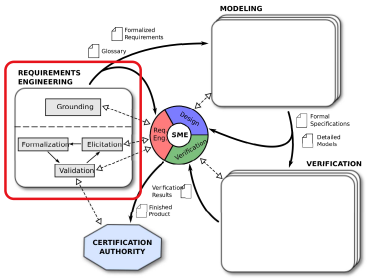
Formal Methods for SME



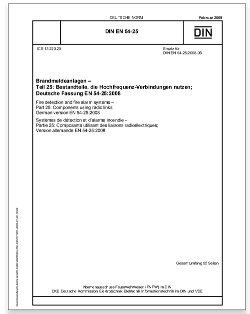
Content

Requirements

Formal Requirements Engineering



The Starting Point: EN 54-25


DEUTSCHE NORM Februar 2009

DIN EN 54-25

ICS 13.220.20

Ersatz für DIN EN 54-25:2008-06

Brandmeldeanlagen –
Teil 25: Bestandteile, die Hochfrequenz-Verbindungen nutzen;
Deutsche Fassung EN 54-25:2008

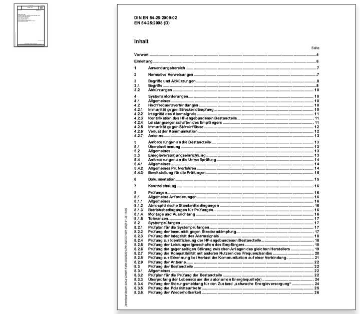
Fire detection and fire alarm systems –
Part 25: Components using radio links;
German version EN 54-25:2008

Systèmes de détection et d'alarme incendie –
Partie 25: Composants utilisant des liaisons radioélectriques;
Version allemande EN 54-25:2008

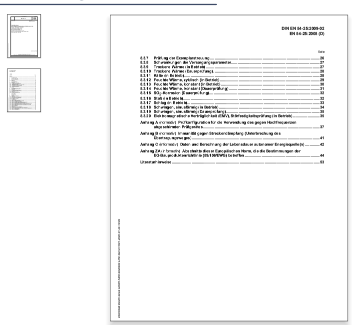
Gesamtumfang 55 Seiten

Normenausschuss Feuerwehrwesen (FNFW) im DIN
DKE Deutsche Kommission Elektrotechnik Elektronik Informationstechnik im DIN und VDE

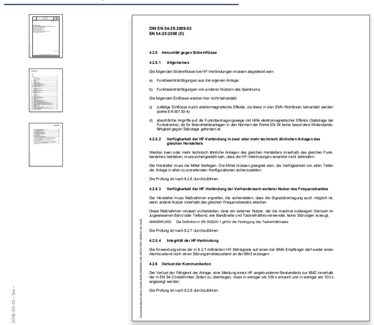
The Starting Point: EN 54-25



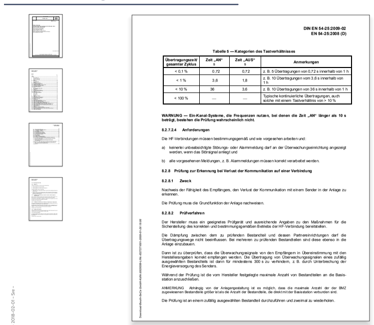
The Starting Point: EN 54-25



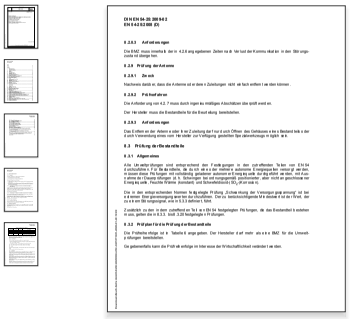
The Starting Point: EN 54-25



The Starting Point: EN 54-25



The Starting Point: EN 54-25



Consolidating Analysis

(R1) The loss of the ability of the system to transmit a signal from a component to the central unit is
- detected in less than 300 seconds and
- displayed at the central unit within 100 seconds thereafter.

(R2) A single alarm event is displayed at the central unit within 10 seconds.

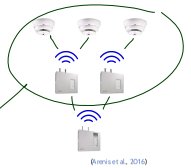
(R3) Two alarm events occurring within 2 seconds of each other are both displayed at the central unit within 10 seconds after their occurrence.

(R4) Out of exactly ten alarms occurring simultaneously,
- the first should be displayed at the central unit within 10 seconds and
- all others within 100 seconds.

(R5) There must be no spurious displays of events at the central unit.

(R6) Requirements (R1) to (R5) must hold as well in the presence of radio interference by other users of the frequency band.
Radio interference by other users of the frequency band is simulated by a jamming device specified in the standard.

Dictionary



(Arenis et al., 2016)

Central Unit: the device which displays warnings and alarms

Component: all devices in the system except for the central unit (sensors and repeaters)

Slave: a component to be monitored for "ability to transmit" (sensors and repeaters may be slaves)

Master: a component monitoring slaves (repeaters and the central unit may be slaves)

Topology: a master/slave relation, each slave has exactly one master

Observables

- Let T be a WFAS topology over the set $C = \{c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_n\}$ of components $c_1, \ldots, c_n$ and central unit c_0.
- Let $F = \{f_1, \ldots, f_m\}$ be a finite set of frequency bands used by the WFAS.

We assume the following observables for T $\quad (0 \le i \le n, 1 \le j \le m)$:

- $\mathit{RDY} : \{0,1\} - 1$ iff the system has been declared ready for use.
- $\mathit{FAIL} : \{\bot, 1, \ldots, n\} - i$ iff component c_i is unable to transmit, $\bot$ otherwise.
- $\mathit{DET}_i : \{0,1\} - 1$ iff master of component c_i has detected a failure at c_i.
- $\mathit{DISP}_i : \{0,1\} - 1$ iff the central unit has displayed an event at component c_i.
- $\mathit{AL}_i : \{0,1\} - 1$ iff component c_i has detected an alarm condition.
- $\mathit{JAM}_j : \{0,1\} - 1$ iff radio channel f_j is being jammed.

(Environment) Assumptions

$$\Box\lceil\neg\Big(\bigvee_{j,k\in F, j\neq k}\lceil \mathit{JAM}_j \wedge \mathit{JAM}_k\rceil\Big) \wedge \bigwedge_{j\in F}\big(\lceil\neg\mathit{JAM}_j\rceil ; \lceil\mathit{JAM}_j\rceil ; \lceil\neg\mathit{JAM}_j\rceil \implies \ell \ge 1s\big) \wedge \big(\lceil\bigwedge_{j\in F}\neg\mathit{JAM}_j\rceil \implies \ell \le 1s\big)\big] \qquad (\mathrm{Jam}_T)$$

- At most one channel jammed; jam at least 1 s; all free for at most 1 s.

$$\bigwedge_{i\in C}\neg\Diamond(\lceil \mathit{FAIL} = i\rceil ; \lceil \mathit{FAIL} \neq i\rceil) \qquad (\mathrm{FailPers}_T)$$

- Component failures persist.

$$\lceil\rceil \vee \lceil \mathit{FAIL} = \bot\rceil \qquad (\mathrm{NoFail}_T)$$

- No component failure.

$$\lceil\rceil \vee \bigwedge_{i\in C}\lceil\neg \mathit{AL}_i\rceil \qquad (\mathrm{NoAl}_T)$$

- No alarm.

System Requirements: Monitoring

$$\bigwedge_{i\in C}\Box(\lceil \mathit{FAIL} = i \wedge \neg \mathit{DET}_i\rceil \implies \ell \le 300\mathrm{s}) \qquad (\mathrm{Detect}_T)$$

- Component failure is detected within 300 s.

$$\bigwedge_{i\in C}\Box(\lceil \mathit{DET}_i \wedge \neg \mathit{DISP}_i\rceil \implies \ell \le 100\mathrm{s}) \qquad (\mathrm{Display}_T)$$

- Detected failures are displayed within 100 s.

$$\bigwedge_{i\in C}\Box(\lceil \mathit{DISP}_i\rceil \implies \lceil \mathit{FAIL} = i\rceil) \qquad (\mathrm{NoSpur}_T)$$

- No spurious display of component failures.

$$\Big(\mathrm{FailPers}_T \wedge \mathrm{Jam}_T \wedge \mathrm{NoAl}_T\Big) \implies \Box(\lceil \mathit{RDY}\rceil \implies \mathrm{Detect}_T \wedge \mathrm{Display}_T \wedge \mathrm{NoSpur}_T) \qquad (\mathrm{TestMon}_T)$$

System Requirements: Alarm

$$\bigwedge_{i\in C} \lceil \overline{AL_{\{i\}}} \rceil \implies \Box\,(\lceil AL_i \wedge \neg DISP_i \rceil \implies \ell \le 10\text{s})\,, \qquad \text{(Alarm1}_T\text{)}$$

- Exactly one alarm is diplayed within 10 s.

$$\bigwedge_{i,k\in C} \lceil \overline{AL_{\{i,k\}}} \rceil \implies \Box[\forall x \bullet (\lceil\rceil \vee (\lceil AL_i \wedge \neg AL_k \rceil \wedge \ell = x\,;\lceil AL_i \wedge AL_k \rceil) \wedge \ell \le 2\text{s}\,;\, true \implies \int(AL_i \wedge \neg DISP_i) \le 10\text{s} \wedge (\ell = x\,;\int(AL_k \wedge \neg DISP_k) \le 10\text{s}))] \qquad \text{(Alarm2}_T\text{)}$$

- Exactly two alarms are diplayed within 10 s.

$$\bigwedge_{i_1,\ldots,i_{10}\in C} \lceil \overline{AL_{\{i_1,\ldots,i_{10}\}}} \rceil \implies \Box\left(\left(\lceil AL_i \wedge \neg \bigvee_{i_1,\ldots,i_{10}} DISP_i \rceil \implies \ell \not\le 10\text{s}\right) \wedge \Box\left(\lceil \bigwedge_{i_1,\ldots,i_{10}\in C} AL_i \wedge \neg\left\langle \bigwedge_{i_1,\ldots,i_{10}} DISP\right\rangle\rceil \implies \ell \not\le 100\text{s}\right)\right) \qquad \text{(Alarm1O}_T\text{)}$$

- Of exactly ten alarms, the first is diplayed within 10 s and all within 100 s.

$$\left(\text{Jam}_T \wedge \text{NoFail}_T\right) \implies \Box(\lceil RDY \rceil \implies \text{Alarm1}_T \wedge \text{Alarm2}_T \wedge \text{Alarm1O}_T) \quad \text{(TestAl}_T\text{)}$$

Content

Validating and Clarifying Requirements

Requirements Validation

- Goal: validity of the formal representation
  wrt. understanding(s) of the requirements (here: at the company).

  Formalisation F is valid if and only if
  - for each system scenario S which, in the opinion of the engineers, does satisfy the requirements, we have $\mathcal{I}_S \models F$ ($\mathcal{I}_S$: scenario S as evolution), and
  - for each system scenario S which, in the opinion of the engineers, does not satisfy the requirements, we have $\mathcal{I}_S \not\models F$.

- Would be too easy:

  "Here, this is our proposed formalisation:

$$\bigwedge_{i\in C} \Box\,(\lceil FAIL = i \wedge \neg DET_i \rceil \implies \ell \le 300\text{s}) \qquad \text{(Detect}_T\text{)}$$

$$\bigwedge_{i\in C} \Box\,(\lceil DET_i \wedge \neg DISP_i \rceil \implies \ell \le 100\text{s}) \qquad \text{(Display}_T\text{)}$$

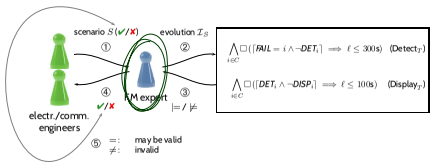
  Please take a look and tell us whether it's valid."

  (Since not every communication partner has an educational background including DC.)

Requirements Validation Cont'd

Two broad directions:

- Option 1: teach DC (usually not economic).
- Option 2: serve as translator / mediator.



① domain experts tell system scenario S (maybe keep back, whether allowed / forbidden),
② FM expert translates system scenario to evolution $\mathcal{I}_S$,
③ FM expert evaluates formula on $\mathcal{I}_S$,
④ FM expert translates outcome to "allowed / forbidden by formula",
⑤ compare expected outcome and real outcome.

Example: Detect / Display

(R1) The loss of the ability of the system to transmit a signal from a component to the central unit is
- detected in less than 300 seconds and
- displayed at the central unit within 100 seconds thereafter.

① sensor i loses ability (e.g. battery empty)
② its master m misses the sensor, and
③ m sends a message "sensor i went missing" to its master,
④ last master sends message to central unit,
⑤ central unit displays "sensor i went missing".

There are (at least) 3 plausible interpretations of (R1) with repeaters:

(i) "detection means: central unit knows":
effectively 300 s between 'sensor gone' and 'message at central unit'

(ii) "detection not really important":
effectively 400 s between 'sensor gone' and 'message at central unit'

(iii) "detection means: master knows":
then check every 300 s. and have 100 s to transport information to central unit.

Example: Detect / Display (Cont'd)

(i) "**detection means: central unit knows**":
effectively 300 s between 'sensor gone' and 'message at central unit'

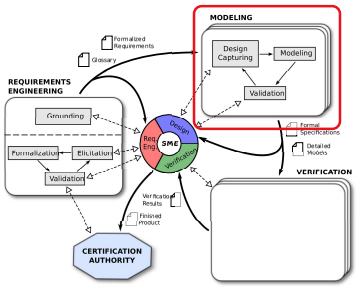
(ii) "**detection not really important**":
effectively 400 s between 'sensor gone' and 'message at central unit'

(iii) "**detection means: master knows**":
then check every 300 s. and have 100 s to transport information to central unit.

Content

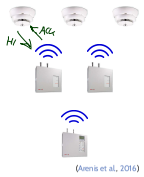
Design Modelling

Formal Behavioural Models

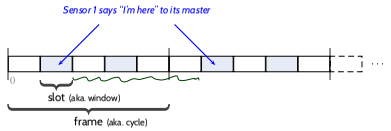


Self-Monitoring

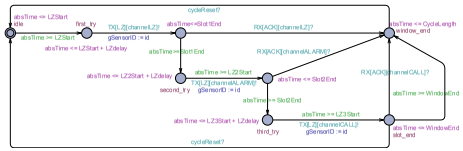
- Periodically, **each sensor** sends a "**hi master, I'm still here**" message to its master.
- If a master misses that message from one of its sensors: report incidence.
- To avoid **message collision**, employ a TDMA (time division multiple access) scheme.



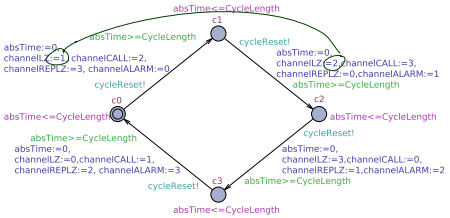
(Arenis et al., 2016)



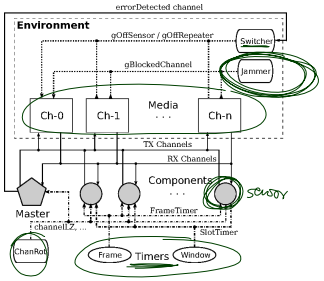
Self-Monitoring: Sensor



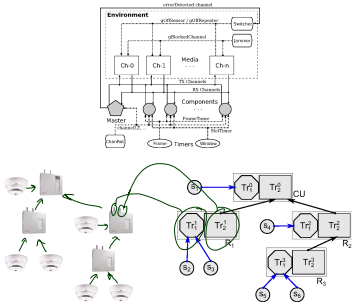
Self-Monitoring: Channel Rotation



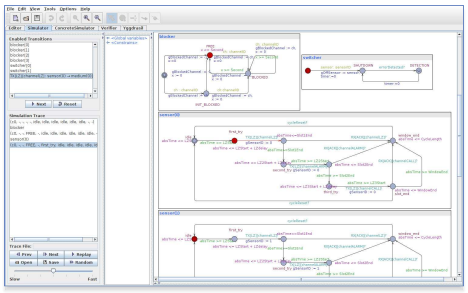
Self-Monitoring: Model Architecture



Self-Monitoring: Model Architecture



Validation



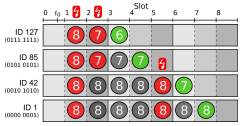
Alarm Forwarding

- whenever a sensor **detects indication of fire** (smoke, heat, etc.)
- the sensor **immediately** (next window) sends out an **ALARM message** (the TDMA scheme is only for self-monitoring)
- **that sensor's master** ACKs and forwards the message to its master,
- etc., until the ALARM message reaches the **central unit**.

(Krenis et al., 2016)

- What if **two sensors** detect indications of fire **at the same point in time**? "Message collision" (both send at the same time).

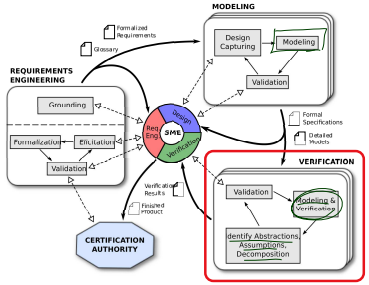
- **Collision resolution** ('tree splitting' protocol):



Content

Verification

Formal Verification



From DC Formulae to Queries: Self-Monitoring

- **Queries**:
  - `E<> switcher.DETECTION`
    sanity-check: "it is possible to detect one missing sensor"
    (check **with** sensor switcher and **with** channel blocker)
  - `A[] not deadlock`
    sanity-check: no deadlock
  - `A[] (switcher.DETECTION imply switcher.timer <= 300*Second)`
    requirement: "detection takes at most 300 s"
    (check **with** sensor switcher and **with** channel blocker)
  - `A[] !center.ERROR`
    requirement: "no spurious errors"
    (check **without** sensor switcher, **with** channel blocker)

References

References

Arenis, S. F., Westphal, B., Dietsch, D., Muñiz, M., Andisha, A. S., and Podelski, A. (2016). Ready for testing: ensuring conformance to industrial standards through formal verification. *Formal Asp. Comput.*, 28(3):499–527.

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