

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 643921.



Overview of UnCoVerCPS

Matthias Althoff, Technische Universität München UnCoVerCPS Workshop, Milan, 06 June 2018



Examples of Cyber-Physical Systems



automated driving source: Carnegie Mellon University



automated farming source: Kesmac



human-robot collaboration source: Rethink Robotics



smart grids



source: daVinci



air traffic control source: NASA

Emerging technologies are increasingly safety- or operation-critical!

EU Project UnCoVerCPS: Partners



Unifying Control and Verification of Cyber-Physical Systems (UnCoVerCPS)

Funding: 4.9 mio Euro

Participant organisation name	Country
Technische Universität München (TUM)	Germany
Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble 1 (UJF)	France
Universität Kassel (UKS)	Germany
Politecnico di Milano (PoliMi)	Italy
GE Global Research Europe (GE)	Germany
Robert Bosch GmbH (Bosch)	Germany
Esterel Technologies (ET)	France
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt (DLR)	Germany
Tecnalia (Tec)	Spain
R.U.Robots Limited (RUR)	United Kingdom

Expect the Unexpected

How to ensure safety in uncertain environments?

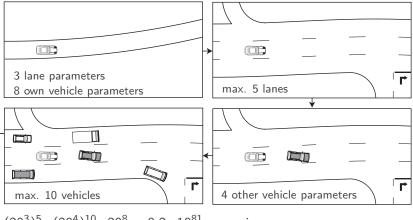


Automated driving: classical testing [N. Kalra and S. M. Paddock (2016)]

- 440 million km to demonstrate better performance than humans (95% confidence).
- 12.5 years with 100 test vehicles continuously driving.

Possible Traffic Situations: A Rough Estimation

We assume that each variable of the verification problem has 20 values.



 $(20^3)^5 \cdot (20^4)^{10} \cdot 20^8 \approx 9.2 \cdot 10^{81}$ scenarios

Paradigm shift in verification of CPS

Verification before deployment \rightarrow continuous self-verification.

- Each momentary situation is considered;
- each action is only executed if it is formally verified;
- each verification is performed just-in-time.

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Impact: Reduced costs, fewer liability claims, enabling safe autonomy.

June 6, 2018

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- Prototypical realizations for automated vehicles, human-robot collaborative manufacturing, wind turbines and smart grids.
- A new development process that reduces development time and costs for critical cyber-physical systems.

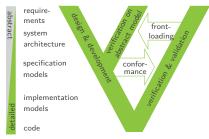


Beyond Online Verification

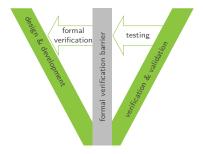
Unification of control and verification has also big potential for offline design:

Front loading of verification Formal verification barrier

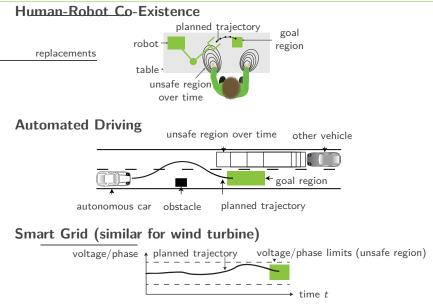
30% reduction of development time through front loading



E.g., 12.5 years of testing for autonomous vehicles

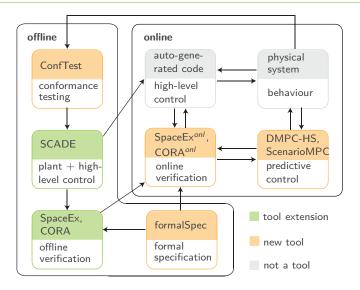


Problem Statement of Our Use Cases



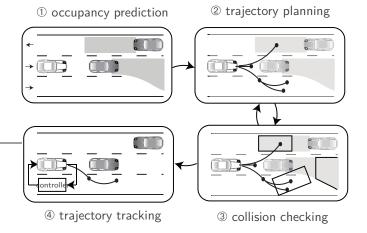
cps-vo.org/group/UnCoVerCPS

Tool chain of UnCoVerCPS

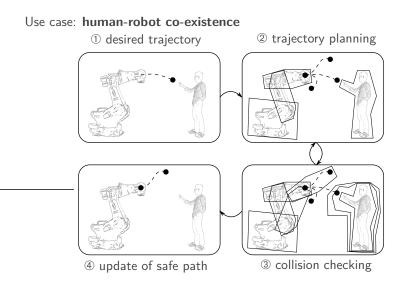


Prediction-planning-verification-control loop

Use case: automated driving



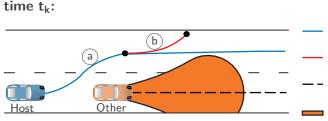
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Interaction between Planning and Verification

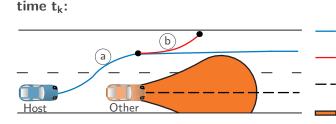


Interaction between Planning and Verification



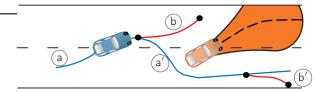
Host: intended trajectory (Ford) Host: fail-safe trajectory (TUM) Other: most-likely trajectory Other: reachable set (TUM)

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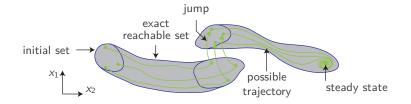


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time t_{k+1} :



Reachable Sets

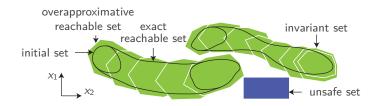


Informal Definition

A reachable set is the set of states that can be reached by a dynamical system in finite or infinite time for a

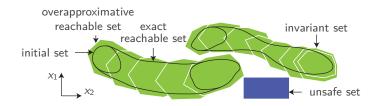
- set of initial states,
- uncertain inputs,
- and uncertain parameters.

Overapproximative Reachable Sets



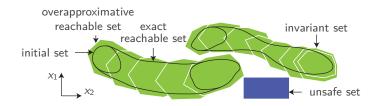
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- Overapproximation might lead to spurious counterexamples.
- Simulation cannot prove correctness.



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- Advances are also beneficial to offline control and verification.
- Our approach works across several application domains (de-verticalization).
- We combine our expertise to establish a unique toolchain for future development of cyber-physical systems.

