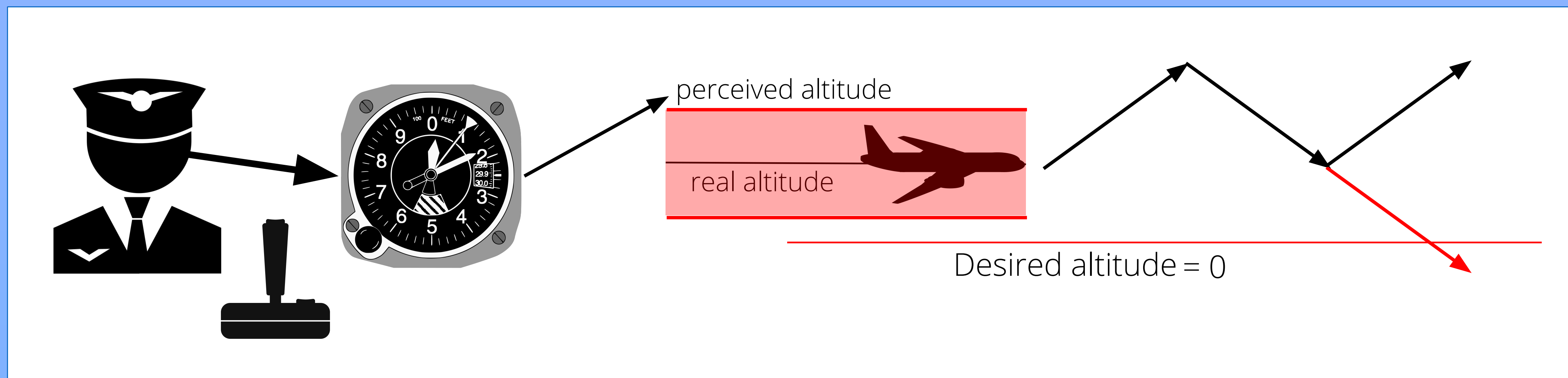


## Case study: belief-triggered altitude control

Pilot reads altimeter, which provides noisy information. Beliefs, newly learned by the pilot, trigger descent or climb actions.



```

T > 0 ∧ alt > 0 ∧ ε > 0 → [(
obs ————— L(?altp - alt < ε);
btctrl ————— ?B(altp - T - ε > 0); yv := -1 U ?P(altp - T - ε ≤ 0); yv := 1
phys ————— t := 0; t' = 1, alt' = yv & t < T
)*] alt > 0
    
```

✓ verified

Observation states that perceived and real altitude cannot differ by much.

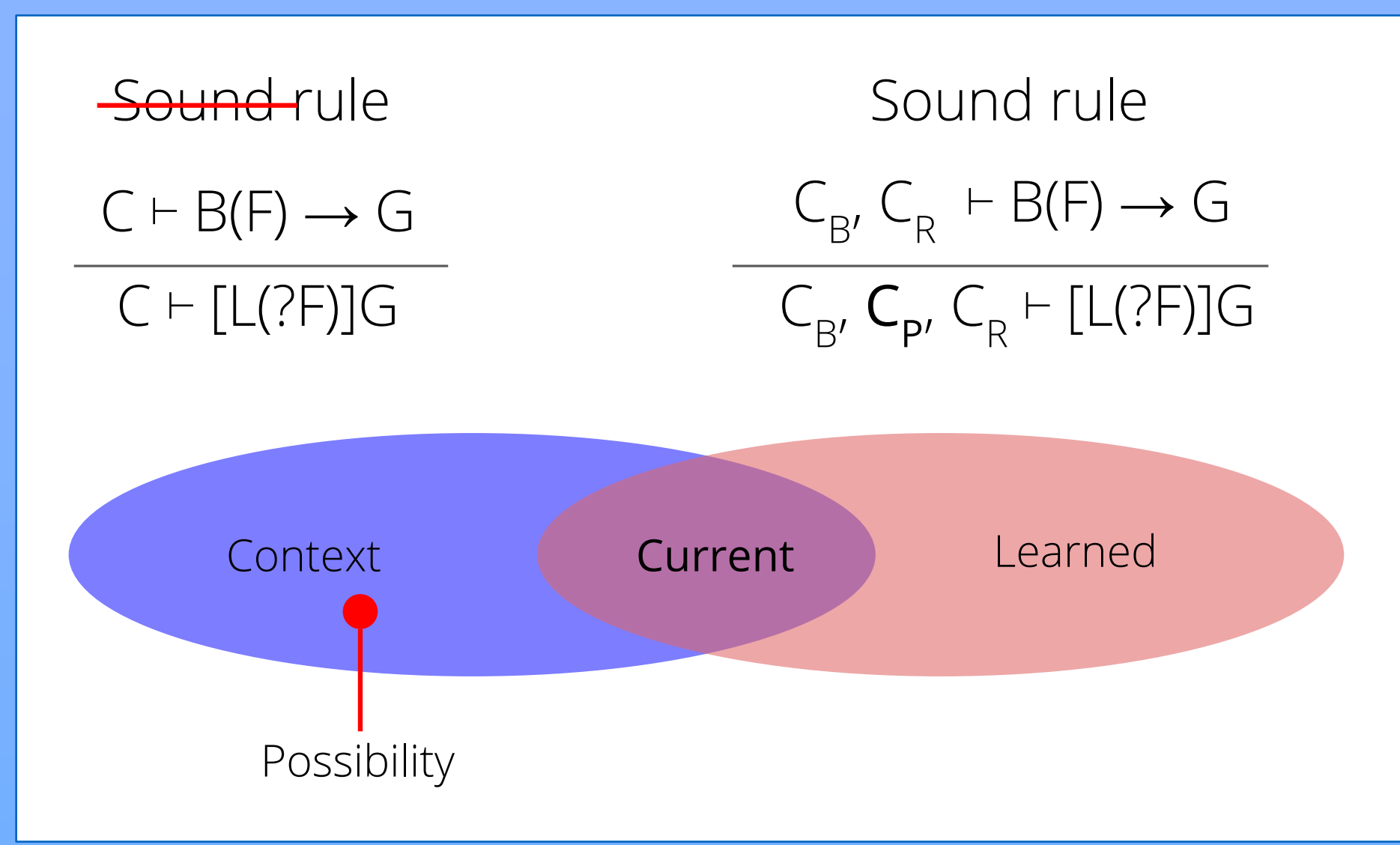
Descent is triggered by the Belief that distance travelled and worst-case noise keep the airplane above ground. The mere Possibility of danger triggers a climb.

The plane moves in real time according to simplified physics.

- $x := *$  Assign any  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $x$  non-deterministically
- $\alpha \cup \beta$  Run  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  non-deterministically
- $? \phi; \alpha$  If condition  $\phi$  is met, then run  $\alpha$
- $L_p(\alpha)$  Pilot learns program  $\alpha$  executed

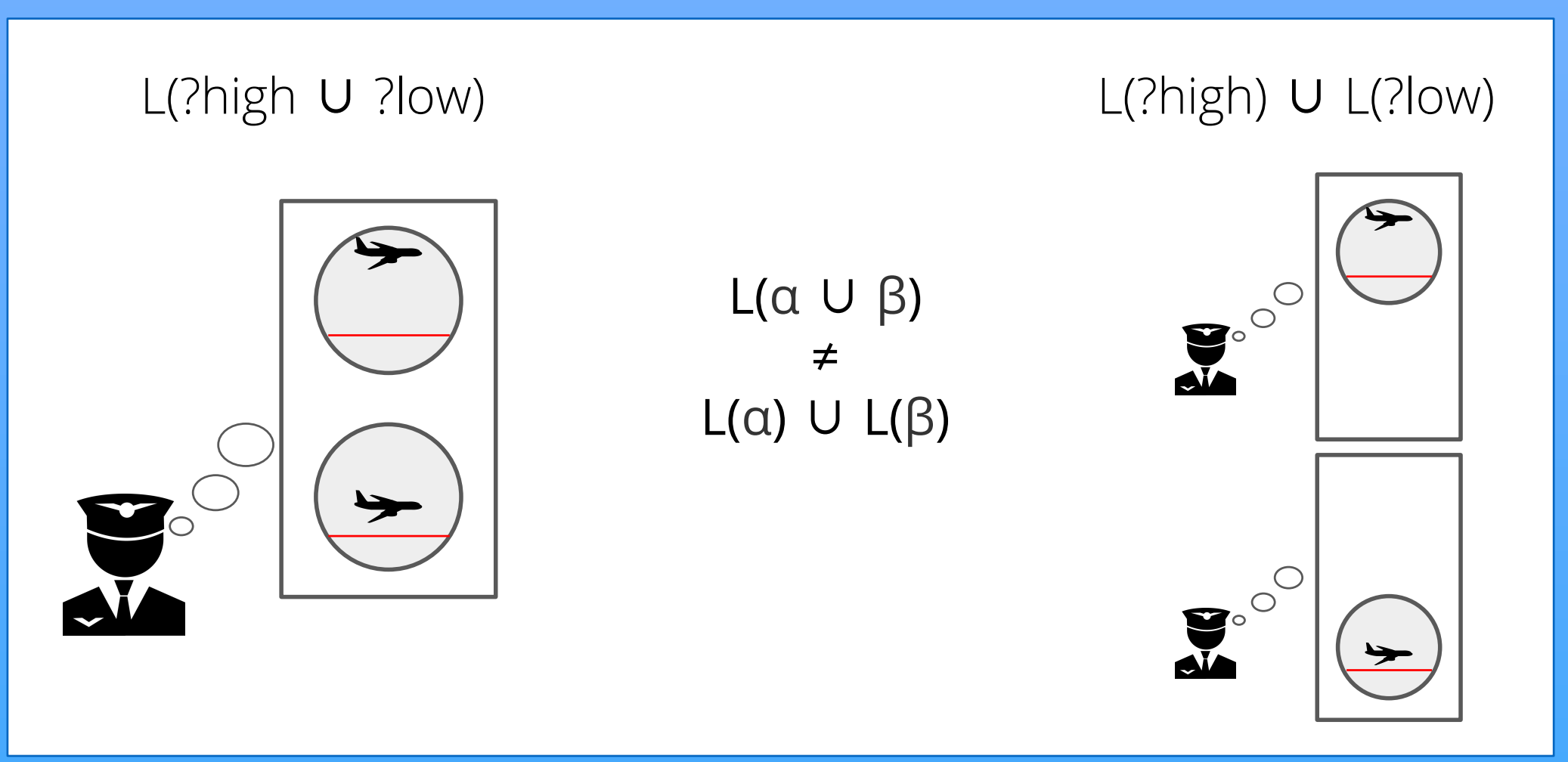
## Belief: subtler than expected

Learning that  $F$  must be true now is the same as believing that  $F$  must be true *a priori*.



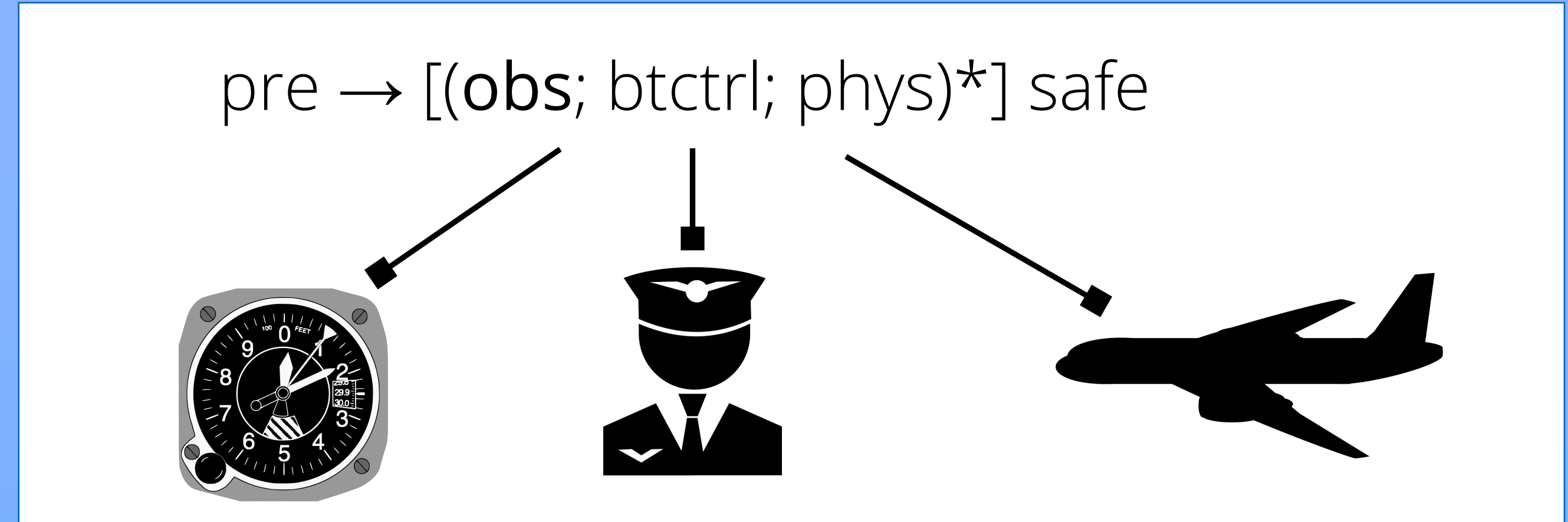
However, *learning deletes possibilities*, and without taking this into account, the calculus becomes **unsound**.

Learning about two possibilities is different than two possibilities for learning!



## Progress: case study

Theorem: the calculus for belief-aware CPS sound.



The calculus enables the verification of CPS case studies.

- New paradigm, new model with explicit observation.
- Belief -> pilot decisions -> plane behavior -> learning -> belief. Everything is interleaved.
- Modular safety proofs: belief-only sections, real-world-only sections, little “glue” between the two.
- “Meta-properties” constraining what is believed and what is true become critical to the safety argument.