

CAREER: Robust Verification of Cyber-Physical Systems

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Robust Verification:

Guarantee system correctness even in the presence of perturbations

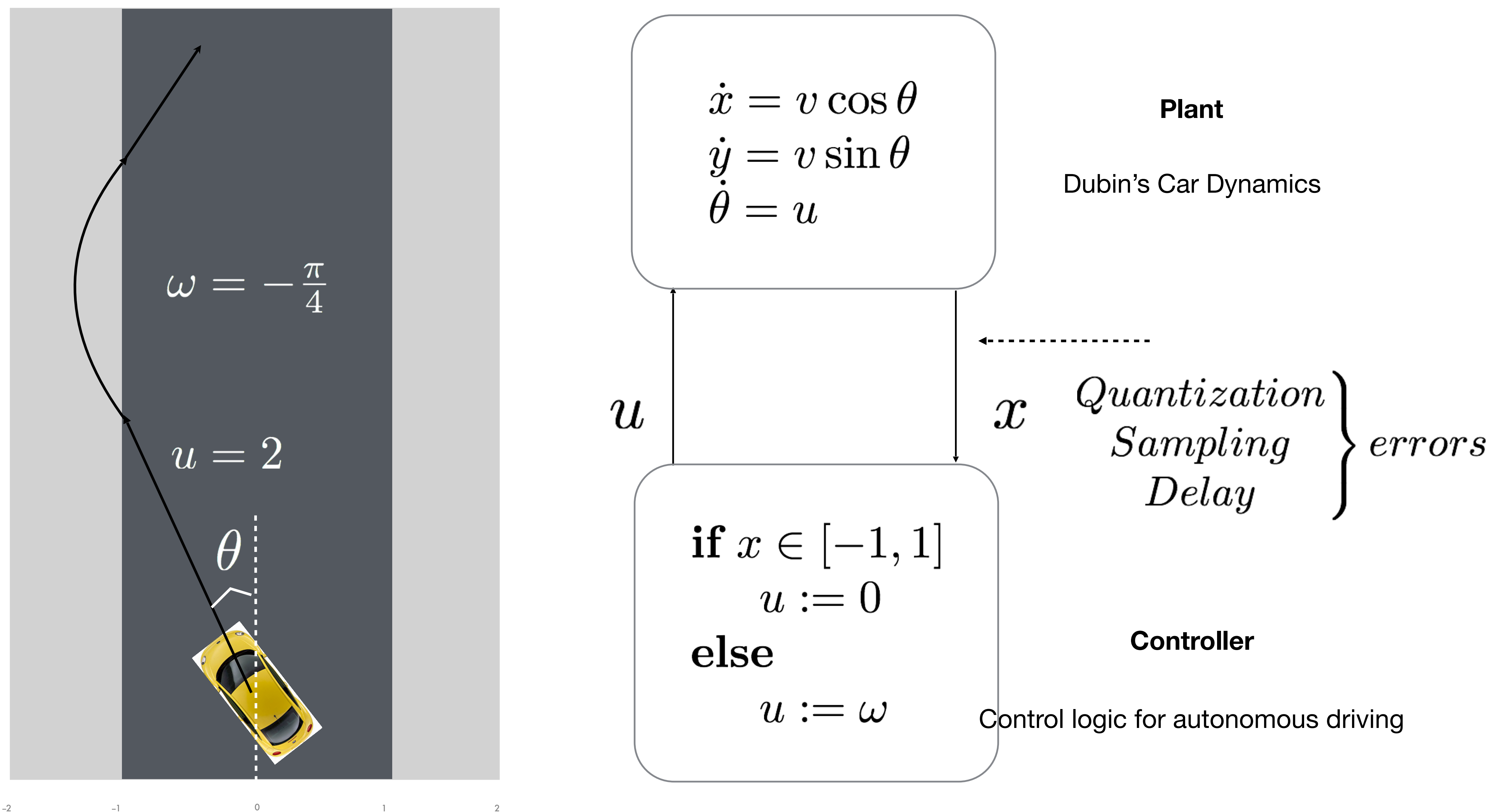
Classical vs Robust Verification:

$$\mathcal{M} \models \phi$$

$$\mathcal{M}_\delta \models \phi_\epsilon$$

for a given $\delta - \epsilon$ relation

Autonomous Vehicle Controller



Main Results:

- A novel algorithmic approach for stability analysis of hybrid systems using graph theoretic analysis:
 - Hybridization [RTSS'20, HSCC'16]
 - Counter-example guided abstraction refinement [CAV'16]
 - Averist [HSCC'18]
 - Bisimulations [ADHS'21, DEDS'18, CDC'16]
- Verification of parameterized systems using compositional analysis [CDC'17, MEMOCODE'19]
- Verification of probabilistic hybrid systems using a specification driven abstraction-refinement approach [EMSOFT'20, EMSOFT'19, QEST'18, Allerton'18, ICCPS'17]
- Robust Verification of timed automata for omega-regular properties [HSCC'17]
- Relating syntactic and semantic robustness [CONCUR'18]

Goal in autonomous driving: Challenges:

Keep the vehicle in the lane even in the presence of perturbations due to quantization of sensor data, sampling and delays in sensing, actuation and communication.

Classical analysis techniques do not extend in a straightforward manner to the robust verification problem owing to its quantitative/topological aspects.