

Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL: A safraless, compositional, and mechanically verified construction

Javier Esparza¹ Jan Křetínský² Salomon Sickert¹

¹Fakultät für Informatik, Technische Universität München, Germany

²IST Austria

May 11, 2015

Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL:
A safraless, compositional, and mechanically verified construction

Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL:

A safe, compositional, and mechanically verified construction

Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL:

A safaless, compositional, and mechanically verified construction

System with stochasticity
and non-determinism
expressed as a

Markov decision
process \mathcal{M}

Product $\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{R}$
to be analysed

Linear time property
expressed as an

LTL formula φ

Non-deterministic
Büchi automaton \mathcal{B}

Deterministic
Rabin automaton \mathcal{R}



Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL:

A safraless, compositional, and mechanically verified construction

System with stochasticity
and non-determinism
expressed as a

Markov decision
process \mathcal{M}

Product $\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{R}$
to be analysed

Linear time property
expressed as an

LTL formula φ

Non-deterministic
Büchi automaton \mathcal{B}

Safra

Deterministic
Rabin automaton \mathcal{R}



Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL:

A **safrless**, compositional, and mechanically verified construction

System with stochasticity
and non-determinism

expressed as a

Markov decision
process \mathcal{M}



Product $\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{R}$
to be analysed

Linear time property

expressed as an

LTL formula φ



Deterministic
(transition-based)
Generalised Rabin
automaton \mathcal{R}



Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL:

A **saftaless**, **compositional**, and **mechanically verified** construction

Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL:

A **saftaless**, **compositional**, and **mechanically verified** construction

- Directly yields a deterministic system

Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL:

A **saftaless**, **compositional**, and **mechanically verified** construction

- Directly yields a deterministic system
- Product of several automata

Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL:

A **safrasless**, **compositional**, and **mechanically verified** construction

- Directly yields a deterministic system
- Product of several automata
- Logical structure of the input formula is preserved
 - e.g.: “Which **G**-subformulae are eventually true?”

Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL:

A **saftaless**, **compositional**, and **mechanically verified** construction

- Directly yields a deterministic system
- Product of several automata
- Logical structure of the input formula is preserved
 - e.g.: “Which **G**-subformulae are eventually true?”
- *Smaller Systems*¹

¹In most cases according to our experimental data; compared to the standard approach

Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL: A **safrless**, **compositional**, and **mechanically verified** construction

- Directly yields a deterministic system
- Product of several automata
- Logical structure of the input formula is preserved
 - e.g.: “Which **G**-subformulae are eventually true?”
- *Smaller Systems*¹
- Bonus: Construction and correctness theorem verified in Isabelle/HOL

¹In most cases according to our experimental data; compared to the standard approach

Deterministic ω -Automata for LTL: A **safrless**, **compositional**, and **mechanically verified** construction

- Directly yields a deterministic system
- Product of several automata
- Logical structure of the input formula is preserved
 - e.g.: “Which **G**-subformulae are eventually true?”
- *Smaller Systems*¹
- Bonus: Construction and correctness theorem verified in Isabelle/HOL with code extraction 50% done

¹In most cases according to our experimental data; compared to the standard approach

Experimental Data

$\bigwedge_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} \mathbf{GF} a_i \Rightarrow \mathbf{GF} b_i$	NBA	DRA	DTGRA
	LTL2BA	ltl2dstar	Rabinizer 3
$n = 1$	4		
$n = 2$	14		
$n = 3$	40		

Experimental Data

$\bigwedge_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} \mathbf{GF}a_i \Rightarrow \mathbf{GF}b_i$	NBA	DRA	DTGRA
	LTL2BA	ltl2dstar	Rabinizer 3
$n = 1$	4	4	
$n = 2$	14	$> 10^4$	
$n = 3$	40	$> 10^6$	

Experimental Data

$\bigwedge_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} \mathbf{GF} a_i \Rightarrow \mathbf{GF} b_i$	NBA	DRA	DTGRA
	LTL2BA	ltl2dstar	Rabinizer 3
$n = 1$	4	4	1
$n = 2$	14	$> 10^4$	1
$n = 3$	40	$> 10^6$	1

An ω -word is an infinite sequence: $w = a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots$

An ω -word is an infinite sequence: $w = a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots$

Definition (LTL Semantics, Negation-Normal-Form)

$\square \models \square$	$::$	$\alpha \text{ set word} \rightarrow \alpha \text{ ltl} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$
$w \models \mathbf{tt}$	$=$	<i>True</i>
$w \models \mathbf{ff}$	$=$	<i>False</i>
$w \models a$	$=$	$a \in w_0$
$w \models \neg a$	$=$	$a \notin w_0$
$w \models \varphi \wedge \psi$	$=$	$w \models \varphi \wedge w \models \psi$
$w \models \varphi \vee \psi$	$=$	$w \models \varphi \vee w \models \psi$

ω -Words and LTL

An ω -word is an infinite sequence: $w = a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots$

Definition (LTL Semantics, Negation-Normal-Form)

$\square \models \square$	$::$	α set word	\rightarrow	α ltl	\rightarrow	\mathbb{B}
$w \models \mathbf{tt}$	$=$	True				
$w \models \mathbf{ff}$	$=$	False				
$w \models a$	$=$	$a \in w_0$				
$w \models \neg a$	$=$	$a \notin w_0$				
$w \models \varphi \wedge \psi$	$=$	$w \models \varphi \wedge w \models \psi$				
$w \models \varphi \vee \psi$	$=$	$w \models \varphi \vee w \models \psi$				
$w \models \mathbf{F}\varphi$	$=$	$\exists k. w_{k\infty} \models \varphi$				
$w \models \mathbf{G}\varphi$	$=$	$\forall k. w_{k\infty} \models \varphi$				
$w \models \psi \mathbf{U}\varphi$	$=$	$\exists k. w_{k\infty} \models \varphi \wedge \forall j < k. w_{j\infty} \models \psi$				
$w \models \mathbf{X}\varphi$	$=$	$w_{1\infty} \models \varphi$				

ω -Words and LTL

An ω -word is an infinite sequence: $w = a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots$

Definition (LTL Semantics, Negation-Normal-Form)

$\square \models \square$	$::$	α set word	\rightarrow	α ltl	\rightarrow	\mathbb{B}
$w \models \mathbf{tt}$	$=$	True				
$w \models \mathbf{ff}$	$=$	False				
$w \models a$	$=$	$a \in w_0$				
$w \models \neg a$	$=$	$a \notin w_0$				
$w \models \varphi \wedge \psi$	$=$	$w \models \varphi \wedge w \models \psi$				
$w \models \varphi \vee \psi$	$=$	$w \models \varphi \vee w \models \psi$				
$w \models \mathbf{F}\varphi$	$=$	$\exists k. w_{k\infty} \models \varphi$ ✓				
$w \models \mathbf{G}\varphi$	$=$	$\forall k. w_{k\infty} \models \varphi$				
$w \models \psi \mathbf{U}\varphi$	$=$	$\exists k. w_{k\infty} \models \varphi \wedge \forall j < k. w_{j\infty} \models \psi$ ✓				
$w \models \mathbf{X}\varphi$	$=$	$w_{1\infty} \models \varphi$ ✓				

ω -Words and LTL

An ω -word is an infinite sequence: $w = a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots$

Definition (LTL Semantics, Negation-Normal-Form)

$\square \models \square$	$::$	$\alpha \text{ set word} \rightarrow \alpha \text{ ltl} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$
$w \models \mathbf{tt}$	$=$	<i>True</i>
$w \models \mathbf{ff}$	$=$	<i>False</i>
$w \models a$	$=$	$a \in w_0$
$w \models \neg a$	$=$	$a \notin w_0$
$w \models \varphi \wedge \psi$	$=$	$w \models \varphi \wedge w \models \psi$
$w \models \varphi \vee \psi$	$=$	$w \models \varphi \vee w \models \psi$
$w \models \mathbf{F}\varphi$	$=$	$\exists k. w_{k\infty} \models \varphi \checkmark$
$w \models \mathbf{G}\varphi$	$=$	$\forall k. w_{k\infty} \models \varphi \times$
$w \models \psi \mathbf{U}\varphi$	$=$	$\exists k. w_{k\infty} \models \varphi \wedge \forall j < k. w_{j\infty} \models \psi \checkmark$
$w \models \mathbf{X}\varphi$	$=$	$w_{1\infty} \models \varphi \checkmark$

Unfolding Modal Operators

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{F}\varphi &\equiv \mathbf{X}\mathbf{F}\varphi \vee \varphi \\ \mathbf{G}\varphi &\equiv \mathbf{X}\mathbf{G}\varphi \wedge \varphi \\ \psi\mathbf{U}\varphi &\equiv \varphi \vee (\psi \wedge \mathbf{X}(\psi\mathbf{U}\varphi))\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi = a \vee (b \mathbf{U} c)$$

$$\varphi = a \vee (b \mathbf{U} c)$$

φ

Co-Büchi Automata for **G**-free φ

$$\varphi = a \vee (b \mathbf{U} c)$$

$$\varphi \rightarrow a \vee c \vee (b \wedge \mathbf{X}(b\mathbf{U}c))$$

Co-Büchi Automata for **G**-free φ

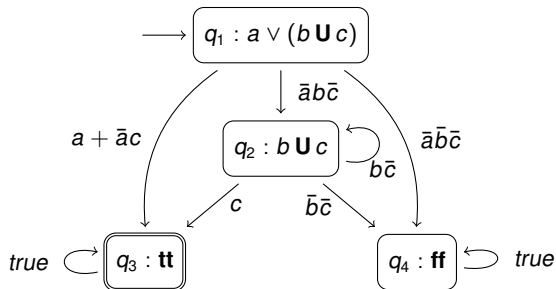
$$\varphi = a \vee (b \mathbf{U} c)$$

$$\varphi \rightarrow a \vee c \vee (b \wedge \mathbf{X}(b\mathbf{U}c)) \rightarrow_{\bar{a}b\bar{c}} b\mathbf{U}c$$

Co-Büchi Automata for **G**-free φ

$$\varphi = a \vee (b \mathbf{U} c)$$

$$\varphi \rightarrow a \vee c \vee (b \wedge \mathbf{X}(b \mathbf{U} c)) \rightarrow_{\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}} b \mathbf{U} c$$

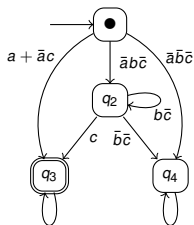


Tackling the **G**-Operator

- Relaxed case: **FG** φ
 - $w \models \mathbf{FG}\varphi$ iff $w_{i\infty} \models \varphi$ for almost all i
- Reason: **G**-subformulae may be nested inside **X**, **F**, **U**.

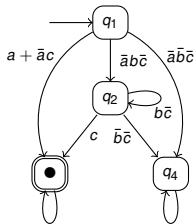
Automata for $\mathbf{FG}\varphi$ where φ is \mathbf{G} -free

$W = \dots$



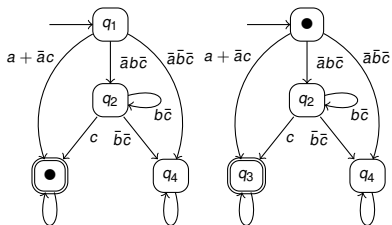
Automata for $\mathbf{FG}\varphi$ where φ is \mathbf{G} -free

$w = abc \dots$



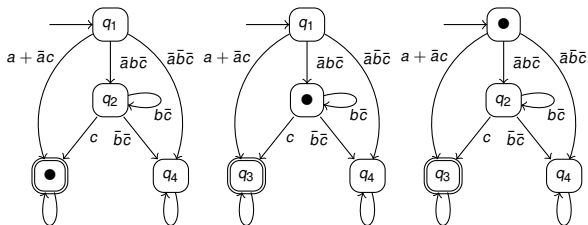
Automata for $\mathbf{FG}\varphi$ where φ is \mathbf{G} -free

$w = abc \dots$



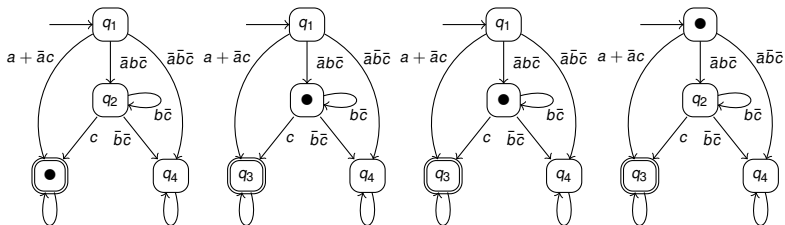
Automata for $\mathbf{FG}\varphi$ where φ is \mathbf{G} -free

$w = abc \bar{a}b\bar{c} \dots$



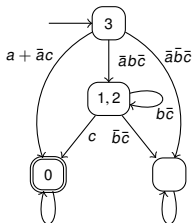
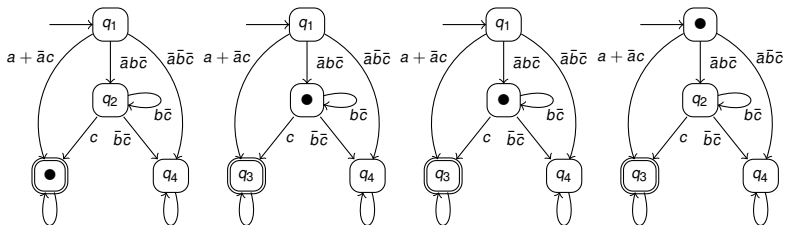
Automata for $\text{FG}\varphi$ where φ is \mathbf{G} -free

$w = abc \bar{a}b\bar{c} \bar{a}b\bar{c} \dots$

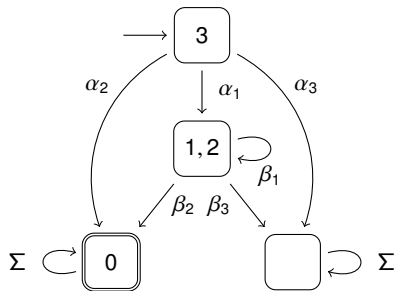


Automata for $\mathbf{FG}\varphi$ where φ is \mathbf{G} -free

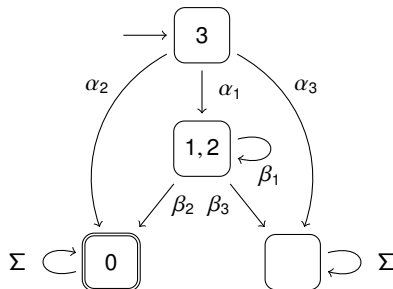
$w = abc \bar{a}b\bar{c} \bar{a}b\bar{c} \dots$



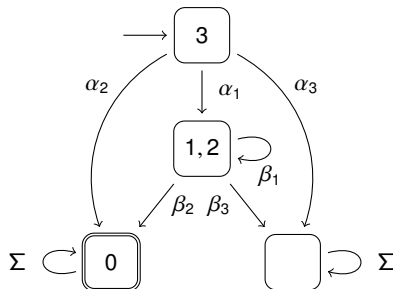
Mojmir Automata



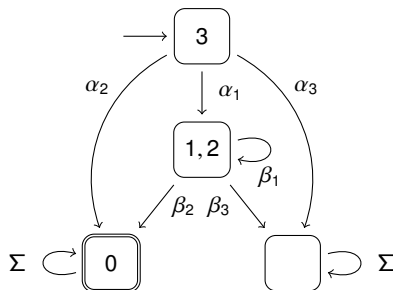
Mojmir Automata



- In every step a new token is placed in the initial state and all other tokens are moved according to the transition function.

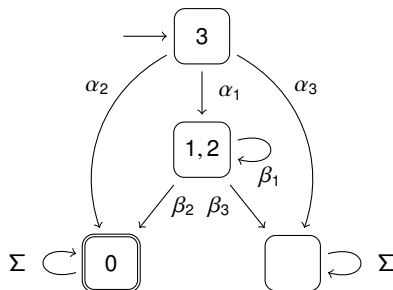


- In every step a new token is placed in the initial state and all other tokens are moved according to the transition function.
- Deterministic



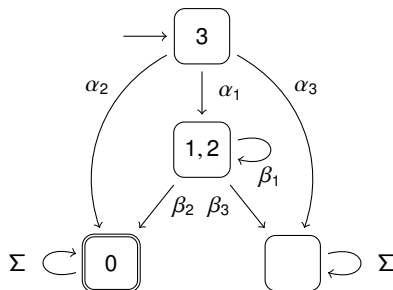
- In every step a new token is placed in the initial state and all other tokens are moved according to the transition function.
- Deterministic
- Accepts an ω -word w iff almost all tokens reach the final states

Mojmir Automata



- In every step a new token is placed in the initial state and all other tokens are moved according to the transition function.
- Deterministic
- Accepts an ω -word w iff almost all tokens reach the final states
 - Mojmir automata are “blind” to events that only happen finitely often

Mojmir Automata



- In every step a new token is placed in the initial state and all other tokens are moved according to the transition function.
- Deterministic
- Accepts an ω -word w iff almost all tokens reach the final states
 - Mojmir automata are “blind” to events that only happen finitely often

- From Mojmir to Rabin Automata

Going Further

- From Mojmir to Rabin Automata
 - Unbounded number of tokens?

- From Mojmir to Rabin Automata
 - Unbounded number of tokens?
Abstraction with ranking functions for states and tokens

- From Mojmir to Rabin Automata
 - Unbounded number of tokens?
Abstraction with ranking functions for states and tokens
 - Mojmir acceptance ($\overset{\infty}{\forall}$) vs. Rabin acceptance (finite, $\overset{\infty}{\exists}$)?

- From Mojmir to Rabin Automata
 - Unbounded number of tokens?
Abstraction with ranking functions for states and tokens
 - Mojmir acceptance (\forall^{∞}) vs. Rabin acceptance (finite, \exists^{∞})?
Alternative definition for Mojmir acceptance

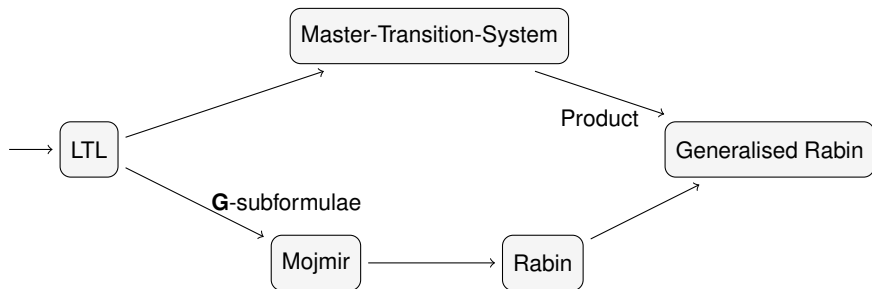
- From Mojmir to Rabin Automata
 - Unbounded number of tokens?
Abstraction with ranking functions for states and tokens
 - Mojmir acceptance (\forall^{∞}) vs. Rabin acceptance (finite, \exists^{∞})?
Alternative definition for Mojmir acceptance

- Mojmir Automata for **FG** φ for arbitrary φ

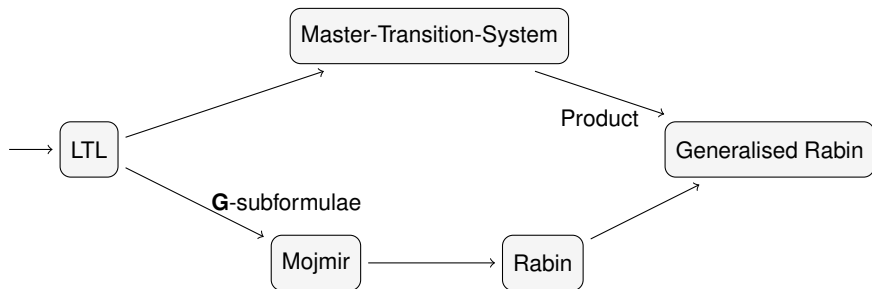
- From Mojmir to Rabin Automata
 - Unbounded number of tokens?
Abstraction with ranking functions for states and tokens
 - Mojmir acceptance (\forall^{∞}) vs. Rabin acceptance (finite, \exists^{∞})?
Alternative definition for Mojmir acceptance

- Mojmir Automata for $\mathbf{FG}\varphi$ for arbitrary φ
 - Divide-and-conquer approach
 - Construct for every \mathbf{G} -subformula a separate automaton
 - Instead of expanding \mathbf{G} 's rely on the other automata
 - Intersection and Union of several Mojmir Automata

Overview of the Construction

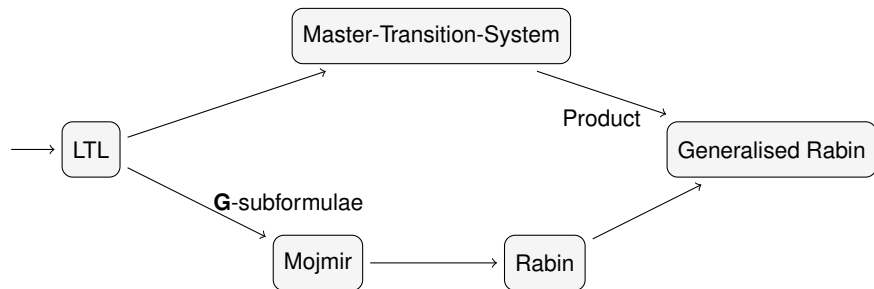


Overview of the Construction



- The Master-Transition-System tracks a finite prefix of the ω -word.

Overview of the Construction



- The Master-Transition-System tracks a finite prefix of the ω -word.
- Acceptance:
 - 1 Guess the set of eventually true **G**-subformulae
 - 2 Verify this guess using the Mojmir automata
 - 3 Accept *iff* almost all the time this guess entails the current state of the master-transition-system

Conclusion and Future Work

The presented translation . . .

- preserves the logical structure of the formula
- is compositional
 - Aggressive optimization can lead to huge space savings
 - Some optimizations are already verified
- yields small deterministic ω -automata

Conclusion and Future Work

The presented translation . . .

- preserves the logical structure of the formula
- is compositional
 - Aggressive optimization can lead to huge space savings
 - Some optimizations are already verified
- yields small deterministic ω -automata

Open Problems:

- Explore and formalize further optimizations
- Adapt construction to support:
 - Alternation-free linear-time μ -calculus (contains LTL)
 - Parity automata

Getting More Information

- Javier Esparza, Jan Křetínský: From LTL to Deterministic Automata: A Safrless Compositional Approach. CAV 2014: pages 192–208



Getting More Information

- Javier Esparza, Jan Křetínský: From LTL to Deterministic Automata: A Safrless Compositional Approach. CAV 2014: pages 192–208
- Isabelle/HOL Formalisation
 - To be submitted to the “Archive of Formal Proofs” - afp.sourceforge.net
 - Available on request: sickert@in.tum.de



Getting More Information

- Javier Esparza, Jan Křetínský: From LTL to Deterministic Automata: A Safrless Compositional Approach. CAV 2014: pages 192–208
- Isabelle/HOL Formalisation
 - To be submitted to the “Archive of Formal Proofs” - afp.sourceforge.net
 - Available on request: sickert@in.tum.de

Thank you for your attention!

