

# Sim@SL: Simulation niveau système pour applications industrielles

Hadi Zaatiti and Daniela Cancila, Phd

Software Modules for System Security and
Dependability Laboratory (L3S)
Architecture, IC Design & Embedded Software Division
Computing and Digital Systems Department



daniela.cancila@cea.fr

www.cea.fr

leti & li/t



Ceatech

#### **CEA LIST**

































- Cyber Physical Systems
  - Examples, Main properties
- The importance of being a 3 dimensional tool

Introduction of contract-based design in the 3D

Demo

Conclusion





#### What is a Cyber-Physical System?

Number of distributed and connected embedded systems is increasing

We are witnesses of a historical change in society

Technology is pervasive





## **Properties of a CPS**

#### Autonomy

— the system's ability of "being sufficiently independent in controlling its own structural and behavioral properties" [Cyphers]

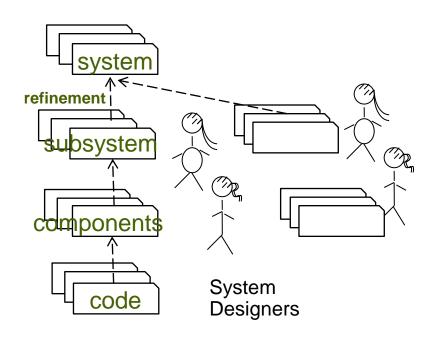




## **Properties of a CPS**

CPS involve mixed-criticality

- mixed-criticality impacts
  - safety and certification
  - design

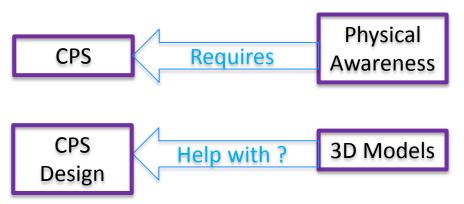






#### How we can deal with CPS?

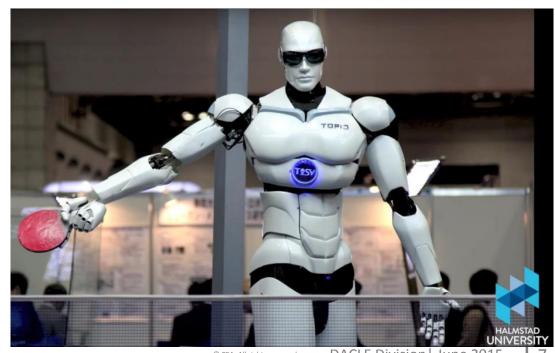
CPS involve disruptive technologies



W. Taha

http://www.cs.rice.edu/~taha/

http://www.effectivemodeling.org/p/walid-taha.html





## 3D and Contract based Design

- We need combine 3D with formal methods to address "properties"
- Contract-Based Design Approach
  - Individual components with safety-related, included timing, properties specified via *contracts*





## **Contract Based Design**

- A contract is a pair assumptions and guarantees
- A component is fully defined by their assumptions and guarantees
  - **—** guarantees are the services which are provided by a component to its environment
  - Assumptions are those services which are required by a component from its environment to accomplish its guarantees

Consider two interface automata  $P = \langle V_P, V_P^{init}, \mathcal{A}_P^I, \mathcal{A}_P^O, \mathcal{A}_P^H, \mathcal{T}_P \rangle$  and Q = $\langle V_Q, V_Q^{init}, \mathcal{A}_Q^I, \mathcal{A}_Q^O, \mathcal{A}_Q^H, \mathcal{T}_Q \rangle$ . A relation  $\succeq \subseteq V_P \times V_Q$  is an alternating simulation relation from Q to P if for all  $v \in V_P$  and  $u \in V_O$  such that  $v \succeq u$  we have:

- 1. for every  $(u, a, u') \in \mathcal{T}_O^O$ , there is  $(v, a, v') \in \mathcal{T}_P^O$  such that  $v' \succeq u'$ ;
- 2. for every  $(v, a, v') \in \mathcal{T}_P^I$ , there is  $(u, a, u') \in \mathcal{T}_Q^O$  such that  $v' \succeq u'$ ;
- 3. for every  $(u, a, u') \in \mathcal{T}_O^H$ , there is  $(v, b, v') \in \mathcal{T}_P^O$  such that  $v' \succeq u'$ .

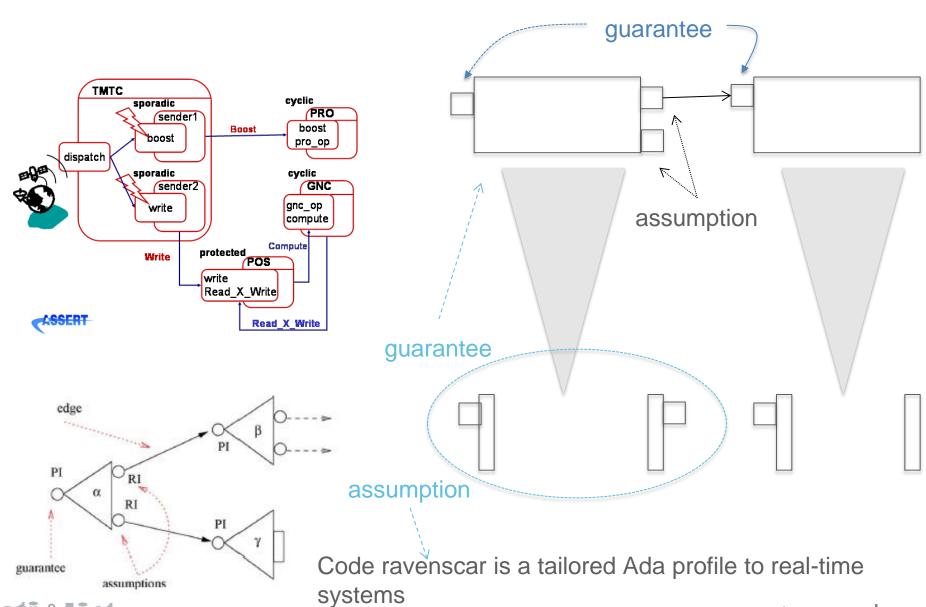
The interface automaton Q refines the interface automaton P, written  $P \succeq Q$ , if there is an alternating simulation relation  $\succeq$  from Q to P, together with  $v \in V_P^{init}$ ,  $u \in V_Q^{init}$ such that  $v \succ u$ .

Interface Automata. Luca De Alfaro and Tom Henzinger.





### **Example**



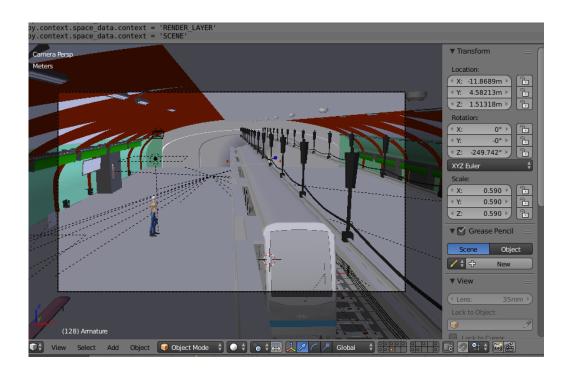
© CEA. All rights reserved



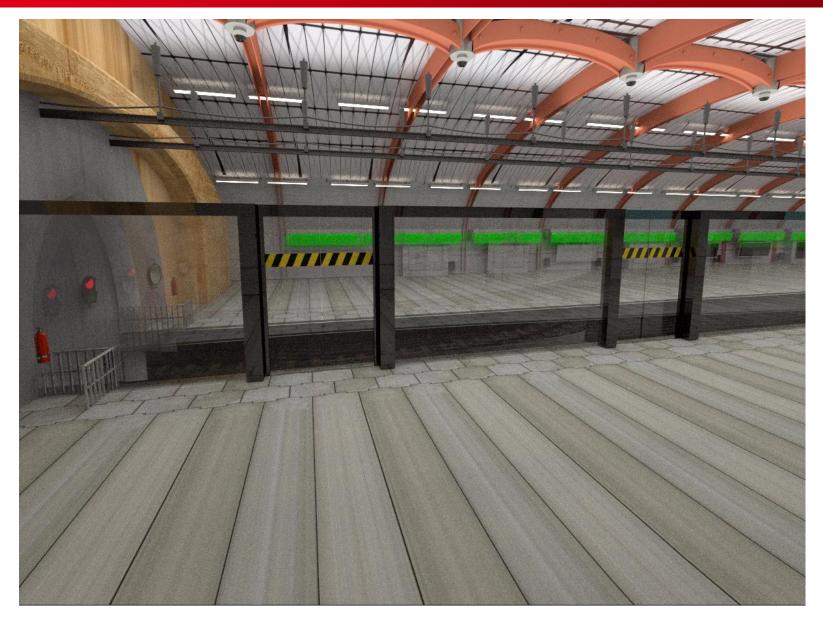














- Fact: CPS is becoming a *must* in our society
  - 3 dimensional scenarios
  - Integration of human factors
  - Integration of contracts in the 3D
- Main goal: Advocating in CPS to respond to the needs of society and industry





## Conclusion 2/2







CPS Summer School 2016

## Thank you!

Challenges for Dependable and Cyber-Physical System Engineering - DeCPS



