

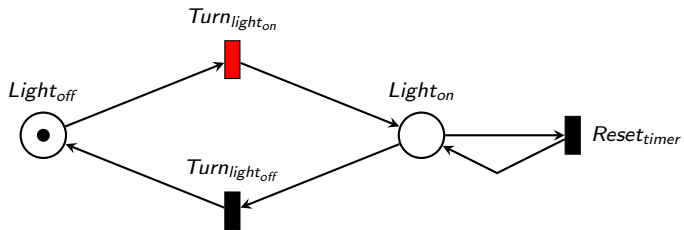
Undecidability of Coverability and Boundedness for Timed-Arc Petri Nets with Invariants

Lasse Jacobsen, Morten Jacobsen, Mikael H. Møller
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Department of Computer Science
Aalborg University

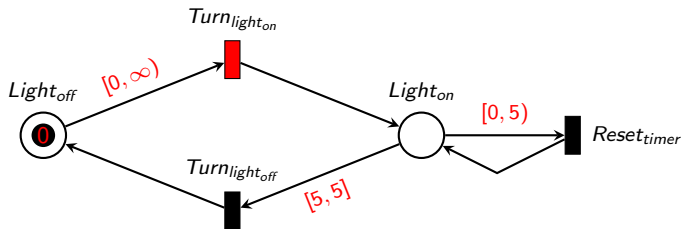
14. november 2009

Example: Petri Net



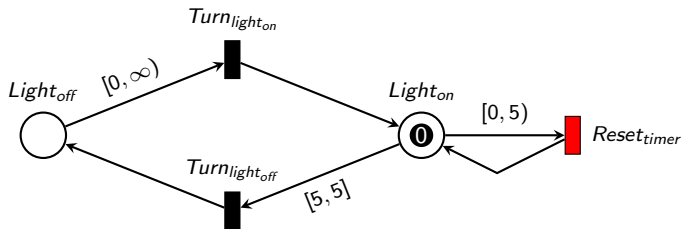
M_0

Example: Timed-Arc Petri Net



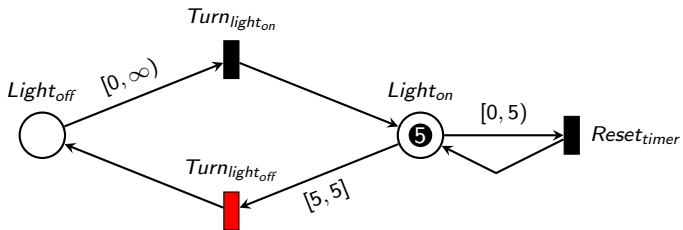
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Overview

Timed-Arc Petri Net was first introduced by

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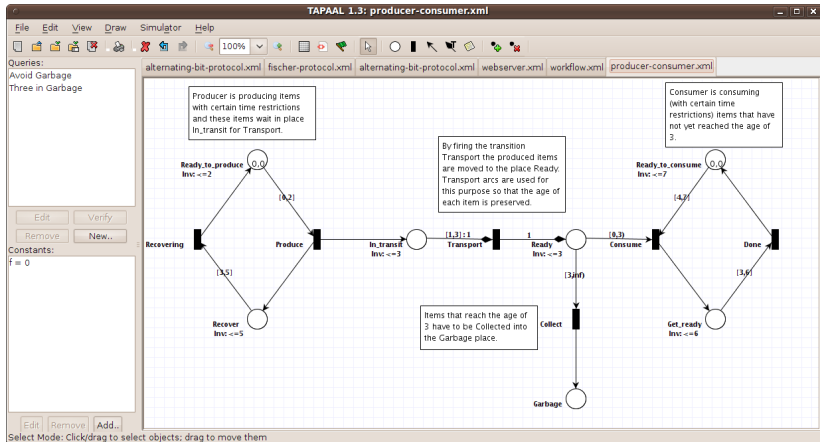
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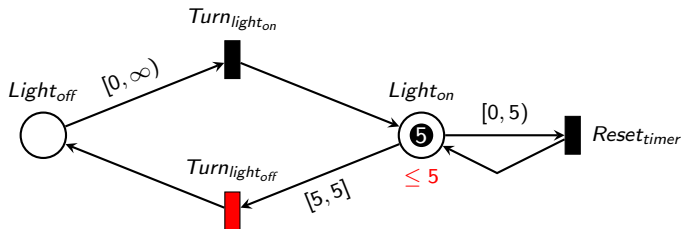
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Introduction



www.tapaal.net

Example: Timed-Arc Petri Net with Invariants



$$M_0 \xrightarrow{Turn_{light_{on}}} M_1 \xrightarrow{d:5} M_2$$

Boundedness and Coverability

Boundedness

A marked ITAPN (N, M_0) is said to be *bounded*, if there exist a number k such that the number of tokens at any place in any reachable marking is bounded by k .

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Coverability

A marking M is said to be *coverable* from M_0 if there exists a reachable marking M' which covers M .

Our results

- Boundedness is undecidable for ITAPN
- Coverability is undecidable for ITAPN.

The idea is to make a reduction from a Minsky Two-counter Machine.

Definition: Minsky Two-counter Machine

A Minsky Two-counter Machine (2-CM) with two non-negative registers r_1 and r_2 , is a sequence of instructions,

$$l_1 : Ins_1$$
$$l_2 : Ins_2$$
$$\vdots$$
$$l_e : HALT$$

where each instruction Ins_j is one of the two types:

Inc $r_i := r_i + 1$; goto l_k ;
where $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, e\}$.

TD if $r_i > 0$ then $r_i := r_i - 1$; goto l_k ; else goto l_ℓ ;
where $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and $k, \ell \in \{1, 2, \dots, e\}$.

Reduction from 2-CM to ITAPN

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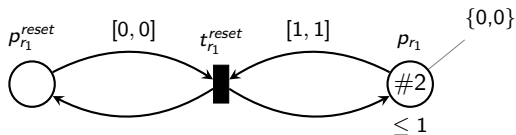
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- A place p_{count} to count the number of instructions performed.

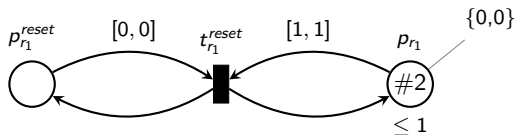
Simulation of the registers and the Halt instruction

Simulation of register r_1 with value 2.

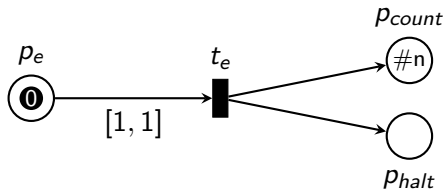


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The HALT instruction is simulated by:

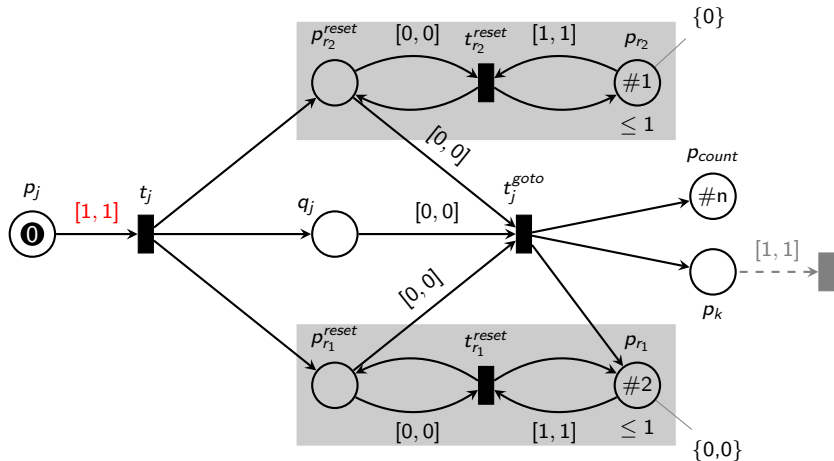


Simulation of an increment instructions

$l_j: r_1 := r_1 + 1; \text{ goto } l_k;$

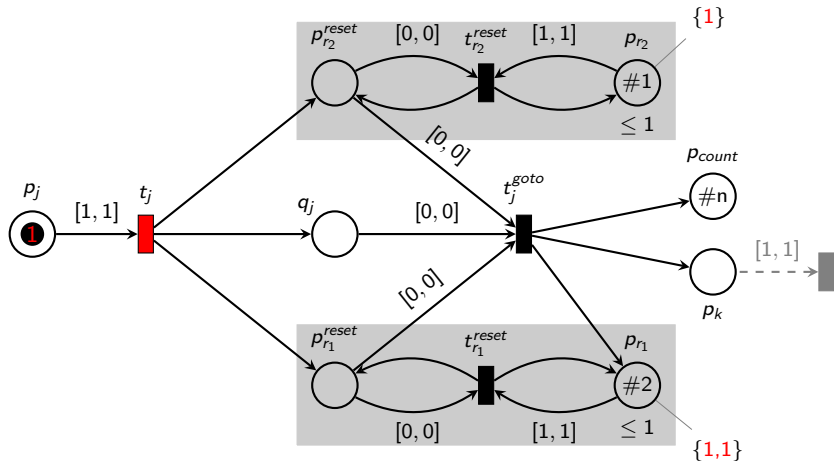
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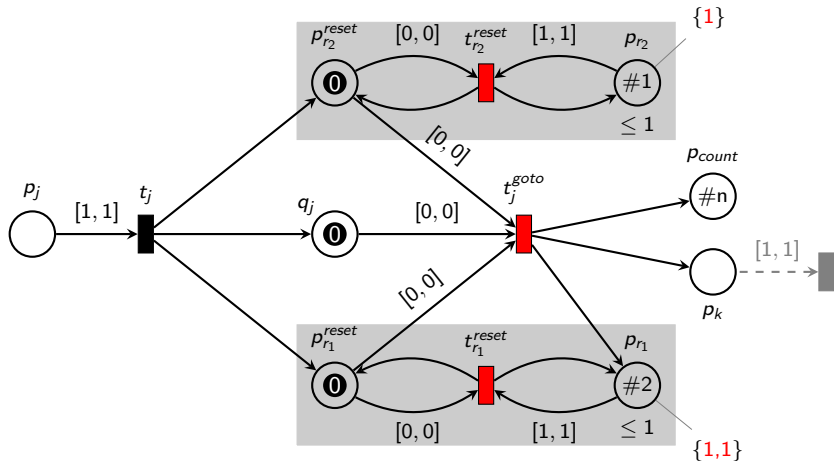
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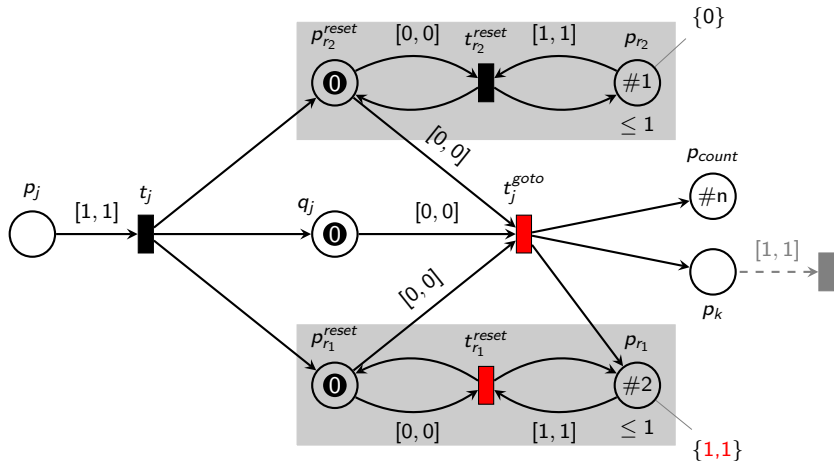
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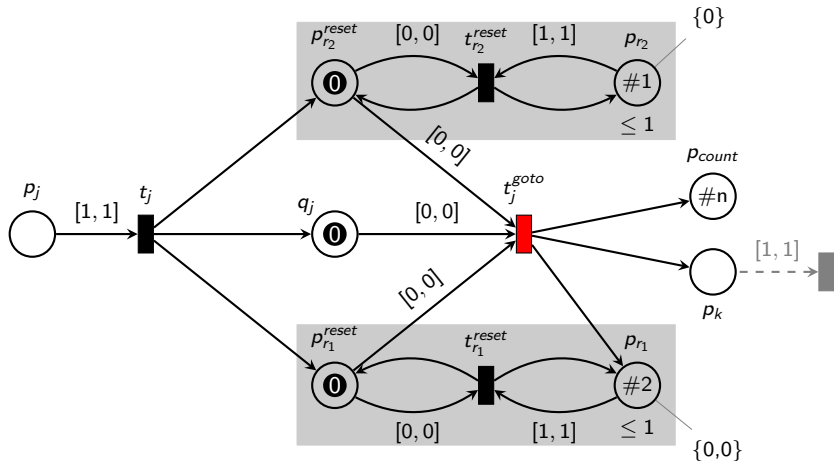
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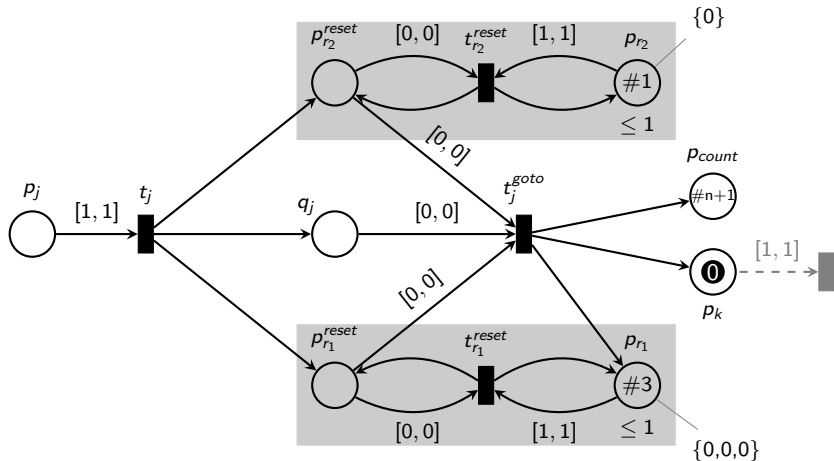
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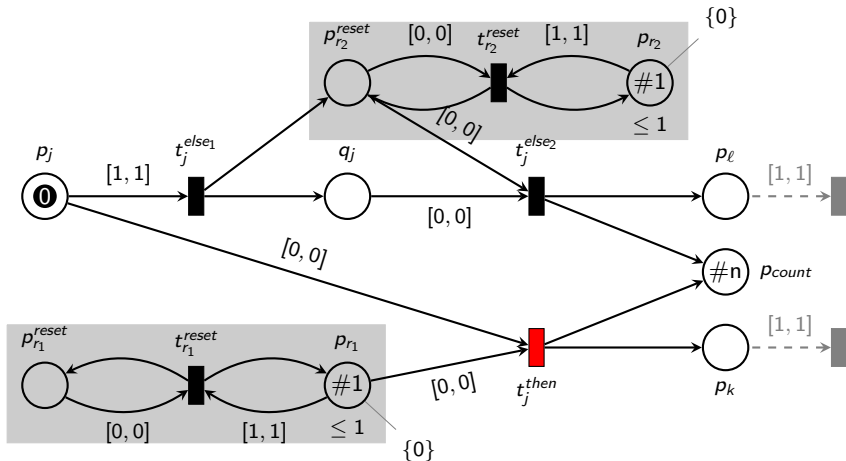


Simulation of a test & decrement instructions

l_j : if $r_1 > 0$ then $r_1 := r_1 - 1$; goto l_k ; else goto l_ℓ ;

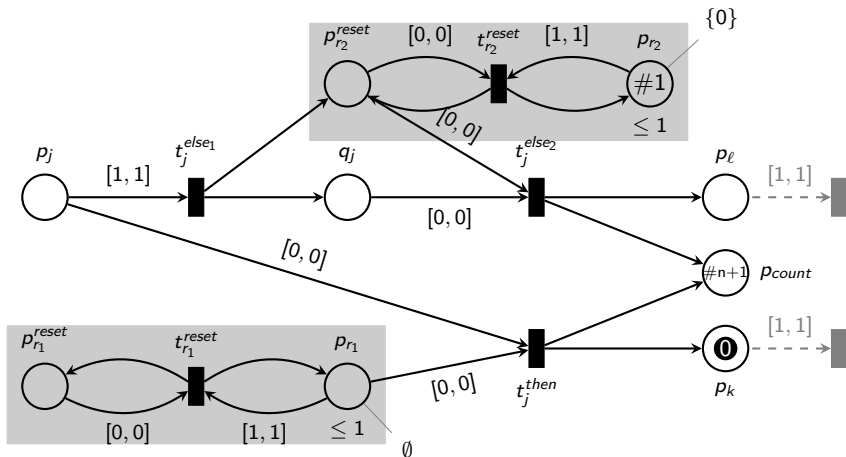
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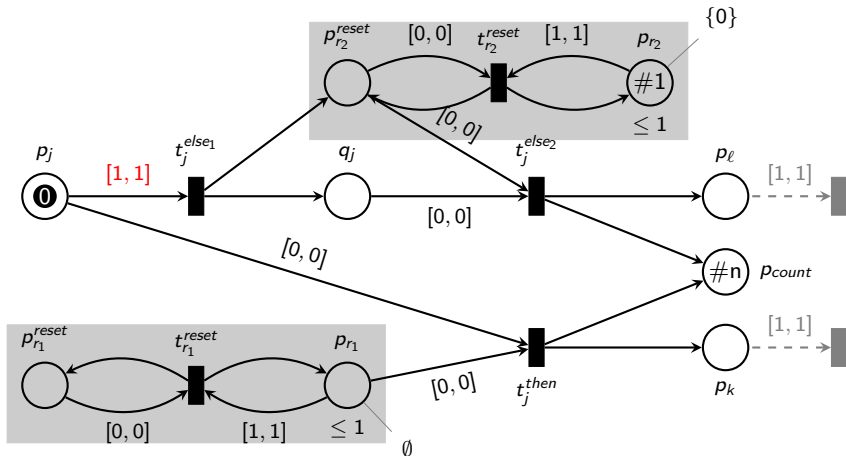
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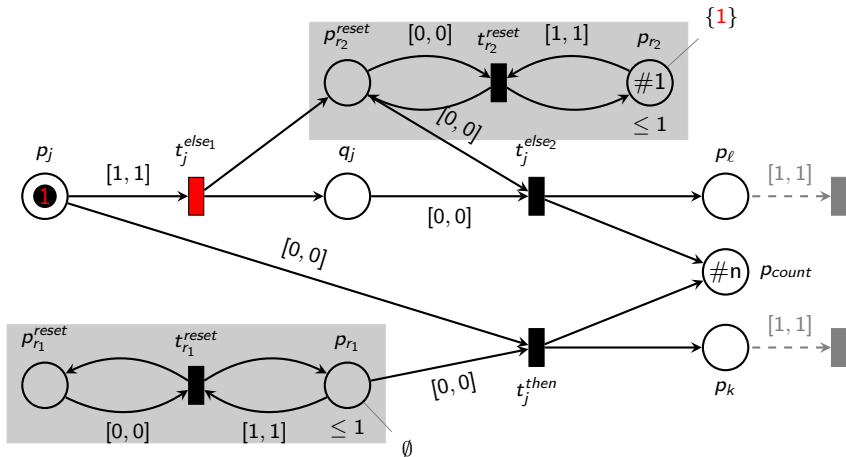
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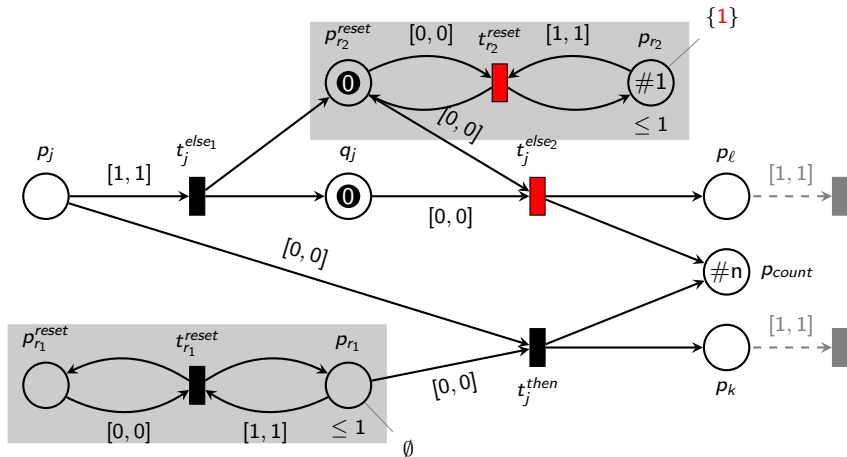
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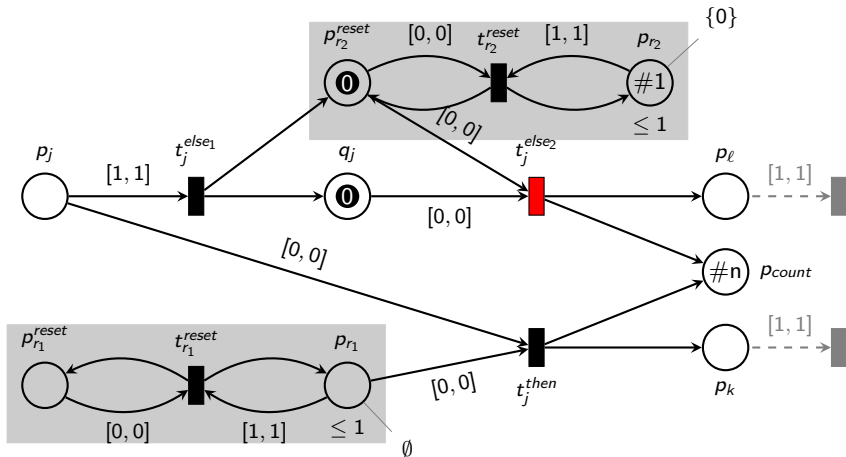
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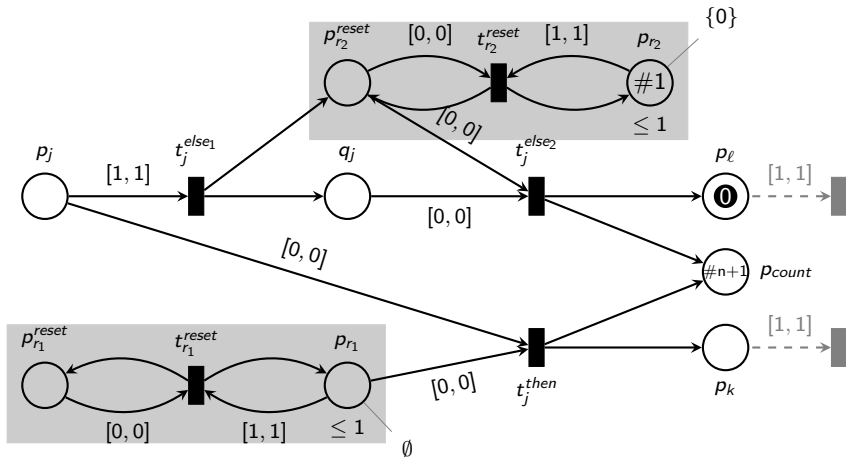
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Theorem

The *Boundedness* problem is undecidable for Timed-Arc Petri Nets with Invariants.

Undecidability of Coverability

Lemma

Let M be a marking such that there is a token at p_{halt} and none in any other place. Given a 2-CM CM and the associated marked ITAPN (N, M_0) ,

$$CM \text{ halts} \Leftrightarrow M \text{ is coverable from } M_0.$$

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Theorem

The *Coverability* problem is undecidable for Timed-Arc Petri Nets with Invariants.

Conclusion

We have shown that *Boundedness* and *coverability* is both *undecidable* in Timed-arc Petri Nets with Invariants.

	Reachability	Boundedness	Coverability
PN	decidable	decidable	decidable
TAPN	undecidable	decidable	decidable
ITAPN	undecidable	<i>undecidable</i>	<i>undecidable</i>

Discussion

How does TAPAAL deal with this result.

- TAPAAL can verify k – *boundedness* as it is decidable.
- TAPAAL supports optimization of the bound k if the net is bounded.
- If unbounded, then TAPAAL makes an under approximation.

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