



AI- and Formal Methods-Based Model Design

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Journée thématique GDR SoC2

Outline

Introduction

Some context – SysML and TTool

Contribution overview

Focus on Temporal Logic Formula Derivation

Takeaways

A few preliminary words

Our scope

- **Model-Driven Engineering**
 - Uses models for system analysis (including requirement engineering) and design
- Software/hardware partitioning, and specific focus on software design
- Automation:
 - Pattern integration
 - Model transformation and evolution (mutation)
 - AI-based assistance

A few preliminary words

AI-based assistance in MDE

Juri Di Rocco et al. 2025. **On the use of large language models in model-driven engineering**. *Softw. Syst. Model.* 24, 3

- Model completion
- Model generation

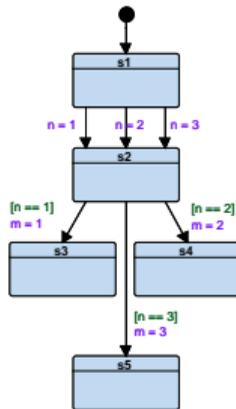
Complementary tasks

- Consistency analysis
- Requirement elicitation
- Derivation of properties from requirements
- Model mutation

A few preliminary words

Our (first) scope: formal MDE

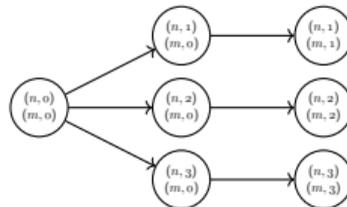
- Mathematically-grounded modeling languages
- Expression of requirements in temporal logic properties
- Formal verification (including model checking)
- Simulation



$$\langle s_0, S, T \rangle \mapsto \langle V, E, A, val \rangle$$

$$- E \subseteq V \times V$$

$$- val : V \rightarrow \{(a, x) \mid a \in A, x \in type(a)\}$$

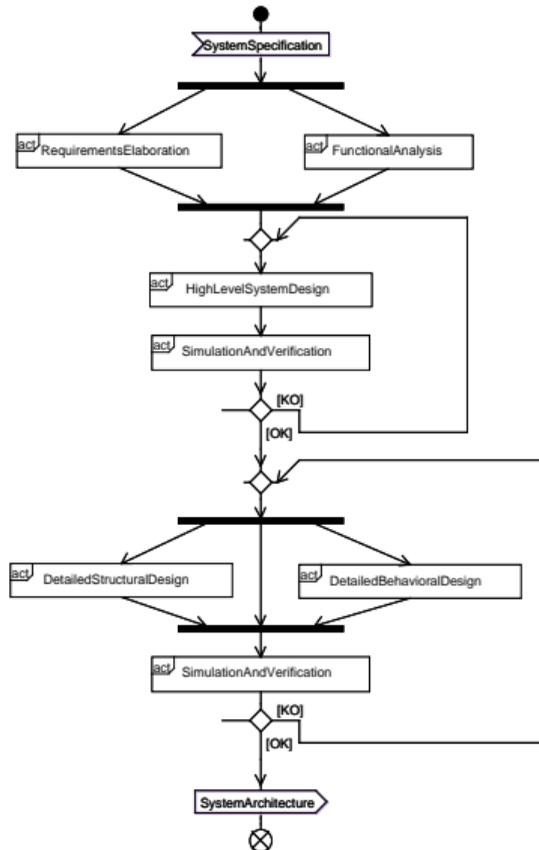
$$- type : A \rightarrow \{\mathbb{Bool}, \mathbb{Z}\}$$


$$\top E \langle \rangle n = m$$

$$\top A \langle \rangle n = m$$

$$\top A \langle \rangle n = m$$

A few preliminary words



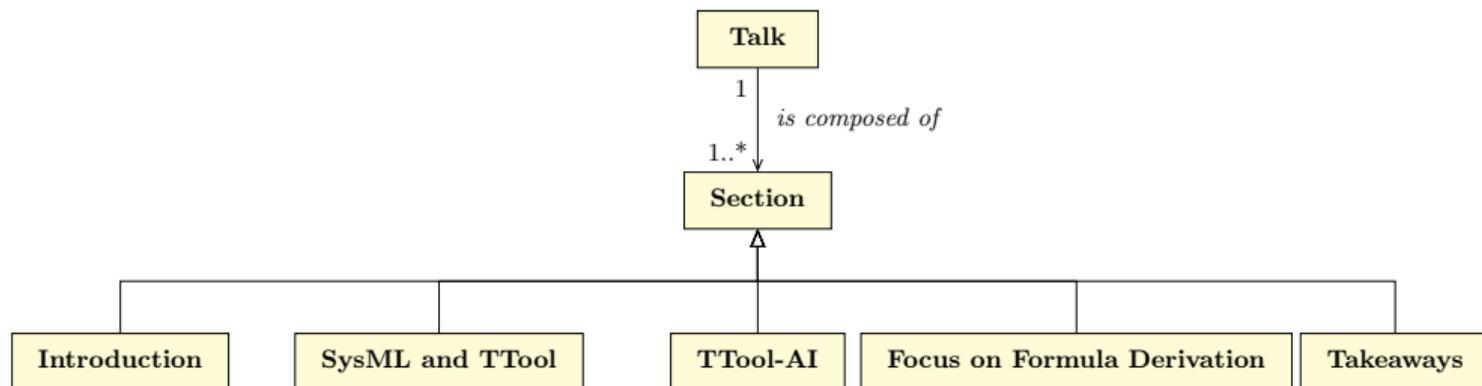
Our (second) scope: incremental MDE

- MDE as a dynamic, iterative process
- Model mutations
- Incremental model checking

AI-assisted MDE

- Drafting models from specification, generating model mutation scripts, deriving CTL formulas from requirements, consistency analysis, ...
- Continuous AI modeling assistance

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Some context – the Systems Modeling Language



Scope

- Systems engineering
 - Analysis (requirements, functional, structural) and design (structural, behavioral)
- Supports most MDE stages

Strongly anchored

- Standardized by the OMG (current members include Airbus, Dassault, Microsoft, NASA, etc.)
- Widely supported by software tools

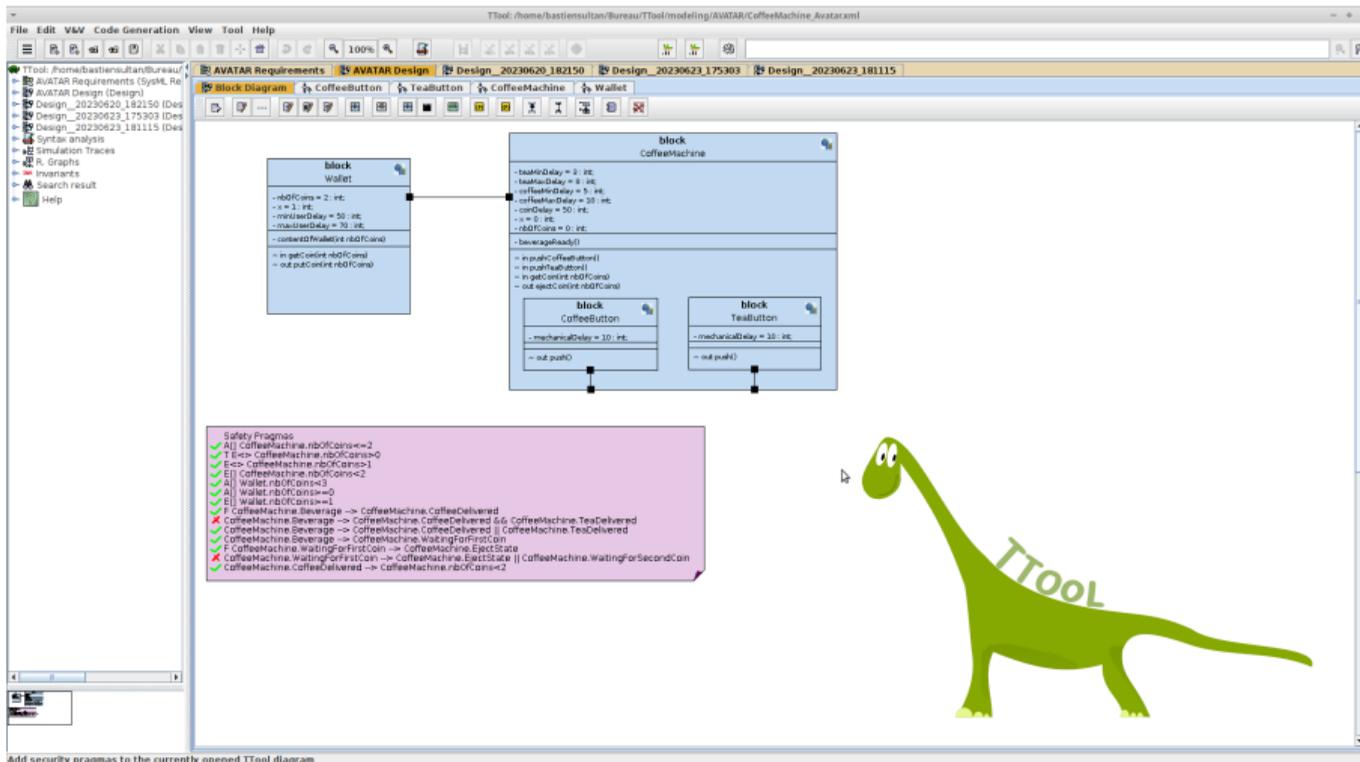
TTool



In a nutshell

- Free and open-source MDE toolkit
- Formally defined SysML profiles targeting generic systems as well as real-time embedded systems design
- Simulation, formal verification (model checking of CTL formulas, or translation to ProVerif for security properties)
- Code generation
- User assistance: automated pattern integration, mutation language, AI-based assistance

TTool



Simulation with TTool

Interactive simulation window

Quit simulation window

Simulation information

Status: **Stopped** Time: 87 Transactions: 3279 Coverage: 76.4%

Options

- Animate UML diagrams
- Show AVATAR IDs on diagra...
- Show hidden state in sequence diag...
- Auto open active state mach...
- Trace in sequence diagram
- Auto execute empty transitions
- Auto enter states

Nb of steps: 1

Selected trace:

Pending transactions

In Block FillingMachine_PLC: weight1.0 guard={nozzlePosition}

Run simulation until next breakpoint. Works only if the simulator is "ready"

State / 17c201e3-4c36-4b5d-9887-f9c680ec13f

Formal verification with TTool

The screenshot displays the TTool interface for formal verification of a coffee machine model. The main window shows a SysML block diagram with a 'CoffeeMachine' block and a 'Wallet' block. The 'CoffeeMachine' block has parameters: `nbOfCoins = 2 : int`, `s = 1 : int`, `maxWaitDelay = 50 : int`, `maxInsertDelay = 75 : int`, `connectorOfWallet : nbOfCoins`, `isGetCoin : nbOfCoins`, and `outPutCoin : nbOfCoins`. The 'Wallet' block has parameters: `nbOfCoins = 2 : int`, `s = 1 : int`, `maxWaitDelay = 50 : int`, `maxInsertDelay = 75 : int`, `connectorOfWallet : nbOfCoins`, `isGetCoin : nbOfCoins`, and `outPutCoin : nbOfCoins`.

On the left, a tree view shows the project structure, including 'AVATAR Requirements', 'AVATAR Design', and 'CoffeeMachine'. Below the tree, a list of connectors and their associated state transitions is shown, such as 'connector from start state to state0 / 1447' and 'connector from start state to state0 / 1496'.

The central part of the interface displays a state transition graph. The graph consists of nodes representing states and transitions representing actions. Key transitions include `!putCoin_getCoin(1)`, `!insertCoin_getCoin(1)`, `!jectCoin_getCoin(1)`, `!push_getCoinCoffeeButton()`, and `!push_getTeaButton()`. The graph is annotated with various conditions and actions, such as `!CoffeeMachine.nbOfCoins=2` and `!CoffeeMachine.Beverage -> CoffeeMachine.CoffeeDel`.

At the bottom, a 'Safety Pragma' section lists several properties and their verification status:

- ✓ A[] CoffeeMachine.nbOfCoins <= 2
- ✓ T[] CoffeeMachine.nbOfCoins > 0
- ✓ E[] CoffeeMachine.nbOfCoins = 1
- ✓ E[] CoffeeMachine.nbOfCoins = 2
- ✓ A[] !wallet.nbOfCoins > 3
- ✓ A[] !wallet.nbOfCoins > 0
- ✓ E[] !wallet.nbOfCoins > 1
- ✓ E[] CoffeeMachine.Beverage -> CoffeeMachine.CoffeeDel
- ✓ CoffeeMachine.WaitingForFirstCoin -> CoffeeMachine.E
- ✓ CoffeeMachine.WaitingForFirstCoin -> CoffeeMachine.E
- ✓ CoffeeMachine.WaitingForFirstCoin -> CoffeeMachine.E
- ✓ CoffeeMachine.CoffeeDelivered -> CoffeeMachine.nbOf

The bottom status bar indicates 'Graph: 16 states, 18 transitions' and provides options for saving, displaying internal actions, displaying read/write actions, higher drawing quality, anti-aliasing, auto layout, and a 'Reset view' button. A 'Close' button is also present.

Autosave done in /home/buu/TTool/modeling/AVATAR/CoffeeMachine_Avatar.xml



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LLM-based assistance: basics



Figure: A monkey.

First requirement

Filter LLM responses with algorithmic, reliable filters

LLM-based assistance: basics



Figure: A monkey.



Figure: An infinite monkey.

First requirement

Filter LLM responses with algorithmic, reliable filters

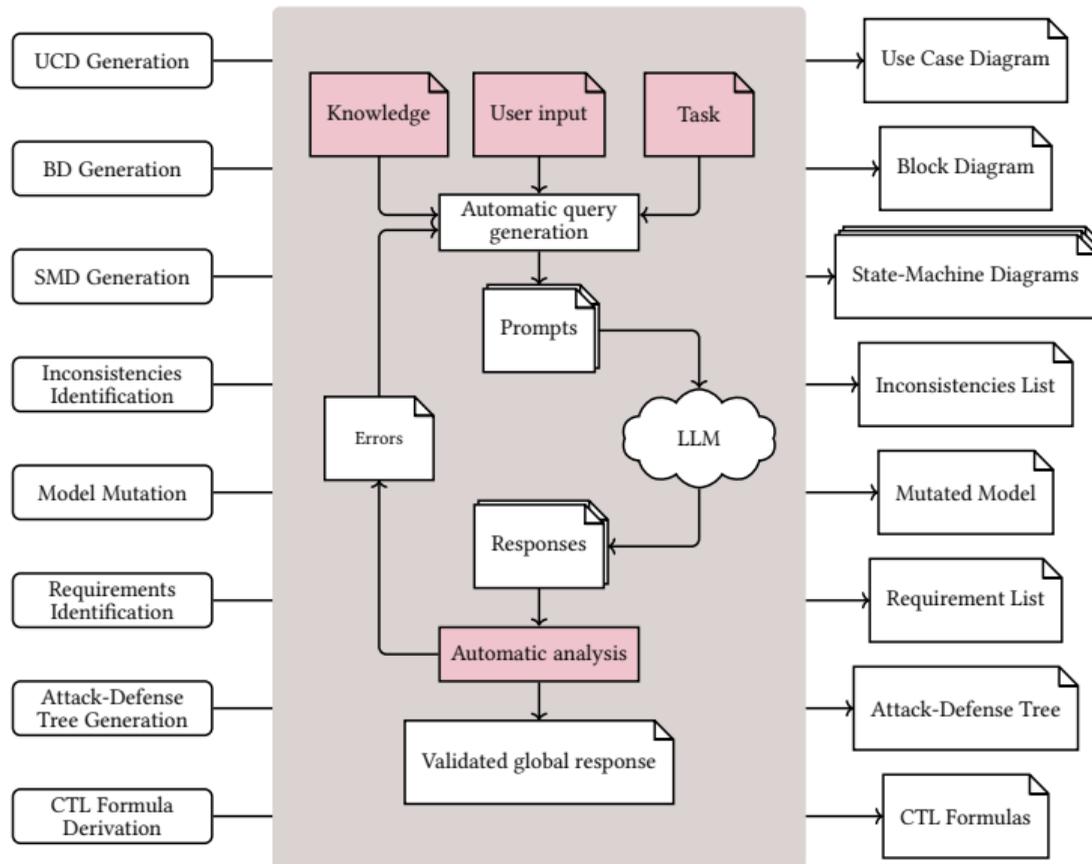
Second requirement

Retrieval-Augmented Generation + automatic feedback

AI-based assistance in TTool

TTool-AI

- Provides automation in several MDE tasks
- RAG + algorithmic analysis of the response correctness
- Automatic feedback loop until the AI converges towards a response that meets the correctness criteria
- Syntax checking and model checking are in the loop
- User is in the loop



Outline

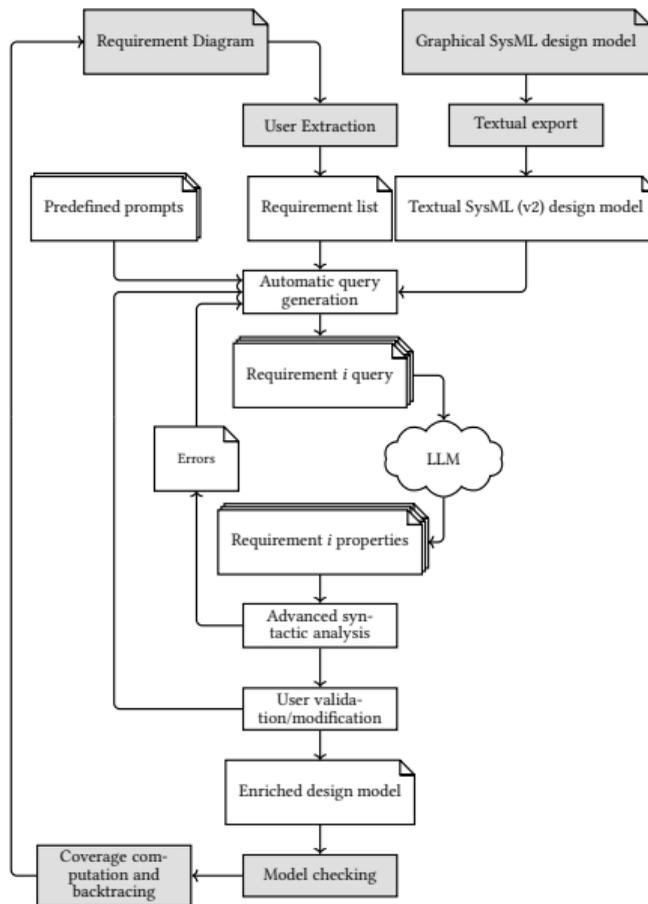
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Predefined prompts (knowledge)

Temporal logic grammar we want to inject

$$v ::= \text{block.id}$$

$$p ::= v \mid v == v \mid v! = v \mid v < v \mid v \leq v \mid v > v \mid v \geq v \mid v == cst \mid v! = cst \mid$$

$$v < cst \mid v \leq cst \mid v > cst \mid v \geq cst$$

$$\varphi ::= \perp \mid \top \mid p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi$$

$$\Phi ::= A[]\varphi \mid E[]\varphi \mid A \langle \rangle \varphi \mid E \langle \rangle \varphi \mid \varphi - - > \varphi$$

Predefined prompts (knowledge)

Resulting prompt

“[...] You shall respect the following rules:

#You can only use the following quantifiers, followed by a property: $A\langle\rangle$ prop, $A[]$ prop, $E\langle\rangle$ prop, $E[]$ prop, EXCEPT if you use a $-->$ in the formula. In that case, DO NOT USE quantifiers. So, for instance $A\langle\rangle$ prop is valid. $prop1 --> prop2$ is also valid.

$-->$ means ‘leads to’. It DOES NOT mean ‘implies’. ‘ $p --> q$ ’ means ‘whenever p is true, q will eventually hold true’. When using a $-->$ in a CTL formula, NEVER USE A QUANTIFIER in this CTL formula. So, in $prop1 --> prop2$, $prop1$ and $prop2$ are boolean properties, without quantifiers. [...]”

Predefined prompts (feedback loop)

```
“Your answer was not correct because of the following errors:  
Safety Pragma A<> block.n = 42 cannot be parsed. If you  
intended to write an equality, use == instead of =.  
In your new response, correct the properties that have errors as  
listed in the errors list. Provide one corrected property per  
property that has errors. In addition, keep the correct  
properties (those for which no error was listed) that you  
previously provided [...]”
```

In practice

System engineering with AI

Options

Selected chat:
Identify safety properties - Select an AVATAR design model and provide a system specification.

Selected AI model: gpt-5.1 Append current diagram text

Question

propulsion system also has the following actuators: two azimuth thrusters (thrusters that can rotate 360 degrees) and two bow thrusters (propellers located at the front of the ship, on either side of the hull). Given that the vessel is equipped with azimuth thrusters allowing control of its orientation in addition to its speed, it does not have a separate steering system.

List of requirements:

- SendingCommandRefined: The system shall send commands to the bow thrusters and the azimuth thrusters.
- SendingCommand: The system shall send commands to the vessel's actuators.
- CollectingInputSetpoint: The system shall collect user's input setpoint.
- Decision: The system shall rely on the user setpoint and on the received sensor's data to compute actuator commands.

Answer

Chat

AI: [{"properties":["#REACHABILITY DPS.waitingUserSetpoint","A<> DPS.waitingUserSetpoint","DPS.waitingUserSetpoint"]}]

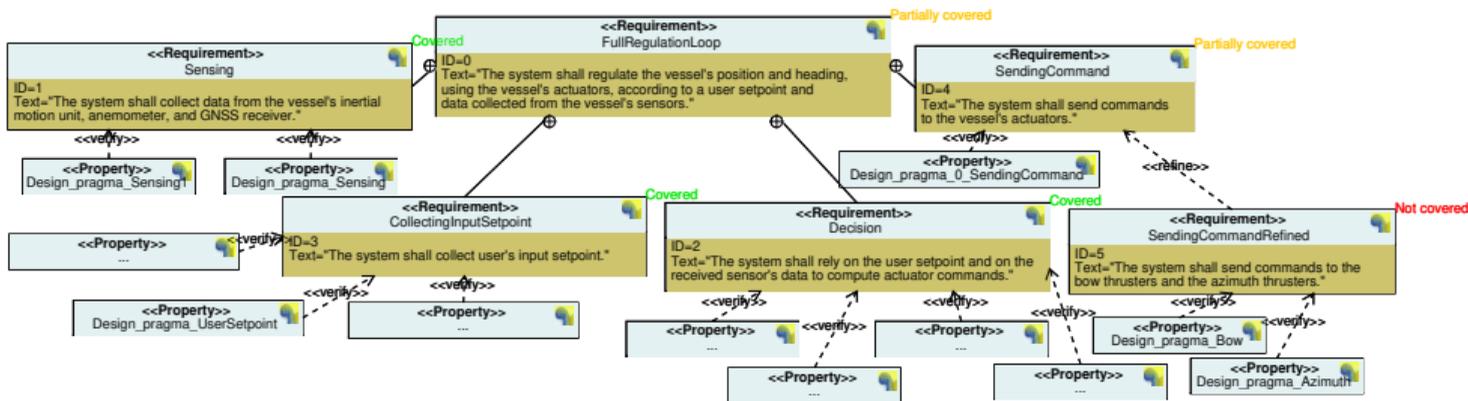
TTool: From the previously provided specification, SysML model and the provided requirement, identify the safety properties for the requirement, or a single property. Return then your answer as a JSON array, following the format precisely. Return only the JSON array, without other text or comment in the response.
If you consider that the requirement cannot be translated in a safety property, return the following JSON: {properties: []}

AI: [{"properties":["DPS.waitingSensorData -> DPS.computingActuatorSetpoints","DPS.computingActuatorSetpoints.pitch==IMU.pitch && DPS.yaw==IMU.yaw && DPS.windSpeed==Anemometer.windSpeed && DPS.windDirection==Compass.heading","DPS.waitingSensorData -> (DPS.headingSetpoint==User.headingSetpoint &"]}]

Console

Append system specification Close Start Apply response

In practice



In practice

(a) Dynamic Positioning System

Before manual refinement			After manual refinement		
	Average	Min–Max		Average	Min–Max
Generation time (s)	29	11.5–40.3	Nb. of modified properties	0.8	0–2
Nb. of generated properties	12.4	8–21	Nb. of deleted properties	2.6	2–4
Nb. of relevant properties	9.2	5–19	Nb. of added properties	4.6	4–6
Rate of relevant properties (%)	70.1	55.6–90.5	Nb. of properties after modification	14.6	12–23
Nb. of associated requirements	4/5	3–5/5	Refinement time (min)	7 min 37 s	6 min 32 s – 8 min 23 s
			Quality score /10	5.3	3.7–7.6

(b) Satellite System

Before manual refinement			After manual refinement		
	Average	Min–Max		Average	Min–Max
Generation time (s)	51.3	30–85.1	Nb. of modified properties	0.7	0–2
Nb. of generated properties	8.7	5–11	Nb. of deleted properties	0.7	0–1
Nb. of relevant properties	7	2–10	Nb. of added properties	2	1–4
Rate of relevant properties (%)	73.6	40–90.9	Nb. of properties after modification	10	8–12
Nb. of associated requirements	3.2/5	1–4.5/5	Refinement time (min)	6 min 36	5 min – 7 min 42 s
			Quality score /10	6.9	3.3–9.2

About carbon footprint

Two interaction modes

- Remotely-hosted LLMs (on OpenAI, Mistral, ... servers)
- Self-hosted LLMs (on a machine hosted at Télécom Paris)

Some insights

Feature: model completion suggestions, self-hosted LLMs

- Grams of CO₂ per suggestion: 0.0041g to 0.0065g on average, depending on the LLM
- Average Google request footprint: 0.2g CO₂, 38 times more
- Obviously depends on the national energy mix...

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LLMs for automating MDE: general thoughts

- Widely integrated with MDE processes and tools
- Three key principles for a reliable integration: RAG, algorithmic verification, feedback loop
- Overall, good to excellent ability to generate or complete syntactically correct models
- Future works need to focus on semantic correctness

Takeaways

LLMs for automating MDE: lessons learnt from TTool-AI

- In model creation, the main benefit is saving time.
- Moreover, compared to Master's-level students, TTool-AI tends to perform better.
- Another particularly interesting feature is its ability to easily generate alternative designs.
- It is also very helpful for detecting and correcting inconsistencies, as well as suggesting model improvements.

Future works

Improving semantic correctness by integrating model checking of CTL formulas in model generation or completion loop

Questions?



The GDR SoC2 at the end of this talk

Hergé – *Coke en stock*, Casterman. 1958

Some references (1/2)

- [1] Bastien Sultan & Ludovic Apvrille. 2025. **TTool-AI: A Large Language Model-Based Assistant for Model Driven Engineering**. SN Comput. Sci. 6, 7 (Oct 2025).
- [2] Bastien Sultan & Ludovic Apvrille. 2024. **AI-Driven Consistency of SysML Diagrams**. In Proceedings of the ACM/IEEE 27th International Conference on Model Driven Engineering Languages and Systems (MODELS '24). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 149–159. *ACM SIGSOFT Distinguished Paper Award*.
- [3] Ludovic Apvrille & Bastien Sultan. 2024. **System Architects are not alone Anymore: Automatic System Modeling with AI**. In Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Model-Based Software and Systems Engineering (MODELSWARD 2024). 27-38. *Best paper award*.

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- [4] Bastien Sultan, Ludovic Apvrille & Pierre de Saqui de Sannes. 2026. **Automated Derivation of Formal Properties from Requirements**. In Proceedings of the 20th IEEE International Systems Conference (SysCon '26). To appear.
- [5] Ludovic Apvrille & Bastien Sultan. 2026. **Continuous AI Assistance for Model-Driven Engineering**. In Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Model-Based Software and Systems Engineering (MODELSWARD 2026). 61-72.