

Real-Time Systems

Lecture 08: DC Implementables

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Contents & Goals

Last Lectures:

- (Un)decidability results for fragments of DC in discrete and continuous time.

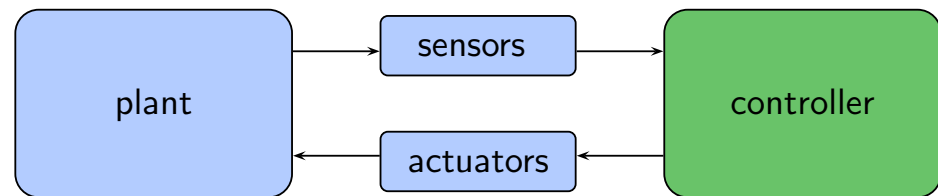
This Lecture:

- **Educational Objectives:** Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
 - What does this standard forms mean? Give a satisfying interpretation.
 - What are implementables? What is a control automaton?
 - Please specify (and prove correct) a controller which satisfies this requirement.
- **Content:**
 - DC Standard Forms
 - Control Automata
 - DC Implementables
 - Example

DC Implementables

Requirements vs. Implementations

- **Problem:** in general, a DC requirement doesn't tell **how** to achieve it, how to build a controller/write a program which ensures it.
- What a controller (clearly) can do is:
 - consider inputs now,
 - change (local) state, or
 - wait,
 - set outputs now.



(But not, e.g., consider future inputs now.)

- So, if we have
 - a DC requirement '**Req**',
 - a description '**Impl**' in DC, which "uses" **just these** operations,

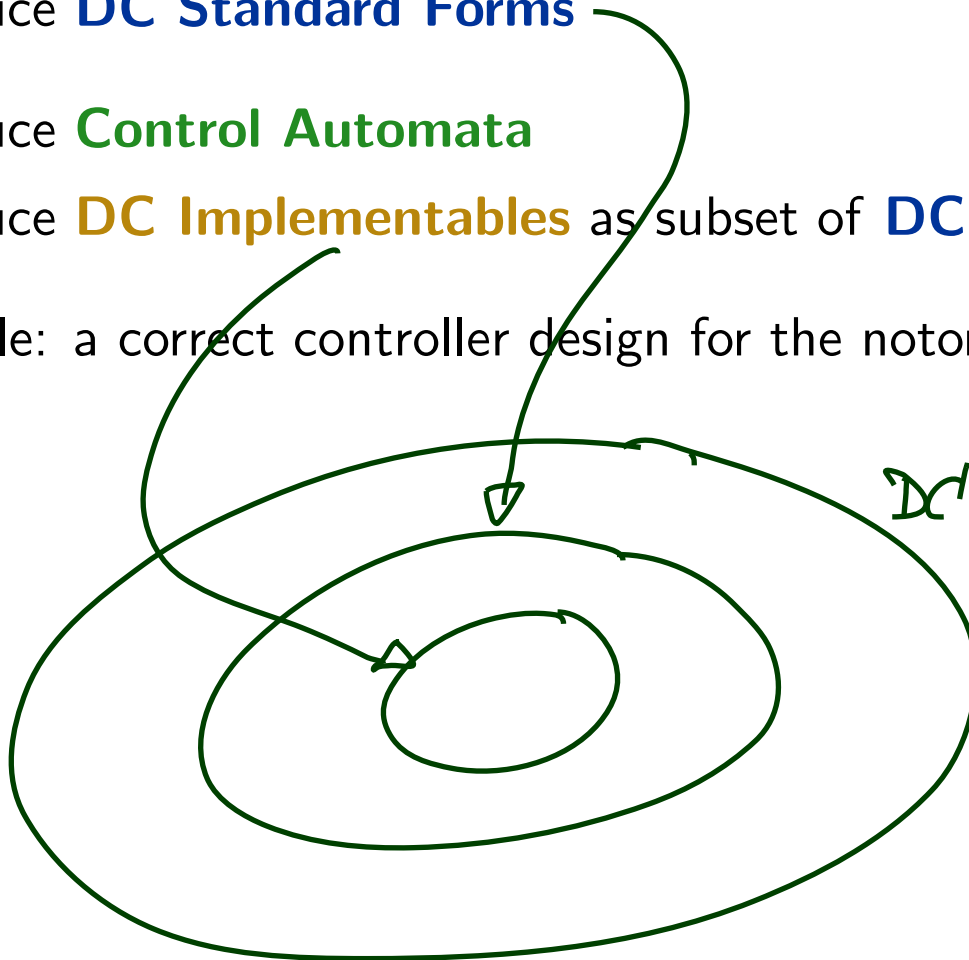
then

- proving correctness amounts to proving $\models_0 \text{Impl} \implies \text{Req}$ (in DC)
- and we (more or less) know how to program (the correct) '**Impl**' in a PLC language, or in C on a real-time OS, or or or...

Approach: Control Automata and DC Implementables

Plan:

- Introduce **DC Standard Forms**
- Introduce **Control Automata**
- Introduce **DC Implementables** as subset of **DC Standard Forms**
- Example: a correct controller design for the notorious Gas Burner



DC Standard Forms: Followed-by

no ℓ , no \int

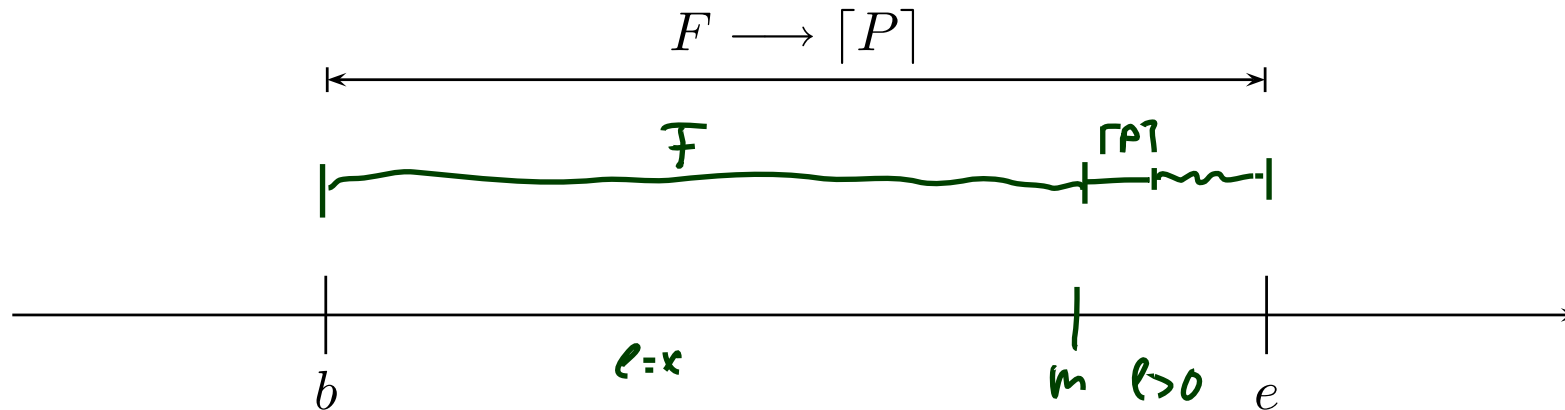
In the following: F a DC formula, P a **state assertion**, θ a **rigid term**.

- Followed-by:**

$$\underline{F \longrightarrow [P]} : \iff \neg \diamond (F ; [\neg P]) \iff \Box \neg (F ; [\neg P])$$

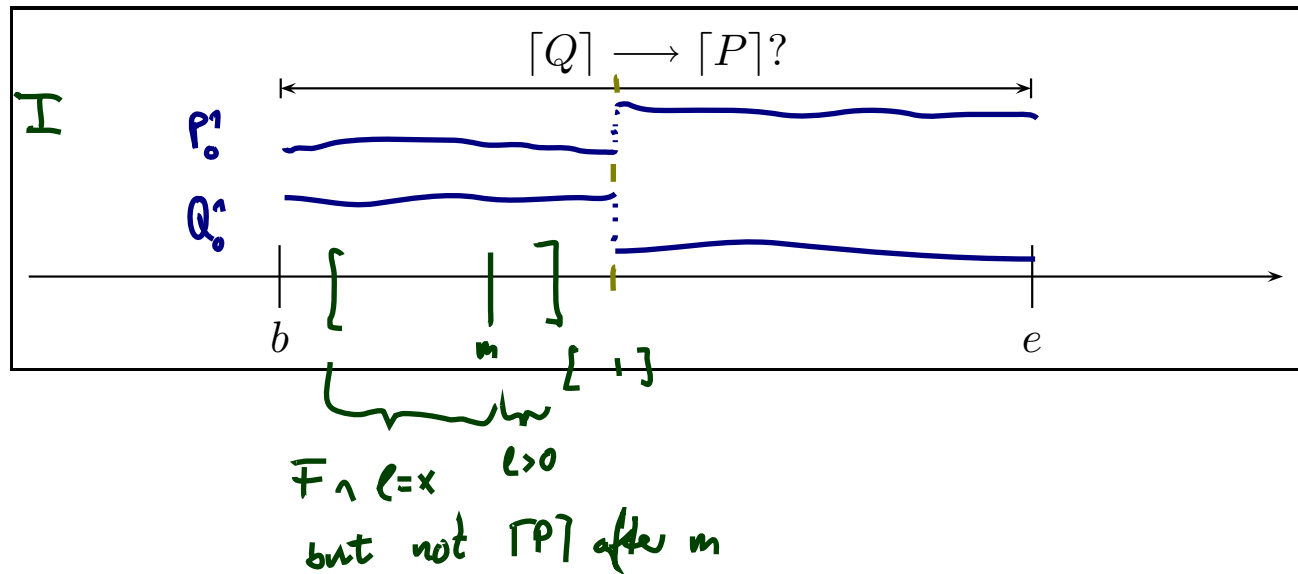
in other symbols

$$\forall x \bullet \Box ((F \wedge \ell = x) ; \ell > 0 \implies (F \wedge \ell = x) ; \underline{[P] ; true})$$



DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

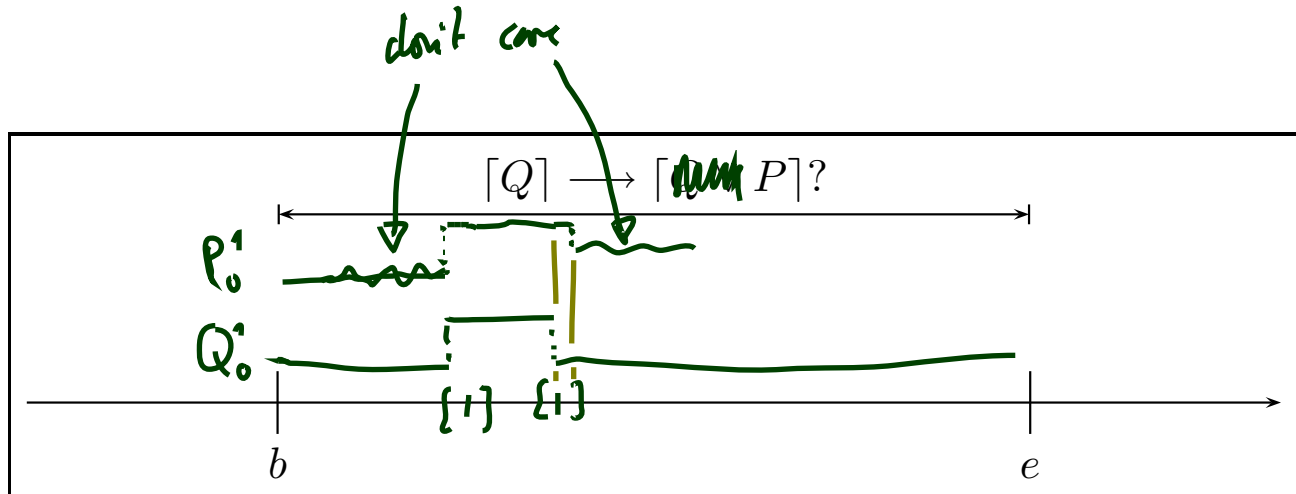
$$\forall x \bullet \Box((F \wedge l = x); l > 0 \implies (F \wedge l = x); [P]; \text{true})$$



$\hookrightarrow I$ on $[b, e]$ does not satisfy $[Q] \rightarrow [P]$

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

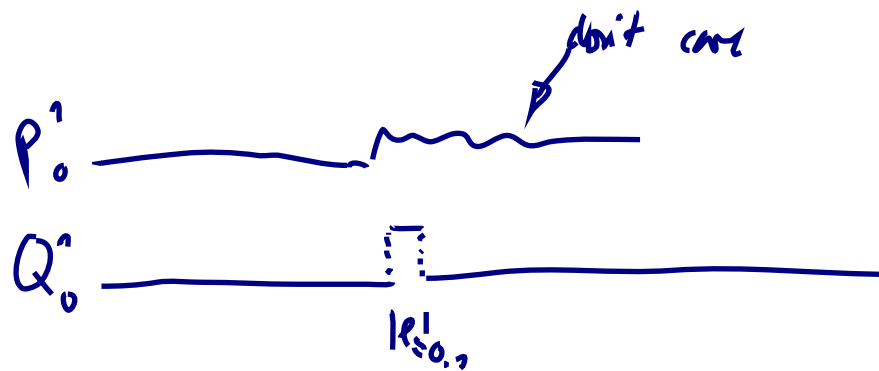
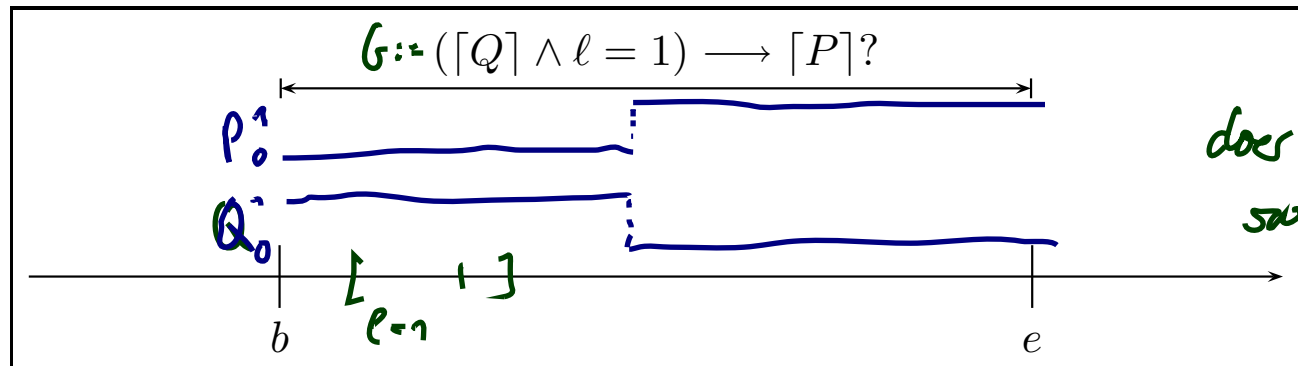
$$\forall x \bullet \Box((F \wedge l = x); l > 0 \implies (F \wedge l = x); [P]; true)$$



$$\Gamma Q \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma Q \vee P \Gamma$$

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

$$\forall x \bullet \square((F \wedge l = x); l > 0 \implies (F \wedge l = x); [P]; \text{true})$$

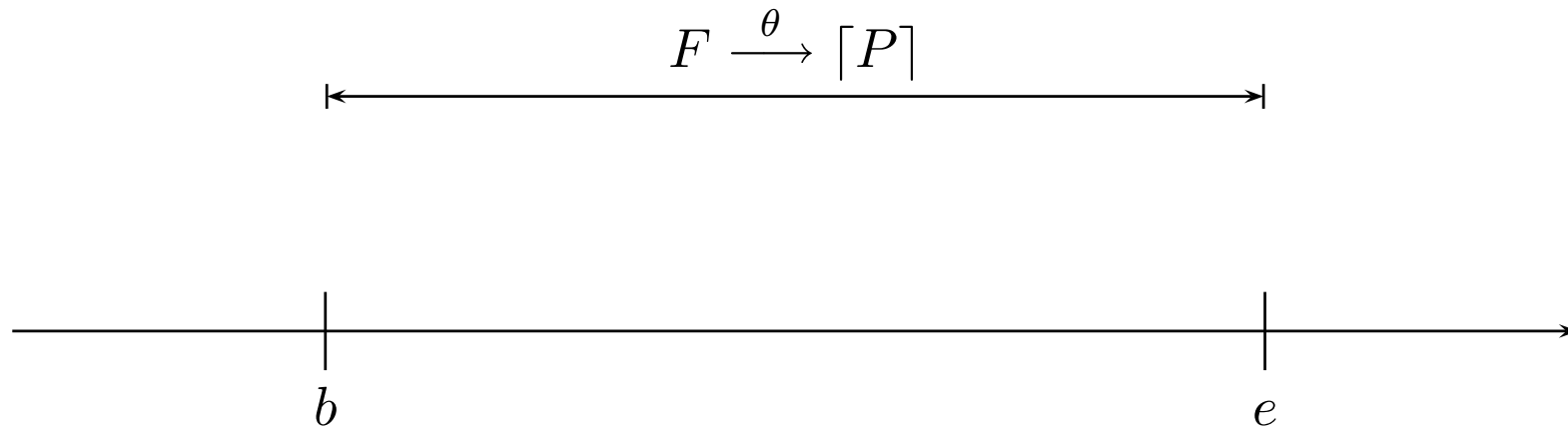


does sat. G
for any interpretation
of P

DC Standard Forms: (Timed) leads-to

- (Timed) leads-to: *rigid!*

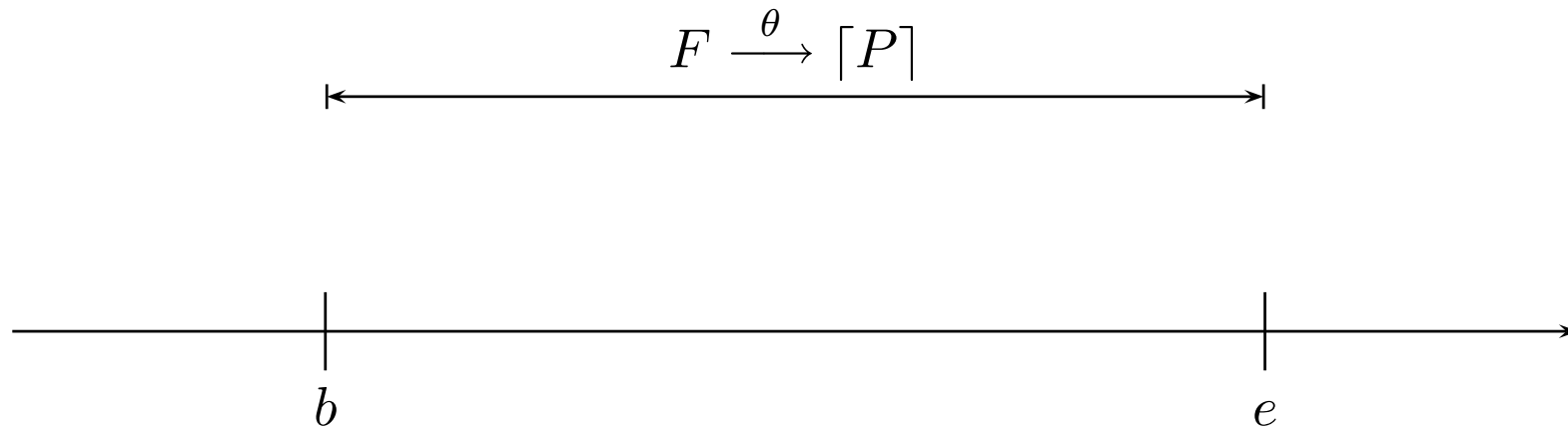
$$\underbrace{F \xrightarrow{\theta} [P]} \iff (F \wedge \ell = \theta) \longrightarrow [P]$$



DC Standard Forms: (Timed) up-to

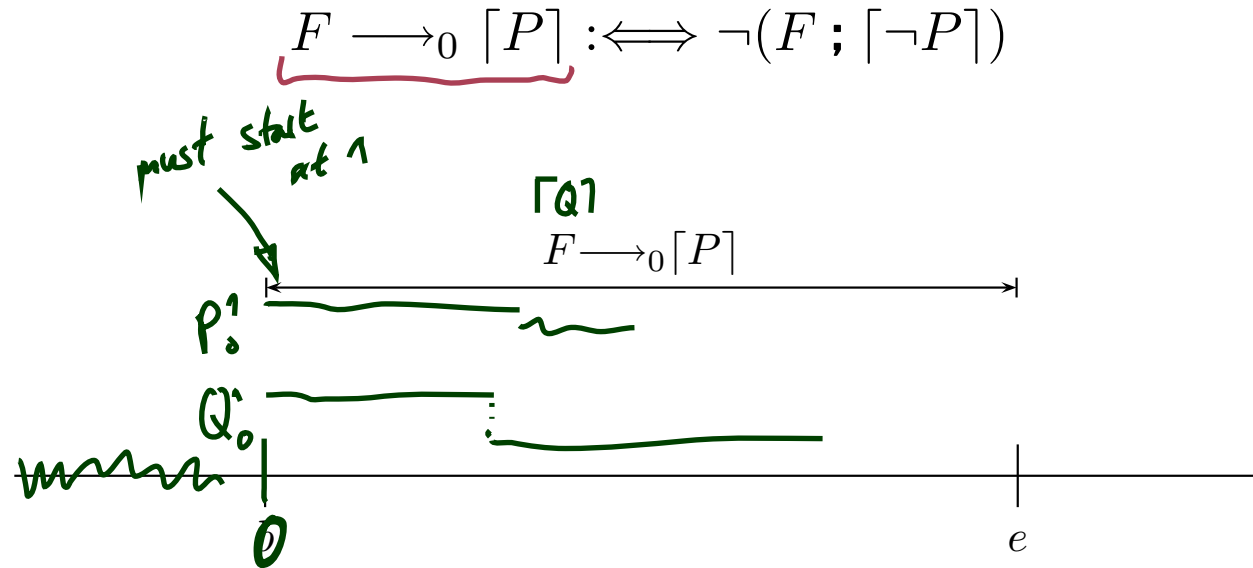
- (Timed) up-to:

$$\underbrace{F \xrightarrow{\leq \theta} [P]}_{\text{red underline}} : \iff (F \wedge \ell \leq \theta) \longrightarrow [P]$$



DC Standard Forms: Initialisation

- Followed-by-initially:



- (Timed) up-to-initially:

$$F \xrightarrow{\leq \theta}_0 [P] \iff (F \wedge \ell \leq \theta) \longrightarrow_0 [P]$$

- Initialisation:

$$[\] \vee [P] ; true$$

Control Automata

- Let X_1, \dots, X_k be k state variables ranging over **finite** domains $\mathcal{D}(X_1), \dots, \mathcal{D}(X_k)$.
- With a DC formula 'Impl' ranging over X_1, \dots, X_k we have a **system of k control automata**.
- 'Impl' is typically a conjunction of **DC implementables**.
- A state assertion of the form

$$X_i = d_i, \quad d_i \in \mathcal{D}(X_i),$$

which constrains the values of X_i , is called **basic phase** of X_i .

- A **phase** of X_i is a Boolean combination of basic phases of X_i .
- **Abbreviations:**
 - Write X_i instead of $X_i = 1$, if X_i is Boolean.
 - Write d_i instead of $X_i = d_i$, if $\mathcal{D}(X_i)$ is disjoint from $\mathcal{D}(X_j)$, $i \neq j$.

Control Automata: Example

Model of Gas Burner controller as a system of four control automata:

- H Boolean, representing **heat request**, (input)
- F Boolean, representing **flame**, (input)
- new | • C with $\mathcal{D}(C) = \{\text{idle, purge, ignite, burn}\}$, representing the (status of the) **controller**, (local)
- G Boolean, representing **gas valve**. (output)

- **Basic phase** of C :

$C = \text{purge}$ (or only: purge)

- **Phase** of C :

$\text{purge} \vee \text{idle}$

DC Implementables

- DC Implementables are special patterns of DC Standard Forms (due to A.P. Ravn).
- Within one pattern,
 - $\pi, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n, n \geq 0$, denote **phases** of **the same** state variable X_i ,
 - φ denotes a state assertion not depending on X_i .
- θ denotes a **rigid** term.

- **Initialisation:**

$$[\] \vee [\pi] ; true$$

- **Sequencing:**

$$[\pi] \longrightarrow [\pi \vee \pi_1 \vee \dots \vee \pi_n]$$

- **Progress:**

$$[\pi] \xrightarrow{\theta} [\neg\pi]$$

- **Synchronisation:**

$$[\pi \wedge \varphi] \xrightarrow{\theta} [\neg\pi]$$

DC Implementables Cont'd

- **Bounded Stability:**

$$[\neg\pi] ; [\pi \wedge \varphi] \xrightarrow{\leq\theta} [\pi \vee \pi_1 \vee \dots \vee \pi_n]$$

- **Unbounded Stability:**

$$[\neg\pi] ; [\pi \wedge \varphi] \longrightarrow [\pi \vee \pi_1 \vee \dots \vee \pi_n]$$

- **Bounded initial stability:**

$$[\pi \wedge \varphi] \xrightarrow{\leq\theta}_0 [\pi \vee \pi_1 \vee \dots \vee \pi_n]$$

- **Unbounded initial stability:**

$$[\pi \wedge \varphi] \longrightarrow_0 [\pi \vee \pi_1 \vee \dots \vee \pi_n]$$

Specification by DC Implementables

DC formula

- Let 'Impl' and X_1, \dots, X_k be a system of k control automata.
- Let 'Impl' be a conjunction of **DC implementables**.
- Then 'Impl' **specifies** all interpretations \mathcal{I} of X_1, \dots, X_k and all valuations \mathcal{V} such that

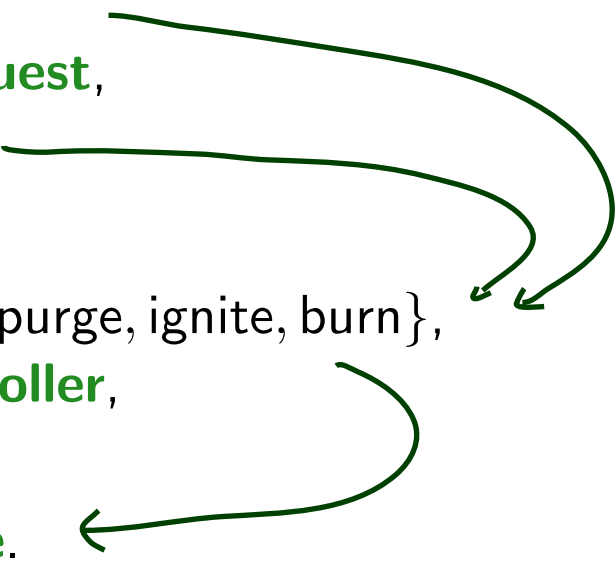
$$\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V} \models_0 \text{Impl}$$

- Hmm: And what does this have to do with controllers...?

Example: Gas Burner

Recall: Control Automata

Model of Gas Burner controller as a system of four control automata:

- H : Boolean,
representing **heat request**, (input)
 - F : Boolean,
representing **flame**, (input)
 - C with $\mathcal{D}(C) = \{\text{idle, purge, ignite, burn}\}$,
representing the **controller**, (local)
 - G : Boolean,
representing **gas valve**. (output)
- 

Gas Burner Controller Specification

$\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \text{idle} \rceil ; \text{true},$	$\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \neg H \rceil ; \text{true},$	$\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \neg F \rceil ; \text{true},$	$\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \neg G \rceil ; \text{true}$	(Init-1 - 4)
$\lceil \text{idle} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{idle} \vee \text{purge} \rceil$				(Seq-1)
$\lceil \text{purge} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{purge} \vee \text{ignite} \rceil$				(Seq-2)
$\lceil \text{ignite} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{ignite} \vee \text{burn} \rceil$				(Seq-3)
$\lceil \text{burn} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{burn} \vee \text{idle} \rceil$				(Seq-4)
$\lceil \text{purge} \rceil \xrightarrow{30+\varepsilon} \lceil \neg \text{purge} \rceil$				(Prog-1)
$\lceil \text{ignite} \rceil \xrightarrow{0.5+\varepsilon} \lceil \neg \text{ignite} \rceil$				(Prog-2)
$\lceil \text{idle} \wedge H \rceil \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \lceil \neg \text{idle} \rceil$				(Syn-1)
$\lceil \text{burn} \wedge (\neg H \vee \neg F) \rceil \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \lceil \neg \text{burn} \rceil$				(Syn-2)
$\lceil G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge}) \rceil \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \lceil \neg G \rceil$				(Syn-3)
$\lceil \neg G \wedge (\text{ignite} \vee \text{burn}) \rceil \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \lceil G \rceil$				(Syn-4)
$\lceil \neg \text{idle} \rceil ; \lceil \text{idle} \wedge \neg H \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{idle} \rceil$				(Stab-1)
$\lceil \text{idle} \wedge \neg H \rceil \longrightarrow_0 \lceil \text{idle} \rceil$				(Stab-1-init)
$\lceil \neg \text{purge} \rceil ; \lceil \text{purge} \rceil \xrightarrow{\leq 30} \lceil \text{purge} \rceil$				(Stab-2)
$\lceil \neg \text{ignite} \rceil ; \lceil \text{ignite} \rceil \xrightarrow{\leq 0.5} \lceil \text{ignite} \rceil$				(Stab-3)
$\lceil \neg \text{burn} \rceil ; \lceil \text{burn} \wedge H \wedge F \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{burn} \rceil$				(Stab-4)
$\lceil F \rceil ; \lceil \neg F \wedge \neg \text{ignite} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \neg F \rceil$				(Stab-5)
$\lceil \neg F \wedge \neg \text{ignite} \rceil \longrightarrow_0 \lceil \neg F \rceil$				(Stab-5-init)
$\lceil G \rceil ; \lceil \neg G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge}) \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \neg G \rceil$				(Stab-6)
$\lceil \neg G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge}) \rceil \longrightarrow_0 \lceil \neg G \rceil$				(Stab-6-init)
$\lceil \neg G \rceil ; \lceil G \wedge (\text{ignite} \vee \text{burn}) \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil G \rceil$				(Stab-7)

Gas Burner Controller Specification: Untimed

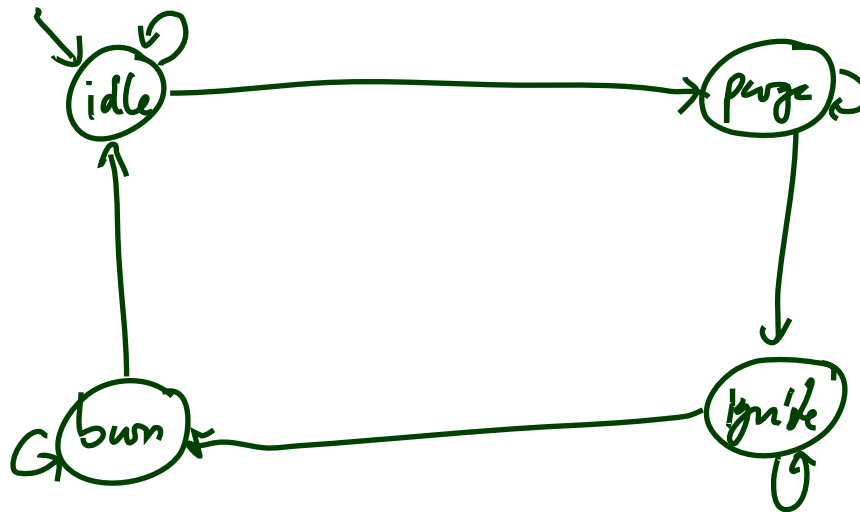
$\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \text{idle} \rceil ; \text{true}$ (Init-1)

$\lceil \text{idle} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{idle} \vee \text{purge} \rceil$ (Seq-1)

$\lceil \text{purge} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{purge} \vee \text{ignite} \rceil$ (Seq-2)

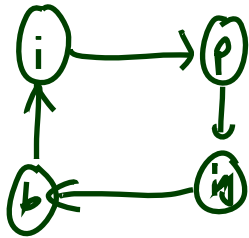
$\lceil \text{ignite} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{ignite} \vee \text{burn} \rceil$ (Seq-3)

$\lceil \text{burn} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{burn} \vee \text{idle} \rceil$ (Seq-4)

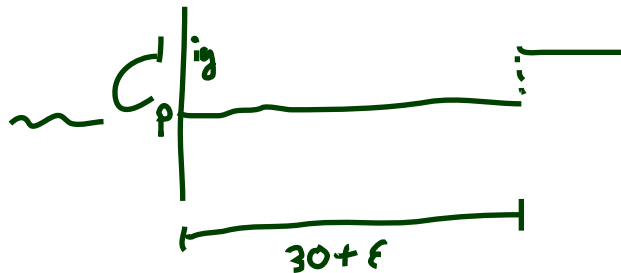


Gas Burner Controller Specification: Timing

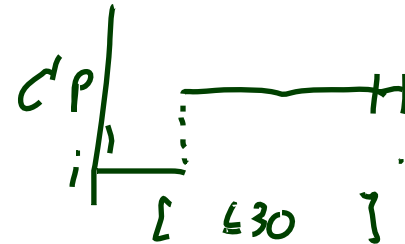
- $\lceil \text{purge} \rceil \xrightarrow{30+\epsilon} \lceil \neg \text{purge} \rceil$ (Prog-1)
 $\lceil \text{ignite} \rceil \xrightarrow{0.5+\epsilon} \lceil \neg \text{ignite} \rceil$ (Prog-2)
 $\lceil \neg \text{purge} \rceil ; \lceil \text{purge} \rceil \xrightarrow{\leq 30} \lceil \text{purge} \rceil$ (Stab-2)
 $\lceil \neg \text{ignite} \rceil ; \lceil \text{ignite} \rceil \xrightarrow{\leq 0.5} \lceil \text{ignite} \rceil$ (Stab-3)



Prog-1:
 (after $30+\epsilon$
 the latest,
 p is b4!)



Stab-2:
 (stay in purge
 at least
 30)



Gas Burner Controller Specification: Outputs

$$\overset{\pi}{\lceil} [G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge})] \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} [\neg G] \overset{\neg\pi}{\rfloor} \quad (\text{Syn-3})$$

$$\lceil [\neg G \wedge (\text{ignite} \vee \text{burn})] \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} [G] \rfloor \quad (\text{Syn-4})$$

$$\lceil [G] ; \lceil [\neg G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge})] \longrightarrow \lceil [\neg G] \rfloor \quad (\text{Stab-6})$$

$$\lceil [\neg G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge})] \longrightarrow_0 \lceil [\neg G] \rfloor \quad (\text{Stab-6-init})$$

$$\lceil [\neg G] ; \lceil [G \wedge (\text{ignite} \vee \text{burn})] \longrightarrow \lceil [G] \rfloor \quad (\text{Stab-7})$$

value closed
after ε the latest

value stays closed/open

Gas Burner Controller Specification: Inputs

$$[\text{idle} \wedge H] \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} [\neg \text{idle}] \quad (\text{Syn-1})$$

$$[\text{burn} \wedge (\neg H \vee \neg F)] \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} [\neg \text{burn}] \quad (\text{Syn-2})$$

$$[\neg \text{idle}] ; [\text{idle} \wedge \neg H] \longrightarrow [\text{idle}] \quad (\text{Stab-1})$$

$$[\text{idle} \wedge \neg H] \longrightarrow_0 [\text{idle}] \quad (\text{Stab-1-init})$$

$$[\neg \text{burn}] ; [\text{burn} \wedge H \wedge F] \longrightarrow [\text{burn}] \quad (\text{Stab-4})$$

Gas Burner Controller Specification: Assumptions

$\Box \vee [\neg H] ; true$ (Init-2)

$\Box \vee [\neg F] ; true$ (Init-3)

$(\Box \vee [\neg G] ; true)$ (Init-4)

$[F] ; [\neg F \wedge \neg \text{ignite}] \longrightarrow [\neg F]$ (Stab-5)

$[\neg F \wedge \neg \text{ignite}] \longrightarrow_0 [\neg F]$ (Stab-5-init)

Could go
to slide 23



Gas Burner Controller Correctness Proof

$$\text{GB-Ctrl} := \text{Init-1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \text{Stab-7} \wedge \varepsilon > 0$$

Recall:

$$\text{Req} := \iff \Box(\ell \geq 60 \implies 20 \cdot \int L \leq \ell)$$

and (cf. [Olderog and Dierks, 2008])

$$\models \text{Req-1} \implies \text{Req}$$

for the **simplified**

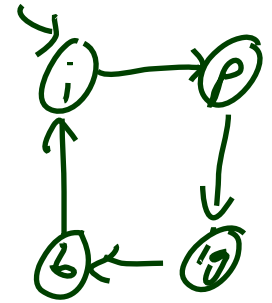
$$\text{Req-1} := \Box(\ell \leq 30 \implies \int L \leq 1).$$

Here we show

$$\models \text{GB-Ctrl} \wedge A(\varepsilon) \implies \text{Req-1}.$$

Lemma 3.15

$$\models \text{GB-Ctrl} \implies \Box \left(\begin{array}{l} ([\text{idle}] \implies \int G \leq \varepsilon) \\ \wedge ([\text{purge}] \implies \int G \leq \varepsilon) \\ \wedge ([\text{ignite}] \implies \ell \leq 0.5 + \varepsilon) \\ \wedge ([\text{burn}] \implies \int \neg F \leq 2\varepsilon) \end{array} \right)$$



Proof: Let \mathcal{I} be an interpretation, \mathcal{V} a valuation, and $[c, d]$ an interval with $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, [c, d] \models \text{GB-Ctrl}$. Let $[b, e] \subseteq [c, d]$.

- Case 1: $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, [b, e] \models [\text{idle}]$

$$[G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge})] \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} [\neg G] \quad (\text{Syn-3})$$

$$[G] ; [\neg G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge})] \longrightarrow [\neg G] \quad (\text{Stab-6})$$

conclude

$$\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, [b, e] \models \Box \left([G] \implies \ell \leq \varepsilon \right) \wedge \neg \Diamond \left([G] ; [\neg G] ; [G] \right)$$

gas valve doesn't open up again in idle-phase

- Case 2: $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, [b, e] \models [\text{purge}]$ Analogously to case 1.

Lemma 3.15 Cont'd

$$\begin{aligned}
 ([\text{idle}] &\implies f G \leq \varepsilon) \\
 ([\text{purge}] &\implies f G \leq \varepsilon) \\
 ([\text{ignite}] &\implies \ell \leq 0.5 + \varepsilon) \\
 ([\text{burn}] &\implies f \neg F \leq 2\varepsilon)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Case 3: $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, [b, e] \models [\text{ignite}]$

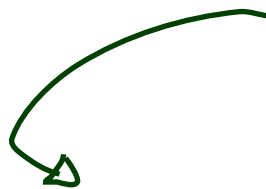
$$[\text{ignite}] \xrightarrow{0.5+\varepsilon} [\neg \text{ignite}] \quad (\text{Prog-2})$$

$$\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, [b, e] \models \ell \leq 0.5 + \varepsilon$$

- Case 4: $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, [b, e] \models [\text{burn}]$

$$[\text{burn} \wedge (\neg H \vee \neg F)] \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} [\neg \text{burn}] \quad (\text{Syn-2})$$

$$[F] ; [\neg F \wedge \neg \text{ignite}] \longrightarrow [\neg F] \quad (\text{Stab-5})$$



$$\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, [b, e] \models \Box([\neg F] \implies \ell \leq \varepsilon) \wedge \neg \Diamond([F] ; [\neg F] ; [F])$$

Handwritten notes in green ink:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &[\neg F] \\
 &[\neg F]; [\neg F] \\
 &\clubsuit [\neg F]; [\neg F]; [\neg F] \\
 &[\neg F]; [\neg F]
 \end{aligned}$$

References

References

[Olderog and Dierks, 2008] Olderog, E.-R. and Dierks, H. (2008). *Real-Time Systems - Formal Specification and Automatic Verification*. Cambridge University Press.