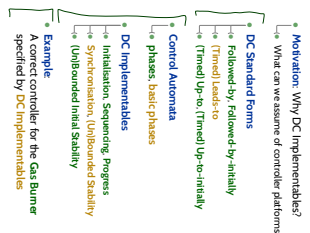


Content



DC Implementables: Motivation

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.

$$\square((\neg B) \wedge L = 5; \{B\}) \implies (L = \text{yellow}; \{true\})$$

"whenever a pedestrian presses the button **5 time units from now**, then **now** the traffic lights should already be yellow"

Plus: road traffic should not see yellow all the time

$$\square((B \wedge L = \text{green}; \{L = 5\}) \implies (true; \{L = \text{red}\}))$$

"whenever a pedestrian presses the button **now** while road traffic sees green then **5 time units later** (the latest) road traffic should see red"

Requirements vs. Implementations

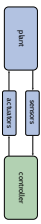
- Problem: in general, a DC requirement doesn't tell how to achieve it; how to build a controller/write a program which ensures it.

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 of the controller behaviour, which uses **not these low** operations,

then proving correctness (still) amounts to proving $\text{impl} \implies \text{Req}$ (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...



Plan:

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



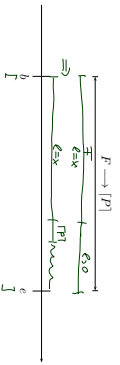
6.16

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by

In the following F is a **DC formula**, P a **state assertion**, θ a **rigid term**
 • Followed-by: $F \rightarrow [P] \Leftrightarrow \neg \langle F; [-P] \rangle \Leftrightarrow \Box \langle F; [-P] \rangle$

In other symbols

$$\forall x \bullet \Box \langle (F \wedge \ell = x); \ell > 0 \rangle \Rightarrow (F \wedge \ell = x); [P]; \text{true}$$



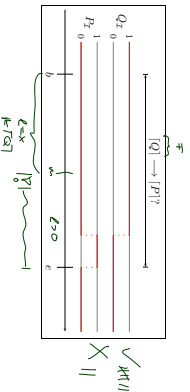
8.16

DC Standard Forms

7.16

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

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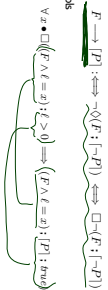
9.16

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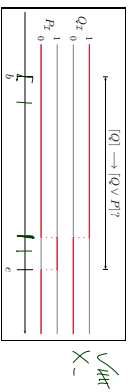
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8.16

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

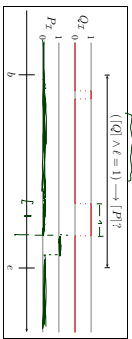
$$\forall x \bullet \Box \langle (F \wedge \ell = x); \ell > 0 \rangle \Rightarrow (F \wedge \ell = x); [P]; \text{true}$$



10.16

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

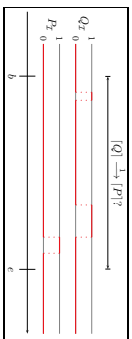
$$\xrightarrow{F \rightarrow TP^T} \forall x \bullet \square((F \wedge \ell = x) : \ell > 0 \implies (F \wedge \ell = x) : [P] ; \text{true})$$



11.36

DC Standard Forms: (Timed) leads-to

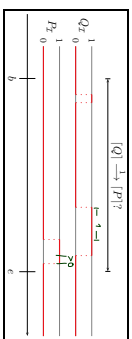
- (Timed) leads-to: $F \xrightarrow{\theta} [P] \iff (F \wedge \ell = \theta) \rightarrow [P]$



12.36

DC Standard Forms: (Timed) leads-to

- (Timed) leads-to: $F \xrightarrow{\theta} [P] \iff (F \wedge \ell = \theta) \rightarrow [P]$



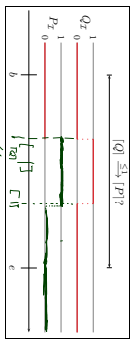
"If F persists for (at least) θ time units from time t , then there is $[P]$ after $\theta + t$."

12.36

DC Standard Forms: (Timed) up-to

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

- (Timed) up-to: $F \xrightarrow{S\theta} [P] \iff (F \wedge \ell \leq \theta) \rightarrow [P]$

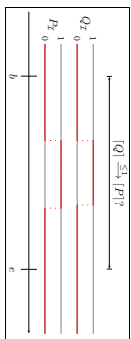


13.36

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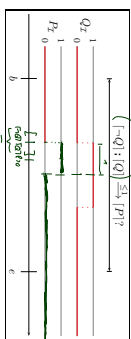


13.36

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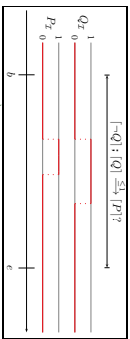


14.36

DC Standard Forms: (Timed) up-to

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

- (Timed) up-to: $F \stackrel{\leq \theta}{\sim} [P] \iff (F \wedge t \leq \theta) \rightarrow [P]$



"during all θ -phases of at most θ time units, there needs to be $[P]$ as well"

14/36

Control Automata

- Let X_1, \dots, X_k be state variables with finite domains $D(X_1), \dots, D(X_k)$.
- X_1, \dots, X_k together with a DC formula 'Impf' (over X_1, \dots, X_k) is called **system of a control automata**.

- 'Impf' is typically a conjunction of DC implementables (\rightarrow in a minute)

Example: (Simplified) traffic lights: $X : \{\text{red, green, yellow}\}$.

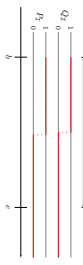
$$\text{Impf} := (\text{red} \rightarrow \text{red} \vee \text{green}) \wedge (\text{green} \rightarrow \text{green} \vee \text{yellow}) \wedge (\text{yellow} \rightarrow \text{yellow} \vee \text{red}) \wedge (\bigvee \text{red} ; \text{true})$$

system of a control automata

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DC Standard Forms: Initialisation

- Followed-by-initially: $F \rightarrow_0 [P] \iff \neg(F); [\neg P]$



"after an initial phase with $[P \wedge Q]$, $[P]$ persists for some non-point interval"

- (Timed) up-to-initially: $F \stackrel{\leq \theta}{\rightarrow}_0 [P] \iff (F \wedge t \leq \theta) \rightarrow_0 [P]$

- Initialization: $\square \vee [P] ; \text{true}$

15/36

Control Automata

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- Where's the automaton? Here, look:



17/36

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17/36

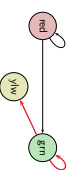
Control Automata

- Let X_1, \dots, X_k be state variables with finite domains $D(X_1), \dots, D(X_k)$.
- X_1, \dots, X_k together with a DC formula Impl^f (over X_1, \dots, X_k) is called **system of k control automata**.
- Impl^f is typically a conjunction of **DC implementables** (\rightarrow in a minute)

Example: (Simplified) traffic lights: $X : \{\text{red, green, yellow}\}$.

$$\text{Impl} := ([\text{red}] \rightarrow [\text{red} \vee \text{green}]) \wedge ([\text{green}] \rightarrow [\text{green} \vee \text{yellow}]) \wedge ([\text{yellow}] \rightarrow [\text{yellow} \vee \text{red}]) \wedge ([\neg \vee [\text{red}]; \text{true}])$$

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17/36

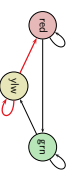
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- Where's the automaton? Here, look:



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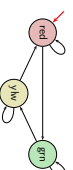
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17/36

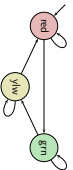
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- Where's the automaton? Here, look:



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Phases

- A state assertion of the form $X_i = d_i, \dots, d_k \in P(X)$, 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 $D(X_i)$ is disjoint from $D(X_j), i \neq j$.

- Examples**

- Basic phases of $X : \{X = \text{green}\}$ (green) (red) (yellow)
- Phases of $X : \{X = \text{green} \vee X = \text{yellow}\}$ (green \vee yellow) (\neg red) ...
- Use o phaset: $\{X = \text{green} \wedge B = \text{phase}\}$ (\neg red) ...
- [then different abbreviations]

18/36

DC Implementables

19/36

DC Implementables

- are special patterns of DC Standard Forms (due to AP Bavn).
- Within one pattern,
 - $\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_m, m \geq 0$, 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:**

$$\bigwedge V [\pi] : \text{true}$$

Initially, the control automaton is in phase " π ".
- Sequencing:**

$$[\pi] \xrightarrow{\theta} [\pi' \wedge \varphi \vee \dots \vee \pi_n]$$

"When the control automaton is in π , it subsequently stays in π or moves to one of π_1, \dots, π_m ".
- Progress:**

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

"After the control automaton stayed in phase " π " for θ time units, it subsequently leaves this phase thus progresses".

20.16

DC Implementables Cont'd

- Synchronisation:**

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

"After the control automaton stayed for θ time units in phase " π " with the condition φ being true, it subsequently leaves this phase".
- Bounded Stability:**

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

"If the control automaton changed its phase to π with the condition φ being true and the time since this change does not exceed θ time units, it subsequently stays in π or moves to one of π_1, \dots, π_m ".
- Unbounded Stability:**

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

"If the control automaton changed its phase to π with the condition φ being true, it subsequently stays in π or moves to one of π_1, \dots, π_m ".

21.16

DC Implementables Cont'd

- Bounded Initial Stability:**

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

"When the control automaton initially is in phase " π " with condition φ being true, the control automaton subsequently stays in π or moves to one of π_1, \dots, π_m ".
- Unbounded Initial Stability:**

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"When the control automaton initially is in phase " π " with condition φ being true, the control automaton subsequently stays in π or moves to one of π_1, \dots, π_m ".

22.16

Using DC Implementables for (Controller) Specifications

- Let X_1, \dots, X_k be a system of k control automata.
- Let "Imp1" be a conjunction of DC Implementables.
 - Then "Imp1" specifies / denotes all interpretations I of X_1, \dots, X_k and all valuations V such that $X, Y \models_{=0} \text{Imp1}$
 - In other words, "Imp1" denotes the set $\{(X, Y) \mid X, Y \models_{=0} \text{Imp1}\}$ of interpretations and valuations which realise "Imp1" from 0.
- Controller Verification:**

If "Imp1" describes (exactly or over-approximating) the behaviour of a controller, then proving the controller correct wrt. requirements "Req" amounts to showing

$$\models_{=0} \text{Imp1} \implies \text{Req}$$
- Controller Specification:** Dear programmers, "Imp1" describes my design idea (and I have shown $\models_{=0} \text{Imp1} \implies \text{Req}$). Please provide a controller program whose behaviour is a subset of "Imp1"; that is: a correct implementation of my design.

23.16

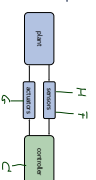
Example: Gas Burner

24.16

Control Automata for the Gas Burner

A gas burner controller can be modelled as a system of four control automata:

- inputs / sensors**
 - $H : \{0, 1\}$ – heating request
 - $F : \{0, 1\}$ – flame sensor
- Implementables constituting phases of H, F express environment assumptions. H, F in controller implementables correspond to reading sensor values.
- outputs / actuators**
 - $G : \{0, 1\}$ – gas valve
- Implementables constituting phases of G describe the connection between controller states and actuators.
- local state / controller**
 - $C : \{\text{idle, purge, ignite, burn}\}$
- to produce the desired behaviour, the controller makes use of four local states



25.16

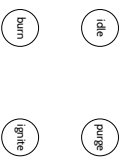
Gas Burner Controller: Control State Changes

C : {idle, purge, ignite, burn}

```

[] V [idle] : true
[idle] → [idle V purge] (Seq-1)
[purge] → [purge V ignite] (Seq-2)
[ignite] → [ignite V burn] (Seq-3)
[burn] → [burn V idle] (Seq-4)

```



26.w

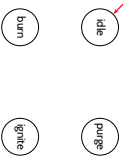
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26.w

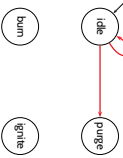
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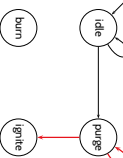
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26.w

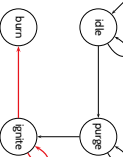
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26.w

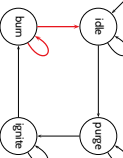
Gas Burner Controller: Control State Changes

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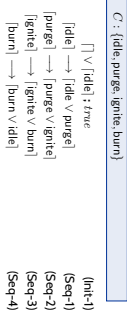
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26.w

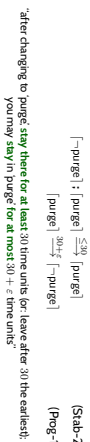
Gas Burner Controller: Control State Changes



(Init-1)
(Seq-1)
(Seq-2)
(Seq-3)
(Seq-4)

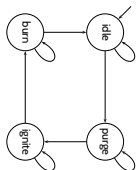
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Gas Burner Controller: Timing Constraints



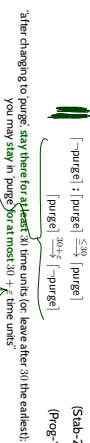
(Stab-2)
(Prog-1)

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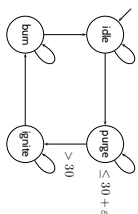
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Gas Burner Controller: Timing Constraints



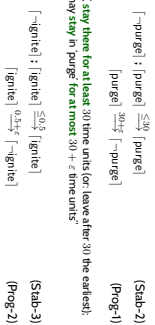
(Stab-2)
(Prog-1)

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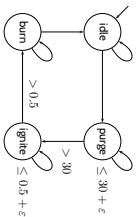


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Gas Burner Controller: Timing Constraints

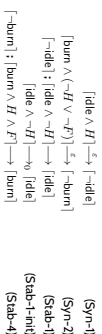


(Stab-2)
(Prog-1)
(Stab-3)
(Prog-2)

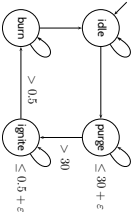


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Gas Burner Controller: Inputs

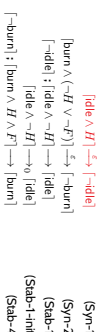


(Syn-1)
(Syn-2)
(Stab-1)
(Stab-1-Int)
(Stab-4)

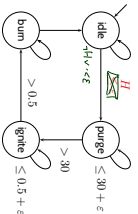


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Gas Burner Controller: Inputs

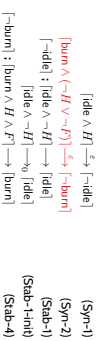


(Syn-1)
(Syn-2)
(Stab-1)
(Stab-1-Int)
(Stab-4)



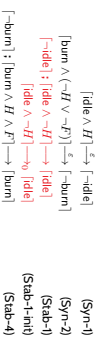
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Gas Burner Controller: Inputs



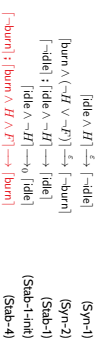
28.6

Gas Burner Controller: Inputs



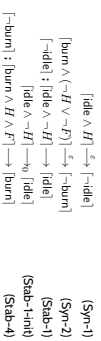
28.6

Gas Burner Controller: Inputs



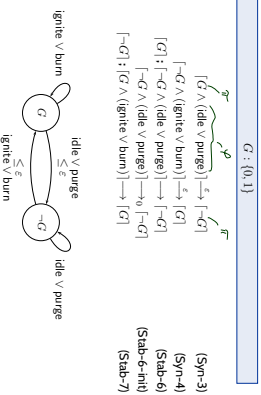
28.6

Gas Burner Controller: Inputs



28.6

Gas Burner Controller: Outputs



29.6

Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

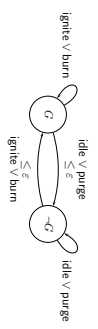


30.6

Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

$G : \{0,1\}$

$\prod \forall [-G] : true$ (Int-4)

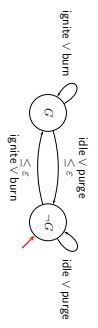


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Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

$G : \{0,1\}$

$\prod \forall [-G] : true$ (Int-4)

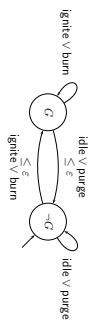


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Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

$G : \{0,1\}$

$\prod \forall [-G] : true$ (Int-4)



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Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

$H : \{0,1\}$

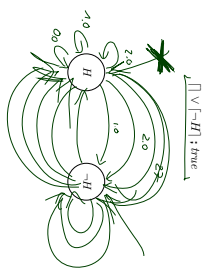
$\prod \forall [-H] : true$ (Int-2)

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Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

$H : \{0,1\}$

$\prod \forall [-H] : true$ (Int-2)



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Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

$H : \{0,1\}$

$\prod \forall [-H] : true$ (Int-2)



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$F : \{0,1\}$

$\Box \vee [\neg F] : true$
 (Int-3)
 (Sub-5)
 $[F] : [\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow \neg [F]$
 (Sub-5-int)
 $[\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow_0 [F]$

32.6

$F : \{0,1\}$

$\Box \vee [\neg F] : true$
 (Int-3)
 (Sub-5)
 $[F] : [\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow \neg [F]$
 (Sub-5-int)
 $[\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow_0 [F]$



32.6

$F : \{0,1\}$

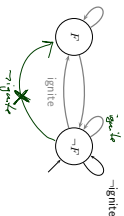
$\Box \vee [\neg F] : true$
 (Int-3)
 (Sub-5)
 $[F] : [\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow \neg [F]$
 (Sub-5-int)
 $[\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow_0 [F]$



32.6

$F : \{0,1\}$

$\Box \vee [\neg F] : true$
 (Int-3)
 (Sub-5)
 $[F] : [\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow \neg [F]$
 (Sub-5-int)
 $[\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow_0 [F]$



32.6

$F : \{0,1\}$

$\Box \vee [\neg F] : true$
 (Int-3)
 (Sub-5)
 $[F] : [\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow \neg [F]$
 (Sub-5-int)
 $[\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow_0 [F]$



32.6

Gas Valve (output)

$\Box \vee [\neg G] : true$ (Int-4)
 $[G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge})] \rightarrow \neg [G]$ (Syn-3)
 $[\neg G \wedge (\text{ignite} \vee \text{burn})] \rightarrow [G]$ (Syn-4)
 $[G] : [\neg G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge})] \rightarrow \neg [G]$ (Sub-6)
 $[\neg G \wedge (\text{idle} \vee \text{purge})] \rightarrow_0 [G]$ (Sub-6-int)
 $[\neg G] : [G \wedge (\text{ignite} \vee \text{burn})] \rightarrow [G]$ (Sub-7)

Controller (local)

$\Box \vee [\text{idle}] : true$ (Int-1)
 (Seq-1)
 $[\text{idle}] \rightarrow [\text{idle} \vee \text{purge}]$ (Seq-1)
 $[\text{purge}] \rightarrow [\text{purge} \vee \text{ignite}]$ (Seq-2)
 $[\text{ignite}] \rightarrow [\text{ignite} \vee \text{burn}]$ (Seq-3)
 $[\text{burn}] \rightarrow [\text{burn} \vee \text{idle}]$ (Seq-4)
 $[\text{purge}] \xrightarrow{0.5} [\neg \text{ignite}]$ (Prog-2)
 $[\text{ignite}] \xrightarrow{0.5} [\neg \text{ignite}]$ (Prog-3)
 $[\neg \text{purge}] : [\text{purge}] \xrightarrow{0.5} [\text{purge}]$ (Sub-2)
 $[\neg \text{ignite}] : [\text{ignite}] \xrightarrow{0.5} [\text{ignite}]$ (Sub-3)
 $[\text{idle} \wedge \text{idle}] \xrightarrow{\Delta} [\text{idle}]$ (Syn-1)
 $[\text{burn} \wedge (\neg F \vee \neg F)] \xrightarrow{\Delta} [\text{burn}]$ (Sub-2)
 $[\text{idle}] : [\text{idle} \wedge \neg F] \xrightarrow{\Delta} [\text{idle}]$ (Sub-3)
 $[\text{idle} \wedge F] \xrightarrow{\Delta} [\text{idle}]$ (Sub-3-int)
 $[\text{burn}] : [\text{burn} \wedge \neg F] \xrightarrow{\Delta} [\text{burn}]$ (Sub-4)

Heating Request (input)

$\Box \vee [\neg H] : true$ (Int-2)
 $[H] : [\neg H] : true$ (Int-3)
 $[F] : [\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow \neg [F]$ (Sub-5)
 $[\neg F \wedge \neg ignite] \rightarrow_0 [F]$ (Sub-5-int)

33.6

- Controller hardware platforms can
 - read inputs, change local state
 - wait, write outputs
- If we limit controller behaviour descriptions to these "operations", there's (at least) no principle obstacle to implement the design
- One such limited specification language
 - DC Implementables,
 - a set of patterns of DC Standard Forms
- DC Implementables: basically constrain:
 - local state changes, synchronization with inputs
 - and outputs, timeliness and progress
- This is sufficient to formalize a **correct (state) Gas Burner controller design** specification

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References

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References

Olaeng, E.-R. and Dinko, H. (2008). *Real-Time Systems - Formal Specification and Automatic Verification*. Cambridge University Press.

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