Real-Time Systems

Lecture 8: DC Implementables I

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 Observables and Evolutions
 Duration Calculus (DC)
 Semantical Correctness Proofs
 DC <u>Decidability</u>
 DC Implementables 8-7 Content PLC-Automata Timed Sequence Diagrams, or Quasi-equal Clocks, or Automatic Code Generation, orwhether a TA satisfies a DC formula, observer-based Timed Automata (TA), Uppaal
Ngfworks of Timed Automata
Region/Den-Abstraction
Ta model-Checking
Extended Timed Automata
Undecidability Results

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.

$$\square((\underbrace{[\neg B] \land \ell = 5; [B])} \implies (\underbrace{[L = \mathbf{yellow}] : true}))$$

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

DC Implementables: Motivation

Plus: road traffic should not see 'yellow' all the time.

 $\square((\lceil B \wedge L = \mathsf{green} \rceil \, ; \ell = 5) \implies (\mathit{true} \, ; \lceil L = \mathsf{red} \rceil))$

"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.
- So, if we have

(But not, e.g., consider future inputs no

- a DC requirement 'Req'
 a description 'Impli in DC of the controller behaviour, which 'uses' <u>lust these four</u> operations.

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Content

 Example
 A correct controller for the Gas Burner specified by DC implementables Initialisation, Sequencing, Progress
 Synchronisation, (Un)Bounded Stability
 (Un)Bounded Initial Stability Followed-by, Followed-by-initially
 (Timed) Leads-to
 (Timed) Up-to. (Timed) Up-to-initially DC Standard Forms e phases, basic phases Motivation: Why DC Implementables?
 What can we assume of controller platforms? DC Implementables Control Automata

Approach: Control Automata and DC Implementables

- Introduce <u>DC Standard Forms</u> (a sub-language of DC)

DC Standard Forms

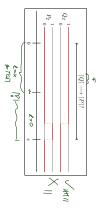


 Example: a correct controller design for the notorious Gas Burner Introduce Control Automata
 Introduce DC Implementables as a subset of DC Standard Forms

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

 $DC\ Standard\ Forms:\ Followed-by$ In the following: F is a DC formula. P a state assertion, θ a rigid term.

 $\forall x \bullet \Box ((F \land \ell = x) \, ; \, \ell > 0 \implies (F \land \ell = x) \, ; \, \lceil P \rceil \, ; \, \mathit{true})$ $F \longrightarrow \lceil P \rceil : \Longleftrightarrow \neg \Diamond (F : \lceil \neg P \rceil) \iff \Box \neg (F : \lceil \neg P \rceil)$



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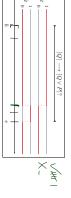
DC Standard Forms: Followed-by

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

 $F \longrightarrow [P] : \iff \neg \Diamond (F \colon [\neg P]) \iff \Box \neg (F \colon [\neg P])$ in other symbols $\forall x \bullet \Box ((F \land \ell = x) : \{ \ge 0) \Longrightarrow ((F \land \ell = x) : [F] : true)$

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

 $\forall\,x\bullet\Box((F\wedge\ell=x)\,;\,\ell>0\implies(F\wedge\ell=x)\,;\,\lceil P\rceil\,;\,true)$



• (Timed) up-to: $F \stackrel{\leq \theta}{=} [P] : \Longleftrightarrow (F \land \ell \leq \theta) \longrightarrow [P]$ DC Standard Forms: (Timed) up-to

 $\forall x \bullet \Box ((F \land \ell = x) \ ; \ell > 0 \implies (F \land \ell = x) \ ; \lceil P \rceil \ ; true)$

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

DC Standard Forms: (Timed) leads-to

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- (Timed) leads-to: $F \stackrel{\theta}{\longrightarrow} [P] : \Longleftrightarrow (F \wedge \ell = \theta) \longrightarrow [P]$

• (Timed) leads-to: $F \stackrel{\theta}{\longrightarrow} [P] : \iff (F \land \ell = \theta) \longrightarrow [P]$

 $\overrightarrow{F} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{IP} \overrightarrow{l} \quad \forall x \bullet \Box ((F \land \ell = x) : \ell > 0) \implies (F \land \ell = x) : [P] : true)$

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"if F persists for (at least) θ time units from time t, then there is $\lceil P \rceil$ after $\theta + t$ "

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DC Standard Forms: (Timed) up-to

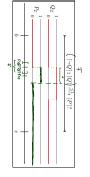
 $\forall x \bullet \Box ((F \land \ell = x) \, ; \ell > 0 \implies (F \land \ell = x) \, ; \lceil P \rceil \, ; \mathit{true})$

• (Timed) up-to: $F \stackrel{\leq \theta}{\longrightarrow} [P] : \iff (F \land \ell \leq \theta) \longrightarrow [P]$

 $\forall\,x\bullet\Box((F\wedge\ell=x)\,;\,\ell>0\implies(F\wedge\ell=x)\,;\,[P]\,;\,bue)$

DC Standard Forms: (Timed) up-to

• (fimed) up-to: $F \stackrel{\leq \theta}{\Longrightarrow} [P] : \Longleftrightarrow (F \land \ell \leq \theta) \longrightarrow [P]$



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DC Standard Forms: (Timed) up-to

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$$F \stackrel{\leq \theta}{\Longrightarrow} [P] : \Longleftrightarrow (F \land \ell \leq \theta) \longrightarrow [P]$$

 $\forall x \bullet \Box ((F \land \ell = x) ; \ell > 0 \implies (F \land \ell = x) ; \lceil P \rceil ; true)$



"during all $\widetilde{\mathbb{A}}$ -phases of at most θ time units, there needs to be $\lceil P \rceil$ as well"

DC Standard Forms: Initialisation

Followed-by-initially:

$$F \longrightarrow_0 [P] : \Longleftrightarrow \neg (F : [\neg P])$$

$$\downarrow P \longrightarrow_0 [P] : \Longrightarrow \neg (F : [\neg P])$$

$$\downarrow Q_t \downarrow 0$$

$$\downarrow P_t \downarrow 0$$

$$\downarrow P_t \downarrow 0$$

$$\downarrow P_t \downarrow 0$$

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

(Timed) up-to-initially:

$$F \stackrel{\leq \theta}{\longrightarrow}_0 [P] : \Longleftrightarrow (F \land \ell \leq \theta) \longrightarrow_0 [P]$$

Initialisation:



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Control Automata

Control Automata

• Let X_1,\ldots,X_k be state variables with finite domains $\mathcal{D}(X_1),\ldots,\mathcal{D}(X_k)$.

• X_1,\dots,X_k together with a DC formula 'Impl' (over X_1,\dots,X_k) is called system of k control automata.

• Impl' is typically a conjunction of DC implementables. (\rightarrow in a minute) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z^{\frac{1}{2}d} \cdot wz.$ [Example: (Simplified) traffic lights: $X: \{\text{red}, \text{green}, \text{yellow}\}.$

- system of 1 cartal automates

- Let X_1,\dots,X_k be state variables with finite domains $\mathcal{D}(X_1),\dots,\mathcal{D}(X_k)$.
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$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Impl} &:= (\lceil \mathsf{red} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{red} \vee \mathsf{green} \rceil) \quad \wedge \quad (\lceil \mathsf{green} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{green} \vee \mathsf{yellow} \rceil) \\ & \wedge \quad (\lceil \mathsf{yellow} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{yellow} \vee \mathsf{red} \rceil) \quad \wedge \quad (\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \mathsf{red} \rceil : \mathit{true}) \end{aligned}$$

Where's the automaton? Here, look:





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Control Automata

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

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{Impl} := (\lceil \mathsf{red} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{red} \vee \mathsf{green} \rceil) & \land & (\lceil \mathsf{green} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{green} \vee \mathsf{yellow} \rceil) \\ \land & (\lceil \mathsf{yellow} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{yellow} \vee \mathsf{red} \rceil) & \land & (\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \mathsf{red} \rceil \colon \mathit{true}) \end{split}$$

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

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\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Impl} &:= (\lceil \mathsf{red} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{red} \vee \mathsf{green} \rceil) \quad \land \quad (\lceil \mathsf{green} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{green} \vee \mathsf{yellow} \rceil) \\ & \land \quad (\lceil \mathsf{yellow} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{yellow} \vee \mathsf{red} \rceil) \quad \land \quad (\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \mathsf{red} \rceil ; \mathit{true}) \end{aligned}
```

Where's the automaton? Here, look:



* X_1,\dots,X_k together with a DC formula 'Impl' (over X_1,\dots,X_k) is called system of k control automata.

• Let X_1,\dots,X_k be state variables with finite domains $\mathcal{D}(X_1),\dots,\mathcal{D}(X_k)$.

Control Automata

 \bullet 'Impl' is typically a conjunction of DC implementables. (\rightarrow in a minute)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Impl} &:= (\lceil \mathsf{red} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{red} \vee \mathsf{green} \rceil) \quad \wedge \quad (\lceil \mathsf{green} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{green} \vee \vee \mathsf{gellow} \rceil) \\ & \wedge \quad (\lceil \mathsf{yellow} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{yellow} \vee \mathsf{red} \rceil) \quad \wedge \quad (\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \mathsf{red} \rceil ; \mathit{true}) \end{aligned}$$

Where's the automaton? Here, look:



• Let X_1, \ldots, X_k be state variables with finite domains $\mathcal{D}(X_1), \ldots, \mathcal{D}(X_k)$.

Control Automata

- X_1,\ldots,X_k together with a DC formula 'impl' (over X_1,\ldots,X_k) is called system of k control automata.
- 'Impl' is typically a conjunction of DC implementables. (\rightarrow in a minute)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Impl} &:= (\lceil \mathsf{red} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{red} \lor \mathsf{green} \rceil) \ \land \ (\lceil \mathsf{green} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{green} \lor \mathsf{yellow} \rceil) \\ \land \ (\lceil \mathsf{yellow} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \mathsf{yellow} \lor \mathsf{red} \rceil) \ \land \ (\lceil \lor \lceil \mathsf{red} \rceil ; \mathit{true}) \end{aligned}$$

Where's the automaton? Here, look:

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A state assertion of the form

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

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

- A phase of X_i is a Boolean combination of basic phases of X_i .

- $\mbox{ Write } X_i \mbox{ instead of } X_i = 1, \mbox{if } X_i \mbox{ is Boolean}. \\ \mbox{ Write } d_i \mbox{ instead of } X_i = d_i. \mbox{if } \mathcal{D}(X_i) \mbox{ is disjoint from } \mathcal{D}(X_j), i \neq j.$
- Examples * Basic phases of X: (X = green) (green) (red) (yellow) ...
 * Phase St. (X = green V X = yellow) (green V yellow) (-red) ...

 * Note > phase; (X = green, X = phase) * Pressed V

 * Liter = diffusion of strandous]

Control Automata

- Let X_1,\ldots,X_k be state variables with finite domains $\mathcal{D}(X_1),\ldots,\mathcal{D}(X_k)$.
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- 'Impl' is typically a conjunction of DC implementables. (\rightarrow in a minute)

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

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\begin{split} & lmpl := (\lceil red \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil red \lor green \rceil) \quad \land \quad (\lceil green \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil green \lor pellow \rceil) \\ & \land \quad (\lceil yellow \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil yellow \lor red \rceil) \quad \land \quad (\lceil \rceil \lor \lceil red \rceil ; \textit{true}) \end{split}
```

Where's the automaton? Here, look:



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 ,
- ullet φ denotes a state assertion not depending on X_i .
- θ denotes a rigid term.

Initialisation:

"initially, the control automaton is in phase π "

"when the control automaton is in π , it subsequently stays in π or moves to one of $\pi_1, \dots \pi_n$ " $[\pi] \longrightarrow [\pi \vee \pi_1 \vee \cdots \vee \pi_n]$

Sequencing:

- $[\pi] \stackrel{\theta}{\longrightarrow} [\neg \pi]$

Progress:

"after the control automaton stayed in phase π for θ time units, is subsequently leaves this phase, thus progresses"

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Using DC Implementables for (Controller) Specifications

- Let X₁,..., X_k be a system of k control automata.
- Let 'impl' be a conjunction of DC implementables.
- Then 'Impl' specifies / denotes all interpretations $\mathcal I$ of X_1,\dots,X_k and all valuations $\mathcal V$ such that $\mathcal I,\mathcal V\models_0$ Impl
- In other words: 'Impl' denotes the set $\{(\mathcal{I},\mathcal{V}) \mid \mathcal{I},\mathcal{V} \models_0 \text{Impl}\}$ of interpretations and valuations which realise 'Impl' from 0.

Controller Verification:

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

 $\models_0 \mathsf{Impl} \implies \mathsf{Req}$

- Controller Specification: Dear programmers.

 Timpl' describes my design idea (and I have solowin |=o | Impl | ⇒> Req).

 please provide a controller program whose behaviour is a subset of | Impl;
 that is, a correct implementation of my design.

DC Implementables Cont'd

 Synchronisation: $\lceil \pi \wedge \varphi \rceil \stackrel{\theta}{\longrightarrow} \lceil \neg \pi \rceil$

"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:

$$\lceil \neg \pi \rceil : \lceil \pi \wedge \varphi \rceil \stackrel{\leq \theta}{\longrightarrow} \lceil \pi \vee \pi_1 \vee \dots \vee \pi_n \rceil$$

"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_n "

$$\lceil \neg \pi \rceil$$
; $\lceil \pi \land \varphi \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \pi \lor \pi_1 \lor \cdots \lor \pi_n \rceil$

"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_n "

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DC Implementables Cont'd

Bounded initial stability:

'when the control automaton initially is in phase π with condition φ being true and the current time does not exceed θ time units, the control automaton subsequently stays in π or moves to one of π_1,\ldots,π_n "

 $\lceil \pi \wedge \varphi \rceil \stackrel{\leq \theta}{\longrightarrow}_0 \lceil \pi \vee \pi_1 \vee \dots \vee \pi_n \rceil$

Unbounded initial stability:

$$[\pi \land \varphi] \longrightarrow_0 [\pi \lor \pi_1 \lor \cdots \lor \pi_n]$$

'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_n "

Control Automata for the Gas Burner

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

inputs / sensors:

 $\bullet \ H: \{0,1\} - \text{heating request}$ $\bullet \ F: \{0,1\} - \text{flame sensor}$

implementables constraining phases of H,F express <u>environment assumptions</u>: H,F in controller implementables correspond to reading sensor values.

outputs / actuators:

Example: Gas Burner

• $G:\{0,1\}$ – gas valve implementables constraining phases of G describe the connection between controller states and actuators.

local state / controller:

C: {idle, purge, ignite, burn}.

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to produce the desired behaviour, the controller makes use of four local states.

Gas Burner Controller: Control State Changes

purge	(Init-1) (In	ite hurn't
ide	☐ (Idal-Addis-Add	C - fidle purge i

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burn

ignite

Gas Burner Controller: Control State Changes

Gas Burner Controller: Control State Changes

 $C: \{\mathsf{idle}, \mathsf{purge}, \mathsf{ignite}, \mathsf{burn}\}$

idle

purge

(bun)

ignite

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

dile	$\lceil burn \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil burn \lor idle \rceil$	[ignite] → [ignite ∨ burn]	$\lceil purge \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil purge \lor ignite \rceil$	$\lceil idle \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil idle \lor purge \rceil$	$\lceil \mid ee \lceil idle \rceil : true$	$C:\{idle,purge,ignite,burn\}$
	(Seq-4)	(Seq-3)	(Seq-2)	(Seq-1)	(Init-1)	

bun

ignite

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Gas Burner Controller: Control State Changes

Gas Burner Controller: Control State Changes

 $C \colon \{\mathsf{idle}, \mathsf{purge}, \mathsf{ignite}, \mathsf{burn}\}$

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

burn

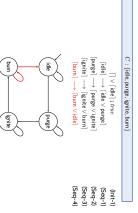
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idle

die purge	∨ idele : true	$C: \{idle, purge, ignite, burn\}$
	(Init-1) (Seq-1) (Seq-2) (Seq-3) (Seq-4)	

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Gas Burner Controller: Control State Changes



Gas Burner Controller: Control State Changes

$C: \{\mathsf{idle}, \mathsf{purge}, \mathsf{ignite}, \mathsf{burn}\}$

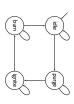
 $\lceil \rceil \lor \lceil \mathsf{idle} \rceil$; true(Init-1) (Seq-1) (Seq-2) (Seq-3) (Seq-4)

Gas Burner Controller: Timing Constraints

 $\lceil \neg purge \rceil : \lceil purge \rceil \stackrel{\leq 30}{\longrightarrow} \lceil purge \rceil$ $\lceil \mathsf{purge} \rceil \xrightarrow{30+\varepsilon} \lceil \neg \mathsf{purge} \rceil$

(Stab-2) (Prog-1)

"after changing to 'purge' stay there for at least 30 time units (or: leave after 30 the earliest): you may stay in 'purge' for at most $30+\varepsilon$ 'time units'



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Gas Burner Controller: Inputs

Gas Burner Controller: Timing Constraints

 $\lceil \neg purge \rceil : \lceil purge \rceil \xrightarrow{\leq 30} \lceil purge \rceil$

 $[\mathsf{purge}] \overset{30+\varepsilon}{\longrightarrow} [\neg \mathsf{purge}]$

(Stab-2) (Prog-1)

"after changing to 'purge' stay there for at least 30 time units (or: leave after 30 the earliest): you may stay in 'purge' for at most $30+\varepsilon$ time units"

(Stab-3) (Prog-2)

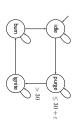
 $purge \le 30 + \varepsilon$

$$\begin{split} & [\mathsf{idle} \land H] \overset{\leftarrow}{\sim} [\mathsf{\neg idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{burn} \land (\neg H \lor \neg F)] \overset{\leftarrow}{\sim} [\mathsf{\neg burn}] \\ & [\mathsf{\neg idle}] : [\mathsf{idle} \land \neg H] \longrightarrow [\mathsf{idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{idle} \land \neg H] \xrightarrow{} [\mathsf{idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{\neg burn} \land H \land F] \xrightarrow{} [\mathsf{burn}] \end{split}$$
(Syn-1) (Syn-2) (Stab-1) (Stab-1-init) (Stab-4)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \text{ide} & \text{purge} \leq 30 + \varepsilon \\ \\ \text{burn} & > 0.5 \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c|c} \text{purge} \leq 3.5 + \varepsilon \\ \\ \text{sprite} & \leq 0.5 + \varepsilon \end{array}$$

Gas Burner Controller: Timing Constraints

[-purge] : [purge] = (Stab-2) [purge] (Stab-2) [purge] [purge] (Pog-1) [purge] (Pog-1) (Pog-1) (purge) (Stab-2) (Prog-1)



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Gas Burner Controller: Inputs

$$\begin{split} & [\mathsf{idle} \land H] \overset{\leftarrow}{\leftarrow} [\mathsf{-idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{burn} \land (\neg H \lor \neg F)] \overset{\leftarrow}{\leftarrow} [\mathsf{-burn}] \\ & [\mathsf{-idle}] : [\mathsf{idle} \land \neg H] \longrightarrow [\mathsf{idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{idle} \land \neg H] \longrightarrow_0 [\mathsf{idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{-burn}] : [\mathsf{burn} \land H \land F] \longrightarrow_0 [\mathsf{burn}] \end{split}$$
(Syn-1) (Syn-2) (Stab-1) (Stab-1-init) (Stab-4)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} H \\ \text{idle} \\ \text{htr.} \mathcal{E} \\ \text{on} \\$$

Gas Burner Controller: Inputs

$\begin{aligned} & [\mathsf{idle} \land H] \overset{\varepsilon}{\longrightarrow} [\mathsf{-idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{bum} \land (\neg H \lor \neg F)] \overset{\varepsilon}{\longrightarrow} [\neg \mathsf{bum}] \\ & [\mathsf{-idle}] : [\mathsf{idle} \land \neg H] \longrightarrow [\mathsf{idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{idle} \land \neg H] \longrightarrow_{\mathsf{D}} [\mathsf{idle}] \\ & [\neg \mathsf{bum}] : [\mathsf{bum} \land H \land F] \longrightarrow [\mathsf{bum}] \end{aligned}$ - purge $\leq 30 + \varepsilon$ (Syn-1) (Syn-2) (Stab-1) (Stab-1-init) (Stab-4)

Gas Burner Controller: Inputs

 $\begin{aligned} & [\mathsf{idle} \land H] \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\longrightarrow} [\mathsf{\neg idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{burn} \land (\neg H \lor \neg F)] \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\longrightarrow} [\neg \mathsf{burn}] \\ & [\neg \mathsf{idle}] ; [\mathsf{idle} \land \neg H] \longrightarrow [\mathsf{idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{idle} \land \neg H] \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\longrightarrow} [\mathsf{idle}] \\ & [\neg \mathsf{burn}] ; [\mathsf{burn} \land H \land F] \longrightarrow [\mathsf{burn}] \end{aligned}$

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

Gas Burner Controller: Outputs

Gas Burner Controller: Inputs

 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathsf{burn} \wedge (\neg H \vee \neg F) \end{bmatrix}^{c} \begin{bmatrix} \neg \mathsf{burn} \end{bmatrix} \\ [\neg \mathsf{idle}] : [\mathsf{idle} \wedge \neg H] \longrightarrow [\mathsf{idle}] \\ [\mathsf{idle} \wedge \neg H] \longrightarrow_0 [\mathsf{idle}] \\ [\neg \mathsf{burn}] : [\mathsf{burn} \wedge H \wedge F] \longrightarrow [\mathsf{burn}]$

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

 $\lceil \mathsf{idle} \land H \rceil \overset{\varepsilon}{\longrightarrow} \lceil \neg \mathsf{idle} \rceil$

$$G: \{0,1\}$$

$$G: \{0,1\}$$

$$G: \{0,1\}$$

$$G: \{0,1\}$$

$$G: \{-G, (\text{idle } \vee \text{purge})\} \xrightarrow{\leftarrow} \{-G\}$$

$$G: \{-G \wedge (\text{idle } \vee \text{purge})\} \xrightarrow{\leftarrow} \{-G\}$$

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$$G: \{-G \wedge (\text{idle } \vee$$

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Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

 $\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \neg G \rceil ; \mathit{true}$

(Init-4)

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Gas Burner Controller: Inputs

 $\begin{aligned} & [\mathsf{idle} \land H] \overset{\leftarrow}{\sim} [\mathsf{-idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{burn} \land (\neg H \lor \neg F)] \overset{\leftarrow}{\sim} [\mathsf{-burn}] \\ & [\neg \mathsf{idle}] : [\mathsf{idle} \land \neg H] \longrightarrow_{\mathsf{D}} [\mathsf{idle}] \\ & [\mathsf{idle} \land \neg H] \longrightarrow_{\mathsf{D}} [\mathsf{idle}] \\ & [\neg \mathsf{burn}] : [\mathsf{burn} \land H \land F] \longrightarrow_{\mathsf{D}} [\mathsf{burn}] \end{aligned}$

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

- purge $\leq 30 + \varepsilon$

Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

 $\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \neg G \rceil \ ; \mathit{true}$

(Init-4)

 $G: \{0,1\}$

 $|| \lor [\neg G]$; true

(Init-4)

 $\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \neg G \rceil \ ; true$

(Init-4)

 $G: \{0, 1\}$

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Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

 $\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \neg H \rceil \text{; } true$

(Init-2)

 $\lceil \rceil \lor \lceil \neg H \rceil$; true

(Init-2)

(Init-2)

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Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions $F: \{0, 1\}$

(Stab-5) (Stab-5-init)

(Init-3)

Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

$F: \{0, 1\}$

(Init-3) (Stab-5) (Stab-5-init)

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Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

 $F: \{0, 1\}$

(Stab-5-init)

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 $F: \{0, 1\}$

Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

(Stab-5-init) (Stab-5) (Init-3)

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Gas Burner Controller: Environment Assumptions

$F: \{0,1\}$

(Stab-5) (Stab-5-init)

(Init-3)

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Gas Burner Controller: The Complete Specification

Controller (local) $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Controller} & \text{(local)} \\ \text{[fide]} & \rightarrow \text{[fide]} & \text{[fide]} \\ \text{[fide]} & \rightarrow \text{[fide]} & \text{(local)} \\ \text{[figite]} & \rightarrow \text{[fide]} & \text{(local)} \\ \text{[figite]} & \rightarrow \text{[figite]} \\ \text{[figite]} & \rightarrow \text{[figite]} & \text{(local)} \\ \text{[figite]} & \rightarrow \text{[figite]} \\ \text{[figite]}$ $\begin{array}{c|c} [O \land (idle \lor purge)] \xrightarrow{c} [-G] : true & (init-4) \\ [G \land (idle \lor purge)] \xrightarrow{c} [-G] & (Syn-3) \\ [-G \land (ignite \lor burn)] \xrightarrow{c} [G] & (Syn-4) \\ [G] : [-G \land (idle \lor purge)] \xrightarrow{c} [G] & (Stab-6) \\ \end{array}$ Flame: (input) Heating Request (input) Gas Valve: (output) $[\neg G]: [G \land (\mathsf{ignite} \lor \mathsf{burn})] \longrightarrow [G]$ (Stab-7) $\lceil \neg G \land (\mathsf{idle} \lor \mathsf{purge}) \rceil \longrightarrow_0 \lceil \neg G \rceil \\ (\mathsf{Stab-6-init})$ $[] \lor [\neg H] : true,$ (Init-2)

Tell Them What You've Told Them...

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 confrain:
 local state changes, synchronisation with inputs
 and outputs, timed stability and progress

This is sufficient to formalise a correct (safe)
 Gas Burner controller design specification.

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References

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References
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