

Real-Time Systems

Lecture 07: DC Implementables

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Contents & Goals

Last Lectures:

- Semantical Correctness Proof

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.

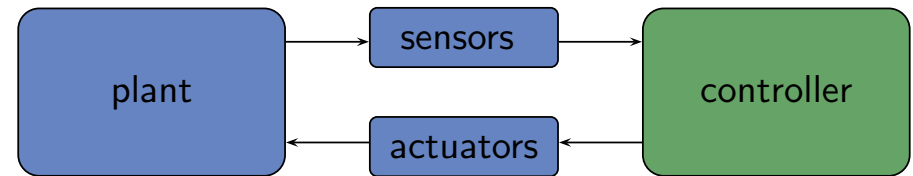
(But not, e.g., consider future inputs now.)

- So, if we have

- a DC requirement 'Req',
- a description 'Impl' in DC, which "uses" just these operations,

then

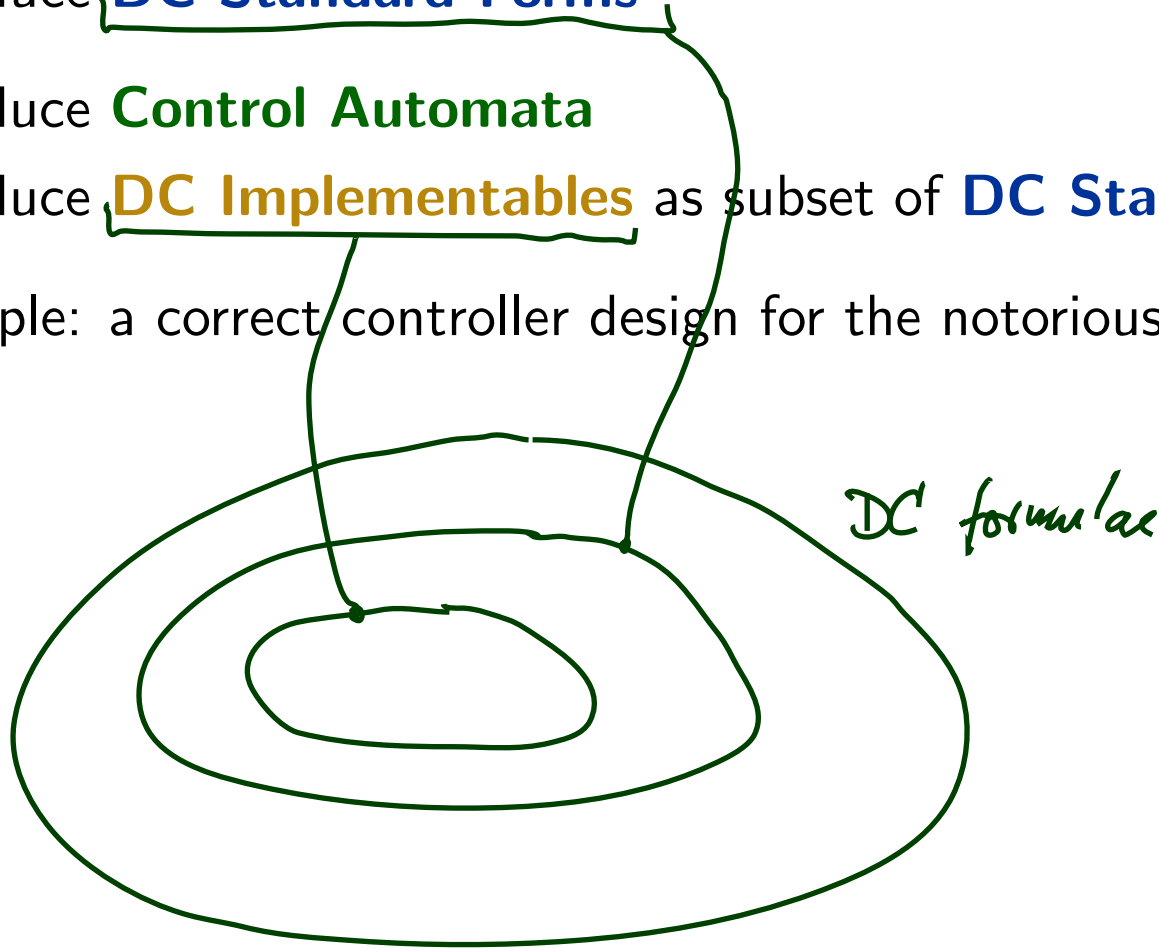
- proving correctness amounts to proving $\models_0 \text{Impl} \implies \text{Req}$ (in DC)
- and we (more or less) know how to program (the correct) 'Impl' in a PLC language, or in C on a real-time OS, or or or...



Approach: Control Automata and DC Impl'bles

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 f. nb l

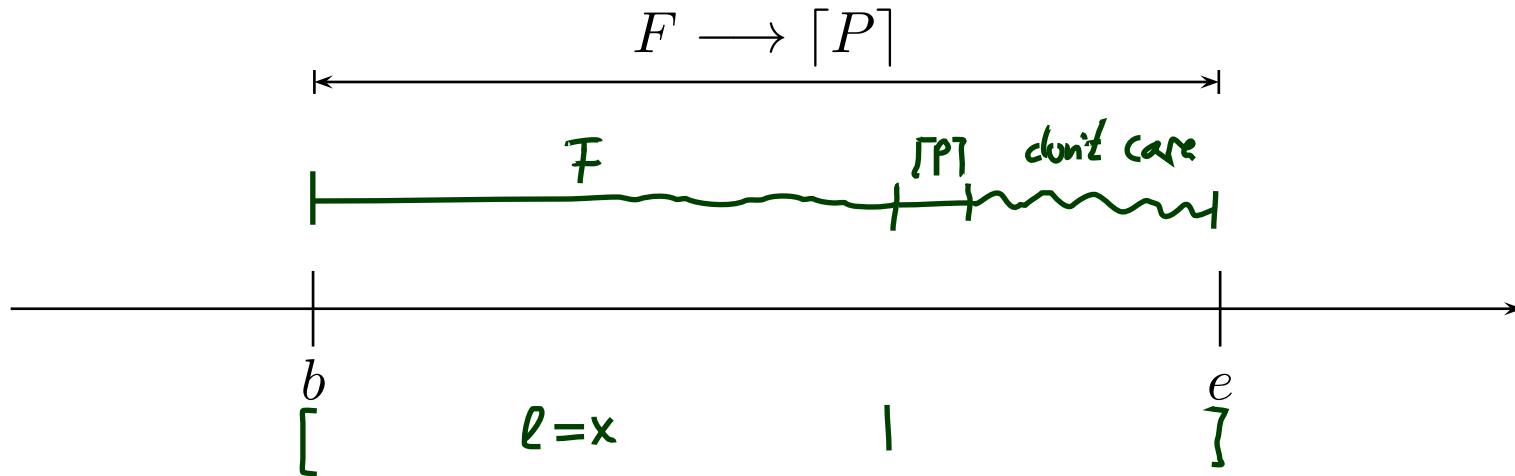
In the following: F is a DC **formula**, P a **state assertion**, θ a **rigid term**.

- Followed-by:**

$$F \longrightarrow [P] \iff \neg \diamond (F ; [\neg P]) \iff \Box \neg (F ; [\neg P])$$

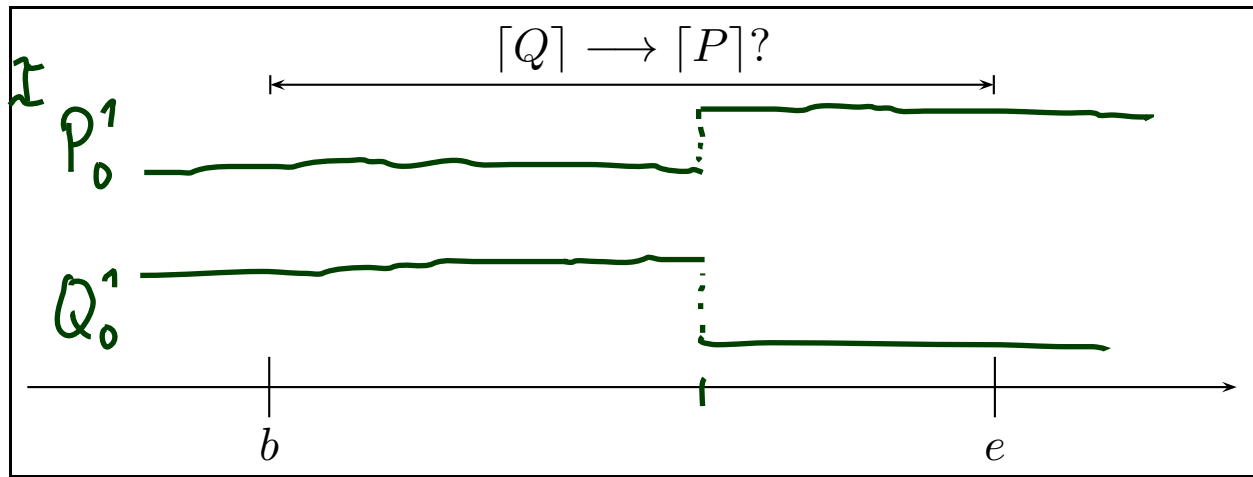
in other symbols

$$\forall x \bullet \Box \left(\underbrace{(F \wedge \ell = x)}_{\text{orange}} ; \underbrace{\ell > 0}_{\text{blue}} \right) \implies \left(\underbrace{(F \wedge \ell = x)}_{\text{orange}} ; \underbrace{[P]}_{\text{blue}} ; \underbrace{\text{true}}_{\text{blue}} \right)$$



DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

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



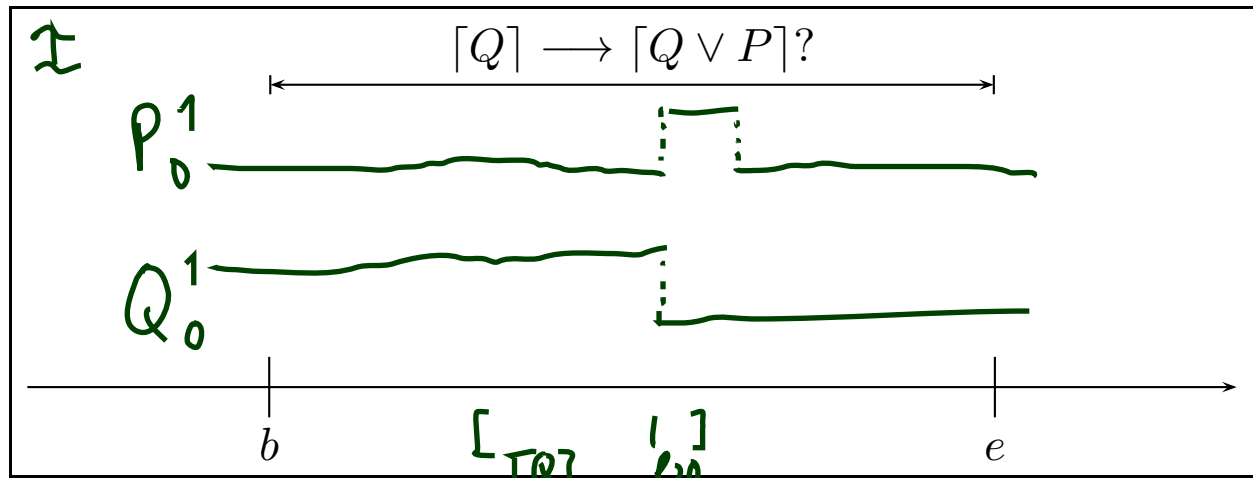
[$\Gamma Q \Gamma$ $\ell = x$ | $\ell > 0$ $\Gamma P \Gamma; true$]

[$\Gamma Q \Gamma$ $\ell = x$ $\neg \dots$]
 $\ell > 0$
 $\neg \Gamma P \Gamma; true$

$\hookrightarrow \tilde{\pi}$ does not satisfy $\Gamma Q \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma P \Gamma$

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

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



$$\Gamma P \vee Q \leftarrow \Gamma P \vee$$

$$\left[\Gamma Q \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} l > 0 \\ \Gamma Q \end{array} \right. \right] \vee$$

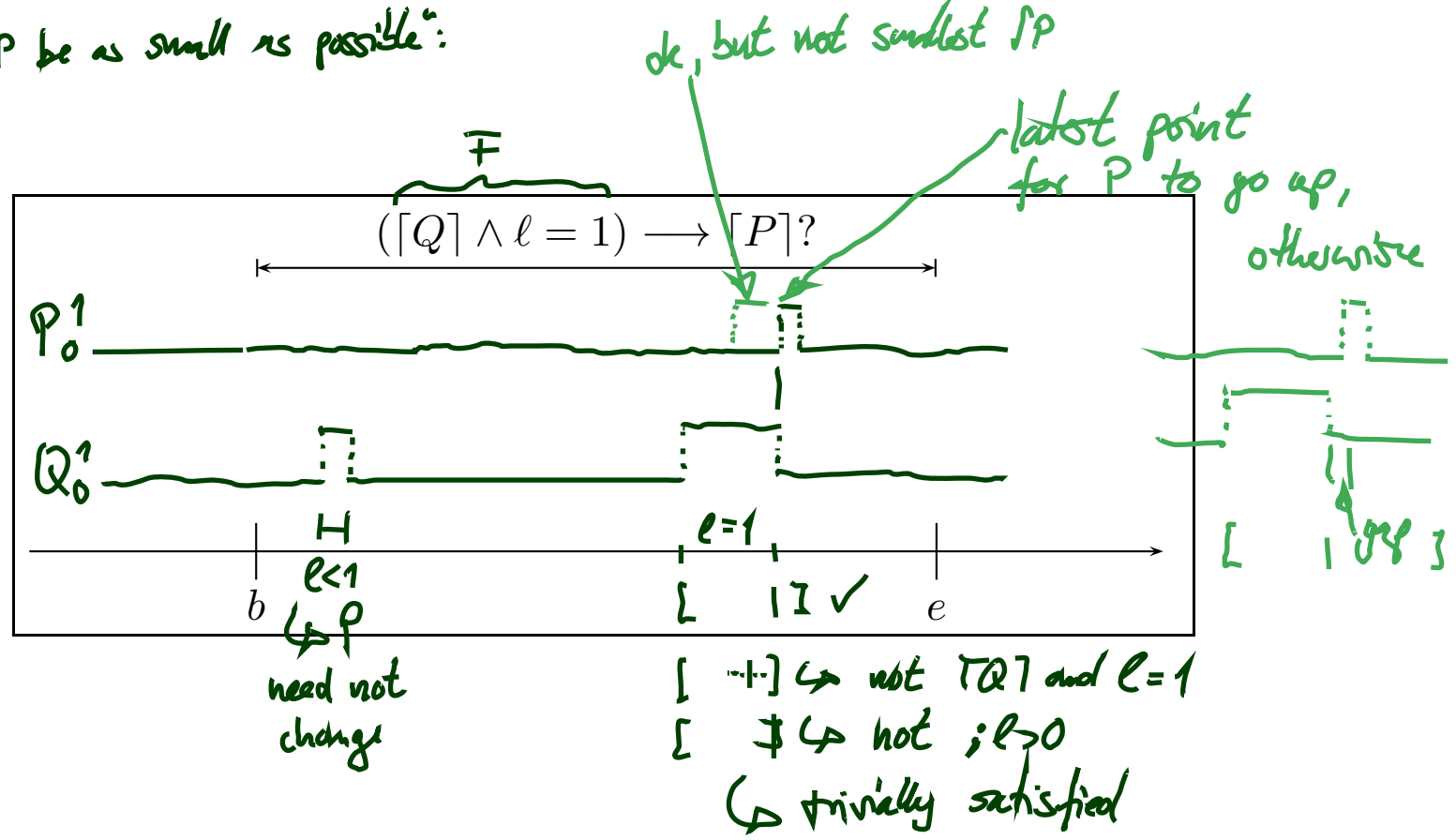
$\hookrightarrow I$ satisfies
 $\Gamma Q \rightarrow \Gamma Q \vee P$

DC Standard Forms: Followed-by Examples

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

$$\dots \lceil Q \rceil \wedge l = 1 \wedge l = x$$

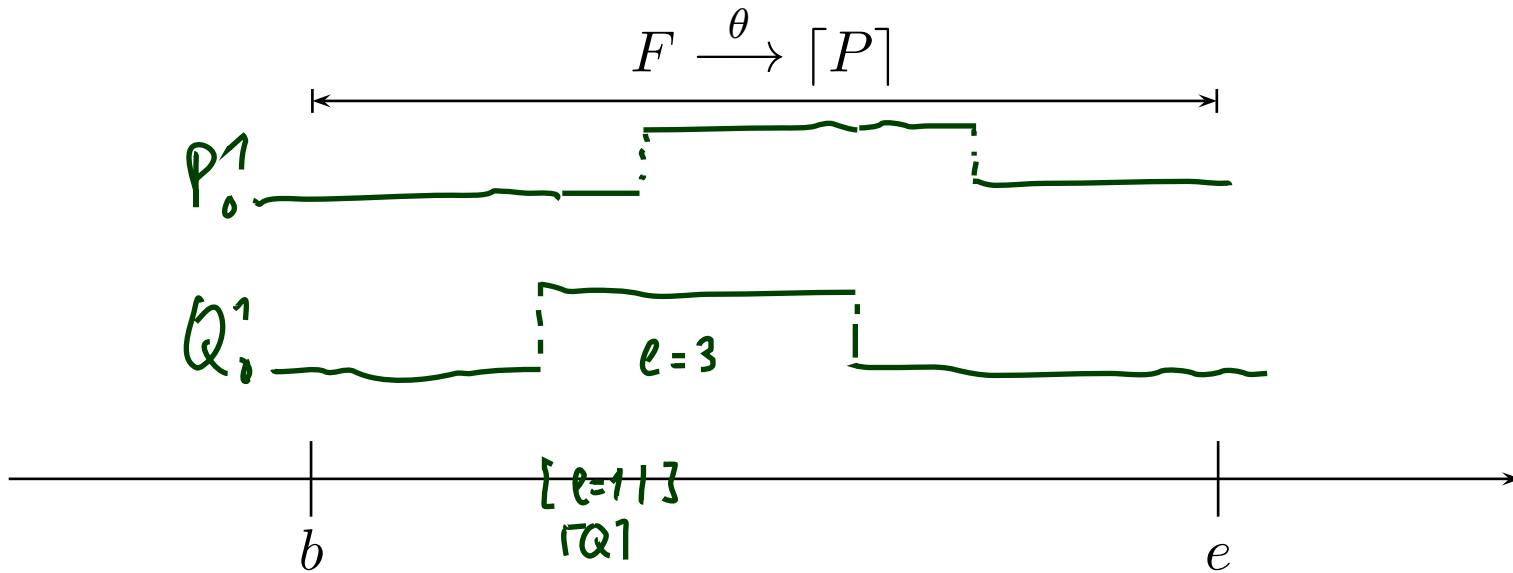
"let $\mathcal{I}P$ be as small as possible":



DC Standard Forms: (Timed) leads-to

- (Timed) leads-to:

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

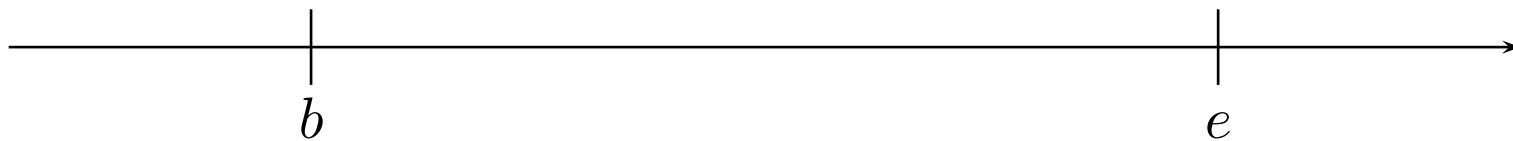


DC Standard Forms: (Timed) up-to

- (Timed) up-to:

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

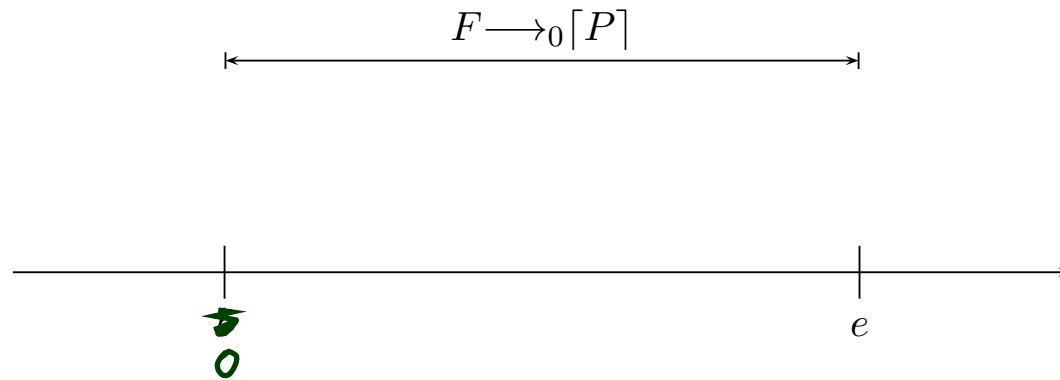
$$\xleftarrow{F \xrightarrow{\theta} [P]} \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}}$$



DC Standard Forms: Initialisation

- **Followed-by-initially:**

$$F \longrightarrow_0 [P] :\iff \neg(F ; [\neg P])$$



- **(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 $\mathcal{D}(X_j)$, $i \neq j$.

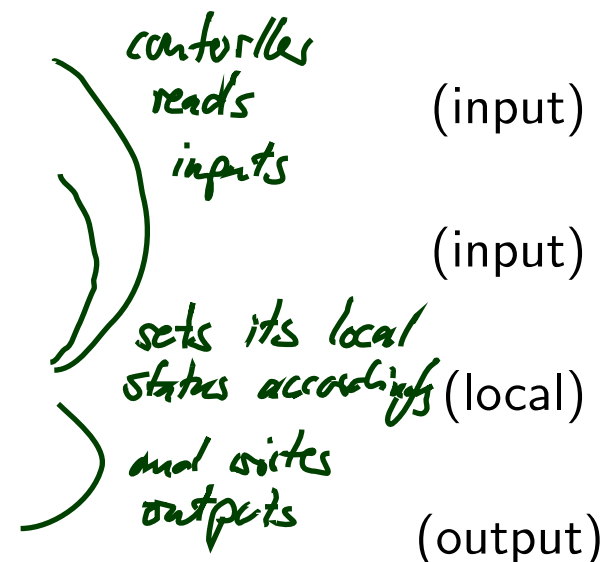
Examples: $T=y \vee T=g$
basic phase
phase

$T=g \wedge B=p$
basic phase
not a phase,
different
observables!

Control Automata: Example

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

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



- **Basic phase** of C :

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

- **Phase** of C :

purge \vee 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] ; \text{true}$$

- **Sequencing:**

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

- **Progress:**

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

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

- Let 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...?

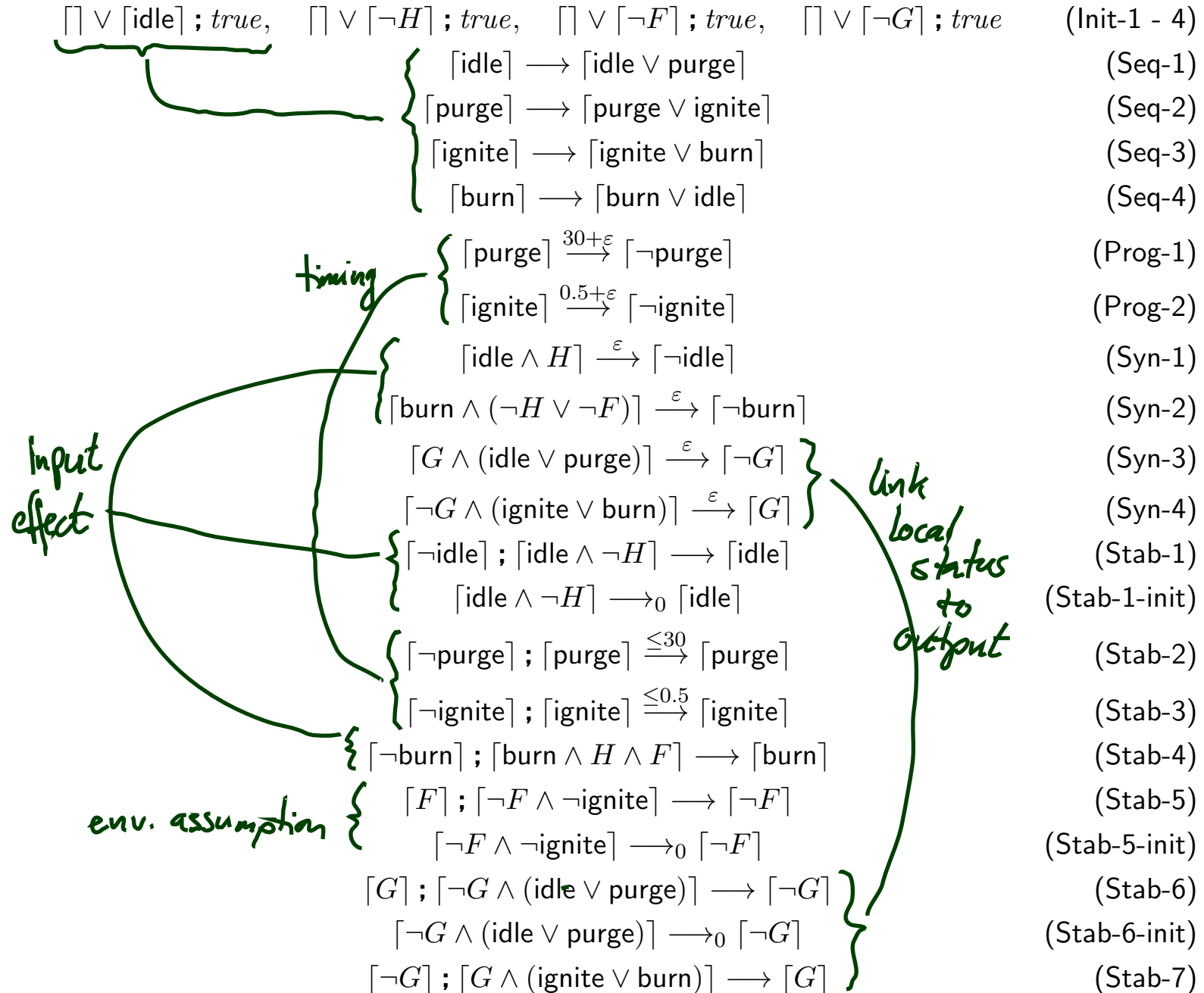
Example: Gas Burner

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



Gas Burner Controller Specification: Untimed

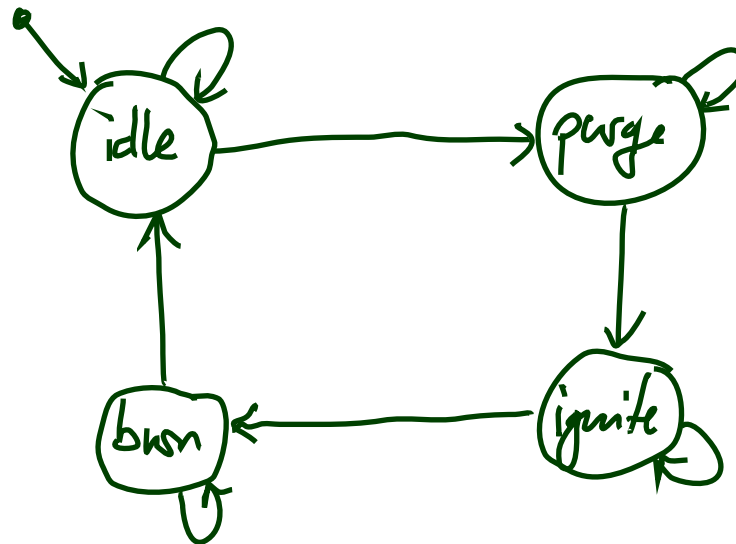
$\lceil \rceil \vee \lceil \text{idle} \rceil ; \text{true}$ (Init-1)

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

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

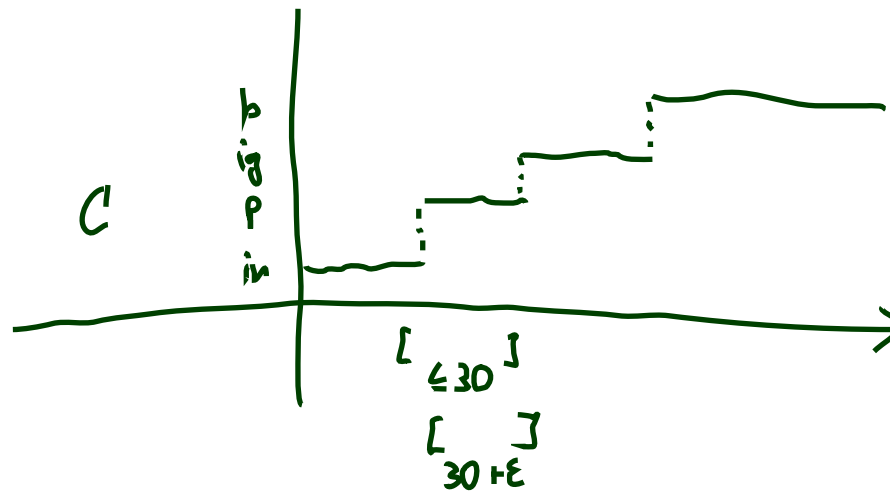
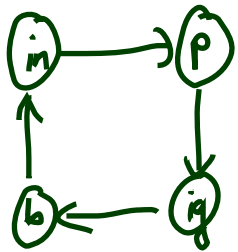
$\lceil \text{ignite} \rceil \longrightarrow \lceil \text{ignite} \vee \text{burn} \rceil$ (Seq-3)

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

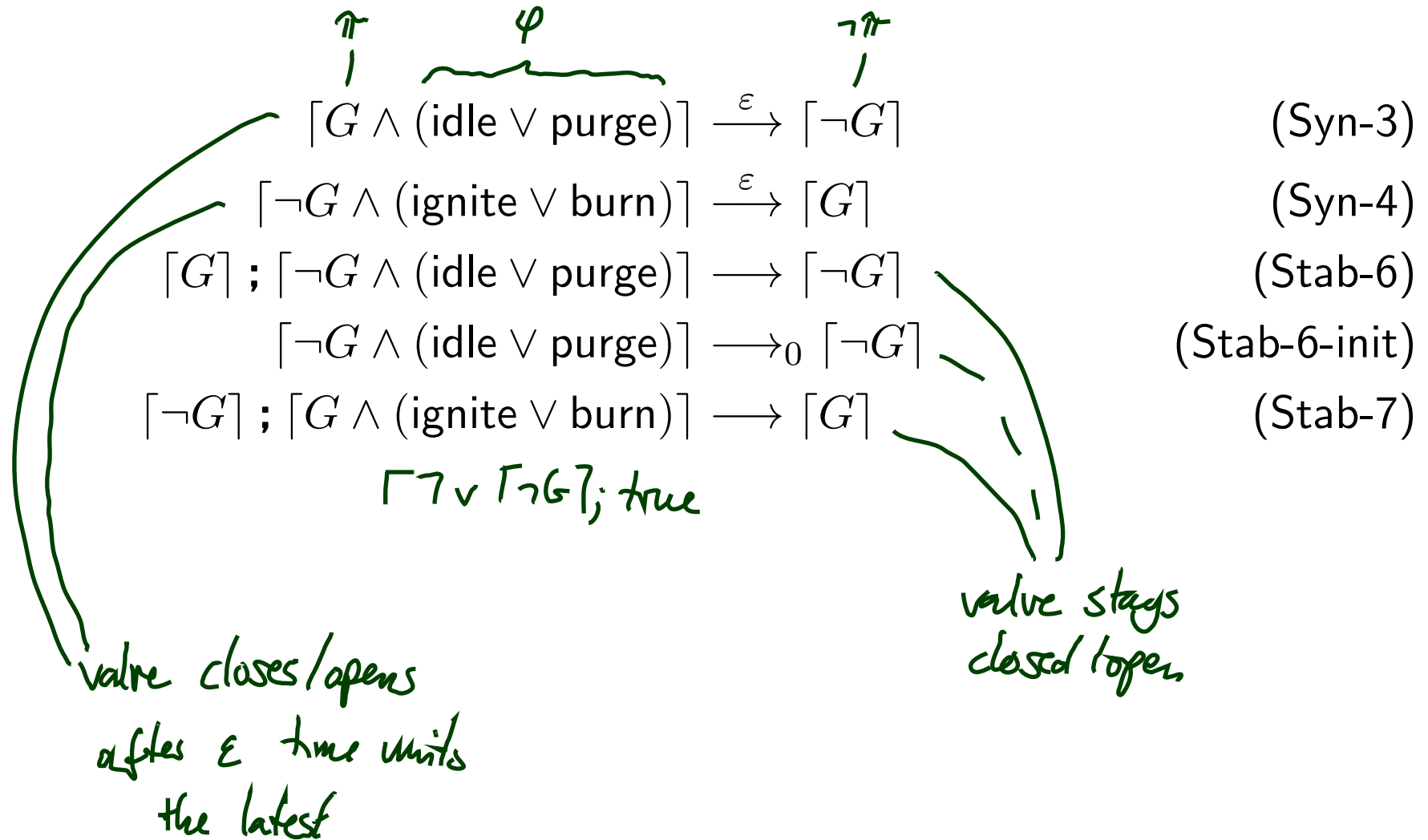


Gas Burner Controller Specification: Timing

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 [\text{purge}] \xrightarrow{30+\epsilon} [\neg\text{purge}] & \text{(Prog-1)} \\
 [\text{ignite}] \xrightarrow{0.5+\epsilon} [\neg\text{ignite}] & \text{(Prog-2)} \\
 [\neg\text{purge}] ; [\text{purge}] \xrightarrow{\leq 30} [\text{purge}] & \text{(Stab-2)} \\
 [\neg\text{ignite}] ; [\text{ignite}] \xrightarrow{\leq 0.5} [\text{ignite}] & \text{(Stab-3)}
 \end{array}$$



Gas Burner Controller Specification: Outputs



Gas Burner Controller Specification: Inputs

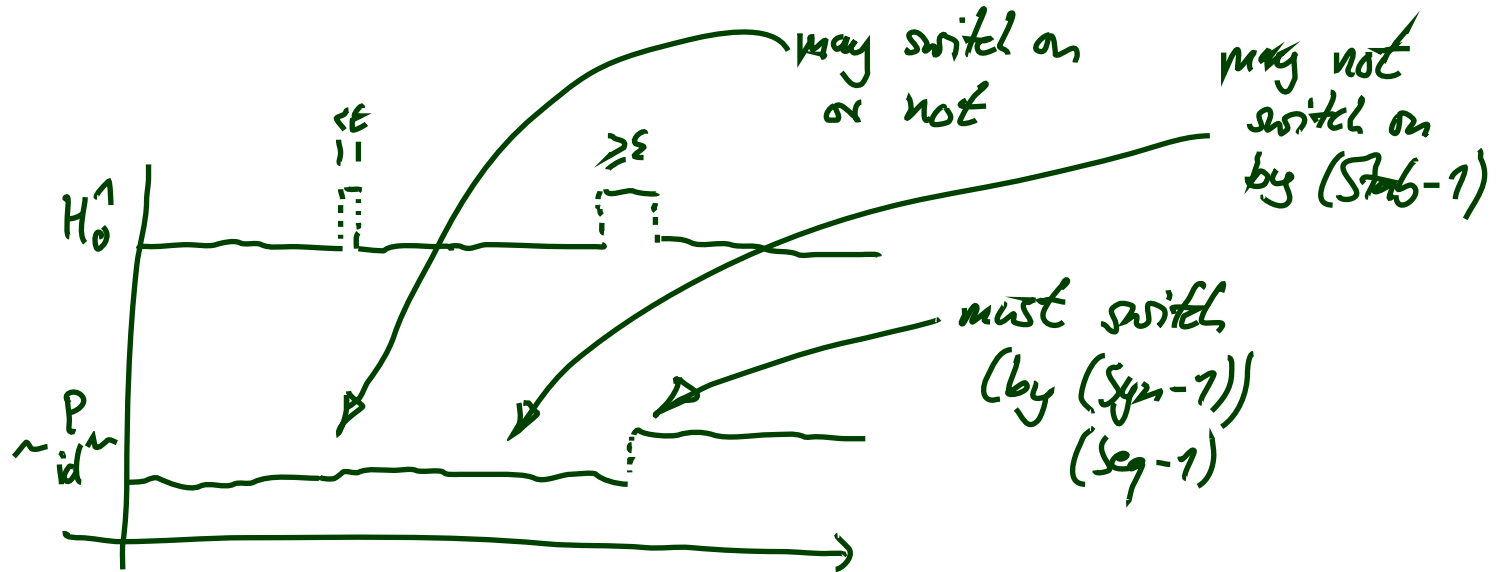
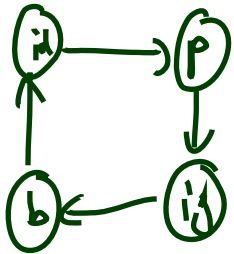
$$[\text{idle} \wedge H] \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} [\neg \text{idle}] \quad (\text{Syn-1})$$

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

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

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

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



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)

no spontaneous flames

References

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