

An Algebraic Semantics for Duration Calculus

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If you are faced by a difficulty or a controversy in science,
an ounce of algebra is worth a ton of verbal argument.

J.B.S. Haldane

1 Introduction

Reactive systems interact with their environment on an on-going, principally never-ending basis. A special class of reactive systems are *real-time systems*

Effective tool for modelling, design and analysis of technological systems

Fields of application:

- (air-)traffic controls / traffic management
- chemical and biological processes
- automated manufacturing
- standard example: leaking gas burner

Duration Calculus

- logic for specifying all kinds of requirements of reactive and, especially, real-time systems
- include functional requirements
- include dependability requirements as well
- support the verification and the design of reactive systems
- developed by Zhou, Hoare and Ravn in 1991
- many extensions, e.g. by He and by Zhou
(Neighbourhood Logic)

2 Interval-Based Model for Duration Calculus

Example – *leaking gas burner*:

- heating or idling
- usually, no gas is flowing while it is idling
- gas can leak
(e.g. when a flame failure appears)

safety requirement:

“For any observation interval that is shorter than 30 seconds, the accumulation of leakage must be less than 4 seconds.”

$$\forall [a, b] \in \text{Int} : b - a \leq 30 \Rightarrow \text{leak}([a, b]) \leq 4 ,$$

where

$$\text{leak} : \text{Int} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

$$[a, b] \mapsto \int_a^b \chi(t) dt$$

Int: set of *intervals* $[a, b] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x : x \in M, a \leq x \leq b\}$

$\chi(t)$: characteristic function

further operations on Int and $\wp(\text{Int})$

- composition of intervals

$$[a, b] ; [c, d] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} [a, d] & \text{if } b = c \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise .} \end{cases}$$

- composition of sets of intervals $U, V \in \wp(\text{Int})$

$$U ; V \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{u ; v : u \in U, v \in V, u ; v \text{ defined}\},$$

$$\text{INT} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\wp(\text{Int}), \cup, \emptyset, ;, \mathbb{1}_{\text{Int}})$$

where $\mathbb{1}_{\text{Int}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{[a, a] : a \in M\}$ is the identity element w.r.t. ;

3 Algebraic Structures

Definition 3.1 *semiring* $(K, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$, e.g., $(\wp(\text{Int}), \cup, \emptyset, ;, \mathbb{1}_{\text{Int}})$:

- $(K, +, 0)$ commutative monoid
(closed, associative, 0 neutral element)
- $(K, \cdot, 1)$ monoid
- multiplication is distributive:

$$(a + b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c$$

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

- 0 is an annihilator:

$$0 \cdot a = 0 = a \cdot 0$$

a semiring is called

- *idempotent* iff $a + a = a$
- *bounded* if there is a greatest element \top

properties of idempotent semirings:

- *natural order*: $a \leq b \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} a + b = b$
- $+$ and \cdot are isotone
- 0 is least element w.r.t. the natural order

Definition 3.2 *quantale* (also: *standard Kleene algebra*)

- idempotent (and bounded) semiring
- complete lattice under the natural order
- \cdot universally disjunctive in both arguments

Boolean quantale iff the underlying lattice is a completely distributive Boolean algebra

add finite iteration to an idempotent semiring

Definition 3.3 *Kleene algebra* $(S, *)$

- idempotent semiring S
- $*$ satisfies *unfold* and *induction* axioms
(similar to regular algebra)

every quantale can be extended to a Kleene algebra

examples

- REL: algebra of binary relations over a set under relational composition
- LAN: algebra of formal languages under concatenation
- PAT: the algebra of path-sets of a given graph under path fusion
- INT: algebra of intervals

4 Modal Operators

aim: simplify calculations, avoid operators like \forall, \exists

pointwise representation in INT

- $i \in U/V \Leftrightarrow \forall v \in V : i;v \in U$ (provided $i;v$ is defined).
- $i \in U \downarrow V \Leftrightarrow \exists v \in V : i;v \in U$

Definition 4.1 *right residual* a/b and *left residual* $a \setminus b$

$$x \leq a/b \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} x \cdot b \leq a \quad \text{and} \quad x \leq a \setminus b \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} a \cdot x \leq b .$$

right detachment $a \lfloor b$ and *left detachment* $a \rfloor b$

$$a \lfloor b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{a/b} \quad \text{and} \quad a \rfloor b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{a \setminus b} .$$

- in Boolean quantales the existence guaranteed
- related to division
- usual modal properties

$a \lfloor b$ is the inverse image of a under $\cdot b \Rightarrow$ forward modal operator

Equivalently, $a \rfloor b$ is a backward modal operator.

Setting modal operators by

$$\langle a \rangle b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a] a [b , \quad [a] b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\langle a \rangle \bar{b}} = a \setminus b / a$$

and

$$\langle a \rangle_+ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a \cdot b \cdot a , \quad [a]_+ b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\langle a \rangle_+ \bar{b}}$$

- x contains in $\langle a \rangle b$ iff b holds for at least one extension of x in a (\exists)
- x contains in $[a] b$ iff b holds for all extensions of x in a (\forall)

5 Duration Calculus

safety requirement:

“For any observation interval that is shorter than 30 seconds, the accumulation of leakage must be less than 4 seconds.”

$$\forall [a, b] \in \text{Int} : b - a \leq 30 \Rightarrow \text{leak}([a, b]) \leq 4$$

using the quantale INT:

$$\text{gas_req} = [\top]_+ \bar{s}$$

where $s = \{[a, b] : b - a \leq 30, \text{leak}([a, b]) > 4\}$

possible and safe design of the gas burner problem [vonKarger00]

$$\text{gas_design} = t^*,$$

where $t = \{[a, b] : b - a = 30, \text{leak}([a, b]) < 2\}$

gas_design has the advantage over gas_req to include only the intervals with duration of exactly 30 seconds and can be controlled by a looping program

correctness and safety of the chosen design:

Lemma 5.1 `gas_design` is a subset of `gas_req`

the proof is by a generalisation of von Karger's engineer's induction

6 Conclusion and Outlook

- duration calculus
 - logic for specifying all kinds of requirements of reactive and, especially, real-time systems
- algebraic approach
 - simple expressions, e.g., $[\top]_+ \bar{s}$
 - easy to handle and to calculate with
 - consider only few axioms of Kleene algebra
 - make use of all the knowledge about these algebraic structures
- infinite iteration
 - Kleene algebras can be extended by an ω -operator
 - ω -algebra*

- infinite elements

left semirings, left quantales, left Kleene algebra and left ω -algebra

(relax axioms and abandon right-strictness $a \cdot 0 = 0$)

[Möller04]

- trajectory-based model [HöfnerMöller05]

- ITL-extending logics

- propositional calculus [Venema91]

- Neighbourhood Logic [ZhouHansen98]