

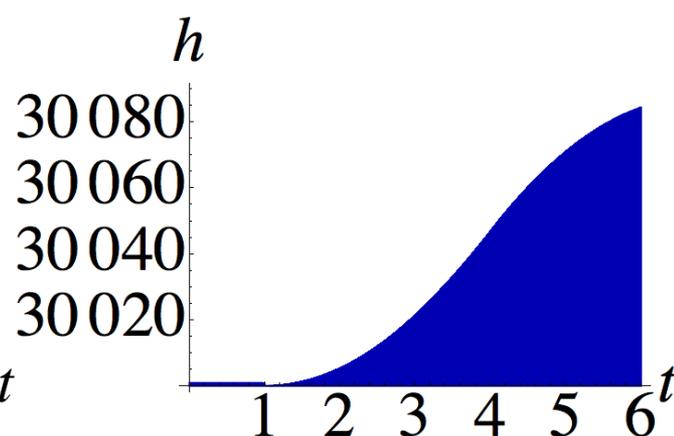
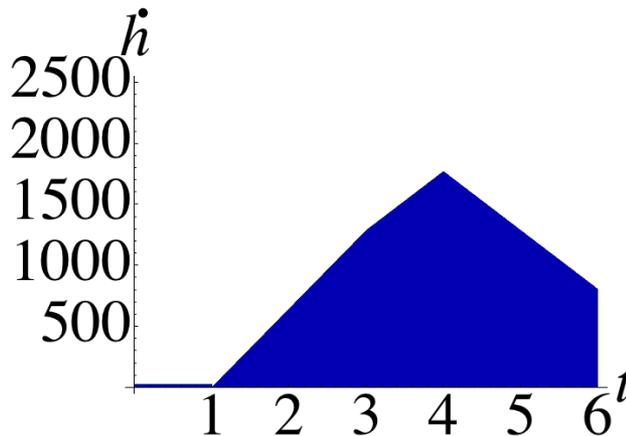
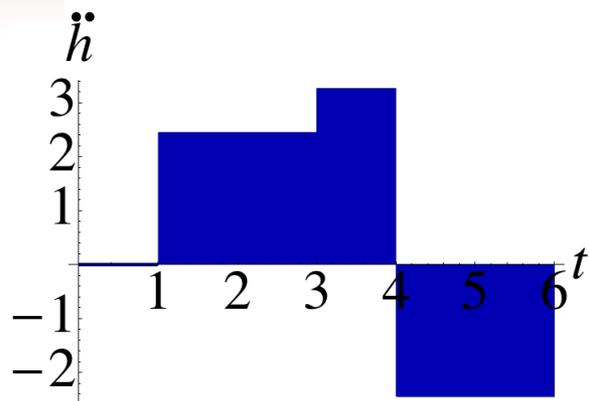
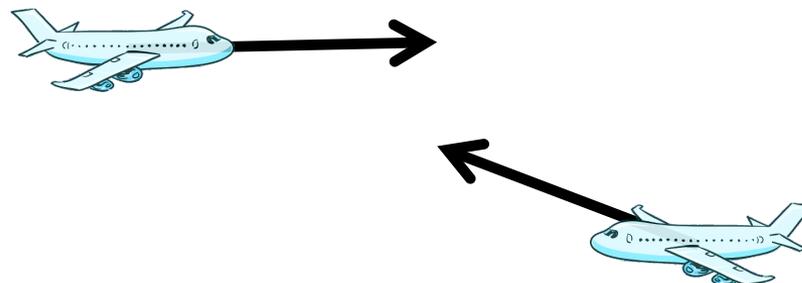
dTL²: Differential Temporal Dynamic Logic with Nested Modalities for Hybrid Systems

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IJCAR, July 21st, 2014

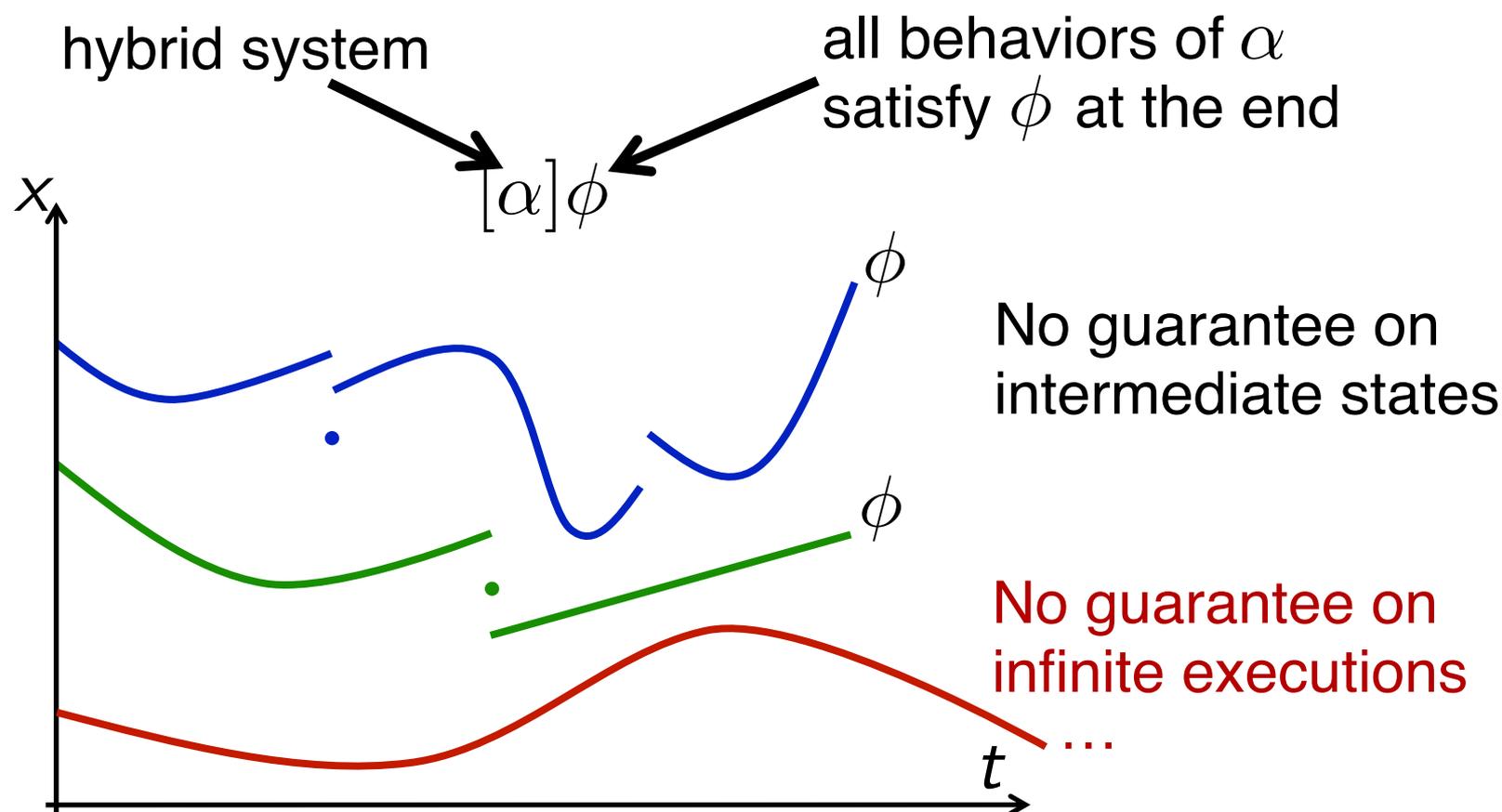
Hybrid Systems

- Continuous Evolutions
(differential equations,
e.g. flight dynamics)
- Discrete Jumps
(control decisions,
e.g. pilot actions)



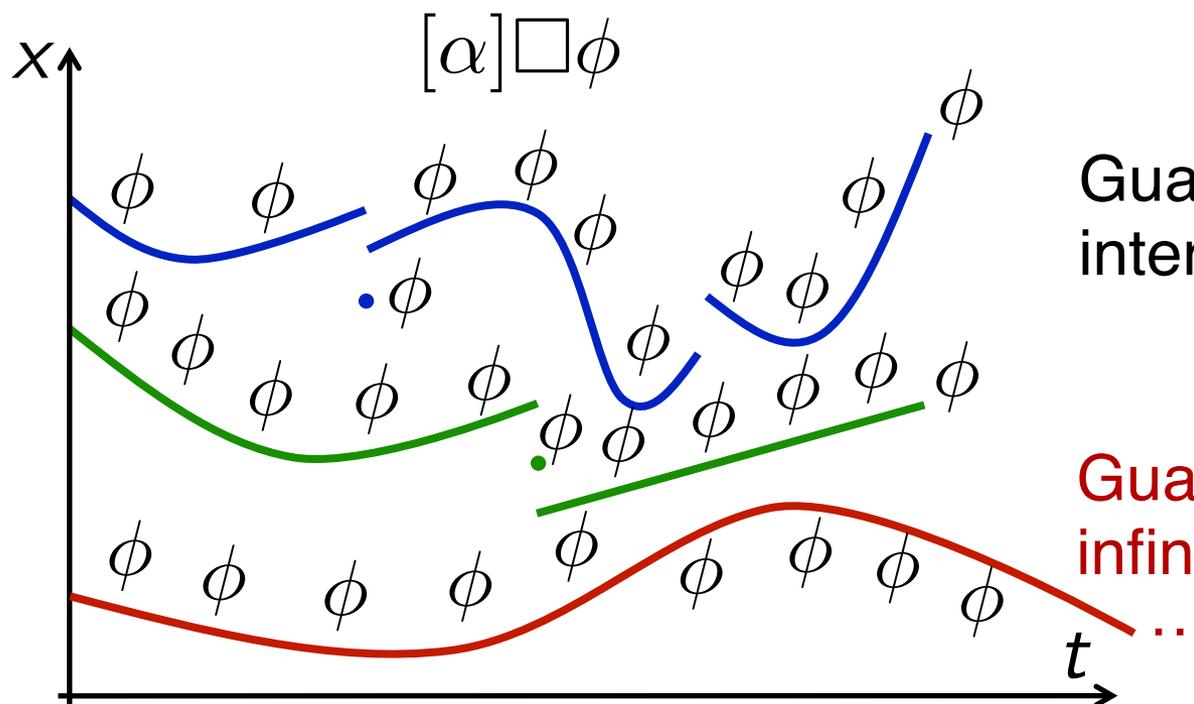
Differential Dynamic Logic

- used to reason about (nondeterministic) hybrid systems
- comes with a (relatively) complete axiomatization
- proves properties about the **end state** of the execution



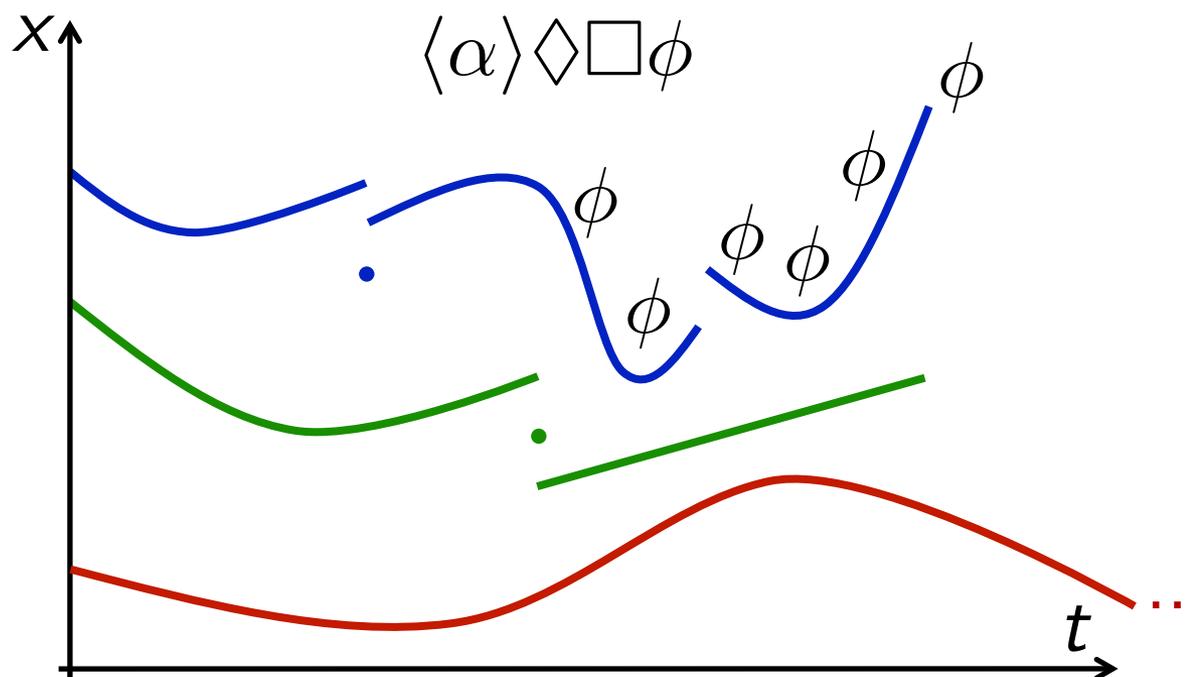
Differential Temporal Dynamic Logic

- What about property “these airplanes never collide”?
- We need some temporal reasoning



Nested Alternating Modalities

- What about property “this satellite can reach its orbit and then stay there”?
- We need nested alternating modalities
- A step towards dTL*, handling temporal formulas of CTL*



Temporal Properties of Hybrid Systems

State Property ϕ, ψ

■ $\leq, \neg, \wedge, \vee, \forall, \exists$

■ $[\alpha]\pi$ for all traces of α

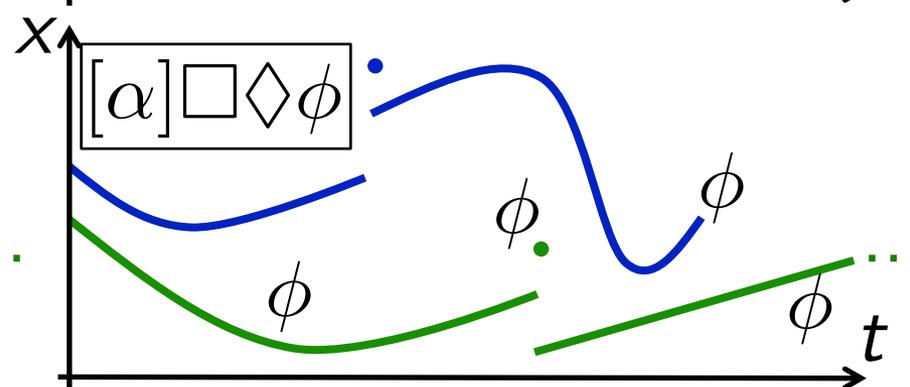
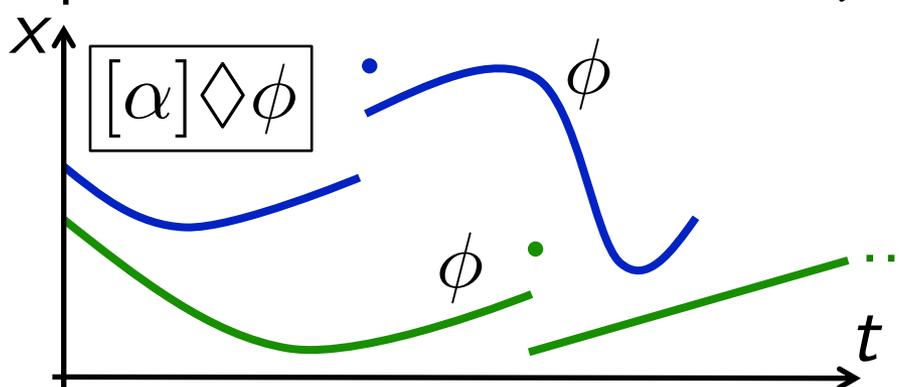
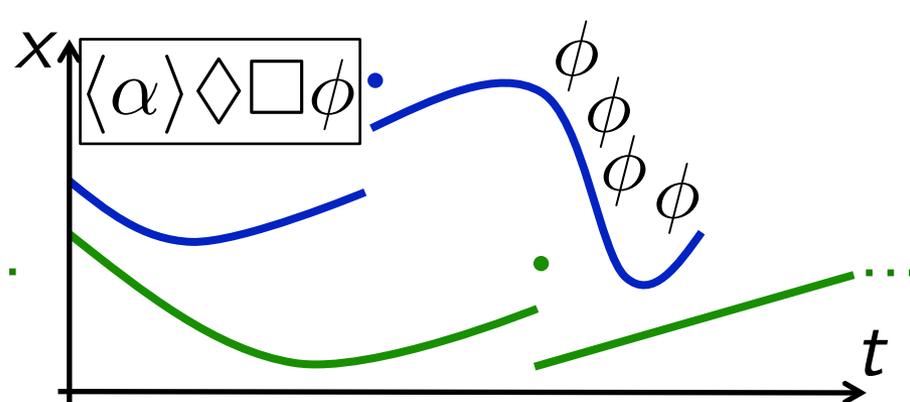
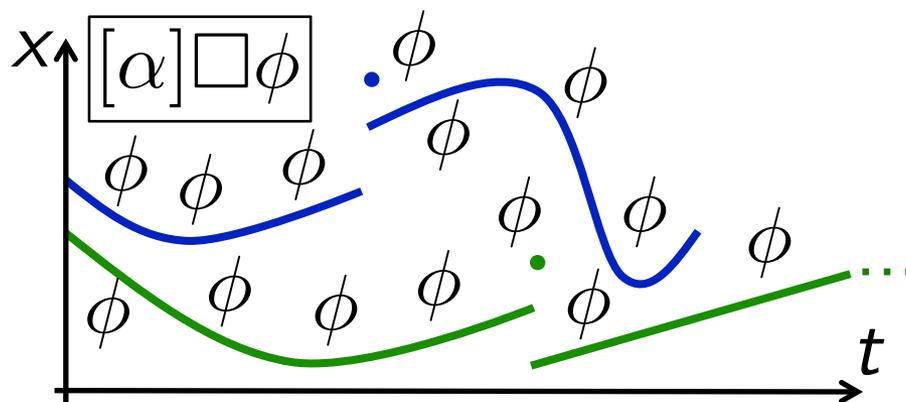
■ $\langle\alpha\rangle\pi$ there is a trace of α

Trace property π

■ ϕ

■ $\Box\pi$ for all suffix of σ

■ $\Diamond\pi$ there is a suffix of σ



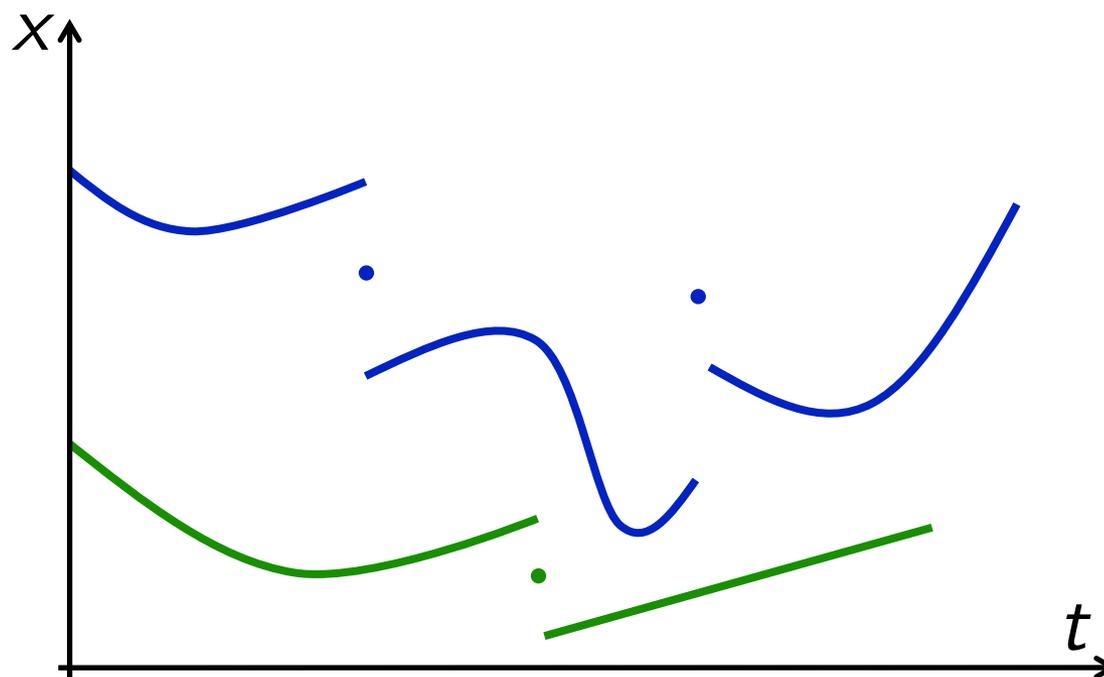
Hybrid Programs

They **model systems** and are **non deterministic**. They are:

- Discrete variable assignment $x := \theta$
- Test $? \chi$
- Differential Equation $x' = \theta \ \& \ \chi$
- Nondeterministic choice $\alpha \cup \beta$
- Sequential composition $\alpha; \beta$
- Nondeterministic repetition α^*

Trace Semantics of Hybrid Programs

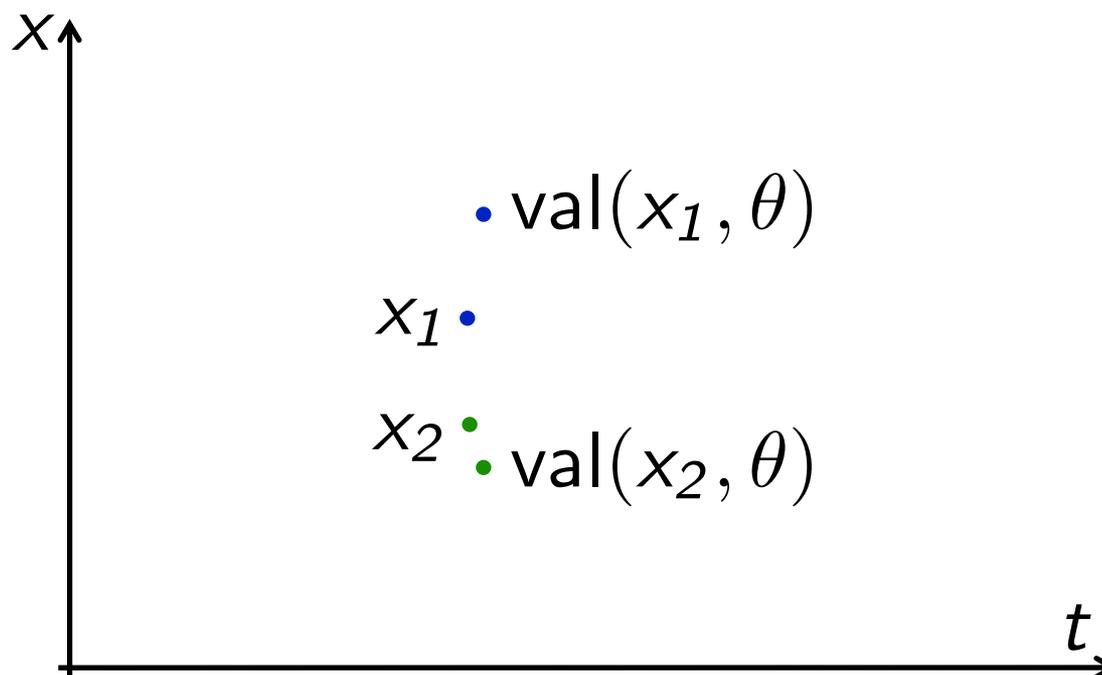
A **trace** σ represents the evolution of the variable over time, consisting of **continuous evolutions** and **discrete jumps**



The trace semantics of a hybrid program is a **set of traces**

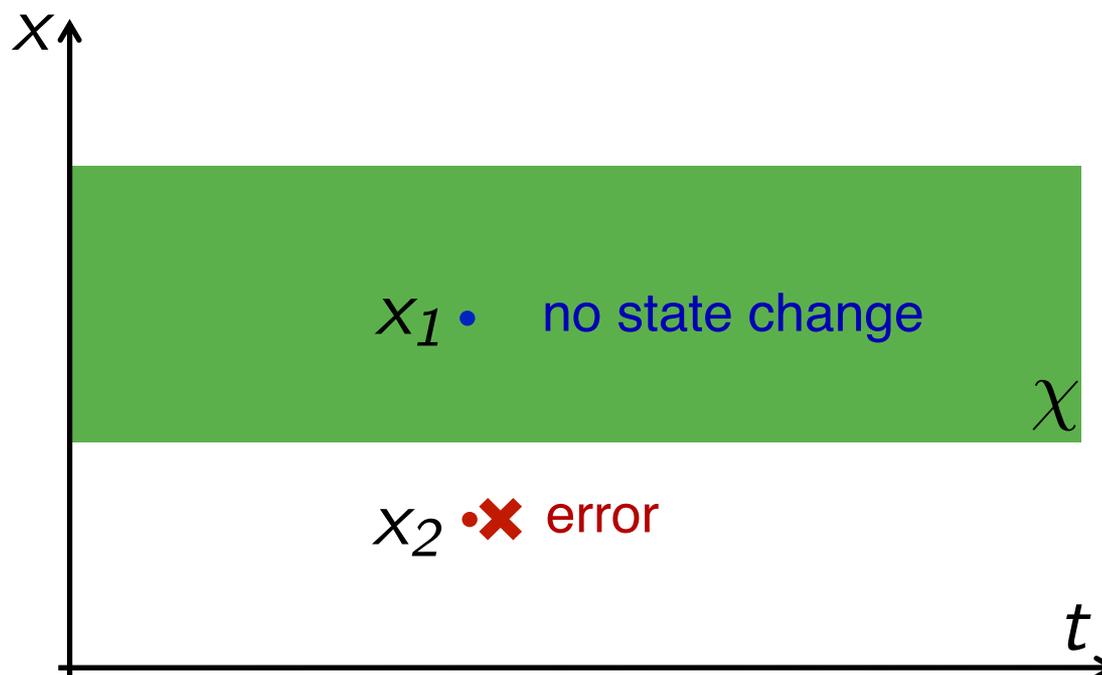
Trace Semantics of Hybrid Programs

Variable assignment $x := \theta$



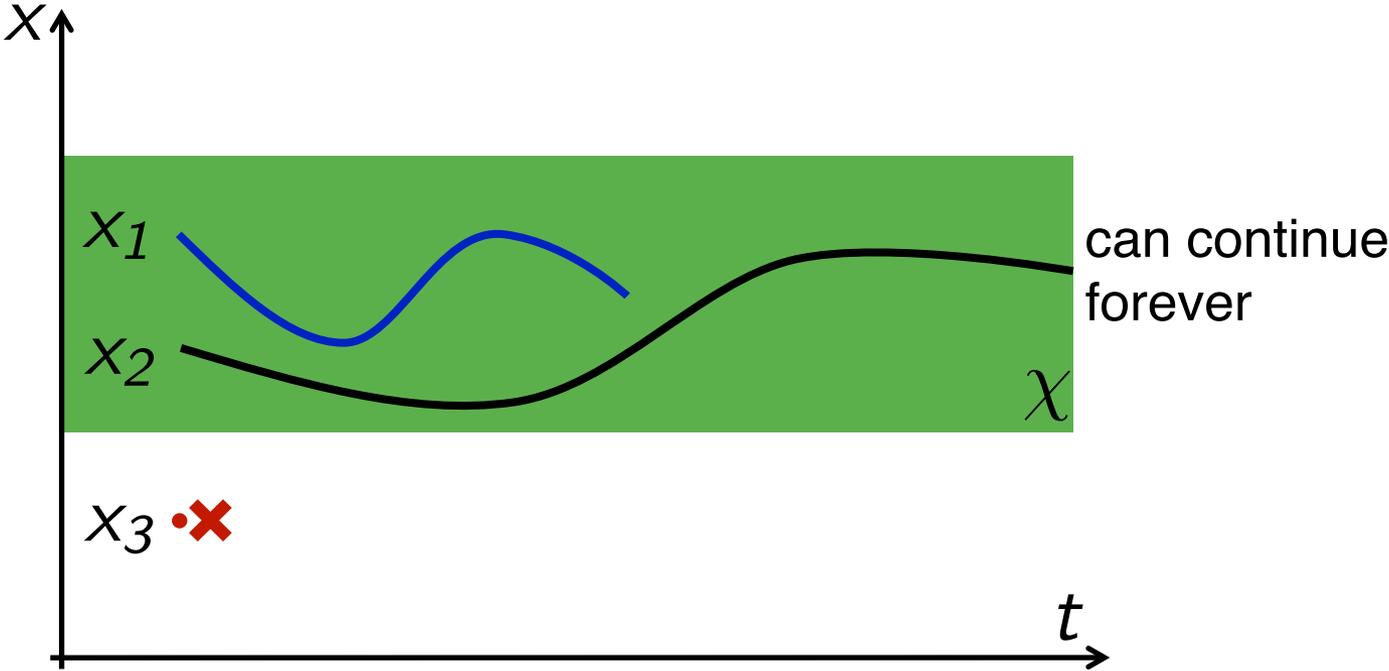
Trace Semantics of Hybrid Programs

Test $?\chi$



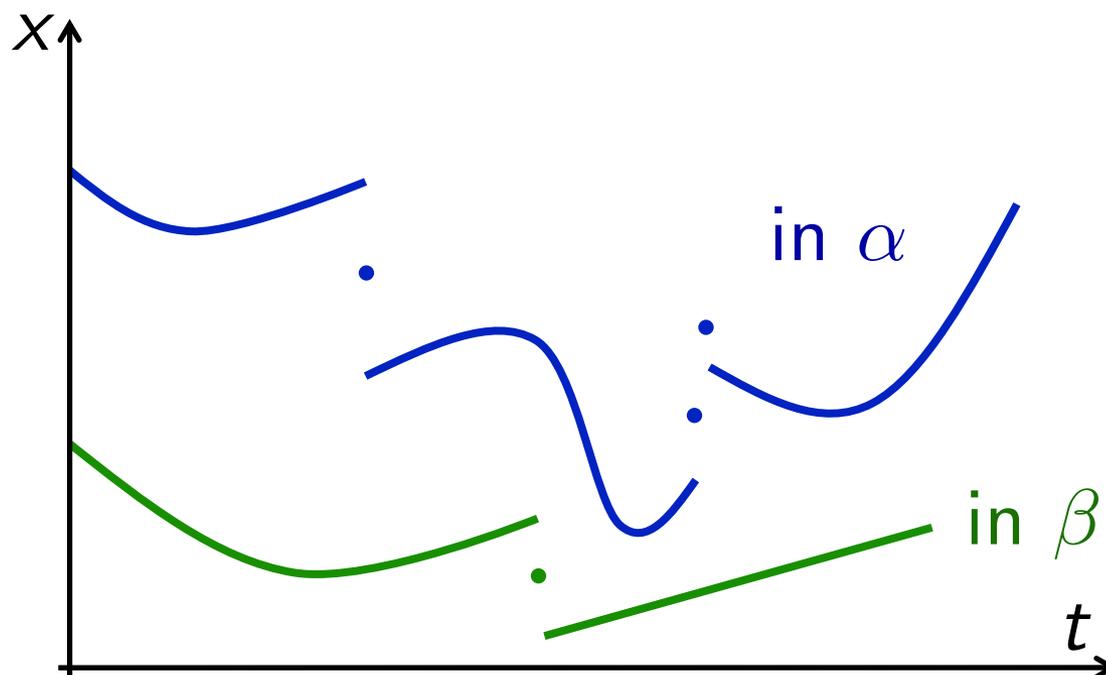
Trace Semantics of Hybrid Programs

Differential equation $x' = \theta \ \& \ \chi$



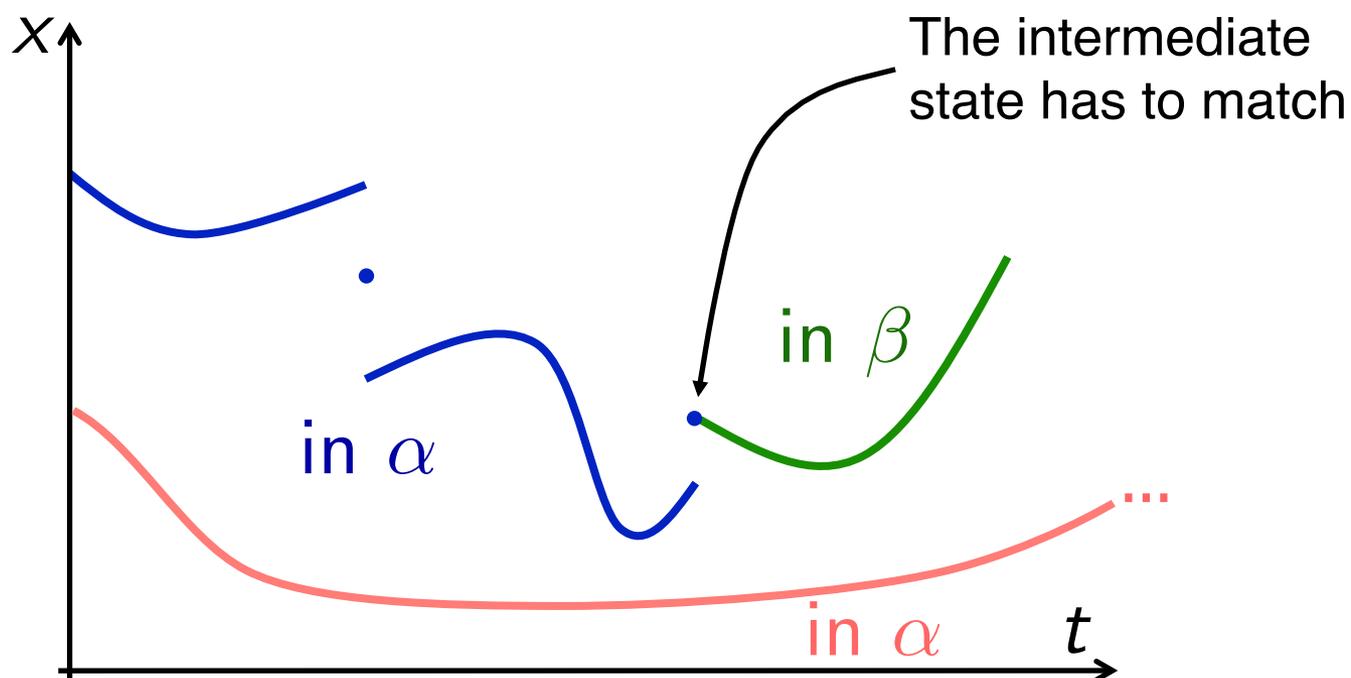
Trace Semantics of Hybrid Programs

Nondeterministic choice $\alpha \cup \beta$



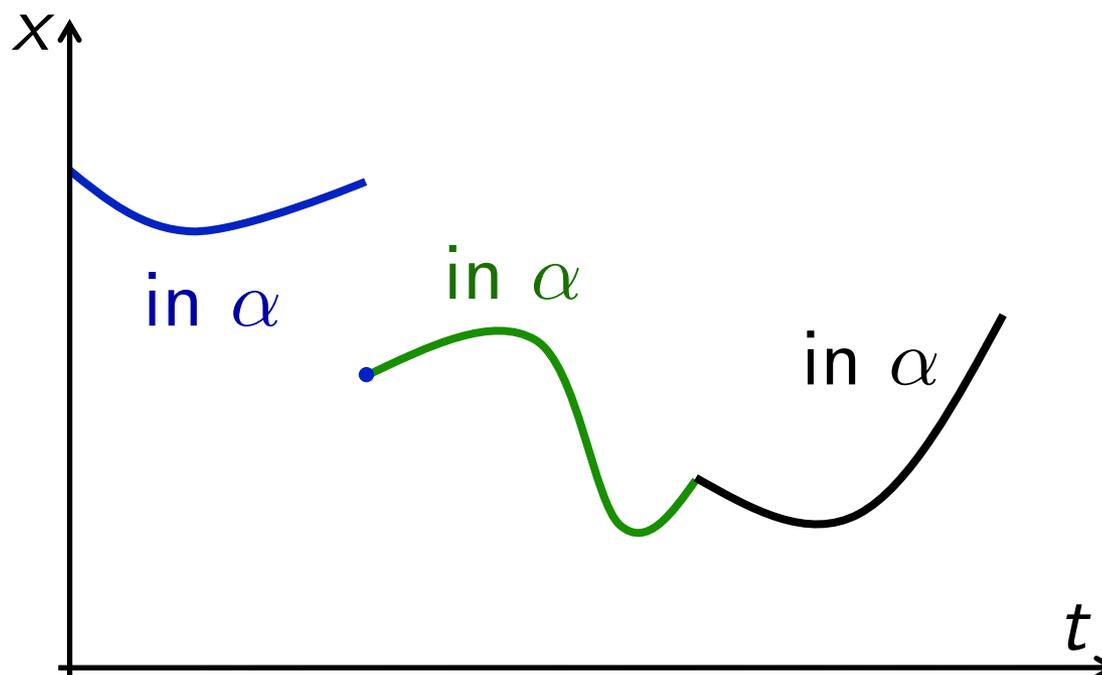
Trace Semantics of Hybrid Programs

Sequential composition $\alpha; \beta$



Trace Semantics of Hybrid Programs

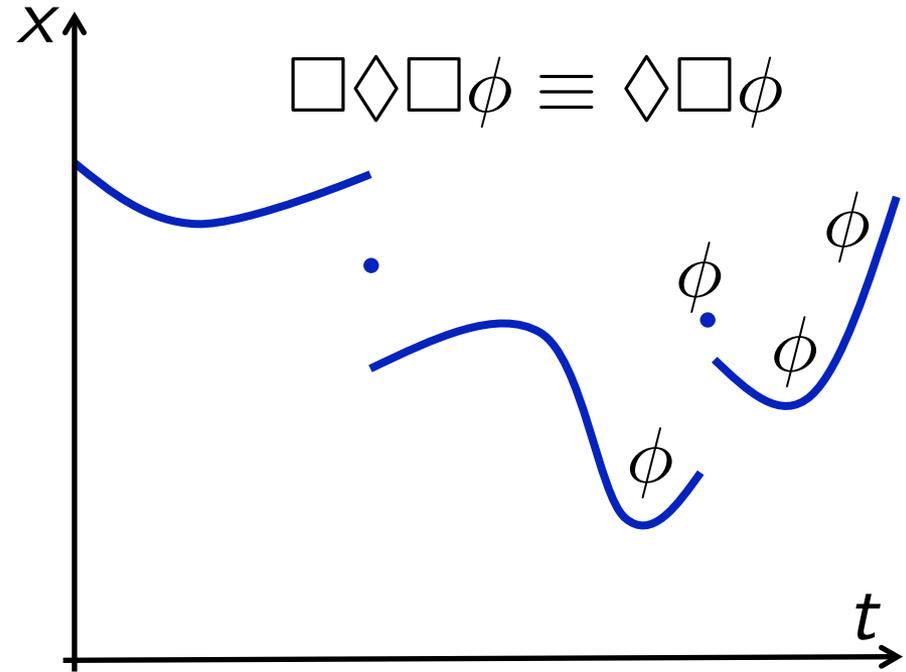
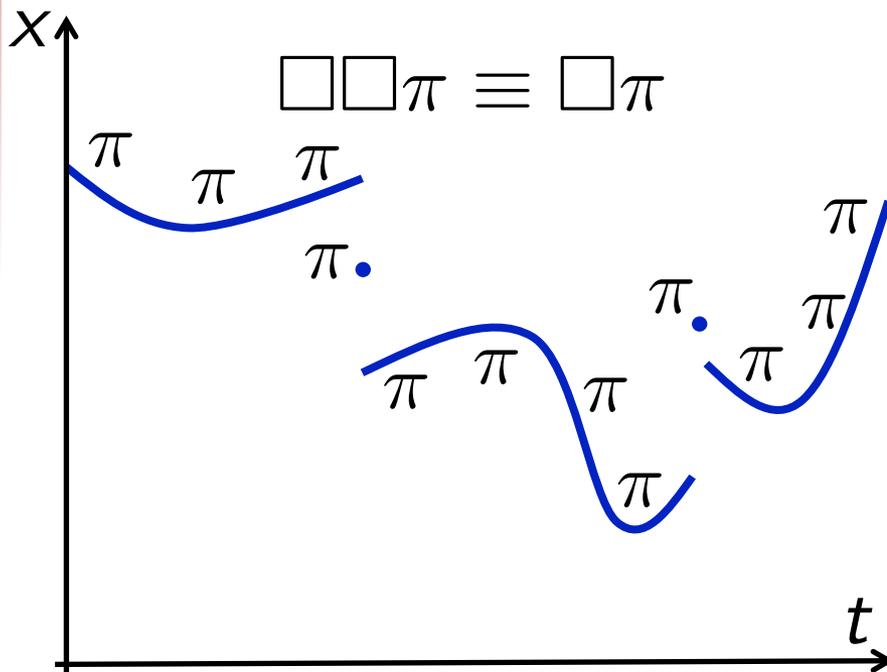
Nondeterministic repetition α^*



Simplification of Trace Formulas

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \diamond\diamond\diamond\square\diamond\square\square\phi \\
 \equiv & \diamond\square\diamond\square\phi \\
 \equiv & \diamond\diamond\square\phi \\
 \equiv & \diamond\square\phi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \square\square\pi & \equiv \square\pi \\
 \diamond\diamond\pi & \equiv \diamond\pi \\
 \square\diamond\square\phi & \equiv \diamond\square\phi \\
 \diamond\square\diamond\phi & \equiv \square\diamond\phi
 \end{aligned}$$



Simplification of Trace Formulas

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \diamond\diamond\diamond\square\diamond\square\square\phi \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \square\square\pi & \equiv \square\pi \\
 \diamond\diamond\pi & \equiv \diamond\pi \\
 \square\diamond\square\phi & \equiv \diamond\square\phi \\
 \diamond\square\diamond\phi & \equiv \square\diamond\phi
 \end{aligned}$$

The only interesting temporal properties thus are

$$\square\phi \quad \diamond\phi \quad \diamond\square\phi \quad \square\diamond\phi$$

and this corresponds to modal system S4.2

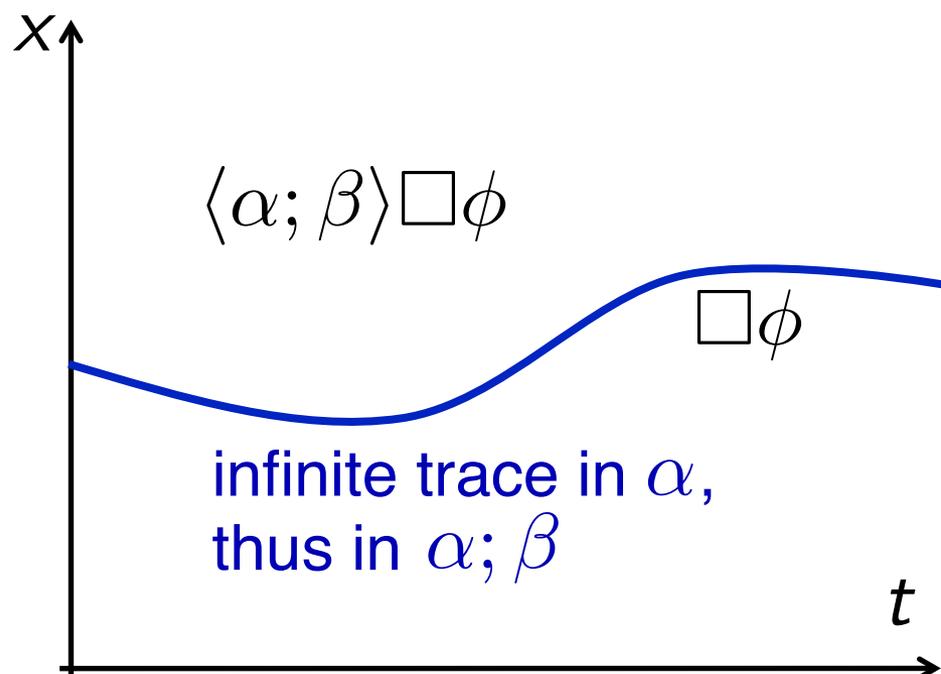
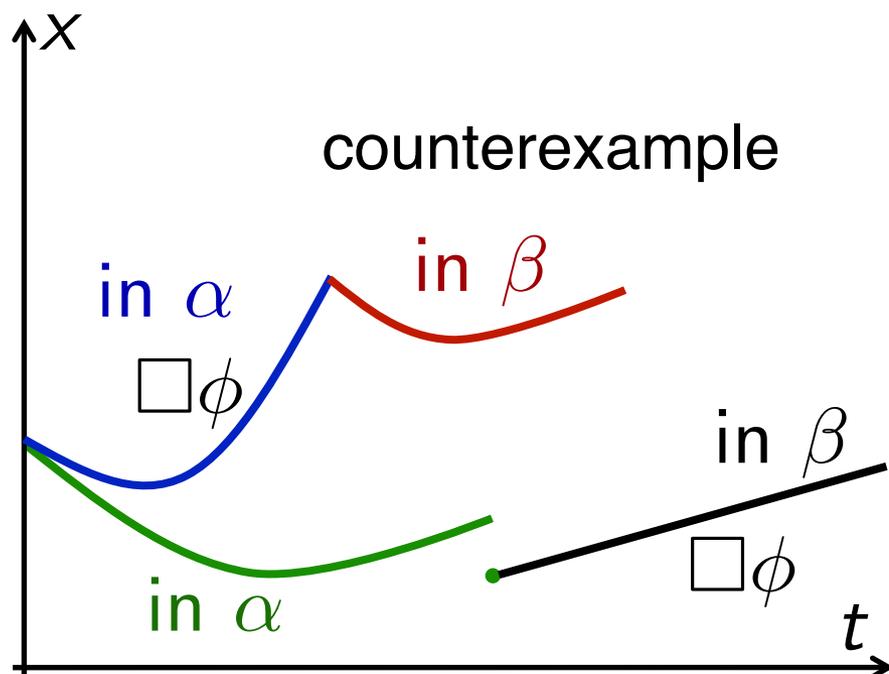
We focus on the study of $\square\phi$ and particularly on $\langle\alpha\rangle\square\phi$

A Technical Issue: the Composition

$$\frac{\langle \alpha \rangle \Box \phi \wedge \langle \alpha \rangle \langle \beta \rangle \Box \phi}{\langle \alpha; \beta \rangle \Box \phi} \quad (\text{unsound})$$

$\langle \alpha \rangle (\Box \phi \wedge \langle \beta \rangle \Box \phi)$ (OK if the trace of α terminates)

$\langle \alpha \rangle \Box \phi$ (if the trace of α does not terminate)



Solution: Introducing $\phi \sqcap \square\psi$

$\sigma \models \phi \sqcap \square\psi$ if and only if

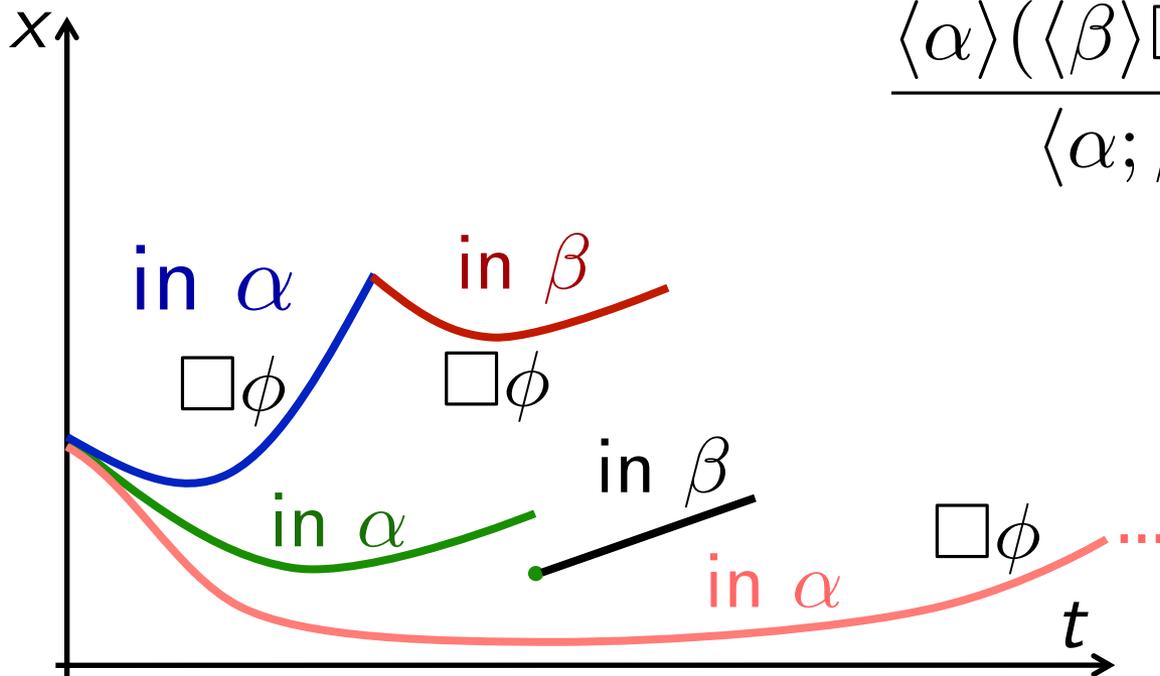
■ last $\sigma \models \phi$ and $\sigma \models \square\psi$

■ $\sigma \models \square\psi$

and $\square\phi \equiv \text{true} \sqcap \square\phi$

if σ terminates

otherwise (infinite or error)



$$\frac{\langle \alpha \rangle (\langle \beta \rangle \square\phi \sqcap \square\phi)}{\langle \alpha; \beta \rangle \square\phi} \quad \langle ; \rangle \square$$

Solution: Introducing $\phi \sqcap \Box\psi$

$\sigma \models \phi \sqcap \Box\psi$ if and only if

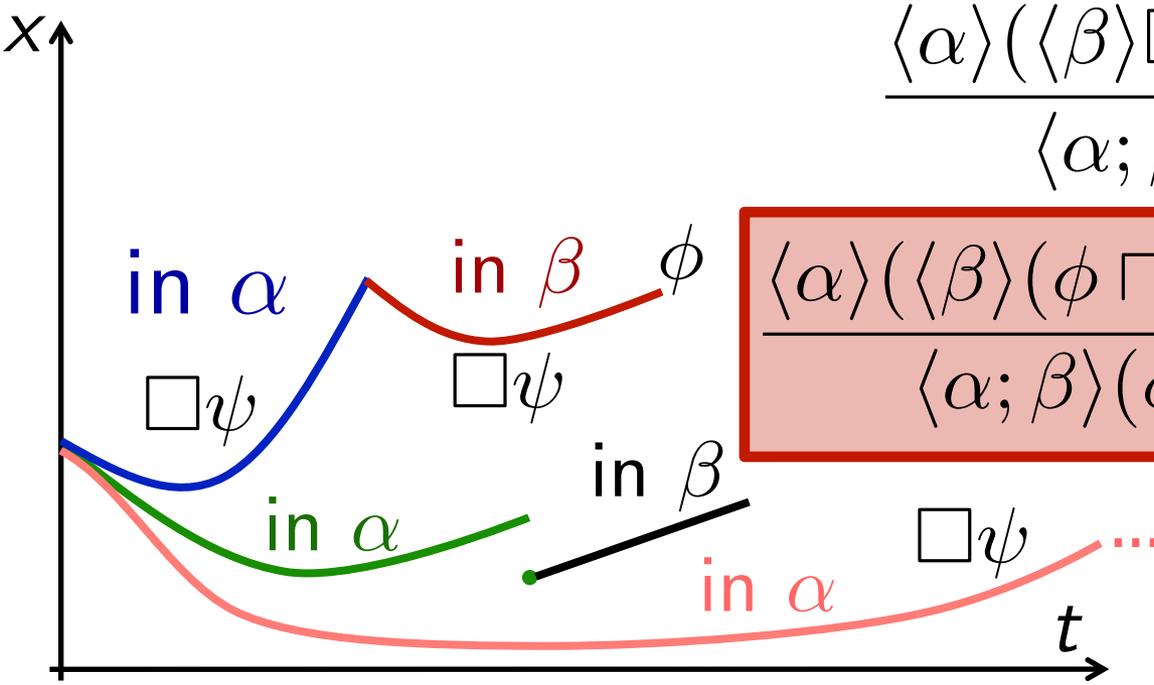
- last $\sigma \models \phi$ and $\sigma \models \Box\psi$

if σ terminates

- $\sigma \models \Box\psi$

otherwise (infinite or error)

and $\Box\phi \equiv \text{true} \sqcap \Box\phi$

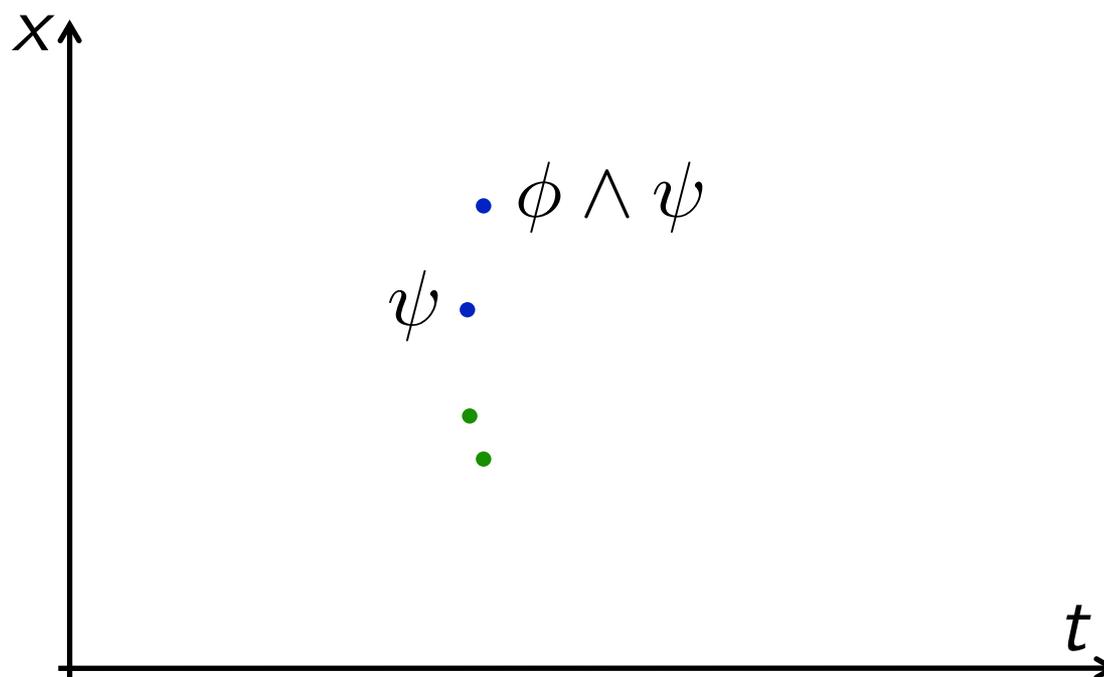


$$\frac{\langle \alpha \rangle (\langle \beta \rangle \Box\phi \sqcap \Box\phi)}{\langle \alpha; \beta \rangle \Box\phi} \langle ; \rangle \Box$$

$$\frac{\langle \alpha \rangle (\langle \beta \rangle (\phi \sqcap \Box\psi) \sqcap \Box\psi)}{\langle \alpha; \beta \rangle (\phi \sqcap \Box\psi)} \langle ; \rangle \sqcap$$

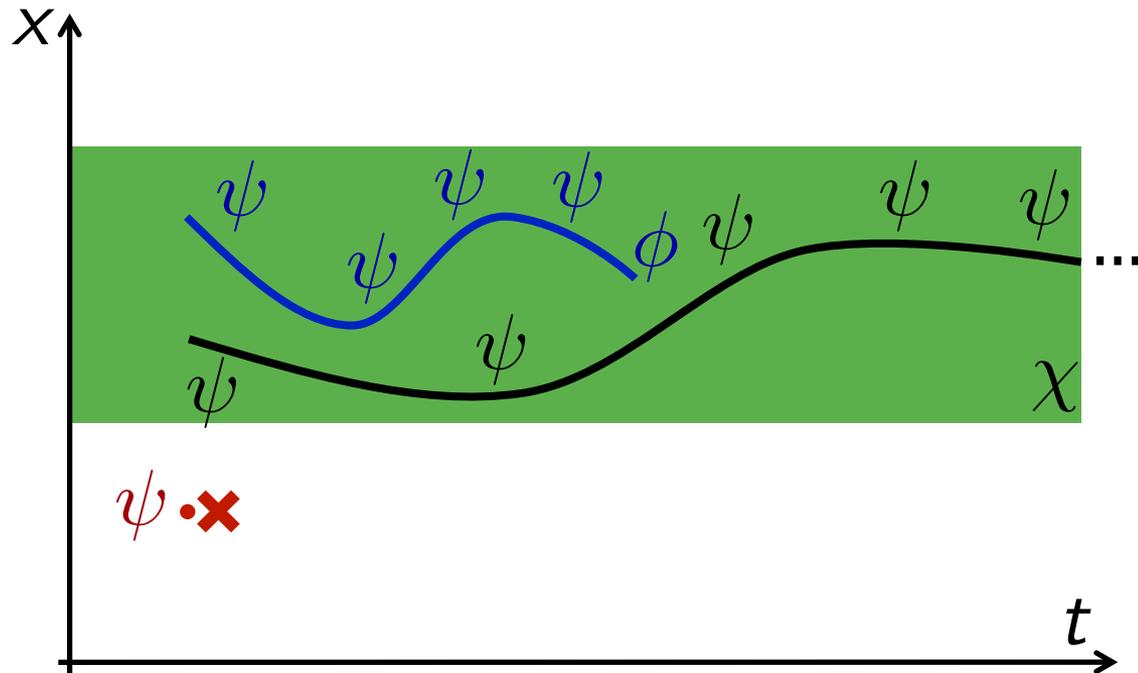
New Rules for $\phi \sqcap \square\psi$

$$\frac{\psi \wedge \langle x := \theta \rangle (\phi \wedge \psi)}{\langle x := \theta \rangle (\phi \sqcap \square\psi)} \langle ::= \rangle \sqcap$$



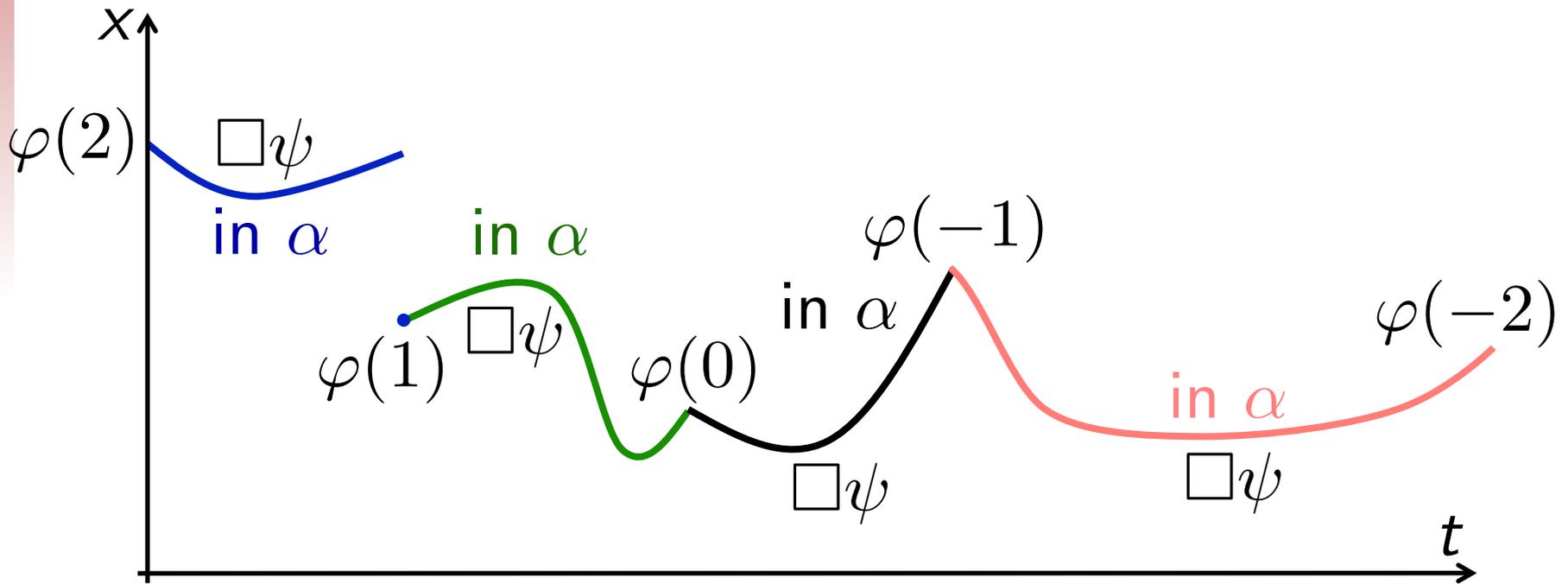
New Rules for $\phi \sqcap \Box\psi$

$$\frac{(\neg\chi \wedge \psi) \vee \langle x' = \theta \ \& \ (\chi \wedge \psi) \rangle \phi \vee [x' = \theta](\chi \wedge \psi)}{\langle x' = \theta \ \& \ \chi \rangle (\phi \sqcap \Box\psi)}$$



New Rules for $\phi \sqcap \square\psi$

$$\frac{\forall \alpha \forall r > 0 (\varphi(r) \rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle (\varphi(r-1) \sqcap \square\psi))}{(\exists r \varphi(r)) \wedge \psi \rightarrow \langle \alpha^* \rangle ((\exists r \leq 0 \varphi(r)) \sqcap \square\psi)}$$



Similarly $\phi \sqcup \diamond\psi$, $\phi \blacktriangleleft \square\diamond\psi$, $\phi \blacktriangleleft \diamond\square\psi$

Remember: $\sigma \models \phi \sqcap \square\psi$ if and only if

- last $\sigma \models \phi$ and $\sigma \models \square\psi$ if σ terminates
- $\sigma \models \square\psi$ otherwise (infinite or error)

$\sigma \models \phi \sqcup \diamond\psi$ if and only if

- last $\sigma \models \phi$ or $\sigma \models \diamond\psi$ if σ terminates
- $\sigma \models \diamond\psi$ otherwise (infinite or error)

$\sigma \models \phi \blacktriangleleft \square\diamond\psi$ if and only if

- last $\sigma \models \phi$ if σ terminates
- $\sigma \models \square\diamond\psi$ otherwise (infinite or error)

$\sigma \models \phi \blacktriangleleft \diamond\square\psi$ is defined similarly

Meta-Results

Theorem

The dTL^2 calculus is sound, i.e., derivable state formulas are valid

Theorem

The dTL^2 calculus restricted to star-free programs is complete relative to FOD, i.e., every valid dTL^2 formula with only star-free programs can be derived from FOD tautology

FOD = first order real arithmetic augmented with formulas expressing properties of differential equations

Related work

- [Beckert and Schlager 2001, Platzer 2007]
 - the basis for this work
 - only formulas of the form $[\alpha]\Box\phi$ and $\langle\alpha\rangle\Diamond\phi$
- Process logic [Parikh 1978, Pratt 1979, Harel et al. 1982]
 - well-studied but limited to the discrete case
 - different approach: $[\alpha]\Diamond\phi$ is a trace formula rather than a state formula
- [Davoren and Nerode 2000, Davoren et al. 2004]
 - calculi for temporal reasoning of hybrid systems
 - propositional only
 - but no specific rule for differential equations

Conclusion and Future Work

- We have extended Differential Temporal Dynamic Logic to handle formulas of the form

$$[\alpha]\diamond\phi \quad \langle\alpha\rangle\Box\phi \quad [\alpha]\Box\diamond\phi \quad \langle\alpha\rangle\Box\diamond\phi$$

solving open problems posed in

[Beckert and Schlegler 2001] and [Platzer 2007]

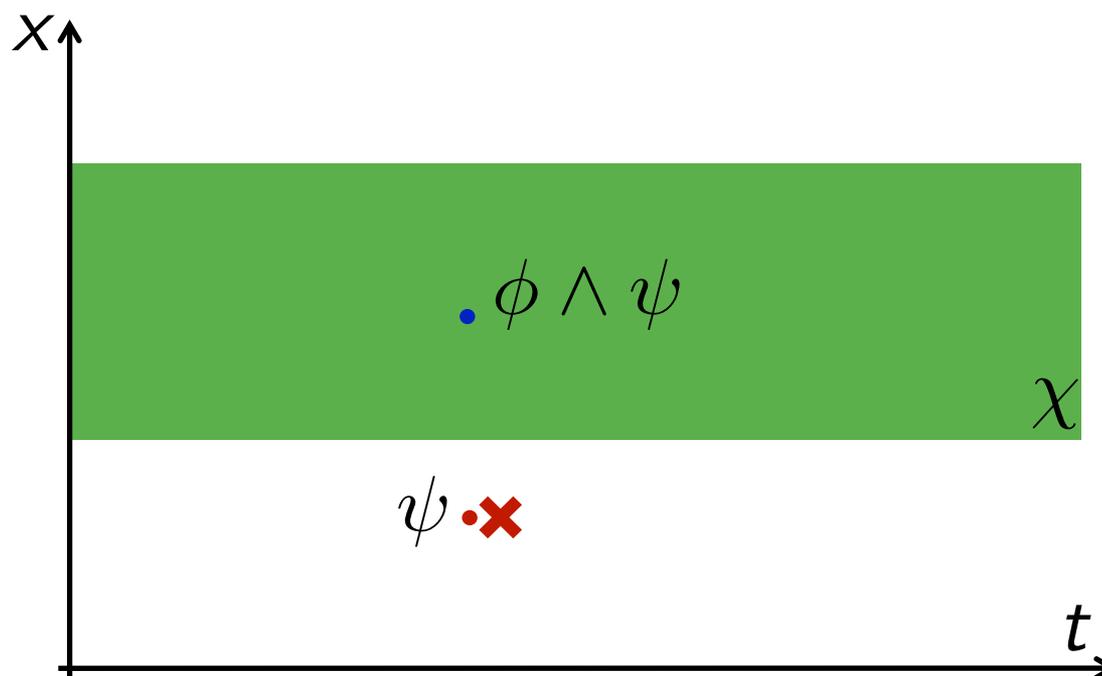
- We prove soundness and relative completeness for star-free expressions

Future work:

- Extensions: Until operator, nested \wedge and \diamond
- This is a step towards dTL*, handling formulas of CTL*

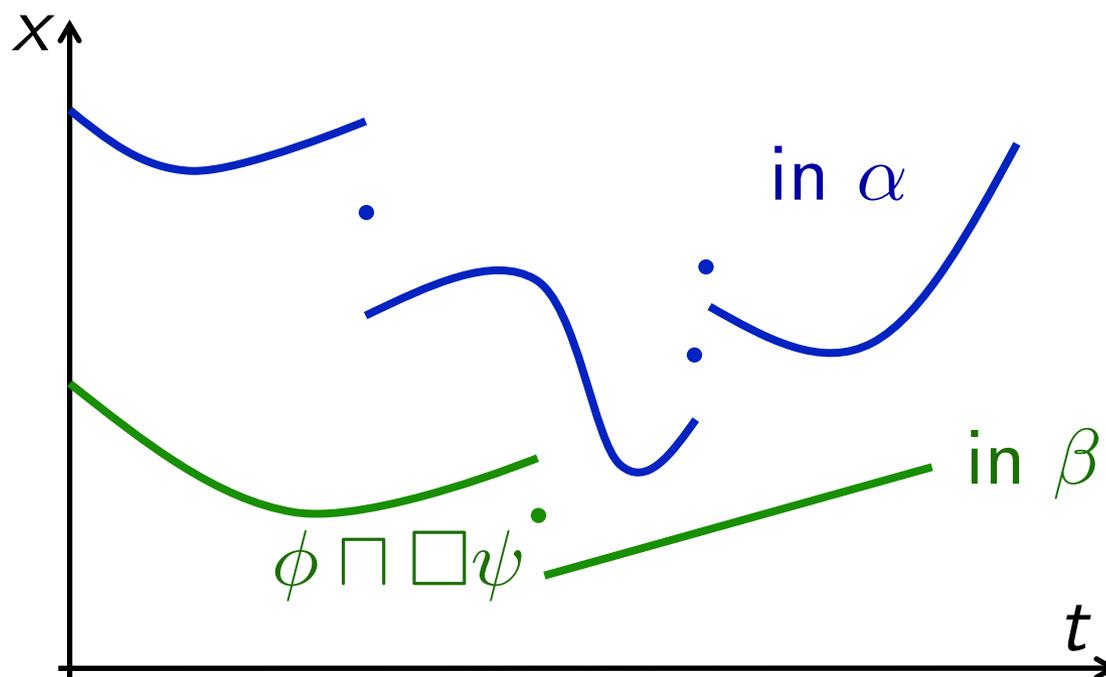
New Rules for $\phi \sqcap \square \psi$

$$\frac{(\neg \chi \vee \phi) \wedge \psi}{\langle ? \chi \rangle (\phi \sqcap \square \psi)} \langle ? \rangle \sqcap$$



New Rules for $\phi \sqcap \Box\psi$

$$\frac{\langle \alpha \rangle (\phi \sqcap \Box\psi) \vee \langle \beta \rangle (\phi \sqcap \Box\psi)}{\langle \alpha \cup \beta \rangle (\phi \sqcap \Box\psi)} \quad \langle U \rangle \sqcap$$



Differential (Temporal) Dynamic Logic

- is based on dynamic logic augmented with continuous evolutions, and has been used to verify trains, highways and airplanes. It can express properties

$$[\alpha]\phi$$

$$\langle\alpha\rangle\phi$$

- has been extended with differential temporal dynamic logic, expressing properties

$$[\alpha]\Box\phi$$

$$\langle\alpha\rangle\Diamond\phi$$

- but we would like to be able to express more powerful properties, for example

$$[\alpha]\Diamond\phi$$

$$\langle\alpha\rangle\Box\phi$$

$$[\alpha]\Box\Diamond\phi$$

$$\langle\alpha\rangle\Box\Diamond\phi$$

Temporal Properties of Hybrid Programs

State Property ϕ, ψ

■ $\leq, \neg, \wedge, \vee, \forall, \exists$

■ $[\alpha]\pi$ for all traces of α

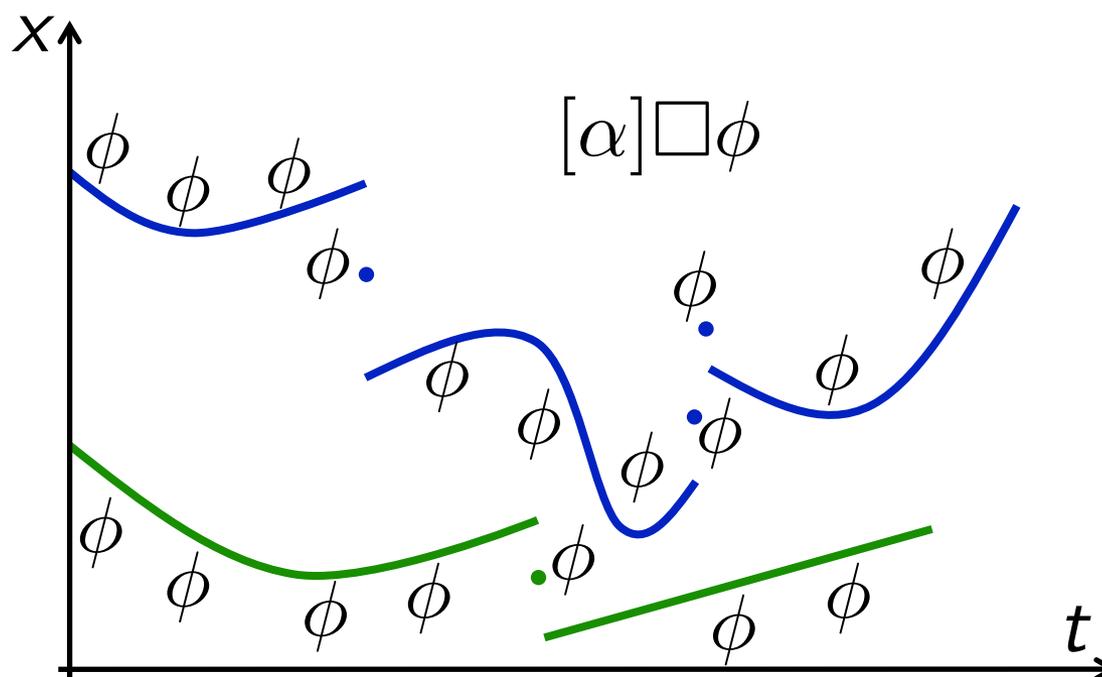
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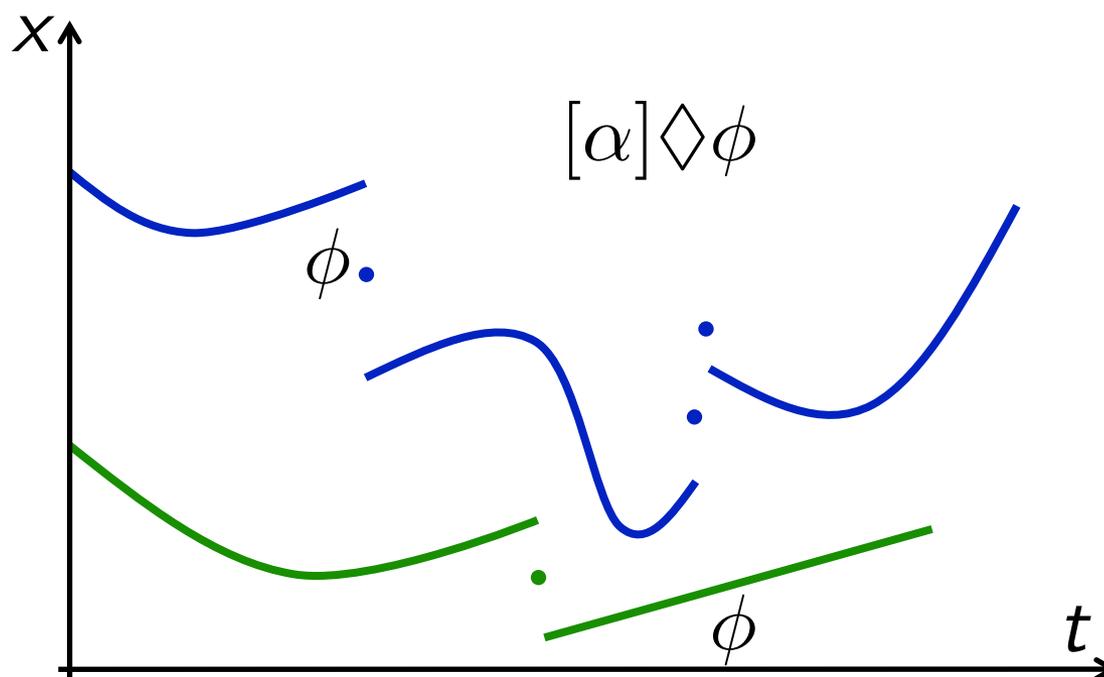
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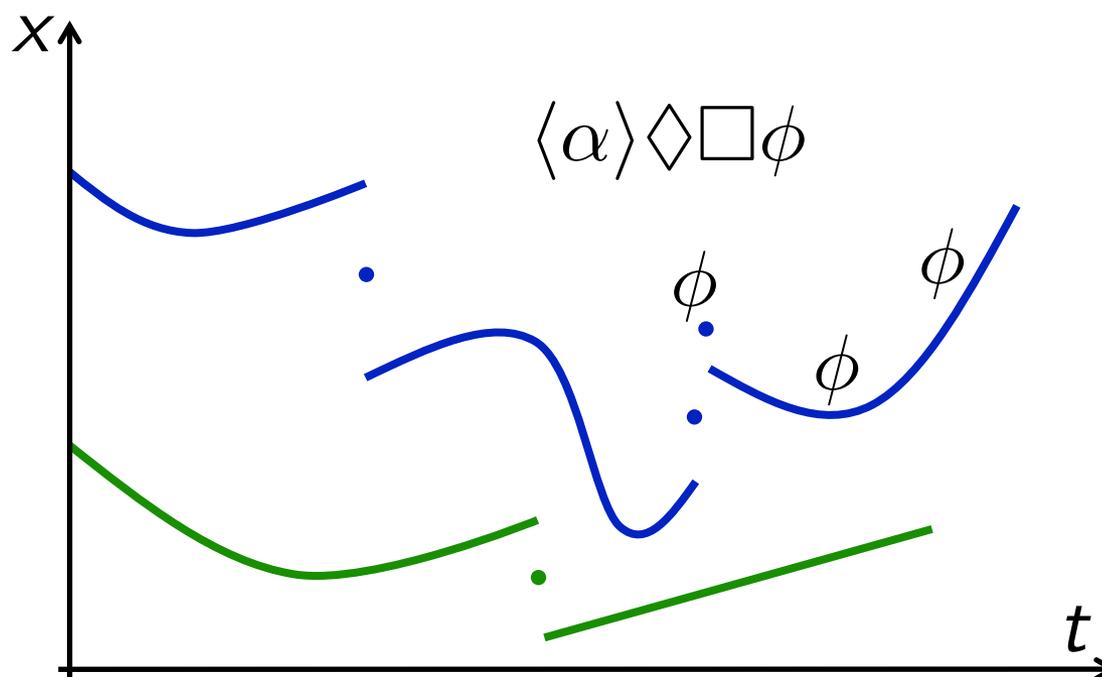
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