

On Synthesizing Controllers from Bounded-Response Properties

Oded Maler
Verimag

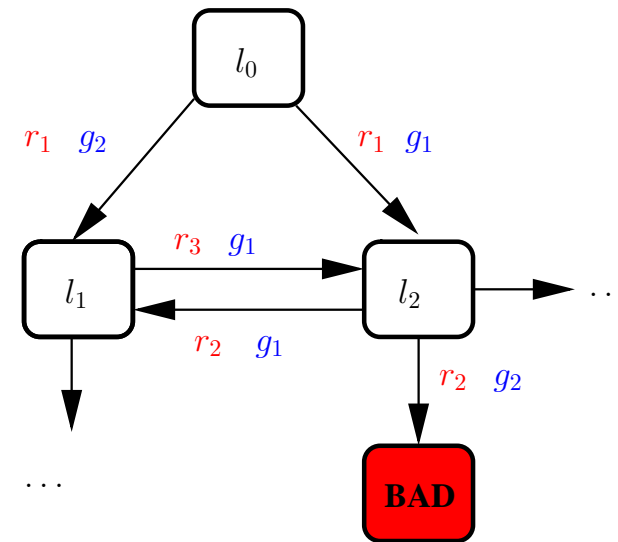
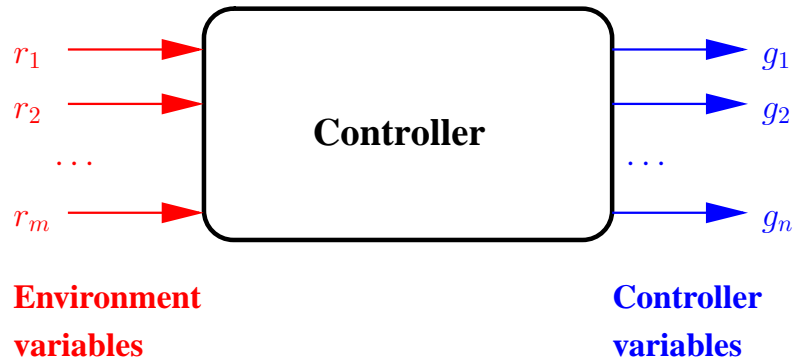
Dejan Ničković
Verimag

Amir Pnueli
Weizmann Institute
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Overview

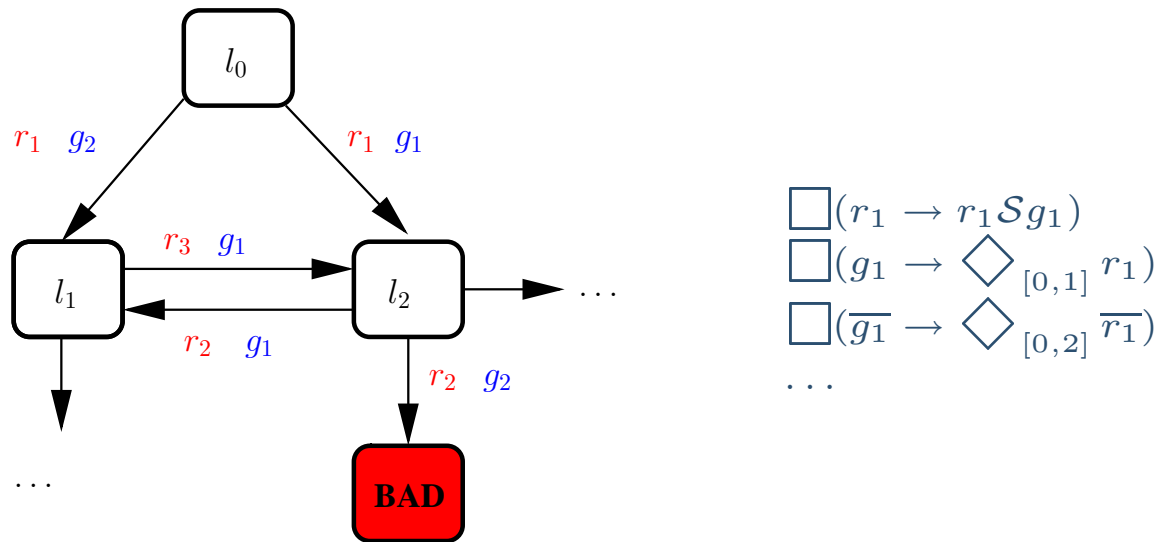
- Introduction
- Property-based Synthesis
 - ❖ Bounded-response Properties
- MTL-B
 - ❖ Syntax and Semantics
 - ❖ Non-Determinism
- From MTL-B to Deterministic Temporal Testers
 - ❖ Pastification of MTL-B formulae
 - ❖ Bounded-variability assumption
- Application to Synthesis: Arbiter Example
 - ❖ Specification in MTL-B
 - ❖ Experimental Results
- Conclusion

Introduction



- Automatic controller synthesis from high-level specifications
 - ◆ Problem posed in [Chu63]
 - ◆ Theoretically solved in [BL69,TB73]

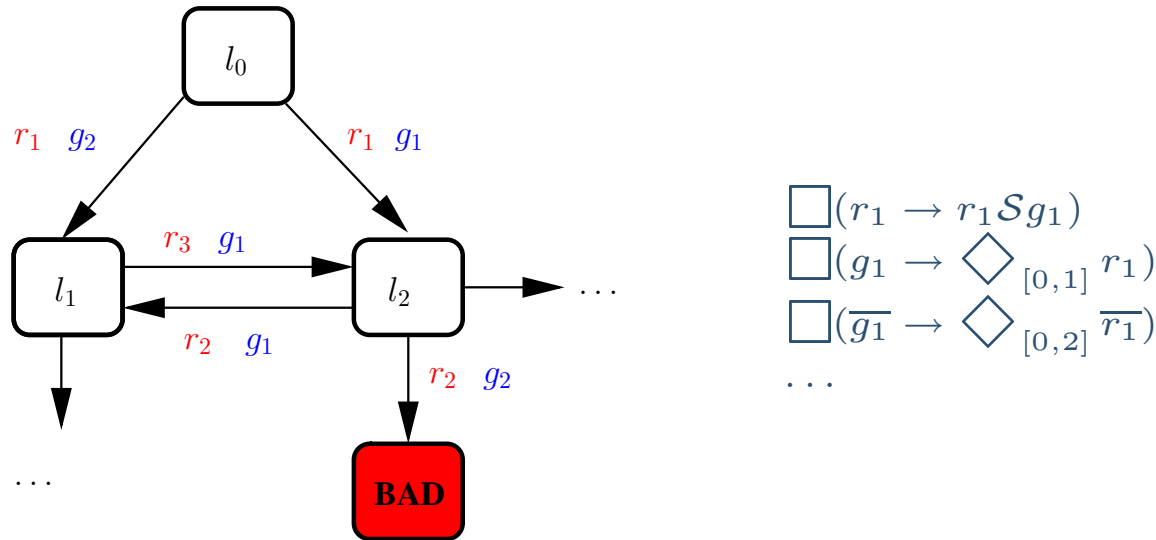
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- Synthesizing controllers from temporal logic formulae [PR89]
 - ◆ Recent improvements [PPS06,PP06]
- Property-based synthesis problem:

Given a temporal property φ defined over two distinct alphabets A and B , build a finite-state transducer (controller) from A^ω to B^ω such that all of its behaviors satisfy φ .
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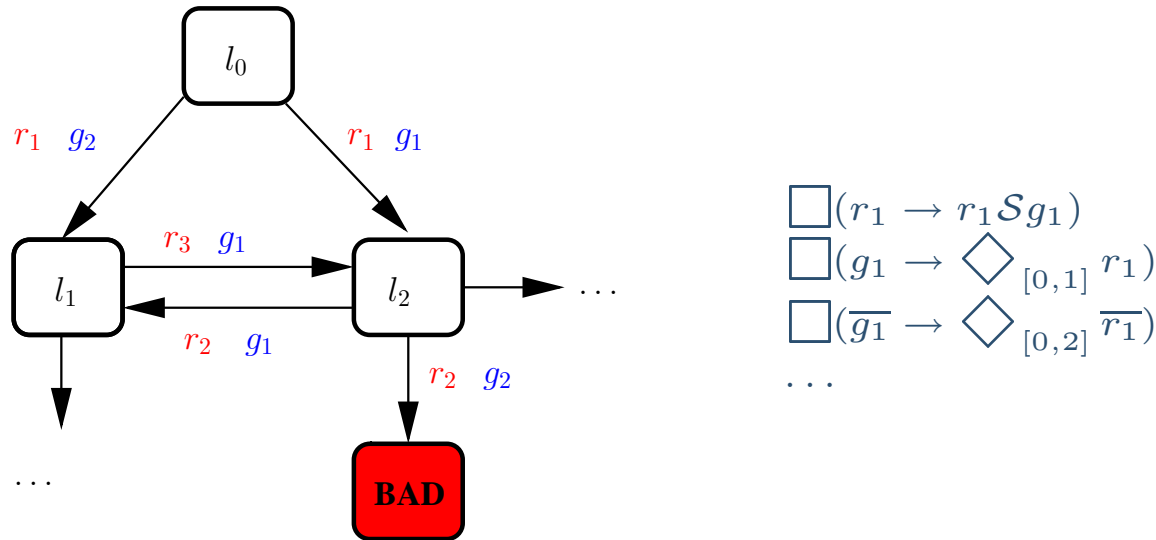
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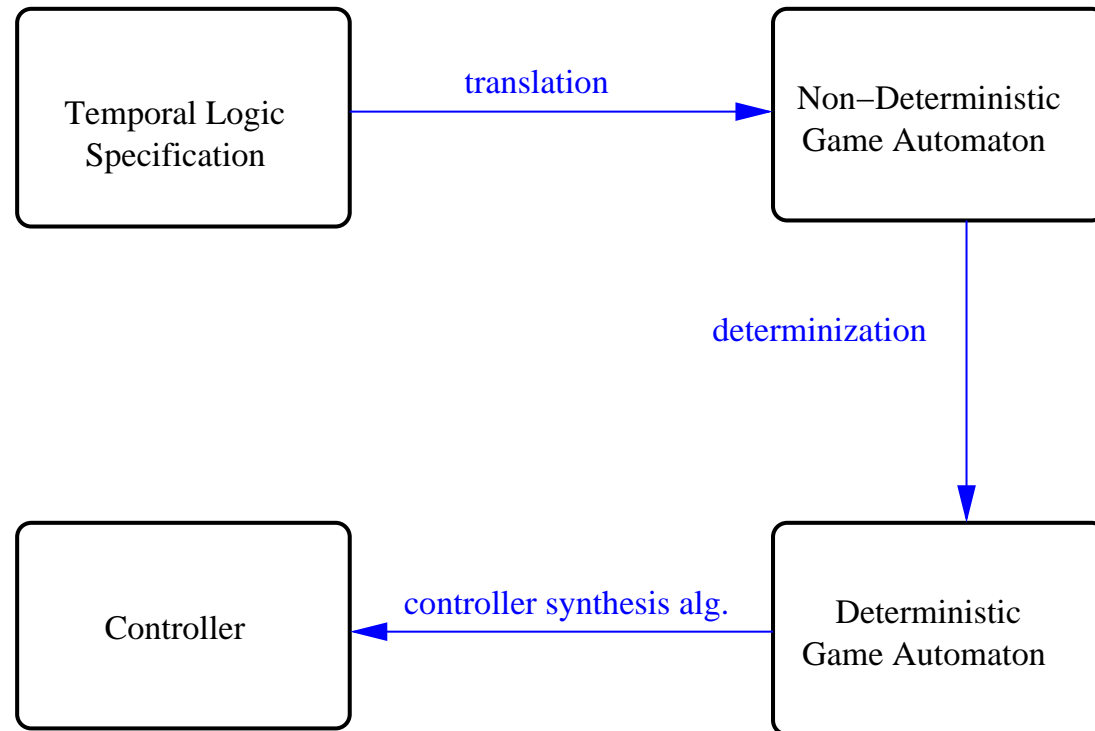
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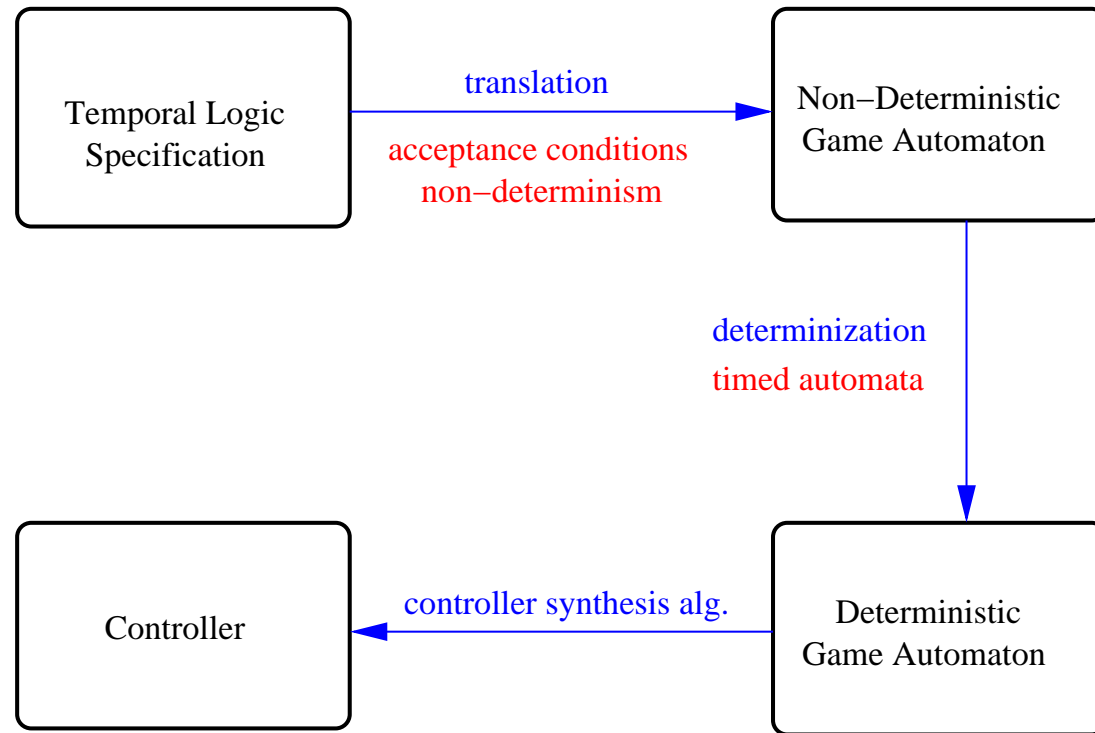
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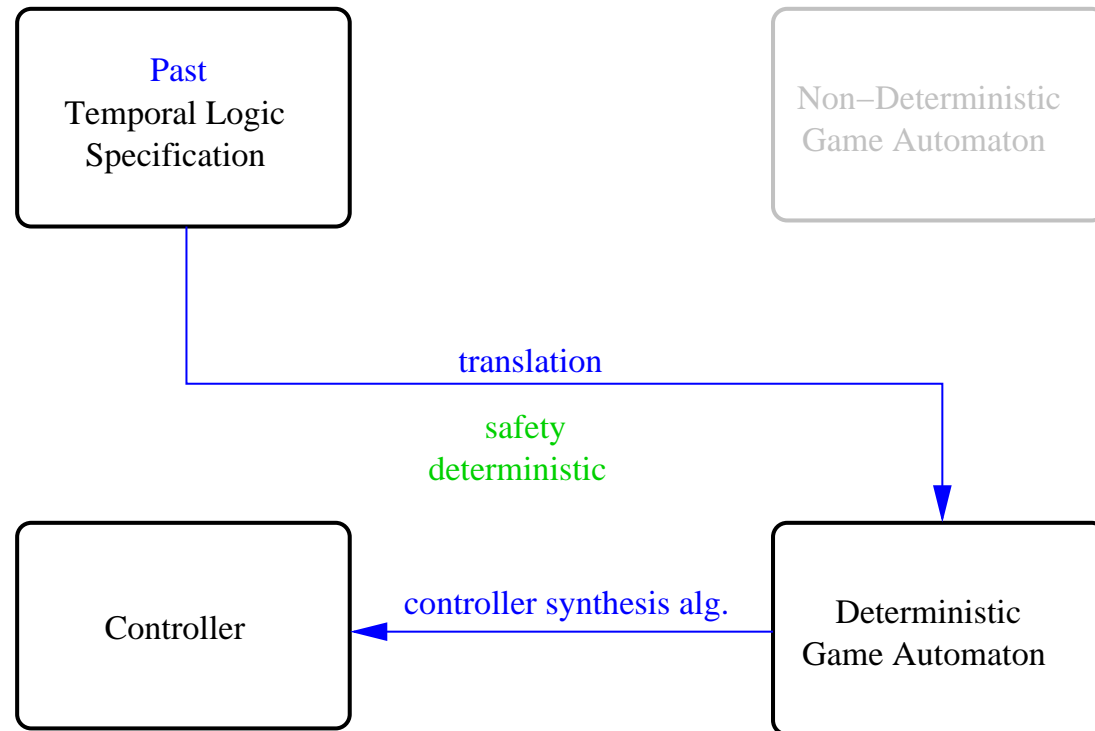
Temporal Logic and Controller Synthesis



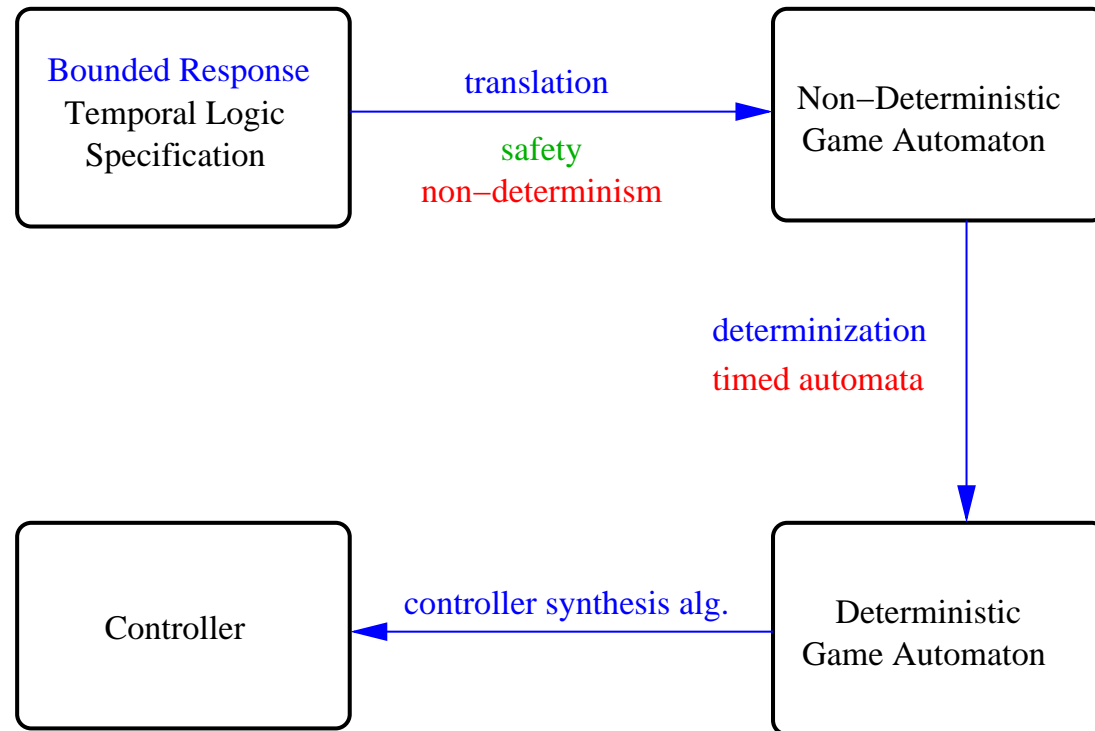
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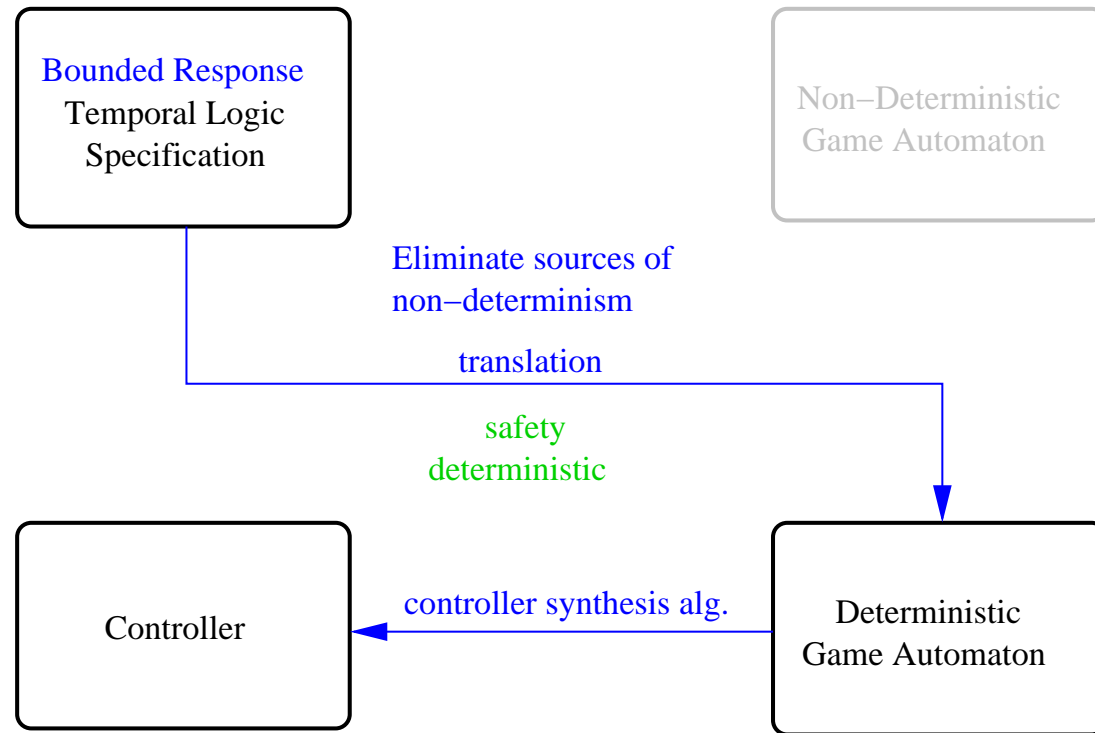
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Motivation for Bounded-Response Properties

- **Bounded-response** correspond to **safety** properties
 - ❖ → Limited scope wrt more general **liveness** properties
- Liveness properties abstract away the upper bound requirement of occurrence of events
 - ❖ But many applications require specifying explicitly such upper bound:
 - Hard real-time systems
 - Scheduling problems
 - ...
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 - ❖ MTL [Koy90] without **unbounded until**
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- **Syntax:**

$$\varphi := p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \mathcal{U}_{[a,b]} \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \mathcal{S}_{[a,b]} \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \mathcal{S} \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \mathcal{P}_{[a,b]} \varphi_2$$

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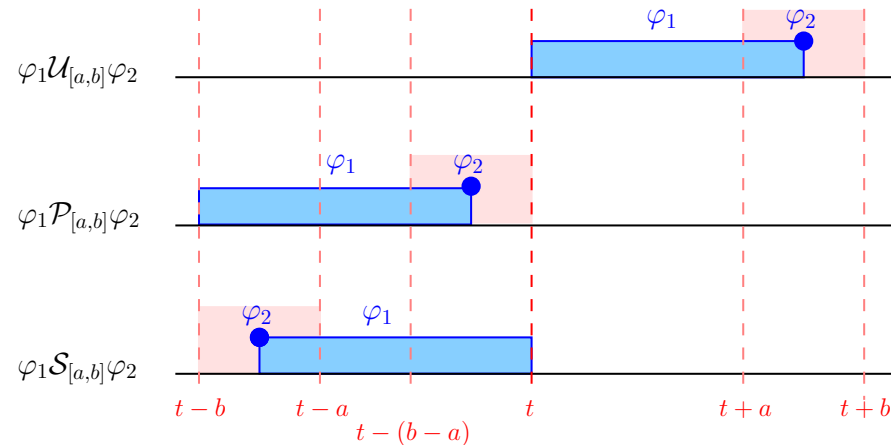
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- ❖ “Handshake” semantics of bounded until
- ❖ **Precedes** operator \sim past equivalent of bounded until

- **Derived operators:** $\diamond_{[a,b]}$, $\square_{[a,b]}$, $\blacklozenge_{[a,b]}$, $\blacksquare_{[a,b]}$

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MTL-B *and Non-Determinism*

- Two sources of non-determinism

- Acausality

- ❖ Semantics of **future** temporal logics **acausal**

- Satisfiability of φ at time t depends on the input signal value at time $t' \geq t$

- ❖ **Past** fragments of temporal logics have **causal** semantics

- Unbounded Variability

- ❖ **No bound** on the **variability** of input signals

- ❖ \rightarrow remember **unbounded number of events**

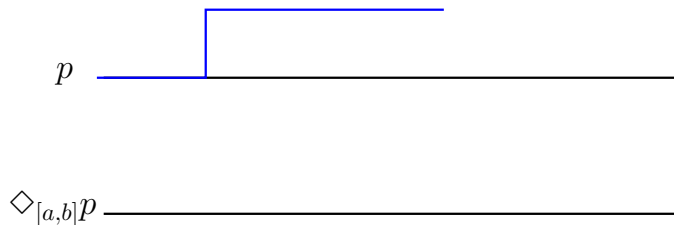
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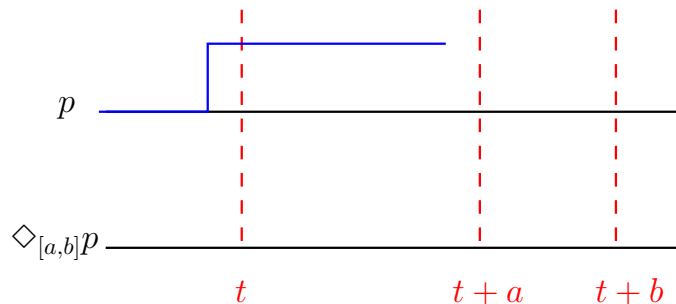


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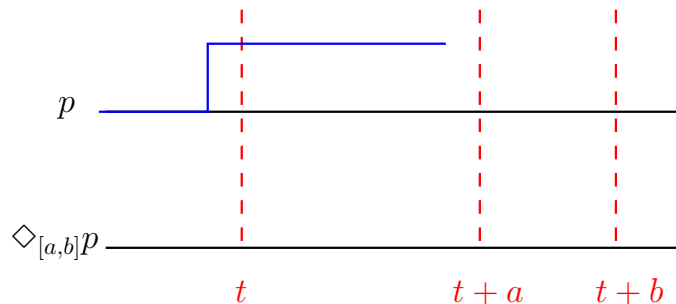
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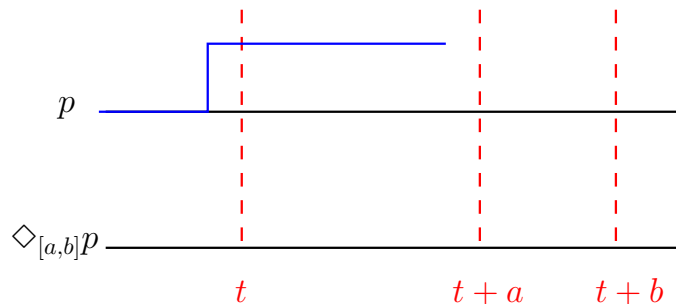
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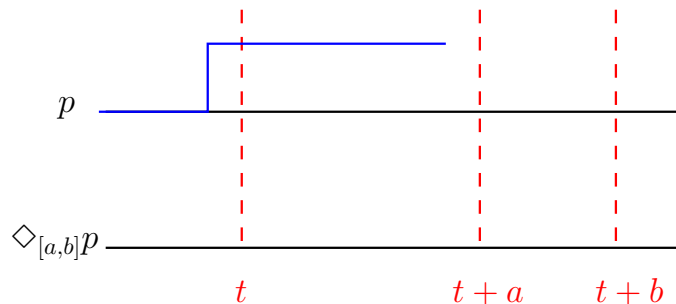


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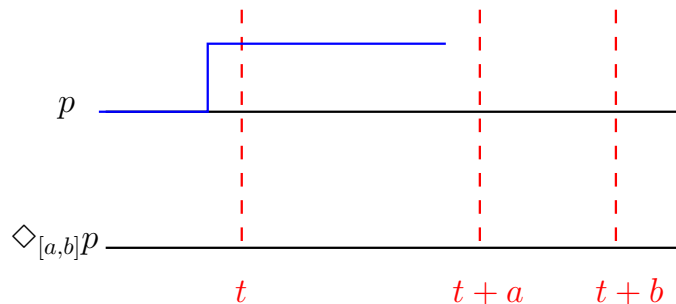


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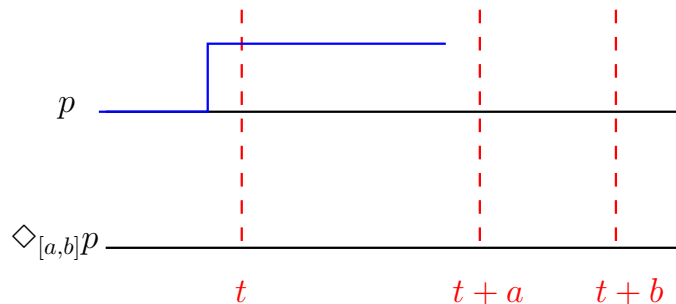


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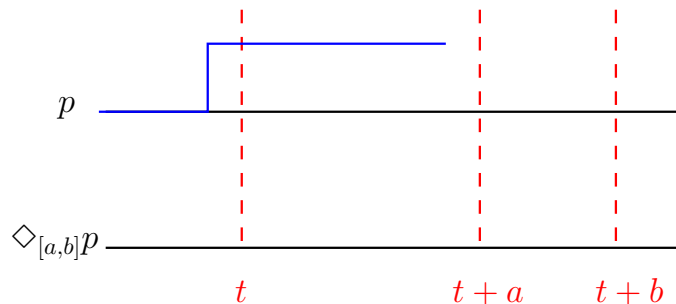


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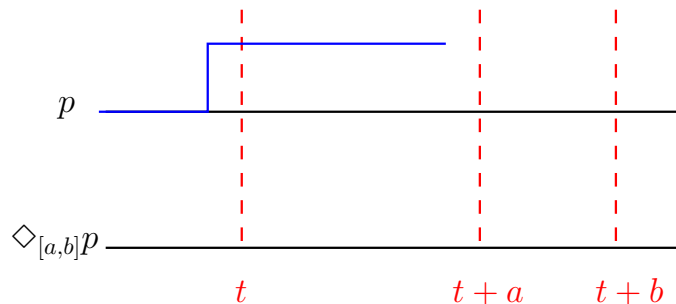
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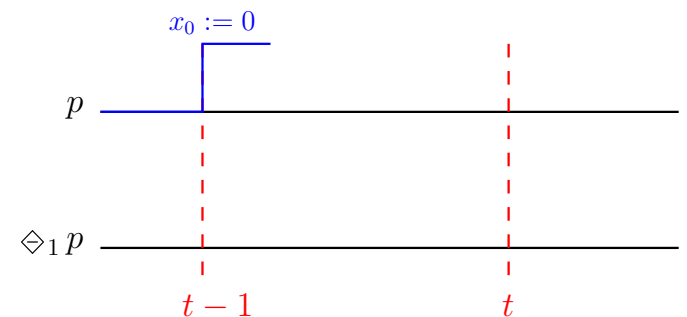
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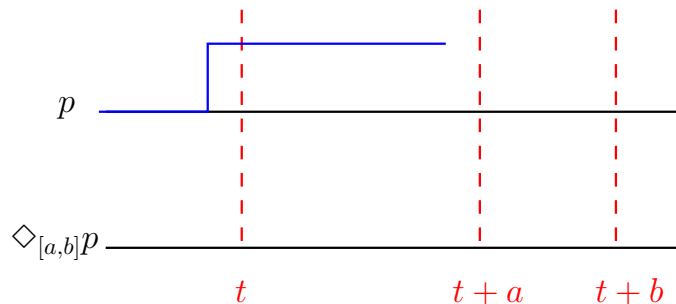
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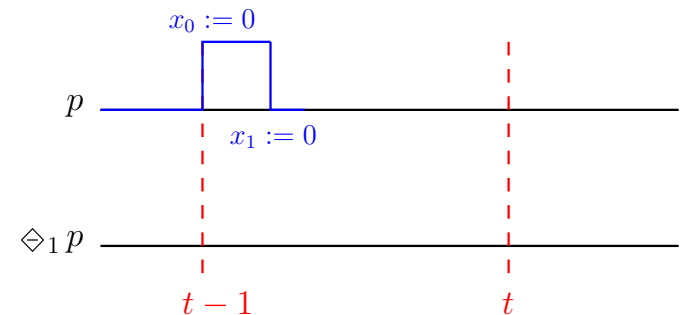
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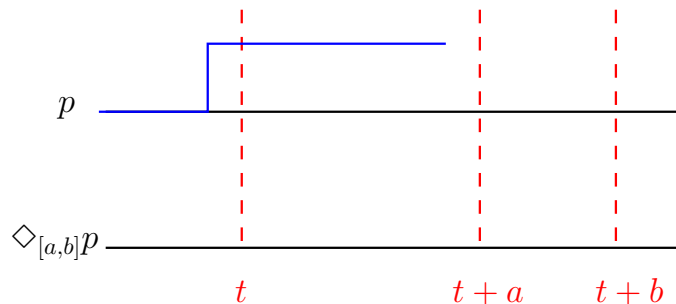
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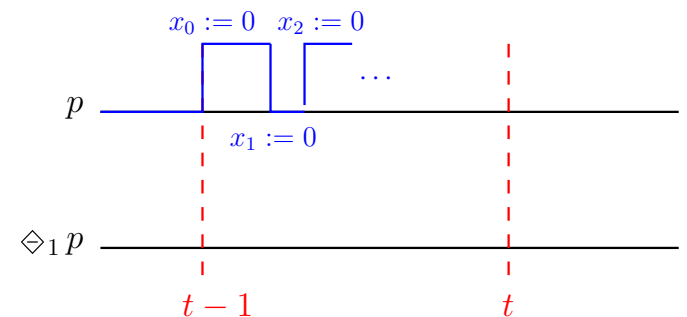
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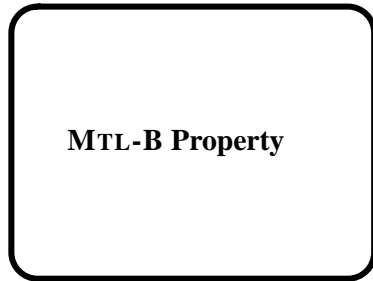


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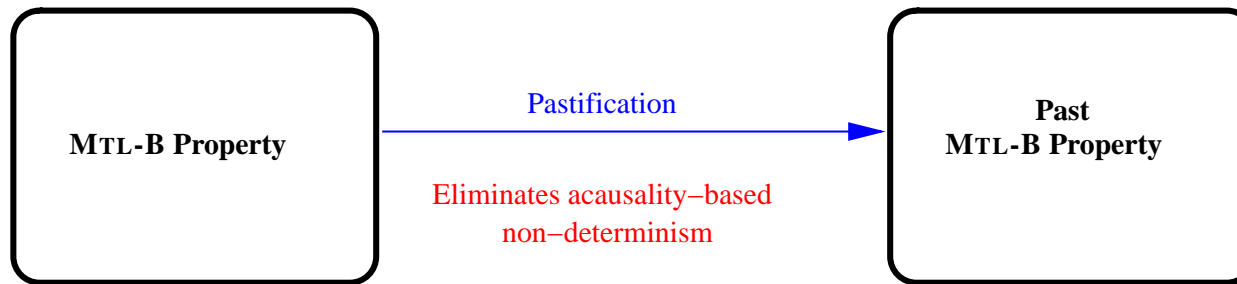
- Unbounded Variability
 - ❖ **No bound** on the **variability** of input signals
 - ❖ \rightarrow remember **unbounded number of events**
 - **Example:** $\diamond_1 p$ - perfect shift register for p



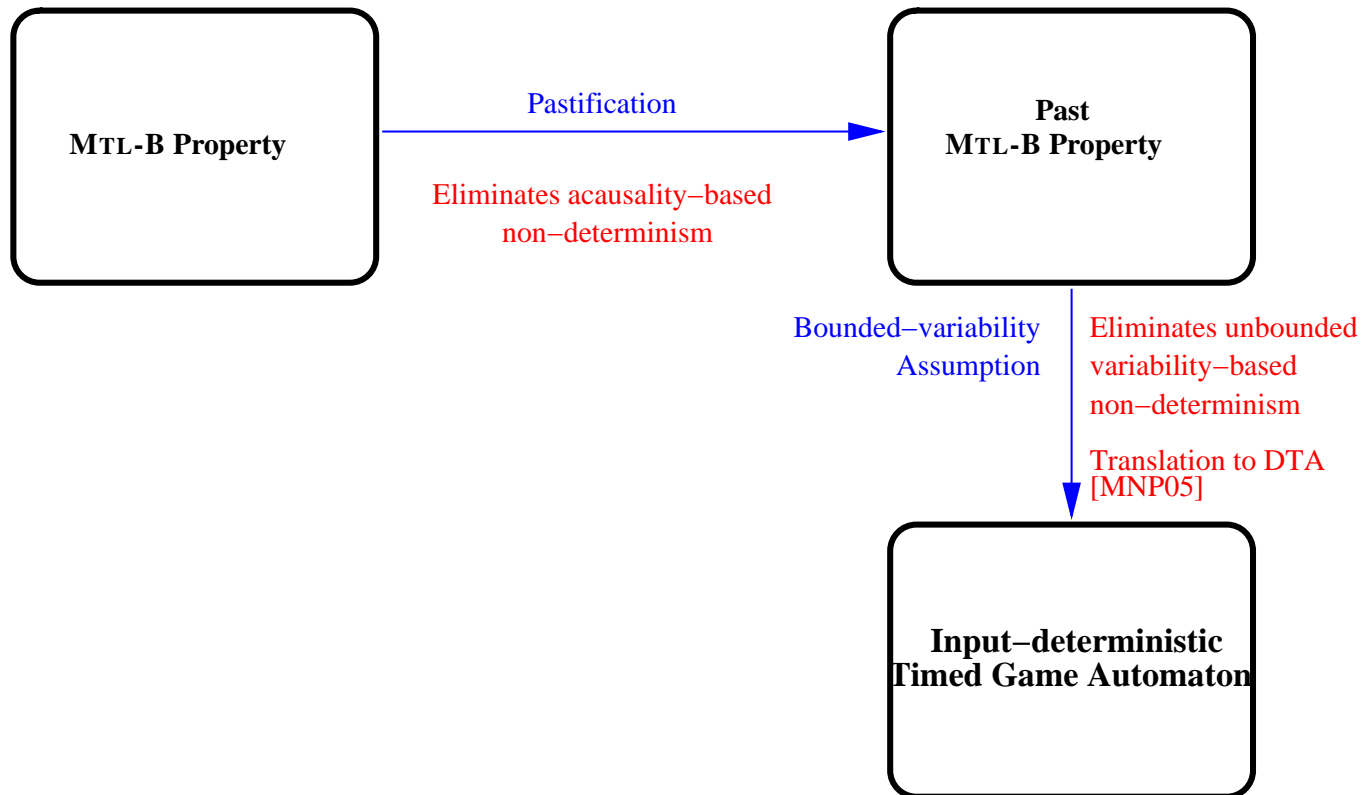
From MTL-B to Deterministic Timed Automata: Overview



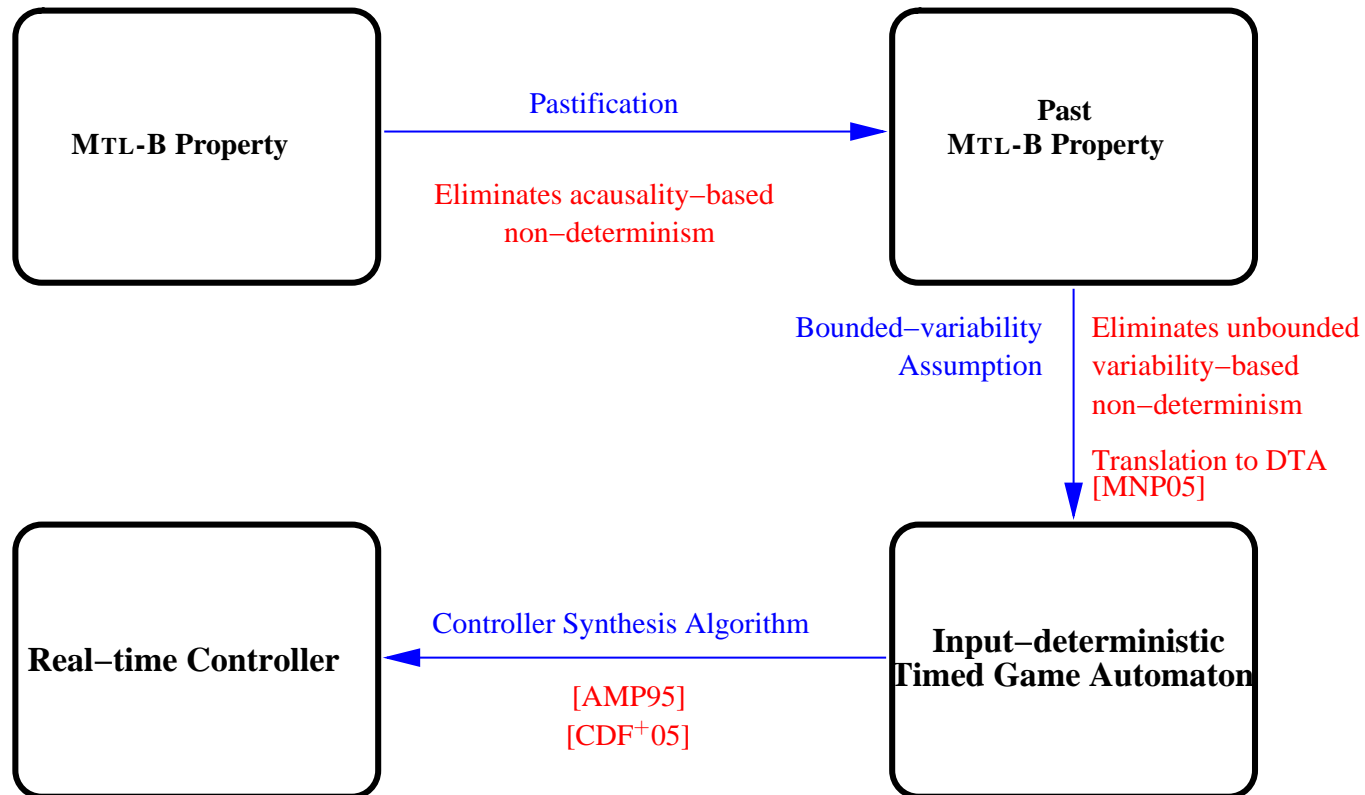
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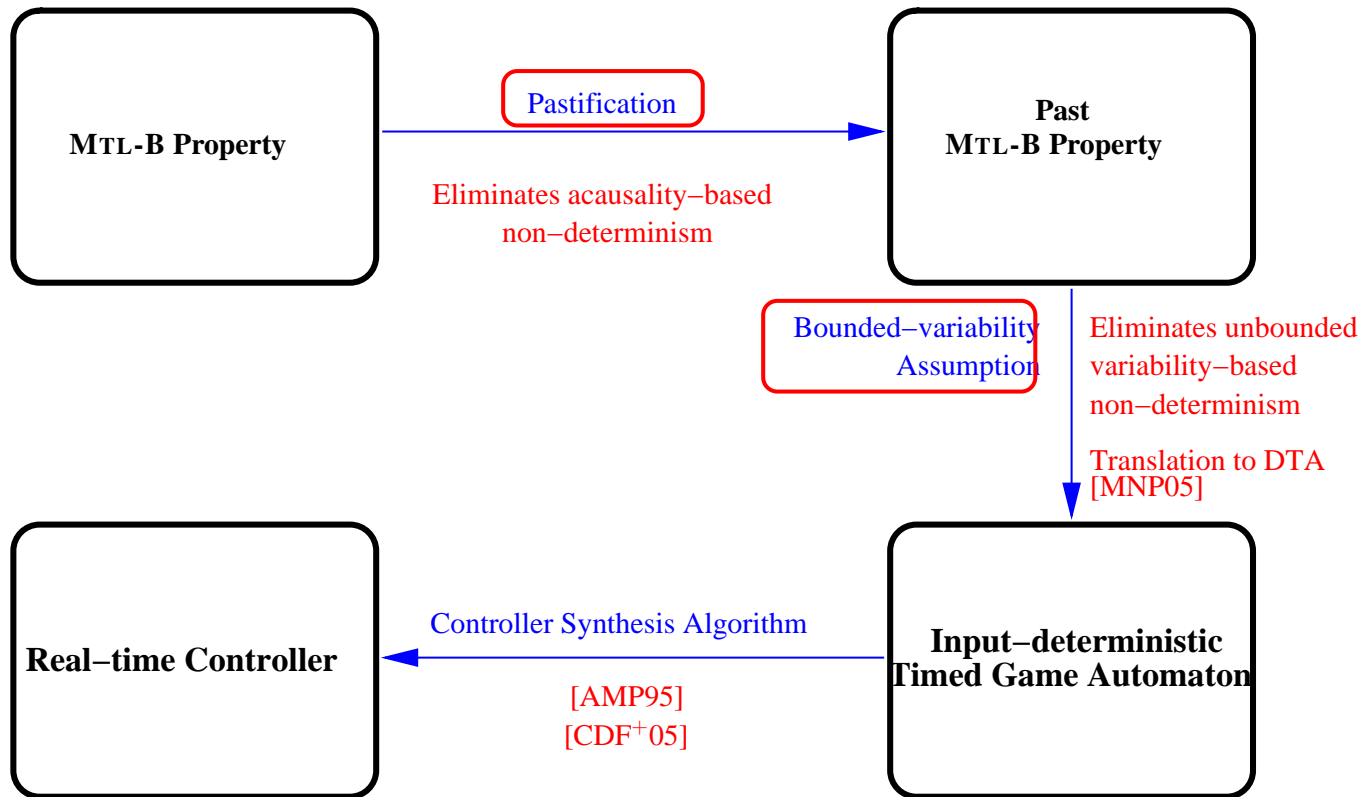
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Pastification of MTL-B formulae

- **Key idea:** Change the time direction from **future** to **past**

- ◆ MTL-B formula fully determined withing a bounded horizon

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- **Example:** $\varphi = p \rightarrow \Diamond_{[1,2]} \Box_{[0,2]} q$

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Temporal Depth of an MTL-B formula

- Each future MTL-B formula admits a number $D(\varphi)$ indicating its **temporal depth**
 - ❖ The satisfaction of φ by a signal ξ from any position t is fully determined within the interval $[t, t + D(\varphi)]$

$$D(p) = 0$$

$$D(\neg\varphi) = D(\varphi)$$

$$D(\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2) = \max\{D(\varphi_1), D(\varphi_2)\}$$

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- **Relation between φ and $\psi = \Pi(\varphi, d)$:**

$$(\xi, t) \models \varphi \leftrightarrow (\xi, t + d) \models \psi$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\Pi(p, d) &= \Diamond_d p \\ \Pi(\neg\varphi, d) &= \neg\Pi(\varphi, d) \\ \Pi(\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2, d) &= \Pi(\varphi_1, d) \vee \Pi(\varphi_2, d) \\ \Pi(\varphi_1 \mathcal{U}_{[a,b]} \varphi_2, d) &= \Pi(\varphi_1, d - b) \mathcal{P}_{[a,b]} \Pi(\varphi_2, d - b) \\ \Pi(\Diamond_{[a,b]} \varphi, d) &= \Diamond_{[0, b-a]} \Pi(\varphi, d - b)\end{aligned}$$

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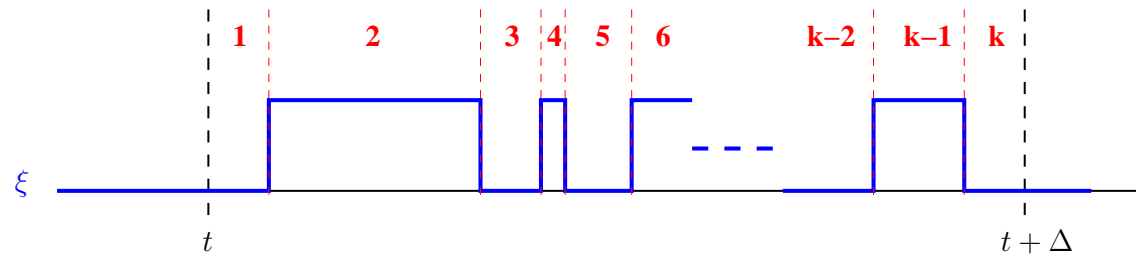
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Bounded Variability of Input Signals

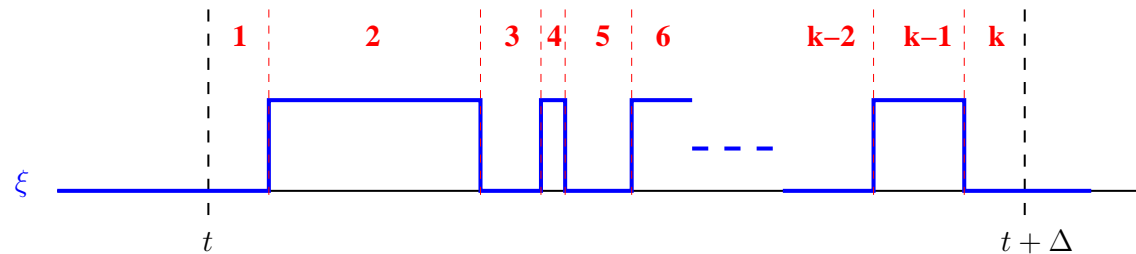
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Temporal testers for MTL-B formulae

- Temporal testers for LTL proposed in [KP05]
 - ❖ Compositional basis for automata construction corresponding to LTL formulae
 - ❖ Extension to real-time temporal logics
 - Past-MITL [MNP05]
 - MITL [MNP06]
- Temporal testers for Past-MITL are **deterministic**
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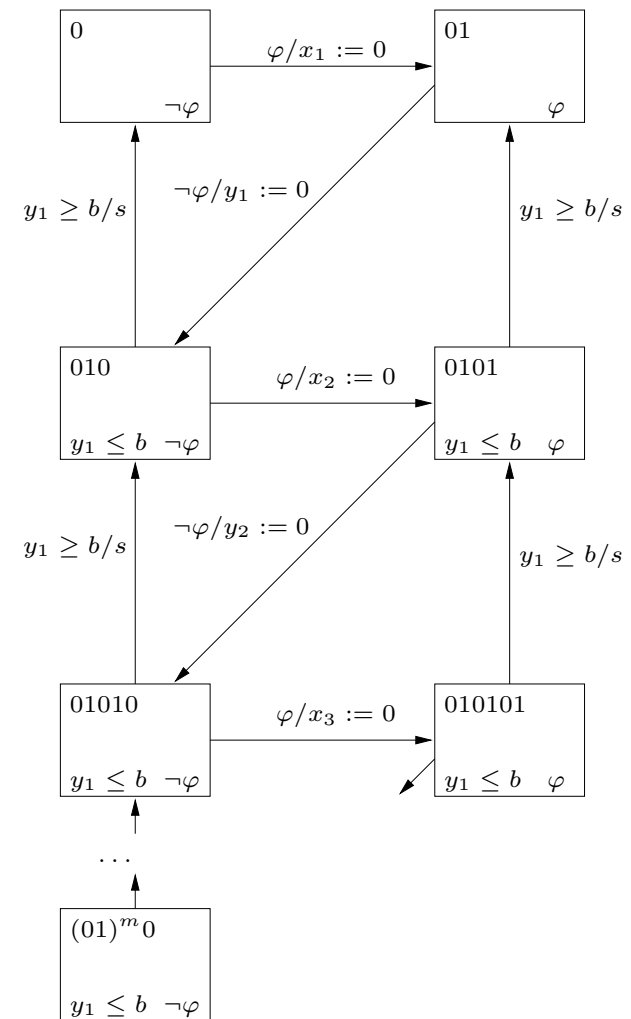
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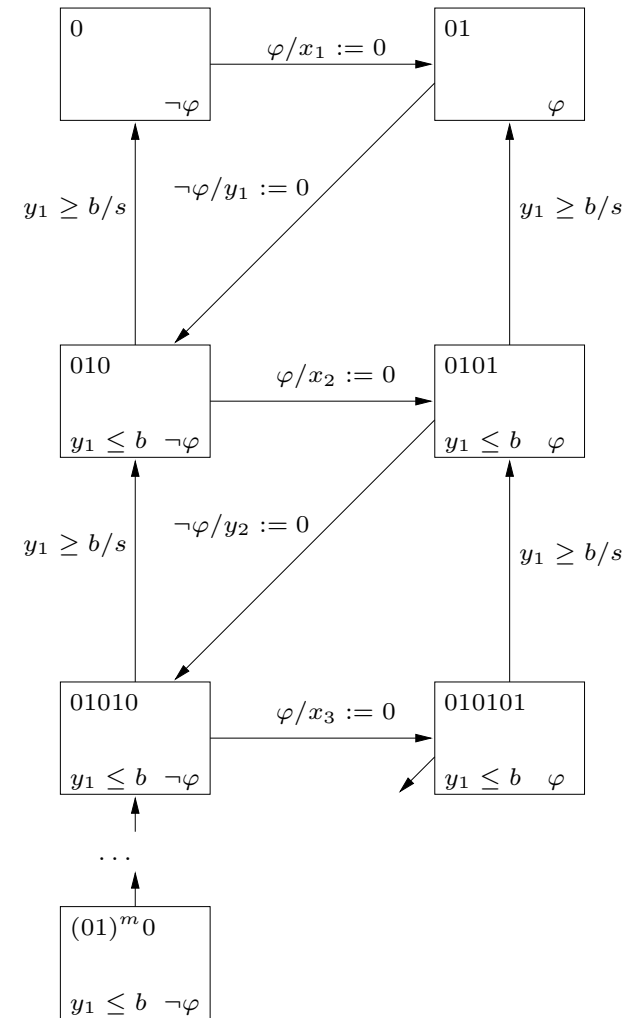
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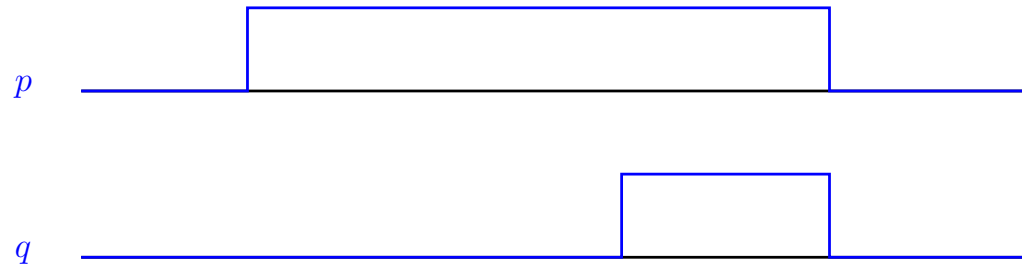
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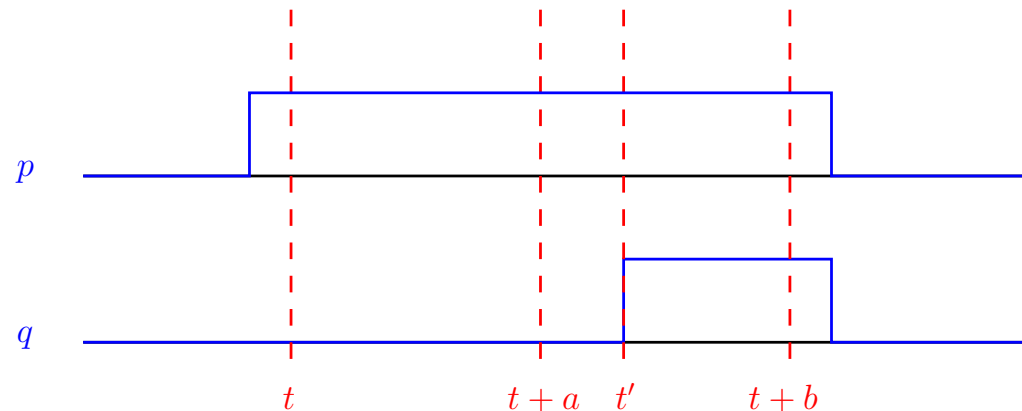
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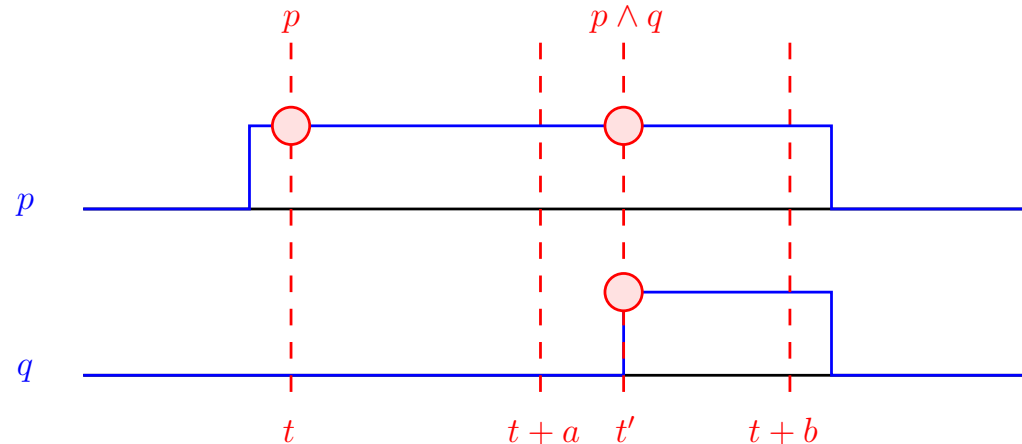
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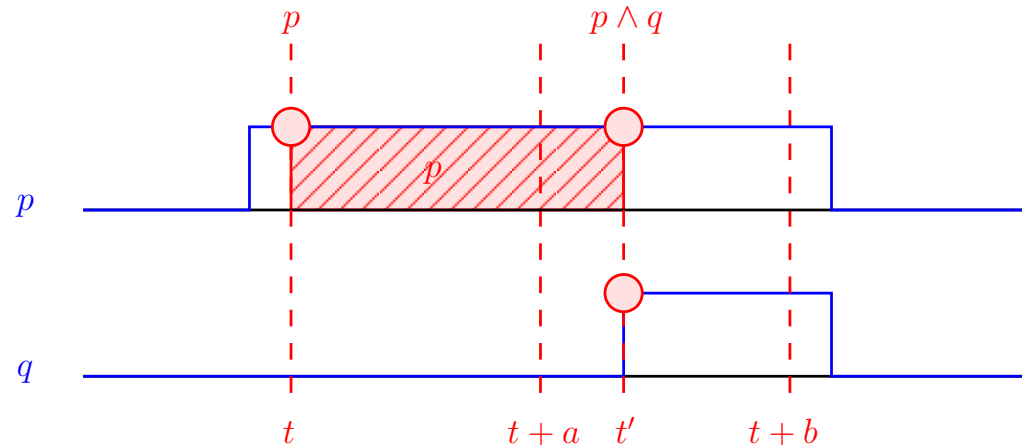


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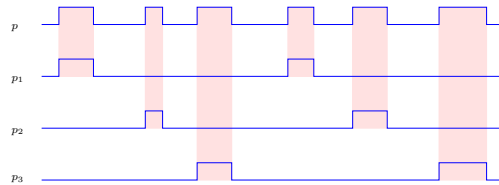
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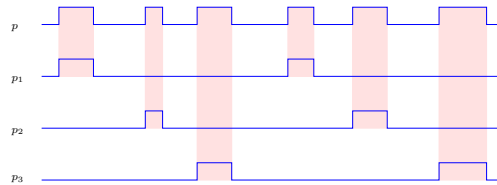
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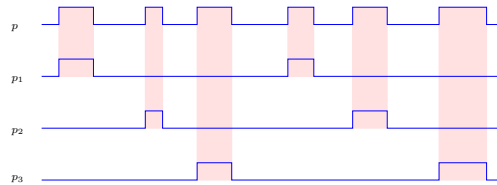
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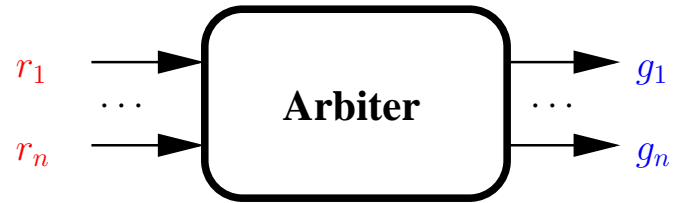
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Synthesis of an Arbiter

- Architecture of an arbiter



- Typical timed interaction between the arbiter and a client i

- Communication protocol between the arbiter and a client i

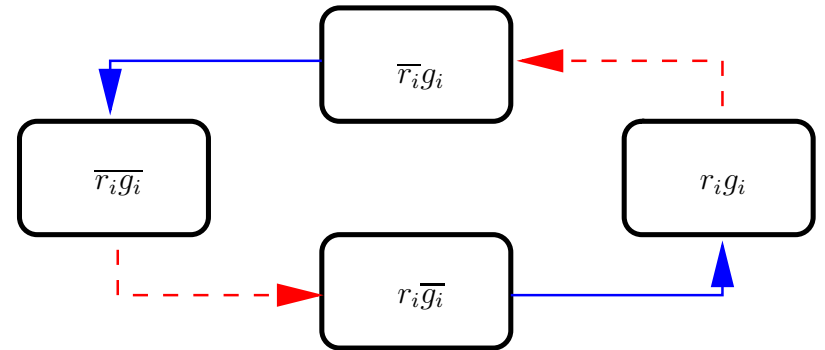
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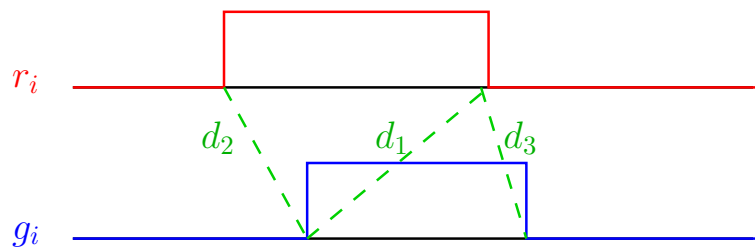


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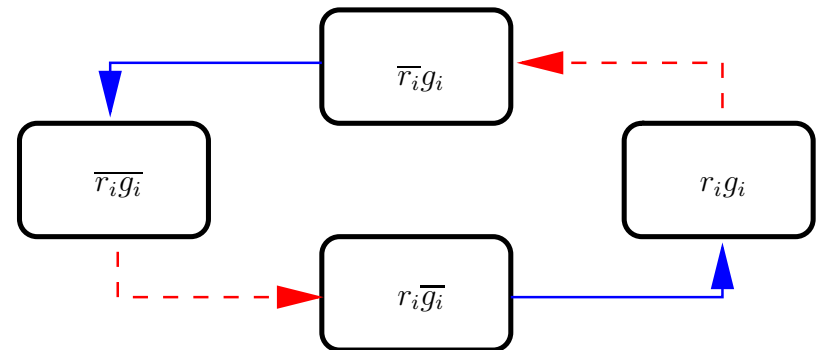
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- ◆ $I^E : \bigwedge_i \overline{r_i}$

- ◆ $I^C : \bigwedge_i \overline{g_i}$

- Safety requirements

- ◆ $S^E : \bigwedge_i r_i \rightarrow r_i \mathcal{S}(\overline{r_i} \wedge \overline{g_i}) \wedge \bigwedge_i (\overline{r_i} \rightarrow \overline{r_i} \mathcal{B}(r_i \wedge g_i))$

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- ◆ $S^C : \bigwedge_i (g_i \rightarrow g_i \mathcal{S}(r_i \wedge \overline{g_i})) \wedge \bigwedge_i (\overline{g_i} \rightarrow \overline{g_i} \mathcal{B}(\overline{r_i} \wedge g_i))$

- Bounded liveness requirements

- ◆ $L^E : \bigwedge_i (g_i \rightarrow \diamond_{[0, d_1]} \overline{r_i})$

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- Main formula

- ◆ $(I^E \rightarrow I^C) \wedge \square(\neg(\Pi(S^E) \wedge \Pi(L^E))) \rightarrow (\Pi(S^E) \wedge \Pi(L^C))$

Synthesis of an Arbiter: MTL-B Specification

- Initial conditions

- ◆ $I^E : \bigwedge_i \overline{r_i}$

- ◆ $I^C : \bigwedge_i \overline{g_i}$

- Safety requirements

- ◆ $S^E : \bigwedge_i r_i \rightarrow r_i \mathcal{S}(\overline{r_i} \wedge \overline{g_i}) \wedge \bigwedge_i (\overline{r_i} \rightarrow \overline{r_i} \mathcal{B}(r_i \wedge g_i))$

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Synthesis of an Arbiter: Experimental Results

- Discrete time synthesis
- $d_3 = 1$

N	d_1	d_2	Size	Time	d_1	d_2	Size	Time	d_1	d_2	Size	Time
2	2	4	466	0.00	3	5	654	0.01	4	6	946	0.02
3	2	8	1382	0.14	3	10	2432	0.34	4	12	4166	0.51
4	2	12	4323	0.63	3	15	7402	1.12	4	18	16469	2.33
5	2	16	13505	1.93	3	20	26801	4.77	4	24	50674	10.50
6	2	20	43366	8.16	3	25	84027	22.55	4	30	168944	64.38
7	2	24	138937	44.38	3	30	297524	204.56	4	36	700126	1897.56

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 - ❖ Expected using discrete time

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Conclusion

- Complete chain that allows to synthesize controllers automatically from real-time bounded-response temporal specifications
 - ❖ Bounded-response temporal property \rightarrow deterministic timed automaton
 - Pastification of MTL-B formulae
 - Bounded-variability assumption
- Future work
 - ❖ Focus on efficient symbolic algorithms in the spirit of [CDF⁺05]
 - ❖ Apply the synthesis algorithm to more complex specifications of real-time scheduling problems

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