

# A topos-theoretic approach to systems and behavior

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# Outline

## 1 Introduction

- The National Airspace System
- Summary: motivation and plan

## 2 The topos $\mathcal{B}$ of behavior types

## 3 Temporal type theory

## 4 Application to the NAS

## 5 Conclusion

# An example system

## The National Airspace System (NAS)

- Safe separation problem:
  - Planes need to remain at a safe distance.
  - Can't generally communicate directly.
  - Use radars, pilots, ground control, radios, and TCAS.<sup>1</sup>

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# An example system

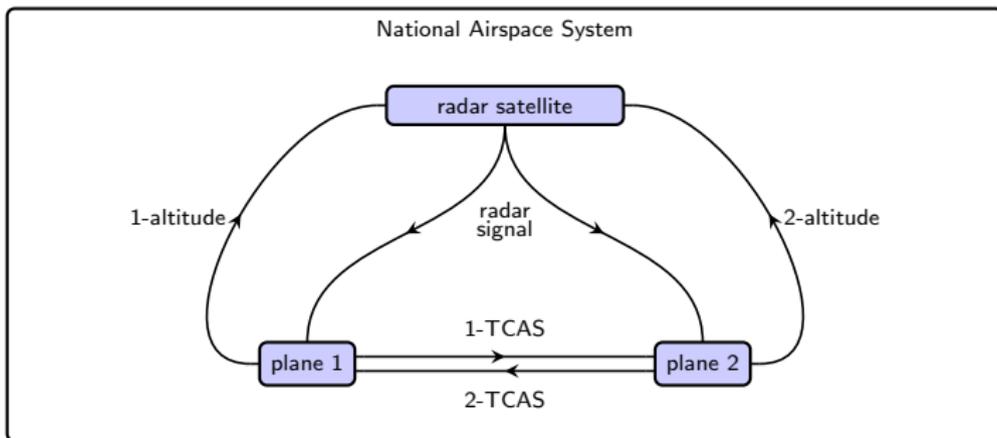
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  - Can't generally communicate directly.
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- Systems of systems:
  - A great variety of interconnected systems.
  - Work in concert to enforce global property: safe separation.

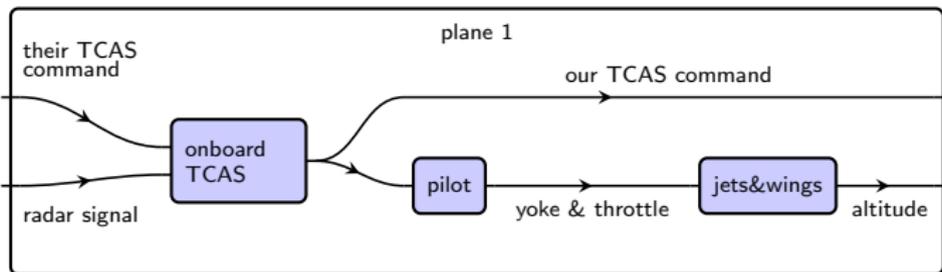
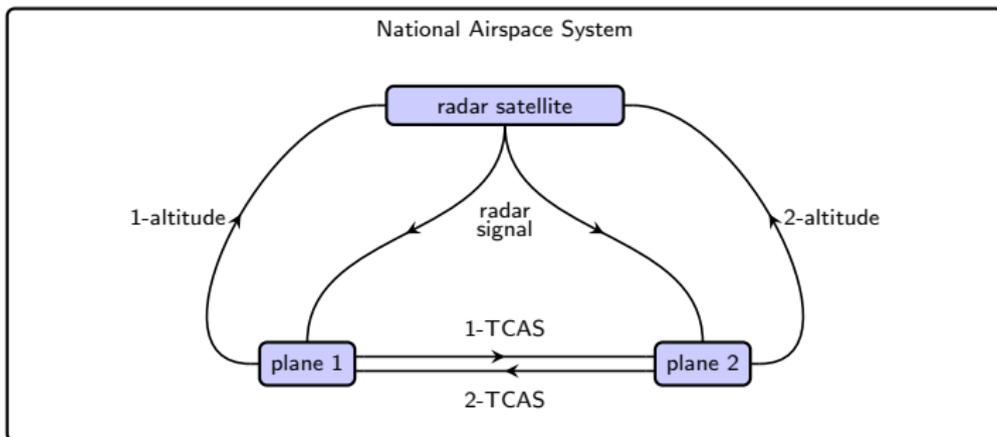
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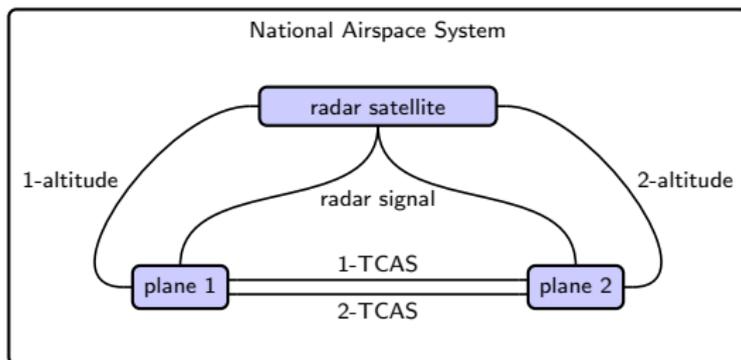
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# Behavior contracts as predicates

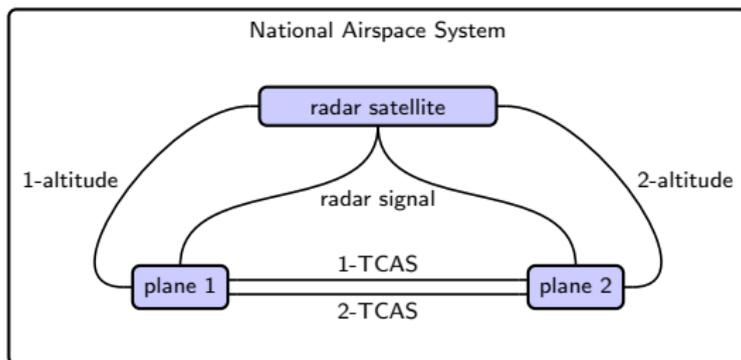


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We'll discuss such a situation using topos theory.

# NAS use-case as guide

What's the topos for the National Airspace System?

- This question was a major guide for our work.
- Need to combine many common frameworks into a “big tent”.
  - Differential equations, continuous dynamical systems.
  - Labeled transition systems, discrete dynamical systems.
  - Delays, non-instantaneous rules.
  - Determinism, non-determinism.

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Relationship to toposes:

- Toposes have an associated internal language and logic.
- Can use formal methods (proof assistants) to prove properties of NAS.

# Plan of the talk

1. Define a topos  $\mathcal{B}$  of behavior types.
2. Discuss *temporal type theory*, which is sound in  $\mathcal{B}$ .
3. Return to a NAS use-case.

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- 1 Introduction
- 2 The topos  $\mathcal{B}$  of behavior types**
  - Choosing a topos
  - An intervallic time-line,  $\mathbb{IR}$
  - $\mathcal{B}$  the topos of behavior types
- 3 Temporal type theory
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# What is behavior?

We want to model various types of behavior.

- What is a behavior type?
  - A behavior type is like “airplane behavior” or “pilot behavior”
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So what should we mean by time?

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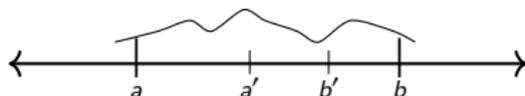
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    - “Composition”:  $B(a, b) = B(a, b') \times_{B(a', b')} B(a', b)$ .



## Why $\mathbb{R}$ is not preferable as the site

Two reasons *not to use*  $\text{Shv}(\mathbb{R})$  as our topos.

- 1. Often want to consider **non-composable** behaviors!
  - “Roughly monotonic”:  $\forall(t_1, t_2). t_1 + 5 \leq t_2 \Rightarrow f(t_1) \leq f(t_2)$ .
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Solution:

- Replace  $\mathbb{R}$  with an intervallic timeline, and...
- ... quotient by translation action.

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- $\mathbb{IR}$  is a Scott domain:
  - Its poset of points determines a topology...
  - ...for which  $\sqsubseteq$  is specialization order on points.
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This space,  $\mathbb{IR}$  is our timeline, and its points are intervals.

# $\text{Shv}(\mathbb{R})$ : behaviors in the context of time

Each  $X \in \text{Shv}(\mathbb{R})$  is a behavior type occurring *in the context of time*.

- $\mathbb{R}$  is our (intervallic) time-line.
- $X(a, b)$  is the set of  $X$ -behaviors over the interval  $(a, b)$ .
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Next up: keep durations, drop the fixed timeline.

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- This induces a *left-exact comonad*  $T$  on  $\text{Shv}(\mathbb{R})$ .
  - (Left-exact comonads are what define quotient toposes.)
  - For  $X \in \text{Shv}(\mathbb{R})$ , define  $TX \in \text{Shv}(\mathbb{R})$  by

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  - There is an inhabited object, which we call  $\text{Time} \in \mathcal{B}$ ,
  - And an equivalence  $\text{Shv}(\mathbb{R}) \cong \mathcal{B}/\text{Time}$ .
  - Makes precise “ $\text{Shv}(\mathbb{R})$  is behavior types in the context of time.”

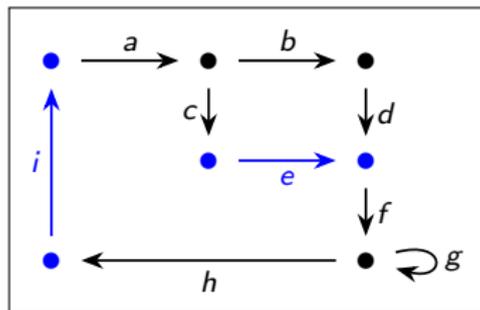
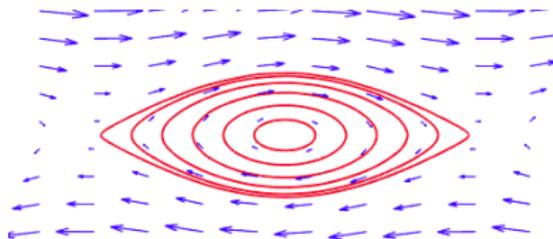
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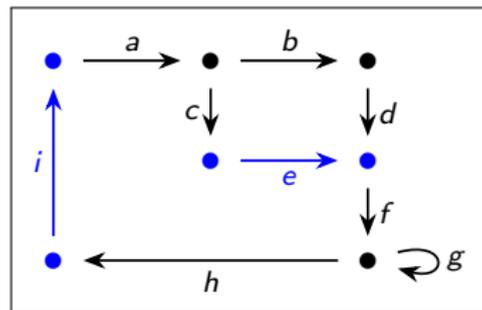
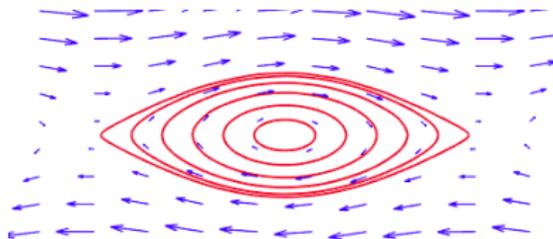
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Next up: want logic to define other interesting behaviors.

- “Whenever I touch blue, I’ll spend 1 full sec. on blue within 5 sec’s.”

## Preview of higher-order temporal logic for behavior

In any topos, logical expressions are amazingly convenient.

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Kripke-Joyal semantics

- Logical expressions like the above can be interpreted in the topos  $\mathcal{B}$ .
- E.g. the above defines a map  $P: X \rightarrow \Omega$ , given  $B: X \rightarrow \Omega$ .
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Next: use logic to define real “numbers”.

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  - Dedekind numeric objects
  - A finitely-presented language with semantics in  $\mathcal{B}$
  - Local reals and derivatives
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- Think of a function  $L : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \Omega$  as the “ $\mathbb{Q}$ -lower bounds” for a real.
- We can define the type  $\underline{\mathbb{R}}$  of *lower reals* internally:

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- $\bar{\underline{\mathbb{R}}} := \underline{\mathbb{R}} \times \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ : *extended intervals*.
- $\mathbb{R} := \{(L, R) : \bar{\underline{\mathbb{R}}} \mid \forall q. \neg(Lq \wedge Rq) \wedge \forall(q < q'). Lq \vee Rq'\}.$

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- $\mathbb{R} := \{(L, R) : \bar{\underline{\mathbb{R}}} \mid \forall q. \neg(Lq \wedge Rq) \wedge \forall(q < q'). Lq \vee Rq'\}.$

We refer to  $\underline{\mathbb{R}}$ ,  $\bar{\mathbb{R}}$ ,  $\bar{\underline{\mathbb{R}}}$ ,  $\mathbb{R}$ , etc. as *Dedekind numeric objects*.

# Temporal type theory

TTT is a finitely presented sub-language of  $\mathcal{B}$ 's internal language:

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TTT axiomatics: find finitely many axioms with which to “do real work”.

- Ten axioms, e.g. that  $\text{Time}$  is an  $\mathbb{R}$ -torsor:
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- All are sound in  $\mathcal{B}$ 
  - We already had  $\text{Time} \in \mathcal{B}$  externally in the *é*ntendue  $\mathcal{B}$ .
  - Check that with that interpretation, the ten axioms hold.

## Modalities, @ and $\pi$

There are a number of useful modalities (Lawvere-Tierney topologies).

- Modalities are internal monads  $j: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$  on the subobject classifier.
  - That is,  $P \Rightarrow jP$ ,  $jjP \Rightarrow jP$ ,  $j(P \wedge Q) \Leftrightarrow (jP \wedge jQ)$ .
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We can use these modalities to define *local Dedekind numeric types*.

# Local Dedekind numeric types

For any modality  $j$ , we can define  $\underline{\mathbb{R}}_j$ ,  $\bar{\mathbb{R}}_j$ ,  $\bar{\underline{\mathbb{R}}}_j$ ,  $\mathbb{R}_j$ , etc.

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Now we are equipped to define derivatives.

# Derivatives of continuous reals

We can define derivatives internally.

- Semantics of  $x : \mathbb{R}_\pi$  is: a continuous function on  $\mathbb{R}$ .
  - Evaluation of  $x$  at a point  $r : \mathbb{R}$  is given by  $\mathbb{C}_{[r,r]}x \in \mathbb{R}_{@[r,r]}$
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- Theorem:  $\dot{x}$  externally has semantics of derivative of  $x$ .

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- We also define “labeled transition systems” internally...
  - ...given two constant sheaves and two maps  $E \rightrightarrows V$ .
  - Can more generally define any “hybrid system”.

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 The topos  $\mathcal{B}$  of behavior types
- 3 Temporal type theory
- 4 Application to the NAS**
  - The internal language in action
  - Combining local contracts for safety guarantee
- 5 Conclusion

# Setup of safety problem

Variables to be used, and their types:

$$t : \text{Time}. \quad T, P : \text{Cmnd}. \quad a : \mathbb{R}_\pi. \quad \text{safe}, \text{margin}, \text{del}, \text{rate} : \mathbb{Q}.$$

What these mean:

- $t : \text{Time}$ .      time-line      (a clock).
- $a : \mathbb{R}_\pi$ .      altitude      (continuously changing).
- $T : \text{Cmnd}$ .      TCAS command      (occurs at discrete instants).
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Can prove safe separation

$$\forall (t : \text{Time}). \downarrow_0^t (t > \text{del} + \frac{\text{safe}}{\text{rate}} \Rightarrow a \geq \text{safe}).$$

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*Questions and comments are welcome. Thanks!*