

A topos-theoretic approach to systems and behavior

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Toposes in Como
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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

Temporal Type Theory, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.10258>

An example system

The National Airspace System (NAS)

- Goals of NextGen:
 - Double the number of airplanes in the sky;
 - Remain extremely safe.

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 - Can't generally communicate directly.
 - Use radars, pilots, ground control, radios, and TCAS.¹

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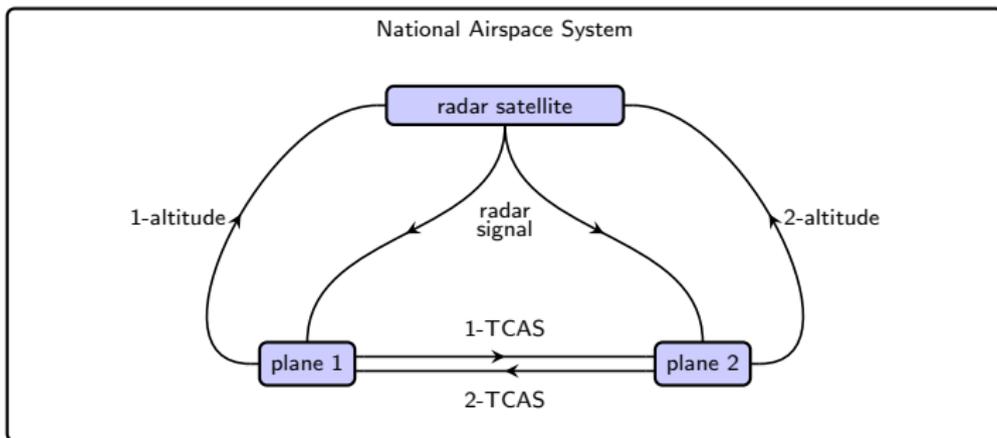
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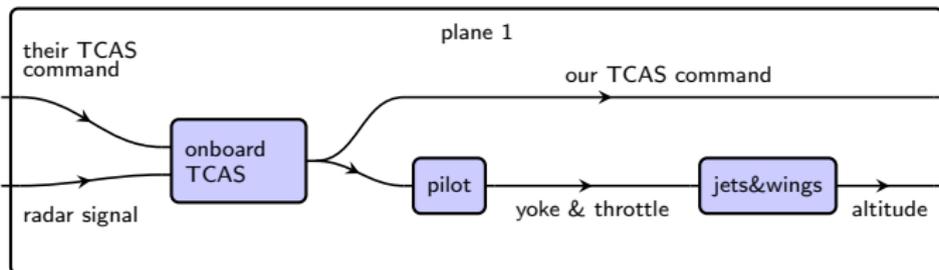
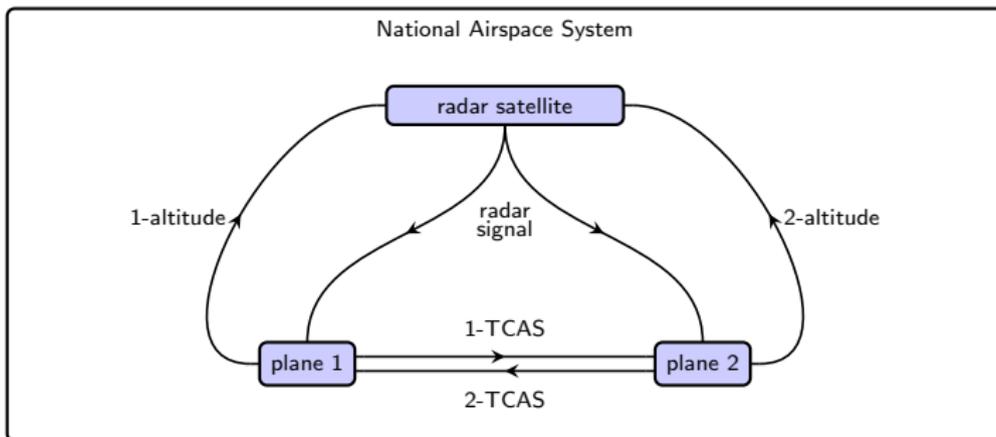
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 - Use radars, pilots, ground control, radios, and TCAS.¹
- Systems of systems:
 - A great variety of interconnected systems.
 - Work in concert to enforce global property: safe separation.

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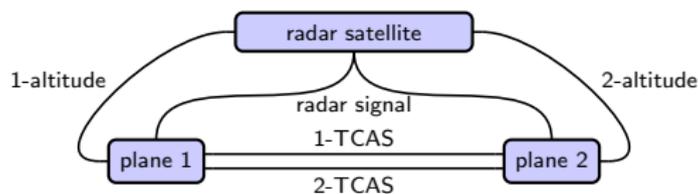
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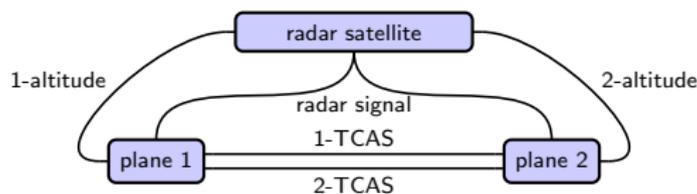
Behaviors as sheaves, “contracts” as predicates



Everything in sight will be assigned a sheaf.

- A sheaf of possible behaviors for each box.
- A sheaf of possible behaviors (signals) for each wire.
- Sheaf morphisms from boxes to their wires.

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A plane behavior has an associated altitude behavior, TCAS behavior, etc.

- Want to write it all logically and prove global property.
- Ask boxes to satisfy predicates= “contracts” =relations on their wires.
- If everyone satisfies their contract, system maintains safe separation.

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 our 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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 - ...compositionally: prove properties of combined systems.

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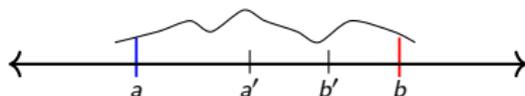
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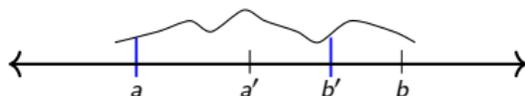
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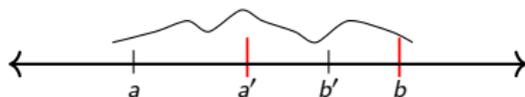
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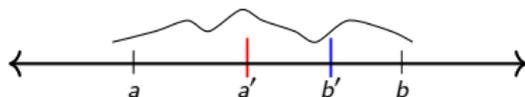
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Two reasons *not to use* $\text{Shv}(\mathbb{R})$ as our topos.

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Solution:

- Replace \mathbb{R} with an intervallic timeline.
- Quotient by translation action.

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This is our timeline: points are intervals.

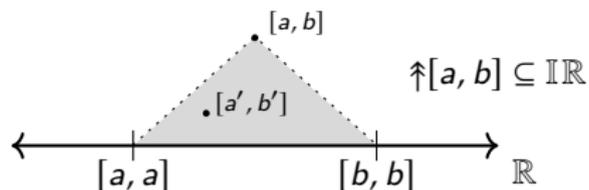
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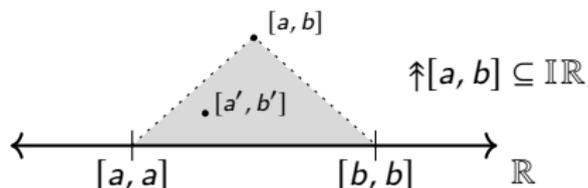
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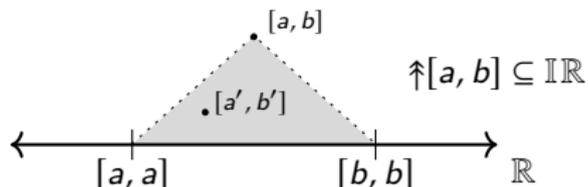


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 - $\{U_f \in \text{Op}(\mathbb{IR})\} \cong \{f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \mid f \text{ is 1-Lipschitz}\}$.
 - Points under curve f correspond to intervals (i.e. points) in U_f .



- These open sets will eventually be the truth-values in our topos.

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

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

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Next up: keep durations, remove fixed timeline.

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 - (Left-exact comonads are what define geometric surjections.)
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- T -coalgebras are translation-equivariant sheaves.
- Define topos $\mathcal{B} := T\text{-coAlg}$ of “behavior types”.
- In fact \mathcal{B} is an étendue.

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 - (Left-exact comonads are what define geometric surjections.)
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- Define topos $\mathcal{B} := T\text{-coAlg}$ of “behavior types”.
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 - There is an inhabited object, which we call $\text{Time} \in \mathcal{B}$,
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Translation-invariant quotient topos \mathcal{B}

We want translation-invariance to compare behaviors over different times.

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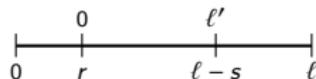
Next we’ll give a site presentation of this topos \mathcal{B} .

A site for \mathcal{B}

Consider the twisted-arrow category $\mathbb{IR}_{/\triangleright} = \text{tw}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})$.

■ Objects = $\{\ell \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\}$.

■ $\text{Hom}(\ell', \ell) = \{\langle r, s \rangle \mid r + \ell' + s = \ell\}$ ²



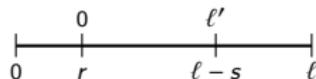
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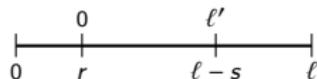
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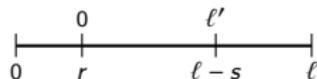
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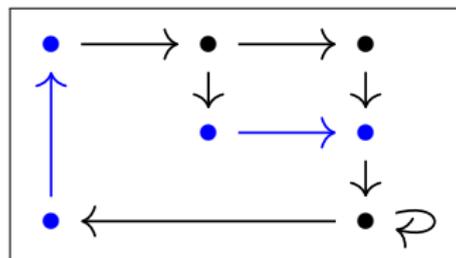
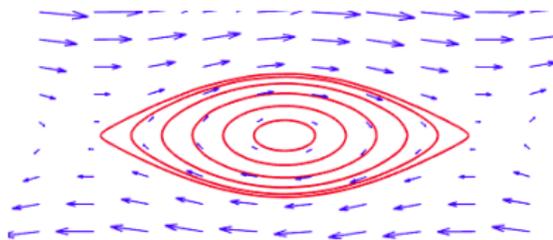
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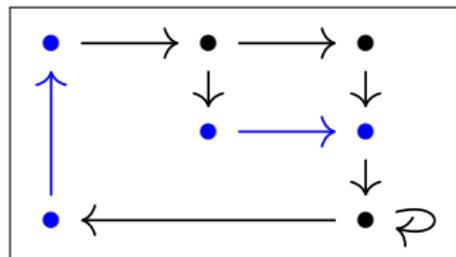
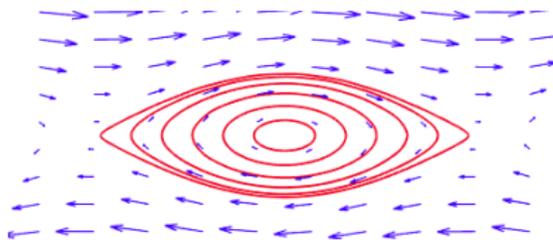
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Next up: want logic to define other interesting behaviors.

Preview of higher-order temporal logic for behavior

Logical expressions give amazingly convenient representations.

- “Whenever I touch blue, I’ll spend 1 full sec. on blue within 5 sec’s.”
- $\forall(t : \text{Time}). @_{[0,0]}^t B(x) \Rightarrow \exists(r : \mathbb{R}). 0 \leq r \leq 5 \wedge @_{[r,r+1]}^t B(x).$

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How is internal logic is convenient?

- compact notation,
- precise semantics,
- quite expressive,
- readable in natural language, e.g. English.

Outline

1 Introduction

2 The topos \mathcal{B} of behavior types

3 Temporal type theory

- Toposes, type theory, and logic
- A finitely-presented language with semantics in \mathcal{B}
- Local reals and derivatives

4 Application to the NAS

5 Conclusion

Temporal Type Theory, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.10258>

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(In \mathcal{B} , all covers are filtered, so \forall degenerates: no need for cover.)

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- $\bar{\underline{\mathbb{R}}} := \underline{\mathbb{R}} \times \bar{\mathbb{R}}$: *extended intervals*.
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We refer to all of these as *Dedekind numeric objects*.

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Temporal type theory: a finitely presented sublanguage of \mathcal{B} 's language.

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- We present a finite sub-language; build what we need from within.

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Sound semantics in \mathcal{B} :

- We already had $\text{Time} \in \mathcal{B}$ externally.
- Check that with that interpretation, the ten axioms hold.

Aside: relation to other temporal logics

There are other, widely used, temporal logics.

- They involve modalities like “Until” and “Since”.
- Completeness results like Kamp’s theorem:
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TTT is pretty different:

- It’s a type theory; we have many different types (sheaves).
- We have a higher order logic, with no “monadic”-type restrictions.
- We can embed $FO(<)$ into our language (just $\neg\neg$ everything).
- Trade-off: TTT is much more expressive; much less “automatable”.

Modalities, @ and π

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

- Modalities are internal monads $j: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$.
 - 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*.

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For any 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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 - When $j = @_{[a,b]}^t$, it's lower semicontinuous fns on a point.

Local Dedekind numeric types

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

- j -logic: replace all connectives/quantifiers with their j -counterparts.
 - Each connective / quantifier satisfies a universal property,
 - Want same univ. property on j -closed propositions $P, Q \in \Omega_j$.
 - I.e. reflect logic of j -subtopos \mathcal{B}_j into \mathcal{B} .
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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 continuous function of (pointwise) time.
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 - When x is externally differentiable, \dot{x} is its derivative.
 - When not, \dot{x} is interval-valued “very reasonable” notion.

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- Maybe $a, b : \mathbb{R}_\pi$ are continuous functions of time.
- Regardless, $f(\dot{x}, \ddot{x}, a, b) = 0$ is just an equation in the logic.
 - Use it with $\top, \perp, \neg, \vee, \wedge, \Rightarrow, \exists, \forall$.
 - Can be combined with any other property.

Outline

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

Temporal Type Theory, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.10258>

The problem: safe altitude

Simplifying the safe separation problem.

- Real problem: safe separation for pairs of planes.
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Goal: combine disparate guarantees to prove useful result.

Setup

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).
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- $P : \text{Cmnd}$. pilot's command (occurs at discrete instants).
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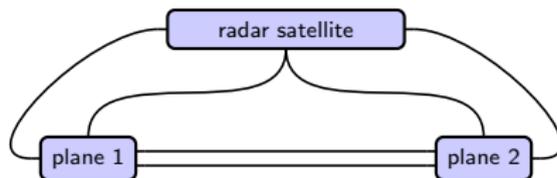
$$\forall (t : \text{Time}). \downarrow_0^t (t > \text{del} + \frac{\text{safe}}{\text{rate}} \Rightarrow a \geq \text{safe}).$$

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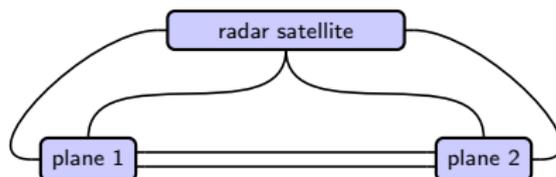
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Summary



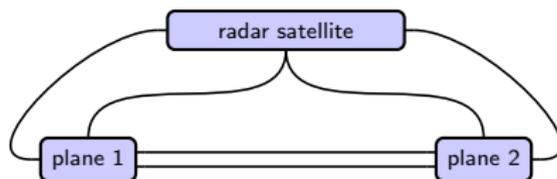
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 - Sheaves are behavior types: “what can occur over intervals.”

Summary



- Idea: topos theory for integrating systems in a big tent framework.
- Many different formalisms for behavior, but they all occur in time.
 - We say that time occurs in intervals, which can be restricted.
 - Sheaves are behavior types: “what can occur over intervals.”
- The topos has a native “internal” logic.
 - Looks like usual set theory, $\forall, \exists, \wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow, \neg$; use formal methods.
 - Has built-in Time object: do temporal logic.
 - Internal definition of ODEs, hybrid systems, etc.
 - Logically prove sheaf-theoretic behavioral properties.

This temporal type theory is quite general, and fully compositional.

If you're interested in reading more

- Book (to be published by Springer Berkhaüser).
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Questions and comments are welcome. Thanks!