

# From English Assume-Guarantee Contracts to Validated Temporal Logic Specifications

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# Projects: Formula Validation for Specification (by Humans)

A NASA Rocket Scientist was given this English specification:

“p oscillates every time step”

She wrote four possible LTL formulas:

$$\phi_1 = (\text{ALWAYS } ((p \vee \text{NEXT } \neg p) \vee (\neg p \vee \text{NEXT } p)))$$

$$\phi_2 = (\text{ALWAYS } ((p \vee \text{NEXT } \neg p) \wedge (\neg p \vee \text{NEXT } p)))$$

$$\phi_3 = (\text{ALWAYS } ((p \wedge \text{NEXT } \neg p) \vee (\neg p \wedge \text{NEXT } p)))$$

$$\phi_4 = (\text{ALWAYS } ((p \wedge \text{NEXT } \neg p) \wedge (\neg p \wedge \text{NEXT } p)))$$

# LTL: Truth Table Validation Example

“p oscillates every time step”

How do we convincingly demonstrate which LTL formula is right? Here's one way:

$$\phi_1 = (\text{ALWAYS } ((p \vee \text{NEXT } \neg p) \vee (\neg p \vee \text{NEXT } p)))$$

$$\phi_2 = (\text{ALWAYS } ((p \vee \text{NEXT } \neg p) \wedge (\neg p \vee \text{NEXT } p)))$$

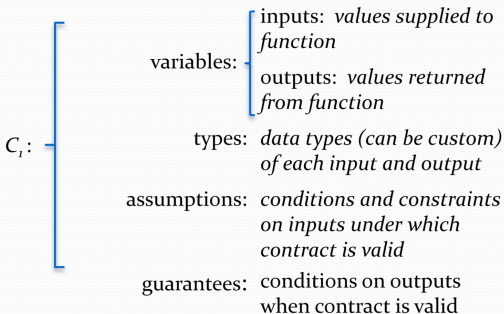
$$\phi_3 = (\text{ALWAYS } ((p \wedge \text{NEXT } \neg p) \vee (\neg p \wedge \text{NEXT } p)))$$

$$\phi_4 = (\text{ALWAYS } ((p \wedge \text{NEXT } \neg p) \wedge (\neg p \wedge \text{NEXT } p)))$$

$p$	$\mathcal{X}p$	$\neg p$	$\neg \mathcal{X}p$	$p \wedge \mathcal{X}\neg p$	$\neg p \wedge \mathcal{X}p$	$\phi_1$	$\phi_2$	$\phi_3$	$\phi_4$
T	T	F	F	F	F	T	T	F	F
T	F	F	T	T	F	T	F	T	F
F	T	T	F	F	T	T	F	T	F
F	F	T	T	F	F	T	T	F	F

# Assume-Guarantee Contracts<sup>1</sup>

## Contract Template Format



<sup>1</sup>Dabney, Rajagopal, Badger. FSW 2022: Using Assume-Guarantee Contracts for Developmental Verification of Autonomous Spacecraft.

# Generating Contracts: From Textual Requirements to MLTL<sup>2</sup>

- ① When Executive receives a task command, Executive shall respond with accept/reject within 5 seconds
- ② Executive shall provide task updates at 0.1 Hz
- ③ After accepting command, Executive shall respond with completion message within 10 seconds

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<sup>2</sup> FSW 2021: Using Assume-Guarantee Contracts In Autonomous Spacecraft - James Bruster Dabney ◀ ≡ ▶ ≡ ↺ 🔍 ↻

# Encoding Finite Timelines

**Mission-time LTL** (MLTL) reasons about *bounded* timelines:

- finite set of atomic propositions  $\{p, q\}$
- Boolean connectives:  $\neg$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\vee$ , and  $\rightarrow$
- temporal connectives *with time bounds*:

Symbol	Operator	Timeline
$\Box_{[2,6]} p$	ALWAYS <sub>[2,6]</sub>	
$\Diamond_{[0,7]} p$	EVENTUALLY <sub>[0,7]</sub>	
$p\mathcal{U}_{[1,5]} q$	UNTIL <sub>[1,5]</sub>	
$p\mathcal{R}_{[3,8]} q$	RELEASE <sub>[3,8]</sub>	

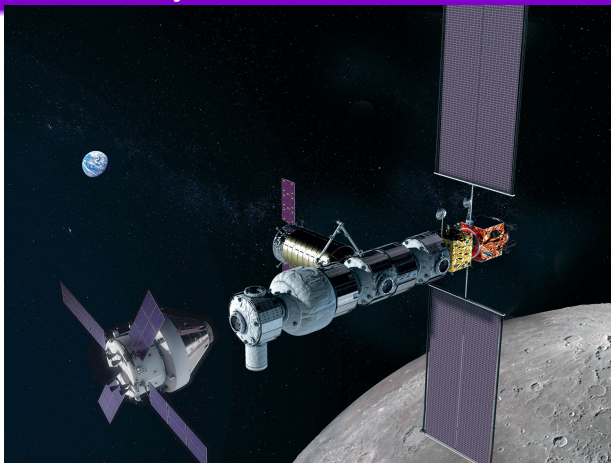
Mission-bounded LTL is an over-approximation for mission time  $\tau$

# NASA Lunar Gateway: Assume-Guarantee Contracts<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup>Dabney, James B., Julia M. Badger, and Pavan Rajagopal. "Adding a Verification View for an Autonomous Real-Time System Architecture." In AIAA Scitech 2021 Forum, p. 0566. 2021.

# NASA Lunar Gateway: Assume-Guarantee Contracts<sup>3</sup>

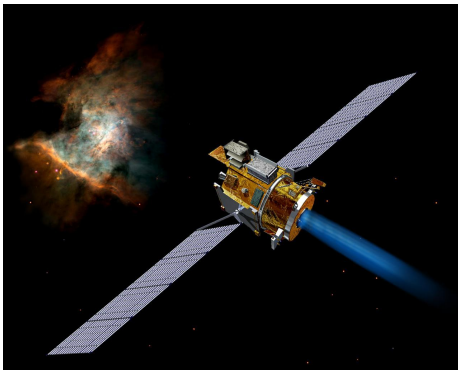


$(CMD == START) \rightarrow (\Box_{[0,5]}(ActionHappens \& \Box_{[0,2]}(CMD = END)))$

<sup>3</sup>Dabney, James B., Julia M. Badger, and Pavan Rajagopal. "Adding a Verification View for an Autonomous Real-Time System Architecture." In AIAA Scitech 2021 Forum, p. 0566. 2021.



# MLTLM Example: Deep Space Mission <sup>4</sup>



The spacecraft **maintenance cycle** runs at least **once a month** over the **five-year mission**.

Monthly course corrections **never** involve burning the **thrusters more than 3 seconds** at a time.

$$\Box_{[0,5,\text{year}]}[(\Diamond_{[0,30,\text{day}]} \text{maintenance}) \wedge (\neg \Box_{[0,3,\text{sec}]} \text{thrusters})]$$

<sup>4</sup> Hariharan, Kempa, Wongpiromsarn, Jones, Rozier. NSV 2022.

# Some Challenges

- Specification elicitation **methods** & **structures**
  - See Group 4 report ...
- **More expressive** logics that are **not harder to validate**
- Automated **validation**
  - For LTL, MLTL, MLTLM, LTLf, ...

# BACKUP SLIDES