

MLTL Multi-type (MLTLM): A Logic for Reasoning About Signals of Different Types

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Numerical Software Verification (NSV)
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NASA Lunar Gateway: Assume-Guarantee Contracts¹



¹Dabney, 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 Contracts¹



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

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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*:

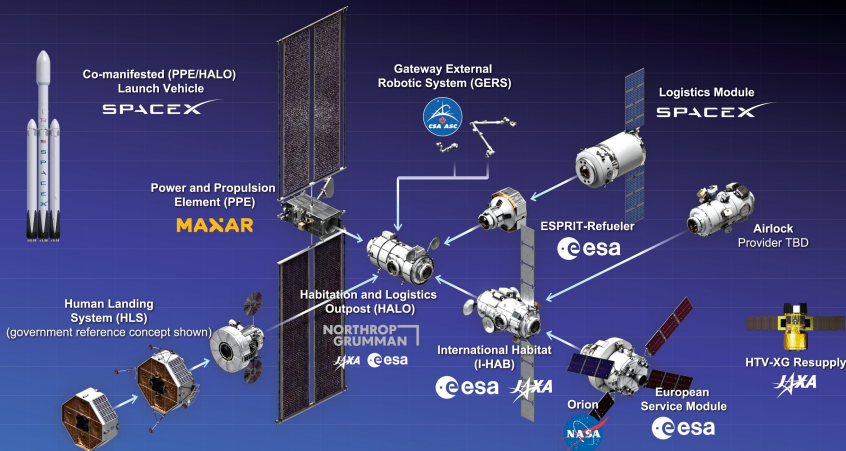
Symbol	Operator	Timeline
$\square_{[2,6]}p$	ALWAYS _[2,6]	
$\diamond_{[0,7]}p$	EVENTUALLY _[0,7]	
$p\mathcal{U}_{[1,5]}q$	UNTIL _[1,5]	
$p\mathcal{R}_{[3,8]}q$	RELEASE _[3,8]	

Mission-bounded LTL is an over-approximation for mission time τ

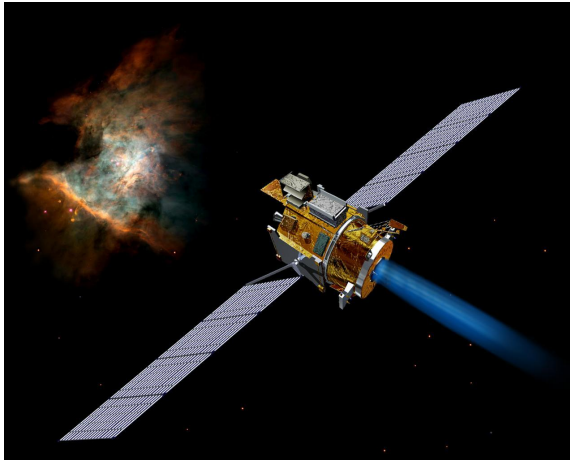


NASA Lunar Gateway: A System of (Mix-Typed) Systems!

GATEWAY Integrated Spacecraft Configuration



A Typical Deep Space Mission



- *monthly* course corrections
- *nanosecond* precise sensor adjustments
- *system-level* requirements

The Question

Existing logics reason over **signals of the same type**:
 $\pi = \{\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_n\}$ is a set of signals populating $p_0, \dots, p_n \in \mathcal{AP}$

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What happens when signals have different types?

We Need A Logic For This!

Like MLTL but ...

- includes type conversions **different types** in **one formula**

²K.Y.Rozier. "Specification: The Biggest Bottleneck in Formal Methods and Autonomy." VSTTE, 2016.

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- allows for **changing type conversions** like MLTL allows for changing time intervals

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We need MLTL for mixed types

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- **modularity**: clean separation of type conversions from MLTL structure
- **complexity**: fit in limited resources of embedded systems
- **validation**: use the right tool for the job, not a kludge
- **extensibility**: retain type conversions to enable optimization
 - store more information in one formula

Encoding Finite Trajectories Over Signals of Mixed Types

MLTL Multi-type (MLTLM) reasons about formulas over signals of *mixed types*:

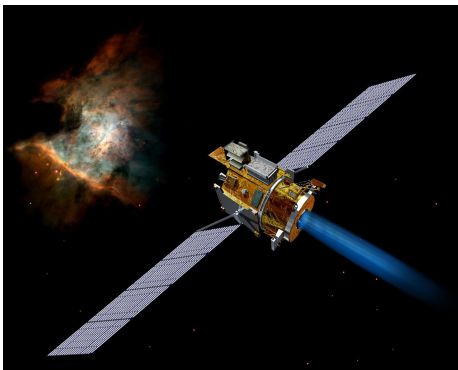
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To resolve the formula, need a *projection*: $T_{\Delta}^{\mathbb{B}}(\sigma^{\Delta}) = \sigma^{\mathbb{B}}$



Example: Deep Space Mission

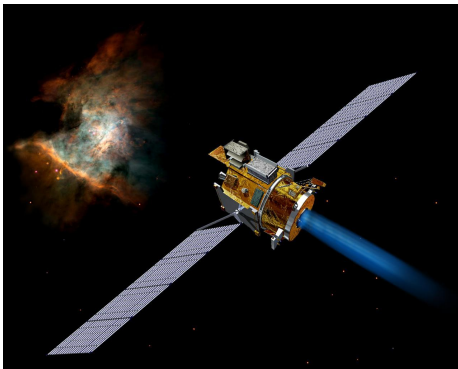


The spacecraft **maintenance cycle** runs at least **once a month** over the **five-year mission**.

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

$$\square_{[0,5,\text{year}]} \left[\left(\diamond_{[0,30,\text{day}]} \text{maintenance} \right) \wedge \left(\neg \square_{[0,3,\text{sec}]} \text{thrusters} \right) \right]$$

Example 2: Reference Frame Correction



Timing beacons from the Gateway and the spacecraft need to be in sync; timing accounts for relativity, clock drift, transmission delay (e.g., Lorenz transformation or simpler approximation)

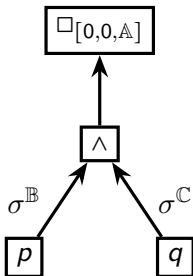
$$(\neg(\text{BeaconSent}_A \wedge G[0, 10, A]\text{BeaconSent}_B)) \rightarrow \diamond[0, 1000, B]\text{Resync}$$

Relationship Between MLTL and MLTLM

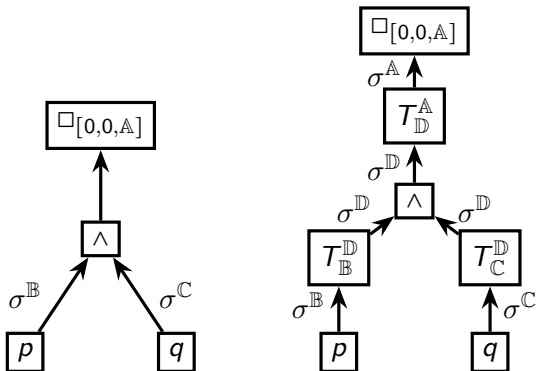
Logical projection: a projection that can be expressed in MLTL

MLTLM with all logical projections is equivalent to MLTL

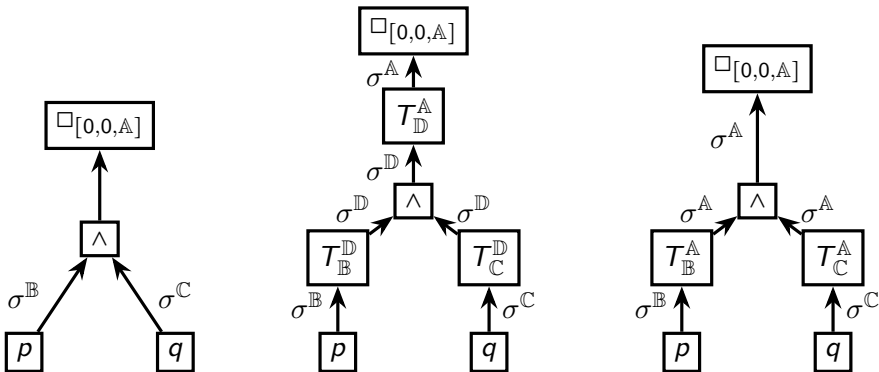
Projection Options & Implementation Patterns



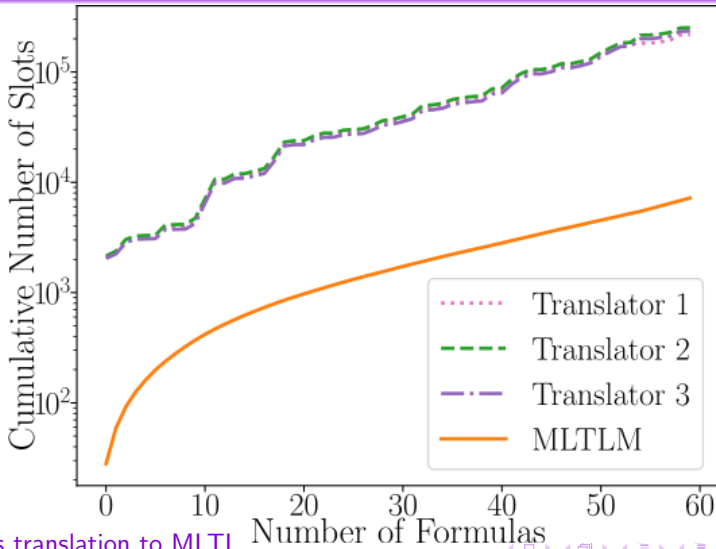
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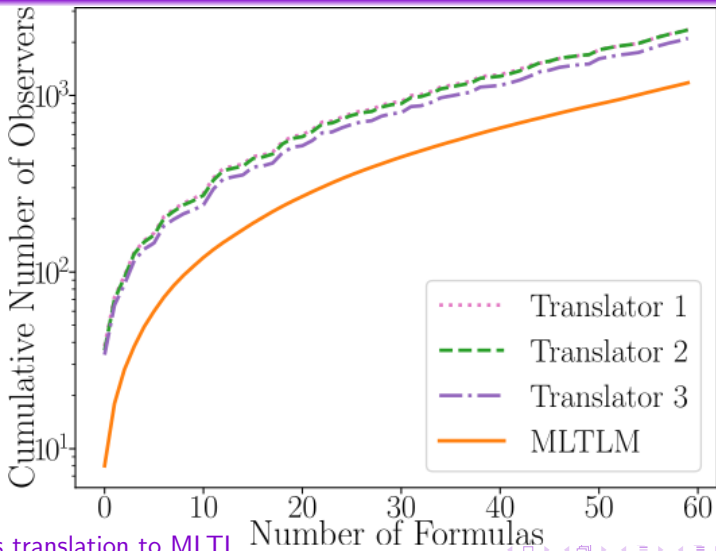


Direct Analysis of MLTLM Reduces Memory*



* versus translation to MLTL

Direct Analysis of MLTLM Reduces Time*



* versus translation to MLTL

Summary

- 3 translation algorithms: MLTLM w/logical projections → MLTL
- MLTLM RV algorithm & open-source implementation
- Direct MLTLM analysis saves space and time
- Preserve formula validation and modularity!

Mix your types with MLTLM!

<http://temporallogic.org/research/NSV2022>