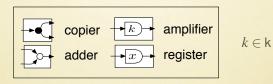
# Full Abstraction for Signal Flow Graphs

Filippo Bonchi, Paweł Sobociński, Fabio Zanasi

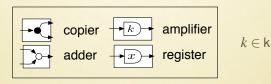


ICE 2015

- Signal Flow Graphs are **stream processing circuits** studied in Control Theory since the 1950s.
- Constructed combining four kinds of gate

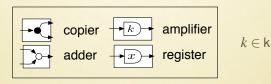


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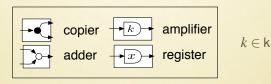


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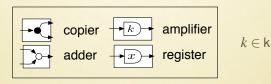




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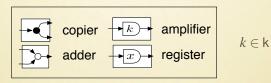


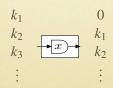
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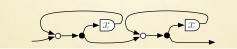


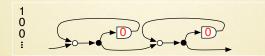
$$\rightarrow k \rightarrow l$$

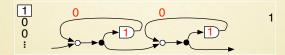
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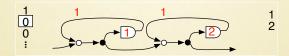


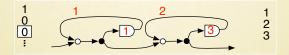




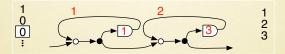








An example:



Input 1000... produces 1234....

#### The orthodoxy

- SFGs are not treated as interesting mathematical objects per se.
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#### In this work

- An high-level formalism where SFGs are first-class objects: the calculus of signal flow diagrams
  - String diagrammatic (=graphical) syntax
  - Structural Operational Semantics
  - Denotational semantics
  - Sound and complete axiomatisation
  - Full Abstraction
  - Realisability

#### The Calculus of SF Diagrams

Circuit diagrams of Circ are generated by the grammar

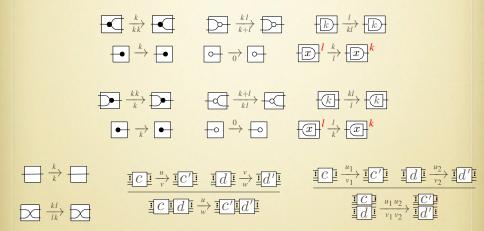
### The Calculus of SF Diagrams

Circuit diagrams of Circ are generated by the grammar

We can represent (orthodox) signal flow graphs as circuit diagrams:

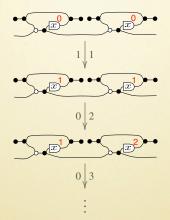


## **Structural Operational Semantics**



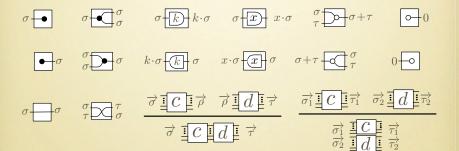
The operational semantics  $\langle c \rangle$  is the set of all traces starting from an initial state for *c* (i.e. one where all the registers are labeled with **0**).

## Example



#### **Denotational Semantics**

The semantics [[·]] maps a circuit to a linear relation between stream vectors



# Axiomatisation of [[·]]

The equational theory of *interacting Hopf algebras*  $(\mathbb{IH})$ :

 $-\{ \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \}$  and  $\{ \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \}$  form two commutative monoids.

- monoid-comonoid pairs of different colors form Hopf algebras.



- monoid-comonoid pairs of the same color form Frobenius algebras.

- scalars and delays have formal inverses.

Soundness and Completeness

$$\llbracket c \rrbracket = \llbracket d \rrbracket \iff c \stackrel{{\tt IH}}{=} d$$

Theorem (?) For any *c* and *d* in Circ

$$[\![c]\!] = [\![d]\!] \iff \langle c \rangle = \langle d \rangle$$

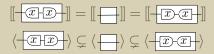
Theorem (?) For any *c* and *d* in Circ

$$[\![c]\!] = [\![d]\!] \iff \langle c \rangle = \langle d \rangle$$

Not true in general.

The denotational semantics is *coarser* than the operational semantics.

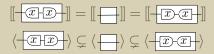




























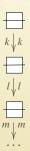




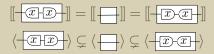








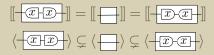


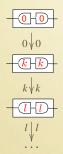










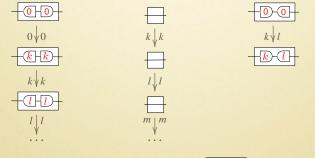






A counterexample





We say that -x has *deadlocks* and -x needs *initialisation*.

#### Theorem For any *c* and *d* in Circ deadlock and initialisation free $[[c]] = [[d]] \iff \langle c \rangle = \langle d \rangle$

## Realisability

In presence of deadlocks or initialisation, we cannot determine directionality of the flow.



A trace for these circuits cannot be thought as the execution of a state-machine.

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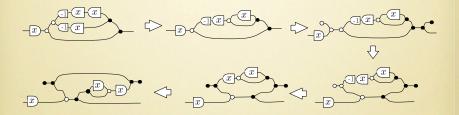


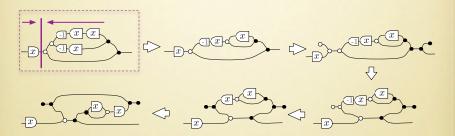
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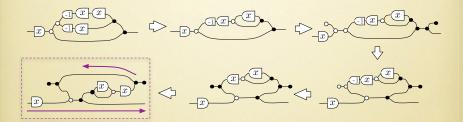
However, all the circuit diagrams can be put into an executable form using the equational theory  $\stackrel{\text{IIII}}{=}$ .

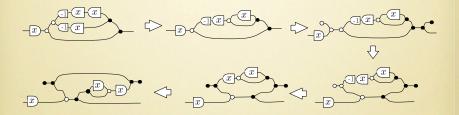
#### Realisability Theorem

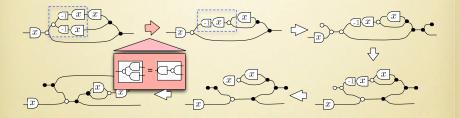
For any circuit *c* of Circ there exists *d* deadlock and initialisation free such that  $c \stackrel{\text{IIII}}{=} d$ .

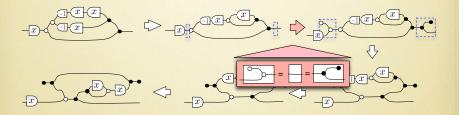


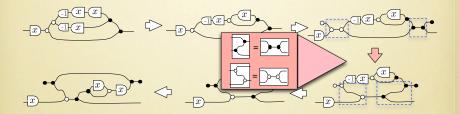


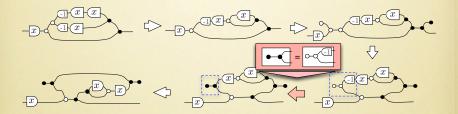


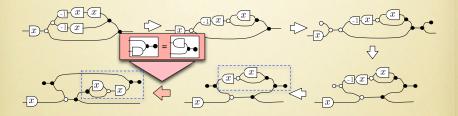


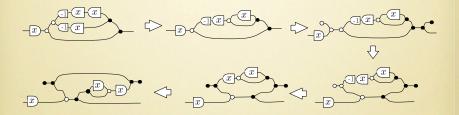












### Conclusions

 The calculus of signal flow diagrams does not rely on flow directionality as a primitive.

> The reason why physics has ceased to look for causes is that in fact there are no such things. The law of causality, I believe, like much that passes muster among philosophers, is a relic of a bygone age, surviving, like the monarchy, only because it is erroneously supposed to do no harm. (Bertrand Russell -1913)

- This allows for a more flexible syntax, disclosing a rich and elegant mathematical playground: IIH.
- Whenever flow directionality matters, the realisability theorem allows us rewrite any circuit diagram into an executable form.