2

#### 1 Universe of Discourse: Road Traffic

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Narration:
```

```
The domain is that of multi-modal transport T: land, sea and air,
        of goods, G: passengers and merchandise,
by conveyors, C: bus, truck, train, ship and aircraft.
        "K" ustomers, K, inquire, order, deliver and receive goods.
Firms, F, offer, confirm order and convey goods.
Conveyors load and unload merchandise at nodes, N,
        travel along links, L of a transport net, N, and
        keep firms and customers informed by messages, M. Etcetera, etcetera.
Formalization:
       type
T, M, C, K, G, F, ..., N, L, N, M, ...
                 inq, ordr, deliv, recv, offr, conf_ordr, convey, load, unload, travel, inf, ...
```

# 2 Endurants

#### 2.1 External Qualities

axiom

#### 2.1.1 The Parts

```
1. A road transport, rt:RT, is abstracted as a
```

- and a set of links, AL.
- 2. a road net, RN and
- 3. an aggregate of automobiles, SA -
- 4. where the road net is a Cartesian of a set of 7. Automobiles are here considered atomic.
- hubs, AH,
- 6. An aggregate of automobiles is a set of auto-

#### Formalization

Narrative:

```
Α
type
    RT
                                                     value

    obs_RN: RT → RN
    obs_SA: RT → SA

    SA
   AH = H-set
                                                       obs_AH: RN → AH
                                                        obs AI : RN → AI
                                                        obs_AS: SA → AS
```

### 2.1.2 A Part State

- 8. There is the set of all hubs,
- 9. and the set of all links,
- variable
- $hs:AH := obs\_AH(obs\_RN(rt))$   $ls:AL := obs\_AL(obs\_RN(rt))$
- and the set of all automobiles.
- 11. The union of these form a state.
- $\begin{array}{ll} 10. & as: \mathsf{SA} := \mathbf{obs\_AS}(\mathbf{obs\_SA}(\mathsf{rt})) \\ 11. & \sigma: (\mathsf{H}|\mathsf{L}|\mathsf{A})\text{-set} := hs \cup ls \cup as \ \blacksquare \end{array}$

# 2.2.3 Attributes

Example attributes are:

- 23. Hubs have states,  $h\sigma:H\Sigma$ : the set of pairs of link identifiers, (fli,tli), of the links from and to which automobiles may enter, respectively leave the hub.
- Hubs have state spaces, hω:HΩ: the set of hub states "signaling" which states are open/closed, i.e., green/red.
- 25. Links that have lengths, LEN; and
- 26. Automobiles have road net positions, APos,
- 27. either at a hub, atH.
- 28. or on a link, onL, some fraction, f:Real, down a link, identified by li, from a hub, identified by fhi, towards a hub, identified by thi.
- 29. Links have states, lσ:LΣ: the set of pairs of link identifiers, (fli,tli), of the links from and to which utomobiles may enter, respectively leave the hub
- 30. Links have state spaces, |ω:LΩ: the set of link states "signaling" which states are open/closed, i.e.,
- 31. Hubs, links and automobiles have histories: time-stamped, chronologically ordered sequences of .....s, mass and automobules have nistories: time-stamped, chronologically ordered sequences of automobiles entering and leaving links and hubs, with automobile histories similarly recording hubs and links entered and left.
- 32. Link positions have well-defined identifiers and fractions.

type	value
23. $H\Sigma = (LI \times LI)$ -set	23. $attr\_H\Sigma: H \rightarrow H\Sigma$
24. $H\Omega = H\Sigma$ -set	24. $attr\_H\Omega: H \rightarrow H\Omega$
<ol> <li>LEN = Nat</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>attr_LEN: L → LEN</li> </ol>
26. APos = atH   onL	26. attr_APos: A → APos
27. atH :: HI	29. $attr_L\Sigma: L \rightarrow L\Sigma$
28. onL :: LI × (fhi:HI × f:Real × thi:HI)	<ol> <li>attr_LΩ: L → LΩ</li> </ol>
29. $L\Sigma = (HI \times HI)$ -set	31. attr_HHis: H → HHis
30. $L\Omega = L\Sigma$ -set	31. attr_LHis: L → LHis
<ol> <li>HHis,LHis = (TIME×AI)*</li> </ol>	31. attr_AHis: A → AHis
31. AHis = (TIME×(HI LI))*	

32.  $\forall$  mk\_onL(li,(fhi,f,thi)):onL • 0<f<1  $\land$  li $\in$ l $s_{uids} \land$  {fhi,thi} $\subseteq$ l $s_{uids} \land ...$  •

# 3 Perdurants

# 3.1 Channel

- 33. There is a set of channels between hubs, links and automobiles.
- 34. These channels communicate messages, M. M will "transpire" frm the behaviour definitions

# channel 33. { $ch[\{ui,uj\}] | \{ui,ij\}:(HI|LI|AI)\text{-set} \cdot ui \neq uj \land \{ui,uj\} \subseteq \sigma_{uids} \} M$ type 33. M .

#### 2.2 Internal Qualities

### 2.2.1 Unique Identification

The unique identifierss of a road transport, rt:RT, is here limited:

- 12. each hub has a unique identifier,
- 13. each link has a unique identifier, and
- 14. each automobile has a unique identifier.

```
\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{value} \\ 12. & \textbf{uid\_H: H} \rightarrow \textbf{HI} \\ 13. & \textbf{uid\_H: L} \rightarrow \textbf{LI} \end{array}
13. LI
14 AI
                                                                                                                                                                        14. uid_H: A → Al ...
```

#### 2.2.1.1 A Unique Identifier State There are

- 15. the set of all hub identifiers.
- 16. the set of all link identifiers.
- 17. the set of all automobile identifiers
- 18. Together they form a unique identifier state
- 19. There are as many hubs, links and automobiles as there are hub, link and automobile identifiers

```
hs_{uids}:HI-set := { uid_H(h) | h:H•u \in \sigma }
16. ls_{uids}:II-set:= { uid_I(i) | I:l·u ∈ \sigma }

17. as_{uids}:Al-set:= { uid_I(a) | a:A·u ∈ \sigma }

18. \sigma_{uids}:(H|LI|Al)-set:= hs_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:Us_{uids}:
19. \square card \sigma = \text{card } \sigma_{uids}
```

### 2.2.2 Mereology

We shall be concerned onlt with the mereology of some manifest parts.

- 20. The mereology of links is a 2 element set of hub identifiers of the road  $\mathrm{net}^1$ .
- 21. The mereology of a hub is a possibly empty set of hub identifiers of the road net.
- 22. The mereology of an automobile is [some subset of] a set of hub and link identifiers<sup>2</sup>

- 20. ML = LI-set  $\mathbf{axiom} \ \forall \ \mathsf{ml:MK} \bullet \mathbf{card} \ \mathsf{ml} = 2 \land \mathsf{ml} \subseteq ls_{uis}$ 21. MH = HI-set  $\mathbf{axiom} \ \forall \ \mathsf{mh:MH} \bullet \mathsf{mh} \subseteq hs_{uis}$ 22. MA = (HI|LI)-set  $\mathbf{axiom} \ \forall \ \mathsf{ma:MA} \bullet \mathsf{ma} \subseteq as_{uis}$
- value
- 20. mereo\_L: L → ML 21. mereo\_H: H → MH 22. mereo\_A: A → MA

# 3.2 Behaviours

# 3.2.1 Definitions

- 35. We abstract automobile behaviour at a Hub (hi).
  - (a) Either the automobile remains at the hub.
  - (b) or, internally non-deterministically,
  - (c) leaves the hub entering a link.
  - (d) or, internally non-deterministically
  - (e) stops.

```
\begin{array}{ll} 35 & \text{automobile(ai)} (ris)(...) (atH(hi),ahis,\_) \equiv \\ 35a & \text{automobile\_remain\_at\_hub(ai)} (ris)(...) (atH(hi),ahis,\_) \\ 35b & \boxed{ } \end{array}
               automobile_leaving_hub(ai)(ris)(...)(atH(hi),ahis,__)
35c
 354
               automobile_stop(ai)(ris)(...)(atH(hi),ahis,__)
```

Automobile at Hub - Contd

- 36. [35a] The automobile  ${\bf remains}$  at a hub:
  - (a) time is recorded.
  - (b) informing the hub behaviour, whereupon
  - (c) the automobile remains at that hub, "idling",

```
36 automobile_remain_at_hub(ai)(ris)(...)(atH(hi),ahis,__) \equiv 36a let \tau = {\bf record\_TIME} in 36b ch[{ai,hi}] | 1 \tau;
            automobile(ai)(ris)(...)(atH(hi),\langle (\tau,hi) \rangle^ahis,_) end
```

Automobile at Hub - Contd.

- 37. [35c] The automobile leaves the hub entering link li:
  - (a) time is recorded;
  - (b) hub is informed of automobile leaving and link that it is entering;
  - (c) "whereupon" the vehicle resumes (i.e., "while at the same time" resuming) the vehicle behaviour positioned at the very beginning (0) of that link.

```
pre: [hub is not isolated]
```

Automobile at Hub - Contd

38. [35e] Or the automobile stops, "disappears — off the radar"!

```
38 automobile_stop(ai)(ris),(...)(atH(hi),ahis,_) \equiv \mathbf{stop} .
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This is a simplified version: it allows for automobile traffic in both directions of the link. We leave it to the reader to 

<sup>2</sup>cook up othe such traffic possibilities.

<sup>2</sup> a full set means that the specific automobile is allowed to travel all over the net.